



2009
ANNUAL CHILD ABUSE REPORT

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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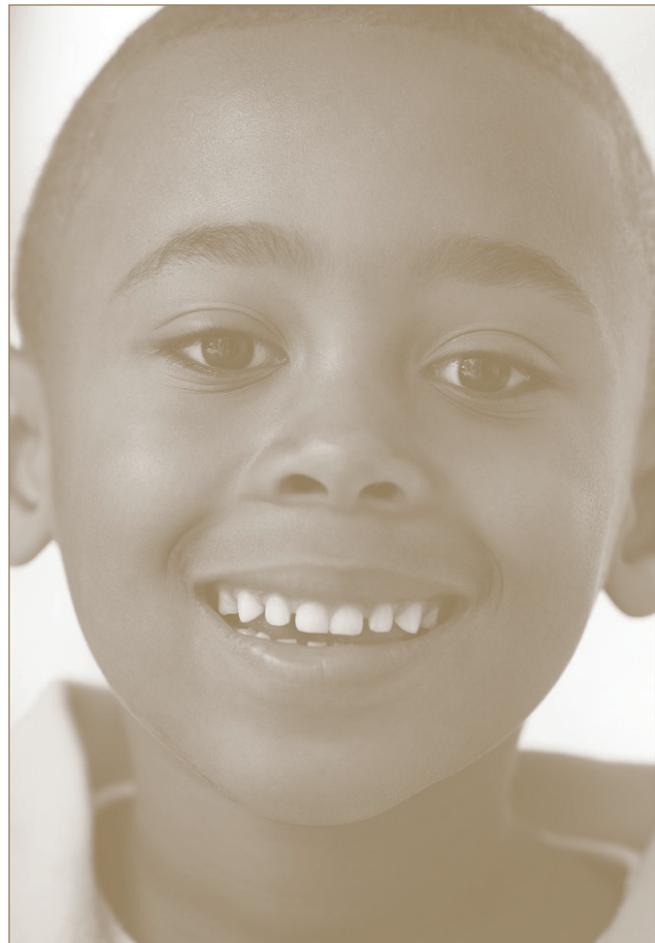
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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Dear Citizens,

Knowledge is a powerful tool in our continuing efforts to protect children and youth from abuse and neglect. With concrete information about the scope of the problem, we can make informed decisions about policy, inspire resolute action, and make necessary changes to our programs to work for prevention of abuse. That is why we create this annual report offering critical information about the extent and nature of child abuse in Pennsylvania. This tool allows us to review our progress and identify the areas in which we can strive to improve our system's effectiveness.

The 2009 Child Abuse Annual Report shows that we have seen an overall decrease of 313 reports of suspected child abuse from last year, as well as a decrease in substantiated reports by nearly one percent. More than half of Pennsylvania's counties reported fewer incidents of child abuse in 2009 than in 2008. In addition, it was found that fewer reports involved sexual abuse of a child – again, a decrease of one percent. We have also seen a decrease in the number of substantiated child fatality reports over the past year. While this is welcome news, we consider even one incident of a child dying from abuse and neglect to be one too many.

This year's report also outlines some of the steps we have taken to improve the system at a local level to ensure the safety of our children and youth. One such effort is the establishment of citizen review panels which include volunteers who work in child protective services, youth representatives, and community members who care deeply about the welfare of children. These panels allow our communities to take an active role in abuse prevention and help to inform policymakers at the state level.

Protecting children from abuse is an ongoing struggle, yet it is one in which we cannot afford to rest. That is why this report, though sometimes difficult and painful to read, is also an essential tool in our child abuse prevention efforts. For even while we see decreases in the statistics, this report reminds us that each number represents a real child whose life will be forever changed by their traumatic experiences. This knowledge forces us to renew our resolve to ensure that fewer children face that trauma and inspires us to transform that commitment into positive action.

Sincerely,

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

Edward G. Rendell



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Dear Child Advocate:

I would like to take a moment to thank you for your unfaltering commitment and dedication to Pennsylvania's children and youth. Your compassion and experience are the tools with which we work in our communities to strengthen our families and protect our children from abuse and neglect.

As you may know, we have begun a new program in Pennsylvania to incorporate citizen review panels across the state to inform our decisions and actively engage members of the community in raising awareness and developing effective solutions to prevent child abuse. I urge you to help us as we move forward with this initiative; your knowledge and experience are invaluable to our efforts and your input may be the key to our ultimate success.

Although the statistics in this report show an overall decrease in the number of substantiated cases of child abuse in the commonwealth, I know you feel keenly that even one case is one too many and I share that belief.

Therefore, I am making a commitment to you – one that I know you will echo – to continue to work together to turn those positive results into long-term gains; to continue to progress for continued change and improvement; and to turn our collective knowledge into concrete action on behalf of our children and youth in Pennsylvania

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harriet Dichter".

Harriet Dichter
Acting Secretary

Citizen Review Panels



On November 9, 2006, House Bill 2670, Printer's Number 4849 was signed into law as Act 146 of 2006 by Governor Edward G. Rendell. Act 146 provided Pennsylvania with the necessary statutory requirements for full compliance with the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, or CAPTA. The Department of Public Welfare, DPW, is currently establishing citizen review panels, or CRP's, which are one of the requirements of CAPTA. CRP's provide opportunities for members of the community to take an active role in protecting children from abuse and neglect. The vision is that, as a result, Pennsylvania children will have the opportunity to develop to their full potential in nurturing, safe, healthy and permanent families.

Eight CRP's will be established across the commonwealth. The first phase will consist of three panels in the Northwest, South Central and Northeast regions of Pennsylvania. The panels are required to meet at least quarterly and provide annual recommendations to DPW regarding the continuous improvement of child welfare services in Pennsylvania. Once these three panels are established and functioning, recruitment for the other regions will begin.

CRP's are composed of volunteer members, including individuals with expertise and interest in the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. CRP's evaluate practices, policies, and procedures; develop a means for public outreach; and prepare an annual report highlighting panel activities and recommendations to improve child welfare services.

For more information on CRP's or to apply to be a panel member please visit the Pennsylvania Child Welfare Training Program's Web site at www.pacwcbt.pitt.edu/CAPTA.htm or call (717) 795-9048.

Introduction

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

The data contained in this report are based on completed investigations during the 2009 calendar year. In other words, a report of suspected child abuse from December 2009 that was under investigation is not included if the investigation was not completed by Dec. 31, 2009. It will be included in the next annual report.

In 2009 there was a decrease of 313 reports of suspected child abuse from last year. Additionally, in 2009, there was a decrease of 258 reports that were substantiated from last year. The substantiation rate decreased to 15.6% in 2009 from 16.4% in 2008.

There were 43 substantiated child fatality reports in 2009. This number represents a decrease from 2008 and 2007. 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 all involved in the child welfare system and the community. Strong child abuse laws and regulations in conjunction with effective and quality services to children and families help to ensure the safety of children. Educating all Pennsylvanians, especially mandated reporters, 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

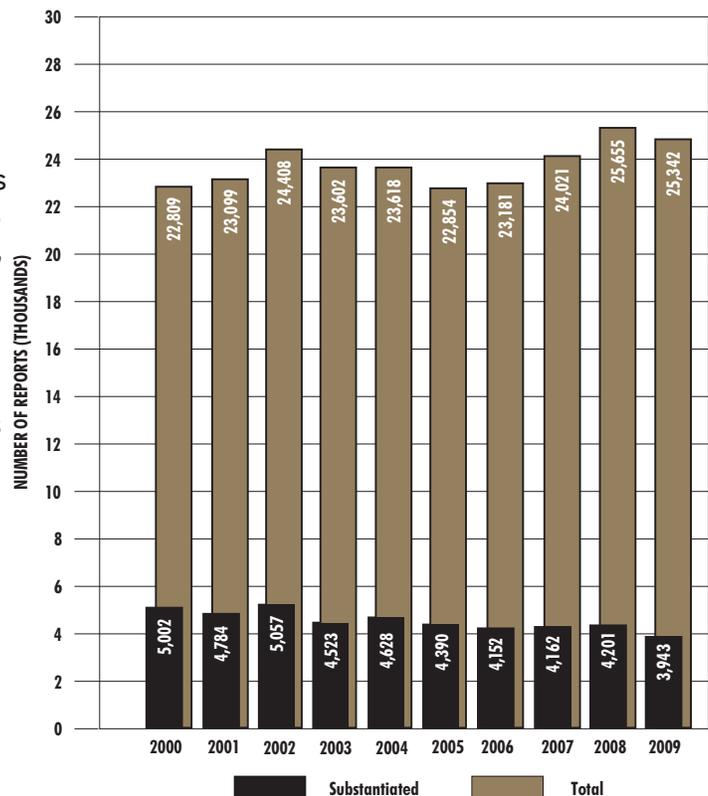
REPORT DATA¹

- In 2009, 25,342 reports of suspected child and student abuse were received, a decrease of 313 reports from 2008 (refer to Chart 1 for a multi-year comparison).
- Included in the reports were 24 reports of suspected student abuse, a decrease of three from 2008 (refer to Reporting and Investigating Student Abuse on page 31 for a discussion of student abuse).
- In 2009, 3,943 reports of suspected child and student abuse were substantiated, 258 fewer than in 2008.
- The percentage of total reports of child abuse that were substantiated in 2009 was 16 percent, the same as in 2008.
- Sexual abuse was involved in 51 percent of all substantiated reports, down one percentage point from 2008.
- Of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, 28 received more reports in 2009 than in 2008.
- Law enforcement officials received 9,144 reports for possible criminal investigation and prosecution; this represents 36 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. Not all child abuse reports fit into the categories mentioned above.
- Due to court activity, 72 substantiated reports were changed from indicated to founded, including 53 due to criminal conviction of perpetrators. These 53 represent one percent of the total substantiated reports.

VICTIM DATA

- Of the 3,943 substantiated reports of abuse, 3,777 children (unduplicated count) were listed as abuse victims. Some children were involved in more than one incident of abuse.
- The 13 reports of substantiated student abuse involved six females and seven 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 43 percent of all substantiated reports. The second-highest living arrangement was children living with two parents, or 34 percent of substantiated reports.
- In 2009, 43 children died from abuse, which is seven fewer than in 2008.

Chart 1
CHILD ABUSE REPORTS FROM 2000 - 2009



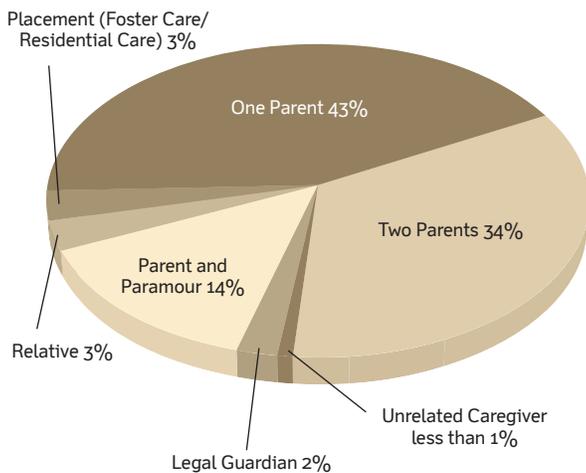
¹ All data in the narratives of this report have been rounded off to the nearest percent.

- In 2009, 351, or nine percent, of substantiated reports involved children who had been abused before.
- In 2009, 2,606, or 66 percent, of substantiated reports involved girls; while 1,337, or 34 percent, of substantiated reports of abuse involved boys.
- In 2009, 1,612, or 80 percent, of sexually abused children were girls; while 398, or 20 percent, of sexually abused children were boys.
- Of the 318 reports in which children reported themselves as victims; 110, or 35 percent, of the reports were substantiated.
- In 2009, 8,157 children were moved from the setting where the alleged or actual abuse occurred. This represents a decrease of six percent from 2008.

PERPETRATOR DATA

- There were 4,541 perpetrators (unduplicated count) in 3,943 substantiated reports.
- 468, or ten percent, of the perpetrators had been a perpetrator in at least one prior substantiated report.
- 4,073, or 90 percent, of the perpetrators were reported for the first time.
- In the 3,943 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), 2009



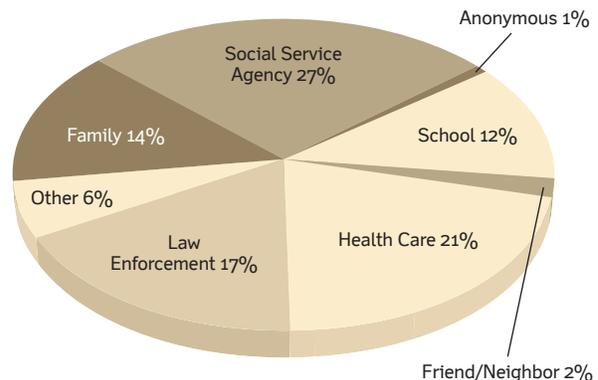
CHILD CARE SETTING DATA

- A total of 144 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 2,114 reports, which is a decrease of suspected abuse in cases where the alleged perpetrator was an agent or employee of a county agency. OCYF regional offices are required to conduct these investigations pursuant to the Child Protective Services Law, CPSL.

REQUESTS FOR CHILD ABUSE HISTORY CLEARANCES

- A total of 526,660 individuals who were seeking approval as foster or adoptive parents, or employment in a child care service or in a public or private school, requested clearance through ChildLine. This is a three percent increase from 2008.
- Of the persons requesting clearance for employment, foster care or adoption 1,106, or less than one percent, were on file at ChildLine as perpetrators of child abuse.

Chart 3 - SOURCE OF SUBSTANTIATED ABUSE REFERRALS (Substantiated Reports), 2009 (by category)



Reporting and Investigating Child Abuse

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

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

Act 127 also strengthened the CPSL by providing for more cooperation between county agencies and law enforcement officials when referring and investigating reports of suspected child abuse. Pennsylvania law defines child abuse as any of the following when committed upon a child under 18 years of age by a perpetrator²:

1. Any recent act³ 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 CPSL. For purposes of data reporting contained in this annual report, the data are specific to those cases where the individual committing the acts was considered a perpetrator under the CPSL, unless otherwise noted. In addition, any person may report suspected abuse even if the individual wishes to remain anonymous.

Staff of the county agencies investigate reports of suspected abuse. When the alleged perpetrator

is an agent or employee of the county children and youth agency, regional office staff from OCYF conduct the investigation. The investigation must determine within 30 days whether the report is:

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

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

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

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

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

STATUS OF EVALUATION, RATES OF REPORTING AND SUBSTANTIATION BY COUNTY, 2008–2009 – TABLE 1

The data contained in this report are based on completed investigations received at ChildLine during the 2009 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 2008 are included in this report because ChildLine received their investigation findings during the 2009 calendar year.

In 2009, 25,342 reports of suspected child abuse were received at ChildLine and investigated by staff of a county agency or DPW's regional staff. The following statistical highlights are extracted from Table 1:

- There was a one percent decrease in the total number of reports received in 2009.
- Investigations found 16 percent of the reports to be substantiated and 84 percent to be unfounded. Due to local court proceedings, less than one percent were still pending a final disposition.

² 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.

³ 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, 2008 - 2009

COUNTY	TOTAL REPORTS		SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS				2009 POPULATION ⁴		TOTAL REPORTS per 1000 Children		SUBST. REPORTS per 1000 Children	
	2008	2009	2008	%	2009	%	TOTAL	UNDER 18	2008	2009	2008	2009
Adams	191	237	42	22.0	45	19.0	101,119	22,246	8.4	10.7	1.9	2.0
Allegheny	1,596	1,604	146	9.1	129	8.0	1,215,103	250,311	6.3	6.4	0.6	0.5
Armstrong	132	151	21	15.9	27	17.9	68,790	13,689	9.4	11.0	1.5	2.0
Beaver	187	194	39	20.9	47	24.2	172,476	35,185	5.2	5.5	1.1	1.3
Bedford	76	88	10	13.2	8	9.1	49,727	10,443	7.1	8.4	0.9	0.8
Berks	824	741	140	17.0	114	15.4	403,595	94,845	8.6	7.8	1.5	1.2
Blair	324	383	56	17.3	45	11.7	125,174	26,412	12.2	14.5	2.1	1.7
Bradford	181	144	50	27.6	46	31.9	61,233	13,900	12.8	10.4	3.5	3.3
Bucks	830	840	70	8.4	97	11.5	621,643	141,113	5.8	6.0	0.5	0.7
Butler	237	247	38	16.0	38	15.4	182,902	41,153	5.7	6.0	0.9	0.9
Cambria	277	335	34	12.3	49	14.6	144,319	27,709	9.8	12.1	1.2	1.8
Cameron	12	15	2	16.7	3	20.0	5,266	1,059	10.9	14.2	1.8	2.8
Carbon	111	111	21	18.9	16	14.4	63,558	12,902	8.6	8.6	1.6	1.2
Centre	197	166	31	15.7	19	11.4	144,779	23,599	8.4	7.0	1.3	0.8
Chester	809	847	79	9.8	81	9.6	491,489	119,432	6.8	7.1	0.7	0.7
Clarion	75	75	23	30.7	28	37.3	39,989	7,678	9.6	9.8	2.9	3.6
Clearfield	230	192	38	16.5	36	18.8	82,896	15,916	14.2	12.1	2.3	2.3
Clinton	39	52	13	33.3	21	40.4	37,038	7,556	5.1	6.9	1.7	2.8
Columbia	178	128	36	20.2	21	16.4	65,004	11,961	14.7	10.7	3.0	1.8
Crawford	414	296	89	21.5	47	15.9	88,411	19,450	21.0	15.2	4.5	2.4
Cumberland	330	417	69	20.9	86	20.6	229,361	46,560	7.1	9.0	1.5	1.8
Dauphin	585	691	100	17.1	124	17.9	256,562	60,036	9.7	11.5	1.7	2.1
Delaware	1,038	1,064	97	9.3	83	7.8	553,619	131,761	7.8	8.1	0.7	0.6
Elk	37	53	13	35.1	12	22.6	32,268	6,486	5.5	8.2	1.9	1.9
Erie	892	825	117	13.1	132	16.0	279,175	63,652	13.9	13.0	1.8	2.1
Fayette	394	458	59	15.0	36	7.9	143,925	29,073	13.3	15.8	2.0	1.2
Forest	30	12	7	23.3	2	16.7	6,825	1,003	28.7	12.0	6.7	2.0
Franklin	227	221	40	17.6	45	20.4	143,495	32,860	7.0	6.7	1.2	1.4
Fulton	40	45	4	10.0	7	15.6	14,935	3,286	12.1	13.7	1.2	2.1
Greene	121	97	11	9.1	11	11.3	39,344	7,790	15.4	12.5	1.4	1.4
Huntingdon	52	60	9	17.3	12	20.0	45,543	8,653	5.9	6.9	1.0	1.4
Indiana	197	183	39	19.8	33	18.0	87,479	16,009	12.1	11.4	2.4	2.1
Jefferson	92	75	27	29.3	19	25.3	45,105	9,337	9.7	8.0	2.9	2.0
Juniata	53	38	18	34.0	5	13.2	23,146	5,277	9.9	7.2	3.3	0.9
Lackawanna	385	420	72	18.7	73	17.4	209,408	42,929	8.9	9.8	1.7	1.7
Lancaster	878	803	149	17.0	151	18.8	502,370	125,593	7.0	6.4	1.2	1.2
Lawrence	176	138	39	22.2	27	19.6	90,272	19,047	9.1	7.2	2.0	1.4
Lebanon	313	312	39	12.5	43	13.8	128,934	28,881	10.8	10.8	1.4	1.5
Lehigh	779	841	88	11.3	93	11.1	339,989	79,557	9.8	10.6	1.1	1.2
Luzerne	586	570	149	25.4	119	20.9	311,983	62,085	9.4	9.2	2.4	1.9
Lycoming	187	184	48	25.7	36	19.6	116,670	24,384	7.6	7.5	1.9	1.5
McKean	218	197	34	15.6	53	26.9	43,537	9,186	23.5	21.4	3.7	5.8
Mercer	288	254	49	17.0	44	17.3	116,652	24,614	11.4	10.3	1.9	1.8
Mifflin	92	80	20	21.7	24	30.0	46,062	10,594	8.6	7.6	1.9	2.3
Monroe	379	349	45	11.9	59	16.9	165,058	38,954	9.5	9.0	1.1	1.5
Montgomery	836	852	113	13.5	96	11.3	778,048	179,729	4.6	4.7	0.6	0.5
Montour	73	46	7	9.6	5	10.9	17,705	3,913	18.4	11.8	1.8	1.3
Northampton	761	729	97	12.7	105	14.4	294,787	63,969	11.8	11.4	1.5	1.6
Northumberland	206	197	45	21.8	27	13.7	91,091	18,036	11.3	10.9	2.5	1.5
Perry	131	121	16	12.2	14	11.6	45,185	10,257	12.5	11.8	1.5	1.4
Philadelphia	4,753	4,828	1,009	21.2	888	18.4	1,447,395	361,849	13.1	13.3	2.8	2.5
Pike	127	108	11	8.7	9	8.3	59,664	13,126	9.5	8.2	0.8	0.7
Potter	56	53	15	26.8	5	9.4	16,720	3,879	14.0	13.7	3.7	1.3
Schuylkill	345	347	56	16.2	70	20.2	147,254	28,126	12.1	12.3	2.0	2.5
Snyder	34	37	7	20.6	18	48.6	38,074	8,300	4.0	4.5	0.8	2.2
Somerset	149	156	16	10.7	22	14.1	77,454	14,639	9.9	10.7	1.1	1.5
Sullivan	4	12	1	25.0	3	25.0	6,124	1,145	3.4	10.5	0.9	2.6
Susquehanna	108	71	32	29.6	16	22.5	40,831	8,820	11.9	8.0	3.5	1.8
Tioga	114	72	31	27.2	16	22.2	40,574	8,358	13.4	8.6	3.7	1.9
Union	63	53	16	25.4	15	28.3	43,640	7,681	8.2	6.9	2.1	2.0
Venango	145	150	36	24.8	36	24.0	54,423	11,647	12.2	12.9	3.0	3.1
Warren	144	132	27	18.8	21	15.9	40,728	8,349	16.8	15.8	3.2	2.5
Washington	417	361	76	18.2	70	19.4	206,407	41,901	9.9	8.6	1.8	1.7
Wayne	81	55	28	34.6	18	32.7	52,016	10,507	7.6	5.2	2.6	1.7
Westmoreland	649	571	84	12.9	80	14.0	361,589	70,148	9.0	8.1	1.2	1.1
Wyoming	72	65	10	13.9	16	24.6	27,759	6,107	11.5	10.6	1.6	2.6
York	1,098	1,093	148	13.5	147	13.4	424,583	97,230	11.2	11.2	1.5	1.5
TOTAL	25,655	25,342	4,201	16.4	3,943	15.6	12,448,279	2,761,882	9.2	9.2	1.5	1.4

