

How to report

Contact the county child protective service department, sheriff, local police department where the child resides; or university police immediately, by telephone or in person. Reports may not be made by email.

What to report

Explain as well as you can what happened or is happening to the child. Describe the nature of the abuse or neglect. Include information that has been disclosed by the child and/or observed by you. Be as specific as possible. Be prepared to give the name, address and telephone number of the child and the name of the parent(s) or caretaker. Even if you do not know all of this information, report what you do know.

Child protective services and law enforcement will conduct an investigation and follow up if deemed appropriate. With exceptions, the identity of the person making the report will be kept confidential.

INSERT PHOTO/IMAGE

Important Contacts

[Insert name and telephone numbers of reporting authorities]

- **County Child Protective Services/County Department of Human Services or County Department of Social Services**
- **Local Police**
- **County Sheriff Department(s)**
- **Campus Police Department**

<http://www.uwsa.edu/gc-off/child-safety/index.htm>

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Keeping UW Campus Communities Safe for Children

**Fulfilling your
obligations as a
mandatory reporter of
child abuse and neglect
(Executive Order 54)**

INSTITUTIONAL LOGO

Definitions and Signs of Child Abuse and Neglect

INSERT PHOTO/IMAGE

Mandatory reporting requirements for Child Maltreatment (Executive Order 54)

All UWS employees must immediately report child abuse or neglect if, in the course of employment, a UWS employee observes an incident or threat of child abuse or neglect, or learns of an incident or threat of child abuse or neglect, and the employee has reasonable cause to believe that child abuse or neglect has occurred or will occur.

UWS employees who are mandatory reporters under Wis. Stat. § 48.981(2)(a) must continue to comply with the requirements of the state mandatory reporter law.

Any person making a report of child abuse or neglect in good faith is immune from civil or criminal liability that results from the report.

Reporting suspected abuse or neglect may be difficult. It is, however, crucial to a child not only today, but also in the future. Parents, caregivers, or maltreaters who have abused or neglected their children may need services and support to provide safe care for their children. The sooner a concern is reported, the sooner the child can be helped.

Physical Abuse

Physical injury inflicted on a child by other than accidental means. Physical injury includes, but is not limited to, lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries, severe or frequent bruising or great bodily harm.

Signs

- Afraid to go home
- Frightened of parents/caretakers
- Fearful of other adults
- Extremes in behavior, very aggressive, withdrawn and shy
- Other symptoms of emotional damage
- Bruises, welts on face, neck, chest, back, buttocks
- Injuries in the shape of an object (cord, belt)
- Fractures that do not fit the story of how an injury occurred
- Delay in seeking medical help

Sexual Abuse

Sexual intercourse or sexual touching of a child, sexual exploitation, exposing of genitalia, forced viewing of sexual activity, or permitting, allowing or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution.

Signs

- Poor peer relationships
- Refusal to participate in physical activity
- Drastic change in behavior
- Regressive or childlike behavior that is not age appropriate
- Overly sexualized behavior
- Other symptoms of emotional damage
- Difficulty walking or sitting, frequent urination, pain
- Stained or bloody underclothing
- Pain, swelling, itching in genital area

Emotional Damage

Harm to a child's psychological or intellectual functioning which is exhibited by severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal or aggression. Emotional damage may be demonstrated by substantial and observable changes in behavior, emotional response or learning which are incompatible with the child's age or stage of development. Emotional damage occurs when a child's parent, guardian or legal custodian has neglected, refused or been unable for reasons other than poverty to obtain the necessary treatment or to take steps to ameliorate the symptoms.

Signs

- Low self esteem
- Self-denigration
- Aggression
- Withdrawal
- Severe depression or anxiety

Neglect

When a parent or caregiver fails, refuses or is unable for reasons **other than poverty** to provide the necessary care, food, clothing, shelter, medical or dental care which seriously endanger the physical health of the child.

Signs

- Poor hygiene, odor
- Inappropriately dressed for weather
- Needs medical or dental care
- Extreme willingness to please
- Other symptoms of emotional damage
- Arrives early and stays late
- Left alone, unsupervised for a long period of time