

# 2006

## ANNUAL CHILD ABUSE REPORT



TO REPORT SUSPECTED  
CHILD ABUSE, CALL  
CHILDLINE AT

**1-800-932-0313**

**TDD 1-866-872-1677**



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2006 Annual Child Abuse Report

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
HARRISBURG

April 2007

Dear Fellow Pennsylvanian:

Pennsylvania's children need to live in an environment where they can grow and thrive. We are working hard to help all children but, despite our best efforts, some are still deeply wounded by the physical and emotional effects of abuse. This can't happen because our children are our commonwealth's most valuable resource.

Working with the General Assembly, we have enacted three new laws to further protect Pennsylvania's children. These measures allow us to double our efforts to prevent child abuse and, in cases where children are abused, to provide them and their families with the services they need to overcome the trauma they have experienced. These new statutes provide for the following:

- Act 126 requires county children and youth agencies to take annual pictures of children involved in child, or general, protective services cases -- creating a more reliable, updated source of identification to protect children;
- Act 146 enacts Pennsylvania's version of the federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and strengthens our system by establishing citizen review panels, requiring mandatory reporting of cases where an infant is born who has been exposed to illegal substances, and provides for quarterly reporting of child fatalities and near fatalities that result from abuse; and
- Act 179 encourages more complete reporting of alleged child abuse by expanding the mandatory reporting of crimes against children to ChildLine – Pennsylvania's 24-hour child abuse hotline. Act 179 also requires additional background checks for those working with children or living in the home of a family child care provider, foster or adoptive parent. More importantly, it holds people accountable when they fail to act on behalf of a child.

I encourage you to continue to be a strong advocate for children in Pennsylvania. Together, we can break the cycle of violence as we restore lives and create a brighter future for our children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Edward G. Rendell".

Edward G. Rendell  
Governor



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

April 2007

Dear Child Advocate:

I would first like to thank you for your continued efforts of behalf of Pennsylvania's children. As advocates, parents and friends, we have a shared responsibility to safeguard children from violence and abuse. This year in Pennsylvania, fewer children died as a result of abuse than anytime in the past decade. While this may be a significant step forward, too many of our children are still being victimized. It is for this reason that we continue to be resilient in our efforts to break the cycle of violence.

We are all aware that child abuse knows no boundaries. Children from all backgrounds across Pennsylvania remain at risk. As responsible Pennsylvanians, we are responding to their needs by seeking better ways to recognize the problem, create the necessary public awareness and answer the call for collective action.

At the Department of Public Welfare we are providing support for the integration of services at the local level to ensure families are provided with quality services that best meet their needs. We are working diligently to support prevention and in-home services for at-risk children and families to reduce the need for out-of-home placements. Most importantly, we are continuing to educate those required to report abuse about the risk factors of abuse and neglect.

Today, more than ever, we need to continue making inroads into reducing the risks that so many of our children face. Simply talking about child abuse will not make a substantial difference and, as your partner in this effort, I look forward to our continued work together to create a future where violence and abuse are no longer tolerated.

Sincerely,

*Estelle B. Richman*

Estelle B. Richman  
Secretary of Public Welfare

## New Legislative Requirements

Governor Edward G. Rendell signed Senate Bill 1054, now known as Act 179 of 2006, into law on Nov. 29, 2006. Act 179 created several changes to the Child Protective Services Law (CPSL) expanding mandatory reporting requirements and child abuse and criminal history clearance requirements. The changes to the mandated reporting requirements are effective May 28, 2007, while the changes to the clearance requirements were effective Jan. 28, 2007.

### Mandating Reporting:

Mandated reporters will now be obligated to report suspected child abuse to ChildLine without regard for the relationship between the alleged perpetrator or abuser and the child. That is, the mandated reporter need not be concerned about whether the alleged abuser fits the definition of a perpetrator under the CPSL. A mandated reporter is defined as a person who, in the course of his or her employment, occupation, or practice of a profession comes into contact with children. The mandated reporter shall report or cause a report to be made when they suspect child abuse. This includes when

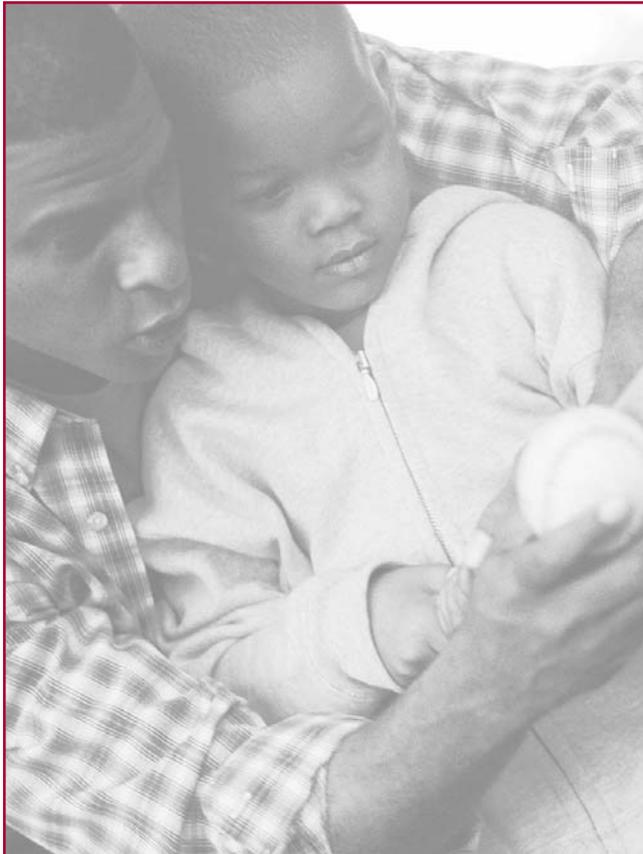
a person has reasonable cause to suspect - on the basis of medical, professional, or other training and experience - that a child under the care, supervision, guidance, or training of that person or of an agency, institution, organization, or other entity with which that person is affiliated is a victim of child abuse, including abuse by an individual who is not a perpetrator (under the CPSL). In addition, the child no longer needs to come directly before the mandated reporter in order for the reporter to be obligated to make a report. Confidential communications to clergy continue to be exempt while confidential communications made to an attorney were added as an exemption.

Penalties for failing to report suspected child abuse or to make a referral to the appropriate authorities have been increased to a misdemeanor of the third degree for the first violation and a misdemeanor of the second degree for subsequent violations.

### Clearances:

Organizations where employees have a significant likelihood of contact with children must now obtain Child Abuse Clearances and criminal background checks. This is in addition to all employees who are likely to have regular contact with children, in the form of care, guidance, supervision or training. Failure to require the submission of clearances prior to hiring is subject to penalties (misdemeanor of the third degree).

Anyone living in the home of a prospective foster or adoptive parent for at least 30 days in a calendar year is required to undergo background checks, if they are at least 14 years old. Approval of the foster or adoptive parent will be denied if any of the clearances reveal either a founded report of child abuse or student abuse or conviction for certain crimes. In family child care homes, all individuals 18 years and over are subject to background checks, if residing in the home for at least 30 days in calendar year.



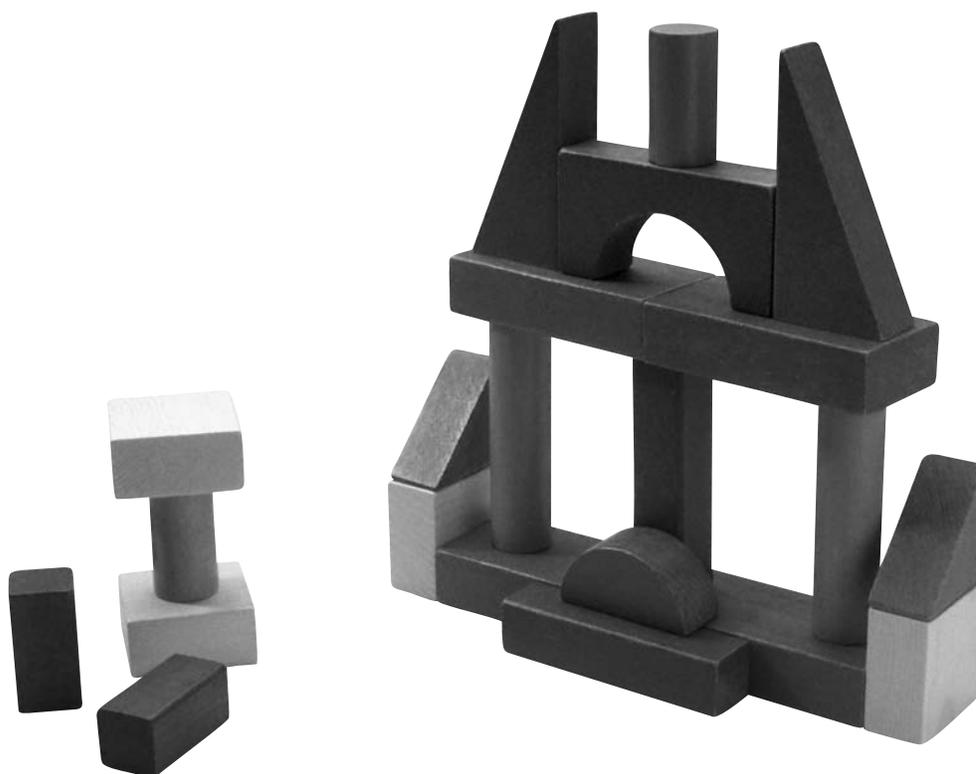
The Child Protective Services Law (CPSL) requires that every year the Department of Public Welfare (DPW) report to the Governor and General Assembly on the problem of child abuse in the commonwealth. This annual report provides information on the efforts to protect and help children in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who were reported as victims of suspected abuse and neglect.

The data<sup>1</sup> contained in this report are based on completed investigations during the 2006 calendar year. In other words, a suspected report of child abuse from December 2006 that was under investigation is not included if the investigation was not completed by Dec. 31, 2006. It will be included in the next annual report.

In 2006 there was a slight increase in the number of reports of suspected child abuse; however, there was a slight decrease in the number of substantiated reports of child abuse. The substantiation rate decreased by one percent from 19 percent to 18 percent.

There were thirty-one substantiated child death reports in 2006. Although this is the lowest number of deaths in the last 10 years, all partners in the child welfare system must continue to work collaboratively to prevent and decrease the number of these tragedies. Every child's death is closely examined to determine the contributing factors and efforts continue to be made to identify risk factors that contribute to the serious injury or death of children.

Protecting Pennsylvania's children from abuse and neglect requires the collaboration of all involved in the child welfare system and the community. Strong child abuse laws and regulations in conjunction with effective and quality services to children and families help to ensure the safety of children. Educating all Pennsylvanians, especially mandated reporters, how to identify and report children who have been abused, at risk of being abused or neglected is also important.



<sup>1</sup> All data in the narratives of this report have been rounded off to the nearest percent.

# Child Abuse and Student Abuse Statistical Summary

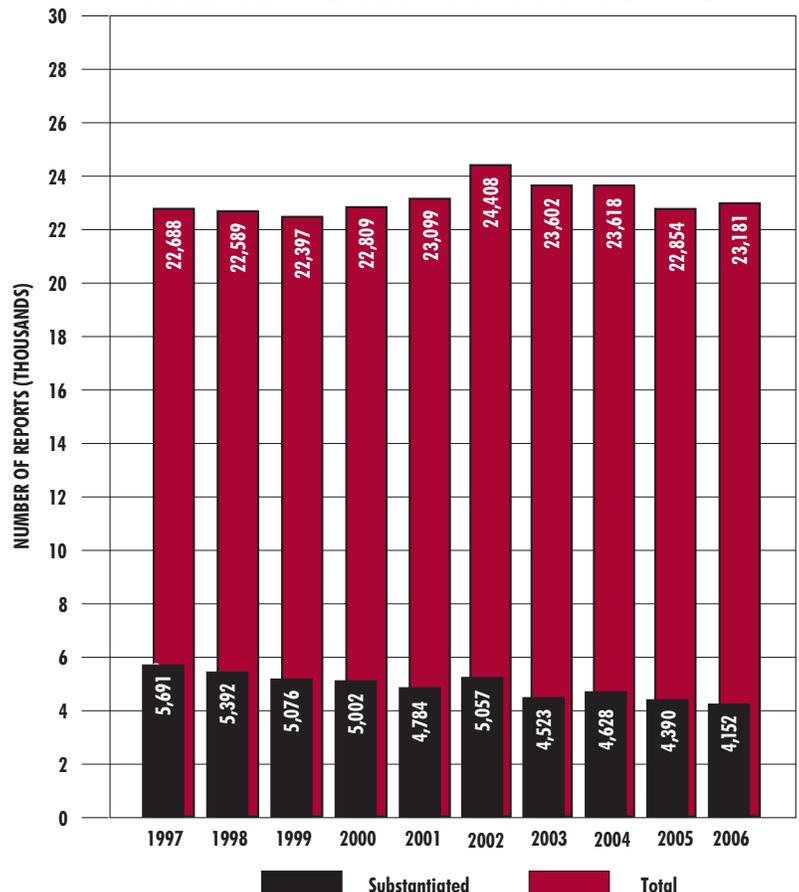
## Report Data

- In 2006, 23,181 reports of suspected child and student abuse were received, an increase of 327 reports from 2005 (refer to Chart 1 for a multi-year comparison).
- Included in the reports above were 24 reports of suspected student abuse, a decrease of 31 reports from 2005 (refer to Reporting and Investigating Student Abuse on page 32 for a discussion of student abuse).
- In 2006, 4,152 reports of suspected child and student abuse were substantiated, 238 fewer than in 2005.
- The percentage of total reports of child abuse that were substantiated in 2006 was 18 percent, one percent less than in 2005.
- Sexual abuse was involved in 59 percent of all substantiated reports, down one percent from 2005.
- Of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, 38 received more reports in 2006 than in 2005.
- Law enforcement officials received 8,337 (36 percent) reports for possible criminal investigation and prosecution, a decrease of one percent from 2005. This figure includes certain criminal offenses, such as aggravated assault, kidnapping, sexual abuse or serious bodily injury by any perpetrator. All reports involving perpetrators who are not family members must also be reported. Not all child abuse reports fit into the categories mentioned above.
- Due to court activity, 70 substantiated reports were changed from indicated to founded, including 45 due to criminal conviction of perpetrators. This represents two percent of the total substantiated reports.

## Victim Data

- Of the 4,152 substantiated reports of abuse, 3,983 children (unduplicated count) were listed as abuse victims (some children were involved in more than one incident of abuse).
- The 15 reports of substantiated student abuse involved nine females and six males.
- Of the substantiated reports of abuse, the living arrangement of the child at the time of abuse was highest for children living with a single parent (46 percent). The second highest living arrangement was children living with two parents (32 percent).
- In 2006, 31 children died from abuse – nine fewer than in 2005.

