# Attachment I4: Parental EFP Skills Knowledge Scale

Research on the Efficacy and Feasibility of Essentials for Parenting Toddlers and Preschoolers

Division of Violence Prevention National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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## **Knowledge Assessment Measures**

Please answer the following questions.

#### **Communicating with Your Child**

	True	False	Choose not to answer
Any attention you give after your child's behavior makes the behavior more likely to happen again.			
Praise lets your child know which behaviors you dislike.			
Special playtime should occur every day.			

## **Creating Structure and Rules**

	True	False	Choose not to answer
It's important to have a predictable daily schedule for your child.			
It is best to wait until children are older before you start trying to use structure in the home.			
Family rules apply only to children, not to adults in the home			

## **Giving Directions**

	True	False	Choose not to answer
Good directions can be used to prevent misbehavior.			
It is important to give young children one direction at a time.			
It's OK to phrase directions as either questions (e.g., "Can you please put your toys away?") or statements ("Please put your toys away.").			

#### **Using Discipline and Consequences**

	True	False	Choose not to answer
The consequence, or what happens right after your child's behaviors, will influence whether the behavior happens again.			
Reward programs should work immediately.			
Once you start ignoring a behavior, it's ok to stop ignoring if your child's behavior gets worse.			

#### **Using Time-Out**

	True	False	Choose not to answer
Sending your child to time-out is unnecessary if your child promises to be good.			
Children need to be quiet the whole time they are in time-out.			
Anywhere my child stays put (e.g., sits in a chair or on a mat) is a good place for time-out.			