

Preventing Child Sexual Abuse in Schools

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CampusSafetyConference.com

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About Me

- Former National VP Child Safety Boys & Girls Clubs of America
- Past president National Coalition to Prevent CSA
- Contributor: CDC standards for preventing CSA
- Contributor: MD school guideline to prevent CSA
- Co-Author: "Extreme Violence"





Youth Protection Consultants





About the Session



Attendees Will:

• Learn how to protect students from the immediate and lifelong harm that results from sexual abuse.

• Learn how to protect staff and students from false accusations or acting impulsively and ruining their lives.

• Learn how you, as school leaders, can protect the public trust and community goodwill you need to carry out your mission.



Pair up and each person will ask the other person:

1. If someone <u>close to you</u> was a victim of child sexual abuse?

And if so, did it <u>change your thinking</u> about the problem?

2. Did <u>your school</u> have a child sex abuse incident?

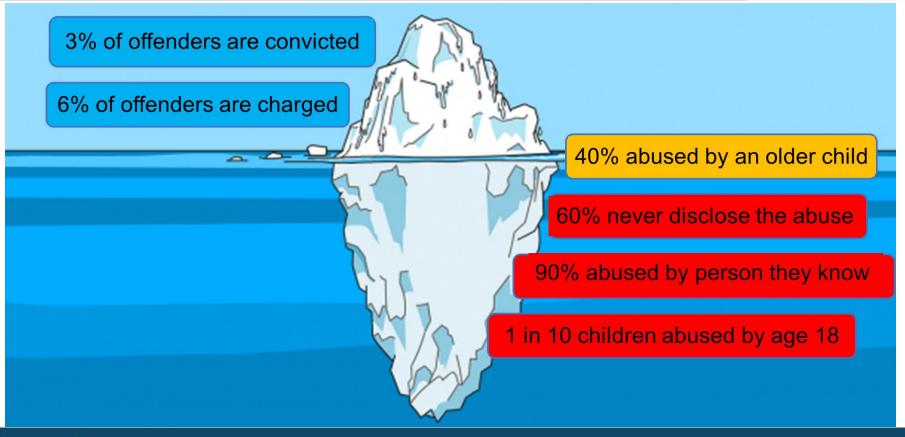
And if so, what did your school <u>change afterward</u>?

Report what the other person told you.





The Problem is Bigger than We Think



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Understanding the Problem

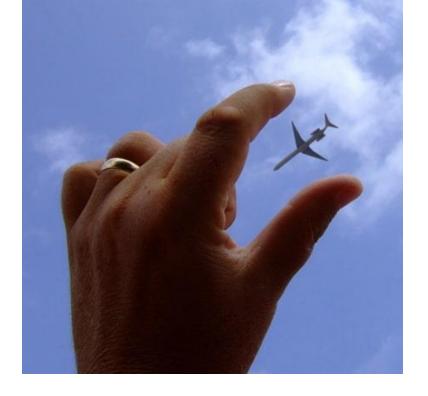
Schools Face Many Safety Concerns



 Sexual Behaviors Pedophiles Adult-teen romances Child-on-child sex abuse Staff using pornography Known sex offenders 	 Security & Emergencies Fires, severe weather, etc. Neighborhood violence Armed intruder Abductions & missing children Vandalism & break-ins
Aggressive Behaviors Fighting Verbal/social bullying Cyber-bullying Carrying weapons Refuse to follow rules 	Accidental Injuries & Fatalities Transportation accidents Swimming accidents Sports concussions Common slips & falls Freak accidents

Safety Competes with Security





2015 about **17,000 official** reports of sexual assault of students at school were reported to police while during that same period **89 people** were killed at school shootings.