Chart 1  
CHILD ABUSE REPORTS FROM 1997-2006



- In 2006, 400 (ten percent) substantiated reports involved children who had been abused before.
- In 2006, 2,676 (64 percent) substantiated reports involved girls, while 1,479 (36 percent) substantiated reports of abuse involved boys.
- In 2006, 1,908 (78 percent) sexually abused children were girls, while 528 (22 percent) sexually abused children were boys.
- Of the 467 reports in which children reported themselves as victims, 147 (31 percent) were substantiated.
- In 2006, 8,514 children were moved from the setting where the alleged or actual abuse occurred, a decrease of two percent from 2005.

**Perpetrator Data**

- There were 4,025 perpetrators (unduplicated count) in 4,152 substantiated reports.
- 499 (12 percent) of the perpetrators had been a perpetrator in at least one prior substantiated report.
- 3,526 (88 percent) of the perpetrators were reported for the first time.
- In the 4,152 substantiated reports, 60 percent of the perpetrators had a parental (mother, father, stepparent, paramour of a parent) relationship to the child.

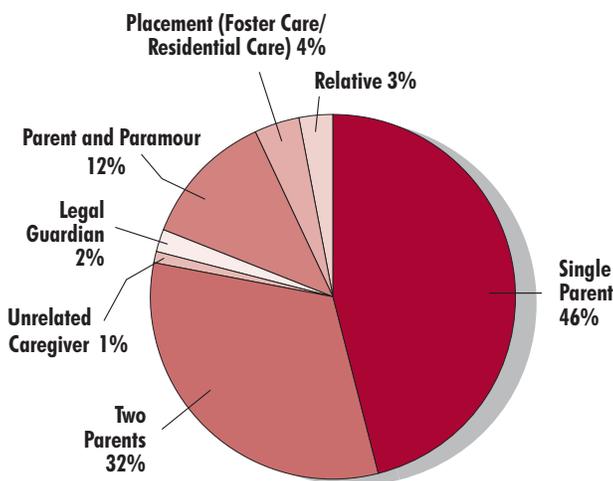
**Child Care Setting Data**

- A total of 218 substantiated reports involved children abused in a child care setting. Child care setting is defined as services or programs outside of the child’s home, such as child care centers, foster homes and group homes. It does not include babysitters (paid or unpaid) arranged by parents.
- Staff in the regional offices of the Department of Public Welfare’s (DPW) Office of Children, Youth and Families (OCYF) investigated 2,027 reports (a decrease of 121 reports) of suspected abuse in cases where the alleged perpetrator was an agent or employee of a county agency. OCYF Regional offices are required to conduct these investigations pursuant to the Child Protective Services Law (CPSL).

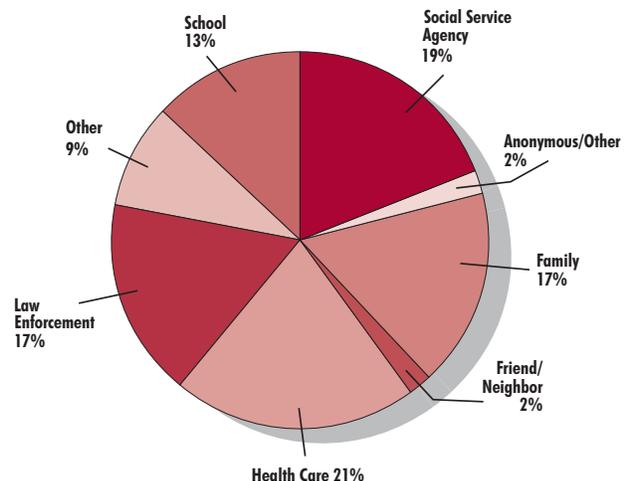
**Requests for Child Abuse History Clearances**

- A total of 448,566 individuals who were seeking approval as foster or adoptive parents, or employment in a child care service or in a public or private school, requested clearance through ChildLine. This is a five percent increase from 2005.
- Of the persons requesting clearance for employment, foster care or adoption, 1,278 (less than one percent) were on file at ChildLine as perpetrators of child abuse.

**Chart 2 – CHILD’S LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT THE TIME OF THE ABUSE (Substantiated Reports), 2006**



**Chart 3 – SOURCE OF SUBSTANTIATED ABUSE REFERRALS, (Substantiated Reports), 2006 (by category)**



## Reporting and Investigating Child Abuse

Act 127 of 1998 amended the Pennsylvania Child Protective Services Law (CPSL) with this purpose:

*“... to preserve, stabilize and protect the integrity of family life wherever appropriate or to provide another alternative permanent family when the unity of the family cannot be maintained.”*

The act also strengthened the CPSL by providing for more cooperation between county agencies and law enforcement officials when referring and investigating reports of suspected child abuse. Pennsylvania law defines child abuse as any of the following when committed upon a child under 18 years of age by a perpetrator<sup>2</sup>:

1. Any recent act<sup>3</sup> or failure to act which causes non-accidental serious physical injury.
2. An act or failure to act which causes non-accidental serious mental injury or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation.
3. Any recent act, failure to act or series of such acts or failures to act which creates an imminent risk of serious physical injury, sexual abuse or sexual exploitation.
4. Serious physical neglect which endangers a child's life or development or impairs a child's functioning.

The Department of Public Welfare's (DPW) ChildLine and Abuse Registry (1-800-932-0313) is the central clearinghouse for all investigated reports. Professionals who come into contact with children are required to report when they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child coming before them in their professional capacity is an abused child. In addition, any person may report suspected abuse, even if the individual wishes to remain anonymous.

Staff of the county agencies investigate reports of suspected abuse. When the alleged perpetrator is an agent or employee of the county children and youth agency, regional office staff from the Department's Office of Children, Youth and Families (OCYF) conduct the investigation. The investigation must determine within 30 days whether the report is:

**FOUNDED** – there is a judicial adjudication that the child was abused;

**INDICATED** – county agency or regional staff find abuse has occurred based on medical evidence, the child protective service investigation or an admission by the perpetrator; or

**UNFOUNDED** – there is a lack of evidence that the child was abused.

In this annual report, “**founded**” and “**indicated**” reports of abuse will be referred to as “**substantiated**” reports. Substantiated reports are kept on file at both ChildLine and the county agencies until the victim's 23rd birthday. ChildLine keeps the perpetrator's information on file indefinitely if the date of birth or social security number of the perpetrator is known.

Act 127 of 1998 requires that **unfounded** reports be kept on file for one year from the date of the report and be destroyed within 120 days following the one-year period.

### Status of Evaluation, Rates of Reporting and Substantiation by County, 2005–2006 – Table 1

The data contained in this report are based on completed investigations received at ChildLine during the 2006 calendar year. County agencies have a maximum of 60 days from the date a report is registered with ChildLine to submit their findings. Therefore, some reports registered in November and December of 2005 are included in this report because ChildLine received their investigation findings during the 2006 calendar year.

In 2006, 23,181 reports of suspected child abuse were received at ChildLine and investigated by staff of a county agency or the Department's regional staff. The following statistical highlights are extracted from Table 1:

- There was a one percent increase in the total number of reports received from 2005.
- Investigations found 18 percent of the reports to be substantiated and 82 percent to be unfounded. Due to local court proceedings, less than one percent were still pending a final disposition.

<sup>2</sup> A perpetrator is defined as a person who has committed child abuse and is a parent, paramour of a parent, individual (age 14 or older) residing in the same home as a child, or a person responsible for the welfare of a child, including a person who provides mental health diagnosis or treatment.

<sup>3</sup> A recent act is defined as within two years of the date of the report.

**Table 1 – STATUS OF EVALUATION,  
RATES OF REPORTING AND SUBSTANTIATION BY COUNTY, 2005–2006**

COUNTY	TOTAL REPORTS		SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS				2006 POPULATION <sup>4</sup>		TOTAL REPORTS PER 1,000 CHILDREN		SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS PER 1,000 CHILDREN	
	2005	2006	2005	%	2006	%	TOTAL	UNDER 18	2005	2006	2005	2006
Adams	136	130	33	24.3	18	13.8	99,749	23,666	5.8	5.5	1.4	0.8
Allegheny	1,434	1,394	188	13.1	124	8.9	1,235,841	267,556	5.3	5.2	0.7	0.5
Armstrong	120	125	32	26.7	24	19.2	70,586	15,540	7.6	8.0	2.0	1.5
Beaver	166	147	34	20.5	33	22.4	177,377	38,986	4.2	3.8	0.9	0.8
Bedford	64	92	7	10.9	21	22.8	50,091	11,459	5.6	8.0	0.6	1.8
Berks	749	758	137	18.3	171	22.6	396,314	95,365	7.9	7.9	1.5	1.8
Blair	301	339	52	17.3	75	22.1	126,795	27,855	10.7	12.2	1.9	2.7
Bradford	183	159	58	31.7	57	35.8	62,537	15,199	12.0	10.5	3.8	3.8
Bucks	838	752	72	8.6	59	7.8	621,342	153,308	5.5	4.9	0.5	0.4
Butler	216	243	45	20.8	40	16.5	182,087	43,323	5.0	5.6	1.0	0.9
Cambria	212	204	28	13.2	21	10.3	148,073	30,031	7.0	6.8	0.9	0.7
Cameron	19	12	2	10.5	3	25.0	5,639	1,312	14.4	9.1	1.5	2.3
Carbon	101	118	24	23.8	24	20.3	61,959	13,154	7.8	9.0	1.8	1.8
Centre	210	168	36	17.1	16	9.5	140,561	24,284	8.7	6.9	1.5	0.7
Chester	816	851	82	10.0	81	9.5	474,027	119,730	6.9	7.1	0.7	0.7
Clarion	76	78	32	42.1	19	24.4	40,589	8,426	8.9	9.3	3.7	2.3
Clearfield	134	109	38	28.4	22	20.2	82,783	17,851	7.5	6.1	2.1	1.2
Clinton	58	42	19	32.8	14	33.3	37,439	7,807	7.4	5.4	2.4	1.8
Columbia	112	151	17	15.2	30	19.9	64,939	12,680	8.7	11.7	1.3	2.3
Crawford	264	339	46	17.4	55	16.2	89,442	21,281	12.3	15.9	2.2	2.6
Cumberland	301	277	77	25.6	66	23.8	223,089	47,521	6.4	5.8	1.6	1.4
Dauphin	535	560	89	16.6	95	17.0	253,995	61,070	8.8	9.2	1.5	1.6
Delaware	924	952	103	11.1	100	10.5	555,648	135,500	6.8	7.0	0.8	0.7
Elk	38	30	11	28.9	8	26.7	33,577	7,767	4.8	3.9	1.4	1.0
Erie	623	719	129	20.7	137	19.1	280,446	68,160	9.1	10.5	1.9	2.0
Fayette	382	312	89	23.3	57	18.3	146,142	32,204	11.9	9.7	2.8	1.8
Forest	10	23	5	50.0	7	30.4	5,739	1,295	8.9	17.8	4.4	5.4
Franklin	154	201	32	20.8	37	18.4	137,409	32,161	4.9	6.2	1.0	1.2
Fulton	33	34	6	18.2	6	17.6	14,673	3,495	9.5	9.7	1.7	1.7
Greene	101	104	15	14.9	15	14.4	39,808	8,471	11.8	12.3	1.8	1.8
Huntingdon	42	45	11	26.2	8	17.8	45,947	9,654	4.3	4.7	1.1	0.8
Indiana	170	172	30	17.6	26	15.1	88,703	17,551	9.6	9.8	1.7	1.5
Jefferson	106	94	32	30.2	32	34.0	45,759	10,435	10.1	9.0	3.1	3.1
Juniata	51	47	15	29.4	13	27.7	23,507	5,667	9.0	8.3	2.7	2.3
Lackawanna	377	432	72	19.1	66	15.3	209,525	44,396	8.5	9.7	1.6	1.5
Lancaster	614	652	117	19.1	119	18.3	490,562	128,285	4.8	5.1	0.9	0.9
Lawrence	148	160	30	20.3	47	29.4	92,809	20,911	7.0	7.7	1.4	2.2
Lebanon	202	221	50	24.8	44	19.9	125,578	28,898	7.1	7.6	1.7	1.5
Lehigh	871	821	156	17.9	122	14.9	330,433	77,730	11.4	10.6	2.0	1.6
Luzerne	475	525	101	21.3	120	22.9	312,861	63,902	7.4	8.2	1.6	1.9
Lycoming	206	184	53	25.7	33	17.9	118,395	26,756	7.7	6.9	2.0	1.2
McKean	207	200	39	18.8	28	14.0	44,370	10,137	20.3	19.7	3.8	2.8
Mercer	178	252	44	24.7	45	17.9	119,598	27,092	6.6	9.3	1.6	1.7
Mifflin	71	70	13	18.3	12	17.1	46,235	11,139	6.4	6.3	1.2	1.1
Monroe	281	319	51	18.1	49	15.4	163,234	41,413	7.0	7.7	1.3	1.2
Montgomery	743	693	88	11.8	75	10.8	775,883	183,799	4.1	3.8	0.5	0.4
Montour	58	79	10	17.2	3	3.8	18,032	4,284	13.5	18.4	2.3	0.7
Northampton	612	685	106	17.3	134	19.6	287,767	64,702	9.6	10.6	1.7	2.1
Northumberland	183	222	25	13.7	42	18.9	92,610	19,505	9.4	11.4	1.3	2.2
Perry	94	116	26	27.7	22	19.0	44,728	10,981	8.6	10.6	2.4	2.0
Philadelphia	4,772	4,703	1,168	24.5	1,092	23.2	1,463,281	369,098	12.9	12.7	3.1	3.0
Pike	101	103	13	12.9	14	13.6	56,337	13,962	7.5	7.4	1.0	1.0
Potter	63	70	21	33.3	22	31.4	17,834	4,480	14.0	15.6	4.7	4.9
Schuylkill	315	289	71	22.5	39	13.5	147,447	29,569	10.6	9.8	2.4	1.3
Snyder	44	46	16	36.4	22	47.8	38,207	8,837	5.0	5.2	1.8	2.5
Somerset	117	114	32	27.4	29	25.4	78,907	16,933	6.9	6.7	1.9	1.7
Sullivan	9	16	3	33.3	3	18.8	6,391	1,284	7.0	12.5	2.3	2.3
Susquehanna	90	103	43	47.8	38	36.9	42,124	10,129	8.9	10.2	4.3	3.8
Tioga	93	87	29	31.2	21	24.1	41,649	9,383	9.9	9.3	3.1	2.2
Union	45	45	20	44.4	11	24.4	43,131	8,241	5.5	5.5	2.5	1.3
Venango	190	147	54	28.4	21	14.3	55,928	13,068	14.4	11.2	4.1	1.6
Warren	103	85	27	26.2	24	28.2	42,033	9,716	10.5	8.7	2.7	2.5
Washington	348	347	57	16.4	75	21.6	206,406	44,475	7.9	7.8	1.3	1.7
Wayne	79	94	30	38.0	28	29.8	50,113	11,454	7.0	8.2	2.6	2.4
Westmoreland	499	478	66	13.2	79	16.5	367,635	78,175	6.4	6.1	0.8	1.0
Wyoming	83	88	7	8.4	14	15.9	28,160	6,782	12.2	13.0	1.0	2.1
York	904	954	126	13.9	145	15.2	408,801	97,557	9.4	9.8	1.3	1.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,854</b>	<b>23,181</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>12,429,616</b>	<b>2,887,017</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>

<sup>4</sup> 2005 Annual Estimates from the US Census Bureau.

