

1988 Child Abuse Report

CR-5011
10/1/88

117722



**PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
OFFICE OF CHILDREN YOUTH AND FAMILIES**

All Children Need Love

In 1988, the Department sponsored the Second Annual Child Abuse Poetry Contest for students in the fourth and fifth grades from schools all around the Commonwealth. Some of the winning poems are included in this report.

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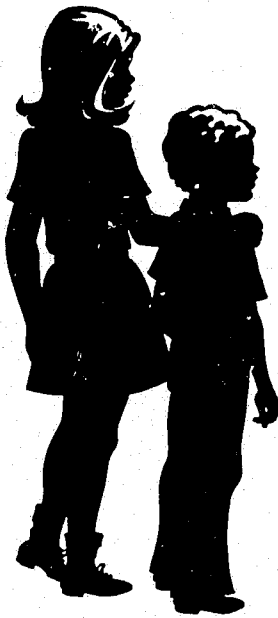
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**To report suspected
child abuse,
call *Childline*
800-932-0313**

NCJRS

JUN 15 1989



"We feed our children, we put clothes on their bodies, but first and foremost we must make them safe from violence and neglect.

We've already taken strong steps to do just that. We put the first state dollars ever in Women's, Infants' and Children's nutrition. We put \$5 million into child abuse prevention — the first time state funds were specifically earmarked to fight child abuse. We established the first comprehensive training program for county caseworkers, published the first Child Protective Services Manual, tightened up state licensing and increased state monitoring of county youth agencies. And together, we created the Children's Trust Fund.

But it's not enough, because our children aren't for beating, but for teaching; they're not for burning, but for holding; and they're not for neglecting, but for loving. And it's time now for the brutality against our children to stop!

To accomplish this, I'll ask the legislature to approve major changes in our laws to protect the children of this state. We have to expand the law to protect more children. We need earlier and more effective intervention where child abuse is suspected. We need better training, higher pay, and tougher professional standards for child abuse caseworkers. We'll do this and more."

Robert Casey

Gov. Robert P. Casey
from the State of the Commonwealth
January 24, 1989

Our new program also will ensure that the victims of abuse, the children, have their own legal representation. I propose \$6.1 million to put the new system to work and to begin to professionalize the child protective services work force:

- By requiring statewide certification standards for case workers — and then giving them more than \$1 million in pay raises.
- By hiring, training — and retraining — new case workers to protect more children.
- By reducing the caseload, so workers can devote more attention to each child.

And we will do more. Last year, you approved an unprecedented increase of \$30 million for county children and youth services; much of it went for child abuse. That \$30 million wasn't a one-shot deal. We'll maintain that \$30 million supplement, and add another four million to it this year. For the sake of the children, we should do no less.

Robert Casey

Gov. Robert P. Casey
1989-90 Budget Address

Dear Pennsylvanian:

In 1988, nearly 7,800 Pennsylvania children were the victims of serious mental or physical abuse at the hands of people who they loved and trusted. Tragically, 40 of these children died as the result.

This thirteenth *Annual Report on Child Abuse in Pennsylvania* is a statistical chronicle of the plight of these children, detailing the numbers of reported and substantiated cases of abuse, the types of abuse and the relationships of the perpetrators to their child victims.

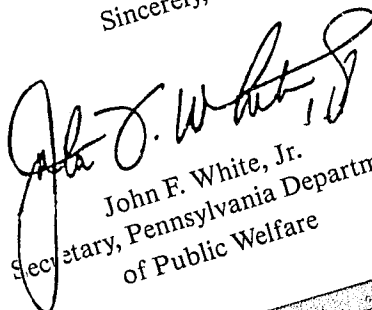
In response to the increasing numbers of children being abused in the Commonwealth, the Department of Public Welfare has stepped up its efforts to protect our children. A \$30 million increase in child welfare funding and the establishment of the Child Abuse and Family Services Program are key elements in this effort.

In addition, wide-ranging changes to Pennsylvania's Child Protective Services Law are currently being proposed. These changes will help local agencies focus resources on children most at risk of harm and will bring the Commonwealth into compliance with federal child welfare guidelines, making Pennsylvania eligible for additional federal funds for prevention.

These efforts represent a giant step forward in the provision of protective services to children, but government alone cannot stop abuse. All Pennsylvanians must join us to adopt this cause and to take active roles to eliminate child abuse and neglect.

I urge you to study this report carefully and to keep in mind that each number cited in it represents the life of a child. By reading this report and thinking of these children, I hope that you will join us in our fight to make Pennsylvania a safe place for our children.

Sincerely,



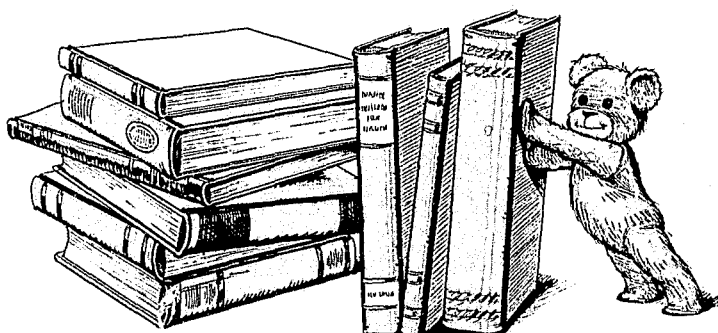
John F. White, Jr.
Secretary, Pennsylvania Department
of Public Welfare



Department of Public Welfare

13th Annual Child Abuse Report

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CHILD ABUSE HIGHLIGHTS



- 22,021 reports of suspected child abuse were received in 1988 — an increase of 8.7 percent from 1987. (See Chart 1)
 - 7,809 reports were substantiated in 1988 — 617 more than in 1987.
 - The percentage of reports that were substantiated in 1987 and 1988 was 35.5 percent.
 - 40 children died from abuse in 1988 — 4 less than in 1987.
 - 1,162 substantiated reports of abuse in 1988 involved children who had been abused before.
 - 4,869 (62.4 percent) abused children in 1988 were girls; 2,940 (37.6 percent) abused children in 1988 were boys.
 - 3,034 (79.9 percent) sexually abused children in 1988 were girls; 761 (20.1 percent) sexually abused children in 1988 were boys.
 - 54.7 percent of all substantiated reports involved sexual abuse, an increase of 4.3 percent.
 - 7,564 children were removed from the setting where the alleged or actual abuse occurred.
 - 214 substantiated reports involved children abused in a child care setting.
 - 41 counties received more reports of alleged abuse in 1988 than in 1987.
 - 7,107 (32.3 percent) reports were referred to law enforcement officials for possible criminal investigation and prosecution.
 - 70.1 percent of all perpetrators had a parental (mother, father, step parent, paramour) relationship with the child.
 - 55,808 persons seeking employment in a child care service requested clearance through ChildLine, the Commonwealth's central child abuse registry.
 - 154 persons requesting clearance for employment were on file at ChildLine as perpetrators of child abuse.
 - The state and counties spent \$17,770,637 in 1988 to implement the Child Protective Services Law.
 - Staff in the Department's regional offices investigated 828 reports of suspected abuse in cases where the alleged perpetrator was an agent of a county agency.
-

INTRODUCTION

The Pennsylvania General Assembly, recognizing the need to protect children who are abused by their parents or other caretakers, enacted the Child Protective Services Law (CPSL) in 1975, and amended it in 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1987. The purposes of this law are to:

- Encourage complete reporting of suspected child abuse;
- Establish a Child Protective Service (CPS) agency in each county to investigate reports of suspected child abuse swiftly and competently;
- Provide children with protection from further abuse;
- Provide rehabilitative services for abused children and their parents to insure the child's well being; and
- Preserve and stabilize family life.

The Department of Public Welfare is the state agency mandated to carry out the provisions of the CPSL. The Department operates a 24-hour, toll-free telephone line for receiving reports of suspected child abuse, develops regulations interpreting the law and provides policy clarifications. The Department, through four regional offices, investigates selected reports of suspected child abuse and monitors the 67 county children and youth agencies' implementation of the law.

Each county children and youth agency is responsible for:

- Investigating reports of suspected abuse within the county;
- Providing rehabilitation services to abused children and their families;
- Preventing reabuse; and
- Stabilizing family life.

In Pennsylvania an abused child is defined as a child under 18 years of age who is a victim of serious non-accidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, or serious physical neglect caused by a parent, a person responsible for the child's welfare, any individual residing in the same home as the child or a parent's paramour.

Any person may report suspected abuse to the ChildLine and Abuse Registry, 1-800-932-0313, a toll-free 24-hour telephone line established by law to receive reports of suspected child abuse—or one of the county children and youth social service agencies. Mandated reporters, those persons who in the course of their employment,

Reports of suspected child abuse increased 8.7 percent in 1988.

occupation, or practice of their profession come into contact with children, must report to ChildLine when they have reason to believe, on the basis of their medical, professional or other training and experience, that a child coming before them has been abused.

Within 30 days of the receipt of a report of suspected child abuse, the CPS in the county children and youth agency, or staff in the Department of Public Welfare's regional office, must conduct an investigation and determine whether the report is founded, indicated or unfounded.

A report is:

- **FOUNDED** when there is a **judicial adjudication that the child was abused;**
- **INDICATED** when the **CPS determines there is substantial evidence of abuse based on medical evidence, the CPS investigation or an admission of the act or acts of abuse by the perpetrator; or**
- **UNFOUNDED** when the report is **not founded or indicated.**

In this annual report, **FOUNDED** and **INDICATED** reports of abuse will be referred to as **SUBSTANTIATED** reports. Substantiated reports are kept on file in both the state ChildLine and Abuse Registry, and local CPS offices until the child victim reaches 18 years of age or in certain circumstances 23 years of age. Unfounded reports are destroyed within a year after they are received at ChildLine.

Department staff are responsible for licensing and monitoring the services provided by the county children and youth agencies to abused and neglected children, and their families. Reports of suspected child abuse are investigated by Department staff when the alleged perpetrator is an agent of the county children and youth agency, including foster parents, institution staff members, and employees of the county agency. This is mandated by the CPSL to avoid any potential conflict of interest between the county agency and the alleged perpetrator.

The most serious cases of abuse, and those committed by perpetrators outside the family circle, must be reported to local law enforcement officials for possible criminal investigation and prosecution. These cases include:

- Homicide;
- Sexual abuse or exploitation;
- Serious bodily injury, such as
 - * skeletal injuries of differing ages;
 - * second and third degree burns;
 - * internal injuries to the head, chest or abdomen;
 - * dismemberment; and
 - * brain injury with high risk of irreversibility.

Act 33 of 1985 amended the CPSL to require all prospective employees of child care services to undergo background checks by ChildLine and the Pennsylvania State Police prior to employment. Act 80 of 1987 again amended the CPSL to allow employers to hire employees on a provisional basis pending receipt of the required clearances. Pennsylvania residents may be hired provisionally for 30 days; out-of-state residents for 90 days. Out-of-state residents have additional time because they are required to get FBI background clearance.



REPORTING CHILD ABUSE

ChildLine and Abuse Registry

ChildLine is the 24-hour toll-free telephone line, 1-800-932-0313, or 1-800-932-0316 for the hearing impaired, established by the CPSL to receive reports of suspected child abuse and to relay the information to the appropriate CPS or regional office for investigation. Non-residents may call (717) 783-8744 to report suspected abuse.

ChildLine maintains a **Pending Complaint File**, containing reports under investigation or pending court action; the **Statewide Central Register** containing substantiated reports; and a **Research and Statistical File**, containing all reports ever made, without identifying information, for research and statistical purposes.

When a report is received at ChildLine, a counselor gets as much information about the alleged abusive incident as possible. The counselor checks the Pending Complaint File and Central Register to determine if any of the subjects were involved in a previous incident of substantiated abuse or a current report under investigation. A file number is assigned, and the CPS or regional office is notified. The report is then filed in the Pending Complaint File and monitored to insure that the results of the investigation are received within the mandated time periods.

When the results of the investigation are received from the CPS or regional office, the report is checked for completeness, accuracy and compliance with the law. It is then sent to staff who prepare notification letters

to subjects of substantiated reports. Substantiated reports are then entered in the Central Register under the names of the child, parents and perpetrator.

ChildLine has received more than 207,000 reports of suspected abuse since 1976. Over 56,000 substantiated reports were on file at ChildLine at the end of 1988.

In addition to receiving reports of suspected abuse and neglect, ChildLine received 47,525 information or referral calls in 1988 (see Chart 2). These calls involved requests for information, crisis counseling, complaints regarding agency services and referrals to other county resources. Approximately 14 percent of these calls are referred to county agencies for services. These calls have increased steadily over the past six years.

