

**3.06****Child Protection Policy**

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**Rationale**

This policy outlines the board's commitment to child protection and recognises the important role and responsibility of all our staff in the protection of children. It includes the board's expectations when child abuse is reported or suspected by us. All staff members are expected to be familiar with this policy, its associated procedures and protocols and abide by them. The board of trustees has an obligation to ensure the wellbeing of children in our care so they thrive, belong and achieve. We are committed to the prevention of child abuse and neglect and to the protection of all children. The safety and wellbeing of the child is our top priority. Advice will be sought through appropriate agencies in all cases of suspected or alleged abuse. In line with section 15 of the Children, Young Person and Their Families Act, any person in our school who believes that any child or young person has been, or is likely to be, harmed (whether physically, emotionally, or sexually) ill-treated, abused, neglected, or deprived must follow school procedures and may also report the matter to Oranga Tamariki or the police.

**Purpose**

- We provide a safe environment, free from physical, verbal or sexual abuse
- We support families/whanau to protect their children
- We support the roles of NZ Police, and Oranga Tamariki in the investigation of suspected abuse and will report suspected abuse to these agencies.

**Definitions**

Child abuse includes physical, emotional and sexual abuse as well as neglect which is the direct consequence of a deliberate act or omission by an adult and which has the potential or effect of serious harm to the child.

**Accountability**

Although ultimate accountability sits with the board, the board delegates responsibility to the principal to ensure that all child safety procedures are implemented and available to all staff, contractors, volunteers and parents. Therefore, the principal must:

- Develop appropriate procedures to meet child safety requirements as required and appropriate to the school.
- Comply with relevant legislative requirements and responsibilities including the need to ensure that staff and contractors are safety checked to the standard specified in the Vulnerable Children Act.
- Make this policy available on the school's web site or available on request.

- Ensure that every contract, or funding arrangement that the school enters into requires the adoption of child protection policies where required.
- Ensure the interests and protection of the child are paramount in all circumstances.
- Recognise the rights of family/whanau to participate in the decision-making about their children.
- Ensure that all staff are able to identify the signs and symptoms of potential abuse and neglect, deal with disclosures by children and allegations against staff members and are able to take appropriate action in response
- Support all staff to work in accordance with this policy, to work with partner agencies and organisations to ensure child protection policies are understood and implemented.
- Promote a culture where staff feel confident they can constructively challenge poor practice or raise issues of concern without fear of reprisal.
- Consult, discuss and share relevant information, in line with our commitment to confidentiality and information sharing protocols, in a timely way regarding any concerns about an individual child with the board or designated person.
- Seek advice as necessary from NZSTA advisors on employment matters and other relevant agencies where child safety issues arise.
- Make available professional development, resources and/or sufficient advice to ensure all staff can carry out their roles in terms of this policy.
- Ensure that this policy forms part of the initial staff induction programme for each staff member.

**Supporting Document** [see below]

### **Review**

This policy will be reviewed in accordance with the Board's regular policy review process. Board approval The Ruapehu College Board of Trustees approves this child protection policy and its review cycle of 3 years: Approved by: Dean Francois 25/07/2019 Chairperson, Board of Trustees Kim Basse 25/07/2019 Principal Signature Name Date Position

### **Ratified by Ruapehu College Board of Trustees**

Chairperson: Dean Francois



Signed:

Date: 25.07.19

Date for policy review:

July, 2022

**3.06**

**Child Protection Policy Supporting Document**

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## **1.0 Purpose**

1.1 The most effective way to safeguard children is to have a comprehensive and effective policy, with attached practices and guidelines. This Policy is written under the principle that children and young people attending Ruapehu College have a right to feel safe and comfortable in that contact.

1.2 The purpose of this policy is to provide Ruapehu College staff guidelines by which to identify and respond appropriately to concerns of abuse and neglect, and to understand their role in keeping children safe.

