Health 2019 v1.2

IA1 high-level annotated sample response

September 2022

Investigation — action research (25%) (Elective topic 1: Homelessness)

This sample has been compiled by the QCAA to assist and support teachers to match evidence in student responses to the characteristics described in the instrument-specific marking guide (ISMG).

The following sample is an unedited authentic student response produced with permission. Any identifying features have been redacted from the response. It may contain errors and/or omissions that do not affect its overall match to the characteristics indicated.

Assessment objectives

This assessment instrument is used to determine student achievement in the following objectives:

1. recognise and describe information from primary sources and secondary sources about the chosen topic in a community context

2. comprehend and use the specified approaches, frameworks and resources as they relate to the chosen topic in a community context

3. analyse and interpret information from primary sources and secondary sources about the chosen health-related topic and issue in a community context

4. critique information to distinguish determinants that influence health status in a community context

5. organise information about a chosen issue for a particular purpose

6. investigate and synthesise information to develop a diffusion action strategy to address an issue in a community context

8. make decisions about and use mode-appropriate features, language and conventions for a particular purpose.

Note: Objective 7 is not assessed in this instrument.

Instrument-specific marking guide (ISMG)

Criterion: Recognising and comprehending

Assessment objectives

1. recognise and describe information from primary sources and secondary sources about the chosen topic in a community context

2. comprehend and use the specified approaches, frameworks and resources as they relate to the chosen topic in a community context

The student work has the following characteristics:	Marks

• accurate recognition and discerning description of relevant contextual information from a range of primary sources and secondary sources about the chosen topic that includes:
  – resources, barriers and enablers for individuals and the community
  – data trends and impact on health status
  – determinants
• succinct comprehension and perceptive use of the relevant
  – overarching health approaches, frameworks and resources
  – social ecological model levels of influence
  – diffusion process variables.
	5–6

• recognition and appropriate description of some contextual information from primary sources and secondary sources about the chosen topic that includes:
  – resources, barriers and enablers for individuals and the community
  – data trends
  – determinants
• comprehension and appropriate use of the:
  – overarching health approaches, frameworks or resources
  – social ecological model levels of influence
  – diffusion process variables.
	3–4

• variable recognition and superficial description of some information about the chosen topic
• superficial comprehension and use of aspects of:
  – an overarching health resource
  – a diffusion of innovations concept.
	1–2

• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Criterion: Analysing, critiquing and organising

Assessment objectives

3. analyse and interpret information from primary sources and secondary sources about the chosen health-related topic and issue in a community context

4. critique information to distinguish determinants that influence health status in a community context

5. organise information about a chosen issue for a particular purpose

The student work has the following characteristics:	Marks
• insightful analysis and interpretation of relevant contextual information related to the chosen health-related topic and issue using a range of valid primary sources and secondary sources to draw conclusions about – local or regional trends (in comparison to other datasets) – barriers and enablers – existing personal, social and community resources • insightful critique of relevant contextual information using the social ecological model to distinguish the significant determinants that influence the chosen health issue • coherent and effective organisation of information to achieve a particular purpose.	7–8
• purposeful analysis and interpretation of relevant contextual information related to the chosen health-related topic and issue using primary sources and secondary sources to draw conclusions about – local or regional trends (in comparison to other datasets) – barriers and enablers – existing personal, social or community resources • purposeful critique of relevant contextual information using the social ecological model to distinguish determinants that influence the chosen health issue • effective organisation of information to achieve a particular purpose.	5–6
• appropriate analysis and interpretation of contextual information related to the chosen health-related topic and issue using primary sources and/or secondary sources to draw conclusions about: – local or regional trends – barriers or enablers – existing personal, social or community resources • appropriate critique of information to distinguish determinants that influence the chosen health issue • appropriate organisation of information to achieve a particular purpose.	3–4
• superficial analysis and interpretation of aspects of information from sources about the chosen issue • identification of determinants that influence health • organisation of aspects of information.	1–2
• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Criterion: Investigating and synthesising

Assessment objective

6. investigate and synthesise information to develop a diffusion action strategy to address an issue in a community context

