

## **Disclosure of Child Sexual Abuse A Bibliography**

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## Scope

This annotated bibliography covers literature of multiple aspects of disclosure of child abuse. It is a selected bibliography, and is not comprehensive. Included are articles, reports, dissertations, books, and book chapters, written by researchers and practitioners from around the world, including Israel, Sweden, England, Ireland, Canada, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Italy. As the CAC response to disclosure involves a Multidisciplinary Team, efforts were made to identify articles written from a variety of professional perspectives. Due to the volume of research on children's disclosure in the literature, only resources from the last decade are included. Author abstracts unless otherwise noted.

## Organization

There are two sections to this Bibliography. Section one contains resources about disclosure from a more generalized viewpoint. Section two covers the unique issues concerning disclosure within different cultures and ethnicities, and also the effect of interviewer/victim race on disclosure. Both sections are arranged in date descending order and alphabetically within each year of publication, years 2001-2012.

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## Disclosure of Child Sexual Abuse

### A Bibliography

Katz, C., Hershkowitz, I., Malloy, L. C., Lamb, M. E., Atabaki, A., & Spindler, S. (2012). Non-verbal behavior of children who disclose or do not disclose child abuse in investigative interviews. *Child Abuse & Neglect*. Advance On-line publication.  
doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2011.08.006.

The study focused on children's nonverbal behavior in investigative interviews exploring suspicions of child abuse. The key aims were to determine whether non-verbal behavior in the pre-substantive phases of the interview predicted whether or not children would disclose the alleged abuse later in the interview and to identify differences in the nonverbal behaviors of disclosing and non-disclosing children. DVD-recorded interviews of 40 alleged victims of child abuse were studied. In all cases, there was external evidence strongly suggesting that abuse had occurred. However, half of the children disclosed abuse when interviewed using the NICHD Investigative Interview Protocol, whereas the other half did not. Two raters, unaware whether or not the children disclosed, independently coded the videotapes for nonverbal indices of positive and negative emotions, stress, and physical disengagement in each 15-second unit of the introductory, rapport building, and substantive interview phases. The results were that indicators of stress and physical disengagement increased as the interviews progressed while indices of positive emotions decreased. Non-disclosers showed proportionately more physical disengagement than disclosers in both the introductory and substantive phases. The researchers concluded that awareness of non-verbal behavior may help investigators identify reluctant children early in forensic interviews. The practice implications are that there is substantial evidence that, when questioned by investigators, many children do not disclose that they have been abused. The early detection of reluctance to disclose may allow interviewers to alter their behavior, helping the children overcome their reluctance by providing non-suggestive support before the possibility of abuse is discussed. Of course, nonverbal behavior alone should not be

used to assess children in investigative interviews. However, nonverbal cues may nonetheless provide additional information to interviewers and assist them in identifying reluctant children.

Finn, Cris. (2011). Forensic nurses' experiences of receiving child abuse disclosures. *Journal for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing*, 16(4), 252-262.

A child's self-disclosure of abuse is a critical component in initiating intervention to stop abuse and decrease the likelihood of long-term negative outcomes. This study described the context in which child abuse victims disclosed to forensic nurses. Thirty interviews were conducted at the International Forensic Nurses' Scientific Assembly of 2007 and then analyzed using narrative inquiry methodology. Five themes emerged: child-friendly environment, building rapport, engaged listening, believing unconditionally, and the potential for false disclosures. Nurses can provide an environment that allows a child the perception of limitless time to share their unique stories.

Lyon, T. D., & Ahern, E.C. (2011). Disclosure of child sexual abuse. In J. E. B. Myers (Ed.), *The APSAC handbook on child maltreatment* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed., pp.233-252). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

This chapter gives a synopsis of the generally accepted facts about CSA disclosure. The authors reviewed research on: (1) disclosure by children substantiated as sexually abused and (2) surveys of adults asking whether they were sexually abused as children. The research reviewed supports the proposition that CSA victims often delay disclosure or do not disclose and that delays and nondisclosure are most common among children abused by a familiar person, especially a family member living in the child's household. The authors imply that inconsistencies and recantations in children's reports may be due to reluctance rather than a false allegation. The authors also reviewed research asking child sex offenders to describe their modus operandi, to help professionals understand the dynamics underlying children's failure to disclose abuse. At the end

of the chapter, implications for professionals interviewing children about CSA based on the research reviewed are described in a comprehensible manner.

McElvaney, R., Greene, S., & Hogan, D. (2011). *Containing the secret of child sexual abuse. Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. Advance on-line publication.  
doi:10.1177/0886260511424503

This study reports a grounded theory study of the process of how children tell of their experiences of child sexual abuse from the perspectives of young people and their parents. Individual interviews were conducted with 22 young people aged 8 to 18, and 14 parents. A theoretical model was developed that conceptualizes the process of disclosure as one of containing the secret of child sexual abuse. Three key dynamics were identified: the active withholding of the secret on the part of the child, the experience of a 'pressure cooker effect' reflecting a conflict between the wish to tell and the wish to keep the secret, and the confiding itself which often occurs in the context of an intimacy being shared. Children's experiences of disclosure were multi-determined and suggest the need for multifaceted and multisystemic approaches to prevention and intervention. The need for the secret to be contained, individually and interpersonally in appropriate safeguarding and therapeutic contexts needs to be respected in helping children tell.

Malloy, L. C., Brubacher, S. P., & Lamb, M. E. (2011). Expected consequences of disclosure revealed in investigative interviews with suspected victims of child sexual abuse. *Applied Developmental Science, 15*(1), 8-19.

The current study explored the expected consequences of disclosure discussed by 204 five to thirteen year-old suspected victims of child sexual abuse during the course of investigative interviews conducted using the NICHD Investigative Interview Protocol. Expected consequences

were mentioned in nearly half of all interviews, with older children and those alleging multiple incidents more likely to do so. Most consequences were mentioned spontaneously by children and most consequences were expected to befall the children themselves. The most common consequences were "physical harm" and "feeling negative emotions" for the child and "jail/legal" consequences for the suspect. Expecting consequences for the child or another family member were associated with delaying disclosure, but expecting consequences for the suspect was not related to delay. Results provide insight into developmental and socio-motivational influences on children's disclosure of negative events and are of considerable practical interest to legal and clinical professionals who must interview, treat, and evaluate children alleging sexual abuse.

Parent, S. (2011). Disclosure of sexual abuse in sport organizations: A case study.  
*Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 20*(3), 322-337.

The disclosure of sexual abuse in the world of sports is a process that has not been widely documented. This article presents the results of a document analysis of sport organization policies and interviews conducted with 27 sport stakeholders. The interviews focus on these stakeholders' perceptions of how the disclosure process would unfold if a case of sexual abuse were to arise in their organization and their perceptions of the actual cases experienced in the sport organizations participating in this study. The results reveal several problems affecting the disclosure of sexual abuse in sport organizations.

Schaeffer, P., Leventhal, J. M., & Asnes, A. G. (2011). Children's disclosures of sexual abuse: Learning from direct inquiry. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 35*(5), 343-352.

Forensic interviewers asked children about how they came to tell about sexual abuse and if children waited to tell about abuse, and the children gave specific answers to these questions. The reasons children identified for why they chose to tell were classified into three domains: (1) disclosure as a result of internal stimuli (e.g., the child had nightmares), (2) disclosure facilitated

by outside influences (e.g., the child was questioned), and (3) disclosure due to direct evidence of abuse (e.g., the child's abuse was witnessed). The barriers to disclosure identified by the children were categorized into five groups: (1) threats made by the perpetrator (e.g., the child was told (s)he would get in trouble if (s)he told), (2) fears (e.g., the child was afraid something bad would happen if (s)he told), (3) lack of opportunity (e.g., the child felt the opportunity to disclose never presented), (4) lack of understanding (e.g., the child failed to recognize abusive behavior as unacceptable), and (5) relationship with the perpetrator (e.g., the child thought the perpetrator was a friend).

The authors conclude that specific reasons children identify for why they told and why they waited to tell about sexual abuse can be obtained by direct inquiry during forensic interviews for suspected child sexual abuse. When asked, children identified the first person they told and offered varied and specific reasons for why they told and why they waited to tell about sexual abuse. Understanding why children disclose their abuse and why they wait to disclose will assist both professionals and families. Investigators and those who care for sexually abused children will gain insight into the specific barrier that the sexually abused child overcame to disclose. Prosecutors will be able to use this information to explain to juries why the child may have delayed his or her disclosure. Parents who struggle to understand why their child disclosed to someone else or waited to disclose will have a better understanding of their child's decisions.

Walker-Descartes, I., Sealy, Y. M., Laraque, D., & Rojas, M. (2011). Caregiver perceptions of sexual abuse and its effect on management after a disclosure. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 35(6), 437-447.

The aim of the study was to examine caregiver management strategies for child sexual abuse (CSA) when presented with hypothetical scenarios that vary in physical invasiveness. One hundred fifty three caregivers were given three scenarios of CSA with seven management strategies presented in the 21-item Taking Action Strategies (TAS) scale. Caregivers were asked to rate strategies according to their willingness to carry out each action with rating of 5 = greater

likelihood of carrying out the action specified while a rating of 1 = a lower likelihood of carrying out that action. CSA scenarios included exposure to pornography/masturbation, fondling, and penetration while management strategies including fighting the accused, blaming the child, and outreaching to the authorities. Repeated measures ANOVA was used to compare mean TAS scores for the management strategies across CSA scenarios. The difference between TAS scores across the abuse scenarios was statistically significant ( $p < .001$ ). Mean TAS scores reflected greater preference for taking action if the abusive act was perceived as more physically intrusive (exposure to pornography/masturbation-TAS 3.5, fondling-TAS 3.7, penetration-TAS 3.8). Caregivers reported being less willing to handle a disclosure of CSA without outreach (TAS 2.5 and 2.0 for fighting and blaming the child, respectively) and more willing to manage a disclosure with outreach to authorities (TAS 3.8, 4.5, and 4.7 for outreaching to Child Protective Services [CPS], to the child's healthcare provider and police, respectively). A predictor of caregiver outreach to authorities identified was the caregiver having past interactions with CPS. The authors concluded that perception of the physical invasiveness of CSA and demographic factors can impact caregiver management strategies after a disclosure.

Alaggia, R. (2010). An ecological analysis of child sexual abuse disclosure: Considerations for child and adolescent mental health. *Journal of the Canadian Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 19*(1), 32-39.

Research continues to indicate a concerning number of children and youth, between 60-80%, withhold disclosure until adulthood suggesting that many children endure prolonged victimization or never receive necessary intervention. The study aim was to qualitatively identify factors that impede or promote child sexual abuse (CSA) disclosure. Using a phenomenological design, 40 adult survivors of CSA were interviewed about their disclosure experiences to provide retrospective accounts of their childhood and adolescent abuse experiences, disclosure attempts, and meaning-making of these experiences. The findings show that disclosure is multiply determined by a complex interplay of factors related to child characteristics, family environment,



community influences, and cultural and societal attitudes. An ecological analysis is offered to understand these complexities. Unless barriers to disclosure are eradicated, negative effects of CSA can persist manifesting in serious mental health issues. Practitioners can expect to work with children, adolescents and adults who have withheld disclosure or attempted to tell over time having experienced a wide range of responses. Multi-level intervention is recommended at the individual, community and macro levels. Future investigations should focus on how to identify and measure the impact of community and macro level factors on disclosure, aspects that have received much less attention.

Allnock, D. (2010). *Children and young people disclosing sexual abuse: An introduction to the research*. London, UK: National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

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The author, a researcher with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the United Kingdom, reviews the literature on when, how and to whom children talk about sexual abuse. Children and young people may not readily disclose experiences of abuse, yet it is vital that they can safely tell someone so that they can access the help and support they need. This briefing examines some of the dynamics involved in the process, and outlines the factors that inhibit them from speaking out.

Cromer, L., & Goldsmith, R. (2010). Child sexual abuse myths: Attitudes, beliefs, and individual differences. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 19*(6), 618-647.

Child sexual abuse myths comprise incorrect beliefs regarding sexual abuse, victims, and perpetrators. Relations among myth acceptance, responses to disclosure, legal decisions, and

victims' subsequent psychological and health outcomes underscore the importance of understanding child sexual abuse myths. Despite accurate knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among many professional and other individuals, child sexual abuse myths persist. A Google search produced 119 child sexual abuse myths, some with overlapping themes. Coders grouped myths into four categories: (a) minimizations or exaggerations of the extent of harm child sexual abuse poses, (b) denials of the extent of child sexual abuse, (c) diffusions of perpetrator blame, and (d) perpetrator stereotypes. This review provides available data regarding the prevalence for these myths, empirical research that refutes or confirms myth categories, and considerations of cultural contexts and implications.