Chart 1
CHILD ABUSE FROM 1976-1988

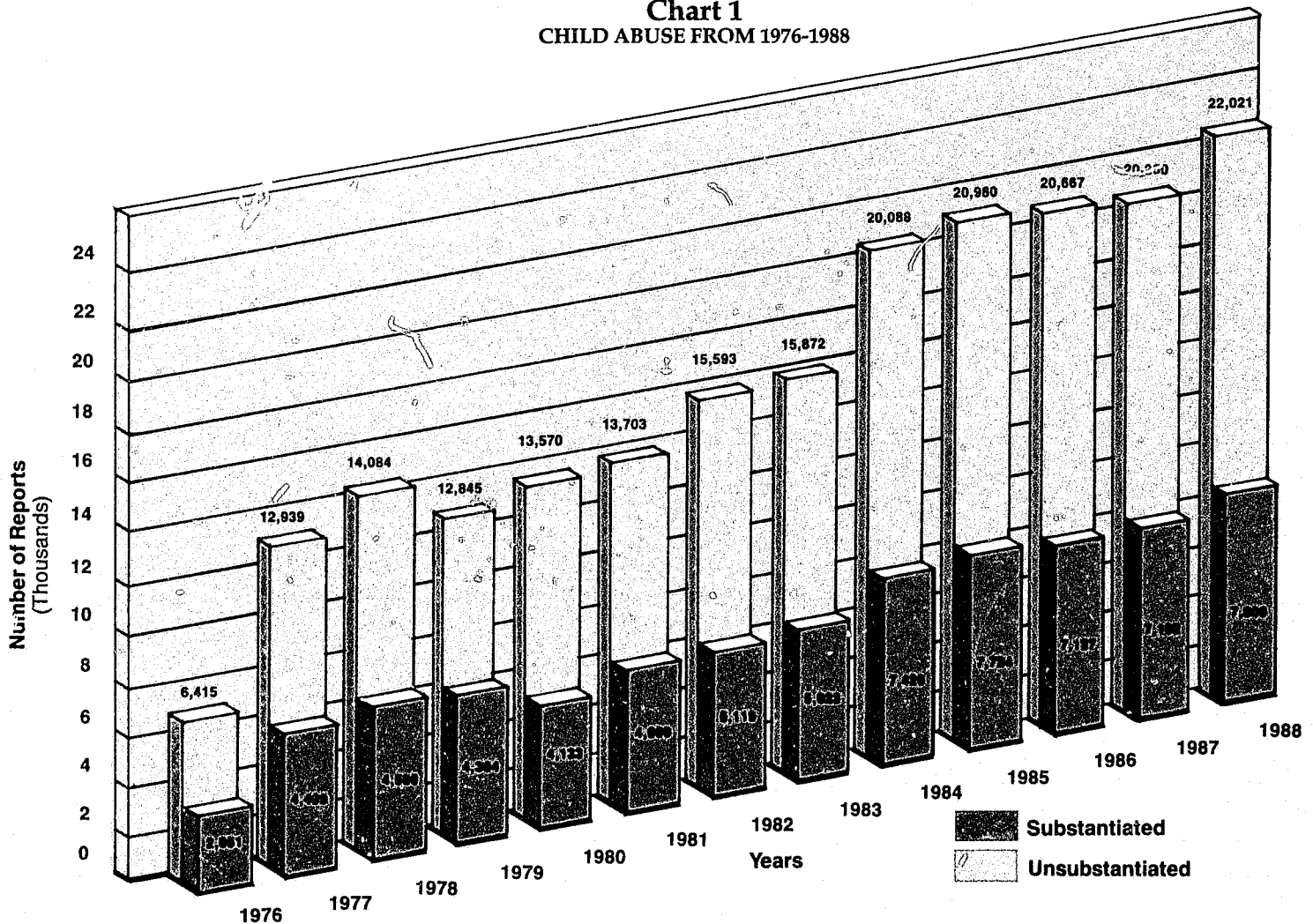
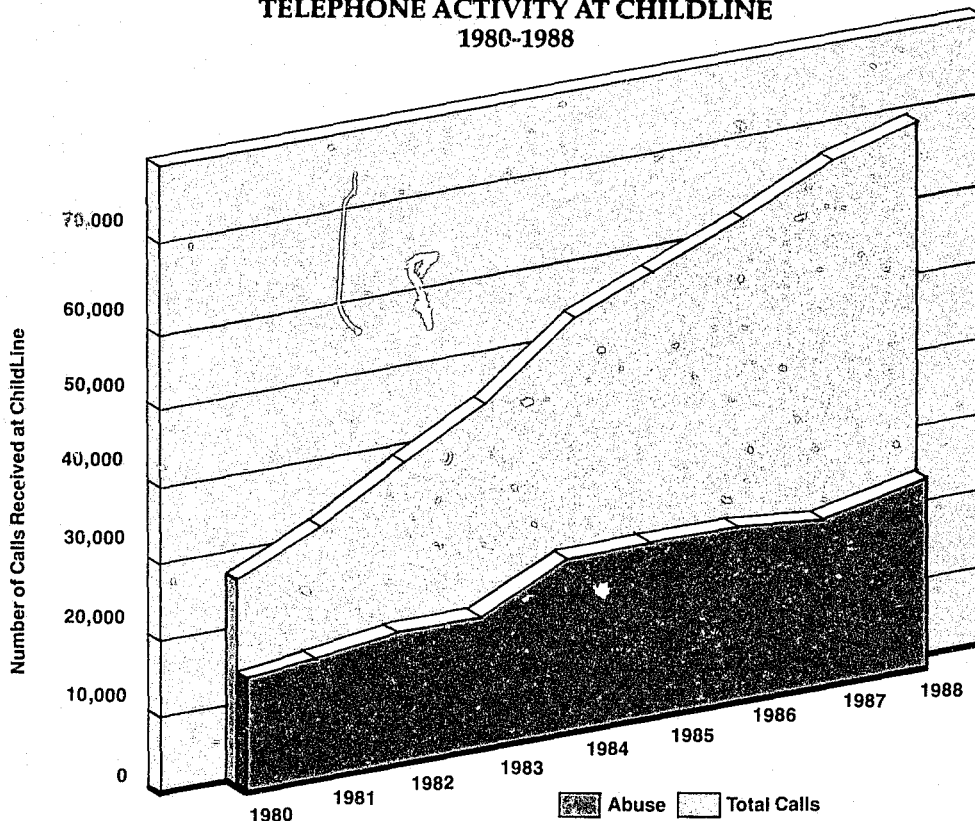


Chart 2
TELEPHONE ACTIVITY AT CHILDLINE
1980-1988



Any subject of a child abuse report has a right to a copy of the report from either ChildLine or the county agency. ChildLine provided 879 copies of reports to subjects in 1988.

At any time, a subject of an indicated or founded report of child abuse may request that the Secretary of Public Welfare, or his designee* within the department, amend, seal or expunge a report if the subject feels the report is inaccurate or not being maintained in compliance with the law. If the Secretary or designee refuses to grant the request, the subject has a right to a hearing before the Department's Office of Hearings and Appeals.

In 1988, the director received 439 requests to amend, seal, or expunge a founded or indicated report of child abuse. In 1988, the director denied 272 (61.9 percent) requests; granted 40 (9.2 percent); and took under advisement 127 (28.9 percent). In 122 (44.8 percent) of the requests that were denied, the subject requested a hearing.

* This responsibility has traditionally been delegated to the Director of the Bureau of County Children and Youth Programs.

Status of Evaluation, Rate of Reporting and Substantiation of Reports by County, 1987-1988 - Table 1

In 1988, 22,021 reports of suspected child abuse were received at ChildLine and investigated by staff of county children and youth agencies, or the Department of Public Welfare (see Table 1). This is an 8.7 percent increase from 1987. Investigations determined 7,809 (35.5 percent) reports to be substantiated; 14,112 (64.1 percent) to be unfounded; and 100 (.45 percent) were still pending a final status determination by county courts.

Seven out of every 1,000 children living in Pennsylvania were reported as victims of suspected child abuse in 1988. The rate of reporting suspected child abuse ranged from 3.4 reports per 1,000 children in Franklin County to

15.2 per 1,000 children in Northumberland County.

The statewide average rate of substantiation was 2.7 reports per 1,000 children. The rate of substantiated reports per 1,000 children ranged from .6 in Franklin County to 6.8 in Tioga County.

The substantiation rate in 1988 was 35.5 percent, the same as 1987. The rate ranged from 57.4 percent in Erie County to 14.6 percent in Montour County.

The number of children who were placed or removed from the setting where they were abused has increased steadily over the last five years.

In Pennsylvania in 1988, 4,869 (62.4 percent) of the substantiated reports involved girls while 2,940 (37.6 percent) involved boys. The higher number of substantiated reports involving girls is partially explained by the fact that 79.9 percent of reports of sexual abuse—the most prevalent type of abuse—involved girls and 20.1 percent involved boys.

All Children Need Love

**Kenley McClymonds
Mohawk Area
School District**

Children are born in innocents;
They don't know wrong from right.
Grown-ups should remember this
And love them with all their might.

As children continue to grow,
They take on the world's ways.
Grown-ups, please guide them
patiently
During their childhood days.

Parents need to be good examples
For children as through life they go.
Abused children become abusing
adults.
Parents, be proud to reap what you
sow.

Table 1
STATUS OF EVALUATION AND RATE OF REPORTING AND SUBSTANTIATION BY COUNTY 1987-1988

COUNTY	TOTAL *		SUBSTANTIATED **		NUMBER OF REPORTS PER 1000 CHILDREN		NUMBER OF SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS PER 1000 CHILDREN	
	1987	1988	1987 (%)	1988 (%)	1987	1988	1987	1988
ADAMS	158	132	50 (31.6)	36 (27.3)	8.3	7.0	2.6	1.9
ALLEGHENY	1,984	2,178	673 (33.9)	722 (33.1)	6.6	7.3	2.2	2.4
ARMSTRONG	91	112	33 (36.3)	42 (37.5)	4.5	5.6	1.6	2.1
BEAVER	273	292	79 (28.9)	95 (32.5)	5.7	6.2	1.6	2.0
BEDFORD	76	71	35 (46.1)	22 (31.0)	5.9	5.6	2.7	1.7
BERKS	544	630	193 (35.5)	248 (39.4)	7.3	8.3	2.6	3.3
BLAIR	269	255	77 (28.6)	76 (29.8)	7.9	7.7	2.3	2.3
BRADFORD	195	207	89 (45.6)	92 (44.4)	10.8	11.5	4.9	5.1
BUCKS	564	697	184 (32.6)	198 (28.4)	4.1	5.0	1.3	1.4
BUTLER	167	182	43 (25.7)	69 (37.9)	4.0	4.4	1.0	1.7
CAMBRIA	258	253	80 (31.0)	87 (34.4)	5.9	5.9	1.8	2.0
CAMERON	10	16	7 (70.0)	9 (56.3)	6.0	9.7	4.2	5.4
CARBON	99	95	25 (25.3)	17 (17.9)	7.8	7.4	2.0	1.3
CENTRE	164	136	46 (28.0)	28 (20.6)	7.3	6.0	2.0	1.2
CHESTER	404	467	145 (35.9)	104 (22.3)	4.7	5.4	1.7	1.2
CLARION	60	55	26 (43.3)	10 (18.2)	5.5	5.1	2.4	0.9
CLEARFIELD	226	189	67 (29.6)	44 (23.3)	10.1	8.6	3.0	2.0
CLINTON	65	55	15 (23.1)	14 (25.5)	6.8	5.8	1.6	1.5
COLUMBIA	192	162	42 (21.9)	36 (22.2)	13.9	11.8	3.0	2.6
CRAWFORD	236	202	85 (36.0)	59 (29.2)	9.8	8.5	3.5	2.5
CUMBERLAND	226	237	76 (33.6)	52 (21.9)	5.0	5.2	1.7	1.2
DAUPHIN	475	508	135 (28.4)	133 (26.2)	8.2	8.8	2.3	2.3
DELAWARE	671	688	211 (31.4)	222 (32.3)	5.2	5.3	1.6	1.7
ELK	35	36	19 (54.3)	9 (25.0)	3.4	3.6	1.9	0.9
ERIE	408	444	262 (64.2)	255 (57.4)	5.3	5.8	3.4	3.3
FAYETTE	272	317	72 (26.5)	90 (28.4)	6.8	8.1	1.8	2.3
FOREST	10	7	8 (80.0)	3 (42.9)	8.7	6.3	7.0	2.7
FRANKLIN	102	98	21 (20.6)	18 (18.4)	3.4	3.2	0.7	0.6
FULTON	18	22	5 (27.8)	9 (40.9)	4.6	5.6	1.3	2.3
GREENE	65	83	26 (40.0)	28 (33.7)	5.8	7.6	2.3	2.6
HUNTINGDON	62	54	27 (43.5)	20 (37.0)	5.3	4.7	2.3	1.7
INDIANA	103	128	52 (50.5)	36 (28.1)	4.4	5.5	2.2	1.6
JEFFERSON	69	71	29 (42.0)	14 (19.7)	5.3	5.5	2.2	1.1
JUNIATA	29	18	6 (20.7)	4 (22.2)	5.3	3.3	1.1	0.7
LACKAWANNA	223	267	52 (23.3)	59 (22.1)	4.4	5.3	1.0	1.2
LANCASTER	422	447	153 (36.3)	136 (30.4)	3.9	4.1	1.4	1.2
LAWRENCE	109	154	44 (40.4)	50 (32.5)	4.5	6.5	1.8	2.1
LEBANON	211	266	105 (50.0)	100 (37.6)	7.6	9.6	3.8	3.6
LEHIGH	432	545	199 (46.1)	209 (38.3)	6.9	8.6	3.2	3.3
LUZERNE	364	401	105 (28.8)	105 (26.2)	4.8	5.4	1.4	1.4
LYCOMING	230	289	92 (40.0)	96 (33.2)	7.7	9.8	3.1	3.3
McKEAN	153	150	57 (37.3)	54 (36.0)	12.2	12.3	4.6	4.4
MERCER	314	288	79 (25.2)	61 (21.2)	10.5	9.7	2.6	2.1
MIFFLIN	50	59	20 (40.0)	24 (40.7)	4.1	4.9	1.6	2.0
MONROE	115	141	46 (40.0)	48 (34.0)	6.0	7.1	2.4	2.4
MONTGOMERY	788	739	173 (22.0)	206 (27.9)	5.3	4.9	1.2	1.4
MONTOUR	68	41	28 (41.2)	6 (14.6)	17.7	10.6	7.3	1.6
NORTHAMPTON	478	470	128 (26.8)	104 (22.1)	8.4	8.2	2.2	1.8
NORTHUMBERLAND	330	362	123 (37.3)	132 (36.5)	13.7	15.2	5.1	5.5
PERRY	102	139	28 (27.5)	38 (27.3)	9.6	12.8	2.6	3.5
PHILADELPHIA	4,544	5,384	1,984 (43.7)	2,568 (47.7)	11.4	13.6	5.0	6.5
PIKE	26	39	7 (26.9)	7 (17.9)	5.3	7.9	1.4	1.4
POTTER	26	47	7 (26.9)	22 (46.8)	4.9	8.9	1.3	4.2
SCHUYLKILL	283	320	69 (24.4)	81 (25.3)	8.3	9.0	2.0	2.3
SNYDER	70	30	27 (38.6)	12 (40.0)	7.9	3.4	3.0	1.4
SOMERSET	92	95	35 (38.0)	33 (34.7)	4.3	4.5	1.6	1.6
SULLIVAN	11	13	2 (18.2)	4 (30.8)	7.1	8.6	1.3	2.6
SUSQUEHANNA	86	101	36 (41.9)	46 (45.5)	7.6	8.9	3.2	4.0
TIOGA	140	135	68 (48.6)	72 (53.3)	13.1	12.8	6.3	6.8
UNION	77	67	29 (37.7)	22 (32.8)	9.8	8.5	3.7	2.8
VENANGO	129	157	36 (27.9)	30 (19.1)	7.8	9.7	2.2	1.8
WARREN	110	98	41 (37.3)	38 (38.8)	8.7	7.7	3.2	3.0
WASHINGTON	261	298	102 (39.1)	120 (40.3)	5.1	5.9	2.0	2.4
WAYNE	63	62	22 (34.9)	14 (22.6)	6.3	6.1	2.2	1.4
WESTMORELAND	625	666	169 (27.0)	201 (30.2)	6.7	7.3	1.8	2.2
WYOMING	42	49	10 (23.8)	15 (30.6)	5.1	5.9	1.2	1.8
YORK	706	605	173 (24.5)	195 (32.2)	8.7	7.4	2.1	2.4
STATE TOTAL	20,260	22,021	7,192 (35.5)	7,809 (35.5)	7.0	7.6	2.5	2.7

*The total includes 100 reports that were submitted "Pending Juvenile Court."