The student work has the following characteristics:	Marks

• discerning investigation and insightful synthesis of information to develop a sophisticated diffusion action strategy for a contextual issue that includes:
  – a target group
  – the methodology and resources required to address the needs, barriers and enablers for the target group by strengthening and/or maintaining innovation uptake
  – two significant diffusion process variables
• data-collection tools.
	7–8

• purposeful investigation and considered synthesis of information to develop a feasible diffusion action strategy for a contextual issue that includes:
  – a target group
  – the methodology and resources required to address the needs, barriers and enablers for the target group
  – diffusion process variables
  – data-collection tools.
	5–6

• investigation and appropriate synthesis of information to develop a diffusion action strategy for a contextual issue that includes:
  – a target group
  – the methodology and resources required to address the needs, barriers or enablers for the target group
  – a diffusion process variable
  – data-collection tools.
	3–4

• investigation of information to develop an action strategy that includes superficial and/or partial aspects of:
  – a target group
  – the methodology and/or resources
  – data collection.
	1–2

• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Criterion: Communicating

Assessment objective

8. make decisions about and use mode-appropriate features, language and conventions for a particular purpose

The student work has the following characteristics:	Marks

• discerning decision-making and accurate use of
   – written features to achieve a particular purpose
   – language for a community context
   – referencing and report genre conventions.
	3

• appropriate decision-making and use of
   – written features to achieve a particular purpose
   – language for a community context
   – referencing and report genre conventions.
	2

• variable and/or inappropriate use of
   – written features
   – language
   – referencing and/or report genre conventions.
	1

• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Task

The following information is an overview of the endorsed assessment instrument this sample response was prepared for.

The chosen elective was Elective topic 1: Homelessness.

The task asked students to investigate a homelessness issue in their local school community and develop a diffusion innovation strategy for a selected innovation and an identified target group. In a report, students were asked to outline how the proposed diffusion action strategy would plan for action to strengthen, maintain or adapt the community as a resource in relation to the selected homelessness issue.

Note: As detailed in the syllabus specifications, the executive summary, table of contents, reference list and appendices are not included in the word count.

Sample response

Criterion	Marks allocated	Provisional marks
Recognising and comprehending Assessment objectives 1, 2	6	6
Analysing, critiquing and organising Assessment objectives 3, 4, 5	8	8
Investigating and synthesising Assessment objective 6	8	8
Communicating Assessment objective 8	3	3
Total	**25**	**25**

The annotations show the match to the instrument-specific marking guide (ISMG) performance-level descriptors.

Communicating [3] discerning decision-making and accurate use of report genre conventions — an executive summary is required in genre conventions.	**1.0 Executive summary** This report evaluates Australia's prevalence of homelessness, specifically within the local Brisbane community. Between 2011-2016 the rate of homelessness has increased, highlighting the growing health concern. Across Australia in 2018-19, approximately 290,000 individuals were supported through Specialist Homelessness Services, highlighting the prevalence of the health issue within the country (Pawson, Parsell, Liu, Hartley, Thompson, 2020). Out of the 116,000 homeless people, 58% are male and 42% are female, with youth aged 12-24 accounting for approximately 24% (Homelessness Australia, n.d.). Homelessness can result in many health outcomes such as exposure to drug/alcohol use, unsafe sexual encounters, co-morbidity and mortality (Homelessness Australia, 2016). Key social determinants such as the lack of affordable housing, political structures, unemployment, and domestic violence, create barriers to the health concern, pushing the population towards disease (AIHW, 2020). As well as this, false representation of

homelessness within the media result in inaccurate perceptions, social stigma, and ostracising towards the homeless population, causing social isolation for the community. However, charity organisations, education, community and personal resources, and crisis accommodation, act as enablers to encourage social cohesion within the community, pushing the population towards ease.

