# APPS GPS and Photovoice Youth Training Detailed Agenda Version Date: 4/7/06

#### Goals:

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- To learn how community mapping is a tool for creating positive community change
- To understand how GPS and Photovoice can record positive and negative influences on tobacco use in the community
- To learn how to use the tools for GPS and Photovoice
- To have fun!

#### Day One

### Supplies:

- Markers, newsprint, LCD & Laptop (RL)
- Name tags (LF)
- Food (LF)
- Cameras, GPS devices, Extra batteries (DK)
- Coaching handout for team leaders LF
- Working with GPS Utility form LF
- IRB forms DK

- Folders /ith andours:
  - ⊕Age da ∟F
  - ്റ്റ് y idelines LF
  - Phot co. sent forms DK
  - GIS I a form LF
  - € 7hr..ovoice guidelines DK
  - Photography guidelines RL

Sean – Youth and parent consent forms,  $G^r \circ Utility$ , Uploading pictures to website, how many youth and what is their timeline?

# (Setup 8:00am - 9:00am)

I. Check-in and breakfast

9:00 - 9:30am

- II. Facilitator introduction, and training topic overview: DK, LF 9:30 10:00am Facilitators introduce thems lives and review training topics.
  - 1. Welcor, e everyone
  - 2. Review toals for project and goals for meeting
  - Laiet us: bathrooms, breaks, lunch, and turn off cell phones, etc.
  - 4. Chart ground rules

III. Ice break - DK

10:00 - 10:15am

If you had to be frozen in time, what action would you be doing?

IV. Community Mapping – DK, LF

10:15 - 11:15am

- LF describe where she works. Ask group if it was helpful for them to picture it. Then show a map drawing of where she works. Ask how hearing the information was different from seeing it.
- Group activity:
  - Goal: Draw what's in your community (i.e. stores, people, etc.)

#### VII. Photovoice - DK

1:00 - 1:45pm

- · Main goals of Photovoice
  - To record and reflect the community's strengths and concerns
  - To share personal and community experiences through photographs
  - To reach people in positions of power to make change (i.e. policy makers)
  - To take pictures of the +/- influences of tobacco use in the community
- Mechanics of photovoice
  - What are these?
- Examples of other photovoice projects
  - caroline wang's work
  - kid who took picture of "shitty school" and how that broug'nt change
- Group activity:
  - Goal: to encourage youth to critically look at pictures
  - Split up into 3-4 groups. Hand out pictures. Ask or attentions it lated to SHOWeD method. Report back to group.

## VIII. Principles of photography – DK, RL

1:45 - 2:30pm

- Photo consent what is it?
  - What is an acceptable way to approach to take their picture?
  - Should someone take pictures of oner peop without their knowledge?
  - What kind of responsibility does (arrying camera give?
  - What would you not want to be ph. tograr ned doing?
  - To whom might you wish + give photographs, and what might be the implications?
- Photo release discussion
  - Respect privacy and rights of owners
  - specific suggestions and vays to respect others' privacy and rights
  - no picture is vartily taking if it will jeopardize your safety
- Mechanics of using a calera
  - Provide hands in tips Framing, Lighting, Depth of field

#### IX. What's a GPSCC2 - LF

2:30 - 3:00pm

- Who knc vs wha it is and what it's used for?? (i.e. Lojack, cell phones)
- Global P sitionin System a 24 satellite-based navigation system & network that works and wather conditions, anywhere in the world, 24 hours a day and it's free!
- F ass out GPS devices for them to look at
- Refar to Fandout: Facts about GPS satellites
- Go octo.de! Show how to use a GPS device with the Log Form

# X. Using Photovoice and GPS in the Field – ALL

3:00 - 4:15pm

- Split up into 3-4 groups
- Each group has 1 camera and 1 GPS device
- · Give each group leader handout on coaching tips

#### XI. Debrief and wrap up

4:15 - 4:30pm

- Group youth together if they live in the same neighborhood or attend the same school. Have each group draw what surrounds their neighborhood or school. Present back to the group.
- Explain that this is "community mapping"
  - · what: diagnosis, description and drawing
  - How to create positive change with community mapping:
    - 1) To show a lot of information on a small amount of space
      - Example: Mapquest, Google Earth, DHS nutrition website, http://nkca.ucla.edu/
    - 2) A way to be taken more seriously
      - Example: The development of an entertainment, hotel, and retail complex next to the Staples Center in down own Los Angeles Organizers created a poster-sized map of the neighborhood surrounding the area, showing unfair winers in patterns and development "hot spots" that left but the community. Community groups successfully negotiated a regiment community benefits package from the develope which in luded investments in affordable housing and paks, a local hiring requirement, and even parking provisions for resider is, a first for a low-income neighborhood.
    - 3) Shows that you are smart, know he v to create data and have important information about your commu. itv
      - Example: L s Angeles County Tobacco Retailers

V. Break 11:15 – 11:30am

# VI. Social Justice Issues in Ric mond - LF

11:30am - 12:15pm

- Activity: Split up into 2 5 out
  - o Group 1: What do you see as some issues going on in your community? What about these issues any make someone want to smoke? (Chart)
  - Group 2: Wha are some good things in your community that people outside do not be to see? What about good things that prevent or distract people from s noking? (Chart)
  - o R port back to larger group
- Cornect to these issues: access to healthcare, health interpreters, no jobs (s ress), gangs, labor rights, gambling, poor, schools, not enough money in the contraction, environment, etc. Show big tobacco and AAPIs presentation.
- Bring L Jk to community mapping as a way to mark the +/- community influences:
  - How can these issues be marked on a map? By marking the locations of where they happen – refer to GPS code list in folders.
  - Powerful way of emphasizing your point is to compare with what's going on in other communities that have more money and resources – El Cerrito or Albany??

Lunch 12:15 – 1:00pm

 Troubleshooting – answer any questions related to GPS, cameras, log forms. Table other questions until tomorrow.

#### DAY TWO

# Goal: To experience and understand the Photovoice component

I. Breakfast 9:00 – 9:30am

II. Ice breaker: Uncommon Commonalities – DK

Ask youth to break into dyads. Have each dyad think of uncommon con monalities they both have and share with the group.

# III. A picture is worth a thousand words - DK, LF

9:45 - 11:45am

- o Break up into 3-4 groups
- o Review pictures taken from yesterday. Photography comp. nei 's.
- Stage 1: Photo selection:
  - i. Ask youth to select photographs they considered most significant, or simply like best
    - What do you See happening here?
    - What is really Happening here?
    - How does this relate to Our 'ves? How is it related to tobacco use in your community?
    - Why does this situation concern or strength exist?
    - What can we Do abr ut it?
- Stage 2: Contextualizing and conveniing
  - VOICE (voicing ou individual and collective experience). Describe individual me ning or photographs along with what it means in for the larger SEA community
- Stage 3: Cr difying r sues, themes, and theories
  - The particir atory approach gives multiple meanings to singular images and the stage, codifying. In this stage, participants may identify three types of dimensions that arise from the dialogue process: issues, themes, or theories.
  - They may codify issues when the concerns targeted for action are pragmatic, immediate, and tangible. This is the most direct application of the analysis. They may also codify themes and patterns, or develop theories that are grounded in data that have been systematically gathered and analyzed in collective discussion.

# IV. Wrap up - discussion

11:45am - 12:00pm