- Eight out of every 1,000 children living in Pennsylvania were reported as victims of suspected abuse in 2006.
- One out of every 1,000 children living in Pennsylvania were found to be victims of child abuse in 2006.
- For 2006, the substantiation rate (the percentage of suspected reports that were confirmed as abuse) of 18 percent is one percent less than in 2005. The rate in 38 counties was at or above this average. Twenty-nine counties were below this average.
- While 64 percent of the substantiated victims were girls, 36 percent were boys. The higher number of substantiated reports involving girls is partially explained by the fact that 78 percent of sexual abuse reports (the most prevalent type of abuse) involved girls and 22 percent involved boys. This has been a consistent trend in Pennsylvania.



### Referral Source by Status Determination and Children Moved<sup>5</sup> from the Alleged or Actual Abusive Setting, 2006 – Table 2A, Table 2B

Table 2A shows the number of suspected child abuse reports by referral source in relation to the number and percent of suspected abuses that were substantiated from those referents. In addition, the table shows the number of children who were moved from the alleged or actual abusive setting in relation to the referral source and the number of suspected abuses substantiated. Children moved from the alleged or actual abusive setting includes children who were removed by the county children and youth agency, moved to another setting by a parent or another adult, and/or those children who left the alleged or actual abusive setting themselves.

The number of children who were moved to another setting by a parent or another adult includes situations where the parents may be separated or divorced, and the non-offending parent by agreement or non agreement of the other parent, takes the child upon learning of the

**Table 2A – REFERRAL SOURCE BY STATUS DETERMINATION AND CHILDREN MOVED<sup>5</sup>, 2006**

REFERRAL SOURCE	TOTAL	SUBSTANTIATED	PERCENT	CHILDREN MOVED
SCHOOL	5,805	559	9.6	1,121
OTHER PUBLIC/PRIVATE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY	2,824	536	19.0	1,437
HOSPITAL	2,668	664	24.9	1,258
PARENT/GUARDIAN	1,911	392	20.5	817
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	1,570	690	43.9	805
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	1,465	96	6.6	757
OTHER	1,324	343	25.9	569
ANONYMOUS	1,159	76	6.6	183
PUBLIC MH/MR AGENCY	847	123	14.5	291
RELATIVE	843	140	16.6	299
FRIEND/NEIGHBOR	637	74	11.6	159
PRIVATE DOCTOR/NURSE	474	107	22.6	189
CHILD - SELF REFERRAL	467	147	31.5	249
PRIVATE PSYCHIATRIST	466	87	18.7	185
CHILD CARE STAFF	385	30	7.8	73
SIBLING	86	28	32.6	41
COURTS	52	11	21.2	20
BABYSITTER	49	4	8.2	12
CLERGY	48	12	25.0	18
DENTIST	34	9	26.5	5
PERPETRATOR	26	13	50.0	15
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT	26	7	26.9	8
LANDLORD	8	1	12.5	1
CORONER	7	3	42.9	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,181</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>8,514</b>

<sup>5</sup> Children moved from the alleged or actual abusive setting includes children who were moved by parents or other adults, those moved by the County Children and Youth Agency, and those who moved themselves.

alleged or actual abuse. Also included in this number are situations where relatives, friends of the family or citizens of the community take the child upon learning of the alleged or actual abuse. Children who remove themselves are typically older children who either run away or leave the home of the alleged or actual abusive setting to seek safety elsewhere.

Mandated reporters continue to be the highest reporters of suspected child abuse reports as can be seen in Table 2B. Mandated reporters are individuals whose occupation or profession brings them into contact with children. They are required by law to report suspected child abuse to ChildLine when they have reason to suspect that a child coming before them in their official capacity has been abused. Act 179 of 2006, which is effective as of May 28, 2007, changes the mandatory reporting requirements in that the child no longer has to come before the person making the report of suspected child abuse. The child must still be served by the mandated reporter's agency; however, a determination no longer needs to be made as to whether the alleged perpetrator meets the definition of perpetrator. Suspected abuse of students by school

employees is reported to ChildLine by the county agency after they receive the report from law enforcement officials. More information on student abuse can be found on page 32.

- In 2006, mandated reporters referred 16,671 reports of suspected abuse. This was 72 percent of all suspected abuse reports.
- Mandated reporters made up 71 percent of all substantiated reports. This has continued to be a relatively consistent trend for the past 10 years.
- Schools have consistently reported the highest number of total reports from mandated reporters, whereas the highest numbers of substantiated reports that originated from mandated reporters have come from law enforcement agencies.
- Parents and guardians have reported the highest number of suspected reports from non-mandated reporters.
- The highest numbers of substantiated reports that originated from non-mandated reporters have come from parents/guardians and others.

**Table 2B – REPORTING BY MANDATED REPORTERS, 1997-2006**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Private doctor/nurse	663	600	589	658	568	618	574	626	460	474
Dentist	19	16	21	13	21	24	11	18	18	34
Private psychiatrist	511	504	475	442	403	478	432	462	496	466
Public health department	42	59	43	46	49	31	37	23	27	26
Hospital	2,700	2,830	2,778	2,657	2,735	2,893	2,676	2,624	2,601	2,668
Law enforcement agency	1,643	1,698	1,633	1,618	1,657	1,757	1,525	1,806	1,677	1,570
School	5,403	5,169	5,067	5,248	5,492	5,599	5,716	5,797	5,457	5,805
Child care staff	356	381	429	461	425	447	380	376	342	385
Clergy	47	39	39	31	35	34	29	36	42	48
Residential facility	502	608	840	1,172	1,445	1,553	1,583	1,318	1,404	1,465
Coroner	4	11	1	4	5	11	9	10	11	7
Courts	72	60	91	84	87	72	54	58	65	52
Public MH/MR agency	685	757	815	766	695	800	753	842	925	847
Other public/private social service agency	2,870	2,874	3,011	3,302	3,289	3,479	3,636	3,195	2,865	2,824
Total number of reports for mandated reporters	15,517	15,606	15,832	16,502	16,906	17,796	17,415	17,191	16,390	16,671
	68.4%	69.1%	70.7%	72.4%	73.2%	72.9%	73.8%	72.8%	71.7%	71.9%
Total number of reports for non-mandated reporters	7,171	6,893	6,565	6,307	6,191	6,612	6,187	6,427	6,464	6,510
	31.6%	30.9%	29.3%	27.7%	26.8%	27.1%	26.2%	27.2%	28.3%	28.1%
Total mandated substantiated reports	4,049	3,903	3,633	3,618	3,502	3,738	3,259	3,385	3,145	2,934
Percent of substantiated	71.1%	72.4%	71.6%	72.3%	73.2%	73.9%	72.1%	73.1%	71.6%	70.7%
Total non-mandated substantiated reports	1,642	1,489	1,443	1,384	1,282	1,319	1,264	1,243	1,245	1,218
Percent of substantiated	28.9%	27.6%	28.4%	27.7%	26.8%	26.1%	27.9%	26.9%	28.4%	29.3%

## Extent of Child Abuse and Student Abuse

### Injuries by Age (Substantiated Reports), 2006 – Table 3

Substantiated reports of child abuse and student abuse are recorded in the statewide central register. Some

children received more than one injury; therefore, the total number of injuries, 6,323 (see Table 3), exceeds the number of substantiated reports, 4,729 (see Table 1).

The Child Protective Services Law defines the types of injuries as follows:

Table 3 – INJURIES, BY AGE GROUP (Substantiated Reports), 2006

TYPE OF INJURY	TOTAL INJURIES	AGE GROUPS					
		AGE <1	AGE 1–4	AGE 5–9	AGE 10–14	AGE 15–17	AGE >17
Burns/Scalding	95	15	45	20	9	6	0
Fractures	128	67	30	5	13	13	0
Skull Fracture	34	23	10	1	0	0	0
Subdural Hematoma	52	29	13	6	2	2	0
Bruises	674	44	136	220	173	101	0
Welts/Ecchymosis	172	8	31	63	48	22	0
Lacerations/Abrasions	254	6	41	58	85	64	0
Punctures/Bites	33	2	11	4	10	6	0
Brain Damage	7	3	3	1	0	0	0
Poisoning	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	20	8	2	1	4	5	0
Internal Injuries/Hemorrhage	33	20	10	0	1	2	0
Dismemberment	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sprains/Dislocations	9	1	3	0	4	1	0
Drugs/Alcohol	59	4	7	3	22	22	1
Drowning	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other Physical Injury	231	15	22	54	82	58	0
<b>TOTAL PHYSICAL INJURIES</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL MENTAL INJURIES</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>
Rape	457	0	24	84	196	145	8
Incest	235	0	18	43	101	65	8
Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse	560	0	42	128	220	156	14
Statutory Sexual Assault	193	0	6	34	87	57	9
Sexual Assault <sup>6</sup>	2,395	2	218	645	936	561	33
Prostitution	11	0	0	0	3	7	1
Sexually Explicit Conduct for Visual Depiction	125	0	8	29	55	28	5
<b>TOTAL SEXUAL INJURIES</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>78</b>
Lack of Supervision	100	14	62	16	6	2	0
Medical Neglect	106	21	32	21	23	9	0
Failure to Thrive	37	24	11	2	0	0	0
Malnutrition	5	2	2	1	0	0	0
Other Physical Neglect	9	1	3	0	2	3	0
<b>TOTAL NEGLECT INJURIES</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>
Imminent Risk of Physical Injury	136	24	63	28	13	8	0
Imminent Risk of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation	98	4	15	26	40	12	1
<b>TOTAL IMMINENT RISK INJURIES</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED INJURIES</b>	<b>6,323</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>80</b>

<sup>6</sup> Sexual assault includes aggravated indecent assault, exploitation, indecent assault, indecent exposure, sexually explicit conduct and sexual assault.

- Physical injury is an injury that “causes a child severe pain or significantly impairs a child’s physical functioning, either temporarily or permanently.”
- Mental injury is a “psychological condition, as diagnosed by a physician or licensed psychologist, including the refusal of appropriate treatment that:
  1. Renders a child chronically and severely anxious, agitated, depressed, socially withdrawn, psychotic or in reasonable fear that his or her life or safety is threatened; or
  2. Seriously interferes with a child’s ability to accomplish age-appropriate developmental tasks.”
- Sexual abuse includes engaging a child in sexually explicit conduct, including the photographing, videotaping, computer depicting or filming, or any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct of children.
- Physical neglect constitutes prolonged or repeated lack of supervision or the failure to provide the essentials of life, including adequate medical care.
- Imminent risk is a situation where there is a likelihood of serious physical injury or sexual abuse.

The following is a statistical summary of Table 3:

- Physical injuries were 29 percent of total injuries.
  - ❖ Bruises were 37 percent of physical injuries.
- Mental injuries were one percent of total injuries.
- Sexual injuries were 63 percent of total injuries.
  - ❖ Sexual assault comprised 60 percent of sexual injuries.

**Table 4 – FATALITIES BY AGE GROUP (Substantiated Reports), 2005–2006**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS		CHILD DIED	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Under age 1	231	231	9	14
Age 1–4	651	619	21	14
Age 5–9	1,164	1,067	4	1
Age 10–14	1,472	1,377	6	1
Age 15–17	812	820	0	1
Age >17	60	38	0	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>

- Physical neglect injuries were four percent of the total injuries.
  - ❖ Medical neglect comprised 41 percent of physical neglect injuries.
- Imminent risk was four percent of total injuries.
  - ❖ Imminent risk of physical injury comprised 58 percent of imminent risk injuries.

### **Fatalities (Substantiated Reports), 2006 – Tables 4, 4A, 4B, 4C, Chart 4**

Thirty-one children died as the result of abuse or neglect in 2006, nine fewer than reported in 2005. The information below shows the number of fatalities due to substantiated abuse first as originally reported in each calendar year and second as of the current calendar year.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Original report for each year	49	36	44	40	31
Modified total at the end of current year	50	41	43	39	N/A

One of the reasons for the number of substantiated reports increasing from prior years is due to the original report having a disposition of pending criminal court action (PCC) or pending juvenile court action (PJC). A report with a PCC or PJC disposition is not reported as a substantiated child death until such time as a court finds the death resulted from child abuse, which may occur in a subsequent year.

**Table 4A – FATALITIES BY AGE AND RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR (Substantiated Reports), 2006**

PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	<25	25-30	30+	TOTAL
Aunt	0	0	1	1
Child Care Staff	0	2	2	4
Grandparent	0	0	1	1
Father	5	2	4	11
Household Member	0	1	2	3
Mother	7	4	4	15
Paramour of Parent	2	2	1	5
Stepfather	0	0	1	1
Legal Guardian	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>42</b>

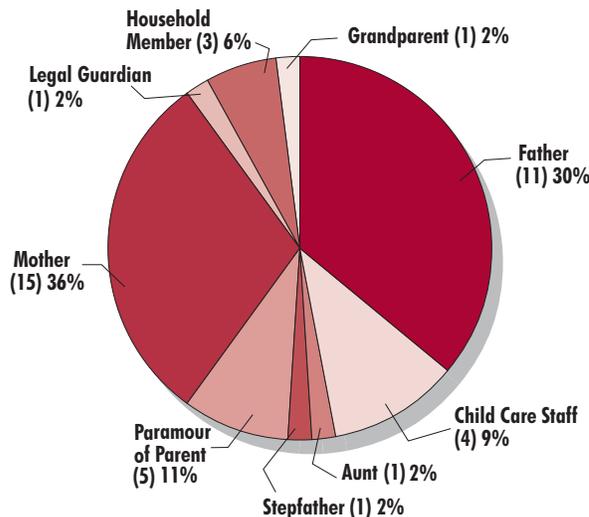
**Table 4B – FATALITIES BY PERPETRATOR AGE AND SEX, (Substantiated Reports), 2006**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	MALE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Under 25	7	16.7	7	16.7
25–30	7	16.7	4	9.5
Over 30	9	21.4	8	19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>45.2</b>

- For 2002, two reports were changed from pending to founded in 2003. One indicated report was changed to founded.
- For 2003, five reports were changed from pending to founded: four in 2004 and one in 2005. One report was changed to unfounded in 2004 as the result of an appeal.
- One report became a fatality in 2004 due to injuries sustained in 2003.
- For 2004, one report changed from pending to founded in 2005. Two reports that were indicated changed to unfounded in 2006 as a result of appeals.
- For 2005, one report was changed to unfounded in 2006 as a result of an appeal.
- For 2006, four reports are currently pending.

Included in the total deaths for 2006 are four children who died in 2005.