With the preconceived perceptions resulting in a lack of social cohesion within the homeless population, it is evident that the key health framework, which focuses on the relationship between individual and community levels, the Social Ecological Model (SEM), should be utilised to alter perceptions to enable change within the community. In applying this model, the innovation 'Beyond the Season,' will be diffused into a local [suburb name has been redacted] high school, targeting the whole school community with a focus on the Year 9 cohort. The action strategy will strengthen existing resources within the community to overcome the barrier of perceptions by utilising a salutogenic approach. The innovation will aim to educate participants on the issue, to effectively alter perceptions and ultimately enable behaviour change. To maximise adoption rates, the innovation will be implemented into a school setting, where participants will be in a familiar learning atmosphere, therefore creating a supportive environment for the enhancement of health literacy. 'Beyond the Season' will target each level of influence with various activities, such as a screening of 'Filthy Rich and Homeless,' government letter-writing, and education from Brisbane Youth Services. The screening of 'Filthy Rich and Homeless' will allow the development of functional health literacy to potentially alter perceptions. Focusing on the Diffusion of Innovation framework, the diffusion process variables of characteristics of the Innovation, and Characteristics of Change agents will be used to maximise diffusion into the community. Charity organisation Brisbane Youth service will act as change agents to create awareness of the health issue. Year 9 students will be change agents during the letter-writing activity, as it may influence the Local Government to facilitate the community in restoring social cohesion. The innovation will be compatible with the current Personal Development program, and the differing ages of the target group, allowing easy adoption rates for the target group. With evaluative pre- and post-implementation data collection, the innovation's effectiveness in altering perceptions will be easily observable.

2.0 Introduction

Homelessness is a significant health issue, with the recent high prevalence in Australia contributing to Australia's burden of disease. The 2016 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census deduced that 50 out of 10,000 people experience homelessness (Simon-Davies, 2019). In attempting to resolve homelessness, the 2008 Kevin Rudd Government formulated The Road Home, which intended to halve homelessness by 2020 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008). While this initiative aimed to increase resources available to the homeless, it did not address the multicausal factors of homelessness, therefore failing to meet its targets (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008). Although it attempted to resolve the issue, the insufficient Government commitment towards homelessness is a barrier towards the issue, highlighting the need to alter perceptions to influence Government action. A Wesley Mission survey conducted on perceptions surrounding homelessness identified inaccurate ideas of homelessness within Australia. These misconceptions influence the social isolation for the population, emphasising the need to build community

social cohesion. With these perceptions influencing individual behaviour, there is a barrier to responding to homelessness across the levels of influence, pushing the population to disease. As outlined in the Social Ecological Model (SEM), implementing change at an individual level has the capacity to diffuse through to societal levels, to enable a more significant change. Utilising SEM and Diffusion of Innovation variables, a week-long multi-faceted action strategy, 'Beyond the Season,' will be implemented into the school community, with a focus on altering perceptions to motivate for change.

3.0 Discussion

3.1 Australian context

The rate of homelessness in Australia highlights the health issue, with numbers increasing by 13.7% in the last 5 years, from 102,439 in 2011, to 116, 427 in 2016 (Simon-Davies, 2018). With this rising prevalence, it is evident that there is a lack of sustainable resources and a need to address the issue. Acting as a social determinant to health, the homeless are more vulnerable to encounter health implications, such as drug use and mortality (Homelessness Australia, 2016). Key social determinants such as the rising cost of living and inaccurate perceptions of homelessness, are barriers to the issue, therefore, contribute to the social isolation of homelessness, pushing the population towards disease (Launch housing, 2016). Although housing affordability has been declared the main cause of homelessness, the Wesley Mission survey identified that 54% of participants believed drug and alcohol addiction to be the main cause of homelessness, followed by mental illness (47%) (Wesley Mission, 2018). When asked about people experiencing homelessness, 90% answered 'people on the streets' to be the main category of homeless people (Wesley mission, 2018). However, as confirmed by the 2016 census, only 7% of the homeless sleep rough (Simon-Davies, 2018). These individual perceptions result in social stigma towards the issue, creating a barrier within the community in response to homelessness.

