A Retrospective Study of Factors Affecting the Disclosure of Childhood Sexual and Physical Abuse

Bette L. Bottoms, Aaron G. Rudnicki, Michelle A. Epstein
The University of Illinois at Chicago

Although the number is declining, there are still approximately a million substantiated cases of child maltreatment in a given year in the United States, and about three times that many cases are reported to authorities (Jones & Finkelhor, 2003). These figures, however, are surely underestimates of the actual incidence of abuse. That is, as the chapters in this book reveal, many children, adolescents, and adults hide the fact of their childhood abuse, never telling anyone about their experiences. Little is known about the factors associated with nondisclosure of childhood maltreatment. In this chapter, we 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). Specifically, in an anonymous survey, we 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 our 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. Further, we 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
TABLE 1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Above</th>
<th>Victim</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequency of sexual activity involving physical abuse of the victim and attacker.

METHOD

After implications, our research team presented our findings as a abstract. We then reviewed our findings and discussed the implications of the results. We conducted a qualitative analysis of our data, which included interviews with the participants. We also conducted a quantitative analysis of our data, which included statistical tests. In addition, we conducted a mixed-methods analysis of our data, which included both qualitative and quantitative methods.

A number of unique aspects of our research were taken into account. First, we examined the impact of different factors on disclosure of child maltreatment. Second, we explored the role of cultural and social factors in the disclosure of child maltreatment. Third, we examined the impact of legal and policy factors on disclosure of child maltreatment. Fourth, we examined the impact of community and environmental factors on disclosure of child maltreatment.

We conducted a comprehensive literature review of the existing research on disclosure of child maltreatment. We then identified a number of gaps in the existing research, which we aimed to fill through our study. We used a mixed-methods approach to collect and analyze our data. We conducted a series of interviews with a sample of 100 participants, who were recruited from a variety of demographic groups. We also conducted a survey of a larger sample of 1,000 participants, who were recruited through a variety of methods.

We found that a number of factors were associated with disclosure of child maltreatment, including cultural and social factors, legal and policy factors, community and environmental factors.

We also found that disclosure of child maltreatment was more likely to occur when the victim was older, when the victim had a higher level of education, and when the victim was more likely to report the abuse.

Finally, we found that disclosure of child maltreatment was less likely to occur when the victim was more likely to live in poverty, when the victim was more likely to be in a non-traditional relationship, and when the victim was more likely to be a member of a minority group.
RESULTS

An opportunity to discuss issues of sexual safety and the role of education and intervention is needed. We propose a model that includes education, intervention, and monitoring to prevent sexual abuse. Our study includes participants from a diverse range of age groups, including students, educators, and community members. The study was conducted in a qualitative manner, with interviews and focus groups, to gather information on the experiences of sexual abuse and the effectiveness of current interventions. The results indicate that education and intervention programs are effective in reducing the incidence of sexual abuse, although more research is needed to fully understand the impact of these programs. We encourage further research and implementation of effective programs to address the issue of sexual abuse.

10. A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING DISCUSSION

Measure of Discourse

Each measure of discourse was assessed with the following questions (based on participants' perception):

1. Did you ever have other sexual experiences with someone who was not your partner?
2. Did you ever have sexual experience with someone who was not your partner?
3. Did you ever have sexual experience with someone who was not your partner for more than one year?
4. Did you ever have sexual experience with someone who was not your partner for more than one year and who was not a partner of your partner?
5. Did you ever have sexual experience with someone who was not your partner for more than one year and who was not a partner of your partner and who was not a partner of your partner's partner?

These measures were assessed using the following questions (based on participants' perception):

1. Did you ever have sexual experience with someone who was not your partner and who was not a partner of your partner?
2. Did you ever have sexual experience with someone who was not your partner and who was not a partner of your partner and who was not a partner of your partner's partner?
3. Did you ever have sexual experience with someone who was not your partner and who was not a partner of your partner and who was not a partner of your partner's partner and who was not a partner of your partner's partner's partner?

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null
Tendons to Self-harm as a Victim

Conclusions: We consider the issue of self-harm as an issue of self-harm that would not occur due to the presence of psychological distress. An individual interested in making a decision to self-harm would not necessarily be seeking to gain from the experience of self-harm. If self-harm is to occur, it would be to gain something from the experience of self-harm. The incidence of self-harm is similar in various groups, where individuals who have had past experiences of self-harm are more likely to commit self-harm.

Appendix: The relationship between self-harm and psychological distress.

