

2010 PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ANNUAL CHILD ABUSE REPORT



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

To report suspected
child abuse, call
ChildLine at
1-800-932-0313
TDD 1-866-872-1677



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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Dear Citizens,

I know that all Pennsylvanians share a common desire to reduce and eliminate child abuse. To assess our progress as a community in achieving this goal, each year we compile a report detailing the nature and scope of child abuse in Pennsylvania. I am pleased to release the 2010 Child Abuse Annual Report.

The report shows that we made important progress in 2010:

- Reports of suspected child abuse in 2010 decreased by 727 from last year, a three percent decrease;
- Substantiated reports were down by 287, a seven percent decrease;
- The rate of substantiated reports decreased to 14.9 percent in 2010, compared to 15.6 percent in 2009;
- Reports of suspected re-abuse decreased 20 percent from 2009 to 2010; and finally,
- While the number is down by ten from the previous year, 33 Pennsylvania children still died from abuse in 2010.

Protecting children from abuse is a responsibility of the community as a whole, from families and extended families, to health professionals, teachers, clergy and others who come in contact with children and their loved ones. While we are working in the right direction, more remains to be done.

We also continue to develop and implement safety assessment tools that guide your local child welfare professionals in more effectively assessing underlying threats to improve the safety of our children. The ongoing work of child fatality review teams at both the state and local level has broadened our collective understanding of how and why child deaths occur, and helps to identify factors that may assist in preventing future tragedies.

As we review this report, let us remember that the statistics represent individual children who look to the adults around them for protection. And let us renew and intensify our commitment to ensure that fewer children face the trauma of child abuse in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom Corbett".

Tom Corbett
Governor



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Dear Child Advocate:

The release of the 2010 Annual Child Abuse Report is our opportunity to shine a light on the state of children and youth in Pennsylvania. This report shows that we have made encouraging progress, yet there is still work to be done. Statewide, the number of suspected child abuse reports - as well as the number of substantiated reports - is once again lower than the year before. Reports of children suspected of being abused more than once decreased 20 percent from 2009 to 2010. The number of substantiated child fatality reports also decreased from 43 in 2009 to 33 in 2010. Despite this decrease, even one child fatality is one too many.

In the past year, the Department of Public Welfare's Office of Children, Youth and Families implemented an ambitious Continuous Quality Improvement initiative which is now part of all aspects of program operations. This initiative eventually will involve each county children and youth office. It is a dynamic process of assessment, planning, and implementing changes to address gaps in the child welfare services system. Involvement of community partners and advocates in the process is a key element to the initiative.

Your involvement and support of programs and services that protect children and strengthen families has been critical in our ongoing commitment to the reduction of child abuse in Pennsylvania. Only by working together to continuously identify and address challenges and build on our collective strengths will we be able to make sustained progress in our efforts to protect children from abuse and neglect. Governor Corbett and I are totally committed to this effort and look forward to a continued and productive partnership.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gary D. Alexander".

Gary D. Alexander
Acting Secretary

2010 Legislative Update

With three new laws enacted in the past year that strive to provide additional means to support the safety, permanency and well-being of Pennsylvania children, 2010 turned out to be an exciting legislative year. Many of the activities codified within the new law have already been in place at the local level, but with the legislators renewed focus on children, the enactment of the legislation reinforces these requirements.

Senate Bill 1360, now referred to as Act 101 of 2010, was signed on Oct. 27, 2010 and is effective April 25, 2011. Act 101 provides the option for adoptive parents and birth relatives to enter into a voluntary agreement for ongoing communication or contact between the child and the birth relative or between the adoptive parent and the birth relative. This legislation also requires the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare to establish a statewide information registry for records and documents associated with all adoptions finalized or registered in this commonwealth. Additionally, Act 101 of 2010 outlines who may request information from the court, the agency that coordinated an adoption or a successor agency. The act further defines who may be the subject of a request for information. Act 101 will have far-reaching effects on the ability of children who have been adopted to maintain lifelong connections with their biological family and to have access to information that may not have been readily available in the past when appropriate authorizations are on file. These connections to both people, as well as information, will allow children to maintain connections and have access to information that allow them to know their history and its potential impact on their lives.

House Bill 2258, now referred to as Act 115 of 2010, was signed on Nov. 23, 2010 and was effective Jan. 22, 2011. Act 115 amends the Juvenile Act to provide for sibling placement and visitation. It requires that reasonable efforts be made to place siblings together unless it is contrary to their safety or well-being. Act 115 also states that when siblings are not placed together, visitation must occur at least twice a month, unless it is contrary to their safety or well-being. Additionally, continued reasonable efforts must be made to place siblings together and to promote visitation. These matters

must be determined at the initial time of placement, as well as each permanency hearing. County Children and Youth currently make efforts to place siblings together and when that is not possible, allow for regular visitation. The placing of siblings together or assuring regular contact is essential to children maintaining lifelong familial connections and to lessen the negative impact that being removed from their homes can cause.

House Bill 2338, now referred to as Act 119 of 2010, was signed on Nov. 24, 2010 and was effective March 24, 2011. Act 119, commonly referred to as the Children in Foster Care Act, requires information to be shared with every child in foster care, parent and resource family to reinforce children have certain protections including, but not limited to the right to contact their attorneys or guardians ad litem, get notice of court hearings, have education stability, access necessary health services, consent to medical and mental health treatment consistent with current law, participate in religious observances, visit and to have contact with family. Act 119 outlines basic protections that must be awarded to children in foster care to ensure that all children, as well as their parents and resource family, are informed about basic protections and requirements of their care. These “protections” must be listed on a child’s grievance procedure form in a child/youth friendly manner along with who they can contact when they need assistance.

Act 119 also requires that the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare develop a model grievance policy and procedure for use by county and private agencies and make that policy and procedure available to the county and private agencies within 30 days of the effective date. Each county or private agency must adopt the model grievance policies and procedures or revise its current policies and procedures within 45 days of the effective date.

All public and private children and youth agencies are currently required to have some form of grievance procedures as per regulation. Act 119 will serve to codify this process and in some circumstances, expand the protections of children. Act 119 serves to ensure that all children are treated fairly and with respect by the system entrusted with their care.

Introduction

The Child Protective Services Law requires that every year the Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania who were reported as victims of suspected abuse and neglect.

The data contained in this report are based on completed investigations during the 2010 calendar year. In other words, a report of suspected child abuse from December 2010 that was under investigation is not included if the investigation was not completed by Dec. 31, 2010. It will be included in the next annual report.

In 2010, reports of suspected child abuse decreased by 727 from last year. Additionally, in 2010, there was a decrease of 287 reports that were substantiated from last year. The substantiation rate decreased to 14.9 percent in 2010 from 15.6 percent in 2009.

There were 33 substantiated child fatality reports in 2010. This number represents a decrease for the third consecutive year. Although this is a decrease, 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 the entire child welfare system, community partners and PA citizens. 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, on how to identify and report children who have been abused, or are at risk of being abused or neglected is also important.



Child Abuse and Student Abuse Statistical Summary

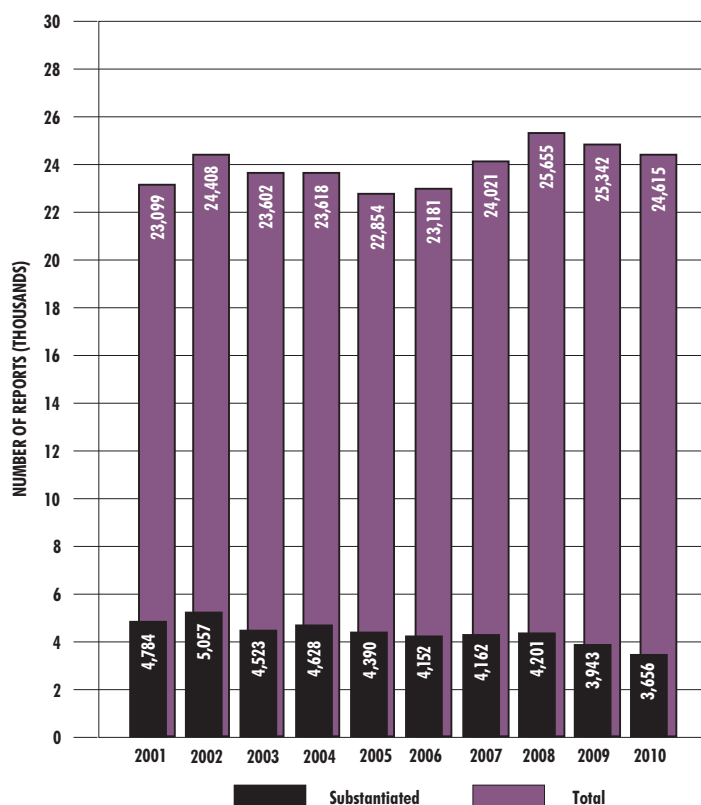
REPORT DATA¹

- In 2010, 24,615 reports of suspected child and student abuse were received, a decrease of 727 reports from 2009 (refer to Chart 1 for a multi-year comparison).
- Included in the reports were 23 reports of suspected student abuse, a decrease of one from 2009 (refer to Reporting and Investigating Student Abuse on page 31 for a discussion of student abuse).
- In 2010, 3,656 reports of suspected child and student abuse were substantiated, 287 fewer than in 2009.
- The percentage of total reports of child abuse that were substantiated in 2010 was 15 percent, one percentage point less than 2009.
- Sexual abuse was involved in 54 percent of all substantiated reports, an increase of three percentage points from 2009.
- Of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, 31 received more reports in 2010 than in 2009.
- Law enforcement officials received 8,654 reports for possible criminal investigation and prosecution; this represents 35 percent of all reports. 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 to law enforcement.
- Due to court activity, 47 substantiated reports were changed from indicated to founded, including 27 due to criminal conviction of perpetrators. These 27 represent less than one percent of the total substantiated reports.

VICTIM DATA

- Of the 3,656 substantiated reports of abuse, 3,508 children (unduplicated count)² were listed as abuse victims. Some children were involved in more than one incident of abuse.
- The 16 reports of substantiated student abuse involved ten 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. These reports represented 41 percent of all substantiated reports. The second-highest living arrangement was children living with two parents, or 36 percent of substantiated reports.
- In 2010, 33 Pennsylvania children died from abuse, which is ten fewer than in 2009.

Chart 1
CHILD ABUSE REPORTS FROM 2001 - 2010



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

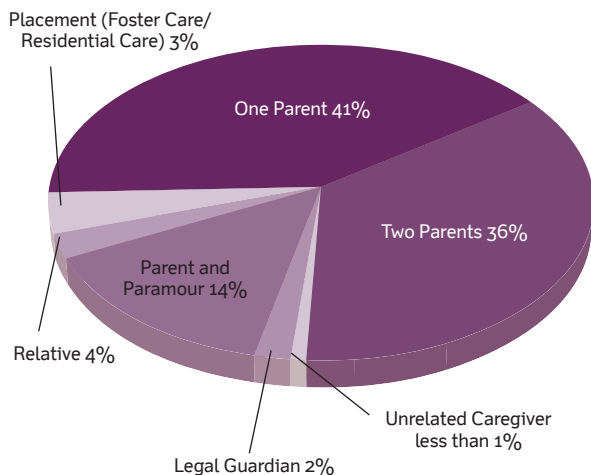
² "Unduplicated count" indicates that the subject was counted only once, regardless of how many reports they appeared in for the year.

- In 2010, 330, or nine percent, of substantiated reports involved children who had been abused before.
- In 2010, 2,438, or 67 percent, of substantiated reports involved girls; while 1,217, or 33 percent, of substantiated reports of abuse involved boys. The sex of one victim could not be determined.
- In 2010, 1,574, or 80 percent, of sexually abused children were girls; while 389, or 20 percent, of sexually abused children were boys.
- Of the 345 reports in which children reported themselves as victims; 105, or 30 percent, of the reports were substantiated.
- In 2010, 7,303 children were moved from the setting where the alleged or actual abuse occurred. This represents a decrease of ten percent from 2009.

PERPETRATOR DATA

- There were 3,569 perpetrators (unduplicated count)² in 3,656 substantiated reports.
- 408, or eleven percent, of the perpetrators had been a perpetrator in at least one prior substantiated report.
- 3,161, or 89 percent, of the perpetrators were reported for the first time.
- In the 3,656 substantiated reports, 61 percent of the perpetrators had a parental (mother, father, stepparent, paramour of a parent) relationship to the child.

Chart 2 - CHILD'S LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT THE TIME OF THE ABUSE (Substantiated Reports), 2010



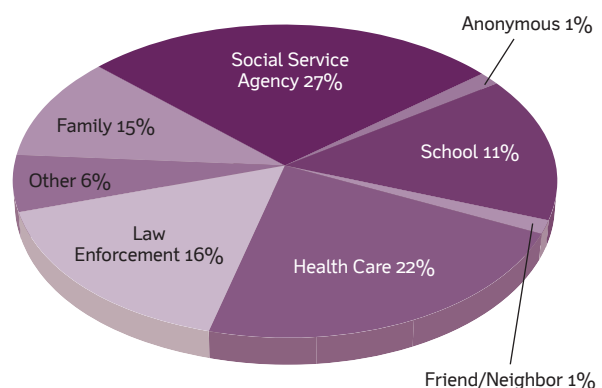
CHILD CARE SETTING DATA

- A total of 147 substantiated reports involved children abused in a child care setting. A 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 office of the Office of Children Youth and Families, OCYF, investigated 2,051 reports, a decline of three percent from 2009, of suspected abuse in cases where the alleged perpetrator was an agent or employee of a county agency. Children, Youth and Families regional offices are required to conduct these investigations pursuant to the Child Protective Services Law.

REQUESTS FOR CHILD ABUSE HISTORY CLEARANCES

- A total of 528,691 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 an increase of less than one percent from 2009.
- Of the persons requesting clearance for employment, foster care or adoption 1,026, or less than one percent, were on file at ChildLine as perpetrators of child abuse.

Chart 3 - SOURCE OF SUBSTANTIATED ABUSE REFERRALS (Substantiated Reports), 2010 (by category)



Reporting and Investigating Child Abuse

Act 127 of 1998 amended the Pennsylvania Child Protective Services Law 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.”

Act 127 also strengthened the Child Protective Services Law 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 perpetrator³:

1. Any recent act⁴ 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 ChildLine and Abuse Registry (1-800-932-0313) is the central clearinghouse for all investigated reports. Professionals who come into contact with children during the course of their employment, occupation or practice of a profession are required to report when they have reasonable cause to suspect 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 an abused child. This also includes incidents of suspected child abuse in which the individual committing the act is not defined as a perpetrator under the Child Protective Services Law. Data reporting contained in this annual report is specific to those cases where the individual committing the acts was considered a perpetrator under the Child Protective Services Law. Unless otherwise noted, 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 Office of Children, Youth and Families 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, 2009–2010 – TABLE 1

The data contained in this report are based on completed investigations received at ChildLine during the 2010 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 2009 are included in this report because ChildLine received their investigation findings during the 2010 calendar year.

In 2010, 24,615 reports of suspected child abuse were received at ChildLine and investigated by staff of a county agency or Department of Public Welfare's regional staff. The following statistical highlights are extracted from Table 1:

- There was a three percent decrease in the total number of reports received in 2010.
- Investigations found 15 percent of the reports to be substantiated and 85 percent to be unfounded. Due to local court proceedings, less than one percent were still pending a final disposition.

³ 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.

⁴ 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, 2009 - 2010

COUNTY	TOTAL REPORTS		SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS				2009 POPULATION ⁵		TOTAL REPORTS per 1000 Children		SUBST. REPORTS per 1000 Children	
	2009	2010	2009	%	2010	%	TOTAL	UNDER 18	2009	2010	2009	2010
Adams	237	277	45	19.0	62	22.4	102,202	22,199	10.7	12.5	2.0	2.8
Allegheny	1,604	1,506	129	8.0	108	7.2	1,202,439	244,903	6.4	6.1	0.5	0.4
Armstrong	151	140	27	17.9	25	17.9	67,964	13,196	11.0	10.6	2.0	1.9
Beaver	194	201	47	24.2	40	19.9	170,487	34,161	5.5	5.9	1.3	1.2
Bedford	88	95	8	9.1	8	8.4	49,491	10,219	8.4	9.3	0.8	0.8
Berks	741	773	114	15.4	113	14.6	407,796	95,748	7.8	8.1	1.2	1.2
Blair	383	344	45	11.7	48	14.0	124,535	26,023	14.5	13.2	1.7	1.8
Bradford	144	157	46	31.9	46	29.3	60,935	13,620	10.4	11.5	3.3	3.4
Bucks	840	816	97	11.5	82	10.0	623,370	139,020	6.0	5.9	0.7	0.6
Butler	247	221	38	15.4	26	11.8	183,395	40,834	6.0	5.4	0.9	0.6
Cambria	335	266	49	14.6	23	8.6	143,140	27,178	12.1	9.8	1.8	0.8
Cameron	15	17	3	20.0	1	5.9	5,160	995	14.2	17.1	2.8	1.0
Carbon	111	128	16	14.4	21	16.4	64,307	12,932	8.6	9.9	1.2	1.6
Centre	166	185	19	11.4	20	10.8	146,096	23,369	7.0	7.9	0.8	0.9
Chester	847	763	81	9.6	69	9.0	499,065	120,547	7.1	6.3	0.7	0.6
Clarion	75	61	28	37.3	9	14.8	39,574	7,487	9.8	8.1	3.6	1.2
Clearfield	192	179	36	18.8	31	17.3	82,088	15,458	12.1	11.6	2.3	2.0
Clinton	52	58	21	40.4	12	20.7	36,945	7,488	6.9	7.7	2.8	1.6
Columbia	128	119	21	16.4	32	26.9	64,069	11,764	10.7	10.1	1.8	2.7
Crawford	296	309	47	15.9	52	16.8	88,038	18,982	15.2	16.3	2.4	2.7
Cumberland	417	306	86	20.6	49	16.0	231,854	46,605	9.0	6.6	1.8	1.1
Dauphin	691	563	124	17.9	87	15.5	257,228	59,929	11.5	9.4	2.1	1.5
Delaware	1,064	940	83	7.8	74	7.9	553,713	131,253	8.1	7.2	0.6	0.6
Elk	53	53	12	22.6	5	9.4	31,772	6,132	8.2	8.6	1.9	0.8
Erie	825	934	132	16.0	120	12.8	277,862	62,422	13.0	15.0	2.1	1.9
Fayette	458	380	36	7.9	40	10.5	143,695	28,489	15.8	13.3	1.2	1.4
Forest	12	14	2	16.7	3	21.4	7,667	1,038	12.0	13.5	2.0	2.9
Franklin	221	194	45	20.4	47	24.2	145,940	33,291	6.7	5.8	1.4	1.4
Fulton	45	52	7	15.6	7	13.5	15,050	3,248	13.7	16.0	2.1	2.2
Greene	97	73	11	11.3	6	8.2	39,279	7,629	12.5	9.6	1.4	0.8
Huntingdon	60	59	12	20.0	10	16.9	45,374	8,435	6.9	7.0	1.4	1.2
Indiana	183	152	33	18.0	23	15.1	86,980	15,631	11.4	9.7	2.1	1.5
Jefferson	75	64	19	25.3	12	18.8	44,840	9,056	8.0	7.1	2.0	1.3
Juniata	38	44	5	13.2	16	36.4	23,096	5,222	7.2	8.4	0.9	3.1
Lackawanna	420	459	73	17.4	73	15.9	209,212	42,644	9.8	10.8	1.7	1.7
Lancaster	803	870	151	18.8	136	15.6	506,037	125,408	6.4	6.9	1.2	1.1
Lawrence	138	151	27	19.6	36	23.8	89,442	18,562	7.2	8.1	1.4	1.9
Lebanon	312	292	43	13.8	39	13.4	130,115	29,028	10.8	10.1	1.5	1.3
Lehigh	841	826	93	11.1	85	10.3	344,308	80,774	10.6	10.2	1.2	1.1
Luzerne	570	506	119	20.9	96	19.0	311,664	61,688	9.2	8.2	1.9	1.6
Lycoming	184	157	36	19.6	33	21.0	116,019	23,804	7.5	6.6	1.5	1.4
McKean	197	183	53	26.9	29	15.8	43,139	8,911	21.4	20.5	5.8	3.3
Mercer	254	243	44	17.3	42	17.3	115,558	24,083	10.3	10.1	1.8	1.7
Mifflin	80	98	24	30.0	19	19.4	46,424	10,472	7.6	9.4	2.3	1.8
Monroe	349	388	59	16.9	63	16.2	167,651	39,343	9.0	9.9	1.5	1.6
Montgomery	852	781	96	11.3	93	11.9	778,462	178,958	4.7	4.4	0.5	0.5
Montour	46	51	5	10.9	4	7.8	17,629	3,823	11.8	13.3	1.3	1.0
Northampton	729	718	105	14.4	131	18.2	299,054	64,730	11.4	11.1	1.6	2.0
Northumberland	197	198	27	13.7	42	21.2	90,292	17,592	10.9	11.3	1.5	2.4
Perry	121	120	14	11.6	22	18.3	45,413	10,156	11.8	11.8	1.4	2.2
Philadelphia	4,828	4,765	888	18.4	884	18.6	1,438,023	359,130	13.3	13.3	2.5	2.5
Pike	108	109	9	8.3	3	2.8	61,406	13,299	8.2	8.2	0.7	0.2
Potter	53	70	5	9.4	13	18.6	16,420	3,735	13.7	18.7	1.3	3.5
Schuylkill	347	362	70	20.2	57	15.7	147,106	27,823	12.3	13.0	2.5	2.0
Snyder	37	42	18	48.6	18	42.9	38,095	8,210	4.5	5.1	2.2	2.2
Somerset	156	141	22	14.1	25	17.7	76,899	14,081	10.7	10.0	1.5	1.8
Sullivan	12	8	3	25.0	1	12.5	6,050	1,107	10.5	7.2	2.6	0.9
Susquehanna	71	91	16	22.5	29	31.9	40,573	8,561	8.0	10.6	1.8	3.4
Tioga	72	69	16	22.2	18	26.1	40,123	8,077	8.6	8.5	1.9	2.2
Union	53	56	15	28.3	11	19.6	44,050	7,574	6.9	7.4	2.0	1.5
Venango	150	156	36	24.0	27	17.3	53,911	11,283	12.9	13.8	3.1	2.4
Warren	132	115	21	15.9	26	22.6	40,190	7,980	15.8	14.4	2.5	3.3
Washington	361	330	70	19.4	48	14.5	206,253	41,321	8.6	8.0	1.7	1.2
Wayne	55	74	18	32.7	22	29.7	52,817	10,391	5.2	7.1	1.7	2.1
Westmoreland	571	574	80	14.0	67	11.7	371,495	68,393	8.1	8.4	1.1	1.0
Wyoming	65	56	16	24.6	9	16.1	27,660	5,981	10.6	9.4	2.6	1.5
York	1093	1,113	147	13.4	128	11.5	431,930	98,392	11.2	11.3	1.5	1.3
TOTAL	25,342	24,615	3,943	15.6	3,656	14.9	12,468,866	2,739,817	9.2	9.0	1.4	1.3

⁵ 2010 Annual Estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

- Approximately nine out of every 1,000 children living in Pennsylvania were reported as victims of suspected abuse in 2010.
- Approximately one out of every 1,000 children living in Pennsylvania were found to be victims of child abuse in 2010.
- For 2010, the substantiation rate (the percentage of suspected reports that were confirmed as abuse) is one percentage point lower than 2009 at 15 percent . The rate in 41 counties was at or above this average. Twenty-six counties were below this average.
- While 67 percent of the substantiated victims were girls, 33 percent were boys. The higher number of substantiated reports involving girls is partially explained by the fact that 80 percent of sexual abuse reports, the most prevalent type of abuse, involved girls and 20 percent involved boys. This has been a consistent trend in Pennsylvania.