Homelessness within Queensland has increased by 14% since 2011, to 21,671 in 2016, revealing the prevalence of homelessness on a local scale (Homelessness Australia, n.d.). Specifically, 10,000 people are experiencing a form of homelessness in Brisbane, with approximately 31 in [suburb name has been redacted] (ABS, 2016) (Stone, 2019). Between 2016-2017, the top three reasons for seeking assistance through Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) in Queensland were housing crisis, financial difficulties, and housing affordability (AIHW, 2017). The increase in support needed from SHS is seen in Appendix 5, which shows this growth from 2015-16, to 2019-20 (AIHW, 2020). One factor influencing this growth was the COVID-19 pandemic which saw a spike in SHS requests in 2019-2020, with 3000 females and 3100 males citing COVID-19 as reason to request services (AIHW, 2020). SHS assisted 48% of their clients into housing, enabling positive health outcomes and pushing the population to ease. However, Queensland identified having a greater need for assistance from SHS compared to the national average (73% compared to 56%), highlighting the need to encourage social cohesion within Brisbane (AIHW,2017). To strengthen available resources, innovations targeting communities enable positive outcomes when addressing the issue.

Recognising and comprehending [6] accurate recognition and discerning description of relevant contextual information from a range of primary sources and secondary sources about the chosen topic that includes barriers for the individuals and the community.	### 3.2 Local context [Suburb name has been redacted]] is a middle socioeconomic (SES) suburb with a population of approximately 16,000 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010). With a reported 31 homeless individuals, [suburb name has been redacted] is below the national average rate of homelessness (50 out of 10,000). However, with the rising prevalence of homelessness, these numbers are an area of concern. Due to [suburb name has been redacted]] being a middle SES, the lack of affordable housing is a main barrier, with the median cost of houses ranging from $700,000-$1.4million (Domain.com, n.d).

A local girls' high school in [suburb name has been redacted] with approximately 1000 students, identified a need for accurate education on homelessness. Primary data was collected (see section 3.3) to gather the local perceptions and areas of need. As identified in section 3.3, many surveyed students have inaccurate perceptions of homelessness. A lack of awareness and social cohesion within the community may be contributing factors to these misconceptions. The school enforces a strong focus on social justice issues, suggesting many students are aware of the issue. However, as identified in the pre-test survey, there is a lack of accurate perceptions and information, suggesting the enhancement of health literacy is needed. With no mention of homelessness within the Personal Development (PD) program (see Appendix 4), 'Beyond the Season' will utilise PD and the whole school assembly as available resources, to create supportive environments for the development of functional and interactive health literacy to potentially alter perceptions. Changing perceptions on an individual level may have the capacity to diffuse through the wider community, enabling change on a relational, community and ultimately, societal level.

Recognising and comprehending [6]

succinct comprehension and perceptive use of the relevant:

overarching health approaches, frameworks and resources

social ecological levels of influence

diffusion process variables.

3.3 Key findings

To gain an insight into the students' perceptions on the health issue, a pre-test survey was released to the Year 8 cohort of 139 students:

- 94% of participants perceived sleeping rough as the most common form of homelessness (Appendix 1).

Recognising and comprehending [6]

accurate recognition and discerning description of relevant contextual information from a range of primary sources and secondary sources about the chosen topic that includes enablers.

- When asked if people choose to be homeless, 31% of responses fell under 'neither agree nor disagree'.

- 25% of participants believed that shortage of affordable housing is the main cause of homelessness (Appendix 2).

- 11% of participants were conscious that there are 31 homeless people in [suburb name has been redacted] (Appendix 3).

Brisbane Youth Service (BYS) is a charity organisation focused on helping homeless youth. The 2019-2020 annual report deduced a high prevalence of support needed. The Key findings are presented below (Brisbane Youth Service, 2020):

Recognising and comprehending [6]

accurate recognition and discerning description of relevant contextual information from a range of primary sources.

- Couch surfing is the most common form of homelessness for young people, with 31% of individuals couch surfing when they sought out BYS-only 15% were sleeping rough (Appendix 6)

- 67% identified housing assistance as the main reason for support from BYS

- Individuals aged 18-21 were the largest age bracket supported (46%)

As identified from these findings, it is evident that the Year 8 data presented have inaccurate perceptions of homelessness, showing the need for education on the topic.