Faller, K. C., Cordisco Steele, L., & Nelson-Gardell, D. (2010). Allegations of sexual abuse of a child: What to do when a single forensic interview isn't enough. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 19*(5), 572-589.

This article describes the state of knowledge about extended assessments/forensic evaluations in situations of possible sexual abuse. It provides a critical review of the modest body of relevant research, describes two models for extended assessments, and presents descriptive survey findings of 62 professionals conducting extended assessments, most of whom conduct extended assessments intermittently as part of their other work on sexual abuse cases. Agencies should consider conducting extended assessments with young or traumatized children whose sexual abuse allegations are not resolved with a single interview as well as in complex child sexual abuse cases.

Faller, K. C., & Nelson-Gardell, D. (2010). Extended evaluations in cases of child sexual abuse: How many sessions are sufficient? *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 19*(6), 648-668.

This article provides new findings from a national study involving 18 forensic interview sites of 137 children who were randomly assigned to a four or eight session extended evaluation. Cases assigned to the eight session protocol were significantly more likely to be classified "credible disclosure" of sexual abuse (56.6%) than cases assigned to the four session protocol (29.5%) and significantly less likely to be classified "credible nondisclosure" of sexual abuse (9.2%) than cases in the four session protocol (24.6%). When four versus eight sessions, demographic variables, and case characteristics were entered into a regression, variables that predicted likelihood of sexual abuse were eight session protocol, older victim age, and caretaker belief the child had been sexually abused. When new disclosures were examined by session in the eight session protocol, 95% of new disclosures occurred by the sixth session.

Gordon, H. M., & Connolly, D. A. (2010). Failing to report details of an event: A review of the directed forgetting procedure and applications to reports of childhood sexual abuse. *Memory, 18*(2), 115-128.

Recent reviews of child sexual abuse (CSA) disclosure indicate that many victims delay disclosing abuse for some period of time (e.g., London, Bruck, Ceci, & Shuman, 2005). During this period of nondisclosure, CSA victims may avoid thinking about or discussing their abuse experiences. Some scholars argue that this may lead to a directed forgetting (DF) effect, whereby later recall of the unrehearsed memories becomes more difficult (e.g., M. A. Epstein & Bottoms, 2002). This paper reviews the DF literature and discusses the potential contribution of DF to silence. The review begins with a description of the basic DF protocol used, discusses underlying mechanisms thought to be responsible for the DF effect, and then examines applications of the DF protocol to memory for emotion-laden word lists and autobiographical events. Overall, the applied studies demonstrate that DF effects generalize beyond memory for innocuous word lists; however, we describe several important avenues of research that require further exploration. Most noteworthy, and particularly relevant to the common application of DF to memory for CSA, are those studies that examine the influence of DF on children's autobiographical memory.

Kulkofsky, S., & London, K. (2010). Reliability and suggestibility of children's statements: From science to practice. In E. P. Benedek, P. Ash, & C. L. Scott (Eds.), *Principles and practice of child and adolescent forensic mental health*, (pp. 217-227). Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Publishing.

This book chapter provides an overview of the literature on the factors that can affect the accuracy of children's statements. In the first major section, the authors provide a review of the literature on children's accuracy when reporting past events. In the second major section, they address disclosure patterns among sexually abused children, as beliefs about how and when children disclose abuse often influence interviewers' decisions to pursue more aggressive questioning strategies. Finally, they end the chapter with an overview of recommendations for practitioners.

Leander, L. (2010). Police interviews with child sexual abuse victims: Patterns of reporting, avoidance and denial. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 34(3), 192–205.

The present study investigated 27 sexually abused children's reports about abuse given in the context of police interviews. All abuse cases had been verified (with, e.g., photographs or video films), proving that abuse had occurred. The interviews with the children were analyzed regarding amount and type of information reported, and the frequency of denial and avoidance. Furthermore, children's reporting on different interview occasions was investigated. Children reported significantly more neutral information from the abusive acts per se than sexual information. The children were also highly avoidant and, on several occasions, denied that (documented) sexual acts had occurred. Furthermore, the second and third interviews generated twice as many (new) sexual details as the first interview. The children also produced more denials and avoidances at the first interview compared to subsequent interviews. The present study indicates that sexually abused children may be highly resistant to reporting about the abuse in police interviews, and that two or three interviews may be needed to enable children to give

complete and informative reports. It is of vital importance that professionals within the legal system be aware of this problem when conducting child interviews and when evaluating the reliability of child sexual abuse reports.

Lyon, T. D., Ahern, E. C., Malloy, L. C., & Quas, J. A. (2010). Children's reasoning about disclosing adult transgressions: Effects of maltreatment, child age, and adult identity. *Child Development, 81*(6), 1714-1728.

A total of 229 four to nine year-old maltreated and nonmaltreated children of comparable socioeconomic status and ethnicity judged whether children should or would disclose unspecified transgressions of adults (instigators) to other adults (recipients) in scenarios varying the identity of the instigator (stranger or parent), the identity of the recipient (parent, police, or teacher), and the severity of the transgression (“something really bad” or “something just a little bad”). Children endorsed more disclosure against stranger than parent instigators and less disclosure to teacher than parent and police recipients. The youngest maltreated children endorsed less disclosure than nonmaltreated children, but the opposite was true among the oldest children. Older maltreated children distinguished less than nonmaltreated children between parents and other types of instigators and recipients.

Teoh, Y.-S., & Lamb, M. E. (2010). Preparing children for investigative interviews: Rapport-building, instruction, and evaluation. *Applied Developmental Science, 14*(3), 154-163.

The present study examined (1) the ways investigative interviewers in forensic settings prepared children for substantive questioning, and (2) whether the techniques used and the amount of time spent in the pre-substantive phase were related to children's informativeness. Accuracy of the children's statements was not assessed. The sample included investigative interviews of a small sample of 75 alleged victims of sexual abuse in Malaysia, aged 5 to 15 years. Explanations of the

conversational rules, purpose of the interview, and the children's roles as informants appeared to help the youngest children to be informative. The results also revealed possible limits to the potential benefits of rapport-building and suggest that interviewers should monitor the amount of time they spend preparing children for substantive questioning. Implications for addressing the limitations of the present research and directions for future research are discussed.

Foynes, M. M., Freyd, J. J., & DePrince, A. P. (2009). Child abuse: Betrayal and disclosure. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 33(4), 209-217.

This study tested several hypotheses about disclosure of childhood sexual, physical, and emotional abuse derived from Betrayal Trauma Theory (Freyd, J. J., 1996). The authors predicted that the duration of time from abuse to its disclosure would vary as a function of victim–perpetrator closeness. Data collected from 202 undergraduate participants using a survey methodology were submitted to logistic regression analyses. The relative variance explained by other variables was also examined.

The findings were that compared to survivors of emotional abuse (EA) who were in not very close (NVC) victim–perpetrator relationships, EA survivors in very close (VC) victim–perpetrator relationships were significantly more likely to wait one or more years to disclose, or never to disclose, than to wait a period of time less than one year ( $OR = 2.65$ ). Further, survivors of physical abuse (PA) in VC victim–perpetrator relationships were significantly more likely to wait one or more years to disclose their abuse, if it was disclosed at all, than PA survivors of NVC victim–perpetrator relationships ( $OR = 3.99$ ). Results for sexual abuse were not significant. The authors concluded that for EA and PA, VC victim–perpetrator relationships predicted longer durations of time from abuse to its disclosure than NVC victim–perpetrator relationships. The practice implications of these findings are that delayed disclosure may support necessary (albeit abusive) attachments with caregivers; it may also prolong the abuse and prevent receipt of support. Increased awareness that VC victim–perpetrator relationships may predict longer

durations of time from abuse to its disclosure, and that these delays may serve a functional purpose, can help guide supportive and empathic responses to traumatic disclosures.

Hébert, M., Tourigny, M., Cyr, M., McDuff, P., & Joly, J. (2009). Prevalence of childhood sexual abuse and timing of disclosure in a representative sample of adults from Quebec. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 54(9), 631.

This study explored patterns of disclosure of child sexual abuse (CSA) in a telephone survey of adult men and women (n=804) in Quebec. Analyses were carried out to determine whether disclosure groups differed in terms of psychological distress and symptoms of posttraumatic stress, and a logistic regression was used to examine factors associated with prompt disclosure. Prevalence of CSA was 22.1% for women and 9.7% for men. About one survivor out of five had never disclosed the abuse, with men more likely not to have told anyone, than women. Only 21.2% of adults reported prompt disclosure (within a month of the first abusive event), while 57.5% delayed disclosure (more than five years after the first episode). CSA victims who never disclosed the abuse and those who delayed disclosure were more likely to obtain scores of psychological distress and posttraumatic stress achieving clinical levels, compared with adults without a history of CSA. In the multivariate analysis, experiencing CSA involving a perpetrator outside the immediate family and being female were factors independently associated with prompt disclosure. The authors concluded that a significant number of adult women and men reported experiencing CSA, and most victims attested to either not disclosing or significantly delaying abuse disclosure.

Lippert, T., Cross, T. P., Jones, L., & Walsh, W. (2009). Telling interviewers about sexual abuse: Predictors of child disclosure at forensic interviews. *Child Maltreatment*, 14(1), 100-113.  
Retrieved from [www.unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/CV180.pdf](http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/CV180.pdf)

This study aims to identify characteristics that predict full disclosure by victims of sexual abuse during a forensic interview. Data came from agency files for 987 cases of sexual abuse between December 2001 and December 2003 from Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) and comparison communities within four U.S. states. Cases of children fully disclosing abuse when interviewed were compared to cases of children believed to be victims who gave no or partial disclosures. The likelihood of disclosure increased when victims were girls, a primary caregiver was supportive, and a child's disclosure instigated the investigation. The likelihood of disclosure was higher for children who were older at abuse onset and at forensic interview (each age variable having an independent effect). Communities differed on disclosure rate, with no difference associated with having a CAC. Findings suggest factors deserving consideration prior to a forensic interview, including organizational and community factors affecting disclosure rates.

Lyon, T. D. (2009). Abuse disclosure: What adults can tell. In B. L. Bottoms, C. J. Najdowski, & G. S. Goodman (Eds.), *Children as victims, witnesses, and offenders: Psychological science and the law* (pp. 19-35). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Whether abused children are reluctant to disclose abuse is currently the subject of some controversy. The resolution of the controversy has implications for assessing the truthfulness of children's reports. If children are not reluctant to disclose abuse, then a child who denies abuse has not been abused. If children are reluctant to disclose abuse, then denial is evidence against abuse, but it is not conclusive evidence. Reluctance is thus an important factor in assessing the truth of abuse allegations when the alleged victim has been inconsistent in alleging abuse. In this chapter, I review population surveys that ask respondents about childhood abuse. These surveys provide support for the proposition that most sexual abuse is not disclosed during childhood, and that, indeed, disclosure is difficult even for older respondents, and particularly so in cases of intrafamilial abuse.



Ungar, M., Tutty, L. M., McConnell, S., Barter, K., & Fairholm, J. (2009). What Canadian youth tell us about disclosing abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 33(10), 699-708.

This study reports findings from a study of anonymous disclosures of abuse experiences among a national sample of youth in Canada who participated in violence prevention programming. A qualitative analysis was done of a purposeful sample of 1,099 evaluation forms completed following Red Cross RespectED violence prevention programming delivered between 2000 and 2003. Forms were selected based on program facilitators identifying voluntary, anonymous disclosures by youth participants of neglect and emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. Additional data for this analysis includes 27 interviews and focus groups that were used to understand the context of these disclosures and to engage the help of youth and program facilitators in the interpretation of findings.

While this study was exploratory and non-representative in its design, findings suggested high rates of hidden abuse, with less than a quarter of youth with abuse experiences reporting a disclosure. Disclosure patterns vary with boys, youth aged 14–15, victims of physical abuse, and those abused by a family member being most likely to disclose to professionals or the police. Interviews help to explain the large number of youth who express reticence to disclose to professionals. Specifically, the data show a perception among youth of negative consequences following disclosure. The authors concluded that the study raised questions regarding why youth are reluctant to report abuse to professionals, preferring to cope independently or by confiding in peers. Youth in this study reported feeling anxious about disclosing to authorities, fearful of the potential loss of control over decisions which affect them. Findings suggest that professionals who provide support to young people's own networks of family and friends may help to facilitate youths' disclosures of abuse. Furthermore, prevention programming that promotes a positive attitude towards disclosure of abuse experiences and provides an anonymous forum (such as an evaluation form) in which to do so is likely to encourage more young people to disclose.

