# Social-Emotional Learning as a Component of Child Sexual Abuse Prevention

Social-emotional learning (SEL) is critical to empowering youth with the skills to recognize, report, and refuse sexual abuse, as well as to help prevent youth from offending.

## **Child Sexual Abuse Is Widespread**

Child sexual abuse is reported to affect one in four girls and one in 20 boys in the United States, a statistic that's probably even lower due to vast underreporting, with those affected often experiencing long-lasting negative effects.<sup>1</sup>

### **Some Youth Might Be at Greater Risk**

Child sexual abuse affects youth from all backgrounds. There's also increased risk of vulnerability for youth who identify as LGBTQ,<sup>2</sup> are living in foster care, disabled, homeless, or have run away.<sup>3</sup>

SEL is integral to a comprehensive researchbased child sexual abuse prevention program, with a multifaceted approach that helps children feel safe and supported and prevents child sexual abuse.<sup>8</sup>

### **Child Sexual Abuse Is Preventable**

The most effective way to prevent child sexual abuse—including responding to diverse needs<sup>4</sup>—is twofold. Train all the adults who interact with youth, and teach students the skills for recognizing, reporting, and refusing sexual abuse.<sup>5</sup> An early, school-based child sexual abuse prevention program<sup>6</sup> can accomplish this with a comprehensive approach that includes research-based strategies for policies and procedures, staff training, student lessons, and family education.<sup>7</sup>

Child sexual abuse currently is reported to affect 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 20 boys in the United States

### **SEL Lays the Foundation for Prevention**

- One focus of prevention for young people is to promote skills that prevent victimization and that lead to disclosure if targeting or victimization occurs.<sup>5</sup>
- Evidence-based SEL programs teach children to be assertive and ask for help in difficult and dangerous situations; assertiveness skills lay the foundation to recognize unsafe and sexually abusive behaviors, immediately report those behaviors to an adult, and assertively refuse the situation when possible.<sup>8</sup>
- SEL strengthens protective factors that decrease a child's vulnerability to potential harm.9
- SEL can also help prevent people from engaging in harmful sexual behavior before it occurs, by fostering their empathy, conflict management, and interpersonal and healthy relationship skills.<sup>10</sup>
- SEL provides benefits to kids across all backgrounds. 11

For more information, go to cfchildren.org/policy-advocacy



# **Policy Recommendations**

- Create a framework for schools to equitably provide developmentally appropriate, evidence-based awareness, prevention, and protection instruction concerning sexual abuse and assault.
- Create a framework for schools to provide periodic evidence-based educator training on prevention, identification, and intervention for sexual abuse of young people.
- Provide sustainable funding streams for schools to implement SEL as a Tier I intervention on a continuum of student supports.
- Provide funding to support research-based prevention strategies and to continue research to improve and evaluate promising prevention practices.
- Develop programs and other supports that specifically address youth who might be at greater risk.
- Develop programs and other supports that are responsive to diverse influences on disclosure and reporting.
- Promote students' access to social-emotional competency development in educational settings.

