

Health 2019 v1.2

IA2: Sample assessment instrument

Examination — extended response (25%) (Elective topic 1: Homelessness)

This sample has been compiled by the QCAA to assist and support teachers in planning and developing assessment instruments for individual school settings.

Student name

Student number

Teacher

Exam date

Marking summary

Criterion	Marks allocated	Provisional marks
Recognising and comprehending	6	
Analysing, critiquing and organising	8	
Evaluating and reflecting	8	
Communicating	3	
Overall	25	

Conditions

Technique	Examination — extended response
Unit	Unit 3: Community as a resource for healthy living
Topic/s	Elective topic 1: Homelessness
Time	2 hours + 15 minutes planning
Word limit	800–1000 words
Seen/Unseen	Unseen question and stimulus
Other	Notes allowed — schools implement authentication strategies that reflect QCAA guidelines for ensuring student authorship of notes pages prior to the examination.

Instructions

- Compose your response in the space provided.
- The response should include the written, language and genre features of an essay.

Task

The local council member responsible for the Ravelston Council's 'Home not away' homelessness strategy has asked you to recommend one homelessness innovation to diffuse into their community.

Compose an extended response to the question:

What is the likely impact and diffusion of the innovation selected for the Ravelston region?

To complete this task, you must:

- **select** your diffusion action strategy innovation, or the alternate innovation presented in the stimulus, to answer the question
- **analyse** and **interpret** the significant features of the setting in the Ravelston region to draw conclusions about
 - local or regional features and trends relevant to the selected innovation
 - the most significant barriers to and enablers of the selected innovation
 - existing personal, social and community resources
- **critique** information from the stimulus material, using the community level of influence from the social ecological model, to distinguish the most significant determinants that impact on homelessness in the Ravelston region and are relevant to the selected innovation
- use two of the RE-AIM steps — (R)each, (E)ffectiveness, (A)doption, (I)mplementation and (M)aintenance — to **evaluate** and **reflect** on
 - the characteristics of the selected innovation that would affect diffusion in the Ravelston region
 - the likely impact on innovation uptake
- **justify** one recommendation that mediates, advocates or enables future action in the Ravelston region, based on the likely impact and diffusion of the selected innovation.

Instrument-specific marking guide (IA2): Examination — extended response (25%)

Criterion: Recognising and comprehending

Assessment objectives

1. recognise and describe information from primary sources and secondary sources about the chosen topic in an alternate community context
2. comprehend and use the specified approaches, frameworks or resources as they relate to the chosen topic in an alternate community context

The student work has the following characteristics:	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accurate recognition and discerning description of relevant and provided contextual information from primary sources and secondary sources that includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – resources, barriers and enablers for the target group – data trends and the impact on the health status of the target group – determinants • succinct comprehension and perceptive use of the relevant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – overarching health approaches, frameworks or resources – social ecological model level of influence – diffusion process variables. 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognition and appropriate description of some contextual information from primary sources and secondary sources that includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – resources, barriers and enablers for the target group – data trends – determinants • comprehension and appropriate use of the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – overarching health approaches, frameworks or resources – social ecological model level of influence – diffusion process variables. 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • variable recognition and superficial description of some information about the chosen topic • superficial comprehension and use of aspects of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – an overarching health resource – a diffusion of innovations concept. 	1–2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 issues in an alternate community context
4. critique information to distinguish determinants that influence health status in an alternate community context
5. organise information about a chosen issue for a particular purpose

The student work has the following characteristics:	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insightful analysis and interpretation of relevant and provided contextual information related to implemented action from primary sources and secondary sources to draw conclusions about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – data trends – barriers and enablers – personal, social and community resources • insightful critique of relevant contextual information using the social ecological model to distinguish the significant determinants that influence health in the alternate community context • coherent and effective organisation of information to achieve a particular purpose. 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purposeful analysis and interpretation of relevant and provided contextual information related to implemented action from primary sources and secondary sources to draw conclusions about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – data trends – barriers and enablers – personal, social or community resources • purposeful critique of relevant contextual information using the social ecological model to distinguish the determinants that influence health in the alternate community context • effective organisation of information to achieve a particular purpose. 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriate analysis and interpretation of contextual information related to implemented action from relevant and/or provided primary sources and/or secondary sources to draw conclusions about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – data trends – barriers or enablers – personal, social or community resources • appropriate critique of contextual information to distinguish the determinants that influence health • appropriate organisation of information to achieve a particular purpose. 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • superficial analysis and interpretation of aspects of information about implemented action from sources • identification of determinants that influence health • organisation of aspects of information. 	1–2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not satisfy any of the descriptors above. 	0

Criterion: Evaluating and reflecting

Assessment objective

7. evaluate and reflect on an implemented diffusion action strategy for a chosen issue using RE-AIM and justify recommendations that mediate, advocate and enable innovation uptake in a community health context

