



**CHARTING THE COURSE TOWARDS
PERMANENCY FOR CHILDREN IN
PENNSYLVANIA:**

**MODULE TWO (2)
IDENTIFYING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT**

A Knowledge and Skills-Based Curriculum

Participant Guide

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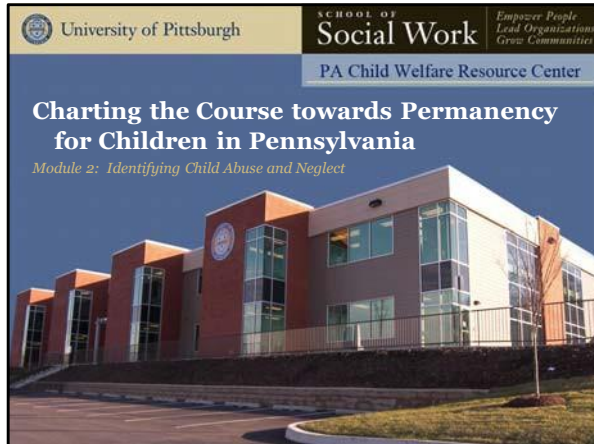
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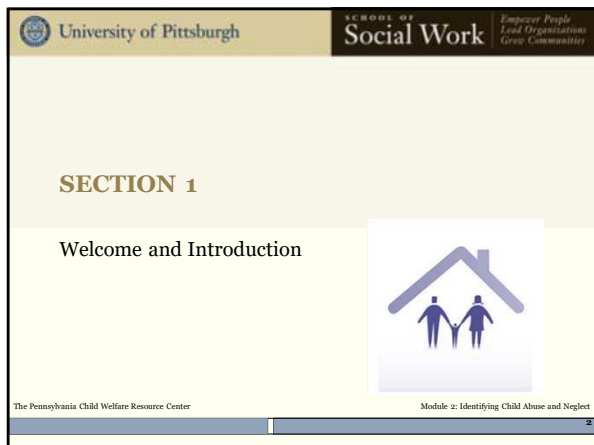
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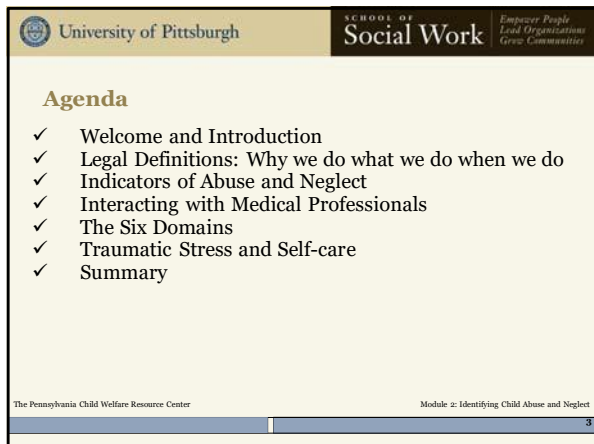
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Learning Objectives


- ✓ List the nine phases of casework practice
- ✓ Reference state law to identify child abuse or neglect
- ✓ Identify potential physical, emotional, and behavioral indicators of child abuse and neglect and their impact on child development and behavior
- ✓ Identify the medical information that is necessary to make a determination of abuse and methods of documenting this information
- ✓ Use information gathered in the six domains to assist in identifying child abuse and neglect
- ✓ Describe at least one strategy for self-care that child welfare professionals can use to cope with stress and exposure to trauma

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Introductions

- Your name
- Background and experience
- Personal learning objective for the course



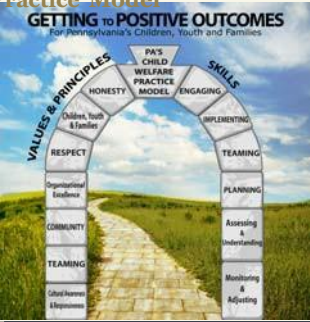
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PA Child Welfare Practice Model

The Practice Model provides:

- A consistent basis for decision making
- Clear expectations of outcomes
- Shared values and ethics
- A principled way to evaluate your skills and performance



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Brainstorm

What do you think a child welfare professional might do in this phase of practice?


What skills from the Practice Model does a child welfare professional need to demonstrate in each phase?



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Questions and Comments?




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SECTION 2

Legal Definitions: Why we do what we do when we do



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Section 2 Objectives

Upon completing this section, participants will be able to:

- ✓ Identify State legislation that is relevant to the work of the child welfare professional
- ✓ Review key definitions outlined in the CPSL
- ✓ Describe CPSL mandates related to reporting child abuse

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Section 2 Objectives, continued

Upon completing this section, participants will be able to:

- ✓ Explain the function of a MDIT (multidisciplinary investigative team) and the role of a child welfare professional
- ✓ Review current Pennsylvania-specific statistics in regard to child abuse and neglect

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Three Components of Child Abuse

A Child


An Act or Failure to Act

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Defining 'Perpetrator'

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The definition of perpetrator includes several factors:

- Act or failure to act
- Relationship to child
- Caregiving role and responsibility

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Culpability

The law places responsibility on the individual who did something to cause harm to or endanger a child either:

- *Intentionally* - Done with the direct purpose of causing the type of harm that resulted
- *Knowingly* - Understanding that the harm is "practically certain to result"
- *Recklessly* - Conscious disregard for foreseeable risk

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Definition of Child Abuse - Activity

What does your assigned category cover?

- Pay attention to key terms such as:
 - *Causing*
 - *Contributing to*
 - *Creating a reasonable likelihood*
 - *Act/Failure to act*
 - *Recent act/Recent failure to act*
- Define other key terms (refer to glossary):
 - *Bodily injury*
 - *Serious mental injury*
 - *Sexual abuse or exploitation*
 - *Serious physical neglect*



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Exclusions to Child Abuse


- Environmental factors
- Practice of religious beliefs
- Use of force for supervision, control, and safety purposes
- Rights of parents
- Participation in events that involve physical contact with child
- Child-on-child contact
- Defensive force

(23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6304. Exclusions from child abuse.)

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Exclusions: Think, Pair, Share



Identify strength-based questions that you could ask for each category to determine whether or not an exclusion applies.

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Reporting Suspected Child Abuse: Pre-Work Review

Key Points:

- Two types of reporters
- Basis to report
- How to report
- Protections for reporters
- Penalties for failure to report
- Child welfare professional's role

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Responsibility for Investigation
 (23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6334.1. Responsibility for investigation.)

Perpetrator Only The county children and youth agency (CCYA) investigates the allegations	Violator Only Law enforcement officials investigate the allegations
Both Perpetrator/Violator The CCYA and law enforcement officials jointly investigate the allegation.	Neither Perpetrator/Violator The county agency assesses needs of child for other protective services

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Investigation Timeframes

- Immediately if emergency protective custody is required or if it cannot be determined from the report whether emergency protective custody is needed
- Within 24 hours in all other cases

(23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6368. Investigation of reports.)

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Oral Notification of Investigation

Prior to interviewing a subject of a report, the county agency shall orally notify the subject, except for the alleged victim, who is about to be interviewed of the following information:

- (i) The existence of the report.
- (ii) The subject's rights under 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 6337 (relating to right to counsel) and 6338 (relating to other basic rights).
- (iii) The subject's rights pursuant to this chapter in regard to amendment or expungement.
- (iv) The subject's right to have an attorney present during the interview. (23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6368(k). Investigation of reports.)

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Written Notice of Investigation

Written notice shall be given to the subject within 72 hours following oral notification, unless delayed as provided in subsection (m).

- (m) Delay of notification.--The notice under subsection (l)(2) may be reasonably delayed, subject to the following:
- (1) If the notification is likely to:
 - (i) threaten the safety of a victim, a subject of the report who is not a perpetrator or the investigating county agency worker;
 - (ii) cause the perpetrator to abscond; or
 - (iii) significantly interfere with the conduct of a criminal investigation. (23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6368 (m). Investigation of reports.)

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Components of Investigation

- Determination of safety or risk of harm to child or any other child if remain in home
- Determination of the nature, extent and cause of any condition listed in report
- Action necessary to provide for safety of child or any other child in household
- Photographic identification of the child or any other child in household
- Communication with the department

(23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6368. Investigation of reports.)

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Investigative Actions

- Provide or arrange for services necessary to protect child during investigation
- If bodily injury is present the county may require a medical examination
- Where there is reasonable cause to suspect a history of abuse or current abuse additional medical tests can be requested by the medical practitioner or the county agency
- Interviews with all subjects of the report, including alleged perpetrator – if subject is not able to be interviewed or cannot be located county agency shall document reasonable efforts to interview and reasons why interview could not occur

(23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6368. Investigation of reports.)

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The Child Welfare Professional's Responsibility When Child Abuse Occurs Outside of Pennsylvania

Child and alleged perpetrator are both residents of Pennsylvania	Only the alleged perpetrator is a resident of Pennsylvania	Only the child is a resident of Pennsylvania
------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------



(23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6334 (h)(i)(j). Disposition of complaints received.)

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Multidisciplinary Investigative Team (MDIT)



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Case Status Determination

- Unfounded report** – a report in which it is determined that there is not substantial evidence to make an indicated report
- Indicated report** – a report in which it is determined that substantial evidence exists that supports the allegation of abuse
- Founded report** – a report in which there is a judicial finding that the subject child has been abused
(23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6303. Definitions.)



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Components of Final Determination

1. Status of report
2. Perpetrator's right to request amendment or expunction of report
3. Right of subjects to receive services from county agency
4. Effect of the report upon future employment opportunities with children
5. Name of perpetrator, nature of abuse and final status will be entered in Statewide database
6. Perpetrator's right to file appeal of indicated finding within 90 days of notice
7. Perpetrator's right to fair hearing on merits of appeal
8. Burden on investigative agency to prove case by substantial evidence in appeal (23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6368(f). Investigation of reports.)

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General Protective Services (GPS)

Primary purpose:

- To protect the rights and welfare of children so that they have an opportunity for healthy growth and development
- To provide assistance to parents in recognizing and remedying conditions harmful to their children and in fulfilling parental duties more adequately

(23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6374. Principles and goals of general protective services.)

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GPS Assessment: Drug and Alcohol Exposed Infants

- Perform a safety assessment or risk assessment, or both, for the child and determine whether child protective services or general protective services are warranted
- Immediately ensure the safety of the child and see the child immediately if emergency protective custody is required or has been taken, or if it cannot be determined from the report whether emergency custody is needed
- Physically see the child within 48 hours of receipt of the report
- Contact the parents of the child within 24 hours of receipt of the report
- Provide or arrange reasonable service to ensure the child is provided with proper parental care, control, and supervision (23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6386. Mandatory reporting of children under one year of age.)

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Identifying Child Abuse Situations

- Count off by seven (7)
- Read situation with corresponding number beginning on page 54 of the Participant Guide
- Answer questions
- Be prepared to share
- If complete situation before time is up, choose another one

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Pennsylvania Child Abuse Statistics

In 2013...

- ChildLine, PA's child abuse hotline, registered 26,944 reports of suspected abuse or neglect
- 3,425 reports (13%) were substantiated
- 38 substantiated child fatalities
- 53% of all substantiated reports were sexual abuse

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Questions and Comments?


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SECTION 3

Indicators of Abuse and Neglect



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Section 3 Objectives

Upon completing this section, participants will be able to:

- ✓ Give an example of factors that may lead an individual to act in an abusive manner
- ✓ Give at least two examples of indicators of potential abuse
- ✓ Describe potential impacts of abuse and neglect on a child's behavior and development
- ✓ Describe ways in which personal experience and cultural awareness may affect a child welfare professional's assessment of abuse and neglect

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Child Indicators of Potential Abuse


- Physical indicators
- Behavioral indicators



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Brainstorm

What do you think might lead to a person acting abusively toward a child?



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Adult Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

Dr. Brandt Steele's conditions of abuse:


1. Parent's predisposition to abuse
2. Parent's abuse as a child
3. Family crisis
4. Lack of support

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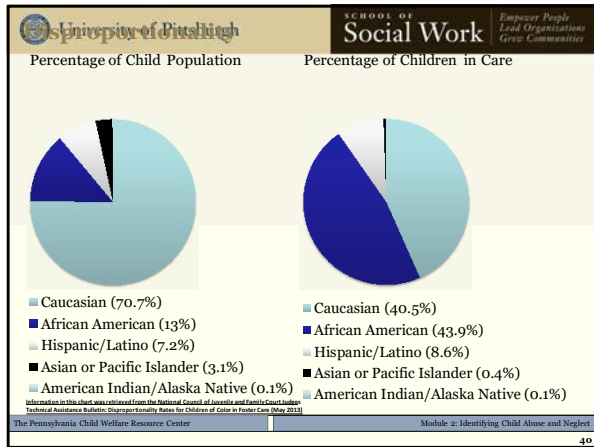
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Indicators Warning

There are many behaviors that a child might demonstrate that could indicate that abuse has occurred, or is occurring. An indicator should not be considered in isolation since it may not be the result of abuse; however, some behaviors may provide helpful clues when determining reasonable cause to suspect that abuse has occurred.



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Disproportionality, cont'd

- Over-representation in the system is apparent when the number in the right side column is larger than the number in the left side column
- In Pennsylvania, African American and Latino children are over-represented in out-of-home care
- Under-representation is also a problem. When certain groups of children are under-reported, they do not receive services and negative outcomes can result


Questions and Comments?



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SECTION 4

Interacting with Medical Professionals



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Section 4 Objectives

Upon completing this section, participants will be able to:

- ✓ List seven different types of physical abuse as classified by the medical model
- ✓ Understand the process physicians use to diagnose physical abuse
- ✓ Cite ways a child welfare professional may support a physician's ability to determine whether abuse has occurred

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Sharing Information: Medical to County

- Relevant medical information known to the licensed practitioner regarding the child's prior and current health
- Information from a subsequent examination
- Information regarding treatment of the child
- Relevant medical information regarding any other child in the household, where such information may contribute to the assessment, investigation, or provision of services by the county agency to the child or other children in the household

(23 Pa. Cons.Stat. § 6340.1. Exchange of information.)

