

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Key information about zero tolerance must be made available to inmates through which channels?
 - A. Posters, Inmate Handbooks, or other written formats
 - B. Daily staff briefings only
 - C. Monthly training sessions
 - D. The facility's public website only

2. The department shall review aggregated data to improve prevention, detection, and response policies in order to
 - A. Identify problem areas, and take corrective action on an ongoing basis
 - B. Publish annual reports
 - C. Increase staff salaries
 - D. Reduce reporting requirements

3. Who is charged with monitoring retaliation against staff and inmates under PREA standard 115.67?
 - A. The PREA Coordinator
 - B. The facility administrator
 - C. The chain of command
 - D. Health Services director

4. Inmate-on-inmate abusers will be offered treatment when deemed appropriate by whom?
 - A. Mental health practitioners
 - B. Unit officers
 - C. Inmates
 - D. External consultants

5. What must staff of the opposite gender do when entering an inmate housing unit?
 - A. Announce their presence and have the announcements recorded in the daily log
 - B. Knock but do not announce
 - C. Enter without notification if previously approved
 - D. Notify a shift supervisor only

6. What is the presumptive disciplinary sanction for staff substantiated/sustained for engaging in sexual abuse?
 - A. Termination
 - B. Suspension without pay
 - C. Written reprimand
 - D. Demotion

7. Which term defines a person whose gender identity differs from their assigned sex at birth?
 - A. Transgender
 - B. Sexual Harassment
 - C. Voyeurism
 - D. Sexual Abuse by Staff, Visitors, Contractors, or Volunteers

8. Information related to sexual abusiveness that occurred in an institutional setting shall be strictly limited to which groups?
 - A. Medical and mental health staff, and other staff as necessary to inform treatment plans and security and management decisions
 - B. All staff
 - C. Inmates
 - D. External contractors

9. Who coordinates the agency's PREA efforts?
 - A. The PREA Coordinator
 - B. The PREA Compliance Managers
 - C. The Chief of Corrections
 - D. The Department Director

10. Intersex is sometimes referred to as disorders of what development?
 - A. Disorders of sex development
 - B. Gender dysphoria
 - C. Cisgender alignment
 - D. Non-binary orientation

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Key information about zero tolerance must be made available to inmates through which channels?

A. Posters, Inmate Handbooks, or other written formats

B. Daily staff briefings only

C. Monthly training sessions

D. The facility's public website only

The main concept is ensuring key zero tolerance information is accessible to inmates in formats they can read and refer to anytime while in the facility. Written materials like posters and inmate handbooks provide a durable, clearly visible reference in the living environment, and can be provided in multiple languages to reach all inmates. They guarantee access regardless of attendance at trainings or staff briefings, and they stay available even when staff aren't present. Information on what is prohibited, how to report, confidentiality, and protections from retaliation can be included and easily revisited. Relying on daily staff briefings, monthly trainings, or the facility's public website doesn't guarantee every inmate receives or can access the information within the secure facility, making written formats the most reliable channel.

2. The department shall review aggregated data to improve prevention, detection, and response policies in order to

A. Identify problem areas, and take corrective action on an ongoing basis

B. Publish annual reports

C. Increase staff salaries

D. Reduce reporting requirements

Using aggregated data to continually improve prevention, detection, and response relies on the idea that you identify patterns, gaps, and trends across cases and settings. By spotting problem areas, you can design targeted improvements and then monitor the effects, adjusting actions as needed. This ongoing cycle of assessment and action is what drives effective policy enhancement and safer environments. Publishing annual reports can accompany this process, but it doesn't itself drive the improvements the data are meant to guide. Increasing salaries or reducing reporting requirements don't align with using data to strengthen prevention, detection, and response.

3. Who is charged with monitoring retaliation against staff and inmates under PREA standard 115.67?

- A. The PREA Coordinator
- B. The facility administrator
- C. The chain of command
- D. Health Services director

Monitoring retaliation for PREA concerns is assigned to the PREA Coordinator. This role is the designated point person responsible for ensuring the agency protects staff and inmates who report abuse or participate in PREA investigations from retaliation. Under PREA standard 115.67, the PREA Coordinator oversees the retaliation protection program, tracks complaints, coordinates with supervisors and investigators, and ensures timely corrective actions and documentation. This centralized responsibility helps deter reprisals, maintain the integrity of reports, and support a safety-focused culture. The facility administrator oversees overall operations, and the chain of command should respond appropriately to retaliation, but the standard specifically designates the PREA Coordinator as the monitoring authority. The Health Services director isn't the designated role for this monitoring.

4. Inmate-on-inmate abusers will be offered treatment when deemed appropriate by whom?

- A. Mental health practitioners
- B. Unit officers
- C. Inmates
- D. External consultants

The decision to offer treatment to inmate-on-inmate abusers rests with trained mental health practitioners because they have the clinical expertise to assess risk, determine need, and tailor interventions. They review factors such as the offender's history, current mental health status, and the potential to reduce recidivism or future harm, then decide if treatment is appropriate and what form it should take. This approach ensures that clinical judgment guides care and safety planning, rather than custody staff or peers. Unit officers are responsible for safety and supervision and do not determine treatment plans. Inmates themselves may seek help, but the formal decision about providing treatment is made by mental health professionals. External consultants might be involved for specialized input, but the primary responsibility lies with the facility's mental health staff.

