



“Who Do You Tell?”™

A child sexual abuse education program presented by:

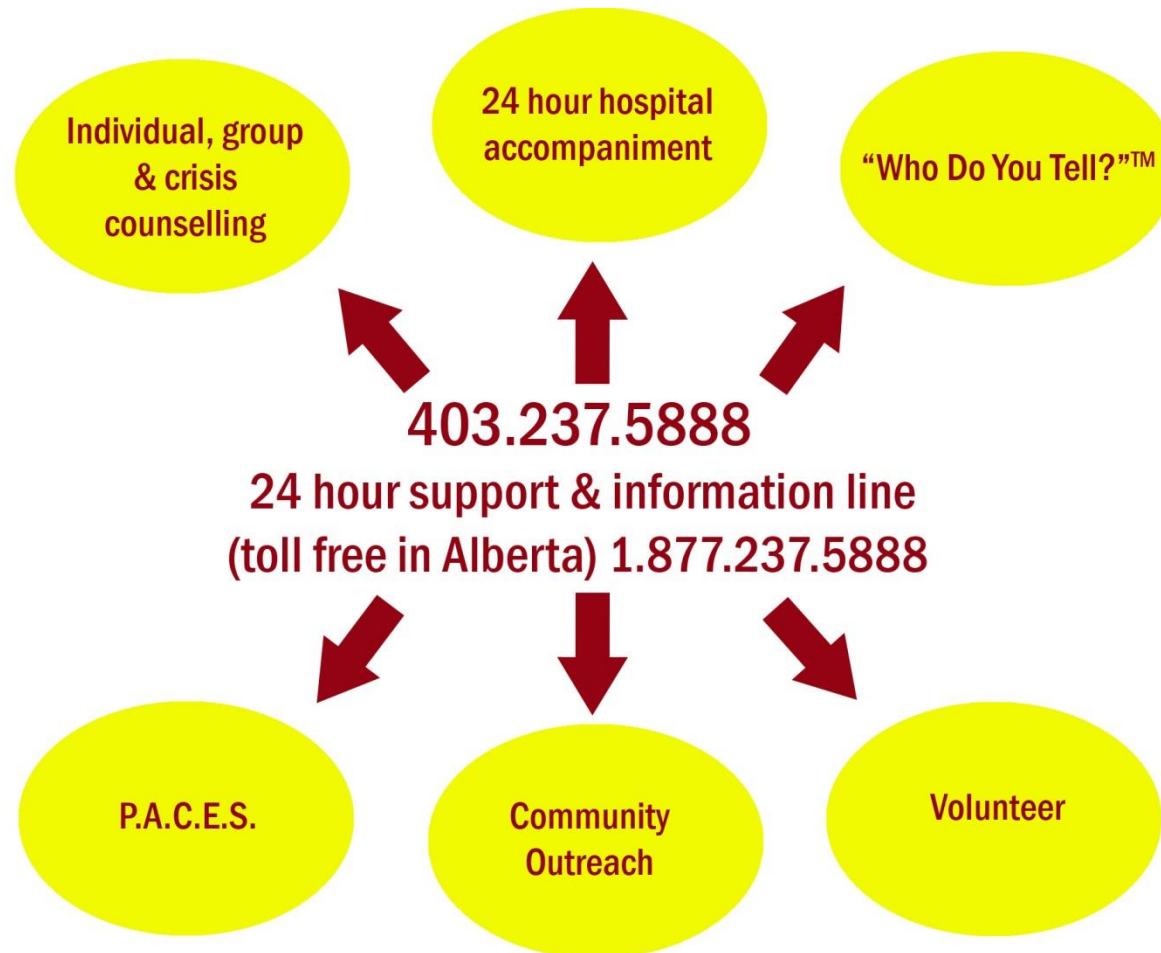


CCASA's Mission Statement

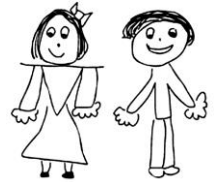


- Mission
 - Provide leadership to impact attitudes and actions around sexual abuse and sexual assault
- Vision
 - Healthy communities free of sexual abuse and sexual assault

CCASA Services



Child Sexual Abuse

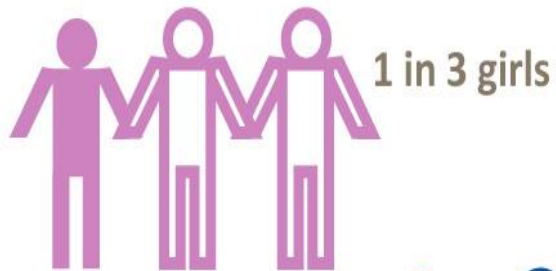


- Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act (2004)
 - “a child is sexually abused if the child is inappropriately exposed or subjected to sexual contact, activity, or behaviour including prostitution related activities”
- “Who Do You Tell?”TM definition
 - “when someone bigger or older looks at or touches the private parts of a child’s body for no good reason or when someone bigger or older asks a child to look at or touch their private parts”

Child Sexual Abuse Statistics



By age 17



1 in 6 boys

- 80% of the time, children are sexually abused by someone they KNOW

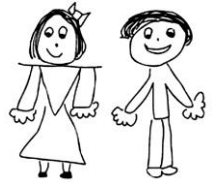
★ (Stats Can Statistical Profile, 2003. Based on child victims under age 12 years reported to police)