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Sharing Information: County to Medical

- The final status of any assessment of general protective services or an investigation of child abuse, if the report of child abuse is indicated or founded
- Information on an unfounded report of child abuse if the licensed certified medical practitioner made the report as a mandated reporter under Section 6311
- If accepted for services, any service provided, arranged for or to be provided by the county agency

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The 7 B's of Physical Abuse

External: Visible	Internal: Test for
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruises • Bites • Burns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bones • Brain • Belly

The 7th B: Brothers
Other children living in a home in which another has been physically abused

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External Injuries: Significance

Bruises

May:

- Be a marker of violence
- Be a window to deeper injury

Bites

Burns

Remember that:

- Most children have at least one
- They may just be part of normal childhood



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Internal Injuries: Significance

May:

- **Bones**
 - Be life threatening
 - Show a pattern
- **Brain**
 - Remember that internal injuries are:
 - Not visible
 - Identified through medical tests and evaluations
- **Belly**

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Internal Injuries: Significance

- **Brain**
 - Abusive head trauma** – trauma to the brain – is the leading cause of death and disability from child abuse

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Bruises and Fractures Activity

- Assign half the room “bruises” and the other half “fractures”
- Turn to pages 65 – 66 in the Participant Guide and review information
- Complete the box in the lower right hand corner of the page
- Be prepared to share

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Physical Abuse: A Medical Diagnosis

Doctors make a diagnosis of physical abuse in the same way that they make other medical diagnoses:

Take a Patient History + Perform a Physical Exam + Order Needed Tests = Make a Diagnosis

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Patient History

Obtained from patient, caregiver, medical records

Relevant information may include:

- Medical and surgical history
- Birth history
- Developmental history
- Family medical history
- Social history
- Diet
- Medications the child takes

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Diagnosis and Patient History

Consider this situation:

- A five-month old infant sustains a fracture of the humerus after a reported fall
- There are no other injuries on the skeletal survey
- The injury is highly concerning for abuse, but a diagnosis of physical abuse cannot be given

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Diagnosis and Patient History

Now consider:

- 2 months later, the same infant sustains another fracture
- The injury occurs while the baby is in the care of the same caretaker
- The baby is seen by a new physician in a different practice, with *no knowledge* of the prior injury



How might this affect the diagnosis?


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Patient History: Importance

The doctor uses patient history to determine:

- Explanations for injuries
- Possible patterns of injury, prior injuries
- Evaluations to obtain
- Developmental compatibility
- Prior medical treatment
- Discrepancies between history and findings
- Likelihood that injury may be due to abuse



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Patient History: How You Can Help

Usually, injuries cannot be evaluated in isolation. A history of how and when they occurred is essential. If the doctor cannot obtain history from the patient or caregiver, the child welfare professional may assist in several ways:

- Obtain existing records
- Share knowledge about child and family
- Share knowledge about significant events
- Point out any discrepancies between history shared with physician and facts that have been gathered
- Share supporting observations:
 - Delay in seeking medical attention
 - Actions of caregivers
- Interview caregiver to obtain history
 - Medical
 - Developmental
- Interview caregiver about what happened


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Physical Examination
Physical Examination includes:

- Removing clothing
 - Areas of the body on which **bruising** is most concerning for abuse, for example, would not otherwise be visible
- Inspecting every body part and the entire body surface area




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Physical Examination: Injuries Diagnostic of Abuse

In a very small number of cases, doctors see injuries for which *nothing* would adequately explain how they might have occurred in a non-abusive manner. These injuries, in and of themselves, are considered diagnostic of abuse.




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Injuries Diagnostic of Abuse
The exception, not the rule:

In most cases, injuries do *not* give the diagnosis of abuse. In all cases, injuries need to be evaluate in the context of the history provided and all of the medical information obtained. In some instances, you may provide that needed history and information.



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Evaluations

Based on data from the **history** and the **physical examination**, a doctor then decides whether additional testing (**evaluation**) is needed to complete the **diagnosis**.

Evaluations may include:

- Blood tests
- X-rays
- MRIs
- CT Scans
- Other medical tests

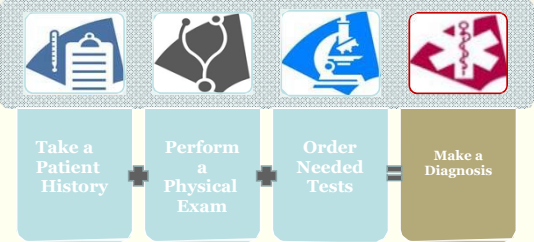


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Diagnosis: An Informed Conclusion

Child Welfare professionals often provide needed information that contributes to the accurate diagnosis of child abuse.




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Is It or Is It Not Physical Abuse?

- In an ideal world, doctors would always be able to say definitively whether or not a child has been abused
- In the real world, results can be indeterminate
- In any case, the principal need is to determine how to best ensure the safety of the child



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Is it child abuse?

To obtain a diagnosis of physical abuse:

- Sometimes a doctor needs to wait to see a pattern**
 - History
- Sometimes a doctor needs to wait for follow-up testing**
 - Prior records
- Sometimes non-medical data helps to make the medical diagnosis of abuse**
 - Family situation and environment
 - Developmental data on child

What information might a child welfare professional be able to provide?




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Diagnosing Physical Abuse



Physical abuse itself is a medical diagnosis, but whether a report is substantiated/indicated as a result of investigation depends on meeting the CPSL definition of physical abuse.

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Let's talk about....


SEX

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The Medical Evaluation for Sexual Abuse




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Sexual Abuse: A Medical Diagnosis

Doctors make a diagnosis of sexual abuse in the same way that they make other medical diagnoses:



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Take a Patient History: What Does the Doctor Need to Know?

- Anal or vaginal penetration
- Contact with bodily fluids
- Pregnancy
- STDs including HIV/AIDS

What can we physically tell happened to the child?

What are the potential medical outcomes?




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Perform a Physical Examination



Full Body Exam

- Bruises, scratches, other injuries
- Document pertinent positives and negatives
 - What was seen
 - What was NOT seen

Genital Exam

- Signs of trauma: blood, bruising, swelling
- External exam, but need to visualize vaginal entrance
- Document pertinent positives and negatives
 - What was seen
 - What was NOT seen

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Order Needed Tests: 2 Types of Sexual Abuse Evaluations


ACUTE ASSAULT Less than 72 hours from occurrence	NON-ACUTE ABUSE DISCLOSURE More than 72 hours from occurrence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy • STD testing and treatment • Evidence kit collection • Toxicology screen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy • STD testing and treatment

In both acute and non-acute evaluations, a ChildLine Report, if not yet made, may be required, and the physician may need to provide information for investigative follow-up.

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Sexual Abuse Series




Please speak with your supervisor about when you should plan to take the Sexual Abuse Certification, which includes:

- Overview of Child Sexual Abuse
- Sexuality of Children
- Investigative Interviewing in Child Sexual Abuse Cases
- Working with Juveniles Who Sexually Offend
- Sexual Abuse Family Reunification



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Questions and Comments?




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SECTION 5

The Six Domains



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Section 5 Objectives

Upon completing this section, participants will be able to:

- ✓ Name the six domains
- ✓ Generate questions to ask when gathering information in regard to each of the six domains

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The Six Domains

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1. Extent of the maltreatment
2. Circumstances accompanying the maltreatment
3. Discipline
4. General Parenting
5. Adult Functioning
6. Child Functioning

(Action for Child Protection, 2010)

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Six Domains Activity

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- Review situation #1 in Participant Guide page 69 as a large group
- Assign remaining situations to small groups (tables)
 - Identify at least one question that would inform each of the six domains

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Questions and Comments?

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SECTION 6

Traumatic Stress and Self-Care



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Section 6 Objectives

Upon completing this section, participants will be able to:

- ✓ Define primary and secondary traumatic stress
- ✓ Identify the symptoms of traumatic stress
- ✓ Cite at least one strategy for managing traumatic stress and promoting resilience

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Traumatic Stress

- Primary Traumatic Stress
- Secondary Traumatic Stress


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Brainstorm

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What are some symptoms of traumatic stress?



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Think, Pair, Share

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How do you manage stress?

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Questions and Comments?

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SECTION 7


Summary



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Final Questions?



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Learning Objectives

- ✓ List the nine phases of casework practice
- ✓ Reference state law to identify child abuse or neglect
- ✓ Identify potential physical, emotional, and behavioral indicators of child abuse and neglect and their impact on child development and behavior
- ✓ Identify the medical information that is necessary to make a determination of abuse and methods of documenting this information
- ✓ Use information gathered in the six domains to assist in identifying child abuse and neglect
- ✓ Describe at least one strategy for self-care that child welfare professionals can use to cope with stress and exposure to trauma


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Summary and Evaluation



Your feedback helps PACWRC to continuously improve the quality and relevance of our courses.

The Pennsylvania Child Welfare Resource Center

GETTING TO POSITIVE OUTCOMES

For Pennsylvania's Children, Youth and Families



PENNSYLVANIA'S CHILD WELFARE PRACTICE MODEL

Outcomes: Children, youth, families, child welfare representatives and other child and family service partners participate as team members with shared community responsibility to achieve and maintain the following:

- Safety from abuse and neglect.
- Enduring and certain permanence and timely achievement of stability, supports and lifelong connections.
- Enhancement of the family's ability to meet their child/youth's wellbeing, including physical, emotional, behavioral and educational needs.
- Support families within their own homes and communities through comprehensive and accessible services that build on strengths and address individual trauma, needs and concerns.
- Strengthened families that successfully sustain positive changes that lead to safe, nurturing and healthy environments.
- Skilled and responsive child welfare professionals, who perform with a shared sense of accountability for assuring child-centered, family-focused policy, best practice and positive outcomes.

Values and Principles: Our values and principles will be consistently modeled at every level and across partnerships. We believe in...

- **Children, Youth and Families**
 - Children and youth have the right to live in a safe, nurturing and stable family.
 - Families are the best place for children and youth to grow up.
 - Family connections are maintained whenever possible.
 - All families have strengths.
 - Families come in all shapes and sizes and family defines family.
 - Families are experts on themselves, are involved in decision making, and are willing to drive change.

- **Community**

- Community is broadly defined. This includes, but is not limited to, families, neighbors, volunteers, spiritual, educational, medical, behavioral health and legal partners.
- Natural partnerships must exist within a community to promote prevention, protection, well-being and lifelong connections.

- **Honesty**

- Honesty serves as the basis for building trusting relationships.
- Honesty is not only telling the truth, but also sharing information, clarifying roles and responsibilities and transparent decision making.
- Honesty is an open and consistent exchange of communication in a way that everyone can understand.

- **Cultural awareness and responsiveness**

- Culture is respected, valued and celebrated.
- Culture is broadly defined. This includes but is not limited to families' beliefs, values, race, gender, socio-economic status, ethnicity, history, tribe, religion/spirituality/affiliations, sexual orientation and language.
- Cultural identity is explored with the family. Each child, youth and family is served with sensitivity within their unique context.

- **Respect**

- Everyone has their own unique perspective, the right to be heard and contribute to their success.
- Every individual is treated with dignity and consideration.

- **Teaming**

- Children, youth and families are best served through a team approach with shared responsibilities. All team members have a role and voice. Involving the child, youth, family and extended support networks as active members of the team empowers the family.
- Teams are strength-based and collaborate toward common goals.

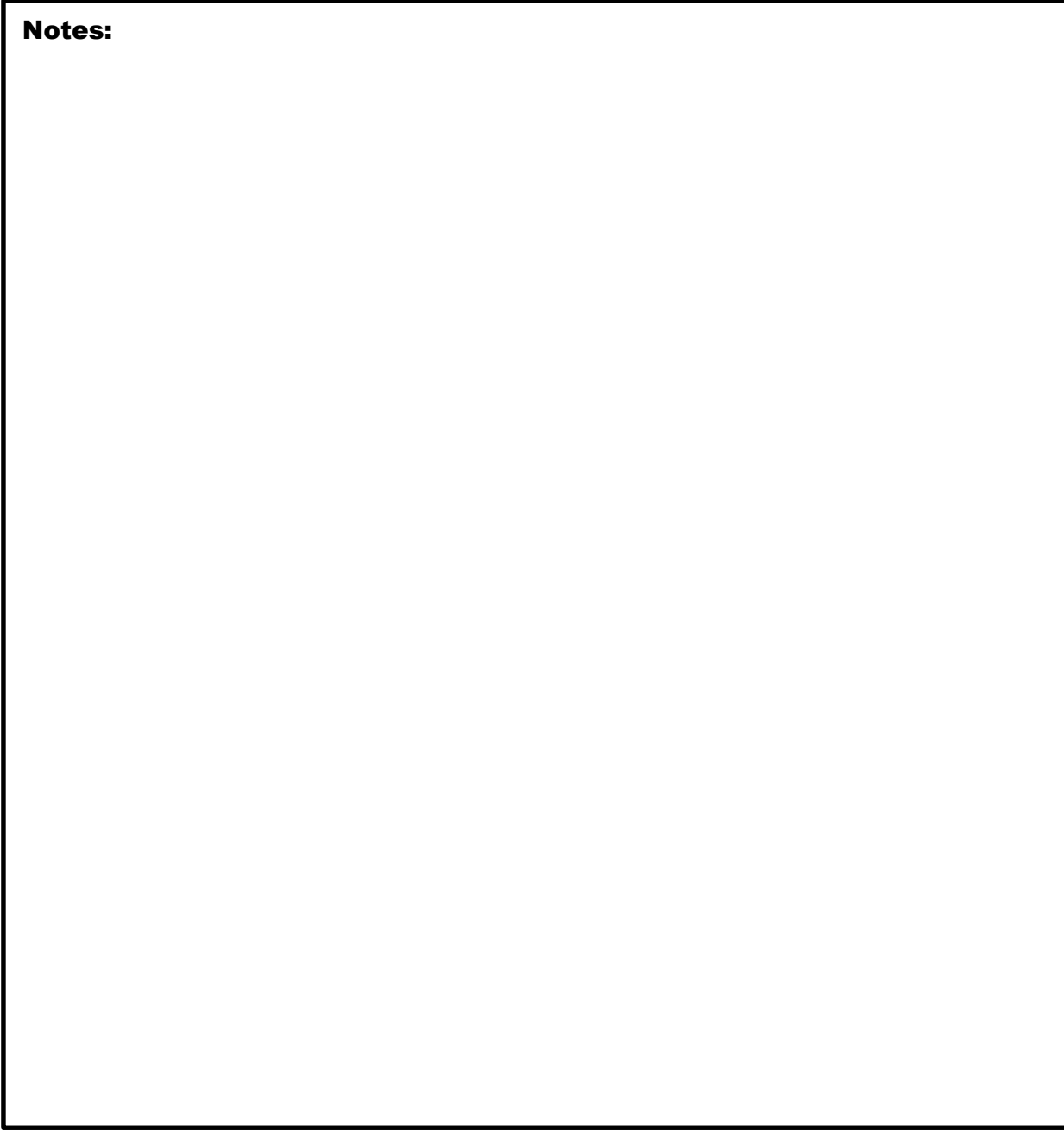
- Teams change as needed to include all formal and informal supports and resources.
- Team members are accountable for their actions, keeping commitments and following through with agreed upon responsibilities.
- **Organizational excellence:**
 - Engaging children, youth and families, as an involved part of an accepting and empathetic team who can confront difficult issues, will effectively assist in the process toward positive change.
 - Advocating for and empowering children, youth, families and communities strengthen the organization.
 - Building, supporting and retaining a qualified, skilled and committed workforce whose own well-being and safety are valued is essential.
 - Responsible allocation and management of resources demonstrates accountability.
 - Quality practice is assured by consistently monitoring and improving performance through critical self-reflection and accountability.

