Developing Cultural Competence in Disaster Mental Health Programs

1) Between 1993 and 1995, the American Red Cross responded to more than _____ disaster incidents in the U.S.
   a) 222,000  
   b) 322,000  
   c) 422,000  
   d) 522,000

2) What term refers to a common heritage of a particular group?
   a) race  
   b) culture  
   c) community  
   d) ethnicity

3) What term refers to the shared attributes of a group of people?
   a) race  
   b) culture  
   c) community  
   d) ethnicity

   a) 10%  
   b) 20%  
   c) 30%  
   d) 40%

5) “Hispanic or Latino” refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish origin regardless of race.
   a) True  
   b) False

6) Individuals at this stage of the Cultural Competence Continuum believe that color or culture makes no difference and that all people are the same.
   a) cultural blindness  
   b) cultural incapacity  
   c) cultural pre-competence  
   d) cultural proficiency

7) In 1999, _____ of American Indians and Alaska Native lived in poverty.
   a) 26%  
   b) 31%  
   c) 36%  
   d) 41%

8) The seven disaster phases move forward in a linear fashion.
   a) True  
   b) False
9) “Hostility between neighbors and among groups” is common in which disaster phase?
   a) warning or threat
   b) disillusionment
   c) impact
   d) rescue

10) All the following are key concepts of disaster mental health EXCEPT
   a) survivors may reject disaster assistance of all types
   b) there is 1 type of disaster trauma - individual
   c) interventions must be appropriate to the phase of the disaster
   d) social support systems are crucial to recovery

11) All the following are mentioned as considerations of Giger and Davidhizar's transcultural assessment and intervention model EXCEPT
   a) time
   b) communication
   c) age
   d) personal space

12) The innovative program developed for seniors following civil unrest in Los Angeles in 1993 used _____ with senior adults.
   a) preschool partners
   b) pet therapy
   c) peer counseling
   d) shared meals

13) Which is NOT a principle for effective service delivery with refugees mentioned by De Monchy (1991)?
   a) trauma experiences need to be acknowledged
   b) refugees need to be recognized as successful survivors
   c) empowerment and recovery of control need to be encouraged
   d) refugees primary needs must be met first

14) After storms in California in 1995 which led to flooding and landslides, the crisis counseling staff developed and provided a referral list of _____ for the Hmong population.
   a) childcare
   b) adult literacy centers
   c) shamans
   d) traditional building material suppliers

15) Regarding Natural Support Networks, Asians are more than _____ as likely as whites to live in extended families.
   a) twice
   b) three times
   c) four times
   d) five times

16) According to 1990 census data, nearly _____ of the nation's population speak a language other than English in their homes.
   a) 14%
   b) 17%
   c) 20%
   d) 23%
17) Ideally, disaster mental health workers should be
   a) bilingual
   b) bicultural
   c) from the affected community
   d) all the above

18) All the following are guidelines for using interpreters EXCEPT
   a) hire interpreters who share the survivor's racial and ethnic background
   b) determine the survivor's dialect before asking for an interpreter
   c) take time for translation
   d) use the survivor's friends and relatives whenever possible