4.0 Planning for action

4.1 Guiding issue question

How can the innovation of 'Beyond the Season' create supportive environments to advocate for change and diffuse within the community, building social cohesion for the population?

Through a school environment, 'Beyond the Season' may create a supportive environment for the enhancement of health literacy for the local school community. Using SEM, these activities could alter students' perceptions on homelessness, driving change on individual, relationship, community, and ultimately societal levels. This community action aims to encourage social cohesion within the target audience.

4.2 Methodology

The target intervention group for 'Beyond the Season' is the school's local community, specifically focusing on the Year 9 cohort. The diversity of the activities is suitable for the different ages of the target audience to strengthen the compatibility of the innovation, hence allowing for maximum diffusion within the community. The initiative will utilise available community resources such as BYS and school students, in being change agents to motivate the target group to adopt change. Furthermore, these change agents will utilise the diffusion of innovation through constructively altering perceptions at different levels of influence, therefore maximising diffusion through the community.

4.3 Beyond the Season

Objective 1: To create awareness of the health issue in a supportive environment by improving functional health literacy of the school community, to strengthen community action.

Description:
The implementation of 'Beyond the Season' into the community could create awareness of the health issue through the enhancement of functional health literacy. Change agents, such as BYS and the students, would enable maximum diffusion to reach community and societal levels. Utilising community resources, BYS will act as a change agent to educate the whole school on the needs of the homeless during a mandatory school assembly, hence creating awareness of the issue. In applying the Social Justice Principal of supportive environments, speaking on a whole school assembly could maximise the potential development of personal skills, to further enhance the functional health literacy of the target audience. Furthermore, teachers will utilise resources from BYS during the PD program to further educate students. Due to the middle socio-economic status and varying ages of the target audience, many participants may not have been exposed to the issue, allowing BYS and

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Investigating and synthesising [8]

discerning investigation and insightful synthesis of information to develop a sophisticated diffusion action strategy for a contextual issue that includes:

methodology and resources required to address the needs, barriers and enablers for the target group by strengthening and/or maintaining innovation uptake

significant diffusion process variable — characteristics of change agents.

Investigating and synthesising [8]

discerning investigation and insightful synthesis of information to develop a sophisticated diffusion action strategy for a contextual issue that includes:

methodology and resources required to address the needs, barriers and enablers for the target group by strengthening and/or maintaining innovation uptake

significant diffusion process variable — characteristics of the innovation.

PD teachers to facilitate change. To limit the complexity in accessing resources, an excerpt from BYS creating awareness on the issue, will be added into the school newsletter to reach parents and the local community, hence maximising diffusion. Diffusion to a societal level will occur through advocating for change to the local government in a letter-writing activity during the Year 9 PD program. Acting as change agents, students may identify homelessness as a need for attention, with a goal of gaining policy and funding to facilitate the population towards ease. With evidence suggesting that 'public opinion influences public policy and legislative change,' these letters have the potential to create awareness and encourage social cohesion for the community (Batterham, 2011). In applying the Ottawa Charter principal of community action, the initiatives will target the whole school community to strengthen community action, allowing for maximum diffusion and motivation for adoption rates, potentially bringing about change through the levels of influence.

Objective 2: To alter perceptions of the target audience through the development of interactive health literacy to improve personal skills and enable behaviour change.

Description:
Implementing 'Beyond the Season' as an action strategy could enable change within the school community, by addressing common misconceptions involving homelessness. Through the education received by BYS, the target group have the potential to develop new perceptions towards the issue. However, to strengthen these perceptions further, the Year 9 cohort will utilise the community resource 'Filthy Rich and Homeless' during their PD program, to diffuse to individual levels. Focusing on characteristics of the innovation, an age-appropriate program will be developed prior to the viewing to be compatible with the cohort, to effectively alter perceptions. As seen in Appendix 4, the innovation is compatible with the current PD program as there is no current education on homelessness. During the PD program, discussions may use student's personal resources through getting them to draw on their own lived experiences and opinions to enhance interactive health literacy for the cohort. Through the development of personal skills, these perceptions may motivate for behaviour change amongst students, having the capacity to diffuse to relational levels. After the innovation, the observability will be measured through a post-test data collection to determine the effectiveness the initiative has on altering the target audience's perceptions. In taking a whole school approach, the development of new perceptions has the capacity to reach full change and maximise diffusion within the population.