Skills: To achieve our desired outcomes and commitment to these values and principles, demonstration of the following skills is essential across all aspects of the child welfare system.

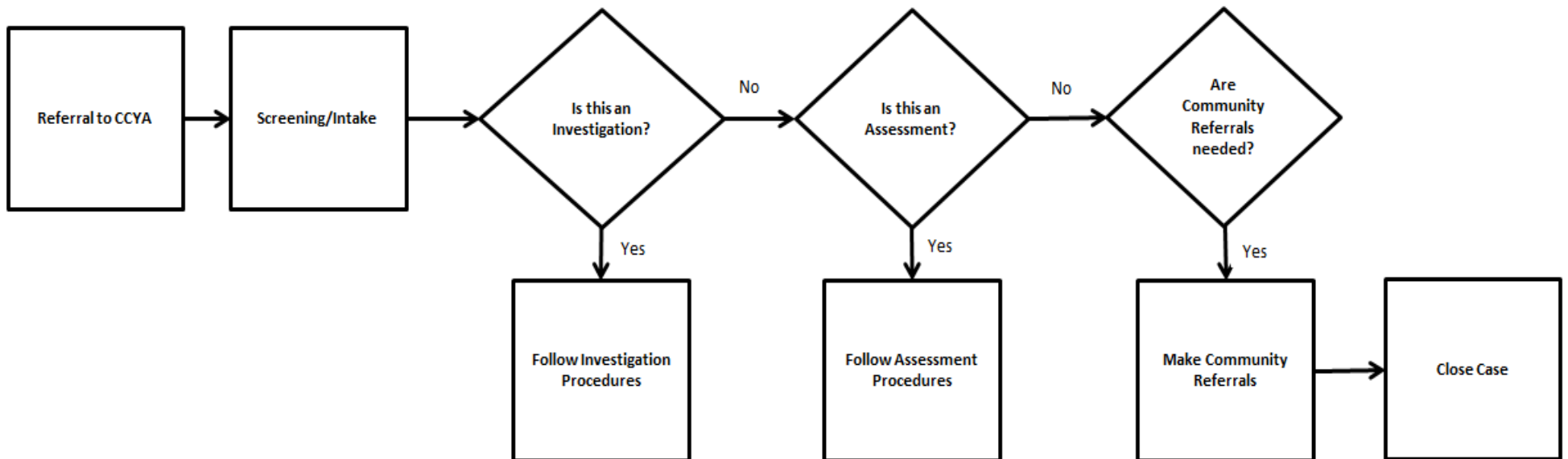
- **Engaging:** Effectively establishing and maintaining a relationship with children, youth, families and all other team members by encouraging their active role and voice and successfully accomplishing sustainable shared goals.
- **Teaming:** Engaging and assembling the members of the team, including the family, throughout all phases of the change process and based on current needs and goals. Teaming is defining and demonstrating a unified effort, common purpose and clear roles and responsibilities that support positive change.
- **Assessing and Understanding:** Gathering and sharing information so the team has a common big picture of the strengths, challenges, needs and underlying issues. Assessing includes thinking critically and using information to keep the team's understanding current and comprehensive.
- **Planning:** Applying information gathered through assessment and monitoring to develop an individualized well-reasoned sequence of strategies and supports to achieve the agreed upon goals.
- **Implementing:** Actively performing roles to ensure the formal and informal resources, supports and services, identified in the plan, occur in a timely manner and with sufficient intensity, frequency and sequence to produce sustainable and beneficial results.

- **Monitoring and Adjusting:** Continuously analyzing and evaluating the impact and effectiveness of the plan implementation and modifying accordingly in response to the changing successes and needs until goals are achieved.

Notes:

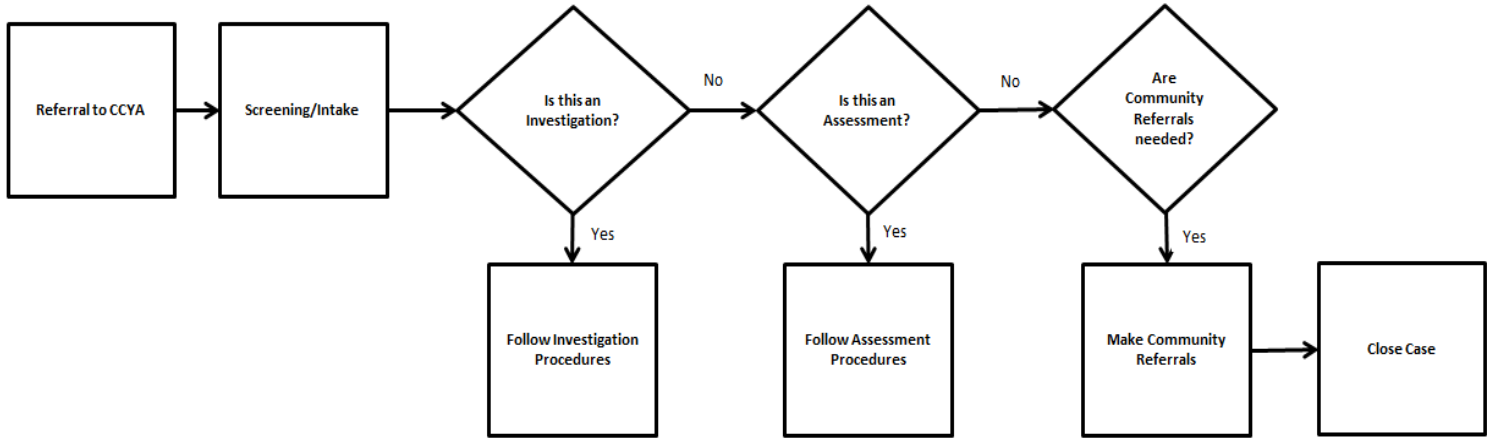


Phase of Casework Practice: Navigational Guide



Phases of Casework Practice and Related Tasks

Phase of Casework Practice: Navigational Guide



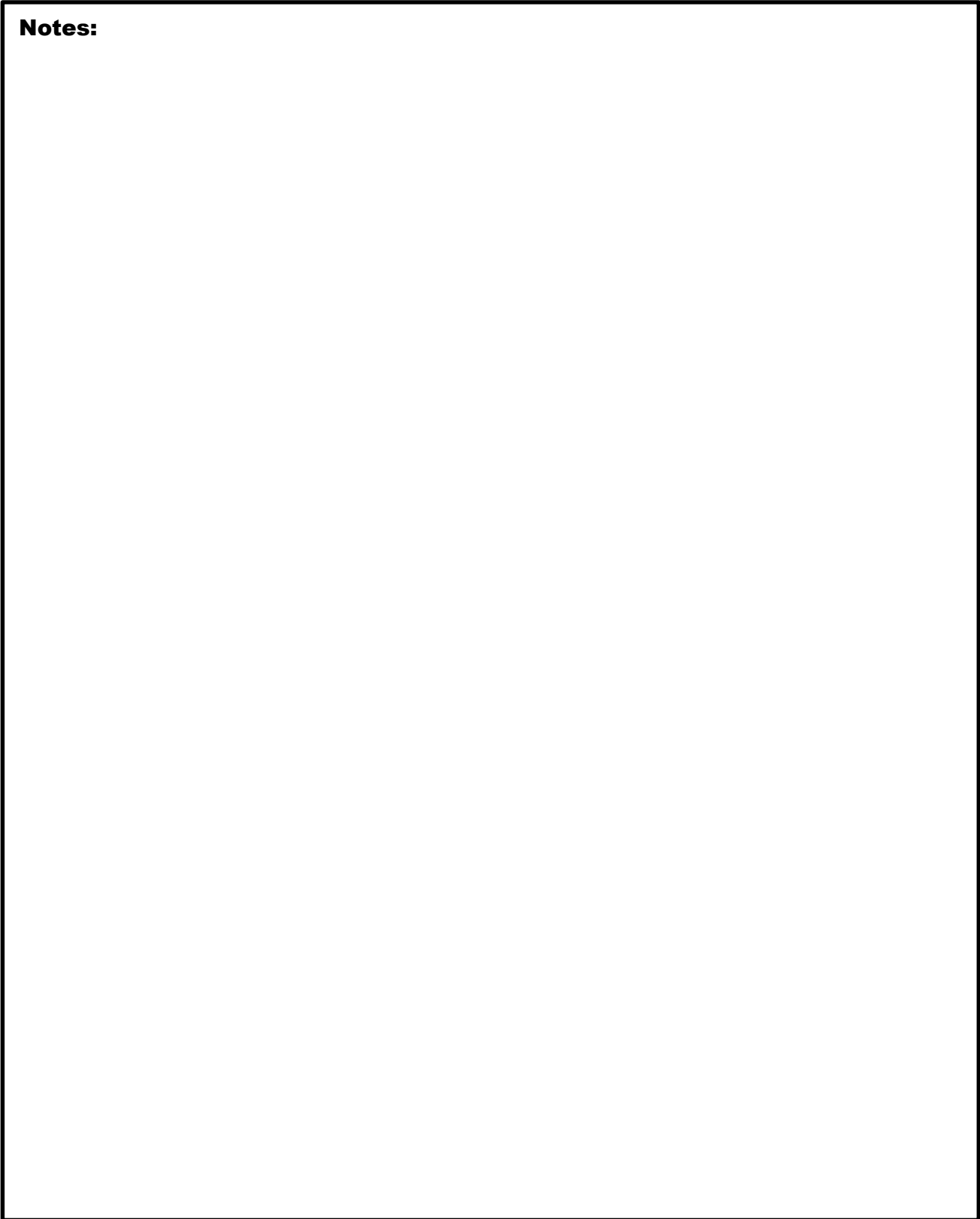
Directions: Think about each of the three phases of casework practice listed below. What are some actions that a child welfare professional might perform in these three phases?

After you have noted some possible actions for each phase, review the skills enumerated in Pennsylvania’s Child Welfare Practice Model. Identify a skill from the Practice Model that a child welfare professional will need to employ in each of the three phases to achieve positive outcomes.

Phase of Casework Practice	Action(s) Performed in this Phase	Related Skill from Pennsylvania’s Child Welfare Practice Model
Screening		
Investigation		
Assessment		

Section 1 Idea Catcher: Things to Remember and Apply

Notes:

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for participants to write their notes. The box occupies most of the page below the title and above the footer.

Who is a Perpetrator?

When the person who committed an act of child abuse is known, the following are identified as a perpetrator:

- A parent of the child
- A spouse or former spouse of the child's parent
- A paramour or former paramour of the child's parent
- A person 14 years of age or older and responsible for the child's welfare or having direct contact with children as an employee of child-care services, a school or through a program, activity or service
- An individual 14 years of age or older who resides in the same home as the child
- An individual 18 years of age or older who does not reside in the same home as the child but is related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity by birth or adoption to the child
- An individual 18 years of age or older who engages a child in severe forms of trafficking in persons or sex trafficking, as those terms are defined under section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 1466, 22 U.S.C. § 7102).

When the abuse involves a *failure* to act, the following are identified as a perpetrator:

- A parent of the child (same as above)
- A spouse or former spouse of the child's parent (same as above)
- A paramour or former paramour of the child's parent (same as above)
- A person **18** years of age or older and responsible for the child's welfare (different)
- A person **18** years of age or older who resides in the same home as the child (different)

Person responsible for child's welfare: A person who provides permanent or temporary care, supervision, mental health diagnosis or treatment, training or control of a child in lieu of parental care, supervision and control. The term includes any such person who has direct or regular contact with a child through any program, activity or service sponsored by a school, for-profit organization or religious or other not-for-profit organization.

The CPSL also allows for child abuse to be indicated when the identity of the perpetrator is **unknown**, if substantial evidence of abuse by a perpetrator exists, but the department or county agency is unable to identify the specific perpetrator.

The CPSL also permits the identification of **multiple** perpetrators, when there is substantial evidence against **each** perpetrator named.

(23 PA. CONS. STAT. § 6303. Definitions.)

