

The Prevalence Of Unwanted (Sexual) Behaviour Among Children With Disabilities

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ABSTRACT:

Purpose: The problem of sexual abuse among children with disabilities is widely prevalent in developing countries due to lax policies on children's protection and lack of awareness. The objective is to find out the phenomenon of sexual abuse in the case of disabled children in Saudi Arabia.

Method: In this quantitative survey study, the prevalence of sexual abuse was evaluated in the region of Tabuk and 40 participants completed the study questionnaire. The study survey questionnaire has 20 items.

Result: The results revealed that sexual abuse of children with disabilities is a widespread problem that is often underreported. Children with intellectual disabilities are more prone to being sexually abused. Besides that, it was found out that physical harassment is the dominant abuse faced by disabled children.

Conclusion: The issue of sexual abuse is widespread among disabled children. Besides, that childhood was found to be an extremely vulnerable age stage. Current findings also revealed the significant role of school administration in recognising the sexual abuse of disabled children.

Key Words: Disabled Children, Prevalence, Sexual Abuse, unwanted behaviour

Introduction

Numerous research studies show the vulnerability of disabled children to abuse (Jones et al., 2012; Hibbard and Desch, 2017; Finkelhor et al., 2014; Omar et al., 2019). This is because they are physically dependent on others for daily assistance and are socially isolated. The study also shows that as compared to 9% of the non-disabled children, 13% of disabled children are exposed to different kinds of abuse.

There is an association between disability and maltreatment of children. There are different studies like Moirangthem et al., (2015) and Robertson et al., (2016) and several other studies have been analysed that does not explain the characteristics of disability that increase the risk of children's maltreatment. Furthermore, it is imperative to note that in addition to disabilities, other factors enhance the risk of abuse in disabled children.

Despite the increased risk, fewer research studies are available on the nature of sexual abuse among disabled children (Collin-Vézina et al., 2013; Wissink et al., 2015). Hence, the following research study specifically focuses on children with disabilities and investigating how they are more exposed to sexual abuses in the region of Tabuk, Saudi Arabia.

The Rationale of the Study

The UN Convention has endorsed the protection of children with disabilities from abusive treatment. According to Article 19 of the UN Convention, it is cardinal to protect the children from any mental or physical abuse, violence, maltreatment and sexual abuse. Likewise, Article 2 of the UN Convention all children are entitled to equal rights without any discrimination. Article 23, endorses the rights of disabled children explicitly to promote their self-reliance and ensure their active

participation in social activities in the community. Article 7 directs the authorities to take adequate measures to protect the rights of disabled children (Bretherto et al., 2016). These articles reveal the importance of protecting disabled children from any maltreatment and abuse.

In the study conducted by Al-Eissa et al., (2016), a variety of indicators suggest disabled children are being abused. These indicators are classified into two general categories, behavioural and physical. The behavioural indicators include anxiety, lower self-esteem, isolation, depression, substance abuse, lower interpersonal interaction and lack of social skills (Blanchard-Dallaire and Hebert, 2014). Besides that, some other indicators include rough sleeping and eating pattern, absence from school and agitated behaviour (Brilleslijper-Kater et al., 2004). The physical indicators include pain and bruising near the genital area, urinary tract infection, difficulty in walking, bruises in the arms and legs. Sexual abuse is explained as unwanted contact of sexual nature with disabled children under 18 years of age. It has been analysed that in most cases of sexual abuse, the perpetrators emotionally pressurise children and different threats are given to them that results in different practices of sexual abuse among children with disabilities (Shim and Baum, 2020).

Child sexual abuse is a heinous crime against children and it is on the rise across all over the world. In Saudi Arabia, the majority of child sexual abuse incidents go unreported. The National Family Safety Registry (NFSR) data revealed that from 2011 to 2016, 14% of cases of child maltreatment were child sexual abuse cases (Al-Eissa et al., 2018). The sexual abuse cases among children with disabilities accounted for 56%. Among the cases, 42% of incidents occurred without physical contact, 73% of sexual abuse is about touching, 63% of genital touching and 56% cases are of intercourse (Wissink et al., 2018). Moreover, the research study consisted of 16,010 high school students, who lie in the age group of 15 to 18 years also concluded that sexual abuse has been experienced by 13% of the survey population. Furthermore, the study of Omar and Alkhateeb, (2019) in which the authors have conducted an investigation in Dammam, Saudi Arabia regarding the cases of sexual assault. However, the study findings suggest that 85% of the reported cases were of sexual assaults. It is feared that the actual prevalence rate of child sexual abuse is higher than that of being recorded in the National

