

Child Protection Reporting Overview

NOTIFICATIONS OF ABUSE



WHEN CHILDREN ARE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER OF ABUSE
CALL **POLICE ON 000**



OTHERWISE CONTACT
THE **CHILD PROTECTION HELPLINE ON**
132 111 (24 HOURS, 7 DAYS)

OR MAKE AN E-REPORT IF NOTIFICATION IS NOT URGENT
<https://reporter.childstory.nsw.gov.au/s/>

**CONSULT OUR CHILD PROTECTION POLICY
FOR MORE INFORMATION**

Child Protection Policy

NQS

QA2	2.2.3	Child protection - Management, educators and staff are aware of their roles and responsibilities to identify and respond to every child at risk of abuse or neglect.
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National Regulations

Regs	84	Awareness of child protection law
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Aim

To ensure all employees take their responsibility to protect children from any type of harm very seriously, understand their reporting obligations and are aware of our risk management strategy which includes practices designed to ensure the safety and well-being of children is paramount.

Related Policies

Educator and Management Policy

Privacy and Confidentiality Policy

Record Keeping and Retention Policy

Related Documentation

Incident Injury Trauma and Illness Record

Child Protection Annual Review

Educator Induction Processes

Educator Appraisal Processes

Educator Recruitment Processes

Educator Professional Development Processes

Educator Job Descriptions

Staff Records

Risk Management Plans

Purpose

All children have the right to experience quality education and care in an environment that promotes opportunities to thrive with adults who safeguard and advocate for their health, safety, security and wellbeing including the right to:

- be asked to express their views and wishes about matters affecting their lives and to have those views appropriately considered by adults;
- feel and be safe in their interactions with adults and other children and young people; and
- understand, as early as possible, what is meant by 'feeling and being safe'.

Implementation

Under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* **mandated reporters (includes all employees of a children's service and unpaid managers of these services)** must make reports if they suspect on reasonable grounds a **child is at risk of significant harm** because:

- the child's basic physical or psychological needs are not being met or are at risk of not being met
- the parents or other caregivers have not arranged and are unable or unwilling to arrange for the child to receive necessary medical care
- the parents or other caregivers have not arranged and are unable or unwilling to arrange for a school age child to receive an education

- the child has been, or is at risk of being physically or sexually abused or ill-treated
- the child is living in a household where there have been incidents of domestic violence and they are at risk of serious physical or psychological harm
- the parent's or other caregiver's behaviour means the child has suffered or is at risk of suffering serious psychological harm

Significant harm is where the circumstances that are causing concern are present to a significant state and warrant a response by a statutory authority, such as the NSW Police Force or Community Services, regardless of a family's consent. Significant is not minor or trivial and may reasonably be expected to produce substantial and adverse impacts on the child's safety, welfare or wellbeing. The significance can be a result of a single act or omission or an accumulation of acts and omissions.

Reasonable grounds refer to the need to have an objective basis for suspecting that a child may be at risk of abuse and neglect based on:

- First hand observation of the child or family
- What the child, parent or other person has disclosed
- What can reasonably be inferred based on observation, professional training and/ or experience.

The reporter is not required to prove that abuse has occurred.

Child Protection Risk Management Strategy

The Approved Provider, Nominated Supervisor, employees and volunteers will implement a Child Protection Risk Management Strategy to ensure the health, wellbeing and safety of all children at the service, protect children from harm and protect the integrity of employees and volunteers. The Strategy includes the following components:

1. Aim (page 2)
2. Code of Conduct
3. Recruitment, Selection and Training Procedures for employees and volunteers which include child protection principles
4. Procedures for handling disclosures and suspicions of harm Reporting and Documenting Abuse or Neglect
5. Procedures for Managing Breaches
6. Risk Management for High Risk Activities and Special Events
7. Strategies for Communication and Support

2. Code of Conduct

The service upholds the Code of Conduct in our Educator and Management Policy for employers, educators, volunteers, students, families and children to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children.

