

Name: _____

Date: _____

EXAMINATION

Multiple-choice Directions: *Read each question carefully, and choose the best answer from the choices given.*

1. Which of the following best describes the set of primary job performance requirements (JPRs) of a Level 2 program manager?
 - a. Organize a coalition.
 - b. Know your problem and develop interventions.
 - c. Identify funding resources.
 - d. Develop, implement, lead and evaluate a YFPI program.
 2. Which of the following choices best represent the set of skills that a YFPI program manager should possess?
 - a. Be a proficient program leader, excellent organizer and good communicator.
 - b. Have the ability to perform educational interventions.
 - c. Know the typologies of firesetting.
 - d. Perform at least 15 youth firesetting interventions per year.
 3. Which of the following types of prevention interventions can be utilized to require certain actions or behaviors to occur?
 - a. Education.
 - b. Engineering.
 - c. Economic incentives.
 - d. Enforcement.
 4. Effective and efficient risk-reduction programs are those that follow
 - a. the directives set by local political officials.
 - b. a strategic process.
 - c. the desires of staff members.
 - d. directives set by the chief of operations.
 5. The highest group at risk from dying in a child-set fire are
 - a. age 2 and under.
 - b. age 5 and under.
 - c. parents age 19 to 25.
 - d. adolescents.
-

6. Youth fire-setting peaks during the month of
 - a. June.
 - b. November.
 - c. August.
 - d. July.
 7. Nationally, what typology of firesetting comprises the greatest number of referrals to a YFPI program?
 - a. Curiosity/Experimentation.
 - b. Crisis/Troubled/Cry-for-help.
 - c. Thrill-seeking/Risk-taking.
 - d. Delinquent/Criminal/Strategic.
 8. Which of the following is the most recent factor to emerge that can impact all typologies of firesetting?
 - a. Easy access to ignition materials.
 - b. Lack of adequate supervision.
 - c. Failure to practice fire safety.
 - d. Easy access to information on the Internet.
 9. Most fire departments have a mission statement that drives the
 - a. goals, objectives and services delivered by the organization.
 - b. amount of money allocated to the organization by the political decision-making body.
 - c. quality of service delivered by the organization.
 - d. culture of the organization.
 10. The first step in organizing a community-based YFPI program is
 - a. organize a coalition.
 - b. know your problem.
 - c. identify funding resources.
 - d. obtain all legal requirements.
 11. The first step in identifying the scope of the local problem is to
 - a. organize a task force to develop intervention strategies.
 - b. know your problem.
 - c. perform a risk assessment.
 - d. ask localities of similar demographics what their problems are.
-

12. In order to better understand the impact of firesetting on a community, you must
- collect accurate data.
 - consult with your mental health professionals.
 - consult with the media.
 - read as much as possible.
13. Once you are ready to recruit members of the local community to serve on an interagency task force, you should consider which of the following type of stakeholders?
- Political.
 - Secondary.
 - Tertiary.
 - Primary.
14. Which of the following selections represents the best description of the role played by the lead agency of a YFPI program?
- Provide the greatest amount of funding for the program.
 - Provide leadership in program development, implementation and expansion.
 - Engage political leaders so they support the program.
 - Write all the SOPs for the program.
15. The main responsibility of the YFPI interagency task force is to
- develop a marketing campaign so the program is recognized for spending monies wisely.
 - have a strong relationship with local political leaders.
 - create policy so all school fires are reported promptly.
 - build a YFPI program that serves the needs of the local community.
16. Which of the following choices best describes the set of program tools that a YFPI interagency task force should be responsible for developing or securing?
- Marketing plan, political action strategy and funding alternatives.
 - Identification process, child abuse laws and personnel recruiting.
 - Home visitation protocols.
 - Tools to support the intake, interview, referral and follow-up process.
17. When developing an intake process for a YFPI program, which of the following represents a protocol that should be written to ensure each case receives prompt attention?
- Response time protocol.
 - Intervention protocol.
 - Home visitation protocol.
 - Follow-up protocol.
-

