

FRIENDS Peer Learning Call:

Shifting from Mandated Reporting to Community Supporting

December 13, 2023

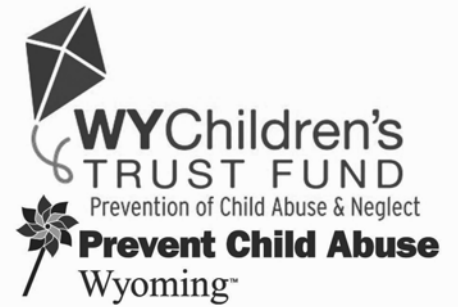


WY

H O I M E

matters

safe at home, opportunities for success, and supporting the people who support the families



Mandatory Supporters

Mandatory Reporting
of Abuse and Neglect





Sara Serelson
Executive Director

Nicole Neider
Business Office Coordinator



Agenda

- **Wyoming Reporting Law**
- **Definitions of Abuse and Neglect**
- **When to Report & When to Refer (or both)**
- **National and Wyoming Data and Trends**
- **Protective Factors**



**Center for the
Study of Social Policy**
Ideas into Action



Together, we can prevent child abuse, America...
Because childhood lasts a lifetime.

TEN-4-FACESp Bruising Rule

Kids are kids, and sometimes they play in ways that result in minor cuts, scrapes, and bruises. These minor injuries are often found on bony areas of the body like knees, shins, elbows, and foreheads. However, there are other types of bruises that should be a red flag for possible abuse.

When is bruising concerning for abuse in children younger than 4 years of age?

REGIONS

“TEN”

Torso Ears Neck



“FACES”

