

**Responding to Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Boys, Girls, and Gender Nonconforming Youth Notification of Curriculum Use**  
**April 2014**

The enclosed Responding to Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Boys, Girls, and Gender Nonconforming Youth curriculum was developed by the Project on Addressing Prison Rape at American University, Washington College of Law as part of contract deliverables for the National PREA Resource Center (PRC), a cooperative agreement between the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards served as the basis for the curriculum's content and development with the goal of the Responding to Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Boys, Girls, and Gender Nonconforming Youth curriculum being to satisfy specific PREA standard requirements.

It is recommended that the Responding to Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Boys, Girls, and Gender Nonconforming Youth curriculum be reviewed in its entirety before choosing which modules to use. Any alterations to the original materials require either acknowledgement during their presentation or removal of the PRC and Project on Addressing Prison Rape logos.

BJA is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the enclosed curriculum for official approval, at which point the BJA logo may be added.

*Note: Use of the enclosed curriculum, either in part or whole, does not guarantee that an auditor will find a facility "meets standards." Rather, an auditor will take into consideration the curriculum used as part of their overall determination of compliance.*

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The Project on Addressing Prison Rape  
American University, Washington College of Law  
*in collaboration with*  
The National PREA Resource Center

## **Responding to Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Boys, Girls and Gender Non-Conforming Youth**

### **PRE-TEST**

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**Please provide your demographic information**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Facility:** \_\_\_\_\_

***Read each question carefully and select the answer you feel is most correct.***

1. The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) provides for:
  - a. Increased accountability of prison officials; establish grant programs; establish zero tolerance; protect against frivolous lawsuits
  - b. Limits on attorney's fees; limits on consent decrees; standardize definitions; increase in available data
  - c. Increased accountability of prison officials; establish grant programs; establish zero tolerance; make prevention a top priority
  - d. Limits on attorney's fees; limits on consent decrees; exhaustion requirement, zero tolerance

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The Project on Addressing Prison Rape  
American University Washington College of Law  
4801 Massachusetts Ave, NW  
Washington, DC 20016  
202-274-4385  
[endsilence@wcl.american.edu](mailto:endsilence@wcl.american.edu)



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2. [True or False] During investigative interviews you should ask boys ‘thinking’ questions and ask girls ‘feeling’ questions?
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
3. Potential victim responses to sexual victimization includes all of the following except:
  - a. Compliance and repeat victimization
  - b. Counsel others on policy and operational practices
  - c. Seek other affiliations for protection
  - d. Withdraw from activities and associations
  
4. [True or False] Components of agency culture include beliefs, values and norms?
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. Municipal, official, individual, and \_\_\_\_\_ are all forms of liability.
  - a. Correctional
  - b. Personal
  - c. State
  - d. PREA
  
6. [True or False] Among youth who reported sexual victimization in 2012, boys report staff sexual misconduct with female staff close to 90% of the time?
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
7. When should “non-coercive” sexual acts between youth be investigated?
  - a. Always
  - b. Never
  - c. Sometimes
  - d. When investigative staff do not think there was consent



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8. [True or False] Mandatory reporting laws do not require individuals to report cases of physical or sexual abuse committed against children and vulnerable adults.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
9. Elements of effective PREA policies include:
  - a. Who is responsible for classification; housing and work placements; separation; and frequency of classification
  - b. Policy intent, PREA definitions, staff responsibilities, prohibited activities
  - c. Reporting and confidentiality; incident reports, reporting up the chain of command; procedures; off-site medical care, referral for mental health services
  - d. Procedure for filing a grievance; procedural requirements; responding to a grievance; confidentiality provisions
  
10. What is a foundation for a successful investigation?
  - a. Demystify the investigative process
  - b. Strong human resource policies
  - c. No coordination with other responding agencies
  - d. Not keeping victim involved in the process
  
11. Which is not true about the “Employee Code of Silence”?
  - a. A code of silence is when a person opts to withhold what is believed to be vital or important information voluntarily or involuntarily.
  - b. A shroud of secrecy, agreement to keep quiet.
  - c. Used as a tool to help investigations
  - d. Is usually either kept because of threat of force, or danger to oneself, or being branded as a traitor or an outcast within the unit or organization.
  
12. Areas of adolescent development include?
  - a. Cognitive
  - b. Behavioral
  - c. Emotional
  - d. All of the above



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13. [True or False] Puberty begins between the age of 7 and 9 for both boys and girls?
- True
  - False
14. Youth who are especially vulnerable to sexual abuse in custody include hearing impaired youth, developmentally disabled youth, \_\_\_\_\_ and gender non-conforming youth.
- Gang affiliated youth
  - Youth with experience with the criminal justice system
  - Youth with untreated addictions
  - Older youth
15. What does the BJS data tell us about gender and reporting sexual abuse?
- Boys report more sexual abuse by female staff but do not always characterize sexual encounters with female staff as abusive
  - Girls report higher rates of sexual victimization with other girls
  - Gender non-conforming youth report victimization at triple the national average as heterosexual youth
  - All of the above
16. Key recommendations for working with community medical and mental health partners includes
- Lobby state and local legislative bodies for funding for victim centered care
  - Provide ongoing training for youth and staff
  - Have victim-centered approaches to allegations of sexual abuse
  - All of the above
17. [True or False] Agency policies, procedures and practices can increase or decrease impact of victimization?
- True
  - False



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18. In general, courts are willing to find a right to privacy for \_\_\_\_\_ youth where an opposite gender staff was involved in the search.
- Female
  - Male
  - There is no difference in privacy rights of youth
19. Important factors in allegations of staff sexual misconduct include:
- Who raises the issue
  - Who the allegation is against
  - History of the agency
  - All of the above
20. Red flags associated with staff sexual misconduct include all of the following except?
- Youth knows personal information about staff
  - Staff observe youth during meal hours
  - Youth has letters or photos of staff
  - Staff granting special requests or showing favoritism