If a Child Discloses Abuse to You...

DO:

- Stay calm and show no signs of shock;
- Listen and respond with empathy in a non-judgmental and open way;
- Consider the disclosure seriously;
- Remain calm, supportive, and reassuring;
- Validate the child's feelings;
- Mirror the child's language when appropriate (use and clarify the vocabulary that the child uses);
- Explain what you need to do (report to the director/counselor) and why;
- Allow the child control when feasible;
- Ask open-ended questions to gather information and detail;
- Consider the child's language needs and whether support in another language is necessary;
- Reassure the child that they have done the right thing in coming forward and that they are currently safe; and
- As soon as possible following the disclosure, make a written report and write notes from the conversation.

DON'T

- View images of children (rather ask for a brief description and secure a device as possible evidence for law enforcement);
- Take photos (if the child shares an injury, seek medical attention);
- Interview the child, ask leading or unnecessary questions, or provide language for the child;
- Take notes during the disclosure;
- Make promises that may not be able to be honored (such as promising you won't tell anyone or that this will never happen again);
- Suggest that the child may be to blame in any way for what happened; or
- Ask the child to wait until another person can be present to witness the disclosure.

These guidelines were adapted from the <u>MANAGING ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE BY EDUCATORS AND</u>

<u>OTHER ADULTS: Protocol for international schools</u>, September 2018, by the International Task Force on Child Protection (ITFCP).

