

Assessment Schedule – 2017**Home Economics: Evaluate health promoting strategies designed to address a nutritional need (91304)****Assessment Criteria**

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<u>Evaluate</u> involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> examining in detail the strategy designed to address the nutritional need and making a judgement based on its effectiveness. 	<u>Evaluate, in depth,</u> involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining the effectiveness of the health promoting strategies in relation to social, economic, and environmental factors. 	<u>Critically evaluate</u> involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> challenging the effectiveness of the health promoting strategies and drawing justified conclusions.

Cut Scores

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

Evidence

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Identifies some relevant aspects of a health-promoting strategy.	Identifies some aspects of a health-promoting strategy.	Explains ONE strategy.	Explains, with brief examples, TWO strategies.	Explains, with supporting evidence, the effectiveness of TWO strategies, in relation to TWO of social support, economic, OR environmental factors.	Explains, with supporting evidence, the effectiveness of TWO strategies, in relation to social support, economic, AND environmental factors.	Challenges, with supporting evidence, the effectiveness of TWO strategies, in relation to TWO of social support, economic, AND environmental factors.	Challenges, with supporting, detailed evidence, the effectiveness of TWO strategies, in relation to social support, economic, AND environmental factors.
	Provides a limited description about how the health-promoting strategy would be more effective in encouraging communities to choose healthy snacks and drinks to maintain good health.	Makes a valid judgement based on the effectiveness of the ONE chosen strategy in encouraging communities to choose healthy snacks and drinks to maintain good health.	OR: Makes a valid judgement based on the effectiveness of the TWO chosen strategies in encouraging communities to choose healthy snacks and drinks to maintain good health.	Gives valid examples / reasoning to justify the effectiveness of the TWO chosen strategies in encouraging communities to choose healthy snacks and drinks to maintain good health.	Gives valid examples / reasoning to justify the effectiveness of the TWO chosen strategies in encouraging communities to choose healthy snacks and drinks to maintain good health.	Uses detailed and valid reasoning / evidence to justify the more effective strategy in encouraging communities to choose healthy snacks and drinks to maintain good health.	Uses detailed and valid reasoning / evidence to justify the more effective strategy in encouraging communities to choose healthy snacks and drinks to maintain good health.
		Provides a valid limitation and benefit of ONE strategy.	Provides a valid limitation and benefit of TWO strategies.	Provides valid limitations and benefits of TWO strategies.	Provides valid limitations and benefits of TWO strategies. Considers the attitudes and values of the people involved.	Provides valid limitations and benefits of TWO strategies. Considers the attitudes and values of the people involved. Discusses models: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • behaviour change to persuade individuals to adopt a healthy lifestyle • self-empowerment or individual encouragement to improve own health • collective or group action. 	Provides valid limitations and benefits of TWO strategies. Considers the attitudes and values of the people involved. Discusses models: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • behaviour change to persuade individuals to adopt a healthy lifestyle • self-empowerment or individual encouragement to improve own health • collective or group action to address the nutritional need.

See **Appendix** for sample evidence.

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

Appendix – Sample Evidence

Question	Expected Coverage (not limited to these examples)
	<p>The candidate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies TWO of the three health-promoting strategies to compare their effectiveness: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A “Health Awareness Week”. An “#OurCommunityCan” Campaign. A cooking demonstration at the supermarket. Justifies which of their chosen strategies would be more effective in encouraging communities to choose healthy snacks and drinks to prevent developing health problems, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the effectiveness of BOTH of their chosen strategies, in relation to three determinants of health: social, economic, and environmental (physical access) factors the limitations and benefits of BOTH of their chosen strategies the attitudes and values of the people involved the three models of health promotion (behaviour change, self-empowerment, and collective action). Uses examples from the resource booklet to support their answer.
	<p>Strategy A is based on the first group holding a “Health Awareness Week” at the local high school. This is done by inviting members of the community to run activities and demonstrations based on healthy eating, with a special focus on healthy snacks and drinks.</p> <p>Effectiveness of Strategy A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole community is involved in addressing the nutritional problem. There is very little cost involved, just a gold coin donation. People from all socio-economic backgrounds have access to resources that they can use to improve their well-being. Family members and friends can go together and participate in activities, as well as offer each other support and company. The knowledge gained during the “Health Awareness Week” can be shared amongst members of the community. The activities take place at the local high school, so it is easily accessible. Activities run throughout the day and early evening, so those people who go to work can come after work, and also participate in the activities. <p>Limitations of Strategy A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some members of the community may not have the money to donate, and will therefore miss out on the education and freebies that will be handed out. Social support is available for only a short time during the “Health Awareness Week”, and after that you are supposed to use the resources and knowledge that you were given, to improve your health and well-being. Strategy A is an example of the behaviour change health promotion model that empowers individuals with information to use to make better decisions about what they eat and drink to improve their overall well-being. It is a passive approach in which people are told what to do.

	<p>Strategy B is based on the second group running an “#OurCommunityCan” Campaign. This is done by approaching the local marae and businesses to discuss ways of selling and serving healthy snacks and drinks, in order to improve the health of the local community.</p> <p>Effectiveness of Strategy B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People collectively work together to address the issue of community’s making poor choices of snacks and drinks. • Social support is provided by the community leaders, the business community, and members of the community encouraging each other to choose healthy snacks and to avoid sugary drinks. • Strategy B is accessible to everyone in the community without having to pay anything. • Even members from low socio-economic families will be able to access the strategy. • The knowledge of choosing healthy snacks and avoiding sugary drinks can be shared in the community. • Strategy B is an example of the collective action health promotion model. It encourages democratic processes and participation by all for all. It is a shared and combined action. <p>Limitations of Strategy B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can take a lot of time to get a group of people to agree on a process and thereby implement change. • Strategy B requires a lot of resources and effort for it to be successful.
	<p>Strategy C is based on the third group securing a place at a local supermarket to hold a cooking demonstration. This is done by demonstrating a recipe for healthy snacks and drinks on the first Saturday of each month.</p> <p>Effectiveness of Strategy C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demonstration is held once a month at the local supermarket, so it is easily accessible. • It is either a short drive, or is within walking distance for most people, so it will cost very little or nothing to get to the supermarket. • Children will get a free piece of fruit, which is a good example of a healthy snack. • Members of the community can meet new people and make friends in the community. • Members of the community can support each other on ways to improve their choices of healthy snacks and how to avoid sugary drinks. • The community newsletters and email alerts will help provide social support. • On the newsletter, there is a phone number and email address to help those who need more help and support. • Strategy C is an example of the self-empowerment health promotion model, which encourages independent action, and helps people to know how and where to seek help. It focuses mainly on individuals by providing information, skills, and support to empower them to make changes. <p>Limitations of Strategy C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The self-empowerment model is not targeted at population groups, so it is unlikely to affect social norms. • Strategy C focuses on individuals, i.e. they are given the skills and strategies to develop themselves, and it is up to them to use the knowledge. • People have busy lives and they may not have time to watch demonstrations at the supermarket, and therefore miss out on valuable information. • Strategy C is held only once a month, so if somebody misses a demonstration, it will take two months before you get a chance for another demonstration.