

# Continuing Education Quiz

## Parental Involvement in the Special Needs Education through the Construction of an Individual Plan

1. Briefly describe the Lithuanian laws on education and how an individual education plan helps with the social integration of individuals with disabilities into the educational system.
2. According to the article, educators often praise parents for the results of the child's achievements and parents' competences are often valued.  
*True or False.*
3. Briefly describe how teachers and parents are viewed in the Lithuanian educational system.
4. According to the article, social integration takes place mainly at the legal and institutional level, not through the empowerment of the actual participant.  
*True or False*
5. Briefly discuss the results of the reports from the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania and the Lithuanian Parliament. What are the implications of these studies?
6. According to the researchers, what could help parents to become fully involved in their child's education process? How is this suggestion different from what is already being done?
7. Briefly list three of the five components of the individual education plan.
8. Effective individual planning:
  - a. Helps children to acquire new knowledge.
  - b. Helps to recognize the environment.
  - c. Encourages children to undertake concrete activities.
  - d. All of the above.
9. According to the author, a child's individual development and education plan is intended as a support, while it guarantees the dissemination of information about the educational situation and focuses upon meeting the learner's individual special education needs. What is essential in ensuring the formulation of an effective plan?
10. Briefly describe four of the seven individual education plan construction principles the researchers used in this study.

11. The authors of this article took on a role of animation and mediation of the action research activities. The mediation function of parental involvement in the education process of the child with a disability was implemented by:
  - a. aiming for coherence of all participants' expectations, needs, and interests.
  - b. establishing a parent support group to discuss their frustrations with the educational system.
  - c. searching for resources and ways in which to utilize them, along with establishment and maintenance of a network.
  - d. Both a and c.
  - e. All of the above.
  
12. In the research groups, how did the parents and educators interact with one another? What are the implications?
  
13. In the model presented in this study, what is at the center of parental involvement in the education process?
  
14. What does the action research indicate in terms of challenges in the educational environment?
  
15. According to the author, when seeking to improve parental involvement in the child's education processes, one can find parallels with the assessment of achievements in inclusive teaching. What is the first inclusive teaching evaluation principle that must be present for interventions to be effective?
  
16. According to Figure 1, what category of parental involvement in the child's education process had the highest evaluation score?
  
17. The model for parental involvement in the child's education processes in a special school was constructed on the basis of research methodology and outcomes. Briefly discuss stages two and three of the individual planning section of the model (see Figure 1).
  
18. The author based his action research on the principles of the *Bienveillance* model developed by Belgian colleagues Detraux and Di Duca (2006). Discuss the concepts of this model and the interaction of its three dimensions.
  
19. Briefly describe the concept of action research.
  
20. Briefly describe the goal of the study described in this article.

# Continuing Education Quiz

## Cortisol Changes and the Quality of Child Care in Australian Preschool and Kindergarten Children

1. According to the author, what can be used to identify the immediate impact of the childrearing environment on children?
2. Briefly discuss the role cortisol plays in the body.
3. *True or False:* According to the article, trajectories that begin high and continue to be high across the day (hypercortisolism) are associated with healthy rearing environments.
4. Briefly discuss the consequences associated with chronically increased levels of HPA activity.
5. Trajectories that begin low and continue low across the day (hypocortisolism) are associated with highly stressful rearing environments. Hypocortisolism is also associated with a (different) range of undesirable mental, physical, and emotional health, well-being, and developmental outcomes. Which of the following is an undesirable outcome of hypocortisolism?
  - a. fibromyalgia
  - b. panic disorder
  - c. irritable bowel syndrome
  - d. dissociative identity disorder
6. According to the author, children are particularly susceptible to cortisol activation. Briefly discuss the ways in which cortisol activation affects children.
7. Cortisol reactions in young children are mediated by the relationship between their caregivers and themselves. According to the author, what serves as a buffer, moderating the young child's cortisol responsivity and protecting the child from the negative outcomes associated with atypical cortisol activation?
8. Recent epigenetic research with laboratory animals strongly supports what notion regarding adult-child relationships?
9. Cortisol activation suppresses human growth hormone, so that children with overreactive cortisol response are likely to achieve an adult height \_\_\_ to \_\_\_ cm shorter than their potential.
10. Briefly discuss why child care is viewed as an undesirable childrearing environment.