REFERRAL SOURCE BY STATUS DETERMINATION AND CHILDREN MOVED⁶ FROM THE ALLEGED OR ACTUAL ABUSIVE SETTING, 2010 – 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, children who were moved to another setting by a parent or another adult, and/or 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 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 (Table 2B).

Table 2A - REFERRAL SOURCE BY STATUS DETERMINATION AND CHILDREN MOVED⁶, 2010

REFERRAL SOURCE	TOTAL	SUBSTANTIATED	PERCENT	CHILDREN MOVED
SCHOOL	6,921	389	5.6%	965
OTHER PUB/PRI SOC SER AGENCY	4,252	790	18.6%	1,667
HOSPITAL	2,783	636	22.9%	1,151
PARENT/GUARDIAN	1,757	310	17.6%	620
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGY	1,387	586	42.2%	636
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	1,168	47	4.0%	558
ANONYMOUS	1,048	53	5.1%	144
PUBLIC MH/MR AGY	1,035	137	13.2%	287
RELATIVE	969	115	11.9%	272
OTHER	702	188	26.8%	249
FRIEND/NEIGHBOR	697	53	7.6%	131
PRIVATE DOCTOR/NURSE	432	82	19.0%	151
DAY CARE STAFF	426	28	6.6%	76
PRIVATE PSYCHIATRIST	426	75	17.6%	138
CHILD-SELF REFERRAL	345	105	30.4%	176
SIBLING	69	12	17.4%	19
CLERGY	42	12	28.6%	15
DENTIST	36	14	38.9%	11
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT	35	2	5.7%	10
BABYSITTER	30	5	16.7%	6
COURTS	26	6	23.1%	9
PERPETRATOR	18	9	50.0%	5
LANDLORD	7	0	0.0%	4
CORONER	3	2	66.7%	2
UNKNOWN SOURCE	1	0	0.0%	1
TOTAL	24,615	3,656	14.9%	7,303

⁶ Children moved from the alleged or actual abusive setting include children who were moved by parents or other adults, those moved by the County Children and Youth Agency, and those who moved themselves.

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 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; has been abused including child abuse committed by an individual who is not defined as a perpetrator under the Child Protective Services Law. 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 31.

- In 2010, mandated reporters referred 18,972 reports of suspected abuse. This represents 77 percent of all suspected abuse reports.

- Mandated reporters made up 77 percent of all referrals for 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. The highest numbers of substantiated reports that originated from mandated reporters came from other public or private social service 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 (2001 - 2010)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Private doctor/nurse	568	618	574	626	460	474	497	453	449	432
Dentist	21	24	11	18	18	34	43	32	27	36
Private psychiatrist	403	478	432	462	496	466	555	493	416	426
Public health department	49	31	37	23	27	26	34	77	60	35
Hospital	2,735	2,893	2,676	2,624	2,601	2,668	2,815	2,900	2,863	2,783
Law enforcement agency	1,657	1,757	1,525	1,806	1,677	1,570	1,486	1,527	1,481	1,387
School	5,492	5,599	5,716	5,797	5,457	5,805	5,989	6,618	6,514	6,921
Child care staff	425	447	380	376	342	385	452	499	432	426
Clergy	35	34	29	36	42	48	41	53	42	42
Residential facility	1,445	1,553	1,583	1,318	1,404	1,465	1,339	1,377	1,293	1,168
Coroner	5	11	9	10	11	7	6	2	4	3
Courts	87	72	54	58	65	52	39	42	43	26
Public MH/MR agency	695	800	753	842	925	847	839	880	1,011	1,035
Other public/private social service agency	3,289	3,479	3,636	3,195	2,865	2,824	3,583	4,301	4,253	4,252
Total number of reports for mandated reporters	16,906	17,796	17,415	17,191	16,390	16,671	17,718	19,254	18,888	18,972
	73.2%	72.9%	73.8%	72.8%	71.7%	71.9%	73.8%	75.0%	74.5%	77.1%
Total number of reports for non-mandated reporters	6,191	6,612	6,187	6,427	6,464	6,510	6,303	6,401	6,454	5,643
	26.8%	27.1%	26.2%	27.2%	28.3%	28.1%	26.2%	25.0%	25.5%	22.9%
Total mandated substantiated reports	3,502	3,738	3,259	3,385	3,145	2,934	3,120	3,259	3,039	2,806
Percent of substantiated	73.2%	73.9%	72.1%	73.1%	71.6%	70.7%	75.0%	77.6%	77.1%	76.8%
Total non-mandated substantiated reports	1,282	1,319	1,264	1,243	1,245	1,218	1,042	942	904	850
Percent of substantiated	26.8%	26.1%	27.9%	26.9%	28.4%	29.3%	25.0%	22.4%	22.9%	23.2%

Extent of Child Abuse and Student Abuse

INJURIES BY AGE (SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS), 2010 – 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, 4,810 (see Table 3), exceeds the number of substantiated reports, 3,656 (see Table 1).

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

- 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

Table 3 - INJURIES, BY AGE GROUP (Substantiated Reports), 2010

TYPE OF INJURY	TOTAL INJURIES	AGE GROUPS					
		AGE <1	AGE 1-4	AGE 5-9	AGE 10-14	AGE 15-17	AGE >17
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	18	7	1	4	3	3	0
Brain Damage	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
Bruises	427	36	111	127	88	65	0
Burns/Scalding	48	9	27	5	6	1	0
Dismemberment	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Drowning	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
Drugs/Alcohol	47	2	5	0	19	21	0
Fractures	138	73	30	9	10	16	0
Internal Injuries/Hemorrhage	31	19	8	2	1	1	0
Lacerations/Abrasions	182	9	41	51	36	45	0
Other Physical Injury	147	21	21	32	41	32	0
Poisoning	7	5	1	1	0	0	0
Punctures/Bites	22	1	6	5	3	7	0
Skull Fracture	42	34	5	2	0	1	0
Sprains/Dislocations	8	1	1	1	2	3	0
Subdural Hematoma	50	37	9	1	0	3	0
Welts/Ecchymosis	98	1	19	33	32	13	0
Total Physical Injuries	1,275	261	288	273	242	211	0
Mental Injuries	32	0	1	10	17	4	0
Total Mental Injuries	32	0	1	10	17	4	0
Incest	203	1	11	43	74	62	12
Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse	423	1	39	106	140	119	18
Prostitution	12	0	0	0	3	8	1
Rape	344	1	14	73	128	113	15
Sexual Assault ⁷	1,823	2	158	477	647	479	60
Sexually Explicit Conduct for Visual Depiction	90	0	5	17	42	21	5
Statutory Sexual Assault	156	0	3	24	70	51	8
Total Sexual Injuries	3,051	5	230	740	1,104	853	119
Failure to Thrive	24	11	12	1	0	0	0
Lack of Supervision	67	18	39	9	1	0	0
Malnutrition	12	3	7	1	1	0	0
Medical Neglect	85	10	32	16	18	9	0
Other Physical Neglect	6	1	3	1	1	0	0
Total Neglect Injuries	194	43	93	28	21	9	0
Imminent Risk of Physical Injury	146	30	55	27	23	11	0
Imminent Risk of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation	112	2	24	27	27	32	0
Total Imminent Risk Injuries	258	32	79	54	50	43	0
Total Substantiated Injuries	4,810	341	691	1,105	1,434	1,120	119

⁷ Sexual assault includes aggravated indecent assault, exploitation, indecent assault, indecent exposure, sexually explicit conduct and sexual assault.

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.

- Bruises comprised 33 percent of physical injuries.
- Mental injuries were less than one percent of total injuries.
- Sexual injuries were 63 percent of total injuries.
 - Sexual assault comprised 60 percent of sexual injuries.
- Physical neglect injuries were four percent of the total injuries.
 - Medical neglect comprised 44 percent of physical neglect injuries.
- Imminent risk represented five percent of total injuries.
 - Imminent risk of physical injury comprised 57 percent of imminent risk injuries.

RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD BY AGE OF THE PERPETRATOR (SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS), 2010 – TABLE 4

In some reports, more than one perpetrator is involved in an incident of abuse (see Table 4). Therefore, the number of perpetrators, 4,225, exceeds the number of substantiated reports, 3,656 (see Table 1).

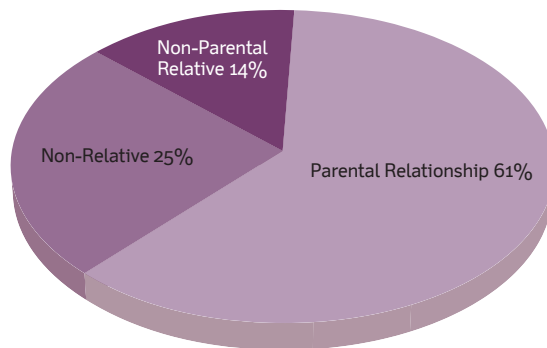
The following is a statistical summary of Table 3:

- Physical injuries were 27 percent of total injuries.

Table 4 - RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD BY AGE OF THE PERPETRATOR (Substantiated Reports), 2010

RELATIONSHIP	TOTAL PERPS	AGE					
		UNKNOWN	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Father	930	2	21	237	344	250	76
Mother	863	2	34	412	284	108	23
Other Family Member	575	7	262	117	35	48	106
Paramour	492	7	13	179	162	98	33
Household Member	405	11	101	118	69	53	53
Daycare Staff	12	0	1	3	1	5	2
Babysitter	508	8	71	85	105	101	138
Custodian (Agency)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Step-Parent	303	4	0	54	116	92	37
Residential Facility Staff	31	0	1	15	9	4	2
Foster Parent	23	0	0	2	10	3	8
Legal Guardian	25	0	0	1	5	7	12
School Staff	16	0	0	5	6	2	3
Ex-Parent	11	0	0	1	4	6	0
Other/Unknown	31	2	1	4	10	7	7
Total	4,225	43	505	1,233	1,160	784	500

**Chart 4 - PROFILE OF PERPETRATORS
(Substantiated Reports), 2010**



- Twenty percent of perpetrators were mothers.
 - Forty-eight percent of abusive mothers were 20–29 years of age.
- Twenty-two percent of perpetrators were fathers.
 - Thirty-seven percent of abusive fathers were 30–39 years of age.
- Twelve percent of perpetrators were babysitters.
 - Twenty-seven percent of abusive babysitters were 50 years of age or older.

- A majority, 61 percent, of abusers had a parental relationship to the victim child (see Chart 4).
- The percentage of total reports where the abusers had a parental relationship decreased by two percentage points in 2010.
- An additional 14 percent of the perpetrators were otherwise related to the victim child, representing an increase of one percentage point from 2009.
- Twenty-five percent of the perpetrators were not related to the child.

**RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD BY
TYPE OF INJURY (SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS),
2010 – TABLE 5**

- Since some perpetrators cause more than one injury, there are more total injuries recorded than the total number of substantiated reports (see Table 5).
- Mothers and fathers were responsible for 43 percent of all injuries to abused children in 2010.
- Mothers caused 33 percent and fathers caused 31 percent of all physical injuries.
- Mothers were responsible for 56 percent of physical neglect injuries.
- Other family members were responsible for the third largest number of injuries, 15 percent.



- Foster parents, residential facility staff and child care staff were responsible for one percent of all injuries.
- Teachers and school staff accounted for 16 student abuse injuries.
- Most of the abuse committed by a babysitter was sexual abuse, comprising 84 percent of the total abuse by a babysitter.
- Fathers and other family members caused the most sexual abuse injuries. Fathers and other family members were responsible for 20 and 22 percent of all sexual abuse injuries respectively.
- Children were more likely to be at risk of physical or sexual abuse than any other type of abuse by mothers. Seventy percent of all substantiated reports of abuse by mothers was physical or sexual abuse.

Table 5 - RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD BY TYPE OF INJURY (Substantiated Reports), 2010

TYPE OF INJURY	FATHER	MOTHER	OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	PARAMOUR	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	DAYCARE STAFF	BABYSITTER	STEP-PARENT	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	FOSTER PARENT	LEGAL GUARDIAN	SCHOOL STAFF	EX-PARENT	OTHER/ UNKNOWN	ROW TOTALS
Burns/Scalding	10	33	1	8	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	63
Fractures	75	67	6	26	4	0	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	191
Skull Fracture	28	20	2	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Subdural Hematoma	29	21	1	11	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Bruises	158	141	15	69	13	2	22	42	1	5	11	0	0	1	480
Welts/Ecchymosis	31	37	5	17	5	0	6	11	0	1	5	0	0	0	118
Lacerations/Abrasions	53	74	8	31	6	0	8	17	4	3	3	0	0	1	208
Punctures/Bites	4	10	3	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Brain Damage	3	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Poisoning	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	7	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Internal Injuries/Hemorrhage	13	13	2	7	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Dismemberment	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sprains/Dislocations	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Drugs/Alcohol	11	20	8	6	0	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	59
Drowning	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other Physical Injury	55	49	10	22	8	2	3	15	4	0	2	0	0	1	171
Mental Injuries	14	13	4	1	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	42
Rape	81	30	78	55	48	0	48	31	0	1	2	0	3	5	382
Incest	103	22	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	226
Sexual Assault ⁸	332	124	405	248	261	5	363	181	10	8	9	13	8	20	1,987
Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse	81	35	113	49	61	2	74	36	1	2	1	2	3	7	467
Prostitution	2	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	14
Sexually Explicit Conduct for Visual Depiction	19	9	22	14	12	0	15	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	106
Statutory Sexual Assault	40	17	32	23	27	0	21	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	179
Malnutrition	10	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Failure to Thrive	12	21	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Lack of Supervision	21	42	9	6	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	85
Medical Neglect	32	72	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	113
Other Physical Neglect	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Imminent Risk of Physical Injury	53	84	14	7	9	0	8	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	187
Imminent Risk of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation	24	78	7	15	20	0	9	6	1	2	1	0	0	1	164
Total Substantiated Injuries	1,310	1,074	849	636	492	14	619	399	30	23	36	16	19	42	5,559
Sexual	658	239	750	390	411	7	522	279	12	12	13	16	18	34	3,361
Physical	482	509	62	209	49	6	69	98	14	9	21	0	0	7	1,535
Neglect	79	151	12	14	2	1	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	270
Imminent Risk	77	162	21	22	29	0	17	16	3	2	1	0	0	1	351
Mental	14	13	4	1	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	42
Total Substantiated Injuries	1,310	1,074	849	636	492	14	619	399	30	23	36	16	19	42	5,559

⁸ Sexual assault includes aggravated indecent assault, exploitation, indecent assault, indecent exposure, sexually explicit conduct and sexual assault.

NUMBER OF REPORTS OF REABUSE, 2010 – TABLE 6

One of the reasons the Child Protective Services Law 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 6 reflects prior reports on the victim.

During the course of an investigation, it is possible that other previously unreported incidents become known. For example, an investigation can reveal another incident of abuse which was never before disclosed by the child or the family for a number of reasons. These previously unreported incidents are registered with ChildLine and handled as separate reports. Also, a child may be abused in one county then move to another county and become a victim of abuse again. This would be considered reabuse whether or not the original county agency referred the matter to the new county agency. In both examples, such reports would be reflected in Table 6 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 6 on page 17:

Total Suspected Abuse Reports – The first column records the total number of reports received for investigation. The following two columns record the number and percentage of total reports for reabuse involving the same child.

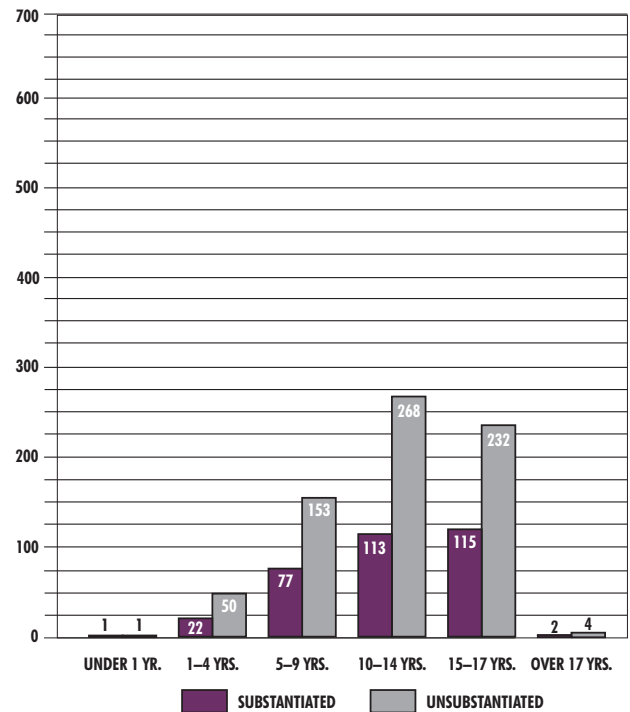
Total Substantiated Abuse Reports – This column records the number of substantiated abuse reports from all those investigated; following this, are the associated numbers and percentages of substantiated reabuse.

Information related to Table 6 reveals the following:

- In 2010 there were 1,042 reports investigated where the victim had been listed in other reports.
- Of those reports of suspected reabuse, 330 were substantiated.
- In 2010, substantiated reports of reabuse accounted for nine percent of all substantiated reports of abuse.
- Children who are 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 5).
- More allegations of reabuse were received for 10-14 year-olds than for any other age group, representing 37 percent of all reports. The 15-17 year old age group had the greatest proportion (35 percent) of substantiated reports of reabuse.



Chart 5 - REPORTS OF REABUSE, BY AGE, 2010



Note: There was one unsubstantiated suspected reabuse report where the age of the child was unknown.

