

**1. Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)** in the family & friendship environment is a really hard form of abuse for us to face, as it means thinking the unthinkable. What should I do? Follow the CSA pathway here: <https://kingstonandrichmondsafeguardingchildrenpartnership.org.uk/news-resources/policies-and-procedures-87/child-sexual-abuse-pathway-266.php>

Gain advice after you receive a disclosure or if you have concerns before you speak with family members, or people may be placed at risk. If several children or adults are involved, follow advice about organised or complex abuse investigations here: [https://www.londoncp.co.uk/chapters/organised\\_complex.html](https://www.londoncp.co.uk/chapters/organised_complex.html)

**7. Perpetrators of Child Sexual Abuse** are not easy to spot! They take advantage of any opportunity & they can take a lot of time to groom a child or family. 5-10% of all CSA is carried out by women. Find out more here: [https://www.csacentre.org.uk/our-research/perpetration/a-typology-of-csa-offending/?utm\\_source=Subscribers+and+stakeholders&utm\\_campaign=06df2b397e-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2020\\_03\\_09\\_11\\_26&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_d3288336f1-06df2b397e-84320367](https://www.csacentre.org.uk/our-research/perpetration/a-typology-of-csa-offending/?utm_source=Subscribers+and+stakeholders&utm_campaign=06df2b397e-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2020_03_09_11_26&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_d3288336f1-06df2b397e-84320367)

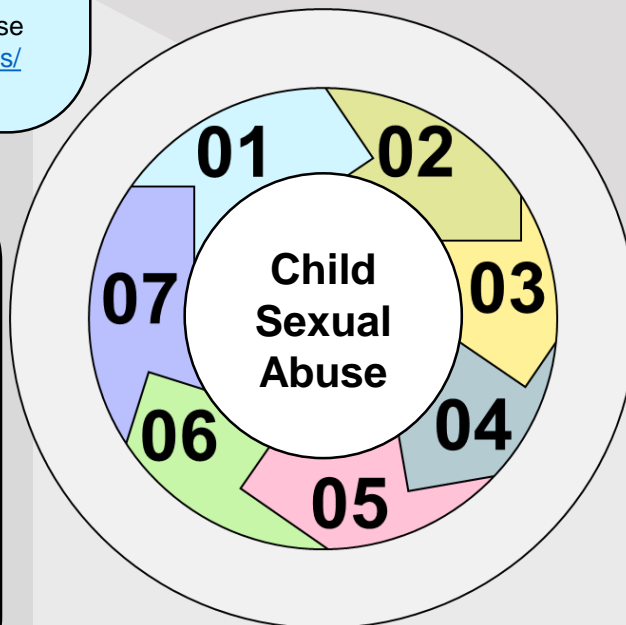
And here's some support for those who struggle with abusing impulses: <https://www.stopitnow.org.uk/>

**6. Online abuse is prevalent.**

<https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/> Child Pornography is not a term we use- it's Child Sexual Abuse & it's a crime. Pornography is a term used for adults engaging in consensual sexual acts. When children are involved, it is not pornography. Using the incorrect terminology can trivialize the sexual abuse & exploitation of children.

**2. CSA-** a child is forced or persuaded to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The acts can be physical contacts, penetrative or non-penetrative. The child may not understand that they are being abused & may not recognise it's wrong.

CSA can also include non-contact abuse such as involving a child or young person in looking at or being part of sexual online images, watching sexual acts, or encouraging them to act sexually inappropriately. This also includes child sexual exploitation & grooming a child in preparation for abuse (Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018).



**3. Children with additional vulnerabilities** may be more likely to experience CSA - but not always. Sometimes there is a power imbalance. Peers can abuse each other too. Look out for Disabled Children- they are more vulnerable to every form of abuse! Find out more here: <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/news/2019/november/podcast-preventing-the-sexual-abuse-of-disabled-children/>

Learning Disability information here: <https://www.csacentre.org.uk/documents/effectiveness-learning-difficulties-care/>

**5. Safe parents, carers & other family members** are the best people to help their children protect themselves from CSA. Support for non-abusing parents here: <https://www.mosac.org.uk/> & here: <https://www.parentsprotect.co.uk/> Many survivors will only disclosure in adulthood: find out more here: <https://www.truthproject.org.uk/>

**4. CSA** can be inter-generational, running through a family - remember to get a full history and genogram, including visitors to the home. The NSPCC has produced a guide about working with children who display sexualised behaviour, which may be harmful: <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/research-resources/learning-from-cas-e-reviews/harmful-sexual-behaviour/>



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