⁴ 2009 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 2009.
- Approximately one out of every 1,000 children living in Pennsylvania were found to be victims of child abuse in 2009.
- For 2009, the substantiation rate (the percentage of suspected reports that were confirmed as abuse) is the same as in 2008 at 16 percent. The rate in 40 counties was at or above this average. Twenty-seven counties were below this average.
- While 66 percent of the substantiated victims were girls, 34 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 MOVED⁵ FROM THE ALLEGED OR ACTUAL ABUSIVE SETTING, 2009 – 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 MOVED⁵, 2009

REFERRAL SOURCE	TOTAL	SUBSTANTIATED	PERCENT	CHILDREN MOVED
SCHOOL	6,514	453	7	980
OTHER PUB/PRI SOC SER AGENCY	4,253	814	19.1	1,828
HOSPITAL	2,863	651	22.7	1,225
PARENT/GUARDIAN	2,043	301	14.7	779
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGY	1,481	665	44.9	701
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	1,293	83	6.4	748
ANONYMOUS	1,241	57	4.6	186
RELATIVE	1,011	106	10.5	296
PUBLIC MH/MR AGY	1,011	153	15.1	281
OTHER	872	218	25	323
FRIEND/NEIGHBOR	800	75	9.4	162
PRIVATE DOCTOR/NURSE	449	95	21.2	156
CHILD CARE STAFF	432	22	5.1	74
PRIVATE PSYCHIATRIST	415	71	17.1	134
CHILD-SELF REFERRAL	318	110	34.6	167
SIBLING	97	19	19.6	40
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT	60	6	10	15
COURTS	43	9	20.9	20
CLERGY	42	7	16.7	9
PERPETRATOR	33	11	33.3	12
BABYSITTER	30	5	16.7	12
DENTIST	27	8	29.6	3
LANDLORD	9	2	22.2	3
CORONER	4	2	50	3
UNKNOWN SOURCE	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	25,342	3,943	15.6	8,157

⁵ 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 CPSL. 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 2009, mandated reporters referred 18,888 reports of suspected abuse. This represents 75 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 (2000 - 2009)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Private doctor/nurse	658	568	618	574	626	460	474	497	453	449
Dentist	13	21	24	11	18	18	34	43	32	27
Private psychiatrist	442	403	478	432	462	496	466	555	493	416
Public health department	46	49	31	37	23	27	26	34	77	60
Hospital	2,657	2,735	2,893	2,676	2,624	2,601	2,668	2,815	2,900	2,863
Law enforcement agency	1,618	1,657	1,757	1,525	1,806	1,677	1,570	1,486	1,527	1,481
School	5,248	5,492	5,599	5,716	5,797	5,457	5,805	5,989	6,618	6,514
Child care staff	461	425	447	380	376	342	385	452	499	432
Clergy	31	35	34	29	36	42	48	41	53	42
Residential facility	1,172	1,445	1,553	1,583	1,318	1,404	1,465	1,339	1,377	1,293
Coroner	4	5	11	9	10	11	7	6	2	4
Courts	84	87	72	54	58	65	52	39	42	43
Public MH/MR agency	766	695	800	753	842	925	847	839	880	1,011
Other public/private social service agency	3,302	3,289	3,479	3,636	3,195	2,865	2,824	3,583	4,301	4,253
Total number of reports for mandated reporters	16,502	16,906	17,796	17,415	17,191	16,390	16,671	17,718	19,254	18,888
	72.4%	73.2%	72.9%	73.8%	72.8%	71.7%	71.9%	73.8%	75.0%	74.5%
Total number of reports for non-mandated reporters	6,307	6,191	6,612	6,187	6,427	6,464	6,510	6,303	6,401	6,454
	27.7%	26.8%	27.1%	26.2%	27.2%	28.3%	28.1%	26.2%	25.0%	25.5%
Total mandated substantiated reports	3,618	3,502	3,738	3,259	3,385	3,145	2,934	3,120	3,259	3,039
Percent of substantiated	72.3%	73.2%	73.9%	72.1%	73.1%	71.6%	70.7%	75.0%	77.6%	77.1%
Total non-mandated substantiated reports	1,384	1,282	1,319	1,264	1,243	1,245	1,218	1,042	942	904
Percent of substantiated	27.7%	26.8%	26.1%	27.9%	26.9%	28.4%	29.3%	25.0%	22.4%	22.9%

Extent of Child Abuse and Student Abuse

INJURIES BY AGE (SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS), 2009 – 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, 4,966 (see Table 3), exceeds the number of substantiated reports, 3,943 (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), 2009

TYPE OF INJURY	TOTAL INJURIES	AGE GROUPS					
		AGE <1	AGE 1-4	AGE 5-9	AGE 10-14	AGE 15-17	AGE >17
Burns/Scalding	67	10	34	16	6	1	0
Fractures	130	76	30	3	10	11	0
Skull Fracture	33	26	5	1	1	0	0
Subdural Hemotoma	59	39	15	1	1	3	0
Bruises	468	52	106	133	112	65	0
Welts/Ecchymosis	114	3	26	39	30	16	0
Lacerations/Abrasions	173	10	27	35	58	43	0
Punctures/Bites	23	2	6	3	6	5	1
Brain Damage	14	8	4	0	2	0	0
Poisoning	4	0	3	0	0	1	0
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	19	5	2	3	2	7	0
Internal Injuries/Hemorrhage	46	27	13	0	2	4	0
Sprains/Dislocations	11	1	0	1	5	4	0
Drugs/Alcohol	71	0	10	2	23	36	0
Drowning	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other Physical Injury	126	11	21	34	39	20	1
Total Physical Injuries	1,360	271	303	271	297	216	2
Mental Injuries	42	0	2	11	17	11	1
Total Mental Injuries	42	0	2	11	17	11	1
Rape	363	0	9	67	152	124	11
Incest	195	0	2	38	79	66	10
Sexual Assault ⁶	1,843	1	149	444	670	502	77
Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse	465	0	30	115	175	125	20
Prostitution	8	0	0	0	2	6	0
Sexually Explicit Conduct	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sexually Explicit Conduct for Visual Depiction	69	0	1	24	22	21	1
Statutory Sexual Assault	133	0	1	14	58	54	6
Total Sexual Injuries	3,077	1	192	702	1,159	898	125
Malnutrition	8	5	1	2	0	0	0
Failure to Thrive	38	20	14	3	1	0	0
Lack of Supervision	91	18	51	10	8	4	0
Medical Neglect	96	15	33	30	10	8	0
Other Physical Neglect	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Total Neglect Injuries	236	59	101	45	19	12	0
Imminent Risk of Physical Injury	181	25	80	44	21	11	0
Imminent Risk of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation	70	4	17	15	23	11	0
Total Imminent Risk Injuries	251	29	97	59	44	22	0
Total Substantiated Injuries	4,966	360	695	1,088	1,536	1,159	128

⁶ 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 34 percent of physical injuries.
- Mental injuries were less than one percent of total injuries.
- Sexual injuries were 62 percent of total injuries.
 - Sexual assault comprised 60 percent of sexual injuries.
- Physical neglect injuries were five percent of the total injuries.
 - Medical neglect comprised 41 percent of physical neglect injuries.
- Imminent risk represented five percent of total injuries.
 - Imminent risk of physical injury comprised 72 percent of imminent risk injuries.

RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD BY AGE OF THE PERPETRATOR (SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS), 2009 – TABLE 4

In some reports, more than one perpetrator is involved in an incident of abuse (see Table 4). Therefore, the number of perpetrators, 5,256, exceeds the number of substantiated reports, 3,943, (see Table 1).

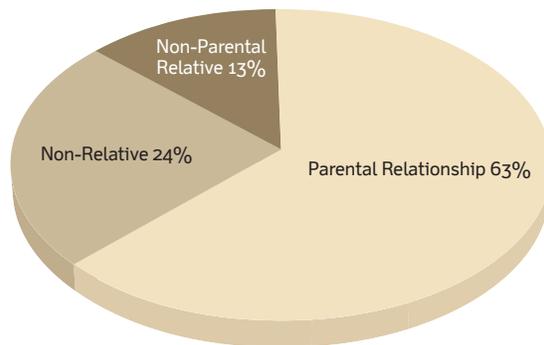
The following is a statistical summary of Table 3:

- Physical injuries were 27 percent of total injuries.

Table 4 - RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD BY AGE OF THE PERPETRATOR (Substantiated Reports), 2009

RELATIONSHIP	TOTAL PERPS	AGE					
		UNKNOWN	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Father	1,131	4	29	283	437	282	96
Mother	1,101	4	80	472	392	129	24
Other Family Member	698	6	318	135	54	51	134
Paramour	667	21	17	241	204	143	41
Household Member	502	17	128	150	81	61	65
Daycare Staff	22	1	1	3	5	3	9
Babysitter	615	28	103	120	123	116	125
Custodian (Agency)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Step-Parent	329	3	1	50	132	107	36
Residential Facility Staff	55	1	0	14	22	6	12
Foster Parent	38	0	0	2	14	11	11
Legal Guardian	19	0	0	2	3	6	8
School Staff	14	0	0	5	8	1	0
Ex-Parent	13	3	0	1	8	1	0
Other/Unknown	52	1	2	10	12	7	20
Total	5,256	89	679	1,488	1,495	924	581

Chart 4 - PROFILE OF PERPETRATORS
(Substantiated Reports), 2009



- Twenty-one percent of perpetrators were mothers.
 - Forty-three percent of abusive mothers were 20–29 years of age.
- Twenty-two percent of perpetrators were fathers.
 - Thirty-nine percent of abusive fathers were 30–39 years of age.
- Twelve percent of perpetrators were babysitters.
 - Twenty percent of abusive babysitters were over 50 years of age.

- A majority, 63 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 remained the same in 2009.
- An additional 13 percent of the perpetrators were otherwise related to the victim child, representing a decrease of one percentage point from 2008.
- Twenty-four percent of the perpetrators were not related to the child.

RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD BY TYPE OF INJURY (SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS), 2009 – 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 44 percent of all injuries to abused children in 2009.
- Other family members were responsible for the third largest number of injuries, 14 percent.
- Mothers caused 34 percent and fathers caused 32 percent of all physical injuries.
- Mothers were responsible for 58 percent of physical neglect injuries.



- Foster parents, residential facility staff and child care staff were responsible for two percent of all injuries.
- Teachers and school staff accounted for 20 student abuse injuries.
- Most of the abuse committed by a babysitter was sexual abuse, comprising 86 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 21 percent of all sexual abuse injuries respectively.
- Children were more likely to be at imminent risk of physical or sexual abuse than any other type of abuse by mothers. Sixty-eight 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), 2009

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	14	32	9	8	2	0	14	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	87
Fractures	67	62	10	18	2	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	169
Skull Fracture	21	14	2	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Subdural Hematoma	33	28	1	15	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
Bruises	174	169	26	86	22	0	18	43	3	3	3	0	0	3	550
Welts/Ecchymosis	45	45	3	16	7	0	1	7	0	1	3	0	0	0	128
Lacerations/Abrasions	44	77	13	23	10	1	3	16	2	1	2	0	0	2	194
Punctures/Bites	7	8	3	4	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
Brain Damage	7	5	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Poisoning	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	10	5	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Internal Injuries/Hemorrhage	26	23	1	13	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	67
Sprains/Dislocations	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Drugs/Alcohol	17	28	8	6	2	0	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	5	82
Drowning	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Physical Injury	54	55	7	16	3	1	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	3	150
Mental Injuries	17	25	1	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Rape	78	20	67	68	52	0	57	37	0	0	1	3	0	3	386
Incest	106	14	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	208
Sexual Assault ⁷	345	129	391	256	262	2	374	170	20	12	7	12	5	29	2,014
Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse	84	28	116	70	73	0	81	38	2	0	5	3	3	8	511
Prostitution	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Sexually Explicit Conduct	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sexually Explicit Conduct for Visual Depiction	18	8	6	7	13	0	20	7	0	0	1	2	0	1	83
Statutory Sexual Assault	27	20	25	24	26	0	14	13	0	0	2	0	0	3	154
Malnutrition	3	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
Failure to Thrive	20	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Lack of Supervision	18	53	11	3	1	2	10	3	12	2	0	0	0	0	115
Medical Neglect	35	86	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	133
Other Physical Neglect	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Imminent Risk of Physical Injury	46	113	4	7	10	12	5	3	1	9	0	0	0	1	211
Imminent Risk of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation	16	40	7	13	6	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	95
Total Substantiated Injuries	1,344	1,140	804	676	498	24	634	374	48	32	24	20	10	63	5,691
Physical	529	558	85	220	53	5	63	94	11	6	8	0	0	15	1,647
Mental	17	25	1	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Sexual	659	220	692	427	427	2	546	267	22	12	16	20	10	45	3,365
Neglect	77	184	15	5	2	5	10	4	12	5	0	0	0	1	320
Imminent Risk	62	153	11	20	16	12	15	3	3	9	0	0	0	2	306
Total Substantiated Injuries	1,344	1,140	804	676	498	24	634	374	48	32	24	20	10	63	5,691

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

NUMBER OF REPORTS OF REABUSE, 2009 – TABLE 6

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

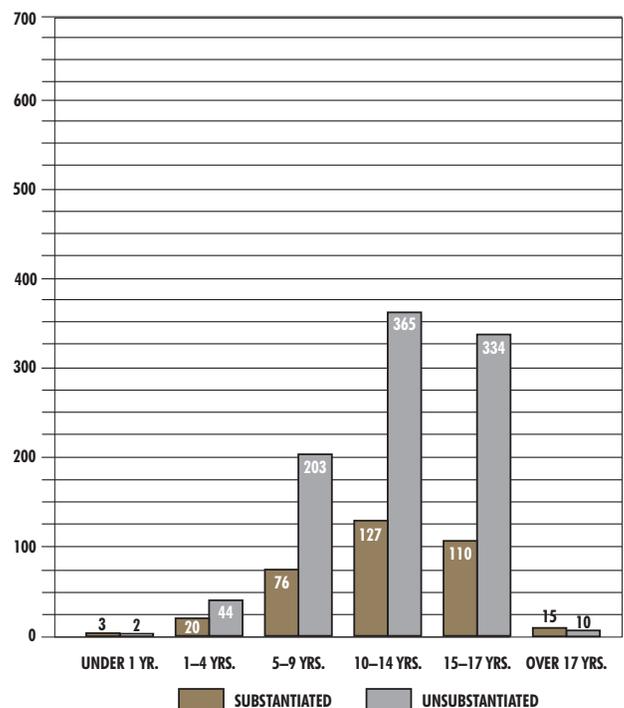
Total Substantiated Abuse Reports – This column records the number of substantiated abuse reports from all those investigated; following this, are the associated numbers and percentages of substantiated reabuse.

Information related to Table 6 reveals the following:

- In 2009 there were 1,310 reports investigated where the victim had been listed in other reports.
- Of those reports of suspected reabuse, 351 were substantiated.
- In 2009, 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 38 percent of all reports. This is also the age group with the most substantiated reports of reabuse at 36 percent of the total.



Chart 5 - REPORTS OF REABUSE, BY AGE, 2009



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, 2009

COUNTY	TOTAL SUSPECTED REPORTS	TOTAL SUSPECTED REABUSE	PERCENT	TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS	TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REABUSE	PERCENT
Adams	237	14	5.9	45	6	13.3
Allegheny	1,604	61	3.8	129	5	3.9
Armstrong	151	12	7.9	27	4	14.8
Beaver	194	6	3.1	47	2	4.3
Bedford	88	4	4.5	8	0	0.0
Berks	741	28	3.8	114	6	5.3
Blair	383	31	8.1	45	9	20.0
Bradford	144	18	12.5	46	8	17.4
Bucks	840	38	4.5	97	6	6.2
Butler	247	14	5.7	38	5	13.2
Cambria	335	15	4.5	49	3	6.1
Cameron	15	1	6.7	3	0	0.0
Carbon	111	8	7.2	16	2	12.5
Centre	166	5	3.0	19	2	10.5
Chester	847	33	3.9	81	6	7.4
Clarion	75	11	14.7	28	5	17.9
Clearfield	192	8	4.2	36	1	2.8
Clinton	52	5	9.6	21	2	9.5
Columbia	128	7	5.5	21	1	4.8
Crawford	296	39	13.2	47	14	29.8
Cumberland	417	20	4.8	86	6	7.0
Dauphin	691	39	5.6	124	11	8.9
Delaware	1,064	36	3.4	83	3	3.6
Elk	53	2	3.8	12	1	8.3
Erie	825	54	6.5	132	17	12.9
Fayette	458	23	5.0	36	1	2.8
Forest	12	1	8.3	2	0	0.0
Franklin	221	16	7.2	45	1	2.2
Fulton	45	2	4.4	7	0	0.0
Greene	97	3	3.1	11	1	9.1
Huntingdon	60	1	1.7	12	0	0.0
Indiana	183	11	6.0	33	1	3.0
Jefferson	75	8	10.7	19	5	26.3
Juniata	38	3	7.9	5	1	20.0
Lackawanna	420	30	7.1	73	13	17.8
Lancaster	803	38	4.7	151	16	10.6
Lawrence	138	8	5.8	27	3	11.1
Lebanon	312	10	3.2	43	2	4.7
Lehigh	841	30	3.6	93	2	2.2
Luzerne	570	39	6.8	119	15	12.6
Lycoming	184	12	6.5	36	3	8.3
McKean	197	18	9.1	53	7	13.2
Mercer	254	14	5.5	44	7	15.9
Mifflin	80	6	7.5	24	3	12.5
Monroe	349	15	4.3	59	6	10.2
Montgomery	852	26	3.1	96	6	6.3
Montour	46	8	17.4	5	3	60.0
Northampton	729	22	3.0	105	8	7.6
Northumberland	197	14	7.1	27	6	22.2
Perry	121	4	3.3	14	0	0.0
Philadelphia	4,828	283	5.9	888	72	8.1
Pike	108	0	0.0	9	0	0.0
Potter	53	8	15.1	5	1	20.0
Schuylkill	347	20	5.8	70	6	8.6
Snyder	37	3	8.1	18	1	5.6
Somerset	156	5	3.2	22	2	9.1
Sullivan	12	1	8.3	3	1	33.3
Susquehanna	71	1	1.4	16	0	0.0
Tioga	72	5	6.9	16	2	12.5
Union	53	3	5.7	15	0	0.0
Venango	150	15	10.0	36	5	13.9
Warren	132	7	5.3	21	2	9.5
Washington	361	12	3.3	70	6	8.6
Wayne	55	4	7.3	18	2	11.1
Westmoreland	571	25	4.4	80	7	8.8
Wyoming	65	6	9.2	16	1	6.3
York	1,093	41	3.8	147	8	5.4
TOTAL	25,342	1,310	5.2	3,943	351	8.9

REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE

TOTAL SUSPECTED REPORTS
 TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS

SUSPECTED REPORTS

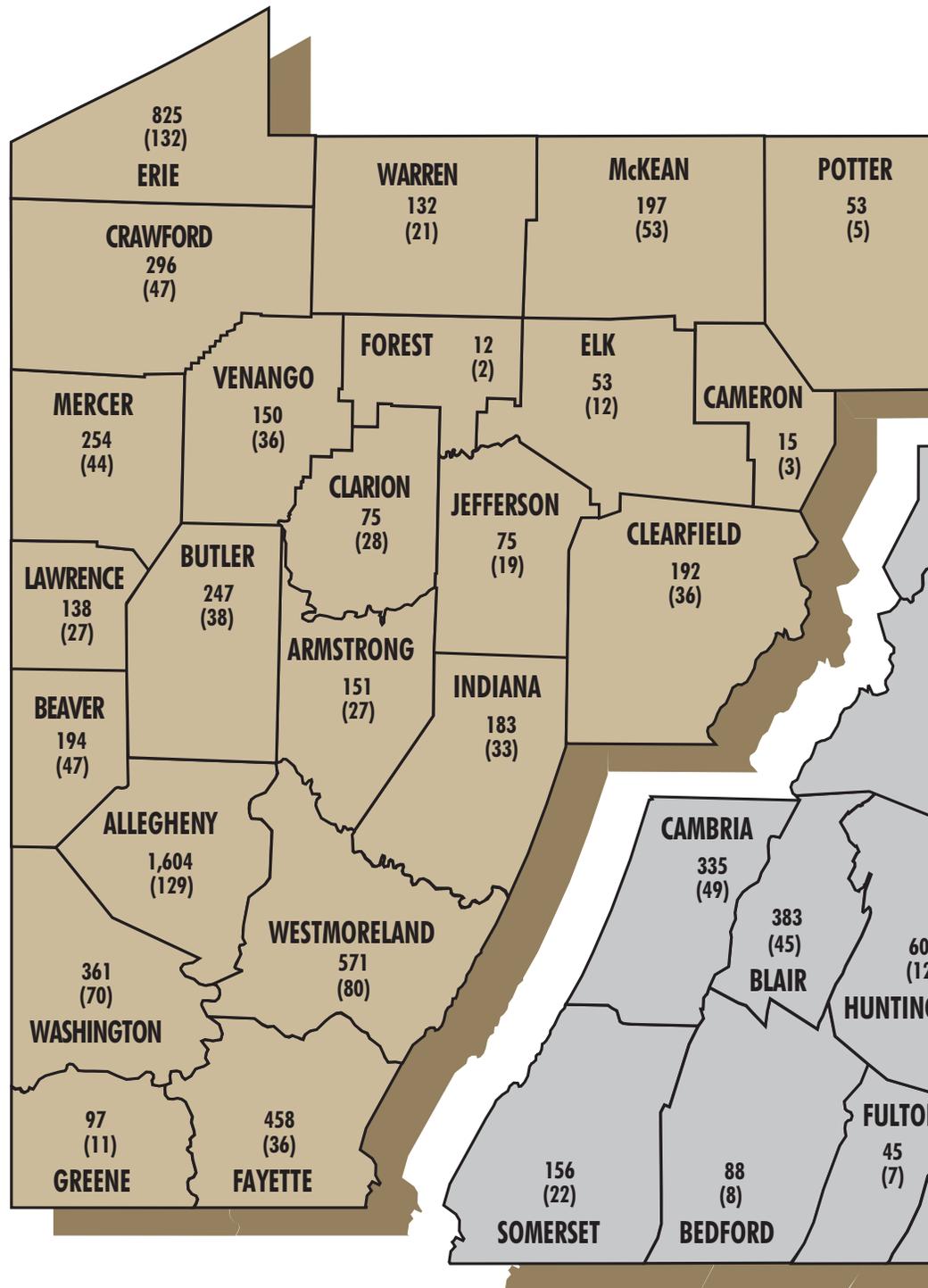
Central 5,943
 Northeast 4,635
 Southeast 8,431
 Western 6,333

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

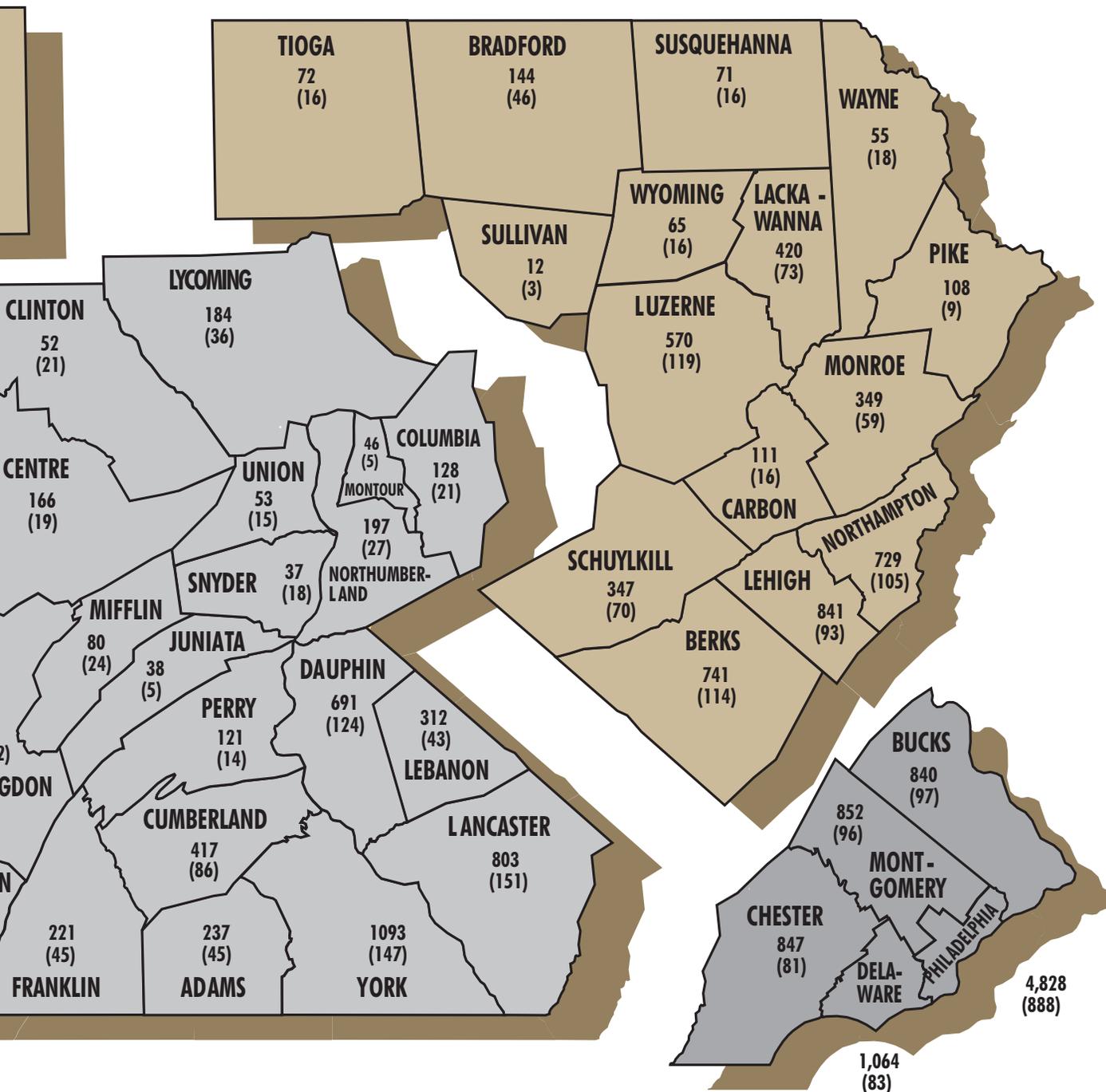
SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS

Central 989
 Northeast 773
 Southeast 1,245
 Western 936

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 - 2009



Child Protective Services

ROLE OF COUNTY AGENCIES

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

- Include procedures to assess risk of harm to a child;
- Be able to respond adequately to meet the needs of the family and child who may be at risk; and
- Prioritize the responses and services rendered to children 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 CPSL⁸. 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.



⁸ 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, 2009 – TABLE 7

The CPSL requires county agency staff and the Department’s staff to complete child abuse and student abuse investigations within 30 days from the date the report is registered at ChildLine. If the summary report of an investigation is not postmarked or electronically submitted to ChildLine within 60 days, the report must be considered unfounded (see Table 7).

- Within 30 days, 50 percent of the reports were completed.
- Within 31-60 days, another 50 percent of the reports were completed.

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

SERVICES PROVIDED AND PLANNED⁹ 2009

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 (MDT)

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, 2009

COUNTY	0-30	31-60	OVER 60 (EXPUNGED)		COUNTY	0-30	31-60	OVER 60 (EXPUNGED)	
Adams	87	106	0	0.0%	Lebanon	281	27	0	0.0%
Allegheny	839	553	0	0.0%	Lehigh	134	650	0	0.0%
Armstrong	81	67	0	0.0%	Luzerne	482	50	0	0.0%
Beaver	141	51	0	0.0%	Lycoming	108	64	0	0.0%
Bedford	57	30	0	0.0%	McKean	93	97	0	0.0%
Berks	391	294	0	0.0%	Mercer	125	88	1	0.5%
Blair	177	197	0	0.0%	Mifflin	49	27	0	0.0%
Bradford	37	100	1	0.7%	Monroe	192	118	0	0.0%
Bucks	359	354	0	0.0%	Montgomery	562	183	1	0.1%
Butler	127	78	0	0.0%	Montour	39	6	0	0.0%
Cambria	217	95	2	0.6%	Northampton	301	406	0	0.0%
Cameron	11	4	0	0.0%	Northumberland	145	14	0	0.0%
Carbon	59	44	0	0.0%	Perry	94	25	0	0.0%
Centre	124	40	0	0.0%	Philadelphia	2,031	2,338	7	0.2%
Chester	260	376	1	0.2%	Pike	57	50	0	0.0%
Clarion	46	28	0	0.0%	Potter	25	18	0	0.0%
Clearfield	68	115	1	0.5%	Schuylkill	221	121	0	0.0%
Clinton	25	27	0	0.0%	Snyder	17	18	0	0.0%
Columbia	76	50	0	0.0%	Somerset	59	93	0	0.0%
Crawford	117	152	0	0.0%	Sullivan	8	3	0	0.0%
Cumberland	198	199	1	0.3%	Susquehanna	20	48	2	2.9%
Dauphin	149	524	0	0.0%	Tioga	34	33	0	0.0%
Delaware	545	419	2	0.2%	Union	42	10	0	0.0%
Elk	50	3	0	0.0%	Venango	64	69	1	0.7%
Erie	345	427	2	0.3%	Warren	105	26	0	0.0%
Fayette	148	301	0	0.0%	Washington	206	131	1	0.3%
Forest	7	0	0	0.0%	Wayne	19	36	0	0.0%
Franklin	119	82	0	0.0%	Westmoreland	180	354	0	0.0%
Fulton	37	5	0	0.0%	Wyoming	38	9	0	0.0%
Greene	33	60	0	0.0%	York	575	475	0	0.0%
Huntingdon	32	26	0	0.0%	County Total	11,798	11,406	24	0.1%
Indiana	115	66	0	0.0%	Central	80	193	0	0.0%
Jefferson	40	31	0	0.0%	Northeast	220	121	0	0.0%
Juniata	28	9	0	0.0%	Southeast	260	733	0	0.0%
Lackawanna	153	183	0	0.0%	Western	271	236	0	0.0%
Lancaster	121	661	1	0.1%	Regional Total	831	1,283	0	0.0%
Lawrence	73	62	0	0.0%	State Total	12,629	12,689	24	0.1%

⁹ 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 CPSL;
- Ensuring regulatory compliance of agencies and facilities by investigating complaints and conducting annual inspections;
- Assisting county agencies in the interpretation and implementation of Protective Services regulations; and
- Reviewing and recommending approval of county needs-based plans and budget estimates.

REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AGENTS OF THE AGENCY, 2008–2009 – TABLE 8

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

Table 8 - REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AGENTS OF THE AGENCY, 2008 - 2009

REGION	FOSTER HOMES				RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				OTHER				TOTAL			
	TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED		TOTAL		SUBSTANTIATED	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Central	99	95	16 16.2%	10 10.5%	109	143	2 1.8%	10 7.0%	43	35	7 16.3%	3 8.6%	251	273	25 10.0%	23 8.4%
Northeast	109	85	15 13.8%	16 18.8%	254	202	20 7.9%	7 3.5%	63	54	5 7.9%	4 7.4%	426	341	40 9.4%	27 7.9%
Southeast	254	278	18 7.1%	14 5.0%	562	525	13 2.3%	12 2.3%	224	190	12 5.4%	8 4.2%	1,040	993	43 4.1%	34 3.4%
Western	121	118	12 9.9%	13 11.0%	296	298	5 1.7%	8 2.7%	141	91	18 12.8%	7 7.7%	558	507	35 6.3%	28 5.5%
Totals	583	576	61 10.5%	53 9.2%	1,221	1,168	40 3.3%	37 3.2%	471	370	42 8.9%	22 5.9%	2,275	2,114	143 6.3%	112 5.3%

- 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 2009, regional staff investigated 2,114 reports of suspected abuse involving agents of a county agency, a decrease of seven percent from 2008 (see Table 8). The overall regional substantiation rate decreased from six percent to five percent in 2009.

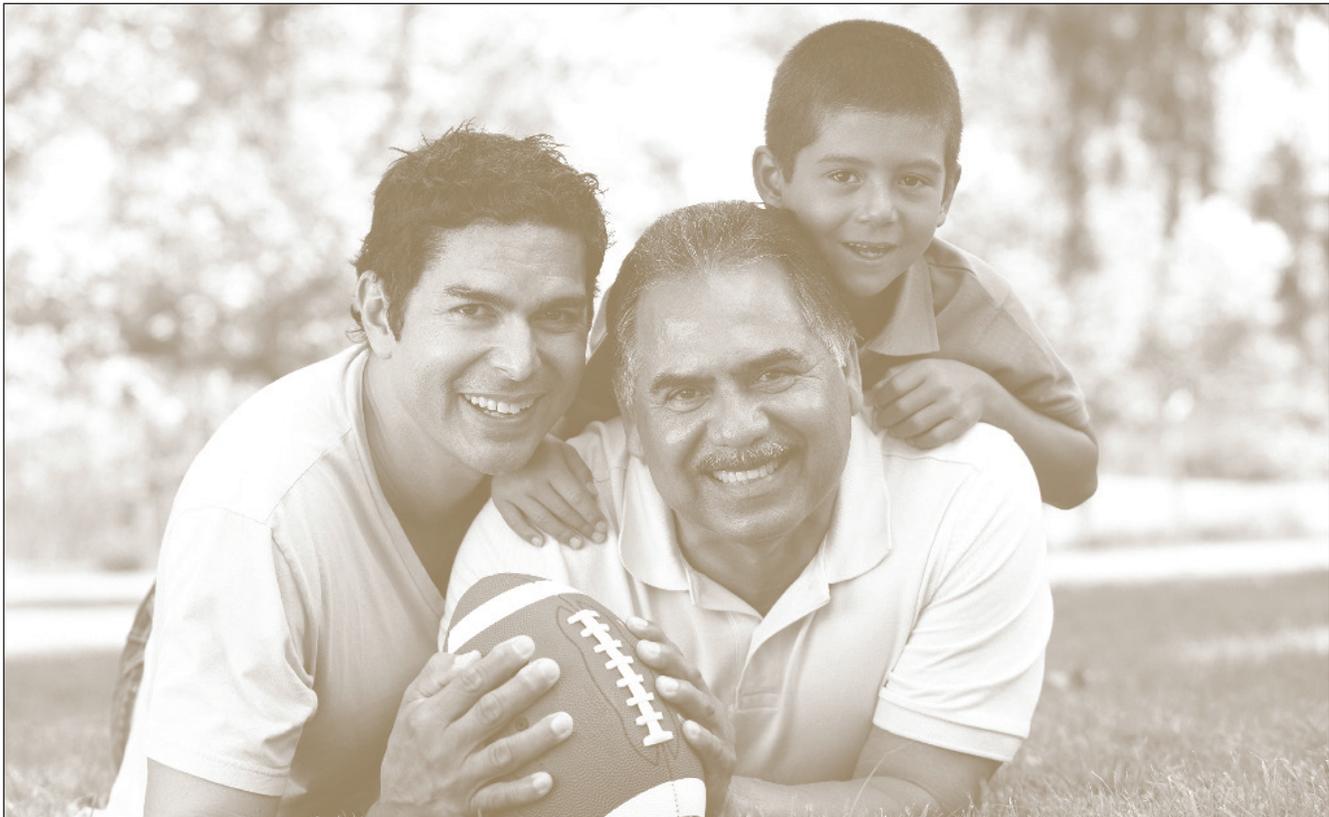
TYPE OF ABUSE IN REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS, BY REGION (SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS), 2009 – TABLE 9

The total number of injuries, 114, exceeds the number of substantiated reports, 112, because some children received several injuries (see Table 9). The data show the following changes from 2008 to 2009:

- An overall decrease in injuries from 148 to 114.
- A decrease in physical injuries from 39 to 27.
- A decrease in sexual injuries from 99 to 77.
- An increase in neglect injuries from seven to ten.

Table 9 - REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS
TYPE OF ABUSE, BY REGION (Substantiated Reports), 2008 - 2009

REGION	NEGLECT	PHYSICAL	SEXUAL	TOTAL
FOSTER CARE				
Central	1	0	9	10
Southeast	1	3	11	15
Northeast	0	3	14	17
Western	0	0	13	13
Total	2	6	47	55
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY				
Central	2	1	7	10
Southeast	4	6	2	12
Northeast	0	3	4	7
Western	1	1	6	8
Total	7	11	19	37
OTHER				
Central	0	0	3	3
Southeast	0	5	3	8
Northeast	0	2	2	4
Western	1	3	3	7
Total	1	10	11	22
REGION TOTALS				
	10	27	77	114



Children Abused in Child Care Settings

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

In 2009, there were 2,295 reports of suspected abuse of children in child care settings. A total of 144, six percent, were substantiated. The Department investigated 103, 72 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 1,063 reports, 46 percent, information was referred to law enforcement officials for criminal investigation

and prosecution; 119 of these reports were substantiated by the county agency investigation.

Of the 144 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 102 cases
- Other services in 32 cases
- Emergency shelter care in 13 cases
- Multidisciplinary Team case review in 11 cases
- Self Help Groups in 4 cases
- Instruction and education for parenthood and parenting skills in 1 case
- Emergency caregiver services in 1 case



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 CPSL 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 DPW or a county social service agency
- Any child care services which are provided under contract with DPW or a county social service agency

An applicant for school employment includes:

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

The CPSL 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 January 1, 2008)
- Foster parents and adult household members (effective January 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 2009, ChildLine received 526,660 requests, a two percent increase over 2008, for background clearance. All requests were processed in the following categories:

- School employment, 235,684 requests or 45 percent of the total.
- Child care employment, 184,870 requests or 35 percent of the total.
- Volunteers, 53,897 requests or ten percent of the total.
- Foster care, 31,814 requests or six percent of the total.
- Adoption, 11,836 requests or two percent of the total.
- Big Brother/Big Sister, 4,497 requests or one percent of the total.
- Work Experience¹⁰, 3,518 requests or one percent of the total.
- Domestic Violence, 544 requests or less than one percent of the total.

The average processing time was seven days, a decrease of one day from 2008. The CPSL mandates that requests for

clearances be completed within 14 calendar days. A total of 1,234 applicants, less than one percent, were named as perpetrators in child abuse reports. Of these perpetrators, 20 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.



¹⁰ 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 2009, there were a total of 383 background checks processed by Pennsylvania's Child Abuse Registry, ChildLine, through other statewide central registries for individuals to meet 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.



2009 Statistics on Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Record Requests as per Act 73 of 2007 and Act 33 of 2008

Governor Edward G. Rendell signed Senate Bill 1147, Printer's Number 2159 into law on July 3, 2008. This amendment to the Child Protective Services Law, CPSL, known as Act 33 of 2008, was effective December 30, 2008. One of the provisions of Act 33 of 2008 requires DPW 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 on-line 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 DPW for interpretation. DPW 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 DPW worked with interested parties to make the process more efficient, the fee subsequently decreased to \$36 per applicant.

Act 33 of 2008 requires DPW 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.

Names 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."