5. What must staff of the opposite gender do when entering an inmate housing unit?

- A. Announce their presence and have the announcements recorded in the daily log
- B. Knock but do not announce
- C. Enter without notification if previously approved
- D. Notify a shift supervisor only

Announcing presence and logging the announcement when staff of the opposite gender enter an inmate housing unit is about visibility, safety, and accountability. By announcing themselves, staff make it clear who is entering and when, which helps inmates and other staff know who is on the housing unit at all times. Recording the announcement in the daily log creates a traceable record that can be referenced for supervision, investigations, or audits, supporting PREA compliance and preventing ambiguity about entry activity. Knocking without announcing can leave inmates unaware of who is approaching and in what context, increasing the potential for misunderstanding or confrontation. Entering without notification, even if there has been some prior approval, bypasses the safety and accountability checks that the policy is designed to enforce. Merely notifying a shift supervisor would omit the necessary documentation and broad situational awareness across the housing unit.

6. What is the presumptive disciplinary sanction for staff substantiated/sustained for engaging in sexual abuse?

- A. Termination
- B. Suspension without pay
- C. Written reprimand
- D. Demotion

When a staff member's sexual abuse is substantiated, the action expected by PREA guidance is termination. Sexual abuse by a staff member is a flagrant breach of safety and trust in a facility, so the standard response is to remove the individual from service to protect residents and uphold the facility's duty to provide a safe environment. Termination ensures the staff member cannot continue to have access to residents, which is essential for deterrence and safety. Other sanctions like suspension without pay, demotion, or a written reprimand do not fully remove the risk or reflect the severity of the offense, and they could allow ongoing access to residents or minimize the perceived seriousness of the violation. Of course, the exact steps follow due process and relevant laws, but the presumptive remedy in substantiated cases is termination.

7. Which term defines a person whose gender identity differs from their assigned sex at birth?

A. Transgender

B. Sexual Harassment

C. Voyeurism

D. Sexual Abuse by Staff, Visitors, Contractors, or Volunteers

Gender identity is a person's deeply felt sense of who they are, which can align with or differ from the sex they were assigned at birth. When someone's gender identity is different from the sex they were assigned at birth, that person is transgender. In PREA contexts, recognizing this term helps ensure appropriate protections, housing considerations, and respectful treatment to reduce risk of harassment or abuse. The other terms refer to different concepts: sexual harassment means unwanted sexual conduct; voyeurism is watching others for sexual arousal; and sexual abuse by staff, visitors, contractors, or volunteers refers to abuse by those in authority, not a label for identity. Using the correct term supports safety and dignity for all individuals.

8. Information related to sexual abusiveness that occurred in an institutional setting shall be strictly limited to which groups?

A. Medical and mental health staff, and other staff as necessary to inform treatment plans and security and management decisions

B. All staff

C. Inmates

D. External contractors

The main idea here is that information about sexual abuse in an institutional setting should be shared only with people who have a legitimate need to know in order to provide care and ensure safety. The best choice limits disclosure to medical and mental health staff, and other staff as necessary to inform treatment plans and security and management decisions. Medical and mental health professionals need the details to treat survivors, address health issues, provide trauma-informed care, and coordinate ongoing support. Other staff may need access to this information to implement treatment plans, manage housing or programming in a way that protects the survivor and others, and to support overall security and administrative decisions. Sharing with all staff would unnecessarily expose sensitive information and violate privacy, and inmates generally do not have a need to know such details about another inmate. External contractors typically don't require access unless they are directly involved in treatment or facility safety operations.

9. Who coordinates the agency's PREA efforts?

- A. The PREA Coordinator
- B. The PREA Compliance Managers
- C. The Chief of Corrections
- D. The Department Director

The person who coordinates PREA efforts is the designated PREA Coordinator. This role is the central point of contact responsible for leading the agency's PREA program and ensuring consistency across all facilities. The PREA Coordinator develops and updates policies, oversees staff training on PREA requirements, coordinates investigations and responses to allegations, and works with auditors during PREA reviews. They also track compliance metrics, coordinate corrective actions, and report progress to agency leadership, keeping PREA activities unified and accountable throughout the organization. While other roles like a chief of corrections or department director have important leadership responsibilities, they are not the dedicated, day-to-day coordinator of PREA activities. And while there may be compliance managers, the standard approach is to designate one PREA Coordinator to oversee the agency's PREA program.

10. Intersex is sometimes referred to as disorders of what development?

- A. Disorders of sex development
- B. Gender dysphoria
- C. Cisgender alignment
- D. Non-binary orientation

Intersex refers to variations in the development of sex characteristics that don't fit typical male or female patterns. The term used in medical contexts to describe these variations is Disorders of Sex Development, which focuses on how sex characteristics develop—chromosomes, gonads, and genitalia. This is the best fit because it directly concerns the development of sex characteristics. Other ideas describe gender identity or orientation rather than how sex characteristics develop, so they don't address the question. (Note that some professionals now prefer Differences of Sex Development or other neutral terms, but Disorders of Sex Development is the historical and still-common phrasing.)

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://prea.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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