5.0 Post-test data strategy

Post-initiative data collection will be collected via a survey to determine the effectiveness 'Beyond the Season' has in altering perceptions. Through the results gathered from this survey, any behaviour and perception change will be noted, however, a long-term change in attitudes and behaviour towards homelessness will be the goal and evidence of success. This will be evaluated through a survey 12 months after the initiative. Participants will be asked whether the innovation identified any misconceptions, and whether it was effective in creating awareness of homelessness. To allow maximum reach for the target audience, resources from PD sessions will be made available to any absent

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Investigating and synthesising [8]

discerning investigation and insightful synthesis of information to develop a sophisticated diffusion action strategy for a contextual issue that includes data-collection tools.

Analysing, critiquing and organising [8]

coherent and effective organisation of information to achieve a particular purpose.

This is evident throughout the response.

Communicating [3]

discerning decision-making and accurate use of written features to achieve a particular purpose and language for a community context.

These are evident throughout the response.

| | students, allowing for equity in the development of interactive health literacy to occur. |
| | 2000 words |

Appendices

Appendix 1

Q1 What are examples of homelessness? (you may indicate multiple answers)
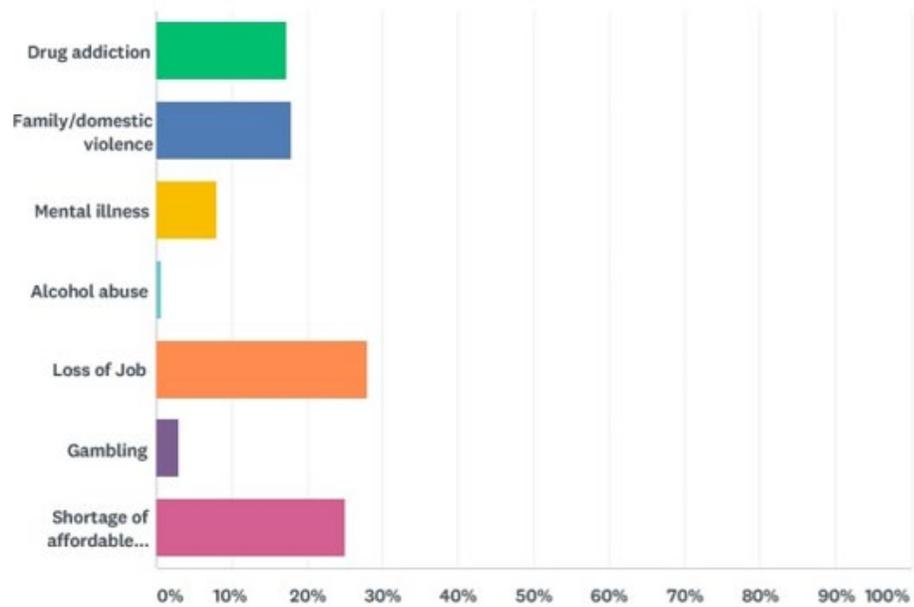
Answered: 139   Skipped: 0
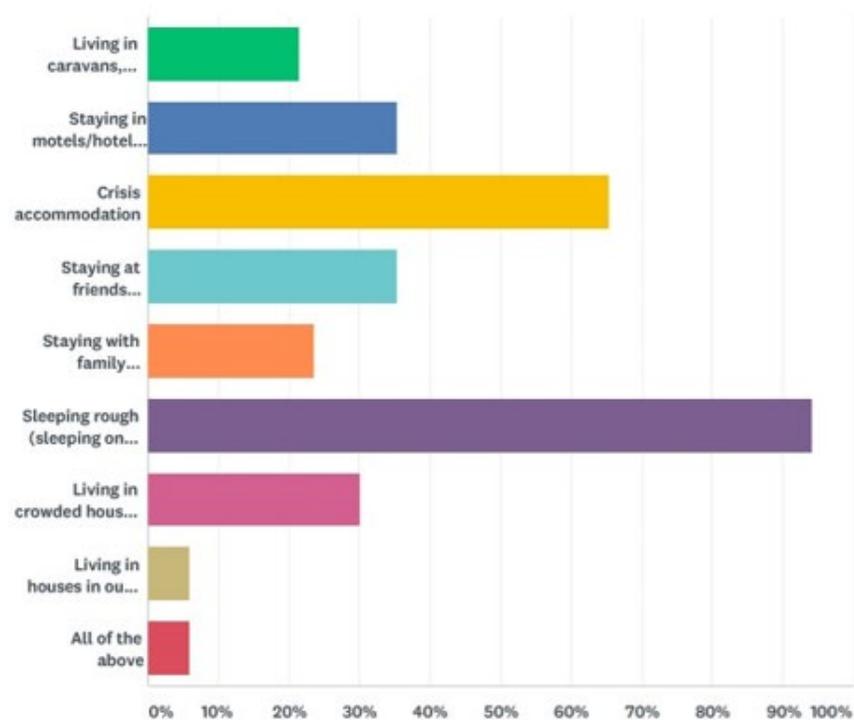
Appendix 2
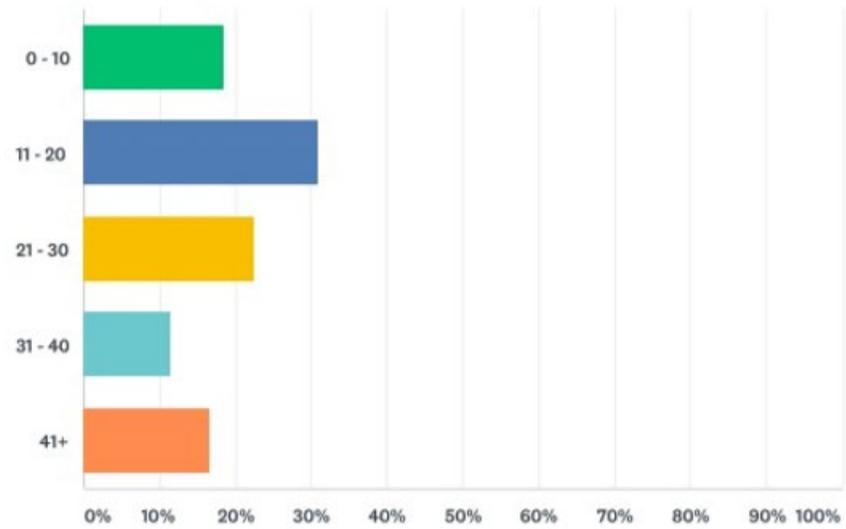
Q7 What is the main cause of homelessness?

Answered: 139   Skipped: 0

Appendix 3

Q3 How many homeless people do you think live in Coorparoo?