2009 FBI IDENTIFICATION REQUESTS	
Total number of record requests sent to FBI	150,292
Total number of results with a record (rap sheet)	16,341
Total number of results with no record	128,961
CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS RESULTS WITH A DISQUALIFICATION CRIME FROM THE CPSL	
Aggravated Assault (Section 2702)	129
Corruption of Minors (Section 6301)	28
Criminal Homicide (Chapter 25)	29
Endangering Welfare of Children (Section 4304)	26
Indecent Assault (3126)	9
Indecent Exposure (3127)	5
Kidnapping (Section 2901)	2
Rape (Section 3121)	4
Sexual Assault (Section 3124.1)	8
Stalking (Section 2709.1)	8
Felony offense under The Controlled Substance and Cosmetic Act (P.L.223, No. 64)	87
Multiple Offenses	15
Aggravated Indecent Assault (Section 3125)	1
Prostitution & Related Offenses (Section 5902(b))	4
Sexual Abuse of Children (Section 6312)	2
Unlawful Restraint (Section 2902)	2
Total Amount	359

PURPOSE OF FBI IDENTIFICATION RECORD REQUEST	
Adoption/Adoptive Applicant Household Member	12,256
Foster/Foster Applicant Household Member	12,744
Child Care Employment	57,710
Employment with a Significant Likelihood of Regular Contact with Children	67,567
Total number of criminal history records with qualified results¹¹	149,933
Total number of criminal history records with disqualified results¹¹	359

NAMES CHECK SEARCHES REQUESTED FROM THE FBI	
Number of Name Searches Initiated	1,014
Number of Name Based Search Results Returned	1,013
Outstanding Name Based Results	¹²

¹¹ 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.

¹² The data for Name Check Searches is based on those which were initiated and returned by the FBI in 2009. The outstanding name check searches reflect those that were initiated in 2009, but were not returned by 12/31/09. Upon return, they will be reported in the 2010 Annual Child Abuse Report.

Volunteers for Children Act

The Volunteers for Children Act (VCA) 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 CPSL 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.

VCA continues to be used, but is now only used for individuals who are volunteering with programs and agencies. The first step of the VCA process is for interested child care service agencies to submit a request to ChildLine for status as a qualified entity. In order to be deemed a qualified entity by the Department, an internal policy on federal criminal history clearances must be established 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 2009, 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 2009, 141 of the criminal history clearance requests received by ChildLine under the VCA were processed by the FBI.
- One applicant was determined disqualified.
- 140 applicants were determined qualified.
- No applicants were still pending as of December 31, 2009.

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

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, 2009, there were a total of 119,242 substantiated reports in the Statewide Central Register. ChildLine received approximately 117,203 calls in 2009. Calls involved suspected child abuse, referrals for general protective services, requests for information and referral to local services and law enforcement referrals.
- Of the 25,342 reports of suspected abuse, ChildLine received 69 percent and 31 percent were received by county agencies.
- Of the 3,943 substantiated reports of child abuse, 3,100 listed factors contributing to the cause of abuse. Among the most frequently cited factors were:
 - Vulnerability of child, 72 percent
 - Marginal parenting skills or knowledge, 37 percent
 - Impaired judgment of perpetrator, 21 percent
 - Stress, 17 percent
 - Insufficient social/family support, 14 percent
 - Substance abuse, 16 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 560 child abuse reports were received during 2009.
- Copies of 1,203 founded or indicated reports on 736 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 2,237 requests for first-level appeals (administrative review) to amend or expunge reports.
- The Department's Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, BHA, received 1,504 requests for second-level appeals. Of those requests:
 - 244, or 16 percent, of county agency decisions were overturned;
 - 31, or two percent, of county agency decisions were upheld;
 - 103, or seven percent, were dismissed by BHA;
 - 20, or one percent, were withdrawn by the county agency;
 - 32, or two percent, were withdrawn by the appellant;
 - No reports were expunged due to the child turning age 18/23 during the appeal;
 - 19, or one percent, were denied hearings or dismissed for a timeliness issue; and
 - 1,045, or 70 percent, were still pending.
- In 2009 ChildLine received 36,373 General Protective Services Reports, or GPS 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 2009 ChildLine received 3,037 Law Enforcement reports, or LEO 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. LEO 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 35,308 verbal child abuse clearances; of these verbal child abuse clearances approximately 14,152 were for emergency caretakers. The remaining verbal clearances were for record checks. 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”¹³ and “sexual abuse or sexual exploitation” of a student by a school employee.

When a school employee informs a school administrator of suspected student abuse, the administrator is mandated to immediately report the incident to law enforcement officials and the appropriate district attorney. If local law enforcement officials have reasonable cause to suspect, on the basis of an initial review, that there is evidence of serious bodily injury, sexual abuse, or exploitation committed by a school employee against a student; the law enforcement official shall notify the county agency so it can also conduct an investigation of the alleged abuse. In 2009, of the 24 reports of suspected student abuse, the following were the initial referral sources:

- Fifteen were referred by law enforcement.
- Five were referred by another public or private social services agency.
- Three were referred by the school.

- One was referred by another source.
- None were referred by the parent/guardian.

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 2009, 24 reports of suspected student abuse were investigated, three fewer than in 2008. Of these reports:

- Four were in the Northeast Region.
- Six were in the Central Region.
- Four were in the Southeast Region.
- Ten were in the Western Region.
- 13 were substantiated while 11 were unfounded.
- In the 13 substantiated reports of student abuse, six of the victims were female and seven were male.



¹³ 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 baby. Pennsylvania is one of 48 states to have a Safe Haven Law. The law allows parents to relinquish newborns up to 28 days old at any hospital in the state of 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 where to safely place the baby.

The Act requires that designated hospital staff take protective custody of a newborn and perform a medical evaluation and any act necessary to care for and protect the physical health and safety of the child. The hospital is also required to notify the county children and youth agency and local law enforcement. The county children and youth agency is to make diligent efforts to notify a parent, guardian or other family member of the whereabouts of the newborn (unless prohibited by court order) and the reasons for the need for protective custody. The county children and youth agency will find a safe and permanent home for the baby.

In 2009, the Department of Public Welfare, or DPW, continued to maintain a statewide toll free helpline, 1-866-921-7233 (SAFE), and the Safe Haven Web site, www.secretsafe.org

The statewide helpline is established for women in crisis and individuals seeking information to be able to speak with a person regarding the program and to find out the location of the nearest hospital. The helpline averages 12 calls per month and in the 2009 calendar year received a total of 142 calls.

The Safe Haven Web site is tailored to expectant mothers and they as well as any other user can download educational materials related to the program. The web site receives at least 13 visits per day.

In 2009, in an effort to increase public awareness about the Safe Haven program, DPW ran a media campaign designed to target young women between the ages of 15 and 24. The campaign consisted of purchasing online advertisements.

DPW purchased banner advertisements to promote awareness about Safe Haven. The banner advertisements linked viewers directly to the Safe Haven web site at www.secretsafe.org. The ads were placed on MySpace from January 1 to January 31, 2009; Facebook from January 12th through March 8, 2009; and on AOL from February 23 through April 19, 2009.

Since 2003, thirteen newborns have been relinquished at hospitals under the Safe Haven of Pennsylvania program.



FATALITIES (SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS), 2009 – TABLES 10, 10A, 10B, 10C, CHART 6

Forty-three children that died as the result of abuse or neglect were reported to ChildLine in 2009, seven less than reported in 2008. 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.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Original report for each year	40	31	46	50	43
Modified total at the end of current year	37	33	48	49	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 (PCC) or pending juvenile court action (PJC). A report with a PCC or PJC disposition is not reported as a substantiated child death until such time as a court finds the death resulted from child abuse. This may occur in a subsequent year, changing the reported total from a previous year.

For 2006, one report changed from indicated to unfounded as a result of an appeal.

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

Included in the total deaths for 2009 is one child who died in 2007, and four children who died in 2008.

The highest incidence of abuse or neglect causing death occurred in children under age five, representing 84 percent of total deaths.

Twenty deaths, or 47 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), 2009

PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	<19	19-20	21-25	26-30	31-40	>40	TOTAL
Mother	4	3	7	4	1	1	20
Father	0	1	6	3	2	6	18
Paramour	0	1	1	4	3	1	10
Grandparent	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Babysitter	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Stepmother	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Aunt	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Daycare Staff	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other Person Responsible	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	4	6	15	12	6	12	55

Chart 6 - RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD (When the child died due to abuse), 2009

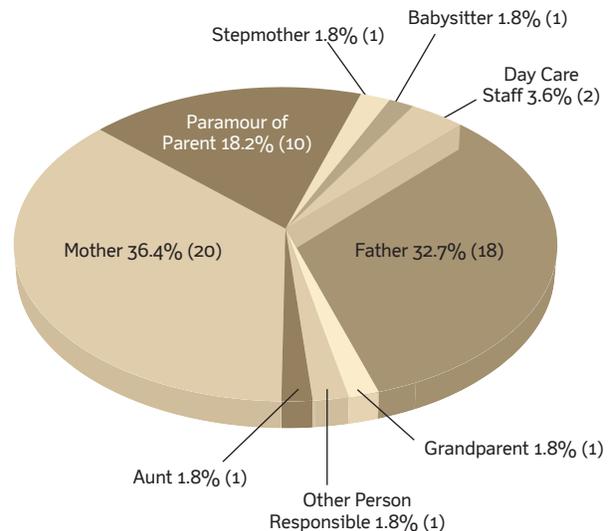


Table 10 - FATALITIES BY AGE GROUP (Substantiated Reports), 2008-2009

AGE GROUP	TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS		CHILD DIED	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Under Age 1	247	270	20	19
Age 1-4	685	620	25	17
Age 5-9	1,030	942	1	1
Age 10-14	1,265	1,146	3	2
Age 15-17	890	867	1	4
Age >17	84	98	0	0
State Total	4,201	3,943	50	43

Table 10B - FATALITIES BY PERPETRATOR AGE AND SEX (Substantiated Reports), 2009

AGE GROUP	FEMALE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	MALE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Under 19	4	7.3	0	0.0
19-20	5	9.1	1	1.8
21-25	8	14.5	7	12.7
26-30	5	9.1	7	12.7
31-40	1	1.8	5	9.1
Over 40	5	9.1	7	12.7
Total	28	50.9	27	49.0

FATALITIES BY MANNER OF DEATH

- Twenty 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.
- Twelve children died as a result of serious physical neglect. Seven of these deaths were attributed to a lack of supervision. Three were due to medical neglect. Two of the deaths were attributed to gross negligence.
- Three children died as a result of asphyxiation/suffocation.
- Four children died as a result of inflicted gunshot wounds.
- One child died as a result of inflicted stab wounds.
- One child died from poisoning.
- Two children died from drugs/alcohol.

CHILD FATALITIES AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERPETRATOR TO THE CHILD

- In 2009, parents were the most frequent perpetrators of child abuse deaths. Mothers accounted for 36 percent of all perpetrators in child deaths due to abuse, and fathers accounted for 33 percent.
- 51 percent of the perpetrators of child fatalities were female and 49 percent were male.
- Perpetrators of child deaths ranged from 16 to 61 years of age. Forty-five percent of

the perpetrators of child deaths were age 25 years or less.

PREVIOUS INVOLVEMENT

- Of the 43 substantiated child death reports, none of the children had been a previous victim of substantiated abuse.
- One substantiated child abuse report involved the sibling of the deceased child.
- Twenty-six of the families with a substantiated child death due to abuse or neglect had previously received general protective services, GPS, intake services or other services through their county agency. Some families may have had both child protective services and GPS involvement.
- Seventeen families with a substantiated child death report had no prior involvement

Table 10C - FATALITIES DUE TO ABUSE, BY COUNTY (Substantiated Reports), 2009

COUNTY	DEATHS	COUNTY	DEATHS
Allegheny	2	Juniata	1
Berks	3	Lehigh	1
Bucks	1	Luzerne	1
Carbon	1	Monroe	1
Chester	1	Montgomery	2
Crawford	1	Philadelphia	8
Dauphin	5	Schuylkill	1
Delaware	3	Somerset	1
Erie	2	Washington	1
Fayette	2	Westmoreland	2
Fulton	1	York	2
		Total	43

Child Fatality/Near Fatality Summaries for 2009 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 2009. When comparing the summaries of near fatalities from this year to previous years, there is a noticeable increase. This is not necessarily due to more near fatalities occurring; rather it is due to a better understanding of what is considered a near fatality based on the statutory definition.

2009 FATALITIES

Allegheny County:

1. A four-month old male child died on December 22, 2008 due to brain trauma and retinal hemorrhaging. Medical examination determined the child to be a victim of Shaken Baby Syndrome; however the Coroner ruled the cause of death to be undetermined. The child was taken to the hospital on December 18th after the father found him unresponsive. The Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in January of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator as he was the sole caretaker for the child. There is a sibling who is now living with the biological mother. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.
2. A fifteen-year old female child died on April 7, 2009 as a result of a gunshot wound. The Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in May of 2009 and named the paramour of the child's mother as the perpetrator. The mother's paramour was angry because the child's mother was having affairs with other men and shot the mother. The child was downstairs and the mother's paramour shot her five times in the back of the head to avoid having a witness to the mother's shooting. A sibling later returned home and found the child's body. This sibling is now living with her biological father and is attending counseling through a program that works with victims of violence and crime. The paramour has been charged with criminal homicide and is currently incarcerated. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

Berks County:

3. A one-month old male child died on January 24, 2009 due to medical neglect. The child suffered from obstructed apnea and central apnea and required the use of an apnea monitor when sleeping. The child began using the monitor two weeks prior to his death. During that period of time, it was found that the monitor was only used seven days for a total of nine hours. Berks County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in August of 2009 naming the mother as the perpetrator. The family was known to the county agency at the time of the incident. The mother, along with the child, had been living with the child's maternal grandmother. There was an argument between the mother and grandmother which caused the mother to leave the home with the child. The county agency located the mother and child a couple days after the mother left the home. The child died the day after the county agency made contact with the mother.
4. A four-month old male child died on February 4, 2009 due to fractures, internal injuries, hemorrhaging and subdural hematoma. Medical examination determined the injuries to be consistent with Shaken Baby Syndrome. The Coroner's analysis found prior fractures to his ribs, legs, arms and spine. Berks County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in August of 2009 naming both parents as perpetrators. The father was named as perpetrator by commission and the mother was named as perpetrator by omission. The mother and father lived in separate homes and the child spent time at both. The county agency was assessing the father and his home on the intake level at the time of the incident after receiving a referral a month earlier that the child had an unexplained injury to his leg. The mother had signed a safety plan stipulating that she would not leave the child with the father; however, she eventually violated this. There is a sibling who is currently in foster care due to the child's death. There is an ongoing criminal investigation.
5. A one-year old female child died on May 10, 2009 due to acute morphine poisoning. The child was found with large amounts of morphine in her blood and urine. The child was visiting with her grandparents when the incident occurred. The grandmother stated that when she awoke in the morning, the child was in the same bed with her and was deceased. The grandmother further stated that she had used morphine several hours

prior to the child's death. Berks County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in September of 2009 and named the grandmother as the perpetrator. There are two adolescent children living with the grandmother who remain in her care. The county agency is monitoring the safety of these children. The victim child lived with her family in another county and that county is providing services to that family.

Bucks County:

6. A two-year old male child died on July 1, 2009 as a result of hyperthermia. The child was left in a vehicle by his child care provider for approximately six hours. Bucks County Children and Youth Social Services substantiated the report in August of 2009 and named the child care provider as the perpetrator. The perpetrator admitted to forgetting that the child was in the vehicle. The child care center where the perpetrator is employed was closed by DPW due to this incident and other violations. However, the child care center appealed the decision to a Commonwealth Court and the Court ruled the center to reopen. DPW has since appealed to the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court for reversal of this decision.

Carbon County:

7. A two-year old male child died on May 3, 2009 as a result of drowning. The child, his siblings, who are six-years of age, and their mother were at the children's grandparents' home when the incident occurred. The child was missing for approximately fifteen minutes before he was found unresponsive in an inflatable pool. Carbon County Office of Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in July of 2009 and named the mother as the perpetrator for lack of supervision. The children and their mother were active with the county agency from August 2003 until February 2007. After this, a referral was received in October of 2007 regarding deplorable housing conditions. The family was assessed at the intake level and had moved to Schuylkill County. The family was being assessed by Schuylkill County at the time of the incident. The siblings are currently in the home with the mother and the family is receiving ongoing services through Schuylkill County. Criminal charges will not be filed.

Chester County:

8. A one-year old male child died on March 17, 2009 due to drug intoxication. The Chester County Department of Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in May of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. The father admitted that he gave the child as

many as five methadone pills by mixing it with Gatorade and putting it in the child's bottle. He also admitted to doing the same thing with the prescription drug Ambien. Medical evidence found that the father had been progressively giving the child methadone over a period of five days prior to the child's death. The father and child had been living in the basement of the father's mother's house. The basement was found to be cluttered and there was trash throughout. There were also syringes, bags filled with heroin and prescription pills throughout the basement. The mother of the child, who was not a household member at the time of the incident, reported that she would sometimes give the child methadone to help with toothaches. There was an extensive history of referrals and services regarding both parents and half-siblings of the victim child dating back to January of 2005. During the DPW review, deficiencies and licensing violations were found in the handling of these referrals. The siblings are currently living with their biological father. The father of the victim child has been charged with criminal homicide and other related charges and is incarcerated. The mother of the child has been incarcerated due to drug related charges and violation of her probation. It was also found that the father's mother, who is a nurse practitioner, was dispensing methadone to the father. There is an ongoing criminal investigation to determine whether this was legal.

Crawford County:

9. A four-month old male child died on March 6, 2009 due to suffocation. Crawford County Human Services substantiated the report in May of 2009 and named the mother as the perpetrator. During an interview, the mother initially reported that the child's step-father had put a pillow over the child's face to quiet him from crying. However, it was later determined that the step-father was not at home at the time of the incident. The mother eventually admitted that she put the child to sleep, but that he was crying. The mother then placed a pillow over the child's face to quiet the crying. The mother has been arrested for the incident. There are two siblings who are now residing with relatives. The county agency received a referral on the family two months prior to the incident regarding drug use by the mother and her paramour with whom she was living. There were also allegations of improper supervision of the children. The mother's paramour was found to have violated his probation and was incarcerated at that time. Between the referral and the child's death, the mother married a different individual. The family was being assessed for services at the intake level when the incident occurred.

Dauphin County:

10. A nine-month old male child died on April 1, 2009 due to multiple traumatic injuries and asphyxiation. Dauphin County Social Services for Children and Youth substantiated the report in May of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. The father reported that he fed the child cereal and fell asleep with him in bed. The father awoke to find the child choking and he started to perform CPR. When this didn't work, he took the child to a relative's house and then emergency responders were contacted. The account disclosed by the father was determined to be inconsistent with the child's injuries. The father has been charged with homicide and is incarcerated. There are siblings who reside with their mother in Cumberland County. Cumberland County assessed the mother and her children in 2006 due to allegations of inadequate housing and drug use.

11. A one-year old female child died on May 6, 2009 due to multiple traumatic injuries to her entire body including contusions, bite marks and abrasions, as well as asphyxiation. Dauphin County Social Services for Children and Youth substantiated the report in July of 2009 and named the child's father's paramour and her sister as the perpetrators. The child was living with both individuals named as perpetrators at the father's paramour's sister's house when the incident occurred. The child had previously lived with her father and his paramour, but the father and his paramour got into an argument and his paramour left the home with the child. There is an ongoing criminal investigation regarding the incident. There were three other children living in the home where the incident occurred. One of these children is now living with her father and the other two children are in formal foster care. A prior referral was received regarding unexplained injuries to the child which could not be substantiated. The family was not accepted for services at that time.

12. An eight-month old female child died on June 6, 2009 due to medical neglect. Dauphin County Social Services for Children and Youth substantiated the report in August of 2009 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child was born prematurely and had chronic lung disease. The child was to be seen every three months by a physician due to pulmonary hypertension. There was a pattern of missed medical appointments with a pulmonary specialist. The child was last seen by a physician four months prior to her death. The county agency was providing services to the family due to the child's medical needs and the uncertainty as to whether the family could meet those needs. The case was opened when the child was born and closed four months prior to her death. Another

referral was received a couple of days prior to her death regarding missed medical appointments. The county agency made a visit with both parents; however, the agency never saw the child. The county agency also confirmed with the physician that appointments had been missed, but failed to ensure that appointments were rescheduled and attended before the child died. DPW has conducted a review and has issued citations for regulatory non-compliance. There is a sibling who was placed with a relative due to the incident.

