

IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO ELDER ABUSE:
THE VITAL ROLE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROFESSIONALS

Module 4: Responding to Elder Abuse Victims and Offenders

TEST

NOTE: We recommend taking this test online rather than manually (see “Continuing Education and Testing Information in your handout materials). If you prefer to submit a paper test, please read and carefully follow the instructions given below.

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Please PRINT your identifying information in the space provided below (enter your name as you would like it to appear on your certificate).

First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Agency/Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email (**required**) \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Work Area:

- Probation
- Parole
- Pretrial
- Probation/Parole (combined)
- Other (Describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Professional Category:

- Administrator
- Supervisor
- Direct Services (Line Staff)
- Other (Describe): \_\_\_\_\_

**MAIL OR FAX YOUR COMPLETED TEST TO:**

Margaret Cloyd  
American Probation and Parole Association  
P.O. Box 11910  
Lexington, KY 40578-1910  
Fax: 859-244-8001

**Please allow three weeks for processing.** If you score 70% or higher, we will email a certificate to you for 1.5 continuing education contact hours; if not, we will notify you by email that you will need to retake the test and achieve at least 70% to qualify for credit.

**Please circle the letter of the MOST accurate answer for each of the questions below.**

1. In many instances of elder abuse, officers may want to override traditional risk assessments to:
  - a. Start supervising elder abuse offenders as low risk.
  - b. Start supervising elder abuse offenders as high risk.
  - c. Not perform a risk assessment.
  - d. None of the above
  
2. Officers should do which of the following before completing an inter-/intrastate transfer of an elder abuse offender?
  - a. Ensure offender compliance with all supervision conditions (e.g., restitution, treatment)
  - b. Be sure there is no history of previous abuse
  - c. Inform the elder victim and ask if he or she has any concerns about the transfer
  - d. All of the above
  
3. In a presentence investigation of an offender who is living with an elderly person, a community corrections officer should investigate:
  - a. The offender's access to the elder's financial resources.
  - b. Previous criminal and civil court records.
  - c. The offender's own financial resources.
  - d. All of the above
  
4. A community corrections officer should make a report to the proper authorities (i.e., Adult Protective Services, law enforcement, or both) if:
  - a. Authorities request that the officer make a report of elder abuse.
  - b. The offender denies that elder abuse or neglect has occurred.
  - c. The officer has proof that elder abuse or neglect has occurred.
  - d. The officer suspects that elder abuse or neglect has occurred.
  
5. Which of the following supervision conditions is intended to promote victim safety?
  - a. Pay restitution as directed
  - b. Perform community work service
  - c. Refrain from offensive contact
  - d. Report to your supervising officer as directed

6. Community corrections officers have a professional obligation to:
  - a. Document anything a victim says in confidence.
  - b. Investigate elders with whom they come in contact for possible law violations.
  - c. Know their jurisdiction's laws and requirements related to elder abuse.
  - d. Report substantiated cases of abuse or neglect to the proper authorities.
  
7. The most important task for community corrections officers to do when supervising elder abuse cases is:
  - a. Collect the offender's fees.
  - b. Establish rapport with the offender.
  - c. Promote victim safety.
  - d. Shield the elder from information that might upset him or her.
  
8. When supervising offenders who have contact with elders, community corrections officers should:
  - a. Determine if the offender has access to firearms and should be prohibited from owning or using them.
  - b. Require the offender to inform elders if the offender is diagnosed with a communicable disease.
  - c. Inform relatives of the elder or Adult Protective Services if an offender who has provided care for the elder will be removed from the home.
  - d. All of the above
  
9. Supervision conditions for an offender who is convicted of an elder abuse offense might include:
  - a. No contact with elders.
  - b. Community service in an elder care facility to gain sensitivity.
  - c. Contact with the victim's relatives at the discretion of the offender.
  - d. Pay victim restitution after all other fines, fees, and court assessments are paid in full.
  
10. Forceful or violent actions, nonconsenting sexual acts, and intimidating or threatening behaviors are examples of:
  - a. Offensive contact.
  - b. Crimes.
  - c. Misdemeanors.
  - d. Felonies.