# Community and family studies – glossary of key words resource: analyse

This resource contains a set of activities which can be used in a range of ways within the classroom or set as individual tasks for students to work through.

These activities complement the CAFS glossary of key words analyse video resource.

## Activity 1: Using scripts to analyse

1. Use the sample exemplar script or paragraphs. Find the language that corresponds to the glossary word to show they ‘doing’ what the glossary word tells them to do.
2. As a class, create a word bank of the glossary language that can be applied to future responses.
3. Search for writing tips:
   1. look for how often and where the links/relationship are made within a single paragraph.
   2. how is the impact or the implications shown? How often are they made?
   3. how much content knowledge is shown?
   4. how are examples used to support the impact/implication?

### Sample script 1

**Question:** Analyse the importance of the focus of research when developing an Independent Research Project. (5 marks)

The focus of research, whether a research question or hypothesis, dictates so many choices within the research process. The focus of research identifies the number of potential variables, the type of data, who the target sample is, the size of the sample and the method the data will be collected. If the focus of research is not specific or the focus of research is not measurable the data collected will not reliable and it will be impossible to draw a valid conclusion.

Choosing a focus of research for an IRP that is a question or hypothesis that is manageable and measurable is important. A focus question means that there are many possible variables or responses resulting in an inexperienced researcher having to organise and streamline the large amounts of data collected to make it more manageable. For example, a focus question like “Why do young people not get enough sleep? produces a limitless number of variables and difficulty drawing accurate conclusions. Possible conclusions such as the effects of technology use, working long hours in a part time job, too much study, or lack of parental limits or any number of combination of these also means it maybe difficult to accurately measure the impact of each variable on sleep. A questionnaire would have to be used and to be able to establish all the considerable variables set out by the focus question and gather enough data on each to draw valid conclusions the questionnaire would be extremely long. The implication of this could be that the target sample, young people, do not want to complete a long questionnaire, may tick the boxes quickly, not answer honestly or leave the questionnaire incomplete, limiting the sample size. A smaller sample size or incomplete and dishonest responses will lead to unreliable data. If answered correctly, the researcher would need more resources such as time to collate, graph and analyse the results, which would be impossible due to the assessment deadline. If simplified and delivered as a hypothesis such as “Parental limits on technology use impacts the hours of sleep for young people” creates only two measurable variables, parental limits on technology impact on hours of sleep or they don’t impact. Thus increasing the potential outcome to draw accurate and valid conclusions because the data is streamlined and simplified, hours are measurable, resources conserved, stress managed and an increased likelihood of reliable data collected.

### Sample script 2

**Question:** Analyse the organisations within the community that assist in the satisfaction of the groups needs. The Homeless-category B (8 marks)

St Vincent de Paul Society runs the Matthew Talbot Hostel which provides accommodation and specialised support to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The service aims to provide immediate support and accommodation for people at the time of crisis as well as facilitate access to other essential services and more permanent housing. These services range from provision of nutritional meals, clothing, showers and basic medical to intensive case management, legal and housing support, specialised health care, advocacy and providing a safe, welcoming environment for people who are sleeping rough and have experienced trauma. This service assists by satisfying the immediate Adequate Standard of Living needs of the homeless through access to an overnight bed, showers, hygiene, clean clothing, medical and nutritious food. By offering these services in this organisation as well as checking and monitoring basic medical issues or advocating to access further support such as drug and alcohol addiction, podiatry or psychiatry services, access to this service will also result in satisfaction of some health needs. This group are then able to limit their risks of further health complications, of skin infections, blood pooling due to circulation issues or pneumonia. However, despite Matthew Talbot hostel being in an accessible part of Kings Cross where there is a high proportion of people experiencing homelessness, this crisis accommodation is only accessible for males only, thus, as a consequence of this there are still a high proportion of females missing access to the health services Matthew Talbot provides. This service also has difficulty providing ongoing health support, because it is a crisis centre, each day everyone who has accessed the centre overnight must leave and line up each day at 3pm to try to access a bed for the night. The potential outcome if an individual misses the line-up time or is the 196th person in the line (only 195 beds), then the individual cannot get continued follow up and health support they may need resulting in further health complications, a reliance on emergency departments for treatment, which due to flu season or Covid-19 may be over packed and further strain on health care workers.