Registry but there is no such specific figure present that could be stated explicitly. The major factor for underreporting is the taboo of discussing sexuality and the dishonour that victims experience and due to this the cases of sexual abuse are not reported accordingly in the National Registry. Therefore, the majority of families remain silent on the grave issue of child sexual abuse. The matter just became worse in the case of disabled students and the victims are unable to raise their voices. Therefore, there is a need to evaluate the actual prevalence rate of child sexual abuse in Saudi Arabia and formulate a framework to raise awareness among the masses regarding this crime.

Research Aims and Objective

The study objective is to find out the phenomenon of sexual abuse in the case of disabled children in Saudi Arabia. Besides that, the current study is also aimed to determine the type of disability that makes children more vulnerable to being sexually abused. In this way, the findings of the current study can be used to formulate an educational program to enhance sexual knowledge among disabled children.

Research Questions

The research questions that guides the current study include the following:

1. What is the prevalence of sexual abuse in disabled children in Saudi Arabia?
2. What is the most common abuse pattern against disabled children in Saudi Arabia?
3. Which age stage is more vulnerable to be sexually assaulted?
4. Which disability is associated with the increased risk of being sexually abused?
5. What is the correlation between sexual violence, degree of disability and age?

Literature Review

Children with Disabilities and Sexual Abuse

Disability is linked with abuse such as neglect and sexual assault. One of the systematic reviews revealed that disability resulted in 13.7% of sexual violence against children (Jones et al., 2012). Several studies conducted on child abuse in Bahrain and Egypt revealed that 58% and 29.8% of sexual assault in Bahrain and Egypt re-

respectively (Al-Mahroos, Abdulla, Kamal and Al-Ansari, 2005; Aboul-Hagag and Hamed, 2012). In Dammam, around 85% of cases in children's hospitals were of sexual assault (AlMadani et al., 2012). In one of the studies, it was found that intellectually disabled children are at higher risk of being sexually abused due to their lack of knowledge regarding sexuality (Wissink et al., 2015). These behavioural and physical indicators serve as a benchmark to determine whether a disabled child is abused or not.

The children within Saudi Arabia are exposed to sexual abuse and other kinds of violence. 5-10% of men and 20% of women remain the victim of child abuse during childhood. However, the most vulnerable group among these are the disabled children (Omar et al., 2019). The children who are sexually abused suffer emotional and psychological problems, especially in the cases where the abuse remain hidden. Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) occurs across all ethnic and socioeconomic groups, but some common factors can be linked to sexual abuse. These include disrupted home, domestic violence, physically disabled children, use of drivers and nannies for care.

Studies have found that children with disabilities are at higher risks than non-disabled children for maltreatment and sexual abuse. A study conducted by Almuneef (2019) on the long-term consequences of sexual abuse with children in Saudi Arabia suggest that childhood sexual abuse (CSA) has become a diverse health problem in Saudi Arabia and the soft target of CSA are the disabled children. Furthermore, an Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire was conducted and 10,156 participants were involved in this survey ageing above 18 years. Children with diseases such as chronic health issues, diabetes, disabilities, syndrome, and obesity have been reported to be more vulnerable to child sexual abuse in Saudi Arabia. Additionally, according to a report by the World Health Organisation about 15-20% of children face sexual abuse globally (Mogaddam et al., 2015). Furthermore, it has also been found that sexual abuse of disabled children does not involve any attraction rather it is an offensive sexual assault. Disabled children are more vulnerable since they have less defence. According to Omar and Alkhateeb (2019) in Saudi Arabia, 24% of the children abuse cases have been reported with disabled children. Furthermore, the research conducted by Al-Eissa et al., (2018) has

found that among the 87 cases of physical abuse 85% were sexual abuse cases, 12 % were cases of non-sexual abuses with children, and 3% were cases included both in the children of Saudi Arabia. This study also validates that children with disabilities are vulnerable to sexual abuse more than other children.

As mentioned previously, there is a lack of research regarding sexual abuse with disabled children within the context of Arab States. This is because, in these states, the discussion about sexual abuse and violation of personal dignity through it is considered taboo (Omar et al., 2019). Another reason is the religious aspects, which makes the people conservative in discussing the topic of sexual abuse openly among disabled or non-disabled children. Hence, this identified gap is filled through the research as the region of Tabuk has been taken into consideration for conducting this research to determine to what extent the children with disabilities are the victims of sexual abuse in Saudi Arabia.

