

Sexual Violence In Childhood

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Women from a cohort of sexually abused children were significantly more likely to be in contact with public mental health services than the corresponding individuals in the control group. However, Comparisons of men and women who had [experienced sexual violence](#) found that women were more likely to be in contact with psychiatric services. This contradicts the frequent assumption in publications that victims of sexual abuse of female children are more likely than male victims to disclose their violent experiences and, consequently, seek medical help. Contrary to, at least, the assumption of seeking help, these data must be interpreted with caution. It is possible that women are more likely to seek help from all sorts of non-state psychiatric institutions. Perhaps the predominance of contacts with government services is because they do not seek help until the situation becomes so severe that the referral to inpatient or outpatient care in a state institution becomes a necessity. The prevalence of boys observed in children's state mental institutions may also reflect the small number of institutions for victims of male violence outside the state system, as opposed to female victims. Of course, in the first years of the study period, the main providers of such assistance outside the state system were centres against sexual abuse, usually more accessible to female customers. The situation radically changed when, among the providers of such services, a more open and informed attitude toward male victims spread. Nevertheless, many women may have been randomly redirected to state institutions. This trend may also reflect a higher incidence of behavioral disorders among male victims, which may have been harder to cope with through psychological counseling or in psychotherapist-oriented institutions, thus, specialists often resorted to referral to government agencies as a last resort.

In this study, a prospective cohort model was used to investigate the long-term relationships between childhood sexual abuse experienced and mental illness. None of the studies have so far conducted a prospective study of such a large sample of women who have been subjected to violence. The results of this study provide convincing evidence of the link between sexual abuse in childhood and the adverse effects on mental health and, more clearly than previous studies, demonstrate that these adverse effects are strikingly similar in women. The study confirms an increased level of affective disorders, personality disorders and childhood disorders, but it is not proven that sexual abuse in childhood is associated with the emergence of schizophrenic spectrum disorders in later life. The more frequent use of state psychiatric services among victims of sexual violence in childhood was also confirmed.

Sexual violence in childhood, for a number of years, took a privileged position in relation not only to physical and emotional violence but also to the whole spectrum of adverse effects of childhood. The results of this study once again emphasize the relationship, especially between childhood sexual abuse and adverse consequences for mental health. (World Health Organization, 2022) However, in our opinion, sexual violence often arises from a series of adverse effects, and a number of family,

social, psychological and biological variables mediate its influence. Now, doubts about whether there really is a connection between sexual abuse in childhood and significant mental disorders (both in children and in adults) that continue to increase can be reliably dispelled. It is necessary to investigate the factors that mediate and potentially increase the impact not only of sexual violence but also of all possible adverse effects of childhood in order to mitigate the effects of violence and other unfavourable factors in children.

Empathy, the desire for compromise, the ability to put themselves in the place of the opponent – these qualities are inherent in women in general. Such female characteristics of character have become especially in demand in modern business. It is no secret that the distribution of roles based on gender in industrial and social relations takes place. If we talk about Russia and, in particular, about the organizations of conservative (mostly state) organizations, the division of roles by gender still exists. However, modern business is more built on the fact that employees are ready to offer companies (knowledge, experience, and skills); it is more important to know what contribution they make rather than what their gender is. Now, women can get an education and build a career in any area that is attractive to them. In the workplace where she works, there is no division of employees into women. Corporate etiquette in our workplace allows us to avoid differences by gender – in addressing each other, we are colleagues, employees, and friends. In job advertisements, we do not specify gender and age – for us, the professional and personal qualities of the candidate are important. The aphorism, which states that compared to a man, a woman should be twice as good as to achieve half the time, does not belong to our workplace's employees. However, the working atmosphere is better in mixed teams. By forming working groups or project teams, we take into account the rule: in mixed teams (when there are both abused in childhood and women not abused in childhood), the productivity of work is higher. In mixed groups, people control themselves more – how to sit, what to say, and what others think about it. In addition, this inner self-control is very important for self-discipline.

The image of another person prompts one to think of him as a certain source of assessment: one should like a person; his opinion must be taken into account all the time. It is impossible to ignore the fact that women still differ in their personal characteristics that were abused in childhood. Some qualities are more typical of women abused in childhood, some women. The masculine qualities refer to perseverance, stubbornness, patience, a sense of duty, steadfastness, and organization. For women, sociability, emotionality, sensitivity, pity, observation, compassion, accuracy, flexibility of thinking. In business, it is necessary to use women's strengths competently. It is possible to approach the definition of personality characteristics from the point of view of its structure, from the point of view of interaction with others, and communication with other people.

