

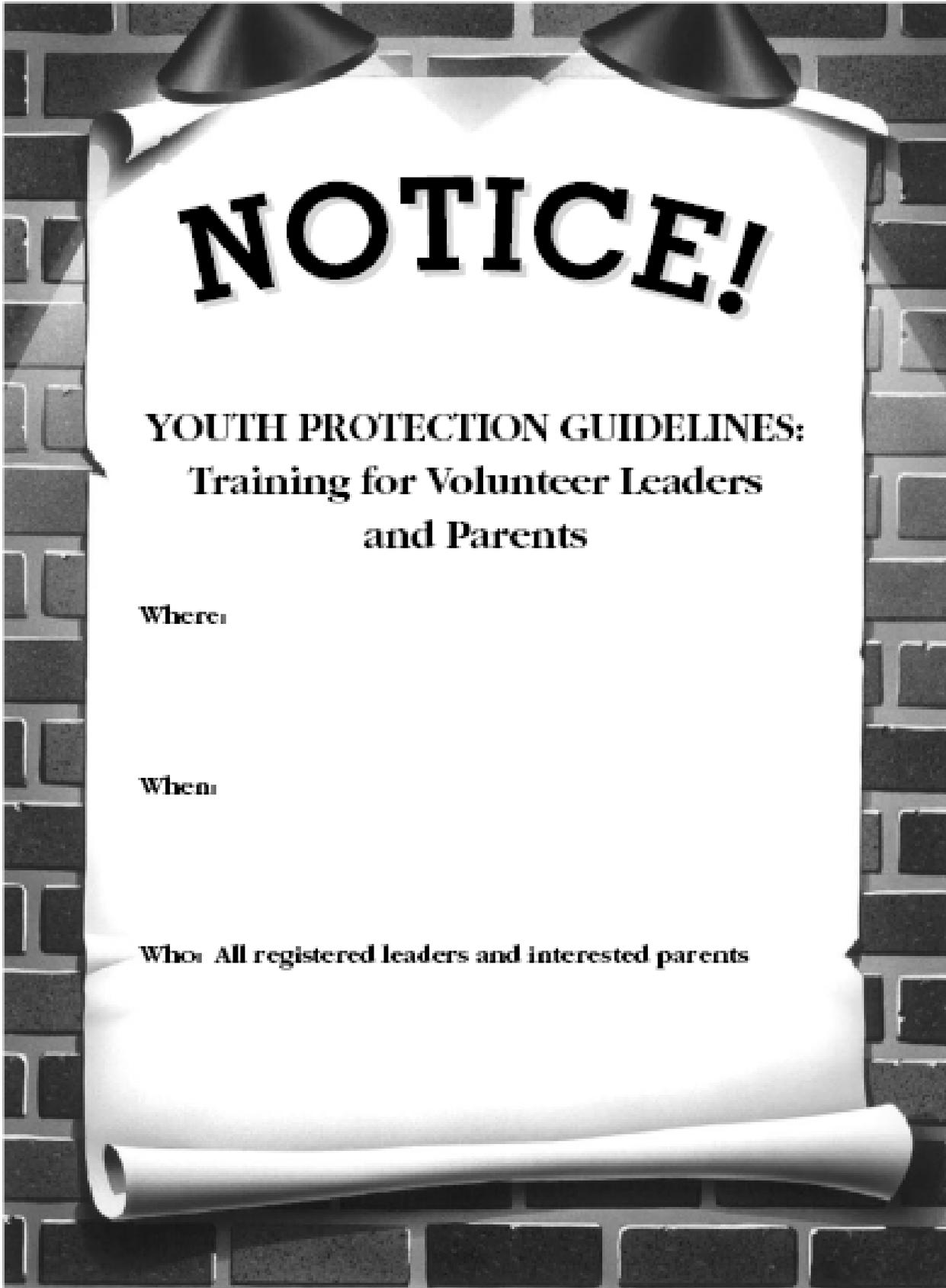
The Boy Scouts of America deeply appreciates your acceptance of the responsibility to facilitate this session of “Youth Protection Guidelines: Training for Volunteer Leaders and Parents.” This training is an important part of our strategy for helping to protect our members from child abuse.

This Facilitator’s Guide provides step-by-step instructions to help you prepare for and present this training session. We encourage you to review these materials and become thoroughly familiar with them. Most of the training is delivered through the information on the DVD. In addition to the information from the video, you must learn the specific reporting procedures used in your BSA local council and add them to the handout materials for the participants in your training sessions.