Limitation of Prevention Strategies

There are various preventive strategies for child sexual abuse. However, the currently available strategies lack systematic prevention. There is a lack of rigorous evaluation before establishing a preventive strategy to protect disabled children from abuse (Finkelhor et al., 2014). One of the main reasons for ineffective preventive strategies is the lack of funds and insufficient focus on victims and offenders (Letourneau, Eaton, Bass, Berlin, and Moore. 2014).

Research Gap

The studies reviewed in this section addresses different factors, which defines various aspects of sexual abuse among children with disabilities. However, all the studies have reported various instances that result in different incidents of sexual abuse among disabled children. However, a noticeable gap has been determined in the studies in which the key reasons are not addressed that could be used to understand the actual prevalence ratio of sexual abuse among children with disabilities. This is the gap highlighted in this paper in which the key reasons underpinning the prevalence of sexual abuse among children with disabilities have been analysed.

Material and Methods

Study Design

The current study is based on a quantitative survey design. The research design is a descriptive approach (Almalki, 2016).

It is designed to evaluate the prevalence of sexual abuse among disabled children. Moreover, the current study design provides empirical evidence on the prevalence as well as helps in determining the association between different variables that make disabled children of being sexually abused. The nature of the study has been kept quantitative instead of qualitative because numerical results are easy to interpret with a large survey sample, unlike the qualitative research design which requires in-depth analysis (Sahay, 2016). This research design has enabled the researcher to formulate generalized findings as it is more acceptable, focused, fast, objective and scientific as compared to the qualitative research design. Moreover, when the research philosophy is concerned in this regard, then the researcher has adopted a positivist research approach instead of interpretivism or pragmatism. This is because the quantitative research design is preferred by positivism, the interpretivism and pragmatism prefer qualitative and mixed research designs respectively. The research has adopted a deductive approach as well to test the theory about sexual abuse and disabled children with the help of observations.

Study Participants

The participants of the current study were recruited from the Child Safety Center in the Tabuk region. The total number of participants selected for this study was 40 as these participants were directly associated with recording and documenting the cases of child maltreatment. The method used to sample the participants was convenience sampling along with the eligibility criteria for the participants. The eligibility criteria of the participants include an individual who deals with the handling of disabled children at school and who have more than 2 years of experience in documenting the cases associated with child abuse. The process of sampling includes comparing the profile of the employees at Child Safety Center with eligibility criteria and eliminating the population which do not comply with the criteria. The sample of the study, which consisted of (40) participants, consisted of student guides (15), teachers (15), and psychologists (10) from schools in Tabuk. Table No. (1) shows the study sample. The research objectives were

explained to the participants and informed consent was obtained. All the participants were given the choice to leave the survey in the middle if they wanted to leave. The survey questionnaire was administered to all the participants, and the data was collected while considering the monitored/ documented cases as follows, Intellectual disability (16), Hearing Impairment (6), Visual Impairment (4), Motor disability (6), learning disabilities (2).

Data Collection Instrument

The research studies are either based on primary or secondary sources of data collection, depending upon the domain of the research and the researcher's preference for the nature of data collected for the research. In the following research study, the primary source of data collection has been utilised instead of secondary sources as the data collected from the primary source such as interview or survey is more reliable and up-to-date as the researcher is involved in the data collection (Saunders et al., 2018). This method of data collection has enabled the research to collect data directly from the source to deliver accurate and reliable research outcomes. In this study, a survey questionnaire was used to evaluate the current prevalence of sexual abuse of disabled children. The survey questionnaire has 20 items measured on different scales. Study participants filled the survey questionnaire, and the data was analysed carefully.

Data Analysis

The data of all the 40 participants were collected and entered into SPSS (version 20). As the study was designed to evaluate the prevalence of sexual abuse among disabled children; therefore, descriptive statistics were used to determine the percentage, frequencies, mean and standard deviation in the collected data. Besides that, linear regression analysis was performed to determine the association between the dependent and independent variables. All the relationships were evaluated at a significance of $P \leq 0.05$.

Validity and Reliability

The validity and reliability measures of the survey questionnaire were established before conducting research. Content validity of the survey questionnaire was determined, a reviewer went through all the items of the questionnaire and determined if they measured the trait of

interest, which in the current case is the prevalence of sexual abuse. The reason underpinning the use of this data collection instrument is because it provides vital means to develop detailed insights and a strong foundation can be developed regarding the identified phenomena.

