

PRE/POST TRAINING ASSESSMENT

ANSWER KEY

Directions for Scoring:

- » Each question is worth 1 point. Since there are 16 questions, respondents can score a maximum of 16 points. 16 points is equivalent to 100%.
- » Respondents must get the entirety of each question correct according to the answer key to receive the point for the question.
- » The respondent's final score will be the number of questions answered correctly divided by the total number of questions and then multiplied by 100. For example, if a respondent answered 12 questions correctly, then this is how you calculate their score:
 - $12/16 = 0.75 \times 100 = 75\%$

A. Foundations and Guiding Principles in Caring for Child Survivors

1. What is child sexual abuse ?

Child sexual abuse definition: Any form of sexual activity, physical or not, with a child, perpetrated by an adult or by another child who has power over the child. Child sexual abuse often involves body contact, but not always.

Answer must include all the following elements:

- » Any form of sexual activity with a child.
- » Often involved body contact but not always.
- » Perpetrated by an adult or by another child who has more power.

2. Which types of abuse are considered child sexual abuse? Select all that apply. (highlighted answers are correct)

- a. Sexually exploiting a child.
- b. Forcing a child to witness sexual violence.
- c. Sexually assaulting a child.
- d. Making a child touch another person's genitals or private parts.
- e. Coercing a child to create or share sexual images or videos.

B. Child Sexual Abuse Core Knowledge Areas

3. Match the signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse to the appropriate age/developmental stage.

Signs/Symptoms of Child Sexual Abuse	Age/Developmental Stage
Unusually attaching themselves to caregivers	Adolescents (ages 10-17)
Difficult to soothe or unresponsive	Toddlers (ages 3-5)
Refusal to go to school or activities	Young children (ages 6-9)
Pregnancy for girls who have begun ovulation	Infants (ages 0-3)

4. What are 4 areas of need that caseworkers must assess for children who have been sexually abused? (only need to name 4 out of the 5 below)
- » Physical and emotional/psychological safety.
 - » Health services.
 - » Psychosocial support.
 - » Safe care arrangements.
 - » Legal/justice support.

C. Beliefs and Attitudes Critical to Helping Child Survivors

- C. True or False: If a girl is sexually abused while out on her own and wearing clothes that show too much of her body parts, she is partially to blame for her sexual abuse. **False**

- C. True or False: A child may purposefully make up stories about being sexually abused. **False**

7. Why is it critical for caseworkers to have child survivor-friendly beliefs and attitudes when working with child survivors ?

Answer must include all the following elements:

- » Caseworkers' beliefs and attitudes impact their behaviors.
- » Caseworkers with harmful beliefs and attitudes may cause further harm to child survivors.
- » Caseworkers with helpful beliefs and attitudes will help child survivors recover and heal.

D. Engaging and Communicating with Child Survivors

8. What are 3 healing statements you can say to a child who has been sexually abused? (only need to write 3 of the statements below)
- » I believe you.
 - » It is not your fault.
 - » I am sorry this happened to you.
 - » You are not alone – I am here to support you.
 - » You are very brave for sharing about what happened to you.
9. What should a caseworker do if a child survivor does not want to talk about their experience of sexual abuse? Select all that apply. (highlighted answers are correct)
- a. Use non-verbal communication techniques to help the child feel comfortable and safe enough to talk.
 - b. Tell the child they must tell you what happened so you can move forward with service delivery.
 - c. Ask the child if they would like to have another safe/trusted adult in the room with them.
 - d. Reflect on whether you are creating a safe, comfortable, and trusting environment.
 - e. Understand that the child does not want to work with you and transfer the case to another caseworker.

E. Key Issues in Case Management with Child Survivors

10. What is the role of the caseworker when it comes to mandatory reporting of child sexual abuse cases? Select all that apply. (highlighted answers are correct)
- a. Know the mandatory reporting laws or policies in the context.
 - b. Explain the mandatory reporting laws or policies to child survivors and their non-offending caregivers.
 - c. Understand the risks and benefits of mandatory reporting for child survivors with different identities.
 - d. Develop organizational policies on mandatory reporting of child sexual abuse cases.
 - e. Work with their supervisor if concerns with mandatory reporting exist.
11. What are areas a caseworker needs to assess to effectively safety plan with a child survivor? Select all that apply. (highlighted answers are correct)
- a. The child's knowledge of the perpetrator.
 - b. The child's support systems.
 - c. The child's skills in self-defense.
 - d. The child's sense of safety at home.
 - e. The child's sense of safety in the community.

12. What are the critical factors a caseworker must understand and explain to child survivors about health services including clinical management of rape? Select all that apply. (highlighted answers are correct)
- a. The details of the sexual abuse so that the caseworker can determine the health services that are needed.
 - b. The time-sensitive nature of clinical management of rape services.
 - c. The range of health services depending on the type of sexual abuse, whether the child is experiencing physical pain or injuries, and the child's age, gender, and reproductive stage.
 - d. The life-saving nature of clinical management of rape services.
 - e. That health services are not available if more than 3 or 5 days have passed since the sexual abuse.

F. Psychosocial Support for Child Survivors

13. Please share 2 relaxation strategies that can be taught to and practiced with child survivors of sexual abuse.
- » Controlled belly breathing.
 - » Body relaxation.
14. What are critical pieces of information a caseworker must include when providing healing education/psycho-education to child survivors and their non-offending caregivers? Select all that apply. (highlighted answers are correct)
- a. The caregiver's role in the child's healing process.
 - b. Common reactions of children after being sexually abused.
 - c. Mental health interventions for child survivors and their effectiveness.
 - d. Explanation of what child sexual abuse is.
 - e. Body safety and safety planning.

G. Case Coordination for Child Survivors

15. Share 3 ways a caseworker can coordinate effectively with other service providers. (only need to name 3 out of the 4 below)
- » Accompaniment.
 - » Follow-up.
 - » Case conferencing.
 - » Client advocacy.

H. Supervision and Support When Caring for Child Survivors

16. Effective supervision for caseworkers supporting child survivors includes which of the following characteristics? Select all that apply. (highlighted answers are correct)
- a. Promotes the well-being of caseworkers, including self- and collective-care.
 - b. Provides a safe space for caseworkers to reflect, think, and learn in order to better meet child survivors' needs.
 - c. Focuses on disciplinary action for caseworkers who are not able to keep-up with the demands of their cases.
 - d. Supports the caseworker to uphold the best interests of child survivors.
 - e. Prioritizes quality documentation and reporting for donor accountability.