Frenulum
Angle of Jaw
Cheeks (fleshy part)
Eyelids
Subconjunctivae

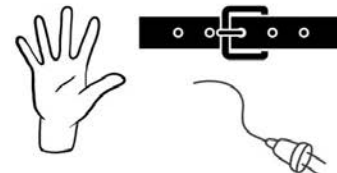
INFANTS

“4” = infants ages 4 months and younger



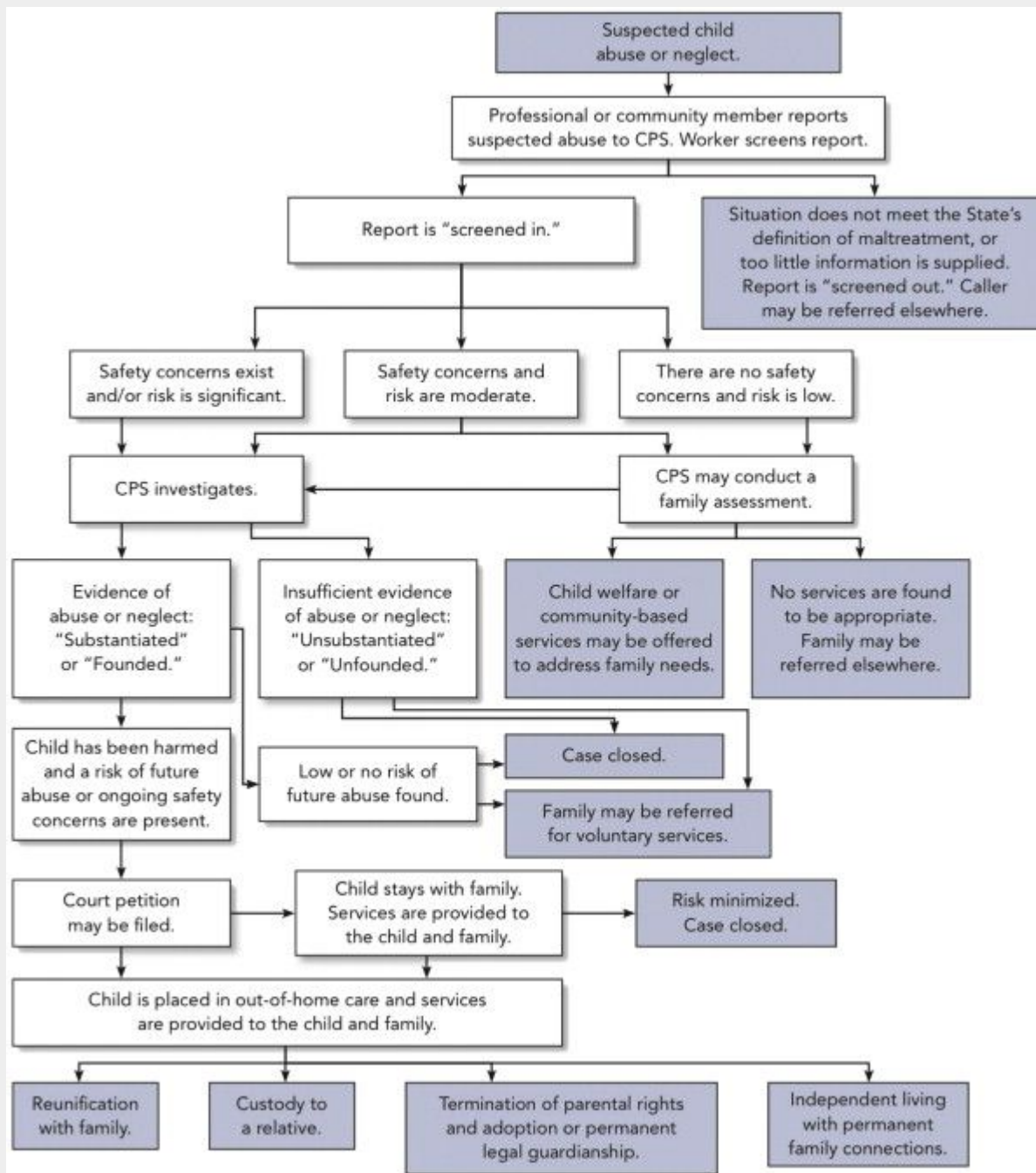
PATTERNS

“p” = patterned bruising



TEN-4-FACESp is a useful acronym to help screen children under 4 years of age with bruising to identify when a bruise is more likely to be caused by abuse than accidental injury. The TEN-4-FACESp is not intended to diagnose abuse.

When to Report / Refer



The majority of Wyoming children placed in foster care return to their parent(s).

In 2019, 72.2% of children leaving foster care were reunified with family.

HIPAA and Reporting

The HIPAA privacy rule allows covered entities to disclose protected health information to law enforcement officials where child abuse and neglect victims are concerned through provisions stating:

“Child abuse or neglect may be reported to any law enforcement official authorized by law to receive such reports and the agreement of the individual is not required (45 CFR 164.512(b)(1)(ii)).”

Unmet Family Needs

If your concerns include an unmet family need, you can and should provide the family with information about local resources.

You may respond in a number of ways depending on your knowledge of and relationships with family members.

Talk to the family about your concerns and discuss options for support, including referrals to appropriate support services.

You may also provide information regarding services and resources directly to the family.



Call 211 with the family (a warm referral) or refer to the family to 211 (cold referral)

Wyoming 2·1·1

Dial 2-1-1

Find the help you need



Wyoming 211 connects people with community, health and disaster services through a free phone service and searchable online database.