3. Recruitment, Selection and Training Procedures

The Approved Provider or Nominated Supervisor will implement recruitment, professional development and training procedures for employees and where relevant volunteers to ensure no-one at the service poses a risk to children and everyone understands how to manage disclosures or suspicions of harm (Recruitment procedures at Appendix A and training procedures in Educator and Management Policy). Requirements include:

- job advertisements which include qualifications and skills required, and culture of child safety and protection
- job descriptions which outline level of professional skills and responsibilities

- processes (including job advertisements) which ensure employees and volunteers have clear Working With Children Checks or they are exempt (see Office of Children's Guardian <https://www.kidsguardian.nsw.gov.au/>)
- interview questions and referee checks which reference person's approach to child safety and protection
- documented induction/ orientation checklists which reference child safety and protection, supervision, compliance with National Law and Regulations, NQS, Code of Conduct, policies and procedures
- annual training and development to ensure individuals are clear about their roles and responsibilities to protect children from harm, are aware of their reporting obligations, can confidently recognise the indicators of harm (see Appendix B) and understand documenting and reporting procedures.
- annual performance appraisals for employees
- regular inclusion of child protection and risk management strategy at least every 6 months in staff meetings and annual review of written training plans which must include Child Protection matters (e.g. disclosures and suspicions of harm)
- providing access to relevant legislation and other resources to help employees and volunteers meet their obligations

4. Procedures for managing disclosures and suspicions of harm

What is a *disclosure* of harm?

A disclosure of harm occurs when someone, including a child, tells you about harm that has happened, is happening, or is likely to happen to a child. Disclosures of harm may start with:

- I think I saw...
- Somebody told me that...
- Just think you should know...
- I'm not sure what I want you to do, but...

What is a *suspicion* of harm?

A suspicion of harm is when someone has a reasonable suspicion that a child has suffered, is suffering, or is at an unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm.

Note there may be circumstances where there is concern for a child's welfare but it does not reach the threshold to be considered a disclosure or suspicion of harm. In this case educators will connect families with referral agencies with the family's consent. Contact details are available in the resources section of the Child Story Reporter website.

The Approved Provider, Nominated Supervisor, employees and volunteers may suspect harm if:

- a child says they have been harmed
- someone else, for example another child, a parent, or an employee, says harm has occurred or is likely to occur
- a child tells them they know someone who has been harmed (it is possible that they may be referring to themselves)
- they are concerned at significant changes in the behaviour of a child, or the presence of new unexplained and suspicious injuries

- they see the harm happening.

Managing and recording a disclosure of harm

If the Approved Provider, Nominated Supervisor, educators have concerns about the safety of a child they will:

- find a private place to talk
- remain calm and listen in an attentive, active and non-judgemental way
- encourage the person (including a child) to talk in their own words
- take anything a child says seriously
- allow children to be part of decision-making processes where appropriate
- ask just enough open-ended questions to act protectively without asking any leading questions which suggest an answer and could compromise later investigations
- tell the person they have done the right thing in revealing the information and they'll need to tell someone who can help keep them safe
- not try to investigate or mediate the matter themselves
- record their own observations as well as accurate details of any conversation with a parent (who may for example explain a noticeable mark on a child)
- document as soon as possible so the details are accurately captured including:
 - time, date, location and who was present
 - full details of the (suspected) abuse
 - exactly what the person said using "I said", "they said," statements
 - the questions educators asked
 - any comments educators made
 - educators' actions following the disclosure
- ensure the managements and storage of records complies with our Privacy and Confidentiality Policy.
- follow our reporting procedures

See template at Appendix C

Managing and recording a suspicion of harm

The Approved Provider, Nominated Supervisor, employees and volunteers will:

- remain alert to any warning signs or indicators
- pay close attention to changes in the child's behaviour, ideas, feelings and the words they use
- make written notes of observations in a non-judgemental and accurate manner, and manage in line with our Privacy and Confidentiality Policy
- assure a child that they can come to talk when they need to, and listen to them and believe them when they do
- follow our reporting procedures

See template at Appendix C

Making a Report

A report will be made using the following procedure preferably on the same day there is a disclosure or suspicion of significant harm, and no later than 24 hours after the disclosure or suspicion.

