

TYPES OF ABUSE

Child abuse has many faces, and while all abuse hurts, different kinds of abuse can hurt in different ways.

Physical Abuse: A child is at risk of or has suffered physical harm inflicted by a person having charge of the child. It also occurs when a person fails to adequately supervise, protect, care for or provide for a child. Physical abuse also includes a pattern of neglect in supervising, protecting, caring for or providing for a child.

Sexual Abuse: A child is at risk of or has been sexually molested or sexually exploited by a person having charge of a child or by another person. It also occurs when the person having charge of a child knows, or should know, of the possibility of sexual molestation or exploitation by another person and fails to protect a child.

Emotional Abuse: A child is at risk of or has suffered emotional harm demonstrated by serious anxiety, depression, withdrawal, self

destructive or aggressive behaviours or delayed development and there are reasonable grounds to believe this harm results from the actions, failure to act or pattern of neglect by the person having charge of the child. It also occurs when a child exhibits the above serious behaviours and the person having charge of the child does not provide services or treatment to alleviate the harm. Emotional abuse can also include exposure to domestic violence.

Neglect: A child is at risk of or has been harmed as a result of the caregiver's failure to adequately supervise, protect, care for or provide for a child. Neglect also occurs when a child has a medical, mental, emotional or developmental condition that requires services or treatment and the person having charge of the child does not provide these services or treatment.

Abandonment/Separation: A child has been abandoned, a child's parent has died or is unavailable to exercise his or her custodial rights over a child and has not made adequate provision for a child's care and custody. It also occurs when a child is in residential placement and the parent refuses or is unable or unwilling to resume the child's care and custody.

Caregiver Capacity: No harm has come to a child and no evidence is apparent that a child may be in need of intervention. However the caregiver demonstrates, or has demonstrated in the past, characteristics that indicate the child would be at risk of harm without intervention. These characteristics can include a history of abusing/neglecting a child, being unable to protect a child from harm, problems such as drug or alcohol abuse, mental health issues or limited care giving skills.

Abused children do not always show obvious warning signs of abuse or neglect, but sometimes there are subtle indicators. Know the subtle signs of abuse and if you have any concerns at all about a child, please contact your local Children's Aid immediately.

WHAT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT?

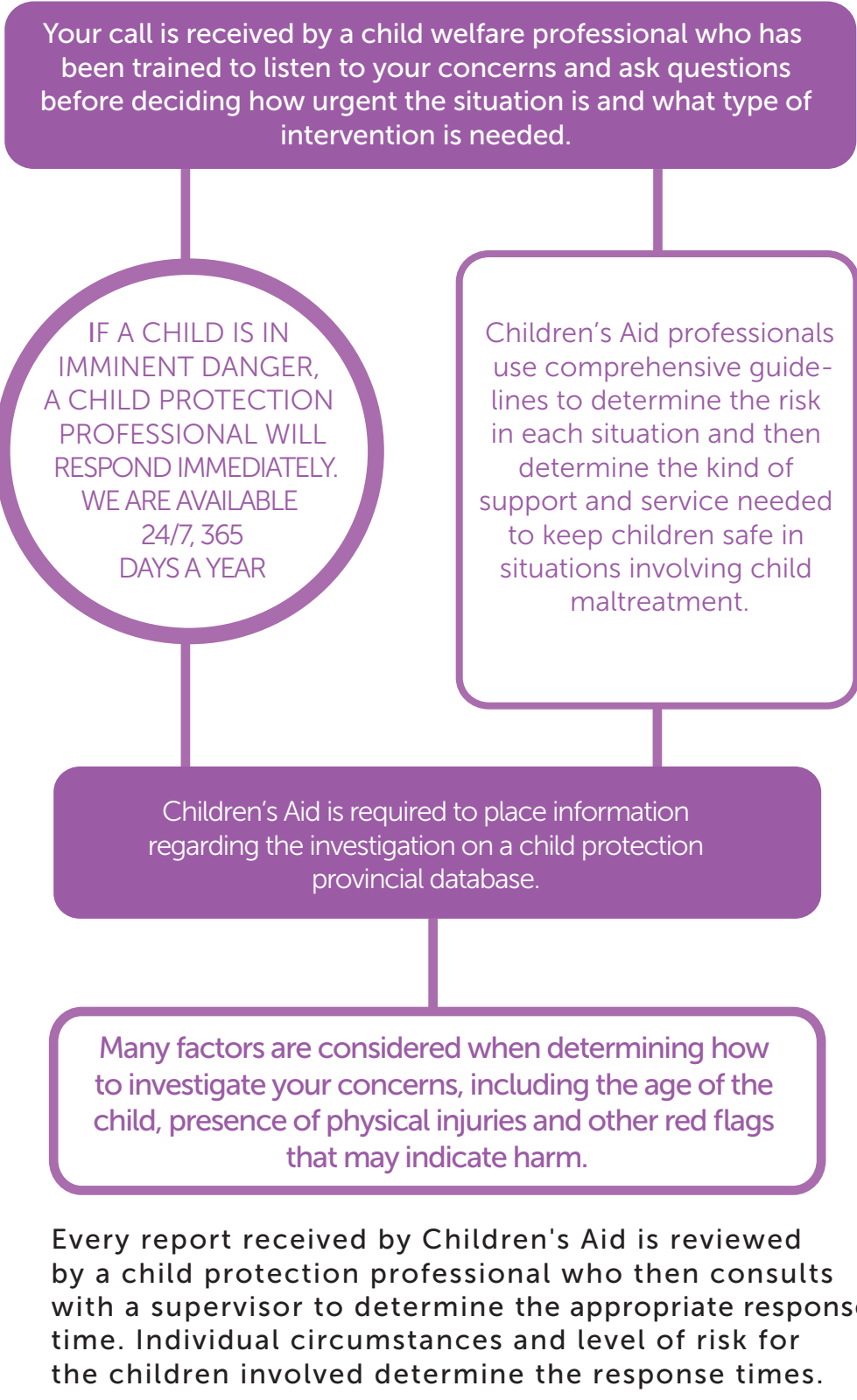
All Ontarians have an ongoing, legal obligation to directly and promptly contact their local Children's Aid if they suspect a child is or may be in need of protection. In addition, every person who performs professional or official duties with respect to children is subject to a penalty if they fail to report information related to a child they suspect is or may be abused or neglected. (Child and Family Services Act s.72)

