

**Sexual Assault Advocate Training
Certification Guidelines &
Application Kit**



**Sexual Assault Prevention &
Crisis Services Program**

Crime Victim Services Division
Office of the Attorney General

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RULES

Sexual Assault Advocate Training Rules

Chapter 62 - Texas Administrative Code

§62.74. Advocate Training Certification.

(a) Advocate Training Certification is a credential available to sexual assault advocate training programs that are funded by the OAG. This chapter establishes minimum standards for training programs that prepare advocates to provide direct services to survivors of sexual assault. Pursuant to Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 56.045, these services include the right of a survivor of sexual assault receiving a forensic exam to have an advocate who has completed a certified sexual assault training program present and to be provided support during that exam.

(b) This chapter describes:

(1) the required training content, processes, and procedures for certification of a sexual assault training program; and,

(2) the responsibilities of the OAG in administering this program.

§62.75. Definitions for an Advocate Training Program.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the content clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) Classroom training--Training that is delivered to a group of people (more than one person) by at least one instructor/facilitator.

(2) Continuing education--Education arranged or approved by the local program to enhance direct service advocates' knowledge of sexual assault or skills in providing direct services to survivors. Continuing education is above and beyond the initial 40 hours of certified training.

(3) Direct service advocate--An employee or volunteer, at least 18 years of age, who has completed training certified through the OAG's Sexual Assault Prevention and Crisis Services program, and has been approved by the local program to provide direct services to survivors of sexual assault and their family members and/or friends.

(4) Direct services--Services provided to survivors of sexual assault and their family members and/or friends.

(5) Executive Director--The board liaison and chief staff person responsible for the overall fiscal management, program development, and staff supervision of a non-profit agency.

(6) Local program--A provider of services for survivors of sexual assault in Texas that receives funding from the OAG.

(7) On-the-job training (OJT)--Training related to the tasks direct service advocates perform on behalf of the local program. OJT includes observation by the trainee of an experienced direct service advocate performing these tasks and/or performance of these tasks by the trainee under the supervision of an experienced direct service advocate.

(8) Self-study--Assigned learning that occurs outside the traditional classroom environment that may include, but is not limited to reading material, film, and/or audio tapes. Reading 15 standard, letter-size pages, viewing one hour of film, or listening to one hour of audio-tape amounts to one hour of self-study training.

(9) Sexual assault services coordinator--A person or persons designated by the Executive Director to oversee the training and supervision of employees and volunteers who will provide direct services to survivors of sexual assault. This person or persons must have completed:

(A) Forty hours of training for direct service advocates approved by the local program Executive Director; and

(B) Fifty hours of direct client services.

(10) Survivor--A person who has experienced sexual assault.

§62.76. Policy and Training Requirements for an Advocate Training Program.

(a) Local programs must have written requirements that include:

(1) Training requirements for direct service advocates;

(2) Testing requirements for direct service advocates;

(3) Continuing education requirements for direct service advocates; and

(4) Confidentiality of client information.

(b) Local programs must deliver 40 hours of training for direct service advocates within a three month time frame on the following subject areas as defined by the Sexual Assault Advocate Training Certification Guidelines:

(1) Sexual assault dynamics. Eight hours of training must be delivered on sexual assault dynamics. A maximum of two hours can be self-study. Sexual assault dynamics must include the following topics:

(A) Historical perspective of sexual assault;

(B) Gender socialization;

(C) Definition of sexual assault;

(D) Sexual assault myths and facts;

(E) Effects of sexual assault on survivors;

(F) Survivor profile;

(G) Offender profile;

(H) Significant others; and

(I) Sexual assault statistics.

(2) System response. Nine hours of training must be delivered on system response. A maximum of three hours can be self-study. System response must include a tour of the medical facility where forensic exams are performed and the following topics:

(A) Child and adult protective services;

(B) Emergency room protocol;

(C) Medical/forensic exam;

(D) Role of SANE (when applicable);

(E) Pregnancy prevention for survivors;

(F) Sexually transmitted infections;

(G) Drug facilitated sexual assault;

(H) Overview of the criminal justice system;

(I) Role of law enforcement;

(J) Laws related to sexual assault;

(K) Legal resources and remedies;

(L) Victim's bill of rights;

(M) Victim impact statement; and

(N) Overview of Crime Victim's Compensation.

