

Unit 2 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. An ESI can be best defined as:
 - A. A single activity designed to achieve a particular goal, including the required components of a defined target audience, a plan for implementation, and an evaluation to determine its effectiveness
 - B. A set of practice models that have clearly defined components and milestones for completion
 - C. An intervention that has been demonstrated through rigorous testing to be effective
 - D. A program chosen based on a sequence of steps, including researching a solution and developing a theory of change

2. An evaluation that randomly assigns eligible families to two groups—one that receives a new intervention and one that receives services as usual—is more likely to accurately test whether the new intervention is more effective than services as usual. Which of the statements below does not explain why evaluations using random assignment are more likely to yield accurate results?
 - A. If families self-select, those who choose a new intervention might be more motivated and that might affect evaluation results.
 - B. If caseworkers select families, the caseworkers might refer the families they judge need it most to the new intervention, and that might affect evaluation results.
 - C. Random selection assures that families will be assigned to the group receiving the intervention that will help them the most.
 - D. Random assignment makes it less likely that there are pre-existing differences between families assigned to receive the new intervention and the comparison.

3. The process of reviewing a program or activity to determine whether protocols are being followed and positive outcomes sustained is known as:
 - A. Testing for efficacy
 - B. Assessing reliability
 - C. Monitoring ongoing delivery
 - D. Establishing external validity

4. Participating in evidence building is important because:
 - A. Evidence building can improve outcomes for the children and families served by the child welfare system.
 - B. Efforts to build evidence can help address specific problems affecting your agency and your community.
 - C. You can support the expansion of the knowledge base of ESIs.
 - D. All of the above

5. The purpose of comparing outcomes achieved by children and families receiving an intervention to children and families in a comparison group who do not receive the intervention is:
 - A. To design or adapt the chosen intervention and test it on a small scale
 - B. To determine whether the intervention results in better outcomes for children and families
 - C. To determine if the agency will need to develop an intervention to address the problem
 - D. To test the intervention in a variety of sites to understand its outcomes in different contexts

6. In the context of building evidence, "evaluation" is best understood as:
 - A. A team approach to understanding the effectiveness of an intervention
 - B. A reporting mechanism for leadership to understand the effectiveness of an intervention
 - C. A systematic method of collecting, analyzing, and using information to test an intervention
 - D. All of the above

7. Full transparency in reporting experimental details so that others may reproduce and extend scientific findings is a component of:
 - A. Data collection
 - B. Scientific rigor

- C. Evaluation development
 - D. Research adaptation
8. Evaluating a program with a second group of participants after a first evaluation found positive effects is known as:
- A. Replication
 - B. External validity
 - C. Monitoring
 - D. Efficacy
9. Which of the following statements accurately describe evidence-based practice (EBP)?
- A. EBP values the context of client values, culture, and preferences.
 - B. The goal driving the integration of EBP into child welfare work is positively affecting children and families.
 - C. A barrier to the use of EBP is the current lack of evidence-supported interventions (ESIs) in child welfare.
 - D. All of the above
10. The underlying beliefs and assumptions about why a specific strategy, or combination of strategies, is expected to result in the desired outcome is known as:
- A. Theory of Change
 - B. An ecological perspective
 - C. Systems Theory
 - D. An evidence-supported intervention