**Includes both founded and indicated reports.

NOTE: Rate per Thousand 0-17 population based upon estimate for July 1, 1986.

In 1988, 12,581 (57.2 percent) of the total number of reports of suspected abuse involved girls and 9,440 (42.8 percent) involved boys. Nationally, 52 percent of the reports involved boys and 48 percent involved girls in 1986, the most recent year for which national statistics are available.

The average age of children reported as victims of suspected child abuse in Pennsylvania was 9.3 years, compared to 7.1 years for children nationally.

Referral Source by Status Determination and Children Placed, 1988 - Table 2

Persons whose occupation or profession brings them into contact with children are mandated by law to report suspected child abuse to ChildLine, when they have reason to believe that a child coming before them in their professional capacity has been abused, although anyone else may report suspected child abuse. (see Table 2). In 1988, 12,980 (58.9 percent) reports of suspected abuse were made by mandated reporters; 5,264 (40.5 percent) of these reports were substantiated. Of all substantiated reports, 67.4 percent were made by mandated reporters.

Of the children who were placed from the setting in which the abuse occurred, 4,686 (61.9 percent) were referred by mandated reporters.

Governor Casey proclaimed April as child abuse prevention month.

Medical personnel, including psychologists, made 3,943 reports (17.9 percent) and school personnel made 4,272 (19.4 percent) (see Chart 3). Nationally, in 1986, medical personnel made 11.2 percent and school personnel 16.3 percent of the total reports of suspected abuse.

Of the abused children who were reported anonymously, 9.6 percent were placed away from the setting where the abuse occurred. Of the children who reported themselves as being abused, 55.9 percent were placed in substitute care.

**Table 2
REFERRAL SOURCE BY STATUS
DETERMINATION AND CHILDREN PLACED
1988**

REFERRAL SOURCE	TOTAL	SUBSTANTIATED	CHILDREN PLACED
Anonymous	1,611	167 (10.4)	156
Child-Self Referral	912	391 (42.9)	510
Perpetrator-Self Ref.	87	59 (67.8)	27
Parent/Guardian	2,539	961 (37.8)	1,033
Sibling	208	70 (33.7)	78
Relative	1,414	373 (26.4)	423
Friend/Neighbor	1,517	252 (16.6)	320
Babysitter	97	24 (24.7)	27
Landlord	18	0 (0.0)	5
Private Doctor/Nurse	441	165 (37.4)	173
Dentist	2	0 (0.0)	0
Private Psychiatrist/ Psychologist	324	141 (43.5)	143
Public Health Dept.	50	24 (48.0)	19
Hospital	3,126	1,532 (49.0)	1,323
Law Enforcement	1,138	604 (53.1)	619
School	4,272	1,548 (36.2)	907
Day Care Staff	315	65 (20.6)	37
Clergy	42	20 (47.6)	15
Residential Facility	366	106 (29.0)	155
Coroner	6	3 (50.0)	5
Courts	44	22 (50.0)	24
Public MH/MR Agency	584	225 (39.0)	209
Other Public/Private Soc. Ser. Agency	2,270	806 (35.5)	1,057
Other	638	248 (38.9)	299
TOTAL	22,021	7,809 (35.5)	7,564

This includes children who ran away from the place where they were abused; children who were placed with friends or relatives by their parents, and children who were placed by a county CPS.

**Chart 3
SOURCE OF ABUSE REFERRALS
By Category**

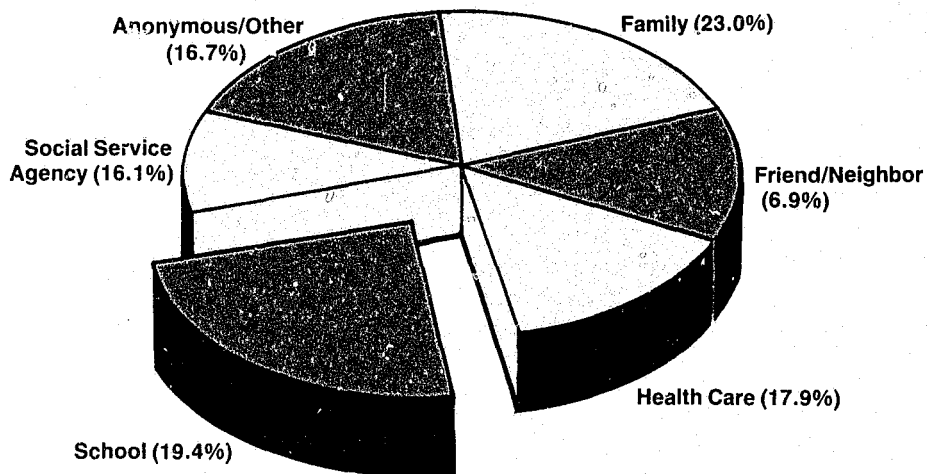
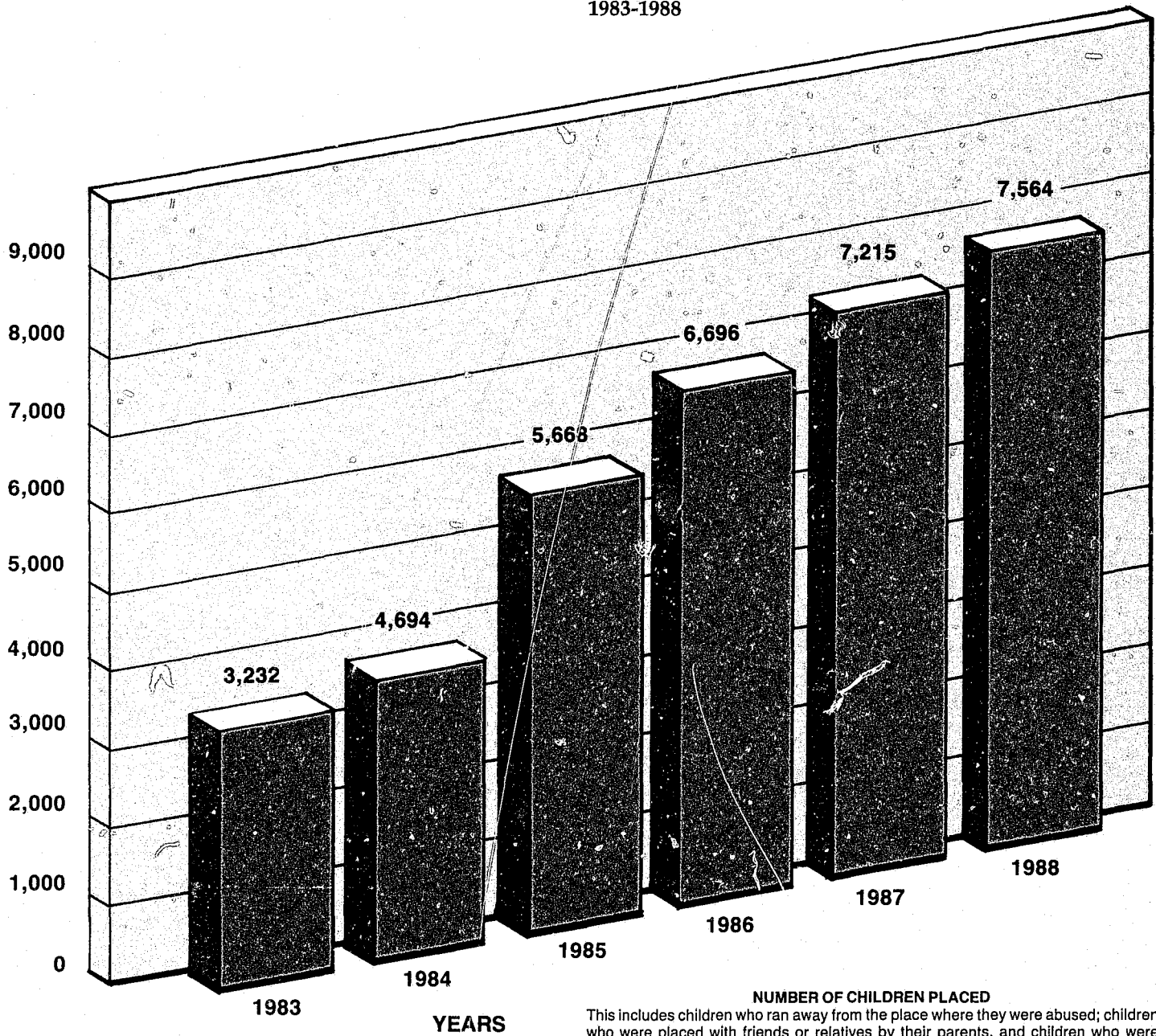


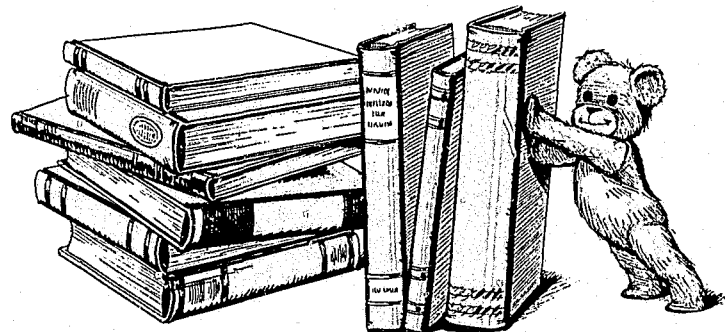
Chart 4
NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLACED FROM SETTING
 1983-1988



NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLACED

This includes children who ran away from the place where they were abused; children who were placed with friends or relatives by their parents, and children who were placed by a county CPS.

The number of children who were placed or removed from the setting where they were abused has increased steadily over the past six years (see Chart 4). In 1988, 349 (4.8 percent) more children were placed on an emergency basis than in 1987.



SCOPE OF CHILD ABUSE

Injuries by Age (Substantiated Reports), 1988 - Table 3

All substantiated cases of child abuse are recorded in the statewide Central Registry. Some children receive more than one injury. Therefore, the total number of injuries, 11,385, exceeds the number of substantiated reports, 7,809 (see Table 3).

The number of sexual injuries increased from 5,460 in 1987 to 5,623 in 1988 — a three percent increase. Sexual injuries account for 49.4 percent of all substantiated injuries, with sexual assault accounting for 59.4 percent of all sexual abuse in 1988.

Substantiated physical injuries increased by 894 (16.3 percent) from 4,380 in 1987 to 5,093 in 1988. Bruises

continue to account for the largest category of physical injuries, 2,156 (42.3 percent). In 1988, substantiated mental injuries decreased by 15, from 122 to 107, and substantiated physical neglect increased 6.2 percent.

Table 3
INJURIES BY AGE
(Substantiated Reports)
1988

TYPE OF INJURY	TOTAL INJURIES	AGE GROUPS				
		UNDER AGE 1	AGE 1-4	AGE 5-9	AGE 10-14	AGE 15-17
PHYSICAL INJURIES	5,093	384	850	1,488	1,400	971
Burns/Scalding	265	40	122	62	18	23
Fractures	181	56	58	22	21	24
Skull Fractures	51	40	8	2	0	1
Subdural Hematoma	61	25	16	9	5	6
Bruises	2,156	85	306	702	646	417
Welts/Ecchymosis	875	19	99	298	324	135
Lacerations/Contusions/Abrasions	763	40	118	227	190	188
Wounds/Punctures	84	9	14	13	23	25
Brain Damage	15	6	7	1	0	1
Poisoning	12	3	7	1	0	1
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	13	2	2	4	2	3
Internal Injuries/Hemorrhage	59	17	16	8	14	4
Dismemberment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sprains/Dislocations	43	2	1	2	16	22
Drugs/Alcohol	40	2	13	6	4	15
Drowning	10	4	4	1	0	1
Other	465	34	59	130	137	105
MENTAL INJURIES	107	0	4	35	33	35
SEXUAL INJURIES	5,623	16	479	1,609	1,776	1,743
Rape	350	1	9	68	107	165
Statutory Rape	396	1	16	94	158	127
Incest	455	2	26	105	142	180
Involuntary/Voluntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse	981	2	99	311	272	297
Sexual Assault	3,340	10	327	1,010	1,051	942
Promoting Prostitution	25	0	0	4	14	7
Pornography	76	0	2	17	32	25
PHYSICAL NEGLECT	562	222	208	78	38	16
Malnutrition	42	29	9	3	0	1
Failure to Thrive	114	86	23	4	1	0
Lack of Supervision	178	44	91	28	11	4
Medical Neglect	218	58	83	42	26	9
Other	10	5	2	1	0	2
Total of Substantiated Injuries	11,385	622	1,541	3,210	3,247	2,765

Fatalities by Age (Substantiated Reports), 1987-1988 - Table 4

In 1988, 40 children died in Pennsylvania as a result of child abuse, four fewer than 1987. (see Table 4). Almost 82.5 percent of the children who died from abuse were less than 5 years of age. Chart 5 shows the number of deaths by the county in which they occurred.

