SOL 6.8: The Student will demonstrate increased understanding of child abuse and neglect, including emotional and sexual abuse.

LEARNING TARGET:

I can identify the signs of child abuse and child neglect.

I will be able to report to a trusted adult if I see signs of child abuse or neglect.
Child Abuse and Neglect Article

Read the article and write two things you read that surprised or troubled you.
HOOKEEP: THOUGHT QUESTION

While watching the video, please write down your thoughts and emotions.

Martina McBride - Concrete Angel
Copy the following terms on a separate sheet of paper. During the lesson, write one key fact about each term.

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<th>Child Abuse</th>
<th>Abuse</th>
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<td>Physical Abuse</td>
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**CHILD ABUSE**

**Abuse** - to misuse; to treat in a harmful, injurious, improper or offensive way.

**What is child abuse?**

- mistreatment of a child by a parent or guardian, including neglect, beating and sexual molestation.

**Child abuse includes:**

- physical abuse
- sexual abuse
- emotional abuse
CHILD ABUSE

- **Child abuse** is seldom a single event. Rather, it occurs with regularity, often increasing in violence. It crosses all boundaries of income, race and ethnicity.

- **An abused child** - a child under the age of 18 whose parents or person responsible for that child’s care causes or threatens to cause injury or commits or allows a child to be subjected to an illegal sexual act.

- A child abuser is usually closely related to the child, such as a parent, stepparent or other caregiver.

- Generally, the abusers were themselves abused as children. Incidents of child abuse within the family increase due to other problems such as unemployment, substance-abuse and stress.
What is **physical abuse** of a child?

Physical abuse is an injury deliberately inflicted upon a child by any person, including adults. Physical abuse includes fractured or broken bones, burns, severe and/or frequent bruises and any other major physical harm.
How do you recognize physical abuse?

Physical abuse is usually identified by physical marks on the child’s body, but children can also suffer emotional damage from abuse.
Physical signs of ABUSE:

- Bruises, welts on face, neck, chest, back
- Injuries in the shape of object (belt, cord)
- Unexplained burns on palms, soles of feet, back
- Fractures that do not fit the story of how an injury occurred
- Delay in seeking medical help
Common Sites For Accidental Injury

- Forehead
- Chin
- Forearm
- Knees
- Nose
- Elbows
- Bony Spine
- Hip
- Shins
Common sites for non-accidental physical injury

- **EYES** - bruising, (particularly both eyes)
- **SKULL** - fracture or bleeding under skull (from shaking)
- **EARS** - Pinch or slap marks, bruising
- **CHEEKS/SIDE OF FACE** - bruising, finger marks
- **NECK** - bruising, grasp marks
- **MOUTH** - torn frenulum
- **CHEST** - bruising, grasp marks
- **SHOULDERS** - bruising, grasp marks
- **CHEST** - bruising, grasp marks
- **GENITALS** - bruising
- **KNEES** - grasp marks
- **UPPER & INNER ARM** - bruising, grasp marks
- **BACK/BUTTOCKS/THIGHS** - Linear bruising. Outline of belt/buckles. Scalds/burns
Emotional signs of ABUSE:

• Extremes in behavior: very aggressive or withdrawn and shy
• Afraid to go home
• Frightened of parents
• Fearful of other adults
SEXUAL ABUSE:

• **Sexual abuse** is often done by someone the child trusts. It may involve using a child for pornography, touching of private areas, sexual intercourse or rape.

• **Sexual abuse** often lasts for years and may never be reported. The child may be pressured to cooperate by threats of severe punishment to self or loved ones, ridicule, embarrassment, or being told it is a secret shared between the abuser and the child.
What is child neglect?

• **Neglect** is the most common form of child maltreatment. Neglect is when a parent, guardian or other caregiver does not provide for a child’s basic needs.

• Neglect includes not providing food, shelter, supervision, health care, schooling, affection or support.

• **Abandonment** is a type of neglect. This is when a child is left alone for extended periods of time or suffers serious harm because no one was looking after him or her.
How do you recognize child neglect?

• **Child neglect** can be characterized by both physical and emotional characteristics

• Children should realize that in incidences of **abuse/neglect**, they are not responsible for what has happened, and they have done nothing wrong.
Physical Signs of NEGLECT:

- Poor hygiene and/or odor
- Inappropriately dressed for weather
- Unmet medical or dental care needs
- Young children left alone and unsupervised for long periods of time
- Failure to thrive, malnutrition
- Constant hunger, may beg for or steal food
- Acts as a parent to his/her siblings
- Arrives early and stays late at school, play areas or other people’s homes
Emotional Signs of NEGLECT:

• Extreme willingness to please
• Oldest child has a parental relationship with his/her siblings
• Is always watchful, as though waiting for something bad to happen
• Has learning problems (or problems concentrating) that cannot be attributed to specific psychological or physical causes
• May have problems with emotional attachment, low self-esteem, anger and school
What is an ADVOCATE?

An advocate is a person who speaks or writes in support or defense of a person, cause, etc.
Benefits of Reporting an Abusive Situation

• The abuse will stop.
• The abused child will get help from counseling
• The abuser will be treated
• The family situation will improve
ASSERTIVENESS SKILLS FOR SELF-PROTECTION

TO PROTECT MYSELF FROM DANGEROUS SITUATIONS, I CAN...

1. Use my ability and right to say “NO” to unwanted touching or signs of affection.
2. Respond to my body’s warning signals.
3. Expect and demand privacy in the bathroom or bedroom when getting dressed or undressed.
4. Refuse gifts, offers of secret games, or money.
5. Be unhelpful and sometimes even rude to adults who are trying to gain access to me.
6. Say “NO” in a loud voice, run, scream and create a disturbance.
7. Kick, bite or hit the person.
8. Realize that I can ask for help from a trusted adult and should not be afraid to tell what happened to me.
Read the following scenario and answer the questions.

You walk behind a friend of yours into the classroom. When they sit down, they act like it hurts. You ask them what is wrong. They just look down and say, “Nothing.” A few days later, your friend is playing soccer with the other children. They roll up their pant legs when they get warm from running. You notice dark purple bruises on their inner thighs. Your friend seems to remember the bruises are there and rolls the pant legs back down below their knees.

*Use your Cornell notes for information to help write answers:

• What type of abuse is this person experiencing, and what are some of the signs that would point to that specific abuse?

• What advice would you give to your friend?

• What would you personally do to help your friend?
Reflection:

- Write a power paragraph
- Summarize the lesson in your own words utilizing the key terms and information from your Cornell notes.
I HAVE A QUESTION.....

We strongly encourage you to discuss the information contained in this lesson with your parent/guardian or trusted adult.
Works Cited

• Kidsmatterinc.org
• Dictionary.com
• Kidshealth.org