Call 2-1-1

Text your zip code to 898211

Search on wyoming211.org

United States and Wyoming Data

Risk Factors and Protective Factors

Risk factors
are not
predictive factors
because of
protective factors

-Dr. Carl Bell, University of Illinois

Family Protective Factors

Parental
resilience

Social
connections

Knowledge of
parenting and
child
development

Concrete
support in
times of need

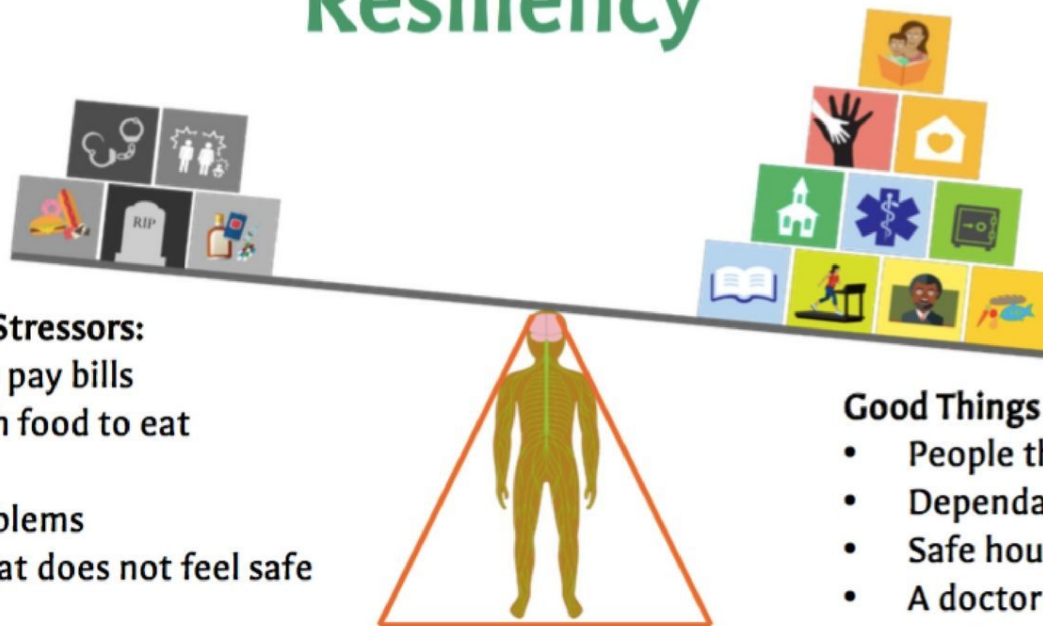
Social and
emotional
competence
of children

CENTER FOR THE STUDY
OF SOCIAL POLICY'S

strengthening families™
A PROTECTIVE FACTORS FRAMEWORK

What we know:
Families gain what
they need to be
successful when
key protective factors
are robust in their lives
and communities

Resiliency



Hard Things & Stressors:

- Not able to pay bills
- Not enough food to eat
- Violence
- Health problems
- Housing that does not feel safe

Good Things & Resources:

- People that you can count on
- Dependable transportation
- Safe housing
- A doctor you trust
- Having enough money

Things about You:

- Genetics and DNA
- Resiliency/ACE score
- Life story
- Personality

Resiliency is when the scale tips toward the good even when there are stressors and hard things.

School and Family Connections in Adolescence Linked to Positive Health Outcomes in Adulthood

YOUTH EXPERIENCE RISKS

17% of students considered attempting suicide

19% have been bullied at school

14% misuse prescription pain medicine



SCHOOL & FAMILY CONNECTIONS HELP PROTECT YOUTH

Adults who experienced strong connections as youth were

48%-66%
LESS LIKELY TO:

Have mental health issues

Experience violence

Engage in risky sexual behavior

Use substances

SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, & PROVIDERS CAN HELP



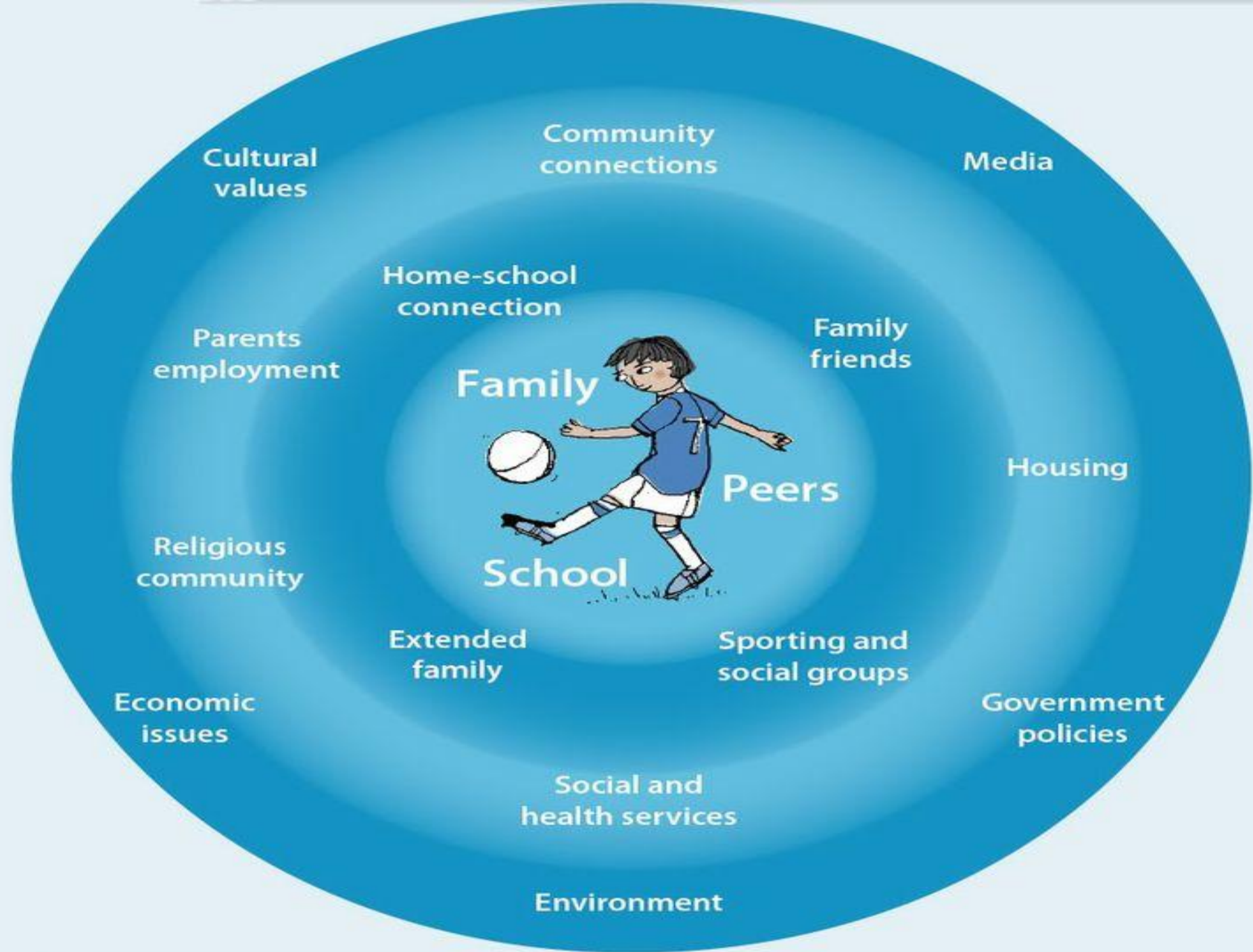
SCHOOLS can implement positive youth development programs