Why call?

Ontario's children are precious and the most vulnerable citizens in society, they deserve a life free of fear and violence. Every Ontarian can protect children by being alert to the subtle and obvious signs of abuse and knowing when and who to call to help a child at risk of harm. If you have ongoing concerns, call your local Children's Aid.

It's the right thing to do.
useyourvoice.ca

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU CALL



HELP PROTECT CHILDREN IN YOUR COMMUNITY
useyourvoice.ca



Why educate the public?

Every Ontarian has a responsibility to protect children by being alert to the signs of abuse and knowing who to call to help a child at risk of harm.

Ontario's Children's Aid educate their communities, including parents, about the role of the Children's Aid in the community so that children can be protected and families can get the services they need. Everyone has a role to play in keeping children safe.

Children's Aid has an important message for everyone concerned about the well-being of children: "Help protect children in your community. Get involved with your local Children's Aid."

Get involved with your Children's Aid.

useyourvoice.ca

It takes one call to save a child's LIFE.

In almost 90% of cases where Children's Aid becomes involved, work is done with the family and the child stays at home.

171,118 referrals about possible abuse and neglect of children and youth were received by Children's Aid last year.

Last year, 81,099 referrals from concerned community members were investigated by Children's Aid.

Last year, 47,893 families received ongoing protection services from a Children's Aid after an investigation.

Local CAS Reports show more than 75% of families served by Children's Aid were satisfied with the services and supports they received.

* Based on 2013-2014 CAS data reported to OACAS and MCYS.

SIGNS OF ABUSE

It is important to realize that the presence of any **one** indicator does not mean that a child has been abused. In most instances, abused children will exhibit a number of behavioural and physical indicators. **It's not your responsibility to determine if a child is being abused.** Call your local Children's Aid to report known or suspected signs and indicators of abuse. Learn more at useyourvoice.ca

PHYSICAL ABUSE:

Physical indicators:

- injuries that are not consistent with explanation
- presence of several injuries that are in various stages
- facial injuries in infants and preschool children
- injuries inconsistent with the child's age and developmental stage

Behavioural indicators:

- cannot recall how injuries occurred or offers an inconsistent explanation
- wary of adults
- may cringe or flinch if touched unexpectedly
- infants may display a vacant stare
- extremely aggressive or extremely withdrawn

NEGLECT

Physical indicators:

- poor hygiene
- unattended physical or medical needs (i.e. dental work, glasses)
- consistent lack of supervision

Behavioural indicators:

- pale, listless, unkempt
- frequent absence from school
- inappropriate clothing for the weather, dirty clothes
- frequently does not bring a lunch

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Physical indicators:

- bed wetting that is non-medical in origin
- frequent psychosomatic complaints, headaches, nausea, abdominal pains
- child fails to thrive

Behavioural indicators:

- severe depression
- extreme withdrawal or aggressiveness
- overly compliant, too well mannered, too neat or clean
- extreme attention seeking
- displays extreme inhibition in play

SEXUAL ABUSE

Physical indicators:

- unusual or excessive itching in the genital or anal area
- torn, stained or bloody underwear
- pregnancy
- injuries to the genital or anal areas (e.g. bruising, swelling or infection)
- venereal disease

Behavioural indicators:

- age inappropriate play with toys, self or others displaying explicit sexual acts
- age inappropriate sexually explicit drawing and/or descriptions
- bizarre, sophisticated or unusual sexual knowledge
- seductive behaviours

Visit www.useyourvoice.ca for more information on the signs of abuse.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

Help protect children in your community



Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies
The voice of child welfare in Ontario