Chart 5
1988 CHILD ABUSE
RELATED
DEATHS BY COUNTY:

Allegheny	6
Bedford	1
Clearfield	1
Clinton	3
Columbia	1
Dauphin	1
Delaware	2
Fayette	1
Indiana	1
Lehigh	2
Mercer	1
Philadelphia	17
Washington	2
York	1
Total	40

Table 4
FATALITIES BY AGE
(Substantiated Reports)
1988

AGE GROUP	TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS		CHILD DIED		RATE/100 SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS	
	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
Under Age 1	392	404	19	15	4.8	3.7
Age 1-4	986	1,063	20	18	2.0	1.7
Age 5-9	2,092	2,295	4	2	.2	.1
Age 10-14	2,041	2,257	1	2	.05	.1
Age 15-17	1,681	1,790	0	3	.0	.2
State Total	7,192	7,809	44	40	.6	.5



Relationship of Perpetrator to Child by Age of the Perpetrator (Substantiated Reports), 1988 - Table 5

Occasionally more than one perpetrator is involved in an incident of abuse (see Table 5). Therefore the number of perpetrators (8,497) is more than the number of substantiated incidents (7,809) (see Table 1).

Mothers and fathers continue to comprise the largest group of perpetrators—4,461 or 52.5 percent. The category “Other Relative” in past reports has been separated in this year’s report to, “Aunt”, “Uncle” and “Cousin”.

The largest number of abusive mothers—48.1 percent—were between the ages of 20 and 29. The largest number of abusive fathers—46.1 percent—were between the ages of 30 and 39.

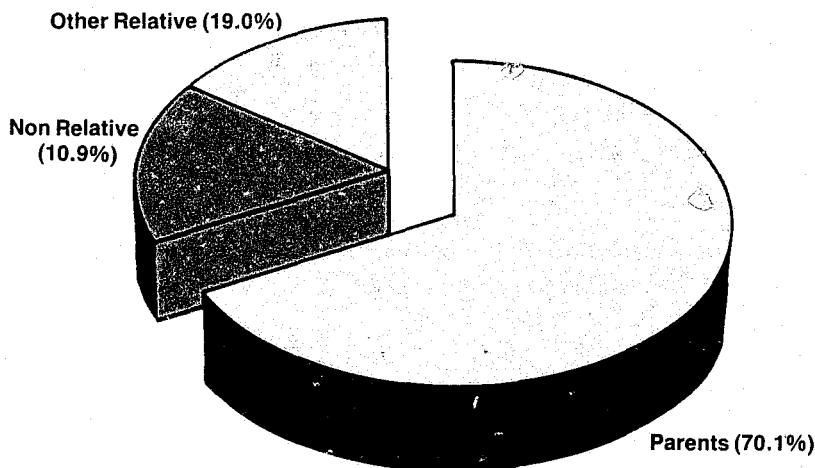
Table 5
RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD BY AGE OF THE PERPETRATOR
(Substantiated Reports)
1988

RELATIONSHIPS	TOTAL PERPS	AGE OF PERPETRATORS					
		Age 10-19	Age 20-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-	Age Unavailable
Mother	2,241	118	1,079	844	168	8	24
Father	2,220	19	518	1,023	503	114	43
Sibling	415	341	70	3	0	0	1
Step-mother	44	0	21	17	3	0	3
Step-father	684	7	153	325	133	37	29
Paramour	768	17	289	269	99	42	52
Foster Parent	59	2	5	18	15	15	4
Residential Staff	55	1	28	16	7	2	1
Day Care Staff	13	2	4	4	0	2	1
Legal Guardian	54	0	1	3	6	1	43
Custodian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Babysitter	689	162	157	92	95	22	689
Household Member	390	104	100	75	46	46	19
Grandparent	258	0	0	9	42	193	14
Aunt	70	16	28	17	6	1	2
Uncle	343	62	115	99	29	27	11
Cousin	118	65	39	3	5	3	3
Teacher	3	0	1	0	1	1	0
Other Relative	20	7	5	5	1	1	1
Other	53	10	10	12	12	6	3
Total	8,497	933	2,627	2,899	1,168	594	276

The child-perpetrator relationship in 5,957 (70.1 percent) reports was parental; 926 (10.9 percent) was a nonrelative; and 1,614 (19 percent) was another relative (see Chart 6 - Pennsylvania Profile of Perpetrators).

Parental relationships include: mothers, fathers, stepmothers, stepfathers and paramours.

Chart 6
PROFILE OF PERPETRATORS
Pennsylvania Percentages



In 1988, 40 children in Pennsylvania died as a result of child abuse.

Nonrelatives include: foster parents, residential staff, day care staff, legal guardians, custodians, babysitters, non-public or private school teachers, e.g. teachers in day-care programs, and other.

TYPE OF INJURY	Mother	Father	Sibling	Step Mother	Step Father	Para-mour	Foster Parent	Res. Staff	Day Care Staff	Legal Guardian	Custodian	Baby Sitter	Teacher	Household Memb.	Grand Parent	Aunt	Uncle	Cousin	Other Relative	Other	Row Total
PHYSICAL INJURIES	2,268	1,567	80	61	362	577	51	28	11	56	0	160	1	102	81	59	75	28	3	7	5,577
Burns/Scalding	172	48	8	1	8	19	4	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	8	1	4	1	1	1	283
Fractures	81	68	1	1	8	24	1	3	0	6	0	11	0	2	9	0	3	0	0	0	218
Skull Fractures	30	17	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	62
Subdural Hematoma	25	26	1	2	2	8	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	75
Bruises	880	705	33	28	168	252	18	7	5	21	0	71	1	49	32	22	25	12	1	3	2,333
Welts/Ecchymosis	403	261	13	12	60	104	11	3	1	14	0	21	0	17	11	6	11	6	0	2	956
Lacerations/Abrasions	358	217	12	7	56	87	8	7	2	9	0	18	0	15	12	8	10	6	1	0	833
Punctures/Bites	39	13	6	0	5	9	1	0	1	1	0	6	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	89
Brain Damage	9	5	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Poisoning	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	16
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	6	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Int. Injuries/ Hemorrhage	26	12	0	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	64
Dismemberment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sprains/Dislocations	18	11	2	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	44
Drugs/Alcohol	16	10	0	1	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	2	6	0	0	1	53
Drowning	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11
Other	190	167	4	5	43	43	1	4	1	3	0	12	0	11	3	6	8	2	0	0	503
MENTAL INJURIES	57	50	1	1	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	133
SEXUAL ABUSE	466	1,566	595	2	594	547	63	49	11	19	0	783	2	452	241	33	445	145	25	66	6,104
Rape	29	85	39	0	43	49	8	4	0	3	0	38	0	38	8	2	23	17	3	5	394
Statutory Rape	44	106	17	0	54	68	11	3	1	0	0	37	0	34	15	0	36	11	2	5	444
Incest	42	271	120	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	17	3	41	0	1	0	501
Deviate Sexual Intercourse	74	252	120	0	97	87	13	6	2	7	0	145	0	91	26	8	90	38	5	10	1,071
Sexual Assault	254	837	296	2	392	332	31	35	8	9	0	529	2	283	171	18	246	79	14	43	3,581
Promoting Prostitution	10	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	29
Pornography	13	13	3	0	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	24	0	5	3	1	9	0	0	2	84
PHYSICAL NEGLECT	485	146	2	0	5	12	0	0	2	1	0	17	0	6	19	9	0	0	0	2	706
Malnutrition	40	16	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Failure to Thrive	110	42	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	158
Lack of Supervision	130	37	1	0	2	6	0	0	2	1	0	13	0	2	8	7	0	0	0	1	210
Medical Neglect	197	48	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	8	2	0	0	0	1	264
Other	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
GRAND TOTAL	3,276	3,329	678	64	375	1,144	114	77	24	76	0	961	3	561	341	101	520	173	28	75	12,520

Other relatives include: siblings, household members, grandparents, aunt, uncle, cousin and and other relative.

On a national level these percentages were 80.8 percent for parental relationship, 11.9 percent nonrelative and 7.3 percent other relative.

Relationship of Perpetrator by Type of Injury (Substantiated Reports), 1988 - Table 6

Since some perpetrators cause more than one injury, more injuries are recorded than the total number of substantiated reports (see Table 6).

Parents were responsible for 6,605 (52.7 percent) of all injuries to abused children in 1988. While mothers and fathers were almost equally responsible for abuse overall, mothers were more frequently responsible for causing physical injuries and neglect than fathers. Fathers were three times more responsible for sexual abuse than mothers.

Babysitters were responsible for the highest number of injuries to children among nonrelated or nonparental perpetrators. The number of injuries perpetrated by babysitters increased from 731 in 1987 to 961 (31.5 percent) in 1988. Of one abuse by babysitters, 81.4 percent was sexual. A high incidence of sexual abuse by babysitters is a consistent trend over the years.

Across the nation, the news media has reported a startling number of incidents of physical and sexual abuse perpetrated by staff in day-care centers and child care facilities. Pennsylvania and 21 other states have enacted laws requiring applicants for employment to a child care service be screened by statewide central registers and/or police to determine whether or not they have a record that indicates they might be a threat to children's safety. In Pennsylvania in 1988, residential child care staff, foster parents and day care staff were responsible for 215 injuries—1.7 percent of the 12,520 injuries received by abused children. The number of these injuries increased from 120 in 1987, to 215 in 1988, a 79 percent increase.

Table 7
NUMBER OF REPORTS OF REABUSE BY COUNTY
1988

COUNTY	TOTAL	SUBSTANTIATED (%)
ADAMS	14	7 (50.0)
ALLEGHENY	262	106 (40.5)
ARMSTRONG	11	6 (54.5)
BEAVER	26	9 (34.6)
BEDFORD	5	3 (60.0)
BERKS	89	39 (43.8)
BLAIR	29	9 (31.0)
BRADFORD	30	17 (56.7)
BUCKS	66	20 (30.3)
BUTLER	24	13 (54.2)
CAMBRIA	21	9 (42.9)
CAMERON	1	0 (0.0)
CARBON	8	0 (0.0)
CENTRE	15	3 (20.0)
CHESTER	30	11 (36.7)
CLARION	11	4 (36.4)
CLEARFIELD	16	5 (31.3)
CLINTON	4	1 (25.0)
COLUMBIA	15	5 (33.3)
CRAWFORD	26	4 (15.4)
CUMBERLAND	22	4 (18.2)
DAUPHIN	37	14 (37.8)
DELAWARE	78	35 (44.9)
ELK	2	0 (0.0)
ERIE	68	50 (73.5)
FAYETTE	19	10 (52.6)
FOREST	7	3 (42.9)
FRANKLIN	2	2 (100.0)
FULTON	1	1 (100.0)
GREENE	11	4 (36.4)
HUNTINGDON	5	3 (60.0)
INDIANA	13	7 (53.8)
JEFFERSON	6	1 (16.7)
JUNIATA	18	3 (16.7)
LACKAWANNA	20	5 (25.0)
LANCASTER	45	13 (28.9)
LAWRENCE	15	5 (33.3)
LEBANON	37	14 (37.8)
LEHIGH	97	44 (45.4)
LUZERNE	44	13 (29.5)
LYCOMING	49	17 (34.7)
McKEAN	28	11 (39.3)
MERCER	28	4 (14.3)
MIFFLIN	7	2 (28.6)
MONROE	15	5 (33.3)
MONTGOMERY	64	25 (39.1)
MONTOUR	4	0 (0.0)
NORTHAMPTON	49	14 (28.6)
NORTHUMBERLAND	69	38 (55.1)
PERRY	11	2 (18.2)
PHILADELPHIA	772	415 (53.8)
PIKE	3	0 (0.0)
POTTER	5	1 (20.0)
SCHUYLKILL	51	12 (23.5)
SNYDER	3	1 (33.3)
SOMERSET	6	2 (33.3)
SULLIVAN	4	0 (0.0)
SUSQUEHANNA	15	6 (40.0)
TIOGA	19	12 (63.2)
UNION	16	5 (31.3)
VENANGO	12	2 (16.7)
WARREN	10	4 (40.0)
WASHINGTON	38	16 (42.1)
WAYNE	8	0 (0.0)
WESTMORELAND	76	33 (43.4)
WYOMING	6	2 (33.3)
YORK	58	31 (53.4)
STATE TOTAL	2,676	1,162 (43.4)

Number of Reports of Reabuse by County, 1988 - Table 7

The CPSL established a Central Register for all founded and indicated reports of child abuse. The purpose of the Central Register is to detect prior abuse of a child or by a perpetrator. Upon receipt of a report at ChildLine, the counselor searches the Central Register to determine if any subject was involved in a previous substantiated report.

In 1988, there were 2,676 reports of reabuse of children on file in the Central Register (see Table 7). This is a 10.8 percent increase in 1988 compared with a 5.2 percent decrease in 1987.

The substantiated rate for all reports received in 1988 was 35.5 percent; the substantiated rate for reabuse was 43.4 percent—compared with 45.7 percent in 1987.

Chart 7 shows reabuse by age of the children. A total of 13 children were abused at least two times before their first birthday. The highest substantiation rate (68.4 percent) was for children less than one year old.