Table 6 - NUMBER OF REPORTS OF REABUSE, BY COUNTY, 2010

COUNTY	TOTAL SUSPECTED REPORTS	TOTAL SUSPECTED REABUSE	PERCENT	TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS	TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REABUSE	PERCENT
Adams	277	23	8.3%	62	13	21.0%
Allegheny	1,506	45	3.0%	108	3	2.8%
Armstrong	140	6	4.3%	25	1	4.0%
Beaver	201	5	2.5%	40	0	0.0%
Bedford	95	2	2.1%	8	0	0.0%
Berks	773	24	3.1%	113	5	4.4%
Blair	344	23	6.7%	48	11	22.9%
Bradford	157	10	6.4%	46	3	6.5%
Bucks	816	26	3.2%	82	5	6.1%
Butler	221	14	6.3%	26	3	11.5%
Cambria	266	9	3.4%	23	1	4.3%
Cameron	17	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
Carbon	128	9	7.0%	21	2	9.5%
Centre	185	3	1.6%	20	0	0.0%
Chester	763	31	4.1%	69	4	5.8%
Clarion	61	7	11.5%	9	4	44.4%
Clearfield	179	8	4.5%	31	3	9.7%
Clinton	58	1	1.7%	12	0	0.0%
Columbia	119	5	4.2%	32	1	3.1%
Crawford	309	24	7.8%	52	9	17.3%
Cumberland	306	11	3.6%	49	9	18.4%
Dauphin	563	25	4.4%	87	11	12.6%
Delaware	940	31	3.3%	74	6	8.1%
Elk	53	1	1.9%	5	0	0.0%
Erie	934	48	5.1%	120	7	5.8%
Fayette	380	12	3.2%	40	2	5.0%
Forest	14	2	14.3%	3	0	0.0%
Franklin	194	2	1.0%	47	0	0.0%
Fulton	52	2	3.8%	7	1	14.3%
Greene	73	2	2.7%	6	0	0.0%
Huntingdon	59	3	5.1%	10	1	10.0%
Indiana	152	3	2.0%	23	0	0.0%
Jefferson	64	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%
Juniata	44	0	0.0%	16	0	0.0%
Lackawanna	459	28	6.1%	73	10	13.7%
Lancaster	870	25	2.9%	136	10	7.4%
Lawrence	151	9	6.0%	36	3	8.3%
Lebanon	292	10	3.4%	39	2	5.1%
Lehigh	826	30	3.6%	85	10	11.8%
Luzerne	506	30	5.9%	96	9	9.4%
Lycoming	157	5	3.2%	33	1	3.0%
McKean	183	7	3.8%	29	2	6.9%
Mercer	243	7	2.9%	42	1	2.4%
Mifflin	98	8	8.2%	19	5	26.3%
Monroe	388	14	3.6%	63	8	12.7%
Montgomery	781	29	3.7%	93	4	4.3%
Montour	51	2	3.9%	4	0	0.0%
Northampton	718	39	5.4%	131	20	15.3%
Northumberland	198	17	8.6%	42	5	11.9%
Perry	120	5	4.2%	22	3	13.6%
Philadelphia	4,765	233	4.9%	884	96	10.9%
Pike	109	4	3.7%	3	1	33.3%
Potter	70	2	2.9%	13	1	7.7%
Schuylkill	362	14	3.9%	57	5	8.8%
Snyder	42	2	4.8%	18	1	5.6%
Somerset	141	8	5.7%	25	3	12.0%
Sullivan	8	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
Susquehanna	91	5	5.5%	29	3	10.3%
Tioga	69	6	8.7%	18	3	16.7%
Union	56	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%
Venango	156	9	5.8%	27	2	7.4%
Warren	115	3	2.6%	26	0	0.0%
Washington	330	12	3.6%	48	1	2.1%
Wayne	74	7	9.5%	22	2	9.1%
Westmoreland	574	23	4.0%	67	6	9.0%
Wyoming	56	3	5.4%	9	0	0.0%
York	1,113	29	2.6%	128	8	6.3%
TOTAL	24,615	1,042	4.2%	3,656	330	9.0%

REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE

TOTAL SUSPECTED REPORTS
 () TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS

SUSPECTED REPORTS

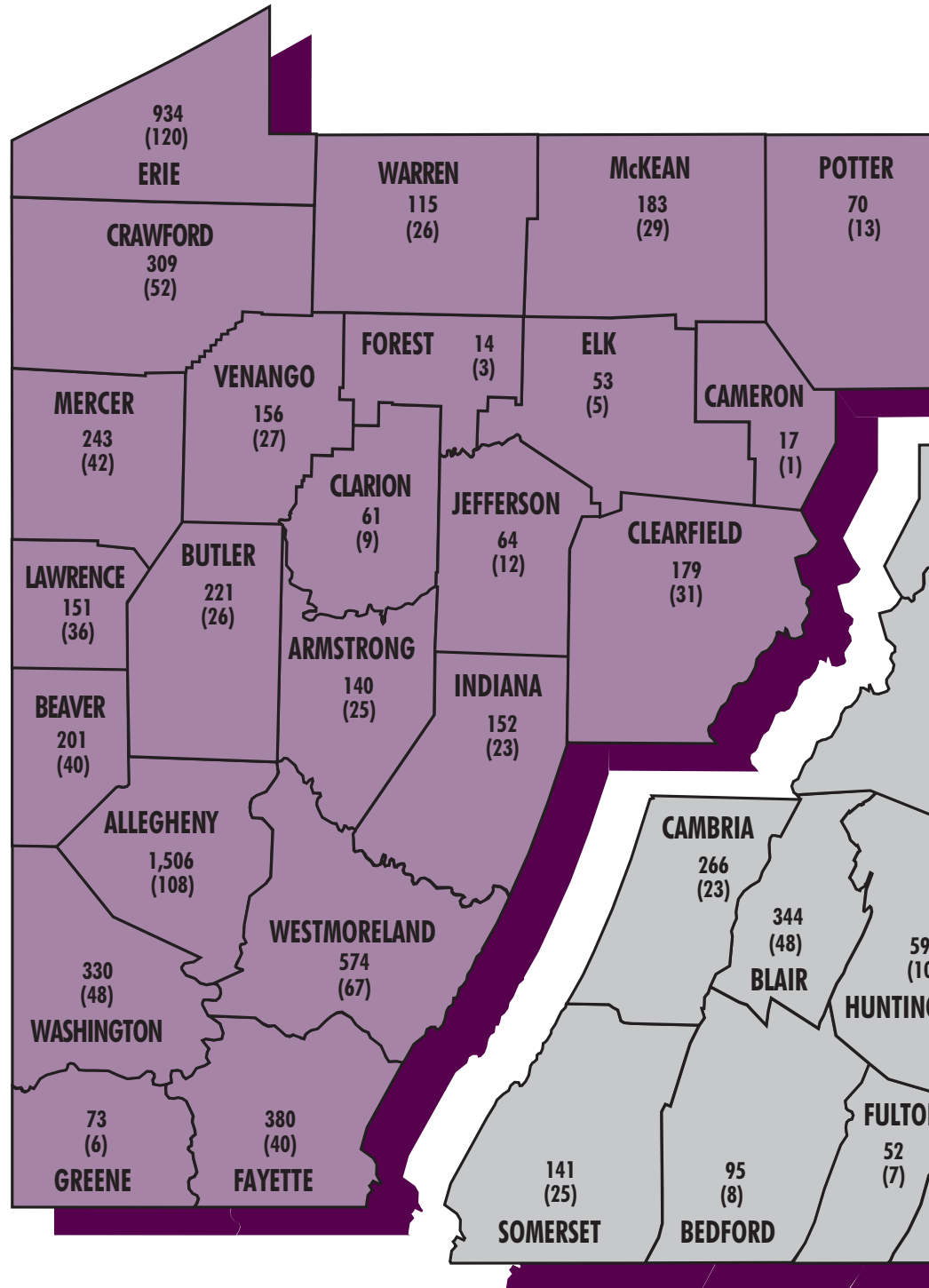
Central 5,700
 Northeast 4,724
 Southeast 8,065
 Western 6,126

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

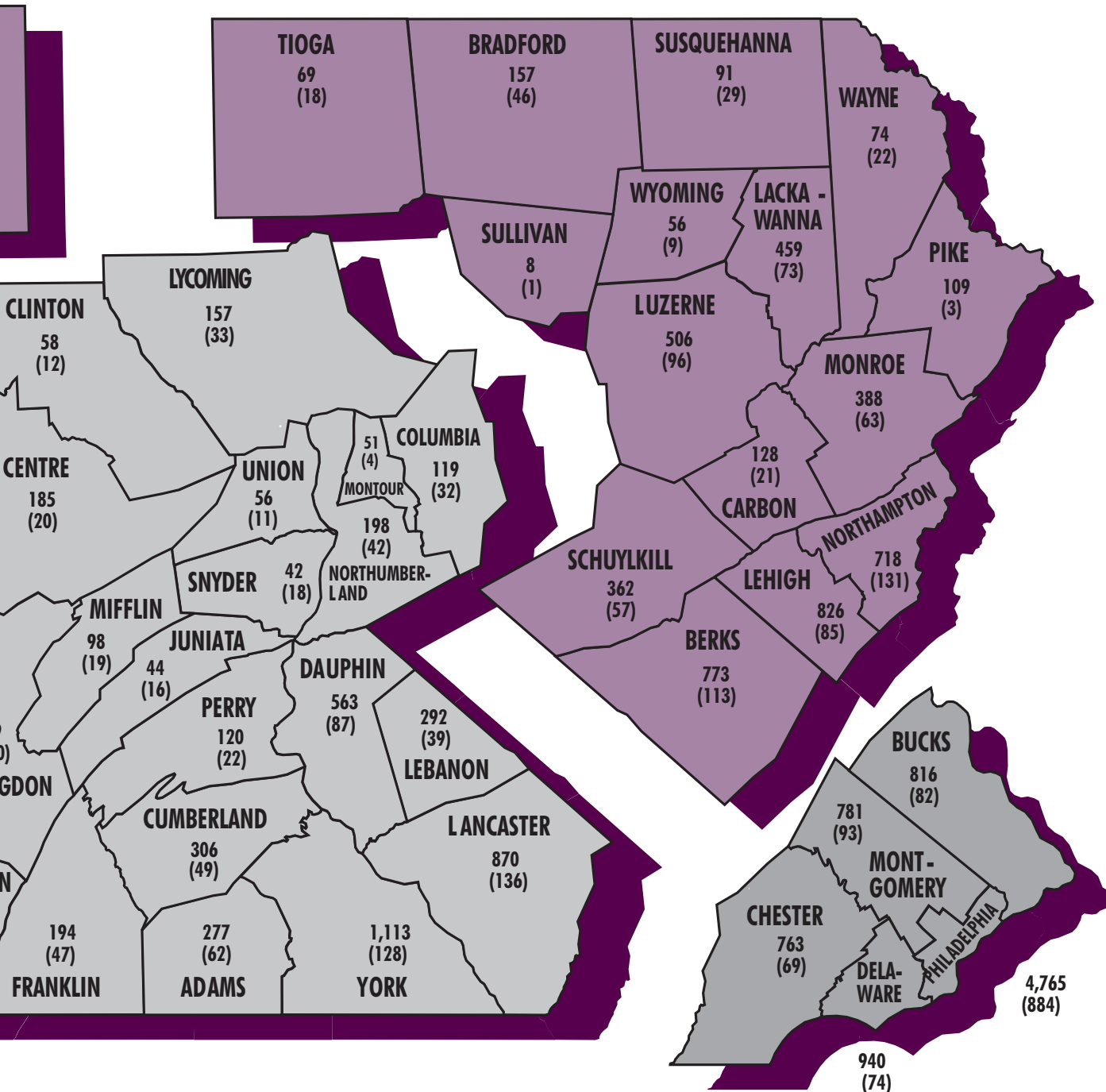
SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS

Central 898
 Northeast 767
 Southeast 1,202
 Western 789

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.



USE, BY COUNTY - 2010



Child Protective Services

ROLE OF COUNTY AGENCIES

One of the purposes of the Child Protective Services Law 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 who are most at risk.

County agencies are the sole civil entity charged with investigating reports of suspected child abuse and student abuse under the Child Protective Services Law⁹. 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 supporting 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 on the plan.



⁹ The appropriate office of the Department of Public Welfare 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, 2010 – TABLE 7

The Child Protective Services Law 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 7).

- Within 30 days, 48 percent of the reports were completed.
- Within 31-60 days, another 52 percent of the reports were completed.

- Less than one percent of the reports were automatically considered unfounded after 60 days.

SERVICES PROVIDED AND PLANNED¹⁰ 2010

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

Multidisciplinary Teams

A multidisciplinary team is composed of professionals from a variety of disciplines who are consultants to the county agency in its case management responsibilities. This includes services which:

Table 7 - NUMBER OF REPORTS INVESTIGATED WITHIN 30 AND 60 DAYS, 2010

COUNTY	0-30	31-60	OVER 60 (EXPUNGED)		COUNTY	0-30	31-60	OVER 60 (EXPUNGED)	
Adams	84	106	0	0.0%	Lebanon	264	24	0	0.0%
Allegheny	726	562	0	0.0%	Lehigh	149	603	0	0.0%
Armstrong	88	49	0	0.0%	Luzerne	414	30	0	0.0%
Beaver	127	67	0	0.0%	Lycoming	96	57	0	0.0%
Bedford	73	20	0	0.0%	McKean	54	112	2	1.2%
Berks	366	300	0	0.0%	Mercer	108	93	0	0.0%
Blair	233	106	0	0.0%	Mifflin	51	44	0	0.0%
Bradford	40	106	0	0.0%	Monroe	161	183	0	0.0%
Bucks	404	294	0	0.0%	Montgomery	492	190	0	0.0%
Butler	124	50	0	0.0%	Montour	35	16	0	0.0%
Cambria	186	76	0	0.0%	Northampton	267	423	0	0.0%
Cameron	13	4	0	0.0%	Northumberland	141	28	0	0.0%
Carbon	57	55	0	0.0%	Perry	88	29	0	0.0%
Centre	145	38	1	0.5%	Philadelphia	1,883	2,524	3	0.1%
Chester	332	277	0	0.0%	Pike	49	58	0	0.0%
Clarion	23	38	0	0.0%	Potter	35	33	0	0.0%
Clearfield	53	123	0	0.0%	Schuylkill	225	132	0	0.0%
Clinton	23	33	0	0.0%	Snyder	13	28	0	0.0%
Columbia	77	40	0	0.0%	Somerset	51	84	0	0.0%
Crawford	153	139	0	0.0%	Sullivan	8	0	0	0.0%
Cumberland	144	150	0	0.0%	Susquehanna	49	41	0	0.0%
Dauphin	129	421	0	0.0%	Tioga	23	43	0	0.0%
Delaware	465	391	0	0.0%	Union	47	9	0	0.0%
Elk	52	1	0	0.0%	Venango	53	89	0	0.0%
Erie	366	501	0	0.0%	Warren	83	27	0	0.0%
Fayette	179	198	0	0.0%	Washington	201	100	0	0.0%
Forest	8	0	0	0.0%	Wayne	9	59	0	0.0%
Franklin	106	72	0	0.0%	Westmoreland	176	372	0	0.0%
Fulton	44	5	0	0.0%	Wyoming	21	15	0	0.0%
Greene	32	39	0	0.0%	York	497	579	0	0.0%
Huntingdon	11	45	0	0.0%	County Total	11,023	11,533	8	0.04%
Indiana	95	54	0	0.0%	Central	99	165	0	0.0%
Jefferson	46	18	0	0.0%	Northeast	307	160	0	0.0%
Juniata	22	19	0	0.0%	Southeast	103	706	0	0.0%
Lackawanna	93	277	2	0.5%	Western	246	265	0	0.0%
Lancaster	95	751	0	0.0%	Regional Total	755	1,296	0	0.0%
Lawrence	66	83	0	0.0%	State Total	11,778	12,829	8	0.03%

¹⁰ As part of the investigation, the need for services is evaluated. Services may be provided immediately or planned for a later date.

- 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

Parenting education classes are programs for parents on the responsibilities of parenthood.

Protective and Preventive Counseling Services

These services include counseling and therapy for individuals and families to prevent further abuse.

Emergency Caregiver Services

These services provide temporary substitute care and supervision of children in their homes.

Emergency Shelter Care

Emergency shelter care provides residential or foster home placement for children taken into protective custody after being removed from their homes.

Emergency Medical Services

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

Preventive and Educational Programs

These programs focus on increasing public awareness and willingness to identify victims of suspected child abuse and to provide necessary community rehabilitation.

Self-Help Groups

Self-help groups are groups of parents organized to help reduce or prevent abuse through mutual support.

ROLE OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES

The department’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 Child Protective Services Law;
- 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, 2009–2010 – TABLE 8

Section 6362(b) of the Child Protective Services Law 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:

Table 8 - REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AGENTS OF THE AGENCY, 2009 - 2010

REGION	FOSTER HOMES				RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				OTHER				TOTAL			
	TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Central	95	83	10 10.5%	9 10.8%	143	147	10 7.0%	7 4.8%	35	34	3 8.6%	6 17.6%	273	264	23 8.4%	22 8.3%
Northeast	85	119	16 18.8%	20 16.8%	202	272	7 3.5%	6 2.2%	54	76	4 7.4%	6 7.9%	341	467	27 7.9%	32 6.9%
Southeast	278	229	14 5.0%	13 5.7%	525	400	12 2.3%	2 0.5%	190	180	8 4.2%	20 11.1%	993	809	34 3.4%	35 4.3%
Western	118	108	13 11.0%	11 10.2%	298	273	8 2.7%	7 2.6%	91	130	7 7.7%	9 6.9%	507	511	28 5.5%	27 5.3%
Totals	576	539	53 9.2%	53 9.8%	1,168	1,092	37 3.2%	22 2.0%	370	420	22 5.9%	41 9.8%	2,114	2,051	112 5.3%	116 5.7%

- 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
- Pre-adoptive parents.

In 2010, regional staff investigated 2,051 reports of suspected abuse involving agents of a county agency, a decrease of three percent from 2009 (see Table 8). The overall regional substantiation rate in 2010 increased from five percent to six percent.

TYPE OF ABUSE IN REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS, BY REGION (SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS), 2010– TABLE 9

The total number of injuries, 117, exceeds the number of substantiated reports, 116, because some children received several injuries (see Table 9). The data show the following changes from 2009 to 2010:

- An overall increase in injuries from 114 to 117.
- An increase in sexual injuries from 77 to 88.
- A decrease in neglect injuries from ten to two.
- No change in the number of physical injuries, 27.

**Table 9 - REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS
TYPE OF ABUSE, BY REGION
(Substantiated Reports), 2010**

REGION	NEGLECT	PHYSICAL	SEXUAL	TOTAL
FOSTER CARE				
Central	0	1	8	9
Northeast	0	2	19	21
Southeast	0	2	11	13
Western	0	2	9	11
Total	0	7	47	54
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				
Central	0	5	2	7
Northeast	0	1	5	6
Southeast	1	1	0	2
Western	0	5	2	7
Total	1	12	9	22
OTHER				
Central	0	1	5	6
Northeast	0	0	6	6
Southeast	1	3	16	20
Western	0	4	5	9
Total	1	8	32	41
REGION TOTALS				
	2	27	88	117



Children Abused in Child Care Settings

The Child Protective Services Law 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, child care centers, foster homes, boarding homes for children, juvenile detention centers, residential facilities and institutional facilities.

In 2010, there were 2,147 reports of suspected abuse of children in child care settings. A total of 147, seven percent, were substantiated. The department investigated 101, 69 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 804 reports, 37 percent, information was referred to law enforcement officials for criminal investigation

and prosecution; 122 of these reports were substantiated by the county agency investigation.

Of the 147 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 20 for description of services):

- Protective and preventive counseling services in 112 cases
- Other services in 46 cases
- Emergency shelter care in 11 cases
- Multidisciplinary team case review in 15 cases
- Self help groups in four cases
- Instruction and education for parenthood and parenting skills in four cases
- Emergency caregiver services in four cases



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 named as a perpetrator in a founded report of child abuse or if they were convicted of a felony offense under the Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act (P.L. 233, No. 64) within five years preceding the request for clearance.

The Child Protective Services Law requires prospective child care service employees; prospective school employees; and any prospective employees applying to engage in occupations with a significant likelihood of regular contact with children in the form of care, guidance, supervision or training, to obtain child abuse clearances from the department to ensure they are not a known perpetrator of child abuse or student abuse.

These same prospective employees are required to obtain clearances 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

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 Department of Public Welfare or a county social service agency
- Any child care services which are provided under contract with Department of Public Welfare 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 Child Protective Services Law requires that administrators shall not hire an individual convicted of one of the offenses previously listed above. However, the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania ruled in *Warren County Human Services v. State Civil Service Commission*, 376 C.D. 2003, that it is unconstitutional to prohibit employees convicted of these offenses from ever working in a child care service. The Department of Public Welfare issued a letter on Aug. 12, 2004, outlining the requirements agencies are to follow when hiring an individual affected by this statute. Individuals are permitted to be hired when:

- The individual has a minimum five year aggregate work history in care dependent services subsequent to conviction of the crime or release from prison, whichever is later. Care dependent services include health care, elder care, child care, mental health services, mental retardation services or care of the disabled.
- The individual's work history in care dependent services may not include any incidents of misconduct.

This court ruling does not apply to prospective foster and adoptive parent applicants. Agencies with questions regarding these requirements should contact their program representative from their respective regional office.

Federal criminal history record clearances by the FBI are also required for applicants for employment or approval for the following positions in Pennsylvania:

- Public or private schools (effective April 1, 2007)
- Adoptive parents and adult household members (effective Jan. 1, 2008)
- Foster parents and adult household members (effective Jan. 1, 2008)
- Child care services (effective July 1, 2008)
- Any prospective employee applying to engage in an occupation with a significant likelihood of regular contact with children, in the form of care, guidance, supervision or training (effective July 1, 2008)

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 has not been convicted of any crimes that would prohibit hire.

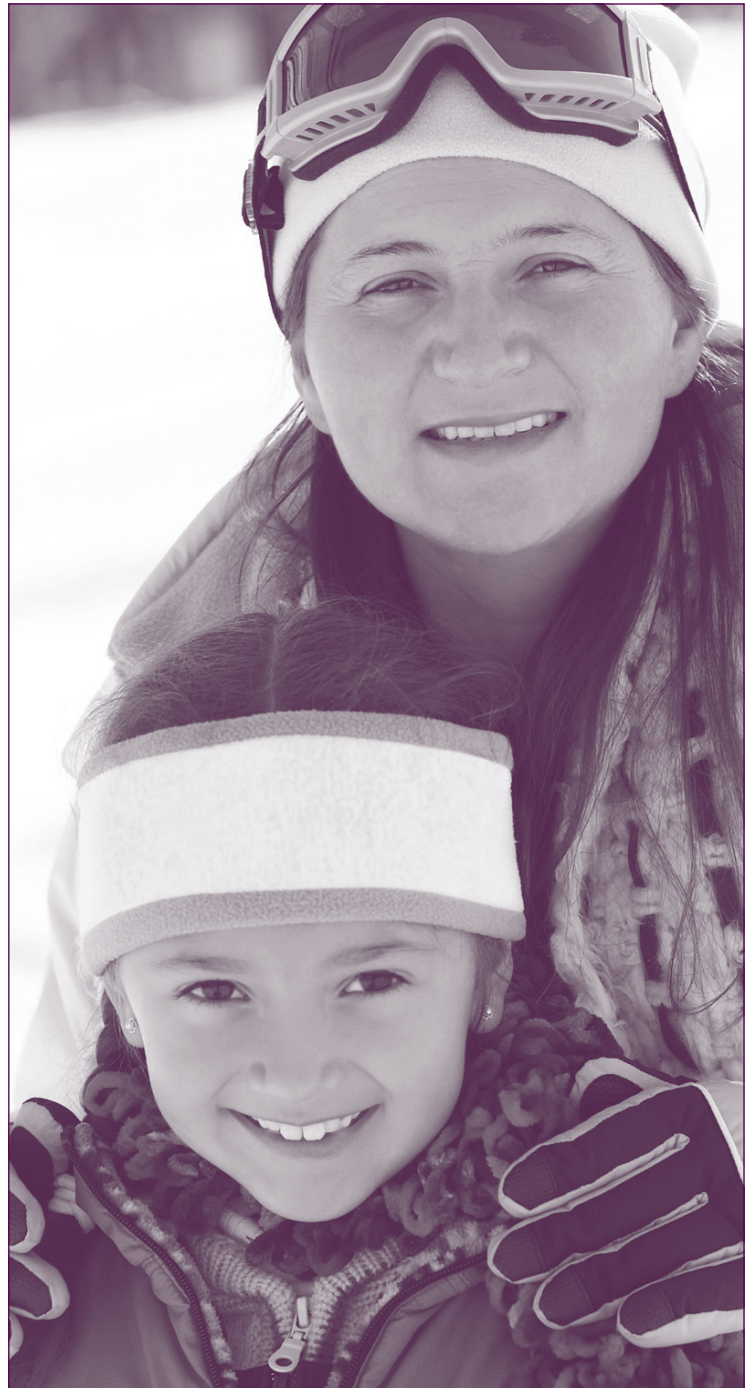
In 2010, ChildLine received 528,691 requests, a slight increase over 2009, for background clearance. All requests were processed in the following categories:

- School employment, 232,664 requests or 44 percent of the total.
- Child care employment, 200,887 requests or 38 percent of the total.
- Volunteers, 46,248 requests or nine percent of the total.
- Foster care, 29,322 requests or six percent of the total.
- Adoption, 11,749 requests or two percent of the total.
- Big Brother/Big Sister, 3,948 requests or one percent of the total.
- Work Experience¹¹, 3,201 requests or one percent of the total.
- Domestic Violence, 672 requests or less than one percent of the total.

