**The Practice and Ethics of Participatory Visual Methods for Community Engagement in Public Health and Health Science**

**Quiz Questions**

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| **Module 3 – Product Dissemination** |
| 1. In order to maximise the impact of a participatory project, the visual outputs must be disseminated to a wider audience
2. True
3. False

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| 1. Facilitating external engagement through the dissemination of PVM outputs can be an effective means of: (Check all that apply)
2. Amplifying the voices of community members who may usually be under-represented
3. Securing further funding for the community
4. Enabling non-participant stakeholders to see situations in new ways and from different perspectives
5. Giving community members a skill they can use in securing employment
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| 1. How outputs are disseminated should be discussed with participants because: (Check all that apply)
2. Participants may not be aware of funder’s requirements
3. Product dissemination could result in stigmatisation or jeopardising the safety of participants
4. Participants may want to target certain people to attend the event
5. Participants may want to raise money through the event
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| 1. When making a decision about whether to, or how to, disseminate PVM outputs you should follow the preference of the majority of the participants
2. True
3. False
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| 1. Before PVM outputs are disseminated to a wider audience, the facilitators should ensure the products are edited and ‘polished’
2. True
3. False
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| 1. It is vital to ask for consent for sharing the visual outputs. This should take place:
2. At the start of a project
3. At the start and after the inception workshop when they have a fuller understanding of the project
4. At multiple times during the project, including after they have completed the visual outputs
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| 1. Before dissemination of collective pieces, you should ask consent from all participants. However, the decision to disseminate should be based on the majority vote
2. True
3. False
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| 1. When choosing a venue for dissemination for external engagement you should try to hold the event in the participants’ community because: (Check all that apply)
2. Participants tend to be more confident in presenting what they have made when they do so in their own community
3. The impact of an external engagement process is likely to be more powerful when an audience learns about personal experiences whilst in the context where those experiences were lived as well as from those who have experienced it
4. The event will be cheaper than holding it outside the community and transporting participants to the event
5. The primary audience are other community members
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| 1. When planning an engagement event you should consider the following: (Check all that apply)
2. Timing - to enable the participants and audience to be able to attend
3. Size of venue
4. Whether the audience feels comfortable in the venue or not
5. Access to resources such as electricity, projectors, stage etc
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| 1. If the project outputs lend themselves to being shared online this can enable access to a very large and very broad audience. However online sharing may not be an effective means of reaching the participants’ own communities
2. True
3. False
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