FACILITATOR'S GUIDE

Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Make arrangements for a meeting place, and schedule the training.
2. Promote the training in your council newsletter, in announcements at roundtables, or by personal contact. There is a sample flyer that can be duplicated and passed out at roundtables or other Scouting gatherings.
3. Obtain training materials from your council or district:
 - “Youth Protection Guidelines: Training for Volunteer Leaders and Parents” DVD (Be sure to obtain the current version.)
 - Facilitator’s Guide
 - Copies of the promotional flyer
 - Handout materials (BSA Youth Protection Guidelines: Questions and Answers in this Facilitator’s Guide)
 - Copies of the quiz and answer key (at the back of this Facilitator’s Guide). This paper version of the quiz should be used only if the participants taking the test will not have access to the Internet. Since the test does not have to be taken at the time of the training, participants can wait until they have access to a computer as long as it is within a reasonable period of time.
 - Your council’s child abuse reporting procedures
4. Review the materials carefully and view the video.
5. Duplicate the handout materials, one set for each participant.
6. Review the local council’s child abuse reporting procedures and become very familiar with them. Your council’s reporting procedures should be available through your council Web site in the Youth Protection Online Training segment of the site.
7. Conduct the training session. Refer participants to the online learning center at www.scouting.org/Training/Adult.aspx to take the final exam and complete their training. A training certificate can be printed upon completion.
8. Follow your council’s procedures for recording attendance and reporting training participation.



NOTICE!

YOUTH PROTECTION GUIDELINES: Training for Volunteer Leaders and Parents

Where:

When:

Who: All registered leaders and interested parents

Introduction to Training

Welcome to this session of “Youth Protection Guidelines: Training for Volunteer Leaders and Parents.”

This training is an important component of the Boy Scouts of America’s strategy to protect its members from child abuse and other forms of mistreatment.

Child abuse is a serious problem in American society. There are more than 3 million reported cases of child abuse each year, including a half-million reported cases of child sexual abuse. As the nation’s largest youth-serving organization, the Boy Scouts of America has a unique opportunity to make an impact on this societal problem.

Our first priority is to take steps to protect our members while they are participating in the Scouting program. We can also make an impact on the larger problems of abuse in the community by increasing the awareness of our leaders, youth members, and their families. This training emphasizes BSA youth protection guidelines to be used by all Scout units. These guidelines protect the youth in the program as well as shield our leaders from unfounded allegations of abusive behavior.

During the video presentation, there will be two discussion periods that require participants to apply the proper guidelines. After the training, participants will be directed to visit the online learning center at www.scouting.org to complete a quiz and receive their training certificate.

Training Session

The video we are about to view is the result of listening to suggestions made by BSA leaders during focus groups sponsored by BSA.

The objectives for this training are to:

- Protect our youth members by rigorous use and enforcement of the Youth Protection Guidelines.
- Inform our leaders of the BSA’s Youth Protection policies.
- Improve the protection of children by promoting prompt reporting of suspected abuse and violations of Youth Protection Guidelines.
- Familiarize key leaders with BSA’s Youth Protection resources and their intended use in unit programs.

While viewing the video, there will be two scenarios for discussion. After the video, we will discuss our council’s child abuse reporting procedures. Let’s watch the video. (Start the video, “Youth Protection Guidelines: Training for Volunteer Leaders and Parents.”)

First Scenario

This scenario depicts an adult leader who appears to be asking a member to accompany him into the woods without others along. Another adult leader points out that one-on-one situations are not allowed. The same adult is seen a few minutes later attempting the same thing with another youth.

Discussion points:

- ***Why are one-on-one situations not allowed in the Scouting program?***
In order for sexual abuse to occur, the child has to be isolated with an offender. In addition, leaders are better protected from false allegations of abuse when others are present.
- ***What should be done when a volunteer continues to violate the guidelines after having them explained to him?*** Even if no abuse occurs, leaders in Scouting must obey the rules. When they demonstrate an unwillingness to follow the rules, they must be expelled from the activity and reported to the Scout executive, who will determine any follow-up action—up to and including revocation of membership in the BSA.
- ***Is the strict enforcement of the Youth Protection Guidelines really necessary?***
In order for youth protection to be meaningful, we must eliminate opportunities for abuse to be perpetrated. The Youth Protection Guidelines are BSA's way of limiting the opportunities for abuse to occur.