18. The presence of a reliable intake process with contact personnel readily available often becomes extremely valuable during which of the following situations?
- The news media is seeking information about an incident.
 - A fire officer is at the scene of a fire and thinks it may have been started by a group of juveniles that is not present at the scene.
 - A parent or careprovider walks into a fire or police station asking for help in addressing a youth firesetting situation.
 - A Level 1 practitioner has a difficult case that he or she needs to discuss with the YFPI program manager.
19. Which of the following best describes reasons why an agency may fail to provide an accurate youth firesetting screening process?
- Lack of time, resources and training.
 - Pressure from the community to get a program started quickly.
 - Laws that prohibit the interviewing of youth.
 - HIPAA regulations.
20. Screening instruments must be approved by
- the local school system.
 - key political stakeholders.
 - qualified professionals experienced in the field of youth firesetting intervention, the interagency task force, and the local authority having jurisdiction.
 - the local mayor and council, the fire department, and school officials.
21. YFPI program operating procedures should be written in
- bilingual format so all community stakeholders can review them.
 - concise, step-by-step, easy-to-read format.
 - a format that is easily understood by fire suppression personnel.
 - a style that best suits the parents who will be following them.
22. YFPI program marketing and public awareness efforts are necessary in order to
- focus on the problem of arson.
 - compete with all of the other causes seeking funding support.
 - inform the community of the existence of the intervention program.
 - get recognition for your fire department.
23. The purpose of an operations handbook is to
- keep detailed notes on each youth firesetting case.
 - be able to recognize children who repeat firesetting behavior.
 - develop written documentation of program procedures.
 - identify resources for referral.
-

24. What are the four recommended stages of evaluation for the intervention program?
- a. Increased risk, increase in recidivism, parent complaints, number of attendees.
 - b. Behavioral change, awareness, parent complaints, increase in recidivism.
 - c. Formative, process, impact, and outcome evaluation.
 - d. Increased fire starts, behavioral change, increase in recidivism, number of referrals.
25. Process evaluation allows you to assess
- a. long-term reduction of incidents.
 - b. program delivery.
 - c. program development progress.
 - d. changes in behavior.
-

EXAMINATION ANSWER KEY

Multiple-choice Directions: *Read each question carefully, and choose the best answer from the choices given.*

1. Which of the following best describes the set of primary job performance requirements (JPRs) of a Level 2 program manager?
 - a. Organize a coalition.
 - b. Know your problem and develop interventions.
 - c. Identify funding resources.
 - d. **Develop, implement, lead and evaluate a YFPI program.**
 2. Which of the following choices best represent the set of skills that a YFPI program manager should possess?
 - a. **Be a proficient program leader, excellent organizer and good communicator.**
 - b. Have the ability to perform educational interventions.
 - c. Know the typologies of firesetting.
 - d. Perform at least 15 youth firesetting interventions per year.
 3. Which of the following types of prevention interventions can be utilized to require certain actions or behaviors to occur?
 - a. Education.
 - b. Engineering.
 - c. Economic incentives.
 - d. **Enforcement.**
 4. Effective and efficient risk-reduction programs are those that follow
 - a. the directives set by local political officials.
 - b. **a strategic process.**
 - c. the desires of staff members.
 - d. directives set by the chief of operations.
 5. The highest group at risk from dying in a child-set fire are
 - a. age 2 and under.
 - b. **age 5 and under.**
 - c. parents age 19 to 25.
 - d. adolescents.
-

6. Youth fire-setting peaks during the month of
 - a. June.
 - b. November.
 - c. August.
 - d. **July.**
 7. Nationally, what typology of firesetting comprises the greatest number of referrals to a YFPI program?
 - a. **Curiosity/Experimentation.**
 - b. Crisis/Troubled/Cry-for-help.
 - c. Thrill-seeking/Risk-taking.
 - d. Delinquent/Criminal/Strategic.
 8. Which of the following is the most recent factor to emerge that can impact all typologies of firesetting?
 - a. Easy access to ignition materials.
 - b. Lack of adequate supervision.
 - c. Failure to practice fire safety.
 - d. **Easy access to information on the Internet.**
 9. Most fire departments have a mission statement that drives the
 - a. **goals, objectives and services delivered by the organization.**
 - b. amount of money allocated to the organization by the political decision-making body.
 - c. quality of service delivered by the organization.
 - d. culture of the organization.
 10. The first step in organizing a community-based YFPI program is
 - a. organize a coalition.
 - b. **know your problem.**
 - c. identify funding resources.
 - d. obtain all legal requirements.
 11. The first step in identifying the scope of the local problem is to
 - a. organize a task force to develop intervention strategies.
 - b. know your problem.
 - c. **perform a risk assessment.**
 - d. ask localities of similar demographics what their problems are.
-