Chart 7
REABUSE BY AGE
1988

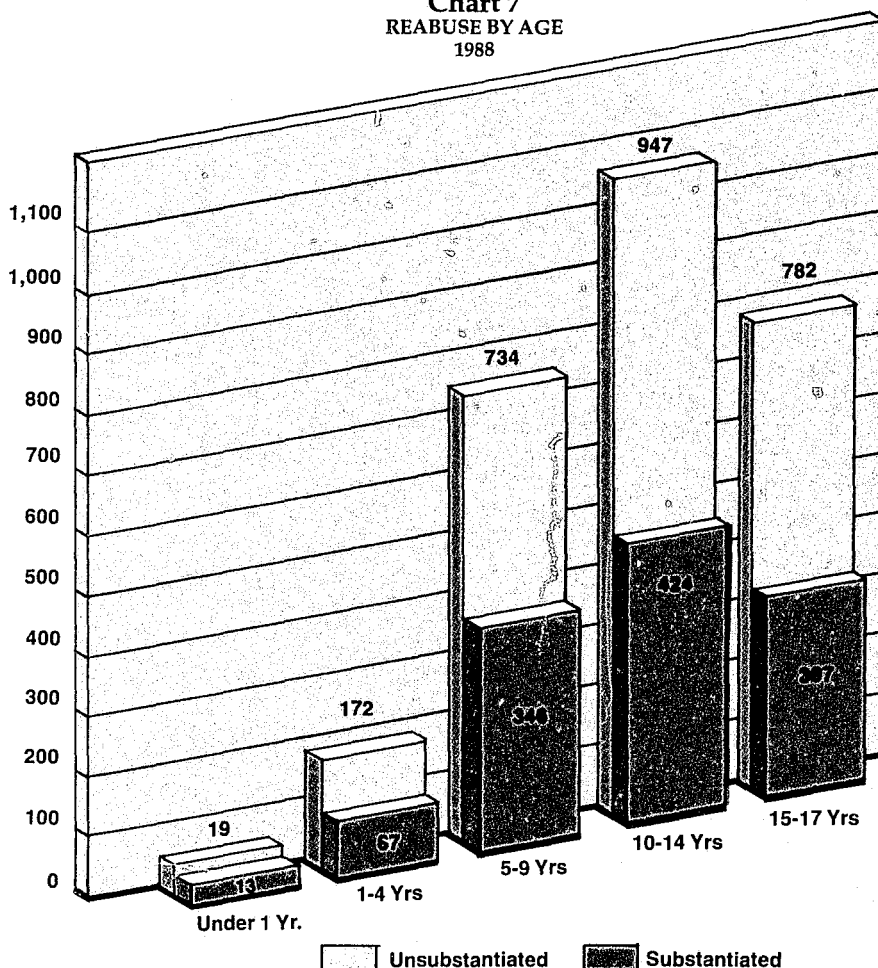
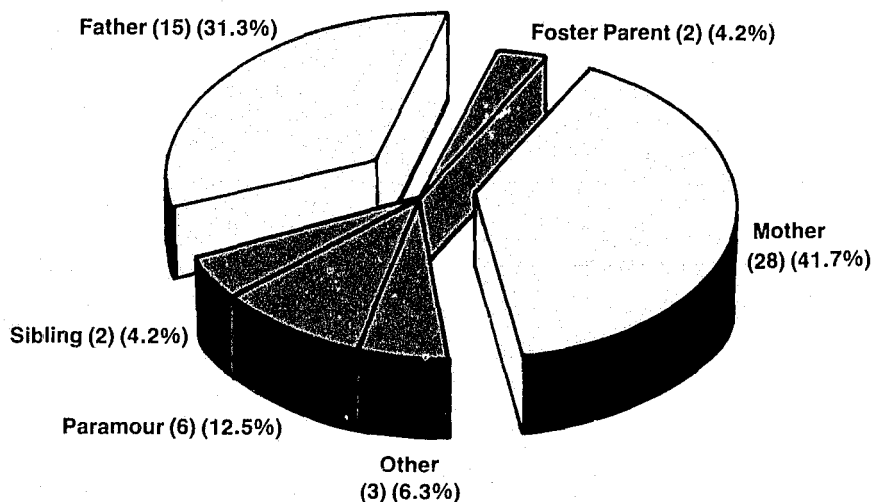


Chart 8
RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD
When the child died due to abuse



The number of perpetrators is greater than the number of deaths because there are incidents involving more than one perpetrator.

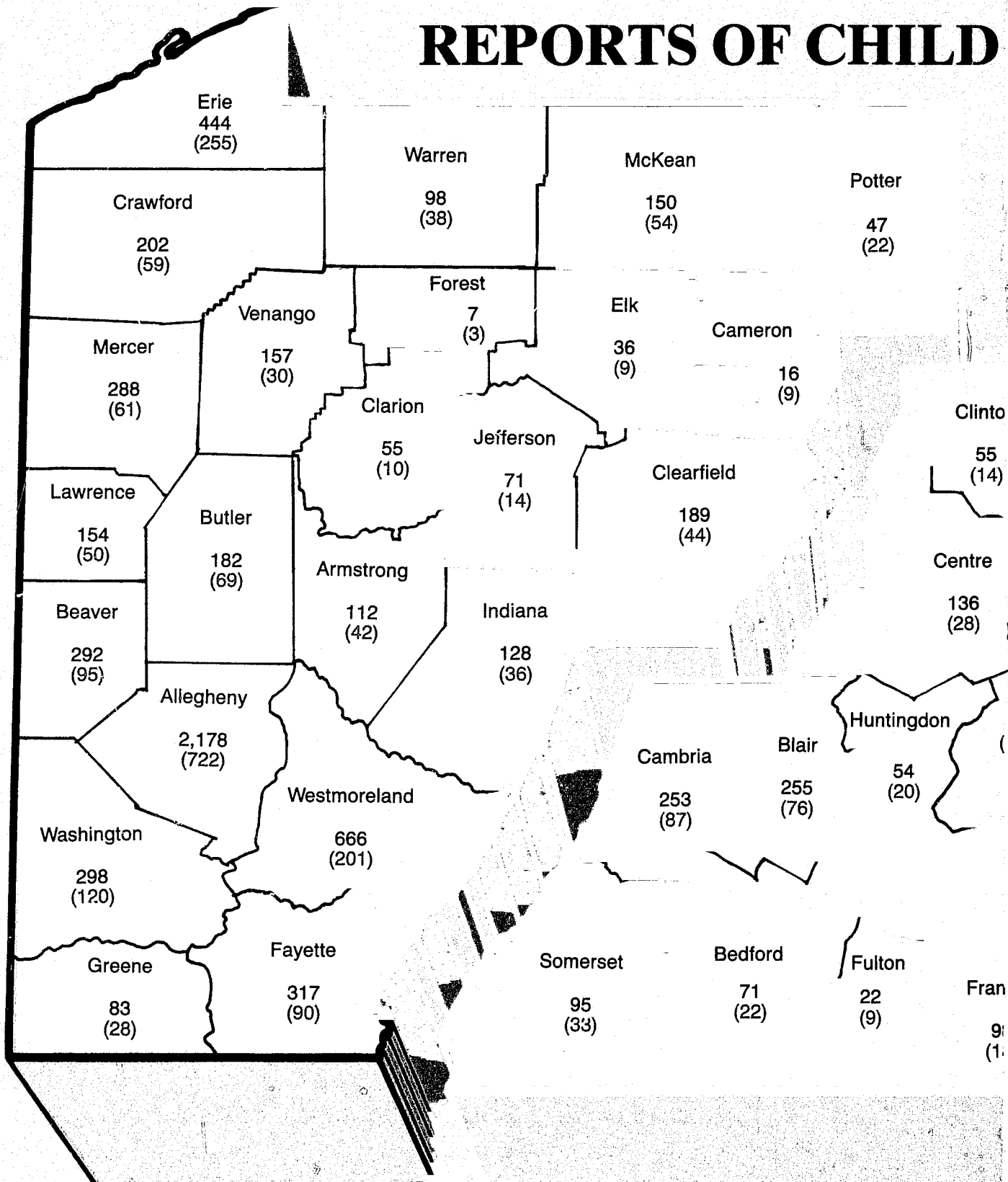
*All Children
Need Love*

Pamela May
Mount Pleasant Area
School District

Children need love and tender care,
Do not scold because they get in your hair.
Be patient before you scream and yell,
Give your child the time to tell.

Hold you temper right in tack,
What goes out is hard to get back.
Give credit where credit is due,
At the end, I know you'll hear, "I love you."

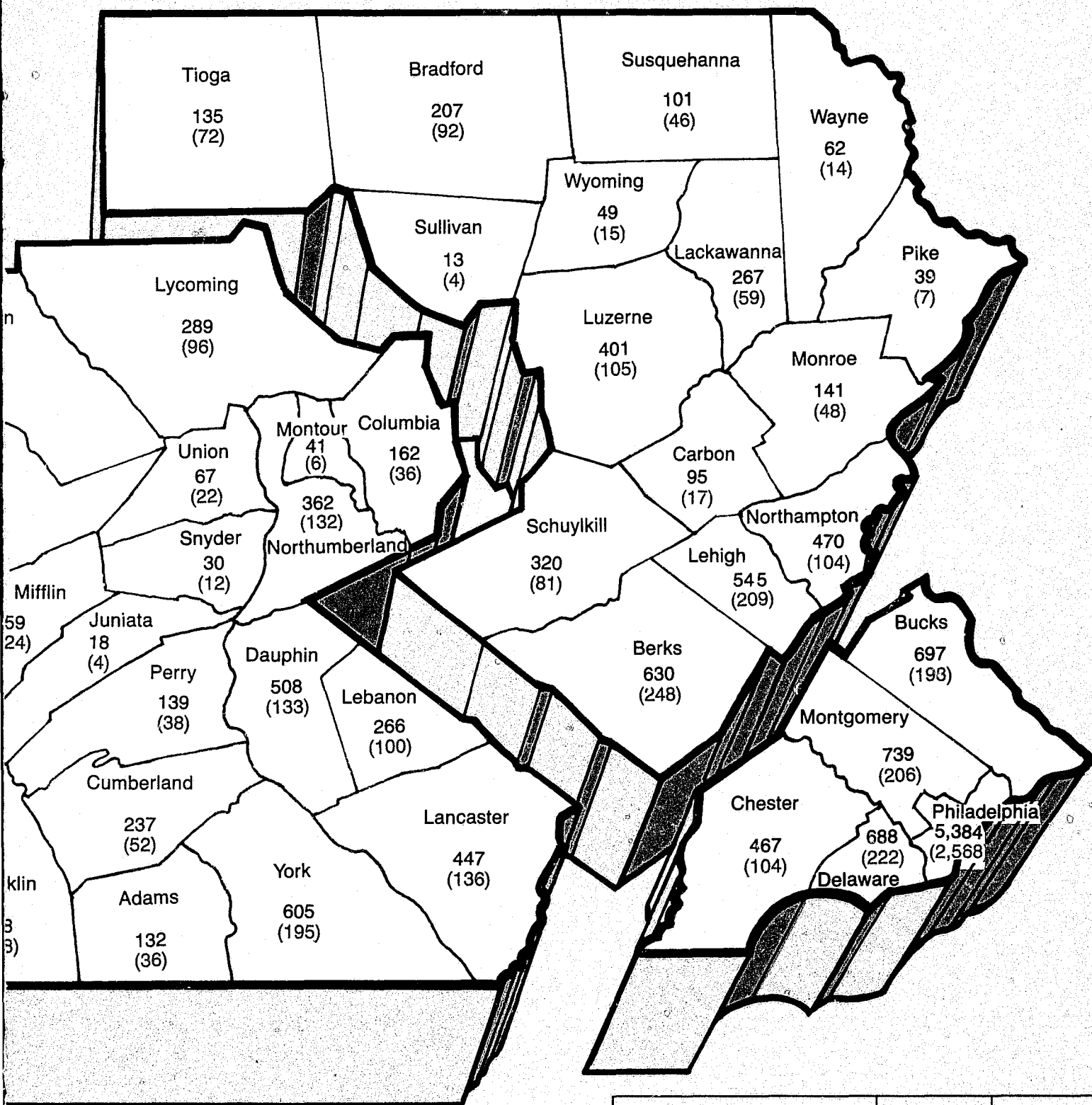
REPORTS OF CHILD



TOTAL SUSPECTED CASES— ■
TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED CASES— ■

TOTAL SUSPECTED CASES — 22,021
TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED CASES — 7,809

ABUSE BY COUNTY



REGION	SUSPECTED CASES	SUBSTANTIATED CASES
CENTRAL	4,401	1,329 (17.0)
NORTHEASTERN	3,475	1,121 (14.4)
SOUTHEASTERN	7,975	3,298 (42.2)
WESTERN	6,170	2,061 (26.4)

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

The Role of the County Children and Youth Agency

Each county is required by the County Code to establish a children and youth agency to protect children from abuse and neglect. The CPSL mandates each children and youth agency to have a child protective service to swiftly and competently receive and investigate reports of suspected child abuse, provide protection from reabuse, and provide rehabilitative services to children and parents to "preserve and stabilize life wherever appropriate." The county children and youth agency prepares an annual plan describing how it will implement the law. Input for the plan is provided from the county court, law enforcement agencies, community social services agencies and the general public.

The county agency is required to make the following services available for the prevention and treatment of child abuse:

- ▶ **Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)**
Community members from various professions assist the CPS by:
 - Developing treatment plans for abused children and their families;
 - Recommending improvements in service delivery; and

- Identifying and pursuing resources to fill service gaps in the community.

- ▶ **Instruction in Education for Parenthood**

Programs for the community and parents on the responsibilities of parenthood.

- ▶ **Protective and Preventive Social Counseling Caseworker Services**

Counseling and therapy for individuals and families aimed at protecting children from further abuse.

- ▶ **Emergency Caregiver Services**

Temporary, substitute care and supervision of children in their own home.

- ▶ **Emergency Shelter Care**

Residential or foster home placement of children taken into protective custody after being removed from their own homes.

- ▶ **Emergency Medical Services**

Emergency medical services for the examination and treatment of children suspected of being abused, which is provided with parental consent or by court order.

- ▶ **Preventive and Educational Functions for Staff and Community Programs** to increase public awareness and willingness to identify victims of suspected child abuse and to provide necessary community rehabilitative services.

- ▶ **Self Help Groups**

Groups of former or potentially abusive parents organized to help reduce abusive behavior through mutual support and understanding.

Number of Cases Investigated Within 30 and 60 Days, 1988 - Table 8

The CPSL requires county CPS staff and the department's regional staff to complete child abuse investigations within 30 days from the date the report is received at ChildLine. If the results of the investigation are not received at ChildLine within 60 days, the report is considered unfounded and expunged.

In 1988, 13,437 (61 percent) reports were received at ChildLine within 30 days (see Table 8), 38.3 percent within 60 days, and .7 percent after 60 days. The number of reports received after 60 days increased from 65 in 1987 to 144 in 1988.