Second Scenario

In this scenario, we see a young man with a cell phone approaching a latrine. A short time later, the same young man is seen running out of the latrine looking at the view screen on his phone.

- ***What happened?***
It is apparent that the young man used the camera in his cell phone to violate the privacy of others in the latrine. This is a violation of Youth Protection Guidelines, and immediate intervention is called for.
- ***What should the intervention be?***
The first thing is to confiscate the cell phone and delete the pictures. Because of the ease of posting pictures on various Web sites on the Internet, this must be done immediately. Concurrently, the adult leader must attempt to find out if the pictures have already been posted—if so, they should be deleted. However, deletion is no guarantee that all copies will be destroyed.

This is a learning opportunity for the young offender. It is also a time that the unit should involve the parents of the youths. Most times that young people engage in this kind of behavior, they

mean for it to be a harmless prank. Helping them appreciate the pain and embarrassment that such pictures can cause for the subjects of the pictures is part of the lesson that needs to be learned.

Some young people act out of maliciousness or other motivations. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children estimates that nearly 10 percent of the child pornography on the Internet is produced by young people using cell phones, webcams, or other digital imaging devices.

- ***What responses can the unit make to this kind of situation?***

Depending upon the circumstances, the unit has a range of responses available to it. These responses may include reprimanding the youth to terminating his membership in the unit. This situation also calls for consultation with the Scout executive.

Local Council Reporting Procedures

After viewing the video portion of the training, there should be a brief discussion of your council's reporting procedures. Answers for the following points should be covered during this portion of the training:

- Your council's reporting procedures should be available through your council Web site in the Youth Protection Online Training segment of the site.
- Who is the person in the council responsible for receiving reports of child abuse? (It should be either the Scout executive or someone the Scout executive designates.)
- How can the designated person be contacted by someone who wishes to make a report of suspected child abuse?
- What are the procedures for reporting child abuse during times the service center is closed, if they are not the same as during regular business hours?
- If the child is not in the Scouting program, where should the report be made?

Concluding the Training

The video portion of the training has been completed. In order for credit to be given for the completion of training, participants need to go online and take a brief quiz. This requires registering for the online learning center at www.scouting.org. After successfully completing the quiz, a training certificate can be printed by the participant.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

YOUTH PROTECTION GUIDELINES

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

What is child abuse?

Generally speaking, *child abuse* is injury of a child by an adult or older child that might not be intentional, but is not accidental. It is usually classified as physical abuse, emotional abuse, or sexual abuse. Harm caused by withholding life's necessities—food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education—is called *neglect*.

How can I tell if a child has been abused?

Each child reacts to abuse differently. In *physical abuse*, injuries to the child might be evident, but with any kind of abuse, children often give only behavioral clues. You should be alert to changes in the child's behavior. Any abrupt change in behavior that is maintained for a week or longer is a sign that the child is experiencing stress that could stem from a variety of causes—including child abuse. If you notice this kind of change in behavior, you should consider seeking help for the child. Some of the specific signs for each kind of abuse are listed below:

Physical Abuse

A child who has been physically abused might exhibit suspicious injuries. These injuries are different from those normally associated with childhood "wear and tear."

Burns. Burns that might indicate a child has been abused include cigarette or cigar burns on the soles of the feet, the palms of the hands, the back, or the genital areas. Other burns associated with abuse are *friction* or *tether burns* on the wrists, ankles, or around the neck caused by ropes used to tie the child. *Wet burns* on the hands and feet that appear to be glovelike or socklike are caused by forcing the child to bathe in water that is too hot. *Dry burns* leave distinctive marks in the shape of the instrument used to inflict them. Commonly, in child abuse cases, these include electric irons, radiator grates, and stove burners.

Bruises. Bruises of different colors, indicating infliction at different times and in different stages

of healing, often indicate abuse. This is particularly true if the bruises are on the abdomen, back, or face. Bruises, like burns, also might have distinctive shapes indicating the weapon used to inflict them.

Lacerations and abrasions. Children often have scraped knees, shins, palms, or elbows—predictable injuries. When children have lacerations and abrasions in soft tissue areas, such as on the abdomen, back, backs of arms and legs, or external genitalia, it is a strong indicator of physical abuse. Human bite marks, especially when they are recurrent and appear to be adult-sized, are also strongly indicative of abuse.