(3) Working with survivors. Ten hours of classroom training must be delivered on working with survivors. Working with survivors must include the following topics:

(A) Confidentiality;

(B) Ethics;

(C) Role of an advocate;

(D) Secondary victimization;

(E) Stress and burnout;

- (F) Self care;
- (G) Self protection;
- (H) Communication and active listening skills;
- (I) Crisis intervention;
- (J) Suicide assessment skills; and
- (K) Role play.

(4) Local program information. Three hours of classroom training must be delivered on local program information. The sexual assault services coordinator may determine the content of local program information.

(5) On-the-job training. Ten hours of training must be delivered on-the-job. Self-study is not allowed. On-the-job training must begin after the classroom and self-study portions of the training are complete. The sexual assault services coordinator may determine the content of on-the-job training.

(c) Completion of the above training requirements must be documented in the individual, confidential personnel/volunteer files of direct service advocates.

(d) Local programs may allow direct service trainees to compensate for absenteeism by watching the video-recorded version of the missed training sessions at the local center or through other appropriate means. Up to six hours of the certified training content in "Sexual Assault Dynamics," "System Response" and "Local Program Information" may be compensated for in this way.

§62.77.Trainers for an Advocate Training Program.

(a) Training must be delivered by:

(1) Local program staff with at least one year of experience in the topic presented, unless the topic is crisis intervention, in which case, two years of crisis intervention experience is required; and/or

(2) Volunteers with at least 500 documented hours of service, of which 100 of those hours must be direct services; and/or

(3) An expert in the field.

(b) Programs unable to secure trainers who meet these requirements may make a written request for a waiver from the OAG.

§62.78.Test Requirements for an Advocate Training Program.

(a) Upon the completion of all classroom and self-study training, a test must be administered to the trainees.

(b) Local programs must require direct service advocates to pass the test with a score of 70% or higher to be eligible to provide direct services.

- (c) The test must be a minimum of 50 questions.
- (d) The test must track the content of the training.
- (e) The test must be approved by the sexual assault services coordinator.
- (f) Tests must be retained in the advocate's confidential personnel/volunteer file.

§62.79. Continuing Education for an Advocate Training Program.

- (a) Local programs must require their direct service advocates to accrue at least six hours of continuing education each year.
- (b) Continuing education can be delivered in the classroom or as self-study.
- (c) Academic credits earned at institutions of higher education may be counted toward continuing education at the discretion of the sexual assault services coordinator.
- (d) Documentation of the required continuing education must be kept in the direct service advocate's file.

§62.80. Use of Advocates for an Advocate Training Program.

- (a) Programs with a certified training program may only use advocates who have attended a certified training to provide direct services.
- (b) The only allowed exceptions to this requirement are:
 - (1) Advocates who have attended a sexual assault basic training before the program became certified, and who have provided at least 25 hours of direct service in the previous twelve months; and
 - (2) New advocates who have prior experience and/or training in providing direct services to survivors of sexual assault. These advocates must pass the certified training test with a minimum score of 85% prior to providing direct services.

§62.81. Application Process for an Advocate Training Program.

- (a) An application for training certification must be submitted on an OAG approved form to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Crisis Services program (SAPCS) of the Office of the Attorney General, P.O. Box 12548, MC011-1, Austin, Texas 78711-2548.
- (b) Applications will be reviewed by the OAG for compliance with certification guidelines and rules.
- (c) Site visits and phone interviews may be conducted by the OAG to clarify application information, or for other reasons as determined by the OAG.
- (d) The OAG will notify applicants, in writing, of approval or disapproval of the request for certification within 120 calendar days of receipt.
- (e) A program approved for certification will receive a written notice of their two-year certification.

(f) A program not approved for certification may request a hearing pursuant to §62.85 of this chapter.

(g) The OAG may request additional information or corrections to complete the review of the application. The local program will have 45 days from the date of the request to submit corrections or an amended application with the requested information. A program may resubmit the corrections twice annually.

§62.82.Verification.

The OAG shall verify that the requirements of certification are maintained through the contract monitoring process, site visits, or any other method deemed appropriate by the OAG.

§62.83.Certification Renewal of an Advocate Training Program.

Programs must reapply every two years to maintain certification.

§62.84.Suspension, Probation, or Decertification of an Advocate Training Program.

The OAG may place a certified training program on probation or suspension, or decertify the local program's training for non-compliance with the requirements stated in this chapter, or for other reasons determined appropriate by the OAG.