### Sample script 3

**Question:** Analyse how accessing formal support services can influence the wellbeing of first time parents. (8 marks)

Formal support, the structured support established by professional will be accessed by first time parents for many reasons such as health care for post-natal care, paediatric care, registering the birth of the child or accessing parenting payments/workplace entitlement. While there is so much formal support out there, having the knowledge to find the most useful and targeted support is key for a positive influence on wellbeing. Enhancing knowledge for new parents is available in a variety of ways, online forums such as the Raising Children Network established by the Australian Government and Department of social services. It provides advice for all aged children but has a large focus on the ‘First 1000 days’ of parenting, written and supported by experts. While credible online forums, like this one, provide authentic advice and research, some websites may display conflicting information. Having to sift through large amounts of information with little support can be overwhelming and stressful meaning that new parents might be experiencing emotional factors of illbeing. Constant questioning and wondering why their child is crying, have they had enough to eat? Can they have Panadol and how do I get them to sleep, are all things that a new parent is experiencing. Having a formal support that can be accessed 24/7 throughout the night, when loneliness is amplified, with access to a directory of hotlines (counselling services) and links to local supports can result in a new parent not only experiencing piece of mind (emotional factors of wellbeing) but also conservation of energy that is essential for the care of their child and production of breast milk. For those mothers who had caesareans, the online nature of the service alleviates the need to physically travel to access information supporting their physical factors of wellbeing. If this reliable service was not available it might trigger longer wait lists at local GP’s to access this information, area health nurses could potentially be stretched and the specialised individualised services that they offer might not be available due to meeting the demands of the simple queries that these online services support. This online formal service and access to these other services may reduce anxiousness around decision making and may support and lessen the impact for those new mothers who may be experiencing other issues associated with new parenting such as post-natal depression.

### Sample script checkpoint and answer sheet

The scripts below use a colouring system to model where the relationship and implication language is within each script.

For each script, language which draws out and relates implications is highlighted in red/ **bolded**. Blue/ Italics has been used to show the clear relationship or link language.

Access the Community and family studies – glossary of key words resource: analyse video resource for a detailed unpacking of each question and sample response.

### Sample script 1

**Question:** Analyse the importance of the focus of research when developing an Independent Research Project. (5 marks)

The focus of research, whether a research question or hypothesis, dictates so many choices within the research process. The focus of research identifies the number of potential variables, the type of data, who the target sample is, the size of the sample and the method the data will be collected. If the focus of research is not specific or the focus of research is not measurable the data collected will not reliable and it will be impossible to draw a valid conclusion.

Choosing a focus of research for an IRP that is a question or hypothesis that is manageable and measurable is important. A focus question means that there are many possible variables or responses *resulting in* an inexperienced researcher having to organise and streamline the large amounts of data collected to make it more manageable. For example, a focus question like “Why do young people not get enough sleep? *produces a* limitless number of variables and difficulty drawing accurate conclusions. Possible conclusions such as the effects of technology use, working long hours in a part time job, too much study, or lack of parental limits or any number of combination of these *also means* it maybe difficult to accurately measure the impact of each variable on sleep. A questionnaire would have to be used and to be able to establish all the considerable variables set out by the focus question and gather enough data on each to draw valid conclusions the questionnaire would be extremely long. **The implication of this could be** that the target sample, young people, do not want to complete a long questionnaire, may tick the boxes quickly, not answer honestly or leave the questionnaire incomplete, limiting the sample size. A smaller sample size or incomplete and dishonest responses **will lead to** unreliable data. If answered correctly, the researcher **would need more** resources such as time to collate, graph and analyse the results, which would be impossible due to the assessment deadline. If simplified and delivered as a hypothesis such as “Parental limits on technology use impacts the hours of sleep for young people” *creates* only two measurable variables, parental limits on technology impact on hours of sleep or they don’t impact. **Thus increasing the potential outcome** to draw accurate and valid conclusions because the data is streamlined and simplified, hours are measurable, resources conserved, stress managed and an increased likelihood of reliable data collected.