The Approved Provider, Nominated Supervisor, employees and volunteers will:

- 1. Consider whether disclosure or suspicion needs to be reported to Police**

- contact the police on 000 if there is an immediate danger to a child and intervene immediately if it is safe to do so
 - contact the police where the child has been or may be the victim of a criminal offence (including where a child is at risk of significant harm outside the family)
 - get clear guidance from Police about who will tell child's parents about the disclosure and who can give ongoing support
- 2. Consider whether the disclosure or suspicion must be reported to Child Protection**
- use the online Mandatory Reporter Guide which is available on the ChildStory Reporter website to help make decisions about whether there is a risk of significant harm. The Guide covers physical abuse, neglect (supervision, physical shelter/environment, food, medical care, mental health care, education), sexual abuse, problematic sexual behaviour, psychological harm, relinquishing care and carer concerns to do with substance abuse, mental health, and domestic violence).
 - make a report by phone to the Child Protection hotline on 132 111 (available 24 hours/7 days a week). eReporting is available for non-urgent notifications at ChildStory Reporter website
 - make the report with the assistance or support of the Nominated Supervisor. If the Nominated Supervisor does not follow through and make the report, employees and volunteers will make the report
 - get clear guidance from the person answering about who will tell child's parents of the disclosure and who can give ongoing support
- 3. Consider whether referral is needed to family services**
- connect families with referral agencies where concerns of harm do not meet the threshold of significant harm. Contact details are available in the resources section of the ChildStory Reporter website. Obtain family consent before making referrals.
- 4. Consider whether you must notify ECEC Regulatory Authority and other Authorities**
- notify the Regulator about any incident, including any suspected or alleged incident, of child abuse that has occurred at the service. This includes any physical or sexual abuse that has occurred or is occurring while the child is at the service.
 - notify the NSW Ombudsman within 30 days of becoming aware of any allegations and convictions for abuse or neglect of a child made against an employee or volunteer and ensure they are investigated and appropriate action taken (See Appendix H NSW Ombudsman's Office.)
 - notify the Office of the Children's Guardian of sexual misconduct and serious physical assault involving children by an employee/volunteer (See Appendix H Office of the Children's Guardian.)

Allegations against Service Personnel

The reporting procedure above will also be followed where there are allegations of harm against the Approved Provider, Nominated Supervisor, employees or volunteers. The Approved Provider or Nominated Supervisor will:

- complete an Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Record and notify the Regulatory Authority within 24 hours of making the report
- notify the NSW Ombudsman within 30 days of becoming aware of any allegations and convictions for abuse or neglect
- liaise with the Office of the Children's Guardian to see if you must notify sexual misconduct or serious physical assault involving children by an employee/volunteer

- provide appropriate support for any employee/volunteer who has an allegation made against them
- protect the identity of employees/volunteers in relation to unsubstantiated complaints
- review the person's duties, and if they continue to interact with children, ensure they are appropriately supervised at all times
- seek legal advice about restricting that person's work activities if relevant..

Confidentiality

It is important that individuals keep a Report confidential while the matter is investigated. Employees or volunteers will not discuss the Report with people who are not involved, or inform the person they have made the complaint about, to ensure the matter can be investigated without prior knowledge and contamination of evidence.

Safeguards for reporters

Reports made to Community Services are kept confidential. However, a law enforcement agency may access the identity of the reporter if this is needed in connection with the investigation of an alleged serious offence against a child. Under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* if the report is made in good faith:

- the report will not breach standards of professional conduct
- the report can't lead to defamation proceedings
- the report is not admissible in any proceedings as evidence against the person who made the report
- a person cannot be compelled by a court to provide the report or disclose its contents
- the identity of the person making the report is protected.

A report is also an exempt document under the *Freedom of Information Act 1989*.

Support after disclosure

The Approved Provider or Nominated Supervisor will provide assistance to access appropriate support and counselling services for all parties affected by a disclosure of harm.

5. Procedures for Managing Breaches

All employees and volunteers working with children have a duty of care to support and protect children which is breached if a person:

- does something that a reasonable person wouldn't do in a particular situation
- fails to do something that a reasonable person would do in the circumstances
- acts or fails to act in a way that causes harm to someone owed a duty of care.

In relation to our Child Protection Risk Management Strategy, a breach of that duty of care includes any action or inaction by an employee, volunteer or child that fails to comply with any of the eight components of the Strategy.

