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EVENT 01 HPP 085
Vol. 10 No. 4 October 2009

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Settings for Health Promotion: An Analytic Framework to Guide Intervention Design and Implementation

Blake Poland, Gene Krupa, and Douglas McCall

1. A settings approach to health promotion is oriented to accomplishing all of the following **except**:
 - a) tailoring best practice interventions to best fit the unique context of practice
 - b) modifying aspects of the setting itself that impact on health
 - c) enabling people and programs to prevail regardless of local constraints on action
 - d) building on the strengths and capacities of each setting

2. A careful assessment of the unique context of each setting enables the health promoter to do all of the following **except**:
 - a) anticipate and plan for resistance to intervention goals and/or methods
 - b) align key elements of the intervention with the culture of the setting
 - c) recruit assistance with program planning, implementation and evaluation
 - d) draw generalizable conclusions about how to work in other settings

3. The framework for analyzing a setting should ideally be applied:
 - a) before approaching a setting
 - b) in consultation with participants in the setting
 - c) in consultation with funders
 - d) after a program is complete, but before evaluation

4. The framework for analyzing a setting includes all the following sections **except**:
 - a) understanding settings
 - b) changing settings
 - c) knowledge development & knowledge translation
 - d) key questions to include in any evaluation

5. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
 - a) settings of the same general type can sometimes be more different from each other than are settings of different types
 - b) it is important to look for opportunities to make the setting itself more health-promoting , and not just target for change people found in the setting
 - c) health promoters should steer clear of power relations that may complicate their work
 - d) some things you will need to know (e.g. history of interpersonal relations) will not be written anywhere

6. The authors believe that a checklist for working in settings is preferable to a template of reflexive questions to guide analysis of/in each setting.
 - a) True
 - b) False

7. What might an analysis of stakeholder interests and power relations help the practitioner to identify?
 - a) who to avoid working with
 - b) who might support or resist the intervention
 - c) who to limit participation to
 - d) how to frame the intervention

8. Which of the following issues is **not** highlighted by the questions in the “strategy” section of Table 2?
 - a) whose participation will be sought
 - b) handling differences in stakeholders’ agendas and power
 - c) selecting settings to work in
 - d) defining and measuring success

9. The authors advocate paying attention to unintended consequences of intervention as well as the distribution of costs and benefits across different socio-economic groups.
 - a) True
 - b) False

10. The authors suggest looking beyond the intervention setting because:
 - a) a 'joined-up' approach to settings increasingly called for in the literature
 - b) partnerships with other settings can be developed
 - c) people are not confined to only one setting
 - d) settings are powerfully affected by people and processes beyond their boundaries