Assessment Schedule - 2023

Health: Analyse an international health issue (91462)

Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence			
The candidate analyses a significant health issue of international concern.					
Analysis involves a critical perspective through:explaining why the health issue is of international	In-depth analysis involves a critical perspective through:	Perceptive analysis involves a critical perspective through:			
concern, and covering the implications for the well- being of people and society	 recommending strategies for addressing the health issue in a way that takes into account: 	recommending strategies based on a coherent explanation that connects the health issue and the			
 explaining how major determinants of health influence the named issue 	 the influence of the major determinants of health the impact of the major determinants of health on 	influence of the major determinants of health on the issue to the underlying health concepts (hauora,			
 recommending strategies to bring about more equitable outcomes in relation to the named health issue. 	well-being.	socio-ecological perspective, health promotion, and attitudes and values).			
The analysis is supported by evidence which may include examples, quotations, and / or data from the resource booklet or other credible and current sources.	The analysis is supported by detailed evidence which may include examples, quotations, and / or data from the resource booklet or other credible and current sources.	The analysis is supported by coherent and concise evidence , which is logical and credible. This may include examples, quotations, and / or data from the resource booklet or other credible and current sources.			

Cut Scores

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

Evidence

N1	N2	А3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Partial answer but does not analyse the health issue.	Insufficient evidence to meet the requirements for Achievement.	All responses at Achievement level.	All responses at Achievement level.	The response fulfils the intent of the assessment criteria for Achievement with Merit.	The response fulfils the intent of the assessment criteria for Achievement with Merit.	Most responses at Excellence level.	The response fulfils the intent of the assessment criteria for Achievement with Excellence.
		The analysis generally meets the requirements for Achievement, but the quality may be inconsistent.	The analysis consistently meets the requirements for Achievement.	The in-depth analysis meets the requirements for Merit, but some aspects of the answer may be inconsistent.	The in-depth analysis consistently meets the requirements for Merit.	The perceptive analysis meets the requirements for Excellence, but one aspect of the answer may be inconsistent.	The perceptive analysis meets the requirements for Excellence.
NØ = No response; no rel	levant evidence.	Some supporting evidence is provided.	Supporting evidence is provided.	Some detailed supporting evidence is provided.	Detailed supporting evidence is provided.	Consistent and coherent evidence is provided.	Consistent and coherent evidence is provided throughout.

Question	Sample Evidence (other responses possible)			
(a)	Possible evidence for how a difference in life expectancy related to poverty in the United States is a health issue of international concern. Poverty and low incomes impact numerous people in the United States. Poverty has ramifications for health and well-being for a substantial number of people in the United States. Poverty and low incomes mean people are less able to live a healthy lifestyle and to access health care, resulting in life expectancy being negatively affected. For communities, this means people are employed for less time, resulting in their being less able to contribute to increasing productivity or decreasing poverty rates.			
(b) (i)	Identifies TWO significant determinants of health that contribute to the difference in life expectancy related to poverty in the United States. DOH (1): Economic DOH (2): Political			

(b) (ii) Possible evidend

Possible evidence explaining how the two significant determinants of health impact the short-term and long-term well-being of an individual (personal).

DOH (1): Economic

Levels of poverty have a major impact on an individual's life expectancy in the United States. Those living in poverty have a lower life expectancy. Poverty means an individual does not have all life necessities, such as food, clean water, shelter, and clothing. Due to lower incomes, their ability to lead a healthy lifestyle is impacted. Ability to purchase healthy food to eat a healthy diet is impacted. Access to green space for movement is negatively affected, as are other lifestyle factors, such as access to safe housing and education. Due to these impacts, an individual living in poverty can have higher levels of stress, leading to a negative impact on their mental and emotional well-being, as well as their physical well-being, leading to a lower life expectancy.

DOH (2): Political

Political policy impacts the number of people living in poverty in the United States. For an individual living in poverty in the United States, this restricts access to resources to reduce risk-taking and adopt healthy behaviours. A person in poverty can lack access to such resources as healthcare, education, and transportation due to low income and no social policy to support access to these services. Poverty affects the well-being of an individual by limiting access to healthy foods; shelter; safe neighbourhoods to learn, live, and work; clean air and water and utilities, such as reliable electricity. This limited access impacts an individual's standard of living. Individuals who live in low-income or high-poverty neighbourhoods are more likely to experience poor well-being, due to a combination of these factors.

These could be supported by other determinants: cultural, social, lifestyle.

(b) (iii)

Possible evidence explaining how the two significant determinants of health could impact the short-term and long-term well-being of a particular group or community (interpersonal and / or societal).

DOH (1): Economic

The level of poverty for the lowest income earners in the United States is a major reason for the gap in life expectancy. Low income and a growing gap in income from rich to poor leads to a gap in life expectancy between these groups. Communities living in poverty have less access to health care, affordable healthy housing, safe neighbourhoods, and higher education, and have less opportunity to practice healthy lifestyle behaviours, such as exercise, due to fewer facilities. This impacts the physical well-being of people living in poverty in the United States, which results in lower life expectancy.

DOH (2): Political

The political policy put in place is a major reason for the gap in life expectancy. A policy of user pays and insurance-based health care has seen poorer communities have less access to health care. Political policy, such as unfair tax rates has seen the distribution of wealth narrow, having a detrimental effect on the well-being of those living in poverty. Poverty and local government policy also affects the places where people live, work, and play, including buildings, open spaces, and infrastructure. It also impacts services, culture, and the reputation of a community, all of which have independent effects on health outcomes.

These could be supported by other determinants: cultural, social, lifestyle.

(c) (i)	Identifies ONE societal strategy that could positively address the impact of poverty on life expectancy in the United States. Government policy to ensure access to health care for all.
(ii)	Possible evidence explaining how the societal strategy could positively address the impact of poverty on an individual's life expectancy in the United States.
	Government policy to ensure access to health care for all could influence the well-being of people in the United States. This could be implemented by governments reprioritising their budgets to ensure free access to health care for those living in poverty, and by setting up government-funded health care clinics in local communities and schools to ensure these are accessible to individuals living in poverty. This could alleviate the gap in life expectancy between those living in poverty and those not.
	Other possible societal strategies may include (but are not limited to): Reshaping the tax system to ensure lower taxes for those living in poverty.
(d) (i)	Identifies ONE community strategy that could positively address the impact of poverty on life expectancy in the United States.
	Communities coming together to support each other in healthy living knowledge and understanding.
(ii)	Possible evidence explaining how the community strategy could positively address the impact of poverty on the life expectancy of communities in the United States.
	Communities coming together to support each other in healthy living knowledge and understanding can have a positive influence on the well-being of communities living in poverty in the United States. This could be implemented by a group starting a community garden, community active movement groups, or free healthy meals. These ideas could be developed through local schools or health centres and provide education around healthy lifestyles and access to healthy foods through the community garden to as many people as possible.
	Other possible societal strategies may include (but are not limited to): Communities taking legal action, e.g. against landlords for unsafe housing.