13. A two-month old female child died on July 7, 2009 due to suffocation. Dauphin County Social Services for Children and Youth substantiated the report in August of 2009 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The mother stated that she had fallen asleep on a couch with the child who was lying face down at her feet. When she awoke, she found the child unresponsive. The mother tested positive for marijuana at the time of the child's death and admitted to using marijuana often when caring for the child. There are siblings of the child who have been placed into formal foster care due to the incident. A referral was received two years prior to this incident regarding the mother's drug use and inappropriate discipline towards the siblings. The referral was assessed and the family was not accepted for services. There is an ongoing criminal investigation with regards to the child's death.

14. A one-month old male child died on September 27, 2009 due to suffocation and multiple traumatic injuries. Dauphin County Social Services for Children and Youth substantiated the report in November of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. The father reported that he fell asleep with the child on top of him and the child suffocated due to lying face down. A full body scan conducted by the hospital revealed that the child had fractures to his skull, femur, tibia and finger. The father reported that a sibling caused the injuries by jumping on the child. The county agency determined that the father's accounts were inconsistent with the injuries. There is a sibling who was placed with relatives due to the incident. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. The father has been criminally charged and is incarcerated.

Delaware County:

15. A seventeen-year old female child died on February 28, 2009 due to a stab wound to the chest. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in April of 2009 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The child returned home late and got into an argument with the mother. The mother grabbed a knife to scare the child and stabbed the child

as the child lunged after her. The mother has been convicted of aggravated assault, involuntary manslaughter and possession of a deadly weapon. She is currently incarcerated. There are other siblings that remain in the home with the father and are undergoing grief counseling due to the incident. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

16. A one-year old male child died on March 20, 2009 due to smoke inhalation. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in July of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. A fire started on the kitchen stove while the father was caring for the child and his two siblings. The mother was at work at the time. The father and the two siblings were able to escape the fire. It was determined that the father was under the influence of illegal substances when the fire occurred. The father has been criminally charged with involuntary manslaughter, recklessly endangering another person, causing or risking a catastrophe, and drug related charges. The siblings are residing with their mother and her parents. There had been a prior referral on the family approximately three years before this incident alleging deplorable housing conditions and the father's drug use. The county agency assessed the family and closed the case after the assessment was completed.

17. A four-year old male child died on April 28, 2009 due to multiple blunt force trauma and dislocated vertebrae in his neck. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in June of 2009 and named mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The mother's paramour stated that the child fell down a flight of stairs. However, the injuries were determined to be inconsistent with the account and were more consistent with being violently shaken. During the medical examination conducted by the County Medical Examiner, healing fractures to the child's thumb and a rib were found and signs of sexual abuse were also found. The mother's paramour has been charged with first and third degree murder, criminal homicide, aggravated and simple assault, endangering the welfare of children, and reckless endangerment. He has also been charged with possession of a controlled substance, possession with intent to deliver and possession of drug paraphernalia. There is a younger sibling who is currently residing with a relative due to the incident. Although the mother was not present when the child died, there are concerns that she was unable to provide an explanation of the possible sexual abuse and the older injuries. Additionally there are concerns regarding possible drug use by the mother. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

Erie County:

18. A five-month old female child died on February 26, 2009 due to multiple traumatic injuries. The child had bruising on her face and body, bilateral retinal hemorrhages, subdural hematoma, brain damage and fractured ribs. Erie County's Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in March of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. The father had kicked the family dog to death because the dog defecated in the house. At the same time, the child was crying and the father admitted that he shook her because she was crying. The mother was running errands when the incident occurred and returned home after the father called her stating that he could not wake the child. The father has since pled guilty to third degree murder and cruelty to animals. There is one sibling who continues to live with the mother.

19. A two-year old female child died on October 13, 2009 due to traumatic injuries. The child had abrasions and bruising on her body. The mother left the child alone with four siblings – the oldest of whom was twelve years of age – for approximately 10 hours. It was during this time the child died. Erie County's Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in November of 2009 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The Coroner's Report lists the child's cause of death as undetermined. At this point, it is unknown exactly how the child died. The siblings have since begun living with their father. There was a prior referral a year earlier regarding the mother and allegations of drug use. Early Intervention Services were also involved with the family at that time.



Fayette County:

20. A five-month old male child died on September 22, 2008 as a result of blunt force trauma to the head. On September 22, 2008 emergency responders brought the child to the hospital after being contacted by the parents. The mother had found the child in his crib lying on his stomach. He was cold and losing color. At the hospital, the child was found to be very dirty with dirt in crevices in his neck and dirt encrusting his hands. He was also wearing a soiled diaper which appeared had not been changed in quite some time. There were also concerns because the parents waited approximately one hour after finding the child before contacting emergency responders. Initially, the cause of death was unknown. The autopsy later concluded that the child died as a result of blunt force trauma of the head. Fayette County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in January of 2009 listing both parents as the perpetrators. However, during the criminal investigation the mother admitted to causing the injuries. The father has since been removed as a perpetrator from the report. Healing rib fractures were also found during the autopsy. The county agency had received a referral on the family two months prior to the death of the child because he had only gained one ounce since his birth. At that point, the parents were looking for a new pediatrician because they did not like the pediatrician they were using. The county agency verified an appointment was made with a new pediatrician and closed the assessment. DPW conducted a review and found that the county agency never ensured that the family followed-up with medical care. An older sibling has been placed into formal foster care due to the incident.

21. A newborn female child died sometime in June of 2000 due to suffocation. The newborn was found wrapped in plastic bags and inside a backpack which was found in a creek near the home of her mother. The newborn was found on June 4, 2000 and at that time a criminal investigation occurred. Fayette County Children and Youth Services also investigated the newborn's death but they were unable to make a determination because of a lack of evidence and because the identity of the child's parents was unknown. On November 24, 2008 DNA evidence verified the identity of the mother. The mother was interviewed and disclosed that upon birth, the child was not moving and that a relative disposed of her body. The county agency substantiated the report in January of 2009 naming mother as the perpetrator. The mother has been charged with criminal homicide and concealing the death of a child. She is currently incarcerated. A sibling of the child was placed with a relative.

Fulton County:

22. A two-year old female child died on December 5, 2009 due to multiple traumatic injuries. The child was found unresponsive by her mother Upon returning home from work on December 2, 2009 the mother found the child was unresponsive and she was taken to the hospital. The child had hemorrhaging in her brain, hemorrhaging to her spine, a lung contusion, and circular bruising to her chest and back. Fulton County Services for Children substantiated the report in December of 2009 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The mother's paramour stated that the child had vomited on herself and he ran her to the bathroom to clean her up. He stated that he accidentally dropped her into the tub. His account was determined to be inconsistent with the extent of the child's injuries. He has been criminally charged with criminal homicide and endangering the welfare of children. There are no other children in the family. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

Juniata County:

23. A one-year old female child died on June 3, 2009 due to drowning in a pond. Juniata County Children and Youth Social Services Agency substantiated the report in July of 2009 and named the child's aunt as the perpetrator. The child was with her two sisters and three other children at her aunt's home. The children ranged in age from four months to five years. The aunt was making lunch for the children and noticed that the child was missing. She eventually found the child in a pond. It is unclear how long the child was missing. There were no other adults at the home when the incident occurred. The aunt has been criminally charged with endangering the welfare of children. The children of the aunt are now living with relatives. The aunt and her family were not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

Lehigh County:

24. A seven-month old male child died on March 17, 2009 due to suffocation. Lehigh County Office of Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in May of 2009 and named his child care providers as the perpetrators. The child was in child care at the home of the perpetrators. The child had fallen asleep and was placed face-down in a bed surrounded by pillows. The perpetrators checked on him approximately two hours later and found him between the bed and a wall. The child care providers have two older children of their own who continue to reside with them. The victim child did not have any siblings. There have been no criminal charges filed against the child care providers. Neither family was known to the county agency prior to this incident.

Luzerne County:

25. A one-year old female child died on May 30, 2009 due to multiple traumatic injuries. The child suffered a skull fracture, retinal bleeding and a subdural hemorrhage. Luzerne County Children and Youth Agency substantiated the report in June of 2009 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The mother left her daughter with her paramour for approximately one hour. Upon returning home, she found the child unresponsive, not breathing and foaming at the mouth. There are two siblings who are residing with relatives due to this incident because the mother was not complying with recommendations of the county agency. The mother's paramour has been criminally charged due to the incident and is currently incarcerated. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

Monroe County:

26. A one-year old male child died on July 6, 2009 as a result of a gunshot wound. The child's father shot him and his mother. Monroe County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in July of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. The father fled the state after the incident and was apprehended two days later in New Hampshire. The father has been charged with criminal homicide. There are no other children in the family. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

Montgomery County:

27. A one-year old male child died on December 28, 2008 due to multiple subdural hematoma and contusions. The child also had a torn corpus callosum and a spinal cord injury that extended from the back of his neck through his thoracic vertebrae. The mother disclosed that the child had not been acting himself for two days prior to his death. Montgomery County Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in January of 2009 and named the mother as the perpetrator. Medical examinations and investigation concluded that the injuries were non-accidental and that the mother caused the injuries. The mother is currently incarcerated and has been charged with involuntary manslaughter and endangering the welfare of a minor. Siblings of the victim child have been placed into foster care and have recently begun visiting with their biological father. The county agency received a referral regarding lack of supervision and inappropriate discipline in August of 2008. The county agency had assessed the family and referred the mother for parenting services. The case was closed in September of 2008.

28. A three-year old male child died on July 24, 2009 due a gunshot wound. Montgomery County

Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in September of 2009 and named the mother as the perpetrator. The mother shot the child and then fatally shot herself. The mother left a note stating that she was distraught with her marriage. Family members reported to the county agency that the mother had received counseling in the past for unknown reasons, but nothing at the time of the incident. There are no other children in the home. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

Philadelphia County:

29. An eleven-year old male child died on August 24, 2008 due to multiple traumas. The child was initially brought to the hospital by his stepmother on August 17, 2008 because he was lethargic. It was found that the child had severe low blood pressure. It was also determined that he had a venous sinus thrombosis blood clot in his brain. The child also had severe electrolyte abnormalities that were consistent with dehydration. In addition, he had puncture wounds on the bottoms of his feet. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in June of 2009 and named the father and the stepmother as perpetrators. At the time of the child's death, the county agency was unable to determine how the child had died. The county agency's investigation later determined that the injuries were caused as a result of ongoing inappropriate discipline. Since the child's death, the father has committed suicide. Two other children are now in placement through the county agency. In May of 2005 there was referral regarding sexually acting out behaviors of the siblings which was determined to be unsubstantiated.

30. A sixteen-year old male child died on July 18, 2009 as a result of strangulation. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in July of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. It was reported that on July 15, 2009, there was an altercation between the child and his father. The father put the child in a "headlock" until he lost consciousness. The father believed he could resuscitate the child, and after 20 minutes the child's uncle contacted emergency responders. The child was admitted to the hospital and placed on life support as a result of brain damage. The family chose to remove him from life support on July 18, 2009. The county agency was involved with the family at the time of the incident because the child was displaying sexually inappropriate behaviors. There are three other children in the family who are now residing with relatives. The father has been criminally charged and is currently incarcerated due to the incident.

31. A one-year old female child died on August 17, 2009 due to poisoning. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in September of 2009 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child's father found her unconscious and not breathing on August 5, 2009. The child suffered brain damage and on August 17, 2009 the family decided to remove her from life support. It was found that she had high levels of sodium and chloride in her system. There are four other children in the home who have been placed into foster care due to the incident. Two of the siblings were also found to have high levels of sodium and chloride in their bodies. It is reported that both parents have a history of behavioral health issues. The child had developmental, speech and motor delays and was receiving services through a private agency. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

32. A one-month old female child died on September 29, 2009 due to traumatic injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in December of 2009 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child was brought to the hospital on September 14, 2009 because she was unresponsive. The child was found to have a subdural hematoma and rib fractures. The family moved to Philadelphia from New Jersey a week prior to the child being brought to the hospital. It was determined that the injuries were likely caused while the family resided in New Jersey. However, because the child did not receive medical attention her condition worsened and the county agency found the parents responsible for physical neglect. A referral was made to New Jersey's Department of Youth and Family Services regarding the child's injuries. The parents do not have any other children. There is not a criminal investigation occurring in Pennsylvania and it is unknown if a criminal investigation is occurring in New Jersey.

33. A one-month old female child died on October 9, 2009 due to traumatic injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in November of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child had significant head injuries, including hemorrhaging and swelling to the brain, retinal hemorrhaging, and bruising. It was initially reported that a two year old sibling climbed onto the child's bassinet and tipped it over causing the child to hit her head on a chair. It was determined that due to the significance and severity of the injuries, this account was inconsistent. The sibling has been placed with relatives due to the

incident. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident.

34. A ten-year old female child died on October 21, 2009 due to multiple traumatic injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in November of 2009 and named father and his paramour as the perpetrators. The child was found to have bruising all over her body and face, and fractures to her ribs, pelvis, arms and skull. There was a deep laceration to the top of her head that was found stuffed with gauze. The child was made to wear a wig to hide this injury. The child also had a torn and enlarged rectum. There is a sibling who was placed into a group home because of the incident and because of concerns about behaviors that required a placement other than a family home setting. Both the father and his paramour have been criminally charged and are incarcerated. Since the incarceration, the father had committed suicide. The county agency had an open case with the family in 2006 through 2007.

35. A sixteen-year old male child died on November 9, 2009 as a result of a gunshot wound. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in December of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. The father, the child and a female passenger were inside a car when the father shot the child. The female passenger fled when this happened. The father then drove to the child's mother's house and fatally shot himself inside the car. It is not known exactly why this occurred. The child had developmental disabilities related to autism and was receiving services through a private provider. The child was previously in residential care. The county agency was not involved at the time of the incident but did receive two referrals in October and December of 2008. These were due to concerns about inappropriate discipline by the father towards the child, a lack of supervision of the child which caused poor school attendance and the father not following through with child's treatment plan.

36. A ten-month old male child died on November 21, 2009 due to multiple blunt force trauma. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in December of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. The child had extensive bruising all over his body, a depressed skull fracture, subdural hemorrhaging and burns on his feet. The father admitted to law enforcement that he caused the injuries. It was reported that the mother had recently left the home due to alleged domestic violence towards her by the father. There is a

sibling who has been placed in the care of a relative due to the incident. The family had a history with the county agency dating back to November of 1993 involving reports of lack of supervision, inadequate housing, abandonment and endangerment of the children.

Schuylkill County:

37. A four-month old female child died on May 7, 2009 due to a closed head injury. Schuylkill County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in July of 2009 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. On May 5, 2009 the mother had been at a store and left the child with her paramour. When she returned home she found the child had vomited. The mother believed something was wrong with her and contacted emergency responders. The child had subdural bleeding and cerebral edema of the brain. The mother's paramour was not able to give a credible explanation as to how the child received her injuries. There are no other children residing with the mother. The mother's paramour has been charged criminally and is incarcerated. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

Somerset County:

38. A two-year old female child died on February 26, 2009 due to multiple traumatic injuries. Somerset County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in April of 2009 and named the mother and her paramour as perpetrators. The mother's paramour was named for inflicting the child's injuries and the mother was named for failing to get timely medical care for the child. The child suffered a brain injury, retinal hemorrhaging and subdural hemorrhaging. The child also had bruising, abrasions and contusions all over her body. The mother and her paramour reported that the child had fallen out of her crib. Medical evidence disproved this account and found the injuries were inflicted. The child was brought to the hospital on February 8, 2009 and the child remained in pediatric intensive care until her death. The mother's paramour has been charged with criminal homicide, aggravated and simple assault, and endangering the welfare of a child. The mother's paramour is currently incarcerated. There are four other children who were living in the household and have since been placed with relatives. This county agency was not involved with the family prior to the incident; however, Jefferson and Clearfield Counties had involvement with the family prior to the incident when the family lived in those counties.

Washington County:

39. A seven-month old female child died on March 6, 2009 due to multiple traumatic injuries. Washington County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in September of 2009 and named the mother and her paramour as perpetrators. The mother's paramour was named for committing the acts and the mother was named for failing to protect the child. According to the autopsy, the child had head trauma and brain hemorrhaging. It was determined that the injuries were caused by the child being struck or shaken. It was also found that the child had burn marks on her legs. There are no other children in the family. This family was an active case with the county agency when the incident occurred. The agency had been involved due to drug and alcohol issues with the mother. The mother's paramour is currently incarcerated and is charged with criminal homicide, aggravated assault and endangering the welfare of a child.

Westmoreland County:

40. A one-year old female child died on December 11, 2008 due to cerebral edema. It was determined that she suffered injuries consistent with Shaken Baby Syndrome. The Westmoreland County Children's Bureau substantiated the report in February of 2009 and named both the mother and her paramour as the perpetrators. This family was not known to the county agency prior to the incident. However, it was determined that in November of 2008 the child presented twice to the hospital, once due to seizure activity and another time because she was lethargic. It was disclosed that these incidents were never reported. There is currently an ongoing criminal investigation.

41. A seven-month old male child died on September 13, 2009 due to drowning. The Westmoreland County Children's Bureau substantiated the report in November of 2009 and named the child's mother as the perpetrator. The mother left the child and a two-year old sibling unattended in a bathtub while she went outside to smoke a cigarette and talk with neighbors. When she returned to the bathroom, she found the child unresponsive. The sibling and another sibling who also lived in the home have been placed with a relative. The mother has been charged with criminal homicide, two counts of recklessly endangering another person and two counts of endangering the welfare of children. The county agency received a prior referral on the family fourteen months prior to the incident. It was reported that the mother would leave the two-year old sibling – who at the time of the report was one-year old – unsupervised when she would go out to socialize. Through the county agency, the mother became involved with

a program for parenting education and obtained child care for the children. The county agency did not open the family for services.

York County:

42. A two-month old female child died on March 3, 2009 due to Sudden Unexpected Infant Death, also known as SUIDS. York County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in April of 2009 and named the child's mother as the perpetrator. The child was born ten weeks premature and had been placed on an apnea monitor. The mother repeatedly disconnected the apnea monitor because she claimed that the alarm would constantly go off because of loose connections. It was determined that the alarm on the monitor had gone off approximately four-hundred times since the child began using it. On the day of the child's death, the mother was highly intoxicated. The county agency was assessing the family for services at the time of the child's death. A referral had been received reporting concerns about the mother's alcohol abuse. The mother completed three days of in-patient counseling during the assessment phase and was scheduled to attend out-patient counseling. A sibling of the child went to live with her father due to the incident. There are no criminal charges being filed. During the investigation it became known that the mother had another infant child who died of SUIDS a year prior to this incident.

43. A seven-year old male child died on August 25, 2009 due to a severe head injury. York County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in October of 2009 and named both parents as the perpetrators. The child suffered significant bruising to his head and swelling of and a blood clot to his brain. It was also found that the child had older injuries consisting of pooled blood underneath his scalp and injuries to his spine. It was reported by the parents that the child ran into a stove in the kitchen and was dazed, and that the next morning the parents were unable to wake the child. It has not been determined what caused the injuries, but the parent's account was determined by the county agency to be inconsistent with the severity of the injuries. A sibling has been placed with relatives due to the incident. The parents adopted both of the children from another country. The county agency was involved with the family in the past after receiving two separate referrals regarding suspicious injuries to the child. The county agency was ordered by the county juvenile court to discontinue services in December of 2007. Both children had been in foster care beginning in September of 2007 until the time the case was ordered to be closed. Both children have been diagnosed with Reactive Attachment Disorder and self-injurious behaviors. Both parents have been charged with offenses related to homicide, conspiracy and endangerment and are currently incarcerated.



2009 NEAR FATALITIES

Allegheny County:

1. A two-year old male child suffered severe injuries on November 11, 2008 while in the care of his mother's paramour. The child suffered a subdural hematoma, petechiae to the right arm and right abdomen, and bruising to the left forehead, jaw line, and both ears. The child was found unresponsive. He was discharged from the hospital in early December of 2008. Allegheny County's Office of Children, Youth and Family Services substantiated this report in January of 2009 naming the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The mother's paramour was found guilty of endangering the welfare of children, simple assault and recklessly endangering another person. There was a previous report to the county agency in November of 2006 regarding concerns that the child and his twin brother were receiving bruises on their bodies due to a lack of supervision by the father. The case was unsubstantiated and the family was not accepted for services. At the time of the incident the twins were receiving community services to address physical delays.

2. A one-year old male child nearly died on December 30, 2008. The child was left at a hospital unconscious and not breathing. The child had a subdural hematoma and multiple bruises of varying ages over his body. He had to have emergency surgery to drain the blood from his brain. When the mother was located, she stated that the child had bumped his head against a cast-iron radiator. The physician contested that the injuries could have happened in the manner described by the mother. Allegheny County's Office of Children, Youth and Family Services substantiated this report naming the child's mother as a perpetrator of physical abuse in February of 2009. After the incident, the child and a sibling were placed with relatives. The children are now residing with their biological father and are receiving in-home services. The child is currently attending The Children's Institute and is receiving physical therapy for the injuries he sustained from the incident. The mother pled guilty to aggravated assault and endangering the welfare of children. She was sentenced to 5-10 years state incarceration and 10 years parole. She is currently not allowed contact with either child.