§62.85.Appeal of Denial, Suspension, or Decertification of an Advocate Training Program.

(a) The OAG's decision to deny, suspend, or decertify an Advocate Training Program may be appealed by submitting a written request for a hearing no later than 20 days after the receipt of the OAG notification letter.

(b) The written request for a hearing must include:

(1) the reason for the appeal;

(2) documentation or information to support the appeal; and,

(3) if necessary, the OAG must be granted access to information relevant to the appeal.

(c) The applicant is responsible for all costs incurred as a result of requesting a hearing, and those costs will not be reimbursed by the OAG.

(d) The OAG shall respond in writing to a request for a hearing with the following:

(1) instructions regarding the hearing process; and,

(2) a request for additional documentation if necessary.

(e) The applicant has 30 days from the date of receipt of the OAG's request to supply additional documentation.

(f) The applicant shall receive a minimum of 10 days notice of their hearing date, time, and location.

(g) The hearing will be conducted by a designee of the Attorney General and shall take place either in person in Travis County, Texas, by telephone, or by videoconference, at the discretion of the OAG.

(h) At the hearing, the applicant may present testimony and documentation to refute suspension of funds or termination of contract by the OAG.

(i) Failure to appear or be available for the scheduled hearing, or failure to notify the OAG of an intended absence within 48 hours of the scheduled hearing, shall result in a final decision based on available information.

(j) As soon as practicable after the hearing the OAG will notify the applicant in writing of the final decision, including the reasons for the decision.

(k) In any proceeding under this chapter, the burden of proof is on the applicant to submit evidence showing that grounds for continuation certification exist.

§62.86. Prehearing Conference for an Advocate Training Program.

At any time before a hearing is conducted, the OAG may request a prehearing conference with the applicant, either in person, by telephone, or by video conference in order to establish whether a hearing on denial of certification, placement of a training program on probation or suspension, or revocation of certification of the training program is necessary.

Texas Office of the Attorney General

Sexual Assault Advocate Training Certification

Application Instructions

This is an application to certify the sexual assault advocate training of a local sexual assault program. This application is available in Microsoft Word and should be completed on a computer, then printed and signed.

There are three forms (included in this document) and one worksheet (separate Excel document) that must be completed and submitted with your agency's training agenda. Instructions for each form are located at the top of the page. You must agree to maintain the certification requirements for your entire certification term. Incomplete applications or deviations from the instructions may prevent your application from being processed.

FORMS

Sexual Assault Training Certification Application Checklist

Name of Agency: _____

Application packets must be submitted in the following order and page numbers must be listed. Please submit forms with original signatures when applying. Consult your Certification Guidelines for specific information about these items. Required information must be submitted and inclusive in your certification packet, i.e., “refer to” or “previously submitted” will not be accepted.

Page Number	Item
	Checklist – OAG form
	Cover Sheet & Agreements – OAG form
	Sexual Assault Services Coordinator – OAG form
	Training Hours Worksheet – OAG Excel document
	Local Program Training Agenda (including self study assignments) – local document
	Local Program On-the-Job Training Assignments – local document
	Advocate Training Requirements – local policy
	Advocate Test Requirements – local policy
	Advocate Test – local document
	Continuing Education Requirements – local policy
	Confidentiality Policy – local policy

Sexual Assault Training Certification Application Cover Sheet & Agreements

Name of Agency:			
Mailing Address:			
Office Phone:		Agency e-mail:	
Counties served:			

I certify that the information attached is a true and accurate account of the above listed agency's sexual assault advocate training program and that this program meets or exceeds the minimum requirements for training certification set by the Office of the Attorney General, Sexual Assault Prevention & Crisis Services Program (OAG SAPCS).

I further understand that to maintain certification, the above named program must adhere to the rules and guidelines as described by the OAG SAPCS. If changes are made to the training program that would result in failure to fully comply with these rules and guidelines, the OAG SAPCS must be notified within 60 days that the above named program is relinquishing its certified status.

Signatures:

Sexual Assault Services Coordinator

Date

Executive Director

Date

Board President

Date

Sexual Assault Training Certification Application Sexual Assault Services Coordinator

A new position does not have to be created to fill this function. Up to two people can serve as the Sexual Assault Services Coordinator. Please fill out two forms if two people will be serving in this role. The designation of Sexual Assault Services Coordinator should be made by the Executive Director. If the designee for this function changes, please submit this form with updated information within 60 days of the change.

