

Responding to Sexual Abuse of Inmates in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Men, Women, and Gender Nonconforming Populations
Notification of Curriculum Use
April 2014

The enclosed Responding to Sexual Abuse of Inmates in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Men, Women, and Gender Nonconforming Populations 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 Inmates in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Men, Women, and Gender Nonconforming Populations curriculum being to satisfy specific PREA standards requirements.

It is recommended that the Responding to Sexual Abuse of Inmates in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Men, Women, and Gender Nonconforming Populations 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 that a facility "meets standards." Rather, an auditor will take into consideration the curriculum used as part of their overall determination of compliance.

Notice of Federal Funding and Federal Disclaimer – This project was supported by Grant No. 2010-RP-BX-K001 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice nor those of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), which administers the National PREA Resource Center through a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Justice Assistance.





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 Inmates in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Men, Women and Gender Non-Conforming Populations

POST TEST

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

Copyright © 2014 American University Washington College of Law

Notice of Federal Funding and Federal Disclaimer – This project was supported by Grant No. 2010-RP-BX-K001 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice nor those of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), which administers the National PREA Resource Center through a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

All rights reserved. The Bureau of Justice Assistance retains a license to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to allow others to use, this material for federal purposes. Otherwise, no part of this publication may be produced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the Project on Addressing Prison Rape.

Requests for permission to make copies of any part of this publication can be made to:

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

2. [True or False] PREA creates a new cause of action for civil litigation?
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. [True or False] The Bona fide Occupational Qualification (BFOQ) allows employers to discriminate in hiring or firing decisions when it is “reasonably necessary to the normal operation of a correctional facility.”
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. [True or False] Female staff members are involved with sexual misconduct in a correctional setting at a higher rate than their male counterparts.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Women may engage in sexual activity in custody for all of the following reasons except?
 - a. Fears about disclosure & reporting
 - b. Sexuality is easily detached from emotional feelings
 - c. Crisis and long-term treatment issue
 - d. Trauma remains untreated and cycle continues

6. Men may engage in sexual activity in custody for all of the following reasons except?
 - a. Deprivation
 - b. Companionship
 - c. Society stereotyping and influence on behavior
 - d. Protection

7. Why is culture important in a correctional setting?
 - a. Provides a context for behaviors of staff and inmates
 - b. War on drugs and increase in incarceration rates and length of sentences
 - c. High Divorce Rate/Single parent homes/Dual Income Families
 - d. Constitutional Protection for Same-Sex Sexual Conduct

8. Regarding gender-influenced socialization, communication styles and behaviors, what are characteristics of men?
 - a. Guard inner feelings; Identity based on defining self in relation to others; survival is inter-dependence; Emphasis on connection
 - b. More likely to ask for help; Often verbal; attempt resolution thru speech; More able to express feelings, weaknesses, vulnerability, confusion
 - c. Guard inner feelings; Identity based on defining self with focus on independence, self-sufficiency, autonomy; Reluctant to ask for help
 - d. Emotionally expressive, even if emotions are displaced or reactive; Identity based on defining self in relation to others; survival in inter-dependence; Emphasis on connection

9. [True or False] Victims of previous sexual trauma often have a distorted view of self and relationships, and merged concepts of love and aggression.
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Regarding gender-influenced socialization, communication styles and behaviors, what are characteristic of women?
 - a. Guard inner feelings; Identity based on defining self in relation to others; survival in inter-dependence; Emphasis on connection
 - b. More likely to ask for help; Often verbal; attempt resolution thru force; More able to express feelings, weaknesses, vulnerability, confusion
 - c. Guard inner feelings; Emphasis on suppression of emotions considered weak, Identity based on defining self with focus on independence, self-sufficiency, autonomy; Reluctant to ask for help
 - d. Emotionally expressive, even if emotions are displaced or reactive; Identity based on defining self in relation to others; Emphasis on connection

11. [True or False] Victims of previous sexual trauma have no history of early victimization - family, neighborhood, school, or previous exposure to aggression, dominance, and control.
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. Potential victim responses to sexual victimization includes all of the following except?
 - a. Comply, repeat victimization
 - b. Counsel others on operational policy
 - c. Seek other affiliations for protection
 - d. Withdraw from activities, associations

13. Municipal, official, individual, and _____ are all forms of liability.

- a. Correctional
- b. Personal
- c. State
- d. PREA

14. Vulnerable victims of sexual assault includes...

- a. Limited language ability
- b. Developmentally disabled
- c. Mentally ill
- d. All of the above

15. [True or False] Correctional policies should include clear and inclusive responsibilities for staff.

- a. True
- b. False

16. Elements of effective PREA policies includes ...

- a. Who is responsible for classification; Housing and work placements; Separation; and Frequency of classification
- b. SART, Safety of vulnerable populations, Victim safety and support, Timelines for responses
- 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

17. Elements of effective grievance policies includes ...

- a. Who is responsible for classification; Housing and work placements; Separation; and Frequency of classification
- b. SART, Safety of vulnerable populations, Victim safety and support, Timelines for responses
- 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

18. Elements of effective medical/mental health policies includes ...
- a. Who is responsible for classification; Housing and work placements; Separation; and Frequency of classification
 - b. SART, Safety of vulnerable populations, Victim safety and support, Timelines for responses
 - 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
19. [True or False] When investigating incidents of sexual misconduct it is important to use language that is familiar to the subject during interviews.
- a. True
 - b. False
20. [True or False] Courts typically find an Eighth Amendment violation where female correctional officers are involved in a strip-search of a male inmate.
- a. True
 - b. False