

Child Behavior Checklist

Signs of sexual abuse in children vary greatly depending on the child and the situation. It is understandable that you may be concerned about the effect sexual abuse may have on your child's behavior. You know your child better than anyone else, and it is good to trust your instincts if you feel that something may be wrong. Below, you will find a list of behaviors and emotions that children who have been traumatized by sexual abuse may exhibit. As you go through this list, consider not only if you have noticed any of these changes, but also any specific examples you can think of. Keep this document with other important materials, so that when you and your child work with a counselor or advocate, you can use these examples to help explain the changes you have observed. Your observations and careful attention to your child can help them in the healing process.

Check all that apply to your child:

- New fears, especially of certain places, situations or people

Example(s): _____

- Separation anxiety (child is fearful of being separated from their caregiver)

Example(s): _____

- Sleep disturbances

Example(s): _____

- Sadness

Example(s): _____

- Loss of interest in normal activities

Example(s): _____

- Reduced concentration

Example(s): _____

- Acting out in school (behavioral problems)

Example(s): _____

- Decline in schoolwork

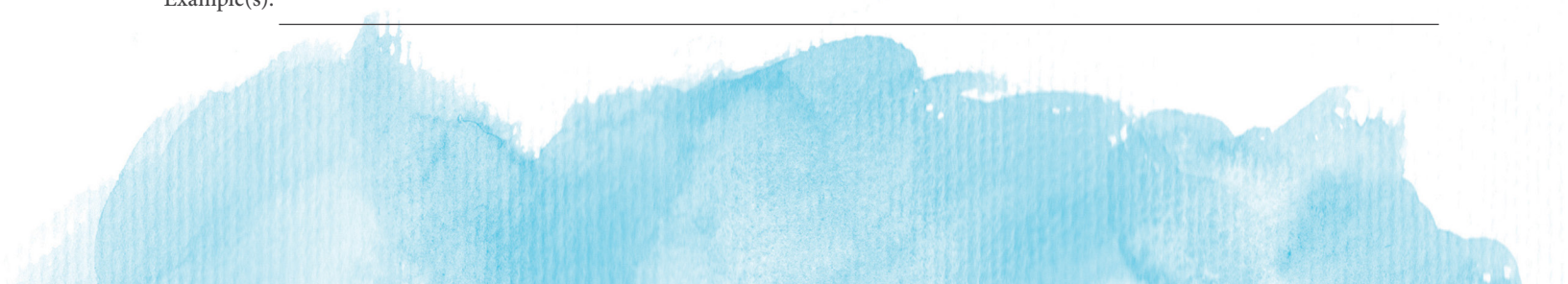
Example(s): _____

- Anger

Example(s): _____

- Irritability

Example(s): _____



Promiscuity (an increase in sexual behaviors with one or more persons)

Example(s): _____

Increased or unusual sexual behaviors

Example(s): _____

Knowledge of sex and sexual behaviors that does not match their developmental stage

Example(s): _____

Regression to an earlier stage of development (such as bed-wetting or thumb sucking)

Example(s): _____

Poor hygiene (e.g., loss of interest in washing or changing clothes)

Example(s): _____

Sudden aggressive behavior

Example(s): _____

Sudden anger

Example(s): _____

Sudden emotional withdrawal (e.g., doesn't want to talk or be touched)

Example(s): _____

Social isolation (e.g., staying in one's room, loss of interest in friends or social activities)

Example(s): _____

Unexplained physical injury or discomfort

Example(s): _____

Self-harm (e.g., refusing to eat, cutting or burning oneself, engaging in reckless behavior, drug and/or alcohol abuse)

Example(s): _____

Other concerning behaviors/emotions (explain):

If you are concerned about your child's behavior, get help right away. For ways to get help, visit LaurensKids.org or call your local rape crisis center, where you can learn about resources in your community.