11. *True or False:* In Australia, child care is funded as an employment support program by the federal government.
12. What stigmas are associated with child care outside the home?
13. According to the author, American research has shown that children in child-care centers typically demonstrate elevated cortisol levels compared with children in their homes. What is the author's argument and proposed research question?
14. What quality principles in the analysis were shown to affect levels between children with declining, increasing, and flat cortisol trajectories?
15. What did the authors find when they compared the children's cortisol levels throughout the day with the quality of the child-care program?
16. According to the author, an increasing number of families are using alternative forms of care. Briefly describe the implications the author poses.
17. Why is the sample used in this study distinctly different from the national profile of children in child care?
18. How can cortisol affect reproduction, appetite, and immunity?
19. Cortisol levels
  - a. do not remain steady over the period of a day.
  - b. peak soon after rising in the morning.
  - c. remain steady over the period of a day.
  - d. both A and C
  - e. none of the above
20. Briefly describe the QIAS and name three of the six principles used in the study.

# Continuing Education Quiz

## Understanding Youth Violence: Rationality and its Limits

1. The most important explanatory models center on the structural deprivation and disintegration of violent individuals or groups and on the cultural or sub-cultural orientations determining their acceptance and glorification of violence. According to the author, what is the common weakness these models share?
2. Briefly discuss how this study can benefit individuals working with young offenders.
3. According to the article, violence is a means of achieving an external end, being it an instrumental gain, a value realization, or an expression of the self. True or False?
4. There is overwhelming empirical evidence that a significantly large percentage of adolescents and young adults who physically abuse others have themselves been victims of family violence. True or False?
5. According to the interviewees, abuse in the family went hand in hand with the feeling of being \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. For youth who were subject to indirect victimization, where does the experience of physical defenselessness come from and what are the implications?
7. As stated in the article, experiences of disrespect are based on family interactions that nonviolently violate the children's need for:
  - a) A Sense of Accomplishment
  - b) Happiness and Fulfillment
  - c) Recognition and Claim to attention
  - d) All of the Above
8. According to the article, experiences of disrespect emerge from a variety of interactions that have often hardened into entrenched forms in family life and impacted decisively on the youths' socialization. Briefly discuss some of these interactions.
9. What are the two types of disrespect discussed in this article?
10. Briefly discuss the concept of interpretive regimes and how they impact youth violence.

11. Interpretations can be characterized as being guided by mental regimes because young people interpret the situations in light of paradigmatic events in the past without being able to explain this to themselves or to others. True or False?
12. In the article the author discusses how the theme of exclusion and female identify impact Bebek's violence behavior. Briefly discuss one of the themes.
13. According to the author, for biographical reasons, perpetrators are not as free to define situations and make decisions as theories of rational action assume. Why is this so?
14. In the article, the author discusses Albert Bandura's (1973) social learning theory of aggression. Briefly discuss why the transfer of violence from the family to youth-specific social contexts can be better explained by interpretive regimes than learned expectations?
15. In the interviews, youths describe the use of violence as a fascinating experience that not only creates a disinhibitory dynamic, but also becomes a motive for additional violent acts. According to the author, what three aspects of the violent experience can lead to such intrinsic motives?
16. Briefly discuss how the concept of "the triumph of physical superiority" is demonstrated in the case of Murat.
17. Briefly discuss the third dimension of the intrinsic motive for violence, "breaking with the everyday routine."
18. The article discusses Heinrich Popitz, who describes violence as an "act of power" and ties it to a goal-oriented behavioral pattern. Briefly discuss the author's take on Popitz's concept of violence.
19. Briefly discuss the concept of "infra-political violence" in relation to youth violence.
20. What does the author identify as the key difference between expressive and intrinsically motivated violence?