Name:			
Title:			
Name of agency:			
Direct phone number:			
Individual e-mail:			
Length of time at above agency:			
Length of time in above position:			
Date you completed 40 hours of approved training:			
Have you provided a minimum of 50 hours of direct client services with this agency?			Yes/No (please circle one)
Are you responsible for the training of employees and volunteers providing direct services on behalf of the above named agency?			Yes/No (please circle one)

Signature – Sexual Assault Services Coordinator

Date

Signature – Executive Director

Date

Form Help Guide

Form Help Guide

The Form Help Guide provides further instruction for each of the three required forms and the training hours worksheet for Advocate Training Certification.

Checklist

Name of Agency – Please enter the name of your agency.

Page Number – Please number all of the pages of your application. Enter these page numbers into the Checklist in this column.

Cover Sheet & Agreements

Name of Agency – Please enter the name of your agency.

Mailing Address – Please enter the mailing address of your agency.

Office Phone – Please enter the main phone number for your agency.

Agency e-mail – Please enter the main e-mail address for your agency.

Counties served – Please enter all counties served by your agency.

Sexual Assault Services Coordinator Worksheet

Name – Please enter the name of the person filling the function of the Sexual Assault Services Coordinator (SASC)

Title – Please enter the job title of the SASC.

Name of agency - Please enter the name of your agency.

Direct phone number – Please enter the direct line or extension of the SASC, if applicable.

Individual e-mail – Please enter the e-mail addressed assigned to the SASC.

Length of time at above agency – Please enter the number of years (or partial years) that the SASC has served in any position with this agency.

Length of time in above position – Please enter the number of years (or partial years) that the SASC has held the above title.

Date you completed 40 hours of approved training – Please enter the date that you completed 40 hours of training approved by your agency.

Have you provided a minimum of 50 hours of direct client services with this agency? – Direct client services is work interacting with sexual assault clients, not time on-call. Direct services could include time talking on the hotline to sexual assault survivors, accompanying a sexual assault survivor through the medical/forensic exam, peer or therapeutic counseling, crisis intervention, etc.

Are you responsible for the training of employees and volunteers providing direct services on behalf of the above named agency? – You may be responsible for part, or all, of this task. If you are responsible for coordinating the training, but not supervising advocates, your answer should be “Yes.” If you are responsible for assuring that direct service advocates have met all training requirements, your answer should be “Yes.” If you supervise the people that fulfill these tasks and are ultimately responsible for these tasks, your answer should be “Yes.” It is okay to share these responsibilities with others as long as you are the person with the ultimate responsibility for one or more of these tasks.

Training Hours Worksheet

Sub-topics – These are the required components of a certified advocate training curriculum.

of Classroom Hours – Please enter the number of hours your training agenda commits to each sub-topic.

of Self-Study Hours – Please enter the number of hours your self-study assignments commit to each sub-topic.

Total Hours – This is the sum of Classroom and Self-Study hours. It is calculated for you.

Agenda Item/s or Assignment – Please list the title of the presentation on your training agenda or self-study/on-the-job assignment that meets the requirements for the sub-topics.

GLOSSARY

Glossary of Training Topics & Sub-Topics

The following is a list of the required topics and sub-topics that must be covered within the training curriculum submitted for certification. To increase standardization in training and establish a minimum level of knowledge amongst sexual assault advocates in the State of Texas, the material presented in certified sexual assault advocate training programs must represent the sub-topics as defined below.

Sexual Assault Dynamics – Eight hours of training must be delivered on sexual assault dynamics. A maximum of two hours can be self-study. Sexual assault dynamics must include the following topics:

Definition of sexual assault – describe the following: legal and common definitions of sexual assault; the types of sexual assault such as acquaintance rape, stranger rape, marital rape, intimate partner rape, child sexual abuse; the legal and common definitions of consent; sexual harassment.