PARENTS can have frequent & open conversations



PROVIDERS can discuss relationships & school experiences



The Importance of Culture

What is Culture? Culture is an umbrella term that encompasses the collective social behavior, institutions, and norms found in human societies, which include the collective knowledge, beliefs, arts, laws, customs, capabilities, and habits of the individuals in these groups.

As we consider each protective factor, ask yourself these three questions:

- How does culture impact families as they seek to build protective factors?
- How does your own culture shape how you feel, think and behave?
- How do differences in culture impact helping others build protective factors?

The Cultural Iceberg

Food Flags Festivals Fashion Holidays
Music Performances Dances Games
Arts and Crafts Literature Language

Surface Culture

Deep Culture

Communications Styles and Rules:
Facial Expressions Gestures Eye Contact
Personal Space Touching Body Language
Conversational Patterns in Different Social Situations
Handling and Displaying of Emotion
Tone of Voice

Notions of:
Courtesy and Manners
Friendship Leadership
Cleanliness Modesty
Beauty

Concepts of:
Self Time Past and Future
Fairness and Justice
Roles related to Age, Sex,
Class Family, etc.

Attitudes toward:
Elders Adolescents Dependents
Rule Expectations Work Authority
Cooperation vs. Competition
Relationships with Animals
Age Sin Death

Approaches to:
Religion Courtship Marriage
Raising Children Decision-Making
Problem Solving



Cultural Safety and Families

Cultural Awareness

Understanding there are differences between yourself and people from other backgrounds, especially differences in attitudes and values.



Cultural Sensitivity

Awareness and acceptance of cultural differences and withholding judgment of cross-cultural practices, and that you work effectively with these differences.



Cultural Humility

Commitment to self-evaluation and self-critique. Recognizing power dynamics and imbalances, with a desire to fix those power imbalances by developing partnerships with people and groups who advocate for others.



CULTURAL SAFETY

An environment that is spiritually, socially, emotionally and physically safe for people. A space where there is no denial of their identity, of who they are and what they need. It is about shared respect, shared meaning, shared knowledge, and experience of learning together.