Answered: 139   Skipped: 0

Appendix 4

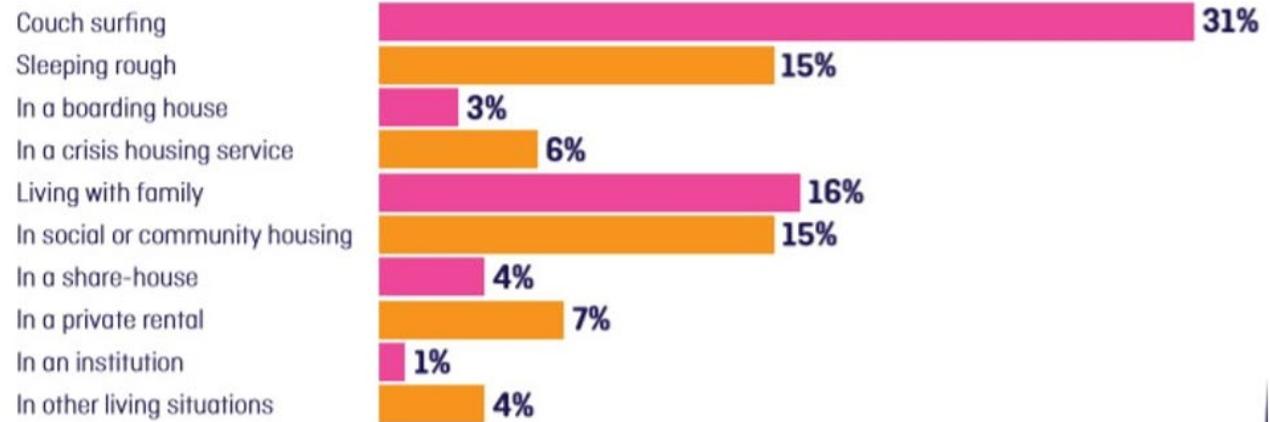| Enduring Pursuits	Right Relationships and Connectedness			Wellness					Striving for Excellence		Service and Empowerment
	Personal Skills	Inter-personal Skills	Community Building	Healthy Lifestyles	Emotional Wellbeing	Safety and Protection	Drug Education	Sexuality	Learning Dispositions and Skills	Careers	
Whole School Program			School/ year level/ class Masses & liturgies Sporting Carnivals	Co-curricular Sport Optional Physical Activity Sessions	DEAR Retreats		Paul Dillon (10, 11, 12)		Parent/ Teacher/ Student Interviews	Biennial Careers Market	Mission Day Service Clubs eg Caritas, SVDP, Interact
Year 7	Identity – being yourself Being a good friend	Friendship	Big Sister/ Little Sister Getting to know you	Physiology – body parts Puberty - menstrual cycle, managing pain, sleep patterns	Body Image Coping with anxiety Positive Psychology "Positive Detective Program"	Protective behaviour (phone, social media, email protocols) Cyber Safety		Identity. Personal hygiene issues and products	Skills of organisation Habits of Mind & Growth Mindsets Brain in Gear		
Year 8	Identity – being yourself Being a good friend	Friendship – being a good friend, resolving conflict, building trust	Getting to know you	Physiology – body parts Puberty - menstrual cycle, managing pain, sleep patterns	Body Image Coping with anxiety	Protective behaviour Cyber Safety - Project Rockit online program		Identity Personal hygiene issues and products.	Skills of organisation and time management Habits of Mind & Growth Mindsets	Subject Selection	
Year 9	"Knowing Me, Knowing You"	Communication, Conflict resolution & Group Dynamics. 'Write your own story'	Service program – to be implemented	Respectful Relationships	Stress and coping strategies "Looking past the limits" Yr 9 PD Day	Cyber safety Privacy issues: Taskforce Argos	Smoking Prescription and non-prescription medication	Media, Women and Objectification.	Intro to Habits of Mind and application to own subject areas	Reflection on Learning Subject Selection	Fundraising projects to support Tanzania

Appendix 5

Table 3: SHS clients, by number, rate and housing situation at the beginning of support, 2015–16 to 2019–20

	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Number of clients	279,196	288,273	288,795	290,317	290,462
Rate (per 10,000 population)	117.2	119.2	117.4	116.2	114.5
Housing situation at the beginning of the first support period (proportion all clients)					
Homeless	44	44	43	42	43
At risk of homelessness	56	56	57	58	57
Length of support (median number of days)	35	37	39	44	43
Proportion receiving accommodation	31	30	29	30	30
Median number of nights accommodated	33	33	32	29	28

Appendix 6 — BYS data

WHEN THEY CAME TO BYS YOUNG PEOPLE WERE:

Living situation	Percentage
Couch surfing	31%
Sleeping rough	15%
In a boarding house	3%
In a crisis housing service	6%
Living with family	16%
In social or community housing	15%
In a share-house	4%
In a private rental	7%
In an institution	1%
In other living situations	4%

The QCAA acknowledges there may be errors present in the method of referencing used in the compilation of the reference list.

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