**Note:** The intention of this question is to show a relationship between component 1, the focus of research and component 2, the importance of it when developing an IRP. This is part of the syllabus from Research Methodology. You may question why there is such a higher order glossary word attached to it. But as you can see from this response, there is nothing in the response that is difficult to understand, it just means that an application of other content knowledge needs to be applied and is essential to apply the definition of analyse to create a full response. Here you are asked to apply all your knowledge of the whole process of research and bring it back to the initial starting point of project development and why you might choose a hypothesis or question.

This requires strong knowledge around the whole research process, because in this case implication implies future consequence of action or potential outcome. In this case, choosing a hypothesis over a research question or vice versa and the importance of that decision, specifically for an IRP.

Weaker responses would:

* have limited knowledge of the focus of research and link it in general to the IRP project
* not show the difference between a hypothesis and research question
* recount the process of developing their research project due to poor syllabus knowledge.

Stronger responses will show the specific characteristics and features of a hypothesis and a research question. The connection between the characteristic and why that choice is important for the IRP is established and them demonstrate how these decisions influence the IRP.

This question links to the Independent Research Project (IRP), so it is essential that the examples reference the situation of researching for an IRP. The references strengthening this response include ‘inexperienced researcher’ because as you know, the research process experienced in year 12 community and family studies might be the first initial time you may have collected primary data for a self-developed focus of research. The other reference links to the resource of time, due to the inflexible nature of assessment deadlines and stress being managed. This shows that this response directly relates to the question asked and acknowledges that other research experiences might be different, globalising the research process.

For this 5 mark question, responses of about ¾ of a page would be expected. If there was a higher mark value attached, the response might go into the influence of the hypothesis or research question on sampling and the implications if the sample size, method and group do not directly respond to the focus of research. Again, the implication would be on the reliability and validity of the data collected.

Can you find what language shows the implication has been positive and or negative consequence of action?

### Sample script 2

**Question:** Analyse the organisations within the community that assist in the satisfaction of the group’s needs. The Homeless-category B (8 marks)

St Vincent de Paul Society runs the Matthew Talbot Hostel which provides accommodation and specialised support to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The service aims to provide immediate support and accommodation for people at the time of crisis as well as facilitate access to other essential services and more permanent housing. These services range from provision of nutritional meals, clothing, showers and basic medical to intensive case management, legal and housing support, specialised health care, advocacy and providing a safe, welcoming environment for people who are sleeping rough and have experienced trauma. This service *assists by* satisfying the immediate Adequate Standard of Living needs of the homeless through access to an overnight bed, showers, hygiene, clean clothing, medical and nutritious food. By offering these services in this organisation as well as checking and monitoring basic medical issues or advocating to access further support such as drug and alcohol addiction, podiatry or psychiatry services, access to this service *will also result in satisfaction* of some health needs. This group are then able to **limit their risks of** further health complications, of skin infections, blood pooling due to circulation issues or pneumonia. However, despite Matthew Talbot hostel being in an accessible part of Kings Cross where there is a high proportion of people experiencing homelessness, this crisis accommodation is only accessible for males only, **thus, as a consequence of this** there are still a high proportion of females missing access to the health services Matthew Talbot provides. This service also has difficulty providing ongoing health support, because it is a crisis centre, each day everyone who has accessed the centre overnight must leave and line up each day at 3pm to try to access a bed for the night. **The potential outcome** if an individual misses the line-up time or is the 196th person in the line (only 195 beds), then the individual cannot get continued follow up and health support they may need **resulting in further** health complications, **a reliance** on emergency departments for treatment, which due to flu season or Covid-19 may be over packed and **further** strain on health care workers.