3. A two-year old male child nearly died on February 11, 2009. The child's mother left him in the care of her paramour. When the mother returned home, the child was having a seizure. He sustained subdural bleeding and head and facial bruising. The mother's paramour admitted to law enforcement that he caused the injuries to

the child. Allegheny County's Office of Children, Youth and Family Services substantiated this report naming the mother's paramour as the perpetrator in March of 2009. The mother's paramour pled guilty to aggravated assault and endangering the welfare of children. There was a previous referral to the county agency regarding two other children in the home which was unsubstantiated. That case was closed in August of 2008.

4. A two-month old male child suffered life-threatening injuries on February 13, 2009 while in the care of his father. The child was limp when he arrived at the hospital and it was discovered that he had a subdural hemorrhage. The child's physician said his injuries were a "clinical picture" of inflicted trauma. Allegheny County's Office of Children, Youth and Family Services substantiated this report naming the father as the perpetrator in April of 2009. The father has been charged with aggravated assault and endangering the welfare of children and is currently awaiting trial. This family was not previously known to the county agency.

Armstrong County:

5. A one-year old male child nearly died on September 1, 2009. The child suffered a subdural hematoma. The mother's paramour admitted that he slammed the child down on the bed out of frustration. He further stated that the child went into a seizure and was unresponsive for a short period of time. Armstrong County Children and Youth Services substantiated this case naming the mother's paramour as the perpetrator in September of 2009. The mother's paramour is facing criminal charges regarding this incident. The county agency received the first referral regarding this family less than one week before this incident occurred and the agency was in the process of assessing the family for services.

Beaver County:

6. A two-year old male child suffered severe injuries on July 29, 2009. The child was taken to the hospital with subarachnoid and subdural hemorrhages and multiple bruises in various stages of healing including bruising to his face, mouth, chest, bilateral flank, left abdomen and thighs. The child's father later admitted to hitting the child with a belt for urinating on the floor. Beaver County Children and Youth Services substantiated this report and named the father as the perpetrator in August of 2009. The child's father was arrested and charged with aggravated assault, simple assault, endangering the welfare of children and reckless endangerment. The father and child moved from Philadelphia County to Beaver County within a year prior to the

incident. The family was not known to Beaver County Children and Youth Services; however, the mother was active with Philadelphia Department of Human Services.

Berks County:

7. A seven-month old male child suffered severe injuries on February 25, 2009, and for some time prior to that date. The child's parents brought him to the hospital after he allegedly fell off of the bed. The hospital found that the child had bilateral subdural hematomas and bilateral retinal hemorrhages, which were dated six weeks prior to this incident. The child's ophthalmologist reports that these injuries combined are the result of a repetitive shaking motion. Berks County Children and Youth Services substantiated this report naming the mother and the father as perpetrators in April of 2009. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

8. An eight-month old female child suffered severe injuries on October 23, 2009. The child had a subdural hematoma and a skull fracture. Medical evidence shows these injuries were caused by blunt trauma. The mother's explanation of the incident was inconsistent with the injuries. Berks County Children and Youth Services named the child's mother as the perpetrator in November of 2009. There are no criminal charges pending. This family was not previously known to the county agency.

Blair County:

9. A three-year old male child suffered serious injuries on March 13, 2009. The child had a fractured wrist, a fractured nose, the skin of his nose had been burned and he had severe facial bruising. He also had cuts, bruising and bite marks to various areas of his body. The mother's paramour admitted to causing these injuries. Blair County Children and Youth Services substantiated this report in May of 2009 naming the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The child's mother was also substantiated as a perpetrator by omission for failing to protect the child. The child has made a full recovery. He and his sibling were found to be dependent by the courts and were placed into foster care. The mother has been charged with endangering the welfare of a child and she is currently awaiting trial. The mother's paramour has been charged with aggravated assault, simple assault and endangering the welfare of a child. Both the mother and her paramour have criminal charges pending. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

Cambria County:

10. A two-month old male child nearly died on March 30, 2009 as a result of injuries received while in the care of his father. The child suffered skull fractures, extensive bruising to the head and right ear, bilateral retinal hemorrhaging, extensive intracranial hemorrhaging, multiple rib fractures, pulmonary contusion, and extensive bruising to the lower back. Medical evidence supports that these injuries are non-accidental and abusive in nature. Cambria County Children and Youth Services substantiated this report in May, 2009 naming the child's father as a perpetrator. The child's mother was also substantiated as a perpetrator by omission, as she was aware of the abuse and failed to protect the child. The child is currently in the care of his mother, who is fully complying with the county agency. The child may have lasting visual impairment as a result of this incident, but the extent of the impairment is not known at this time. The father has been criminally charged and is currently awaiting trial. This family was known to the county agency as a result of a previous referral in April 2008 notifying the agency that a sibling of this child had died. At the time of death, the sibling had sustained an hypoxic brain injury. The county completed an investigation that was unsubstantiated due to the results of the autopsy stating the cause of death to be natural causes and inconclusive for abuse. The county agency had closed the case because there were no other children living in the home at the time.

Clinton County:

11. A five-month old male child nearly died on October 1, 2009 as a result of injuries received while in the care of a relative on September 30, 2009. The child suffered bilateral subdural hematomas, which the physician dated as occurring while the child was in the sole care of his maternal step-grandmother. The physician stated these injuries could have only been caused by non-accidental trauma. Clinton County Children and Youth Social Services substantiated this report in November of 2009 naming the maternal step-grandmother as the perpetrator. The results of a criminal investigation are unknown at this time. The child received early intervention services upon discharge from the hospital. The services have since been discontinued as they are no longer needed. This family was not previously known to the county agency.

Cumberland County:

12. A two-year old female child nearly died on April 10, 2009, while in the care of her mother's paramour. The child sustained a skull fracture,

a fractured vertebrae, a subdural hematoma, bruising to the arms, internal injuries and intraretinal detachment. The injuries were determined to be traumatic and non-accidental in nature. The child was in the sole care of the mother's paramour when she received the injuries. The mother's paramour denied causing these injuries. Cumberland County Children and Youth Services substantiated this report naming the mother's paramour as the perpetrator in June of 2009. The child has made great strides in her recovery but will have permanent disabilities and she is wheelchair bound as a result of this abuse. There is currently a grand jury investigation in regards to the incident. This family was not previously known to the county agency.

13. A six-year old female child nearly died on July 12, 2009 when she was shot with a 20 gauge shotgun by her sibling. The gun was left out in the open in the bedroom where the victim child was sleeping. The children were in the care of their grandmother and were not adequately supervised at the time of the shooting. The children were repeatedly permitted access to weapons while unsupervised in the grandmother's home. The child's left arm had to be amputated and her right arm received nerve damage as a result of this incident. In September of 2009, Cumberland County Children and Youth Services substantiated this report and named the grandmother as perpetrator for lack of supervision. A criminal investigation was conducted and no charges are being filed. This family had an extensive history with the county agency. Multiple referrals had been made to the agency since 2000, including referrals of poor parenting, lack of compliance with well-baby care, poor follow-through in treating high lead levels, inappropriate discipline techniques and lack of supervision resulting in the children being on the roof of the house. Most recently, it was reported that a maternal aunt had duct-taped the sibling's mouth shut. This report was unsubstantiated as the injury did not rise to the level of physical abuse. The most recent referral in January of 2009 resulted in the case being opened for in-home services.

Dauphin County:

14. A three-year old male child nearly died on February 23, 2009 when he ingested an unknown amount of vodka. The child's blood alcohol content was 0.36 and he remained unconscious on a ventilator for 24 hours. He was released from the hospital with no lasting conditions or impairments. The child was in the sole care of his father at the time of the incident. The father admitted he had been drinking the vodka prior to the child ingesting the alcohol. In March

of 2009, Dauphin County Social Services for Children and Youth substantiated this report and named the father as the perpetrator for lack of supervision. This family had been referred to the county agency several times in the past. In 2004, the county agency received referrals regarding concerns over mother's drug use for which she received community services. There was also an unsubstantiated abuse allegation in that same year. In 2005, there was a referral regarding neglect and poor home conditions. Earlier in 2009, there was a report of physical abuse to this child by the father which was unsubstantiated, and the case was opened for protective services.

15. A sixteen-year old male child nearly died on March 16, 2009 following a physical assault by his mother's paramour. The mother's paramour stabbed the child several times with a pair of rusty scissors. The child had stab wounds to the right lateral chest wall and a stab wound to the right arm. The child was also diagnosed as having air around his lung and required a chest tube to drain blood and relieve a collapsed lung. The child required in-home medical services after returning home. Dauphin County Social Services for Children and Youth substantiated this report and named the mother's paramour as perpetrator in May of 2009. The family was being assessed for services at the time of this altercation as the county agency had just received a referral regarding housing issues days before this report came in. The mother's paramour has been criminally charged.



16-17. A six-year old female child and her two-year old sister nearly died on June 27, 2009 after ingesting PCP, which an unrelated household member had left within reach of the children. The six-year old child was unresponsive upon arrival at the hospital. The two-year old child suffered seizures at the hospital while the six-year old was receiving treatment. Dauphin County Social Services for Children and Youth substantiated this report naming the unrelated household member as perpetrator for imminent risk of physical injury. This family and the perpetrator were not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

Delaware County:

18. A two-month old male child nearly died on November 22, 2008. The child suffered a skull fracture with severe bleeding and pressure on the brain, bilateral subdural hematomas, and thirteen rib fractures as well as other irregularities suggesting possible fractures. The physician indicated these injuries are consistent with non-accidental trauma. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated this report naming the child's father as a perpetrator of physical abuse in January of 2009. The child's mother was named as a perpetrator by omission for failing to protect the child. The child is still recovering in foster care and is involved in intensive outpatient rehabilitation services. The mother is involved with parenting classes. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident. The father was charged with aggravated assault, simple assault and endangering the welfare of a child. He is currently awaiting trial.

19. A two-month old male child suffered severe injuries on November 24, 2008 as a result of blunt force trauma to the head. The child was diagnosed with subdural hemorrhages, an epidural hematoma, a parietal skull fracture, retinal hemorrhages and possible rib fractures. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated this case naming the child's father as perpetrator in January of 2009. The father pled guilty to aggravated assault. He has been sentenced to 30-60 months state incarceration and five years parole. This family was not previously known to the county agency.

20. A ten-month old male child nearly died on March 25, 2009 as a result of serious injuries, including severe traumatic hemorrhaging to the brain, a brain contusion and retinal hemorrhaging. The child also suffered a stroke that impaired his right side and the child has mild hearing loss bilaterally. The treating medical professionals cite blunt force trauma to the head

as the cause of these injuries. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated this report naming the child's mother as perpetrator. The child was in the sole care of his mother at the time of the incident. This family was not previously known to the county agency. Criminal charges were not filed in this case.

21. A one-year old female child nearly died on February 12, 2009 as a result of abuse by the mother's paramour. The child suffered traumatic brain injury with a subdural hematoma, bilateral retinal hemorrhages and partial paralysis to the left side of her body. The mother's paramour admitted that he struck the child in the face with his open hand causing the child to fall backward off the kitchen table on which she was standing. Delaware County Children and Youth Services substantiated this case naming the mother's paramour as perpetrator in March of 2009. This family was not previously known to the county agency. The mother's paramour pled guilty to aggravated assault. He was sentenced to two years state incarceration and three years parole.

Erie County:

22. A one-year-old female child nearly died on April 18, 2009 after ingesting an un-specified amount of cocaine. The Erie County Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in June of 2009. The child was in the care of her grandmother when the incident occurred. The grandmother found the child unresponsive and took her to the hospital. The child was diagnosed with acute seizure, respiratory failure and febrile illness. The grandmother claimed that an uncle had been to the home and had reported dropping cocaine prior to his leaving. The child tested positive for cocaine. The grandmother admitted to abusing cocaine in the recent past. Both the child's uncle and grandmother denied that the cocaine the child had ingested was theirs. The grandmother was named as a perpetrator for lack of supervision and physical neglect of the child as she admitted to having a cocaine addiction and was the only person responsible for the child during the time frame in which the child ingested the cocaine. In addition, the child's grandmother tested positive for cocaine on the day of the incident. Following admission to the hospital, the child was stabilized. The perpetrator pled guilty to recklessly endangering another person in January of 2010. She was sentenced to 24 months probation. The family was initially referred to the county agency on January 10, 2007 due to concerns that the home was being used by several teens and adults who seemed to "flop" there. All were alleged to be drug users. The child's older sibling (then an infant) was dropped and later admitted to the hospital with

pneumonia. The family was accepted by the county office for services and remained open for in-home services up until the time of the incident of cocaine ingestion by the child. Following the incident, both the children were residing with their mother until she tested positive for THC. Both the child and her sibling were removed and placed in kinship care due to ongoing substance abuse concerns.

23. A two-month-old female child nearly died as a result of head injuries sustained on April 7, 2009. The child had bruising to her face, a subdural hematoma and a skull fracture. The initial report from the family was that the child had fallen from her father's lap, striking her head on a computer desk. This explanation was determined by medical examination to be inconsistent with her injuries and the physician concluding that the child's injuries were the result of abuse. The Erie County Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in May of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. The father is currently awaiting trial for charges of assault and endangering the welfare of children. The agency received a prior referral in August of 2008 for mental health concerns for a parent. The referral was closed at the intake stage.

Franklin County:

24. A two-month-old male child nearly died on May 7, 2009 as a result of injuries consistent with Shaken Baby Syndrome. Franklin County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in June of 2009. Upon being found seizing by his father, the child was taken to the hospital. A CAT scan revealed bilateral subdural hematomas as well as bilateral retinal hemorrhages. The investigation revealed medical evidence which determined the child suffered from Shaken Baby Syndrome. Both of the child's parents were named as perpetrators of physical abuse, as neither was able to provide an explanation for the child's injuries and both were caretakers at the time the incident occurred. Following the incident, it was determined that both parents are illegal aliens. The child and a sibling have since been placed in foster care with a family member. There are possible criminal charges against the father, whom law enforcement has targeted as the perpetrator of the injuries sustained by the child. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

25. A seven-month-old male child suffered serious injuries on June 05, 2009. The child was diagnosed as having a depressed skull fracture and a subdural hematoma. Franklin County Children and Youth Services substantiated the

report in June of 2009. The child was brought to the emergency room by his mother's paramour who initially stated that the child had hit his head on a walker. Physicians determined that the severity of the child's injuries were not consistent with this explanation. When the mother and her paramour were questioned together, both stated that the child must have hit his head on a door frame that was in close proximity to the child's jumper. Medical staff determined that the accounts of the possible causes of the injuries provided by the mother and her paramour were not consistent with the injury due to the child's age and inability to apply the needed force to cause the injuries. The child's mother and her paramour were both named as perpetrators, as medical evidence showed the injuries to be non-accidental and neither could provide a plausible explanation for the child's injuries. The child was placed with a family member, and is doing well with no noted long-term effect. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

26. A three-month-old female child nearly died on October 19, 2009 after sustaining injuries consistent with non-accidental trauma, squeezing and shaking. The child was diagnosed with left parietal subarachnoid and left frontal and temporal subdural hematoma, left occipital suspicious for fracture, and left cerebral edema. A medical examination also revealed she had sixteen bilateral healing rib fractures, which appeared to be slightly older than the head injuries. The mother of the child initially reported that she found the child "not acting right" and brought her immediately to the emergency room. The child was then transferred to an alternate location in critical condition. Franklin County Children and Youth Services substantiated the case in December of 2009 and named both mother and father as perpetrators because they could not provide an appropriate explanation for the injuries and both were considered to be caretakers of the child at the time the injuries were sustained. Franklin County Children and Youth Services took the child's sibling into emergency custody on the date of the incident and placed the sibling with a foster family. The parents continued to be allowed supervised contact with the victim while she was hospitalized. The father has been charged with aggravated assault and endangering the welfare of children. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this incident.

Fulton County:

27. A four-month-old female child nearly died on December 13, 2008 as a result of serious physical neglect. Fulton County Services for Children substantiated the report in January of 2009. The

child's mother brought the child to the hospital on the date the incident occurred. The child's skin was hanging from her body, her eyes and abdomen were sunken, and her skin was blue. The child was in critical condition, requiring her to be placed on a ventilator. Upon her arrival, it was unknown if the child would survive through the night, and she weighed only 5lbs. 14oz. The child was diagnosed with coagulopathy, failure to thrive, hypernatremic dehydration, renal insufficiency syndrome, respiratory failure, shock and thrombocytopenia. She also had an existing congenital hole in her heart. The mother stated that she noticed the child was not eating and was losing weight. She said that the child was weak, pale and with fever. The mother stated that she did not seek treatment because she was trying to make the child gain weight by attempting to feed her table food and juice. The mother was named as the perpetrator as she was aware of the medical condition of the child but failed to seek medical attention until the child was near death. After being stabilized and undergoing a surgical procedure to repair the hole in her heart, the child was discharged to the custody of relatives. All contact between the mother and child is supervised. The county agency first became involved with this family in August of 2007. A relative was granted custody of the child's sibling due to safety concerns with mother, who was residing out-of-state at the time. The county agency received a second referral in October of 2007 which stated that the mother was having unsupervised contact with the sibling. This issue was addressed and the case was closed. The most recent referral was received the day following the birth of the child. This referral was made regarding concerns of substance abuse by the mother, as well as the small size of the child at birth due to the mother's continued drug and alcohol usage during her pregnancy. The agency accepted the report for ongoing services, made regular visits to the home and referred the child to an early Head Start program. In regards to the child's illness, the mother had been lying to her caseworkers and service providers about keeping medical appointments for the child. Agency staff saw the child in September and October of 2008, at which time there were no concerns for the child's health. In November of 2008 the mother left the state with the child without notifying the county agency. It was later determined that the family had been living in the state of West Virginia, whose own Children and Youth agency had been involved with the family due to the mother's drug and alcohol use. Prior to the child's birth, the family was residing in Maryland. At that time there were concerns that the mother was giving a sibling THC to help her sleep. The sibling was tested and the results were positive

for cocaine. Both of the child's siblings were placed in the care of a relative by the Maryland agency. The family's whereabouts were unknown to Fulton County Services for Children prior to this report being made.

Indiana County:

28. A three-month-old male child suffered life-threatening injuries on February 26, 2009. The child presented to the hospital with irritability, and upon examination was found to be suffering from acute and possibly chronic subdural hemorrhages, retinal hemorrhages, and healing posterior rib fractures. The examining physician determined that the injuries were consistent with more than one instance of physical abuse. Indiana County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in April of 2009. The child's 16-year old brother was named as a perpetrator after he provided law enforcement with a written statement in which he admitted to causing the injuries, but denied intending to harm the child. Law enforcement charged the sibling with aggravated assault as a juvenile. The sibling was placed out of the home by juvenile probation and was later adjudicated delinquent. The child and his three siblings were placed in the care of a relative. The family had moved to Indiana County from out-of-state, and was not known to the agency or any other out-of-state child protective services agency prior to this incident.

Jefferson County:

29. A two-year-old female child nearly died on January 04, 2009 as a result of head injuries. Jefferson County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in February of 2009 naming the mother's paramour as the perpetrator of the abuse. The child was in the care of his mother's paramour who claimed she had been acting sluggish so he called her mother to let her know. He claimed that within minutes, the child went limp and was non-responsive. She then began to flail her arms and legs as if seizing. The child was taken by ambulance to the hospital, where a head CT revealed subdural hematomas and a left occipital skull fracture. Medical staff determined that the injuries were the result of abuse and that an impact to the back of the head was the cause of the skull fracture and subdural hemorrhages away from the impact site. The child was also found to have sustained significant retinal hemorrhaging indicating some aspect of shaking/shearing injury in addition to the impact. The mother's paramour was babysitting the child when the incident occurred. The mother's paramour admitted to law enforcement officials that he had thrown the child onto her bed

causing her to strike the back of her head against the bed railing. The mother's paramour was arrested and incarcerated. He has been charged with aggravated assault, simple assault and endangering the welfare of children. The child is currently residing with her mother in Elk County. The family first became known to the agency in 2007 when it was alleged that the father was seen holding this child out a window. The case was not accepted for services at that time as the agency was told the family had moved out of state. In September of 2008 the agency received three separate reports regarding injuries to the child, the child's three-month old half-sibling and the mother's paramour's son. Between November 2008 and December 2008 the agency received reports regarding possible sexual abuse of the child, domestic violence concerns and concerns with the home environment. The family had not been accepted for services and had no agency involvement for approximately a month prior to the incident in January of 2009.

