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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 Health, 2016

91462 Analyse an international health issue

9.30 a.m. Monday 28 November 2016

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse an international health issue.	Analyse, in depth, an international health issue.	Analyse, perceptively, an international health issue.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL parts of the question in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

High
Achievement

TOTAL

4

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INSTRUCTIONS

Select ONE of the two international health topics below, and identify a **significant health issue of international concern** (from within your selected topic), that you will use to answer ALL parts of the question in this booklet.

Note: An international health issue is one currently affecting the well-being of significant numbers of people in a country (or countries) other than, or as well as, New Zealand, and which is a matter of public concern.

Space is provided on page 3 to help you plan your answers.

Begin your answers on page 4, and include **specific and relevant evidence**, such as examples, quotations, and/or data from credible and current sources (from 2011 and after) to support them.

International Health Topics	Tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ONE
Disease in the Pacific or Asia/Pacific region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Globalisation and risks to health in relation to nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>

Significant health issue of international concern (from within your selected topic):

Diabetes in Asia //

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

Determinants of health → How determinants contribute to issue → Implications for well-being → Strategies for more equitable outcomes

Economical

Lifestyle

Environment

Cultural

QUESTION

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- (a) Explain why your named health issue is of international concern.

"Diabetes is the leading cause of death in The Pacific" - WHO (2013). Diabetes is when there is not enough insulin produced in the pancreas. This is of international concern because it's the leading cause of death in The Pacific where there is a limited amount of resources to treat diabetes. The majority of the countries in The Pacific are middle/low income families and this increases the risk of developing diabetes. The number of people developing diabetes at a younger age than average is increasing which is a ~~to~~ major concern. //

- (b) Identify a significant and relevant determinant of health that is influencing your named health issue.

Determinant (1): ~~Environment~~ ^{Cultural} //

Explain how this determinant contributes to your named health issue, and the implications for the short- and long-term well-being of people and society.

Support your answer with specific and relevant evidence.

The determinant ^{Cultural} ~~Environment~~ contributes to diabetes because where you are located could affect how you live and base your health on. People in the Pacific have a very healthy and natural environment which benefits the way they live and eat, but the problem is how they utilise ~~these~~ natural produce they are surrounded by. In order to stay financially //

stable, some families have to sell their natural growing produce in order to maintain financially secure. This is an example of a long-term implication on society and people. A short-term implication would be families having enough money to buy processed goods like (lollies, chips, fizzies, and take-aways) which ~~can~~ ^{the} lead to children or younger children having ~~a~~ ^{the} satisfaction of taste over the health benefits of eating naturally grown produce. "Children back in the day use to pack a coconut and a bag full of fruits for lunch, nowadays children spend money at a canteen for lunch" - Interview with Nola Tavite (diabetic from The Pacific). Children are being exposed to a unhealthy life-style by buying ~~and eating~~ ^{and eating} processed foods, instead of eating naturally produced goods in The Pacific. This affects society because our children, are our future and if we (parents, older generation) keep enabling them to eat unhealthy then there will be long-term consequences of obesity and death in children. "1 in 4 boys in Tonga are obese and 1 in 5 girls in Tonga are obese" - from WHO (2013). This is a worrying statistic of obesity in one of the 10 islands of The Pacific because it is very likely that obesity leads to diabetes. There are very limited resources to treat diabetes in The Pacific ~~so being~~ ^{because} they are underdeveloped countries with not much money which decreases the reliability of a patient in the medical system. //

- (c) Identify another significant and relevant determinant of health that is influencing your named health issue.

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Determinant (2): Economical

Explain how this determinant contributes to your named health issue, and the implications for the short- and long-term well-being of people and society.

Support your answer with specific and relevant evidence.

The determinant 'Economical' contributes to diabetes because eating the right and healthy foods benefit our health and having these types of foods is how scarce and available they are to the people in the Pacific. "There ~~is~~ more imported goods than exported in Samoa" - Samoan Economical Ambassador Interview. This quote is a negative outcome of the ~~economical~~ ^{economical} spectrum because it means there is more demand for imported goods of processed foods and unhealthy junk food that it increases the risk of getting diabetes. If there is a higher demand for imported goods, this is concerning seeing as they are mostly exporting the natural and healthy produce out of the Pacific. This affects the economy because producers will receive more money from selling these goods and it becomes difficult to make decisions about their health when there is a big sum of money being offered for produce that is natural to the Pacific. This would be tempting for families in the Pacific because most families have low or no income and to be able to have a financially stable and healthy home, selling

produce is what families. "Diabetes is mostly common in middle or low income countries" - WHO (2013). This is a relatable statistic seeing as a majority of the countries in the Pacific are middle or low income workers. Diabetes is more common in middle/low income families because when they have children, (this is considered a big family), parents think more about the quantity of food than the quality of food (healthiness). This is because parents want all their children to be fed with food at a low cost as there are other payments like house bills or school fees. As costs for other resources that contribute to having a financially stable home increase, the less attention paid to having a healthy diet. These are the implications for short-term and long-term well-being of people and society of the economical determinant of health. //

Part (d) begins on the next page

- (d) Recommend ONE strategy to address the determinant of health named in (b), and ONE strategy to address the determinant of health named in (c).

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Explain how EACH strategy will bring about more equitable outcomes for those affected, by addressing the determinants, and their impacts on the well-being of people and society.

Support your answer with specific and relevant evidence.

A strategy to address the ^{cultural} ~~determinant~~ determinant is families teaching younger children how to utilise the natural produce growing around them. ~~There~~ This is a strategy because having children utilise the natural grown produce to take to school for lunch or even eating in general means children will refrain from ~~buying~~ buying unhealthy foods from a school canteen. If the children are healthy, this means a healthy future as well because it helps the children focus during classes with having eaten natural vitamins from fruits and vegetables. This impacts the future leaders of the country as there is more focus during class. It will also ^{beneficially} impact the decisions ~~the~~ making process of children as they are still developing. This strategy could become a tradition that it becomes natural to the future generations to utilise the natural produce. //

A strategy to address the determinant 'economical' is to decrease the ~~rate~~ ^{number} of imported goods. This is a ~~sig~~ major impact on the economy because it means less money being spent on unhealthy imported foods where the economy can increase with the increase of exported goods. Not only does this strategy have a beneficial impact on the economy but also the health of the Pacific because there is a decrease of imported unhealthy foods. It will help those who rely on imported goods as their diet to find a more easier and accessible diet like growing their own produce. This strategy can link ~~in~~ with the ~~environmental~~ ^{cultural} determinant because it includes finding a more local and healthy diet which could also be taught to the younger generation. Decreasing the ~~rate~~ ^{number} of imported goods means more money can be used to benefit the health of society ~~and by~~ having a recreation centre with health promotions like Zumba, gym, food education. //

A4

Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

QUESTION
NUMBER

Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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High Achievement exemplar for Health 91462 2016		Total score	A4
Q	Annotation		
(a)	The candidate identifies an issue and describes why it is of international concern. There is evidence that is credible and sourced.		
(b) and (c)	The candidate accurately identifies two of the most significant determinants of health that contribute to their health issue. There are links to the short-term and long-term implications on well-being. There is some sourced evidence in this section of the paper.		
(d)	The candidate makes some links between the strategies and the determinants, but not in enough depth in relation to linking the strategies to the implications, which is required to achieve a higher grade. There are no strong links to how this will bring about more equitable outcomes for all, however it can be inferred by what has been written. There is no credible and sourced evidence in this section of the paper, which is required to achieve a higher grade.		