



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTER**

**Qualification Code: 102106T4COH**

**Qualification: Community Health Practice level 6**

**Unit Code: HE/OS/CH/CR/02/6/A**

**Unit of Competency: Community Health Research**

**WRITTEN ASSESSMENT: END TERM PAPER**

**Time: 3 HOURS**

**Date: JULY 2024**

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATE**

1. This paper has two sections A and B
2. You are provided with a separate answer booklet
3. Marks for each question are as indicated
4. Do not write on the question paper

**This paper consists of four (4) printed pages. Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated**

**Section A (40 marks)**

Answer *all* the questions in this section.

1. Researching to improve health outcomes within communities is a crucial aspect of public health. This research needs to be conducted ethically and effectively to ensure it benefits the community it studies.
  - a) Define the term "Community Health Research" in the context of community health. (2 marks)
  - b) State the concept of Ethical considerations in community health research. (2 marks)
2. Qualitative data in research provides descriptive information about experiences, feelings, and behaviors. Identify any four examples of qualitative data. (4 marks)
3. A research proposal is a roadmap for your investigation, outlining what you'll research, why it's important, and how you'll go about it. Identify four key elements of a research proposal for community health research. (4 marks)
4. Community involvement in research strengthens research by incorporating local perspectives and fostering trust. List four potential benefits challenges of involving the community in the research process? (4 marks)
5. Data analysis and interpretation transform raw research data into knowledge and understanding. Outline the importance of data analysis and interpretation in community health research. (4 marks)
6. Researchers are at risk of being accused of plagiarism. Outline FOUR sources literature and information that researchers can utilize without accusation of plagiarism. (4 Marks)
7. There are different ways of referencing a research document. The TWO major ones are in-text citation and a list of reference. Differentiate between in-text citation and a list of reference. (4 Marks)

8. Sampling during a research activity is very crucial and there are various methods of collecting data from a sample population. Explain FOUR advantages of random sampling during data collection (4 Marks)

9. Large samples may be required in various situations depending on the research goals and characteristics of the population under study. Outline FOUR situations when large samples may be required. (4 Marks)

10. In every research activity, a hypothesis plays a very crucial role. Highlight FOUR reasons why the hypothesis is important in research. (4 marks)

### **Section B (60 marks)**

*Answer question 11 and any other two questions in this section*

11. Sampling in research is the process of selecting a manageable subset of a larger population to study. Explain the different types of sampling techniques used in community health research, providing examples of each. (20 marks)

12. A research report is a well-crafted document that outlines the processes, data and findings of a systematic investigation. It is an important document that serves as a first-hand account of the research process.

a) Outline four purposes of community health research reports. (4 marks)

b) Explain three types of research reports in community health research. (6 marks)

c) Discuss five components of the community health research report. (10 marks)

13. Stakeholders are people or organizations invested in the program, interested in the results of the evaluation and or with a stake in what will be done with the results of the evaluation.

a) Giving relevant examples, describe any three types of stakeholders in community health. (6 marks)

b) Identify four important of stakeholders to community health research. (4 marks)

c) Explain five ways of determining stakeholders in health programs. (10 marks)

14. Dissemination is a planned process that involves consideration of target audiences and the setting in which research findings are to be released. It also entails appropriate communication and interaction with wider policy and service audiences in ways that will facilitate research uptakes in decision making process in practice.

a) Explain five characteristics of a dissemination message to stakeholders. (10 marks)

b) List five methods of disseminating community health research findings. (5 marks)

c) Identify any five key audiences you will invite during dissemination of community health findings. (5 marks)

AMNU