

CHILLIWACK CHILD & YOUTH COMMITTEE



INTER-MINISTERIAL CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT COMMUNITY PROTOCOLS

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CHILLIWACK CHILD & YOUTH COMMITTEE



INTER-MINISTERIAL CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT COMMUNITY PROTOCOLS

This inter-agency protocol has been developed for service providers who work with children and their families. It reflects the key principles, laws and policies dealing with the identification and reporting of child abuse and neglect, and outlines a response which is effective, consistent and sensitive to the needs of the children in our community.

For the purposes of this Protocol Agreement, Fraser Valley Aboriginal Children and Family Services Society will be referred to in the document hereon-in as FVACFSS.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the protocol is to clarify the roles of all parties in three areas:

- Reporting suspected child abuse and neglect
- Investigating suspected child abuse and neglect
- Sharing of information

This protocol:

- Serves as an adjunct to the **BC Handbook for Action on Child Abuse & Neglect (2007)** and supports the policy contained in the Handbook
- Is intended to enhance collaborative work practices of the parties
- Is consistent with relevant legislation

PRINCIPLES

These principles are based on those outlined in the ***Child, Family and Community Service Act***, as set out in Section 2 of the Act, and in the **BC Handbook for Action on Child Abuse and Neglect (2007)**

- The safety and well-being of children are paramount considerations
- Children are entitled to protection from abuse, neglect, harm and the threat of harm
- Reporting of abuse and neglect needs to be done immediately
- Responses to reports of abuse and neglect should be sensitive to the needs and the cultural, racial and religious heritage of the children and families involved
- Children with disabilities and very young children are unable to protect themselves, and are particularly dependent on adults for their safety and well-being
- All parties working with children are in a position of trust, and their conduct should reflect this trust
- Collaboration is an effective way to promote the best interests of children
- When sharing information for the safety and well-being of children, the information disclosed should only be used for those purposes, in accordance with applicable legislation, but not for other purposes

HOW TO HANDLE A DISCLOSURE¹

1. Stay calm and listen
2. Go slowly
3. Reassure the child they've done nothing wrong and that disclosing was the correct thing to do
4. Be supportive and non-judgemental
5. Get only the essential facts. When you have sufficient information and reason to believe that abuse and/or neglect may have occurred, gently stop gathering facts.
6. Tell the child what will happen next.
7. Report to the Child Welfare Worker. **Do not** contact the child's parents or guardians
8. Make notes; write down verbatim what the child says. Accurately document details of the disclosure made by the child; include any drawings, artwork or journal entries. Make note of date, time and to whom you spoke.

¹

Reference: **BC Handbook for Action on Child Abuse & Neglect** (2007) : pp. 15 & 16

REPORTING

Reporting to a Child Welfare Worker

Section 14 of the ***Child, Family and Community Service Act*** requires **EVERY PERSON** to report promptly to a Child Welfare Worker when they have reason to believe a child needs protection as set out in Section 13 of the Child, Family and Community Service Act

A child needs protection in the following circumstances:

- (a) if the child has been, or is likely to be, physically harmed by the child's parent;
- (b) if the child has been, or is likely to be, sexually abused or exploited by the child's parent;
- (c) if the child has been, or is likely to be, physically harmed, sexually abused or sexually exploited by another person and if the child's parent is unwilling or unable to protect the child;
- (d) if the child has been, or is likely to be, physically harmed because of neglect by the child's parent;
- (e) if the child is emotionally harmed by the parent's conduct;
- (f) if the child is deprived of necessary health care;
- (g) if the child's development is likely to be seriously impaired by a treatable condition and the child's parent refuses to provide or consent to treatment;
- (h) if the child's parent is unable or unwilling to care for the child and has not made adequate provision for the child's care;
- (i) if the child is or has been absent from home in circumstances that endanger the child's safety or well-being;
- (j) if the child's parent is dead and adequate provision has not been made for the child's care;

Reporting to a Child Welfare Worker²

Report by phone or in person to a Child Welfare Intake Worker at either a Ministry of Children and Family Development office or at Fraser Valley Aboriginal Children and Family Services Society (FVACFSS).