1.3 This policy has been written in accordance with the following legislation: Education Act 1989 Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act, 1989 Crimes Act, 1961 Domestic Violence Act, 1995 Health Act, 1956 Health and Disability Sector Standards Regulations, 2001 Privacy Act, 1993 Health Information Privacy Code, 1994 Vulnerable Children's Act, 2014 Care of Children Act, 2004 Employment Relations Act, 2000 Human Rights Act

1.4 This Policy will be reviewed on a three yearly cycle, and updated regularly in the light of operational experience and in line with changes in legislation and associated policies.

## **2.0 Scope**

2.1 This policy covers all staff of Ruapehu College who have direct or indirect contact with children. This includes those staff, paid or voluntary, employed directly by Ruapehu College, as well as those professionals contracted or invited to provide services to children in the care of Ruapehu College .This includes teaching and non-teaching staff.

2.2 This policy covers the Board of Trustees and their responsibilities in the safety and wellbeing of children.

## **3.0 Definitions**

3.1 For the purposes of this Policy "Child" means a boy or girl under the age of 14 years, "Young person" means a boy or girl of or over the age of 14 years but under 17 years; but does not include any person who is or has been married or in a civil union (Children, Young Person, and Their Families Act 1989, Section 2).

3.2 For the purpose of this Policy "Staff" means people working at Ruapehu College and includes employees, contactors, consultants, students, associates and volunteers whether working on a full time, part time, casual, or temporary basis.

3.3 The Children, Young Persons and their Families Act, 1989, defines child abuse as "...the harming (whether physically, emotionally, sexually), ill-treatment, abuse, neglect, or deprivation of any child or young person".

## **4.0 Principles**

4.1 This Child Protection Policy confirms the commitment of Ruapehu College to the protection of children and proceeds to: outline the standards and principles by which all staff will abide define child abuse outline the action to be taken by staff where any form of abuse or ill-treatment is known or suspected establish what action is required when allegations are made against staff explore the implications for staff training

4.2 Ruapehu College will ensure that: Staff are carefully selected with the principles of this policy in mind. Staff are appropriately trained in issues of child protection. Staff are aware of the Child Protection Policy and accompanying procedures and/or guidelines.

4.3 Ruapehu College recognises that all staff and Trustees have a full and active part to play in protecting students from harm. Overall responsibility, implementation and review of this policy rests with the Principal of {School}.

4.4 All services provided by Ruapehu College for the safety and wellbeing of children adhere to the principles of partnership, protection and participation; and the rights and responsibilities accorded by Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

## **5.0 Responsibilities**

### **5.1 Role of the Staff**

Any member of staff, paid or voluntary, may directly witness child abuse or have allegations, made by a child or an adult, relayed to them. There may also be disclosures of abuse that have occurred prior to attending Ruapehu College. Sustained abuse and neglect of children, wherever it occurs, can have major long term effects on all aspects of children's health, development and well-being and their ability to sustain stable and meaningful relationships in the future. It is the intention of Ruapehu College to ensure that all staff understand their roles and responsibilities in ensuring the safety of children at all times. This is achieved through consistent and agreed protocols regarding child protection, as well as the regular undertaking of awareness raising training.

Each member of staff must: be aware of, and alert to, potential indicators of abuse or neglect record a factual account of any concerns they have, or that are brought to their attention appropriately seek advice and support from their Designated Person for Child Protection who will then contact external agencies if appropriate work in cooperation with the parents and caregivers, unless this compromises the safety of the child.

It is the primary responsibility of staff to be vigilant, have knowledge and awareness of the indicators or neglect, potential or actual abuse and to report any concerns, suspicions or allegations of suspected abuse immediately and ensure that the concern is taken seriously and reported.

The statutory responsibility to investigate allegations of child abuse rests with Oranga Tamariki and Family and the Police.