Note: The intent of this question, asks you to show a relationship between component 1, organisations in the community and component 2, assisting the satisfaction of needs. This requires strong syllabus knowledge to know the content that relates to this question.

Weaker responses would:

* link to needs in general or name needs that are not linked to the current syllabus, such as basic needs, or social needs
* suggest that the groups needs are fully satisfied.

So even though the question suggests assists implying a positive, there are still aspects of the organisation/s that will be unable to account for everyone's needs, and stronger responses with draw this knowledge in. The importance when writing a groups in context response is to show understanding of the group. This means to show that it is diverse in nature, has many needs, and services and organisations support those needs BUT there are factors affecting access to services and organisation.

This is an 8 mark question. There could be any number of combinations between organisations and the 6 different needs and there is no right or wrong on the combinations. However, with such large amounts of content to choose from to create relationships, be strategic in your response. Thinking about the group, the diversity in that group and their specific needs will help you to do this.

Again, there are no rights or wrongs with the implications as long as they directly drawn out from the relationship you established. The implications suggested here go beyond the obvious implications, linking to ‘further health implications’, ‘reliance on emergency departments’ and ‘strain on health care workers. However other implications to this examples could relate to if the organisation couldn’t satisfy the groups needs IT could mean a more visible homeless community sleeping rough impacting on tourism, the local economy and bringing in outside customers/visitors or impact on people buying and investing in the local area. The question doesn’t state this, however, as long as the strong link has been made between components points of the questions, there is always an opportunity bring in wider knowledge from other cores showing broad knowledge and the ability to create connections. These implications aren’t set out in the syllabus, these are conclusions or inferences drawn as a result of critical thinking about the situation and understanding the content and demonstrating and understanding that there is not a simplistic solution for homelessness but a broad issue for everyone in the community.

Sample script 3

**Question:** Analyse how accessing formal support services can influence the wellbeing of first time parents. (8 marks)

Formal support, the structured support established by professional will be accessed by first time parents for many reasons such as health care for post-natal care, paediatric care, registering the birth of the child or accessing parenting payments/workplace entitlement. While there is so much formal support out there, having the knowledge to find the most useful and targeted support is key for a positive influence on wellbeing. Enhancing knowledge for new parents is available in a variety of ways, online forums such as the Raising Children Network established by the Australian Government and Department of social services. It provides advice for all aged children but has a large focus on the ‘First 1000 days’ of parenting, written and supported by experts. While credible online forums, like this one, provide authentic advice and research, some websites may display conflicting information. Having to sift through large amounts of information with little support can be overwhelming and stressful *meaning* that new parents might be experiencing emotional factors of illbeing. Constant questioning and wondering why their child is crying, have they had enough to eat? Can they have Panadol and how do I get them to sleep, are all things that a new parent is experiencing. Having a formal support that can be accessed 24/7 throughout the night, when loneliness is amplified, with access to a directory of hotlines (counselling services) and links to local supports can result in a new parent not only experiencing piece of mind (emotional factors of wellbeing) but also conservation of energy that is essential for the care of their child and production of breast milk. For those mothers who had caesareans, the online nature of the service alleviates the need to physically travel to access information supporting their physical factors of wellbeing. **If this** reliable service **was not available it might trigger** longer wait lists at local GP’s to access this information, area health nurses **could potentially be** stretched and the specialised individualised services that they offer might not be available due to meeting the demands of the simple queries that these online services support. This online formal service and access to these other services **may reduce** anxiousness around decision making and **may** **support and lessen** the impact for those new mothers who may be experiencing other issues associated with new parenting such as post-natal depression.

**Note:** The intention of this question is to show a relationship between component 1, accessing formal support and component 2, the wellbeing of first time parents. This requires strong syllabus knowledge to know the content that relates to this question.