Table 8
NUMBER OF CASES INVESTIGATED WITHIN 30
and 60 DAYS
1988

COUNTY	0-30	30-60	OVER 60 (Expunged)
ADAMS	91	36	0
ALLEGHENY	865	1,167	16
ARMSTRONG	41	67	2
BEAVER	174	101	0
BEDFORD	70	1	0
BERKS	425	178	0
BLAIR	224	28	1
BRADFORD	120	83	1
BUCKS	419	251	0
BUTLER	100	71	1
CAMBRIA	245	4	0
CAMERON	14	0	0
CARBON	67	25	1
CENTRE	119	16	1
CHESTER	191	224	26
CLARION	25	29	0
CLEARFIELD	94	90	1
CLINTON	52	3	0
COLUMBIA	135	24	0
CRAWFORD	101	97	2
CUMBERLAND	201	33	0
DAUPHIN	375	115	1
DELAWARE	245	404	6
ELK	33	2	1
ERIE	248	180	2
FAYETTE	215	88	0
FOREST	4	3	0
FRANKLIN	57	41	0
FULTON	13	9	0
GREENE	44	33	2
HUNTINGDON	42	12	0
INDIANA	108	19	0
JEFFERSON	57	10	1
JUNIATA	18	0	0
LACKAWANNA	110	133	0
LANCASTER	307	131	0
LAWRENCE	85	59	1
LEBANON	112	150	0
LEHIGH	346	177	0
LUZERNE	372	6	0
LYCOMING	176	111	0
McKEAN	113	36	0
MERCER	214	56	0
MIFFLIN	42	16	0
MONROE	103	27	1
MONTGOMERY	642	64	0
MONTOUR	33	8	0
NORTHAMPTON	385	53	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	255	103	0
PERRY	111	26	0
PHILADELPHIA	2,543	2,628	10
PIKE	17	21	1
POTTER	10	33	3
SCHUYLKILL	256	62	0
SNYDER	21	9	0
SOMERSET	54	38	1
SULLIVAN	10	2	1
SUSQUEHANNA	68	26	0
TIOGA	119	11	0
UNION	47	18	0
VENANGO	101	54	0
WARREN	12	85	0
WASHINGTON	218	42	32
WAYNE	50	9	0
WESTMORELAND	388	251	6
WYOMING	45	1	0
YORK	324	236	25
COUNTY TOTAL	12,921	8,126	146
REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS			
CENTRAL	56	24	0
NORTHEAST	125	38	0
SOUTHEAST	154	168	0
WESTERN	181	81	1
REGIONAL TOTAL	516	311	1
STATE TOTAL	13,437	8,437	147

Services Planned and Provided,
1988 - Table 9

Definitions for Table 9

Planned - those services planned by the CPS for the child/parents/perpetrator during the investigative period.

Provided - those services provided to the child/parents/perpetrator during the investigative period.

During the investigative phase, counseling by the CPS continues to be the most frequently used social service to help parents correct the problems that lead to abuse and to protect children from further abuse (see Table 9).

County Expenditures for Child Abuse Programs, 1988 - Table 10

Federal, state, and county governments share in funding CPS programs. Major sources of federal funds are Title XX and Title IV-B of the Social Security Act.

Total funds for counties to provide services to abused children and their families increased to \$15,961,514 in 1988, \$2,247,784 more than in 1987 (see Table 10). These costs include personnel expenditures associated with implementing the law, but do not include administrative or placement costs.

The department uses Federal monies under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act to operate ChildLine. The total expenditures for ChildLine, including costs associated with Act 33, in 1988 were \$1,315,088. Expenditures for Department headquarters staff were \$179,459. Regional staff expenditures were \$314,576.

The total funding, excluding administrative and placement costs, to implement the CPSL in 1988 was \$17,770,637.

The state and counties spent \$17,770,637 to implement the Child Protective Services Law.

Role of the Regional Offices

Department regional staff in Philadelphia, Scranton, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh monitor, license, and provide technical assistance to public and private child care agencies and facilities. Their responsibilities include:

- ▶ Carrying out CPS responsibilities for child abuse investigations, when the report involves employees of the county children and youth agency or one of its agents;
- ▶ Monitoring the county's implementation of the CPSL;
- ▶ Assuring compliance with governing regulations of social service agencies and facilities by investigating complaints and conducting annual inspections;
- ▶ Assisting counties in the interpretation and implementation of CPS regulations; and

- ▶ Reviewing and recommending approval of county children and youth agency annual child protective service plans.

Regional Investigations of Agents of the Agency, 1987-1988 - Table 11

Section 16 of the CPSL requires the Department to investigate reports of suspected child abuse "... when the suspected abuse has been committed by a county children and youth agency or any of its agents or employees." An agent of the county children and youth agency is anyone who acts for, or on behalf of, the county agency. Agents include foster parents, residential child care staff and child day-care staff.

In 1988, regional staff investigated 228 reports of suspected abuse involving agents of the county children and youth agencies, an increase of 128 (18 percent) reports from 1987 (see Table 11). The substantiated rate of

regional investigations was 21.2 percent.

Department staff in the four regions investigated 828 reports of suspected abuse involving an agent of the county children and youth agency.

Type of Abuse of Children in Substitute Care by Region (Substantiated Reports), 1988 - Table 12

Since some children receive more than one injury, the total number of injuries, 268, exceeds the total number of substantiated reports, 176 (see Table 12). There was a 151.7 percent increase in the number of injuries to children in residential care and 26.6 percent increase in the number of injuries to children in foster care.

**Table 9
SERVICES
1988**

SERVICES	Child		Parent		Perpetrator		TOTAL
	PL*	PR**	PL*	PR**	PL*	PR**	
Counseling	5,688	8,316	5,757	8,195	5,023	6,565	39,544
Referral to Self Help Group	402	561	739	913	643	677	3,935
Referral to Intra-Agency Services	2,286	2,583	2,370	2,509	1,834	1,889	13,471
Referral to Community Services	1,976	2,941	2,128	3,087	1,756	2,227	14,115
Homemaker/Caretaker Services			177	148	103	99	527
Instruction & Education for Parenthood			1,085	846	848	676	3,455
Emergency Medical Care		1,314					1,314
Other	166	879	99	604	109	548	2,405

	PL*	PR**	TOTAL
Multidisciplinary Team Case Review	725	881	1,606

*PL—Planned
**PR—Provided

*All Children
Need Love*

**Bridget Dobo
West Branch Area
School District**

Children are gifts
From God above,
Not to be beaten,
Just to be loved.

Give them a kiss,
Give them a hug,
Give them your time
But most of all your love.

Precious little children,
Tiny little gems,
Little rays of sunshine
When everything is said and done.

Please, don't take them for granted,
Just listen and see
How much happiness
They can be.

Table 10
COUNTY EXPENDITURES FOR
CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS
 1988

COUNTY		TOTAL EXPENDITURES	COUNTY		TOTAL EXPENDITURES
ADAMS		59,894	LANCASTER		159,057
ALLEGHENY		2,936,116	LAWRENCE		28,307
ARMSTRONG		76,644	LEBANON		107,424
BEAVER		162,259	LEHIGH		426,313
BEDFORD		38,025	LUZERNE		126,039
BERKS		226,760	LYCOMING		117,562
BLAIR		98,126	McKEAN		51,735
BRADFORD		85,896	MERCER		64,024
BUCKS		475,058	MIFFLIN		22,445
BUTLER		104,945	MONROE		90,734
CAMBRIA		143,040	MONTGOMERY		421,866
CAMERON		4,986	MOTOUR		28,221
CARBON		32,835	NORTHAMPTON		480,377
CENTRE		72,456	NORTHUMBERLAND		115,047
CHESTER		377,383	PERRY		51,313
CLARION		49,886	PHILADELPHIA		5,286,781
CLEARFIELD		48,005	PIKE		4,579
CLINTON		18,445	POTTER		7,149
COLUMBIA		50,818	SCHUYLKILL		94,085
CRAWFORD		91,348	SNYDER		19,627
CUMBERLAND		102,133	SOMERSET		56,486
DAUPHIN		248,802	SULLIVAN		16,092
DELAWARE		409,638	SUSQUEHANNA		29,007
ELK		18,969	TIOGA		56,347
ERIE		594,868	UNION		24,255
FAYETTE		153,779	VENANGO		69,089
FOREST		12,269	WARREN		70,511
FRANKLIN		32,348	WASHINGTON		89,946
FULTON		18,167	WAYNE		38,704
GREENE		17,685	WESTMORELAND		304,391
HUNTINGDON		17,764	WYOMING		19,931
INDIANA		127,945	YORK		354,727
JEFFERSON		32,689			
JUNIATA		10,193			
LACKAWANNA		179,169			
			STATE TOTAL	15,961,514	

Table 11
REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AGENTS OF THE AGENCY
 1987-1988

REGION	FOSTER HOMES				RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				OTHER*				TOTAL			
	TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED	
	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
Central	60	52	13 (21.7)	11 (21.2)	20	24	4 (20.0)	2 (8.3)	19	4	2 (10.5)	3 (75.0)	99	80	19 (19.2)	16 (20.0)
Northeastern	64	103	21 (32.8)	27 (26.2)	37	49	3 (8.1)	13 (26.5)	19	11	7 (36.8)	2 (18.2)	120	163	31 (25.8)	42 (25.8)
Southeastern	138	183	31 (22.5)	43 (23.5)	106	116	11 (10.4)	23 (19.8)	24	23	8 (33.3)	8 (34.8)	268	322	50 (18.7)	74 (23.0)
Western	97	126	26 (26.8)	32 (25.4)	100	116	7 (7.0)	11 (9.5)	16	21	3 (18.8)	1 (4.8)	213	263	36 (16.9)	44 (16.7)
Totals	359	464	91 (25.3)	113 (24.4)	263	305	25 (9.5)	49 (16.1)	78	59	20 (25.6)	14 (23.7)	700	828	136 (19.4)	176 (21.3)

*Other includes children reportedly abused in day care homes and centers, day treatment centers, non-residential facilities, and by agency employees.

The Child Protective Services Law requires child care service employees to obtain certification from the Department of Public Welfare on whether or not they are named in the Central Register at ChildLine as the perpetrator of abuse in a founded or indicated report. Section 23.1 of the law prohibits an administrator of a child care service from employing any person who will have contact with children if the individual was named as the perpetrator of a founded report of child abuse in the previous five years. An administrator may hire a person who was the perpetrator of child abuse in an indicated report, if the administrator feels that the person will not pose a threat to the safety of the children in the person's care.

The law also requires that child care employees receive clearance from the Pennsylvania State Police that they have not been convicted of any one of the crimes listed in the CPSL, within the past five years. The crimes listed are:

- homicide
- aggravated assault
- kidnapping
- unlawful restraint
- rape
- statutory rape
- deviate sexual intercourse
- indecent assault
- indecent exposure
- concealing death of a child born out of wedlock
- endangering welfare of children
- dealing in infant children
- prostitution
- pornography
- corruption of minors
- sexual abuse of children

Federal criminal history records checks by the FBI are also required for out-of-state residents seeking employment in a child care service in Pennsylvania.

The law allows anyone, such as a babysitter, to request voluntary certification to provide proof to a child's parents, that the individual is not on file in the central register as a perpetrator of child abuse in an indicated or founded report at the time the request was made.

Prior to 1988, administrators could not hire an applicant until the necessary clearances were received. The law was amended in 1988, to allow administrators to hire staff on a provisional basis pending receipt of the certifications from ChildLine, the Pennsylvania State Police and the FBI, where applicable. Pennsylvania residents may be hired provisionally for 30 days while out-of-state residents may be hired for 90 days because of the extra time needed to complete the requests to the FBI.

A person must swear or affirm in writing that he is not on file at ChildLine, the Pennsylvania State Police or the FBI, where applicable, and give the administrator a copy of the completed forms requesting the certifications. The provisional employee must also work with a permanent employee.

If the provisionally hired employee does not present the necessary certifications to the administrator within the 30 or 90 days the employee may not continue working with children until the certifications are received.

A child care employee includes day care employees, foster parents, adoptive parents, residential child care employees, juvenile detention center employees, juvenile delinquent residential program employees, and juvenile probation officers. Child care also includes employees in mental health, mental retardation, children and youth, and drug and alcohol programs for children.

CLEARANCE

Reports Processed by ChildLine

In 1988, ChildLine processed 52,762 requests for verification. Of this number 50,893 (96.5 percent) were seeking employment in a child care service and 473 (1 percent) were requesting voluntary certification.

There were 154 (.29 percent) who had a record on file at ChildLine as perpetrators of child abuse.

The goal of Act 33 is to protect children who receive part or full time care away from their homes. Although .29 percent of the applicants were identified as being perpetrators in prior incidents of abuse, it is not known how many potential employees did not submit an application because they knew they were on file at ChildLine and chose not to pursue a career in the child care field.



Children Abused in Child Care Service

The CPSL requires the Department to include in the annual report the services that were provided to children who were abused in a child care service and what action was taken against the perpetrators.

In 1988, there were 1,052 reports of suspected abuse of children in child care settings. A total of 214 (20.3 percent) were substantiated. The regional staff investigated 828 (78.7 percent) of these reports, because the alleged perpetrators were agents of county children and youth agencies.

Social services were planned and provided to 70 (32.7 percent) children involved in substantiated reports. Counseling was the most frequently provided social service to children abused in child care settings. Twenty-one children received emergency medical care for the abuse they received.

The law also requires the Department to include in this report what action was taken against the perpetrators. In 283 (26.9 percent) reports, the information was referred to a law enforcement official for possible criminal investigation and prosecution.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO AMEND THE LAW

In June 1988, the Department convened a task force to review the Child Protective Services Law (CPSL) to determine if any amendments should be recommended to make the law more responsive to the needs of abused and neglected children. The task force developed a list of 20 recommendations to amend the law and improve the service delivery system.

These recommendations were then considered by a second task force representing the Pennsylvania General Assembly, the Pennsylvania Children and Youth Administrators, Inc., the County Commissioners' Association and the Department.

The following is a list of recommendations proposed by the Department to amend the CPSL which were developed, with the involvement of the two task groups:

1. Amend Section 3 of the CPSL to delete the word "serious" from the definition of abuse, include negligent treatment and maltreatment in the definition and require that child abuse be measured by whether or not it occurred under circumstances that indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened.