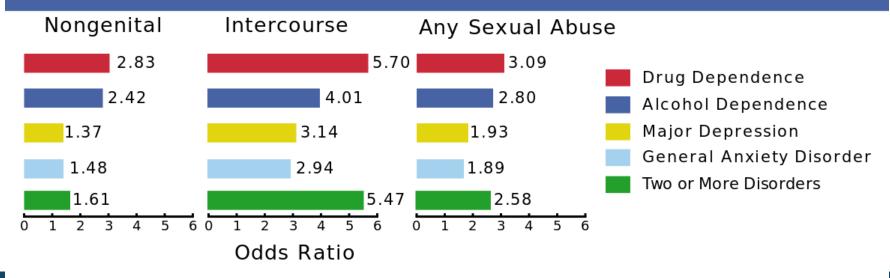
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Sources: McDowell (2017) & School Shooting Database

The Effects Often Appear Later



Association of Childhood Sex Abuse With Drug Dependence And Psychiatric Disorders in Adult Women

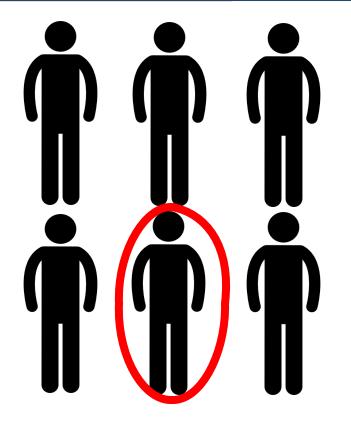


Many Problematic Adults

Studies indicate:

- Approx. **5%** of adult males have a sex drive toward minors.
- Approx. 10% of adult males would have sex with a minor <u>if they knew they</u> would not be caught.

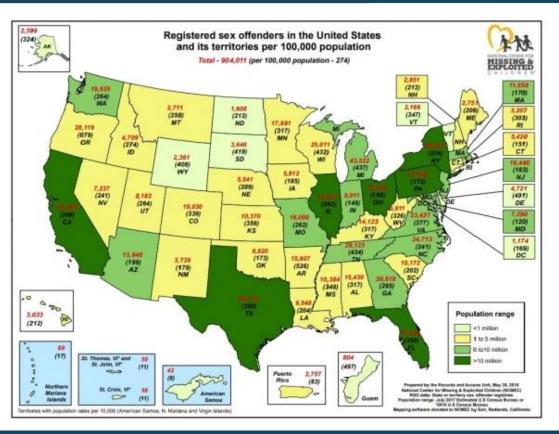
1 in 6 males are problematic for possible sexual interest children.





Few Offenders Have a Criminal Record

- Only 1 in 20 potential adult sex offenders have a criminal record that would exclude them from working at school.
- At least 40% of offenders are minors.



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Bystanders Are Naturally Hesitant



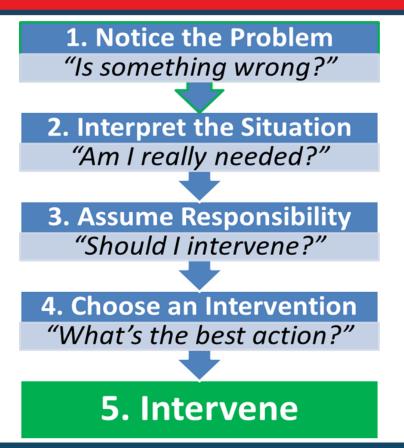


Approximate Reporting Rates for Crime:

99% - Car theft
80% - Burglary, mugging or robbery
60% - Physical violence
40% - Threats, stalking
06% - Sexual assaults or harassment

Mandatory reporting is necessary but not a primary prevention strategy.