Lamb, M. E., Hershkowitz, I., Orbach, Y., & Esplin, P. W. (2008). *Tell me what happened: Structured investigative interviews of child victims and witnesses*. Chichester, England: Wiley-Blackwell.

This book summarizes key research on children's memory, communicative skills and social tendencies, describes how it can be incorporated into a specific structured interview technique and reviews evidence involving more than 40,000 alleged victims. It is a primer for those wishing to learn more about the NICHD Protocol.

London, K., Bruck, M., Wright, D. B., & Ceci, S. J. (2008). Review of the contemporary literature on how children report sexual abuse to others: Findings, methodological issues, and implications for forensic interviewers. *Memory*, 16(1), 29-47. Retrieved from <http://www2.fiu.edu/~dwright/pdf/disclosure.pdf>

Methods used during forensic interviews with children are driven by beliefs about how children recall and report child sexual abuse (CSA) to others. Summit (1983) proposed a theory (Child Sexual Abuse Accommodation Syndrome) contending that, due to the specific traumatic characteristics of CSA, children will often delay disclosing abuse or altogether fail to disclose during childhood, deny abuse when asked, and often recant abuse allegations. His theory has had a tremendous impact on the field of CSA forensic evaluations, despite its dearth of empirical support. In this paper, we review and critique the contemporary literature from two main sources: retrospective accounts from adults reporting CSA experiences and studies of children undergoing forensic evaluation for CSA. We conclude that data support the notion that children often delay abuse disclosure, but that among valid abuse cases undergoing forensic evaluation, denial and recantation are not common. Methodological issues and implications for forensic interviewers are discussed.

O'Leary, P. J., & Barber, J. (2008). Gender differences in silencing following childhood sexual abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 17*(2), 133-143.

The clinical literature commonly asserts that males are less likely than females to disclose child sexual abuse at the time it occurs and take longer to discuss their experiences. These hypotheses were tested in this study. This study included 145 men and 151 women. Participants were asked about disclosure at the time of the abuse and the length of time it took for them to discuss the experience. Comparison across these two studies found that boys were significantly less likely than girls to disclose the abuse at the time it occurred and also took significantly longer to discuss their childhood experiences later in life.

Priebea, G., Svedinb, C. G. (2008). Child sexual abuse is largely hidden from the adult society: An epidemiological study of adolescents' disclosures. *Child Abuse & Neglect 32*(12), 1095–1108.

The aim of this study was to investigate disclosure rates and disclosure patterns and to examine predictors of non-disclosure in a sample of male and female adolescents with self-reported experiences of sexual abuse. A sample of 4,339 high school seniors (2,324 girls and 2,015 boys) was examined with a questionnaire concerning sexual experiences in this study with a focus on disclosure of sexual abuse (non-contact, contact or penetrating abuse, and including peer abuse). Results were as follows: 1,505 girls (65%) and 457 boys (23%) reported experience of sexual abuse. The disclosure rate was 81% (girls) and 69% (boys). Girls and boys disclosed most often to a friend of their own age. Few had disclosed to professionals. Even fewer said that the incident had been reported to the authorities. Logistic regression showed that it was less likely for girls to disclose if they had experienced contact sexual abuse with or without penetration, abuse by a family member, only a single abuse occasion or if they had perceived their parents as non-caring. Boys were less likely to disclose if they studied a vocational program, lived with both parents or had perceived their parents as either caring and overprotective or non-caring and not

overprotective. The authors concluded that disclosing sexual abuse is a complex process. Much is hidden from the adult society, especially from professionals and the legal system. Since peers are the most common receivers of abuse information, programs for supporting peers ought to be developed. Differences in disclosure patterns for girls and boys indicate that a gender perspective is helpful when developing guidelines for professionals. The practice implications are that professionals, especially in the school system, need to be more aware of the finding that few sexually abused children seek help from professionals or other adults and that support offers should be directly addressed not only to the vulnerable young persons themselves but also to peers who wish to help a friend.

Sorsoli, L., Kia-Keating, M., & Grossman, F. K. (2008). "I keep that hush-hush": Male survivors of sexual abuse and the challenges of disclosure. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 55(3), 333-345.

Disclosure is a prominent variable in child sexual abuse research, but little research has examined male disclosure experiences. Sixteen male survivors of childhood sexual abuse were interviewed regarding experiences of disclosure. Analytic techniques included a grounded theory approach to coding and the use of conceptually clustered matrices. Participants described distinct personal (e.g., lack of cognitive awareness, intentional avoidance, emotional readiness, and shame), relational (e.g., fears about negative repercussions, isolation), and sociocultural (e.g., lack of acceptance for men to experience or acknowledge victimization) reasons for their struggles with disclosure. These results highlight that barriers to disclosure exist in multiple domains of experience and are encountered across the lifespan. Implications for future research and clinical interventions are discussed.

Bottoms, B., Quas, J., & Davis, S. (2007). The influence of the interviewer-provided social support on children's suggestibility, memory, and disclosures. In M.-E. Pipe, M. E. Lamb,

Y. Orbach, & A.-C. Cederborg, (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse: Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 135-157). Mahwah, N.J: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

A significant number of actual child abuse victims never disclose childhood abuse experiences at all, or they disclose in ways that do not lead to formal investigation. It is critically important for researchers to identify factors that encourage both informal disclosures prior to legal investigations as well as formal disclosures during forensic interviews. This chapter focuses on one social psychological factor: social support. The authors first provide a general overview of theory regarding social support. Then they review literature addressing the effect of social support on children's memory and suggestibility. Finally, they discuss new directions in the study of social support in forensic contexts: (a) the study of individual difference characteristics that predispose certain children to be particularly sensitive to social support manipulations, and (b) explorations of how adult observers, such as potential jurors, view socially supportive versus non-supportive interview techniques.

Bottoms, B., Rudnick, A., & Epstein, A. (2007). A retrospective study of factors affecting the disclosure of childhood sexual and physical abuse. In M.-E. Pipe, M. E. Lamb, Y. Orbach, & A.-C. Cederborg (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse: Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 175-194). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Little is known about the factors associated with nondisclosure of childhood maltreatment. The authors address this issue by examining the prevalence and correlates of nondisclosure of sexual and physical childhood abuse in a sample of young adults. The data reported here were collected as a part of a larger retrospective study of abuse and other trauma described by Epstein and Bottoms (2002). From an anonymous survey, the authors determined the form of abuse women had suffered and asked the victims if they had ever disclosed that abuse to others at any time up to the moment they completed the survey. The survey also included questions designed to measure characteristics of the abuse experience, including the frequency of the experience and

the identity of and victim's emotional relationship with the perpetrator. The survey also measured victim characteristics, including the perceived emotional distress at the time of the experience and at present, age at time of the experience, tendency to self-label as a victim of abuse, and individual differences in attachment style and in the use of avoidant psychological coping styles. Through analysis of the surveys the authors construct a profile of factors related to the tendency of victims to disclose or not disclose childhood maltreatment to others. This study reveals that a significant number of victims never disclose abuse at all, or they disclose in ways that do not lead to formal investigation and do not bring an end to their abuse (nor prevent the abuse of other children).

Broman-Fulks, J. J., Ruggiero, K. J., Hanson, R. F., Smith, D. W., Resnick, H. S., Kilpatrick, D. G., & Saunders, B. E. (2007). Brief report: Sexual assault disclosure in relation to adolescent mental health: Results from the National Survey of Adolescents. *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology*, 36(2), 260-266.

Child sexual assault is a risk factor for a wide range of emotional and behavioral problems. Little is known about mental health functioning in relation to victims' decisions to tell someone (or not) about their assault. This study used data from a nationally representative sample of 4,023 adolescents to examine the relation between sexual assault disclosure characteristics and mental health outcomes. Results indicated that youth who disclosed the assault to someone within 1 month were at reduced risk for current major depressive episode (MDE) and delinquency. No relation was found between disclosure latency and risk for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or substance use problems. Notably, disclosure to mothers was associated with significantly reduced risk for current PTSD and delinquency.

Cederborg, A.-C., Lamb, M. E., & Laurell, O. (2007). Delay of disclosure, minimization, and denial of abuse when the evidence is unambiguous: A multivictim case. In M.-E. Pipe,

M. E. Lamb, Y. Orbach, & A.-C. Cederborg (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse: Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 159-173). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

To gain further insight into the determinants of (non)disclosure, the authors studied a Swedish case in which a pedophile had videotaped his abuse of 12 different children. A previous analysis of this case described a significant tendency among these children to deny and minimize their experiences (Sjöberg & Lindblad, 2002). Sjöberg and Lindblad also reported that the children did not want to disclose, and that they could not adequately understand and describe what they had experienced. Possible reasons for these findings are explored. The prosecutor (one of the authors) and the police officers dealing with this case allowed the researchers to study all of the documents from the investigative process, including the videotaped interviews with the children, the court files, and the actual videotaped abuse scenes. In order to ensure that none of the victims can be recognized, every child is referred to as a boy, and each is identified by a number. All names, personal details, and places that may signal identity were removed.

Cromer, D., & Freyd, J. J. (2007). What influences believing child sexual abuse disclosures? The roles of depicted memory persistence, participant gender, trauma history, and sexism. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 31(1), 13-22.

This vignette study investigated factors that influence believing child sexual abuse disclosures. College student participants ( $N = 318$ ) in a university human subject pool completed measures about their own trauma history and responded to questions about sexist attitudes. Participants then read vignettes in which an adult disclosed a history of child sexual abuse, rated disclosures for accuracy and believability, and judged the level of abusiveness. Continuous memories were believed more than recovered memories. Men believed abuse reports less than did women, and people who had not experienced trauma were less likely to believe trauma reports. Gender and personal history interacted such that trauma history did not impact women's judgments but did impact men's judgments. Men with a trauma history responded similarly to women with or



without a trauma history. High sexism predicted lower judgments of an event being abusive. Hostile sexism was negatively correlated with believing abuse disclosures. Results are considered in light of myths about child sexual abuse.

Faller, K. C. (2007). *Interviewing children about sexual abuse: Controversies and best practice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The author critically analyzes the research on assessing child sexual abuse. Noting that issues such as memory and suggestibility, questioning techniques, the use of media, and false allegations remain hotly contested, chapters guide readers in applying available research to professional judgment while drawing also on best practice guidelines and conceptual, clinical, and consensus-based writings. This book covers the entire interview process, showing professionals how to structure, document, and follow up on children's responses in interviews; work with children who are very young, have special needs, or come from diverse backgrounds; use standardized tests and measures; formulate conclusions about sexual abuse; and defend those decisions in a courtroom or clinical setting. Mental health, forensic, and child welfare professionals will find in this volume a wealth of expert information that will guide them through the challenging process of interviewing children about sexual abuse.

Gumpert, C. (2007). Clinical and organizational perspectives on denial and delayed disclosure. In M.-E. Pipe, M. E. Lamb, Y. Orbach, & A.-C. Cederborg (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse: Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 251-263). Mahwah, NJ, US: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

This chapter explores some of the dilemmas and issues faced by clinicians who work with children who may have been abused, when the clinician must also consider the forensic implications of their work. In the first section, the reasons that clinicians are likely to encounter



many children and adults who have, at some point, been abused but do not disclose the abuse are outlined, and the implications for clinical practice described. In the second section, the responsibilities of professional clinicians are described and potential conflicts with forensic practices considered. In the third section the question considered is whether disclosure of abuse that has occurred is of benefit, and therefore a therapeutic goal.