Weaker responses would:

* link support services in general to wellbeing
* name specific support services and link them to wellbeing in general
* group the wellbeing, or even support networks in general to wellbeing due to lack of syllabus knowledge.

There is a large amount of content that this question could relate to and it is really important that you do respond specifically. This requires planning. The syllabus shows that formal supports could relate to health care, education (like this response), financial support, child care, respite care, counselling (as this response refers to) . You must create a relationship to any of the 6 factors of wellbeing or potential illbeing of first time parents, that is, social, physical, emotional, cultural, economic and spiritual. There could be any number of combinations and there is no right or wrong on the combinations, however with such large amounts of content that you can choose from to create relationships, be strategic in your response. Thinking about the characteristics of a first time parent will help you to do this.

This is an 8 mark question. This first paragraph focuses on enhancing knowledge (a content reference to the bolded italics heading on page 34 of the syllabus, Preparations for becoming a parent or carer; as this question relate to first time parents), and accessing formal education services. The strength of this response are really strong references to first time parents-. This is established in the first sentence-with examples of post natal care, paediatric care, birth certificates and parenting payments. These can all be linked to other formal services and can set up the following paragraphs. There would be an expectation that the syllabus language be used in the following paragraphs such as “Financial support like Centrelink, to access parenting payments.

The sample paragraph relates strongly to biological parents, However, further paragraphs can relate to social parents, as they may be first time parents as well. Fostering a child of any age is still considered first time parenting- this could lead to other services. Such as education in relation to intercountry laws and citizenship or residency visas- true if the adoption is through intercountry adoption, or international surrogacy. If this was to happen it would be a very strong response, because you are creating clear links across content, and understanding that there are many ways to become a parent, both biologically and socially.

There are no rights or wrongs with the implications as long as they directly drawn out from the relationship you established. So in this case other implications could relate to personal injury of new mothers trying to travel to access face to face support, impacts on economics of having to pay for face to face support leading to financial stress, especially if there was no long term parenting payment or right of return to employment, maybe, further stress and feelings of failure if there is still too much conflicting information or information is not access when needed such as through the night. These implications aren’t set out in the syllabus, these are conclusions or inferences drawn as a result of critical thinking about the situation and understanding the content. So many links can be made across the syllabus, so when looking at the content of a question, think about where else have you seen it, what else do you know about the content in order to draw out other relevant implications. For example here, if you studied individuals and works, the formal support structure of leave entitlements could relate to enhancing knowledge and education of workplace rights, to ensure new parents access parental leave, or if you studied Family and societal interactions you could bring in detailed content knowledge relating to the legislation around adoption and the community supports to support new parents who adopt.

### Activity 2: Tips

What tips or ideas have you taken from the previous scripts? Record some in the space below.

### Key tips

* Relationship between the two ideas must be clear and is established through links between the characteristics and features of the components from the question.
* There must be a clear link between the relationship of the two concepts to the implication.
* Implications must be drawn from the content or the statements however they can be of broad scope. The core/option content will help create the scope.
* Analyse paragraphs are large in nature, because they follow the steps discussed in the video.

### Relationship and implication language word bank

Create a word bank of all the relationship and implication language used. Record in the space below and share with the class.

## Extension activities

1. Use the paragraphs given as starters for extended response answers.
2. Identify the other content dot points that would be essential to the response.
3. Use the marks allocated as a guide for how many more paragraphs needed to create a completed response.
4. Use the guide of 3 lines per mark to identify the writing space.
5. Use it as an opportunity to time yourself writing the response.
6. Self or peer assess. Use a highlighter to show where you or your classmate identified implications and relationships, either a similarity or provided a difference or opposite. Use the tips as a check list. Offer feedback to a classmate.
7. Replace the glossary word analyse with a different glossary word. How would it change your response? Would it change the structure of your paragraphs? How would it change the length and depth of your paragraph? How would it change your language?