Effects of sexual assault on survivors – describe the ways that sexual assault impacts the well-being of a person: rape trauma syndrome; grief; coping mechanisms; physical manifestations

Gender socialization – describe the typical ways that boys and girls are socialized in American society and how that is linked to sexual assault

Historical perspective of sexual assault – describe the history of sexual violence and the rape crisis movement

Offender profile – describe sex offender typology

Sexual assault myths & facts – describe common myths about sexual assault and the corresponding facts

Sexual assault statistics – describe local, state, and national statistics about sexual assault

Significant others – describe how sexual assault affects family, friends, and other secondary victims

Survivor profile – describe how the following characteristics impact the healing process for survivors of sexual assault: sex, ethnicity, sexuality, disability, religion, age

System Response – Nine hours of training must be delivered on system response. A maximum of three hours can be self-study. System response must include a tour of the medical facility where forensic exams are performed and the following topics:

Child and adult protective services – describe mandatory reporting, how to report, and child and adult maltreatment investigations

Drug facilitated sexual assault – describe the most common substances used to facilitate sexual assault, the symptoms associated with the various substances, and the potential side effects

Emergency room protocol – describe the process a survivor of sexual assault will go through when being admitted for a medical/forensic exam

Laws related to sexual assault – describe the civil and criminal codes related to sexual assault

Legal resources and remedies – describe the legal actions available to a survivor of sexual assault such as criminal and civil prosecution; tools available for protection, such as protective orders; and relevant legal referrals

Medical/forensic exam – describe the purpose of a medical/forensic exam; the process of determining possible injuries and collecting evidence

Overview of Crime Victim's Compensation – describe the purpose of Crime Victim's Compensation, eligibility, and what types of costs can be reimbursed

Overview of the criminal justice system – describe the role of the various offices that may be involved, such as the district or county attorney, and criminal and civil court; describe how these offices work together when a crime is committed

Pregnancy prevention for survivors – describe the prophylactic measures that can be taken to prevent pregnancy after a sexual assault

Role of law enforcement – describe the role of law enforcement when responding to a report of sexual assault

Role of SANE (when applicable) – describe the role of a SANE in a sexual assault investigation

Sexually transmitted diseases – describe the most common sexually transmitted diseases and the prophylactic measures that can be taken to prevent infection after a sexual assault and the effectiveness of these measures

Victim's bill of rights – describe the rights victims of crime are guaranteed by law; emphasize those that are relevant in the case of sexual assault

Victim impact statement – describe the purpose of the victim impact statement and when it can be used

Working with Survivors – Ten hours of classroom training must be delivered on working with survivors. Working with survivors must include the following topics:

Communication and active listening skills – describe the components of effective communication and active listening

Confidentiality – describe the importance of maintaining client confidentiality and review the agency's confidentiality policy; describe how HIPAA impacts the services the agency provides

Crisis intervention – describe the elements of a crisis; physiological responses; the components of effective crisis intervention; problem solving skills; and risk assessment

Ethics – describe the elements of ethical service delivery and potential ethical pitfalls

Role of an advocate – describe the purpose of advocacy; the responsibilities of an advocate; establishing appropriate boundaries; address areas of potential conflict such as personal beliefs/values, client’s needs v. own needs

Role play – provide classroom practice on a variety of scenarios common to the agency. Suggested role plays include: recent assault, past assault, adult molested as a child, stranger assault, acquaintance assault, drug facilitated assault, possible assault, significant others, suicide, crank call

Secondary victimization – describe the impact working with survivors of trauma may have on an advocate

Self care – describe the importance of self-care and suggest self-care techniques

Self protection – describe techniques and actions that can help decrease the risk for sexual assault

Stress & burnout – describe the signs of stress and burn-out and how to prevent stress and burn-out

Suicide assessment skills – describe the connection between sexual assault and suicide; indicators of suicidality; how to assess risk; how to respond to threats of suicide

Local Program Information – Three hours of classroom training must be delivered on local program information. The content of local program information is at the discretion of the sexual assault services coordinator. The types of information to be covered might include an overview of the agency, community referrals, domestic violence or other victim services, volunteer orientation, or introduction of agency staff

On-the-Job Training – Ten hours of training must be delivered on-the-job. Self-study is not allowed. On-the-job training must begin after the classroom and self-study portions of the training are complete. The content of on-the-job training is at the discretion of the sexual assault services coordinator. On-the-job training might consist of observation of hospital accompaniment, hotline, legal accompaniment, etc.

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS & ALLOWANCES

Sexual Assault Training Certification Training Requirements & Allowances

The below chart describes how the required training hours may be presented.

Topic	Total Hours Required	Classroom (minimum)	Self-Study (maximum)	On-the-Job (required)	Domestic Violence (allowance)
Sexual Assault Dynamics	8	6	2	n/a	2/8
System Response	9	6	3	n/a	2/9
Working with Clients	10	10	n/a	n/a	3/10
Local Information	3	3	n/a	n/a	1/3
On-the-Job Training	10	n/a	n/a	10	0/10

Total Hours – This is the minimum number of hours that must be presented on the indicated topic.