**Chart 4 – RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD (When the child died due to abuse), 2006**



**Table 4C – FATALITIES DUE TO ABUSE, BY COUNTY (Substantiated Reports), 2006**

COUNTY	DEATHS	COUNTY	DEATHS
Beaver	1	Mercer	1
Bradford	1	Mifflin	1
Butler	1	Northampton	1
Columbia	2	Philadelphia	16
Dauphin	1	Somerset	1
Delaware	2	Westmoreland	1
Lancaster	1		
Lehigh	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

The highest incidence of abuse or neglect causing death occurred in children under age five (90 percent of total deaths).

Eleven deaths (36 percent) were attributed to “major trauma” (involving severe injuries such as subdural hematoma, internal injuries and skull fractures).

**Fatalities by Manner of Death**

- Eleven children died as a result of major trauma due to inflicted injuries.
- Thirteen children died as a result of serious physical neglect. Nine of these deaths were attributed to a lack of supervision.
- Two children died as a result of asphyxiation/suffocation.
- Three children died as a result of inflicted gunshot wounds.
- One child died of burns and smoke inhalation.
- One child died from poisoning.



## Child Fatalities and the Relationship of the Perpetrator to the Child

- In 2006, parents were the most frequent perpetrators of child abuse deaths. Mothers accounted for 36 percent of all perpetrators in child deaths due to abuse while fathers accounted for 30 percent.
- 55 percent of the perpetrators of child fatalities were female and 45 percent were male.
- Perpetrators of child deaths ranged in age from 16 to 54 years of age. Forty percent of the perpetrators of child deaths were over 30 years of age.

- ❖ One prior substantiated child abuse report involved a parent who was listed as a victim of abuse in that report.
- Eleven of the families with a substantiated child death due to abuse or neglect had previously received General Protective Services (GPS), Intake Services or other services through their county agency.
- Eighteen families with a substantiated child death report had no prior involvement with the county agency.

## Previous Involvement

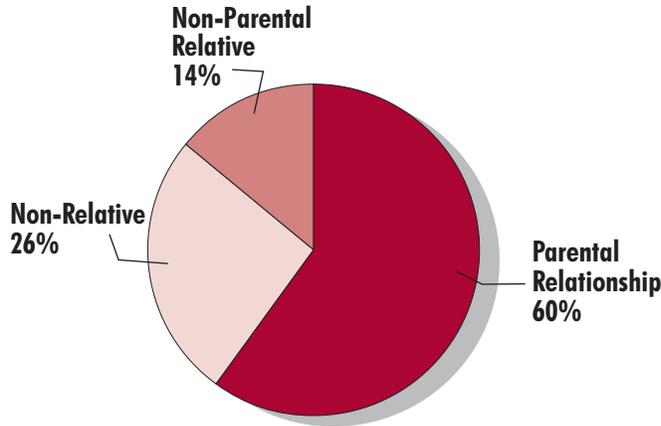
- Of the 31 substantiated child death reports, one of the children had been a previous victim of substantiated abuse. There was one prior substantiated child abuse report on other subjects of the report:



**Table 5 - RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD BY AGE OF THE PERPETRATOR (Substantiated Reports), 2006**

RELATIONSHIP	TOTAL PERPS	AGE					
		UNKNO	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Father	1,005	13	17	220	383	291	81
Mother	993	3	45	410	357	160	18
Babysitter	584	22	95	127	125	110	105
Paramour Of Parent	533	24	12	158	183	125	31
Household Member	424	23	121	97	70	60	53
Sibling	297	2	238	52	3	2	0
Stepfather	291	7	1	45	123	86	29
Uncle	146	6	16	27	55	23	19
Grandparent	136	4	0	0	0	21	111
Residential Facility Staff	65	0	5	39	10	9	2
Cousin	50	0	31	12	1	4	2
Child Care Staff	39	0	0	18	7	12	2
Aunt	37	2	4	9	13	9	0
Legal Guardian	31	1	0	3	7	6	14
Foster Parent	31	1	0	2	16	6	6
Stepmother	29	3	0	13	11	1	1
Other Person Responsible	15	0	3	3	2	3	4
Teacher	11	0	0	2	2	4	3
Other	4	1	0	2	0	0	1
Other School Staff	4	0	0	0	1	1	2
Ex-Parent	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other Relative	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,729</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>484</b>

Chart 5 – PROFILE OF PERPETRATORS  
(Substantiated Reports), 2006



### Relationship of Perpetrator to Child by Age of the Perpetrator (Substantiated Reports), 2006 – Table 5

In some reports, more than one perpetrator is involved in an incident of abuse (see Table 5). Therefore, the number of perpetrators (4,729) exceeds the number of substantiated reports (4,152) [see Table 1].

- Twenty-one percent of perpetrators were mothers.
  - ❖ Forty-one percent of abusive mothers were 20–29 years of age.
- Twenty-one percent of perpetrators were fathers.
  - ❖ Thirty-eight percent of abusive fathers were 30–39 years of age.
- Twelve percent of perpetrators were babysitters.
  - ❖ Twenty-two percent of abusive babysitters were 20–29 years of age.
- A majority (60 percent) of abusers had a parental relationship to the victim child (See Chart 5).
- The percentage of total reports where the abusers had a parental relationship increased by one percent from 2005.
- An additional 14 percent of the perpetrators were otherwise related to the victim child, a decrease of one percent from 2005.
- Twenty-six percent of the perpetrators were not related to the child.

### Relationship of Perpetrator to Child by Type of Injury (Substantiated Reports), 2006 – Table 6

- Since some perpetrators cause more than one injury, more total injuries are recorded than the total number of substantiated reports (see Table 6 on the following page).
- Mothers and fathers were responsible for 42 percent of all injuries to abused children in 2006.
- Babysitters were responsible for the third largest number of injuries (13 percent).
- Mothers caused 33 percent and fathers caused 31 percent of all physical injuries.
- Mothers were responsible for 57 percent of physical neglect injuries.
- Foster parents, residential facility staff and child care staff were responsible for two percent of all injuries.
- Teachers and school staff accounted for 19 student abuse injuries.
- Most of the abuse committed by a babysitter was sexual abuse (86 percent).
- Fathers and babysitters caused the most sexual abuse injuries, with each responsible for 18 percent of all sexual abuse injuries.
- Mothers were more likely to put a child at imminent risk of physical or sexual abuse (50 percent).



Table 6 – RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD  
BY TYPE OF INJURY (Substantiated Reports), 2006

TYPE OF INJURY	TEACHER	PRINCIPAL	GUIDANCE COUNSELOR	OTHER STAFF	MOTHER	FATHER	SIBLING	STEMOTHER	STEPFATHER	PARAMOUR OF PARENT	FOSTER PARENT	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	CHILD CARE	LEGAL GUARDIAN	BABYSITTER	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	GRANDPARENT	OTHER RELATIVE	OTHER	AUNT	UNCLE	COUSIN	OTHER PERSON RESPONSIBLE	EX-PARENT	ROW TOTALS
Burns/Scalding	0	0	0	0	44	29	2	1	2	8	1	0	1	1	13	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	111
Fractures	0	0	0	1	53	65	8	0	2	18	4	8	2	1	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
Skull Fractures	0	0	0	0	18	25	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Subdural Hematoma	0	0	0	0	17	30	0	1	1	10	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Bruises	0	0	0	1	244	236	4	6	43	115	5	9	2	10	32	21	10	0	0	13	14	1	0	0	766
Welts/Echymosis	0	0	0	0	65	67	0	3	8	21	0	4	0	5	8	2	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	193
Lacerations/Abrasions	1	0	0	0	95	78	3	4	19	38	0	8	1	3	6	9	3	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	276
Punctures/Bites	0	0	0	0	26	5	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Brain Damage	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Poisoning	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Internal Injuries/Hemorrhage	0	0	0	0	21	18	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Dismemberment	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sprains/Dislocations	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Drugs/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	15	11	0	0	3	4	2	1	0	0	18	6	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	68
Drowning	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Physical Injury	1	0	0	0	78	80	4	5	19	22	0	8	0	5	10	17	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	256
<b>TOTAL PHYSICAL INJURIES</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<b>TOTAL MENTAL INJURIES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>
Rape	0	0	0	0	39	92	62	1	52	64	0	2	1	3	84	55	10	0	0	2	21	10	0	0	498
Incest	0	0	0	0	38	122	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	3	15	0	0	2	269
Sexual Assault <sup>7</sup>	10	0	0	3	203	416	269	6	219	321	9	27	9	5	506	346	100	1	3	15	118	42	16	2	2,646
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Sexually Explicit Conduct for Visual Depiction	0	0	0	0	14	27	5	1	10	27	1	10	0	0	29	10	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	143
Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse	2	0	0	0	53	95	77	2	54	83	1	6	1	3	125	69	21	0	1	3	25	9	0	0	630
Statutory Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	24	37	14	1	20	26	1	1	0	1	44	31	8	0	1	2	8	2	0	0	221
<b>TOTAL SEXUAL INJURIES</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,419</b>
Malnutrition	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Failure to Thrive	0	0	0	0	35	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Lack of Supervision	0	0	0	0	64	17	0	1	0	9	2	1	5	3	9	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	121
Medical Neglect	0	0	0	0	80	31	0	1	0	3	8	0	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	134
Other Physical Neglect	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
<b>TOTAL NEGLECT INJURIES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>326</b>
Imminent Risk of Physical Injury	0	0	0	0	82	40	1	1	5	4	0	1	13	0	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158
Imminent Risk of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation	0	0	0	0	71	21	1	1	1	28	2	0	0	2	6	1	6	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	145
<b>TOTAL IMMINENT RISK INJURIES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED INJURIES</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7,208</b>

<sup>7</sup> Sexual assault includes aggravated indecent assault, exploitation, indecent assault, indecent exposure, sexually explicit conduct and sexual assault.

**Number of Reports of Reabuse, 2006 – Table 7**

One of the reasons the CPSL established the Statewide Central Register of all founded and indicated reports was to detect prior abuse of a child or prior history of abuse inflicted by a perpetrator. Upon receipt of a report at ChildLine, a caseworker searches the register to see if any subject of the report was involved in a previous substantiated report or one that is under investigation. Table 7 reflects prior reports on the victim.

During the course of an investigation, it is possible that other past unreported incidents become known. For example, an investigation can reveal another incident of abuse that for a number of reasons was never before disclosed by the child or the family. These previously unreported incidents would be registered with ChildLine and handled as separate reports. Also, if a child is abused in one county then moves to another county and is abused again, this would be considered reabuse, whether or not the original county agency had referred the matter to the new county agency. In both examples, such reports would be reflected in Table 7 as reabuse of the child; therefore, it is not accurate to assume that the victim and the family were known to the county agency in all instances where a child was a victim of multiple incidents of abuse. The statistics on reabuse should be understood within this context.

The following explains the two major column areas from Table 7 on page 19:



**Total Suspected Abuse Reports** – The total number of reports received for investigation. Also included in this area is the number (and percentage of total reports) of reabuse reports involving the same child.

**Total Substantiated Abuse Reports** – The number of substantiated abuse reports from all those investigated, along with associated numbers and percentages of substantiated reabuse.

Information related to Table 7 reveals the following:

- In 2006, there were 1,819 reports investigated where the victim had been listed in other reports.
- Of those reports of suspected reabuse, 400 were substantiated.
- In 2006, substantiated reports of reabuse accounted for 10 percent of all substantiated reports of abuse.
- Children less than one year of age and older than 17 years of age are less likely to be reabused than any other age group (see Chart 6).
- More allegations of reabuse were received on 10-14 year-olds than any other age group (33 percent). This is also the age group with the most substantiated reports of reabuse (40 percent).

**Chart 6 – REPORTS OF REABUSE, BY AGE, 2006**

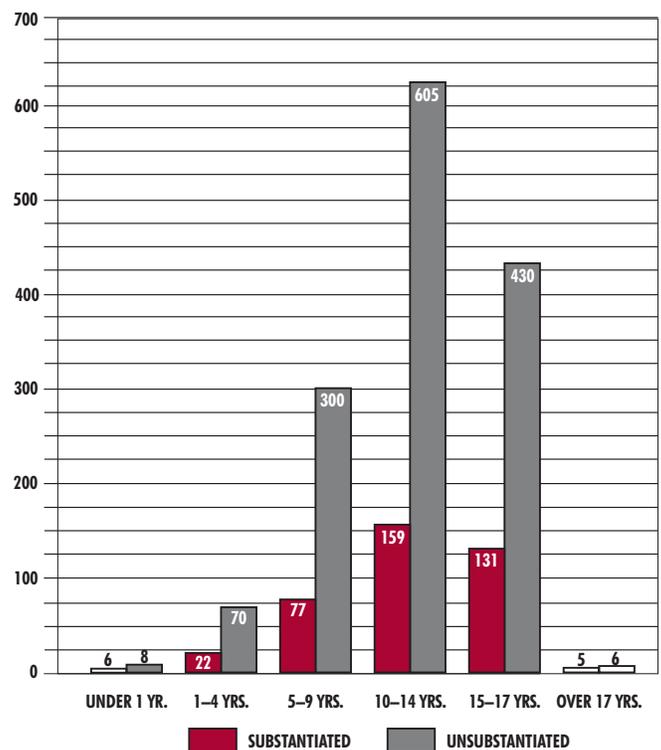


Table 7 - NUMBER OF REPORTS OF REABUSE, BY COUNTY, 2006

COUNTY	TOTAL SUSPECTED REPORTS	TOTAL SUSPECTED REABUSE	PERCENT	TOTAL SUSTANTIATED REPORTS	TOTAL SUSTANTIATED REABUSE	PERCENT
Adams	130	9	6.9	18	0	0.0
Allegheny	1,394	102	7.3	124	10	8.1
Armstrong	125	21	16.8	24	9	37.5
Beaver	147	6	4.1	33	3	9.1
Bedford	92	3	3.3	21	0	0.0
Berks	758	36	4.7	171	7	4.1
Blair	339	31	9.1	75	11	14.7
Bradford	159	17	10.7	57	4	7.0
Bucks	752	33	4.4	59	2	3.4
Butler	243	23	9.5	40	8	20.0
Cambria	204	16	7.8	21	0	0.0
Cameron	12	0	0.0	3	0	0.0
Carbon	118	9	7.6	24	3	12.5
Centre	168	9	5.4	16	0	0.0
Chester	851	54	6.3	81	4	4.9
Clarion	78	7	9.0	19	2	10.5
Clearfield	109	9	8.3	22	1	4.5
Clinton	42	3	7.1	14	2	14.3
Columbia	151	20	13.2	30	4	13.3
Crawford	339	26	7.7	55	7	12.7
Cumberland	277	27	9.7	66	8	12.1
Dauphin	560	38	6.8	95	8	8.4
Delaware	952	64	6.7	100	6	6.0
Elk	30	1	3.3	8	0	0.0
Erie	719	48	6.7	137	11	8.0
Fayette	312	16	5.1	57	4	7.0
Forest	23	0	0.0	7	0	0.0
Franklin	201	17	8.5	37	2	5.4
Fulton	34	0	0.0	6	0	0.0
Greene	104	8	7.7	15	1	6.7
Huntingdon	45	4	8.9	8	1	12.5
Indiana	172	17	9.9	26	4	15.4
Jefferson	94	8	8.5	32	3	9.4
Juniata	47	1	2.1	13	0	0.0
Lackawanna	432	48	11.1	66	7	10.6
Lancaster	652	41	6.3	119	11	9.2
Lawrence	160	11	6.9	47	4	8.5
Lebanon	221	17	7.7	44	3	6.8
Lehigh	821	63	7.7	122	26	21.3
Luzerne	525	31	5.9	120	9	7.5
Lycoming	184	12	6.5	33	3	9.1
McKean	200	23	11.5	28	3	10.7
Mercer	252	34	13.5	45	3	6.7
Mifflin	70	6	8.6	12	0	0.0
Monroe	319	12	3.8	49	3	6.1
Montgomery	693	53	7.6	75	7	9.3
Montour	79	5	6.3	3	1	33.3
Northampton	685	47	6.9	134	19	14.2
Northumberland	222	27	12.2	42	2	4.8
Perry	116	9	7.8	22	2	9.1
Philadelphia	4,703	456	9.7	1,092	120	11.0
Pike	103	4	3.9	14	0	0.0
Potter	70	9	12.9	22	4	18.2
Schuylkill	289	15	5.2	39	2	5.1
Snyder	46	3	6.5	22	1	4.5
Somerset	114	16	14.0	29	5	17.2
Sullivan	16	1	6.3	3	0	0.0
Susquehanna	103	12	11.7	38	5	13.2
Tioga	87	8	9.2	21	1	4.8
Union	45	8	17.8	11	1	9.1
Venango	147	16	10.9	21	1	4.8
Warren	85	10	11.8	24	3	12.5
Washington	347	40	11.5	75	13	17.3
Wayne	94	16	17.0	28	3	10.7
Westmoreland	478	41	8.6	79	7	8.9
Wyoming	88	9	10.2	14	1	7.1
York	954	33	3.5	145	5	3.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,181</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>9.6</b>

# REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE

■ TOTAL SUSPECTED REPORTS

( ) TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS

## SUSPECTED REPORTS

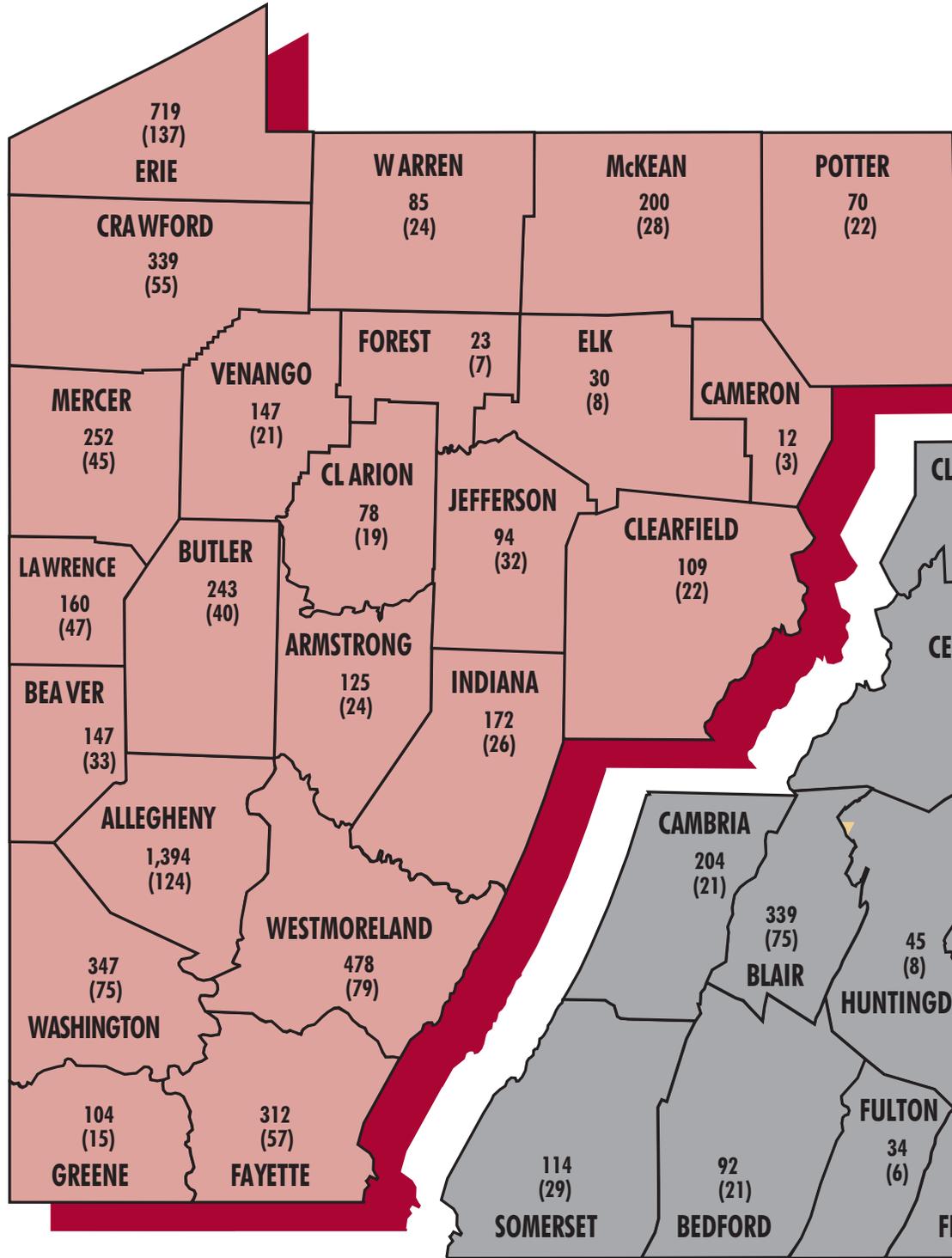
Central 4,993  
 Northeast 4,597  
 Southeast 7,951  
 Western 5,639

Suspected Reports include all reported cases (substantiated and unfounded).

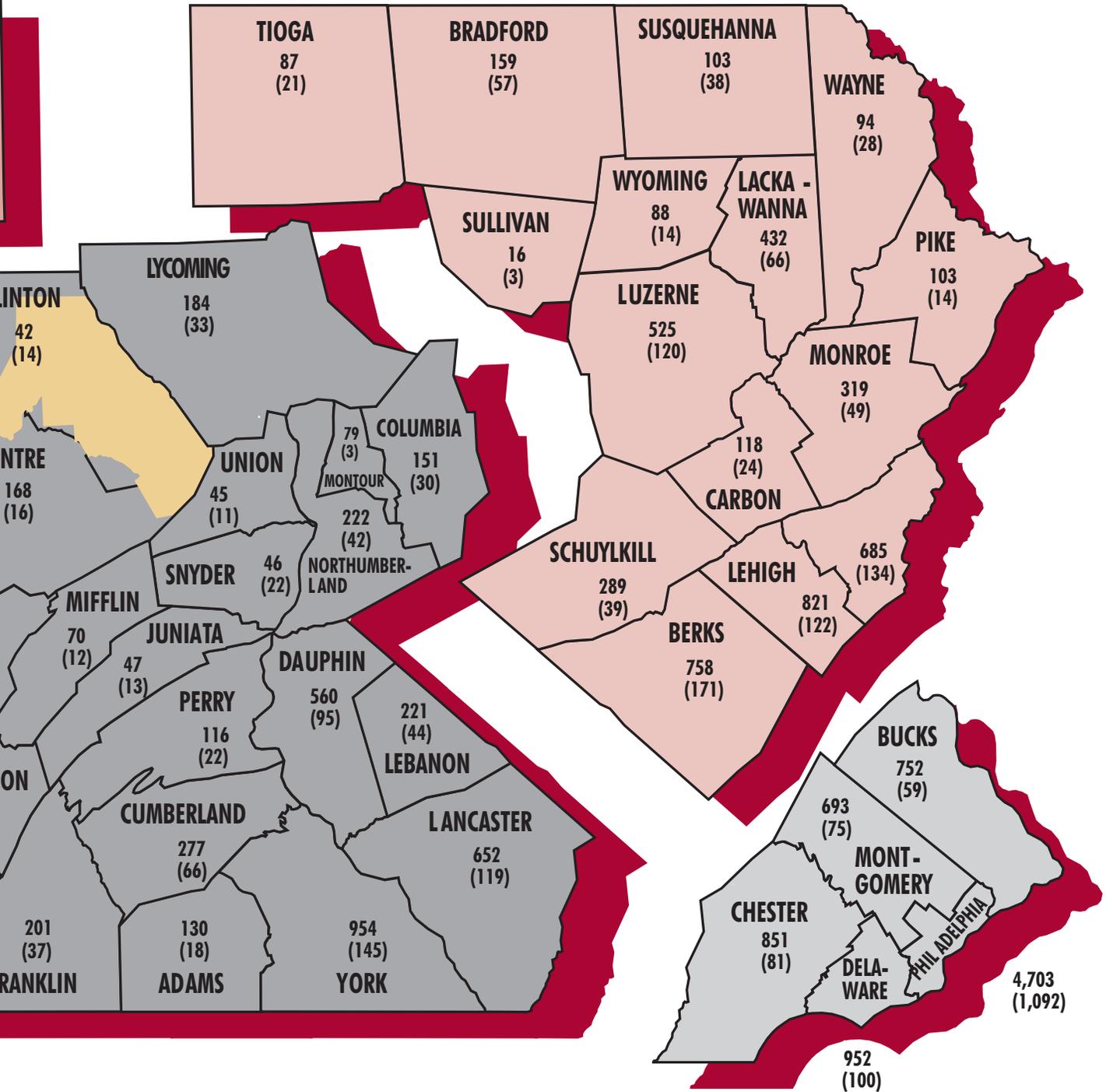
## SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS

Central (904)  
 Northeast (900)  
 Southeast (1,410)  
 Western (943)

Substantiated Reports include reports that were founded as a result of judicial adjudication or indicated by the county or regional agency based on medical evidence, the child abuse investigation or an admission by the perpetrator.



# CHILD ABUSE BY COUNTY - 2006



### Role of County Agencies

One of the purposes of the Child Protective Services Law (CPSL) is to ensure that each county children and youth agency establishes a program of protective services to ensure the child's safety. Each program must:

- Include procedures to assess risk of harm to a child;
- Be able to respond adequately to meet the needs of the family and child who may be at risk; and
- Prioritize the responses and services rendered to children most at risk.

County agencies are the sole civil entity charged with investigating reports of suspected child abuse and student abuse under the CPSL<sup>8</sup>. They must have the cooperation

of the community for other essential programs, such as encouraging more complete reporting of child abuse and student abuse, adequately responding to meet the needs of the family and child who may be at risk and encouraging innovative and effective prevention programs. The county agencies prepare annual plans describing how they will implement the law. The county court, law enforcement agencies, other community social services agencies and the general public provide input to the plan.



<sup>8</sup> The appropriate office of DPW would assume the role of the county agency if an employee or agent of the county agency has committed the suspected abuse.

### Number of Reports Investigated Within 30 and 60 Days, 2006 – Table 8

The CPSL requires county agency staff and the Department's staff to complete child abuse and student abuse investigations within 30 days from the date the report is registered at ChildLine. If the summary report of an investigation is not postmarked or electronically submitted to ChildLine within 60 days, the report must be considered unfounded (see Table 8).

- Within 30 days, 54 percent of the reports were completed.
- Within 31-60 days, 46 percent of the reports were completed.
- Less than one percent of the reports were automatically considered unfounded after 60 days.

Table 8 – NUMBER OF REPORTS INVESTIGATED WITHIN 30 AND 60 DAYS, 2006

COUNTY	0–30	31–60	OVER 60 (EXPUNGED)		COUNTY	0–30	31–60	OVER 60 (EXPUNGED)	
Adams	73	43	0	0.0%	Lebanon	129	80	0	0.0%
Allegheny	625	546	0	0.0%	Lehigh	134	616	6	0.8%
Armstrong	64	59	0	0.0%	Luzerne	344	123	0	0.0%
Beaver	99	37	0	0.0%	Lycoming	96	76	0	0.0%
Bedford	54	34	0	0.0%	McKean	88	101	0	0.0%
Berks	382	327	0	0.0%	Mercer	155	49	0	0.0%
Blair	137	183	1	0.3%	Mifflin	32	30	6	8.8%
Bradford	47	104	2	1.3%	Monroe	183	86	1	0.4%
Bucks	316	290	0	0.0%	Montgomery	371	191	0	0.0%
Butler	109	86	1	0.5%	Montour	56	22	0	0.0%
Cambria	147	50	1	0.5%	Northampton	381	266	0	0.0%
Cameron	11	1	0	0.0%	Northumberland	132	53	0	0.0%
Carbon	46	57	1	1.0%	Perry	86	27	0	0.0%
Centre	109	51	1	0.6%	Philadelphia	2,058	2,207	0	0.0%
Chester	386	226	0	0.0%	Pike	76	27	0	0.0%
Clarion	64	11	0	0.0%	Potter	38	26	0	0.0%
Clearfield	79	24	0	0.0%	Schuylkill	210	72	0	0.0%
Clinton	30	11	1	2.4%	Snyder	13	32	0	0.0%
Columbia	120	30	0	0.0%	Somerset	57	50	1	0.9%
Crawford	148	180	1	0.3%	Sullivan	14	2	0	0.0%
Cumberland	172	88	0	0.0%	Susquehanna	53	49	0	0.0%
Dauphin	205	319	4	0.8%	Tioga	54	25	0	0.0%
Delaware	560	280	3	0.4%	Union	40	4	0	0.0%
Elk	27	2	0	0.0%	Venango	89	38	1	0.8%
Erie	295	374	0	0.0%	Warren	67	15	0	0.0%
Fayette	147	152	2	0.7%	Washington	215	103	0	0.0%
Forest	4	6	0	0.0%	Wayne	54	38	0	0.0%
Franklin	83	79	0	0.0%	Westmoreland	257	191	0	0.0%
Fulton	28	4	0	0.0%	Wyoming	34	10	0	0.0%
Greene	35	60	0	0.0%	York	634	297	1	0.1%
Huntingdon	23	17	0	0.0%	<b>COUNTY TOTAL</b>	<b>11,418</b>	<b>9,373</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Indiana	103	64	0	0.0%	Central	187	75	0	0.0%
Jefferson	52	41	0	0.0%	Northeast	265	225	0	0.0%
Juniata	33	13	0	0.0%	Southeast	353	710	0	0.0%
Lackawanna	169	114	0	0.0%	Western	355	185	0	0.0%
Lancaster	197	436	0	0.0%	<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Lawrence	89	68	0	0.0%	<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>12,578</b>	<b>10,568</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

### Services Provided and Planned<sup>9</sup> 2006

The county children and youth agency is required to provide services during investigation or plan for services as needed to prevent further abuse.

### Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)

Composed of professionals from a variety of disciplines who are consultants to the county agency in its case management responsibilities that:

- Assist the county agency in diagnosing child abuse;
- Provide or recommend comprehensive coordinated treatment;
- Periodically assess the relevance of treatment and the progress of the family; and
- Participate in the state or local child fatality review team to investigate a child fatality or to develop and promote strategies to prevent child fatalities.

### Parenting Education Classes

Programs for parents on the responsibilities of parenthood.

### Protective and Preventive Counseling Services

Counseling and therapy for individuals and families to prevent further abuse.

### Emergency Caregiver Services

Temporary substitute care and supervision of children in their homes.

### Emergency Shelter Care

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

### Emergency Medical Services

Emergency medical services which include appropriate emergency medical care for examination, evaluation and treatment of children suspected of being abused.

### Preventive and Educational Programs

Programs to increase public awareness and willingness to identify victims of suspected child abuse and to provide necessary community rehabilitation.

### Self-Help Groups

Groups of parents organized to help reduce or prevent abuse through mutual support and help.

### Role of the Regional Offices

DPW's Office of Children, Youth and Families has regional offices in Philadelphia, Scranton, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Their responsibilities include:

- Monitoring, licensing and providing technical assistance to public and private children and youth agencies and facilities;
- Investigating child abuse when the alleged perpetrator is a county agency employee or one of its agents;
- Monitoring county agencies' implementation of the CPSL;
- Ensuring regulatory compliance of agencies and facilities by investigating complaints and conducting annual inspections;
- Assisting county agencies in the interpretation and implementation of Protective Services regulations; and
- Reviewing and recommending approval of county needs-based plans and budget estimates.

### Regional Investigations of Agents of the Agency, 2005–2006 – Table 9

Section 6362(b) of the CPSL requires the Department to investigate reports of suspected child abuse "when the suspected abuse has been committed by the county agency or any of its agents or employees ... ." An agent of the county agency is anyone who provides a children and youth social service for, or on behalf of, the county agency. Agents include:

- Foster parents;
- Residential child care staff;
- Staff and volunteers of other agencies providing services for children and families;
- Staff and volunteers at child care centers;
- Staff of social service agencies; or
- Preadoptive parents.

In 2006, regional staff investigated 2,027 reports of suspected abuse involving agents of a county agency, a decrease of six percent from 2005 (see Table 9). The

<sup>9</sup> As part of the investigation, the need for services is evaluated. Services may be provided immediately or planned for a later date.

Table 9 – REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AGENTS OF THE AGENCY, 2005-2006

REGION	FOSTER HOMES				RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				OTHER				TOTAL			
	TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Central	101	71	6 5.9%	17 23.9%	69	100	0 0.0%	3 3.0%	15	28	1 6.7%	2 7.1%	185	199	7 3.8%	22 11.1%
Northeast	111	68	25 22.5%	15 22.1%	242	301	11 4.5%	16 5.3%	56	54	12 21.4%	5 9.3%	409	423	48 11.7%	36 8.5%
Southeast	268	212	34 12.7%	9 4.2%	671	549	8 1.2%	12 2.2%	154	176	8 5.2%	9 5.1%	1,093	937	50 4.6%	30 3.2%
Western	124	108	17 13.7%	15 13.9%	255	278	17 6.7%	11 4.0%	82	82	10 12.2%	9 11.0%	461	468	44 9.5%	35 7.5%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>82 13.6%</b>	<b>56 12.2%</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>36 2.9%</b>	<b>42 3.4%</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>31 10.1%</b>	<b>25 7.4%</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>149 6.9%</b>	<b>123 6.1%</b>

overall regional substantiation rate decreased to six percent from seven percent in 2005.

### Type of Abuse of Children in Substitute Care by Region (Substantiated Reports), 2006 – Table 10

The total number of injuries, 126, exceeds the number of substantiated reports, 123, because some children received several injuries (see Table 10). The data show the following changes from 2005 to 2006:

- An overall decrease in injuries from 150 to 126.
- A decrease in physical injuries from 41 to 36.
- A decrease in sexual injuries from 106 to 80.
- An increase in neglect from two to ten.
- A decrease in mental injuries from one to zero.

Table 10 – REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS TYPE OF ABUSE BY REGION (Substantiated Reports), 2006

REGION	PHYSICAL	MENTAL	SEXUAL	NEGLECT	TOTAL
<b>FOSTER CARE</b>					
Central	1	0	13	3	17
Northeast	3	0	11	1	15
Southeast	5	0	4	1	10
Western	1	0	13	1	15
<b>RESIDENTIAL FACILITY</b>					
Central	1	0	3	0	4
Northeast	4	0	9	3	16
Southeast	9	0	3	1	13
Western	3	0	8	0	11
<b>OTHER</b>					
Central	0	0	2	0	2
Northeast	1	0	4	0	5
Southeast	4	0	5	0	9
Western	4	0	5	0	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>126</b>



## Children Abused in Child Care Settings

The Child Protective Services Law (CPSL) requires the Department to report on the services provided to children abused in child care settings and the action taken against perpetrators. Child care settings include family day care homes and child care centers, foster homes, boarding homes for children, juvenile detention centers, residential facilities and institutional facilities.

In 2006, there were 2,660 reports of suspected abuse of children in child care settings. A total of 218 (eight percent) were substantiated. The Department investigated 144 (66 percent) of the substantiated reports because the alleged perpetrators were agents of county agencies.

Social services were planned and/or provided to alleged victims involved in the investigated reports when appropriate. In 531 reports (20 percent), information was

referred to law enforcement officials for criminal investigation and prosecution, 183 of which were substantiated by the county agency investigation.

Of the 218 reports substantiated in a child care setting, the most frequent services planned or provided for a child, parent or perpetrator were as follows (See Child Protective Services, page 24 for description of services):

- Protective and preventive counseling services – 133
- Other services – 69
- Emergency shelter care – 30
- Instruction and education for parenthood and parenting skills – 16
- Multidisciplinary Team Case Review – 11



## Clearances for Persons Who Provide Child Care Services and for School Employees

Child care agencies are prohibited from employing any person who will have direct contact with children if the individual was convicted of certain criminal offenses or was named as a perpetrator of a founded report of child abuse within five years preceding the request for a clearance.

The CPSL requires prospective child care service and school employees to obtain child abuse clearances from the Department to ensure they are not a known perpetrator of child abuse or student abuse.

Child care employees are also required to obtain clearance from the Pennsylvania State Police to determine whether they have been convicted of any of the following crimes at the time of the background clearance:

- Criminal homicide
- Aggravated assault
- Stalking
- Kidnapping
- Unlawful restraint
- Rape
- Statutory sexual assault
- Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse
- Sexual assault
- Aggravated indecent assault
- Indecent assault
- Indecent exposure
- Incest
- Concealing the death of a child
- Endangering the welfare of children
- Dealing in infant children
- Prostitution and related offenses
- Pornography
- Corruption of minors
- Sexual abuse of children
- Felony offense under the Act of April 14, 1972 (P.L. 233, No. 64), known as the Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, committed within the five-year period immediately preceding verification under this section.

Act 127 of 1998 also prohibits hiring an applicant who has been convicted of an equivalent crime listed above under the law of another state, or the attempt, solicitation or conspiracy, to commit those offenses.

Child care services include:

- Child care centers
- Group and family child care homes
- Foster family homes
- Adoptive parents
- Residential programs
- Juvenile detention services
- Programs for delinquent/dependent children
- Mental health/mental retardation services
- Early intervention and drug/alcohol services
- Any child care services which are provided by or subject to approval, licensure, registration or certification by DPW or a county social agency
- Any child care services which are provided under contract with DPW or a county social service agency

An applicant for school employment includes:

- Individuals who apply for a position as a school employee
- Individuals who transfer from one position to another
- Contractors for schools

The CPSL prohibits school administrators from employing anyone who has been convicted of certain criminal offenses, named as the perpetrator of a founded report of child abuse (at any time) or named as the individual responsible for a founded report of student abuse.

Federal criminal history record clearances by the FBI are also required for out-of-state residents who are applying for employment or approval for the following positions in Pennsylvania:

- Child care services
- Public or private schools
- Foster parents
- Adoptive parents



At any time, a person can request voluntary certification to prove that he or she is not on file as a perpetrator of child or student abuse or been convicted of any crimes that would prohibit hire.

In 2006, ChildLine received 448,566 requests (a five percent increase over 2005) for a background clearance. All requests were processed in the following categories:

- School employment - 214,234 (48 percent)
- Child care employment - 148,687 (33 percent)
- Volunteers - 37,457 (eight percent)
- Foster care - 29,616 (seven percent)
- Adoption - 12,704 (three percent)
- Big Brother/Big Sister - 3,825 (less than one percent)
- Work Experience<sup>10</sup> - 1,543 (less than one percent)
- Domestic Violence - 500 (less than one percent)

The average processing time was about nine days (an increase of one day from 2005). The CPSL mandates that requests for clearances be completed within 14 calendar days.

A total of 1,278 applicants (less than one percent) were named as perpetrators in child abuse reports. Of these perpetrators, 58 were identified as being prohibited from hire.

The purpose of requiring clearances is to protect children from abuse at school and at child care settings. Less than one percent of the applicants were identified as being perpetrators. However, it is unknown how many perpetrators do not apply for employment in schools and child care settings because they know they are on file at ChildLine or have a criminal history.



<sup>10</sup> This category refers to individuals in work experience or job training programs arranged by DPW.

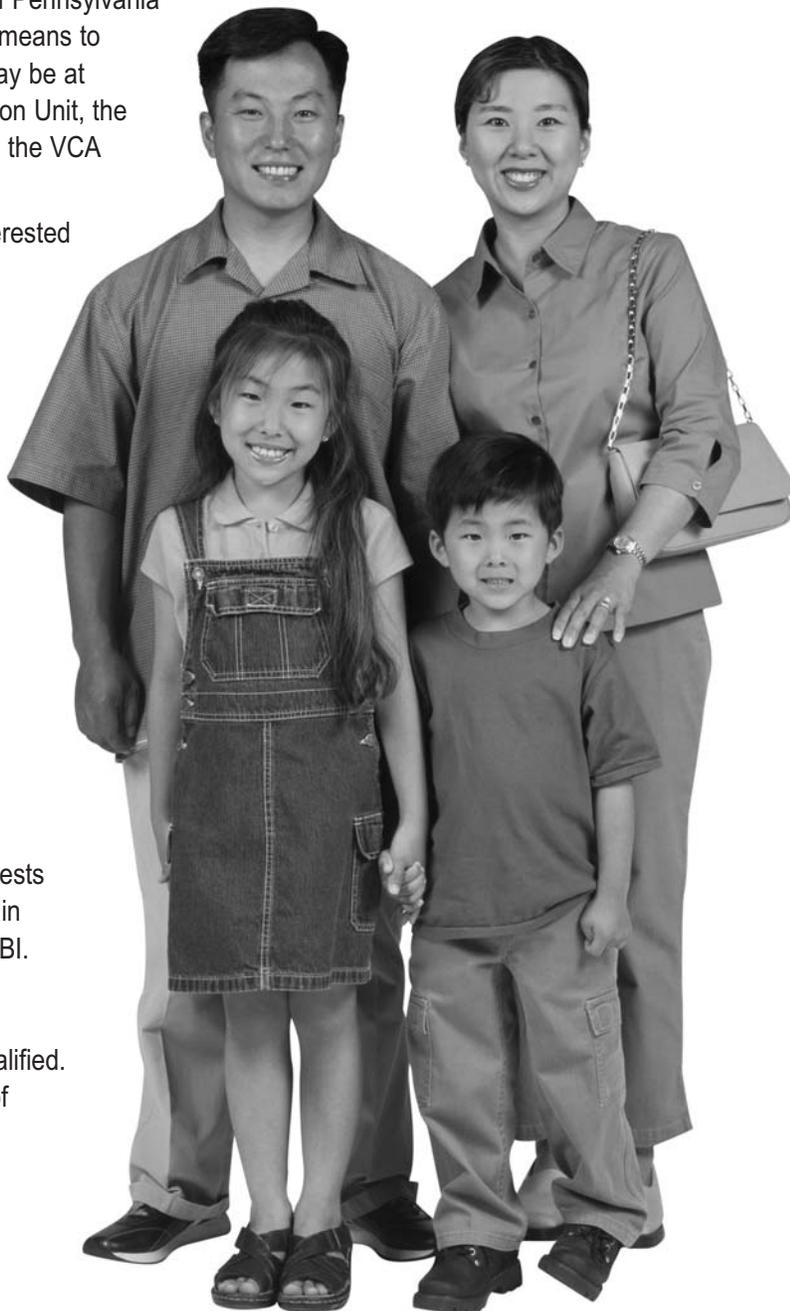
The CPSL requires federal criminal history checks only when applicants who are applying for child care service employment or who are interested in finalizing an adoption in Pennsylvania reside in another state. There is no provision under the CPSL to conduct federal criminal history checks of Pennsylvania residents. The purpose of these checks is to determine if an applicant has been convicted of crime anywhere in the country that relates to the applicant's fitness to care for or supervise children. The Volunteers for Children Act (VCA) strengthens the CPSL and the Department's ability to protect children by permitting federal criminal history checks of Pennsylvania residents. This act has been adopted as a means to close a gap in protection where children may be at risk. Through ChildLine's Criminal Verification Unit, the Department of Public Welfare implemented the VCA Program in March 2003.

The first step of the VCA process is for interested child care service agencies to submit a request to ChildLine for status as a qualified entity. In order to be deemed a qualified entity by the Department, an internal policy on federal criminal history clearances must be established by the entity and submitted to ChildLine. Once a request is received by ChildLine, the agency will be provided more detailed information on becoming a qualified entity.

- In 2006, 27 agencies requested approval to become a qualified entity.
- A total of 154 agencies are qualified entities (30 are county children and youth agencies).
- Of the criminal history clearance requests received by ChildLine under the VCA in 2006, 4,397 were processed by the FBI.
- Seven applicants were determined disqualified.
- 3,994 applicants were determined qualified.
- 396 applicants were still pending as of Dec. 31, 2006.

For further information regarding the process and requirements of participating in this program, please contact:

Department of Public Welfare  
ChildLine & Abuse Registry  
Criminal Verification Unit  
P.O. Box 8053  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8053



## Expenditures for Child Abuse Investigations

Pennsylvania's child welfare system is responsible for a wide range of services to abused and neglected children, and dependent and delinquent children. Funding through the state and county agencies for all these services exceeds \$1 billion. More than \$44.7 million of that amount was spent by state and county agencies to investigate reports of suspected child and student abuse.

The Department uses State General Fund money to operate ChildLine. In 2006, ChildLine expenditures amounted to \$2.66 million. Expenditures for the ChildLine Verification Unit, which processes child abuse history

clearances, were an additional \$322,234. Expenditures for the headquarters of DPW totaled \$458,675. Regional staff expenditures were nearly \$2.62 million.