- FVACFSS provides child welfare services to all Aboriginal³ children and families (on and off reserve) within the Chilliwack Regional District

The Child Welfare Worker will request basic demographic information (child's name, address, telephone number, parent/guardian's name, name of siblings, if known) and the details of what you have observed (**specify if there are any immediate safety concerns**), comments the child has made, and why you believe the child may be in need of protection other than what you have witnessed the abuse or neglect.

In circumstances where it is known that the child/family already has a Family Service Social Worker; please call him/her directly to report your information.

If the Intake or child's Social Worker is unavailable, do not leave a message. Ask to speak to the Team Supervisor. If the Team Supervisor is unavailable, ask to speak to any social worker who is able to take child protection reports

- Monday to Friday, 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM
Call: Ministry of Children & Family Development – Child Protection Unit **604-702-2311**
FVACFSS (First Nations on & off reserve) **604-858-0113**
.....OR **1-800-663-9393**
- Monday to Friday, **4:30 PM to 8:30 AM** and all day Saturday, Sunday and statutory holidays, call the **Helpline for Children**. Dial **310-1234**. This service is toll free.
- Deaf (TTY) only: **1-800-667-4770**

NOTE:

- The legal duty to report child abuse and neglect is the responsibility of each individual
- Informing another person (e.g. a colleague or a supervisor) does not discharge the legal duty to report to a Child Welfare Worker
- All reports must be made immediately
- In most circumstances, the identity of the person who makes a report will not be revealed without consent unless the Child Welfare Worker is required to give their name for the purposes of a court hearing.

² **BC Handbook for Action on Child Abuse and Neglect** (2007): pp. 17 & 18

³ **Aboriginal peoples in Canada** comprise the First Nations (status and non status), Inuit and Métis

Reporting to the RCMP

Police can respond quickly to protect children who are in immediate danger. They also play a key role when a criminal offence may have been committed against a child.

Police and child welfare workers have complementary roles in responding to abuse and neglect

Call your local police detachment or 9-1-1 and ask for the police when:

- A child is in immediate danger, and/or
- A criminal offence against a child has been or is likely to be committed

Children who are abused or neglected may be victims of criminal offences such as, but not limited to:

- Criminal negligence causing bodily harm
- Physical and sexual assault
- Sexual interference or sexual invitation to touch a child under 14
- Sexual exploitation of a child, or
- Failure to provide the necessities of life

Call: RCMP Non-emergency **604-792-4611**

If a child is in immediate danger, call the police... 9-1-1

If you have contacted the RCMP, you must still report to a Child Welfare Worker with either Fraser Valley Aboriginal Children and Family Services Society or the Ministry of Children and Family Development, where the parent is the alleged offender or is unwilling or unable to protect the child from being sexually or physically abused by a person other than the parent.

When to Notify Other Authorities

Children may also be harmed outside of the home, where the parent cannot reasonably be expected to intervene.

<i>If a child has been harmed by someone who works, volunteers, or works on contract for:</i>	<i>The responsibility rests with:</i>
The Ministry of Children and Family Development or Fraser Valley Aboriginal Children and Family Services Society	The designated director who delegates authority to child welfare workers in both MCFD and FVACFSS MCFD PH: 604-702-2311 FVACFSS PH: 604-858-0113 or toll free at 1-800-663-9393
A public school	The superintendent of the school district (refer to Child & Youth Committee School District Staff: Employees, Contracted Service Providers and Volunteers section in this protocol) 604-792-1321
A licensed community care facility, such as a child care centre or staffed residential resource	The medical health officer of the local health authority (604-702-4950)
A youth custody centre	The director of the custody centre

