

<p>When the victim is an adolescent, many parents find themselves doubting what their child told them. PROOF</p> <p>Source: Child Sexual Abuse Committee, National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>	<p>All people that look like the “Where’s Waldo” character, or have a “creeper stache” are sexual perpetrators. PHONY</p> <p>ACTUALLY, You cannot identify a sexual perpetrator by look, dress, or act that they are offenders.</p> <p>Source: Deblinger and Stauffer (2004) as cited by The North Carolina Child Treatment Program, Advanced Training Institute</p>
<p>Teens account for 51% of all reported sexual abuse. PROOF</p> <p>Source: Child Sexual Abuse Collaborative Group, National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2011)</p>	<p>Wearing certain types of clothes may mean a child/adolescent was “asking” to be sexually abused. PHONY</p> <p>ACTUALLY Wearing certain types of clothes DOES NOT give anyone permission to sexually abuse a child/adolescent.</p> <p>Source: Child Sexual Abuse Collaborative Group, National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2011)</p>
<p>It can take victims of intrafamilial sexual abuse weeks, months, or longer to let anyone know they have been abused and even longer to reveal all the details. PROOF</p> <p>Source: Child Sexual Abuse Committee, National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>	<p>Intrafamilial sexual abuse means sexual abuse that occurs within the family. In this form of abuse, a family member involves a child in (or exposes a child to) sexual behaviors or activities. The “family member” may not be a blood relative, but could be someone who is considered “part of the family,” such as a god parent or very close friend. PROOF</p> <p>Source: Child Sexual Abuse Committee, National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>
<p>More than 25% of all children who are sexually abused, are abused by a parent or other relative. PHONY</p> <p>ACTUALLY, Over 50% of all children who are sexually abused, are abused by a parent of other relative.</p> <p>Source: Child Sexual Abuse Committee, National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>	<p>Children/adolescents who have been abused by a family member are more likely to blame themselves for the abuse than those who are abused by someone outside the family unit. PROOF</p> <p>Source: Child Sexual Abuse Committee, National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2009)</p>
<p>Some children experience trauma symptoms long after the sexual abuse itself has ended. A significant number of sexually abused children/adolescents experience post-traumatic stress symptoms. PROOF</p> <p>Source: Deblinger and Stauffer (2004), as cited by The North Carolina Child Treatment Program, Advanced Training Institute (2011)</p>	<p>Children/adolescent’s reactions to the person who abused them always look the same. PHONY</p> <p>ACTUALLY It is difficult to identify a sexually abusive relationship by observing the victim and perpetrator together.</p> <p>Source: Deblinger and Stauffer (2004), as cited by The North Carolina Child Treatment Program, Advanced Training Institute (2011)</p>