The student work has the following characteristics:	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">critical evaluation and insightful reflection on the innovation impact, methodology and resources using two relevant steps of RE-AIMdiscerning justification of recommendations for future action that mediates, advocates or enables innovation uptake in an alternate community health context using the diffusion of innovations model.	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none">considered evaluation and purposeful reflection on the innovation impact, methodology and resources using RE-AIMeffective justification of recommendations for future action in an alternate community health context using the diffusion of innovations model.	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none">feasible evaluation and reflection on the innovation using RE-AIMfeasible justification of recommendations for future action in a community health context.	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">superficial evaluation and reflection on aspects of the innovationsuperficial or partial recommendations for future action.	1–2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">discerning decision-making and accurate use of<ul style="list-style-type: none">written features to achieve a particular purposelanguage for a community contextreferencing and essay genre conventions.	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">appropriate decision-making and use of<ul style="list-style-type: none">written features to achieve a particular purposelanguage for a community contextreferencing and essay genre conventions.	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">variable and/or inappropriate use of<ul style="list-style-type: none">written featureslanguagereferencing and/or essay genre conventions.	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0



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Stimulus

Features of the setting — Ravelston region (alternate context)

Ravelston — points of note

- Urban city with a population of 40 000 people
- Homelessness affects 1.5% of the population in 2022 in comparison to 1% in 2020
- Unemployment affects 7% of the population in 2022 in comparison to 5% in 2020, exceeding the national average of 5.5%
- 21% of households are low income (less than \$815 a week for single income household and \$1630 for double income household)
- Housing stress is a significant community concern affecting 7000 households (= >30% of household income spent on rent and/or mortgage)
- 93% of the population own a smartphone and have access to 5G internet.

Figure 1: Causes of homelessness in Ravelston region

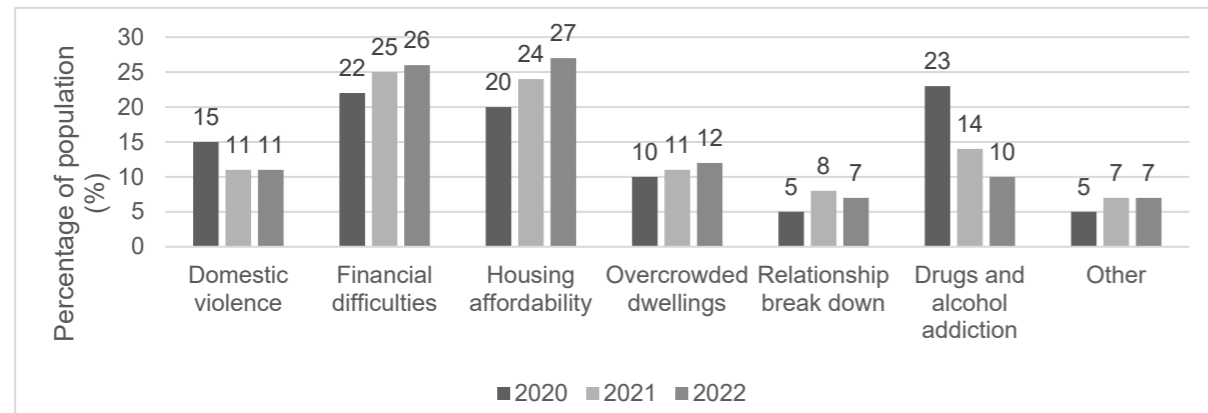


Figure 2: Types of Homelessness in Ravelston Region

Type	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)
Persons living in improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out (rough sleepers)	9%	11%	10%
Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless	18%	16%	15%
Persons staying temporarily with other households	27%	23%	21%
Persons living in boarding houses	20%	22%	24%
Persons in other temporary lodgings	7%	6%	6%
Persons living in severely crowded dwellings	19%	22%	24%

Figure 3: Age distribution of individuals experiencing homelessness in Ravelston

Age group	% of homeless distribution		
	2020	2021	2022
Under 12	18%	19%	20%
12 to 18	15%	17%	18%
19 to 24	18%	20%	27%
25 to 34	15%	14%	12%
35 to 44	12%	10%	8%
45 to 54	10%	9%	7%
55 to 64	7%	7%	6%
65 to 74	4%	3%	2%
75 and over	1%	1%	1%

Figure 4: To what extent do you have a sense of belonging in Ravelston?