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN INVESTIGATIONS

- Responsibility for investigating reports rests with the Ministry of Children & Family Development/Fraser Valley Aboriginal Children and Family Services Society and/or the RCMP as follows:
 - Responsibility for investigations under the ***Criminal Code of Canada*** rests with the RCMP
 - Responsibility for investigations under the ***Child, Family and Community Service Act*** rest with the Ministry of Children & Family Development/ FVACFSS
- The Ministry of Children & Family Development, FVACFSS and the RCMP may choose to interview a child together or separately
- The Child Welfare Worker, police and any other person involved in an investigation (e.g. the medical health officer or the superintendent of schools) all share responsibility for ensuring the safety of children. They must immediately clarify the roles and responsibilities of each participant, collaborate and cooperate throughout the investigation(s). Please refer to pp. 26 – 40 of the **BC Handbook for Action on Child Abuse and Neglect** for more detailed information regarding coordinated investigations.

Individuals are required to:

- Cooperate fully with the Ministry of Children & Family Development/ FVACFSS and the RCMP
- **Not** contact the parents concerning the investigation/interview
- Ensure a private location which is free from interruptions for the investigator(s) to meet with a child
- The reporting person is not required to attend the interview with the child

Note:

- The Ministry of Children & Family Development/ FVACFSS personnel and RCMP **must be permitted** to interview the child in private. **They do not require permission.** This mandate applies to both schools and community settings.
- The RCMP officer and/or the Child Welfare Worker may chose to conduct the interview at a **“neutral”** site such as the school, the hospital or the police station.

PROTOCOLS FOR SPECIFIC SITUATIONS⁴

Multiple Child and High Impact Victims of Abuse Protocol

(March 1993, Revised: September 1999)

This protocol ensures an integrated approach to assist multiple child victims of sexual abuse, where victims are less than 19 years of age.

Child & Youth Committee School District Staff: Employees, Contracted Service Providers and Volunteers Protocol

(January 1990, Revised: September 1999)

The protocol ensures an integrated approach when abuse occurs in the school environment. The Superintendent of Schools and the RCMP will be involved in the investigation. If the allegation is of a parent abusing their child MCFD/ FVACFSS will be involved.

Child & Youth Committee Responding to Abusive Behaviour Between Children Protocol

(March 1993, Revised: September 1999)

This protocol ensures an integrated approach to assist multiple child victims of abuse, where victims are less than 19 years of age.

Child & Youth Committee School District Staff: Employees, Contracted Service Providers and Volunteers Protocol

(January 1990, Revised: September 1999)

The Protocol ensures an integrated approach when abuse occurs in the school environment. The Superintendent of Schools and the RCMP will be involved in the investigation. If the allegation is of a parent abusing their child, the Ministry of Children and Family Development or FVACFSS will be involved.

Child & Youth Committee Responding to Abusive Behaviour between Children Protocol

(September 1999)

This protocol ensures an integrated approach when abuse occurs in a community care facility. The Fraser Health Authority Chief Medical Health Officer will coordinate an inter-agency response.

Note:

For Community Care Facilities see Fraser Health Authority Community Care Facilities Licensing Abuse/Neglect Investigation Protocol

(November 2007)

This protocol ensures an integrated approach when abuse occurs in a community care facility. The Fraser Health Authority Chief Medical Health Officer will coordinate an inter-agency response.

⁴

Protocols for specific situations have been developed and are available in Agency Manuals



CHILLIWACK CHILD & YOUTH COMMITTEE

INTER-MINISTERIAL MULTIPLE VICTIMS AND HIGH IMPACT CASES PROTOCOL

CHILLIWACK CHILD & YOUTH COMMITTEE



INTER- MINISTERIAL MULTIPLE VICTIMS AND HIGH IMPACT CASES PROTOCOL

PURPOSE

Collaboration is critically important in cases where there are, or may be, multiple child victims, or where an offense against a child will otherwise have an extraordinary impact on the community.

This protocol ensures an integrated approach to assist multiple victims and high impact cases in our community, where victims are less than 19 years of age.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This protocol is consistent with the inter-ministry **BC Handbook for Action on Child Abuse and Neglect** (2007).

PROTOCOL

This protocol shall be followed by all ministries and agencies in cases involving multiple victims and high impact cases.

