

Assessment Schedule – 2014

Health: Analyse an adolescent health issue (91235)

Evidence Statement

See *Appendix* for possible responses.

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Sparse information. Some answers not attempted.	Insufficient evidence to meet the requirements for Achievement.	Analysis (may be uneven) of consequences in (a), influences in (b), and strategies in (c).	Consistent analysis of consequences in (a), influences in (b), and strategies in (c).	In-depth analysis (may be uneven) of consequences in (a), influences in (b), and strategies in (c).	Consistent, in-depth analysis of consequences in (a), influences in (b), and strategies in (c).	Comprehensive analysis of consequences in (a), influences in (b), and strategies in (c).	Consistent, comprehensive analysis of consequences in (a), influences in (b), and strategies in (c).

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

Cut Scores

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

Appendix

Question	Possible evidence for analysis of the adolescent health issue of binge drinking (not limited to these examples)
(a)	<p><u>The negative health consequences of adolescent binge drinking, particularly in relation to overall adolescent well-being, eg:</u></p> <p><i>There could be many negative consequences for an adolescent’s overall well-being due to drinking alcohol. Apart from the physical effects of drinking such as stomach, heart, lung and brain problems, mental and emotional well-being may be affected too. Adolescents may suffer from low self-esteem or depression as a result of their alcohol use. They could be full of self-doubt, not feel a sense of belonging, or start questioning what their purpose is, if their life is becoming ruled by drinking. With all of this going on, it would no doubt lead to negative consequences in their social lives. Their friends might not approve of their drinking, so withdraw from them, which may lead to the teenager being left out of social situations, perhaps encouraging them to drink alone. Their whānau will probably be concerned, which could lead to arguments, or tension at home. There may be an element of distrust between the parents and the teenager.</i></p> <p><i>Adolescents drinking alcohol may cause negative impacts on society by increasing hospital admissions on a Saturday night. Those that have been binge drinking, may clog up our emergency departments, and take doctors and nurses away from other patients. Resource B suggests “7 per cent of alcohol-affected patients were disruptive when dealing with hospital staff, which included intimidating behaviour and verbal or physical abuse”.</i></p> <p><i>Adolescent binge drinking often leads to an increase in vandalism in places where the teenagers hang out to drink, or where they spill out of bars and clubs at the end of the night. Being under the influence can also sometimes results in increased risk-taking behaviour, which can cause society many issues such as car accidents, or, going too far and causing harm to themselves or others.</i></p> <p><u>Other key points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Personal: responses relating to physical, mental, emotional, and / or spiritual well-being such as risk-taking behaviour.</i> • <i>Interpersonal: responses relating to effects on relationships, damaging friendships, family disagreements, deceptions, domestic violence, dashed expectations, arguments, conflict, physical violence.</i> • <i>Societal: responses relating to increased crime, anger and brawls, risk-taking behaviour, increased vandalism of public places, increased hospital admissions, drain on police resources, increase in traffic accidents.</i>

(b)

The many influences that are likely to affect an adolescent's attitude toward alcohol use and misuse, eg:

There are many influences that can contribute to a teenager drinking. A teenager may believe that alcohol will take away all their troubles, or make them happy, or make them more outgoing so that people will like them. If they have only ever had positive experiences with alcohol, where no harm has been done, they will think what they are doing is safe.

The way parents model the use of alcohol (in either a positive or negative way) can influence the teenagers' own use of alcohol, whether that be in moderation or in excess. Peer pressure can also be a major cause of adolescence alcohol use. Adolescents feel the need to fit in with a peer group to gain a sense of belonging and companionship, which some believe they might not experience without the use of alcohol. Peer pressure can also cause teenagers to take part in risk taking with alcohol when they normally wouldn't. Resource A states: "One in five (18%) young drinkers reported they planned to get drunk on the last occasion" (Research New Zealand 2009).

The way that alcohol is portrayed in the media as glamorous and something that makes you feel good can also encourage a teenager to drink. The fact that the drinking age was dropped to 18 sent a message to society that teenagers are able to cope with drinking alcohol, when really they can't. However, having drinking bans in public places now though has also influenced teenagers, with most of their drinking now occurring at home, or in pubs and bars, which is easier to moderate.

Other key points:

- *Personal: responses relate to attitudes, values and beliefs, personal experiences, including religious or ethical beliefs, which will shape decisions.*
- *Interpersonal: responses relate to family and friends, peers, teachers.*
- *Societal: responses relate to rules, laws, attitudes, penalties, cultural values, media, social media.*

(c)

A range of strategies to reduce adolescent binge drinking and promote overall well-being, considering how these strategies are connected to the consequences explained in (a) and the influences explained in (b), and why they are health-enhancing, eg:

There are many strategies that we can see are being implemented in the new Alcohol Reform Bill. From a societal perspective, the government has cut down the trading hours of the businesses that sell alcohol, so this will restrict people from buying alcohol, when they think that they need it, eg when they feel sad, or late at night, when they are looking for something to do with their peers.

The law now says that if you are a parent serving alcohol to a teenager who isn't yours, then you need to get permission from their parents, otherwise you are liable. This will help because it makes parents become accountable for what their teenagers are getting up to. It will make parents become more aware of their child's friends, and who their parents are. Resource D states: "Express consent may include a personal conversation, an email or a text message that you have good reason to believe is genuine", which will enable parents to see if others have the same values and beliefs about alcohol as they do, and if they will give permission for them to give alcohol to their child.

One of the main influences in alcohol use is peer pressure, and a way to combat it might be for teenagers to learn assertiveness skills, eg how to say no and how to be sure in their decision-making. They could also seek out and learn about the size of standard drinks, to recognise their limits, and how to make responsible decisions. They could then pass this information on to their friends and their friends could support this strategy by not putting any pressure on them if they do say no. Friends and parents (if they are supplying) cannot supply any more alcohol if the adolescents are becoming intoxicated, or showing signs of intoxication. There could be a plan that the friends have put together involving them all looking out for each other.

All of these strategies work together to help reduce the harm that alcohol can cause.

Other key points:

- *Personal: responses relate to on-the-spot fines for using alcohol in public places, the need to follow the law, and a basic requirement to consider others and use self-restraint, show self-controlled behaviours, take personal responsibility.*
- *Interpersonal: responses relate to not being served if intoxicated; parents not being able to make decisions for other people's children.*
- *Societal: responses relate to the legal definition of intoxication, consequences for crossing thresholds, requirement on establishments to observe maximum trading hours, serve food, etc.*