12. In order to better understand the impact of firesetting on a community, you must
- a. **collect accurate data.**
 - b. consult with your mental health professionals.
 - c. consult with the media.
 - d. read as much as possible.
13. Once you are ready to recruit members of the local community to serve on an interagency task force, you should consider which of the following type of stakeholders?
- a. Political.
 - b. Secondary.
 - c. Tertiary.
 - d. **Primary.**
14. Which of the following selections represents the best description of the role played by the lead agency of a YFPI program?
- a. Provide the greatest amount of funding for the program.
 - b. **Provide leadership in program development, implementation and expansion.**
 - c. Engage political leaders so they support the program.
 - d. Write all the SOPs for the program.
15. The main responsibility of the YFPI interagency task force is to
- a. develop a marketing campaign so the program is recognized for spending monies wisely.
 - b. have a strong relationship with local political leaders.
 - c. create policy so all school fires are reported promptly.
 - d. **build a YFPI program that serves the needs of the local community.**
16. Which of the following choices best describes the set of program tools that a YFPI interagency task force should be responsible for developing or securing?
- a. Marketing plan, political action strategy and funding alternatives.
 - b. Identification process, child abuse laws and personnel recruiting.
 - c. Home visitation protocols.
 - d. **Tools to support the intake, interview, referral and follow-up process.**
17. When developing an intake process for a YFPI program, which of the following represents a protocol that should be written to ensure each case receives prompt attention?
- a. **Response time protocol.**
 - b. Intervention protocol.
 - c. Home visitation protocol.
 - d. Follow-up protocol.
-

18. The presence of a reliable intake process with contact personnel readily available often becomes extremely valuable during which of the following situations?
- a. The news media is seeking information about an incident.
 - b. A fire officer is at the scene of a fire and thinks it may have been started by a group of juveniles that is not present at the scene.
 - c. **A parent or careprovider walks into a fire or police station asking for help in addressing a youth firesetting situation.**
 - d. A Level 1 practitioner has a difficult case that he or she needs to discuss with the YFPI program manager.
19. Which of the following best describes reasons why an agency may fail to provide an accurate youth firesetting screening process?
- a. **Lack of time, resources and training.**
 - b. Pressure from the community to get a program started quickly.
 - c. Laws that prohibit the interviewing of youth.
 - d. HIPAA regulations.
20. Screening instruments must be approved by
- a. the local school system.
 - b. key political stakeholders.
 - c. **qualified professionals experienced in the field of youth firesetting intervention, the interagency task force, and the local authority having jurisdiction.**
 - d. the local mayor and council, the fire department, and school officials.
21. YFPI program operating procedures should be written in
- a. bilingual format so all community stakeholders can review them.
 - b. **concise, step-by-step, easy-to-read format.**
 - c. a format that is easily understood by fire suppression personnel.
 - d. a style that best suits the parents who will be following them.
22. YFPI program marketing and public awareness efforts are necessary in order to
- a. focus on the problem of arson.
 - b. compete with all of the other causes seeking funding support.
 - c. **inform the community of the existence of the intervention program.**
 - d. get recognition for your fire department.
-

23. The purpose of an operations handbook is to
- a. keep detailed notes on each youth firesetting case.
 - b. be able to recognize children who repeat firesetting behavior.
 - c. **develop written documentation of program procedures.**
 - d. identify resources for referral.
24. What are the four recommended stages of evaluation for the intervention program?
- a. Increased risk, increase in recidivism, parent complaints, number of attendees.
 - b. Behavioral change, awareness, parent complaints, increase in recidivism.
 - c. **Formative, process, impact, and outcome evaluation.**
 - d. Increased fire starts, behavioral change, increase in recidivism, number of referrals.
25. Process evaluation allows you to assess
- a. long-term reduction of incidents.
 - b. **program delivery.**
 - c. program development progress.
 - d. changes in behavior.
-

Name: _____

Date: _____

EXAMINATION ANSWER SHEET

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

EXAMINATION ANSWER SHEET KEY

1. d

2. a

3. d

4. b

5. b

6. d

7. a

8. d

9. a

10. b

11. c

12. a

13. d

14. b

15. d

16. d

17. a

18. c

19. a

20. c

21. b

22. c

23. c

24. c

25. b