Classroom (minimum) – All training (except OJT) may be delivered in the classroom. This is the minimum number of training hours that must be delivered in the classroom.

Self-study (maximum) – Self study training is an option for Sexual Assault Dynamics and System Response. It is not required. If you do choose to utilize the self-study option, the hours indicated above are the maximum number of hours that may be delivered this way.

On-the-Job (OJT) – On the job training is REQUIRED. There are no alternatives to providing on-the-job training.

Domestic Violence (allowance) – This is the maximum number of domestic violence training hours that are allowed to be integrated into the sexual assault training program. For example, up to two of the eight hours on Sexual Assault Dynamics may be about related domestic violence issues. This is intended for local programs that provide services to both survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence. Including domestic violence content is an allowance, not a requirement.

EXAMPLE TEST

Sexual Assault Advocate Training Final Exam - **EXAMPLE**

This is an *example* of an Advocate Training Exam. Exams must be a minimum of 50 questions and reflect the content of the local training program.

TRUE/FALSE

- 1) ____ A person is more likely to be sexually assaulted by a stranger than an acquaintance.
- 2) ____ Women frequently make false accusations of sexual assault.
- 3) ____ Most rapes are pre-planned.
- 4) ____ The majority of child sexual abuse incidents occur between children and their parents, other relatives, and close friends of the family.
- 5) ____ The majority of convicted sex offenders began having sexually deviant behavior in adolescence.
- 6) ____ The following are all physical indicators of rape trauma syndrome:
 - a) Eating pattern disturbances
 - b) Emotional reaction
 - c) Sleep pattern disturbances
- 7) ____ A feeling of isolation is an initial reaction after a sexual assault
- 8) ____ The primary responsibility of a sexual assault advocate is to investigate and determine whether the incident occurred.
- 9) ____ One goal of crisis intervention is to help the victim move beyond the crisis by accessing healthy coping skills.
- 10) ____ On a crisis call, it is best to give direct advice and solve the caller's problem.
- 11) ____ People with suicidal ideation are always intent on dying.
- 12) ____ Survivors of sexual assault may be eligible for a protective order.
- 13) ____ If a survivor reports a sexual assault, the law enforcement agency investigating the case is responsible for the cost of the medical/forensic exam.
- 14) ____ An adult survivor of sexual assault is always required to give a crime report.
- 15) ____ Crime Victim's Compensation is available to victims of violent crime in Texas.
- 16) ____ The elderly can be especially vulnerable to sexual assault because of their limited physical capability.

- 17) _____ Child sexual assault is a rare occurrence and most cases are reported.
- 18) _____ Molesters of male children are always homosexual.
- 19) _____ Children who are sexually abused are never at fault.
- 20) _____ Adolescent sexual assault victims often blame themselves.
- 21) _____ Date rape is usually provoked by the victim.
- 22) _____ It is all right for a male to force a female to engage in intercourse if he is so turned on he cannot stop.
- 23) _____ Marital rape isn't as serious as rape by a stranger because consent to sexual intercourse is part of the marriage contract.
- 24) _____ One of the most supportive things you can do for a survivor of sexual assault is to believe her or him.
- 25) _____ Sexual harassment is one type of sexual aggression.
- 26) _____ A pseudonym allows a survivor to report the sexual assault anonymously.
- 27) _____ A prostitute cannot be sexually assaulted.
- 28) _____ The survivor's spiritual beliefs can be helpful during crisis.
- 29) _____ There is one all-purpose solution to a rape confrontation that people need to learn to prevent victimization.
- 30) _____ Police departments can require sexual assault survivors to take a polygraph exam.
- 31) _____ Advocates who work with clients in crisis may experience "secondary victimization".
- 32) _____ Whatever a person does to survive a sexual assault is the right thing.
- 33) _____ It is not possible for a person to contract AIDS from a sexual assault.
- 34) _____ The survivor can receive preventive treatment for STD exposure.
- 35) _____ Every client has the right to self-determination and to have ultimate control over their healing.
- 36) _____ Evidence collection is the primary concern of the medical/forensic examiner when performing a sexual assault exam.
- 37) _____ Recanting refers to a child's retraction of an abuse allegation.