### References

- Finkelhor, D., Shattuck, A., Turner, H. A., & Hamby, S. L. (2014). The lifetime prevalence of child sexual abuse and sexual assault assessed in late adolescence. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 55(3), 329–333. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.12.026
  - Hornor, G. (2010). Child sexual abuse: Consequences and implications. Journal of Pediatric Health Care, 26(6), 358–364. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedhc.2009.07.003
- LGTBQ youth have a unique set of lived experiences, documented in the following research, that demonstrate an increased risk for maltreatment, physical abuse, and childhood sexual abuse:
  - Burwick, A., Gates, G., Baumgartner, S., & Friend, D. (2014). Human services for low-income and at risk LGBT populations: An assessment of the knowledge base and research needs (OPRE Report No. 2014-79). Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, US Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/human-services-for-low-income-and-at-risk-lgbt-populations-an-assessment-of-the-knowledge-base-and-research-needs">https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/human-services-for-low-income-and-at-risk-lgbt-populations-an-assessment-of-the-knowledge-base-and-research-needs</a>
  - Friedman, M. S., Marshal, M. P., Guadamuz, T. E., Wei, C., Wong, C. F., Saewyc, E. M., and Stall, R.. (2011). A meta-analysis of disparities in childhood sexual abuse, parental physical abuse, and peer victimization among sexual minority and sexual nonminority individuals. *American Journal of Public Health*, 101(8), 1481–1494. https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2009.190009
- Institute of Medicine & National Research Council of the National Academies. (2014). Confronting commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors in the United States: A guide for providers of victim and support services. Washington, DC: National Academies Press. <a href="https://doi.org/10.17226/18798">https://doi.org/10.17226/18798</a>
  - Gluck, E., & Mathur, R. (2014). Child sex trafficking and the child welfare system. State Policy Advocacy and Reform Center. Retrieved from <a href="http://childwelfaresparc.org/sex-trafficking-and-the-child-welfare-system/">http://childwelfaresparc.org/sex-trafficking-and-the-child-welfare-system/</a>
  - Wilczynski, S. M., Connolly, S., Dubard, M., Henderson, A., & Mcintosh, D. (2015). Assessment, prevention, and interventions for abuse among individuals with disabilities. *Psychology in the Schools*, 52(1), 9–21. https://doi.org/10.1002/pits.21808

- Smith, N., & Harrell, S. (2013). Sexual abuse of children with disabilities: A national snapshot. Washington, DC: Vera Institute of Justice, Center on Victimization and Safety. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.vera.org/publications/sexual-abuse-of-children-with-disabilities-a-national-snapshot">https://www.vera.org/publications/sexual-abuse-of-children-with-disabilities-a-national-snapshot</a>
- Fontes, L. A. & Plummer, C. (2010). Cultural issues in disclosures of child sexual abuse. Cultural and Disclosure Issues, 19(5), 491–518. https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2010.512520
- Finkelhor, D., & Dziuba-Leatherman, J. (1995). Victimization prevention programs: A national survey of children's exposure and reactions. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 19(2), 129–139. https://doi.org/10.1016/0145-2134(94)00111-7
- Nickerson, A. B., Tulledge, J., Manges, M., Kesselring, K., Parks, T., Livingston, J. A., & Dudley, M. (2019). Randomized controlled trial of the Child Protection Unit: Grade and gender moderators of CSA prevention concepts in elementary students. *Child Abuse* & *Neglect*, 96, 1–12. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104101
- 7. Committee for Children. (2014). Child protection in schools: A fourpart solution. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.cfchildren.org/wp-content/uploads/programs/docs/child-protection-in-school.pdf">https://www.cfchildren.org/wp-content/uploads/programs/docs/child-protection-in-school.pdf</a>
- 8. Committee for Children. (2014). Second Step review of research: Child protection. Retrieved from https://assets.ctfassets.net/98bcvzcrxclo/5CfhELYVDGAS2C00WiSggi/6d07064b99a9c35fa6959127d94a199a/cpu-review-of-research.pdf
- 9. Gibson, L. & Leitenberg, H. (2000). Child sexual abuse prevention programs: Do they decrease the occurrence of child sexual abuse? Child Abuse & Neglect, 24(9), 1115–1125. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0145-2134(00)00179-4
- Basile, K. C., DeGue, S., Jones, K., Freire, K., Dills, J., Smith, S. G., Raiford, J. L. (2016). STOP SV: A technical package to prevent sexual violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/SV-Prevention-Technical-Package.pdf">https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/SV-Prevention-Technical-Package.pdf</a>
- Taylor, R. D., Oberle, E., Durlak, J. A., & Weissberg, R. P. (2017). Promoting
  positive youth development through school-based social and
  emotional learning interventions: A meta-analysis of follow-up effects.

  Child Development, 88(4), 1156–1171.

  https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12864

