1. Child abuse happens in every part of society.
   - Rates of PHYSICAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT are affected by socioeconomic status. ²
   - It is CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE perpetration/victimization that occurs in all parts of society. ⁸

2. Children are usually victimized by someone they know.
   - 91.6% In 2015, 91.6% of victims (all types) were maltreated by one or both parents. Other perpetrators known to victims included foster parents, other relatives, neighbors, and daycare providers.¹
   - 90% For CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, about 90% of victims know their abuser. ³

3. Children rarely tell someone they are being abused.
   - Research has found that most child victims delay or never disclose CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE to friends, family or the authorities.⁴,⁵,⁶

4. It is extremely rare for a child to lie about sexual abuse.
   - <10% False allegations of SEXUAL ABUSE by children and adolescents are statistically uncommon, occurring at the rate of 2 to 10% of all cases.⁷

5. Medical evidence is rarely discovered after a child discloses sexual abuse.
   - Medical evidence is found is less than 5% of substantiated CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE cases.⁹,¹⁰

6. While all types of abuse are possible in the home, child neglect is more common than sexual abuse.
   - CHILD NEGLECT is the most common type of abuse experienced in the home.¹¹

7. Children who are sexually abused are not destined to continue the cycle of abuse as adults.
   - SEXUAL ABUSE victims rarely go on to become perpetrators of sexual abuse.¹²,¹³

8. Men and women are both capable of sexual abuse.
   - At least 20% of substantiated child sexual abuse cases are perpetrated by females.¹⁴,¹⁵,¹⁶

9. Boys and girls react in similar ways to sexual abuse.
   - The severity of traumatization among male victims of SEXUAL ABUSE is equal to that of female victims.¹⁷,¹⁸,¹⁹,²⁰

10. Children with disabilities are more likely to become victims of abuse than children without disabilities.
    - Children with disabilities are two to three times more likely to experience CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE than children without disabilities. ²¹,²²,²³,²⁴

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REFERENCES


