

Pre-/Post-test Module 1: Engaging with Your Community

Instructor Copy, with Answer Key

Pre/Post-test

NOTE: post-test contains Self-assessment questionnaire

Self-assessment: Answer this only during the post-test.

In reference to the Engaging with Your Community module, please choose all that apply:

- a. Specifically useful for my work. If so, you can describe how here (optional):

- b. Quick refresher
- c. Offers me knowledge about a topic I am less familiar with
- d. Gives me confidence to increase my skills in and understanding of community engagement related to land reuse sites
- e. Motivates me to learn more about land reuse sites and ways I can be engaged
- f. Not needed for my work
- g. None of the above
- h. Other (please specify) _____

Minimum Passing Score: 70% (7 out of 10)

Allow multiple retakes? (Y/N) Yes

1. **Community members can be involved in land reuse and environmental health because (select all that apply):**
 - a. **Community members can be an asset in identifying potentially contaminated Land Reuse Sites and inspiring action toward cleanup**

- b. **Community members can train and educate others in the community about environmental contamination**
- c. **Community members can provide input and feedback on a redevelopment process**
- d. **Community members can help form a community vision that serves the greater good**

Answer: a. - d., all of the above

Rationale: Community members may have a vested interest in their community and may have lived there a long time, with knowledge of past industrial or other practices that could have a negative effect on the environment (a.). Community members are great partners for working with other community members, such as Promotoras [community health workers from the community] who help motivate and reach out to others (b.). Community members can provide input and feedback, as well as a community vision, during the redevelopment process (c. and d.).

2. **To form a Development Community, you can use the Action Model Toolkit to find stakeholders to promote health-focused redevelopment.**
- a. **True**
 - b. **False**

Answer: a., True

Rationale: The stakeholders, known as the Development Community (citizens, community planners, municipal agencies, regulatory agencies, health agencies, etc.) can be pivotal in building the community's understanding of — and capacity to support — safe land reuse and redevelopment. As an Environmental or Health Professional in the Development Community, you can use the Action Model to set the tone for early community involvement in safe land reuse planning.

3. **To understand who is affected by Land Reuse sites (select all that apply):**
- a. **You can complete a proximity analysis to identify individuals who live near the site in question**
 - b. You can ask the local real estate agencies what sites they have listed that may be contaminated and who lives nearby
 - c. **You can identify sensitive or special populations in the community that access or live near land reuse sites (e.g. children, pregnant women, older people, low income communities, other)**
 - d. **You can partner with community champions (local leaders)**

Answer: a., c., and d.

Rationale: It's important to begin the process with a proximity analysis. This analysis can identify individuals who live near the site in question and what, if any, negative effects they feel as a result of their proximity (a.). **It's especially important to understand who is at increased risk from exposure to toxic agents**, often referred to as **sensitive or special populations**, people who might be more sensitive

or susceptible to exposure to hazardous substances because of factors such as age, occupation, sex, or behaviors (for example, cigarette smoking). Children, pregnant women, and older people are often considered special populations (c.). Sometimes, low income communities or communities of color are disproportionately impacted by Land Reuse Sites (c.).

You can strengthen your role in community engagement by partnering with Community Champions. Often, the Community Champions are so busy rallying their constituents that they could use some support from an expert (d.). Local real estate agencies may or may not have knowledge about site contamination or if people live near contamination. They may be reluctant to talk with you and may perceive your questions as harmful for home sales. Unless they are actively involved in the Development Community, they may not be a good source of information.

4. **Exposure routes include (select all that apply):**
- a. **Inhalation**
 - b. Living near a contaminated site
 - c. **Ingestion**
 - d. Walking by a pile or spill of contamination in a vacant lot
 - e. **Direct contact**

Answer: a., c., and e.

Rationale: When you engage with the community and analyze the site(s), it is crucial to assess and understand all exposure routes. Exposure routes are the ways people can come into contact with a hazardous substance. The three basic exposure routes include inhalation (a.), ingestion (c.), or direct contact (e.). As an Environmental or Health Professional, you can assess the extent of community exposure to the Land Reuse Site by measuring the amount of contact all populations have with the hazardous substance(s) on the site. A completed exposure route must occur (e.g. breathing in, eating, or touching contamination).