# Continuing Education Quiz

## Delivery of Mental Health Services for a State's Population of Children in Foster Care

1. According to the article, most studies find that between \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ of youth in foster care have emotional or behavioral problems in a range suggesting impairment.
2. Children in foster care are more likely than many other children at risk to receive mental health services. True or False?
  - 2/3
  - 1/3
  - 1/2
  - 3/4
3. This study examines mental health:
  - Need
  - Service receipt
  - Receipt in relation to need
  - All of the above
4. This study examines the rate of mental health problems and services for Illinois children in foster care. According to the author, who holds the responsibility in helping children access services?
5. The author discusses the importance of using state service data. Why is this data valuable?
6. Briefly describe the characteristics that make this study unique.
7. Over \_\_\_\_ of Illinois children in foster care had received a mental health service in the settings measured, which is substantially higher than the estimated 6% to 7.5% percentage of children in the general population receiving mental health services annually.
8. According to the author, what is most striking in the results of the study was the shortfall in mental health services in the settings measured for children in foster care in Illinois compared to children nationally. In what types of settings did a deficit exist?
9. According to the author, NSCAW is a good comparison to IL-CWB because the same questions were asked and the methods were very similar. It is difficult, however, to compare the Illinois results to those from other previous studies because the previous studies differ in what aspects?
10. According to the study, children in foster care received more mental health services from a medical professional than in an educational setting. True or False.

11. According to the author is the biggest limitation of this study and how does it impact the interpretation of the results?
12. Briefly discuss the limitations associated with the use of foster caregivers as informants.
13. In the article, the author discusses that not all children in foster care with significant mental health problems are ready for a mental health service. Briefly discuss the reasons why children may not be ready.
14. This article shows a gap between Illinois and the rest of the nation on mental health services for foster children in public and other service settings. To address this issue, the author proposes that Illinois needs to have a substantially higher rate of providing private mental health services not to exceed the national level of unmet need. Why is this unlikely to occur?
15. According to the author, a full understanding of the difference between Illinois and the rest of the country would require an analysis comparing Illinois to other states. Briefly describe the variables that should be used in the analysis.
16. According to the article, several initiatives have been taken by the Illinois DCFS and other state organizations and agency since 2005 to improve mental health services for children in foster care. Briefly stated one of the initiatives.
17. Briefly discuss how Medicaid funding has impacted mental health services available to children in foster care.
18. In the article, standardized measures of children's mental health problems were used in the caregiver and youth interviews and a standardized measure of mental health service delivery was used in the caregiver interview. A total of four standardized measurements were used. Briefly describe two of the measurement tools.
19. Briefly describe the NCASW and how it was used in this study.
20. According to the article, by far the most frequent specific service, used by over \_\_\_\_\_ or more of children across samples, was a school-based service, which includes visits with a school guidance counselor, psychologist or social worker.



# Continuing Education Quiz

## Obstacles and Opportunities in Accessing Mental Health Services for Children in Foster Care: Lessons from Recent History in Illinois

1. According to the article, most studies find that between \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ of youth in foster care have emotional or behavioral problems in a range suggesting impairment.
2. True or False: Children in foster care are more likely than many other children at risk to receive mental health services.
3. This study examines mental health:
  - a. need
  - b. service receipt
  - c. receipt in relation to need
  - d. all of the above
4. This study examines the rate of mental health problems and services for Illinois children in foster care. According to the author, who holds the responsibility for helping children to access services?
5. The author discusses the importance of using state service data. Why are these data valuable?
6. Briefly describe the characteristics that make this study unique.
7. More than \_\_\_\_ of Illinois children in foster care had received a mental health service in the settings measured, which is substantially higher than the estimated 6% to 7.5% percentage of children in the general population receiving mental health services annually.
  - a. 2/3
  - b. 1/3
  - c. 1/2
  - d. 3/4
8. According to the author, what is most striking in the results of the study was the shortfall in mental health services in the settings measured for children in foster care in Illinois compared to children nationally. In what types of settings did a deficit exist?
9. According to the author, NSCAW is a good comparison to IL-CWB because the same questions were asked and the methods were very similar. It is difficult, however, to compare the Illinois results to those from other previous studies because the previous studies differ in what aspects?