Employees, volunteers or families should report the breaches to the Nominated Supervisor or Approved Provider who will manage an investigation into the breach in a fair, unbiased and supportive manner in line with our Grievance Policy and Procedure (see Report Breach template at Appendix D). For example:

- those involved in the breach will be able to provide their version of events
- matters discussed in relation to the breach will be kept confidential
- an appropriate outcome will be decided
- everyone affected will receive a clear written statement (letter, email or SMS) of the outcome

- records will be kept about the details of the breach, including the versions of all parties and the outcome of the breach

Depending on the nature of the breach outcomes may include:

- emphasising the relevant component of the Child Protection Risk Management Strategy, for example, the Code of Conduct
- providing closer supervision
- professional development and training
- mediating between those involved in the incident (where appropriate)
- disciplinary procedures if necessary
- reviewing current policies and procedures and developing new policies and procedures if necessary
- termination of employment.

6. Risk Management Plan for High Risk Activities and Special Events

The Nominated Supervisor and educators will analyse the risk of 'harm' to children for all relevant events including purchase of new equipment as well as high risk activities where there is an increased risk of harm to children for example:

- water based activities
- special events like service concerts and family information days where there will be a large number of visitors or people present
- events or activities where visitors will be present
- excursions
- playground renovations
- activities using dangerous equipment

The Nominated Supervisor and educators will:

1. Identify all the elements of an activity (e.g. objectives, location, participants, transportation, toileting/change room procedures, appropriate supervision and adult to child ratios, photography policy, managing medications, managing illness and injury, procedure applying to visitors, physical environment)
2. Identify the risks
3. Analyse the likelihood and consequences of the risks
4. Evaluate the level of risk (e.g. low, moderate, high, extreme)
5. Implement strategies to eliminate or minimise the risk
6. Review the activity to determine how it could be improved

See Appendix E for a Risk Management template.

Where relevant (e.g. playground renovations) the Nominated Supervisor will encourage families to provide feedback on the risk of harm to children and strategies to minimise the risk. Feedback may be sought via newsletters or survey forms, or during parent information sessions.

7. Strategies for Communication and Support

The Nominated Supervisor will implement the following to ensure families, employees, volunteers and children are aware of our Child Risk Management Strategy:

- regularly advise families and prospective families (at least every 6 months) via service newsletters, emails and information evenings about the reasons for and components of our risk

management strategy, where they can access our Child Protection Policy and Risk Management Strategy, and that we welcome feedback about the Policy/Strategy. We may include what we aim to teach children about protective behaviour (see Attachment G)

- provide written information about our risk management strategy during enrolment and orientation and include in Parent Handbook
- regularly include (at least every 6 months) the reasons for and components of our risk management strategy in staff meetings and include in Staff Handbook
- ensure educators talk to children about the Strategy where appropriate and provide any feedback to the Nominated Supervisor
- display posters about child protection issues, including safe and supportive environments
- include child protection issues and our risk management strategy in employees' performance and training plans
- ensure educators regularly include learning about appropriate child protection issues in the Curriculum, including how to keep themselves safe, and what to do if they feel unsafe
- make available to employees and families relevant resources from the office of the children's Guardian website at <https://www.kidsguardian.nsw.gov.au/>

Sources

Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012

Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998

The Ombudsman's Act 1974

ChildStory Reporter website NSW Government (includes Mandatory Reporting Guide)

The Commission for Children and Young People Act 1998

Education and Care Services National Law and Regulations

Review

The Policy, including Child Risk Management Strategy, will be reviewed annually and after any disclosure or suspicion of harm being actioned. The review will include checks to ensure the strategy reflects current legislation, continues to be effective, or whether any changes and additional training are required. The review will be conducted by:

- Management
- Employees
- Families
- Interested Parties

Strategies

The physical Environment

In order to promote a safe physical environment, we will:

- Ensure all equipment and materials used at the service meet relevant safety standards.
- Remove, repair or replace worn and damaged buildings, structures equipment and resources which may provide a safety risk for children in a timely manner.

- Ensure learning environments are established that provide appropriate child groupings, sufficient space, and include carefully chosen and well-maintained resources and equipment **(National Regulation 103)**.
- Organise indoor and outdoor spaces to ensure risks to the health and safety are minimised and that there is effective and adequate supervision available at all times **(National Regulation 115)**.
- Conduct a risk assessment of the service environment on a quarterly basis to determine any risks to children's health and safety.
- Analyse and evaluate the risks associated with identified hazards.
- Determine appropriate ways to eliminate or control identified hazards.
- Review risk assessments after any serious incident report is made to the Regulatory Authority.