Table 11 lists the total expenditures for county agencies to conduct child abuse and student abuse investigations. These numbers do not reflect total expenditures for all services provided by the county agencies. In state fiscal year 2005-2006, county expenditures for child abuse and student abuse investigations were \$38.66 million.

Table 11  
EXPENDITURES FOR CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS,  
STATE FISCAL YEAR 2005-2006

COUNTY	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	COUNTY	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
Adams	\$539,042	Lackawanna	\$330,181
Allegheny	\$3,214,926	Lancaster	\$688,543
Armstrong	\$237,089	Lawrence	\$162,892
Beaver	\$999,118	Lebanon	\$116,645
Bedford	\$67,582	Lehigh	\$3,216,523
Berks	\$1,386,289	Luzerne	\$927,366
Blair	\$225,948	Lycoming	\$306,412
Bradford	\$385,253	McKean	\$355,422
Bucks	\$2,195,298	Mercer	\$69,207
Butler	\$512,860	Mifflin	\$40,645
Cambria	\$279,373	Monroe	\$446,169
Cameron	\$47,420	Montgomery	\$776,565
Carbon	\$105,018	Montour	\$62,649
Centre	\$313,764	Northampton	\$1,212,473
Chester	\$1,487,312	Northumberland	\$395,662
Clarion	\$283,616	Perry	\$90,785
Clearfield	\$205,446	Philadelphia	\$6,380,557
Clinton	\$114,177	Pike	\$85,708
Columbia	\$35,011	Potter	\$109,767
Crawford	\$324,117	Schuylkill	\$276,851
Cumberland	\$414,449	Snyder	\$82,285
Dauphin	\$1,144,620	Somerset	\$238,299
Delaware	\$1,912,869	Sullivan	\$24,644
Elk	\$81,788	Susquehanna	\$272,725
Erie	\$2,025,675	Tioga	\$307,662
Fayette	\$278,896	Union	\$85,730
Forest	\$48,325	Venango	\$101,710
Franklin	\$115,356	Warren	\$129,593
Fulton	\$64,244	Washington	\$453,854
Greene	\$118,372	Wayne	\$235,911
Huntingdon	\$26,134	Westmoreland	\$368,199
Indiana	\$337,629	Wyoming	\$13,812
Jefferson	\$123,194	York	\$604,083
Juniata	\$36,884	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$38,656,623</b>

## Supplemental Statistical Points

- As of Dec. 31, 2006, there were a total of 108,174 substantiated reports in the Statewide Central Register. ChildLine received approximately 98,514 calls in 2006. Calls involved suspected child abuse, referrals for general protective services, requests for information and referral to local services and brief counseling.
- Of the 23,181 reports of suspected abuse, ChildLine received 62 percent initially and 38 percent were received initially by county agencies.
- Of the 4,152 substantiated reports of child abuse, 3,240 listed factors contributing to the cause of abuse. Among the most frequently cited factors were:
  - ❖ Vulnerability of child (70 percent)
  - ❖ Marginal parenting skills or knowledge (49 percent)
  - ❖ Impaired judgment of perpetrator (26 percent)
  - ❖ Stress (22 percent)
  - ❖ Substance abuse (14 percent)
  - ❖ Insufficient social/family support (14 percent)
  - ❖ Abuse between parent figures (nine percent)
  - ❖ Sexual deviancy of perpetrator (eight percent)
  - ❖ Perpetrator abused as a child (seven percent)
- Copies of child abuse reports were provided to 722 persons who were the subjects of those reports.
- Copies of 1,224 founded or indicated reports on 737 perpetrators (offenders) were provided to the Sexual Offenders Assessment Board as required by Pennsylvania's Megan's Law. These reports were provided to aid the courts in determining whether or not the perpetrator should be classified as a sexually violent predator.
- The Department received 1,296 requests for first-level appeals (administrative review) to amend or expunge reports.
- The Department's Bureau of Hearings and Appeals (BHA) received 669 requests for second-level appeals. Of those requests:
  - ❖ 170 (25 percent) county agency decisions were overturned;
  - ❖ Eight (one percent) county agency decisions were upheld;
  - ❖ 37 (six percent) were dismissed by BHA;
  - ❖ Four (less than one percent) were withdrawn by the county agency;
  - ❖ 13 (two percent) were withdrawn by the appellant;
  - ❖ Three (less than one percent) were expunged due to the child turning age 18/23 during the appeal;
  - ❖ 10 (one percent) were denied hearings or dismissed for a timeliness issue;
  - ❖ 414 (62 percent) were still pending.



## Reporting and Investigating Student Abuse

Act 151 of 1994 established a procedure to investigate and address reports in which students are suspected of being abused by a school employee. Student abuse is limited to "serious bodily injury"<sup>11</sup> and "sexual abuse or sexual exploitation" of a student by a school employee.

When a school employee informs a school administrator of suspected student abuse, the administrator is mandated to immediately report the incident to law enforcement officials and the appropriate district attorney. If local law enforcement officials have reasonable cause to suspect, on the basis of an initial review, that there is evidence of serious bodily injury, sexual abuse or exploitation committed by a school employee against a student, the law enforcement official shall notify the county agency so it can also conduct an investigation of the alleged abuse. In 2006, of the 24 reports of suspected student abuse, the following were the initial referral sources:

- Law enforcement (16)
- Other Public/Private Social Service Agency (one)
- School (two)
- Other (three)
- Parent/Guardian (one)
- Court (one)

A county children and youth agency has 60 days in which to determine if the report is an indicated or unfounded report for a school employee. To the fullest extent possible, the county agency is required to coordinate its investigation with law enforcement officials. The child must be interviewed jointly by law enforcement and the county agency, but law enforcement officials may interview the school employee before the county agency has any contact with the school employee.

In 2006, 24 reports of suspected student abuse were investigated, 31 less than in 2005. Of these reports:

- Five were in the Northeast Region.
- 11 were in the Central Region.
- Six were in the Southeast Region.
- Two were in the Western Region.
- 15 were substantiated while nine were unfounded.
- In the 15 substantiated reports of student abuse, nine of the victims were female and six were male.



<sup>11</sup> The CPSL defines serious bodily injury as an injury that creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of functions of any bodily member or organ.

Act 201 of 2002, also known as The Newborn Protection Act, took effect in February 2003 and states that a parent of a newborn may leave the child in the care of a hospital without being criminally liable providing that the following criteria are met:

- The parent expresses orally or through conduct that they intend for the hospital to accept the child, and;
- The newborn is not a victim of child abuse or criminal conduct.

A newborn is defined by this Act as a child less than 28 days of age as reasonably determined by a physician.

Pennsylvania's program for newborn protection is known as "Safe Haven of Pennsylvania."

The Act requires that designated hospital staff take protective custody of a newborn and perform a medical evaluation and any act necessary to care for and protect the physical health and safety of the child. The hospital is also required to notify the county children and youth agency and local law enforcement. The county children

and youth agency is to make diligent efforts to notify a parent, guardian or other family member of the whereabouts of the newborn (unless prohibited by court order) and the reasons for the need for protective custody. The county children and youth agency will find a safe and permanent home for the baby. A statewide helpline has been established for women in crisis and individuals seeking information to be able to speak with a person regarding the program and to find out the location of the nearest hospital.

### 1-866-921-7233 (SAFE)

A new Safe Haven Web site, [www.secretsafe.org](http://www.secretsafe.org), was launched in 2006, tailored to expectant mothers. Educational materials related to the program can be downloaded from this Web site.

Since 2003, four newborns have been relinquished at hospitals under the Safe Haven of Pennsylvania program. All four babies have been adopted.



Co-sleeping -- also known as bedsharing or the family bed -- is a controversial practice. Those who support co-sleeping point to the bonding experience it creates between a mother and her child. Supporters of the practice report that it allows for both mother and child to get a better night's sleep, making both happier and healthier. Supporters also praise it as a tool to facilitate nighttime nursing for those mothers who choose to breastfeed. Supporters suggest that co-sleeping reduces the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) because the child does not fall into as deep a sleep as if left alone in its crib.

However, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), among other opponents of the practice, warn against co-sleeping. Concerns range from children rolling over and getting caught between mattresses and the structure of the bed; as well as between railings in the headboard or footboard; children getting caught underneath a parent

or other adult who rolls over on top of them; children getting caught between pillows or other soft bedding and suffocating; or children falling off of the bed. These risks increase when the child and adult are sleeping on a couch, water bed or similar surfaces, or if the parent is intoxicated or otherwise impaired.

Of 82 deaths of Pennsylvania children ages birth to four years old reviewed by the commonwealth in 2004-2006, 49 of the children were not in a crib or bassinet, and 36 of the 82 children were sleeping with other people. Five of the deaths were attributed to unsafe bedding or toys and 33 of the children were not sleeping on their backs.

The Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH) recommends that a child sleeps on its back in the same room as a parent, but on a separate sleep surface such as a nearby crib or bassinet.

Many states have programs that help keep children in a safe, separate sleep environment. The "Cribs for Kids" program, originated by SIDS of Pennsylvania, is a safe-sleep education program for parents with financial need to help reduce the risk of injury and death of infants due to unsafe sleep environments. "Cribs for Kids" programs throughout the country and Pennsylvania provide Graco Pack 'N Play Cribs and educational materials regarding safe sleeping practices and tips to protect infants.

In addition, DOH has provided grants to support initiatives that directly address the promotion of safe sleeping practices and environments for infants. Funds acquired through the DOH Infant Safe Sleep Promotion Program are used for activities to improve the health and safety of infants and reduce infant mortality rates across Pennsylvania. In addition, this program seeks to decrease the incidence of infant death due to factors such as SIDS and accidental suffocation/strangulation of infants in adult beds. For additional information on co-sleeping, SIDS and other safe sleeping initiatives, please visit the Pennsylvania Department of Health at: [www.health.state.pa.us](http://www.health.state.pa.us); Search Term: SIDS.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES

### HEADQUARTERS

Office of Children, Youth and Families  
Department of Public Welfare  
P.O. Box 2675  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-2675  
(717) 787-4756  
[www.dpw.state.pa.us](http://www.dpw.state.pa.us)

ChildLine and Abuse Registry  
Office of Children, Youth and Families  
Hillcrest, 2nd Floor • P.O. Box 2675  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-2675  
Administrative Offices (717) 783-8744 or (717) 783-1964  
Child Abuse Hotline (Toll-free nationwide) 1-800-932-0313  
TDD: 1-866-872-1677

### REGIONAL OFFICES

#### SOUTHEAST REGION

Office of Children, Youth and Families  
1400 Spring Garden Street  
502 State Office Building  
Philadelphia, PA 19130  
(215) 560-2249 • (215) 560-2823

#### WESTERN REGION

Office of Children, Youth and Families  
707 State Office Building  
300 Liberty Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222  
(412) 565-2339

#### NORTHEAST REGION

Office of Children, Youth and Families  
Scranton State Office Building  
100 Lackawanna Avenue, Room 301, 3rd Floor  
Scranton, PA 18503  
(570) 963-4376

#### CENTRAL REGION

Office of Children, Youth and Families  
Hillcrest, 1st Floor • P.O. Box 2675  
Harrisburg, PA 17105  
(717) 772-7702

## COUNTY CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGENCIES

### ADAMS COUNTY

Adams County Children and Youth Services  
Adams County Courthouse  
111-117 Baltimore Street, Room 201-B  
Gettysburg, PA 17325  
(717) 337-0110

### ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Department of Human Services  
Office of Children, Youth and Family Services  
One Smithfield Street, Suite 400  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-2225  
(412) 350-5701 • (412) 350-5705  
24-hour (412) 473-2000

### ARMSTRONG COUNTY

Armstrong County Children and Youth Services  
310 South Jefferson Street  
Kittanning, PA 16201  
(724) 548-3466

### BEAVER COUNTY

Beaver County Children and Youth Services  
1080 Eighth Avenue, 3rd Floor  
Beaver Falls, PA 15010  
(724) 891-5800

### BEDFORD COUNTY

Bedford County Children and Youth Services  
220 South Thomas Street  
Bedford, PA 15522  
(814) 623-4804

### BERKS COUNTY

Berks County Children and Youth Services  
County Services Center  
633 Court Street, 11th Floor  
Reading, PA 19601  
(610) 478-6700

### BLAIR COUNTY

Blair County Children and Youth Services  
Blair County Courthouse  
423 Allegheny Street, Suite 132  
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648  
(814) 693-3130

### BRADFORD COUNTY

Bradford County Children and Youth Services  
220 Main Street, Unit 1  
Towanda, PA 18848-1822  
(570) 265-1760 • 1-800-326-8432

## Directory of Services

### **BUCKS COUNTY**

Bucks County Children and Youth Social Services Agency  
4259 West Swamp Road, Suite 200  
Doylestown, PA 18901-1042  
(215) 348-6900

### **BUTLER COUNTY**

Butler County Children and Youth Services  
Butler County Judicial Building, 2nd Floor  
124 West Diamond Street • P.O. Box 1208  
Butler, PA 16003-1208  
(724) 284-5156

### **CAMBRIA COUNTY**

Cambria County Children and Youth Services  
Central Park Complex  
110 Franklin Street, Suite 400  
Johnstown, PA 15901  
(814) 539-7454 • 1-800-260-5860

### **CAMERON COUNTY**

Cameron County Children and Youth Services  
Court House, 20 East Fifth Street, Suite 102  
Emporium, PA 15834  
(814) 486-3265 ext 5 (automated)  
(814) 486-9351 (direct to CYS)

### **CARBON COUNTY**

Carbon County Office of Children and Youth Services  
69 Broadway, 3rd Floor  
Jim Thorpe, PA 18229  
(570) 325-3644

### **CENTRE COUNTY**

Centre County Children and Youth Services  
Willowbank Office Building  
420 Holmes Street  
Bellefonte, PA 16823  
(814) 355-6755

### **CHESTER COUNTY**

Chester County Department of Children, Youth and Families  
601 Westtown Road, Suite 310  
West Chester, PA 19382-4526  
(610) 344-5800

### **CLARION COUNTY**

Clarion County Children and Youth Services  
214 South Seventh Avenue, Suite B  
Clarion, PA 16214-2053  
(814) 226-9280 • 1-800-577-9280

### **CLEARFIELD COUNTY**

Clearfield County Children, Youth and Family Services  
650 Leonard Street, Suite 216  
Clearfield, PA 16830  
(814) 765-1541 • 1-800-326-9079

### **CLINTON COUNTY**

Clinton County Children and Youth Social Services  
P.O. Box 787, Garden Building  
232 East Main Street  
Lock Haven, PA 17745  
(570) 893-4100 or 893-4101 • 1-800-454-5722

### **COLUMBIA COUNTY**

Columbia County Children and Youth Services  
26 West First Street  
Bloomsburg, PA 17815  
(570) 389-5700

### **CRAWFORD COUNTY**

Crawford County Human Services  
632 Arch Street, Suite B101  
Meadville, PA 16335  
(814) 724-8380 • 1-877-334-8793

