



Safe and Secure: Providing Services to Incarcerated Youth Survivors

Part 3 of 3
May 1, 2013
11am - 12:30pm PST



Today's Moderator



Derek Murray
Program Director
Just Detention International



Mission and Core Goals

JDI is a nonprofit health and human rights organization that seeks to end sexual violence in all forms of detention.

Core goals:

1. To hold government officials accountable
2. To change public attitudes about sexual violence behind bars
3. To ensure survivors get the help they need



Special Thanks

This project is supported by Grant No. 2011-TA-AX-K100, awarded by the **Office on Violence Against Women**, U.S. Department of Justice.

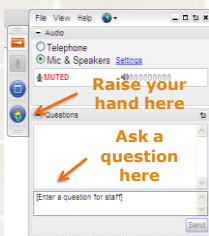


The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this webinar are those of the presenters and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.



Webinar Logistics

- Use the **question box** to submit requests for help, questions, or comments
- An archive of this webinar will be emailed to you later today
- It will also be posted on the JDI website:
www.justdetention.org/en/advocate-resources.aspx



Webinar Agenda

- I. Call to Action
- II. Cyryna's Story
- III. Adolescent Development and Trauma
- IV. Working with Youth Survivors
- V. Issues of Consent
- VI. Introduction to Services
- VII. Adapting Your Interventions
- VIII. Question and Answer



Cyryna, survivor of sexual abuse in a youth facility



Recap of Session 2

- Overview of youth detention from corrections leaders
- The PREA standards and trauma informed care
- The common challenges of corrections and community service provider partnerships
- Demonstration of a model partnership in Idaho



Call to Action with Rebecca Lovelace



Rebecca Lovelace
Executive Director
Nampa Family Justice Center



Survivor Story: Cyryna Pasion



Survivor Story: Cyryna Pasion



Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF), Kailua, Hawaii. Photo: Richard Ross, Juvenile-In-Justice.



Survivor Story: Cyryna Pasion



Working With Youth Survivors



Linda McFarlane
Deputy Executive Director
Just Detention International



Types of Adolescent Development

- Brain Development
- Cognitive Development
- Behavioral Development
- Emotional Development and Romantic Attachments
- Sexual Development



Common Developmental Issues

- Sense of belonging: trust, safety, closeness
- Differentiating self from others
- Self-regulation of physical and emotional responses: delayed gratification
- Development of cognitive skills
- Adaptive problem solving/cognitive flexibility
- Moral /sexual development



Stages of Sexual Development

10-12 years old:

- Time of active sexual development
- Curiosity and increasing focus on sexuality
- Body changes, puberty
- Mixed feelings about body changes
- Contrast between adult bodies and still being a child



Early Adolescence (ages 12-15)

The age of curiosity and experimentation:

- Inter-relationship between sexual development, cognitive development, and emotional development
- Still lack the cognitive and emotional maturity that is necessary to make wise and healthy decisions regarding their sexuality and its consequences
- Generally, boys have more obvious interest in sex than girls do in early adolescence. This is partially because of biology



Late Adolescence (ages 16 – adult)

The age of maturation:

- Increased impulse control
- Better understanding of the consequences of sexual behavior
- Sexuality incorporated into emerging identity



Development of Sexuality

- Sexual development
- Reproductive health
- Ability to develop and maintain meaningful interpersonal relationships
- Acceptance of one's own body
- Interact with others in respectful and appropriate ways
- Express affection, love and intimacy in ways consistent with one's own values



Not Just Sarcastic Adults

Conflict with parents: Adolescents have a tendency to act rebellious and to resist adult authority. In particular, adolescence is a time when conflict with parents is especially high.

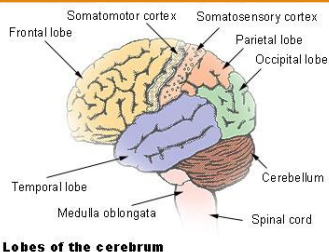
Mood disruptions: Adolescents tend to be more volatile emotionally than either children or adults.

Risk behavior: Adolescents have higher rates of reckless, norm-breaking, and antisocial behavior than either children or adults. Adolescents are more likely to cause disruptions of the social order and to engage in behavior that carries the potential for harm to themselves and/or the people around them.



The Brain

- Never stops changing
- Frontal lobe matures in mid-20s
- Temporal lobe matures in late teens



Why Are They So Maddening?