307-777-5452

WYChildren's
TRUST FUND

Prevention of Child Abuse & Neglect



Prevent Child Abuse

Wyoming™

Thank you for joining us today



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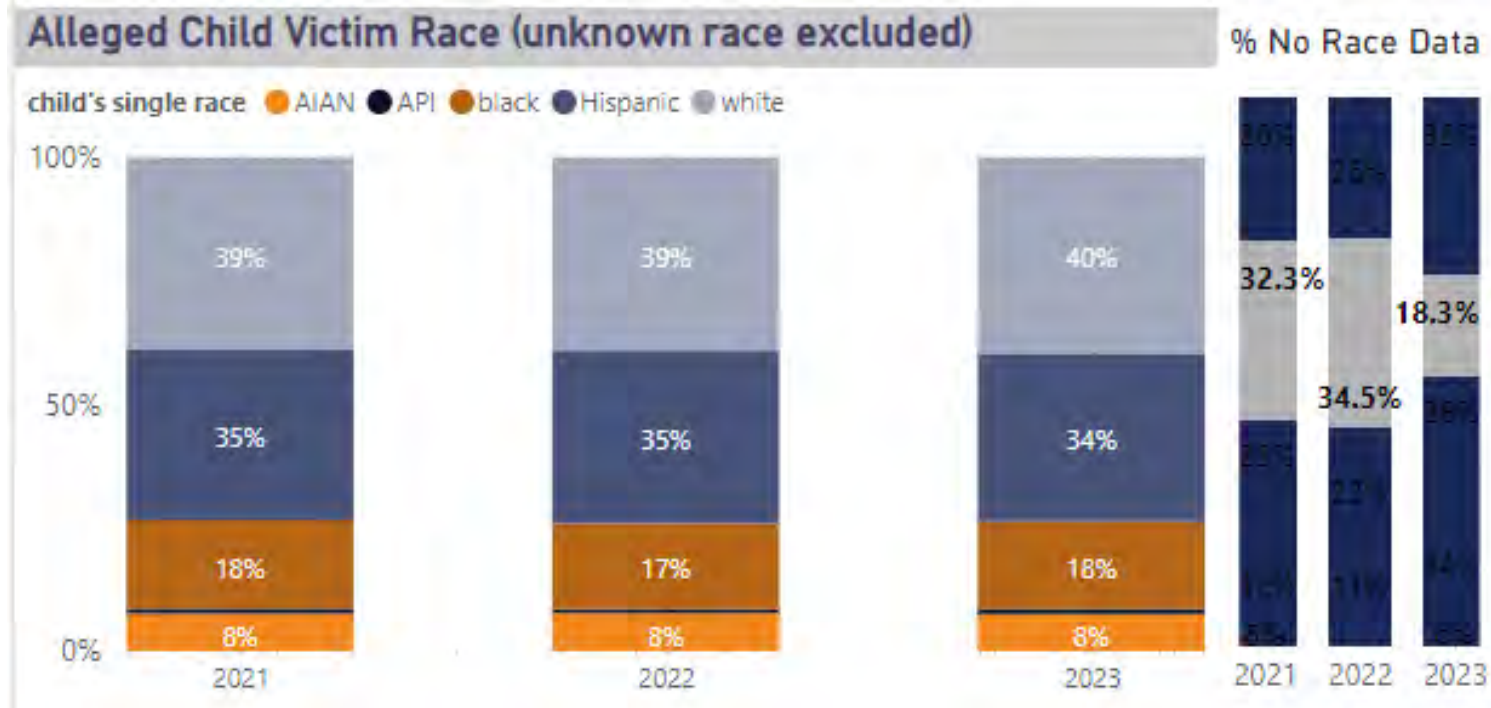


Office of Prevention Annual Initiatives

- *Expand the Office of Prevention to increase community outreach and engagement*
- *Collaborate with prevention partners to strengthen the Family Resource Center Network*
 - *Implement mandated reporter reforms*
- *Expand family support services in communities with high rates of child entry into care*

