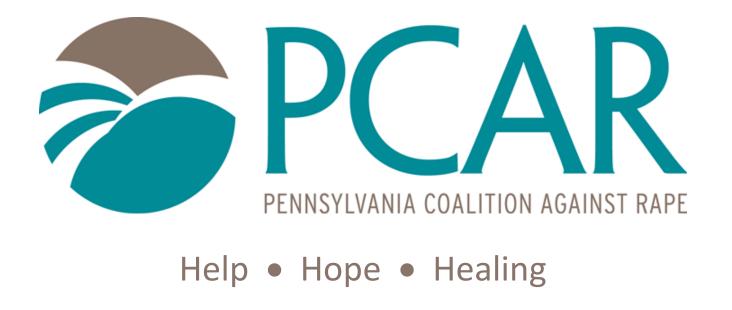
Sexual Abuse in the Disability World and What Can be Done

2018 State Task Force Meeting November 7, 2018

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Founded in 1975, the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR) partners with organizations and individuals at the state and national levels to better respond to and prevent all forms of sexual violence. PCAR works with its network of 50 sexual assault centers throughout the Commonwealth to raise public awareness, support victims and significant others, change public policy, and create materials that help communities prevent sexual violence.

What role do you play in child sexual abuse prevention?

What is sexual violence?

Sexual violence occurs when someone is forced or manipulated into unwanted sexual activity without their consent.

Anyone can experience sexual violence, including children, teens, adults, and older adults.

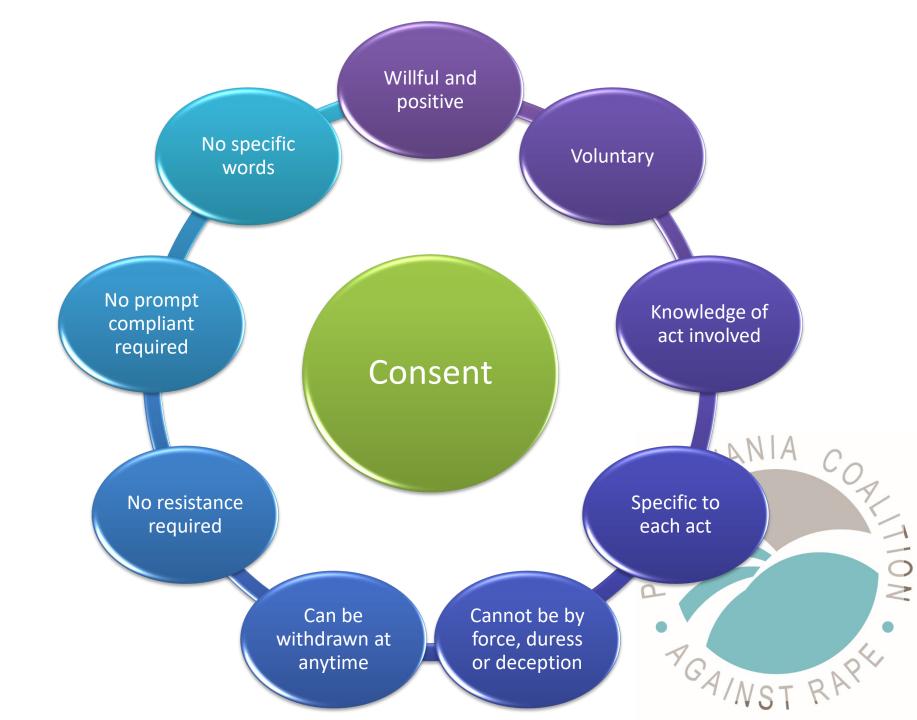
Sexual violence is a widespread issue that impacts **everyone**.

