



**HPP SELF-STUDY  
CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDITS  
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*Developing Culturally Competent Evaluation Tools with Tobacco Control program Practitioners*  
Jeanette Treiber, PhD

- 1. Social norm change theory promotes the idea that human behavior, including health behavior, can be influenced by**
  - a. promoting community policies
  - b. educating individuals
  - c. offering a community service center
  - d. publishing papers on social norms
  
- 2. In policy evaluation, process evaluations are mainly used**
  - a. to show that the policy has been implemented
  - b. to document and analyze a policy adoption process
  - c. to proof that the policy is useful
  - d. to show evidence that process is more important than outcome
  
- 3. Key informant interviews can be used**
  - a. only to evaluate a process
  - b. only to evaluate an outcome
  - c. To evaluate a process or an outcome
  - d. neither in process nor in outcome evaluation
  
- 4. The Tobacco Control Evaluation Center found that in one Filipino community in Los Angeles the norm was that**
  - a. tobacco use was okay for anyone

- b. tobacco use was harmful to anyone
- c. tobacco use was okay for adults but harmful to children
- d. smoking was harmful but smokeless tobacco was okay

**5. High tobacco use among LGBT populations can be attributed (among other reasons) to**

- a. lack of information
- b. false information
- c. character weakness
- d. marginalization

**6. A “cultural broker”**

- a. functions as a translator during an evaluation
- b. helps make the connection to important community organizations and leaders
- c. helps find financial support for an evaluation
- d. speaks on behalf of the cultural group during an evaluation

**7. To avoid stereotyping of community groups, evaluators must**

- a. be aware of communalities among the group members
- b. ask questions pertaining to the group stereotypes
- c. ask a cultural broker to explain the group’s culture to the evaluator
- d. be aware of differences within each group

**8. A “continuum of identity perceptions and norms” refers to**

- a. a cultural group’s stereotypical image
- b. a cultural group’s common values
- c. differences among individuals in one cultural group
- d. differences between a cultural group and mainstream culture

**9. One of the most important skills a culturally competent evaluator must gain is to reach a balance between applying specific cultural knowledge and remaining free from cultural assumptions.**

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**10. Cultural competency in evaluation requires that an evaluator comes from the same culture he or she is evaluating.**

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