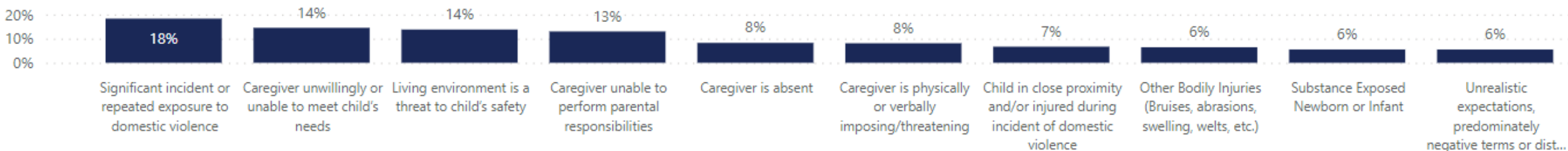


Intake Reports

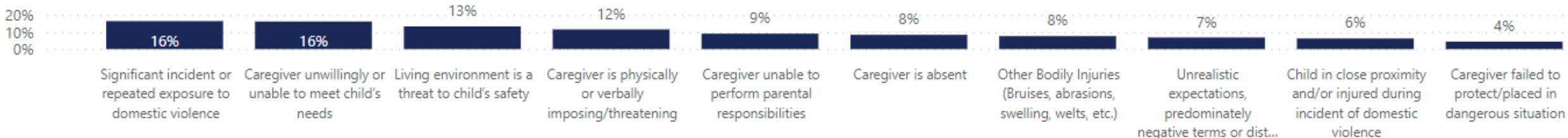


Ten Most Common Allegations - by Race

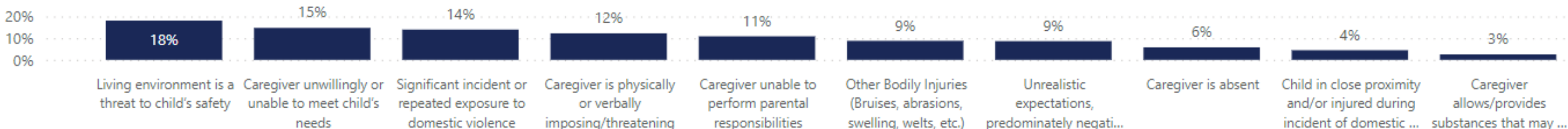
Most Common Allegations - Native American



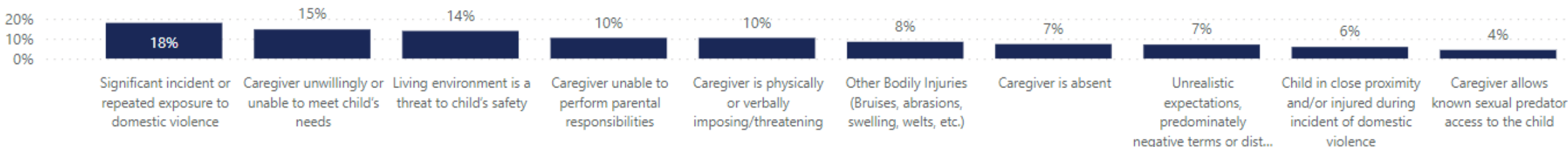
Most Common Allegations - Black or African American



