




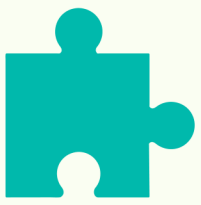
*Let's put the pieces together*

Understanding facts about  
child sexual abuse

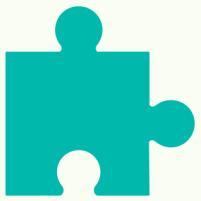
1.



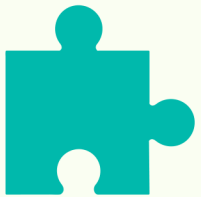
CHILD SEXUAL  
ABUSE IS NOT A  
RARE  
OCCURRENCE



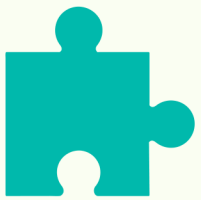
1 in 3 girls & 1 in 6 boys experience an unwanted sexual act in their lifetime



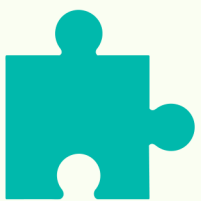
4 out of 5 incidents of sexual abuse will occur before the age of 18



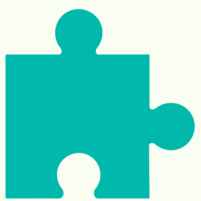
55% of the victims of sexual offences reported by police are children, though only 20% of the Canadian population are children



It is estimated that in one year alone there are more than 600,000 sexual assaults in Canada



Sexual assault is a violent crime least likely to be reported to police



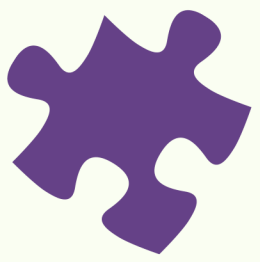
Black and racialized children have sexuality and adulthood characteristics inappropriately imposed on them by society & media. This leaves these children vulnerable to experiencing sexual victimization



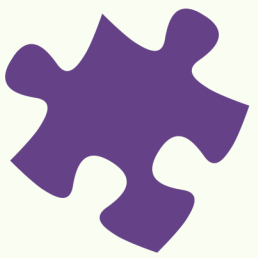


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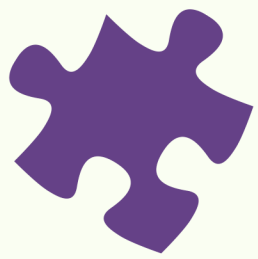
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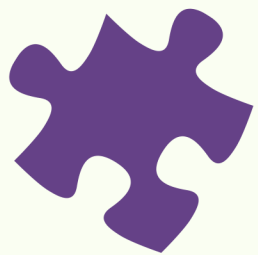
Boys and male-identified children experience trauma from sexual abuse



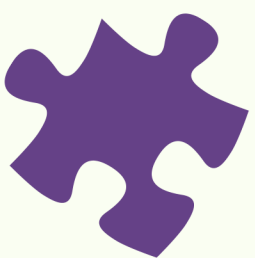
Experiencing child sexual abuse does not “turn boys gay” or make them “less of a man”



Boys or male-identified children who experience child sexual abuse are not “weak”



They will not automatically become people who sexually abuse others as adults



If they experienced arousal during the abuse they are NOT an equal participant, nor invited the sexual abuse



# Let's put the pieces together

## Understanding facts about child sexual abuse



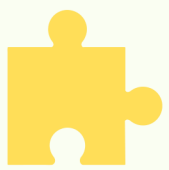
95% of child who have experienced sexual abuse know the person who harmed them



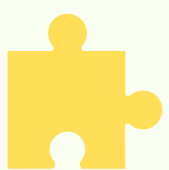
"Stranger Danger" is a common lesson we have learned. Children are more likely to be sexually abused by someone in their "Circle of Care" (e.g., family extended family, neighbourhood, school, community)



If this was true, we would have exponentially greater numbers over time



It is important for children who have experienced sexual abuse to receive help



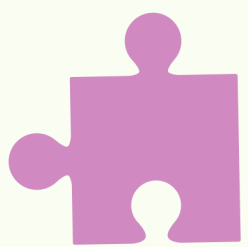
Being able to talk about the trauma with supportive adults, as well as getting therapy, reduces the likelihood of future problems



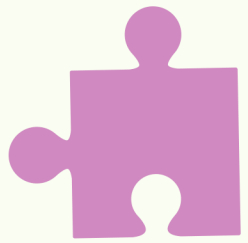


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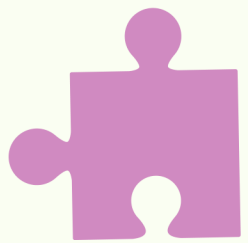
## Understanding facts about child sexual abuse



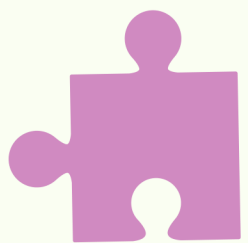
Talking about the sexual abuse will not make it worse