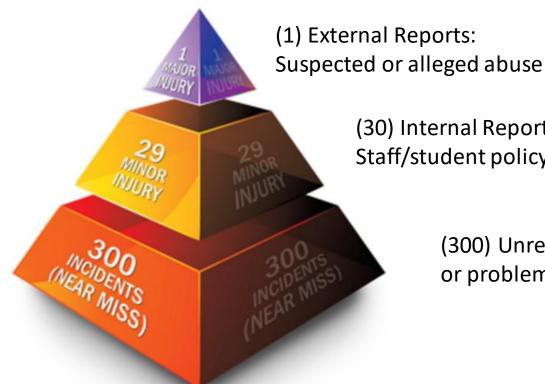
Bystander Decision-Making Process



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Missing the Forest for the Trees



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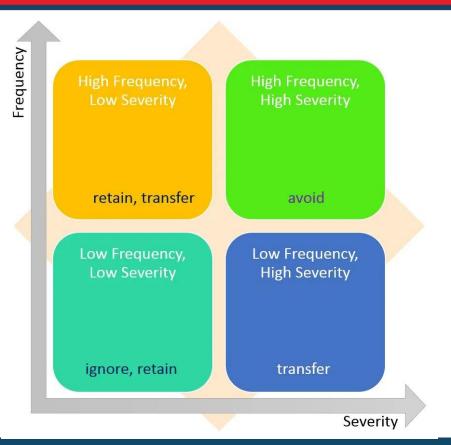
(30) Internal Reports: Staff/student policy violations

> (300) Unreported policy violations or problematic behaviors.

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CSA Risk Is Often Miscalculated



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Child abuse victim rate per 1,000 children

NOTE: 2013 state-by-state and national data has yet to be released

STATE	STATE 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008 2000					
STATE	2012	2011	2010	2009	2000	2000
National	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.5	12.2
California	8.2	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.3	14.0
Delaware	11.4	12.0	10.3	9.7	10.8	9.3
Hawaii	4.6	4.4	5.7	6.9	6.3	11.9
Illinois	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	9.7
Minnesota	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.4	9.2
Missouri	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.4
New Jersey	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
New York	16.0	16.9	17.8	17.5	16.4	15.8
North Carolina	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.8	10.0	18.4
Ohio	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.5	12.2	18.7
Pennsylvania	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7

The Center for Children's Justice (www.C4CJ.org)

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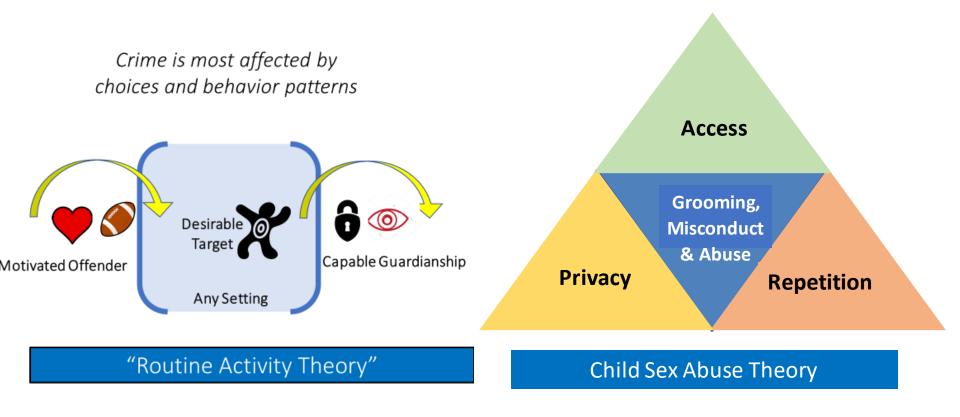


- Doesn't want to believe that anyone especially a person they like, respect & rely on could be a child molester.
- 2. Doesn't understand the **predictable methods** employed by child molesters.
- 3. Doesn't know how to **intervene** when they sense an inappropriate relationship involving a minor.



Modus Operandi





Typical Adult Predator Pattern



Trolling and Testing		
Identify Potential	Grooming	
Communities/Targets	Polishes image with	Exploiting and Lulling
Seek schools with lax policies	organization & family Desensitizes victim to	Maintains relationship & treats as "our" secret
Look for parents who need help Look for students with	touch May provide substances for the victim	Becomes aggressive when questioned by school, parents, others
unmet emotional needs		Defends conduct as caring more about child than school or parents

Note: With juvenile abusers, the actions are more impulsive & opportunity driven.