Fractures. Unexplained fractures are cause for concern. A child with multiple fractures is almost certain to be a victim of abuse. Other signs include swollen or tender limbs and spiral fractures caused by jerking of the arms.

Children who have been physically abused also are likely to show signs of childhood stress. Childhood stress can result from any upsetting situation in the child's environment such as family disruption, death of a pet, or even a move to a new neighborhood. It can also be a result of child abuse. If a child abruptly changes his behavior for more than a few days in a manner that you feel is inappropriate, you might want to ask the child if something is wrong or if you can help. Do not immediately jump to the conclusion that the child has been abused.

Emotional Abuse

The indicators of emotional abuse are hard to detect. Some visible signs are lagging physical development and habit disorders such as thumb sucking or rocking.

Neglect

As with emotional abuse, the signs of neglect are usually very subtle and hard to detect. A neglected child might show up at Scout meetings inappropriately dressed, lacking in personal hygiene, and consistently hungry.

Sexual Abuse

Perhaps the best evidence that a child has been sexually abused is that the abuse is witnessed—if not by yourself, then by another individual. Another excellent indication is that the child says that he has been abused. Again, oftentimes this information may not come from the child himself but from another source.

Physical evidence of sexual abuse, if present at all, tends to be temporary. These signs include difficulty in walking; torn, stained, or bloody underwear; pain or itching in the genital area; bruises or bleeding of the external genitalia; and sexually transmitted diseases.

The *behavioral signs* of sexual abuse are likely to be more conspicuous and present longer. Specific behaviors related to child sexual abuse are an age-inappropriate understanding of sex; reluctance to be left alone with a particular person; persistent and inappropriate sex play with peers or toys; prostitution; wearing lots of clothing, especially to bed; drawings of genitalia; fear of touch; abuse of animals; masturbation in public; nightmares or night terrors; apprehension when the subject of sexual abuse is brought up; and cross-dressing.

The presence of any of these behaviors indicates a possibility that sexual abuse has occurred. They are not, in and of themselves, conclusive evidence that the child has been abused.

What should I do if I notice any of these signs?

First, you should not jump to any conclusions. The signs of child abuse are often ambiguous; they can mean something other than child abuse. Consider stating your observations to the child's parents. For example, you could say, "For the past two weeks, Johnny has been very disruptive at den meeting. He is very aggressive with the other boys and uses foul language. This behavior is very unlike him. I hope that everything is okay." You should **not** make any accusations to the parents that the child is being abused. Even if you file a report with the Scout executive or the authorities because you suspect child abuse, you should not make accusations or state your suspicions to others who are not responsible for determining if abuse is occurring.

What should I do if I suspect that a child is being abused?

If you suspect or hear that a child **in the Scouting program** is being abused, you must con-

tact your Scout executive. He has already established contacts with the child protective services and law enforcement agencies in your area. He will be able to tell you what you should do. He will also tell you that he must contact the appropriate authorities and report your suspicions to them. If you suspect that a child who **is not a Scout** is being abused, you should contact your local child abuse hot line. Generally the telephone number to report child abuse is listed in the white pages under "child abuse."

What if I am not sure that the child is being abused?

The law requires only that you have a reasonable suspicion that a child is being abused. Once a report has been made, the appropriate agency will investigate and determine if abuse can be substantiated. Unless you make a report, the child might remain in grave danger.

How can I tell if a person is a child molester?

Child molesters, individuals who sexually abuse children, do not fit the common stereotypes that we hold, i.e., strangers, dirty old men, mentally disabled, etc. There is no test or other screening mechanism that will identify a child molester prior to committing an offense. Child molesters come from all walks of life, all social and ethnic groups, and all occupational categories. Child molesters might have positions of prominence in their communities. The vast majority of molesters are known by the children they victimize and might have a position of authority over children, such as a teacher, clergy member, youth group worker, or police officer.

How can we protect our children from child molesters?

Child molesters often try to gain access to children through legitimate means such as becoming involved in youth activities. They use this access to identify children who they perceive to be vulnerable to sexual abuse. To protect our children, we must establish and maintain open lines of communication so that they feel free to report any inappropriate or worrisome contact with adults or older children. We also must educate our children to enable them to understand what abuse is and that they have the right to resist any offensive contact.