The Content validity revealed that all the items are inconsonance with the objectives of the research. To establish the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient was carried out on a small sample size of 10 participants. George and Mallery (2019) rules were followed to determine the reliability of the questionnaire. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was found to be 0.752 that lies in the acceptable range of George and Mallery rules.

Ethical Clearance

The topic of sexual abuse among children with disabilities within the region of Saudi is sensitive and it requires various aspects of ethical concerns that need to be fulfilled. The researcher has ensured that any moral or religious beliefs of the research participants are not harmed. The research was approved by the Research and Ethics Committee of the Intellectual Disability Center, Tabuk. The current research obliged the Declaration of Helsinki regarding research ethics. It was ensured that no participant was harmed during the course of data collection. Confidentiality of data was maintained and it was used fairly for research. The consent was taken from the research participants as well to ensure that they are willing to participate in the study and are not forced to participate.

Results

Figure 1 shows that more than 95% of participants believed in the widespread phenomenon of sexual abuse of people with disabilities. 85% of participants reported that their institutions have an awareness program to protect people with disabilities from sexual abuse. 90% of participants reported that children with disabilities had been sexually abused. Likewise, 90% of participants believed that social workers have a significant role in this problem. The participants reported that 65% of the cases were of physical harassment and 27% were of sexual rape. According to 55% of the participants, childhood age was more prone to being sexually abused. 37.5% of participants reported that intellectually disabled people are more vulnerable to sexual abuse. 97.5% reported that the

first complaint of sexual abuse is usually filed after the assault has occurred. In the majority of cases, 40% of sexual abuse have been reported by the school administration. Furthermore, the mean, standard deviation and frequency of all the findings are provided in the tables below.

Table 1

Prevalence of Sexual Abuse Among Disabled Children, Demographic Characteristics of Victims of Sexual Abuse

Variables	Frequency	Per cent	Mean	Standard Deviation
Are there children who have been sexually abused with disabilities?				
Yes	36	90	0.10	0.304
No	4	10		
Do you think that sexual abuse has become a widespread phenomenon, especially in the environment of people with disabilities?				
Yes	38	95	0.5	0.221
No	2	5		
How many cases have been monitored?				
1	26	65	0.50	0.816
2	10	25		
3	2	5		
More than 4	2	5		
What are the majority of cases of sexual abuse				

reported to a specialist?				
Verbal Harassment	3	7.5	1.20	0.564
Physical Harassment	26	65		
Sexual Rape	11	27		
Demographic Characteristics of Victims of Sexual Abuse				
Which age stages are collective sexual abuse behaviour?				
Childhood	22	55	0.50	0.599
Adolescence	16	40		
Youth	2	5		
Which groups of people with disabilities are most vulnerable to sexual abuse?				
Intellectual Disability	15	37.5	1.65	1.929
Down Syndrome	11	27.5		
Visual Impairment	2	5		
Hearing Impairment	5	12.5		
Physical Impairment	2	5		
Autism	2	5		
Multiple Disabilities	3	7.5		

Table 2

Preventive Services to Manage Cases of Child Sexual Abuse, Reported Perpetrators

Variables	Frequency	Per cent	Mean	Standard Deviation
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Does your institution have preventive sexual awareness programs for people with disabilities?				
Yes	34	85	0.15	0.362
No	6	15		
Does the social worker have a role in this problem?				
Yes	36	90	0.10	0.304
No	4	10		
When do you get a complaint or problem?				
After the assault occurs	39	97.5	1.03	0.158
During the assault occurs	1	2.5		
Who is always reporting cases of sexual abuse?				
Family	14	35	0.90	0.778
School	16	40		
The child	10	25		
Do you find it difficult to recognize a child with sexual abuse quickly?				
Yes	38	95	0.05	0.221
No	2	5		
Reported Perpetrators				
Usually, a child with a disability is				

sexually abused:				
Relatives	29	72.5	0.43	0.747
Friends	5	12.5		
Strangers	6	15		
Is the family notified if their child is sexually abused?				
Yes	39	97.5	0.03	0.158
No	1	2.5		

victims of sexual abuse?				
Medical	2	5	1.28	0.554
Psychological	25	62.5		
Both	13	32.5		
Is there cooperation from the school administration with the mentor to address and reduce the effects of sexual abuse?				
Yes	29	97.5	0.03	0.158
No	1	2.5		
Do you notice that a child who has been sexually abused with repeated abuse from time to time has become accustomed to and liked to abuse?				
Yes	38	95	0.05	0.221
No	2	5		