REPORTING

The RCMP should be contacted immediately and the RCMP will coordinate an integrated response. The RCMP will make a report to the MCFD/ FVACFSS if they believe a victim has been sexually abused by a parent or the parent in not protecting the child from be abused by another person. In situations where the victim(s) are reluctant to go directly to the RCMP, but there is reason to believe the parent or caregiver is the offender, or unwilling or unable to protect the victim(s), there is a duty to report to MCFD or FVACFSS.

Where the abuse occurred in a licensed or unlicensed community care facility, the Fraser Health Authority Chief Medical Health Officer (at the Chilliwack Health Protection Office) (**604-702-4950**) shall be immediately notified and will *assume* the primary responsibility for coordinating the investigation.

Where the abuse occurred in a School, the Superintendent of Schools or designate shall be immediately notified and will *assume* the primary responsibility for coordinating the investigation.

The ministry of Children and Family Development, FVACFSS, School District Superintendent or designate, or the Medical Health officer, as appropriate, in consultation with the RCMP, will determine if this protocol applies.

INITIATING A COORDINATED RESPONSE

The RCMP member will chair the Multiple Child Victims and High Impact Coordinating Committee. The Chair will arrange, within 24 hours, a meeting of local senior representatives from the appropriate ministries and agencies.

Members of the Coordinating Committee will always include:

- RCMP
- Crown Counsel

and may included:

- Sexual Abuse Intervention Counsellor
- RCMP Victim's Assistance Coordinator
- Specialized Victim's Assistance Worker
- School District Administrator
- School District Counsellor
- Physician
- Health Evaluation Assessment & Liaison (HEAL) Team
- Community Health Nurse
- MCFD/FVACFSS social worker

Other agency representatives and professionals may be included as deemed necessary by the committee.

INITIAL RESPONSE AND PLANNING

In some cases the Child Welfare Worker and/or the RCMP may have to take steps to ensure the safety of the children involved, and initiate an investigation before a meeting of the committee takes place.

At its first meeting the committee should:

- Receive reports from those with information on the case
- Share current information about the incident
- Determine impact on the community
- Determine initial strategies for assisting the victims
- Identify available community resources and further resource requirements such as the Ministerial Association and Private Therapists
- Designate responsibilities
- Set a regular meeting schedule
- Develop a communication plan for community intervention

MAINTAINING INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION

The committee should continue to coordinate the response to the case for as long as necessary and should therefore:

- Meet regularly
- Receive and consider status reports from members
- Review and revise intervention plans respecting the victims, the alleged offender(s), and the community
- Plan and arrange for the orderly release of information to affected persons, the public and the media

EVALUATION AND CASE CLOSURE

The committee should determine when its coordinating role is no longer necessary. This normally will be when major intervention is no longer required (some services may continue long after case closure, such as counselling for the victims). Before closing the case, the committee should evaluate the effectiveness of both the overall ministry and agency intervention in the case, and the committee's own coordination of the intervention. This is also a good time to review this protocol, and make recommendations for any changes to the Chilliwack Child & Youth Committee



**INTER-MINISTERIAL ALLEGED ABUSE
BY SCHOOL DISTRICT STAFF:
EMPLOYEES, CONTRACTED SERVICE
PROVIDERS AND VOLUNTEERS
PROTOCOL**

CHILLIWACK CHILD & YOUTH COMMITTEE



INTER-MINISTERIAL ALLEGED ABUSE BY SCHOOL DISTRICT STAFF: EMPLOYEES, CONTRACTED SERVICE PROVIDERS AND VOLUNTEERS PROTOCOL

PURPOSE

This protocol applies to alleged abuse by School District Employees, Contracted Service Providers or Volunteers

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This protocol is consistent with the inter-ministry **BC Handbook for Action on Child Abuse and Neglect** (2007).

PROTOCOL APPLICATION

This protocol ensures an integrated approach among the Chilliwack School District, the Ministry for Children and Families/ FVACFSS and the RCMP in cases involving alleged abuse by a School District Employee, Contracted Service Provider or Volunteer, both inside and outside the school setting.