## **5.2 Role of the Principal**

The role of the Principal is to:

- Ensure the needs and rights of children come first i.e. the safety and wellbeing of each child is paramount.
- Receive information that suggests potential or actual risk of harm to a child who attends Ruapehu College, irrespective of whether the alleged abuse is current, past or likely to occur. The Principal will advise and support staff and, on the basis of the initial detail, will make a decision as to whether or not to delegate to the Designated Person for Child Protection for further action.
- Delegate to the Designated Person for Child Protection appropriate action and responsibilities as concerns are raised.
- Make any referrals to the Social Worker in School or Oranga Tamariki as appropriate.
- Ensure that all allegations are managed appropriately. No investigation will occur without appropriate consultation and a decision whether a response from Oranga Tamariki or the Police is required.
- Ensure that allegations or complaints are appropriately referred to the Teachers Council.
- Ensure that the Child Protection Policy is effectively implemented throughout Ruapehu College.
- Ensure that all staff are aware of, and have access to, full copies of the procedures for reporting child abuse.
- Ensure that all staff are recruited and employed in accordance with the guidelines identified in the Employment Policy to identify those people safe to work with children.
- Ensure that all staff receive child protection training.

## **5.3 Role of the Board of Trustees**

The role of the Board of Trustees is to:

- Ensure the needs and rights of children come first i.e. the safety and wellbeing of each child is paramount.
- Support the Principal to ensure that all allegations are managed appropriately. No investigation will occur without appropriate consultation and a decision whether a response from Oranga Tamariki or the Police is required.
- Support the Principal to ensure that allegations or complaints are appropriately referred to the Teaching council NZ.
- Inform the Principal immediately should any member of the Board of Trustees be aware of a concern for the wellbeing and safety of a child who attends Ruapehu College.
- The Chair of the Board of Trustees will be directly informed of any allegations of abuse against the Principal.

## **6.0 Child Protection Procedures**

- All staff will respond to concerns of child abuse by following the identified procedures, consulting appropriately and collaborating with external agencies.
- The procedures set out below will help staff with:
  - the identification of abuse
  - handling disclosures, whether verbal or behavioural, from a child

- reporting procedures

### **6.30 Identification of abuse**

- Staff should consult with the Deputy Principal(s) or Principal. At any time staff may seek advice from Oranga Tamariki (0508 326459) regarding child protection concerns. Further information regarding signs and indicators of abuse is included in the Appendix.

### **6.40 Handling disclosures from a child**

- If a child makes a verbal disclosure to a member of staff it is important that staff take what the child says seriously. This applies irrespective of the setting, or the member of staff's own opinion on what the child is saying.
- Further information regarding responding to a disclosure is included in the Appendix.
- Under no circumstances should a member of staff attempt to conduct an investigation or deal with concerns regarding child abuse alone.
- Any incidents, concerns or suspicions must be reported following the procedures set out below.

### **6.50 Child-on-Child Harmful Behaviours**

- It is important to be aware that children can harm other children. These behaviours are outside of what may be considered the normal range, and can extend to bullying, violence or sexual assault. Therefore when a child alleges inappropriate harmful behaviour by another child then the child protection procedures outlined in this policy must be considered for both the children.

### **6.60 Suicidal Concerns or Self-Harming Behaviours**

- It is important to be aware that children can harm themselves or attempt suicide. When a child identifies thoughts of suicide, or self-harming behaviour, this must be immediately notified to the Principal, or deputy principal(s) in her absence.

### **6.70 Reporting procedures**

- All concerns of potential, suspected or alleged abuse must be brought to the attention of the Deputy principal(s) or Principal. A decision will be made as to whether to seek further advice or notify Oranga Tamariki.
- When reporting an incident staff should:
  - Inform the Deputy Principal(s)/ principal as soon as possible.
  - Record in writing all conversations and actions taken

### **6.10 Effective documentation**

- including referrals and notifications, must include the following:
  - Record of facts, including observations, with time and date
  - What was said and by whom, using the person's words
  - What action has been taken, by whom and when

### **6.11 Keeping the child's family informed and involved**

- Although the parent or caregiver of the child will usually be informed of concerns, there may be times when those with parental responsibility may not be initially informed. This may happen when:
  - the parent or caregiver is the alleged perpetrator
  - it is possible that the child may be intimidated into silence
  - there is a strong likelihood that evidence will be destroyed
  - the child does not want their parent or caregiver involved and they are of an age when they are competent to make that decision

