



# September 2015 eNews

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## Prevent Child Abuse America releases [State and Federal Legislative Efforts to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse: A Status Report](#). August 2015.

Adapted summary: Prevent Child Abuse America has developed and maintains a national technical assistance center to develop and share resources. This document, prepared by Jetta Bernier, the Executive Director of our Massachusetts chapter and the developer of the Enough Abuse Campaign, outlines the various ways states are approaching child sexual abuse prevention legislation. The good news is the high number of state legislatures paying attention to child sexual abuse. But we continue to be challenged by lack of specificity in requirements, lack of funding for programming, little attention to research findings and a persistent confusion of “identification and reporting” with “prevention”. As well as being an excellent reference, this document is a call to action for advocacy for prevention.

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## [Children with learning difficulties ‘at higher risk of sexual exploitation.’](#) September 9, 2015. Belfast Telegraph.

Adapted summary: The report, commissioned by Comic Relief, and undertaken by Barnardo's, The Children's Society, BILD, Paradigm Research and Coventry University, entitled [Unprotected, Overprotected](#), said: “Young people with learning disabilities share many of the same vulnerabilities faced by all young people, but there is evidence to suggest that they are more vulnerable to CSE than their non-disabled peers.” The evidence also illustrates that this group face additional barriers to their protection, and to receiving support if they are at risk of, or have experienced, CSE.

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## #PowerInPrevention Ending Child Sexual Abuse Web Conference Series: [The Sexual Abuse to Prison Pipeline](#), Monday, September 28, 2015.

Adapted summary: While many are aware of the negative impact of historic and early life trauma - notably violence, a new report [“The Sexual Abuse to Prison Pipeline: The Girls’ Story”](#) pulls together a range of research that demonstrates sexual abuse of girls is a predictor of juvenile justice involvement and serves as a pipeline to prison, especially for girls of color. This web conference highlights key report findings and outlines why this is so important for those committed to ending child sexual abuse.

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## [10 signs of child trafficking in medical care](#). September 10, 2015. Physician's Weekly.

Adapted summary: A 2014 study in the Annals of Health Law found that nearly 88% of survivors reported having some kind of contact with the healthcare system while they were trafficked. While no other sector plays a more critical role in identify trafficking victims, the vast majority of physicians are unprepared. In a survey conducted by [Physicians Against the Trafficking of Humans](#), more than 70% of physicians claimed they would not know what to do if they encountered a victim of sex trafficking. This article offers screening techniques, critical interview techniques and information on how to report.

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*The purpose of this eNews is to provide members of the National Coalition to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation monthly updates on trends, issues, studies, and work being done in the field of child sexual exploitation prevention. If you believe you are receiving this email in error or would like to unsubscribe from this service, please email: [PreventTogether@gmail.com](mailto:PreventTogether@gmail.com).*

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**Men who buy sex have much in common with sexually coercive men.** August 31, 2015. UCLA Newsroom.

Adapted summary: Men who buy sex have less empathy for women in prostitution than men who don't buy sex, according to a [study](#) published online Aug. 31 in the Journal of Interpersonal Violence. The research, coauthored by UCLA professor Neil Malamuth, also found that men who buy sex are more likely to report having committed rape and other aggressive sexual acts. "Our findings indicate that men who buy sex share certain key characteristics with men who are at risk for committing sexual aggression...Both groups tend to have a preference for impersonal sex, a fear of rejection by women, a history of having committed sexually aggressive acts and a hostile masculine self-identification. Those who buy sex, on average, have less empathy for women in prostitution and view them as intrinsically different from other women." The new findings support the view that prostitution is more like sexual abuse.

**Child sexual abuse prevention: who are the funders and families backing it?** September 3, 2015. The Chronicle of Social Change.

Adapted summary: Much of the funding for child sexual abuse prevention comes from state or regional community foundations. Alongside these community foundations, a handful of nationally focused private foundations also cover this ground.

