



CHURCH PENSION GROUP
Serving the Episcopal Church and Its People

SAFEGUARDING



GOD'S CHILDREN

*For Parents and
Congregations*

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Group Discussion



How do perpetrators of abuse gain access to children?

What keeps children who are abused from telling?

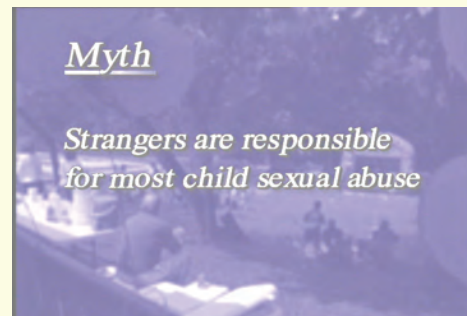
How common is child sexual abuse?



Separating the Facts from the Myths

Myth: Strangers are responsible for most child sexual abuse.

Fact: 10% of abuse is perpetrated by strangers
30% is perpetrated by family members
60% is perpetrated by others known to the child.



Myth : Most child molesters are homosexual.

Fact: Most child molesters are heterosexual.

Myth: Children usually lie about sexual abuse.

Fact: Less than 5% of all allegations turn out to be false.

Watch for warning signs...

in adults.



There are three types of sexual offenders of children.

Type I. Preferential Offenders

Type II. Situational Offenders

Type III. Indiscriminant or Sadistic Offenders

Watch for warning signs...

in adults.

Physical Boundary Violations are one type of warning sign in adults.

What are some examples of Physical Boundary Violations?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Why do perpetrators of abuse use Physical Boundary Violations?



Watch for warning signs...

in adults.

Emotional Boundary Violations are another type of warning sign in adults.

What are some examples of Emotional Boundary Violations?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Why do perpetrators of abuse use Emotional Boundary Violations?

Watch for warning signs...

in adults.

Behavioral Boundary Violations are a third type of warning sign in adults.

What are some examples of Behavioral Boundary Violations?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Why do perpetrators of abuse use Behavioral Boundary Violations?



Watch for warning signs...

in children.

The warning signs we have identified represent some of the short-term effects of abuse, other short-term effects of sexual abuse could include the following:

1. Anxiety
2. Shame
3. Self-blame
4. Guilt
5. Feeling different
6. Feeling dirty
7. Feeling used
8. Difficulty concentrating



Some of the long-term effects of sexual abuse:

1. Suspicion of others
2. Depression
3. Difficulty with intimacy
4. Fearfulness
5. Eating disorders



Factors that effect healing

1. Duration.
2. Frequency
3. Intensity
4. Betrayal

Act when you see warning signs...

what you can do.

Why is it essential to **ACT** when you see warning signs instead of waiting until you know for sure that abuse has occurred?

What are some things you can do if you spot warning signs in a particular adult?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



What are some things you can do if you spot warning signs in a child or young person?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Teach your children ways to protect themselves...

when you're not there.

What can we teach children about body parts?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

It is important that the child has words to identify the private parts of the body so that he or she will later learn how to protect those parts.

Remember, what you call a child's body parts is up to your family to decide. Parents and guardians should be comfortable enough with the words that they will actually use them with their children.



Teach your children ways to protect themselves...

when you're not there.

What can we teach children about what to do if someone tries to violate their boundaries?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Even with training, many children will not tell an adult when their boundaries have been violated.

It is important for children to have **alternative** skills for responding to boundary violations.

and

Adults must be the primary protectors of children.

Local contact information...

If you have a concern, talk to someone.

Who to call in my program...

Who to call in my parish or school...

Who to call in my diocese or institution...

If you suspect abuse, report to the police or protective services...

Police...

Protective services...

Child abuse hotline...



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