REPORTING

Section 14 of the ***Child, Family and community Service Act*** requires EVERY PERSON to report when they have reason to believe a child needs protection or is likely to be in need of protection.

WHEN A SCHOOL DISTRICT EMPLOYEE, CONTRACTED SERVICE PROVIDER OR VOLUNTEER IS SUSPECTED OF ABUSE:

If the child is in immediate danger, call the Police...911

- Call the Office of Superintendent of Schools at **604-792-1321** and inform him/her of the situation;
- **DO NOT** notify the Principal/Site Supervisor that you have made a report; and
- **DO NOT** notify the school district employee, contracted service provider or volunteer that you have made a report.

Note:

The reporting Employee ***is not*** to inform his/her Site Supervisor/School Administrative Officer that a report has been made

The reporting Employee ***is not*** to inform the person subject to the report that a report has been made.

The duty to report overrides the **BCTF Code of Ethics** and therefore reporting child abuse and neglect is not considered a breach of professional teaching ethics.

Reports from Other Sources

When the Ministry of Children and Family Development/ FVACFSS or the RCMP receives a report about a School District Employee, Contracted Service Provider or Volunteer:

- The Ministry of Children and Family Development/ FVACFSS or the RCMP will notify the Superintendent of Schools
- The Ministry of Children and Family Development/ FVACFSS and the RCMP will inform each other

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN INVESTIGATIONS

Co-ordinated Response

It is the responsibility of the Superintendent of Schools, the Ministry of Children and Family Development/ FVACFSS and the RCMP to plan a co-ordinated response by:

- Clarifying their respective roles and responsibilities
- Assuring the safety and well-being of the children involved
- Determining who will notify the parents of the actions taken
- Planning for the orderly release of information to affected persons, the public and media
- Communicating with each other for as long as necessary

In cases involving multiple victims, the Multiple Child Victims of Sexual Abuse CYC Protocol⁵ may also apply.

⁵ Reference: **Chilliwack Child and Youth Committee Multiple Child Victims of Sexual Abuse Protocol** (September 1999)

Note:

The Superintendent of Schools, or their Designate, should consult with a Child Welfare Worker and/or the RCMP before interviewing a child or other witnesses, to ensure the investigation and other investigations are not jeopardized.

Responsibilities

Ministry of Children and Family Development/FVACFSS

- The Child Welfare Worker assesses the report to decide how to respond, and commences an investigation if there is reason to believe that a child may need protection under Sec 13 of the CFCSA

RCMP

- The RCMP conducts an investigation to determine if a criminal offence may have been committed

Superintendent of Schools

- The Superintendent of Schools or their Designate investigates as part of their legal responsibilities under the ***School Act***
- If the Superintendent of Schools considers that the welfare of students might be threatened by the presence of an Employee, they may suspend that Employee and report the circumstances to the School Board
- The Superintendent of Schools or their Designate may need to terminate the services of a Contracted Service Provider or Volunteer
- The Superintendent or their Designate may need to take disciplinary action and/or develop a safety plan in regard to a student
- The Superintendent of Schools or their Designate is responsible for co-ordinating investigations that occur in a public school by:
 - Ensuring a safe school environment for students during the investigation
 - Facilitating the activities of the investigators in carrying out their respective roles, mandates and responsibilities within the school setting

- Ensuring the Child Welfare Worker and/or RCMP investigations are not interfered with by persons under the Superintendent of School's authority
- Referring inquiries about the Child Welfare Worker and/or RCMP investigations to the appropriate authorities
- Providing parents with information on the Superintendent of School's investigations, subject to the ***Freedom of Information Act and Protection of Privacy Act***, and the need to avoid jeopardizing any investigations of the Ministry of Children and Family Development/FVACFSS and/or the RCMP
- Documenting the results of any investigation performed at the direction of the Superintendent of Schools
- Collaborating with other professionals to develop follow-up plans to support the alleged offender and/or victim and others, both children and staff, who may be affected by the disclosure or investigation (e.g. critical incident debriefing, counselling, referrals to other agencies and services, safety plan, etc.)

