

STUDENT SEX ABUSE TRAINING

Client Name: _____

1. WHAT IS SEXUAL ABUSE: When a person uses tricks, power, threats, money or violence to have sexual contact with another. Any touch or sexual behavior that must be kept a secret.
2. SEXUAL ASSAULT: Is not a sexually motivated behavior. It is usually an offense, aggression or control toward others that is expressed sexually; abuse of power, which is often unrelated to sexual stimulation or satisfaction.
3. SEXUAL OFFENSES: Are planned rather than the result of impulsive acts. Are committed to overpower someone, be in control, achieve revenge against someone or the world, release anger, to scare someone and make him or her feel bad about himself or herself, immediate gratification, to feel wanted, to impress someone and feel like someone looks up to you and sexual experimentation.
4. CHILD PERPETRATOR: Is a child under the age 13, who engages in sexual behavior which is unlawful or harmful due to intimidation, coercion, or force; inequality abuse of authority, or lack of content.
5. ADOLESCENT SEX OFFENDER: Is a youth (male or female) between the ages of 13-18 years who engages in sexual behavior deemed by society to be inappropriate. Sexual offenses include both coercive and nonconsensual sexual acts.
6. DEFENSIVE MECHANISMS OF SEX OFFENDERS: Denial, rationalization, projection to cope with their commission of aggressive or deviant acts, hold stereotyped perceptions of male or female roles and personalities, fantasize about sexual offenses and maintain low opinions of themselves.
7. SEX OFFENSE CYCLE: A framework for juvenile sex offenders to conceptualize and understand the cognitive, behavior, psychological and situational factors that have led to their deviant behavior in the past. The cycle is a means of demonstrating to offenders how their behavior is similar to other sex offenders. Trigger/event, poor me expect the worst, isolation/avoidance, power and control, fantasy/planning, act out, feel bad about it, and tell self it is ok.
8. CONFLICT RESOLUTION: An early intervention when there is a difference in goals, needs and values between two or more people. The steps in conflict resolution could be used with individuals or in a problem solving group.
9. CONFRONT: To call attention to a behavior with the purpose to make one aware.

10. CONSENT: When a partner agrees with an action.
11. ASSAULT: A brief or prolonged physical attack on or at another person which may or may not result in injury requiring medical attention.
12. SUPPORT PEOPLE: Counselors, teachers, use of law enforcement personnel, caseworkers.
13. EXHIBITIONISM: When a person shows their private parts to another person while in public.
14. FONDLING: To touch in a sexual manner.
15. INCENST: When a person has sexual contact with someone that is closely related to them. This includes all family members.
16. RAPE: When a person has sexual contact with another person against their will and without their consent (permission). The victim does not have to fight back; they just say "no".

SUMMARY: Trust your feelings, be aware of your environment and assert boundaries.

FAMILY CENTERED SERVICES
CENTERSTONE CONTINUUM

I, _____, completed a group/workshop/session on relationships, sexual harassment, sex abuse, and date rape on _____.

Child

Foster Parent/Parent

Centerstone Case Manager