Currently, there is a dual system of services to protect children from harm from their parents or other persons responsible for their care. The child protective services system provides services to children who are victims of **serious** physical or mental abuse, sexual abuse or exploitation, or **serious** physical neglect. The general protective services system provides services to children who are less seriously injured; however, this response is often too little too late. This recommendation proposes merging general protective services (GPS) and child protective services (CPS) into one protective services system. The definition of child abuse would be changed to include negligent treatment, maltreatment, harm, and threatened harm. These changes will ensure



Table 12
TYPE OF ABUSE OF CHILDREN IN
SUBSTITUTE CARE BY REGION
(Substantiated Reports)
1988

PLACEMENT	REGION	TYPE OF ABUSE				TOTAL
		PHYSICAL	MENTAL	SEXUAL	NEGLECT	
FOSTER CARE	Central	0	0	14	0	14
	Northeast	3	0	42	0	45
	Southeast	30	0	40	1	71
	Western	20	0	21	0	41
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	Central	0	0	3	0	3
	Northeast	3	0	19	0	22
	Southeast	23	0	11	0	34
	Western	1	0	13	0	14
OTHER	Central	1	0	5	0	6
	Northeast	1	0	2	0	3
	Southeast	4	0	10	0	14
	Western	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL		86	0	181	1	268

earlier intervention, protecting more children, preventing more serious abuse from occurring, and reducing the need for placement by strengthening and preserving families before a crisis leaves no alternative but to remove the child.

2. Amend Section 3 of the CPSL to require the CPS and Department to investigate allegations of physical abuse and negligent treatment that occurred within two years from when it is reported. Currently, the act requires the CPS to investigate all reports of incidents that occurred since the law was enacted in 1975. Investigating reports of physical injury or negligent treatment that occurred more than two years prior to the report is counterproductive and uses resources needed to protect children currently injured and at risk.

The time limit in allegations of sexual abuse and mental injury would remain the same, i.e. November 1975. Mental injury occurs over an extended period of time and the need for intervention and treatment

exists until the problems are resolved. Often children who are sexually abused do not disclose the abuse until puberty which may be two or more years after they were abused. Victims of sexual abuse are traumatized and need services to resolve the abuse they have been subjected to. Perpetrators of child sexual abuse will continue to victimize children until they are identified and stopped. They often times victimize younger children who remain at home.

3. Amend Section 3 of the CPSL by expanding the definition of sexual abuse to include employing, urging, persuading, inducing, enticing, or forcing a child to engage in or having a child assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct, or any simulation of such conduct, for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct. This explicit language will close any existing loop holes in using children in child pornography and is consistent with one of the eligibility requirements of the federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

4. Amend Section 3 of the CPSL to include school teachers, school personnel and mental health professionals as perpetrators of child abuse. School personnel, in addition to providing education instruction, also provide care, control and supervision of children in lieu of parental care. As such, the Department believes they should be included in the scope of the CPSL. Additionally, children abused by school personnel are no different from other abused children in relation to their need for services or treatment to overcome the abuse.

Mental health professionals who provide diagnostic and treatment services to children build trusting relationships with their clients. We know that adults have violated this trust in a therapeutic relationship and have victimized children they are seeing on a professional basis.

5. Amend Section 3 of the CPSL to establish a minimum age for when one child who abuses another child residing in the same home is considered an alleged perpetrator of child abuse. Currently, the law does not establish any age limit for when a person may be considered as a perpetrator of suspected child abuse. It is recommended that 14 years of age be established as the minimum age for a perpetrator who lives in the same home as the child. Children close in age who engage in a fight at home should not be labeled as a perpetrator and kept on file in the central register.

Children under 14 years of age who are in a caretaking role with another child will continue to be considered as potential perpetrators of child abuse regardless of whether or not they reside in the same home as the victim child.

6. Amend Section 4 of the CPSL to change the standard for when mandated reporters must report

suspected abuse from when they have "reason to believe" to "reason to suspect" that a child is an abused child. The federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act requires state law to mandate reporters to report abuse when they have "reason to suspect" a child is an abused child. This recommendation is intended to help bring Pennsylvania into compliance with these federal requirements.

Create one system of protective services by merging child abuse services with general protective services.

7. Amend Section 4 of the CPSL to require mandated reporters to report suspected child abuse without requiring that the child come before them.

The current law requires the child to "come before" the mandated reporter in the reporter's occupation, business, or profession, i.e., a doctor must see the child as a patient, before he is mandated to report and be granted immunity from liability for reporting.

This amendment would require mandated reporters to report suspected child abuse not only when the child comes before them but also when they are told of child abuse by someone other than the child **unless** the following three requirements are met in which case a report would not be required:

- a. The information is received through a communication with someone other than the child;
- b. The communication is recognized by law or professional ethics as confidential; and
- c. The person concludes, in the exercise of sound professional judgment, that

the child is not in imminent danger of further abuse.

8. Amend Section 11 of the CPSL to provide immunity from liability for CPS workers when they refer a report of suspected abuse to a law enforcement official.

The current law requires the CPS to refer reports of homicide, sexual abuse or exploitation, or serious bodily injury perpetrated by persons whether related or not to the victim, or child abuse perpetrated by persons who are not family members to law enforcement officials without immunity. This amendment would protect CPS workers in following the mandates of the law.

9. Amend section 14(h) of the CPSL to require the Department to notify only the perpetrator of child abuse of the consequences of an indicated report of child abuse and his rights of appeal.

The current law requires the Department to notify **all** subjects of an indicated or founded report of abuse of the status of the report, that the status of the report may effect their employment as a child care worker and their right to request the Secretary to amend, seal, or expunge an indicated or founded report.

The proposed amendment would require the Department to notify only the perpetrator that he may be barred from providing a child care service. Other subjects of a report are not barred from employment simply because of their status of being a subject of a report.

This amendment would correct the problem that gives any subject the right to request the report to be amended, sealed, or expunged. Normally, only the perpetrator of an offense has standing to initiate an action to request a change in the decision. Also, a perpetrator

could only appeal to the Department to change the status of an "indicated" report. A perpetrator would have to request an appellate court to change the status of a founded report.

10. Amend 14(i) of the CPSL to add "the cause of the abuse" to the information the Department may maintain on file at ChildLine. This information would be used by the Department to determine what programs need to be developed or strengthened to better protect children.
11. Amend 14(j) of the CPSL to require the CPS and Department to complete child abuse investigations within 60 days of the report of suspected abuse. This amendment is needed because of the increased number of reports of child abuse expected under the revised definition of child abuse and the frequent delay agencies often experience in waiting for reports from other professionals in the community.
12. Amend Section 14(n) of the CPSL to require the Department to keep the name, social security number, date of birth of the perpetrator, the status of the report and the type of abuse on file at ChildLine after the child turns age 18 in all indicated and founded reports of abuse. The law currently requires the Department to expunge all information on indicated reports of child abuse when the child turns 18 years of age. This information will be beneficial to CPS workers investigating reports of suspected abuse and to administrators in child care agencies when hiring staff.
13. Amend section 15(a)(1) of the CPSL to allow the CPS and Department to release child abuse information to out-of-state social service agencies when they are investigating a report of suspected child abuse or providing services to an

abused child and family. This amendment would allow Pennsylvania to share information with out-of-state agencies when those agencies provide services analogous to those performed by the counties or Department.

14. Amend Section 15(a)(10) of the CPSL to require the CPS and Department to refer a report of suspected abuse to a law enforcement official when the initial report of suspected child abuse or initial inquiry into the report gives evidence that the abuse is homicide, sexual abuse or exploitation or serious bodily injury perpetrated by persons whether related or not to the victim, or child abuse perpetrated by persons who are not family members.

The current law requires a report to be made when the initial review alone gives evidence that the report meets the criteria for referring a report to a law enforcement official. The purpose of the amendment is to clarify when the CPS is to report suspected abuse to a law enforcement official.

15. Amend Section 15(a)(11) of the CPSL to allow the county agencies and the Department to release child abuse information to county commissioners upon request when they are discharging their duties as elected officials responsible for the children and youth program. The current law requires the commissioners to request specific files from the Department when they are investigating the competence of a CPS employee.
16. Amend Section 15(c) of the CPSL to allow the CPS and Department to release the identity of mandated reporters to law enforcement officials investigating reports of suspected child abuse. Law enforcement officials are hampered in conducting investigations without knowing

who made the report. Often the reporter saw the injuries or learned of the abuse directly from the child and is in the best position to assist in the investigation. Law enforcement officials are bound by the confidentiality provisions of the law and required to keep the identity of the reporter confidential.

17. Amend Section 15(d) of the CPSL to allow only perpetrators to request the Secretary of the Department to amend, seal or expunge an indicated report of child abuse within 45 days of the notification of the status from ChildLine. The current law allows any subject of an indicated or founded report to request the Secretary to amend, seal or expunge a report at any time.

The time frame to appeal (45 days) is proposed to protect children from the trauma of having to testify to incidents long after they have occurred. Perpetrators named in founded reports have the right to appeal through the court system. Other subjects of abuse reports are not adversely affected and therefore have no reason to request the Secretary to amend, seal or expunge a report of child abuse.

18. Amend section 15(h) of the CPSL to require an automatic stay of the Departmental administrative appeal proceedings when there is a pending juvenile court proceeding involving the same factual circumstances. This will resolve the conflict between Departmental and juvenile court hearings and findings and allow the juvenile court finding to be taken into consideration in the administrative appeal proceedings.
19. Amend section 16(a) to allow the Department to establish staff-to-client ratios for CPS staff. The Department would reduce existing staff-to-client ratios to the extent they are

realistic considering the amount of available funding and the impact on the services to abused children and their families.

20. Amend Section 17(4) of the CPSL to require the Department to establish time frames for when the CPS must begin an investigation of a report of suspected child abuse. The time frames would be:

- a. Immediately — in situations where the child is in immediate need of protection as indicated in the report of suspected child abuse or where the report raises question as to the safety of the child.
- b. Within 24 hours — in situations where there is indication of child abuse; however, it is determined that the child is currently in a safe place.

c. Within 72 hours — in situations of alleged ongoing neglect where it is determined that the child is not in need of immediate protection.

21. Amend Section 17(4) of the CPSL to require the CPS and Department to tell subjects of

The state budget provided \$2.5 million to counties to establish new programs for abused children and their families.

the report of the existence of the report just prior to interviewing them and in writing within 72 hours of the interview. The current law requires the CPS to notify subjects of the report "forthwith" which has been interpreted by Departmental regulations to mean within 72

hours. Since the written notification often proceeds the face to face interview it gives the perpetrator time to destroy evidence, intimidate the child or non-abusing spouse, and possibly undermine the law enforcement investigation.

22. Amend Section 18 of the CPSL by adding a subsection that imposes criminal penalties for persons who willfully fail to cooperate with the CPS or Department when they are conducting an investigation of a report of suspected child abuse.

23. Amend Section 22 of the CPSL to allow the relaxed rules of evidence applied under the Juvenile Act and the CPSL to apply not only to proceedings in juvenile or family court but also to the Department's administrative hearings held to determine whether or not to amend, seal or expunge an indicated report of child abuse.



All Children Need Love

Jennifer Burdge
Southern Huntingdon County
School District

- A is for all the children of the world.
 - L is for the love I wish they could behold.
 - L is for the look of hurt I see in their eye.
 - C is for care if adults would just try.
 - H is for hurt felt time and time again.
 - I is for innocent who soon will not mend.
 - L is for lonely, doesn't anyone care?
 - D is for doing alone or in a pair.
 - R is for risk someone must take.
 - E is for ending the abuse adults make.
 - N is for never again feeling so afraid.
 - N is for "no" this world we have made.
 - E is for everyone to please get involved.
 - E is for effort my plea I have called.
 - D is for Dad his temper so hot.
 - L is for late which I hope it is not.
 - O is for that special "one" I know will help me.
 - V is for victory I soon will see.
 - E is for everything I really want to say.
- Let us all end child abuse and do it today.

CAFS PROGRAMS

Child Abuse and Family Service Programs

From 1983 to 1986, the number of abused and neglected children served by county children and youth agencies increased by 28 percent or over 13,000 children. These figures include a 27 percent increase in serious child abuse cases, with sexual abuse of children showing the most dramatic increase — 98% between 1983 and 1986. During the same period the number of children placed in foster care as the result of abuse increased by 107 percent from 3,232 to 6,698. These increases created a need for new programs to improve our ability to both treat and prevent child abuse.

The state budget for fiscal year 1987-88 included \$2.5 million for special grants to county children and youth agencies. These funds were provided to develop new child abuse prevention and treatment services as well as intensive family support services to prevent placement of children. Grants were awarded to counties for three years through a competitive bid process.

A description of the child abuse prevention and sexual abuse treatment programs are included to recognize some of the innovative programs counties have initiated to increase the quality and quantity of services to abused children and their families.

Adams County Child Abuse Prevention Program

Adams County Children and Youth Services has joined with Survivor's, Inc., a nonprofit domestic violence treatment center, to provide a four week teenage support group for girls who are at risk to become involved in abusive relationships. The participants are also assessed for their likelihood to become abusive parents. The program

is geared to assist the girls in self assessing their communication skills and peer relationships. Facilitators use verbal exercises to help them understand how they have internalized other expectations, often negative expectations imposed on them by abusive parents.

For additional information please contact:

Ms. Kathy Amspacher
Project Director
Phone: (717) 334-6781

Bedford, Somerset, and Cambria County Child Abuse Prevention Program

There are three goals of the Bedford, Somerset, and Cambria Counties child Abuse Prevention project. The first is that **children will be identified as "at risk" earlier, prior to abuse occurring.** Primary prevention is an outreach effort to address potential problems even before the family comes into the children and youth system. In addition, the program **provides comprehensive training to mandated reporters with ongoing networking and in-servicing programs.** Prevention of child abuse is possible by raising people's awareness of issues and solutions. The program also **provides respite care to prevent child abuse from occurring.** Often times abuse occurs as the result of situational circumstances. Respite care provides relief to families with in-home child care services.

For additional information, please contact:

Ms. Deborah Patterson, Administrator
Phone: (814) 623-2000, ext. 660

Berks County Child Abuse Prevention Program

There are two components to the Berks County Child Abuse Prevention Program (CAPP): In-Home Services and Satellite Group Workshops. The In-Home Services component provides services to moderate-risk level general protective cases identified by Berks County Children and Youth Services (BCCYS) using a risk assessment

model. Parenting education modules are presented through in-home parent training sessions as a means of improving parenting skills during regular protective service visits.