### **6.12 Sharing Information and Confidentiality**

- The safety of a child is paramount. At times a child is unable to speak for or protect themselves. Therefore Ruapehu College has a greater responsibility to know when and how to share appropriate information with external agencies to protect the safety and wellbeing of children.
- Giving information to protect children better is not a breach in confidentiality.
- Wherever possible the family/whanau should be kept informed of what information has been shared and to which agency, and for what purpose. Principle 11 of the Privacy Act, 1993, states "disclosure of the information is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious threat".

### **6.13 Request for Information**

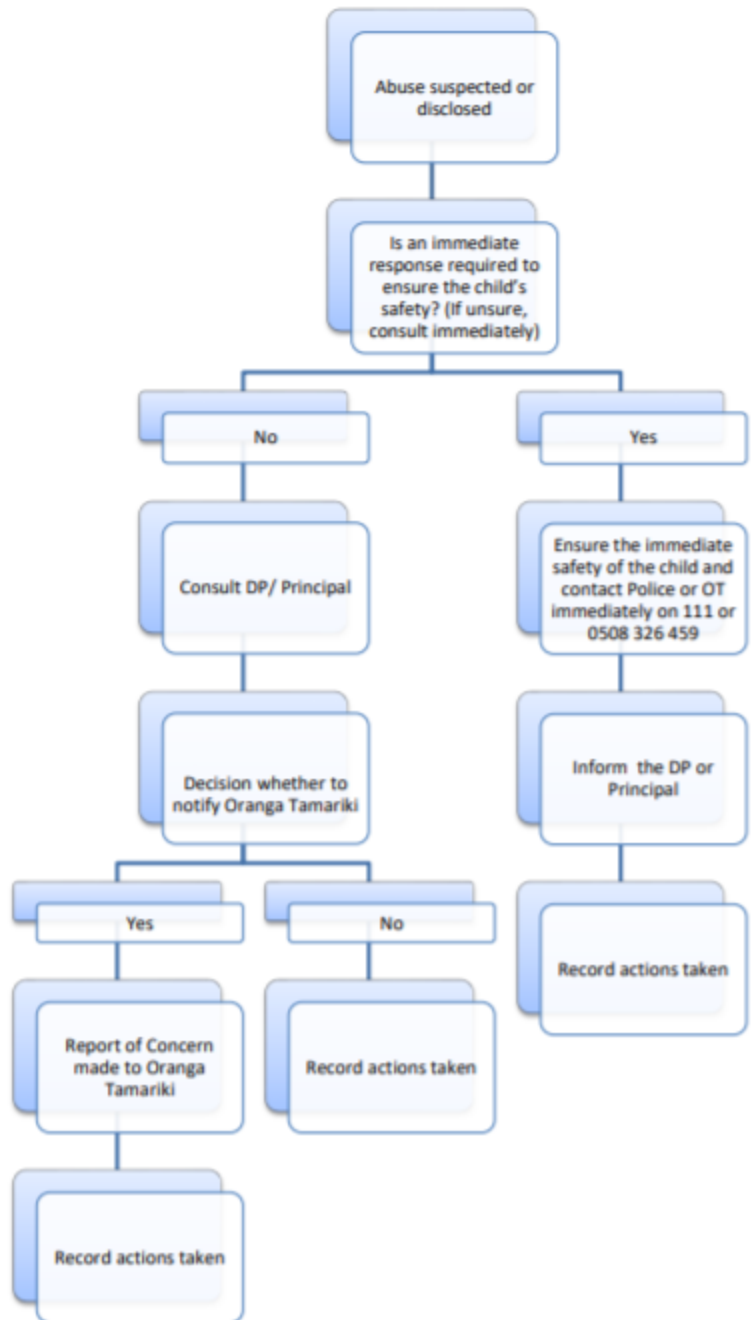
- Should Ruapehu College be contacted with a request for information or access to interview a child then the following procedure will be followed:
  - Confirm identity and credentials of person requesting information
  - Notify the Principal or Deputy principal(s)
  - Identify specific information required and purpose
  - Check information held – does Ruapehu have the information requested
  - Principal or Deputy principal(s) in her absence to identify way forward and provide permission
  - Depending on the reason for the request, and risk to children as judged case by case, inform the family that information has been requested, by whom and seek permission. If this is a child protection issue, permission from the family is not required.

