**Abuse case examples**

・Shout or use violent language when I am emotional.

・Physically pull or force a child who does not listen, or kick them out of the room.

・Use scary words such as "ghost" or "monster" to coerce a child into obedience.

・Force a child to eat food they dislike or open their mouth forcefully during meals.

・Leave a child in dirty clothing, with a runny nose, or a wet diaper.

・Enjoy teasing a child by doing things they dislike.

・Favor one child over others.

・Use careless language when addressing a child, such as "do this"

　or "don't do that" without explanation.

・Force a child to sleep during nap time if they are having trouble falling asleep.

・Push a child to do things beyond their age or abilities.

・Coerce a child into doing something they do not want to do.

・Change a child's diaper or clothes in public or in front of others.

・Only give negative feedback to a child and neglect to praise them.

・Strongly scold one child in front of their friends.

**What impact does abuse have?**

**○Psychological impact**

Abuse can cause psychological effects such as depression, anxiety, trauma, self-harm, and suicidal thoughts, leading to a loss of self-esteem and trust in oneself and others.

**○Social impact**

Abuse can result in social isolation, relationship issues, workplace problems, and education difficulties, making it difficult for victims to maintain friendships and family ties.

**○Physical impact**

Physical abuse can cause bodily harm, illness, or death, and result in chronic health issues.

**○Developmental impact**

Abuse can lead to developmental delays, learning disabilities, and social behavior problems, preventing victims from acquiring necessary life skills.

**○Economic impact**

Abuse can result in work or school absenteeism, medical expenses, legal fees, and financial hardship, leaving victims in an economically disadvantaged situation.

**Another important role of teachers**

Not only ensure that they do not abuse children in their care, but also to be vigilant for early signs of abuse and share any concerns with their colleagues. If any of the following symptoms are observed, suspected abuse should be reported and shared among staff members.

**Signs of physical abuse in children:**

- Unexplained injuries such as burns, bite marks, bruises, fractures, etc.

- Fearful, anxious, depressed, withdrawn, or aggressive behavior

- Avoidance of a particular parent or resistance to going home

- Refusal to interact with or fear of adults

- Changes in eating or sleeping habits, or weight loss/gain

- Animal or pet abuse

**Signs of perpetrators of physical abuse:**

- Inability to explain a child's injuries, or giving inconsistent explanations and blaming siblings

- Lack of concern for the child's well-being

- Seeing the child as completely bad, burdensome, or worthless

- Using harsh physical discipline on the child

- A history of animal or pet abuse