EVALUATION AND CASE CLOSURE

Before closing the case, the three parties should evaluate the process and procedures followed; some services may continue long after case closure. A final report should be compiled which includes any recommendations for change to this protocol and submitted to the Chilliwack Child & Youth Committee. Once the evaluation is complete, the case may be closed.



**INTER-MINISTERIAL RESPONDING TO
ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR BETWEEN
CHILDREN, INCLUDING YOUNG
OFFENDERS PROTOCOL**

CHILLIWACK CHILD & YOUTH COMMITTEE



INTER-MINISTERIAL RESPONDING TO ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR BETWEEN CHILDREN, INCLUDING YOUNG OFFENDERS PROTOCOL

PURPOSE

This protocol ensures a sensitive and integrated approach when responding to alleged abuse which occurs between children, including Young Offenders.⁶

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This protocol is consistent with the guidelines contained on pages 22 and 23 of the inter-ministry **BC Handbook for Action on Child Abuse and Neglect** (2007).

PROTOCOL APPLICATION

This protocol shall be followed by all ministries and agencies in cases involving alleged abuse by a child, including Young Offenders.

ASSESSING THE ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR OF CHILDREN

Factors a person should consider when assessing whether or not he/she has reason to believe a child, either the victim or alleged abuser, may be in needs of protection include:

- The seriousness or potential seriousness of the behaviour
- The existence of a power imbalance between the children (e.g.: differences in size, ages, intellectual capacity, or power)
- Whether the behaviour resulted, or is likely to result, in harm to the child(ren)
- Whether the behaviour is impulsive or premeditated
- The willingness and ability of the involved children's parents to respond appropriately

⁶ Young Offender is defined as a young person aged 12 to 17 who is suspected of, charged with and/or convicted of a criminal offence.

- Whether incidents of aggression or victimization are recurring
- Whether the behaviour, while inappropriate, falls within the typical range of behaviours for the child's stage of development
- Whether a pattern of behaviour becomes evident

A child **may not be in need of protection** in the following circumstances:

- Normal sexual play or exploration between children of similar ages
- Minor altercations or aggression between children
- Any other activity that is within the bounds of typical childhood behaviour

Note:

An assessment of the behaviour should be made in consultation with your School Administrator if possible.

Where issues and concerns exist, but a person is unsure if they have reason to believe a child needs protection they should consult with a Child Welfare Worker.

For further assessment criteria, refer to the attached *Problem Aggressive Behaviours Chart* and *Problem Sexual Behaviours Chart*.

School District staff should refer to the Ministry of Education's 2007 publications entitled: *Supporting Our Students, Responding to Children's Problem Sexual Behaviours in Elementary Schools*, and *Focus on Bullying*.

REPORTING THE ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR BETWEEN CHILDREN

Section 14 of the *Child, Family and Community Service Act* requires EVERY PERSON to report when they have reason to believe a child needs protection or is likely to be in need of protection under sec 13 of the CFCSA.

Reporting to the Principal

- Immediately inform the Principal/Site Supervisor.
- The child's behaviour will be assessed by school personnel and appropriate action taken.
- If any party has reason to believe that a child needs protection, a report must be made to a Child Welfare Worker.
- The Child Welfare Worker will decide if a child protection investigation is required
- Call the RCMP if a crime has occurred or is occurring.
- If you are in doubt – call a Child Welfare Worker for clarification

Reporting to a Child Welfare Worker

- The Child Welfare Worker will decide if a child protection investigation is required

Reporting to the RCMP

- if a child or staff member is in danger, call the RCMP...9-1-1
- call the RCMP if a crime has occurred or is occurring

Report to Probation Officer

If it is known that the alleged offender is a youth on probation please contact the Probation Officer at (604) 702-2311.