### **6.14 Documentation**

- all steps in the process. Ensure that all documentation is placed on the child's child protection.

### **Procedure at a Glance**





## **7.0 Safe Recruitment of Staff**

- All appointments (permanent, fixed term, student, casual or volunteer) to positions that have direct and/or frequent contact with children or young people will be conditional on safety checks, including a Police check.
- Further information regarding Safety Checking, including vetting and screening procedures, is found in the Employment Policy.

## **8.0 Training of Staff**

- All staff will receive child protection training at the level appropriate to their role. The Deputy principal, Principal or outside agencies will undertake more intensive training. These persons will be accessible to staff to provide advice and support.
- All staff will be given appropriate training covering basic awareness of child protection. This will include an overview of signs and indicators of abuse, and also the procedure for responding to actual or suspected abuse. This training will include:
  - Roles and responsibility of staff regarding child protection
  - Recognising and responding to the signs and indicators of actual or suspected abuse
  - Ensuring staff understand and can follow the Child Protection Policy and the procedures for reporting a concern.
- All staff will receive updated training every three years as a minimum.
- All new staff will receive child protection training as part of their induction.
- All new staff will be shown this policy, and where it is found on line and in hard copy as part of the induction process.

## **9.0 Safe Working Practices**

- A relationship between an adult and a child or young person cannot be a relationship between equals. There is a potential for exploitation and harm of vulnerable young people. Adults have a responsibility to ensure that an unequal balance of power is not used for personal advantage or gratification.
- Adults should always maintain appropriate professional boundaries and avoid behaviour which might be misinterpreted by others. Adults who work with children must therefore act in a way that is considered to be safe practice.
- Communication between children and adults, by whatever method, should take place within clear and explicit professional boundaries. This includes the wider use of technology such as mobile phones, text messaging, emails, digital cameras, videos, web-cams, websites, social networking and blogs. Adults should not share any personal information with a child or young person. They should not request, or respond to, any personal information from the child or young person other than that which might be appropriate as part of their professional role. Adults should ensure that all communications are transparent and open to scrutiny.
- Any sexual activity between an adult and a child or young person will be regarded as a criminal offence and will always be a matter for disciplinary action.
- When physical contact is made with a child this should be in response to their needs at the time, of limited duration and appropriate to their age, stage of development, gender, ethnicity and background. Adults should use their professional judgement at all times, observe and take note of the child's reaction or feelings and use a level of contact and/or

form of communication which is acceptable to the child for the minimum amount of time necessary.

- All staff are expected to behave in a manner consistent with the Teaches Council “Our code our Standards” document.

