# Adult Survivors' of CSA Experiences with



## Parent Disclosure Response



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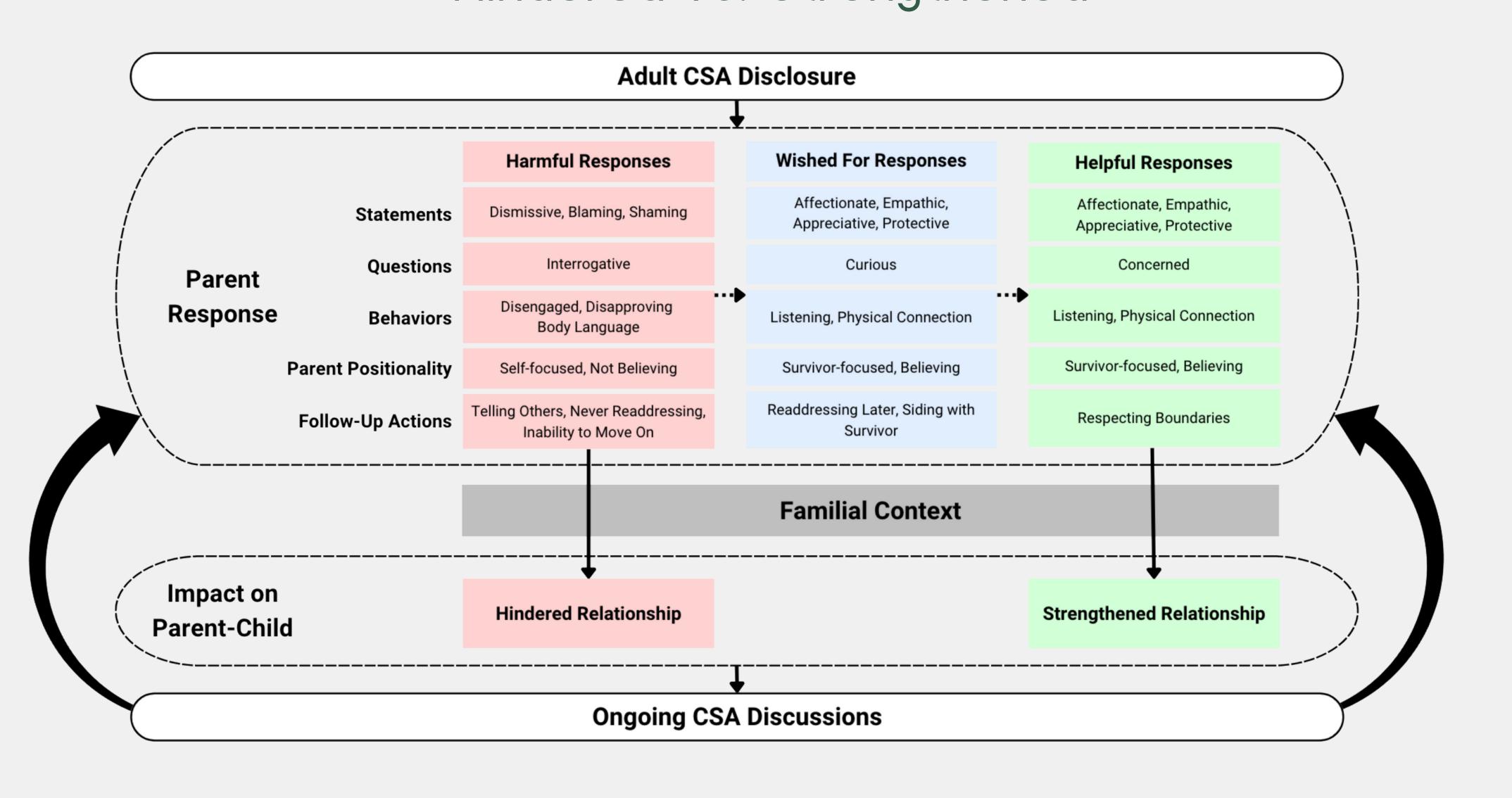
### BACKGROUND INFROMATION

- Poorly perceived Child Sexual Abuse disclosures can profoundly impact parent-(adult) child relationships
- Disclosure offers opportunity for harm and healing.
- A need to understand survivors perceptions of their disclosure arises.

#### METHODOLOGY

- 15 participants indicated they had experienced CSA on an initial questionnaire
- Participated in semi-structured interviews that revealed themes of strengthening and hindering relationships
- After coding was conducted in Dedoose, Central Grounded Theory (Charmaz, 2006) was used to assist in the development of a theory that described the specific actions which benefited/stunted parent-child relationships

# Findings Hindered vs. Strengthened



Statements Questions Behaviors Positionality Follow-up Actions

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The above grounded theory diagram breaks down the qualitative data surmised from coding and analysis. The diagram sorts parental responses synonymous with perceived helpful and harmful reactions to disclosure. Also conveyed is the relationship between perceived positive responses and "wished for" responses, or reactions participants hoped their parental figures might have had upon disclosure. Hindered relationships were distinguished by firmer boundaries between parents and children, loss of trust, and feelings of resentment. Strengthened relationships, on the other hand, resulted in heightened communication, stronger physical and emotional bonding, and feelings of security.

### Future Implications

The findings from this study provide an additional framework to approach post-disclosure parent-child relationships. Some findings can be used as a means to guide parents or therapists towards a deeper understanding of adult CSA survivors' perception of what makes a positive disclosure experience.

In order to investigate the consistency of these findings to different demographics and situations, future studies should aim to increase diversity amongst participants, control for differing familial context, and study personal influences that may impact the data.

### References

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