Note:

According to section 15 (1) of the ***Child, Family and Community Service Act***, the RCMP may take charge of a child and deliver him or her to a parent if the RCMP considers that the child is under 12 years of age and has acted in a manner prohibited by law, or has failed or refused to act in a manner required by law.

Section 15 (2) of the ***Child, Family and Community Service Act***, requires the RCMP to report the child's circumstances to a Child Welfare Worker when a child under 12 years of age has killed, assaulted or endangered another person.

INVESTIGATION

- For further information regarding the roles and responsibilities of the parties refer to the Investigation section of the ***Chilliwack Child & Youth Committee Child Abuse & Neglect Community Protocol*** (August 2009): p. 6.

FOLLOW-UP RESPONSE

School Administrator

- The School Administrator should arrange for the parents of the child(ren) to be notified when abusive behaviour has occurred between children
- If the incident results in a report to a Child Welfare Worker, or the RCMP, the School Administrator will consult with the other parties regarding notification of parents

- When no report to a Child Welfare Worker or RCMP is deemed necessary, the School Administrator may take disciplinary action against the child, consult with other staff and professionals, refer to counselling services, and/or develop a site safety plan
- In a school setting, if a School Administrator or Superintendent of Schools considers that the welfare of students might be threatened by a student, they may suspend the student in accordance with the **School Act**

Community

- In incidents involving multiple victims of sexual assault refer to the **Chilliwack Child & Youth Committee Multiple Child Victims of Sexual Assault Protocol** (September 1999)
- In violent incidents refer to the **Chilliwack Child & Youth Committee Violent Incident Community Response Protocol** (June 1999)
- Children who require long term planning and intervention may need the support of an inter-agency Care Team

See attachments: **Problem Aggressive Behaviours Chart**
 Problem Sexual Behaviours Chart

PROBLEM AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOURS⁷

Typical but Inappropriate Behaviour		Of Concern	Of Serious Concern Note: any of the concerns within this section will initiate a Threat and risk assessment process.
Physical Aggression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pushing ▪ Shoving ▪ Spitting ▪ Kicking ▪ Hitting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical acts that are demeaning and humiliating, but not harmful ▪ Kicking and/or hitting, where persistent and unresponsive to correction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical violence against family and friends ▪ Threatening with a weapon ▪ Inflicting bodily harm ▪ Defacing property ▪ Stealing ▪ Unlawful confinement
Social Alienation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gossiping ▪ Embarrassing ▪ Setting up a student to look foolish ▪ Excluding from group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethnic slurs ▪ Setting up someone to take the blame ▪ Publicly humiliating (eg. Revealing personal information) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inciting hatred ▪ Locking in a confined space
Verbal Aggression and Intimidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mocking ▪ Name calling ▪ Dirty looks ▪ Teasing about clothing, possessions or appearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intimidating telephone calls ▪ Taunting ▪ Stealing possessions (eg. Lunch, clothing, toys) ▪ Graffiti ▪ Defacing property or clothing ▪ Daring another to do something dangerous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Verbal threats of aggression against property or possession ▪ Verbal threats of violence or of inflicting bodily harm ▪ Threats of using coercion against family or friends ▪ Coercion ▪ Threatening with a weapon ▪ Racially motivated threats ▪ Extortion (eg. Money) ▪ Internet threats
Other			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arson ▪ Animal mutilation ▪ Use of weapons or explosives ▪ Drug trafficking ▪ Procuring for the purpose of sexual exploitation

Note: Caution must be taken that this table is not used too prescriptively. It is intended to present a range of children's behaviour, from normal to cause of serious concern, but cannot be considered exhaustive. Behaviours described in general terms, although they will take different forms at different age/developmental levels. When committed by a student 12 years of age and older, the action in the column "Of Serious Concern" may constitute a criminal offence.