Table 3
Treatment Options Available for Child Sexual Abuse Victims

Variables	Frequency	Per cent	Mean	Standard Deviation
Does the abused child receive treatment?				
Yes	34	85	0.15	0.362
No	6	15		
Do you have programs that specialise in treating this type n problem?				
Yes	32	80	0.20	0.405
No	8	20		
Does the family work with you to solve the problem?				
Yes	34	85	0.15	0.362
No	6	15		
What forms or modes of treatment are available to				

Linear Regression analysis was conducted to determine the significance of the association between the type of violence such as verbal, physical or sexual rape, the age stage, and the significant disability. The model summary of the linear regression analysis revealed that there is a variance of 2.5% in the scores that can be predicted from the variables type of disability and the age stages vulnerable to sexual abuse.

Table 4
Linear Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimates
1	0.157 ^a	0.025	-0.028	0.572

a. Predictors: (Constant), Which groups of people with disabilities are most vulnerable to sexual abuse? Which age stages are collective sexual abuse behaviour?

Table 5 shows the ANOVA statistics from the Regression analysis. The P-value associated with the F value of Regression is used to answer the research question that independent variables predict the dependent variables. In the current study, it was found that the F value is 0.466, and the p-value at this F-value was found to be 0.043 which is smaller than the alpha level (0.05). This result shows the reliable prediction of independent variables over dependent variables.

Table 5
ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	0.305	2	0.152	0.466	0.043 ^B
Residual	12.095	37	0.327		
Total	12.400	39			

Discussion

The research has conducted an in-depth analysis of the quantitative data collected from the study participants and it has been ensured by the researcher that the outcomes provided in the previous section are in complete alignment with the research objectives. The findings have been divided and discussed in portions as per the research objectives.

Prevalence of Sexual Abuse in Saudi Arabia

From the analysis of the results in the previous section, it has been highlighted that to a greater extent, the cases of sexual abuse among children with disabilities

have been significantly increased in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

It has been further evaluated from the literature findings that sexual abuse of disabled people is a widespread problem (Basile et al., 2016; Collin-Vezina et al., 2013). The current study revealed that institutions are conducting awareness programs to aware of people the issues of sexual abuse of disabled people. In developed countries, the higher authorities conduct awareness programs to make the people aware of their rights and protect them from any abuse (Petersen et al., 2014).

The study findings also revealed that children with disabilities are at higher risk of getting sexually abused. These findings are validated by another study by Phasha (2012), which reported that children with disabilities are prone to be sexual. It was reported that intellectually disabled children are unable to understand their rights and sexually abusive behaviour. Therefore, children with intellectual disabilities become prey to perpetrators of sexual abuse. In the current study, it was found that school administration plays a vital role in reporting cases of sexual abuse. Moreover, it was also reported that it is difficult for healthcare professionals to recognise the sexual abuse of children. The sexually abused children with disabilities were provided psychological treatment to ensure their active development and well-being in adulthood.

The pattern of Common Abuses

The abuse patterns among the disabled children, which are identified in the study, include verbal harassment, physical harassment and sexual rape. Among these patterns, it has been identified that physical harassment has remained the most common abuse pattern among children with disabilities in Saudi Arabia. This can be supported by the research study of AlMadani (2012), who revealed that to a greater extent, disabled children are physically abused as they are dependent on others and cannot communicate effectively to their carers when they are sexually or physically abused.

One interesting finding of the current study is that relatives were the primary perpetrators of the sexual abuse of children with disabilities. It is consistent with the studies conducted in other countries that relatives' abused disabled children (Di Giulio et al., 2014). The current study also demonstrated that school administration plays an active role in reducing the effects of sexual abuse on

disabled children. Moreover, the current study also revealed that sexually abused children are often accustomed to abuse; therefore, it is imperative to provide adequate care and support services to these children.