10. True or False: According to the study, children in foster care received more mental health services from a medical professional than in an educational setting.
11. According to the author, what is the biggest limitation of this study, and how does that limitation affect the interpretation of the results?
12. This article discusses a gap between Illinois and the rest of the nation on mental health services for foster children in public and other service settings. To address this issue, the author suggests that Illinois should have a substantially higher rate of providing private mental health services (not to exceed the national level of unmet need). Why is this unlikely to occur?
13. According to the author, a full understanding of the differences between Illinois and the rest of the country would require an analysis comparing Illinois to other states. Briefly describe the variables that could be used in such an analysis.
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15. Briefly discuss how Medicaid funding has affected the mental health services available to children in foster care.
16. Briefly describe the NCASW and how it was used in this study.
17. According to the article, by far the most frequent specific service, used by over \_\_\_\_\_ or more of children across samples, was a school-based service, which includes visits with a school guidance counselor, psychologist, or social worker. {

# Continuing Education Quiz

## Creating Foundations for Change in Child Welfare

### Practice: Using Descriptive Findings from Case File Reviews

1. According to the author, the objective of the overall study was to identify service and placement patterns related to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ outcomes.
2. Briefly describe the benefits of using a case file review?
3. *True or False?* According to the author, case file data are often dismissed by researchers as unreliable and subjective.
4. The author cites two research studies that were conducted using case file data. Briefly describe the outcomes of the studies.
5. The author lists reasons why child welfare is often a challenging area to research. Discuss these reasons and how they may have impacted the results of the study.
6. According to the author, missing data was a limiting factor in this study as there was a corresponding amount of missing data from the case files and SACWIS reports. It is unknown why information may have been missing from these sources, but it could be due to:
  - a. Researcher and/or case worker oversight
  - b. Documentation issues
  - c. Information that was not collected because it was not applicable to the case.
  - d. All of the Above
7. The major concern in regard to child functioning is that less than half of all states routinely assess children entering foster care for mental health problems. What interventions are recommended to help caseworkers properly assess children for mental health issues?
8. The Mental Health America (MHA) (2008), reports that 16% of families involved in the foster care system in New York include a parent with a mental illness. In addition, according to the MHA, parents with mental illness lose custody of their children 70 to 80 percent more often than parents without mental illness. Briefly discuss reasons why the percentage is so high.
9. According to the article, what can be done to ensure safe and appropriate parenting?

10. According to the article, the prevalence of parental substance abuse was another major finding. In 1999, \_\_\_\_ of states identified substance abuse as one of the top two problems facing families reported to child protective services
  - a. 90%
  - b. 85%
  - c. 45%
  - d. 72%
11. In the article, Bragg (2003) provides 5 principles as a foundation for child welfare practice with families who experience domestic violence. Briefly describe 2 of the principles.
12. According to the article, although caseworker retention and turnover is thought to have a large impact on families involved in the child welfare system, a larger challenge is the ability of caseworkers to work effectively with the diversity and complexity of each case. Briefly discuss the importance of caseworkers building relationships with their clients.
13. According to the author, what changes need to take place in order for child welfare placements and services to be successful?
14. The descriptive findings of the study are grouped into three areas. Briefly state one of the areas.
15. Briefly state the research questions posed by the authors for the descriptive study.
16. What were the primary data sources for this study?
17. The study examined child behavioral issues and 19.5% of children were reported to have a substance use or abuse problem. Of these children, what were the most common substances used?
18. According to the article, the average length of involvement in the child welfare system, for each child, was approximately 3.0 years. On average, this suggests each child was assigned a new case worker every 9.5 months. How could this be problematic for children and families involved in the child welfare system?
19. According to the article, 95% of the families in the study received Core Services with 81% receiving multiple services. What were the most commonly received services?
20. The author discusses limitations in regard to the generalizability of the findings. Briefly discuss these limitations.

# Continuing Education Quiz

## A Phenomenological Study of Foster Caregivers' Experiences of Formal and Informal Support

1. According to the authors, \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary mode of providing a safe, secure, and nurturing environment for children placed under a protection order in Australia.
2. *True or False:* Foster children who frequently display maladaptive patterns of behavior are less likely to have unstable foster placements.
3. According to the authors, why are recruitment and retention of foster caregivers challenging?
4. According to the authors, regular support from formal networks has been linked to positive outcomes. Briefly describe two of the positive outcomes.
5. Research on foster caregivers' experiences has indicated that formal support is rarely adequately supplied. Because of this lack of support, which of the following is often experienced by caregivers?
  6. a. Being regarded as inferior when compared to biological parents
  - b. Adequate disclosure of child information
  - c. Frequent contact
  - d. Exclusion from decisionmaking processes
  - e. Both a and d
  - f. All of the above
7. *True or False:* Research has indicated that although foster caregivers often feel unsupported by
  8. formal networks, they frequently develop informal support networks to make up for this deficiency.
9. Briefly discuss some of the benefits that informal support networks provide for caregivers.
10. What is the rationale for "bracketing"?
11. What did the caregivers in this study identify as some of the negative aspects of fostering?