Legal Definition of Child Abuse

The law places responsibility on the individual who did something to cause harm to or endanger a child either:

Intentionally: Done with the direct purpose of causing the type of harm that resulted

Knowingly: Understanding that the harm is “practically certain to result”

Recklessly: Conscious disregard for foreseeable risk

Section 6303 of the Child Protective Services Law defines child abuse as:

“intentionally, knowingly or recklessly doing any of the following:

<p>(1) Causing <u>bodily injury</u> to a child through any recent act or failure to act.</p>	<p><i>What do the following terms mean?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Causing</i>• <i>Bodily injury</i>• <i>Recent</i>• <i>Act or failure to act</i> <p><i>What might an example of this look like?</i></p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>(2) Fabricating, feigning or intentionally exaggerating or inducing a medical symptom or disease which results in a potentially harmful medical evaluation or treatment to the child through any recent act.</p>	<p>What do the following terms mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent • Act <p>What might an example of this look like?</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>(3) Causing or substantially contributing to <u>serious mental injury</u> to a child through any act or failure to act or a series of such acts or failures to act.</p>	<p>What do the following terms mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causing • Contributing to • Serious mental injury • Act or failure to act <p>What might an example of this look like?</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>(4) Causing <u>sexual abuse or exploitation</u> of a child through any act or failure to act.</p>	<p>What do the following terms mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causing • Sexual abuse or exploitation • Act or failure to act
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

	<p>What might an example of this look like?</p>
--	--------------------------------------------------------

<p>(5) Creating a reasonable likelihood of <u>bodily injury</u> to a child through any recent act or failure to act.</p>	<p>What do the following terms mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a reasonable likelihood • Bodily injury • Recent • Act or failure to act <p>What might an example of this look like?</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>(6) Creating a likelihood of <u>sexual abuse or exploitation</u> of a child through any recent act or failure to act.</p>	<p>What do the following terms mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a likelihood • Sexual abuse or exploitation • Recent • Act or failure to act <p>What might an example of this look like?</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>(7) Causing <u>serious physical neglect</u> of a child.</p>	<p>What do the following terms mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causing • Serious physical neglect <p>What might an example of this look like?</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>(8) Engaging in any of the following recent acts:</p> <p>(i) Kicking, biting, throwing, burning, stabbing or cutting a child in a manner that endangers the child.</p> <p>(ii) Unreasonably restraining or confining a child, based on consideration of the method, location or the duration of the restraint or confinement.</p> <p>(iii) Forcefully shaking a child under one year of age.</p> <p>(iv) Forcefully slapping or otherwise striking a child under one year of age.</p> <p>(v) Interfering with the breathing of a child.</p> <p>(vi) Causing a child to be present at a location while a violation of 18 Pa.C.S. § 7508.2 (relating to operation of methamphetamine laboratory) is occurring, provided that the violation is being investigated by law enforcement.</p> <p>(vii) Leaving a child unsupervised with an individual, other than the child's parent, who the actor knows or reasonably should have known:</p>	<p>What do the following terms mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manner that endangers • Unreasonably restraining or confining • Forcefully • Reasonably should have known • Sexually violent predator • Sexually violent delinquent child <p>What might an example of this look like?</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>(A) Is required to register as a Tier II or Tier III sexual offender under 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 97 Subch. H (relating to registration of sexual offenders), where the victim of the sexual offense was under 18 years of age when the crime was committed.</p> <p>(B) Has been determined to be a sexually violent predator under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.24 (relating to assessments) or any of its predecessors.</p> <p>(C) Has been determined to be a sexually violent delinquent child as defined in 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.12 (relating to definitions).</p>	
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<p>(9) Causing the death of the child through any act or failure to act.</p>	<p><i>What do the following terms mean?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Causing</i> • <i>Act or failure to act</i> <p><i>What might an example of this look like?</i></p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>(10) Engaging a child in a severe form of trafficking in persons or sex trafficking, as those terms are defined under section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 1466, 22 U.S.C. <u>§ 7102</u>).</p>	
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(23 PA. CONS. STAT. § 6303. Definitions.)

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is also known as “severe trafficking in persons.” The phrase “severe trafficking in persons” means--

- (A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- (B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

(Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 103(8))

Commercial sex act means any sex act, on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.

(Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 103(3))

Human Trafficking: Federal and State Laws

The Trafficking Victims and Protection Act of 2000 is considered the most important legislative initiative in the battle against human trafficking, including both labor and sex trafficking.

The federal government has authorized further protection to child victims through the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 and to all victims through the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015.

Pennsylvania also enacted legislation regarding human trafficking including the Grounds for Involuntary Termination and Release of Information in Confidential Reports of 2016 (Act 115 of 2016). The legislature also enacted, Act 94 of 2015 which amended titles 23 (Domestic Relations) and 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure) by adding chapter 57 Sex Trafficking and Missing and Abducted Children. Pennsylvania’s legislature also enacted Act 105 of 2015 which amended titles 18 (Crimes and Offenses) and 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedures) by amending human trafficking laws in the areas of prosecution, prevention, victim protection, evidentiary, confidentiality, limitation of actions, victim impact statements, and classification of sexual offenses.

Sex Trafficking

A victim of a severe form of sex trafficking is a person who is recruited, enticed, solicited, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, advertised, maintained, patronized, or solicited by the means of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of commercial sex OR under the age of 18.

Sex trafficking is not limited to "forced" or "pimp controlled" prostitution. A child involved in "survival sex" IS a victim of sex trafficking – the purchaser of sex from a child is "obtaining" that child for sex and is a trafficker.

(Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 103(8);
Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, 18 U.S.C. § 109)

Labor Trafficking

Labor trafficking is the “recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion, for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”

(Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 103(8))

Labor trafficking includes but is not limited to forcing an individual to work for little or no pay, domestic servitude, and involuntary servitude. Some services that may be used for labor trafficking are child care, cooking, cleaning, yard work, and/or gardening. Children, youth, and adults can all be victims of labor trafficking.

(Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, 2016)

The term “involuntary servitude” includes a condition of servitude induced by means of—

- (A) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or
- (B) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

(Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 103(5))

Children and Youth At-Risk Populations

Children who are identified as at higher risk of becoming human trafficking victims include youth:

- Who are in the foster care system
- Who identify as LGBTQ
- Who are homeless or runaway
- With disabilities
- With mental health or substance use disorders
- With a history of sexual abuse
- With a history of being involved in the welfare system
- Who identify as native or aboriginal
- With family dysfunction

(Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, 2016)

The Institute of Medicine, 2013, found that homelessness is the largest risk factor for commercial sexual exploitation of minors.

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, “runaway and homeless children are vulnerable to CSEC both because of their young age and their circumstances. High numbers of youth who are homeless report having been solicited for prostitution and pimps have been known to actively target locations where homeless children and youth congregate, including on the streets, at foster care group homes, and at runaway and homeless shelter programs. Homeless youth are often its victims.”

(The Institute of Medicine, 2013; National Alliance to End Homelessness, n.d.)

Identification and Warning Signs

The Pennsylvania Department of Human Services has identified warning signs to consider in the identification of children or youth victims of human trafficking.

Warning signs can include but are not limited to:

- A youth that has been verified to be under 18 and is in any way involved in the commercial sex industry, or has a record of prior arrest for prostitution or related charges
- Has an explicitly sexual online profile
- Excessive frequenting of internet chat room or classified sites
- Depicts elements of sexual exploitation in drawing, poetry, or other modes of creative
- Frequent or multiple sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancies
- Lying about or not being aware of their true age
- Having no knowledge of personal data, such as but not limited to: age, name, and/or date of birth
- Having no identification
- Wearing sexually provocative clothing
- Wearing new clothes of any style, getting hair and/or nails done with no financial means
- Secrecy about whereabouts
- Having late nights or unusual hours
- Having a tattoo that she/he is reluctant to explain
- Being in a controlling or domination relationship
- Not having control of own finances
- Exhibit hypervigilance or paranoid behaviors
- Express interest in relationships with adults or much older men/women

(Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, 2016)

Exclusions from Child Abuse

§ 6304. Exclusions from child abuse.

(a) Environmental factors.--No child shall be deemed to be physically or mentally abused based on injuries that result solely from environmental factors, such as inadequate housing, furnishings, income, clothing and medical care, that are beyond the control of the parent or person responsible for the child's welfare with whom the child resides. This subsection shall not apply to any child-care service as defined in this chapter, excluding an adoptive parent.

(b) Practice of religious beliefs.--If, upon investigation, the county agency determines that a child has not been provided needed medical or surgical care because of sincerely held religious beliefs of the child's parents or relative within the third degree of consanguinity and with whom the child resides, which beliefs are consistent with those of a bona fide religion, the child shall not be deemed to be physically or mentally abused. In such cases the following shall apply:

- (1) The county agency shall closely monitor the child and the child's family and shall seek court-ordered medical intervention when the lack of medical or surgical care threatens the child's life or long-term health.
- (2) All correspondence with a subject of the report and the records of the department and the county agency shall not reference child abuse and shall acknowledge the religious basis for the child's condition.
- (3) The family shall be referred for general protective services, if

appropriate.

(4) This subsection shall not apply if the failure to provide needed medical or surgical care causes the death of the child.

(5) This subsection shall not apply to any child-care service as defined in this chapter, excluding an adoptive parent.

(c) Use of force for supervision, control and safety purposes.--Subject to subsection (d) , the use of reasonable force on or against a child by the child's own parent or person responsible for the child's welfare shall not be considered child abuse if any of the following conditions apply:

(1) The use of reasonable force constitutes incidental, minor or reasonable physical contact with the child or other actions that are designed to maintain order and control.

(2) The use of reasonable force is necessary:

(i) to quell a disturbance or remove the child from the scene of a disturbance that threatens physical injury to persons or damage to property;

(ii) to prevent the child from self-inflicted physical harm;

(iii) for self-defense or the defense of another individual; or

(iv) to obtain possession of weapons or other dangerous objects or controlled substances or paraphernalia that are on the child or within the control of the child.

(d) Rights of parents.--Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to restrict the generally recognized existing rights of parents to use reasonable force on or against their children for the purposes of

supervision, control and discipline of their children. Such reasonable force shall not constitute child abuse.

(e) Participation in events that involve physical contact with child.--An individual participating in a practice or competition in an interscholastic sport, physical education, a recreational activity or an extracurricular activity that involves physical contact with a child does not, in itself, constitute contact that is subject to the reporting requirements of this chapter.

(f) Child-on-child contact.--

(1) Harm or injury to a child that results from the act of another child shall not constitute child abuse unless the child who caused the harm or injury is a perpetrator.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the following shall apply:

(i) Acts constituting any of the following crimes against a child shall be subject to the reporting requirements of this chapter:

(A) rape as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 3121 (relating to rape);

(B) involuntary deviate sexual intercourse as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse);

(C) sexual assault as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault);

(D) aggravated indecent assault as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 3125 (relating to aggravated indecent assault) ;

(E) indecent assault as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 3126 (relating to indecent assault); and

(F) indecent exposure as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 3127 (relating to indecent exposure) .

(ii) No child shall be deemed to be a perpetrator of child abuse based solely on physical or mental injuries caused to another child in the course of a dispute, fight or scuffle entered into by mutual consent.

(iii) A law enforcement official who receives a report of suspected child abuse is not required to make a report to the department under section 6334(a) (relating to disposition of complaints received) , if the person allegedly responsible for the child abuse is a nonperpetrator child.

(g) Defensive force.--Reasonable force for self-defense or the defense of another individual, consistent with the provisions of 18 Pa.C.S. §§ 505 (relating to use of force in self-protection) and 506 (relating to use of force for the protection of other persons) , shall not be considered child abuse.

(23 PA. CONS. STAT. § 6304. Exclusions to child abuse.)

Exclusions Activity

What are some questions you could ask a family to help you determine whether or not an exclusion applies?

Write at least one question that you could ask for each exclusion listed.