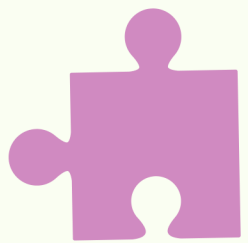
Not talking can take the trauma "underground" and may surface in later years in some way



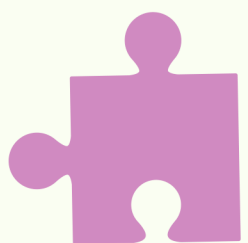
When your child brings up the topic, listen, answer questions, provide comfort and support



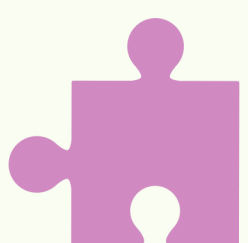
It's OK to say you don't know why something happened or that you get confused and upset too



Some kids want to talk about it to everyone, so say "it's private" and help create a list of safe people to speak to



Help from a professional can minimize the physical, emotional, and social impact for children by giving them space to process their feelings and fears



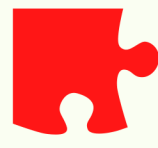
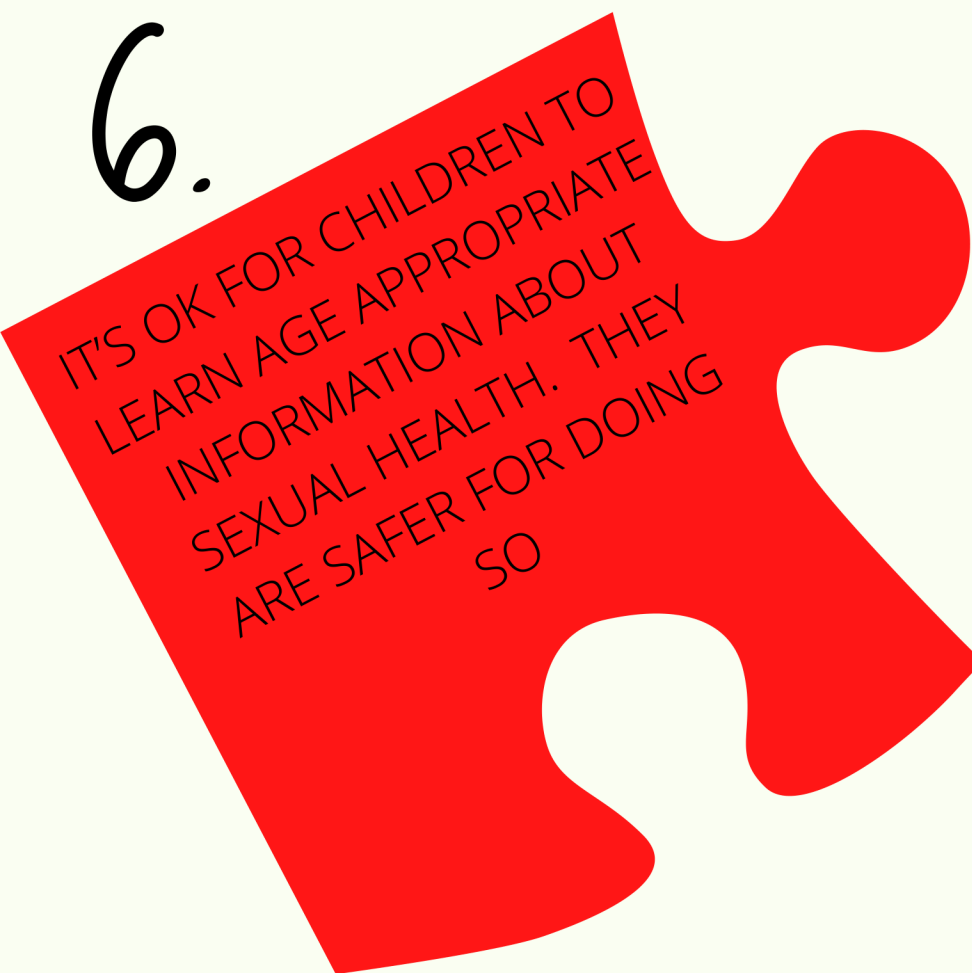
Talking may be needed at different stages of life for a child



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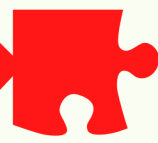
6.



It is important for children of all ages to know and understand private part touching rules

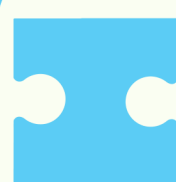


This type of learning can help children develop safety skills in a way that is helpful – not frightening

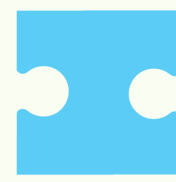


Learning names for body parts and having age appropriate information about sexual health corrects misunderstandings or misinformation that kids may have, particularly if they have experienced sexual abuse

7.



There is no single reason that could explain all sexual abuse



What we know for certain is that the individual who sexually abused your child made a choice to engage in this behaviour



It is reasonable to expect that your child won't be sexually abused - ever. The responsibility for abuse lies with the person who did it