⁷

Reference: Supporting Our Students: Responding to Child Abuse, August 2007
British Columbia, Canada: Ministry of Education

PROBLEM SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS ⁸

Normal Range	Of Concern	Of Serious Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shows private parts to peers in reciprocal fashion (show me your; I'll show you mine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attempts to expose genitals of peers ▪ Mutual group masturbation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Induces fear; makes threats of force to get others to expose themselves ▪ Repeatedly exposes self in public despite correction ▪ Exposes self forcibly to others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plays doctor (primary age) ▪ Compares genitals with peer friends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plays sexual "games" despite being told no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Touches genitals of others with force ▪ Forces others to play sex related games
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Looks at nude pictures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shows persistent fascination with nude pictures, interest in pornography, brings these to school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forces/manipulates others into viewing nude pictures or pornography
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uses "dirty" words for bathroom functions, likes to hear/tell dirty jokes or songs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has sexually explicit conversations with peers that reflect adult level of knowledge (intermediate age) ▪ Writes or draws sexual graffiti (especially chronic or that which impacts others) ▪ Teases or embarrasses peers with sexual comments ▪ Interprets sexual meaning to normal events, pictures, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has sexually explicit conversations with peers that reflect adult level of knowledge (primary age) ▪ Makes sexually explicit proposals/threats, including written notes ▪ Degrades self or others with sexual language or gestures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Touches own genitals may occur in public, eg: during story time (primary age), while watching TV or when tense or excited ▪ Masturbates occasionally in private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is preoccupied with masturbation ▪ Touches, rubs genitals in public despite being told no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engages in compulsive masturbation which interferes with normal functioning ▪ Engages in masturbation which includes penetration of objects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imitates flirtatious behaviour of adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engages in sexual behaviour directed at adults ▪ Touches or stares at breasts, buttocks of adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rubs up against others (peers or adults) in a secret or apparently accidental way
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imitates behaviour associated with sexual intercourse (eg. Pelvic movements) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Simulates intercourse with clothing on, with dolls, peers, animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repetitive simulation of intercourse with dolls, peers, animals with clothing on ▪ Simulating intercourse with clothes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dirty jokes (which may not be understood), within cultural or peer group norm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preoccupation with sexual themes (especially sexually aggressive ones) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engages in oral, vaginal or anal penetration of other children, animals ▪ Exposes others' genitals using physical force ▪ Inflicts genital or anal injury or causes bleeding

⁸ Reference: Responding to Children's Sexual Behaviour in Elementary School Settings: A Resource for Educators (2007).
British Columbia, Canada: Ministry of Education



CHILLIWACK CHILD & YOUTH COMMITTEE

We the undersigned accept the policies and procedures in the Chilliwack Child & Youth Inter-Ministerial Child Abuse and Neglect Community Protocol and agree to review, make any necessary revisions, and re-sign the document on an annual basis.

Signature	Cole H. McGillivray Name	,2010 Date
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Executive Director Title	Fraser Valley Aboriginal Children and Family Services Society Organization
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Signature	Bruce McNeil Name	,2010 Date
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Executive Director of Practice, Upper Fraser Area Title	Ministry of Children and Family Development Organization
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Signature	Rowena Rizzotti Name	,2010 Date
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Executive Director Title	Fraser Health Organization
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Signature	Corinne McCabe Name	,2010 Date
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Superintendent of Schools Title	Chilliwack School District #33 Organization
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Signature	Name	,2010 Date
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Title	Chilliwack Alcohol and Drug Service Organization
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Signature	Dale Cuthbertson	Date
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,2010

Executive Director	Chilliwack Community Services
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Title	Organization
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Signature	Karen McLean	Date
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,2010

Executive Director	Fraser Valley Child Development Centre
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Title	Organization
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Signature	Name	Date
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Title	Chilliwack Family YMCA
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Title	Organization
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Signature	Name	Date
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Title	Chilliwack Ministerial Association
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Title	Organization
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Signature	Name	Date
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Title	Chilliwack Society for Community Living
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Title	Organization
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Signature	Name	Date
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,2010

Title	District of Chilliwack
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Title	Organization
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Signature	Bobbi Jacobs	Date	,2010
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Executive Director	Ann Davis Society
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Title	Organization
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Signature	Name	Date	,2010
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