Hershkowitz, I., Lanes, O., & Lamb, M. E. (2007). Exploring the disclosure of child sexual abuse with alleged victims and their parents. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 31(2), 111–123

This study examined how children disclosed sexual abuse by alleged perpetrators who were not family members. Thirty alleged victims of sexual abuse and their parents were interviewed. The children were interviewed using the NICHD Investigative Interview Protocol by six experienced youth investigators. The same principles were followed when the parents were asked to describe in detail what had happened since the abusive incidents. The statements made by the children and parents were then content analyzed. Major characteristics of the children's and parents' reported behaviors were identified by two independent raters. More than half (53%) of the children delayed disclosure for between one week and two years, fewer than half first disclosed to their parents, and over 40% did not disclose spontaneously but did so only after they were prompted; 50% of the children reported feeling afraid or ashamed of their parents' responses, and their parents indeed tended to blame the children or act angrily. The disclosure process varied depending on the children's ages, the severity and frequency of abuse, the parents' expected reactions, the suspects' identities, and the strategies they had used to foster secrecy. The authors concluded that children's willingness to disclose abuse to their parents promptly and spontaneously decreased when they expected negative reactions, especially when the abuse was more serious. A strong correlation between predicted and actual parental reactions suggested that the children anticipated their parents' likely reactions very well.

Hershkowitz, I., Orbach, Y., Sternberg, K., Pipe, M. Lamb, M. E., & Horowitz, D. (2007).

Suspected victims of abuse who do not make allegations: An analysis of their interactions with forensic interviewers. In M.-E. Pipe, M. E. Lamb, Y. Orbach, & A.-C. Cederborg, (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse: Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 97-113). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

This study explored differences between interviews in which four to thirteen year-old children made allegations of abuse during forensic interviews and those in which children of the same age did not make allegations despite previous disclosures or strong evidence of abuse. The research was facilitated by the fact that all interviewers were guided by the same interviewing protocol. To assess these differences, we compared the interviewers' prompts and the children's responses during the presubstantive and "getting the allegation" phases of forensic interviews. Interviews in the allegation and nonallegation groups were matched with respect to age of child, abuse type, perpetrator familiarity, and, where possible, strength of the suspicion that triggered the investigation. The variables explored included the interviewers' eliciting utterance types (invitations, directive, option-posing, and suggestive), which were also categorized with respect to the type of memory retrieval prompted (recall [free- and cued-] and recognition), the interviewers' supportive and non-supportive verbal behavior, and the children's responses to the interviewers' prompts, categorized as informative, uninformative, or denials.

The descriptive analyses reported here make clear that forensic interviews that yielded allegations of child abuse were characterized by quite different dynamics than interviews with children who seemed equivalently likely to have been abused but chose not to make allegations during the interview. The authors conclude that intrusive and confrontational means certainly do not help reluctant children disclose abuse.

Lindblad, F. (2007). Reflections on the concept of disclosure. In M.-E. Pipe, M. E. Lamb, Y. Orbach, & A.-C. Cederborg (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse: Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 291-301). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

The terms "disclosure" and "nondisclosure" are central to any discussion of theory and practice in relation to child sexual abuse. The ambiguity of disclosure may be handled in different ways. One way is to refrain from using the word in scientific and clinical texts (Jones, 2000). Although such an approach would have obvious advantages, the concept of disclosure is too strongly established scientifically and clinically to make such a solution possible. Another approach, advocated in this chapter, is to try to be explicit about the meaning of the concept whenever the term is used in clinical, legal, or scientific settings. Such an approach necessitates a thorough analysis of the word. This chapter offers tools for such an analysis. The author begins with a discussion of the contributions of the two main actors--the discloser and the receiver of the disclosure--and then proceeds to analyze the interaction between the discloser and the receiver as well as the social context in which their interaction is embedded. Subsequently, three different aspects of disclosure: time, structure, and credibility, are described. Case vignettes are used to illustrate the theoretical discussions.

London, K. & Bruck, M., Ceci, S. & Shuman, D. (2007). Disclosure of child sexual abuse: A review of the contemporary empirical literature. In M.-E. Pipe, M. E. Lamb, Y. Orbach, & A.-C. Cederborg (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse: Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 11-39). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

When children reveal abuse, disclosure will be incremental over time, a process that often includes outright denials and recantations of prior disclosures and then reinstatements of the abuse. The authors critically review the existing empirical data to assess the scientific support for the behavioral components of Child Sexual Abuse Accommodation (CSAA)-type models--secrecy/silence, denial, and recantation. Two major sources of empirical data on children's

disclosure patterns were used: (1) retrospective accounts from adults who claimed to have been sexually abused as children, and (2) examinations of children undergoing sexual abuse evaluations. Each source contributes some information to our understanding of CSA disclosure patterns although both data sources contain limitations. The authors conclude that although a substantial proportion of children delay reporting or altogether fail to report incidents of child sexual abuse (the secrecy stage); there is little evidence to suggest that denials, recantations, and redisclosures are typical when abused children are directly asked about abuse during forensic interviews. (Portions of this chapter appear in London, Bruck, Ceci, and Shuman [2005].)

Lyon, T. (2007). False denials: Overcoming methodological biases in abuse disclosure research. In M.-E. Pipe, M. E. Lamb, Y. Orbach, & A.-C. Cederborg (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse: Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 41-62). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

An emphasis on methodological issues in assessing the literature on disclosure is a positive development in the debate over sexual abuse accommodation. Critics of accommodation have emphasized the false positive problem--the possibility that low rates of disclosure are attributable to high percentages of nonabused children in disclosure research. But the author emphasizes that research on disclosure is likely to understate reluctance and false denials among children who have been abused. Because disclosure is usually the means by which abuse is suspected and substantiated, samples of children suspected of being abused will inflate abused children's apparent willingness to disclose. The author describes these methodological problems more fully, expanding on arguments he had made elsewhere (Lyon, 2002). He shows research on children with gonorrhea can reduce the false positive problem as well as biases due to how abuse is suspected and substantiated. Review of the research on gonorrhea in children reveals that false denials are quite common, and that medical researchers have understood reluctance and denial of abuse by children for nearly a century (Pollack, 1909). The author also addresses methodological problems that remain, including uncertainties over the kinds of questions asked in interviews and the kinds of answers that qualify as disclosure. In conclusion, he compares his approach to that

of London and colleagues (Chapter 2 of this book) and shows how an exclusive focus on the false positive problem can obscure evidence of significant rates of false denials.

Malloy, L. C., Lyon, T. D., & Quas, J. A. (2007). Filial dependency and recantation of child sexual abuse allegations. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 46(2), 162-70.

Controversy abounds regarding the process by which child sexual abuse victims disclose their experiences, particularly the extent to which and the reasons why some children, once having disclosed abuse, later recant their allegations. This study examined the prevalence and predictors of recantation among two to seventeen year-old child sexual abuse victims. Case files ( $n = 257$ ) were randomly selected from all substantiated cases resulting in a dependency court filing in a large urban county between 1999 and 2000. Recantation (i.e., denial of abuse post-disclosure) was scored across formal and informal interviews. Cases were also coded for characteristics of the child, family, and abuse. The results were as follows: a 23.1% recantation rate was observed. Multivariate analyses supported a filial dependency model of recantation, whereby abuse victims who were more vulnerable to familial adult influences (i.e., younger children, those abused by a parent figure and who lacked support from the nonoffending caregiver) were more likely to recant. An alternative hypothesis, that recantations resulted from potential inclusion of cases involving false allegations, was not supported. The authors conclude that these results provide new insight into the process by which children reveal interpersonal trauma and have implications for debates concerning the credibility of child sexual abuse allegations and treatment in dependency samples.

Orbach, Y. & Shiloach, H. & Lamb, M. E. (2007). Reluctant disclosers of child sexual abuse. In M.-E. Pipe, M. E. Lamb, Y. Orbach, & A.-C. Cederborg (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse:*

*Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 115-134). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

This study was designed to explore differences in the dynamics of interviews with reluctant and non-reluctant disclosers, all of whom disclosed sexual abuse during protocol-guided forensic interviews. Half of the children in the present study (non-reluctant disclosers) made allegations of abuse in response to the interviewers' open-ended free-recall prompts. The other half (reluctant disclosers) failed to disclose abuse in response to free-recall prompts and made allegations only when prompted in a more focused--sometimes even suggestive--fashion, using recognition memory prompts. The present study was the first designed to explore variations in the children's apparent willingness to disclose and to describe experiences of abuse when questioned systematically by investigative interviewers in the course of forensic interviews. The researchers examined the relationship between the children's initial reluctance to make allegations and the total amount of information they provided about the investigated incident in the substantive phase following disclosure, as well as in the rapport-building phase, when discussing neutral topics, prior to the substantive questioning. They also examined whether interviewers addressed non-reluctant and reluctant disclosers differently. The results reported here reveal compelling differences in the dynamics of interviews with non-reluctant and reluctant disclosers with respect to both the children's and interviewers' behavior. In summary, these data suggest that reluctant witnesses were less communicative than non-reluctant witnesses even in the non-substantive portions of the interview, before the introduction of abuse-related issues, and remained reluctant to provide information about the alleged abuse even after making their initial allegations.

Pipe, M., Lamb, M. E., Orbach, Y., Sternberg, K., Stewart, H., & Esplin, P. (2007). Factors associated with nondisclosure of suspected abuse during forensic interviews. In M.-E. Pipe, M. E. Lamb, Y. Orbach, & A.-C. Cederborg (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse: Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 77-96). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

The authors examine case characteristics, including to whom the child's reported prior disclosure was made, in relation to inconsistencies in children's disclosure of abuse. One of their objectives was to examine rates of nondisclosure in a large sample of children interviewed about suspected sexual abuse, and to determine how the joint effects of age and relationship to suspect, prior disclosure, independent validation of abuse, and so on, are associated with rates of nondisclosure. A second objective was to examine rates of disclosure and nondisclosure when children are interviewed using the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) protocol for investigative interviews. Finally, they explore nondisclosures in relation to a number of variables that might help understand patterns of nondisclosure of suspected abuse but that have received little attention to date. Nondisclosure rates for interviews conducted with the NICHD protocol are reported, and variables associated with nondisclosure are examined. The authors conclude that most (80%) of the children interviewed using an interview protocol that emphasized open-ended questioning made an allegation of abuse in the formal investigative interview.

Tang, S., Freyd, J. J., & Wang, M. (2007). What do we know about gender in the disclosure of child sexual abuse? *Journal of Psychological Trauma*, 6(4), 1-26.

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is usually concealed by shame and secrecy, and it is often not disclosed for long periods or is not disclosed at all. Lack of disclosure has profound implications for prevention, treatment, and science. Gender is often assumed to be a factor in disclosure rates. Although empirical investigations of the role of gender in the disclosure of CSA have increased in psychological research in the past decade findings are often contradictory, and support for common beliefs such as males being more reluctant to disclose than females may not be as strong as assumed. The authors evaluate the degree of validity of reported rates of CSA by examining the methods used to gather epidemiological evidence for CSA. They also provide a critique of two methods commonly used in the study of CSA: prospective and retrospective



studies. They conclude by identifying areas to address in future studies concerning gender and CSA.

Ullman, S. E. (2007). Relationship to perpetrator, disclosure, social reactions, and PTSD symptoms in child sexual abuse survivors. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 16*(1), 19-36.

This research examined victim relationship to the perpetrator, disclosure characteristics, social reactions, and PTSD in adult survivors' of child sexual abuse (CSA) identified in a convenience sample of 733 college students. Results indicated that relationship to the perpetrator was related to CSA characteristics and outcomes. More negative reactions such as disbelief were observed for those victimized by relatives compared with acquaintance and stranger victims, especially for those disclosing in childhood. Victims of relatives had more PTSD symptoms if they delayed disclosure, received more negative reactions in childhood, and engaged in self-blame at the time of the abuse. Results are discussed in the context of Freyd's (1996) betrayal trauma theory, in order to better understand the traumatic impact of CSA.

Carlson, B. E., & Macio, K. (2006). Sibling incest: Reports from forty-one survivors. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 15*(4),

An exploratory study was conducted with a convenience sample of 41 adult survivors of sibling incest using a retrospective survey design. Participants were interviewed about their childhood sexual experiences with a sibling. Most participants reported vaginal or oral intercourse and coercive experiences. Half of the sample reported sexual experiences with family members, as well as other child abuse. Half of the participants showed evidence of distorted beliefs about child sexual abuse. Disclosure of the incest during childhood was rare.



Cronch, L. E.; Viljoen, J. L.; Hansen, D. J. (2006). Forensic interviewing in child sexual abuse cases: Current techniques and future directions. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 11*(3), 195-207.

In child sexual abuse cases, skillful forensic interviews are important to ensure the protection of innocent individuals and the conviction of perpetrators. Studies have examined several factors that influence disclosure during interviews, including both interviewer and child characteristics. Numerous interviewing techniques have received attention in the literature, including allegation blind interviews, open-ended questioning, cognitive interviewing, the Touch Survey, truth-lie discussions, and anatomical dolls. Recent studies have examined new directions in forensic interviewing, such as structured interview protocols and the extended forensic evaluation model. In addition, the child advocacy center model has been established as a strategy to prevent repeated interviewing. Child Advocacy Centers provide a safe, child-friendly atmosphere for children and families to receive services. Limitations of the research are discussed and empirically based recommendations for interviewers are provided.