Lackawanna County:

30. A one-year-old female child nearly died from injuries she received between June 16th and 18th, 2009. Monroe County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in July of 2009, as Lackawanna County Children and Youth Services were unable to investigate due to a conflict of interest. The child's mother initially brought the child to the hospital because she "was not acting right." The child was found to have multiple bruises, occipital fracture and free air in her abdomen caused by a perforation. The child was non-responsive to pain and was noted to have a distended belly with duodenal perforation (perforation of the duodenum, or small intestine) and sigmoid mesenteric hematoma (blood build up due to tissue damage where the colon and the rectum meet.) The child underwent surgery, had a complete transacted duodenum, and was placed in intensive care. At that time, it was noted that she had a fixed right gaze which raised concern for possible permanent brain damage. The child's mother was unable to offer a plausible explanation for the child's injuries. Medical professionals determined that the child's injuries were inflicted within a few hours of her being taken to the emergency room. The county agency named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator as he was the caretaker for the child during this period of time. The perpetrator admitted that he had administered CPR to the child on three separate occasions and that he was un-trained in how to correctly perform CPR. He was arrested and charged with simple assault, aggravated assault and child endangerment. The perpetrator is incarcerated and awaiting

trial. The child returned to live with her mother after being released from the hospital. Ongoing child protective services are being provided by Lackawanna County. She continues to suffer from longstanding medical issues related to the abuse and is dependant on a G-Tube as a result of the intestinal trauma she sustained. The family was known to the county agency prior to this report being made. In December of 2008, the hospital made a referral to the county agency following the delivery of the child due to concerns that mother had used marijuana during her pregnancy. The mother of the child reported that there was a history of domestic violence by the perpetrator towards her. The case was closed at the intake level in January of 2009.

Lancaster County:

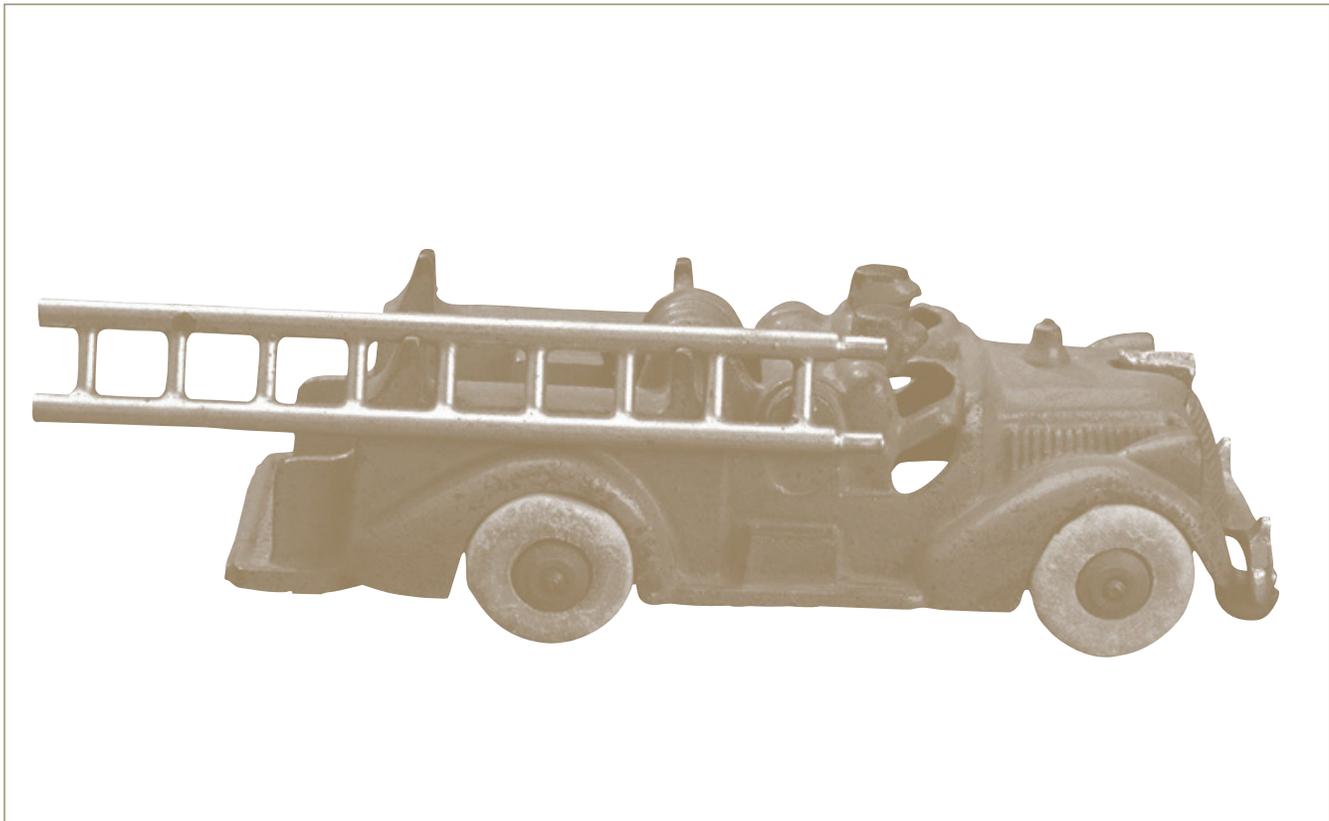
31. A two-year old female child nearly died on November 23, 2008 due to injuries she received. The child presented to the emergency room in a comatose state. The mother claimed that she and the child had been in the bathroom playing the radio and dancing. The mother then stated she took the child out to the couch where she laid the child down to sleep. Later that night, the child's maternal great grandmother heard gasping sounds coming from the child and notified the police. The child was determined to be in critical condition upon her arrival to the hospital. Medical professionals suspected suffocation at that time, and that the child may have suffered some degree of brain damage. There was water in the child's lungs. The bathtub in the home was dry but there were sopping wet towels in the bathroom. It is believed that the child may have been a victim of secondary drowning. Lancaster County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in January of 2009 naming the child's mother as the perpetrator. Medical professionals determined that there was no medical explanation for the child's condition which resulted in brain damage. It was determined that the mother was the only person with the child prior to her becoming unconscious. Law enforcement is investigating the case. The whereabouts of the mother are unknown. The victim child lived with her paternal grandmother in Delaware County, from the time she was a few months old until November of 2008. The child had been residing with mother, maternal great grandmother and the great grandmother's paramour for only a couple of weeks when the incident occurred. Lancaster County Children and Youth obtained custody of her on December 3, 2008. The child's two older siblings reside out-of-state with a relative. Lancaster County Children and Youth Services originally became involved when the child was born in September

of 2006 due to the mother not having stable housing as well as reports that the mother had been using marijuana. The family was not opened for on-going services at that time as the mother and child could not be located. The family did not have prior involvement with Delaware County Children and Youth Services. While residing in Florida, the mother and the child's two older siblings were involved with child welfare services due to allegations that she had locked herself and the two children in a bedroom and the police had to knock down the door to gain entry.

32. A three-month old male child nearly died after suffering head injuries on May 08, 2009. The child was taken to the emergency room by his mother and father, who reported that the child was having trouble breathing. He was found to have a brain bleed as well as multiple bilateral retinal hemorrhages. Lancaster County Children and Youth Services substantiated the case in July of 2009 naming the child's father as a perpetrator of physical abuse. A bone survey conducted by medical professionals revealed that the child also had a healing rib fracture, and an x-ray revealed bilateral healing clavicle fractures. The father gave numerous explanations for the causes of the child's injuries. In one of the interviews, the father admitted to running up and down stairs while holding the child. Medical professionals did not feel that this was a viable explanation based on the injuries in question. The county named

the father as the sole perpetrator because the child was in the care of the father prior to being taken to the hospital. The child's mother denied having any knowledge of the injuries. She denied having any concern regarding prior injuries to the child aside from one instance in which she believed that she herself may have broken one of the child's ribs by burping him too hard. At that time the mother did take the child to the hospital where he was determined to have suffered no injury. Law enforcement is conducting an investigation of the report. The child and a sibling have been returned to their parents' care, but are not permitted to have unsupervised contact with their father. A referral was made for early intervention services due to concerns that the child may suffer vision issues in the future as a result of his injuries. The family was not known to the county agency prior to this report being made.

33. A one-month old male child suffered numerous serious injuries on June 08, 2009. The child had multiple rib fractures, a clavicle fracture, a subdural hematoma, a hemorrhage in the spleen and a large bruise on his left cheek. Lancaster County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in August of 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator. At the time that the child was first seen by medical professionals, his father reported that he had fallen asleep with the child and believed that he



may have rolled onto him. During each interview conducted by the county agency, the father added more information to his initial accounts. The attending physician's professional opinion was that the injuries were non-accidental in nature. The child's father admitted to causing the injuries, although he stated that it had been accidental. A criminal investigation is being conducted. Lancaster County Children and Youth did take court action and placed the child into foster care. The mother became withdrawn after the incident and reported difficulty dealing with the child's various medical needs. In November of 2009 the child was found by Lancaster County Juvenile Court to be a victim of abuse by his father. The court ordered a finding of aggravated circumstances. Per court order the father was removed from the family services plan and is no longer allowed visitation with the child. The family was not known to the county agency prior to this report being made.

Lebanon County:

34. A fourteen-year old female child nearly died on October 27, 2009 after overdosing on over-the-counter medication which she had ingested two days prior. She was brought to the emergency room by her grandmother after complaining of nausea/vomiting and severe abdominal pain. The child admitted to having ingested 50 Extra Strength Tylenol on October 25, 2009 in an attempt to end her own life. Lebanon County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in November of 2009 and named the mother as a perpetrator of medical neglect of the child, as it was determined that she had knowledge of the child's overdose and did not seek immediate treatment. When the child's mother arrived at the hospital, she admitted that the child had told her about having overdosed on the medication on the day that it happened. Medical professionals determined that the child suffered liver failure as a result of delayed medical treatment. As a result, she suffered a worsening condition. The child was placed into a residential facility following the incident, but has since returned to her mother's home. The county has a safety plan in place that includes locking up all medications, including over the counter medications. The family will follow through with the family based mental health and private mental health services that were working with the family prior to the incident. The family was not active with Lebanon County Children and Youth at the time of the incident but did have prior involvement with the agency. Between 2005 and 2007, the family was referred to Lebanon County Children and Youth Services due to poor home conditions. These allegations

were unsubstantiated and the agency was not active with the family again until the incident in October of 2009.

Lehigh County:

35. A five-month old female child nearly died on December 5, 2008 as a result of asphyxiation. The Lehigh County Office of Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in February of 2009 naming both parents as perpetrators of medical neglect. The child was taken to the emergency room where her father reported that she had been spitting and coughing up blood. After arriving at the hospital, she became blue and unresponsive. The father reported that he had been feeding the child and that he had left the room to get a diaper, leaving the child alone with her two-year-old sibling. He returned to find that the child "looked different and had something in her mouth." The child's father reports finding a diaper wipe lodged in her throat, and that he was able to remove the wipe after about 25 minutes. He claimed that the sibling likes to wipe the child's face when she spits up, and that this may be how she was able to obtain the wipe. The father also admitted that while the child had slipped in and out of consciousness during his attempts to remove the wipe, she seemed to be fine and was breathing afterwards so he did not call a doctor or 911. The child went to sleep and was found unresponsive and bleeding from her mouth about an hour later. Both parents admitted that the child's father had contacted the mother in order to inform her of the incident after it occurred. The child's mother also admits that she did not ensure that the child was medically assessed following the incident. Medical professionals diagnosed the child with acute hypoxemic respiratory failure, left pneumothorax, heart failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome, status post asphyxiation and status post aspiration. Medical evidence showed that the child suffered a worsening condition as a result of delayed medical treatment. The child also suffered chemical pneumonia as a result of having the wipe in her throat. While the child was hospitalized, a head and chest scan revealed that she also had six healing rib fractures and biparietal skull fractures. The father admitted to dropping the child in the bathtub two to three weeks prior, and also said that he had squeezed the child when she fell. He later said that when he squeezed the child, he heard a popping noise. He provided several inconsistent stories during the interview process. The mother finally admitted that her husband told her he had shaken the child and he thought it may have been too hard. She also provided inconsistent stories to the county agency. There was a criminal investigation of

the report and father was charged in relation to the physical abuse allegations. The father has pled guilty to aggravated assault and is awaiting sentencing. Lehigh County Juvenile Court granted custody of the child to the county agency in February of 2009. During the court hearing, the father was found to be the sole perpetrator of medical neglect of the child, and a court order ruled that he will have no contact with the child.

36-37. A four-year old male child and his two-year old brother nearly died due to injuries they sustained in a motor vehicle accident on February 07, 2009. The accident occurred in Lehigh County and the family lived in Lackawanna County. The Lehigh County Office of Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in April of 2009 naming the mother as the perpetrator. The four-year old child suffered an open right femur fracture, cephalohematoma, facial lacerations, broken and avulsed teeth, jaw lacerations, a left zygoma and mandibular fracture, contusions in the right upper and left lower lobes, multiple facial fractures, and an anteromedial wall of the right orbit. The two-year-old child suffered abrasions to the abdomen, bloody drainage in the left ear canal, blood drainage in his nostrils, broken teeth, multiple avulsed teeth, a concussion, fracture of the second metacarpal of the left hand, and extensive facial fractures. The children had been traveling in the car with their mother and her paramour when the incident occurred. The mother's paramour, who had been driving the vehicle, was killed in the crash. The mother admitted that prior to the accident she and her paramour were involved in an altercation in the vehicle. The mother claimed that her paramour was hitting her, so she grabbed the steering wheel of the car while the car was traveling on the highway at a high speed. This action led to the vehicle rolling over, which caused severe injury to the children. It was determined that the children were not restrained in car-seats or wearing seatbelts and were ejected from the vehicle. The children's injuries required surgery, and both children had to be intubated upon arrival to the hospital. The mother has been charged with criminal homicide, criminal attempted homicide, homicide by vehicle, aggravated assault, endangering the welfare of children, reckless endangerment, careless driving and reckless driving. Both of the children were placed with a relative in Erie County, as their biological father is incarcerated for selling drugs. The Lackawanna County Probation Office had prior involvement with the mother due to domestic violence between herself and her deceased paramour. The child's mother currently has supervised contact with both children. A referral was made to Erie County

Children and Youth Services as the children are currently residing with relatives in that county. The family was not known to the county agency prior to this report being made.

Lycoming County:

38. A seven-month old female child nearly died on March 4, 2009 due to injuries consistent with Shaken Baby Syndrome. Lycoming Children and Youth Services substantiated the report naming the father as the perpetrator in March of 2009. The child was admitted to the hospital for poor feeding and weight loss, suggestive of failure to thrive. The child was also observed to have poor muscle tone. A medical examination revealed retinal hemorrhages and hydrocephalus. It was also determined by medical professionals that the child's weight loss was due to Shaken Baby Syndrome. It is believed that the child was shaken over a period of time, most likely dating back to near birth. The child suffered brain atrophy as a result. During the police investigation, the child's father confessed to shaking the child. Criminal charges were filed against the father for aggravated assault, reckless endangerment and endangering the welfare of a child. The father waived his preliminary hearing and faces a mandatory five years in prison. The mother is presently living with her parents and the child. She is not believed to have been culpable for the child's injuries. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this report being made.

39. A two-year old male child suffered serious injuries on May 14, 2009. Lycoming County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in July of 2009 naming the mother's paramour as the perpetrator. The child was brought to the emergency room by his mother, who claimed that the child had fallen down several wooden stairs head first. She stated that the following day, the child developed stomach pain and vomiting, and would not eat or drink. Medical professionals determined that the child had suffered a liver laceration, bruising behind the left ear, bruising to the lower abdomen, pancreatitis and abdominal bleeding. It was also determined that the injuries the child suffered were not consistent with those which would have been sustained in a fall such as the one the mother described. When the mother's paramour was interviewed by Children and Youth Services, he also failed to provide a consistent account of how the child sustained his injuries. The mother later told the county agency that she was tired of lying for her paramour, and disclosed that her paramour had been caring for the child when he sustained the injuries. The county named her paramour as the alleged perpetrator, at which

point he confessed that he had indeed been watching the child and had jumped onto the child while the child was sleeping. He stated that his knee struck the child in the abdomen when he jumped on him. The child also disclosed that his mother's paramour had caused his injuries when he was interviewed by the county agency. Medical evidence supported the child's statement, and indicated that the injuries had been the result of a high-velocity trauma. The perpetrator has pled guilty to simple assault, reckless endangerment and endangering the welfare of a child in relation to the incident. He was sentenced to one to two years of incarceration. The county agency first became involved with the family when a report was made in February of 2008 regarding the mother's sarcastic and a negative attitude towards the child. Voluntary services were offered to the mother, which the mother in turn declined. There were no issues found that warranted court-ordered intervention. The mother is currently undergoing parental instruction and counseling. She has weekly supervised visits with the child, who is presently in foster care.

Mifflin County:

40. A seven-month old female child nearly died on April 20, 2009 as a result of head injuries. Mifflin County Children and Youth Social Services substantiated the report in May of 2009. As the child was in the care of both the mother and an adult male household member and neither admitted to causing the near-fatal injuries, both were named as perpetrators by the county agency. The child's mother brought her to the emergency room reporting that she had been struck in the head with a "plastic scrubber" by her one-year old sibling. The child's head was extremely swollen, her skin was very pale and she had multiple bruises that were in various stages of healing on numerous locations on her body. A CT scan revealed a right parietal skull fracture with small subjacent acute subdural hemorrhage and an old rib fracture. Medical professionals determined that the mother's account was inconsistent with the injuries sustained by the child and that the injuries were strongly indicative of non-accidental trauma. A criminal investigation was conducted and the mother was charged with aggravated assault, simple assault and reckless endangerment. She is currently awaiting trial. The child and a sibling were placed into foster care and have supervised contact with their parents. There were seven general protective service referrals made to the county between 2003 and April of 2009. The issues reported included concerns related to the mother's drug and alcohol use, the

mother's medical conditions and her ability to care for her child due to these conditions, and medical concerns for the child. The mother was referred to supportive community services after assessments were completed on these referrals. The family was not accepted for services by Mifflin County Children and Youth Social Services prior to the incident in April of 2009.

Montgomery County:

41. A three-year old male child suffered serious head injuries on July 15, 2009. The child was taken to the emergency room by his father who said that the child had fallen out of bed and was non-responsive. The child was slow to respond when examined by medical staff and was observed to have bruises all over his body in various stages of healing. A CT scan revealed a subdural hematoma with pressure and bleeding on the brain. Both of the child's front teeth were missing as a result of apparent trauma. The Montgomery County Office of Children and Youth substantiated the report in August of 2009 naming the father and mother as the perpetrators. After the child was observed to have apparent strap marks to his buttocks, the father admitted to using a belt to strike the child and later admitted to causing the other injuries the child suffered as well. The mother was named perpetrator by omission, as she admitted that she had been aware that the child's father had been beating him. Criminal charges were filed against the child's father and he is currently incarcerated



and awaiting trial. The case was addressed in Juvenile Court, where the victim was found to be a dependant and abused child. The county agency had prior involvement with the child's mother for truancy issues prior to this report being made. The case was not opened for services at that time.

Northampton County:

42. A six-month old male child nearly died on January 22, 2009 as a result of injuries he suffered. The child had head trauma on the posterior scalp, scratches and bruising to the right cheek bone, brain bleeding from a current injury, and subarachnoid and subdural bleeds – both of which appeared to be the result of older trauma. Northampton County Children, Youth and Families substantiated the report in March of 2009 naming the father as the perpetrator. A medical examination determined that the injuries sustained by the child were consistent with child abuse. The injuries required that a shunt be placed in the child's brain. At the time this was performed, a full skeletal x-ray revealed that the child had old fractures of the sixth and seventh ribs and of the left tibia. The child's father stated that he had put the child on the bed and surrounded him with pillows. The father then left the room to go downstairs where he reports hearing a thud. He stated that he went upstairs and found the child lying on the floor crying. He stated he had no knowledge of the previous injuries the child suffered. Medical professionals determined that this explanation was not consistent with the child's injuries. The child was subsequently placed in foster care. Law enforcement was involved in a criminal investigation of the report. The allegations against the father were later founded after the Juvenile Court determined that father was responsible for the injuries that the child sustained. The father admitted to treating the child roughly for an ongoing period of time. The child and his siblings remain in the care of relatives and supervised visitation has been allowed with the older children only. The child's mother has a history of involvement with New York City's Administration for Children's Services related to custody issues with the father of her two oldest children. This family was not known to the county agency prior to this report being made.

Northumberland County:

43. A one-month old male child nearly died on February 4, 2009 as a result of head injuries. Northumberland County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in March 2009 naming both parents as perpetrators. The child was brought to the hospital for seizure activity.