Staffing and Supervision

- Ensure that sufficient numbers of educators are employed to ensure adequate supervision of children at all times **(National Regulation 123, 130-132, 271-272)**.
- Manage rosters to not only ensure that adequate numbers of educators are on duty to meet ratio and qualification requirements **(National Regulation 126)** but that duty of care implications are considered to ensure adequate supervision at all times.
- Ensure screening and suitability of staff, volunteers as per the legislation and policy at the time of employment and as part of an ongoing process.
- Respond proactively to emerging staff performance concerns.

Child Protection

- All educators and volunteers of our service are Mandatory Reporters and are required to report to the Child Protection Helpline (24 hours) (Phone: 132 111 or eReport at: <https://reporter.childstory.nsw.gov.au/s/>) if they have reasonable grounds to suspect a child or young person is at risk of significant harm and have current concern about the safety, welfare or wellbeing of a child or young person.
- The Mandatory Reporter Guide will be used, to guide decision making and determine whether or not to report to the Child Protection Helpline under the new risk of significant harm reporting threshold.
- Staff will undertake training in order to effectively:
 - Make appropriate responses to all disclosures of abuse and any allegation of abuse against staff members of the service
 - Understanding of their responsibilities and procedure as a mandatory reporter
 - be able to recognise the factors that increase a child's vulnerability to maltreatment;
 - be aware of the vulnerabilities which may indicate a need to assess, monitor or curtail the behaviour of individuals in relation to children and young people within organisations

Responsibilities for the Approved Provider

- Ensure the service operates in line with the Education and Care Services National Law and National Regulations with regard to the delivery and collection of children at all times **(National Regulation 99)**.
- Ensure all staff have access to relevant professional development.

- Ensure that the Nominated Supervisor and staff members at the service who work with children are advised of current child protection legislation, its application, and any obligations that they may have under that law **(National Regulation 84)**.
- Ensure that all responsible persons on the service have up to date child protection training **(National Law 162)**
- Ensure that all relevant staff and educators working with children have working with children check and have been cleared **(Child Protection Act 9)**
- Ensure that at least one person at the service holds asthma, anaphylaxis and first aid training at all times **(National Regulation 136)**.
- Ensure that policies and procedures are up to date and reflecting the National Regulations **(National Regulation 168)**.
- Ensure that all staff are aware of the policies and procedures of the service and that a copy of these are available for all visitors, families, students and staff of the service at all times **(National Regulation 170-171)**.

Responsibilities for the Nominated Supervisor

- Provide all staff and educators working directly with children with a copy of the Mandatory Reporter Guide to assist them in their reporting.
- Ensuring screening and suitability processes are maintained to meet policy and legislative requirements.
- Identifying and providing appropriate resources and training to assist staff, contractors, visitors, volunteers and students to implement this policy.
- Keeping up to date and complying with any relevant changes in legislation and practices in relation to this policy.
- Co-operating with other services and/or professionals in the best interests of children and their families.
- Ensuring that families are made aware of support services available to them and of the assistance these services can provide.
- Ensuring that all staff who work with children are supported to implement this policy in the service.
- Protecting the rights of children and families, and encouraging their participation in decision-making at the service.

Responsibilities for the Educators

- Act in accordance with the obligations outlined in this policy.
- Raise concerns when barriers or threats to the protection of children and young people's safety and wellbeing are identified, including through the conduct of other adults at the site/service.
- Keeping up to date and complying with any relevant changes in legislation and practices in relation to this policy.
- Follow all record keeping requirements **(National Regulation 173, 177)**.
- Undertaking appropriate training and education on child protection.
- Identifying any potential for risk and harm to a child at the service and developing and implementing effective prevention strategies in consultation with the approved provider and the nominated supervisor.
- Co-operating with other services and/or professionals in the best interests of children and their families.
- Informing families of support services available to them (such as child first), and of the assistance these services can provide.

- Ensuring that no child is left alone (or is out of sight) with a contractor, visitor, volunteer, student or parent/guardian at the service.
- Implementing the procedures for reporting suspected child abuse.
- Notifying the Nominated Supervisor or the approved provider immediately on becoming aware of any concerns, complaints or allegations regarding the health, safety and welfare of a child at the service.
- Offering support to the child and their family, and to other staff in response to concerns or reports relating to the health, safety and wellbeing of a child at the service.
- Provide a quiet place for children to rest when they are tired or stressed (**National Regulation 81**).
- Maintaining confidentiality at all times (**National Regulation 181**).
- Adhering to all service policies and procedures.