Hershkowitz, I. (2006). Delayed disclosure of alleged child abuse victims in Israel. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 76*(4), 444–450.

This study identifies characteristics of alleged child abuse victims that are associated with delayed disclosure of abuse. The database includes all alleged victims investigated in Israel between 1998 and 2004. Analyses suggest that most children delay disclosure and that delay is associated with type of abuse, child's age and gender, relationship to suspect and characteristics of abusive event.

Hershkowitz, I., Orbach, Y., Lamb, M. E., Sternberg, K. J., & Horowitz, D. (2006). Dynamics of forensic interviews with suspected abuse victims who do not disclose abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 30(7), 753-769.

This study was designed to explore structural differences between forensic interviews in which children made allegations and those in which children did not make allegations. Fifty forensic interviews of four to thirteen year-old suspected victims of abuse who did not disclose abuse during the interview were compared with the same number of forensic interviews of alleged victims who made allegations of sexual or physical abuse. Only cases in which there was substantial reason to believe that abuse had taken place were included in the study. Audiotapes of the interviews were examined with a focus on interviewer utterances and children's responses during the pre-substantive rapport-building, episodic memory training, and getting the allegation phases of the interviews, which all employed the NICHD Investigative Interview Guide.

Findings were as follows: Forensic interviews which yielded allegations of child abuse were characterized by quite different dynamics than interviews with children who did not make allegations. When interviewing non-disclosers, interviewers made less frequent use of free recall prompts and offered fewer supportive comments than when interviewing children who made allegations of abuse. Children who did not disclose abuse were somewhat uncooperative, offered fewer details, and gave more uninformative responses, even at the very beginning of the interview, before the interviewers focused on substantive issues and before the interviewers themselves began to behave differently. The authors concluded that a premature focus on substantive issues may prevent children who are not responsive in the episodic memory training phase from disclosing abuse. Identifying reluctant disclosers and making more extensive efforts to build rapport before substantive issues are broached, or interviewing such children in more than one session, may help suspected victims disclose their experiences.

Kuehnle, K. & Sparta, S. N. (2006). Assessing child sexual abuse allegations in a legal context. In S. N. Sparta & G. P. Koocher (Eds.), *Forensic Mental Health Assessment of children and Adolescents* (pp. 129-148). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Because child sexual abuse allegations occur in a variety of psycholegal contexts, considering each case according to the appropriate legal standards for the respective jurisdiction becomes critically important. Mental health opinion may arise in many different psycholegal contexts, including but not limited to child custody evaluations in a family court, child protection proceedings in a family or juvenile court, personal injury cases in civil proceedings, and criminal prosecution or defense. Few areas of psychological evaluation involve such a variety of complex evaluation issues and potentially serious consequences for error. This chapter reviews issues critical to the assessment of alleged child sexual abuse victims and, when possible, offers empirically supported procedures rather than subjective opinions.

Lyon, T. D., & Saywitz, K. J. (2006). Post-mortem to preventive medicine: Next steps for research on child witnesses. *Journal of Social Issues*, 62(4), 833-861.

Five directions for future child witness research are proposed by the authors, inspired by recognition of the day-to-day realities of the legal system and the opportunities of psychology to react proactively to challenges child witnesses face. These directions include (1) the refinement of developmentally sensitive questioning aids that increase completeness without increasing suggestibility, (2) the development of approaches to non-disclosure and recantation, including understanding of the reasons underlying non-disclosure and the potential for building rapport and increasing trust, (3) the construction of interventions that meet mental health needs of child-victim witnesses without creating false memories or tainting testimony, (4) a focus on details of children's narratives that are often lacking, including temporal information and emotional reactions, and (5) expanding our attention beyond child sexual abuse allegations in criminal court

and considering the many contexts in which child witnesses are questioned, including areas in which preferences rather than memories are elicited.

Olafson, E., & Lederman, C. S. (2006). The state of the debate about children's disclosure patterns in child sexual abuse cases. *Juvenile and Family Court Journal*, 57(1), 27-40.

In current research studies about the disclosure patterns of sexually abused children, experts agree that most victims delay disclosure for years, often until adulthood. Researchers disagree about disclosure rates and recantation rates among children during formal interviews. Studies of children who had not previously disclosed but are known through corroborative evidence to have been sexually abused show lower rates of disclosure than do studies of children who had disclosed prior to the formal interview. Gradual disclosures among children are common, and more than a single interview may be necessary in some cases. Prior disclosure, level of support by non-offending parents, developmental level, and relationship to perpetrator affect children's rates of disclosure and their disclosure patterns. More research is necessary to clarify children's post-disclosure recantation rates and predictors.

Plummer, C. A. (2006). The discovery process: What mothers see and do in gaining awareness of the sexual abuse of their children. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 30(11), 1227-1237.

The aim of this study was to explore how mothers discovered that their children had been sexually abused. The exploration included learning from whom or in what ways mothers learned about the abuse, whether there were prior suspicions, if actions were taken to determine likelihood of abuse, and the barriers to recognizing abuse. An exploratory survey of 125 non-abusive mothers of sexually abused children in three clinical sites was used. The sample included primarily Caucasians and African-Americans in a Midwestern state. A focus group study was used to develop the instrument. The survey was analyzed using descriptive statistics.

The results were as follows: Mothers first came to learn of sexual abuse from a verbal report (42%) or behaviors (15%) of their victimized child. Almost half of the mothers had a sense that something was "not quite right" prior to knowing about the abuse. Mothers took many actions to try to clarify what was occurring including talking with their child (66%) or watching things more closely (39%). Evidence most convincing to mothers of the abuse included child's disclosure (74%), child's behavior (66%), and child's emotions (60%). Factors increasing uncertainty included denial by the abuser (21%). The author concluded that this exploratory study provides initial data on how mothers come to learn of and believe the sexual abuse of their children. Educating mothers about effective ways to explore suspicions and weigh the evidence for or against abuse may enhance maternal protection and expedite investigations.

Ruddock, A. C. (2006). The relationship of interviewer rapport behaviors to the amount and type of disclosure from children during child abuse investigations. *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering*, 67(4-B), 2241.

This study examined 98 typed transcripts of child sexual abuse investigation interviews. The interviews were conducted at a Children's Hospital by trained social workers. All children and all interviewers were female. The transcripts were coded for interviewer rapport behaviors and child disclosure. Interviewer rapport behaviors included: use of emotion words, reflections, part nods, restatements, eye contact, and humor. Three factors of rapport behaviors emerged in a principal components analysis: Emotional Rapport (emotion words and reflections), Cognitive Rapport (part nods and restatements), and Visual Rapport (eye contact). Humor did not load on any factor and was not used in final analyses. Child disclosure was coded for: length of response, amount of question generated details, amount of spontaneous details, and amount of child anxiety. The focus of this study was to determine what interviewer rapport behaviors were associated with greater child disclosure. All rapport behaviors increased from the rapport phase to the abuse investigation phase of the interview. Greater rapport was associated with longer response from

the child. Emotional Rapport positively predicted question generated details, while Cognitive Rapport negatively predicted question generated details. Visual Rapport was not significantly predictive. However, 91% of interviewers increased their Cognitive Rapport in the abuse investigation phase, compared to only 48% of interviewers for Emotional Rapport. Greater rapport was not predictive of greater spontaneous details or less child anxiety. These results are discussed in terms of relevance to forensic interviewing of child sexual abuse victims.

Wiley-Pusateri, V. (2006). *A mixed method study of the correlation between sexual abuse disclosure, and the relationship between victim and abuser* (Doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database. (UMI No. 3205310)

Throughout history and across the world, sexual abuse has been an affliction that harms the individual but is perpetuated along generations. In the United States, however, it wasn't until the 1970s and early 1980s that its seriousness and frequency became a popular social concern. Education and the news media have afforded the general public to become more aware of the pervasiveness of sexual abuse, yet this has not necessarily discouraged molesters from perpetrating further abuse. In response to the rash of men and women coming forward to disclose their abuse, social service resources have been put into place in an effort to assist them and, ideally, to encourage current victims to disclose as early as possible. The purpose of this research was to determine whether there is a correlation between the length of time it takes for a victim to disclose his or her abuse and the role of the abuser. The researcher's interest was in determining why some victims tell others of their abuse early on and some victims delay until a later age. Through an interviewing process, participants (all purportedly victims) were asked a series of questions related to their abuse and the first time they disclosed to someone. Variables such as income, age, and education level were analyzed in order to establish any latent commonalties among victims.

Alaggia, R. (2005). Disclosing the trauma of child sexual abuse: A gender analysis. *Journal of Loss & Trauma, 10*(5), 453-470.

This study qualitatively explored dynamics that impede or promote disclosure of child sexual abuse. Findings on the impact of gender on disclosure are reported based on data from 30 in-depth interviews of adult survivors. While there were strong similarities, noteworthy differences connected to gender and disclosure emerged. The overall trend was toward delaying disclosure, and for those who tried to disclose in childhood, attempts were often made in behavioral or indirect verbal ways. However, males reported difficulty disclosing because they feared being viewed as homosexual and as victims. Women's difficulties centered on feeling conflicted about responsibility, and they more strongly anticipated being blamed or not believed. Findings are linked to therapeutic work with traumatic loss.

Crisma, M., Bascelli, E., Paci, D., & Romito, P. (2004). Adolescents who experienced sexual abuse: Fears, needs and impediments to disclosure. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 28*(10), 1035-1048.

The authors sought to understand the impediments that prevented sexually abused adolescents from disclosure to their family or to professionals, and analyzing the responses they received when they did disclose. In-depth anonymous interviews were conducted in Italy through a toll-free telephone line with 36 young people who experienced sexual abuse in adolescence. A qualitative analysis was carried out of the adolescents' feelings, fears and needs, and of the help received, if any. Results were that main impediments to disclose to a family member were fear of not being believed, shame, and fear of causing trouble to the family. The main impediments for not seeking services were ignorance of the existence/functioning of protective agencies, wish to keep the secret, lack of awareness of being abused, mistrust of adults and professionals, and fear of the consequences of disclosure. When they did disclose to professionals, the teens received very limited support. The authors concluded that adolescents need to receive proper information

about the risk of being sexually abused and about the help they can receive from their social network and protective agencies and emphasize the crucial need for appropriate training of professionals.

Hershkowitz, I., Horowitz, D., & Lamb, M. E. (2005). Trends in children's disclosure of abuse in Israel: A national study. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 29(11), 1203-1214.

The objective of this study was to identify characteristics of suspected child abuse victims that are associated with disclosure and nondisclosure during formal investigations. The database included all suspected cases of physical and sexual abuse investigated in the state of Israel between 1998 and 2002. All investigative interviews were conducted using a single standardized protocol, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Investigative Interview Protocol. Findings were as follows: overall, 65% of the 26,446 children made allegations when interviewed, but rates of disclosure were greater in the case of sexual (71%) than physical (61%) abuse. Children of all ages were less likely to disclose/allege abuse when a parent was the suspected perpetrator. Rates of disclosure/allegation increased as children grew older, with 50% of the three to six year-olds, 67% of the seven-ten year-olds, and 74% of the 11- to 14-year-olds disclosing abuse when questioned. The authors concluded that most interviews of suspected victims yielded allegations, such rates of disclosure varied systematically depending on the nature of the alleged offences, the relationship between alleged victims and suspected perpetrators, and the age of the suspected victims. The findings obtained in this large and unselected data set confirm patterns previously reported in smaller and quite selective samples, most of them obtained in the United States.

Jensen, T. K., Gulbrandsen, W., Mossige, S., Reichelt, S., & Tjersland, O. A. (2005). Reporting possible sexual abuse: a qualitative study on children's perspectives and the context for disclosure. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 29(12), 1395-413.