Physical examination determined he had bi-lateral subdural hematomas and was suffering from seizures determined to be consistent with non-accidental trauma. Both parents were the primary caretakers and were unable to provide a plausible explanation for the child's injuries. The family was accepted for services as a result of this referral. The child is living with family members and is under Northumberland County Children and Youth Services supervision. The parents are allowed supervised visitation with and are receiving counseling services. No criminal charges have been filed. A referral to early intervention was made for the child. At this time there appear to be no long term effects from the abuse. At the time of this referral, the county agency was assessing the family for services because a referral had been received at the time of child's birth. While in the hospital following the child's birth, the mother was feeding the child and he slipped off of her and fell on the floor causing a skull fracture. As a result, a safety plan was developed by Northumberland County Children and Youth Services that mother was not to be alone with child.

Philadelphia County:

44. An eleven-year old female child nearly died on February 22, 2009 after being stabbed in the stomach. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in March 2009 and named the mother's paramour as a perpetrator of physical abuse. The child was stabbed by her mother's paramour when the child attempted to intervene in a domestic dispute. She suffered damage to the aortic and mesenteric arteries. The mother's paramour also stabbed the mother and set the home and himself on fire. The mother and her paramour perished during the incident. The child and her siblings are living with their maternal grandmother and the family was not opened for services. The children are receiving grief counseling services to help them cope with their mother's murder. The family was not known to the county agency prior to this report.

45. A one-year old male child nearly died on March 18, 2009 as a result of serious injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in April 2009 and named the mother's paramour as the perpetrator of physical abuse. The child suffered 2nd and 3rd degree burns from his waist to the bottom of his feet on both the front and back sides. The child also had bruising to his face, chest and back. A male twin sibling was admitted to the hospital with similar though not life threatening injuries. The mother's paramour provided

inconsistent explanations for the injuries. He was charged with aggravated assault, simple assault, endangering the welfare of a child and reckless endangerment. He is currently incarcerated. The agency had received four reports on the family between 2003 and March of 2009. These referrals were in regards to various allegations including environmental issues of the home, unstable housing, lack of medical treatment and truancy. In November 2008 a referral was received regarding the children having ringworm. The children were found to have ringworm with some patches so severe that several of the children had lost hair. The family was accepted for ongoing services at that time and family preservation services were implemented in January of 2009. The family was active with the Philadelphia Department of Human Services at the time of the incident. Both children and their siblings are currently in foster care.

46. A one-month old male child nearly died on April 10, 2009 due to a serious head injury. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in May 2009 and named the father as the perpetrator of physical abuse. The father admitted to shaking the baby. Medical examination revealed intracranial hemorrhages. The father was criminally charged and released on bail with the stipulation that he have no contact with the child. A "Stay Away Order" was issued on behalf of child against his father. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services closed the case in June of 2009 and referred the family to community based, alternative response systems. The child was not known to the county agency prior to this report. The parents had agency involvement when they were children.

47. A five-month old male child nearly died on April 24, 2009 due to injuries he suffered. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in May 2009 and named the father as a perpetrator of physical abuse. The child had sub acute unchronic subdural hematomas from being shaken by his father. The father admitted to causing the injuries. He was criminally charged and is incarcerated. At the onset of the investigation, the other children in the home were medically evaluated. A sibling was found to have a fractured jaw. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services determined this injury was a result of abuse and named the father as a perpetrator of physical abuse. The family was receiving services from the department of human services at the time of the report. In September 2008 a referral was received with concerns for the development of the three older siblings (ages two, three and four years.) Early intervention services were implemented and

the family was referred for family preservation services. An aunt was identified to assist the family with concrete daily living skills as the parents are cognitively limited. All of the children are now living with the aunt through kinship care.

48. A six-month old male child nearly died on May 2, 2009 as a result of serious injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in June of 2009 naming the grandmother as the perpetrator. The maternal grandmother, who was babysitting the child, took the child to the hospital after his breathing became labored. The child was found to have pneumothorax (air outside the lungs) and pneumomediastinum (air around the heart). The grandmother reported the child fell off a couch from a height of one and a half feet onto carpet. Medical examination determined the cause of the injuries was likely due to suffocating, squeezing or throwing the child against a couch. The grandmother was the child's sole caretaker at the time of the incident. A criminal investigation was undertaken but closed without charges being filed. The mother, who is 16 years-old and residing with her paternal grandfather, was receiving in-home services from the Philadelphia Department of Human Services at the time of the incident. In 1990, the maternal grandmother was named as a perpetrator of physical abuse of one of her own children (not the mother) when they were an infant.

49. A two-month old male child nearly died on June 14, 2009 due to serious injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the case in July of 2009 naming both parents as perpetrators. Medical examination of the child revealed multiple healing rib fractures, pulmonary contusions, subdural hemorrhage and retinal hemorrhages. The mother was named as the perpetrator for shaking the child and the father was named as a perpetrator for failing to protect the child. The mother was criminally charged and is currently incarcerated. The child and his sibling were placed into foster care as a result of this investigation. A previous report was received in April 2009 for a fracture to the child's right forearm. The family was receiving in home protective services from a private provider at the time of this report.

50. A six-month old male child nearly died on June 19, 2009 due to injuries he received from being shaken. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the case in July of 2009 and named the mother as the perpetrator for physical abuse. The child was taken to the hospital because of trouble moving his left

leg. Examination revealed several old and new subdural bleeds, a spiral fracture of the left femur and healing fractures to three ribs. A week prior to the incident the child had been diagnosed with colic. The mother admitted to police that she shook the child while holding him on her knee. The mother admitted to injuring the child's leg when she placed him on a bed and flipped him over, resulting in his leg getting caught underneath him. The mother has been charged with aggravated assault, child endangerment, simple assault and reckless endangerment. The child now resides with his father and step-mother and a referral was made to assess the child for possible developmental delays. The father was offered services by the Department of Human Services, but denied a need for them.

51. A nine-year old female child nearly died on August 7, 2009 due to being severely malnourished and medically neglected. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the case in September of 2009 naming the child's grandmother as the perpetrator. The county agency received a report of general concerns in July of 2009 and upon multiple visits to the home was unable to see child and assess her safety. The county agency petitioned the court and – with a court order, police assistance and a locksmith – entered the home on August 7, 2009. The child was found severely malnourished with abrasions all over her body, bilateral edema to her feet and cavities in her mouth. The child was immediately taken for medical care. She weighed only 30 pounds and had difficulty speaking after being subjected to prolonged starvation. She had never been to school and had not been to a doctor in over two years. The child was in the care of her maternal grandmother until her hospitalization. The maternal grandmother was criminally charged with false imprisonment, endangering the welfare of a child, reckless endangerment and aggravated assault. She is currently incarcerated and awaiting trial. The child and her female sibling are in foster care. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services had received multiple reports on the family starting in 2003 for concerns related to the children being unsupervised, drug activity, conditions of the home, and sexual abuse of child and her sibling by an older male sibling. The children had been all been residing with the maternal grandmother. The older male sibling was later removed from the maternal grandmother's home and placed into foster care due to the allegations of sexual abuse against his sisters. At the time of the report in July 2009 the Philadelphia Department of Human Services was not active with the family.

52. A five-week old male child nearly died on September 18, 2009 as a result of serious injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the case in October of 2009 naming both parents as perpetrators. An ambulance was called to the home after the child was found not breathing. The child required multiple resuscitations by medical personnel. Upon examination at the hospital, he was found to have fractures to three ribs, a femur fracture, bleeding in the brain and bruises all over his face. The parents refused to provide any explanation for his injuries. The mother had already been charged and is awaiting trial for causing similar injuries to the child's older sibling in April 2008. The sibling was placed in kinship care at that time and was reunited with the parents by the Philadelphia Department of Human Services two weeks before this report. Support services were in the home at the time of the current report.

53. A two-month old male child nearly died on October 15, 2009 due to severe malnutrition. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in November of 2009 naming both parents as perpetrators. The child was brought to his first well child check and immediately sent to CHOP for emergency medical care. The child's heart rate was very low and his skin was cool to the touch. Within the first half hour of treatment he stopped breathing. According to physicians, if he had not been seen that day he would have died. During the child's hospital stay an MRI showed no abnormalities and he gained weight appropriately. Doctors determined his condition was failure to thrive due to neglect by the mother and father. The family was opened for services by the Philadelphia Department of Human Services. The family was not known to the Department of Human Services prior to this incident.

54. A five-month old female child nearly died on November 5, 2009 as a result of severe malnutrition and physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the case in November of 2009 naming the mother and maternal grandmother as perpetrators. Upon medical examination of the child, it was determined she weighed only 8 lbs. She was found to be severely malnourished with a wound to the left hand that was infected with exposed ligaments and bones. She also had multiple skin ulcers, fractures to four ribs and what appeared to be cigarette burns to her left cheek and left forearm. The mother and maternal grandmother were both unable to provide explanations for the child's injuries. The mother and maternal grandmother have both been charged with aggravated assault, criminal

conspiracy engaging aggravated assault, child endangerment, simple assault and reckless endangerment. The child was placed in foster care upon release from the hospital. The family was not known to the county agency prior to this report.

55. A four-month old female child nearly died on November 22, 2009 as a result of serious physical injuries. The Philadelphia Department of Human Services substantiated the report in December of 2009 naming both parents as the perpetrators. The child was taken to the hospital after what appeared to be a seizure. Medical examination revealed bleeding in the brain, old and new rib fractures, and laceration of the liver and spleen. Due to the mother's age (she was 16 years old at the time of the incident), she was charged as a juvenile and detained. The father was arrested on related charges and is incarcerated. The child was sent to a rehabilitation facility upon release from the hospital. He is now residing in foster care. At the time of this incident, the mother was receiving in-home services due to her own truancy issues.

Somerset County:

56. A two-month old male child nearly died on January 14, 2009 due to serious injuries. Somerset County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in February of 2009 naming the father as the perpetrator. Medical examination revealed acute subdural hematomas consistent with vigorous shaking as well as bruising to the face and chest, three healing rib fractures, four healing fractures of the right leg and two healing fractures of the left leg. The doctor concluded the child had been the victim of physical abuse on more than one occasion. The father was the only caretaker for the child on two occasions prior to the child showing signs of injury. The father provided inconsistent statements on how the injuries occurred. It was also determined that what explanations the father did provide were inconsistent with the child's injuries. The father was charged with aggravated assault, endangering the welfare of children, simple assault and reckless endangerment. He is ordered to have no contact with the child. The child remains with his mother and the family is receiving services from Somerset County Children and Youth Services. The family was not known to the county agency prior to this report.

Washington County:

57. A one-month old male child nearly died on November 25, 2008 due to serious injuries. Washington County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in January 2009 and

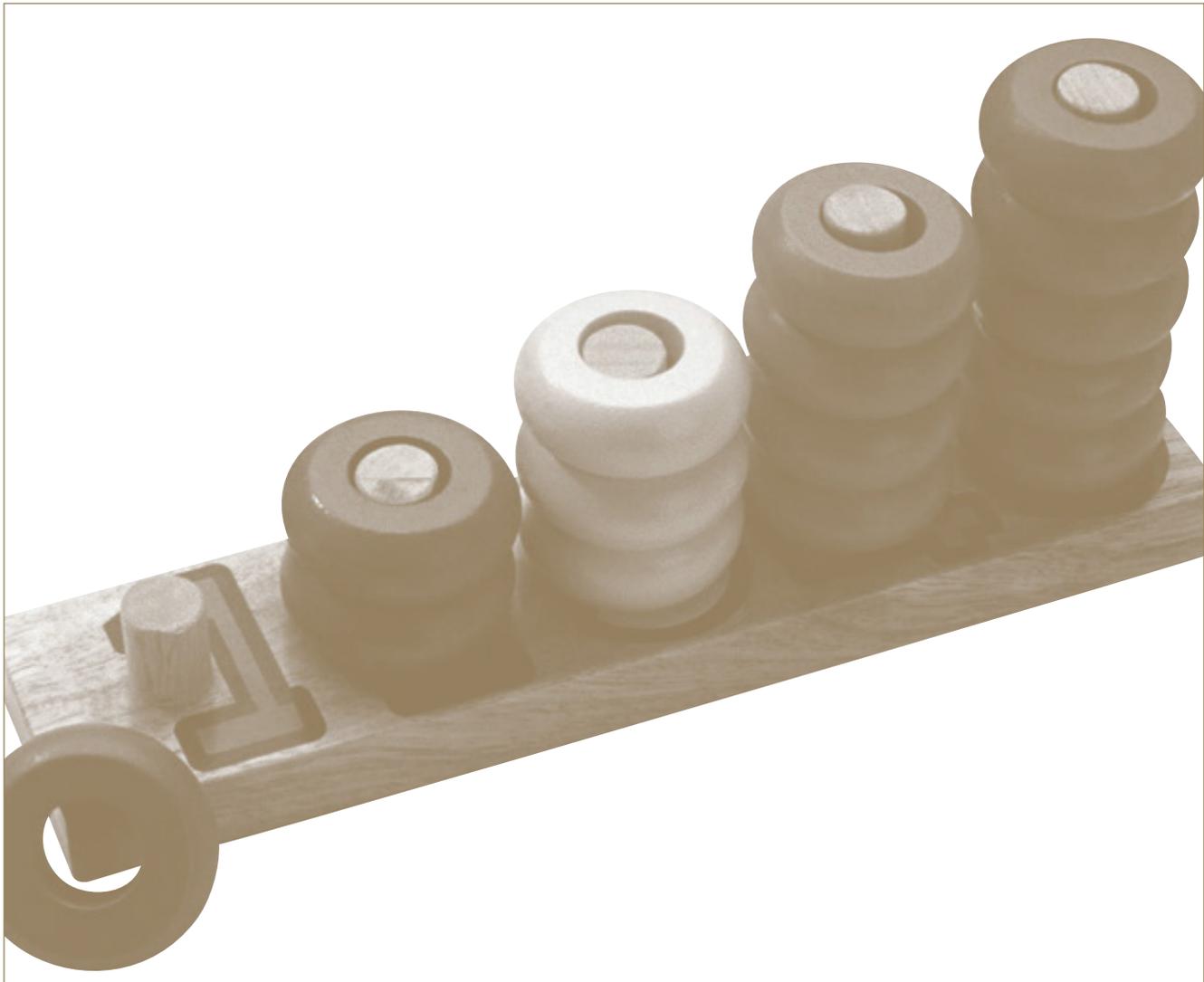
both parents were named as perpetrators. The child was taken for medical care after being observed to have a decreased level of consciousness. Medical examination revealed multiple lacerations around the child's mouth, bruising to the face especially around the left eye, acute bleeding in the subdural and subarachnoid areas in multiple locations in the brain, and retinal hemorrhages in both eyes. The parents were unable to provide an explanation for the child's injuries. The mother was named as the perpetrator of abuse and the father was named as perpetrator by omission for failure to protect the child. The mother pled guilty to simple assault and was sentenced to 23 months incarceration and six months electronic monitoring. The father pled guilty to simple assault and child endangerment and was sentenced to 20-40 months incarceration. The child remains in foster care. The family was not known to the county agency prior to this report.

58. A seventeen-month old male child nearly died on November 22, 2009 due to injuries he suffered as a result of a lack of supervision. Washington County Children and Youth Services substantiated the report in December of 2009 naming the mother and maternal grandparents as perpetrators. The child reportedly climbed into the bathroom sink and turned on the hot water, was found screaming by a household member and was removed from the sink. The child suffered second degree burns to both sides of his torso, left calf, right thigh, and both his feet and ankles. His diaper area was unaffected as he was wearing a diaper at the time. The child's mother and maternal grandparents admitted the child had been found climbing on the toilet in the past and turning on the water. A referral was made to law enforcement in November of 2009 and the mother was charged as a juvenile in relation to this incident. The grandparents were charged but the charges were later dropped. The child was hospitalized and upon discharge was placed with a relative and then into foster care. The maternal grandparents were foster parents for Washington County Children and Youth Services and adopted eight of their foster children including the child's mother who was 17 years old at the time of the incident. The family was closed for services after the finalization of the most recent adoption. The adopted children (ages 12-16) remain in the home with a safety plan that the child's mother will not have unsupervised contact with them. The child is currently having supervised visits with the mother and maternal grandparents at the agency. The mother is receiving parenting services. The child was not known to the county agency prior to this report.

Westmoreland County:

59. A three-year old male child nearly died on December 25, 2008 due to severe neglect. Westmoreland County Children's Bureau substantiated the report in February of 2009 naming the father as the perpetrator for physical neglect. Police found the child and a sibling covered in feces and urine. The child was suffering from second degree burns to his thighs and genitals as a result of sitting in a soiled diaper for extended periods of time. The father was arrested at the home due to the deplorable conditions. He was charged with aggravated assault, simple assault, endangering the welfare of children and reckless endangerment. The child and his sibling were released to the care of their maternal grandparents in North Carolina. A referral was made to the local North Carolina protective services agency and they agreed to monitor the children's care. The family was not known to the county agency prior to this report.

60. A three-week old female child nearly died on September 21, 2009 due to serious physical injuries. Westmoreland County Children's Bureau substantiated the case in November of 2009 naming the father as the perpetrator. The child's parents called the pediatrician with concerns that the child was not eating and was very sleepy. The parents followed the pediatrician's instructions and took child to the hospital. Medical examination revealed bleeding on the brain, multiple rib fractures and broken blood vessels in the left eye. The child was diagnosed with Shaken Baby Syndrome. Based on the hospital's timeline of her injuries, the father would have been her only caretaker when the injuries occurred. The father was charged with aggravated assault, endangering the welfare of a child and reckless endangerment. He is incarcerated and is currently awaiting trial. The mother and child are now living with relatives and receiving in-home services. The family was not known to the county agency prior to this report.



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 \$46.68 million of that amount was spent by state and county agencies to investigate reports of suspected child and student abuse and related activities. Another \$369 million is claimed for placement maintenance through Federal Title IV-E foster care program.

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 2009, ChildLine expenditures amounted to \$4.37 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 \$1.11 million. Expenditures for policy, fiscal and executive staff in DPW's Office of Children, Youth and Families' Headquarters totaled \$630,000. Regional staff expenditures related to child abuse reporting, investigations and related activities were nearly \$2.84 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 2008-2009, county expenditures for child abuse and student abuse investigations were \$38.84 million.

Table 11 - EXPENDITURES FOR CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS,
STATE FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009

County	Total Expenditures	County	Total Expenditures
Adams	632,325	Lackawanna	273,135
Allegheny	3,276,572	Lancaster	783,797
Armstrong	232,861	Lawrence	168,424
Beaver	986,742	Lebanon	134,129
Bedford	83,254	Lehigh	3,373,138
Berks	1,513,450	Luzerne	1,001,095
Blair	231,813	Lycoming	106,081
Bradford	285,251	McKean	151,466
Bucks	2,528,940	Mercer	224,633
Butler	682,837	Mifflin	85,082
Cambria	421,108	Monroe	482,148
Cameron	21,238	Montgomery	560,368
Carbon	126,567	Montour	83,327
Centre	266,335	Northampton	1,335,880
Chester	1,206,679	Northumberland	387,525
Clarion	241,217	Perry	131,499
Clearfield	139,911	Philadelphia	4,614,073
Clinton	70,482	Pike	87,242
Columbia	67,906	Potter	63,384
Crawford	658,686	Schuylkill	398,481
Cumberland	557,301	Snyder	37,345
Dauphin	1,010,904	Somerset	333,857
Delaware	2,470,861	Sullivan	26,830
Elk	54,640	Susquehanna	198,714
Erie	2,396,036	Tioga	274,105
Fayette	273,468	Union	83,467
Forest	34,941	Venango	304,379
Franklin	57,883	Warren	116,901
Fulton	31,714	Washington	423,153
Greene	111,497	Wayne	232,246
Huntingdon	58,864	Westmoreland	623,504
Indiana	291,655	Wyoming	59,080
Jefferson	56,318	York	533,058
Juniata	64,655	Total	38,836,457

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 301, 3rd Floor
Scranton, PA 18503
(570) 963-4376

CENTRAL REGION

Office of Children, Youth and Families
Bertolino Building, 4th Floor
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
One Smithfield Street, Suite 400
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-2225
24-hour (412) 473-2000

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

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

BEAVER COUNTY

Beaver County Children and Youth Services
1080 Eighth Avenue, 3rd Floor
Beaver Falls, PA 15010
(724) 891-5800 • 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
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
25 South Front Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101-2025
(717) 780-7200

DELAWARE COUNTY

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

ELK COUNTY

Elk County Children and Youth Services
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
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
(814) 432-9743

Directory of Services

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.

Central – 1-800-222-2117
 Northeast – 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-swan.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
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
www.hsh.org (Search: TeenLine)

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