How does the BSA prevent child abuse in Scouting?

The Boy Scouts of America has adopted a number of policies aimed at eliminating opportunities for abuse within the Scouting program. These policies focus on leadership selection and on placing barriers to abuse within the program.

Leadership

The Boy Scouts of America takes great pride in the quality of our adult leadership. Being a leader in the BSA is a privilege, not a right. The quality of the program and the safety of our youth members call for high-quality adult leaders. We work closely with our chartered organizations to help recruit the best possible leaders for their units.

The adult application requests background information that should be checked by the unit committee or the chartered organization before accepting an applicant for unit leadership. To provide the safest possible experience for our members, a criminal background check is conducted on all new adult volunteers. The information required to conduct the check is taken from the adult application. While no current screening techniques exist that can identify every potential child molester, we can reduce the risk of accepting a child molester by learning all we can about an applicant for a leadership position—his or her experience with children, why he or she wants to be a Scout leader, and what discipline techniques he or she would use.

Tour Permit Policy

The policy of the Boy Scouts of America requires that a Youth Protection-trained leader accompany the youth on all outings that require a national or local tour permit.

Barriers to Abuse Within Scouting

The BSA has adopted the following policies to provide additional security for our members. These policies are primarily for the protection of our youth members; however, they also serve to protect our adult leaders from false accusations of abuse.

- **Two-deep leadership.** Two registered adult leaders or one registered leader and a parent of a participant, one of whom must be 21 years of age or older, are required on all trips and outings. The chartered organization is responsible for ensuring that sufficient leadership is provided for all activities.
- **No one-on-one contact.** One-on-one contact between adults and youth members is not permitted. In situations that require personal conferences,

such as a Scoutmaster's conference, the meeting is to be conducted in view of other adults and youths.

- **Respect of privacy.** Adult leaders must respect the privacy of youth members in situations such as changing clothes and taking showers at camp, and intrude only to the extent that health and safety require. Adults must protect their own privacy in similar situations.
- **Separate accommodations.** When camping, no youth is permitted to sleep in the tent of an adult other than his own parent or guardian. Councils are strongly encouraged to have separate shower and latrine facilities for females. When separate facilities are not available, separate times for male and female use should be scheduled and posted for showers.
- **Proper preparation for high-adventure activities.** Activities with elements of risk should never be undertaken without proper preparation, equipment, clothing, supervision, and safety measures.
- **No secret organizations.** The Boy Scouts of America does not recognize any secret organizations as part of its program. All aspects of the Scouting program are open to observation by parents and leaders.
- **Appropriate attire.** Proper clothing for activities is required. For example, skinny-dipping is not appropriate as part of Scouting.
- **Constructive discipline.** Discipline used in Scouting should be constructive and reflect Scouting's values. Corporal punishment is never permitted.
- **Hazing prohibited.** Physical hazing and initiations are prohibited and may not be included as part of any Scouting activity.
- **Junior leader training and supervision.** Adult leaders must monitor and guide the leadership techniques used by junior leaders and ensure that BSA policies are followed.

How can parents help protect their children?

Parents participate in the protection of their children in a variety of ways. We have already mentioned the need for open lines of communication so that children are encouraged to bring any troubles to their parents for advice and counsel. In addition, parents need to be involved in their sons' Scouting activities. All parents receive important information concerning the Scouting program as part of their sons' membership applications. This information is provided so that parents can detect any deviations from the BSA's approved program. If any deviations are noted, parents should call these to the attention of the chartered organization or the unit committee. If the problems persist, parents should contact the local council for assistance.

Parents also need to review the booklet, *How to Protect Your Children from Child Abuse and Drug Abuse: A Parent's Guide*, inserted in every Boy Scout and Cub Scout handbook. The information in this booklet should be the subject of discussions between Scouts and their parents prior to joining a troop or receiving the Bobcat badge.

Why do most child victims of sexual abuse keep the abuse secret?

A victim of child sexual abuse is under a great deal of pressure to keep the abuse secret. In many cases of child molestation, the molester has threatened to harm the child or a member of the child's family. The molester might have told the child that he would not be believed even if the child did tell. Another common situation is that the molester will tell the child that if the child tells about the abuse, he will get into trouble. The clear message is given to the child that if another person finds out, something bad will happen to the child. This pressure to maintain silence can often be successfully overcome by establishing open communication between children and adults through a proper educational program for children.