Environmental factors

Practice of religious beliefs

Use of force for supervision, control, and safety purposes

Rights of parents

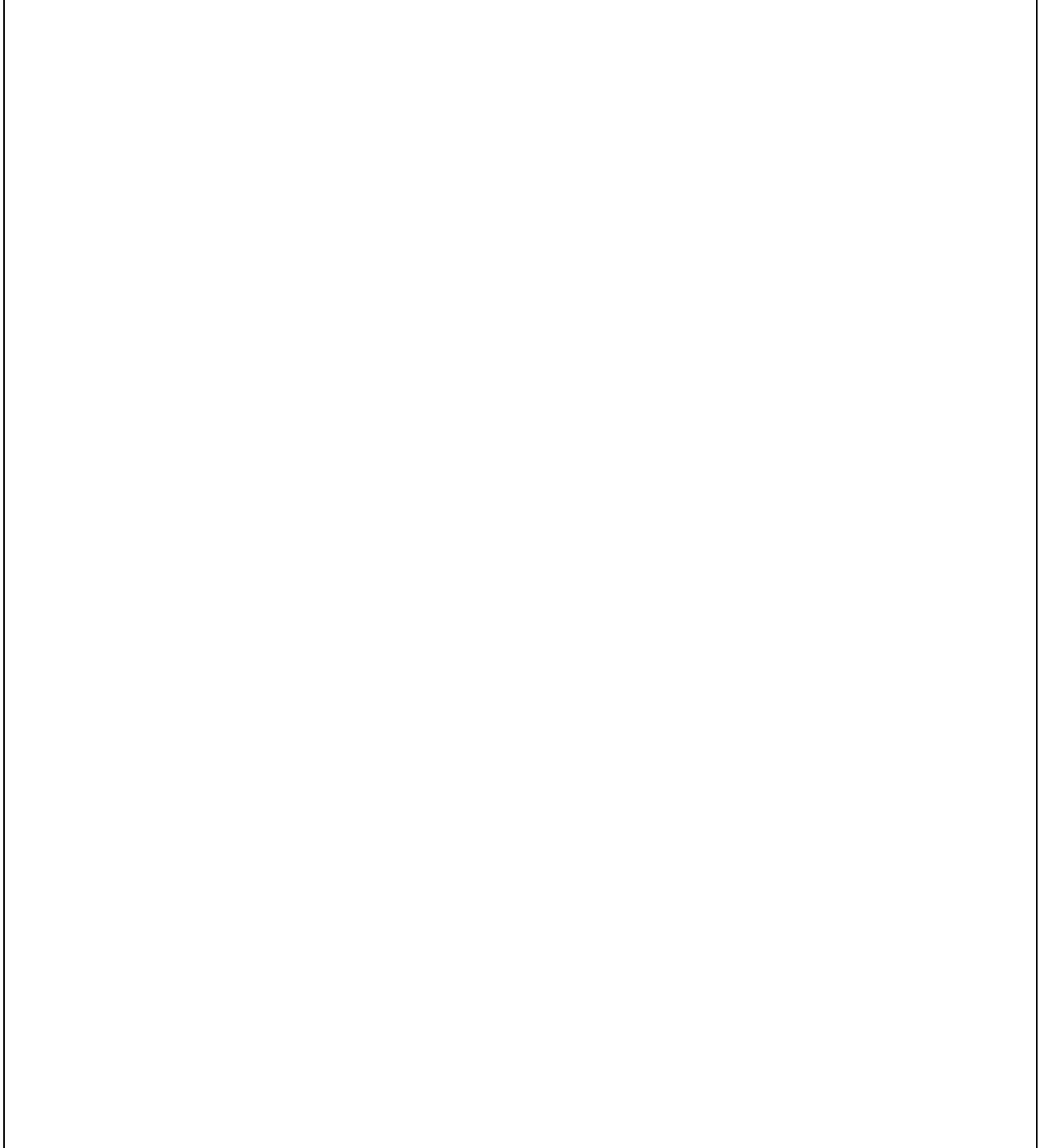
Participation in events that involve physical contact with child

Child-on-child contact

Defensive force

Reactions to MDIT Video

Notes:

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General Protective Services (GPS) Primary Purpose

The primary purpose of GPS as stated in the CPSL is:

- to protect the rights and welfare of children so that they have an opportunity for healthy growth and development

How do agencies protect the rights and welfare of children?

- to provide assistance to parents in recognizing and remedying conditions harmful to their children and in fulfilling parental duties more adequately

How do agencies provide assistance to parents?

(23 PA. CONS. STAT. § 6374. Principles and goals of general protective services.)

General Protective Services (GPS) Definition

General protective services—Services to prevent the potential for harm to a child who meets one of the following conditions:

- (i) Is without proper parental care or control, subsistence, education as required by law, or other care or control necessary for his physical, mental, or emotional health, or morals.
- (ii) Has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law.
- (iii) Has been abandoned by his parents, guardian or other custodian.
- (iv) Is without a parent, guardian or legal custodian.
- (v) Is habitually and without justification truant from school while subject to compulsory school attendance.
- (vi) Has committed a specific act of habitual disobedience of the reasonable and lawful commands of his parent, guardian or other custodian and who is ungovernable and found to be in need of care, treatment or supervision.
- (vii) Is under 10 years of age and has committed a delinquent act.
- (viii) Has been formerly adjudicated dependent under section 6341 of the Juvenile Act (relating to adjudication), and is under the jurisdiction of the court, subject to its conditions or placements and who commits an act which is defined as ungovernable in subparagraph (vi).
- (ix) Has been referred under section 6323 of the Juvenile Act (relating to informal adjustment), and who commits an act which is defined as ungovernable in subparagraph (vi).

Potential for harm—

- (i) Likely, if permitted to continue, to have a detrimental effect on the child's health, development or functioning.
- (ii) The term does not include imminent risk as defined in the definition of "child abuse" in § 3490.4.

(55 PA. CODE § 3490.223)

Identifying Child Abuse Situations

1. A staff person from an after-school program reports that a child in her program has been spending time alone with a convicted child molester. The mother has been asking this man to baby-sit on Friday nights since she cannot find another sitter. The staff person believes that the mother knows that the man has molested other children. She does not have any reason to believe that the child in her program has been molested.
 - a. Could this act be a type of child abuse? If so, what type?
 - b. Who might be the perpetrator, if any?
 - c. What else might you need to know to help make a decision?

2. A school teacher reports that an eight-year-old boy brought pornographic pictures to school. When he was talking to the teacher, he said he gets the pictures from his uncle and they watch “dirty” movies together when his uncle baby-sits.
 - a. Could this act be a type of child abuse? If so, what type?
 - b. Who might be the perpetrator, if any?
 - c. What else might you need to know to help make a decision?

3. A friend complains to you about her neighbors – a man, woman, and their six-year-old son. The friend fears that the young boy is not properly cared for. The man and woman yell loudly all the time and the boy appears unhappy and unclean. She doesn't think that he gets to school regularly. The friend tells you about an incident when the son was three years old. The father grabbed the boy and held him by his feet out of their third story apartment. He threatened to drop the boy if he did not behave.
 - a. Could this act be a type of child abuse? If so, what type?
 - b. Who might be the perpetrator, if any?
 - c. What else might you need to know to help make a decision?

4. Thirteen-year-old Carl is receiving emotional support services in school. He has been increasingly disruptive and disrespectful in all of his classes, but especially in gym class. Today, Mr. Thomas the gym teacher has given him several warnings. When Carl continues to mimic Mr. Thomas and then shoves him, Mr. Thomas pushes Carl up against the wall, putting him in a choke hold. When Carl begins gasping for breath, Mr. Thomas realizes he has gone too far and releases Carl.
 - a. Could this act be a type of child abuse? If so, what type?
 - b. Who might be the perpetrator, if any and why?
 - c. What else might you need to know to help make a decision?

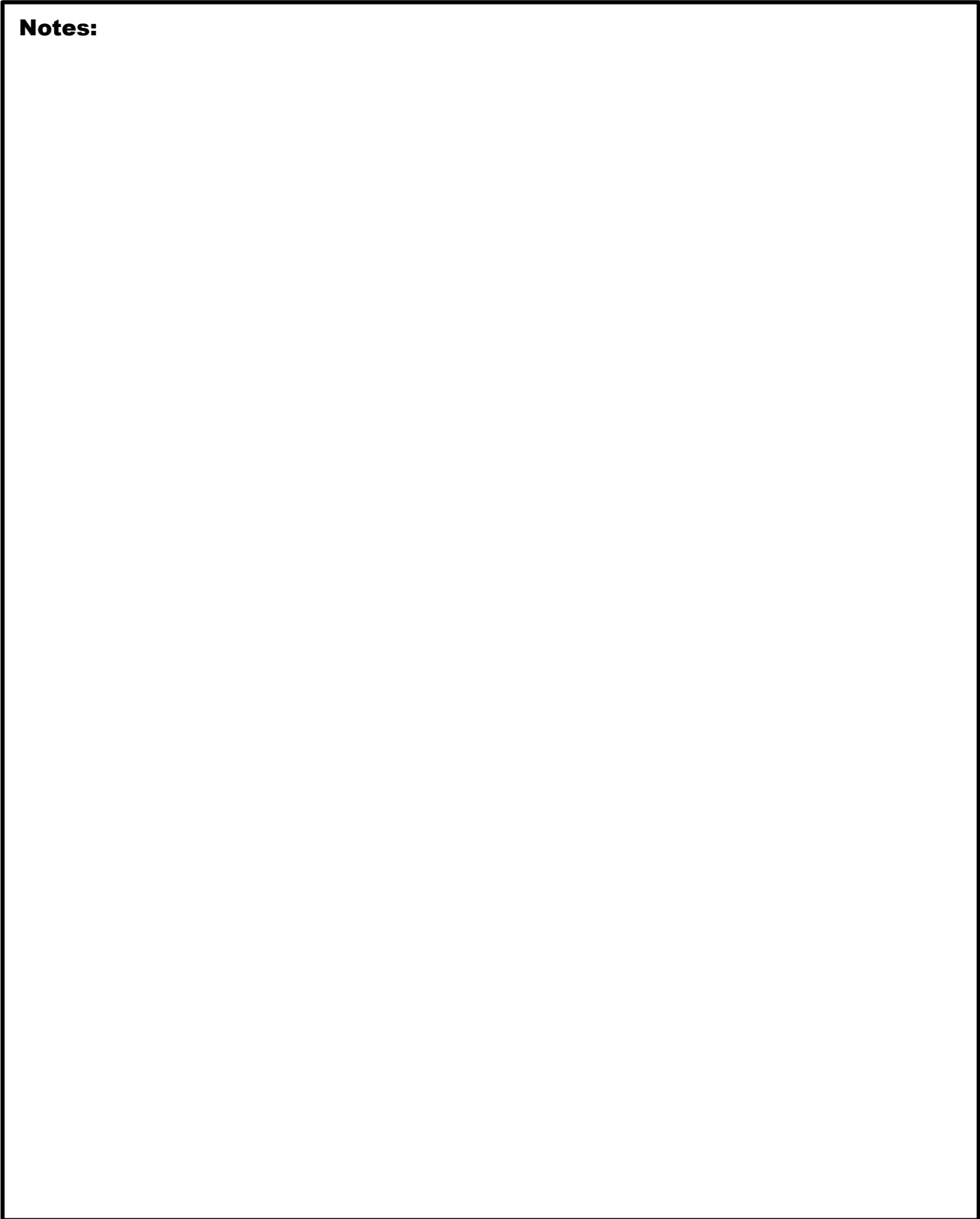
5. An emergency room physician reported a 3-year-old with a skull fracture. Both parents say they were present when the injury occurred and they state that the child fell off a riding toy and hit her head on concrete. The physician reports the skull fracture is not consistent with the parents' report.
 - a. Could this act be a type of child abuse? If so, what type?
 - b. Who might be the perpetrator, if any and why?
 - c. What else might you need to know to help make a decision?

6. A pediatrician reports concern for one of her 10-month-old patients. The child's mother brings him in to the office at least once a week reporting that the child is not eating, is vomiting frequently, has blood in his stool, and cries all the time. The child appears healthy and routine exams and bloodwork have not indicated any illnesses. The mother is demanding further testing because she knows her baby has a serious illness that requires medical treatment.
 - a. Could this act be a type of child abuse? If so, what type?
 - b. Who might be the perpetrator, if any and why?
 - c. What else might you need to know to help make a decision?

7. An attendance officer reports that 12-year-old Elena has been absent from school for 45 out of the last 60 days. When he goes to the home no one answers the door, although he can hear movement and conversation inside. He has left notices on the door but has not received any response.
 - a. Could this act be a type of child abuse? If so, what type?
 - b. Who might be the perpetrator, if any and why?
 - c. What else might you need to know to help make a decision?

Section 2 Idea Catcher: Things to Remember and Apply

Notes:



Child Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

Physical Indicators

- Poor hygiene
- Frequent psychosomatic complaints/illnesses (i.e. headaches, nausea, etc.)
- Bruises
- Frequent injuries

Behavioral Indicators

- Fear of physical contact
- Timid
- Easily frightened
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Withdrawn
- Self-injurious behavior
- Delinquent behavior
- Truancy
- Substance abuse
- Cruelty to other children
- Cruelty to animals

(Abuse Prevention Ministry, 2014; Crosson-Tower, 2009; Helfer & Kempe, 1976; University of Pittsburgh, 2011; Ward & Siegert, 2002)

What other potential indicators of abuse can you think of?



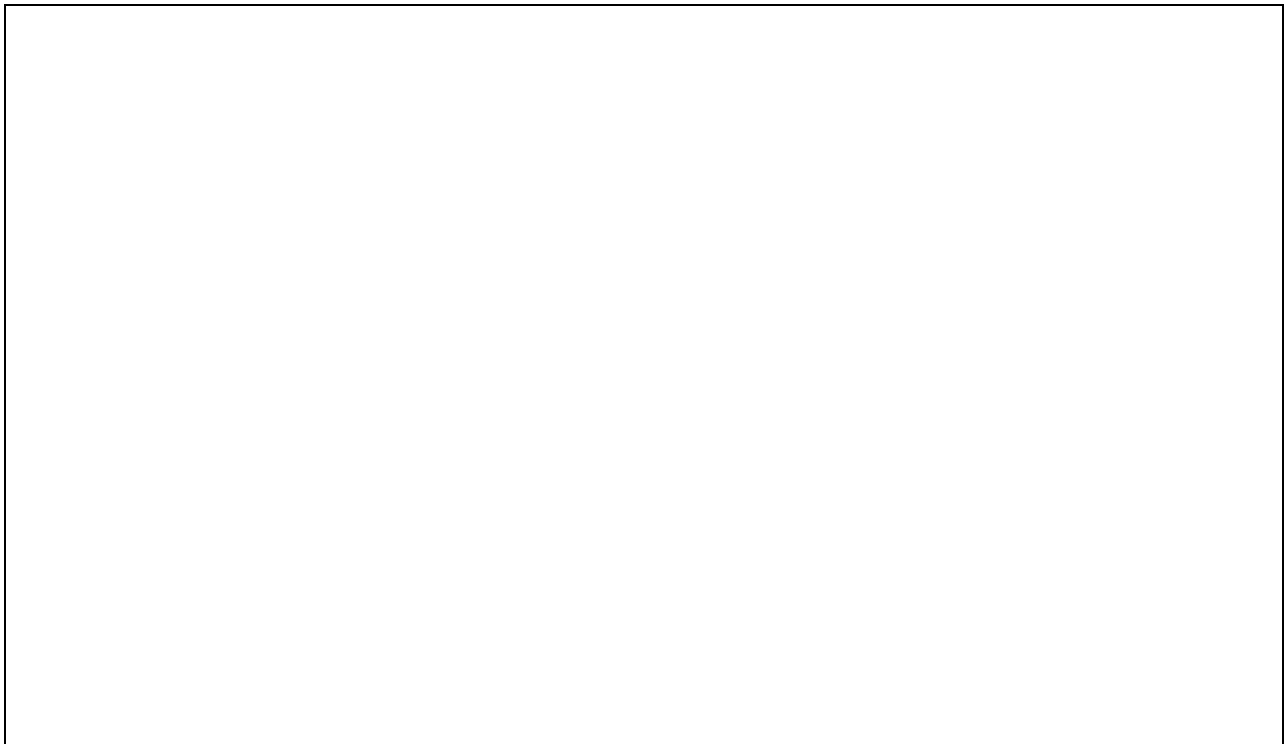
Remember that any potential indicator of abuse should not be considered in isolation, but may provide helpful clues when considering the entire context of a given situation.