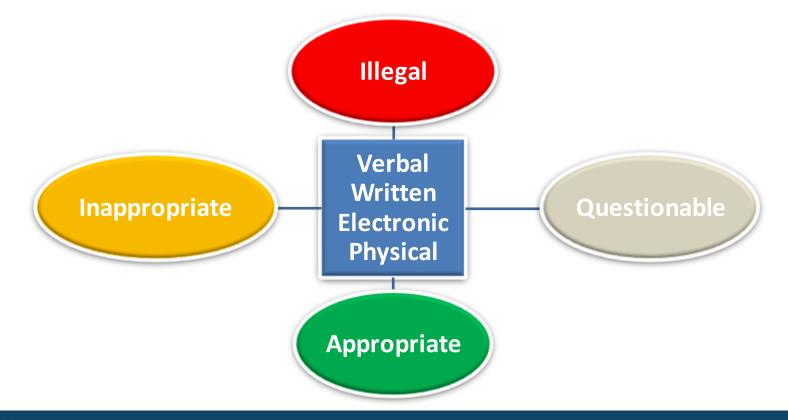
Organizational Strategies



6 Components for Organizational Prevention



Policies – The Good, The Bad, The Gray



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Policy Opportunities

Mapping Out the "Gray Areas"

After-school interactions with students & their families (parental cooperation)	Boundaries to use when traveling out of town for sports or other occasions (room rules)	When teachers must have close physical contact with students (sports, music, voice)	Attention that may cross boundaries (favoritism)	Digital media interactions (district vs private)	Involvement with students 18 or older
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Source: REMS-TA training (Preventing Adult Sexual Misconduct in Schools

Screening Red Flags



Applications:

- Gaps in dates
- Conflicting, incorrect, omitted or incomplete information
- Unstable work history
- Vague reasons for leaving previous jobs

- Over-qualified for the position
- Moving to a lesser-paid job
- Patterns of problems with authority
- Unwilling to use supervisors as references.

Screening Red Flags



Interviews:

- "Have you ever been accused of harming or abusing a child?"
- "Would it be OK for a caring adult to be sexual with a minor if the adult deeply cared about the minor?"
- "Should children be trusted when they disclose that they have been sexually abused?"

Reference Checks:

- Reluctant references
- Did not know applicant well
- Deceptive responses
- Differs from applicant's account
- Not informed they would be used as a reference.

Reporting Violations & Concerns



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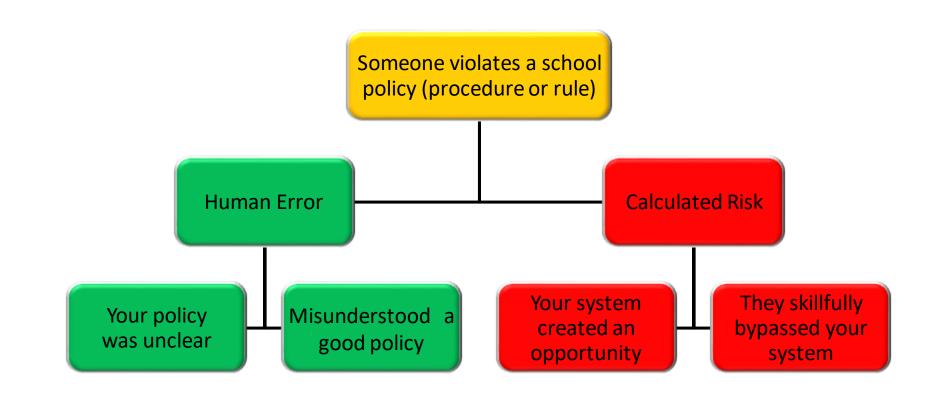
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Analyzing Violations/Concerns