What should I do if a child tells me that he has been sexually abused?

How an adult responds to a child when he tries to disclose abuse can influence the outcome of the child's victimization. By maintaining an apparent calm, the adult can help reassure the child that everything is going to be okay. By not criticizing the child, we counteract any statements the molester made to the victim about the child getting into trouble. Reassure the child that you are concerned about what happened to him and that you would like to get him some help. Allegations by a Scout concerning abuse in the program must be reported to the Scout executive. Since these reports are required, the child should be told that you have to tell the proper authorities but that you will not tell anyone else. It is important that you not tell anyone other than the Scout executive or the child protective services agency about allegations of abuse—if the allegations cannot be substantiated, you could be sued for defamation of character.

How do I know what my reporting responsibilities are?

Your council's reporting procedures should be available through your council Web site in the Youth Protection Online Training segment of the site. Every state, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories

have different reporting requirements. As part of this training, you will receive reporting instructions for your area and for your council. People are often concerned about being sued for reporting child abuse. You are not required to know for certain that a child has been abused. All that the law requires is that you have a reasonable suspicion and are reporting in "good faith." When these requirements are met, all states provide immunity from liability for child abuse reporters.

What educational materials does the BSA have for youth members?

The BSA produced separate age-appropriate videos for Cub Scout-age and Boy Scout-age boys to address the problems of sexual abuse. The video for Cub Scouts, *It Happened to Me*, should be used annually by packs or dens, but **only** for Cub Scouts accompanied by a parent or other adult family member. The video for Boy Scouts, *A Time to Tell*, introduces the "three Rs" of Youth Protection, and should be viewed by troops annually.

How can Scout leaders who are not social workers teach children about youth protection?

The BSA recognizes that many of our leaders feel unprepared to talk to children about preventing sexual abuse. For this reason, the BSA has meeting guides for both of the videos produced to be viewed by youths. The guides address everything from scheduling the meeting, contacting the police or social services for assistance, and notifying parents (a sample letter is provided), to questions and answers for discussion after the video has been viewed.

What are the "three Rs" of Youth Protection?

The "three Rs" of Youth Protection convey a simple message that the BSA wants its youth members to learn:

- **Recognize** situations that place him at risk of being molested, how child molesters operate, and that anyone could be a molester.
- **Resist** unwanted and inappropriate attention. Resistance will stop most attempts at molestation.
- **Report** attempted or actual molestation to a parent or other trusted adult. This prevents further abuse of himself and helps to protect other children. Let the Scout know he will not be blamed for what occurred.

Youth Protection Policies Quiz

Prerequisites: View the DVD “Youth Protection Guidelines: Training for Volunteer Leaders and Parents.”

Note: This quiz should be taken online at www.scouting.org whenever possible.

Directions: The quiz consists of a mixture of 25 questions and fictional scenarios. Please select the best response.

1. *Child abuse causes negative impacts on youth-serving organizations and communities.*
 - A. *True*
 - B. *False*

2. *All abuse can be prevented with rigorous criminal background checks.*
 - A. *True*
 - B. *False*

3. *Most child abusers are ordinary-looking people.*
 - A. *True*
 - B. *False*

4. *Enforcing the BSA’s Youth Protection Guidelines is a key to preventing abuse in the Scouting program.*
 - A. *True*
 - B. *False*

5. *Where can you find the Boy Scouts of America’s Youth Protection Guidelines?*
 - A. *Guide to Safe Scouting*
 - B. *Scouting magazine*
 - C. *Boys’ Life magazine*
 - D. *All of the above*

6. *According to the Youth Protection Guidelines, what constitutes minimum “adequate supervision”?*
 - A. *Two registered adult leaders or one registered leader and a parent of a participant, one of whom must be 21 years of age or older, are required on all trips and outings. Additional adult leaders may be required depending upon the nature of the activities and the number of participating Scouts.*
 - B. *At least one adult over 18 on all Scouting trips and outings*
 - C. *At least one BSA registered youth member on all Scouting trips and outings*
 - D. *All of the above combined*

Youth Protection Policies Quiz

7. *“Adequate supervision” is also known as what?*
 - A. *Constructive discipline*
 - B. *Two-deep leadership*
 - C. *No one-on-one contact*
 - D. *All of the above*