- Adolescents are inexperienced at reading body language and facial expressions
- Teens behavior reflects what they think others think
- Respond to feelings – often based on misperceptions and old information, especially in kids who have experienced trauma



PTSD and Rape Trauma Syndrome

A normal reaction to an abnormal level of stress:

Emotional symptoms of trauma

Physical symptoms of trauma



Trauma and the Brain

- Precise impact is not understood
- Trauma activates survival responses: fight, flight or freeze
- Consistent, persistent stress changes sensitivity to future events and increases physical response to even perceived stress (heart rate, breathing)
- The physical reaction may override cognitive one
- Reduction in memory capacity (diminished hippocampus)



Helping Teens

The rapid growth and change of adolescence represents a second chance to correct some of the gaps from childhood:

- Brain cells are being added
- Neurological connections mean new capabilities – the ones that are used flourish; the ones that aren't used die



Issues of Consent with Youth

Is Normal what is:

LEGAL?

HEALTHY?

(and what is healthy?)

COMMON?

SANCTIONED BY THE
CHURCH/ RELIGION?

BASED ON FAMILY NORMS?



QUIZ: Consent vs. Coercion

In the following scenario, indicate whether you think the sexual contact is **consensual** or **non-consensual**.

Please submit your answers in the question box.



QUIZ: Consensual or Non-Consensual?

Scenario #1: Joanna is 13 and propositioned by a 16 year old gang member before class. The gang member tells her that she's going to "take care of her" only if she will be her girl. Gang members across the room are staring down Joanna. She agrees to meet in her room later to "hook-up."

Is this consensual or non-consensual?

Please submit your answer in the question box.



How to Serve Incarcerated Youth



Vivian Jajola
Program Director
Just Detention International



Guiding Principles

- Maintain confidentiality
- Avoid assumptions or generalizations
- Anticipate resistance and challenges
- Trust your expertise



Hospital Accompaniment

- Provide crisis counseling
- Negotiate the survivors' privacy and comfort during the interviews and exam
 - Use a room with windows, if possible.
 - Advocate appropriate placement of restraints
- Prepare the survivor to return to juvenile hall/camp



Hotline Calls

- Train advocates on prisoners' backgrounds, needs, and concerns
- Be clear about confidentiality
- Develop a protocol for handling: reports, and off-topic and prank calls
- Designate a corrections point person



Resident Correspondence

- Send letters via confidential legal mail, whenever possible
- Always get permission from the survivor before forwarding a letter to facility staff
- Provide resources, support, information, and referrals
- Avoid giving unsolicited advice



Basics of Working in a Youth Facility

- Follow safety rules and dress code
- Check-in with a designated staff person
- Allow for additional time to get around
- Be discreet



Providing Services to Incarcerated Youth

- Be patient and consistent
- Show respect for the survivor
- Avoid discussing a survivors' criminal background unless directly relevant
- Adapt interventions to the corrections environment
 - Tools and resources should be appropriate for youth



Where to Go From Here

- Identify youth facilities in your service area
- Contact administrators and offer to help
- Invite an official to SART meetings
- Offer to train staff
- Provide prevention education for residents



Partnership Opportunities



If you aren't there for survivors like Cyryna, who will be?



Upcoming Webinars

Immigration Detention

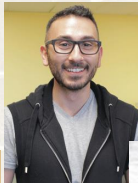
Probation, Parole, and Halfway Houses

Tribal Detention and Police Lock-ups



Question and Answer

Linda McFarlane, JDI



Cyryna Pasion



Vivian Jojola, JDI



Derek Murray, JDI



For More Information

For more information about the **Sexual Abuse in Detention Resource Center** and additional resources, visit:
www.nsvrc.org/projects/sexual-abuse-detention-resource-center
www.justdetention.org/en/advocate-resources.aspx

Direct questions to: info@justdetention.org

For more information about **Just Detention International**, visit www.justdetention.org.

Linda McFarlane
Deputy Executive Director
Just Detention International
lmcfarlane@justdetention.org

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Thank you for joining us today!

Please take a few minutes to complete a brief evaluation of today's webinar. Your feedback is greatly appreciated!

Here is a link to the evaluation (we will also email it to you shortly): <http://www.justdetention.org/en/safe-and-secure-evaluation.aspx>

Please forward it to others who may have joined you.

THANK YOU!