12. Briefly discuss the issue surrounding the disclosure of child information and its impact on caregivers.
13. According to the article, some caregivers in the present study reported that other child welfare staff, such as psychologists, demonstrated a greater appreciation for caregivers and their role than child welfare workers. Why is this so?
14. The author discusses the influence of informal support networks and their impact on caregivers. Describe one of the three subthemes relating to informal networks and its implications.
15. What did the caregivers identify as the main issue that negatively affected their role in fostering?
16. Research has shown that exclusion from decisionmaking processes about foster children damages the working relationship between child welfare workers and caregivers. Discuss the implications of leaving caregivers out of the decisionmaking process.
17. When asked about what kind of relationship they would prefer to have with child welfare staff, caregivers in the present study wanted a greater level of:
  - a. inclusion during decisionmaking processes.
  - b. involvement in the child welfare organization.
  - c. home visits from child welfare workers.
  - d. equality with child welfare workers.
  - e. both a and d.
  - f. all of the above.
18. The article showed that caregivers felt that formal networks did not adequately acknowledge or appreciate the attachments and emotional ties the child shared with the foster family. Briefly discuss how this could affect placement termination.
19. What is the purpose of the authors' study?
20. Briefly state some of the authors' recommendations for future research.
21. Discuss one of the limitations of this study.
22. According to the authors, when formal and informal support are both present, what is the effect on caregivers?

# Continuing Education Quiz

## Adoption Enhancement through Community Building

1. According to the author, public adoption in the United States commonly takes place under what circumstances?
2. According to the authors, why is finding a safe, loving and permanent home for children in the child welfare system so difficult?
3. Identify some of the ways in which social workers struggle at the macro level to address child welfare issues?
4. Briefly discuss the goals and principles of Community building set out by John Kretzmann and John McKnight.
5. According to the author, in Pitt County almost 72% of adoptions are by the people who have been providing foster care for that child. True or False?
6. Explain one of the three principles from Kretzmann and McKnight that the authors used in their study.
7. Which of the following did the author propose as a goal/outcome of the study?
  - a detailed Adoption Awareness Plan for Pitt County DSS and community partners
  - an existing community service organization that is committed to making adoption awareness its focus for the coming year
  - selection of approaches or strategies to enhance adoption services, particularly for special needs childrenAll of the Above
8. The focus of the author's first Adoption Task Force meeting was to educate all participants on adoption and foster care services and issues. True or False?
9. As the Adoption Task Force Meetings progressed, how did organizations and community members respond?
10. Describe the author's purpose of forming a "task force"?
11. At the last Adoption Task Force Meeting, members discussed the fate of the task force. What was the outcome of the last meeting?

12. One of the projects the PCC took on was called \_\_\_\_\_ Our \_\_\_\_\_ which focused on preparing generic materials, such as brochures and flyers about adoption and foster care, to meet the need for materials at awareness events.
13. The author identified objectives that the Adoption Enhancement Task Force needs to accomplish in order for the goals of the organization to be met. Name one of these objectives.
14. Approximately how many investigations for child abuse, neglect or dependency did the Pitt County Department of Social Services (DSS) perform in 2002?
- 3,000  
1,200  
850  
None of the Above
15. The author expressed difficulty in getting some of the groups in the community to attend the Adoption Enhancement Task Force meetings. Name of these groups.
16. According to the author, the objective of the task for was to identify community partners that could be enlisted to help with the initiative. True or False?
17. Why was there friction between the DSS and mental health workers and what helped to alleviate the tension?
18. The fifth project initiated by the PCC involved support for teens in foster care. Briefly describe services that were provided for teens in foster care.
19. How did the project increase the assets in Pitt County?
20. Briefly discuss why this project was so successful.