The average processing time was seven days, the same length of time as requests made in 2009. The Child Protective Services Law mandates that requests for clearances be completed within 14 calendar days.

A total of 1,117 applicants, less than one percent, were named as perpetrators in child abuse reports. Of these perpetrators, 25 were identified as being prohibited from hire.

The purpose of requiring clearances is to protect children from abuse at school and in 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.



¹¹ This category refers to individuals in work experience or job training programs arranged by the Department of Public Welfare.

Out of State Clearances

New requirements for clearances associated with resource family homes were implemented as a result of Act 179 of 2006 and Act 73 of 2007. The requirements were added to the Child Protective Services Law (Title 23 Pa.C.S., Chapter 63) at Section 6344 (d). The requirements state that when a resource parent or an individual residing in the resource family home has resided outside of Pennsylvania within the past five years, they must obtain certification from the statewide central registry or its equivalent from that other state. These requirements apply specifically to:

- Any prospective resource parent and any individual over 18 years of age residing in the prospective home
- Any individual over 18 years of age that moves into an already approved home and resides there for a period of 30 days or more in a calendar year

In 2010, the ChildLine abuse registry and other statewide registries processed 532 background checks, ensuring that individuals met the statutory requirements for certification.

To obtain certification from another state, the appropriate forms required by the other state must be completed. The completed forms and any fees required by the other state must be submitted to ChildLine for processing, not directly to the other state. Other states may refuse to process the requests if they are not received through ChildLine. ChildLine will process the information with the other state's registry. If there are any questions regarding this process, ChildLine may be contacted at (717) 783-6217.



2010 Federal Bureau of Investigation Record Requests as per Act 73 of 2007 and Act 33 of 2008

Senate Bill 1147 was signed into law on July 3, 2008. This amendment to the Child Protective Services Law, known as Act 33 of 2008, was effective Dec. 30, 2008. One of the provisions of Act 33 of 2008 requires the Department of Public Welfare to submit a report to the governor and General Assembly containing information pertaining to the implementation of Act 73 of 2007.

Act 73 of 2007 requires individuals working with children and individuals residing in resource family homes to obtain fingerprint-based federal criminal background checks. An individual who is required to obtain these background checks can either register online at www.pa.cogentid.com or by calling (888) 439-2486. Once registration is completed, the individual must have his or her fingerprints electronically scanned at an established fingerprint site. The electronic prints are then sent to the FBI and the results are returned to the Department of Public Welfare for interpretation. The department sends a certification letter stating whether or not there is a criminal record which precludes employment or approval.

When the fingerprinting process first began in January of 2008, the fee charged was \$40 per applicant. As the Department of Public Welfare worked with interested parties to make the process more efficient, the fee subsequently decreased to \$33 per applicant.

Act 33 of 2008 requires the department to report information on the number of applicants who applied for background checks, the fees charged for the background checks, a description of the administrative process for the electronic transmission of the background checks to the FBI, and any findings or recommendations.

The following information is a summary for 2009 of how many individuals applied for the background checks, the types of employment or approval of individuals who were seeking the background checks, and the results of the background checks.

Name check searches are requested when an applicant's fingerprints have been rejected twice from two separate fingerprint submissions to the FBI. The applicant's FBI result is then based on a "Name Check Inquiry."

2010 FBI IDENTIFICATION REQUESTS ¹²	
Total number of record requests sent to FBI	171,385
Total number of results with a record (rap sheet)	18,966
Total number of results with no record	151,768
CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS RESULTS WITH A DISQUALIFICATION CRIME FROM THE CPSL	
Aggravated Assault (Section 2702)	161
Corruption of Minors (Section 6301)	34
Criminal Homicide (Chapter 25)	34
Endangering Welfare of Children (Section 4304)	35
Indecent Assault (3126)	16
Indecent Exposure (3127)	10
Kidnapping (Section 2901)	3
Rape (Section 3121)	3
Sexual Assault (Section 3124.1)	5
Stalking (Section 2709.1)	7
Felony offense under The Controlled Substance and Cosmetic Act (P.L.223, No. 64)	116
Multiple Offenses	23
Prostitution & Related Offenses (Section 5902(b))	6
Unlawful Restraint (Section 2902)	3
Statutory Sexual Assault (Section 3122.1)	1
Total Amount	457

PURPOSE OF FBI IDENTIFICATION RECORD REQUEST	
Adoption/Foster & Foster Adoptive Applicant Household Member	6,759
Adoption/Adoptive Applicant Household Member	6,917
Foster/Foster Applicant Household Member	11,782
Child Care Employment	60,908
Employment with a Significant Likelihood of Regular Contact with Children	85,019
Total number of criminal history records with qualified results¹³	169,727
Total number of criminal history records with disqualified results¹³	457

NAMES CHECK SEARCHES REQUESTED FROM THE FBI	
Number of Name Searches Initiated	1,203
Number of Name Based Search Results Returned	1,201
Outstanding Name Based Results	2 ¹⁴

¹² Numbers for results with a record and with no record do not equal total requests to FBI as all requests are not final due to, for example, applicants not providing additional information or being reprinted when necessary.

¹³ Based on the Criminal Offenses under Section 6344(c) of the CPSL, or an equivalent crime under Federal Law or the law of another state.

¹⁴ The data for name check searches is based on those which were initiated and returned by the FBI in 2010. The outstanding name check searches reflect those that were initiated in 2010, but were not returned by 12/31/10. Upon return, they will be reported in the 2011 Annual Child Abuse Report.

Volunteers for Children Act

The Volunteers for Children Act was implemented in March 2003. Previously, it had been used as a means for agencies to conduct federal criminal history checks on Pennsylvania residents to determine if an applicant had been convicted of a crime anywhere in the country that related to the applicant's fitness to care for or supervise children. This was done at the request of agencies as the Child Protective Services Law did not require Pennsylvania residents to obtain this type of background check. However, after the passage of Act 73 of 2007, the requirements for obtaining federal criminal history checks apply to Pennsylvania residents.

Volunteers for Children Act continues to be used, but is now only used for individuals who are volunteering with programs and agencies. The first step of the Volunteers for Children Act 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 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 2010, no agencies requested approval to become a qualified entity.
- A total of 288 agencies are qualified entities, 35 of which are county children and youth agencies.
- In 2010, 73 of the criminal history clearance requests received by ChildLine under the Volunteers for Children Act were processed by the FBI.
- No applicants were determined disqualified.
- 72 applicants were determined qualified.
- One applicant was still pending as of Dec. 31, 2010.

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

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



Supplemental Statistical Points

- As of Dec. 31, 2010, there were a total of 122,568 substantiated reports in the Statewide Central Register. ChildLine received approximately 121,868 calls in 2010. Calls involved suspected child abuse, referrals for general protective services, requests for information and referral to local services and law enforcement referrals.
- Of the 24,615 reports of suspected abuse, ChildLine received 69 percent and 31 percent were received by county agencies.
- Of the 3,656 substantiated reports of child abuse, 2,805 listed factors contributing to the cause of abuse. Among the most frequently cited factors were:
 - Vulnerability of child, 73 percent
 - Marginal parenting skills or knowledge, 35 percent
 - Impaired judgment of perpetrator, 22 percent
 - Stress, 17 percent
 - Insufficient social/family support, 12 percent
 - Substance abuse, 13 percent
 - Sexual deviancy of perpetrator, eight percent
 - Abuse between parent figures, eight percent
 - Perpetrator abused as a child, five percent
- Copies of child abuse reports were given to all subjects of substantiated reports. In addition, written requests for copies of approximately 377 child abuse reports were received during 2010.
- Copies of 1,101 founded or indicated reports on 684 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 2,036 requests for first-level appeals (administrative review) to amend or expunge reports.
- The department's Bureau of Hearings and Appeals received 1,239 requests for second-level appeals. Of those requests:
 - 200, or 16 percent, of county agency decisions were overturned;
 - 16, or one percent, of county agency decisions were upheld;
 - 74, or six percent, were dismissed by the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals;
 - Six, or one percent, were withdrawn by the county agency;
 - 22, or two percent, were withdrawn by the appellant;
 - No reports were expunged due to the child turning age 18/23 during the appeal;
 - 32, or three percent, were denied hearings or dismissed for a timeliness issue; and
 - 884, or 71 percent, were still pending.
 - Five, less than one percent, were granted a full hearing due to timeliness.
- In 2010 ChildLine received 39,791 General Protective Services Reports. These reports are non-abuse cases in which children and families are able to receive protective services as defined by the Department of Public Welfare regulations 3490. These services are provided by the county children and youth agency.
- In 2010 ChildLine received 3,288 Law Enforcement reports. These reports are for incidents which involve a criminal act against a child but do not meet the criteria of an alleged perpetrator for registering a child abuse/neglect report as defined in the Child Protective Services Law: a parent of a child, a person responsible for the welfare of a child, an individual residing in the same home as a child, or a paramour of a child's parent. Law enforcement referrals are provided to the county district attorney's office where the incident occurred to be assigned to the appropriate investigating police department for appropriate action.
- ChildLine provided county children and youth agencies with 37,183 verbal child abuse clearances. These are done to verify that other people participating in safety plans or caring for a child, such as household members or babysitters, are appropriate and have no record which would put the child at risk.

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”¹⁵ 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 required 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 2010, of the 23 reports of suspected student abuse, the following were the initial referral sources:

- Seventeen were referred by law enforcement.
- Two were referred by another public or private social services agency.
- One was referred by the school.
- One was referred by a residential facility.

- One was referred by a private doctor/nurse.
- One was referred by another source.

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 2010, 23 reports of suspected student abuse were investigated, one less than in 2009. Of these reports:

- Four were in the Northeast Region.
- Nine were in the Central Region.
- Four were in the Southeast Region.
- Six were in the Western Region.
- Sixteen were substantiated while seven were unfounded.
- In the sixteen substantiated reports of student abuse, ten of the victims were female and six were male.



¹⁵ 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.

Safe Haven of Pennsylvania

In 2002, Act 201, known as the Newborn Protection Act, was enacted. Pennsylvania's Newborn Protection Program is known as Safe Haven.

Safe Haven gives mothers a safe, legal and confidential alternative to abandoning their newborn baby. The law allows parents to relinquish newborns up to 28 days old at any hospital in Pennsylvania 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.

Babies can be left with any hospital staff member, or if a person is unwilling or unable to wait, signs will direct them where they should place the baby.

The Act requires that designated hospital staff take protective custody of a Safe Haven newborn. Staff must perform a medical evaluation and provide any necessary care that protects 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 local county children and youth agency is then required to file a petition to take custody of the newborn and place the newborn in a pre-adoptive home. The Newborn Protection Act also requires the county agency to do the following:

- Make diligent efforts within 24 hours to identify the newborn's parent, guardian, custodian or other family members and their whereabouts;
- Request Law Enforcement Officials to utilize resources associated with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC);
- Assume responsibility for making decisions regarding the newborn's medical care, unless otherwise provided by court order (Title 23 Pa.C.S. §6316) (relating to admission to private and public hospitals) of the Child Protective Services Law;
- Provide outreach and counseling services to prevent newborn abandonment; and
- Continue the prevention of newborn abandonment publicity and education program.

To ensure that accurate information about Safe Haven is available the Department of Public

Welfare continues to maintain a statewide, toll free helpline, 1-866-921-7233 (SAFE), and the Safe Haven website, www.secretssafe.org.

The statewide helpline is established for women in crisis and individuals seeking information. The hotline gives them the ability to speak with a person regarding Safe Haven and to find out the location of the nearest hospital. The helpline averages nine calls per month and in 2010, received a total of 104 calls.

The Safe Haven website is tailored to expectant mothers, however; anyone can download the educational materials that are on the site. The website receives at least 13 visits each weekday and 26 visits during the weekend.

In an effort to increase public awareness about the Safe Haven Program the Department of Public Welfare purchased online advertisements that linked viewers to the secretssafe.org website. The online ads were distributed statewide through Facebook and Google. Facebook advertisements ran from Jan. 4 - 24, 2010 and then from Feb. 1-21, 2010. Google advertisements ran from March 15 through June 27, 2010. The department also purchased an interview segment on CBS3, Talk Philly's television program on May 24, 2010 to educate the public about Safe Haven.

Safe Haven advertisements were also displayed on digital billboards in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. The digital advertisements were an added value to the campaign and ran when space on the boards were not under contract with another organization. They ran anytime between Feb. 15 and June 30, 2010.

No newborns were relinquished in 2010; however, since the law was enacted in 2002, fourteen newborns have been relinquished at hospitals under Pennsylvania's Safe Haven program.



FATALITIES (SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS), 2010 – TABLES 10, 10A, 10B, 10C, CHART 6

Thirty-three children that died as the result of abuse or neglect were reported to ChildLine in 2010, ten less than reported in 2009. 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.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Original report for each year	31	46	50	43	33
Modified total at the end of current year	34	49	47	43	N/A

One of the reasons the number of substantiated reports increase from prior years is that the original report may have a disposition of pending criminal court action or pending juvenile court action. A report with a pending criminal court action or a pending juvenile court action disposition is not reported as a substantiated child death until such time as a court finds the death resulted from child abuse. This may occur in a subsequent year, changing the reported total from a previous year.

For 2007, one child died in 2008 from injuries sustained in 2007.

For 2008, three reports changed from indicated to unfounded as a result of appeals.

Included in the total deaths for 2010 is one child who died in 2008, two children who died in 2009 and five children whose dates of death are unknown.

The highest incidence of abuse or neglect causing death occurred in children under age one, representing 58 percent of total deaths.

Nine deaths, or 27 percent, were attributed to “major trauma” involving severe injuries such as subdural hematomas, internal injuries and skull fractures.

Table 10A - FATALITIES BY AGE AND RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR (Substantiated Reports), 2010

PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	<19	19-20	21-25	26-30	31-40	>40	TOTAL
Mother	0	1	6	4	7	0	18
Father	0	0	5	5	1	1	12
Paramour	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Household Member	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Babysitter	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Total	1	2	14	10	10	3	40

Table 10 - FATALITIES BY AGE GROUP (Substantiated Reports), 2009-2010

AGE GROUP	TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS		CHILD DIED	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Under Age 1	270	247	19	19
Age 1-4	620	578	17	11
Age 5-9	942	885	1	2
Age 10-14	1,146	1,073	2	1
Age 15-17	867	801	4	0
Age >17	98	71	0	0
State Total	3,943	3,656	43	33

Chart 6 - RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD (When the child died due to abuse), 2010

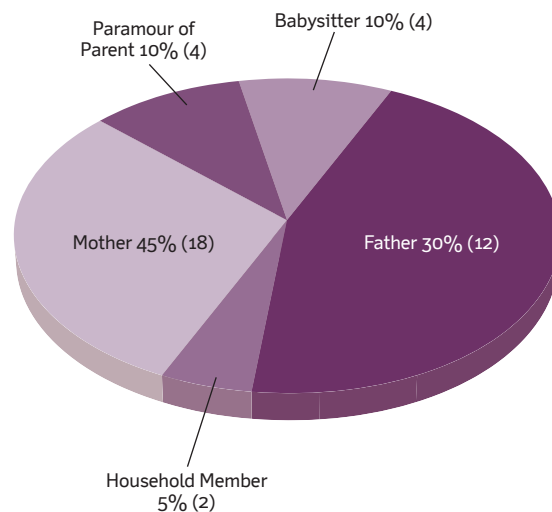


Table 10B - FATALITIES BY PERPETRATOR AGE AND SEX (Substantiated Reports), 2010

AGE GROUP	FEMALE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	MALE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Under 19	1	2.5	0	0
19-20	1	2.5	1	2.5
21-25	6	15.0	8	20.0
26-30	5	12.5	5	12.5
31-40	7	17.5	3	7.5
Over 40	1	2.5	2	5.0
Total	21	52.5	19	47.5

FATALITIES BY MANNER OF DEATH

- Nine children died as a result of major trauma due to inflicted injuries. This involves severe injuries such as subdural hematoma, internal injuries and skull fractures.
- Nine children died as a result of serious physical neglect. Six of these deaths were attributed to a lack of supervision. Two were due to malnutrition. One was due to medical neglect.
- Three children died as a result of asphyxiation/suffocation.
- Two children died as a result of inflicted gunshot wounds.
- One child died from intentional drowning.
- One child died as a result of lacerations.
- One child died from poisoning.
- One child died from drugs/alcohol.
- One child died as a result of burns.
- The cause of death for five children is still undetermined.

CHILD FATALITIES AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERPETRATOR TO THE CHILD

- In 2010, parents were the most frequent perpetrators of child abuse deaths. Mothers accounted for 45 percent of all perpetrators in child deaths due to abuse, and fathers accounted for 30 percent.
- 52.5 percent of the perpetrators of child fatalities were female and 47.5 percent were male.
- Perpetrators of child deaths ranged from 18 to 56 years of age. 42.5 percent of the perpetrators of child deaths were age 25 years or less.

PREVIOUS INVOLVEMENT

- Twenty-seven families had a substantiated child death due to abuse or neglect in 2010.
 - Eleven of the families had previously received child protective services, general protective services, intake services, or other services through their county agency. Some families may have had both child protective services and general protective services.
 - Sixteen of the families had no prior involvement.
- Of the thirty-three substantiated child death reports, one of the children had been a previous victim of substantiated abuse.
- There were five prior substantiated child abuse reports on other subjects of the reports.
 - Two substantiated child abuse reports involved siblings of the victims.
 - Three substantiated child abuse reports involved parents as a victim of abuse. One of the parent victims is also listed as a perpetrator in a current child death.
- Three perpetrators have a history of previously abusing children. Two of the perpetrators have a history of abusing siblings of the deceased children.

Table 10C - FATALITIES DUE TO ABUSE, BY COUNTY (Substantiated Reports), 2010

COUNTY	DEATHS	COUNTY	DEATHS
Allegheny	2	Lawrence	2
Berks	5	Lehigh	1
Carbon	1	McKean	1
Dauphin	1	Mercer	1
Delaware	2	Monroe	1
Erie	2	Montgomery	1
Franklin	3	Philadelphia	5
Huntingdon	1	Schuylkill	1
Lancaster	1	York	2
		Total	33

Child Fatality/Near Fatality Summaries for 2010 Annual Child Abuse Report

Act 146 of 2006 went into effect on May 8, 2007. A major provision of this legislation requires that the Department include a summary of each child fatality or near fatality that resulted in a substantiated child abuse or neglect report in the Annual Child Abuse Report to the Governor and the General Assembly. The law requires DPW to provide as much case-specific information as permissible while respecting the confidentiality rights of the individuals. The following summaries are for cases that were substantiated in calendar year 2010.

2010 FATALITIES

Allegheny County:

1. A two-month old male child died on Feb. 7, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in March of 2010 and named the child's father as the perpetrator. The child received multiple contusions, hematoma and fractures to his skull. The father reported that he hit the child in the head several times. The father has been charged with criminal homicide and is currently incarcerated. The child's sibling is residing with a relative as a result of the incident. In December of 2009, the county agency initiated a child abuse investigation in which the sibling was sexually abused by an adult sibling. Upon completion of the investigation in January of 2010, the family was not accepted for services.
2. A two-year old male child died on March 24, 2010 due to physical injuries he sustained on March 23, 2010. The Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in April of 2010 and named a paramour of the maternal grandmother as the perpetrator. The child did not reside in the same home as this person, but was being cared for by him when the incident occurred. The maternal grandmother was running errands and was not at home when the incident occurred. The child suffered an acute right cerebral subdural hematoma, an acute subarachnoid hemorrhage over the right parietal region, soft tissue swelling over the top of his head and forehead, bruising and abrasion to right side of forehead and bruising to the left side of

his face. The cause of the child's death was listed by medical examiners as blunt force trauma. A younger sibling is living with the mother. The family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. The perpetrator has been charged with criminal homicide and endangering the welfare of children.

Berks County:

3-7. Five infant children died due to non-natural causes. Berks County Children and Youth Services substantiated all five reports in December of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The remains of one of the children were found by family members in July of 2010 and the family members alerted authorities. The family members eventually discovered the remains of three additional children. Remains of the fifth child were found in a landfill by authorities. The autopsy report determined all five children died as a result of non-natural causes and means, consistent with asphyxia, poisoning or neglect. All children were determined to be term-births, and it is suspected the deaths occurred between 1996 and 2010. It is believed the mother hid the pregnancies and the deaths of the children due to the children being the result of an affair she was having. The county agency had been involved in 1997 and 1999 due to concerns of medical neglect of another child. This child is now an adult. There are no other children in the family. The mother has been criminally charged with abuse of corpses and an umbrella homicide charge. The mother is currently incarcerated.

Carbon County:

8. An eleven-month old female child died on Jan. 20, 2010 due to malnutrition. Carbon County Office of Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in February of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The mother found the child unresponsive and took her to the hospital. The child was dehydrated and suffering from cachexia. The parents reported they put the child to sleep the night before and did not check on her for sixteen hours. The child slept in a car seat as the parents did not have a crib for the child. Urine soaked clothing of the child and a urine soaked car seat where the

child slept were found by law enforcement in the child's bedroom. Also discovered were drug paraphernalia, deplorable housing conditions and little food. There are two siblings who were initially placed with relatives but were removed due to concerns of neglect by the relatives. These siblings are currently in formal foster care and other relatives are being sought as a placement resource. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. Both parents have been charged with involuntary manslaughter, endangering the welfare of children and recklessly endangering another person and are currently released on bail awaiting trial.