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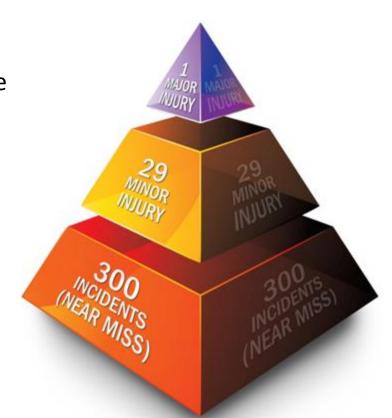
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Tracking Violations/Concerns

Suggested data to collect for any possible CSA incident:

- Type of policy violations, misconduct or abuse
- Date of incident & location
- Who reported it & when
- Disciplinary action taken & when
- Nature of victim, aggressor & witnesses
- Enablers
 - Blind spots
 - Unlocked rooms
 - Poor supervision
- Drugs, alcohol or pornography involved
- Transportation or travel related



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Behavioral vs Situational Factors



Behavioral Factors are Weak Predictors

- Adult aggressors
 - 95% have no criminal history
 - No clear profile
 - Grooming is deceptive by nature
- Juvenile aggressors
 - Mostly opportunity driven
- Victims
 - Often cooperate with aggressors
 - Seldom disclose abuse to adults
 - Often disclose to a friend

Situational Factors are Strong Predictors

- **Criminal theory**: offenders pick settings where observation, reporting and intervention (guardianship) are weakest.
- **Factors** that weaken guardianship:
 - Building & grounds design
 - Distracted staff
 - Routine activities (e.g., gathering areas)
 - Policy & procedures do not address gray areas

Possible Abusers:

- Staff
- Older Students
- Same Age Students
- Contractors
- Volunteers

Likely Locations:

- Wooded areas around building
- Unlit exterior areas
- Remote parking areas
- Under the bleachers
- Baseball dugouts
- Swimming pools
- Gymnasiums
- Wrestling rooms
- Weight rooms
- Gym equipment rooms
- Locker rooms

- Group Restrooms
- Dressing rooms
- Drama & behind Stage areas

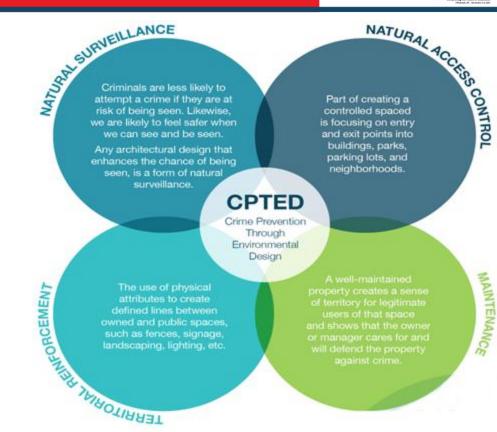
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- Vo-Tech Shops
- Art studios
- Storage rooms
- Stairwells
- Large corridors
- Little or Unused, unlocked rooms
- Non-supervised Rest Areas in Health Suites

Modify Buildings & Grounds (Natural)

- Natural Surveillance facilitates supervision, helps victims anticipate threats, increases bystander involvement.
- Natural Access Control adds protective layers to high-risk areas
- Territorial Reinforcement changes ambiguous areas and supports bystander actions by posting rules and expectations.
- Maintenance and Management raises behavioral expectations



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Make it hard for a sexual predator (adult or student) to have complete privacy with a student on your premises:

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- **Cameras** at gathering areas, locker room/restroom entries & stairwells
- Motion detection lights in locker rooms, restrooms & storage rooms
- Card readers for any room where a staff and child could be alone
- Automated notifications to send a "pop-up" alert when certain combination of events occur (who + when + where are out of place)
- Public display monitors to show bystanders who is in a stairwell
- Audio recognition system in group restrooms to detect a struggle or cry for help.