Who Do You Tell?™ Children's Program



- 3 Key messages
 - Children have the right to say “NO”
 - It is never the child's fault when abuse occurs
 - Tell an adult the child trusts

Who Do You Tell?™ - Day One



- Introduction: name tags and ground rules
- Different kind of touches
- Define Child Sexual Abuse
- Identify private parts
- Game or open discussion
- Adults children can tell
- Video or story
- Necessary and helpful touches
- Questions

Who Do You Tell?™ - Day Two



- Review
- Answer questions from Day One
- Role play/skits
- Quick quiz
- “Hands Off” song
- Question time

Program Expansion

- Grade One Program: 9 sessions
 - Body ownership, feelings, more repetition around core messages
- Grade Two Program: 8 sessions
 - Private versus public, boundaries, personal space, more repetition around core messages

Program Effectiveness Study



- Dr. Leslie Tutty (1996), University of Calgary
 - What messages do children learn and retain?
 - Body ownership and boundaries
 - Some secrets need to be told
 - Permission to tell
 - Bribes and threats
 - Child abuse is never a child's fault
 - Who might touch a child inappropriately

Child Sexual Abuse Myths



Perpetuated through media

- Ineffective responses to children who need help
- Reluctance to report concern
- Incorrect information passed on to children
- Silence

Child Sexual Abuse Myths



- Most parents would know if their child had been sexually abused

Child Sexual Abuse Myths



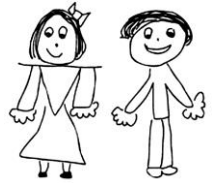
- Witnessing violence in the home has little effect on children

Child Sexual Abuse Myths



- Children lie and say they have been sexually abused when they have not

Child Sexual Abuse Myths



- Child sexual abuse is often physically violent

Child Sexual Abuse Myths



- Offenders of child sexual abuse are easily recognized

Child Sexual Abuse Myths



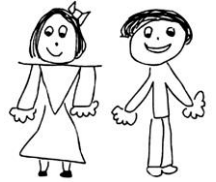
- If child abuse is reported to Child and Family Services, the child will be removed from the home and put into foster care

Child Sexual Abuse Myths



- Child sexual abuse exists only in certain ethnic, cultural, socio-economic groups

Child Sexual Abuse Myths



- Child sexual abuse can be prevented if children are taught how to protect themselves

Why Children Need to be Educated

- Children are vulnerable by nature of their dependence on adults for all their emotional and physical needs
- Children believe in the myth of the dangerous stranger
- Children do not have the vocabulary to tell about abuse, and are often not educated about their bodies
- Children may not know what child sexual abuse is, or that it is harmful

Why Children Need to be Educated

- Children are loyal to people they care about
- Children are often not believed when they try to disclose abuse the first time
- Children often believe abuse is their fault or that they could have done something to stop the abuse
- Children often believe adults when they are threatened
- Children are isolated from community supports

Why a Child Might Find it Hard to Disclose

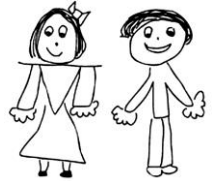
- They often don't have the vocabulary
- They find it an uncomfortable topic to bring up or are too embarrassed
- They do not know who to tell
- They may have been threatened
 - May be afraid of not being believed
 - Often believe the abuse is their fault
 - May be afraid of showing disloyalty to the abuser or their family



Indicators

- Signs of physical injury or illness
- Unhappiness
- Withdrawal
- Regression
- Changes at school
- Aggression
- Destructive behaviour
- Trouble sleeping/nightmares
- Sexual acting out

How Children Say They Need Help



- Children will often make vague statements
 - “I don’t like Mr. Smith anymore”
 - “I don’t want to go to Grandma’s house anymore”
 - “My dad is weird”
 - “I’m not getting along at home”
 - “I have something to tell you. Will you keep it a secret?”
 - “I have a friend who has a problem”

Responding to a Disclosure



Information Needed for Reporti



- Child's name and date of birth
- Child's address
- Description of what happened
- When the abuse occurred
- Who abused the child
- Does this person have access to the child?



How to Report

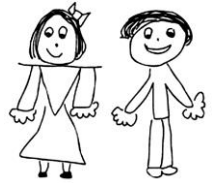
Familial Abuse

- If there is **reason to believe** that a child **has been or is at risk** of being abused or neglected by a parent/guardian or by anyone living in the same residence as the child
- Non-offending caregiver is **unable or unwilling** to protect the child from further abuse or neglect
- **Report to Calgary and Area Child and Family Services 403.297.2995 (24 Hours a day)**

Extra-familial Abuse

- If a child discloses past or present abuse by someone outside of the family or home, reporting to the police is an option for families to consider
- **Report to Calgary Police Services, 403-266-1234**

Role of Parents



- Be aware of when your child will receive the presentation in their classroom
- Give your child a heads up about the program; tell them why you think it is important
- After the program, ask your child what they thought/felt about the program
- Continue the conversation about child sexual abuse in the years to come

What Can Parents Do?

- We have several resources that parents can use to continue this conversation
- If you are interested let us know and we can send you some great resources.

Resources

Reporting Agencies

Calgary and Area Child and Family Services

- 403-297-2995

Calgary Police Services (non-emergency line)

- 403-266-1234

Counselling and Support

Calgary Communities Against Sexual Abuse

- 403-237-5888

Alberta Health Services, Child Abuse Unit

- 403-428-5320

Thank You for Attending



- Questions?
- Please fill out the evaluation forms



403.237.5888
calgarycasa.com