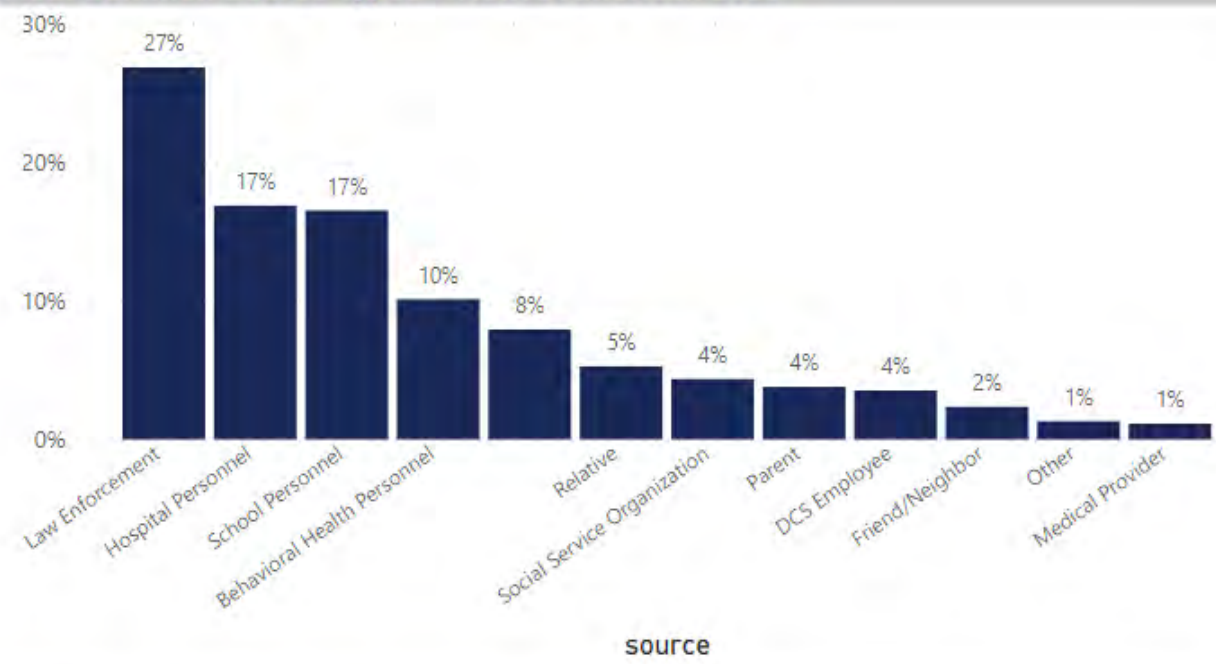
Most Common Allegations - White



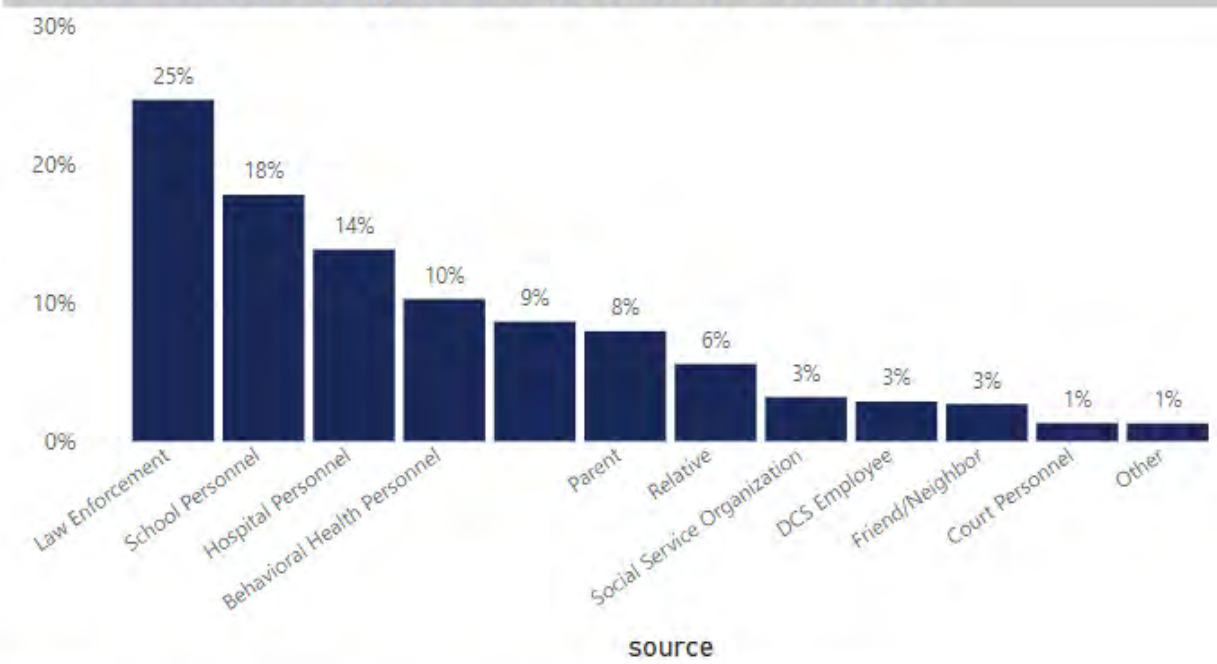
Most Common Allegations - Hispanic



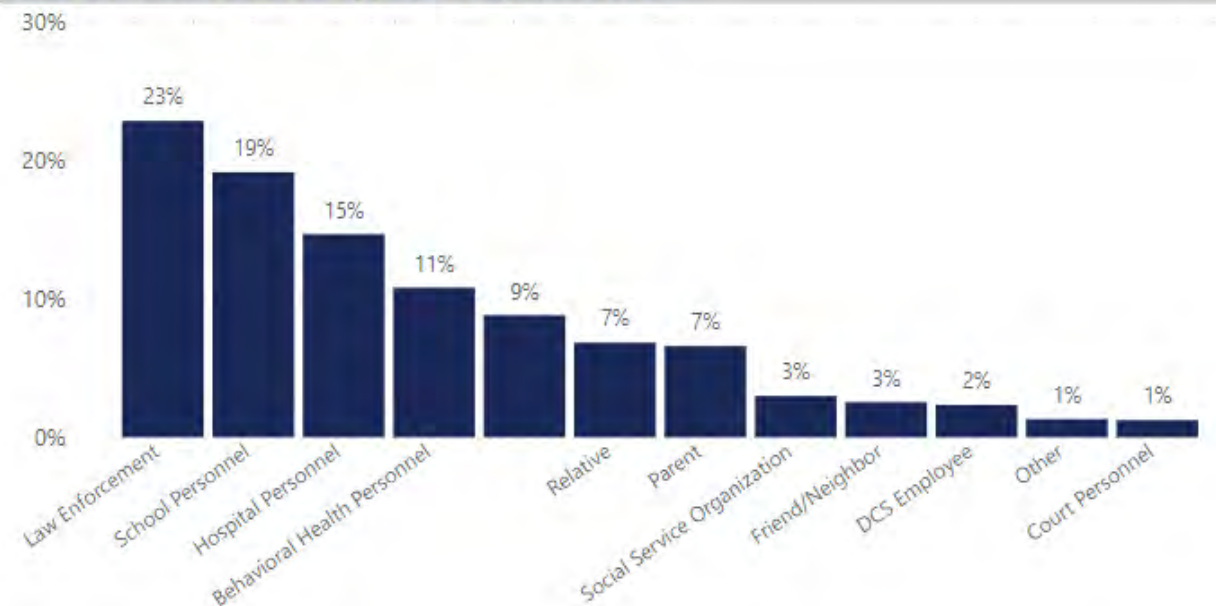