This study investigated the context in which children were able to report their child sexual abuse experiences and the children's views as to what made it difficult to talk about abuse and what helped them in the disclosing process. The aim was to study disclosures as they were occurring in their natural settings. Data were obtained from therapeutic sessions and follow-up interviews from 20 families with 22 children. These children had said something that made their caregivers concerned about ongoing child sexual abuse. Qualitative analysis was conducted to capture the children's and caregiver's perspectives of the disclosure process. The children felt it was difficult to find situations containing enough privacy and prompts that they could share their experiences. They also were sensitive to others' reactions, and whether their disclosures would be misinterpreted. When the children did disclose they did it in situations where the theme of child sexual abuse was in some form addressed or activated. The results indicate that disclosure is a fundamentally dialogical process that becomes less difficult if the children perceive that there is an opportunity to talk, and a purpose for speaking, and a connection has been established to what they are talking about. The authors concluded that it is difficult for children to initiate a conversation about something secret, confusing and distressful, and where there are few conversational routines in a family for talking about such themes. Children also are sensitive to the needs of their caregivers and fear consequences for their family and offender. Children need a supportive structure or scaffold in order to reveal their experiences of child sexual abuse.

Kogan, S. M. (2005). The role of disclosing child sexual abuse on adolescent adjustment and revictimization. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 14*(2), 25-47.

The role of disclosing child sexual abuse on adolescent survivors' symptomology and the presence of additional unwanted sexual experiences was investigated in a subsample of 111 adolescents from the National Survey of Adolescents who reported child sexual abuse. Results indicated that prompt disclosure of sexual abuse to an adult moderated the influence of penetration during the abuse on the number of symptoms at assessment. Thus, prompt disclosure buffered the influence of more severe abuse. Disclosure also had a main effect on the likelihood

of further victimization. Participants who told an adult promptly after the abuse were less likely to report additional unwanted sexual experiences.

London, K., Bruck, M., Ceci, S. J., Shuman, D. W. (2005). Disclosure of child sexual abuse: What does the research tell us about the ways that children tell? *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 11(1), 194–226.

The empirical basis for the child sexual abuse accommodation syndrome (CSAAS), a theoretical model that posits that sexually abused children frequently display secrecy, tentative disclosures, and retractions of abuse statements was reviewed. Two data sources were evaluated: retrospective studies of adults' reports of having been abused as children and concurrent or chart-review studies of children undergoing evaluation or treatment for sexual abuse. The evidence indicates that the majority of abused children do not reveal abuse during childhood. However, the evidence fails to support the notion that denials, tentative disclosures, and recantations characterize the disclosure patterns of children with validated histories of sexual abuse. These results are discussed in terms of their implications governing the admissibility of expert testimony on CSAAS.

Shalhoub-Kevorkian, N. (2005). Disclosure of child abuse in conflict areas. *Violence Against Women*, 11(10), 1263-1291.

Analyzing legal policies requires an in-depth understanding of the sociopolitical contexts within which sexual abuse is disclosed. Data presented in this study are based on a larger study of 628 Palestinian Israeli girls aged 14 to 16 years. Of these 628 girls, 28 victims of sexual abuse discussed their abuse with the research team. In addition, interviews were conducted with professional helpers. The contextual analyses of the interviews focused on the way young girls perceived disclosure, social support, and legal intervention to their abuse. Data revealed that the

girls' attitudes not only conformed to general findings on disclosure of sexual abuse but also reflected sociopolitical fears and stressors. Helpers struggled between their beliefs that they should abide by the state's formal legal policies and their consideration of the victim's context. The study reveals how decontextualizing child protection laws and policies can keep sexually abused girls from seeking help.

Sperry, D. M., & Gilbert, B. O. (2005). Child peer sexual abuse: Preliminary data on outcomes and disclosure experiences. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 29(8), 889-904.

This study compared experiences of children sexually abused by peers to those of children abused by adolescents/adults. Variables examined included perceived negativity of the abuse, self-reported outcomes, overall psychological functioning, and disclosure. An archival data set containing retrospective reports of childhood sexual experiences was culled for instances of sexual abuse by child peers and adolescents/adults. An equivalent nonabused comparison group was identified. The Self-Report Outcome Checklist (SROC; Gilbert; 1994b), the MMPI-Hugo Short Form (Hugo, 1971) and a disclosure survey were also retrieved from these data. Findings were that compared to abuse by peers, abuse perpetrated by adolescents/adults was more intrusive and intrafamilial. Both groups rated their experiences as equally negative, and reported equally pervasive outcomes. Those abused by adolescents/adults reported significantly higher scores on the Psychopathic Deviate, Psychasthenia, and Schizophrenia scales compared to nonabused controls; similar findings did not emerge for those abused by child peers. Less than a fourth in either abuse group reported disclosing their experience to a parent. Among those who did not disclose, participants abused by child peers anticipated less support from both parents and more anger from their mothers. The authors concluded that child peer sexual abuse may be associated with adverse outcomes.

Staller, K. M., & Nelson-Gardell, D. (2005). "A burden in your heart": Lessons of disclosure from female preadolescent and adolescent survivors of sexual abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 29(12), 1415-1432

The authors' purpose was to enhance understanding of the sexual abuse disclosure process from the perspective of preteen and teenage survivors and then reconsider prominent models of the disclosure process in light of their findings. They conducted a secondary analysis of data from four focus groups in which 34 preadolescent and adolescent female survivors of sexual abuse had been asked about their treatment experiences. Girls often recounted disclosing their victimization to others. Using the *disclosure segment* as their unit of analysis, they isolated 106 for study. During analysis, they wrote narrative summaries of each segment's significance, grouped these conceptually, and examined their interconnectedness. When synthesized, individual experiences of disclosing contributed to understanding the overall disclosure process.

Three phases were identified: *Self*, where children come to understand victimization internally; *Confidant Selection-Reaction*, where they select a time, place, and person to tell and then weather that person's reaction (supportive or hostile); and *Consequences* (good and bad) that continued to inform their on-going strategies of telling. The actions and reactions of adults were significant and informed the girls' decisions. Based on their findings, the authors advocate integrating existing theories and research into a model which views the disclosure process from the child's perspective and includes pre-disclosure and a post-initial public disclosure stages. The model conceptualizes disclosure as an iterative process in which children interact with adults and incorporate responses into their on-going decisions about telling (recant, deny, affirm, etc.). The combined model should recognize the concerns and position of adults as well as the perspective and logic of youth.

Alaggia, R. (2004). Many ways of telling: Expanding conceptualizations of child sexual abuse disclosure. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 28(11), 1213-1227.

The aim of this study was to explore influences that inhibit or promote child sexual abuse (CSA) disclosure. Face-to-face in-depth interviews of 24 female and male survivors of CSA were conducted, using the Long-Interview method to trace disclosure processes. Verbatim transcriptions of the interviews were analyzed by hand and by using a computerized data analysis system (N\*Vivo). The results of this investigation identified several patterns of disclosure. Prolonged engagement, persistent observation, negative case analysis, and peer debriefing were among the techniques used to ensure the trustworthiness of data. Through analysis of the interview data, previously undefined dimensions of disclosure emerged. First, three frequently used categories of '*accidental, purposeful, and prompted/elicited*' disclosure types accounted for 42% of disclosure patterns in the study sample. However, over half the disclosure patterns described by research participants did not fit these previously established definitions. Results of the study facilitated expanding conceptualization of additional disclosure patterns to include *behavioral and indirect verbal attempts, disclosures intentionally withheld, and disclosures triggered by recovered memories*. The author concludes that these supplementary definitions integrate complex facets of disclosure derived within the context of human development, memory and environmental influences. This expanded conceptualization provides professionals with a broader framework to understand and respond to child victims and adult survivor's disclosures more effectively.

Kogan, S. M. (2004). Disclosing unwanted sexual experiences: Results from a national sample of adolescent women. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 28(2), 147-165.

The aims of this study were to identify factors that influence the disclosures made by female survivors of unwanted sexual experiences (USE) in childhood and adolescence. The predictors of both the timing of disclosure (short delay, long delay, non-disclosure) and the recipient of the disclosure (disclosing ever to an adult, disclosing to peers only, non-disclosure) were investigated. Participant characteristics, USE characteristics, and family contextual variables were explored. A sub-sample of 263 adolescent females who reported unwanted sexual

experiences in the National Survey of Adolescents (NSA) provided data on the characteristics of their experience as well as the timing and recipients of disclosure. Two multinomial logistic regression analyses were conducted to determine significant predictors of each aspect of disclosure.

The findings were that age of onset, a known perpetrator, a familial relationship with the perpetrator, and a history of drug abuse in the household are related to the timing of disclosure. Age of onset, penetration, fear for one's life during the USE, injury during the USE, family structure, and the age differential between the survivor and the perpetrator are linked to the recipient of the disclosure. The author concludes that age is a critical variable in the disclosure process. Whereas aspects of the abuse experience were more important in predicting whom a victim would tell, the relationship to the perpetrator was more important in deciding to delay disclosure. As survivors grow into adolescence, the importance of peers provides a source of support that becomes increasingly important in decisions to disclose.

Lovett, B. B. (2004). Child sexual abuse disclosure: Maternal response and other variables impacting the victim. *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 21(4), 355-371.

Disclosure of childhood sexual abuse is a process unique to each victim and may be influenced by factors of race, ethnicity, culture, religion, and gender, as well as by abuse specific factors. The response by caregivers and professionals effects disclosure and can be responsible for recantation. Maternal responses that convey protection and support have been found to be associated with victims' improved mental health and social functioning. Non-abusive caregivers are often marginalized by the child welfare system in its attempt to secure physical safety for the child. This article summarizes the literature regarding sexual abuse disclosure and maternal response. Areas for future research are discussed.

Roberts, K. P., Lamb, M. E., & Sternberg, K. J. (2004). The effects of rapport-building style on children's reports of a staged event. *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 18*(2), 189-202.

Three to nine year-old children (n=144) interacted with a photographer and were interviewed about the event either a week or a month later. The informativeness and accuracy of information provided following either open-ended or direct rapport building were compared. Children in the open-ended rapport-building condition provided more accurate reports than children in the direct rapport-building condition after both short and long delays. Open-ended rapport-building led the three- to four-year-olds to report more errors in response to the first recall question about the event, but they went on to provide more accurate reports in the rest of the interview than counterparts in the direct rapport-building condition. These results suggest that forensic interviewers should attempt to establish rapport with children using an open-ended style.

Yozwiak, J. A., Golding, J. M., Marsil, D. F. (2004). The impact of type of out-of-court disclosure in a child sexual assault trial. *Child Maltreatment, 9*(3), 325-334.

This study investigated the impact of type of out-of-court disclosure in a child sexual assault case involving a six-year-old alleged victim. Community participants read a fictional criminal trial summary of a child sexual assault case in which the alleged victim's out-of-court disclosure of the assault was: (a) complete on two occasions or (b) incomplete at first, but later included the full account of the incident. The results showed that there were more guilty verdicts, higher ratings of the defendant's guilt, and greater belief of the alleged victim when there was full disclosure on two occasions compared to when there was a delay in full disclosure. These results are discussed in terms of the impact the nature of out-of-court disclosure can have when a child testifies in a sexual assault case.



Forrester, A. M. (2003). The telling of the telling: A narrative exploration of adolescent girls' process of disclosure of sexual abuse. *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering*, 63(9-B), 4416.

This narrative research project explored the sexual abuse disclosure experiences of ten girls, 10-16 years old. Social psychology literature was juxtaposed with the child maltreatment literature to understand the relational nature of sexual abuse disclosure. The girls' narratives provided rich ground for understanding the girls' sexual abuse disclosure processes, as well as providing an in vivo experience of disclosure to the researcher. This study revealed that the girls began thinking about disclosure from the initial moments of their abuse, and that they were most concerned about not jeopardizing relationships through their disclosure. The reactions of the listeners, including both the researcher and those who the girls initially told, constricted the girls from speaking openly about their experiences. It is recommended that approaches be developed for both professional and lay persons that facilitate open disclosure of sexual abuse which does not communicate negative cultural constructs to those who are disclosing.

Goodman, G. S., Ghetty, S., Quas, J. A., Edelstein, R. S., Alexander, K. W., Redlich, A. D., Cordon, I. M., & Jones, D. P. H. (2003). A prospective study of memory for child sexual abuse: New findings relevant to the repressed-memory controversy. *Psychological Science*, 14(2), 113-118.

Previous research indicates that many adults (nearly 40%) fail to report their own documented child sexual abuse (CSA) when asked about their childhood experiences. These controversial results could reflect lack of consciously accessible recollection, thus bolstering claims that traumatic memories may be repressed. The goals of this study were to (a) compare disclosure rates of documented CSA in the current vs. former prospective studies and (b) identify predictors of disclosure. In the present study, 175 individuals (aged 16.7-30.3 years) with court-documented (G. Goodman et al, 1992) CSA histories were interviewed regarding their childhood trauma.