**High court rules against Backpage.com in sex trafficking suit.** September 3, 2015. KBOI2.com

Adapted summary: The website Backpage.com may not be immune from state liability law and a lawsuit filed by three young girls who said they were sold as prostitutes on the website can proceed to trial, the Washington Supreme Court ruled. In a 6-3 decision, the justices said the federal Communications Decency Act does not protect Backpage from state lawsuits because of allegations that the company didn't just host the ads, but helped develop the content.

**Children's exposure to violence, crime and abuse: An update.** September 2015. Juvenile Justice Bulletin. U.S. Department of Justice.

Adapted summary: This bulletin, cosponsored by OJJDP and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, presents findings from the second National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV II), conducted in 2011 about exposure to violence among a new group of 4,500 children ages 1 month to 17 years. In addition to the types of exposure to violence, crime, and abuse covered in the original survey, NatSCEV II added the categories of conventional crime, child maltreatment, peer and sibling victimization, and Internet/cell phone victimization. NatSCEV II confirmed the first NatSCEV's finding that children's exposure to violence is common; nearly 60 percent had been exposed to violence in the past year, and more than 1 in 10 reported 5 or more exposures.



**Save the Children Finland's "I Take Responsibility" perpetration prevention website.**

Adapted summary: This prevention online resource tool will be honored by the Finnish national crime prevention prize and will represent Finland in the European crime prevention competition in Luxembourg in December. The website is designed as a self-assessment tool with prevention activities for those who feel interest in sexual material of children online and for family members of individuals.



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**[North Carolina teens charged under child porn laws: What you need to know about teen sexting.](#) September 21, 2015. Connect Safely.**

Adapted summary: The Washington Post and ABC News are reporting that two North Carolina teens have been charged with manufacturing and possession of child pornography because they have naked pictures of each other on their phones. "Sexting" usually refers to the sharing of nude or semi-nude and sexually provocative photos via mobile phones, but it can happen on other devices and the Web too. First of all, research shows most teens don't "sext." And most of those who do experience no negative consequences. But for teens who do sext, there are both psychological and legal risks, especially if coercion is involved and the images wind up being distributed beyond their intended audience. Sexting is certainly not just a teen issue, but these tips are specifically for teens and parents of teens.

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**[What a massive sexual assault survey found at 27 top U.S. universities.](#) September 21, 2015. The Washington Post.**

Adapted summary: The Association of American Universities on Monday released the overall results of a survey, [Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct](#), that asked students at 27 universities about their experiences with sexual assault and sexual misconduct, drawing responses from more than 150,000 students. More than 20 percent of female undergraduates at an array of prominent universities said this year they were victims of sexual assault and misconduct, echoing findings elsewhere, according to one of the largest studies ever of college sexual violence.

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**[Resource guide and recent efforts to combat sexual violence on college and university campuses.](#) September 17, 2015. The White House.**

Adapted summary: The White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault released a Resource Guide to support the efforts of students, faculty, administrators, and communities around the country to prevent sexual violence and improve the response to it at colleges and universities. The Resource Guide compiles guidance, tools, model policies and procedures, training and technical assistance, funding opportunities, and public messaging materials that the Obama Administration and external stakeholders have produced concerning campus sexual assault.

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**[Samaritan SafeChurch - Dry Bones Rising: Ending Child Sexual Abuse.](#) August 25, 2015. Blog.**

Adapted summary: What sets Samaritan SafeChurch apart from the generic "safe church" and "safe sanctuary" programs that have been around for years is that we are calling and equipping people of faith to be leaders in an emerging social movement to end the scourge of child sexual abuse. Increasingly, congregations with denominationally driven training and policies are recognizing that while these were once a step forward, they do little or nothing to prevent child sexual abuse or to create a safe and healing environment for those who have experienced it.

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**NEARI Press September newsletter: [The Importance of Dynamic Changes in Risk During Adolescence.](#)**

Adapted summary: The NEARI Press September newsletter article recognizes the dynamic factors in the assessment of adolescents who have sexually abused. The article confirms that adolescent risk is indeed dynamic. And contradicting our expectations, the authors found that a large improvement (measured by different risk assessment scales) was not associated with lower rates of re-offending once the teen leaves a residential treatment program. The results suggest that environmental factors, the home, school and community to which an adolescent may return may have an dramatic impact on the safety of that teen and those around him or her.