Adult Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

Dr. Brandt Steele's (Steele, 1997) conditions of abuse:

1. Parent's predisposition to abuse
2. Parent's abuse as a child
3. Family crisis
4. Lack of support

What additional indicators of abuse and neglect might an adult display?



Reactions to Scared Silent Video

Indicators of abuse:



Additional notes:



Impact of Abuse and Neglect on Children’s Behavior and Development

A number of variables affect a child's response to abuse and the effects of abuse on a child's development. These include:

Variable	Response to/Effects of Abuse
Age at Onset	The younger the child at the onset of abuse, the more likely she/he will have serious developmental problems.
Duration of Abuse	The longer the period of time the child has been abused, the more severe the developmental outcomes.
Frequency of Abuse	The more often the child is abused, the more pervasive the effects.
Relationship to Abuser	The closer the relationship of the abuser to the child, the more likely the child will be negatively affected. In general, abuse by a parent has the most serious consequences.
Type of Abuse	The more severe the pain and the more serious the injury inflicted on the child, the more negative the psychological and physical outcomes.
Availability of Support	The presence of other, non-abusive adults who can provide proper care and nurturance, either in the home or in proximity and easily available to the child, can partially mediate the negative effects of abuse.
Constitutional Factors	The child's personality and temperament can affect the outcomes of abusive treatment. Some children are more resilient than others and have unusual coping strengths. Other children are more vulnerable.

Cultural Awareness and Personal Experience: A Reflection

What are some ways my culture and other personal experiences and values might influence how I interpret situations I encounter as a child welfare professional?

Section 3 Idea Catcher: Things to Remember and Apply

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Medical Diagnosis of Physical Abuse Activity Page

The 7 B's of Physical Abuse

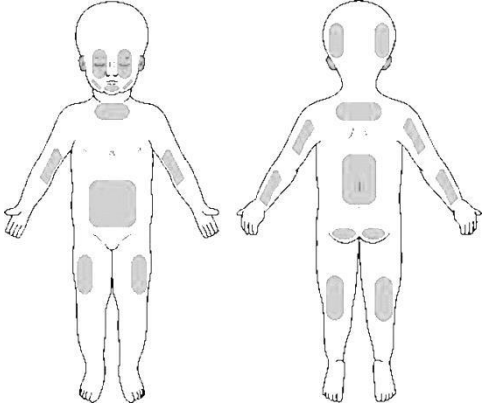
Directions: Fill out the chart below.

External: Visible	Internal: Test for
What do we mean when we say the 7th B is 'Brothers'?	

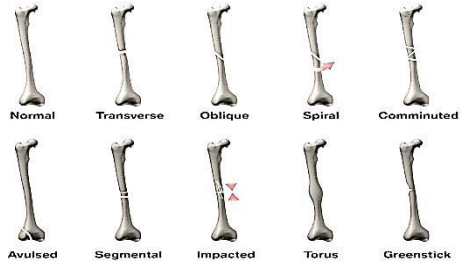
Directions: Fill in the answers to the following questions as we explore them in class:

1. What is the **leading cause** of death and disability from child abuse?
2. What three components contribute to a **medical diagnosis**?
3. Give an example of something a doctor might miss without the benefit of an accurate **patient history**.
4. What does it mean if a doctor says an injury is **diagnostic of abuse**?
5. Give an example of **evaluations** a doctor may require before making a diagnosis.
6. How can appropriate information sharing between child welfare professional and medical professional enhance accuracy of a **diagnosis**?

Learning About Bruises

<p style="text-align: center;">General Information</p> <p>What is a bruise?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bruise is a mark we see on the skin when blood vessels break and the blood from inside the blood vessels leaks into the tissues around it. • All mobile children bruise. Most ordinary bruises occur on bony prominences: knees, shins, elbows, foreheads. • Skin injuries such as bruises can be an indicator that there are additional injuries which cannot be seen with the naked eye. This is especially true in infants and young children. • There are some skin conditions which can look like bruises, but are not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongolian spots (will not change over time) • Some types of dermatitis (can appear patterned) • Some bleeding disorders may cause bruising, and may be detected by blood test. Doctors may ask if other family members are prone to easy bruising. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Description and Classification</p> <p>What can a bruise tell you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its age: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As bruises heal, they go through a process that results in a change in the <i>color</i> of the bruise: bruises which are very recent are red. Purplish, black, blue, and yellow indicate early and intermediate stages of healing, and green or brown indicate advanced healing. • How, and how fast, bruises heal depends on several factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size • Depth • Force applied • Amount of tissue damage • Age of the child: healing is quicker in younger children
<p style="text-align: center;">Bruises and Child Abuse</p> <p>Causes for concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruises on a pre-mobile child: “If you don’t bruise, you don’t bruise.” At under six months of age, a head CT scan and skeletal survey would be recommended. • The location of some bruises can be a red flag: <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>These are areas of the body which are generally not exposed and/or are well-protected, such as the neck and abdomen.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">What to Watch for or Observe, and How You Can Help</p> <p><i>Directions:</i> Review all of the material regarding bruises. Think about the child welfare professional in the field. Create a short list below of the most important things (up to 5 points) to keep in mind about bruises when working with families and with medical professionals.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Learning About Fractures

General Information	Description and Classification
<p>What is a fracture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Fracture' is another word for 'break'. A fracture is a break in a bone. There are 206 bones in the human body. Any of them can be fractured. <p>What tests are done to detect and diagnose fractures?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X-rays of a specific fracture • Skeletal survey: an x-ray examination of the entire skeleton to reveal additional older/healed fractures, which may indicate a pattern of abuse <p>Most fractures in children are not due to abuse, but in children who <i>are</i> physically abused, fractures are common.</p> <p>There are certain fractures which are most often <i>accidental</i>, while other bones almost never fracture in accidents and almost <i>only</i> fracture in children who have been abused.</p> <p>In all cases, especially in regard to skull fractures, a physician needs to have as much historical information as possible in order to determine whether a particular fracture is the result of abuse.</p>	<p>By type: Fracture type tells the medical professional something about the mechanism of the break: the way the injury occurred.</p>  <p>(for skull fractures, different descriptions apply)</p> <p>By location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side of body (left or right or bilateral) • Limb, structure, or area of body <p>By age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute (new) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero to 7 days from injury • Sub-acute (beginning to heal) • Healing (older) <p>Remember that X-rays and examination cannot pinpoint the exact age of the injury; patient history may be able to fill in gaps and provide a more accurate timeline.</p>
<p>Fractures and Child Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractures considered highly specific for abuse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metaphyseal fractures (at the metaphysis: between shaft and end of bone) • Rib fractures, especially posterior • Sternal (breastbone) fractures • Spinous process fractures (spine) • Scapular fractures (shoulder) • Age is the single most important risk factor for abuse-related fractures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any fracture in a pre-mobile child (not walking and not cruising) is concerning for abuse • It can be difficult to tell if a baby has a fracture just by looking. Fractures in the very young are often occult (hidden or not apparent). This is why X-rays are so crucial. 	<p>What to Watch for or Observe, and How You Can Help</p> <p><i>Directions:</i> Review all of the material regarding fractures. Think about the child welfare professional in the field. Create a short list below of the most important things (up to 5 points) to keep in mind about fractures when working with families and with medical professionals.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Section 4 Idea Catcher: Things to Remember and Apply

Notes:

The Six Domains

1. Extent of the maltreatment
2. Circumstances accompanying the maltreatment
3. Discipline (What are the disciplinary approaches used by the parent?)
4. General Parenting (What are the overall, typical pervasive parenting practices used by the parent?)
5. Adult Functioning (How does the adult function in respect to daily life management and general adaptation including mental health and substance use?)
6. Child Functioning (How does the child function, including their condition?)

(Action for Child Protection, 2010)

Six Domains Activity

Imagine that you are working in the Screening Unit. What types of questions related to the six domains would you ask of the caller to gather relevant information to determine an appropriate response?

1. A family member reports that Kelsey (10) suffers from asthma and has not been receiving her medication.

2. A neighbor reports that there are 6 children in the home and that they are frequently left alone. Today, Gabe, 4 years old, burned himself with a curling iron and has 2nd degree burns on his left arm.

3. A reporter claims that Tom, age 12, sexually assaulted his 7 year old sister, Lisa, while mom was out shopping for groceries.

4. A reporter claims that John, 3 years old, is being abused by his mother. He came to the door today with two black eyes.

5. A reporter reports that Daniel, 13 years old, is emotionally abused by his parents. As a result he is withdrawn and possibly suicidal.

Section 5 Idea Catcher: Things to Remember and Apply

Notes:

Primary Traumatic Stress and Secondary Traumatic Stress

Traumatic Stress

The result of an **event**, series of events, or set of circumstances that is **experienced** by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or threatening and that has lasting adverse **effects** on the individual's functioning and physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being to the extent that it could actually or potentially shorten the person's lifespan. (adapted from Figley, 1998 and SAMHSA)

Primary Traumatic Stress

An experienced event outside the range of usual human experiences that would be markedly distressing to almost anyone; an event such as a serious threat to one's self or sudden destruction to one's environment. (Figley, 1998).

Briefly describe a personal/professional experience that falls into this category:

Secondary Traumatic Stress

Natural consequent behaviors and emotions resulting from knowing about a traumatizing event experienced by a significant other—the stress resulting from helping or wanting to help a traumatized or suffering person (Figley, 2002).

Briefly describe a personal/professional experience that falls into this category:

Strategies for Managing Stress

Things I do to manage stress:

New strategies I might try:

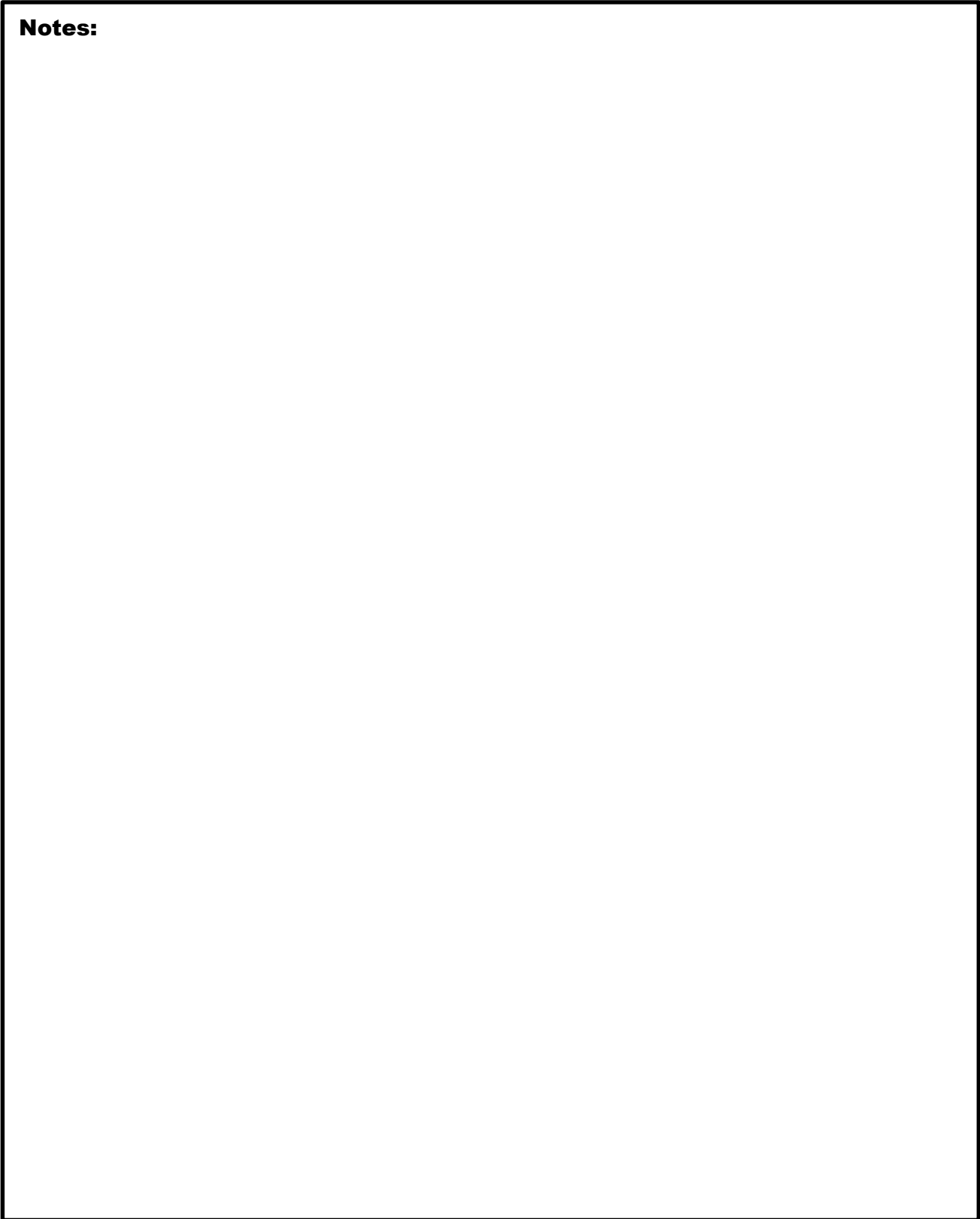
Section 6 Idea Catcher: Things to Remember and Apply