Satellite Workshops are designed for parents who have not had access to child abuse prevention programming. A survey was distributed to numerous community resources in order to determine the needs and interests of the community. A list of topics for the workshops was compiled from the survey. Parent/child activities are prepared in order to enhance their relationships and to increase the parent's knowledge of a child's development. These workshops strengthen the family unit, as well as supplement gaps in existing services in the community.

For additional information please contact:

Ms. Lydia J. Singley,
Grant Administrator
Phone: (215) 378-8871

Columbia County Child Abuse Prevention Program

Columbia County is providing individual children with an opportunity for positive growth and development through a supervised match with an adult volunteer in one component of its Child Abuse Prevention Program. This relationship is one which the child would not otherwise have due to the absence, either physically or psychologically, of a parent. This preventive service is aimed at increasing the child's self-image, improving behavior in school, community and family, and reducing the chances of more costly intervention, such as long-term counseling and placement. The service is delivered to high-risk children between the ages of 7 and 17. Once a match has been made between a volunteer and a child, a caseworker supervises the match according to individual goals and objectives structured to result in positive behavior changes.

For additional information, please contact:

Ms. Joan M. Mosier, Administrator
Phone: (717) 784-1991, ext. 275



Cumberland County Child Abuse Prevention Program

The child abuse prevention program in Cumberland County is designed to provide information, education, life skills training, parenting skills and support services to children, parents and educators. The programs will be conducted in the public school targeting certain grades in several of the local school districts as well as conducting programs in the community. Programs include assertiveness training for children, STEP training for parents, teen parenting groups, and use of the Bubbylonian Encounter for elementary school children.

The program involves numerous community agencies and organizations in both planning and implementing the program.

For additional information, please contact:

Mrs. Barbara Kohutiak
Program Director
Phone: (717) 243-3818

or

Ms. Alice Z. Creager, Administrator
Phone: (717) 240-6120

Delaware County Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program

The Child Sexual Abuse Program was established for the purpose of developing a comprehensive and coordinated response to the problem of child sexual abuse. Special workers in the county agency will focus on the investigation and evaluation of reports of intrafamilial child sexual abuse and the provision of continuing specialized services to such children and their families. They will serve also as an agency resource in cases in which sexual abuse is disclosed in the course of an investigation into physical abuse or neglect. A second step was to establish a Child Sexual Abuse Center in a building distinct from other agency offices in order to facilitate the evaluation process and to ensure the privacy of the children and their families. A third significant step was to develop a cross-systems model for the

prevention, intervention, and treatment of child sexual abuse. This model will encompass the justice system, the medical system, the educational system, and appropriate community agencies.

For additional information, please contact:

Lily Ann Hoge, Ph.D.
Project Coordinator
Phone: (215) 891-5275

Forest/Warren County Child Abuse Prevention and Sexual Abuse Treatment Program

Forest/Warren Department of Human Services is well along in an effort to establish a two county program to address the problem of child sexual abuse. This coordinated community approach is based on intensive in-home family support provided through a cooperative agreement between children and youth services and mental health agencies in both counties. Treatment services provided through mental health outpatient programs in both counties, include therapy groups for both offenders and victims. Additional groups are in the planning stages for non-offending partners and siblings of victims. Mental health services also include intake and assessment, family and marital therapy, and individual therapy for special cases. An intensive training program has been established for both mental health and children and youth staff.

For additional information please contact:

Mr. Gary L. Phillips, Project Director
Phone: (814) 723-1832

Lawrence County Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program

The Lawrence County Children's Advocacy Center was established to minimize trauma for child victims of sexual abuse by providing a calm, home-like setting in which to interview

and treat children. The center provides a multi-disciplinary team approach to treatment, focusing its efforts on the victims and their families. The team system provides a coordinated approach to treatment, while the new center setting allows children to be interviewed by the treatment team and law enforcement officials in a consistent and familiar atmosphere. The program is consistent with Lawrence County's goal of developing programs based upon the needs of children in service.

For additional information, please contact:

John Sammons, Program Director
Phone: (412) 658-4688

Washington/Greene County Comprehensive Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program

Washington and Green County Children and Youth Services identified a critical need for a comprehensive child sexual abuse treatment program to maintain family units in cases of child sexual abuse and prevent the placement of the abused child. The program will minimize the length of time the abused child is placed outside of the home when placement of the child is necessary. The comprehensive child sexual abuse treatment program will establish and provide a community-based service for the sexually abused child, other family members of the child and the perpetrator of the abuse. It will provide for the purchase of service agreements between the county children and youth agencies and two community-based service providers who provide the services under the counties' comprehensive child sexual abuse treatment program. In addition, it will establish working arrangements between the county children and youth agencies and the community-based service providers.

All indicated cases of sexual abuse are being referred to the program. Staff from the children and youth agencies, Psychological Associates and

C.A.R.E., Inc. meet monthly to review each case and revise the treatment plan. The psychologist and C.A.R.E. counselor provide family counseling when the perpetrator, victim and family members are ready to begin the reunification process.

For addition information please contact:

Mr. Rupert Eder, Administrator
Phone: (412) 852-1171, ext. 217

or

Mr. James Henry, Supervisor
Phone: (412) 228-5972

Westmoreland County Child Abuse Prevention and Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Programs

The Child Abuse Awareness Program, a joint venture of the Westmoreland County Children's Bureau and Women's Services of Westmoreland, Inc., was instituted in August 1988. The program consists of methods of outreach to the children of Westmoreland County ranging from preschool to senior high school students. The primary objective of this program is to educate the children about physical, sexual, and interpersonal violence and its prevention.

In January 1989, the Westmoreland County Children's Bureau also implemented a new treatment program for sexually abused children ages 3 through 12. The Relearning Center employs two therapists who work with mothers and their children in a therapeutic group setting. At the present time, there are two mother's groups and three children's groups in operation.

For additional information, please contact:

Mr. Larry Breitenstein, Director
Phone: (412) 834-2191, ext. 3300



DEPARTMENT INITIATIVES

Department of Public Welfare Initiatives

The Department of Public Welfare is responsible for overseeing a variety of social services targeted for dependent, and some delinquent children and youth and their families. As the principle advocate in state government for children and youth, the Department is involved at all levels of the system to assure that social services are provided equitably and adequately in all areas of the State.

The Division of Program, Planning and Development in the Office of Children, Youth and Families develops policies and programs for dependent children. Dependent children are persons who are under 18 years of age who have been abused, neglected, abandoned or are otherwise without proper parental control or supervision.

A brief description of several new programs implemented by the Division of Program Planning and Development follows.

A. Child Abuse and Family Services Programs

The state budget for fiscal year 1987-88 included \$2.5 million for special grants to county children and youth agencies. These new funds were provided to develop new child abuse prevention and treatment services as well as intensive family support services to prevent placement of children in out-of-home care. Grants were awarded through a competitive bid process to counties for three years.

The goal of the program is to reduce the incidence of child abuse, re-abuse and placing children by providing education, treatment and support services to help parents deal with family problems and improve child care practices. Bedford, Columbia, Berks, Cumberland, Crawford and Adams counties received grants to develop community-based prevention programs that provide education and support services to at-risk families.

Delaware, Lawrence, Cambria, Forest, Warren, Westmoreland and Greene counties reviewed grants to develop sexual abuse treatment

services for children, perpetrators and families.

Chester, Luzerne, Centre, Allegheny, Bucks and Bradford counties received grants to develop special support and counseling services for families at risk of having children placed in out-of-home care.

A summary of the Child Abuse Prevention programs and Sexual Abuse Treatment programs is included in this report.

The 1988-89 budget included another \$2.5 million for special grants to county children and youth agencies. In 1989, Blair, Tioga, Montgomery, Beaver, Mifflin and Sullivan counties received a child abuse prevention grant. Indiana, Clarion, Butler, Somerset and Philadelphia counties received Sexual Abuse Treatment grants. Erie, Lebanon, Lehigh, Armstrong, Monroe, Schuylkill, Northumberland, York, Northampton, Lancaster and Pike counties received grants to prevent placement of children in out-of-home care.

All Children Need Love

Nicholas Dippolito Norristown Area School District

Children love their parents
No matter what they do.
So you should show your children
You'll always love them too.

Children do a lot of things
That make you very mad.
Try to talk your feelings out
'Cause beatings make them sad.

Give them hugs and kisses
That make them feel so fine.
They'll always hug and kiss you back,
And that's a real good sign.

B. Crisis Nurseries

The Department received, through the competitive bidding process, a \$150,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to strengthen and develop crisis nurseries in York and Philadelphia counties.

A crisis nursery is a 24 hour-a-day program that provides temporary, emergency care for children by offering parents the option of "time out" as a preventive measure in reducing the incidence of child abuse. They are designed to: (1) develop a safe environment as a resource for children at risk of abuse; (2) deliver non-punitive, non-threatening services as a resource to caregivers of at-risk children; and (3) use existing community-based services to further diminish the potential for abuse among families.

The Children's Aid Society, Southern Pennsylvania District - Church of the Brethren, will expand their existing crisis nursery at the Lehman Center at 400 West Market Street in York, Pennsylvania.

A new crisis nursery program was started by Youth Service, Inc. at 5114 Wayne Avenue in Philadelphia.

C. Child Abuse Prevention Programs

The Department also received \$78,751 dollars from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to support child abuse and neglect prevention activities. These funds were made available by Congress to encourage states to establish trust funds or other funding mechanisms to fund prevention programs.

Pennsylvania became eligible to apply for these funds in 1988 because the 1987 budget included a separate appropriation which identified specific funds to be used for prevention activities.

A committee is planning programs to meet the federal requirements to: (1) provide statewide education and public awareness information on child abuse; (2) encourage professionals to identify and report suspected child abuse; (3) provide information

on child abuse to community organizations and agencies; and (4) encourage communities to develop community-based prevention and educational programs.

D. Child Protective Services Training

The Department developed a \$400,000 grant with Westmoreland County to begin planning a comprehensive training program for child protective services workers. When completely operationalized the training will consist of three phases: Phase I will be a self-instructional manual, guide and videos that newly hired CPS staff will review before beginning to work with children and youth clients. The CPS supervisor will assist the worker in using this self-instructional manual and administer a test to the new employee. Phase II will consist of 80 hours of classroom instruction. Phase III will be 30 hours of annual training for experienced CPS staff. This training will be an in-depth study of specific areas of child abuse.

Phase I will be completed by mid-1989 and all the trainers and course content for Phase II will be developed by December, 1989.

E. County Social Casework Intern

The Department, the State Civil Service Commission and several children and youth administrators developed a new classification of county employee in response to the problem of recruiting staff for children and youth agencies. The new class, County Social Casework Intern, is an effort to recruit juniors in college who are interested in pursuing a career in a public social service agency.

The student will work as an intern in a public agency in the summer between their junior and senior years and three months after graduating from college. The goals of the program are to attract qualified personnel while they are in college and facilitate their entry into the system.

To be considered for this position the intern is required to submit an application and a copy of his college transcript to the Civil Service Commission. The student is then

All Children Need Love

Cody Rainer
North Penn
School District

I'm talking to you, Teddy,
Because I don't understand.
I must have been just awful
To make Mommy hurt my hand.

Mom and Dad, they get so angry,
I don't know what makes it start.
But really, Teddy, more than skin,
It mostly hurts my heart.

I try to say, "I love you,"
And sometimes they're really glad.
But then something will happen,
And I only make them mad.

Tonight, before I go to sleep,
I'll pray with all my might.
And maybe in the morning
Things will change and be all right.

I can't tell other people
Or they might think they're bad.
So when I'm hurt I'll tell a lie,
"It's an accident I had."

Oh, Teddy, I get so scared
And very, very lonely.
I'm glad I have you as a friend,
Sometimes the one and only.

scored and placed on the civil service list of eligible candidates. This gives the agency administrator and intern an opportunity to evaluate each other without investing large amounts of time and money.

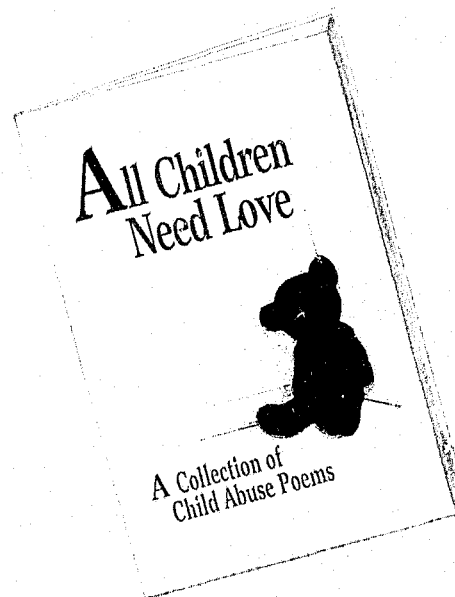
F. Child Abuse Prevention Month

Governor Casey again proclaimed April as Child Abuse Prevention Month in Pennsylvania in 1988. The second Annual Child Abuse Prevention Poetry Contest was held as one of the activities the Department sponsored to educate the community about child abuse. Ninety-six school districts participated. The contest winners from fourth and fifth grades met with Governor Casey to receive Certificates of Merit. A booklet containing the poems of the contest finalists was printed and distributed to the participating schools and children and youth agencies.

The brochure "Teachers and School Officials - Your Role and Responsibilities in Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect" was developed and distributed to public and private schools and agencies.

Over 3,400 copies of the *Parents Check List for the Prevention of Child Abuse* were purchased and distributed. This booklet gives hints to help parents avoid abusing their children.

A committee was formed to plan efforts to celebrate Child Abuse Prevention Month in coming years.





***The Mission of the
Department of
Public Welfare is to:***

*Promote, improve and
sustain the quality of
family life*

*Break the cycle of
dependency*

*Promote respect for
employees*

*Protect and serve
Pennsylvania's most
vulnerable citizens, and*

*Manage our resources
effectively.*



**Pennsylvania Department of
Public Welfare**

Robert P. Casey
Governor

John F. White, Jr.
Secretary of Public Welfare

George B. Taylor
Deputy Secretary
Children, Youth and Families