Dauphin County:

9. A three-year old male child died on May 25, 2010 due to physical injuries he received. Dauphin County Social Services for Children and Youth substantiated the report in November of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child was brought to the hospital on May 21, 2010 due to the father finding the child face down in water in a bathtub. The father had been giving the child a bath and let a dog outside. The father returned and found the child in the bathtub unresponsive. The child died a few days later at the hospital. The drowning was considered to be accidental. The child also had bruising to one of his eyes, however the father explained the child received this when he hit his head playing at a park. Investigations were conducted by the county agency investigation and law enforcement agency in May of 2010 and the investigations determined the incident to be accidental. However, in September of 2010, the county coroner determined the child's death was a homicide as a result of freshwater drowning and traumatic brain injury. The child was found to have bruising to the scalp and left eye, abrasions to the forehead, abrasions to the right clavicle, circular bruise to left foot, a skull fracture, epidural hemorrhages, subarachnoid brain hemorrhages, spinal cord and cervical cord hemorrhages, neck hemorrhages and epidural hemorrhages to the right coronal suture. The child resided with his father along with the father's paramour and her adolescent children. The children of the father's paramour were assessed by the county agency and determined to be safe remaining in the home due to being adolescents and no concerns expressed by them

of maltreatment by the father. The child has two half siblings, who are also children of the father, residing with their mother and the mother has agreed to not allow any unsupervised contact between these children and the father due to their young ages and vulnerability. The child has another half-sibling, who is not a child of the father, who has been determined to be safe since this half-sibling and father have no contact. The county agency was involved with the father, mother and child on an intake level from March to April of 2010. The child had previously resided with the mother, but the mother requested the child live with the father. The father found a suspicious burn to the child's leg upon receiving him from the mother, which was later determined to be caused accidentally. Also during this time, it was reported the father would hit the child with a belt; however this was never able to be confirmed. The county agency assessed the family an additional time in May of 2010 a couple of weeks prior to the child's death due to the father reportedly telling someone that he didn't know where the child was when asked about the child. It was determined that this was untrue and the child had been visiting with relatives. There is a criminal investigation pending regarding the child's injuries and the drowning.

Delaware County:

10. A six-month old male child died on June 9, 2010 due to physical injuries. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in August of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The child died of a deep incised injury of his right wrist which was the result of an attempted murder-suicide. The mother and child were found in bed with the child having a cut to his right wrist. Both of the mother's wrists were also cut and a bloody knife was found in the bed. The mother and child were residing with the child's maternal grandparents and the child's maternal grandmother found the mother and the child. The mother is currently incarcerated and is charged with first degree murder, second degree murder, third degree murder, aggravated assault, endangering the welfare of children, recklessly endangering another person and possessing instruments of crime. There are no other children residing in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

11. A four-month old female child died on Sept. 27, 2010 due to drowning. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in November of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The mother and child were visiting relatives and the mother placed the child on a bed to sleep. There was a space between the bed and a wall where a bucket was kept to catch water leaking from an air conditioning unit. The mother went downstairs while the child slept and when checking on the child approximately three hours later, she found the child in the bucket which was filled with water. The investigation concluded the child likely was able to wiggle around in the bed and fell into the bucket. Due to the prolonged period of time the mother left the child unsupervised and the manner in which she left the child unsupervised, the county agency determined there was a lack of supervision which caused the child's death. The child does not have any siblings. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a cousin of the child who lives at the house where the incident occurred. The county agency determined this child is safe living at the home where the incident occurred. There is a criminal investigation pending.

Erie County:

12-13. Two female siblings, ages seven and four years, died on Nov. 13, 2010 as a result of gunshot wounds. Erie County Office of Children and Youth substantiated the reports in December of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The mother of the children had recently moved out of the home, but still maintained contact with the children and the father. After work on Nov. 13th, she went to the home to visit the children. At this time, the father shot and killed the mother and the two children. The father then shot and killed himself. There is a two-year old sibling who was also shot. However he survived, is doing fine and is residing with his paternal grandmother. The county agency was involved with the family twice in 2008 and once in 2009. The first involvement was in January of 2008 as the agency intervened due to domestic violence charges against the mother. The mother was ordered by the court at that time to undergo counseling. The county agency implemented family preservation services which were involved with the family for five months. The second involvement was in April of 2008 as the younger sibling tested positive

for marijuana at birth. The third involvement was in February of 2009 due to allegations of inappropriate physical discipline by the mother. At the end of the intake phase, the family moved to West Virginia.

Franklin County:

14. A ten-month old male child died on Aug. 2, 2010 due to physical injuries. Franklin County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in September of 2010 and named an unrelated babysitter as the perpetrator. The child was brought to the babysitter's home on July 28, 2010 and appeared normal. Several hours later, the babysitter attempted to wake-up the child and was unable to wake him. The babysitter then contacted the mother at work who came to the babysitter's home. At this point, the mother contacted emergency responders. It was determined the child died as a result of a non-accidental traumatic brain injury with cardiac arrest and acute respiratory failure. The child was on life support until Aug. 2, 2010. The babysitter said that the child hit his head on a wall while she was carrying the child. However, medical evidence showed that the injuries were inflicted and occurred during the timeframe he was at the babysitter's home. The child has two siblings and the family received grief counseling services through the county agency due to the incident. The family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. The babysitter has adult children and her family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

15-16. Two female siblings, ages five years and eight-months, died on Oct. 31, 2010 due to asphyxiation. Franklin County Children and Youth Services substantiated both reports in December of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The father had both children in his car and committed suicide by running a hose from the tailpipe into the car. All three died from carbon monoxide poisoning. It was reported during the investigation by relatives that the father had signs of depression, but he never initiated any behavioral health services. Both children had separate mothers and it is reported the mother of the younger child and the father recently separated before this incident. The county agency was not involved with the family prior to the incident.

Huntingdon County:

17. A one-month old male child died on July 14, 2010 due to physical injuries. Huntingdon County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in September of 2010 and named both parents along with a babysitter as the perpetrators. The child was in the care of an unrelated person during the night of July 13, 2010 and early morning of July 14, 2010 while the mother was out with friends. The father was at work overnight on July 13, 2010 until the morning of July 14, 2010. The mother checked on the child when she returned home and the child appeared to be fine. When the mother awoke several hours later, the child was gray in color and was unresponsive. The father performed CPR on the child and the mother contacted emergency responders. The results of the autopsy revealed the child died from blunt force trauma resulting in major blood loss. The child also had skull and arm fractures and lacerations to his spleen, liver and small intestine. Toxicology tests determined that the child had alcohol in his system and his blood alcohol content was 0.036. There has been no explanation provided by anyone who had cared for the child of how the injuries occurred. Therefore, it was determined that all individuals who cared for the child are responsible for the injuries. There is a criminal investigation pending. The child has two older siblings who were visiting with a parental aunt when the incident occurred and remain with her due to this incident. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

Lancaster County:

18. A four-year old female child died on April 17, 2010 due to being given prescription drugs. Lancaster County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in June of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child was given methadone and alprazolam because the child was being fussy. The father believed that this would allow her to sleep. The father gave the child one pill of each during the evening of April 16, 2010 and then one pill of each again during the early morning hours of April 17, 2010. There are no other children residing in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. The father had been criminally charged and was incarcerated. The father suffered a heart attack while incarcerated and is now deceased.

Lawrence County:

19. An eleven-month old female child died on May 31, 2010 due to physical injuries. Lawrence County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in July of 2010 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The child was brought to the hospital emergency room by the mother's paramour in full cardiac arrest. The child had signs of livor mortis, ecchymosis to the right side of head and face and blood coming from her nose. There has been no explanation provided by the mother's paramour of how the injuries occurred and mother's paramour was the caretaker of the child while the mother was at work. There is an older sibling who is currently residing with the mother. The mother and the sibling have since moved to Indiana County to reside with maternal relatives. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

20. A one-month old female child died on Aug. 2, 2010 due to asphyxiation. Lawrence County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in September of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The mother had fallen asleep on a couch while the child was lying on the mother's chest. The father found the mother and child and woke the mother. The child was blue in color, cold and had blood on her face. The mother tested positive for a non-prescribed benzodiazepine when the incident occurred. There are three older siblings who were placed into foster care due to the incident. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

Lehigh County:

21. A one-year old male child died on Nov. 19, 2009 due to physical injuries. Lehigh County Office of Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in January of 2010 and named the child's mother and a household member as the perpetrators. The mother reported to law enforcement officials that she had locked the child in his bedroom with a two-year old sibling while she and her friend, who also lived in the home, left the home for approximately three hours. When they returned home, the friend left for work and the mother left again to go to the store. Neither individual checked on the children

at this time. When the mother returned home, she found the child underneath a dresser that had fallen over. It is speculated the child attempted to climb up the dresser. Initial medical reports indicated the child died of asphyxiation. However, the final autopsy report concluded the child died from blunt force trauma to the chest. The sibling is currently in foster care and the county agency is looking at relatives as a resource. Mother's friend who lived in the home also has a child and this child is now residing with relatives. The county agency had been involved with the family on an assessment level from June 2009 to August 2009 due to inadequate housing. The county agency assisted the family in relocating to more suitable housing. The mother has been sentenced to one and a half to seven years incarceration for involuntary manslaughter as a result of this incident.

McKean County:

22. A twenty-two-day old female child died on March 19, 2010 due to drowning. McKean County Department of Human Services substantiated the report in May of 2010 and named a household member who was not related to the family as the perpetrator. The household member had been living in the home as another family, to which he was related, also lived in the home. The household member had followed the mother of the child into a bathroom and became involved in an argument with her. The household member pushed the mother, who was holding the child, into a bathtub. The household member began filling the bathtub with water and held her head under the water. During this incident, the child had fallen into the bathtub and subsequently drowned. The mother also died as a result of the incident. There is a sibling who is currently residing with the father of both children in the home of his parents. Both the sibling and the father were living in the home where the incident occurred, but have since moved to his parent's home due to the incident. The child's family was referred to the county agency in November of 2008 due to concerns regarding the sibling having severe diaper rash. There were additional concerns regarding intellectual disabilities of the mother. Additionally, there were concerns regarding the father having behavioral health concerns and being on adult probation for sexual offenses against a 13 year old child he

was involved in a relationship with when he was 18 years of age. The family's case was closed in October of 2009. Additional referrals were received in October of 2009 and January through March of 2010. There were concerns expressed regarding housing conditions and lack of supervision of the child and children of the other family residing in the home. Community services were active in the home when the referrals were made and the county agency did not accept the family for services. The county agency was assessing the family for services when the child died. The household member who committed the act has been charged with two counts of homicide.

Mercer County:

23. A two-month old male child died on Jan. 17, 2010 due to serious physical neglect. Mercer County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in March of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The coroner's report stated that the child died of nutritional wasting with concurrent dehydration which was exacerbated by a preterminal episode of hypothermic environmental exposure. The child had been left in a car seat for approximately 8 hours and was found in his own vomit. The child had sores all over his body, was dirty, had dried feces on his buttocks, and was malnourished, cold and pale. There are two siblings who have been placed into foster care as a result of the incident. There had been prior referrals to the county agency in the past. The first was in October of 2008 after one of the siblings was born. The referral was made because the mother stated that she was unaware that she pregnant. The referral was closed as mother was living with her parents at the time and began receiving support services through a community agency. Another referral was received in November of 2009 regarding the family and deplorable housing conditions. The county agency was never able to assess the family upon receiving the referral. The county agency made unannounced home visits and it was later determined that they did not have accurate information on the location and identity of the family. However, the reporting source denies providing erroneous information on the location and identity of the family. There is an ongoing criminal investigation into the death of the child.

Monroe County:

24. A fourteen-year old male child died on April 1, 2009 due to a drug overdose. Monroe County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in September of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The child had been distraught over the recent death of his father and took his mother's methadone pills. The mother confronted the child, who stated that he took two methadone pills. However, the mother was unable to find the rest of her pills and did not seek any medical treatment for her child. A couple of hours after the confrontation, the mother found the child unresponsive and at this point contacted emergency responders. The case was originally investigated at the time of the child's death; however the report could not be substantiated as the information about the mother not contacting emergency responders was unknown. Upon learning about the new information, the county agency investigated the incident again. The mother pled guilty to involuntary manslaughter and the county agency was able to assign a status determination of founded to the case as a result. There is an older sibling who went to live with relatives when the incident occurred. The county agency had been involved from February of 2008 until April of 2009 due to truancy issues of both the child and his sibling.

Montgomery County:

25. A five-year old female child died on April 16, 2009 due to being given prescription drugs. Montgomery County Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in May of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The incident was reported to the county agency in April of 2010. The child was found with large amounts of clozapine and oxycodone in her system, which were there because the mother gave the child the medication. Additionally, the mother took her own life during the incident. There had been involvement on an intake level in July of 2008 by the Philadelphia Department of Human Services as the mother and child previously lived in Philadelphia. It was alleged that the father may had been sexually abusing the child, but this was never proven. It was also alleged that the father was physically abusive towards the mother. During this time, the mother moved to Montgomery County with the child and the case was referred to Montgomery

County. The mother was referred to counseling by Montgomery County. There are no other children residing in the home.

Philadelphia County:

26. A one-year old male child died on Feb. 8, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in February of 2010 and named the child's mother and the child's uncle, who had been caring for the child when the incident occurred, as the perpetrators. The child had developed a fever on Feb. 2, 2010 and emergency responders were contacted. The child was transported to the hospital and it was determined that child had 1st and 2nd degree burns to his face, head, right shoulder, chest, abdomen and groin. The child's uncle stated that he was bathing the child and didn't realize the temperature of the water was too hot. However, the child did not have burns to any lower extremities. It was later determined during the investigation that the child's uncle had rubbed Drano on the child, which caused the burns. While in the hospital, the child developed sepsis and died when his lungs became compromised. The mother was listed as a perpetrator by omission in this report as she knowingly allowed the child's uncle to care for the child even though he was an indicated perpetrator of child physical abuse in a prior report. There was no involvement with the county agency regarding the mother and her children. There is a sibling who was placed into foster care as a result of the incident. Arrangements are currently being made to have the child reside with relatives. The child's uncle has been charged with murder and related counts and is incarcerated.

27. A one-month old male child died on Feb. 11, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in March of 2010 and named the child's mother as the perpetrator for lack of supervision. The child received a depressed skull fracture, retinal hemorrhages and multiple bruises to his face and head. A five-year old sibling of the child disclosed that he picked the child up and repeatedly dropped him to the floor. Additionally, the sibling disclosed that he picked the child up and dropped him down a flight of stairs. The sibling is residing with a relative and is currently receiving behavioral health services. The victim child was born prematurely and was in the

neonatal intensive care unit from birth until a week before this incident. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

28. A one-year old male child died on July 2, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in July of 2010 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The child had lived with his mother and her paramour. The mother's paramour had been caring for the child when the incident occurred. The mother's paramour reported that he put the child to sleep and heard a loud noise. He reported that he found the child on the floor, apparently had fallen off of a bed, and his eyes were rolled back into his head. He eventually admitted to striking the child to the chest while showering the child, which caused the child to fall into the tub. The medical evidence determined that the child died of blunt force trauma to the torso. Mother's paramour has been criminally charged with murder and endangering the welfare of a child. There are no other children residing in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

29. A one-year old female child died on Aug. 23, 2010 due to poisoning. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in October of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator for serious physical neglect. The child had become lethargic and was having difficulty breathing on Aug. 20, 2010. Due to these symptoms, the mother took the child to the hospital. It was determined the child had a methanol level of 174.8, with the toxic level being 20. Due to the high amounts of methanol present in the child's system, it was determined that the child likely was given a substance which contained methanol. The child's "sippy cup" was tested and trace amounts of methanol were found. The child had two older siblings residing in the home. Both of these siblings were evaluated and no signs of toxicity were found or any other medical concerns were found. These siblings are receiving protective services and are placed with a relative. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

30. A one-year old female child died on Oct. 23, 2010 due to physical injuries. Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in December of 2010 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The child

sustained bruising to the left side of her body, thighs and face. The child also had swelling to her forehead. The autopsy determined the child died as a result of inflicted multiple blunt force trauma. The mother was at work when the incident occurred and left the child in the care of her paramour. There is no account given as to how exactly the child sustained the injuries. There are two older siblings, one older and one younger, who currently reside with the mother. The mother's paramour has been criminally charged with murder and endangering the welfare of a child and is incarcerated. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

Schuylkill County:

31. A two-month old female child died on June 25, 2010 due to being left alone for a prolonged period of time which resulted in the child's death. Schuylkill County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in August of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child was brought to the hospital by emergency responders and presented in cardiac arrest, cool to the touch, gray in color, mottled skin, posterior dependent pooling of blood and fixated dilated pupils. The child had fallen asleep around 10 or 11 pm on June 24, 2010. The child was first checked by the parents around 10 am on June 25, 2010. The child was found with a blanket wrapped around her head and upper part of her body. There is an older sibling who is now residing with a maternal grandmother due to the incident. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

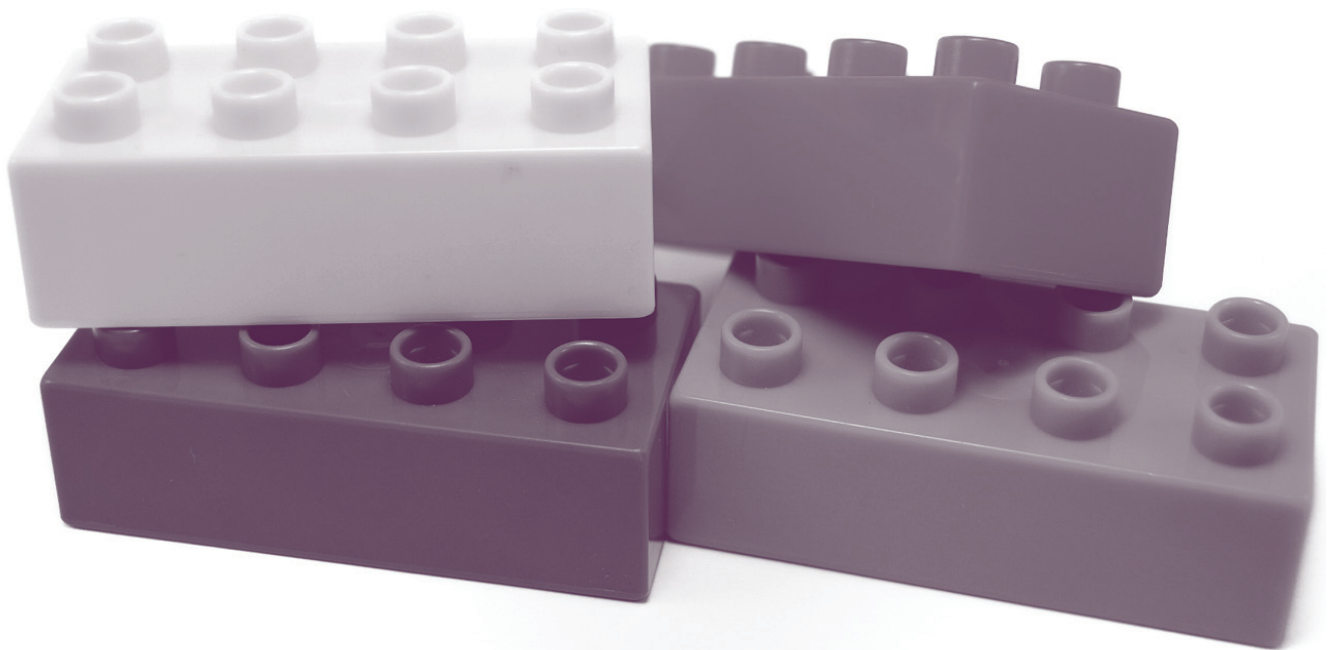
York County:

32. A ten-month old male child died on May 15, 2010 due to physical injuries. York County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in July of 2010 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The child suffered a skull fracture and retinal hemorrhaging. It is reported that the mother's paramour was driving the child in a car and the child became unresponsive. The mother's paramour pulled the car over and performed CPR until emergency responders arrived at the scene. There has been no explanation provided by the mother's paramour of how the injuries occurred, but the coroner's office ruled the death a homicide and determined the child suffered multiple traumatic

injuries inflicted by repeated impacts to the head. The mother's paramour was caring for the child at the time the injuries occurred. There are two older siblings who reside in the home. Initially the siblings resided with relatives during the investigation, but have since been returned to the mother's care. The county agency had been involved on an intake level from March of 2007 until April of 2007 because one of the siblings was found outside of the house unsupervised. The referral was substantiated, but no services were provided after the mother took necessary precautions to ensure that the sibling would not be outside unsupervised again. There is a criminal investigation pending.

33. A one-year old male child died on Aug. 23, 2010 due to drowning. York County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in October of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator for serious physical neglect. The father was about to give the child a bath. The child was in the bathtub with the water running and the drain closed. The father left the child in the bathtub while he went to socialize with an individual who had just arrived

at the house. After some time had passed, the mother returned home from classes and the father then realized the child was still in the bathtub and went to check on him. The father found the child submerged under the water and pulled him out. The father contacted emergency responders and, along with neighbors, performed CPR on the child. The child was pronounced dead upon arrival at the hospital. There were concerns by the child's pediatrician about possible developmental delays with the child as the child was unable to sit-up at his age. A referral was made for services; however there were issues with transportation and services were never implemented. The child made all well-baby check-ups with the pediatrician. There is an older sibling who is now residing with her maternal grandmother due to the incident and the mother has also moved in to this home. The county agency is providing protective services including services to deal with grief and the loss of the child and early intervention services for the sibling as she has developmental verbal delays. This family was not involved with the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.



2010 NEAR FATALITIES:**Allegheny County:**

1. A two-month old male child nearly died on Jan. 7, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in March of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child received bilateral subdural hemorrhages. The child was brought to the hospital because he was suffering from a seizure. The father admitted to shaking the child. The father has been criminally charged and is awaiting trial. A sibling was returned to the home after initially residing with a grandparent as a result of the incident. The child is also now living at home as the father no longer resides in the home and is to have no contact with the child. The child is receiving medical services as a result of the incident and the mother is receiving domestic violence services. The county agency investigated a sibling's fatality in March of 2008 and it was determined that the sibling died of SIDS. The sibling's fatality is going to be reevaluated due to the father making statements that he had also hit the sibling child.

2. A five-month old male child nearly died on June 23, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in July of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child suffered bruising to his face and back and bilateral subdural hematoma. The father confessed that he had shaken the child due to being frustrated with the child crying. The mother had been at work when the incident occurred. The county agency had received a referral on May 28, 2010 regarding the father hitting the child and the mother. The county agency could not substantiate the report and closed the case on June 5, 2010. The family was unable to be located and was transient living between relatives and shelters. The child is currently residing with a relative due to the incident. There are no other children within the family. The father has been charged with aggravated assault and endangering the welfare of children.