Most vulnerable age and nature of disability exposed to sexual assaults

The study findings describe the statistically significant association between the significant predictors such as the type of disability and age stage of the children with the type of abuse. As per the results of the study, childhood is the most vulnerable phase to sexual assaults. Moreover, intellectual disabilities among children are the most vulnerable group of disabilities exposed to sexual abuse as compared to visual, hearing or physical impairments. The findings demonstrate the urgency to teach children to recognise, avoid, and disclose abusive assaults. Children with disabilities should be taught about appropriate and inappropriate physical contact (Blanchard- Dallaire and Hebert, 2014). The previous study suggests that sex education intervention substantially builds the capacity of intellectually disabled children to protect themselves from sexual assault. Moreover, the current study also suggests that residential staff, social care workers and school administration have a responsibility to carefully observe disabled children determine whether they have been facing any sexually abusive behaviour or not. In this way, these stakeholders will adequately educate the children to recognise the signs and prevent sexual abuse.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In sum, the current study demonstrated the prevalence of sexual abuse in children with disabilities in Saudi Arabia. The issue of sexual abuse is widespread and intellectually disabled children are more prone to being sexually assaulted. Besides, that childhood was found to be an extremely vulnerable age stage. Current findings also revealed the significant role of school administration in recognising the sexual abuse of disabled children. Moreover, the current study also suggests that better sex education for disabled children is an effective strategy to fight sexual abuse. The school administration and social workers need to work with the parents and policymakers to formulate a robust policy to prevent sexual assault on disabled children and bring justice to the perpetrators of sexual abuse of disabled children.

Child sexual abuse is forceful sexual abuse without consent. Disabled children are at higher risk of sexual abuse in Saudi Arabia because they are socially isolated, soft targets, and depend on other people. Maltreatment of disabled children in Saudi Arabia results from the threats that are given to the children. There are some certain weaknesses in the study as well. This study follows a primary quantitative design and biases of the participants pose serious limitations to the results and findings of the study. Stereotypes and conventional wisdom of individuals may also weaken the results and findings of the study. In addition to that, time constraints also restrict the findings of the study while scheduling surveys from the respondents. Ethical considerations regarding the confidentiality and privacy of the information collected from the participants may also pose limitations to the study.

To reduce and prevent childhood sexual abuse particularly of disabled children parent education and awareness are highly recommended. Since disabled children may not be able to learn and educating parents to help to protect disabled children from sexual abuse. Rules and regulations should be determined to maintain healthy and professional limits with disabled children. Training and education of the staff members those work in the centres of disabled children management should also be practised. Educating others about the harms of sexual abuse with disabled children is also recommended to reduce the sexual abuse. Finally, the government in Saudi Arabia should constitute strict laws and regulations regarding the punishment against sexual abuse of disabled children.

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Appendix

Studies Reviewed	Aim	Method	Findings
Jones et al. (2016)	To determine the risk and prevalence of violence among disabled children	Systematic review and meta-analysis	Disabled children are more exposed to violence as compared to other children who are not disabled
Al-Mahroos et al. (2015)	To identify the pattern of child abuse among children	Retrospective study	Bruises are the most common injuries in child abuse, but intercourse and swelling are other patterns as well. However, it is difficult to find evidence of sexual abuse among children.
Aboul-Hagag et al. (2012)	Determination of child sexual abuse among college children of Egypt	Cross-sectional survey	The main predators of child abuse are males and female children are more exposed to sexual abuse.
AlMadani et al. (2012)	To describe the	Descriptive case series	Most victims of sexual

	forensic and socio-medical characteristics of child abuse in children and maternity hospitals of Dammam.		abuse are females and 85% of sexual assaults also take place in hospitals
Wissink et al. (2015)	Determination of sexual abuse among children with disabilities	A narrative review of literature	Disabled children are more exposed to sexual abuse
Blanchard-Dallaire and Hebert (2014)	To determine the social relation of the children who have encountered sexual abuse	Primary quantitative	Interpersonal trust is less among sexually abused children
Brilleslijper-Kater et al. (2004)	To determine the emotional reaction and sexual knowledge among young children who encountered sexual abuse	Primary mixed research	Nearly 25% to 35% of the children who are under the age of 7 have experienced sexual abuse.

Almuneef et al. (2019)	This study aims to investigate the long-term consequences of child abuse of disabled children in Saudi Arabia	Primary quantitative	Results have found that disabled children are at higher risk of sexual abuse and it impacts them psychologically
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Omar and Alkhateeb (2019)	This study aims to explore the rate of child sexual abuse in Saudi Arabia	Secondary qualitative	Results suggest that children with disabilities are more vulnerable to child sexual abuse for their dependence on others.
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