## **10.0 Dealing with allegations against members of staff regarding inappropriate actions with children.**

- Ruapehu College has a duty of care to the children it provides services to. A failure to report a significant concern about a child is a breach of that child's human rights.
- Anyone who has reason to make a complaint will be made aware of the Ruapehu College complaint process. There is potential that an issue raised as a complaint may also constitute an allegation of abuse. Any such complaint that raises a child protection issue will be referred directly to the Principal.
- It must be remembered that making a disclosure or a complaint against someone in a position of power and authority is always difficult. The person making the disclosure may reconsider and express a wish to retract their allegation. At the outset it must be clearly communicated with the child or adult that their concern is being taken seriously and will be responded to in accordance with this policy.
- Allegations, suspicions or complaints of abuse against staff, volunteers or representatives of other agencies must be taken seriously and reported to the Principal who will deal with them immediately, sensitively and expediently within the procedures outlined in this policy. Concerns may be raised a number of ways:
  - Directly by staff hearing or observing issues of concern or behaviour of concern
  - Direct disclosure by the child or young person
  - Indirect disclosure e.g. through written or art work or through friends
  - Complaint from a parent or caregiver or whanau member
  - Reports by other colleagues or agencies
  - As an anonymous report
- If the allegation is against the Principal then this must be reported directly to the Chair of the Board of Trustees.
- It is NOT the responsibility of staff to investigate allegations of child abuse. Allegations against staff will be discussed with the Board of Trustees where a decision will be made if a notification to Oranga Tamariki is appropriate.
- In all child protection cases Ruapehu College will cooperate fully with both Oranga Tamariki and the Police in their investigations and assessments.
- If the Police decide to undertake a criminal investigation then the member of staff may be suspended, without prejudice, as a precautionary measure. It is important that no internal investigation is undertaken, and no evidence gathered that might prejudice the criminal investigation.
- If there is insufficient evidence to pursue a criminal prosecution, then a disciplinary investigation may still be undertaken if there is reasonable cause to suspect that abuse or inappropriate behaviour may have occurred. The allegation may represent poor practice by a member of staff which needs to be considered under internal disciplinary procedures.
- A complaint or allegation against a member of staff may require a report to Teachers Council NZ.
- All staff have a responsibility to understand what constitutes appropriate behaviour in

relation to children and young people. All staff have a responsibility to maintain appropriate standards of behaviour and to report lapses in these standards by others. Any concerns or reasonable suspicions of abuse should be reported to the Principal.

- A person tendering his or her resignation, or ceasing to provide their services, will not prevent an allegation of abuse against a child being followed up in accordance with these procedures.

## **Child Protection Policy – Appendix One Definitions of Abuse**

### **Emotional Abuse**

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill treatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. This can include a pattern of rejecting, degrading, ignoring, isolating, corrupting, exploiting or terrorising a child. It may also include age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. It also includes seeing or hearing the ill treatment of others.

#### Physical Indicators:

- Bed wetting or bed soiling with no medical cause
- Frequent psychosomatic complaints (e.g. headaches, nausea, abdominal pains)  
Non-organic failure to thrive
- Pale, emaciated
- Prolonged vomiting and/or diarrhoea
- Malnutrition
- Dressed differently to other children in the family

#### Behavioural Indicators:

- Severe developmental lags with obvious physical cause
- Depression, anxiety, withdrawal or aggression
- Self-destructive behaviour. This can include self-harm, suicide, alcohol and drug abuse
- Overly compliant
- Extreme attention seeking behaviours or extreme inhibition
- Running away from home, avoiding attending at school
- Nightmares, poor sleeping patterns
- Anti-social behaviours
- Lack of self esteem
- Obsessive behaviours
- Eating disorders

#### Caregiver Indicators:

- Labels the child as inferior or publicly humiliates the child (e.g. name calling)
- Treats the child differently from siblings or peers in ways that suggest dislike for the child
- Actively refuses to help the child
- Constantly threatens the child with physical harm or death
- Locks the child in a closet or room for extended periods of time
- Teaches or reinforces criminal behaviour
- Withholds physical and verbal affection
- Keeps the child at home in role of servant or surrogate parent
- Has unrealistic expectations of child involves child in adult issues such as separation or disputed over child's care
- Exposes child to witnessing situations of arguing and violence in the home

### **Neglect**

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs,

causing long term serious harm to the child's health or development. It may also include neglect of a child's basic or emotional needs. Neglect is a lack: of action, emotion or basic needs.

