

## Frequently Asked Questions

**The individuals I will be training have already selected the interventions they plan to implement. How would I adapt the curriculum to fit their needs?**

- **Option 1:** Start the training with Module #5
- **Option 2:** Begin with Module #1 and determine if the training participants would still have chosen the same intervention after going through the community assessment, sources of EBIs, and assessing the fit.

**I am worried that participants will be overwhelmed by the number of slides in some of the modules. What can I do to keep them engaged?**

- Leave plenty of time for interactive exercises which increases interaction and engagement
- Ask the audience questions during the presentations so they are contributing
- Have multiple presenters so the same person is not speaking during the entire training
- Reduce the number of slides in each module and/or reduce the number of modules
- Spread out the training by delivering it over several days or in different formats
- Know your audience so the discussions are relevant to their work
- Have participants review Modules #1, or Modules #1 and #2 as pre-work and start with Module #3

**Some of the language in the slides will be unfamiliar to the individuals I am training. How can I revise to make the language more understandable and less academic?**

- Use as few terms as possible, use them consistently, and provide definitions
- Change specific words to more commonly understood terms, for example change “determinants” to “contributing factors”
- Send the glossary of terms prior to the training and have the participants review as pre-work
- Explain definitions of terms while conducting the training

**The individuals I am training do not need to do community health assessments. Should I still do the module on assessment?**

- Define different levels of ‘community’ – within an agency, a target population, the town in question.
  - The purpose of discussing a community assessment is to assure that practitioners understand the population they’re targeting and the context in which the population lives and works and in general, a community assessment (identifying current gaps, learning what’s already available, etc.) is important when adapting an intervention and planning for its implementation. There should always be some type of assessment of the patients/clients receiving the intervention, the setting/community in which it will take place, and the process by which the intervention will be delivered.
- Suggest that individuals collaborate more closely with their public health department rather than conduct their own health assessment. Local health departments may have county-level data or existing health assessments that are publicly available. Collaborations can strengthen efforts to translate research into practice and make them more relevant to the community.
- Participants may not need to do a full-blown community assessment, especially if they are not responsible for program implementation but rather working with others who will deliver the intervention.