

01 Background:

Disabled children have an equal right to protection from abuse as non-disabled children, a right enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Many disabled children encounter barriers in their daily lives that affect opportunities for accessing information and services, and engaging in social activities. Barriers can be physical, attitudinal or organisational and can leave disabled children feeling isolated and excluded and denied their rights.

Insufficient account can be taken of their views and experiences, and professionals and others may not always take the steps necessary to facilitate communication or attach a value to this.

As a result, disabled children's wellbeing can be compromised.

These disempowering experiences can have an impact on their confidence and self-esteem and have significant implications for safeguarding.

For some minority ethnic disabled children these effects can be compounded.

Why it matters:

Disabled children are at significantly greater risk of physical, sexual and emotional abuse and neglect than non-disabled children and yet they are typically under-represented in Child Protection statistics.

Those at greatest risk of abuse are those with behaviour or conduct disorders. Other high-risk groups include children with learning difficulties/disabilities, speech and language difficulties, health-related conditions and deaf children. The presence of multiple disabilities appears to increase the risk of both abuse and neglect.

Disabled children are more likely to be abused by someone in their family compared to non-disabled children. Bullying is also a feature in the lives of many disabled children.

Disabled children may also disclose less frequently and delay disclosure more often compared to typically developing children.

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Information:

Disabled children are especially vulnerable to abuse for a number of reasons.

They may:

- Have fewer outside contacts
- Receive intimate care from a number of carers, which may increase the risk of exposure to abusive behaviour & make it more difficult to set & maintain physical boundaries
- Have an impaired capacity to recognise, resist or avoid abuse
- Have communication difficulties that may make it difficult to tell others what is happening
- Be inhibited about complaining for fear of losing services
- Be less able to defend themselves & advocate for themselves
- Be more vulnerable to bullying, intimidation and hate crime
- Be less likely to be consulted in matters affecting them

07 What to do?

Making a referral for any safeguarding concern is the **same** as for any child. You need to make your referral through CEHASH

Always refer by phone without delay. Then follow up with a written Multi-Agency Referral Form **within 24 hours**
If in doubt, contact CEHASH who can advise 0300 303 0440 (Out of Hours 0300 303 8875)

Questions:

- Are the wishes and views of the Child/Adult known?
- What is daily life like for the Child/Adult?
- Would I accept this for a non-disabled person?
- What evidence supports the assessment?
- Is there any evidence to suggest that the current assessment is wrong?



Safeguarding Disabled Children

Information

Other factors that increase vulnerability include:

- Parents'/carers own needs may conflict with the needs of the disabled person
- Professional sympathy for carers who are seen as 'saints'
- Professional
- Abusers may target people with disabilities believing that they are less likely to be detected
- Signs and indicators attributed to the disability & changes in behaviour not seen as an indicator

that something is wrong

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