#### Physical Indicators:

- Dressed inappropriately for the season or the weather
- Often extremely dirty and unwashed
- Severe nappy rash or other persistent skin disorders
- Inadequately supervised or left unattended frequently or for long periods
- May be left in the care of an inappropriate adult
- Does not receive adequate medical or dental care
- Malnourished - this can be both underweight and overweight
- Lacks adequate shelter
- Non-organic failure to thrive

#### Behavioural Indicators:

- Severe developmental lags without an obvious physical cause
- Lack of attachment to parents/caregivers
- Indiscriminate attachment to other adults
- Poor school attendance and performance
- Demanding of affection and attention
- Engages in risk taking behaviour such as drug and alcohol abuse
- May steal food
- Poor social skills
- No understanding of basic hygiene

#### Caregiver Indicators:

- Puts own need ahead of child's
- Fails to provide child's basic needs
- Demonstrates little or no interest in child's life - does not attend school activities, social events
- Leaves the child alone or inappropriately supervised
- Drug and alcohol use
- Depressed

### **Physical Abuse**

Physical abuse is a non-accidental act on a child that results in physical harm. This includes, but is not limited to, beating, hitting, shaking, burning, drowning, suffocating, biting, poisoning or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical abuse also involves the fabrication or inducing of illness.

#### Physical Indicators [often unexplained or inconsistent with explanation given]:

- Bruises, welts, cuts and abrasions
- Burns - small circular burns, immersion burns, rope burns etc
- Fractures and dislocations - skull, facial bones, spinal fractures etc
- Multiple fractures at different stages of healing
- Fractures in very young children

#### Behavioural Indicators:

- Inconsistent or vague explanations regarding injuries
- Wary of adults or a particular person
- Vacant stare or frozen watchfulness
- Cringing or flinching if touched unexpectedly
- May be extremely compliant and eager to please
- Dresses inappropriately to hide bruising or injuries
- Runs away from home or is afraid to go home
- May regress [e.g. bedwetting]
- May indicate general sadness
- Could have vision or hearing delay Is violent to other children or animals

#### Caregiver Indicators:

- Inconsistent or vague explanations regarding injuries
- May appear unconcerned about child's wellbeing
- May state the child is prone to injuries or lies about how they occur
- Delays in seeking medical attention
- May take the child to multiple medical appointments and seek medical treatment without an obvious need

### **Sexual Abuse**

Sexual Abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities [penetrative and non-penetrative, for example, rape, kissing, touching, masturbation] as well as noncontact acts such as involving children in the looking at or production of sexual images, sexual activities and sexual behaviours.

#### Physical Indicators:

- Unusual or excessive itching or pain in the genital or anal area
- Torn, stained or bloody underclothing
- Bruises, lacerations, redness, swelling or bleeding in genital, vaginal or anal area
- Blood in urine or stools
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Pregnancy
- Urinary tract infections
- Discomfort in sitting or fidgeting as unable to sit comfortably

#### Behavioural Indicators:

- Age-inappropriate sexual play or language
- Bizarre, sophisticated or unusual sexual knowledge
- Refuses to go home, or to a specific person's home, for no apparent reason
- Fear of a certain person
- Depression, anxiety, withdrawal or aggression
- Self-destructive behaviour. This can include self-harm, suicide, alcohol and drug abuse
- Overly compliant

- Extreme attention seeking behaviours or extreme inhibition
- Dresses inappropriately to hide bruising or injuries
- Eating disorders
- Compulsive behaviours

#### Caregiver Indicators:

- May be unusually over-protective of the child
- Accuses the child of being sexually provocative
- Misuses alcohol or drugs
- Invades the child's privacy [e.g. during dressing, in the bathroom]
- May favour the victim over other children

### **Intimate Partner Violence or Family Violence**

Intimate Partner Violence includes threatening to harm people, pets or property, and causes family members to live in fear. Children are always affected either emotionally or physically where there is family violence even if they are not personally injured or physically present.

While some men experience violence from partners and family members, women and children are the most likely victims of family violence.