8. *The “no one-on-one contact” guideline applies only on Scouting trips and outings.*
 - A. *True*
 - B. *False*

9. *If a homesick Scout wants to hang out with you, what should you do?*
 - A. *Let him stay in your tent until he feels better.*
 - B. *Step outside in view of others and visit until he feels better.*
 - C. *Take a walk with him.*
 - D. *Any of the above.*

10. *Who primarily should monitor Scouts’ behavior toward one another, step in to stop inappropriate actions, and then inform parents of the issue?*
 - A. *Scout executive*
 - B. *Chartered organization representative*
 - C. *Unit leaders*
 - D. *All of the above*

11. *If serious or repetitive youth behavior incidents occur, who should review the situation?*
 - A. *Adult leaders*
 - B. *Scoutmaster*
 - C. *Unit committee*
 - D. *Any of the above*

12. *Who should be informed by the unit of any incidents involving physical injury or allegations of sexual misconduct by a youth member with another youth member?*
 - A. *Chartered organization representative*
 - B. *Scoutmaster*
 - C. *Unit committee*
 - D. *Scout executive*

13. *Under what circumstances should the privacy guideline be suspended?*
 - A. *Primitive camping*
 - B. *At the adult leaders’ discretion*
 - C. *For health or safety issues*
 - D. *None of the above*

Youth Protection Policies Quiz

14. *As an adult leader, when should you intervene?*
- A. *Any questionable behavior*
 - B. *Bullying*
 - C. *Hazing*
 - D. *All of the above*
15. *Which of the following is a Youth Protection Guideline?*
- A. *Separate sleeping facilities for youth and adults when camping*
 - B. *Proper attire for all activities*
 - C. *No secret organizations*
 - D. *All of the above*
16. *Constructive discipline should reflect Scouting's values and never include corporal punishment.*
- A. *True*
 - B. *False*
17. *If a Scout tells you a highly improbable story of abuse, what should you do?*
- A. *Be sympathetic and then talk to the accused Scout later to get the real story.*
 - B. *Report the incident to the Scout executive, expressing your concerns about the veracity of the story.*
 - C. *Launch a full-scale investigation to determine what happened.*
 - D. *Do nothing since the allegations are obviously false.*
18. *If an adult leader is not immediately present, youth leaders should administer discipline.*
- A. *True*
 - B. *False*
19. *Activities with elements of risk should usually be done with proper preparation, equipment, clothing, supervision, and safety measures.*
- A. *True*
 - B. *False*
20. *What is the most reliable indicator a child has been abused?*
- A. *Child is withdrawn.*
 - B. *Child tells you.*
 - C. *Bruises*
 - D. *All of the above*

Youth Protection Policies Quiz

21. *Within the Scouting program, if you suspect a child has been abused, or the child tells you they have been abused, what should you do?*

- A. *Report it to police, depending on the state.*
- B. *Immediately report to the Scout executive and seek his or her guidance.*
- C. *Report it to child protective services, depending on the state.*
- D. *All of the above*

22. *What happens within the Scouting program to violators of BSA Youth Protection Guidelines?*

- A. *Expelled from Scouting program*
- B. *Nothing*
- C. *Suspended from Scouting program until allegations resolved*
- D. *Any of the above*

23. *Identify the Youth Protection Guideline violation.*



- A. *No one-on-one contact*
- B. *Proper attire*
- C. *Proper preparation and equipment*
- D. *None of the above*

24. *The BSA Youth Protection Guidelines are designed to help deal with which of the following?*

- A. *Sexual abuse*
- B. *Physical and emotional abuse*
- C. *Neglect*
- D. *All of the above*

25. *Reporting abuse facilitates getting help for the child.*

- A. *True*
- B. *False*

Youth Protection Policies Quiz

Answer Key

Note: This quiz should be taken online at www.scouting.org whenever possible. When taken online, the volunteer's record is automatically updated.

Directions: After taking the manual quiz, all volunteers should be provided a copy of this answer key with the correct answers indicated for their review.