# Continuing Education Quiz

## “Show Me that You Care”

1. Briefly discuss concept of invisible presence and how it can impact clients and practitioners who are an ethnic minority.
2. Briefly discuss the concepts of culture, resiliency and bouncing forward.
3. According to the author, the ability to think, feel, and act in ways that acknowledge, respect, and build on ethnic (socio-) cultural, and linguistic diversity illustrates what concept?
  - a) Resiliency
  - b) Cultural Competency
  - c) Culture
  - d) Invisible presence
4. According to the author, in order to engage ethnic children and families and to respond to their experiences of “invisibility” within the helping relationship, goals and strategies must be developed to enhance the process of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the intervention process.
5. The author discusses how many organizations recognize the need to improve their work with ethnic and minority clients. However, what might get in the way of achieving such goals?
6. It has been estimated that by 2010 Caucasian children will outnumber ethnic minority children in the public schools. *True or False?*
7. Briefly describe how the NASW views cultural competence in social work practice.
8. The author cites Pinderhughes’ (1996) reflections of an agency transformation – from an upper and middle class child psychiatry center to one serving poor minority families in the neighborhood. Discuss the phenomenon she observed and her ideas about how the privileged and the oppressed function when under stress.
9. To the African American woman, being addressed by her first name was a sign of disrespect. *True or False?*
10. 10. At the beginning of the article, the author describes a situation involving a caseworker and an African American professional. Briefly discuss ways that the caseworker demonstrated the concept of invisible presence.

11. Briefly describe reasons why ethnic minority clients may not trust a professional with whom they share a cultural background with.
12. According to the author, transformation, whether within an agency, within society, or within an individual, is an arduous process. What does a culturally competent professional need to do to become transformed?
13. According to the author, it is courteous to ask permission to address adult clients by their first name. Why is this especially important for African American clients?
14. When working with ethnic minorities and new immigrants, what is the first step a professional should do?
15. Briefly discuss the importance of the social conversation phase.
16. When working with ethnic and cultural or immigrant adults and their children, why is it important to explore their length of time in the United States or in the State that they reside?
17. Briefly discuss the rules of practice that can be used to help professionals gain the trust of ethnic minority children.
18. According to the author, all of the knowledge that separates professional helpers from nonprofessional clients is useless without what basic skills?
19. Briefly discuss the author's recommendations for practitioners working with this population.
20. The author cites, Whaley, A. & Smyer's (1998) study which examined 31 African American high school dropout's perception of themselves, their school, and society. Briefly discuss the key findings and implications of this study.

# Continuing Education Quiz

## Documenting Case Notes in Child Welfare: The 8-Frame Window Model

1. Describe the challenge facing caseworkers new to the field of social welfare.
2. Why is it important for caseworkers to document their work with clients and families properly?
3. The 8-Frame Window Model takes into account “window opportunities.” Briefly describe the role documentation plays in these opportunities.
4. What is the main goal of the 8-Frame Window Model?
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of information from the child, family, and collateral sources comprise one of the caseworker’s key tasks in helping to formulate an assessment of the child in the context of the family and other systems.
6. When performing home visitations, what did the author describe as a “red flag”?
7. The author provides an example of documentation: “*Caseworker discussed Sandy’s inability to read and comprehend at grade level with the guidance counselor; caseworker requested that Sandy be given an educational evaluation to further determine her educational needs and level of functioning.*” This is an example of which frame?
  - a. Services/Intervention/Safety plan
  - b. Gathering of information/conversations
  - c. Reason for contact
  - d. none of the above
8. When working with families in need, what should the services and interventions frame of the 8-Frame Window Model address?
9. Briefly describe how the 8-Frame Window Model will benefit new caseworkers in documenting their work with clients and families.
10. *True or False:* When working with families, the caseworker’s first priority is to protect children; stabilize and strengthen families whenever possible, through the provision of direct or purchased services; and prevent unnecessary separation of children from their families.