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Section 7 Idea Catcher: Things to Remember and Apply

Notes:



I Want to Know More

About the impact of child abuse:

<http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/childmaltreatment/>

About disproportionality:

<http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/Disproportionality%20Rates%20for%20Children%20of%20Color%20in%20Foster%20Care%202013.pdf>

Disproportionality Video: <http://youtu.be/Sj7v5n7JHT0>

About the PA Child Welfare Resource Center: <http://www.pacwrc.pitt.edu/>

About the Department of Human Services: <http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/>

About the Pennsylvania Child Welfare Practice Model:

<http://www.pacwrc.pitt.edu/PracticeModel.htm>

Glossary

Term	Definition
Accept for service	Decide on the basis of the needs and problems of an individual to admit or receive the individual as a client of the agency or as required by a court order entered under 42 Pa. C.S. Ch. 63 (relating to juvenile matters)
Act	Something that is done to harm or cause potential harm to a child
Adjudication	The legal process of resolving a dispute. The formal giving or pronouncing of a judgment or decree in a court proceeding; also the judgment or decision given. The entry of a decree by a court in respect to the parties in a case. It implies a hearing by a court, after notice, of legal evidence on the factual issue(s) involved. The equivalent of a determination. It indicates that the claims of all the parties thereto have been considered and set at rest. http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/adjudication
Adult	An individual 18 years of age or older
Adult family member	A person 18 years of age or older who has the responsibility to provide care or services to an individual with an intellectual disability or chronic psychiatric disability
Allegedly	Represented as existing or as being as described but not so proved; supposedly http://www.thefreedictionary.com/alleged
Appeal	To ask a higher court to reverse the decision of a trial court after final judgment or other legal ruling. http://dictionary.law.com/Default.aspx?selected=2412
Bodily injury	Impairment of physical condition, or substantial pain
Child	An individual under 18 years of age
Child Abuse	The amended definition of child abuse clearly enumerates and describes the types of child abuse: The term “child abuse” shall mean intentionally, knowingly or recklessly doing any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Causing bodily injury to a child through any recent act or failure to act. (2) Fabricating, feigning or intentionally exaggerating or inducing a medical symptom or disease which results in a potentially harmful medical evaluation or treatment to the child through any recent act. (3) Causing or substantially contributing to serious mental injury to a child through any act or failure to act or a series of such acts or failures to act. (4) Causing sexual abuse or exploitation of a child through any act or failure to act. (5) Creating a reasonable likelihood of bodily injury to a child through any recent act or failure to act. (6) Creating a likelihood of sexual abuse or exploitation of a child through any recent act or failure to act. (7) Causing serious physical neglect of a child. (8) Engaging in any of the following recent acts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Kicking, biting, throwing, burning, stabbing or cutting a child in a manner that endangers the child. (ii) Unreasonably restraining or confining a child, based on consideration of the method, location or the duration of the restraint or confinement.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Forcefully shaking a child under one year of age. (iv) Forcefully slapping or otherwise striking a child under one year of age. (v) Interfering with the breathing of a child. (vi) Causing a child to be present at a location while a violation of 18 Pa.C.S. § 7508.2 (relating to operation of methamphetamine laboratory) is occurring, provided that the violation is being investigated by law enforcement (NOTE: Child welfare professionals should refer suspected methamphetamine laboratories to law enforcement). (vii) Leaving a child unsupervised with an individual, other than the child’s parent, who the actor knows or reasonably should have known: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Is required to register as a Tier II or Tier III sexual offender under 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 97 Subch. H (relating to registration of sexual offenders), where the victim of the sexual offense was under 18 years of age when the crime was committed. (B) Has been determined to be a sexually violent predator under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.24 (relating to assessments) or any of its predecessors. (C) Has been determined to be a sexually violent delinquent child as defined in the 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.12 (relating to definitions). (9) Causing the death of the child through any act or failure to act. (10) Engaging a child in a severe form of trafficking in persons or sex trafficking, as those terms are defined under section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 1466, 22 U.S.C. § 7102). <p>(c) Restatement of culpability.—Conduct that causes injury or harm to a child or creates a risk of injury or harm to a child shall not be considered child abuse if there is no evidence that the person acted intentionally, knowingly or recklessly when causing the injury or harm to the child or creating a risk of injury or harm to the child.</p> <p>(d) Child abuse exclusions.—The term “child abuse” does not include any conduct for which an exclusion is provided in section 6304 (relating to exclusions from child abuse).</p>
<p>Child Advocacy Center (CAC)</p>	<p>A local public agency in this Commonwealth or a not-for-profit entity incorporated in this Commonwealth which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) is tax exempt under section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (Public Law 99-514, 26 U.S.C. § 501 (c) (3)); and (2) operates within this Commonwealth for the primary purpose of providing a child-focused, facility-based program dedicated to coordinating a formalized multidisciplinary response to suspected child abuse that, at a minimum, either onsite or through a partnership with another entity or entities, assists county agencies, investigative teams and law enforcement by providing services, including forensic interviews, medical evaluations, therapeutic interventions, victim support and advocacy, team case reviews and a system for case tracking.
<p>Child care services</p>	<p>Includes any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Child day-care centers. (2) Group day-care homes. (3) Family child-care homes. (4) Foster homes. (5) Adoptive parents. (6) Boarding homes for children. (7) Juvenile detention center services or programs for delinquent or dependent children. (8) Mental health services for children.

	<p>(9) Services for children with intellectual disabilities.</p> <p>(10) Early intervention services for children.</p> <p>(11) Drug and alcohol services for children.</p> <p>(12) Day-care services or programs that are offered by a school.</p> <p>(13) Other child-care services that are provided by or subject to approval, licensure, registration or certification by the Department or a county social services agency or that are provided pursuant to a contract with the Department or a county social services agency.</p> <p>The term does not apply to services provided by administrative or other support personnel unless the administrative or other support personnel have direct contact with children.</p> <p>(amended by Act 119 of 2013, Act 29 of 2014, and Act 15 of 2015)</p>
Child Protective Services (CPS)	The category of services and activities provided by the Department and each county agency for child abuse cases
Child Protective Services Law (CPSL)	Act 33 of 2014 amended Title 23 (Domestic Relations), which is effective December 31, 2014
Child Welfare Information Solution (CWIS)	<p>An online case management system allowing for state and county acceptance of suspected child abuse reports and real-time electronic sharing of information critical to administering the child welfare program in Pennsylvania. CWIS is designed to provide the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide near-time data on children being served by the county agency • Allow for the exchange of information across counties • Eliminate gaps in information throughout the life of a case • Program Integrity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the accuracy and timeliness of data to evaluate program performance and outcomes • Improve tracking and auditing of state and federal funds • Modernize Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronically transfer Child Protective Service and General Protective Service cases to and from the State to appropriate counties • A web site for mandated reporters to submit CPS and GPS cases online • Ability to electronically submit and receive a child abuse history clearance through on-line capabilities
ChildLine	<p>Pennsylvania's child abuse reporting hotline. ChildLine accepts calls from the public and from professional sources 24 hours a day, seven days per week. ChildLine also provides information, counseling, and referral services for families and children to ensure the safety and well-being of the children of Pennsylvania. Each call is answered by a trained intake specialist who will interview the caller to determine the most appropriate course of action. Actions include forwarding a report to a county agency for investigation as child abuse or general protective services, forwarding a report directly to law enforcement officials or referring the caller to local social services.</p>
Commercial sex act	<p>Commercial sex act means any sex act, on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.</p> <p>(Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 103(3))</p>

County Children and Youth Agencies (CCYA)	State specific term for county agency; Pennsylvania’s child welfare system is state-supervised and county-administered. Child welfare services are organized, managed, and delivered by County Children and Youth agencies
Culpability	Guilt or blame that is deserved; responsibility for an act. Culpable conduct may be wrong but it is not necessarily criminal http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/culpable
Department	The Department of Human Services of the Commonwealth
Department of Human Services (DHS)	The Pennsylvania’s Department of Human Services’ seven program offices administer services that provide care and support to Pennsylvania’s most vulnerable citizens. The seven programs are: Office of Child Development and Early Learning; Office of Children, Youth, and Families; Office of Developmental Programs; Office of Income Maintenance; Office of Long Term Living; Office of Medical Assistance Programs; and Office of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Also known as the Department. http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/learnaboutdpw/index.htm
Direct contact with children	The care, supervision, guidance or control of children, or routine (see definition below) interaction with children
Disproportionality	Not proportionate; out of proportion, as in size or number http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/disproportionate
Egregious	Extraordinary in some bad way; glaring; flagrant http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/egregious?s=t
Environmental factors	Factors comprising the child or family’s situation and surroundings, such as inadequate housing, furnishings, income, clothing and medical care. Such circumstances are often beyond the control of the parent or person responsible for a child’s welfare. No child shall be deemed physically or mentally abused based on injuries that result solely from environmental factors.
Expunge (also Expunction)	To strike out or obliterate entirely so that the expunged information may not be stored, identified or later recovered by any mechanical or electronic means or otherwise
Failure to act	Something that is NOT done to prevent harm or potential harm to a child
Family members	Family members as defined by Child Protective Services Law are spouses, parents and children or other persons related by consanguinity or affinity
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)	A term used to describe the range of effects that can occur in an individual whose mother drank alcohol during pregnancy. FASD refers to conditions including Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), Fetal Alcohol Effects (FAE), Alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder, and Alcohol-related birth defects
Founded report	A child abuse report involving a perpetrator that is made pursuant to this chapter, if any of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) There has been a judicial adjudication based on a finding that a child who is a subject of the report has been abused and the adjudication involves the same factual circumstances involved in the allegation of child abuse. The judicial adjudication may include any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere. (ii) A finding of guilt to a criminal charge.

	<p>(iii) A finding of dependency under 42 Pa.C.S. § 6341 (relating to adjudication) if the court has entered a finding that a child who is the subject of the report has been abused.</p> <p>(iv) A finding of delinquency under 42 Pa.C.S. § 6341 if the court has entered a finding that the child who is the subject of the report has been abused by the child who was found to be delinquent.</p> <p>(2) There has been an acceptance into an accelerated rehabilitative disposition program and the reason for the acceptance involves the same factual circumstances involved in the allegation of child abuse.</p> <p>(3) There has been a consent decree entered in a juvenile proceeding under 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (relating to juvenile matters), the decree involves the same factual circumstances involved in the allegation of child abuse and the terms and conditions of the consent decree include an acknowledgment, admission or finding that a child who is the subject of the report has been abused by the child who is alleged to be delinquent.</p> <p>(4) A final protection from abuse order has been granted under section 6108 (relating to relief) , when the child who is a subject of the report is one of the individuals protected under the protection from abuse order and:</p> <p>(i) only one individual is charged with the abuse in the protection from abuse action;</p> <p>(ii) only that individual defends against the charge;</p> <p>(iii) the adjudication involves the same factual circumstances involved in the allegation of child abuse; and</p> <p>(iv) the protection from abuse adjudication finds that the child abuse occurred.</p> <p>(amended by Act 108 of 2013 and Act 44 of 2014)</p>
<p>General Protective Services (GPS)</p>	<p>Those services and activities provided by each county agency for cases requiring protective services, as defined by the department in regulations.</p>
<p>Health care facility</p>	<p>A health care facility includes, but is not limited to, a general, chronic disease or other type of hospital, a home health care agency, a home care agency, a hospice, a long-term care nursing facility, cancer treatment centers using radiation therapy on an ambulatory basis, an ambulatory surgical facility, a birth center regardless of whether such health care facility is operated for profit, nonprofit or by an agency of the Commonwealth or local government. The department shall have the authority to license other health care facilities as may be necessary due to emergence of new modes of health care. When the department so finds, it shall publish its intention to license a particular type of health care facility in the Pennsylvania Bulletin in accordance with the act of June 25, 1982 (P.L.633, No.181), known as the "Regulatory Review Act." The term health care facility shall not include an office used primarily for the private practice of a health care practitioner, nor a program which renders treatment or care for drug or alcohol abuse or dependence unless located within a health facility, nor a facility providing treatment solely on the basis of prayer or spiritual means. The term health care facility shall not apply to a facility which is conducted by a religious organization for the purpose of providing health care services exclusively to clergymen or other persons in a religious profession who are members of a religious denomination</p> <p>As defined in section 802.1 of the act of July 19, 1979 (P.L.130, No.48), known as the Health Care Facilities Act</p> <p>(added by Act 33 of 2014)</p>

Health care providers	Any licensed hospital or health care facility, or any individual who is licensed, certified or otherwise regulated to provide health care services under Pennsylvania law.
Human trafficking	Human trafficking is also known as “severe trafficking in persons.” The phrase “severe trafficking in persons” means-- (A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or (B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. (Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 103(8))
Indicated report	(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), a report of child abuse made pursuant to this chapter if an investigation by the Department or county agency determines that substantial evidence of the alleged abuse by a perpetrator exists based on any of the following: (i) Available medical evidence. (ii) The child protective service investigation. (iii) An admission of the acts of abuse by the perpetrator. (2) A report may be indicated under paragraph (1) (i) or (ii) for any child who is the victim of child abuse, regardless of the number of alleged perpetrators. (3) A report may be indicated under paragraph (1) (i) or (ii) listing the perpetrator as "unknown" if substantial evidence of abuse by a perpetrator exists, but the department or county agency is unable to identify the specific perpetrator. (amended by Act 108 of 2013)
Institution of higher education	Any of the following: (1) A community college which is an institution now or hereafter created pursuant to Article XIX-A of the act of March 10, 1949 (P.L. 30, No. 14), known as the Public School Code of 1949, or the act of August 24, 1963 (P.L. 1132, No. 484), known as the Community College Act of 1963. (2) An independent institution of higher education which is an institution of higher education located in and incorporated or chartered by the Commonwealth, entitled to confer degrees as set forth in 24 Pa. C.S. § 6505 (relating to power to confer degrees) and entitled to apply to itself the designation “college,” “university” or “seminary” as provided for by standards and qualifications prescribed by the State Board of Education under 24 Pa.C.S. Ch. 65. (3) A State-owned institution. (4) A State-related institution. (5) An education enterprise. (Added by Act 15 of 2016)
Intentionally	Consciously engage in conduct with the purpose of causing the type of harm that resulted Child Abuse Legislation PowerPoint, Slide 15
Involuntary servitude	The term “involuntary servitude” includes a condition of servitude induced by means of— (A) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (B) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