3. A ten-month old female child nearly died on Oct. 12, 2010 due to physical injuries. Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in November of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child was being cared for by her father at his

residence when the incident occurred. The child sustained a significant brain bleed which required emergency surgery to drain. The child also had a skull fracture. The father reported he placed the child on the floor and left the room for a period of time. When he returned to the room, he found the child unresponsive and limp. The father admitted to being the only caretaker for the child when the incident occurred, but does not offer an explanation of how the child was injured. Medical examination determined the injuries were inflicted and were non-accidental. There is an older sibling who, along with the child, currently resides with their mother. The county agency was active with the mother and the children at the time of the incident due to drug issues of the mother. There is a criminal investigation pending.

4. An eleven-month old male child nearly died on Oct. 17, 2010 due to physical injuries. Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in December of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child sustained an acute subdural hemorrhage and bilateral retinal hemorrhages. The parents reported the child fell from a bed onto a carpeted floor. However, the medical examination determined the injuries were the result of abusive head trauma and were not consistent with the account provided by the parents. The child, along with two older siblings, has been placed into foster care together in the same foster home as a result of the incident. The family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

Berks County:

5. A two-year old female child nearly died on March 17, 2010 due to multiple traumatic injuries. Berks County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in April of 2010 and named both of the child's parents as the perpetrators. The child suffered bruising and swelling to the right side of the head and bruising to her pelvis and right hip. The child also had cerebral hematoma and brain damage. The child was on life support. The injuries were determined to be non-accidental and inflicted. There is no account as to how the injuries were caused and both parents were held responsible for the injuries. The child was discharged from the hospital in late April of 2010 and custody of the child was taken by the county agency. The child is

residing in kinship care with relatives. There are no other children residing in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. The criminal investigation is pending.

6. A two-month old male child nearly died on April 9, 2010 due to physical injuries. Berks County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in May of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child was brought to the hospital due to being lethargic and fussy. Upon examination, it was found that the child had bilateral subdural hematomas and also bilateral retinal hemorrhaging. The child does have a medical condition called Glutaric Aciduria Type 1, which could have been a cause of the subdural hematomas. However, the bilateral retinal hemorrhaging would not be a symptom of this condition. There has been no explanation provided by the father of how the injuries occurred, but the injuries are consistent with being inflicted and the father was caring for the child at the time the injuries occurred. The child is now residing with his mother at a maternal aunt's house. The father had been detained at the hospital for attacking the mother after she confronted him about the child's injuries. There are no other children residing in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

7. A one-year old female child nearly died on Nov. 23, 2010 due to receiving physical injuries as a result of a failure to protect. Berks County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in November of 2010 and named a paternal grandmother who resides in the home with the child and the family as the perpetrator. The child was at day-care and the parents were unable to pick her up due to being at work. The grandmother picked the child up, however she did not have a car seat for the child. During transport of the child, the child managed to open the car door and fell out of the car as it turned at an intersection. The child sustained a concussion, a Type B pubic rami fracture, a sacral fracture, a clavicle fracture, a pneumothorax, Type B pulmonary contusions and multiple abrasions. There are older children of the grandmother living in the home. The county agency is providing protective services to the family. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. There is a law enforcement investigation pending.

Bucks County:

8. A one-year old male child nearly died on March 6, 2010 due to physical impairment he received from a lack of supervision. Bucks County Children and Youth Social Services Agency substantiated the report in May of 2010 and named the maternal grandparents, who the child resided with, as the perpetrators. The child ingested valium and was taken to the hospital by the grandparents. The child was examined and discharged with instructions for the grandparents to check on the child every half an hour. Upon return home, the child ingested additional medications. This time, the child suffered seizures as a result of the ingestion and needed to be intubated and placed on a ventilator to assist with breathing. The child tested positive for opiates and benzodiazepines. The child is currently in foster care as initial relatives viewed as a potential placement resource became uncooperative with the county agency. There is a sibling who is now residing with his biological father due to the incident. The family was accepted for services four days prior to this incident as a referral was received in January of 2010 regarding drug use by the mother and improper supervision of the children. The mother and the two children were residing with the maternal grandparents when the initial referral was received in January of 2010. In February of 2010, during the assessment phase of the family by the county agency, the mother died as a result of a drug overdose. The criminal investigation has concluded with no charges being filed.

9. A one-year old male child nearly died on April 20, 2010 due to physical impairment he received from lack of supervision. Bucks County Children and Youth Social Services substantiated the report in June of 2010 and named the mother and the child's maternal grandmother, who also resided in the home, as the perpetrators. The child suffered respiratory distress from ingesting methadone which belonged to the maternal grandmother. The methadone was easily accessible to the child. The child was given naloxone at the hospital and recovered. The child is now residing with his mother at the maternal grandfather's home. There was an eight-year old uncle of the child also residing in the house who is now residing with his grandparents as a result of the incident. The county agency had been involved on an intake level in October of 2009 due to the maternal grandmother driving under

the influence of alcohol with her child, the victim child's uncle, in the car. In addition, the victim child's mother, who was a youth at the time, took an envelope to school containing a large amount of methadone pills, which had belonged to the maternal grandmother. The victim child's mother stated that she suffered from back pain and the maternal grandmother would share her methadone pills with her. The family was also open for services from February of 2006 until June of 2006 due to cocaine use by the maternal grandmother. There is a criminal investigation pending.

10. A two-month old male child nearly died on May 13, 2010 due to physical injuries. Bucks County Children and Youth Social Services substantiated the report in July of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child suffered a subdural hematoma, bilateral retinal hemorrhaging and seizure activity. The mother had been out running errands and the child was in the care of the father. The father reported that the child was fussy while he was feeding him. The father then was giving the child a bath and the child became unresponsive. The mother reported that there were no injuries to the child when she had left to run errands. There has been no explanation provided by the father of how the injuries occurred, but the injuries are consistent with being inflicted and the father was caring for the child at the time the injuries occurred. The child is currently residing in the home with the mother and the father is residing outside of the home. There are no other children residing in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

Cambria County:

11. A one-year old male child nearly died on April 17, 2010 due to physical injuries. Cambria County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in June of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The child suffered a left subdural hematoma, bilateral retinal hemorrhaging, bruising to his forehead and right ear and abrasions to his back. The mother reported that the child was standing and suddenly fell backwards. The medical evidence determined that the child's injuries are not consistent with a non-accidental fall and are more consistent with being inflicted. The incident occurred at a campground and the mother was the only

caretaker at the time the injuries would have been inflicted. The child is currently residing at home with his mother and father. There is an older sibling residing in the home also. A paternal aunt and uncle are residing in the home to monitor the safety of the children. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

12. A ten-month old male child nearly died on Aug. 11, 2010 due to physical injuries. Cambria County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in October of 2010 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The mother brought the child to the hospital due to a fever and vomiting. Upon medical examination, the child was found to have rightward gaze and was lethargic. The child also had a skull fracture, intracranial hemorrhaging, a healing arm fracture and a new elbow fracture. The mother's paramour admitted to the child falling off the side of the bathtub and hitting his head, shaking the child and grabbing the child by his arm and pulling him out of a crib. There are two siblings who went to live with maternal grandmother due to the incident. The mother has also moved into the maternal grandmother's home. The child has been discharged to the maternal grandmother's home. There had been a previous referral in October of 2009 regarding the mother testing positive for marijuana during pregnancies with the siblings, although she tested negative during the delivery of the child. There were also concerns about mother's history of behavioral health concerns, although she was cooperative with behavioral health services at the time the child was born. The county agency is providing services to the family to ensure the children's safety and to ensure mother's behavioral health needs are being addressed. There is a criminal investigation pending.

Chester County:

13. A two-year old male child nearly died on Feb. 2, 2010 due to physical injuries he received. The Chester County Department of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in March of 2010 and named mother's paramour as the perpetrator. Mother's paramour was home alone with the child and called the mother stating that the child became unresponsive. Emergency responders were contacted and found fingertip bruising to both arms of the child and bruising to his abdomen. Upon admission to the hospital,

it was found that the child had internal brain bleeds, a fractured hip, a fractured pelvic bone, a fractured arm, a laceration to his liver and internal bleeding in his abdomen. Mother's paramour stated that the child had fallen in the bathroom. The child is now receiving services through the Intermediate Unit for developmental delays. There was a report two months prior to this incident alleging physical abuse of the child. The child had what appeared to be bruising and after a medical examination, which included a skeletal survey, it could not be conclusively determined how the bruising was caused. The family was not accepted for services at that time. Mother's paramour has been charged with simple and aggravated assault, endangering the welfare of a child and recklessly endangering another person. He is currently incarcerated.

14. A ten-month old male child nearly died on April 25, 2010 due to physical injuries. Chester County Department of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in June of 2010 and named both parents and a paternal uncle as the perpetrators. The child suffered a skull fracture, multiple subdural hematomas, bruising at different stages of healing to face and body and retinal hemorrhaging. The account given was that the child had fallen down a flight of stairs. The paternal uncle had been caring for the child as the mother was at work and the father was taking a shower. Medical evidence determined that the injuries were non-accidental injuries and the explanation given was not consistent with the injuries. It was also determined that some of the bruising on the child was from adult bite marks. The child and an older sibling are residing with a relative due to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

Clarion County:

15. A one-year old male child nearly died on June 17, 2010 due to physical injuries. Clarion County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in August of 2010 and named mother's paramour as the perpetrator and the mother as a perpetrator by omission for failing to take actions to protect the child. The mother had gone to work and left the child in the care of her paramour. Upon returning from work, she found the child with bruising and swelling to his head, bruising to his buttocks, bruising to right

side of torso and a bite mark to his leg. She took the child to a neighbor's house, who is related to her paramour, and this person contacted emergency responders. The mother's paramour admitted to slapping the child a couple of times while the mother was at work. The mother was named for failing to protect the child as it was found that she knowingly left the child in the care of her paramour while he was intoxicated. In addition, there was an incident approximately two weeks prior to this incident where the mother's paramour had punched a child who was visiting at the house in the stomach and caused the child to vomit. Another incident occurred a couple of days before the incident with the one-year old where the mother's paramour was hitting his nephew. The mother and child are currently residing with her mother in another county. The county agency has accepted the family for services. The mother's paramour is currently incarcerated and charged with aggravated assault, simple assault, recklessly endangering, harassment and a possession of a firearm violation.

Crawford County:

16. A seven-month old male child nearly died on July 11, 2010 due to physical injuries. Crawford County Human Services substantiated the report in August of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child was being cared for by his father as the mother was at work. The father reported that the child was not acting as he normally does and was vomiting. The mother, upon return home, took the child to the hospital. The child was found to have a skull fracture, brain bleeds and retinal hemorrhaging. The father eventually admitted to shaking the child. The child has two siblings and all children are residing with the mother as the father has moved out of the home. There are extended family members living with the mother and children to offer support. The family is also receiving early intervention and early head start services. The family had previously been involved with the county agency from July of 2008 to October of 2009 due to mother's drug use. The case was eventually closed once the mother successfully completed a drug and alcohol rehabilitation program. The mother also has had history with Erie County Office of Children and Youth from 1999 until 2005 when she voluntarily terminated her parental rights to other children. There is a criminal investigation pending.

Delaware County:

17. A newborn female child nearly died on March 6, 2010 due to multiple traumatic injuries she received. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in April of 2010 and named the child's mother as the perpetrator. The mother had given birth to the newborn in a toilet at her home. The mother's own mother, who also lives at the home, was questioning sounds of the baby crying coming from the bathroom and the mother said it was coming from outside. The mother then wrapped the newborn, the umbilical cord and placenta in a plastic bag and blanket and dropped it out of the bathroom window. The mother of the mother had eventually found the newborn outside and contacted emergency responders. The newborn had been outside in cold weather for approximately 20 minutes before she was found. The newborn, along with suffering hypothermia, had a skull fracture and significant bleeding to the brain. The newborn has since been discharged from the hospital and is doing well. The newborn is currently in foster care due to the incident. There are no other children in the home and this family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. A criminal investigation is pending.

18. A two-month old female child nearly died on June 21, 2010 due to physical injuries. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in August of 2010 and named both parents as perpetrators. The child was found by her father and was not breathing. The child was taken to the hospital by emergency responders and initially it was believed the child had suffered a seizure. After further medical examination, it was determined that the occipital lobe of the child's brain was covered with blood and new and old brain bleeds and retinal hemorrhaging was found. The parents provided numerous accounts of how the injuries could have occurred. However, medical evidence disproved all accounts provided by the parents and found the injuries were intentionally inflicted and the result of abusive head trauma. Due to both parents being the caretakers of the child, the county agency determined both were equally responsible for either causing the injuries or failing to protect the child from receiving the injuries. The child has been found to be dependent and has been placed in formal foster care due to the incident. Relatives were assessed

as potential resources for the child; however, concerns were raised and found to be valid during the assessment. There is a criminal investigating pending.

19. A two-month old male child nearly died on July 14, 2010 due to physical injuries. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in September of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child had presented at his primary care physician on July 14, 2010 due to a decrease in eating and no bowel movements for five days. After an evaluation by the primary care physician, he was referred for immediate care at the hospital emergency department due to respiratory distress and lethargy. The child was diagnosed with pneumonia and pleural effusion. The child was then transferred to another hospital after x-rays determined the child had healing rib fractures on his right side and new rib fractures on his left side. It was also found during a skeletal survey the child had a healing fracture to his left wrist, a buckle fracture to his right wrist and healing fractures to both legs. The child also had a collapsed lung and displacement of the cardiac muscle. It was determined that the child had no medical condition to explain the presence of the injuries and no history was given of accidental or inflicted trauma to explain the injuries. Based on severity and multiplicity of the injuries without an appropriate history of trauma to explain them, medical evidence concluded that the child's injuries are due to inflicted trauma. Since both parents were the primary caregivers for the child at the time the injuries occurred and neither could provide an explanation as to how the child received the injuries, both parents were named as perpetrators. The child was discharged on July 30, 2010 from the hospital and is currently in foster care. The father has been criminally charged with aggravated assault, simple assault, simple assault attempt by physical menace and endangering the welfare of children. There are no other children residing in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

Erie County:

20. A three-year old female child nearly died on July 3, 2010 due to physical injuries. Erie County Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in July of 2010 and named the mother's

paramour as the perpetrator and the mother as a perpetrator by omission for failing to protect the child. Mother's paramour reported that he had been slapping the child for a number of days and on July 3, 2010 "lost it" and beat the child. The child was unresponsive and had extensive bruising to her eyes, ears, shoulders, abdomen and arms. The child also suffered bilateral brain bleeds. The child's mother was at work when the incident on July 3, 2010 occurred. It was determined that mother knew about her paramour hitting the child in the past and causing injuries, however she never ensured that the child received medical care or protection. The county agency had been involved with the family at the time of the incident and was assessing them for services. The county agency had just completed an investigation from the previous month regarding minor bruising found on the child that could not be substantiated as child abuse. There are no other children residing in the home. Mother's paramour has been criminally charged with aggravated assault, endangering the welfare of a child and reckless endangerment. The child is currently in a rehabilitation center and remains in a coma-like state on a ventilator. If the child is medically cleared to be released from the rehabilitation center due to her medical needs, a foster family has been identified and sixteen hours per day of nursing care has been approved.

21. A two-month old male child nearly died on Sept. 3, 2010 due to physical injuries. Erie County Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in October of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child received a skull fracture and subdural hematoma. The father reported that he was caring for the child while the mother was out of the house. The father went into another room while the child was in a bouncy chair. When the father returned to the room, he found the bouncy chair on its side with the child still in it. The mother returned home some time later and found the child having difficulty breathing. The mother and father then contacted emergency responders. It was determined through medical evidence that the father's account was inconsistent with the child's injuries and the injuries were the result of abusive head trauma. Further medical evaluations found the child had broken ribs and a broken leg that were in the healing stages. The family was open for services when the Sept. 3, 2010 incident occurred

due to the child receiving a broken arm in July of 2010. It was reported by the parents that the broken arm was caused by an older sibling of the child who had twisted the child's arm through the crib. An orthopedic specialist was provided with this information and found the explanation to be consistent with the injury. The older sibling had been visiting at the home, but resides with her biological mother. The victim child is residing with his biological mother and her parents. The father has been criminally charged with aggravated assault, child endangerment and harassment.

22. A three-month old male child nearly died on Oct. 25, 2010 due to physical injuries. Erie County Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in November of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child was brought to the hospital by emergency responders and was unresponsive. The father reported he was carrying the child and fell down a flight of stairs with the child. The child sustained a skull fracture, bruising to ears, swelling and bruising to the face, swelling to the brain and tearing of both retinas. Medical evidence showed the injuries were inflicted and were the result of abusive head trauma and not the result of the explanation provided by the father. The mother was at work and was not home when the incident occurred. The child and an older sibling are currently residing with the mother at a family friend's home. The county agency is providing protective services and the mother is receiving counseling for depression and attending classes focusing on domestic violence. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. The father has been charged with aggravated assault, simple assault, endangering the welfare of children and reckless endangerment and is currently incarcerated.

Juniata County:

23. A one-month old male child nearly died on June 26, 2010 due to physical injuries. Juniata County Children and Youth Social Services Agency substantiated the report in July of 2010 and named the mother and the father as the perpetrators. The mother was named as a perpetrator by omission due to failing to protect the child from the father. The mother had been driving and the father and the child were in the car. The child was fussy and was crying, so the father shoved his finger in the child's mouth to

get him to stop crying. The child began gurgling and then became quiet and this caused the mother to pull the car over and check on the child. The mother noticed that something was wrong and she suctioned the child's mouth. The mother did find blood in the child's mouth. The mother told the father to get the child to become alert and continued to drive home. As she was driving, the father repeatedly struck the child and at one point held the child out of the car window as the car was moving. The father threatened to kill both the mother and the child if the mother contacted emergency services. Upon arriving home, the mother contacted emergency services and the child was brought to the hospital. The child's oxygen level was low and he had bruising to his buttocks, right leg and to his face. There had been another incident on June 23, 2010 where the mother returned home and found the child sobbing and shaking. The father reported to the mother to never leave him alone with the child again and said that he beat the child. The mother reported that she observed bruising to the child's legs. The county agency was involved with the family due to a referral that was made on June 21, 2010 regarding an older sibling who was stating that he was fearful of the father in this report. The county agency had made two home visits on June 21, 2010 and June 25, 2010. The child is currently residing with a maternal grandmother in Perry County due to the incident. The older sibling is currently residing with his biological father due to the incident. Criminal charges have been filed against both parents. The father has been charged with aggravated assault, simple assault, endangering the welfare of a child, recklessly endangering another person and terroristic threats. The mother has been charged with endangering the welfare of a child and recklessly endangering another person.

Lancaster County:

24. A three-month old male child nearly died on Nov. 20, 2009 due to physical injuries. Lancaster County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in January of 2010 and named the child's father as the perpetrator. On Nov. 18, 2009 the father brought the child to the hospital after the child became limp and turned blue. The father took the child to the hospital and the child's functioning returned to normal and the child was released. On Nov. 20, 2009 the child

stopped breathing and became unresponsive. Emergency responders were contacted and the child was taken to the hospital. Upon full examination at the hospital, it was found that the child had healing rib fractures, bilateral retinal hemorrhages and past and recent bilateral subdural hematomas in both quadrants of the brain. There was no reasonable explanation given as to how the injuries occurred and medical evidence determined that the injuries were non-accidental. The father was the primary caretaker of the child when the recent injuries occurred. There is a sibling who remains in the home because the father left the home and resides in another state. A maternal aunt and grandmother are now living in the home with the sibling and child and are ensuring their safety. The mother also is living in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. The criminal investigation is pending.

25. A two-month old female child nearly died on June 11, 2010 due to physical injuries. Lancaster County Children and Youth Social Services Agency substantiated the report in August of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The mother brought the child to the hospital due to a head injury. It was revealed upon examination the child had a skull fracture and internal bleeding. The mother reported the child had fallen off a couch and had also been hit on the head with a toy by a sibling. These accounts were found to be inconsistent with the injuries and when confronted, the mother disclosed the father had physically assaulted her while she was holding the child and she dropped the child. The mother did have bruising around her neck and other injuries which were consistent with her account of the assault. The child and the sibling continue to reside with the mother and all are currently living with the maternal grandmother due to the incident. The child has made a full recovery and has been determined to be on-target developmentally as evidenced by an early intervention screening assessment. The county agency received a referral on the family in June of 2007 due to the mother being arrested and temporarily incarcerated with regards to a DUI charge. The family was not opened for services at that time. The father has been criminally charged with aggravated assault, two counts of simple assault, recklessly endangering another person and two counts of intimidation of a witness.

Lehigh County:

26. A one-year old female child nearly died on Aug. 28, 2010 due to a near drowning. Lehigh County Office of Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in October of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The child nearly drowned in a swimming pool and was found floating face-down in the pool by other adults by happenstance as they were leaving the home. It is reported that the child was last seen approximately ten minutes prior to the adults leaving the home finding her. As a result of the near drowning, the child is deaf, blind, unable to self-feed, unable to swallow and unable to walk. The child is diagnosed as having severe anoxic encephalopathy and severe acute dystonia. The child also receives nutrition via a feeding tube. The child's condition is considered to be permanent and will require lifetime assisted living. There are three older siblings living in the home who were placed with a neighbor due to the incident. The siblings were placed into formal foster care a couple of days later due to the mother attempting to violate the safety plan. The siblings have since been returned home to the mother by the court. The county currently has an open case with the family and is working with the mother on parenting and supervision skills. The three siblings are currently receiving counseling services. The county agency was involved from July to August of 2010 as one of the older siblings was sexually abused by an uncle. There is a criminal investigation pending.

Montgomery County:

27. A three-year old male child nearly died on April 9, 2010 due to physical impairment he received from lack of supervision. Montgomery County Office of Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in May of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The child was brought to the emergency room due to respiratory distress. The mother is on methadone and it was suspected that, due to the child's condition, the child ingested methadone. The child was treated with naloxone and responded. There is no explanation as to how the child ingested the methadone. The child was residing with his mother at the time of the incident. The child is now residing with his mother and his maternal great-grandmother. There are also two siblings, one older and one younger, residing in the home. The county agency had previously been

involved from June of 2009 until March of 2010 due to the mother testing positive for opiates, PCP and marijuana at the time of the younger sibling's birth. The case was closed after the mother complied with goals of the Family Service Plan and no further concerns from the older sibling's school and the mother's drug treatment provider were raised. There is a criminal investigation pending.