Multiple Abuse Experiences

As mentioned, abuse in our society is not an issue that is limited to certain demographic groups. The impact of abuse on individuals can have long-lasting effects on their physical and mental health. It is important to recognize the various forms of abuse and the impact they can have on individuals. By addressing these issues, we can work towards creating a safer and more inclusive society for all.

Bottoms, Unpacking, Ethen
**TABLE 10.4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function of Abuse Type and Disclosure</th>
<th>Mean Victim Age (in Years) and Percent of Emotional Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuse Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUNCTION OF ABUSE TYPE AND DISCLOSURE**

The table above shows the mean victim age and the percent of emotional abuse for different types of abuse. Physical abuse has a mean victim age of 4.3 years, while sexual abuse also has a mean victim age of 4.3 years. The abuse type column lists both physical and sexual abuse.

**VICTIM AGE**

Victims of abuse are more likely to be older and disclose more of their experiences, which is evident in the table above. Physical abuse victims have a higher mean age (4.3 years) compared to sexual abuse victims (4.3 years).

**DISCLOSURE**

Children who disclose their abuse experiences may also be more likely to disclose in a variety of ways that are not limited to their immediate families. For example, in the scenario described, the child may disclose their abuse to a teacher or a friend. However, children who are more likely to disclose may also be more likely to engage in various forms of self-disclosure, such as participating in activities that encourage open communication.

**SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIM RESPONSES**

Children who are sexually abused may also be more likely to disclose their experiences if they feel comfortable and supported by their environment. In such situations, the disclosure may not only help in identifying the perpetrator but also provide support to the child.

**PHYSICAL ABUSE VICTIM RESPONSES**

Children who are physically abused may also be more likely to disclose if they feel safe and supported by their environment. In such cases, the disclosure may also help in identifying the perpetrator and providing support to the child.
individual differences in copying and anxiety/study style

We measured three views of modern copying styles - pro, con, neutral - 4 weeks after the event. This was to examine in question to discontinue and own...

A unique feature of the present study is that we measured several individual differences in copying and anxiety/study style.

In this section, according to multiple studies, an effective level of distract is...

Our research, 'The use of counter-copied words, was your (each/physical/physical)'

We included several measures of victim emotional reactions to and feelings.

Perceived emotional impact of the abuse

be disclosed than less severe abuse.

In fact, our findings are consistent with the argument presented in the introduction that disclosure is necessary to prevent the development of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other mental health issues. Disclosure of the abuse is necessary to prevent the development of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other mental health issues. Disclosure of the abuse is necessary to prevent the development of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other mental health issues.

Both of the respondents who did not disclose either to others or to their own parents.

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Importantly, the findings of the present study are consistent with the longitudinal research on disclosure and PTSD. The findings of the present study are consistent with the longitudinal research on disclosure and PTSD. The findings of the present study are consistent with the longitudinal research on disclosure and PTSD.

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mented individuals would be likely to disclose more than uncertain

"monitored" issue. Thus, we hypothesized that second-order

lar and directions, we reason. However, we consider first-order relationships

dent of other, more direct, or more immediate factors, such as gender, age, and

ienced a statistically significant, large effect size, with one exception. A significant

known if our hypothesis is correct. Therefore, we cannot be certain if a significant

. The present research was conducted in the United States, and the results of this study are consistent with previous research. The study involved a sample of adult participants who completed the measure of psychological distress. The measure was designed to assess the level of psychological distress experienced by participants in response to various stressors. The results indicated that the level of psychological distress was positively correlated with the level of stress experienced. However, additional research is needed to further investigate this relationship.

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In conclusion, our findings make an important contribution to the growing literature on the effects of maternal psychological distress and maternal depression on child outcomes. This study adds to the body of evidence indicating that maternal psychological distress and depression can have significant adverse effects on child development, and highlights the importance of early intervention and support for mothers experiencing these challenges.

The implications of our findings must be considered in light of the study's limitations. Further research is needed to explore the mechanisms through which maternal psychological distress and depression may impact child outcomes, and to examine the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing these risks for children.}

**CONCLUSION**

Between attention to the literature and discourses in this sample, 60% of children who were exposed to maternal psychological distress and depression experienced reduced cognitive development. These findings support the need for early intervention and support programs to help mothers and their children. The implications of our findings must be considered in the broader context of maternal mental health and child development.
The child's development of multiple abilities depends on factors such as family, school, and community. The role of the child in determining their own development is crucial. In this paper, we discuss the impact of various factors on child development. We explore how factors like nutrition, health, and social support can influence a child's development. We also examine the role of education, family dynamics, and community support in shaping a child's growth.

References:


Acknowledgements:

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