5. **Which of the following are principles of community engagement? Select all that apply:**
- a. **Be clear about the goals of the project and the populations involved**
 - b. Be efficient and try to finish your project in minimal time to avoid burning out community members
 - c. **Understand the community's culture, economic conditions, social networks, and support programs, such as local healthcare providers or park districts**
 - d. **Build trust and establish relationships within the community, and connect with local leaders**

Answer: a., c., and d.

Rationale: There are many (nine) principles of community engagement. Once you have clear goals and know who is involved, (a.) the power to change lies within the community. It is very important to

understand the community's culture, economic conditions, social networks, and support programs (c.). It is equally important to build trust, establish relationships, and connect with local leaders (e.). Being efficient and trying to finish your project in minimal time might not fit the needs of the community (b.). Community engagement can take a long time. Community collaboration requires long-term commitment from the organization and its partners.

6. **As an Environmental or Health Professional you can lead redevelopment visioning sessions, find ways to vote on common themes, and adapt redevelopment plans to suit everyone.**
- True
 - False

Answer: a. True

Rationale: Establishing a unified Community Vision is essential to a successful redevelopment project. You can support your Development Community by leading brainstorming sessions about the vision for redevelopment, finding ways to vote on common themes and adapting the plan to suit everyone.

7. **What are the community engagement tools that you can use in your work? Select all that apply:**
- Power to the People Community Revitalization Toolkit
 - Action Model Community Revitalization Toolkit**
 - Visioning Technique**
 - Building Leaders Framework
 - Photographs to tell a story, e.g. Photovoice**

Answer: b., c., and e.

Rationale: The ATSDR Action Model Toolkit, Visioning Technique, and Photographs to tell a story are examples of a variety of ways to engage your community (b., c., and e.). Working with the Community Champion and other members of the Development Community, you may consider methods such as the Visioning Technique, the ATSDR Action Model Toolkit, or using photographs to tell a story to drive change. The Power to the People Community Revitalization Toolkit and the Building Leaders Framework are "fictitious" frameworks.

8. **Community-based Participatory Research (CBPR) is a university top-down approach to learning about communities and deciding what may be the best course of action to improve conditions.**
- True
 - False

Answer: b. False

Rationale: Community-based Participatory Research (CBPR) is a partnership approach to research that involves *equitable collaboration* between academic researchers, people or groups, and partners that share decision-making power and ownership. These groups typically include:

- Public health professionals

- Community-based organizations or groups (e.g., churches, schools, advocacy or policy groups, and social organizations)
- Community members

CBPR encourages contribution of their expertise from each member of the partnership during every step of the process. This approach brings together partners with different skills and knowledge and enhances the significance and application of research data. Communities with projects can effectively use CBPR to overcome potential distrust of the research system.

9. Additional methods of community engagement include (select all that apply):

- Working with the State environmental agency to decide which developments should go forward in communities
- Health Impact Assessment (to assess impacts of a project on community health before it is implemented)**
- Redevelopment Professionals Toolkit: Planning for Wealth
- Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health**

Answer: b. and d.

Rationale: Working with state government may be relevant for some redevelopment plans, but developments in communities are typically decided at the local level, so (a.) is not a typical method of community engagement. Health Impact Assessment (b.) and Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health (d.) are community engagement methods. Redevelopment Professionals Toolkit: Planning for Wealth, to our knowledge, is not a real toolkit and does not mention community engagement (c.).

10. Environmental or health professionals' primary role and involvement in land reuse community projects is to (select all that apply):

- Conduct site assessment**
- Conduct environmental cleanup of sites**
- Conduct community health analysis**
- Work closely with community planners and municipal agencies**

Answer: a., b., c., and d., all are correct.

Rationale: Environmental or health professionals primarily conduct site assessment and cleanup and community health analysis. They also work closely with community planners and municipal agencies, who may be coordinating or funding a cleanup through grants or other resources (a., c., d., and e.).