

# CHILD ABUSE IDENTIFICATION PREVENTION AND REPORTING (CAIPR)

Jonathan's Place

# We Believe



- **Abuse can be prevented.**
- Everyone is responsible for preventing abuse.
  - Abuse prevention requires commitment.
    - Commitment starts with you!



# Identification

# Types of Abuse

- Physical
  - physical injury that results in substantial harm to the child, such as bruises, fractures, or death. It also can include a genuine threat of harm even if there is no visible injury
- Sexual
  - sexual conduct harmful to a child's mental, emotional, or physical welfare. This includes fondling a child's genitals, penetration, indecent exposure, and exploitation through prostitution or producing pornography
- Emotional
  - an action that results in a marked impact on a child's growth, development, or psychological functioning

# Types of Neglect

- Medical
  - failing to get or follow up with medical care for a child when the lack of care results in physical injury or in a marked impact on a child's growth, development, or functioning
- Physical
  - failure to provide a child with food, clothing, or shelter necessary to sustain the life or health of the child. Physical neglect can include a situation where the home environment presents a health or safety threat to children
- Neglectful Supervision
  - placing a child in a situation that requires judgment or actions beyond what the child is physically or mentally capable of doing and that results in bodily injury or a substantial risk of immediate harm to a child
- Educational
  - Failing to enroll the child in school or homeschool; ignoring special education needs; permitting chronic absenteeism from school

Neglect is the most common form of maltreatment.

# Acts of...

## Commission

- Something **that was done to the child** by the parent/persons legally responsible for the child's care.

## Omission

- Something that **was not done for the child** by the parent/person legally responsible for the child's care.

Both acts of commission and omission result in child abuse or neglect if these acts cause harm or imminent risk of harm to a child.

# Red Flags in Adult-to-Child Abuse

- Behavioral
  - Encourages breaking of rules
  - Keeps secrets
  - Encourages alcohol use, drug use, or use of porn
- Physical
  - Wrestles
  - Tickles
  - Massages
  - Hugs too long or too often
  - Lap-sits older children
- Psychological
  - Isolates children from parents and peers
  - Creates personal friendships
  - Chooses favorites
  - Overly involved

# Peer-to-Peer Abuse



- Often is an impulsive offense – acting in the moment
- Can happen at times of anger and stress
- Peer-to-peer abuse can be prevented
  - Effective Supervision
  - Educate yourself
  - Be aware



# Prevention

# Prevention

- Primary
  - Prevention focused on the general population to attempt to stop maltreatment before it occurs
- Secondary
  - Prevention focused on high-risk populations that have one or more risk factors associated with child maltreatment
- Tertiary
  - Prevention focused on families where maltreatment has already occurred (indicated) and seeks to reduce the negative consequences of the maltreatment and to prevent its recurrence

# Educate Youth

- Discuss the following topics with youth:
  - Acceptable and unacceptable contact
  - You have the right to be safe
  - If you experience any situation that upsets you, tell someone right away
  - Your concerns will be taken seriously
  - As a caregiver, we will do everything to protect you

# The Essentials



- Caregivers behavior sets the tone – youth should not define what is appropriate
- Monitoring and supervision is key



# Reporting

# Who Should Report?

- Anyone who has direct knowledge of abuse or neglect by observation, second-hand knowledge or direct reporting from the victim.
- Mandated Reporters
  - Anyone licensed or certified by the state or works for an agency or facility licensed or certified by the state and has contact with children as a result of their normal duties. By law, professionals may not delegate their duty to report to another person such as a coworker, case manager or family member.

# Reporting

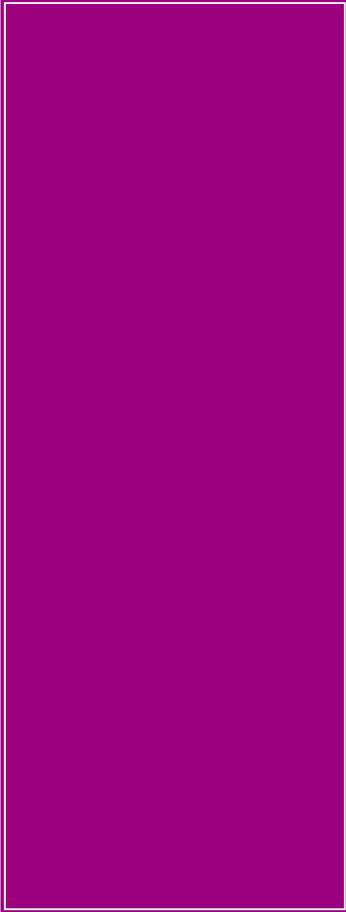
## WHEN?

- Within 24 hours of the incident
- Once you believe that abuse or neglect has occurred

## WHAT?

- Report what you know. You do not need to be an investigator or present evidence, merely report what you know.

# How to Report?



- Online

- [www.txabusehotline.org](http://www.txabusehotline.org)

- By phone

- 800-252-5400