

91238R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

Level 2 Health 2020

91238 Analyse an interpersonal issue(s) that places personal safety at risk

2.00 p.m. Friday 4 December 2020
Credits: Four

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the question for Health 91238.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–4 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

INTRODUCTION: Intimidation

To intimidate, means to frighten or overawe someone – especially to subdue, influence, or get what you want.

RESOURCE A: Section 21 of the Summary Offences Act 1981

The following is an excerpt that defines the offence of intimidation under New Zealand law.

Intimidation, obstruction, and hindering Police**21 Intimidation**

- (1) Every person commits an offence who, with intent to frighten or intimidate any other person, or knowing that his or her conduct is likely to cause that other person reasonably to be frightened or intimidated,—
- (a) threatens to injure that other person or any member of his or her family, or to damage any of that person's property; or
 - (b) follows that other person; or
 - (c) hides any property owned or used by that other person or deprives that person of, or hinders that person in the use of, that property; or
 - (d) watches or loiters near the house or other place, or the approach to the house or other place, where that other person lives, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be; or
 - (e) stops, confronts, or accosts that other person in any public place.

Source: Summary Offences Act 1981 (reprint as at July 2019). <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1981/0113/latest/DLM53569.html>

RESOURCE B: Bullying of youth in sport**Stop youth sports coaches who bully by
recognising techniques they use to avoid blame**

Although plenty of coaches use affirming and encouraging coaching styles, negative behaviour such as demeaning, shaming, and name-calling remains a common aspect of coaching in sports at any level.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted] They fear their child could be benched, ostracised, or worse, because they've come to believe in this win-at-all-costs society that their child's emotional health must be sacrificed on the altar of team success.

RESOURCE C: Sporting culture in New Zealand

Study shows bad coach produces bad people

American research finds that sports coaches are influential in the moral development of their charges.

[Redacted text block]

Source (adapted): *NZ Herald* (2002) https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=939527