### **CUMBERLAND COUNTY**

Cumberland County Children and Youth Services  
Human Services Building, Suite 200  
16 West High Street  
Carlisle, PA 17013-2961  
(717) 240-6120

### **DAUPHIN COUNTY**

Dauphin County Social Services for Children and Youth  
25 South Front Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17101-2025  
(717) 780-7200

### **DELAWARE COUNTY**

Delaware County Children and Youth Services  
20 South 69th Street, 3rd Floor  
Upper Darby, PA 19082  
(610) 713-2000

### **ELK COUNTY**

Elk County Children and Youth Services  
P.O. Box 448 • 300 Center Street  
Ridgway, PA 15853  
(814) 776-1553

### **ERIE COUNTY**

Erie County Office of Children and Youth  
154 West 9th Street  
Erie, PA 16501-1303  
(814) 451-6600

# Directory of Services

## **FAYETTE COUNTY**

Fayette County Children and Youth Services  
130 Old New Salem Road  
Uniontown, PA 15401  
(724) 430-1283

## **FOREST COUNTY**

Forest County Children and Youth Services  
613 Elm Street • P.O. Box 523  
Tionesta, PA 16353  
(814) 755-3622

## **FRANKLIN COUNTY**

Franklin County Children and Youth Services  
Franklin County Human Services Building  
425 Franklin Farm Lane  
Chambersburg, PA 17201  
(717) 263-1900

## **FULTON COUNTY**

Fulton County Services for Children  
219 North Second Street, Suite 2  
McConnellsburg, PA 17233  
(717) 485-3553

## **GREENE COUNTY**

Greene County Children and Youth Services  
201 Fort Jackson County Building  
19 South Washington Street  
Waynesburg, PA 15370  
(724) 852-5217 or 852-5245

## **HUNTINGDON COUNTY**

Huntingdon County Children and Youth Services  
Court House Annex II, 430 Penn Street  
Huntingdon, PA 16652  
(814) 643-3270

## **INDIANA COUNTY**

Indiana County Children and Youth Services  
350 North 4th Street  
Indiana, PA 15701  
(724) 465-3895 • 1-888-559-6355

## **JEFFERSON COUNTY**

Jefferson County Children and Youth Services  
155 Main Street, Jefferson Place  
Brookville, PA 15825  
(814) 849-3696 • 1-800-523-5041

## **JUNIATA COUNTY**

Juniata County Children and Youth Social Services  
Agency  
11 North Third Street, Fry Building  
Mifflintown, PA 17059  
(717) 436-7707

## **LACKAWANNA COUNTY**

Lackawanna County Children and Youth Services  
Lackawanna County Office Building  
200 Adams Avenue  
Scranton, PA 18503  
(570) 963-6781

## **LANCASTER COUNTY**

Lancaster County Children and Youth Services  
900 East King Street  
Lancaster, PA 17602  
(717) 299-7925 • 1-800-675-2060

## **LAWRENCE COUNTY**

Lawrence County Children and Youth Services  
1001 East Washington Street  
New Castle, PA 16101  
(724) 658-2558

## **LEBANON COUNTY**

Lebanon County Children and Youth Services  
Room 401 Municipal Building  
400 South Eighth Street  
Lebanon, PA 17042  
(717) 274-2801 ext. 2304

## **LEHIGH COUNTY**

Lehigh County Office of Children and Youth Services  
17 South 7th Street  
Allentown, PA 18101  
(610) 782-3064 or 782-3068

## **LUZERNE COUNTY**

Luzerne County Children and Youth Agency  
111 North Pennsylvania Boulevard, Suite 110  
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701-3697  
(570) 826-8710 • Hazleton area: (570) 454-9740

## **LYCOMING COUNTY**

Lycoming County Children and Youth Services  
Sharwell Building, 200 East Street  
Williamsport, PA 17701-6613  
(570) 326-7895 • 1-800-525-7938

## Directory of Services

### McKEAN COUNTY

McKean County Department of Human Services  
17155 Route 6  
Smethport, PA 16749  
(814) 887-3350

### MERCER COUNTY

Mercer County Children and Youth Services  
8425 Sharon-Mercer Road  
Mercer, PA 16137-1207  
(724) 662-2703

### MIFFLIN COUNTY

Mifflin County Children and Youth Social Services  
144 East Market Street  
Lewistown, PA 17044  
(717) 248-3994

### MONROE COUNTY

Monroe County Children and Youth Services  
730 Phillips Street  
Stroudsburg, PA 18360-2224  
(570) 420-3590

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Montgomery County Office of Children and Youth  
Montgomery County Human Services Center  
1430 DeKalb Street • P.O. Box 311  
Norristown, PA 19404-0311  
(610) 278-5800

### MONTOUR COUNTY

Montour County Children and Youth Services  
114 Woodbine Lane, Suite 201  
Danville, PA 17821  
(570) 271-3050

### NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Northampton County Department of Human Services  
Children, Youth and Families Division  
Governor Wolf Building  
45 North Second Street  
Easton, PA 18042-3637  
(610) 559-3290

### NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Northumberland County Children and Youth Services  
322 North 2nd Street  
Sunbury, PA 17801  
(570) 495-2101 or (570) 988-4237

### PERRY COUNTY

Perry County Children and Youth Services  
Rhine Smith Building  
P.O. Box 123  
New Bloomfield, PA 17068  
(717) 582-2131 ext. 212

### PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Philadelphia Department of Human Services  
Children and Youth Division  
1 Parkway Building, 8th Floor  
1515 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19102  
(215) 683-6100

### PIKE COUNTY

Pike County Children and Youth Services  
506 Broad Street  
Milford, PA 18337  
(570) 296-3446

### POTTER COUNTY

Potter County Human Services  
62 North Street • P.O. Box 241  
Roulette, PA 16746-0241  
(814) 544-7315 • 1-800-800-2560

### SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Schuylkill County Children and Youth Services  
410 North Centre Street  
Pottsville, PA 17901  
(570) 628-1050 • 1-800-722-8341

### SNYDER COUNTY

Snyder County Children and Youth Services  
713 Bridge Street, Suite 15  
Selinsgrove, PA 17870  
(570) 374-4570

### SOMERSET COUNTY

Somerset County Children and Youth Services  
300 North Center Avenue, Suite 220  
Somerset, PA 15501  
(814) 445-1661

### SULLIVAN COUNTY

Sullivan County Children and Youth Services  
Sullivan County Court House  
P.O. Box 157  
Laporte, PA 18626-0157  
(570) 946-4250

## Directory of Services

### SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Susquehanna County Services for Children and Youth  
31 Public Avenue  
Montrose, PA 18801  
(570) 278-4600 ext. 300

### TIOGA COUNTY

Tioga County Human Services Agency  
1873 Shumway Hill Road  
Wellsboro, PA 16901  
(570) 724-5766 • 1-800-242-5766

### UNION COUNTY

Union County Children and Youth Services  
1610 Industrial Boulevard, Suite 200  
Lewisburg, PA 17837  
(570) 522-1330

### VENANGO COUNTY

Venango County Children and Youth Services  
1283 Liberty Street • P.O. Box 1130  
Franklin, PA 16323  
(814) 432-9743

### WARREN COUNTY

Warren County Human Services, Children and Youth  
27 Hospital Drive  
North Warren, PA 16365  
(814) 726-2100

### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County Children and Youth Services  
100 West Beau Street, Suite 502  
Washington, PA 15301  
(724) 228-6884 • 1-888-619-9906

### WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne County Children and Youth Services  
648 Park Street, Suite C  
Honesdale, PA 18431  
(570) 253-5102  
(570) 253-5972 (after hours)

### WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Westmoreland County Children's Bureau  
2 North Main Street, Suite 303  
Greensburg, PA 15601  
(724) 830-3300 • 1-800-422-6926  
(724) 830-3301 (direct to CYS)

### WYOMING COUNTY

Wyoming County Human Services  
P.O. Box 29  
Tunkhannock, PA 18657  
(570) 836-3131

### YORK COUNTY

York County Children and Youth Services  
100 West Market Street, 4th Floor  
York, PA 17401  
(717) 846-8496



## Directory of Services

### TOLL-FREE NUMBERS AND INTERNET SITES PENNSYLVANIA

#### Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

1-800-986-5437

[www.helpinpa.state.pa.us](http://www.helpinpa.state.pa.us) • [www.compass.state.pa.us](http://www.compass.state.pa.us)

Health insurance information for children of middle and low-income families.

#### Healthy Baby Line

1-800-986-2229

[www.helpinpa.state.pa.us](http://www.helpinpa.state.pa.us)

Prenatal health care information for middle and low-income pregnant women.

#### Healthy Kids Line

1-800-986-5437

[www.helpinpa.state.pa.us](http://www.helpinpa.state.pa.us)

Health care services information for middle and low-income families.

#### Pennsylvania Adoption Exchange

1-800-227-0225

[www.adoptpakids.org](http://www.adoptpakids.org)

*Waiting Child Registry* – a database of children in the Pennsylvania foster care system with a goal of adoption

*Resource Family Registry* – a database of families approved to foster or adopt in Pennsylvania

*Adoption Medical History Registry* – collects medical information voluntarily submitted by birth parents for release to adoptees upon their request.

Also provides a matching and referral service that matches specific characteristics of waiting children with the interests of registered, approved adoptive families, publishes a photo listing book and operates a Web site that features a photo album of waiting children and information on adoption.

#### Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence

1-800-932-4632

[www.pcadv.org](http://www.pcadv.org)

Referrals to local domestic violence agencies. Information and resources on policy development and technical assistance to enhance community response to and prevention of domestic violence.

#### Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape

1-888-772-7227

[www.pcar.org](http://www.pcar.org)

Referrals to local rape crisis agencies through a statewide network of rape crisis centers, working in concert to administer comprehensive services in meeting the diverse needs of victims/survivors and to further provide prevention education to reduce the prevalence of sexual violence within their communities.

#### Pennsylvania Family Support Alliance

1-800-448-4906

[www.pennsylvaniafamilysupportalliance.org](http://www.pennsylvaniafamilysupportalliance.org)

Support groups for parents who are feeling overwhelmed and want to find a better way of parenting.

#### Office of Child Development and Early Learning

Regional Child Care Licensing Offices

[www.dpw.state.pa.us](http://www.dpw.state.pa.us)

Information on state-licensed child care homes and centers.

Central – 1-800-222-2117

Northeast – 1-800-222-2108

Southeast – 1-800-346-2929

Western – 1-800-222-2149

#### Special Kids Network

1-800-986-4550

[www.helpinpa.state.pa.us](http://www.helpinpa.state.pa.us)

Information about services for children with special health care needs.

#### Statewide Adoption and Permanency Network (SWAN)

1-800-585-SWAN

[www.diakon-swan.org](http://www.diakon-swan.org)

Information about the adoption of Pennsylvania's children who are currently waiting in foster care.

## NATIONAL

### Administration for Children and Families

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

[www.acf.dhhs.gov](http://www.acf.dhhs.gov)

### Child Abuse Prevention Network

<http://child-abuse.com>

### Child Welfare League of America

[www.cwla.org](http://www.cwla.org)

### Children's Defense Fund

[www.childrensdefense.org](http://www.childrensdefense.org)

### National Center for Missing Children

1-800-843-5678

[www.missingkids.com](http://www.missingkids.com)

Information and assistance to parents of missing/abducted/runaway children. Handles calls concerning child pornography, child prostitution and children enticed by perpetrators on the Internet. Takes information on sightings of missing children.

### National Child Abuse Hotline

1-800-422-4453

[www.childhelp.org](http://www.childhelp.org)

24-hour crisis hotline offering support, information, literature and referrals.

### Prevent Child Abuse America

[www.preventchildabuse.org](http://www.preventchildabuse.org)

### TeenLine

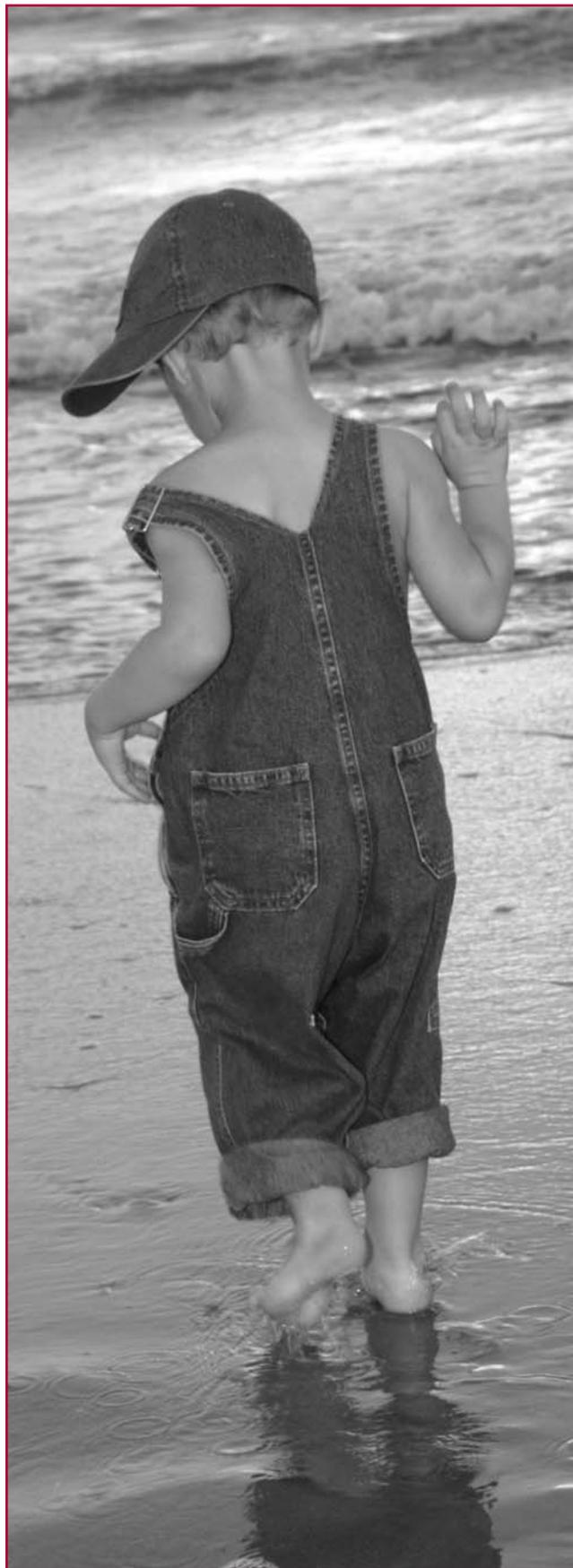
1-800-722-5385

[www.hsh.org](http://www.hsh.org) (Search: TeenLine)

Specially trained counselors to help teens and those who care about them.

### Child Welfare Information Gateway

[www.childwelfare.gov](http://www.childwelfare.gov)





[www.dpw.state.pa.us](http://www.dpw.state.pa.us)

Edward G. Rendell, *Governor*

Estelle B. Richman, *Secretary*