

**Addressing Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody
Pre/Post-test**

NIC/WCL Project on Addressing Prison Rape

Name _____
Title _____
Jurisdiction _____
Date _____

Prior to participating in this training program, we request that you take this pre-test, which has been designed to assess your knowledge of PREA and the issue of youth sexual violence. Please read each question carefully and select the answer you feel is most correct.

1. What is the purpose of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)?

- a. Establish a “zero-tolerance” standard for the incidence of prison rape
- b. Make the prevention of prison rape a top priority in each prison system
- c. Develop and implement national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction and punishment of prison rape
- d. Increase the availability of data and information on the incidence of prison rape
- e. All of the above

2. [T/F] Local jails, police lock-ups, and juvenile facilities are covered under PREA legislation.

- a. True
- b. False

3. Which behavior can be included in defining the “act of sex”?

- a. Sexual Intercourse
- b. Anal Sex
- c. Oral Sex
- d. Masturbation
- e. All of the above

- 4. [T/F] The “systemic approach” combines the efforts of law, policy, training, and operational practices to form a coordinated response to staff sexual misconduct and youth-on-youth sexual abuse.**
- a. True
 - b. False
- 5. [T/F] Correctional agencies and officials can not be held liable for failure to train, supervise, investigate, and discipline personnel under their cognizance in their municipal and official capacities.**
- a. True
 - b. False
- 6. What strategy would improve the response to youth sexual violence?**
- a. Train prosecutors
 - b. Clarify and improve reporting structures
 - c. Amend state and federal law
 - d. Form a specialized prosecution unit
 - e. All of the above
- 7. [T/F] In the context of a correctional setting, youth are not considered “vulnerable victims.”**
- a. True
 - b. False
- 8. What issues should correctional staff be aware of when working with youth in custody?**
- a. Special legal issues; prior victimization; and sexual preference
 - b. Developmental level; special legal issues; and prior victimization
 - c. Prior victimization; developmental level; and sexual preference
 - d. Availability of social activities; special legal issues; and prior victimization

- 9. Which is a state law than can be used as a tool for responding to sexual violence?**
- a. Statutory rape
 - b. Sexual assault
 - c. Mandatory reporting
 - d. Sex offender registration
 - e. All of the above
- 10. [T/F] There is no need to train correctional staff on PREA policy.**
- a. True
 - b. False
- 11. Which is a tool that can be used to corroborate incidents of sexual violence?**
- a. Rape kits
 - b. Eye or ear witnesses
 - c. Physical evidence
 - d. Rape reports
 - e. All of the above
- 12. What topic should be included when developing a training program on addressing sexual abuse of youth in custody – both staff sexual misconduct and youth-on-youth sexual abuse?**
- a. Sentencing guidelines
 - b. How to manipulate the press
 - c. How to get services for victimization
 - d. Illegal contraband
 - e. All of the above
- 13. [T/F] In juvenile correctional settings, all correctional staff are considered mandatory reporters of child sexual abuse.**

- a. True
 - b. False
- 14. [T/F] When responding to sexual abuse of youth, it is not a good idea to use a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE).**
- a. True
 - b. False
- 15. Correctional staff should consider _____ when working with juvenile victims of sexual violence?**
- a. Warden's availability
 - b. Gender identity
 - c. Agency disciplinary process
 - d. Juvenile victims have little knowledge of their rights
- 16. Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) include:**
- a. Warden, law enforcement, mental health/rape crisis providers
 - b. Law enforcement, mental health/rape crisis providers, medical health provider
 - c. Press, mental health/rape crisis providers, medical health provider
 - d. Defense Counsel, mental health/rape crisis providers, medical health provider
- 17. Why is understanding youth sexuality important in a correctional setting?**
- a. It can be used to prosecute alleged victims
 - b. Many adolescents have not learned basic information about sexuality and are still in the experimental stages of learning about sexuality
 - c. It can be used to isolate victims
 - d. None of the above
- 18. [T/F] Lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) youth are not at risk of hate crimes in custody.**
- a. True
 - b. False
- 19. When protecting the safety of youth in custody, agency staff should _____.**
- a. Monitor youth at all times
 - b. Create opportunities where sexual abuse can occur

- c. Supervise areas identified as likely sites of potential sexual abuse
- d. Move potential offenders to adult facilities
- e. Both a and c

20. Which is a good reason to train correctional agency staff and youth about sexual abuse in custody?

- a. Decrease likelihood for rehabilitation
- b. Eliminate incidents of sexual abuse
- c. Increase safety for staff and inmates
- d. All of the above