Responsibilities for the Families

- Reading and complying with this policy.
- Reporting any concerns, including in relation to potential for child abuse, to the Nominated Supervisor.

Appendix A

Recruitment Process

- The Approved Provider/Nominated Supervisor will oversee and approve the recruitment process:
 - ensuring there is a documented position description for the vacant position that is accurate and current.
 - arranging for the position to be advertised
 - ensuring there is a standard list of interview questions for all applicants
 - reviewing the applications that have been received and making a short list of applicants
 - arranging suitable interview times with the shortlisted applicants
 - contacting referees for the most suitable candidate(s). A Telephone reference Check Template is attached.
 - making an offer of employment in writing which the applicant must sign as an acceptance of the offer. The applicant must sign a contract of employment containing the specific terms and conditions of employment. A base Employment Contract is attached.
 - notifying unsuccessful applicants by letter, telephone or email.
- Recruitment and selection decisions will be made by the Approved Provider/Nominated Supervisor.

Job Description

Every position must have a position description which:

- summarises the job and describes the tasks,
- details the skills, qualifications and experience required to perform the job and whether these are essential or desirable criteria.
- Clearly describes the expectations for educators/staff members to provide a safe and supportive environment for children.

Advertising

- Positions may, at the discretion of the Approved Provider/Nominated Supervisor and where relevant, be initially advertised internally via email. This process gives current employees the chance to be considered for a transfer or nominate a suitable contact as a potential candidate.
- External advertising will occur when a suitable internal candidate (including employee contact) is unavailable, or may occur concurrently with the internal advertising where the Approved Provider/Nominated Supervisor believes it is in the service's best interests to source additional candidates.

The Job Advertisement

The job advertisement will be written in clear, concise and non-discriminatory language and will contain:

- the title of the position
- a summary of the role and conditions of employment
- the essential and desirable criteria for candidates
- information about what applicants should provide with their applications
- clear, concise details about our Service and our safe, supportive work practices
- advice that the successful applicant will need to undergo a successful Working With Children Check, referee checks and identification, and that candidates will be asked to disclose any information relevant to their eligibility to engage in activities involving children
- the name of a contact person
- the closing date for receipt of applications
- a statement that the Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer

Interviews

The Approved Provider/Nominated Supervisor will conduct the interview. The format of the interview will be:

- advise the applicant about the position and the Service
- discuss the applicant's skills and experience as they relate to the position
- discuss the applicant's understanding of child safety and child protection
- answer any questions the applicant may have
- advise the applicant about the next steps in the selection process
- obtain permission to contact the applicant's nominated referees.

Selection of Candidates and Offer of Employment

Following the interviews, we will check the work histories and references of the most suitable candidates(s) after obtaining their permission. We will include the following questions in those asked of referees:

- would you employ the person again?
- have you directly supervised the applicant and directly observed their work with children?
- do you have any concerns about the applicant working directly with children?

- can you give an example of a time when you observed the applicant managing a child with challenging behaviours?

If a decision is made to employ the most suitable candidate, we will make a written offer of employment.

The successful applicant must sign a contract of employment containing the specific terms and conditions of their employment.

Exit Interviews

If an employee resigns, management will undertake an exit interview with the person to:

- gather information about the effectiveness of the recruitment process.
- identify possible areas for improvement in organisational processes, management, job design, remuneration or career planning and development.
- receive positive feedback on what is working well.

Appendix B

Indicators of Abuse

There are many indicators of harm to children. Behavioural or physical signs which assist in recognising harm to children are known as indicators. The following is a guide only. One indicator on its own may not imply abuse or neglect. However, a single indicator can be as important as the presence of several indicators. Each indicator needs to be considered in the context of other indicators and the child's circumstances. A child's behaviour is likely to be affected if he/she is under stress. There can be many causes of stress and it is important to find out specifically what is causing the stress. Abuse and neglect can be single incidents or ongoing, and may be intentional or unintentional.

General indicators of abuse and neglect

- marked delay between injury and seeking medical assistance
- history of injury
- the child gives some indication that the injury did not occur as stated
- the child tells you someone has hurt him/her
- the child tells you about someone he/she knows who has been hurt
- someone (relative, friend, acquaintance, sibling) tells you that the child may have been abused.

