

Impact of Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse can cause a variety of symptoms, both physical and emotional. It is important that parents and caregivers learn how to recognize signs of abuse and not overlook them or assume they are characteristics of the person's disability. This can help identify when abuse is occurring as well as help understand the impact of abuse.

Symptoms of sexual abuse include:

- ▶ An increase or decrease in appetite and, consequently, rapid weight loss or gain.
- ▶ Becoming angry, overwhelmed, numb, withdrawn, detached or crying a lot.
- ▶ Nightmares, restlessness or difficulty sleeping, or sleeping much more than usual.
- ▶ Mood swings and/or emotional outbursts.
- ▶ Suicidal thoughts or behaviors.
- ▶ Difficulty concentrating.
- ▶ Depression.
- ▶ Anxiety.
- ▶ Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Everyone reacts differently to trauma, so victims may experience some, many or none of these symptoms, which are typical reactions to a traumatic event. There are services available to help victims heal from the effects of sexual abuse, and some of them are included in the resources section of this brochure. No matter what, the victim is not to blame for the abuse, only the perpetrator is.

Resources

Advocacy, Inc.

An organization committed to advocating for, protecting and advancing the legal, human and service rights of people with disabilities.
512-454-4816
www.advocacyinc.org/index.cfm

Department of Aging and Disability Services

701 W. 51st St.
Austin, TX 78751
512-438-3011
www.dads.state.tx.us

Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

www.dfps.state.tx.us/
Texas Abuse/Neglect Hotline
1-800-252-5400

SafePlace

Disability Services ASAP (A Safety Awareness Program)
PO Box 19454
Austin, TX 78760
512-267-7233
TDD: 512-927-9616
www.safeplace.org

TAASA

Texas Association Against Sexual Assault
6200 La Calma, Suite 110
Austin, TX 78752
512-474-7190
Fax: 512-474-6490
www.taasa.org
You can find a listing of sexual assault service providers in your community from the TAASA website or be connected to a local center by calling 1-800-656-4673.

National Sexual Assault Hotline
Free. Confidential. 24/7.

1-800-656-HOPE

Sexual Abuse of People with Disabilities: A Guide for Loved Ones



TAASA
Texas Association Against Sexual Assault

6200 La Calma, Suite 110
Austin, Texas 78752
www.taasa.org

Personal Rights

All people, regardless of race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation or disability have the right to:

- ▶ Personal safety.
- ▶ Privacy.
- ▶ Healthy and respectful relationships.
- ▶ Information on sexuality and to have safe and healthy sexual relationships with the person or people of their choice.
- ▶ A life free of violence and abuse.
- ▶ Say no if someone makes them uncomfortable, whether that person is a stranger, caregiver, family member or anyone else.
- ▶ Talk to someone they trust and access services from a sexual assault center if they experience sexual abuse.
- ▶ Be free of guilt and shame for any abuse they experience- only the perpetrator is to blame.
- ▶ Decide for themselves, without pressure from others, whether they want to report to police, obtain a sexual assault exam or pursue charges against the perpetrator.

What is Sexual Abuse?

Sexual abuse includes any sexual activity that is forced upon someone. Men and women alike can be either perpetrators or victims of sexual abuse. Examples of sexual abuse include: not respecting privacy or physical boundaries, forcing someone to watch pornography, touching someone's breasts, genitals or buttocks without permission, and forcing someone to engage in oral sex or intercourse.

An individual with a disability may feel pressured to submit to abuse due to fear or dependence on the abuser. No matter what, sexual abuse is never the victim's fault. Responsibility lies solely with the person committing the abuse.

Perpetrators of sexual assault and abuse can be anyone, from strangers to acquaintances, friends, or even family members or caregivers. Submitting to unwanted sexual contact or behavior should never be a condition of receiving care.

Factors in a Living Environment That May Contribute to Abuse

- ▶ Lack of privacy and dignity for the residents.
- ▶ The expectation of complete compliance as a condition of residence.
- ▶ High client-to-staff ratio, which limits supervision and opportunities for disclosure of abuse.
- ▶ Staff with a negative or indifferent attitude toward the residents.
- ▶ Settings that cluster potentially sexually aggressive and vulnerable individuals together.

If Your Loved One Has Been Sexually Assaulted

If you know or suspect your loved one has been sexually assaulted, there are some steps you may want to take:

- ▶ First, make sure they are in a safe place.
- ▶ As much as possible, empower your loved one to make decisions about their care and how to proceed. They have already had their power taken away by the perpetrator, so it is important to allow them to regain a sense of control.
- ▶ If they are injured, call 911 or go to the emergency room.
- ▶ You may want to call someone they trust to be with them.
- ▶ If they want forensic evidence collected with a sexual assault exam:

They should not shower, bathe, douche, go to the bathroom, eat or drink anything or change clothes before evidence is collected but if they already have, they can still obtain an exam, though the likelihood of finding evidence may be decreased.

- ▶ If they want or need counseling, find your area sexual assault program by calling 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) or visiting www.taasa.org.
- ▶ Remember that sexual violence is never the victim's fault.