28. A two-month old male child nearly died on Aug. 12, 2010 due to physical injuries. Montgomery County Office of Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in October of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator and the mother as a perpetrator by omission. The mother took the child to the hospital due to the child twitching and shaking. Upon medical examination the child was found to have brain bleeding, and fractures to his shoulder, leg and skull. The mother reported that she had witnessed the father shake the child on numerous occasions as he would often become frustrated with the child's crying. The county agency was involved with the family since July of 2010 due to the family being evicted from a home due to the father's physical discipline of the child. The family moved into a homeless shelter and where residing there when the incident occurred. The child is currently residing with maternal grandfather and there are supervised visits between the mother and the child. There are no other siblings in the family. The father has been criminally charged with aggravated assault, simple assault, endangering the welfare of a child and reckless endangering another person and is currently incarcerated.

Montour County:

29. A four-month old male child nearly died on Jan. 8, 2010 due to physical injuries. Montour County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in February of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child suffered injuries consistent with Shaken Baby Syndrome, including retinosenesis, acute and chronic subdural hematomas and fractured ribs. The father admitted to shaking the child in some manner on separate occasions to awaken him. In December of 2009, the mother noticed the child's head circumference becoming larger. Subsequently, the mother reportedly asked a physician about this during a medical examination for an older sibling. However, this could not be verified because since the

conversation reportedly occurred during a medical appointment for the older sibling and not the child there was no medical documentation. The child is currently residing in the home with the older sibling. The father has since moved out of the home and is to have no unsupervised contact with the child. The father has been criminally charged with aggravated assault and endangering the welfare of a child and is awaiting trial. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

Northampton County:

30. A five-month old male child nearly died on Jan. 2, 2010 due to multiple fractures to his skull. Northampton County Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in February of 2010 and named the child's father as the perpetrator. The child sustained three fractures to his skull. Upon medical examination it was determined that the child also had a healing rib fracture. The father reported that he was holding the child and the child poked him the eye which caused him to drop the child to a carpeted floor. The father was caring for the child at his house as he and the child's mother were separated when the incident occurred. The injuries were determined to be inconsistent with the account given by the father. The child was being held by the father as he sat on a bed, which is a mattress no more than one foot off of the ground. The father also admitted to wearing eyeglasses at the time he was poked. The child is now living with his mother and maternal grandfather. The father has supervised visits at the county agency per a court order. The case is open with the county agency for ongoing protective services. The family is also receiving in-home services through the Visiting Nurses Association. There had been a prior referral in August of 2009 as a result of the child having a skull fracture. It was determined that the father grabbed a baby monitor which broke and it landed on the child, hitting him on the head. The report was not able to be substantiated because medical evidence determined the injury was consistent with the explanation. The family was closed at intake. There are no other children in the family. The criminal investigation is pending.

31. A two-year old female child nearly died on April 8, 2010 due to serious physical neglect. Northampton County Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in June of

2010 and named the mother and her paramour as the perpetrators. The child, and her siblings, were removed from the home and placed into foster care in January of 2010 due to suspicions of neglect. The child was exhibiting signs of possible malnutrition, which intensified once she began receiving regularly fed nutritious meals in foster care. While serious physical symptoms emerged while the child was in foster care, these symptoms were determined to be the direct result of neglect suffered prior to being placed in foster care. On April 8, 2010, the child had fallen and suffered a fractured clavicle. Upon examination, it was determined that the child had signs of Kwashiorkor, including patches of hair falling out and other signs of protein deficiency. The child, while in foster care, exhibited behaviors of eating her own feces, bruising easily, hoarding of food and eating too fast which caused vomiting. The child was diagnosed with profound malnutrition and vitamin deficiency including deficiencies of protein, thiamine and folic acid. The deficiencies caused the child to have profound ataxia of her cerebellum, which was causing her to not be able to regulate her coordination and movements. The county agency was able to determine through the investigation that the child was only allowed to drink strawberry milk and was fed only one meal a day. The child had gained four and a half pounds in the time she entered foster care until the date of hospitalization. The child was released from the hospital on May 2, 2010. The child had to be hospitalized again on May 18, 2010 due to vomiting, lethargy, high fever, and self-injurious behaviors. The child also had very high sodium levels and her electrolytes were off. The child was discharged on May 25, 2010 to a specialized foster home that would be able to meet her medical needs. The child has since been moved to a pre-adoptive home, which also meets her medical needs. One of her siblings was also placed into this home as she experienced malnutrition, however not as significant as the child. Two other siblings have neglect issues, however also not as significant as the child, and are placed together in a different pre-adoptive home. All children have been visiting with one another on a regular basis. The family was involved with the county agency in June of 2007 through September of 2007 when the child was born. The mother had tested positive for PCP and marijuana and there were concerns regarding housing and financial instability. The case was

closed when it was determined the family had made progress. The family was again opened for services in October of 2009 due to concerns of improper supervision of the children, the concerns of malnutrition, hygiene issues and allegations of the parents selling drugs. The next month, the family's home was condemned and the family moved into a shelter. There is a criminal investigation pending.

32. A three-month old female child nearly died on Aug. 19, 2010 due to physical injuries. Northampton County Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in October of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator for serious physical neglect. The child was with the mother who was visiting at a friend's house. While at the house, the mother laid the child in a bed surrounded by pillows to sleep. The mother left the child unsupervised for an extended period of time and the child fell off the bed. The child received a skull fracture due to the incident. Medical evidence supported the account of the child falling off of the bed. There is a twin sibling of the child who was also in the bed at the time of the incident; however this child was not harmed. Both children are currently residing with their father and mother has supervised visitation. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

Northumberland County:

33. A five-year old male child nearly died on Jan. 2, 2010 due to physical impairment he received due to a lack of supervision. Northumberland County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in February of 2010 and named the child's mother as the perpetrator. The child became sick with an upset stomach and vomited several of times. The child's mother checked on him at one point and the child would not wake up. The mother then took the child to the hospital. The mother believed that the child may have drunk alcohol and a urinalysis was completed. The child had a blood alcohol content reading of 0.368. The child and a sibling were placed into foster care as a result of the incident. The child had previously been in foster care due to an incident of substantiated physical abuse from July of 2006 in which the child had significant unexplained injuries. The injuries were determined to be non-accidental and inflicted and the mother and her paramour were both named

as perpetrators as they were the only caretakers for the child. The child was returned home in 2008 by the court and the county agency was providing in-home family preservation services. The criminal investigation is pending.

Philadelphia County:

34. A six-month old female child nearly died on Dec. 18, 2009 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in January of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child was brought to her pediatrician due to possible swelling of her head. An ultrasound was completed and no concerns were found. The parents were told by the pediatrician that the child should have a CT Scan completed. Once the parents had taken the child for the CT Scan, the neurosurgeons found brain bleeds and the child needed surgery. There is no reasonable explanation given as to how the injuries occurred and medical evidence determined that the injuries were non-accidental. The child and a sibling were placed into foster care due to the incident. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. The criminal investigation is pending.

35. A two-month old female child nearly died on Jan. 29, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in March of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child was taken to her pediatrician as a result of concerns regarding weight loss. Subsequently, the pediatrician instructed the mother to take the child to the hospital. A skeletal survey conducted at the hospital found that the child had multiple fractures to her ribs and limbs. The child also had various bruises over her body. There is no account as to how child received the injuries and it was determined that the injuries were not accidental. The child has been placed into foster care as a result of the incident. There are no other children in the family. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. The criminal investigation is pending.

36. A two-year old female child nearly died on Jan. 30, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in March of 2010 and named the child's father as the perpetrator. The child had a duodenal hematoma and bruising to her bowel and surgery was necessary to repair

these injuries. It was disclosed that the father punched and kicked the child and medical evidence determined that the injuries were caused by impact. The child and the mother are receiving Family Stabilization Services through the county agency. The father is no longer residing in the home and a criminal investigation is pending. There are no other children in the family. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

37. A four-month old female child nearly died on Feb. 7, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in March of 2010 and named the child's father as the perpetrator. The child was brought to the hospital due to a seizure. Upon medical examination it was found that the child had multiple hemorrhages to her head and fractures to her spine. The father reported that he would throw the child into the air which she enjoyed. He reported that he did drop her before the seizure began. It was determined by medical evidence that his account was inconsistent with the injuries. The mother was out of the home doing laundry when the incident occurred. The child has been discharged from the hospital and is living with the mother at a maternal aunt's home. The county agency is providing ongoing services. There are no other children in the family. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

38. A three-month old male child nearly died on March 22, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in April of 2007 and named the child's uncle, who was caring for the child at the time of the incident and lived in the home, as the perpetrator. The child suffered a subdural hematoma and a skull fracture as a result of the incident. The child resides with his mother, who brought him to the hospital because he was suffering from a seizure. The father was also present at the hospital. Initially, both parents were suspected as causing the injuries. But, it was later determined that the uncle caused the injuries. The mother and child have been accepted for protective services by the county agency. The uncle has left the home as a result of the incident. There are no other children living in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. There is a

criminal investigation pending.

39. A two-month old female child nearly died on March 23, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in April of 2010 and named the child's father as the perpetrator. The child suffered bruising to her forehead, a skull fracture, bleeding to brain, bruising to her chest and a rib fracture. The parents of the child are separated and the child was being cared for by her father at his residence when the injuries occurred. The child was admitted to the hospital due to cardiac arrest. The father reported that the child's injuries were caused by him trying to perform CPR on the child. However, medical evidence determined the injuries were not consistent with this account. There are no other children living in the home. The child is residing with her mother and is receiving home health aid and medical day care services. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

40. A four-year old female child nearly died on April 1, 2010 due to physical impairment she received from lack of supervision. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in May of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child was found unresponsive in the morning by her mother. The mother had reported that she had thrown out some antidepressant medication that the child had possibly ingested. It was later determined that the child took Doxepin from her father's bag and ingested it. The mother had been intoxicated and passed-out when this occurred. The child and a younger sibling have been placed into kinship care with an aunt due to the incident. The parents have been ordered by the court to participate in reunification services, drug rehabilitation services and behavioral health treatment. The court also found abuse occurred, therefore giving this report a status determination of founded. The family had been involved with the county agency in 2007 through 2008 when the mother was pregnant with the sibling. The mother was not complying with behavioral health treatment. The family was closed for services in August of 2008 once it was determined that the family was stable and the children were safe. Criminal charges of child endangerment have been filed against the mother.

41. A three-month old male child nearly died on June 5, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in July of 2010 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The child suffered bilateral subdural hemorrhaging. There has been no explanation provided by the mother's paramour of how the injuries occurred, but the injuries are consistent with being inflicted and the mother's paramour was caring for the child at the time the injuries occurred. The child is residing with his mother and the mother's paramour is no longer residing in the home. There are other siblings residing in the home. The county agency is providing services to the mother and the children. The county agency had been involved from July of 2005 to June of 2006 due to a substantiated report of medical neglect involving the mother and one of the older siblings. In-home services were provided during that time to address issues of the medical neglect, parenting issues and domestic violence. There is a criminal investigation pending with regards to the most recent incident.

42. A seven-month old male child nearly died on June 11, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in July of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child had both chronic subdural hemorrhaging and acute subdural hemorrhaging, old and new fractures to his ribs and fractures to his skull. There has been no explanation provided by the father of how the injuries occurred, but the injuries are consistent with being inflicted and the father was caring for the child at the time the injuries occurred. The child and an older sibling are currently residing with a maternal grandmother due to the incident. The county agency is working with the mother and having services provided to her in order for the children to reside with her. Although it was determined that mother did not cause any of the injuries, there are still concerns as to how the mother did not notice the old injuries. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. A report was made to law enforcement, however the father is unable to be located.

43. A two-year old female child nearly died on June 30, 2010 due to physical injuries. Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated

the report in July of 2010 and named the mother and her paramour as the perpetrators. Emergency responders were called to the home due to the child being unconscious. The child was found, upon medical examination, to have had closed head injuries, bruising in different stages of healing all over her body and abrasions to her hands, chest and stomach. The child was previously seen by her primary care physician approximately two weeks prior to the incident due to a clavicle injury. The child did have bruising to her face; however the primary care physician did not suspect abuse had occurred as the mother would hold the child's cheeks when administering medication for a MRSA infection. The primary care physician did refer the child to the hospital for a CT Scan, but did not suspect the injury to be suspicious. The majority of the child's injuries were determined to be intentionally inflicted and since the mother and her paramour were the caretakers of the child, the county agency determined they either caused the injuries or failed to protect the child from receiving the injuries. The child is currently in formal foster care due to the incident. There are no other children residing in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

44. A two-month old male child nearly died on July 7, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in July of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child suffered rib fractures, a spine injury, skull fractures and old and new brain bleeds. The parents reported that the child fell off a bed; however, the injuries are consistent with being inflicted. The child and a sibling are currently residing with relatives. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. The father has been criminally charged with aggravated assault, simple assault and endangering the welfare of children as the criminal investigation determined that the father was the primary caretaker.

45. A five-month old female child nearly died on July 31, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in August of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator for lack of supervision. The father had been caring for the child and an older sibling while the mother was at work. The child was in a car seat on the floor

and the sibling had been swinging a plastic golf club near the child. The father told the sibling not to do this and went into another room. The father returned to the room and found the child crying and the sibling holding the plastic golf club which was broken. The child suddenly stopped crying, became limp and the father noticed swelling starting to begin to the child's head. The child suffered multiple skull fractures and brain bleeds and medical evidence supported the account of the sibling striking the child with the plastic golf club. The child has had surgery to relieve the swelling and had been admitted to a rehabilitation facility. The child has since been discharged from the rehabilitation facility to her parents' care. The family is receiving in-home protective services through the county agency and a private agency in addition to rehabilitative and nursing services. The sibling had been residing with maternal grandparents due to the incident, but has since been returned to the care of the parents. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There had been a criminal investigation, but it has been closed with no charges filed.

46. A two-month old male child nearly died on Aug. 16, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in August of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The child was in respiratory distress, had brain bleeds, retinal hemorrhaging, rib fractures and a tear to his upper lip frenulum. The mother admitted to shaking the child. The father was not at home when the incident occurred. There are no other siblings in the family. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

47. An eight-month old female child nearly died on Aug. 23, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in October of 2010 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The child had not been feeling well and the mother contacted the child's pediatrician on Aug. 18, 2010. The mother was advised to monitor the child and if child did not get better to take the child to the hospital. The child had a fever on Aug. 23, 2010 and the mother decided to take the child to the hospital. Upon examination at the hospital, it was found that the child had intracranial bleeding and retinal hemorrhaging along with

old fractures to the right leg and left arm. It was reported the child had fallen off of a couch, which was three feet from the ground. However, medical evidence determined the injuries could not have been sustained this way and the injuries likely would have been intentionally caused. It was determined that the mother's paramour likely caused the injuries since he had been caring for the child at the time the child became ill. There is an older sibling living in the home and this sibling and child are now residing with a maternal grandmother due to the incident. The children are receiving protective services and the child is undergoing further evaluations to determine the extent of any developmental impact. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

48. A two-year old male child nearly died on Aug. 25, 2010 due to physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in September of 2010 and named the mother and her paramour as the perpetrators. There was also a maternal aunt who was named as a perpetrator by omission. The child had been residing with his maternal aunt due to a prior substantiated report of physical abuse in which the child received a subdural hematoma which was caused by his mother. This report was investigated in June of 2010. As part of the safety plan, the child was to have no unsupervised contact with the mother. However, the maternal aunt took the child to the mother's house on Aug. 25, 2010 and left the child alone with the mother. While in the care of the mother, the child received a depressed skull fracture, subdural hematoma and retinoschisis to both eyes. The injuries were the result of blunt force non-accidental trauma and therefore both mother and her paramour were named as perpetrators since they were both caring for the child when the injuries occurred. The child has since gone to live with his father and continues to need medical care due to significant brain damage and blindness. The county agency is providing protective services to the child and the father. There is a sibling who was also residing with the maternal aunt due to the June of 2010 investigation who has since been placed into formal foster care due to the most recent incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

49. A seven-year old female child nearly died

on Nov. 8, 2010 due to physical impairment she received from a lack of supervision. Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in November of 2010 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The child ingested a large dosage of her seizure medication which had been left out by the mother. The child went to bed, with the mother knowing she took the dosage of medication, and some time later fell out of bed. The mother heard the child fall out of bed and found her unconscious. A similar incident occurred in May of 2010; however it was determined at that time the mother accidentally gave the child too much of her medication. The child has since been released from the hospital. A maternal grandmother has moved into the home to ensure proper medication handling and administering. The county agency has opened the family for in-home protective services and a private contractor is providing in-home nursing services. There is a younger sibling who also resides at the home. There is no criminal investigation pending.

50. A one-year old male child nearly died on Nov. 18, 2010 due to physical impairment he received from ingesting drugs. Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in December of 2010 and named the father as the perpetrator. The father brought the child to the hospital due to seizure-like symptoms. Once arriving at the hospital, it was confirmed the child was suffering from seizures and the child needed to be intubated. There was also white residue found around the child's mouth and the residue tested positive for cocaine. It was never determined how exactly the child ingested the cocaine. The father reported that there was an uncle who lived in the home a year ago and used cocaine. The father and mother both deny using cocaine. There was an apparent lack of supervision that allowed the child to ingest cocaine and since the father was caring for the child when the incident occurred he was held responsible. The child has been discharged from the hospital and placed into foster care. There are no other children residing in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

51. A two-month old female child nearly died on Nov. 19, 2010 due to physical injuries. Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in December of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators.

The child sustained a skull fracture and subdural and retinal hemorrhaging. The parents are unable to provide an explanation of how the injuries occurred. Medical evidence showed the injuries were of a non-accidental nature and were inflicted. The child is currently residing in foster care. There is an older sibling who currently resides with his biological father and has been residing there even prior to this incident. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

52. A three-month old male child nearly died on Nov. 28, 2010 due to physical injuries. Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in December of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child was brought to the hospital due to vomiting and being lethargic. The medical examination revealed the child sustained rib fractures and hemorrhaging to the brain and retinas. It was determined the brain and retinal hemorrhaging was due to an underlying neurological disorder. However, the rib fractures were determined by medical evidence to have been non-accidental and intentionally inflicted. The parents were unable to provide an explanation of how the rib fractures occurred. The child, along with three siblings, is currently residing in foster care due to the incident. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.

Washington County:

53. A four-month old male child nearly died on Sept. 16, 2010 due to physical injuries. Washington County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in November of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child suffered multiple subdural hematomas, multiple rib fractures and an arm fracture. Medical evidence showed the injuries were caused intentionally and since both parents were caring for the child when the injuries occurred, both parents were named as perpetrators. The child has been placed into a foster home for medically fragile children and has lost 80 percent of his brain function due to the incident. The child has an older sibling who was not injured, but is also placed in the same home as the child. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. However, there was a current protection

from abuse order which was filed in January of 2010 by the mother for herself against the father when the incident occurred. The father has been criminally charged with aggravated assault and endangering the welfare of children.

York County:

54. A five-month old male child nearly died on Aug. 21, 2010 due to physical injuries. York County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in October of 2010 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child had subdural hematoma, retinal hemorrhaging and was lethargic. The child also

had bruising to his elbows and left axilla. There was no explanation provided by the parents as to how the child received the injuries, but medical evidence supported the injuries to have been inflicted and possibly the result of the child being shaken. There is an older sibling also residing in the home. Both the child and his sibling are residing in the home. The parents have moved out of the home and the grandparents of the children moved in to care for the children. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. There is a criminal investigation pending.



Act 33 of 2008

Act 33 of 2008 requires that circumstances surrounding cases of suspected child abuse resulting in child fatalities and near fatalities be reviewed at both the state and local levels. The reviews conducted assist Pennsylvania's child welfare system to better protect children by identifying causes and contributing factors to the incidence of child fatalities and near fatalities and providing enhanced interventions to children and their families. Additionally, Act 33 allows for the release of what has always been considered confidential information, and now allows for better protection of children and enhances services to children and their families.

Since the implementation of Act 33, a more detailed and thorough review of cases involving fatalities and near fatalities has now been established. For example, the state review team is more diverse and provides a more expansive perspective surrounding the circumstances of each case and the responses taken towards each case.

Additionally, the state review team convenes at regular intervals to provide an exhaustive review of the details of each case and develop questions and suggestions for the county agencies and other stakeholders involved in the cases. This information is used in order to ensure that the investigation is conducted at the highest level.

Data collection forms have also been improved and will further inform the reviews by gathering all relevant information regarding the life and circumstances of a case. The forms capture elements important in understanding a family's dynamics and help to identify presenting and underlying circumstances which may have led to the fatality or near fatality.

Once the review is finished, a final report is written by the state level review team and, along with a local team report, recommendations are made for systemic change. Once all information is captured and summarized in written reports, it is important to note that the work does not end here. An analysis of trends and systemic issues is then conducted to identify whether appropriate services, interventions and prevention strategies need to be developed or, if already in existence, supported for continuance.

The recommendations, along with the analysis of trends and systemic issues, will be used to effect systemic change.

Once recommendations and analyses are complete, the state review team will consult with the deputy secretary for the Office of Children, Youth and Families to develop a state level plan to address systemic issues as appropriate. This state level plan is made available to county agencies, providers and the public.

To further support the child welfare system, the Child Abuse and Prevention Treatment Act/Children's Justice Act Task Force was created to help identify administrative and legislative changes to bring Pennsylvania in compliance with federal legislation. The task force assists in formulating solutions to be included in the state level plan. The workgroup will be tasked with addressing the systemic issues, evaluating trends and offering recommendations to DPW and other system partners to reduce the likelihood of future child fatalities and near fatalities.

As part of the workgroup, Citizen Review Panels have been established throughout the commonwealth and will provide public insight into the state level plan.

To go along with including other child welfare system stakeholders and citizens in the process of bringing about systemic change, Act 33 requires that the final state reports developed for each individual case, along with reports developed on the local level, be available to the general public for review. Providing the general public with access to these reports is necessary and important to provide transparency and accountability along with a more expansive perspective.

