

Unit 4 Post-Test

THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13)

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Instructions:

The following post-test questions are designed to measure your knowledge gained about the concepts presented after reviewing the content.

Questions

1. Which of the following is a possible resolution to the tensions frontline staff may feel about participating in evidence building efforts?
 - A. Use of Institutional Review Boards to protect research participants
 - B. Strategies to minimize extra work associated with studies
 - C. Researchers actively collaborating with frontline child welfare staff
 - D. All of the above

2. In the context of building evidence, elements of “practicing humility” would include:
 - A. Demonstrating a modest and humble attitude
 - B. Respecting and valuing the differences among people
 - C. Being open to challenges to one’s own practices, beliefs, and biases
 - D. All of the above

3. When intervention participants decide for themselves whether to participate in an intervention, it is known as:
 - A. Self-selection
 - B. Individual participation
 - C. Random selection
 - D. All of the above

4. A frontline worker’s ability to use one’s knowledge, skills, and values as a basis for decision-making is best known as:

- A. A practice model
 - B. An evidence-supported intervention
 - C. Practitioner expertise
 - D. None of the above
5. What phenomenon explains why enthusiastic implementers of a new intervention might believe it is working well even if they don't have evidence it is having a positive effect?
- A. Evidence building
 - B. Motivated reasoning
 - C. Practitioner reasoning
 - D. All of the above
6. True or False: A rigorous evaluation that fails to find strong, significant differences in outcomes between an intervention and a comparison is a poor use of limited resources because it fails to inform evidence-building efforts.
- A. True
 - B. False
7. The degree to which the intervention components are delivered as designed is known as:
- A. Fidelity
 - B. Reliability
 - C. Validity
 - D. Intervention tension
8. When Diamond County conducted an evaluation of Trauma Focus, the intervention was explained to caregivers of children chosen to receive the intervention. Caregivers had the option of withdrawing from Trauma Focus at any time. This is an example of:
- A. A strategy to reduce staff workload
 - B. A safeguard to protect participants
 - C. An ineffectively implemented intervention protocol
 - D. All of the above
9. Diamond County delivered the Trauma Focus intervention for a year to serve enough children to have valid study results. Why is the number of children in the study significant to the evidence-building process?
- A. The process of building evidence always takes at least a year.
 - B. The number of persons receiving an intervention and a comparison needs to be large enough to reliably detect genuine differences should they occur.
 - C. Frontline staff need timelines indicating how long to implement a protocol.
 - D. The number of children involved raises ethical concerns.

10. An example of a tension that frontline child welfare staff might feel in the context of building evidence is:
- A. A difference of opinion about how best to determine which children and families receive an intervention
 - B. A feeling that participating in studies will add work when they already feel overwhelmed by their workload
 - C. A sense that conducting research with children and families raises ethical issues
 - D. All of the above