#### Indicators in the Child:

- Physical injuries consistent with the indicators of Physical Abuse
- Absenteeism from school
- Bullying or aggressive behaviour
- Complaints of headaches or stomach aches with no apparent medical reason
- Talking or describing violent behaviours

#### Indicators in the Victim:

- Physical Injuries including: bruising to chest and abdomen, injuries during pregnancy
- Depression and/or anxiety
- Inconsistent explanations for injuries
- Fearful
- Submissive

#### Indicators in the Perpetrator:

- Isolates and controls partner and children
- Threatens, criticises, intimidates, uses aggressive and physical abuse towards partner and children
- Minimises and denies own behaviour, or blames victim for the perpetrators own behaviour



## Child Protection Policy – Appendix Two Responding to Child Abuse

Guidelines for responding when a child tells of his or her abuse

It is important that you as the adult remain calm and confident when a child tells you what has been happening to him or her. Every child is different in how, when and where they will tell an adult about abusive experiences so it will most likely happen when you are least expecting it! Your facial expressions and your tone of voice are as important as what you actually say to the child.

Stay calm, listen, **reassure** the child and at times you may need to **clarify** what the child has said so that you can take the appropriate action. If a child sees that you are upset or not able to cope with what he or she is telling you he or she may not continue to tell you what has been happening or take back (i.e. retract) the original statements they have made.

### DO

- Listen, allow the child to tell as much as they want without interrupting [remember listening is not questioning]
- Respond reassuringly to the child
- If you do ask a question avoid asking leading questions, ask only open questions that seek clarification so that you can decide what action you need to take
- Most importantly “BELIEVE WHAT THEY SAY”
- Document what the child said and the responses that you made and any clarifying questions asked [word for word and remember to put the date, time, place and who was present]

### DON'T

- Question in a way that introduces words, phrases, people's names or concepts
- Indicate that you disbelieve the child
- Try to correct, confront, change, challenge or influence what they say
- Respond by saying “You should have told me sooner” or “Why did you let him/her do that?”

### Disclosures that indicate an abusive experience

Those working with children know not to “question the child” if a disclosure of abuse is made. This is correct - questions should not be asked if the child makes what could be considered a “clear disclosure” of abuse e.g. “Mum punched me in the head and made my nose bleed”, or “Uncle got into my bed and put his hand in my bum”. These types of disclosures require:

- A reassuring response by an adult
- The adult to take immediate action by contacting CYF and/or Police.

## Child Protection Policy – Appendix Three Teachers Council of New Zealand

The criterion for reporting serious misconduct is that an employer suspects on reasonable grounds that a teacher has engaged in any of the following:

- The physical abuse of a child or young person (which includes physical abuse carried out under the direction, or with the connivance, of the teacher)
- The sexual abuse of a child or young person (which includes sexual abuse carried out under the direction, or with the connivance, of the teacher)
- The psychological abuse of a child or young person, which may include (but is not limited to) physical abuse of another person, or damage to property, inflicted in front of a child or young person, threats of physical or sexual abuse, and harassment
- Being involved in an inappropriate relationship with any person under the age of 16 years
- Being involved in an inappropriate relationship with a student with whom the teacher is, or was when the relationship commenced, in contact with as a result of his or her position as a teacher
- The neglect or ill-treatment of any child or young person in the teacher's care
- The neglect or ill-treatment of any animal in the teacher's care
- Theft, or fraud
- Involvement in the manufacture, cultivation, supply, dealing, or use of controlled drugs
- Permitting, or acquiescing in, the manufacture, cultivation, supply, dealing, or use of controlled drugs by any child or young person
- Viewing, accessing, or possessing pornographic material while on school premises or engaged on school business
- Viewing, accessing, or possessing pornographic material that depicts children or young persons or that depicts animals engaged in sexual acts with humans
- Breaching the school's standards or rules concerning the use of alcohol at the school or while on school business
- Any other act or omission that could be the subject of a prosecution for an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 months or more
- Any act or omission that brings, or is likely to bring, discredit to the profession.

Physical, sexual, or psychological abuse is reportable whether it occurs as:

- A single act; or
- A number of acts forming part of a pattern of behaviour, even if some or all of those acts, viewed in isolation, would be minor or trivial.