11. According to the author, caseworkers demonstrate professionalism by \_\_\_\_\_ the numerous tasks undertaken, the service plans established, and the service goals accomplished.
  - a. gathering
  - b. sorting
  - c. documenting
  - d. all of the above
12. The author discusses how important it is for caseworkers to pay attention to the family's interactions with them. Describe why it is important for the caseworker to develop a trusting relationship with the family.
13. The author provides an example of how to document: "*Sandy disclosed to caseworker that she was fearful of returning home in case mother's boyfriend hurt her again. Sandy said mother's boyfriend often hit her for no reason.*" This is an example of which frame?
  - a. Interactions
  - b. Underlying factors
  - c. Who was seen?
  - d. Observation
14. *True or False:* According to the author, caseworkers are faced with such a myriad of challenges that child-care agencies must decide how best to help caseworkers capture each case scenario in a form that tells each child's and family's story and the actions taken by the caseworker to help strengthen the family and keep children safe.
15. Briefly list reasons why caseworkers must demonstrate high levels of critical thinking and specialized knowledge.
16. When gathering information about a family to perform an assessment, from what sources can information be obtained?
17. The author states that the 8-Frame Window Model is conceptualized as a complete eight-pane glass window. What is the rationale for viewing each pane (frame) as connected and not in isolation?
18. The 8-Frame Window Model takes into account the fact that caseworkers in child welfare play multiple roles. Briefly describe the multiple roles that caseworkers often take on.
19. The author states that documentation remains the one priority that if not done in a timely manner negates all the other priorities or tasks undertaken by the caseworker. Why might this be true?
20. How does the 8-Frame Window Model help contribute to the overarching goal of child welfare, which is to keep children safe and strengthen families?

# Continuing Education Quiz

## Supporting High-Risk Foster Youth in Transition: Research Findings

1. According to the article, in the last decade, research has demonstrated a significantly higher incidence of certain mental disorders among foster care alumni. List two of the mental disorders.  
  
improvement within seven months.
2. In their study, Weiner, Schneider and Lyons found that TF-CBT and SPARCS worked equally well across groups and they focused their recommendations on adapting interventions to minimize barriers, which may be in part based on culture. Briefly discuss some of their recommendations.
3. What did Weiner, Schneider, and Lyons discover about evidence based treatments in terms of race?
4. In Cantos and Gries's study, some of the most interesting findings relate to how much the rating of one child's problems depends on who is doing the rating. Briefly discuss the issue surrounding the measurement of foster children's functioning and its implications.
5. Cantos and Gries found that \_\_\_\_\_ of the children in their study who improved with therapy showed  
  
6. What was identified as one of the major obstacles to treatment across multiple studies?  
  
7. According to the article, for adolescents transitioning from foster care, educational context can be high school or college, and outcomes can range from the proximal to the distal. The most proximal educational goals have to do with:  
  
Employment  
Income  
Homework Completion  
Building Relationships
8. According to the article, education as a locus of intervention also holds promise in terms of foster children accessing services. Why is this so?
9. In their study, Zeitlin and her colleagues examined the use of an Education Specialist (ES) to determine whether some of the obstacles facing foster children could be better handled and result in better educational outcomes for the children. Briefly describe some of the obstacles that foster children face in schools.

10. Briefly discuss the results of Zetlin, Weinberg, & Kimm's study and its implications for foster children in the educational system.
11. Identify four barriers foster children face when trying access a college education.
12. According to the article, current and former foster youth are eligible for up to \$8000 each year for educational expenses through the Education and Training Voucher Program. *True or False*
13. Discuss the benefits of Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC).
14. Koh (2010) compared kinship and non-kinship placements across multiple states. At six months, although there was variation across the states, children seemed more likely to achieve some form of stability when they were placed in kinship care. *True or False*
15. Briefly discuss the importance of DeGarmo, Chamberlain and Leve's study which analyzed the extent to which parents' engagement with the parenting intervention had an impact on their report of problem behavior of their foster children and on negative placement outcomes.
16. Briefly describe the "Permanent Parents for Teens" program how it benefitted teens living in group homes of residential facilities.
17. Discuss the one limitation of The Transition Resource Action Center (TRAC) and its implications on teens that are transitioning out of foster care.
18. What do Leve and Chamberlain identify as a disadvantage of group care?
19. Huefner and his colleagues examined outcomes of a program based on the Teaching Family Model (TFM). This research team tracked down 273 of 464 possible respondents who had been in the program in the early 80s, and 252 of those completed the survey instrument. Briefly describe their findings.
20. According to the article, what key aspect of treatment is shared by the MTFC and TFM approaches?