Unlike in previous studies, the majority of participants (81%) in our study reported the documented abuse. Older age when the abuse ended, maternal support following disclosure of the abuse, and more severe abuse were associated with an increased likelihood of disclosure. Ethnicity and dissociation also played a role. Failure to report CSA should not necessarily be interpreted as evidence that the abuse is inaccessible to memory, although inaccessibility or forgetting cannot be ruled out in a subset of cases.

Goodman-Brown, T. B., Edelstein, R. S., Goodman, G. S., Jones, D. P. H., & Gordon, D. S. (2003). Why children tell: a model of children's disclosure of sexual abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 27(5), 525–540.

This study investigated variables associated with delay of disclosure of child sexual abuse and tested a model of time to disclosure. Data were obtained for 218 alleged child sexual abuse victims whose cases had been referred to District Attorneys' Offices. Five variables were posited to influence the delay between an abusive event and children's disclosure of that event to a reporting adult: child's age, gender, type of abuse experienced (intrafamilial or extrafamilial), perceived responsibility for the abuse, and fear of negative consequences of disclosure. These variables were used to create a model of factors influencing children's disclosure of sexual abuse. RESULTS: Results indicated that age, type of abuse, fear of negative consequences, and perceived responsibility all contributed to predicting time to disclosure. There was significant support for the model, suggesting that children who were older, came from incestuous families, felt greater responsibility for the abuse, and feared negative consequences of disclosure took longer to disclose. The authors concluded that children's cognitive appraisal of others' tolerance of disclosure of child sexual abuse, and their own perceptions of responsibility for the abuse, are crucial to the decision to disclose. When evaluating children for possible sexual abuse, developmental, cognitive, and socio-emotional factors need to be taken into consideration.

Ullman, S. B. (2003). Social reactions to child sexual abuse disclosures: A critical review.

*Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 12(1), 89-121.

Recent studies have examined disclosure of child sexual abuse to determine the correlates and consequences of telling others about this form of victimization. This article reviews the current empirical literature on disclosure and reactions to adult survivors to assess what is known about the process of disclosure and whether telling others is therapeutic and leads to positive outcomes. Most studies assessing social reactions in detail have concerned adult survivors retrospectively reporting on their disclosures of child sexual abuse. Few empirical studies have been conducted in this area but research suggests that few victims tell anyone about child sexual abuse as children, and that the type of reactions to disclosure vary according to when disclosure occurs (childhood or adulthood), the extent and nature of the disclosure, and the person to whom one discloses. Clear evidence shows that negative social reactions are harmful to survivors' well-being, but better assessment of specific reactions and their effects are needed in theoretically-based studies to evaluate how these responses affect survivors' recovery in the context of other variables. Suggestions for future research on social reactions of others to adult survivors disclosing child sexual abuse are presented.

Ghetti, S., Alexander, K. W., & Goodman, G. S. (2002). Legal involvement in child sexual abuse cases: Consequences and interventions. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 25(3), 235-251.

Disclosure of sexual abuse potentially leads to a variety of stressful experiences for children. In the present paper, the authors first discuss potential stressors, which include separation from the family, the formality and unfamiliarity of the legal environment and procedures, multiple interviewing about the event, and testifying. Further, shame and stigma related to disclosing and publicly speaking about the abuse negatively affect children involved in the legal system. Measures that have been developed to reduce the stress associated with legal involvement are

also described. Finally, the authors draw conclusions about the current state of understanding about the emotional effects of legal involvement and legal interventions, and offer directions for future research.

Ghetti, S., Goodman, G. S., Elise, M. L., Qin, J., & Davis, S. L. (2002). Consistency in children's reports of sexual and physical abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 26(9), 977-995.

The goal of this study was to investigate the consistency of children's reports of sexual and physical abuse. A group of 222 children, ages three to sixteen years, participated. As part of legal investigations, the children were interviewed twice about their alleged experiences of abuse. The consistency of children's reports of sexual and physical abuse was examined in the two interviews in relation to age, type of abuse, gender, memory, suggestibility, and cognitive capabilities. Older children were more consistent than younger children in their reports of sexual and physical abuse. Children were more consistent when reporting sexual abuse than physical abuse. Girls were more consistent than boys in sexual abuse reports. Consistency in sexual abuse reports was predicted by measures of memory, whereas consistency in physical abuse reports was not. Cognitive abilities did not predict consistency in sexual abuse or physical abuse reports. The authors provide implications for understanding children's allegations of abuse.

O'Boyle, J. V. (2002). The role of abuse-related and disclosure events in moderating the impact of child sexual abuse. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences*, 62(10-A), 3304.

The effects of child sexual abuse have become a leading concern of mental health service providers. Despite the significant interest in this area, there continues to be a lack of theory driven research that can comprehensively identify the variables that moderate the impact of sexual abuse on children. This research examines the relationships between the actual

experiences of abuse, focusing on the events that occur in conjunction with the abuse and the time of the disclosure, and short-term symptoms experienced by child victims of sexual abuse. Specifically, a modified version of the Checklist of Sexual Abuse and Related Stressors (Spaccarelli, 1995) that assesses life events that are part of, or related to the abuse was introduced and compared to instruments that measure the types and levels of symptoms being experienced by the participants. Data from 58 children between the ages of five and twelve years old that had substantiated cases of sexual abuse were analyzed using multiple regression equations. For this sample, a significant predictive relationship was found between internalizing symptoms and environmental and family support variables. Additional findings are discussed. The clinical implications of the findings and methodological limitations are addressed in the discussion. Future areas of research are suggested.

Paine, M. L., & Hansen, D. J. (2002). Factors influencing children to self-disclose sexual abuse. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 22(2), 271–295. Retrieved from <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1058&context=psychfacpub&sei-redir=1#search=%22Factors%20influencing%20children%20self-disclose%20sexual%20abuse%22>

Self-disclosure by victims of child sexual abuse (CSA) is critical to initiate legal and therapeutic intervention. Unfortunately, research indicates that lengthy delays in disclosure and even nondisclosure are common. The authors conducted a comprehensive review of the clinical and research literature on CSA and an overview of related bodies of literature. Areas addressed include the context of sexual abuse as it relates to disclosure, the context and elements of children's disclosures, motivational factors inhibiting disclosure, and models of the disclosure process. Ancillary and analogue research on secrecy and disclosure are also reviewed. Implications for future research and practice are discussed.

Saywitz, K.J., & Lyon, T.D. (2002). Coming to grips with children's suggestibility. In M. Eisen, G. Goodman, & J. Quas (Eds.), *Memory and suggestibility in the forensic interview* (pp. 85-113). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

In this book chapter, the authors propose that suggestibility research in children can be seen as lying on a continuum. At one end of the continuum are suggestibility studies that expose children's vulnerabilities. At the other end of the continuum are suggestibility studies that test strategies to promote children's optimal performance. Evaluating prior research along this continuum reveals valuable, practical information about how and how not to question child witnesses to obtain the most accurate and complete accounts possible. The authors note that studies distinguish between the serious vulnerabilities of three-five year-olds and the diminished suggestibility effects with older children.

Sjöberg, R. L., & Lindblad, F. F. (2002). Delayed disclosure and disrupted communication during forensic investigation of child sexual abuse: a study of 47 corroborated cases. *Acta Paediatrica*, 91(12), 1391.

The authors studied cases from a Swedish district court involving 47 children in which allegations of child sexual abuse had been corroborated by a confession from the defendant in order to: 1. Investigate the effects of the above variables ("age of victim", "victim-perpetrator relationship", "use of force or coercion", "severity, number and duration of assaults" and some specific characteristics of the child-perpetrator relationship) on two outcome variables, "delay of disclosure" and "disrupted communication" between police and child during the forensic investigation. 2. Study the interrelations between these variables in the explanatory analysis. The finding showed that delayed disclosure was related to a close relationship with the perpetrator and young age at the first experience of abuse. Disrupted communication during the police interview was related to less violent abuse. The authors concluded that findings highlight the importance of social factors in children's disclosure of sexual abuse.

Sjöberg, R. L., & Lindblad, F. F. (2002). Limited disclosure of sexual abuse in children whose experiences were documented by videotape. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 159(2), 312-314.

Ten children's descriptions of 102 incidents of sexual abuse and the process of disclosing these incidents during police interviews were studied. Children's self-reports of the abuse were compared to videotapes of the incidents made by the lone perpetrator. There was a significant tendency among the children to deny or belittle their experiences. Some children simply did not want to disclose their experiences, some had difficulties remembering them, and one child lacked adequate concepts to understand and describe them. The authors concluded that failure by children to disclose their experiences of sexual abuse might have diverse explanations. Professionals will most likely never be able to identify all cases of sexual abuse on the basis of children's narratives.

Thompson, D., & Powell, M. (2002). Children's memories for repeated events. In H. L. Westcott, G. M. Davies, & R. H. C. Bull (Eds.), *Children's testimony: A handbook of psychological research and forensic practice* (pp. 69-82). Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

This book chapter offers a brief review of research on the effects of event repetition on children's memory and on the factors that affect children's ability to recall an occurrence of a repeated event. These factors include the length of the time that has elapsed since the event, the question type, the age of the child, the impact of misleading suggestions from the interviewer, and the effect of non-leading intervening interviews. The implications of these findings for practitioners who conduct investigatory interviews with children about multiple offences are also discussed.

Carnes, C. N., Nelson-Gardell, D., Wilson, C., & Orgassa, U. C. (2001). Extended forensic evaluation when sexual abuse is suspected: A multisite field study. *Child Maltreatment*, 6(3), Aug 2001, 230-242.

A subset of children referred due to suspected sexual abuse requires more than one interview for professionals to reach an opinion about the veracity of allegations. The National Children's Advocacy Center's forensic evaluation model was designed for that specific group of children. The multisite study of the model reported here followed a two year pilot study. Professionals in 12 states adopted the model and collected data for two years on a total of 147 participants (aged two-seventeen years). In 44.5% of the cases, a credible disclosure was obtained, with 73% of these cases supported in the legal system. The forensic evaluation procedure yielded clear information to be used in child protection and prosecutorial decisions in 64% of the cases (combining cases with credible disclosures and abuse unlikely findings). Finally, the study examined the effects of the length of the evaluation and of the case and child characteristics on evaluation outcomes.

Donalek, J. G. (2001). First incest disclosure. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 22(6), 573-591.

Despite the pivotal importance of disclosure to incest treatment and healing, disclosure has never been studied from the victim's perspective. How do incest victims move from keeping the secret to speaking about their abuse? Nine adult women were asked to talk about the first time they each told about the incest. They often spoke, not of "telling" in the commonly understood sense (i.e. giving information to someone who understands one's meaning), but instead of a time when some form of knowledge of the incest first entered an interaction with another person. Colaizzi's (1978) phenomenological method was used to analyze the interviews. Seven themes emerged: (1) living in the silencing home; (2) I am totally and particularly alone; (3) my mother, the focus of need; (4) incest as burden; (5) the secret must be kept; (6) disclosure: trying to balance above a chasm; and (7) disclosure as loss: no matter what, I still lose. The themes were then integrated

into an essential description of first incest disclosure. Implications for nursing practice are explored.

Somer, E., & Szwarcberg, S. (2001). Variables in delayed disclosure of childhood sexual abuse. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 73(3), 332-341. Retrieved from <http://www.somer.co.il/articles/2001.variab.discl.am%20j%20orthopsy.pdf>

In a study of 41 adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse, the level of childhood traumatization was found to have contributed to delayed disclosure of the abuse. Other delaying variables included: belief in the importance of obedience to grownups, mistrust of people, fear of social rejection, and fear of the criminal justice system. Variables such as media attention to similar cases and experiences of personal achievement were inversely related to the age at disclosure. Recommendations for policy are discussed.

### Cultural and Social Issues

Chan, Y.-C., Lam, G. T., & Shae, W.-C. (2011). Children's views on child abuse and neglect: Findings from an exploratory study with Chinese children in Hong Kong. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 35(3), 162-172.

This research study explored children's views on issues about child abuse in Hong Kong and examined their implications on child protection work and research in Chinese societies. Six primary schools were recruited from different districts of Hong Kong. Five vignettes of child maltreatment in the form of flash movies were presented to 87 children in 12 focus groups for discussion. The process was video-taped and the data were transcribed verbatim for data analysis by NUDIST.