Figure 5: Ravelston Council's 'Homelessness and Supportive Housing (HSH)' five-year strategic framework

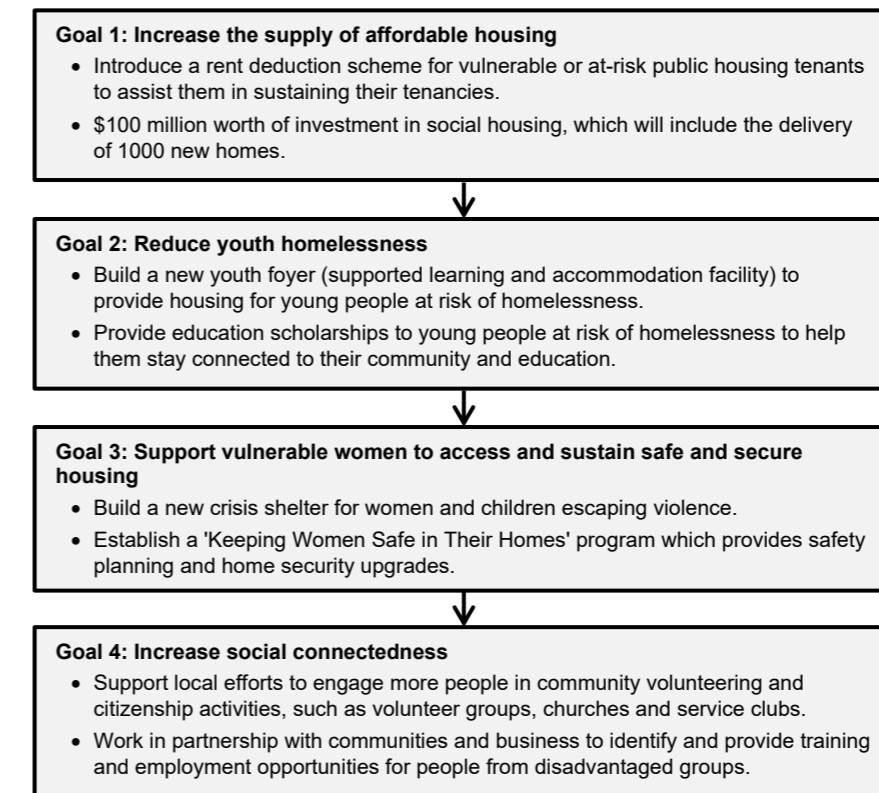


Figure 6: Extract from the executive summary of the five-year strategic framework

This strategic framework outlines achievable goals for the next five years and a roadmap for reducing homelessness in Ravelston. The Council conducted numerous interviews, surveys, focus groups, community meetings, and forums to receive feedback while developing this framework. Best practices that have made significant reductions in homelessness were considered from around the country. Achieving the goals of this strategic framework will require continuous listening to stakeholders, learning from those affected by homelessness, and adapting. Success will only be possible by working in partnership with people experiencing homelessness, not-for-profit providers, advocates, researchers, businesses, community groups, volunteers, schools and the state government. Progress will be tracked and reported back to the community.

Characteristics of the alternate innovation — Mini PAD Apartments

Mini PAD Apartments Australia (MPAA) partnered with a private developer and secured council approval to build Australia's first Mini PAD Apartments project for individuals experiencing homelessness in a regional town in New South Wales. PAD stands for Prefabricated Affordable Dwelling and is a fast and effective permanent housing solution. Mini PAD Apartments provide high-quality housing, quickly and economically at 40% less cost than the standard construction of housing. Each dwelling is the size of a small hotel room and comes fully furnished. Each apartment has solar power and water tanks meaning that tenants will not pay any bills. Mini PAD Apartments are built on vacant council-owned land and can be built in compliance with building regulations within four months of council approval. Other key features of Mini PAD Apartments:

- No drugs or alcohol are permitted in apartment complex.
- Each complex contains 50 units, including 30 studio units for families with shared spaces for laundry and entertainment.
- Rent from tenants will help cover operating costs and will be priced at 25% of the renter's income.

Mini PAD Apartments have already been built in Finland by Transportable Housing, a not-for-profit organisation whose mission is to end homelessness. The Finland Government also provided funding. Over a three-year period, three apartment locations were built, all of which are fully occupied by priority groups — the elderly, women and children and individuals with a disability. This provides permanent housing for 500 of the 4000 people experiencing homelessness in Finland. Phase one of the build is complete with key findings including:

- 25% decrease in people sleeping rough and 29% decrease in people being turned away from crisis accommodation
- Noticeable decrease in those requiring food, clothing and emergency supplies reported by not-for-profit organisations
- 16% of tenants moving out to lead fully independent lives
- Increased feeling of self-worth and belonging as the shared space has helped tenants create a supportive community, which includes meeting weekly to discuss concerns or to share a common meal
- Pandemic-limited supply of materials and increased construction costs, delayed the completion of two of the three apartments
- 35% of construction workers are volunteers supplied by a construction company which significantly reduced build costs
- 71% of tenants have reported feeling claustrophobic on more than one occasion
- 15% of tenants have reported construction quality issues including poor insulation and building finishes.

Transportable Housing have secured additional funds from Finland's Housing Project Fund and a partnership with a registered housing agency to commence phase two of the build which will involve building three additional Mini PAD apartments and a focus on providing tenants with a network of training, employment and social support services. 275 applications for 150 units were received in one week of opening applications.