

Pilot Assessment Schedule – 2023

Social Studies: Demonstrate understanding of decisions made in relation to a contemporary social issue (92050)

Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p><i>Demonstrate understanding of decisions made in relation to a social issue involves:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describes the nature of the issue of rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand identifies and describes decisions made in relation this issue includes evidence in the description. 	<p><i>Discuss decisions made in relation to a contemporary social issue involves:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compares and contrasts decisions made in relation to rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand uses relevant evidence to support the analysis / discussion. 	<p><i>Examine decisions made in relation to a contemporary social issue involves:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> examines the future implications of those decisions. uses relevant evidence to develop the analysis / discussion.

Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8

Evidence

A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
<p>Describes the nature of the issue of rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Identifies and describes ONE decision made by an individual, in relation to rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Identifies and describes ONE decision made by the Government, in relation to rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Includes some evidence in the description.</p> <p><i>See Appendix for sample evidence.</i></p>	<p>Describes the nature of the issue of rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Identifies and describes ONE decision made by an individual, in relation to rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Identifies and describes ONE decision made by the Government, in relation to rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Includes evidence in the description.</p>	<p>Compares and contrasts the individual decision and the Government decision, in relation to rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Uses some relevant evidence to support the analysis / discussion.</p>	<p>Compares and contrasts the individual decision and the Government decision, in relation to rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Uses relevant evidence to support the analysis / discussion.</p>	<p>Examines the future implications of the individual decision and the Government decision, in relation to rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Uses some relevant evidence to develop the analysis / discussion.</p>	<p>Examines the future implications of the individual decision and the Government decision, in relation to rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Uses relevant evidence to develop the analysis / discussion.</p>
<p>N2 = Attempts to describe the nature of the issue of rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand. N1 = Attempts a relevant response for an aspect(s) of the task (may be a sentence or two). N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.</p>					

Appendix – Sample Evidence

Task	Expected Coverage (not limited to these examples)
(a)	<p>Describe the nature of the contemporary social issue of rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand, e.g.:</p> <p>Rising food costs in Aotearoa New Zealand is a contemporary social issue that concerns many in our society. This issue is about people being able to feed their families. A particular concern is that groceries were 12% higher in February 2023, and fruit and vegetables were up 23%. This has resulted in many people finding it increasingly difficult to afford food, and especially foods that are important in a healthy diet, as they are very expensive.</p>

<p>(b)</p>	<p>Identify and describe ONE decision made in relation to rising food costs by an individual, e.g.:</p> <p>In response to rising food costs and availability, some people have decided to become more self-sufficient. There has been a huge increase in people growing their own fruit and vegetables. The Marketing Manager for Palmer’s Garden Centre has noticed more people are buying products related to growing their own vegetables, saying, “This past spring and summer, there’s definitely been a noticeable increase in people coming into the store specifically to buy seedlings and vege plants ...”.</p> <p>In response to rising food costs and availability, some people have decided to become more self-sufficient. For example, Waitara resident Kate Parker has a small section, but still grows 90% of her family’s fruit and vegetables. She says it has had a massive impact on the family’s food budget.</p>
<p>(c)</p>	<p>Identify and describe ONE decision made in relation to rising food costs by the Government, e.g.:</p> <p>The Government has decided to respond to the issue of rising food prices by coming up with the Ka Ora, Ka Ako / Healthy Food Lunches Programme. The Government has made the decision to provide healthy lunches for students in schools. This is because of many people not being able to feed their children healthy food. “Around one in five children in New Zealand live in households that struggle to put enough good-quality food on the table”. The Ka Ora, Ka Ako Programme has helped many families throughout the country. By August 2022, over 63 million lunches had been provided to schools.</p>
<p>(d)</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the two decisions described in (b) and (c). What are the similarities and differences or the strengths and weaknesses of these decisions, e.g.:</p> <p><u>Similarities and differences</u></p> <p>The main similarity between the decisions some individuals are making to be self-sufficient and the Government’s decision to provide healthy lunches at school is that both decisions are focused on increasing the amount of healthy food available to people and that people are relying less on supermarkets or buying food. One school principal said, “Prior to [Healthy School] lunches, we had a lot of tamariki coming to school hungry and looking for kai from their friends and teachers”.</p> <p>One key difference is people who are growing their own are providing for themselves and their own families and choosing not to rely on government programmes or supermarkets to make food more affordable. Kate Parker’s family only needs to go to the supermarket fortnightly.</p> <p><u>Strengths and weaknesses</u></p> <p>One of the strengths of individuals making their own decision to become more self-sufficient is that they are not relying on anyone else, compared to the government making decisions for them, e.g. the Ka Ora, Ka Ako / Healthy School Lunches Programme, which results in people relying on the government to continue the programme. Growing their own produce also means individuals can pass on that knowledge to the next generation, so they will know how to provide for themselves as well.</p> <p>One of the weaknesses of people deciding to become self-sufficient is that crops could fail and people will once again be unable to provide fresh fruit and vegetables for their families. It could be harder at different times of the year to grow fruit and vegetables, whereas the Ka Ora, Ka Ako / Healthy School Lunches Programme provides food consistently every school day and does not create more work for families that may already be working huge hours to provide for their whānau.</p>

(e)

Examine the future implications of the two decisions identified in (b) and (c), e.g.:

There are some implications of the decisions taken by individuals to provide food for themselves and for their community. The primary implication is that more people have access to food and generally access to more healthier options. This could lead to better health outcomes for people who grow their own fresh food. Kate Parker, who grows up to 90% of her family's fruit and vegetables says growing a sustainable garden has had a massive impact on the family's food budget. They now only need to go to the supermarket fortnightly, "It's been a massive game-changer for us, for our health and mental health". The future implications of people growing their own food is that less people are negatively affected by rising food prices, as they have the skills to grow their own. Parker also notes, "The biggest thing has been trying to teach our daughter where her food comes from and how to grow her own food ...".

The future implications of the Government's decision to provide school lunches in 950 schools throughout New Zealand is that children will be able to have at least one healthy meal a day, despite rising food costs. The implications for students' well-being are that they learn better and the overall health of children in our country is boosted. This initiative may not change food prices, but it can help families afford more food now they do not have to find money for school lunches. Research shows that helping children access food reduces financial hardship for families and whānau. Overall, the future implications of the Ka Ora, Ka Ako / Healthy School Lunches Programme is that it offsets the issue of rising food prices for families in need, so they have more money to spend on other meals each day.