By completing detailed reviews of child fatalities and near fatalities and conducting an analysis of related trends, we are better able to ascertain the strengths and challenges of our system and to identify solutions to address the service needs of the children and families we serve. These reviews and subsequent analysis become the foundation for determining the causes and symptoms of severe abuse and neglect and the interventions needed to prevent future occurrences.

Pennsylvania Child Fatality and Near-Fatality Analysis

Demographics

During the calendar year, 33 fatalities and 54 near-fatalities were reported to the Department of Public Welfare. Basic demographic information about the victim, parent(s), other household members and perpetrator(s) of each incident of abuse are captured via Pennsylvania’s “Child Protective Service Investigation Report” (CY-48) form.

Of the 33 fatalities, 17, or 52 percent were male children and 15, or 45 percent were female.

The gender of one child fatality was listed as undetermined. Among the near-fatalities, the proportions were similar – 61 percent of the victims were male and 39 percent were female. The proportions for the total population of victims in a substantiated report of child abuse for the same time period were quite different. Among the 3,656 victims of substantiated abuse during 2010, two-thirds were female and only one-third were male.

Gender	Fatalities		Near-Fatalities		Substantiated Reports	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	17	52%	33	61%	1,217	33%
Female	15	45%	21	39%	2,438	67%
Unknown	1	3%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	33	100%	54	100%	3,656	100%

Figure A: Gender of Child in Fatalities, Near-Fatalities and Substantiated Reports of Abuse
[Source of Substantiated Reports data is “Childline Statistics Page 1”]

When looking at the genders of the perpetrators in the fatalities, near-fatalities and substantiated reports, a similar disproportionality is seen. Although the genders of the perpetrators are fairly evenly-split between males and females for both fatalities and near-fatalities, an overwhelming majority 72 percent of the perpetrators involved in

the substantiated reports were male.

The discrepancy is likely due to the fact that the majority of substantiated reports involve an allegation of sexual abuse, most of which involve a male perpetrator and a female victim. These types of reports rarely result in a fatality or near-fatality.

Gender	Fatalities		Near-Fatalities		Substantiated Reports	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	19	47.5%	44	56%	3,041	72%
Female	21	52.5%	34	44%	1,161	28%
Total	40	100%	78	100%	4,202	100%

Figure B: Gender of Perpetrator in Fatalities, Near-Fatalities and Substantiated Reports of Abuse¹⁵
[Source of Substantiated Reports data is “Childline Statistics Page 1”]

Nearly all of the fatalities, 91 percent, and near-fatalities, 96 percent, reported in 2010 were among children who were younger than five years old. This is very different than the distribution of ages for the overall population of child victims, among whom only 23 percent were younger than

five years old. To further illustrate the contrast, only one victim (a fatality) was ten years of age or older while 53 percent of the victims in the overall population of substantiated reports were within this older age group.

¹⁵ Multiple perpetrators can be identified for each report of suspected abuse, so the number of perpetrators in each analysis will be larger than the number of reports.

Age of Child	Fatalities		Near-Fatalities		Substantiated Reports	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under Age 1	19	58%	36	67%	247	7%
Age 1-4	11	33%	16	30%	578	16%
Age 5-9	2	6%	2	4%	885	24%
Age 10-14	1	3%	0	0%	1,073	29%
Age 15-17	0	0%	0	0%	801	22%
Over Age 17	0	0%	0	0%	71	2%
Total	33	100%	54	100%	3,656	100%

Figure C: Age of Child in Fatalities, Near-Fatalities and Substantiated Reports of Abuse
[Source of Substantiated Reports data is "Childline Table 10"]

Significant differences also exist between the ages of the perpetrators in fatalities/near-fatalities and those of the perpetrators in all substantiated reports. Perpetrators in the reports involving a child fatality or near-fatality are significantly younger than the population

of perpetrators as a whole. Perpetrators under the age of 30 made up 42 percent of the total population of perpetrators in 2010. In comparison, 63 percent of the fatalities and 73 percent of the near-fatalities involved a perpetrator under the age of 30.

Age of Perpetrator	Fatalities		Near-Fatalities		Substantiated Reports	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under Age 20	1	3%	8	10%	574	12%
Age 20-29	24	60%	49	63%	1,450	30%
Age 30-39	6	15%	14	18%	1,322	28%
Age 40-49	7	18%	5	6%	865	18%
Over Age 49	2	5%	2	3%	543	11%
Unknown Age	0	0%	0	0%	50	1%
Total	40	100%	78	100%	4,804	100%

Figure D: Age of Perpetrator in Fatalities, Near-Fatalities and Substantiated Reports of Abuse

Circumstances

Information surrounding the circumstances of each fatality and near-fatality is captured via the "Child Death Data Collection for Suspected Abuse or Neglect" (CY-921) form. As of the end of January 2011, 22 of the 33 fatalities, 67 percent, occurring in 2010 had a completed CY-921 on file, while 38 of the 54 near-fatalities, 70 percent, had a completed CY-921. The CY-921 is only completed for reports of abuse involving a fatality or near-fatality.

One important factor to consider when evaluating the circumstances behind a fatality or near-

fatality is whether the child or family was already known to the county children and youth agency. Of the 22 fatalities for which such data were available, twelve, or 55 percent of the cases had no prior involvement; of the 54 near-fatalities where prior involvement (or lack thereof) was recorded, 18, or 42 percent had no prior involvement. In none of the fatalities and only six, or sixteen percent, of the near-fatalities was there an open case on the child at the time of the incident. In addition, two fatality and one near-fatality case had a case open for another family member at the time of the incident.

Prior Involvement	Fatalities		Near-Fatalities	
	# ¹⁶	% ¹⁷	#	%
Open File on Child	3	14%	7	21%
Open File on Family Members	2	9%	2	6%
Closed File on Child (0-12 months ago)	2	9%	4	12%
Closed File on Child (13+ months ago)	1	5%	1	3%
Closed File on Family Members	8	36%	5	15%
No Prior Involvement	12	55%	18	55%
Unknown or Not Answered	0	0%	2	5%

Figure E: Prior CCYA Involvement in Fatalities and Near-Fatalities

The distribution of the perpetrators' relationship to their victims is rather different between the group of perpetrators involved in a fatality or near-fatality of a child and those in substantiated reports, with parents being disproportionately represented as the perpetrators of the fatalities and near-fatalities. Seventy-five percent of the

fatality perpetrators were a parent of the child as were 82 percent of the near-fatality perpetrators. Among the 4,804 perpetrators involved in the 3,656 substantiated reports for 2010, only 43 percent of the perpetrators were a parent to the victim child.

Relationship to Child	Fatalities		Near-Fatalities		Substantiated Reports	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Babysitter	4	10%	0	0%	587	12%
Mother	18	45%	30	38%	986	21%
Father	12	30%	34	44%	1,049	22%
Household Member	2	5%	1	1%	480	10%
Paramour of Parent	4	10%	7	9%	565	12%
Other Family Member	0	0%	6	8%	636	13%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	501	10%
Total Perpetrators	40	100%	78	100%	4,804	100%
Total Reports	33	100%	54	100%	3,656	100%

Figure F: Perpetrator Relationship in Fatalities, Near-Fatalities and Substantiated Reports of Abuse
[Source of Substantiated Reports data is "Childline Table 4"]

¹⁶ Data on prior involvement is recorded on the CY-921, which is available for 22 of the 33 fatalities and 38 of the 54 near-fatalities.

¹⁷ A case can be flagged for multiple instances of prior involvement (e.g., if there was a closed file on the child, but an open file on other family members), so the percentages in Figure E do not sum to 100 percent.

The most common allegations in fatality incidents in Pennsylvania are “asphyxiation or suffocation” and “other physical injury,” each of which was alleged in 27 percent of the fatalities, followed closely by poisoning, 21 percent. Among the near-fatality incidents, however, over half of all reports

involved a subdural hematoma (head injury), while one-third of the reports had an allegation of fractures and/or internal injuries. These allegations were seen at much lower frequencies among fatalities than near-fatalities.

Allegation	Fatalities		Near-Fatalities		Substantiated Reports	
	#	% ¹⁸	#	%	#	%
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	9	27%	1	2%	19	1%
Brain Damage	3	9%	6	11%	9	0%
Bruises	5	15%	14	26%	480	13%
Burns/Scalding	1	3%	0	0%	63	2%
Drowning	2	6%	0	0%	3	0%
Drugs/Alcohol	2	6%	1	2%	59	2%
Failure To Thrive	0	0%	1	2%	39	1%
Fractures	2	6%	20	37%	191	5%
Internal Injuries/Hemorrhage	4	12%	20	37%	39	1%
Lacerations/Abrasions	4	12%	3	6%	208	6%
Lack Of Supervision	6	18%	10	19%	85	2%
Malnutrition	2	6%	1	2%	23	1%
Medical Neglect	1	3%	0	0%	113	3%
Other Physical Injury	9	27%	5	9%	171	5%
Other Physical Neglect	0	0%	0	0%	10	0%
Poisoning	7	21%	0	0%	7	0%
Punctures/Bites	0	0%	1	2%	25	1%
Skull Fracture	4	12%	14	26%	61	2%
Subdural Hematoma	3	9%	30	56%	71	2%
Welts/Ecchymosis	1	3%	0	0%	118	3%
Total	33	100%	54	100%	3,656	100%

Figure G: Allegations in Fatalities, Near-Fatalities and Substantiated Reports

[Source of Substantiated Reports data is “Childline Table 5”]

[Note that only allegations appearing in at least one fatality or near-fatality are included in this table]

¹⁸ Multiple allegations can be recorded for each report of abuse, so the percentages will sum to more than 100 percent.

During the course of an investigation of a fatality or near-fatality, the history of the perpetrators, caregivers and other adults are assessed for the domains of domestic violence, criminal convictions, substance abuse and victimization. One-third of the 24 perpetrators in the cases involving a child fatality for whom such a history was assessed had a criminal history, as did 27 percent of the 30 perpetrators in the reports of a near-fatality. Among the ten caregivers in

the fatality cases and the 24 caregivers in the near-fatality cases who were assessed, 10, or 29 percent, had a criminal history, while 24 percent had a history of substance abuse.

Among the reports with such information available for evaluation, there was no significant correlation between a perpetrator or a caregiver's history of victimization and their subsequent involvement in a fatality or near-fatality incident.

Involvement	Fatalities		Near-Fatalities		Substantiated Reports	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Persons Involved in Fatalities	24		10		1	
... with Domestic Violence History	2	8%	3	30%	0	0%
... with Criminal History	8	33%	6	60%	0	0%
... with Substance Abuse History	4	17%	3	30%	0	0%
... with History of Victimization	1	4%	1	10%	0	0%
Total Persons Involved in Near-Fatalities	30		24		9	
... with Domestic Violence History	7	23%	2	8%	1	11%
... with Criminal History	8	27%	4	17%	2	22%
... with Substance Abuse History	5	17%	5	21%	1	11%
... with History of Victimization	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Figure H: Perpetrator and Caregiver History in Fatalities and Near-Fatalities

The majority of the incidents involving a fatality, 73 percent, or near-fatality, 76 percent, took place in the child's place of residence, and in 86 percent of the fatalities and 89 percent of the near-fatalities the child resided in his or her birth

home at the time of the incident. In over half of the fatality cases, the child's home was also the location where death occurred, although in 27 percent of the cases, the child did not die until after being admitted to a hospital.

Living Arrangement	Fatalities		Near-Fatalities	
	#	%	#	%
Birth Family	19	86%	34	89%
Relative Home	1	5%	1	3%
Other/Unknown	2	9%	3	8%
Total Reports	22	100%	38	100%

Figure I: Living Arrangement in Fatalities and Near-Fatalities¹⁹

¹⁹ Data on the living arrangement of the child and the locations of the incident and the child's death are recorded on the CY-921, which has only been completed for 22 of 33 fatalities and 38 of 54 near-fatalities.

Location	Incident Location of Fatalities		Incident Location of Near-Fatalities		Death Location of Fatalities	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Child's Current Residence	16	73%	29	76%	12	55%
Home of Relative, Neighbor or Friend	4	18%	1	3%	2	9%
Hospital	0	0%	0	0%	6	27%
Other	2	9%	4	11%	1	5%
Total	22	100%	38	100%	22	100%

Figure J: Incident and Death Locations for Fatalities and Near-Fatalities

In the course of the investigation into the fatalities and near-fatalities, investigators are asked to list up to three factors that contributed to the incident. Among the 66 cases where at least one factor was identified, the “vulnerability of the child” was listed as the primary factor contributing to the child’s death in 41 cases, 62 percent, and a secondary or tertiary factor in another 17 cases, 26 percent. Given the young

ages of the fatality/near-fatality victims, it is no surprise that the children’s vulnerability is cited as a key factor in so many cases.

Other important contributing factors included the marginal parenting skills of the parent (listed as the primary factor in 12 percent of the cases), stress, 9 percent, and substance abuse, nine percent.

Factor	Total		Primary	
	#	%	#	%
Total Reports with at Least One Factor	66			
Vulnerability of Child	58	88%	41	62%
Marginal Parenting Skills	27	41%	8	12%
Stress	17	26%	6	9%
Substance Abuse	11	17%	6	9%
Impaired Judgment of Perpetrator	11	17%	1	2%
Abuse between Parent Figures	5	8%	2	3%
Perpetrator Abused as a Child	3	5%	1	2%
Insufficient Support	3	5%	1	2%

Figure K: Contributing Factors to Fatalities and Near-Fatalities

Services

As part of the investigation into every report of abuse or neglect in Pennsylvania investigators identify which services were planned or provided to the child, parents and perpetrators in the wake of the incident. Unsurprisingly, the most common service provided to the children who were victims of the near-fatality incidents was emergency medical care (35 percent of cases), but intra-

agency services and community services were also provided in 30 percent of the cases.

Among the parents of children who were victims of a fatality or near-fatality, the most common service provided was counseling (13 percent of fatalities and 37 percent of near-fatalities). Intra-agency services were also provided at a high rate, especially among parents of children suffering a near-fatality.

Services	Fatalities				Near-Fatalities			
	Service Planned		Service Provided		Service Planned		Service Provided	
Service for the Child								
Counseling for Child	-	-	-	-	4	7%	8	15%
Referral to Self-Help Group for Child	-	-	-	-	1	2%	3	6%
Intra-agency Services for Child	-	-	-	-	14	26%	16	30%
Community Services for Child	-	-	-	-	2	4%	16	30%
Emergency Medical Care for Child	-	-	6	19%	0	0%	19	35%
Services for the Parent								
Counseling for Parent	5	15%	4	13%	14	26%	20	37%
Referral to Self-Help Group for Parent	0	0%	1	3%	2	4%	3	6%
Intra-agency Services for Parent	5	15%	1	3%	20	37%	19	35%
Community Services for Parent	3	9%	4	13%	5	9%	13	24%
Homemaker/Caretaker Services for Parent	2	6%	0	0%	1	2%	2	4%
Parenting Classes for Parent	3	9%	1	3%	8	15%	5	9%
Services for the Perpetrator								
Counseling for Perpetrator	4	12%	4	13%	11	20%	17	31%
Referral to Self-Help Group for Perpetrator	0	0%	1	3%	2	4%	3	6%
Intra-Agency Services for Perpetrator	5	15%	2	6%	13	24%	17	31%
Community Services for Perpetrator	3	9%	3	10%	4	7%	8	15%
Homemaker/Caretaker Services for Perpetrator	2	6%	0	0%	1	2%	1	2%
Parenting Classes for Perpetrator	3	9%	1	3%	8	15%	7	13%
Multidisciplinary Team	2	6%	10	32%	4	7%	12	22%
None	10	30%		0%	2	4%		0%
Total	33	100%	33	100%	54	100%	54	100%

Figure L: Services Planned and Provided to the Child, Parent and Perpetrator Following Fatalities and Near-Fatalities

Expenditures for Child Abuse Investigations

Pennsylvania's child welfare system is responsible for a wide range of services for abused, neglected, dependent and delinquent children. Funding through the state and county agencies for all of these services exceeds \$1.5 billion. More than \$51.26 million of that amount was spent by state and county agencies to investigate reports of suspected child and student abuse and related activities.

The department uses state general fund money to operate ChildLine, a 24-hour hotline for reports of suspected child abuse. ChildLine is also a resource for child abuse background checks for persons seeking employment involving the care and treatment of children. In 2010, ChildLine expenditures amounted to \$4.58 million. Expenditures for Act 33, the Child Protective

Services law, Act 179 and the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety units, which process child abuse history clearances, were an additional \$1.32 million. Expenditures for policy, fiscal and executive staff in the Department of Public Welfare's Office of Children, Youth and Families' Headquarters totaled \$545,000. Regional staff expenditures related to child abuse reporting, investigations and related activities were nearly \$1.95 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 2009-2010, county expenditures for child abuse and student abuse investigations were \$42.90 million.

Table 11 - EXPENDITURES FOR CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS, STATE FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010

County	Total Expenditures	County	Total Expenditures
Adams	646,179	Lackawanna	284,751
Allegheny	2,981,258	Lancaster	796,762
Armstrong	288,975	Lawrence	179,874
Beaver	1,075,550	Lebanon	151,978
Bedford	34,560	Lehigh	3,339,905
Berks	1,552,023	Luzerne	1,124,020
Blair	314,230	Lycoming	160,805
Bradford	198,991	McKean	126,134
Bucks	2,786,496	Mercer	166,642
Butler	837,749	Mifflin	76,297
Cambria	697,578	Monroe	514,394
Cameron	18,007	Montgomery	616,288
Carbon	138,425	Montour	80,588
Centre	247,760	Northampton	1,365,407
Chester	1,242,908	Northumberland	386,827
Clarion	130,014	Perry	153,062
Clearfield	247,178	Philadelphia	7,636,584
Clinton	90,644	Pike	160,496
Columbia	52,853	Potter	44,797
Crawford	476,305	Schuylkill	434,122
Cumberland	607,007	Snyder	68,345
Dauphin	1,117,088	Somerset	500,836
Delaware	2,369,835	Sullivan	33,765
Elk	87,088	Susquehanna	243,650
Erie	2,265,013	Tioga	254,909
Fayette	317,325	Union	61,745
Forest	38,933	Venango	223,326
Franklin	64,731	Warren	149,022
Fulton	74,472	Washington	413,475
Greene	62,438	Wayne	297,938
Huntingdon	40,644	Westmoreland	602,598
Indiana	276,537	Wyoming	64,128
Jefferson	76,378	York	674,526
Juniata	59,646	Total	42,902,814

Directory of Services

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

ChildLine and Abuse Registry
Office of Children, Youth and Families
5 Magnolia Drive
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
801 Market Street
Suite 6112
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 560-2249 • (215) 560-2823

WESTERN REGION

Office of Children, Youth and Families
11 Stanwix Street
Rm 260
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
(412) 565-2339

NORTHEAST REGION

Office of Children, Youth and Families
Scranton State Office Building
100 Lackawanna Avenue, Room 300, 3rd Floor
Scranton, PA 18503
(570) 963-4376

CENTRAL REGION

Office of Children, Youth and Families
Bertolino Building, 4th Floor, P.O. Box 2675
1401 North 7th Street
Harrisburg, PA 17102
(717) 772-7702

COUNTY CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGENCIES

ADAMS COUNTY

Adams County Children and Youth Services
Adams County Courthouse
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
400 N. Lexington Ave., Suite 104
Pittsburgh, PA 15208
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
Beaver County Human Services Building
1080 Eighth Avenue, 3rd Floor
Beaver Falls, PA 15010
(724) 891-5800 • 1-800-615-7743

BEDFORD COUNTY

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

BERKS COUNTY

Berks County Children and Youth Services
Berks 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) 265-2154 • 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
76 Susquehanna Street, First Floor
P.O. Box 449
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
Chester County Government Services Center
601 Westtown Road, Suite 310, P.O. Box 2747
West Chester, PA 19380-0990
(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
11 West Main Street
P.O. Box 380
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 389-5700

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Crawford County Human Services
18282 Technology Drive, Suite 101
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
1001 N. 6th Street
Harrisburg, PA 17102
(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
300 Center Street
P.O. Box 448
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

FAYETTE COUNTY

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

Directory of Services

FOREST COUNTY

Forest County Children and Youth Services
623 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 17202
(717) 263-1900

FULTON COUNTY

Fulton County Services for Children
219 North Second Street, Suite 201
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
14 Industrial Circle, Box 8
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 Social Services Agency
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

LUZERNE COUNTY

Luzerne County Children and Youth Services
111 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 110
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701-3506
(570) 826-8710 • Hazleton area: (570) 454-9740

LYCOMING COUNTY

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

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

Directory of Services

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
Rhinesmith 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
245 Muncy Street
P.O. Box 157
Laporte, PA 18626-0157
(570) 946-4250

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
#1 Dale Avenue
Franklin, PA 16323

Directory of Services

(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) 253-3109 (after hours)

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Westmoreland County Children's Bureau
40 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 310
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 WEB SITES PENNSYLVANIA

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

1-800-986-5437 • www.chipcoverspakids.com
www.helpinpa.state.pa.us • www.compass.state.pa.us
 Health insurance information for children.

Healthy Baby Line

1-800-986-2229
www.helpinpa.state.pa.us
 Prenatal health care information for pregnant women.

Healthy Kids Line

1-800-986-5437
www.helpinpa.state.pa.us
 Health care services information for families.

Pennsylvania Adoption Exchange

1-800-585-SWAN (7926)
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, 1-800-537-2238
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

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.pa-fsa.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

Information on state-licensed child care homes and centers.

North Central:

Harrisburg – 1-800-222-2117

Scranton – 1-800-222-2108

Southeast – 1-800-346-2929

Western – 1-800-222-2149

Special Kids Network

1-877-986-4550
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 (7926)
www.diakon-swann.org

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

Directory of Services

NATIONAL

Administration for Children and Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
www.acf.hhs.gov

Child Abuse Prevention Network
<http://child-abuse.com>

Child Welfare League of America
www.cwla.org

Children's Defense Fund
1-800-233-1200
www.childrensdefense.org

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-843-5678
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

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

Prevent Child Abuse America
www.preventchildabuse.org

TeenLine
1-800-722-5385
<http://teenlineonline.org/teens>

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

Child Welfare Information Gateway
www.childwelfare.gov





pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

www.dpw.state.pa.us