- 38) _____ Only men commit sexual offenses.
- 39) _____ Misdemeanor crimes involve a harsher penalty than felony crimes.
- 40) _____ Survivors of sexual assault can request parole notification concerning pending release of an inmate from prison.
- 41) _____ HIV infection cannot be transmitted through casual contact with an infected individual.
- 42) _____ Survivors of sexual assault may question their religious beliefs.
- 43) _____ A District Court Judge can require an indicted assailant accused of sexual assault to submit to an AIDS test and have the results disclosed to the victim.
- 44) _____ Felony charges cannot be filed against a man for sexual assault of a woman if the couple is married.
- 45) _____ The survivor may have trouble returning to a normal routine for an indefinite amount of time after the assault.

Multiple Choice

- 46) A survivor may need all of the following from an advocate **except**:
- Trust
 - Clarification of the current situation
 - Realistic guidance and support
 - Motherly advice
- 47) What is the order of events on the continuum of sexual aggression?
- Suggestive looks, obscene phone calls, sexist jokes
 - Verbal harassment, exposure, sexual assault, murder
 - Harassment, frottage, jokes, suggestive looks
 - Obscene phone calls, suggestive looks, frottage, jokes
- 48) The function of a grand jury is to:
- Decide a verdict of guilt or innocence concerning an individual accused of a crime.
 - Assess the competency of the witness(es) to testify at a civil or criminal hearing.
 - To give the defense an opportunity to examine all of the prosecution's evidence.
 - To determine if there is enough evidence in a particular case to be bound over for trial.
- 49) A felony case that has been true-billed by a Grand Jury means that the offender is indicted and:
- Found guilty of the offense as charged and punished for a felony crime.
 - Judged as a case without enough evidence and dismissed, or subsequently no-billed by the Grand Jury.
 - Received deferred adjudication.
 - Bound over for arraignment and trial.

50) Debriefing is important for which of the following reasons?

- a. Advocates may experience feelings of sorrow, anger, inadequacy, and need some solid encouragement or an opportunity to ventilate emotional issues.
- b. Debriefing can help document statistical data, influence case management plans, and document work performed on each case.
- c. Advocates have a right to their own feelings and may sometimes feel disgust, dislike, anger, anxiety or fear regarding a victim or the situation.
- d. All of the above may apply at any given time.

51) The purpose of the sexual assault medical/forensic examination is:

- a. To prove that a complainant has definitely been sexually assaulted.
- b. To substantiate that a defendant had consensual relations with a complainant.
- c. To provide forensic evidence in a sexual assault investigation.
- d. To discredit all of the witnesses in a sexual assault allegation or investigation.

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88. _____ When a person intentionally and knowingly engages in a behavior that is directed towards another person that would cause a reasonable individual to fear for his/her safety or the safety of their immediate family.

89. _____ Sexual intercourse without consent.

90. _____ The set of expectations about attitudes and behaviors that are culturally assigned to one's gender; the process by which individuals incorporate within themselves the behaviors, attitudes, and values of their culture.

Sexual Assault Advocate Training Final Exam Answer Sheet - **EXAMPLE**

TRUE/FALSE

- 1) **_F_** A person is more likely to be sexually assaulted by a stranger than an acquaintance.
- 2) **_F_** Women frequently make false accusations of sexual assault.
- 3) **_T_** Most rapes are pre-planned.
- 4) **_T_** The majority of child sexual abuse incidents occur between children and their parents, other relatives, and close friends of the family.
- 5) **_T_** The majority of convicted sex offenders began having sexually deviant behavior in adolescence.
- 6) **_T_** The following are all physical indicators of rape trauma syndrome:
 - a) Eating pattern disturbances
 - b) Emotional reaction
 - c) Sleep pattern disturbances
- 7) **_T_** A feeling of isolation is an initial reaction after a sexual assault
- 8) **_F_** The primary responsibility of a sexual assault advocate is to investigate and determine whether the incident occurred.
- 9) **_T_** One goal of crisis intervention is to help the victim move beyond the crisis by accessing healthy coping skills.
- 10) **_F_** On a crisis call, it is best to give direct advice and solve the caller's problem.
- 11) **_F_** People with suicidal ideation are always intent on dying.
- 12) **_T_** Survivors of sexual assault may be eligible for a protective order.
- 13) **_T_** If a survivor reports a sexual assault, the law enforcement agency investigating the case is responsible for the cost of the medical/forensic exam.
- 14) **_F_** An adult survivor of sexual assault is always required to give a crime report.
- 15) **_T_** Crime Victim's Compensation is available to victims of violent crime in Texas.
- 16) **_T_** The elderly can be especially vulnerable to sexual assault because of their limited physical capability.