Neglect

Child neglect is the continued failure by a parent or caregiver to provide a child with the basic things needed for his or her proper growth and development, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical and dental care and adequate supervision. Some examples are:

- inability to respond emotionally to the child
- child abandonment
- depriving or withholding physical contact
- failure to provide psychological nurturing
- treating one child differently to the others

Indicators of Neglect in children

- poor standard of hygiene leading to social isolation
- scavenging or stealing food

- extreme longing for adult affection
- lacking a sense of genuine interaction with others
- acute separation anxiety
- self-comforting behaviours, e.g. rocking, sucking
- delay in development milestones
- untreated physical problems

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is a non-accidental injury or patten of injuries to a child caused by a parent, caregiver or other person. Educators will be particularly aware of looking for possible physical abuse if parents or caregivers:

- make direct admissions from parents about fear of hurting their children
- have a family history of violence
- have a history of their own maltreatment as a child
- make repeated visits for medical assistance

Indicators of Physical Abuse in children

- facial, head and neck bruising
- lacerations and welts
- explanations are not consistent with injury
- bruising or marks that may show the shape of an object
- bite marks or scratches
- multiple injuries or bruises
- ingestion of poisonous substances, alcohol or drugs
- sprains, twists, dislocations
- bone fractures
- burns and scalds

Indicators of Emotional Abuse in children

Emotional abuse occurs when an adult harms a child's development by repeatedly treating and speaking to a child in ways that damage the child's ability to feel and express their feelings. Some examples are:

- constant criticism, belittling, teasing of a child or ignoring or withholding praise and affection
- excessive or unreasonable demands
- persistent hostility, severe verbal abuse, rejection and scape-goating
- belief that a particular child is bad or "evil"
- using inappropriate physical or social isolation as punishment
- exposure to domestic violence

Indicators of emotional abuse in children

- feeling of worthlessness about them
- inability to value others
- lack of trust in people and expectations
- extreme attention seeking behaviours
- other behavioural disorders (disruptiveness, aggressiveness, bullying)

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is when someone involves a child in a sexual activity by using their power over them or taking advantage of their trust. Often children are bribed or threatened physically and psychologically to make them participate in the activity. Educators will be particularly aware of looking for possible sexual abuse if parents or caregivers are suspected of or charged with child sexual abuse or display inappropriate jealousy regarding age appropriate development of independence from the family. Sexual abuse includes:

- exposing the child to sexual behaviours of others
- coercing the child to engage in sexual behaviour with other children
- verbal threats of sexual abuse
- exposing the child to pornography

Indicators of Sexual Abuse in children

- they describe sexual acts
- direct or indirect disclosures
- age inappropriate behaviour and/or persistent sexual behaviour
- self-destructive behaviour
- regression in development achievements
- child being in contact with a suspected or know perpetrator of sexual assault
- bleeding from the vagina or anus
- injuries such as tears to the genitalia

Psychological Abuse

Psychological harm occurs where the behaviour of the parent or caregiver damages the confidence and self-esteem of the child, resulting in serious emotional deprivation or trauma. In general, it is the frequency and duration of this behaviour that causes harm. Some examples are:

- excessive criticism
- withholding affection
- exposure to domestic violence
- intimidation or threatening behaviour.

Indicators of psychological abuse in children include:

- constant feelings of worthlessness
- unable to value others
- lack of trust in people
- lack of people skills necessary for daily functioning
- extreme attention seeking behaviour
- extremely eager to please or obey adults
- takes extreme risks, is markedly disruptive, bullying or aggressive
- suicide threats
- running away from home

Indicators of Domestic Violence in children

- show aggressive behaviour
- develop phobias & insomnia
- experience anxiety
- show symptoms of depression
- have diminished self esteem
- demonstrate poor academic performance and problem-solving skills

- have reduced social competence skills including low levels of empathy
- show emotional distress
- have physical complaints

Name of person completing form
Date _____

Signature of person completing form
Time _____ AM/PM

Name of person completing form
Date _____

Signature of person completing form
Time _____ AM/PM

CHILD PROTECTION RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY BREACH INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Date breach occurred _____ Time breach occurred _____
Location of breach _____

Name of person(s) involved in the breach

Description of the breach

Immediate action taken

If no action taken – reason

Name of person completing form

Signature of person completing form

Date _____

Time _____ AM/PM

Authority breach reported to (if relevant)

Name of person reported to