1. *Child abuse causes negative impacts on youth-serving organizations and communities.*
 - A. True
 - B. False

2. *All abuse can be prevented with rigorous criminal background checks.*
 - A. True
 - B. False

3. *Most child abusers are ordinary-looking people.*
 - A. True
 - B. False

4. *Enforcing the BSA's Youth Protection Guidelines is a key to preventing abuse in the Scouting program.*
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. *Where can you find the Boy Scouts of America's Youth Protection Guidelines?*
 - A. Guide to Safe Scouting
 - B. Scouting magazine
 - C. Boys' Life magazine
 - D. All of the above

6. *According to the Youth Protection Guidelines, what constitutes minimum "adequate supervision"?*
 - A. Two registered adult leaders or one registered leader and a parent of a participant, one of whom must be 21 years of age or older, are required on all trips and outings. Additional adult leaders may be required depending upon the nature of the activities and the number of participating Scouts.
 - B. At least one adult over 18 on all Scouting trips and outings
 - C. At least one BSA registered youth member on all Scouting trips and outings
 - D. All of the above combined

Youth Protection Policies Quiz Answer Key

7. "Adequate supervision" is also known as what?
 - A. Constructive discipline
 - B. Two-deep leadership
 - C. No one-on-one contact
 - D. All of the above

8. The "no one-on-one contact" guideline applies only on Scouting trips and outings.
 - A. True
 - B. False

9. If a homesick Scout wants to hang out with you, what should you do?
 - A. Let him stay in your tent until he feels better.
 - B. Step outside in view of others and visit until he feels better.
 - C. Take a walk with him.
 - D. Any of the above.

10. Who primarily should monitor Scouts' behavior toward one another, step in to stop inappropriate actions, and then inform parents of the issue?
 - A. Scout executive
 - B. Chartered organization representative
 - C. Unit leaders
 - D. All of the above

11. If serious or repetitive youth behavior incidents occur, who should review the situation?
 - A. Adult leaders
 - B. Scoutmaster
 - C. Unit committee
 - D. Any of the above

12. Who should be informed by the unit of any incidents involving physical injury or allegations of sexual misconduct by a youth member with another youth member?
 - A. Chartered organization representative
 - B. Scoutmaster
 - C. Unit committee
 - D. Scout executive

13. Under what circumstances should the privacy guideline be suspended?
 - A. Primitive camping
 - B. At the adult leaders' discretion
 - C. For health or safety issues
 - D. None of the above

Youth Protection Policies Quiz

Answer Key

14. As an adult leader, when should you intervene?
- A. Any questionable behavior
 - B. Bullying
 - C. Hazing
 - D. All of the above
15. Which of the following is a Youth Protection Guideline?
- A. Separate sleeping facilities for youth and adults when camping
 - B. Proper attire for all activities
 - C. No secret organizations
 - D. All of the above
16. Constructive discipline should reflect Scouting's values and never include corporal punishment.
- A. True
 - B. False
17. If a Scout tells you a highly improbable story of abuse, what should you do?
- A. Be sympathetic and then talk to the accused Scout later to get the real story.
 - B. Report the incident to the Scout executive, expressing your concerns about the veracity of the story.
 - C. Launch a full-scale investigation to determine what happened.
 - D. Do nothing since the allegations are obviously false.
18. If an adult leader is not immediately present, youth leaders should administer discipline.
- A. True
 - B. False
19. Activities with elements of risk should usually be done with proper preparation, equipment, clothing, supervision, and safety measures.
- A. True
 - B. False
20. What is the most reliable indicator a child has been abused?
- A. Child is withdrawn.
 - B. Child tells you.
 - C. Bruises
 - D. All of the above

Youth Protection Policies Quiz Answer Key

21. *Within the Scouting program, if you suspect a child has been abused, or the child tells you they have been abused, what should you do?*
- A. *Report it to police, depending on the state.*
 - B. *Immediately report to the Scout executive and seek his or her guidance.*
 - C. *Report it to child protective services, depending on the state.*
 - D. *All of the above*

22. *What happens within the Scouting program to violators of BSA Youth Protection Guidelines?*
- A. *Expelled from Scouting program*
 - B. *Nothing*
 - C. *Suspended from Scouting program until allegations resolved*
 - D. *Any of the above*

23. *Identify the Youth Protection Guideline violation.*



- A. *No one-on-one contact*
 - B. *Proper attire*
 - C. *Proper preparation and equipment*
 - D. *None of the above*
24. *The BSA Youth Protection Guidelines are designed to help deal with which of the following?*
- A. *Sexual abuse*
 - B. *Physical and emotional abuse*
 - C. *Neglect*
 - D. *All of the above*
25. *Reporting abuse facilitates getting help for the child.*
- A. *True*
 - B. *False*