The results were: (1) children do not have a homogeneous view on issues about child abuse and neglect, and their awareness and sensitivity to different kinds of child abuse are also different; (2) some of their views on child abuse and neglect are uniquely their own and are markedly different from those of adults; (3) some of the views expressed by children, however, are very much akin to those of adults, such as the factors they would consider in deciding whether a case is child abuse or not; (4) children's disclosure of abuse in Hong Kong is often affected by the Chinese culture in which they live, like filial piety and loyalty to parents. The authors concluded that views on issues of child abuse and neglect, no matter they are the same or different from those of adults, serve to inform and improve child protection work. Children are not only victims in need of protection. They are also valuable partners with whom adult practitioners should closely work. The practice implications are that children have, and are able to give, views on child abuse. They should be listened to in any child protection work no matter their views are same with or different from those of adults. As this study suggests, the relatively low sensitivity of the children to child neglect and sexual abuse, and their reluctance to disclose abuse and neglect due to their loyalty to parents are areas to focus on in preventive child protection work in a Chinese society like Hong Kong.

Kim, T. K., Choi, S., & Shin, Y. J. (2011). Psychosocial factors influencing competency of children's statements on sexual trauma. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 35(3), 173-179.

The objectives of this study were to assess children's competence to state their traumatic experience and to determine psychosocial factors influencing the competency of children's statements, such as emotional factors of children and parents and trauma-related variables, in Korean child sex abuse victims. We enrolled 214 children, who visited "Sunflower Children's Center" for sexual abuse. The children were aged eight to thirteen. Their parents were surveyed using questionnaires [Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)] to obtain demographic information, traumatic event profiles and self-report scale. Children completed psychological measures as follows: Children's Depression Inventory (CDI), Revised

Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale (RCMAS), and Traumatic Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC). The modified-Criteria-Based Content Analysis (CBCA) was used to assess children's statements. ANOVA, independent *t*-test, and Pearson correlation were used. All statistics were demonstrated using SPSS 12.0.

Findings were as follows: Modified-CBCA scores did not differ according to children's level of depression and anxiety. Children with parents who showed supportive reactions scored significantly higher on the modified-CBCA scores than those with unsupportive parents. Children with severely depressed parents had lower modified-CBCA scores than those with less depressed parents. Modified-CBCA scores were significantly higher in participants who experienced a single traumatic event than those who had multiple events. However, the severity of sexual abuse, relationship with the perpetrator, types of disclosure, and duration of initial disclosure did not show significant differences in capability of statement. The authors concluded that the competence of statements in Korean sexually child sex abuse victims is related to parental emotional states and support rather than children's factors such as psychopathology or age, and appears to be more reliable with a single traumatic experience. Therefore, promoting parental support through psychoeducation is one of the most important things to be done to help children overcome psychological trauma but also enhance the accuracy of their statement.

Fontes, L. A., & Plummer, C. (2010). Cultural issues in disclosures of child sexual abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 19*(5), 491-518.

Cultural norms affect the likelihood that child sexual abuse will be discovered by an adult or disclosed by a child. Cultural norms also affect whether abused children's families will report child sexual abuse to authorities. This article explores the ways ethnic and religious culture affect child sexual abuse disclosure and reporting, both in the United States and internationally. Guidelines for culturally sensitive child abuse interviewing are provided to facilitate disclosures of abuse from culturally diverse children in formal settings.

Reyes Robbins, A. M. (2010). *Children's maltreatment disclosures, recantations, and supporting evidence of maltreatment*. (Doctoral dissertation, University of Southern California).

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Research about children's maltreatment disclosures has largely focused on sexual abuse, which accounts for 9% of maltreatment cases. Reaching a level of understanding about the correlates to child maltreatment disclosure necessitates an inquiry beyond childhood sexual abuse. In light of recent evidence that ecological factors play a role in the disclosure process for sexual abuse, the current study explored the potential for ecological variables to impact children's disclosures for other types of maltreatment cases. Constructivist grounded theory guided original research that included an exploratory content analysis of court documents from Los Angeles County. A purposive sample of 55 cases involving 4-9-year-old children was drawn from a larger study that measured children's willingness to disclose adult transgressions. Methods of analysis included exploratory description of children's disclosures, a geographic information science (GIS) inquiry, and illustrative case studies that examined in detail the court records for three children alongside their levels of endorsement of disclosure. Research questions considered variables related to the individual child, the child's family, the community in which the child resided prior to court intervention, and potential societal influences. Differences in children's disclosure rates and endorsement of disclosure were identified within the sample based on geographical boundaries.

Emerging themes also included the influence of sibling disclosure on a subject child's decision to disclose, a subject child's increased likelihood of disclosing some type of maltreatment in cases in which physical abuse was alleged, and the high rate of disclosure of some type of maltreatment among Latinos, a subject children whose cases involved one or more of the following allegations of neglect or precipitating factors to neglect: failure to supervise, unsanitary residence, failure to provide, medical or dental care neglect, or a parental mental health concern. This study breaks new ground with comprehensive exploratory methods arising from quantitative data, qualitative data, and GIS contextual data. The findings serve to guide

future studies on child maltreatment disclosure and move the field forward to consider additional ecological variables and other types of maltreatment beyond sexual abuse. The findings further highlight the complexity and challenges inherent with studying child neglect disclosure.

Osborne, O. (2008). *Precipitating factors in disclosure of child sexual abuse in latency-aged Latino and African American males and females* (Doctoral dissertation, Alliant International University, Los Angeles).

This study examined the precipitating factors in disclosure of child sexual abuse in latency-aged Latino and African American children. Various types of disclosure patterns were explored, and disclosure as a process was examined. Participants included 120 sexually abused children, 60 of whom were African American males and females, 60 were Latino males and females. The cases were examined through the use of archival data that included 120 Phone Screens. The prediction that ethnic minority children who made purposeful disclosure would be significantly older than those for whom disclosure was accidental was not supported. The prediction that for males, disclosures are more often accidental than for their female counterparts was supported. In addition, it was expected that there would be no significant differences in disclosure patterns between African American and Latino children. This hypothesis was not supported. An analysis was conducted of the three different concept categories within accidental disclosure that were derived from the literature and the phone screens: physical symptoms, behavioral manifestations, and psychological symptoms. Results demonstrated that behavioral manifestations were the most frequently reported of the three concept categories. Post hoc analyses showed that males exhibited more behavioral symptoms than females and younger children had more physical symptoms than older children. There were no significant differences by ethnicity, gender, or age in the relationship of the child to the perpetrator.

Olumoroti, O. (2008). Sexual offending: Ethnicity, culture and diversity issues in assessment and management. In J. Houston, & S. Galloway (Eds.), *Sexual offending and mental health: Multidisciplinary management in the community* (pp. 90-108). London, England: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

This chapter considers the evidence for the prevalence of sexual offending among different ethnic and cultural groups, and examines the available literature on the ethnic and cultural backgrounds of sex offenders. It discusses factors contributing to sexual behavior and offending in different groups; the attitude, practices and sanctions for sexually inappropriate behavior in different cultures; factors affecting disclosure; and the response to disclosures of sexual offending. It examines the role of ethnicity and culture in child sexual abuse and rape, and concludes by commenting on the role of ethnicity, culture and other diversity issues in assessment and management of sex offenders and their victims. American literature and research findings have provided useful insight for this work and references to specific countries and cultures are made without any malice or prejudice. Major ethnic groups and cultures are largely referred to in this chapter and the reader's attention is drawn at this point to the heterogeneity that exists in individual ethnic categories, which should be born in mind throughout.

Springman, R. E., Wherry, J. N., & Notaro, P. C. (2006). The effects of interviewer race and child race on sexual abuse disclosures in forensic interviews. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 15*(3), 99-116.

This study examined the impact of interviewer race and child race on disclosures by alleged child sexual abuse victims during forensic interviews. Despite findings that supportiveness of caretaker, gender of interviewer, gender of child, and age of child affect disclosure, previous studies have failed to examine race as a variable impacting disclosure in a real-world setting. The study examined 220 cases from an archive of reports generated from forensic interviews in an urban setting. The reports were reviewed and coded for degree of disclosure, focusing on African

American and Caucasian children and interviewers. The results indicate that child race and the interaction of child race and interviewer race reliably distinguished between no disclosure, tentative disclosure, and disclosure with detailed account of activity, while interviewer race alone failed to serve as a significant predictor. The interaction between child race and interviewer race was not in the predicted direction, with cross-race dyads disclosing more than same-race dyads. Results are discussed in the context of real-world applications versus the previous analogue child sexual abuse literature.

Lovett, B. B. (2004). Child sexual abuse disclosure: Maternal response and other variables impacting the victim. *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 21(4), 355-371.

Disclosure of childhood sexual abuse is a process unique to each victim and may be influenced by factors of race, ethnicity, culture, religion, and gender, as well as by abuse specific factors. The response by caregivers and professionals effects disclosure and can be responsible for recantation. Maternal responses that convey protection and support have been found to be associated with victims' improved mental health and social functioning. Non-abusive caregivers are often marginalized by the child welfare system in its attempt to secure physical safety for the child. This article summarizes the literature regarding sexual abuse disclosure and maternal response. Areas for future research are discussed.

Hanson, R. F., Kievit, L. W., Saunders, B. E., Smith, D. W., Kilpatrick, D. G., Resnick, H. S., & Ruggiero, K. J. (2003). Correlates of adolescent reports of sexual assault: Findings from the National Survey of Adolescents. *Child Maltreatment*, 8(4), 261-272.

This study examines how key demographic variables and specific child sexual assault (CSA) incident characteristics were related to whether adolescents reported that they had told anyone about an alleged sexual assault. The study also investigates whether there were differences in the

correlates of CSA disclosure as a function of gender and race/ethnicity. A national household probability sample of 4,023 adolescents was interviewed by telephone about childhood, experiences, including CSA history. Significant gender and racial/ethnic differences were obtained in rates of CSA disclosure: Sexually abused boys and African American youth were less likely to report telling anyone they had been sexually abused. Separate regression models examining correlates of CSA disclosure yielded differences as a function of gender and race/ethnicity.

Schere, I. S. (2001). Keeping secrets: The role of ethnicity of child, ethnicity of interviewer, ethnicity of confederate and level of ethnic identity on disclosure. *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B. Sciences and Engineering*, 62(3-B), 1597B.

Research on children's disclosure is an important and neglected facet of research on childhood sexual abuse. By utilizing a paradigm to measure disclosure, this study found a significant main effect for ethnicity of confederate ( $F(1,90) = 6.13, p = .02$ ), and found a significant three-way interaction between the ethnicity of child, ethnicity of interviewer, and ethnicity of confederate ( $F(1,90) = 5.33, p = .02$ ). The main effect showed that children's disclosure was significantly affected by the ethnicity of the adult wrongdoer. The significant interaction showed that Caucasian children tended to disclose the secret and Mexican-American children tended to keep it in all cases, except for those times when both the interviewer and the confederate were of a different ethnicity than the subject. In that event, the opposite result occurred, with Caucasian subject keeping the secret and Mexican-American children disclosing it. This study consisted of 116 Mexican-American and Caucasian children between the ages of 11 and 14, (57% Mexican-American and 43% Caucasian). In addition to the disclosure paradigm, subjects in this study were also administered Harter's Perceived Competency Scale for Children, Wrightsman's Trust Scale (Revised), the Ethnic and Cultural Identity Measure-adapted from Phinney's (MEIM), and a demographic questionnaire containing David Finkelhor's (1988) Risk Factors for Sexual Abuse. This research offers explanations for the results, discusses the role that culture and

ethnicity plays in secret-keeping behavior, and shows a positive correlation between increased ethnic identity level and various aspects of healthy development in Mexican-American and Caucasian children. This study also provides a categorization of the subjects' behavioral responses observed during the disclosure paradigm to assist future investigations to better identify the personality styles and traits that relate to disclosure in children.

Tyagi, S. (2001). Incest and Women of Color: A study of experiences and disclosure. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 10*(2), 17-39.

Clinical literature on incest trauma assumes homogeneity of experience of all incest survivors including women of color. Experiences relating to community, culture, and family need to be acknowledged as salient aspects of the experiences of women of color who are also incest survivors. Twelve participants were interviewed regarding their experiences related to disclosure and coping. Participants described value systems, community mindedness, social attitudes, negative consequences amongst other social and cultural issues as factors affecting incest disclosure. Participants described cognitive reframing, determination and separation from the perpetrator as ways of coping with incest.