- 17) F Child sexual assault is a rare occurrence and most cases are reported.
- 18) F Molesters of male children are always homosexual.
- 19) T Children who are sexually abused are never at fault.
- 20) T Adolescent sexual assault victims often blame themselves.
- 21) F Date rape is usually provoked by the victim.
- 22) F It is all right for a male to force a female to engage in intercourse if he is so turned on he cannot stop.
- 23) F Marital rape isn't as serious as rape by a stranger because consent to sexual intercourse is part of the marriage contract.
- 24) T One of the most supportive things you can do for a survivor of sexual assault is to believe her or him.
- 25) T Sexual harassment is one type of sexual aggression.
- 26) F A pseudonym allows a survivor to report the sexual assault anonymously.
- 27) F A prostitute cannot be sexually assaulted.
- 28) T The survivor's spiritual beliefs can be helpful during crisis.
- 29) F There is one all-purpose solution to a rape confrontation that people need to learn to prevent victimization.
- 30) F Police departments can require sexual assault survivors to take a polygraph exam.
- 31) T Advocates who work with clients in crisis may experience "secondary victimization".
- 32) T Whatever a person does to survive a sexual assault is the right thing.
- 33) F It is not possible for a person to contract AIDS from a sexual assault.
- 34) T The survivor can receive preventive treatment for STD exposure.
- 35) T Every client has the right to self-determination and to have ultimate control over their healing.
- 36) T Evidence collection is the primary concern of the medical/forensic examiner when performing a sexual assault exam.
- 37) T Recanting refers to a child's retraction of an abuse allegation.
- 38) F Only men commit sexual offenses.

- 39) **F** _____ Misdemeanor crimes involve a harsher penalty than felony crimes.
- 40) **T** _____ Survivors of sexual assault can request parole notification concerning pending release of an inmate from prison.
- 41) **T** _____ HIV infection cannot be transmitted through casual contact with an infected individual.
- 42) **T** _____ Survivors of sexual assault may question their religious beliefs.
- 43) **T** _____ A District Court Judge can require an indicted assailant accused of sexual assault to submit to an AIDS test and have the results disclosed to the victim.
- 44) **F** _____ Felony charges cannot be filed against a man for sexual assault of a woman if the couple is married.
- 45) **T** _____ The survivor may have trouble returning to a normal routine for an indefinite amount of time after the assault.

Multiple Choice

- 46) A survivor may need all of the following from an advocate *except*:
- e. Trust
 - f. Clarification of the current situation
 - g. Realistic guidance and support
 - h. Motherly advice**
- 47) What is the order of events on the continuum of sexual aggression?
- e. Suggestive looks, obscene phone calls, sexist jokes
 - f. Verbal harassment, exposure, sexual assault, murder**
 - g. Harassment, frottage, jokes, suggestive looks
 - h. Obscene phone calls, suggestive looks, frottage, jokes
- 48) The function of a grand jury is to:
- a. Decide a verdict of guilt or innocence concerning an individual accused of a crime.
 - b. Assess the competency of the witness(es) to testify at a civil or criminal hearing.
 - c. To give the defense an opportunity to examine all of the prosecution's evidence.
 - d. To determine if there is enough evidence in a particular case to be bound over for trial.**
- 49) A felony case that has been true-billed by a Grand Jury means that the offender is indicted and:
- e. Found guilty of the offense as charged and punished for a felony crime.
 - f. Judged as a case without enough evidence and dismissed, or subsequently no-billed by the Grand Jury.
 - g. Received deferred adjudication.
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50) Debriefing is important for which of the following reasons?

- a. Advocates may experience feelings of sorrow, anger, inadequacy, and need some solid encouragement or an opportunity to ventilate emotional issues.
- b. Debriefing can help document statistical data, influence case management plans, and document work performed on each case.
- c. Advocates have a right to their own feelings and may sometimes feel disgust, dislike, anger, anxiety or fear regarding a victim or the situation.
- d. All of the above may apply at any given time.**

51) The purpose of the sexual assault medical/forensic examination is:

- e. To prove that a complainant has definitely been sexually assaulted.
- f. To substantiate that a defendant had consensual relations with a complainant.
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