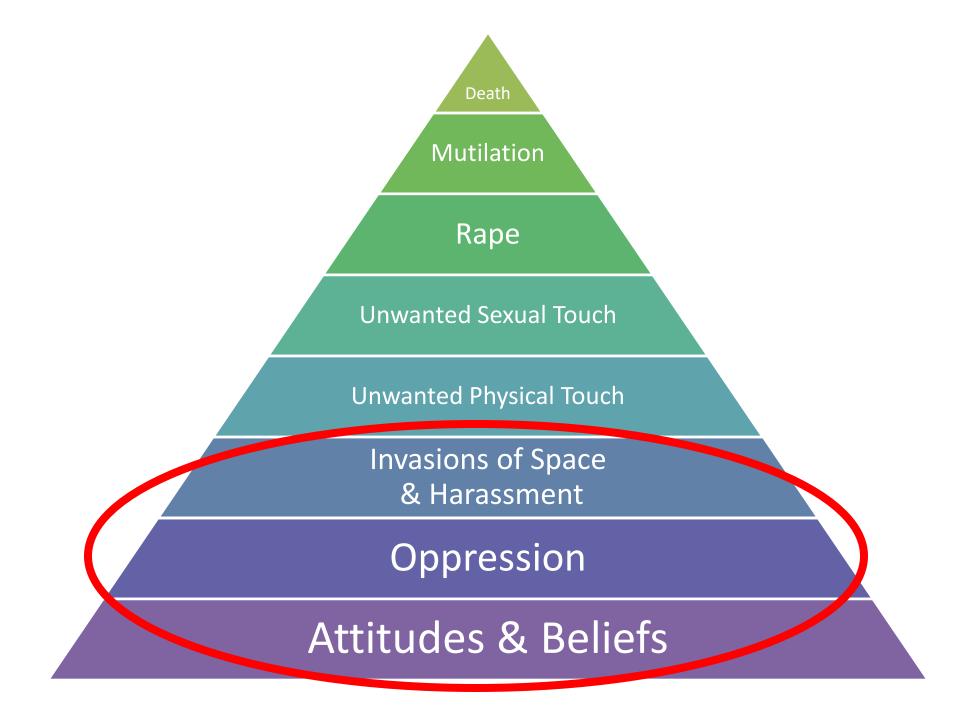


Sexual Violence

A person may use







Specifics on SV & Disabilities?

 People with intellectual disabilities are sexually assaulted at a rate seven times higher than those without disabilities (Shapiro, 2018).

Neurobiology of Trauma



Left brain = thinking brain

Middle brain = sensory brain (sensations, affect regulation, memory)

Amygdala = "smoke detector"



Trauma can impact learning & behavior.

Impact on Learning & Behavior

- Difficulty with emotional regulation
- Inconsistent academic performance
- Unpredictable or impulsive behavior
- Over or under reacting to stimulation in the environment
- Intense reactions to reminders of their traumatic event

Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse



Best Practices

- Adult Responsibility
- Comprehensive
- Trauma-Informed
- Developmentally Appropriate
- Social-Emotional Learning



Where do children get information or messages about sexuality?

What information or messages do they get from these sources?

What information do I **want** them to get?



Healthy Sexuality

Healthy sexuality is nurtured when we...

- Accurately respond to a child's questions
- Recognize and reinforce positive interactions
- Provide information about bodies and sexuality
- Promote clear & open communication



(Calgary Sexual Health Centre, 2018)



- Let them know that it's great they asked the question.
- Reassure them that
 you are a good
 person to ask.

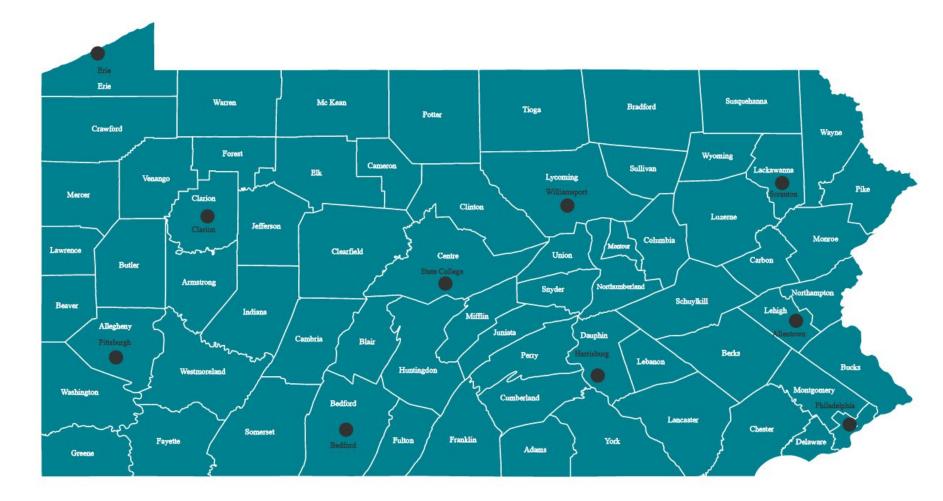
Clarify

- Ask any clarifying questions if you are not sure what they are asking.
- You might also ask what they already know about the subject.

Answer

- When you answer the question, address the facts, feelings, and values that it brings up..
- Encourage them to ask questions and seek information in the future.

County Specific Resources



http://www.pcar.org/help-pa/locations

Additional Resources

- Child Trauma Toolkit for Educators, The National Child Traumatic Stress Network http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/Child-trauma_toolkit_Final.pdf
- The Brain, Body, and Trauma (e-learning course), The National Sexual Violence Resource Center <u>http://campus.nsvrc.org/</u>
- Beyond the Birds and the Bees: Adolescent Sexual Consent and Disabilities: A Technical Assistance Guide (e-mail <u>alivelsberger@pcar.org</u> for a copy)

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Prevent Child Abuse Vermont (2016). Healthy Relationships Project: Care for Kids.