Women are much better at perceiving and analyzing details, details of events, they are able to scrupulously dismember the whole into its components and conduct an emotional analysis of the elements of this whole. However, women who were abused in childhood can cover the whole event, assess the main strategic trends of the phenomenon, and establish a generalized, integrated connection between the parts of the whole. Women see trees, women who were abused in childhood

– wood. Women who were abused in childhood build and women furnish. Women find it easier to maintain contact and dialogue. It is easier for a man to start it and initiate it. A woman, above all, cares what it means to others, and only then what can she do with this world. The threat of being unclaimed in a relationship sometimes completely deprives a woman of psychological comfort. A man and a woman perfectly complement each other, and thanks to this harmony, business can win. Continuing the conversation about the impact of gender features on the work process, women are by nature less trusting than women who were abused in childhood, and financial issues are better decided by the woman. Specialists believe that in monetary matters, it is reasonable to always consult a woman – it will help to avoid unnecessary risks. Women are more inventive than women who were abused in childhood to obtain money and are more reliable in their preservation. In addition, if the CFO is not a woman, then she should develop qualities that reduce the desire for risk and adventurism. In addition, In those activities where significant speech activity is required and frequent negotiations, women who were abused in childhood feel more relaxed, and women, very brave in a female team, behave rather timidly in the presence of women who were abused in childhood. Women had better hold meetings where one counterpart. It is also established that the female leader pays more attention to relations between members of the collective than the male leader. For her, the sphere of interpersonal relations is very important. The woman responds subtly to the emotional climate in the team to her second family and shows greater sensitivity in understanding the mental state of the subordinates. It is in the everyday and emotional sphere that a woman is acutely aware of any changes. In some positions, women are more effective in others than those women who were abused in childhood. For example, HR is a female activity area. However, we have a recruiting manager in our department – a young employee who perfectly copes with his duties. – The Secretariat and the call centre in our workplace are also predominantly female. However, the IT department, on the contrary, is strictly male.

In sales, women are more successful than women who were abused in childhood: Women who were abused in childhood, of course, know how to sell and do it amazingly. However, women are still more flexible in the negotiations, they are able to correctly present the goods or services and take opponents to the favorable conditions for the workplace. She is more loyal to women because a similar misdemeanour of a man and a woman will dismiss a man more likely. Women are also more likely to perceive new information. It is easier to teach women because they perceive (purely physically – so we are arranged) information through different channels at the same time. However, reliability in the work is not a sign of sex but a sign of education, an innate sense of responsibility, business etiquette, and age, after all. However, in my practice, women were less reliable than women who were abused in childhood. (UNICEF, 2014) The incentive to work for women who were abused in childhood and women who were not is also different, so the evaluation of their work, apparently, should be approached in different ways. It is better for women in general if a salary system is established, competitive, and transparent because all employees, because of natural curiosity, discuss wages with the team. The system of motivating those women who were abused in childhood is a variable part, which gives them an opportunity to earn but not to receive. Within the framework of our workplace, the motivation of employees does not depend on their gender.

Gender should not affect the salary:

The main reason for the difference in salary is the success of a particular employee in a number of objective indicators and personal contributions to the development of the organization. Conflict situations happen in any collective. However, here again, the behaviour of women who were abused in childhood is different. Conflicts with women are more emotional, more often; they have a more protracted, residual character. Women who were abused in childhood are mostly less emotional – and after eliminating the conflict, they do not return to it. When asked about the influence of stereotypes of patriarchal society on the behaviour of employees of both sexes: Due to low self-esteem and increased self-criticism of women, women who were abused in childhood later decide to devote themselves to production activities, less often such women seek high public status, prestigious positions and appreciate the career opportunity for personal growth and self-improvement. Under the influence of public views, a woman initially reconciles with a subordinate role in the family and at work, and for women who were abused in childhood, the role of the head of the family, the defender and the breadwinner is more habitual. However, a recent study on the idea of the happiness of women who were abused in childhood and women, says another. It turned out that male beliefs about happiness correspond to the generally accepted opinion – these are successes in work and recognition of others. In addition, the women in the first place were given the opportunity to feel part of something that is greater than they are. It can be family, art, or religion. In the second place, women have the opportunity to express themselves in words. After all, it is important that there is someone and what to express. For example, colleagues, husbands, and girlfriends. Speaking about the career growth of women who were abused in childhood: The career path in our workplace is built in such a way that an employee from a specialist can grow up to an expert and stay at this level or can go into the managerial unit and develop managerial skills. The evaluation procedure helps both sides understand the stage of career growth at which the employee is currently located. It is difficult to work with employees, whether women who were abused in childhood or women who were not when communication channels are not established (communication channels). In addition, this does not apply to the personnel department in any way. The task of the personnel department is just the same: to establish the same channels so that cooperation with colleagues is as productive as possible.

References

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