Setting the Tone

Have to Do vs Want to Do



Safety Operations

- Compliance/oversight
- Policies/procedures
- Standards
- Insurance coverage
- Background checks
- Checklists/inspections
- Trainings/drills
- Measurement

Safety Culture

- Awareness
- Values
- Skills/practice/capacity
- Passionate torch-bearer
- Self-motivation
- Confident actions
- Peer pressure
- Modeling behaviors



Seven Actions that Make a Difference





#1 Accept: The Problem Is Not an Outlier

Always been here, but people wouldn't talk about it





#2 Approach the Problem Strategically

Prevention means people changing their behavior





#3 Enlist an Internal Advocate

Someone everyone respects must carry the torch





#4 Re-Think Staff & Volunteer Screening

Identify candidates who do not respect boundaries





#5 Use Policies to Supplement Vague Laws

Policies can uniquely address issues not covered in your state's reporting laws





#6 Create Multiple Ways to Report

Make it easy for people to report concerns, complaints policy violations and allegations about anyone.



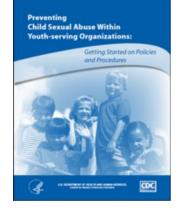


#7 Track Leading, not Lagging Indicators Focus on successful resolution of the minor incidents that are known to lead to major incidents



References & Useful Resources

- <u>Preventing Child Sexual Abuse within</u> <u>Youth-Serving Organizations: Getting</u> <u>Started with Policies & Procedures (2007)</u> www.CDC.org
- <u>Addressing & Preventing Adult Sexual</u> <u>Misconduct in School</u> Settings (online training) Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools, www.rems.ed.gov
- <u>Stewards of Children Training</u> (online training) Darkness to Light Foundation, www.D2L.org





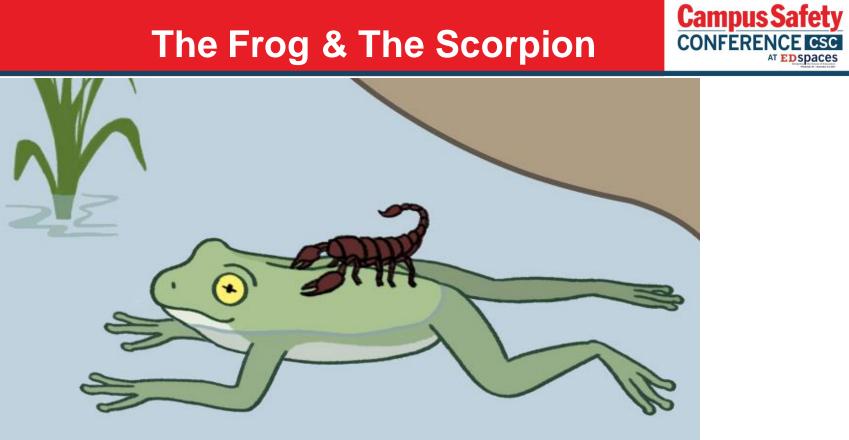


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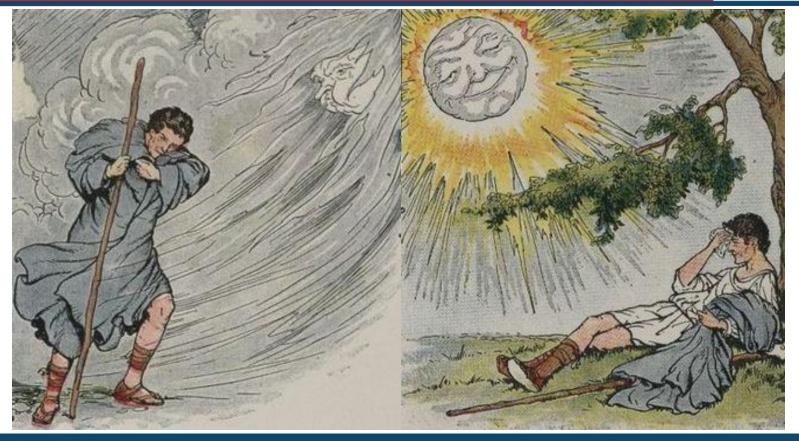
The Frog & The Scorpion





The North Wind & The Sun





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