	(Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 103(5))
Knowingly	Aware that their conduct is “practically certain” to cause harm Child Abuse Legislation PowerPoint, Slide 15
Labor trafficking	Labor trafficking is the “recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion, for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.” (Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 103(8))
Multi-Disciplinary Investigative Team (MDIT)	A multi-disciplinary investigative team shall be used to coordinate child abuse investigations between county agencies and law enforcement. The county agency and the district attorney shall develop a protocol for the convening of multidisciplinary investigative teams for any case of child abuse ~ perpetrator involving crimes against children which are set forth in section 6340 (a) (9) and (10) (relating to release of information in confidential reports). The county multi-disciplinary investigative team protocol shall include standards and procedures to be used in receiving and referring reports and coordinating investigations of reported cases of child abuse and a system for sharing the information obtained as a result of any interview. The protocol shall include any other standards and procedures to avoid duplication of fact-finding efforts and interviews to minimize the trauma to the child. The district attorney shall convene the multi-disciplinary investigative team in accordance with the protocol. The multi-disciplinary investigative team shall consist of those individuals and agencies responsible for investigating the abuse or for providing services to the child and shall at a minimum include a health care provider, county caseworker and law enforcement official. (amended by Act 123 of 2013 effective 3/18/14)
Near fatality	A child's serious or critical condition, as certified by a physician, where that child is a subject of the report of child abuse (amended by Act 44 of 2014)
Neglect	The failure of a parent or other person with responsibility for the child to provide needed food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision to the degree that the child’s health, safety, and well-being are threatened with harm. https://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws_policies/statutes/define.pdf
Paramour	A person who is engaged in an ongoing intimate relationship with a parent of the child but is not married to and does not necessarily reside with the child’s parent. Chapter 3490. Protective Services
Parent	A biological parent, adoptive parent or legal guardian
Pennsylvania’s Child Welfare Practice Model	The Child Welfare Practice Model guides children, youth, families, child welfare representatives and other child and family service partners in working together, providing a consistent basis for decision making; clear expectations of outcomes, shared values and ethics; and a principled way to evaluate their own skills and performance. It supports a team approach and emphasizes modeling the values and principles of child welfare practice at every level and across all partnerships. (Charting the Course: Module 1: Introduction to Pennsylvania’s Child Welfare Service)

Per se	Through itself, by means of itself: not requiring extraneous evidence or support to establish its existence (Barron’s Legal Guides: Law Dictionary)
Perpetrator	A person who has committed child abuse. The following shall apply: (1) The term includes only the following: (i) A parent of the child. (ii) A spouse or former spouse of the child's parent. (iii) A paramour or former paramour of the child's parent. (iv) A person 14 years of age or older and responsible for the child's welfare or having direct contact with children as an employee of child-care services, a school or through a program, activity or service. (v) An individual 14 years of age or older who resides in the same home as the child. (vi) An individual 18 years of age or older who does not reside in the same home as the child but is related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity by birth or adoption to the child. <u>(vii) An individual 18 years of age or older who engages a child in severe forms of trafficking in persons or sex trafficking, as those terms are defined under section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 1466, 22 U.S.C. § 7102).</u> (2) Only the following may be considered a perpetrator for failing to act, as provided in this section: (i) A parent of the child. (ii) A spouse or former spouse of the child's parent. (iii) A paramour or former paramour of the child's parent. (iv) A person 18 years of age or older and responsible for the child's welfare. (v) A person 18 years of age or older who resides in the same home as the child.
Person responsible for child’s welfare	A person who provides permanent or temporary care, supervision, mental health diagnosis or treatment, training or control of a child in lieu of parental care, supervision and control.
Private agency	A children and youth social service agency subject to the requirements of 55 Pa. Code Ch. 3680 (relating to administration and operation of a children and youth social service agency) Service providers that are not affiliated with the government
Protective services	Those services and activities provided by the Department and each county agency for children who are abused or are alleged to be in need of protection under this chapter
Reasonable efforts	The level of services and assistance that should be offered by a social service or child protection agency to a child and family members during the life of a child welfare case http://www.casaforchildren.org/site/c.mtJSJ7MPIsE/b.6548243/k.B574/Reasonable_Efforts.htm
Recent act	Any act committed within two years of the date of the report to the Department or county agency
Recent act or failure to act	Any act or failure to act committed within two years of the date of the report to the Department or county agency
Recklessly	Conscious disregard of “substantial and unjustifiable” risk Child Abuse Legislation PowerPoint, Slide 15

Right to Know	In Pennsylvania, guarantees right to access and obtain copies of public records held by state and local agencies. http://panewsmedia.org/legal/OpenRecords#34bb92ec-7f9b-482d-8860-f7c72d45270e
Risk assessment	A Commonwealth-approved systematic process that assesses a child's need for protection or services based on the risk of harm to the child
Safety assessment	A Commonwealth-approved systematic process that assesses a child's need for protection or services based on the threat to the safety of the child
School	A facility providing elementary, secondary or postsecondary educational services. The term includes the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Any school of a school district. (2) An area vocational-technical school. (3) A joint school. (4) An intermediate unit. (5) A charter school or regional charter school. (6) A cyber charter school. (7) A private school licensed under the act of January 28, 1988 (P.L.24, No.11), known as the Private Academic Schools Act. (8) A private school accredited by an accrediting association approved by the State Board of Education. (9) A nonpublic school. (10) An institution of higher education. (11) (Deleted by amendment). (12) (Deleted by amendment). (13) (Deleted by amendment). (14) A private school licensed under the act of December 15, 1986 (P.L.1585, No.174), known as the Private Licensed Schools Act. (15) The Hiram G. Andrews Center. (16) A private residential rehabilitative institution as defined in section 914.1-A(c) of the Public School Code of 1949. (added by Act 33 and 44 of 2014, amended by Act 15 of 2016)
School employee	An individual who is employed by a school or who provides a program, activity or service sponsored by a school. The term does not apply to administrative or other support personnel unless the administrative or other support personnel have direct contact with children. 23 Pa. C.S. §6303. Definitions
Secretary	The Secretary of Human Services of the Commonwealth
Serious bodily injury	Bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ
Serious mental injury	A psychological condition, as diagnosed by a physician or licensed psychologist, including the refusal of appropriate treatment, that: renders a child chronically and severely anxious, agitated, depressed, socially withdrawn, psychotic or in reasonable fear that the child 's life or safety is threatened; or seriously interferes with a child's ability to accomplish age- appropriate developmental and social tasks

<p>Serious physical neglect</p>	<p>Any of the following when committed by a perpetrator that endangers a child's life or health, threatens a child's well-being, causes bodily injury or impairs a child's health, development or functioning:</p> <p>(1) A repeated, prolonged or egregious failure to supervise a child in a manner that is appropriate considering the child's developmental age and abilities.</p> <p>(2) The failure to provide a child with adequate essentials of life, including food, shelter or medical care</p>
<p>Sex trafficking</p>	<p>A victim of a severe form of sex trafficking is a person who is recruited, enticed, solicited, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, advertised, maintained, patronized, or solicited by the means of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of commercial sex OR under the age of 18.</p> <p>(Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 103(8))</p>
<p>Sexual abuse</p>	<p>The employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement or coercion of a child to engage in or assist another person to engage in sexually explicit conduct.</p> <p>A simulation of sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction, including photographing, videotaping, computer depicting or filming of sexually explicit conduct.</p> <p>Any of the following offenses as defined by the crimes code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape as defined by section 3121 (relating to rape) • Statutory sexual assault as defined by section 3122.1 (relating to statutory sexual assault) • Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse as defined by section 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse) • Sexual assault as defined by section 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault) • Aggravated indecent assault as defined by section 3125 (relating to aggravated indecent assault) • Indecent assault as defined by section 3126 (relating to indecent assault) • Indecent exposure as defined by section 3127 (relating to indecent exposure) • Incest as defined by section 4302 (relating to incest) • Prostitution as defined by section 5902 (relating to prostitution and related offenses) <p>Exploitation which includes any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking at the sexual or other intimate parts of a child for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire in either person • Engaging or encouraging a child to look at the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire in any person involved. • Engaging or encouraging a child to participate in sexually explicit conversation either in person, by telephone, by computer, or by computer aided device. <p>55 Pa. Code § 3490.4. Definitions.</p>
<p>Statewide Database</p>	<p>There shall be established in the department a Statewide database of protective services, which shall include the following, as provided by section 6336 (relating to information in Statewide database):</p> <p>(1) Reports of suspected child abuse pending investigation.</p> <p>(2) Reports with a status of pending juvenile court or pending criminal court action.</p>

	<p>(3) Indicated and founded reports of child abuse.</p> <p>(4) Unfounded reports of child abuse awaiting expunction.</p> <p>(5) Unfounded reports accepted for service.</p> <p>(6) Reports alleging the need of general protective services.</p> <p>(7) General protective services reports that have been determined to be valid.</p> <p>(8) Reports alleging the need for general protective services that have been determined invalid and are awaiting expunction.</p> <p>(9) A family case record for all reports accepted for investigation, assessment or services.</p> <p>(10) Information on reports made to the agency, but not accepted for investigation or assessment.</p> <p>(11) False reports of child abuse pursuant to a conviction under 18 Pa.C.S. § 4906.1 (relating to false reports of child abuse) for the purpose of identifying and tracking patterns of intentionally false reports.</p> <p>[amended by Act 119 of 2013 (effective July 1, 2014) as amended by Acts 29 and 45 of 2014 (effective December 31, 2014)]</p>
Subject of the report	<p>Any child, parent, guardian or other person responsible for the welfare of a child or any alleged or actual perpetrator in a report made to the Department or a county agency under this chapter</p> <p>(amended by Act 45 of 2014)</p>
Substantiated child abuse	<p>Child abuse as to which there is an indicated report or founded report (supported by law)</p>
Third degree of consanguinity	<p>Family members or persons related by blood. The third degree of consanguinity (three generations) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent • Sibling • Grandchild/Grandparent • Great-grandchild/Great-grandparent • Niece/Nephew • Aunt/Uncle (if he/she is the sibling of the person's parent or grandparent)
Tier II Sexual Offender	<p>The following offenses shall be classified as Tier II sexual offences:</p> <p>(1) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3011(b) (relating to trafficking in individuals).</p> <p>(1.1) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3122.1(a)(2) (relating to statutory sexual assault).</p> <p>(1.2) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3124.2(a.2) and (a.3).</p> <p>(1.3) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3126(a)(2), (3), (4), (5), (6) or (8).</p> <p>(2) 18 Pa.C.S. § 5902(b.1) (relating to prostitution and related offenses).</p> <p>(3) 18 Pa.C.S. § 5903(a)(3)(ii), (4)(ii), (5)(ii) or (6) (relating to obscene and other sexual materials and performances).</p> <p>(4) 18 Pa.C.S. § 6312(b) and (c).</p> <p>(5) 18 Pa.C.S. § 6318 (relating to unlawful contact with minor).</p> <p>(6) 18 Pa.C.S. § 6320 (relating to sexual exploitation of children).</p> <p>(7) 18 U.S.C. § 1591 (relating to sex trafficking of children by force, fraud, or coercion).</p> <p>(8) 18 U.S.C. § 2243 (relating to sexual abuse of a minor or ward).</p> <p>(9) 18 U.S.C. § 2244 (relating to abusive sexual contact) where the victim is 13 years of age or older but under 18 years of age.</p> <p>(10) 18 U.S.C. § 2251 (relating to sexual exploitation of children).</p> <p>(11) 18 U.S.C. § 2251A (relating to selling or buying of children).</p> <p>(12) 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(1), (2) or (3).</p>

	<p>(13) 18 U.S.C. § 2260 (relating to production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for importation into the United States).</p> <p>(14) 18 U.S.C. § 2421 (relating to transportation generally).</p> <p>(15) 18 U.S.C. § 2422(b).</p> <p>(16) 18 U.S.C. § 2423(a).</p> <p>(17) A comparable military offense or similar offense under the laws of another jurisdiction or foreign country or under a former law of this Commonwealth.</p> <p>(18) An attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit an offense listed in paragraph (1), (1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16) or (17).</p>
Tier III Sexual Offender	<p>The following offenses shall be classified as Tier III sexual offenses:</p> <p>(1) 18 Pa.C.S. § 2901(a.1) (relating to kidnapping).</p> <p>(2) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3121 (relating to rape).</p> <p>(3) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3122.1(b) (relating to statutory sexual assault).</p> <p>(4) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse).</p> <p>(5) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault).</p> <p>(6) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3124.2(a.1).</p> <p>(7) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3125 (relating to aggravated indecent assault).</p> <p>(8) 18 Pa.C.S. § 3126(a)(7).</p> <p>(9) 18 Pa.C.S. § 4302(b) (relating to incest).</p> <p>(10) 18 U.S.C. § 2241 (relating to aggravated sexual abuse).</p> <p>(11) 18 U.S.C. § 2242 (relating to sexual abuse).</p> <p>(12) 18 U.S.C. § 2244 where the victim is under 13 years of age.</p> <p>(13) A comparable military offense or similar offense under the laws of another jurisdiction or country or under a former law of this Commonwealth.</p> <p>(14) An attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit an offense listed in paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12) or (13).</p> <p>(15) (Reserved).</p> <p>(16) Two or more convictions of offenses listed as Tier I or Tier II sexual offenses.</p>
Unfounded report	<p>Any report made pursuant to this chapter unless the report is a "founded report" or an "indicated report"</p>

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