

## FOUNDATION UNIT 3 KNOWLEDGE CHECK

## Instructions for Pre Knowledge Check:

This activity provides you with a baseline for your knowledge and understanding of key concepts that will be covered in the online and classroom training related to this unit.

## Instructions for Post Knowledge Check:

This activity checks your understanding of the materials presented in class and online training. Our goal is that you learn how to find the answers to the questions you will encounter in your work. In addition, we hope you are able to apply the concepts covered in training and understand why these are important when you are working with families where abuse and neglect occur. With that in mind, this knowledge check is “open book.” You may use any materials provided during training. You may search online. You will receive feedback as you go along.

1. **Out of the following list, pick the two state statutes that have the biggest impact on the work of the Division of Children and Family Services in Arkansas. Check all that apply.**
  - a. Child Maltreatment Act
  - b. Adoption and Safe Families Act
  - c. Juvenile Code
  - d. Child Safety Center Act
  - e. Indian Child Welfare Act
  
2. **You are in Juvenile Court and the judge is making a determination about whether abuse or neglect occurred. What type of case is this?**
  - a. Dependency/Neglect
  - b. Domestic relations
  - c. FINS
  - d. Delinquency
  
3. **In child welfare, you must make three kinds of Reasonable Efforts in your work with families. These include all of the following except:**
  - a. Reasonable Efforts to Prevent Removal
  - b. Reasonable Efforts to Reunify
  - c. Reasonable Efforts to Recruit Resource Families
  - d. Reasonable Efforts to Achieve Permanency

4. **Factors associated with risk of child maltreatment include:**
- Age of the child
  - Poverty
  - Children with disabilities
  - All of the above
5. **You must initiate Priority I Investigations within:**
- 72 hours
  - 24 hours
  - 36 hours
  - 48 hours
6. **Garrett's Law cases require a 48-hour initiation deadline. True or False?**
- True
  - False
7. **A parent's protective capacity includes behavioral, cognitive, and emotional characteristics that can specifically and directly be associated with a person's ability to care for and keep a child safe. Which of the following is an example of cognitive protective capacities?**
- Parenting parent has the ability to set aside his or her own needs in favor of the child.
  - The parent can formulate a plan to keep the child safe.
  - The parent has empathy for the child
  - The parent has protected the child in the past
8. **Before beginning any assessment, you should be sure to address the following (check all that apply):**
- Identify if any household member speaks a foreign language
  - Consider how the caregiver's past trauma might affect their ability to provide accurate historical information.
  - Explain to the parent that you cannot visit with them for too long because you have other clients to see.
  - Insist that the family meet in your office until you have had time to assess whether they are dangerous.
  - Review the case file and be familiar with the information about all family members.
9. **The Arkansas Structured Decision-Making system is a decision-support system informed by research, policy, and best practices. True or False?**
- True
  - False
10. **What are the goals of the SDM System?**
- Promote Safety
  - Reduce Harm
  - Expedite permanency and safe reunification
  - All of the above

11. The safety assessment will be used to determine when a child can remain safely in the home if there is a current safety threat. The SDM tool will assist the worker in answering what important question?
- a. Is the child in imminent danger
  - b. Is the child at risk of being harmed next year
  - c. Both a and b
12. A safety threat or danger is about short term. When we talk about danger in the context of the SDM system, we are looking for serious and imminent threats to a child.
- a. True
  - b. False
13. Serious means the harm would require medical or mental health attention or emergency services. While imminent means the FSW reasonably expects that harm will occur if no interventions are put into place. If a child is in serious and imminent danger the FSW has two options.
- a. Immediate protection plan or removal
  - b. Leave the home without any type of intervention and encourage the parents to take the child to the doctor.
  - c. Ignore the current safety threat and complete the risk assessment.
  - d. All of the above
14. The Family Advocacy and Support Tool (FAST) is the family assessment instrument for all in-home services cases, except Differential Response cases. True or False?
- a. True
  - b. False
15. A Probable Cause Hearing should take place within:
- a. 5 business days from the date of removal
  - b. 3 business days from the date of removal
  - c. 5 business days from the date of the ex-parte order
  - d. Immediately (same day as the removal)
16. The Permanency Planning Hearing should take place no later than 12 months from the time the child entered care. True or False?
- a. True
  - b. False

17. Which of the following is not included in the definition of severe maltreatment?
- a. Subdural Hematoma
  - b. Burns
  - c. Multiple Bruises
  - d. Bone Fractures
18. Risk is about long-term. Risk predicts the likelihood of future involvement with DCFS in the next one to two years.
- a. True.
  - b. False
19. Which of the following is not a physical indicator of abuse?
- a. Injuries that show the pattern of the instrument used to cause them.
  - b. Injuries that are inconsistent with the history given for how they were caused.
  - c. Injuries that are clustered together or that cover several body surfaces.
  - d. Avoidance of certain individuals.
20. Which of the following statements concerning the scope of the child maltreatment problem in the United States is correct?
- a. Neglect is the most common type of child maltreatment.
  - b. Older children are more vulnerable to the effects of physical abuser than younger children are.
  - c. Abuse is most commonly perpetrated by a person other than the parent.
  - d. Parents that were abused as children will always repeat the cycle of abuse with their own children.
21. Some examples of behavioral indicators of physical abuse include the following:
- a. Child reports being afraid to go home because of fear of corporal punishment by parent.
  - b. Child runs away from home.
  - c. Child engages in self-injurious behaviors.
  - d. All of the above.
22. Differential Response (DR) is an alternative response to Child Maltreatment Investigations. True or False?
- a. True
  - b. False
23. From the choices below, check those that are criteria for assigning a report to the DR track (Check all that apply).
- a. Alleged offender is a friend of the family
  - b. The family has no pending investigations.
  - c. The alleged victim or other household members are not wards of the court or in DHS custody.

- d. The alleged victim is a drug-exposed infant.

**24. Structured Decision-Making practice includes all of the following elements except?**

- a. The safety assessment must drive the decision whether to remove a child or put in immediate interventions.
- b. Children should not be removed if there are no current safety threats, or the child can remain safely in the home with an immediate safety plan.
- c. The process for completing an assessment does not have to be structured as long as it is family-centered.
- d. The same factors and criteria must be applied and taken into account by every worker for every assessment through a highly structured process.

**25. Training introduced several laws that affect child welfare practice and funding. Which of the following federal statutes is related to Foster Care Maintenance Payments?**

- a. ASFA (Adoption and Safe Families Act)
- b. CAPTA (Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act)
- c. Indian Child Welfare Act
- d. Title IV-E