Most Common Source Types - Native American 2023



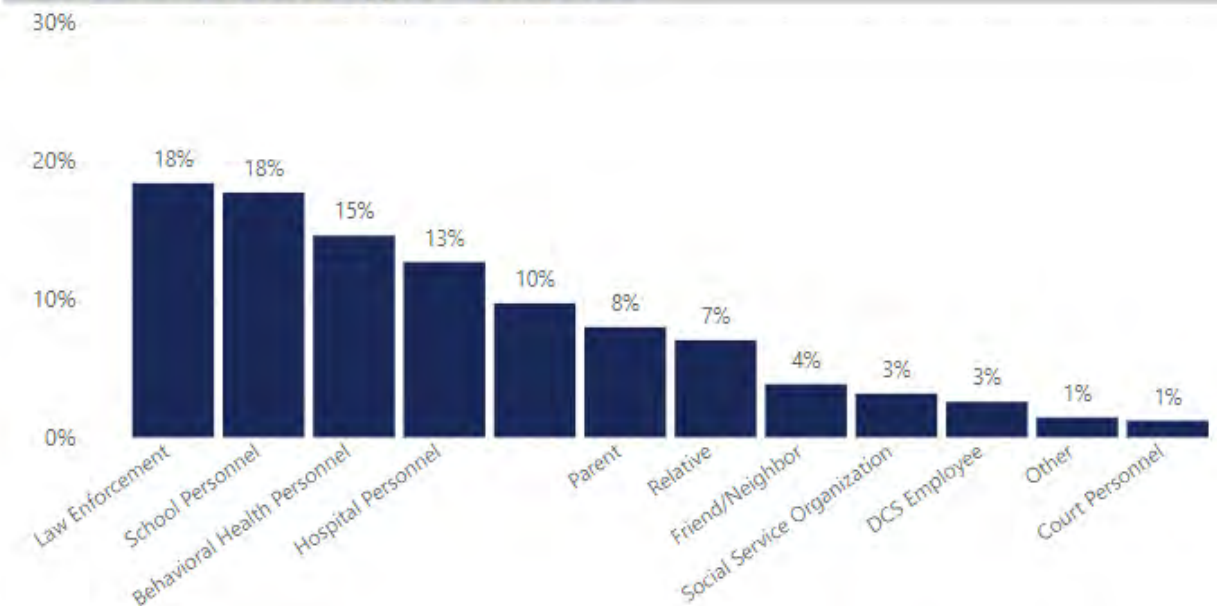
Most Common Source Types - Black or African American 2023



Most Common Source Types - Hispanic 2023



Most Common Source Types - White 2023



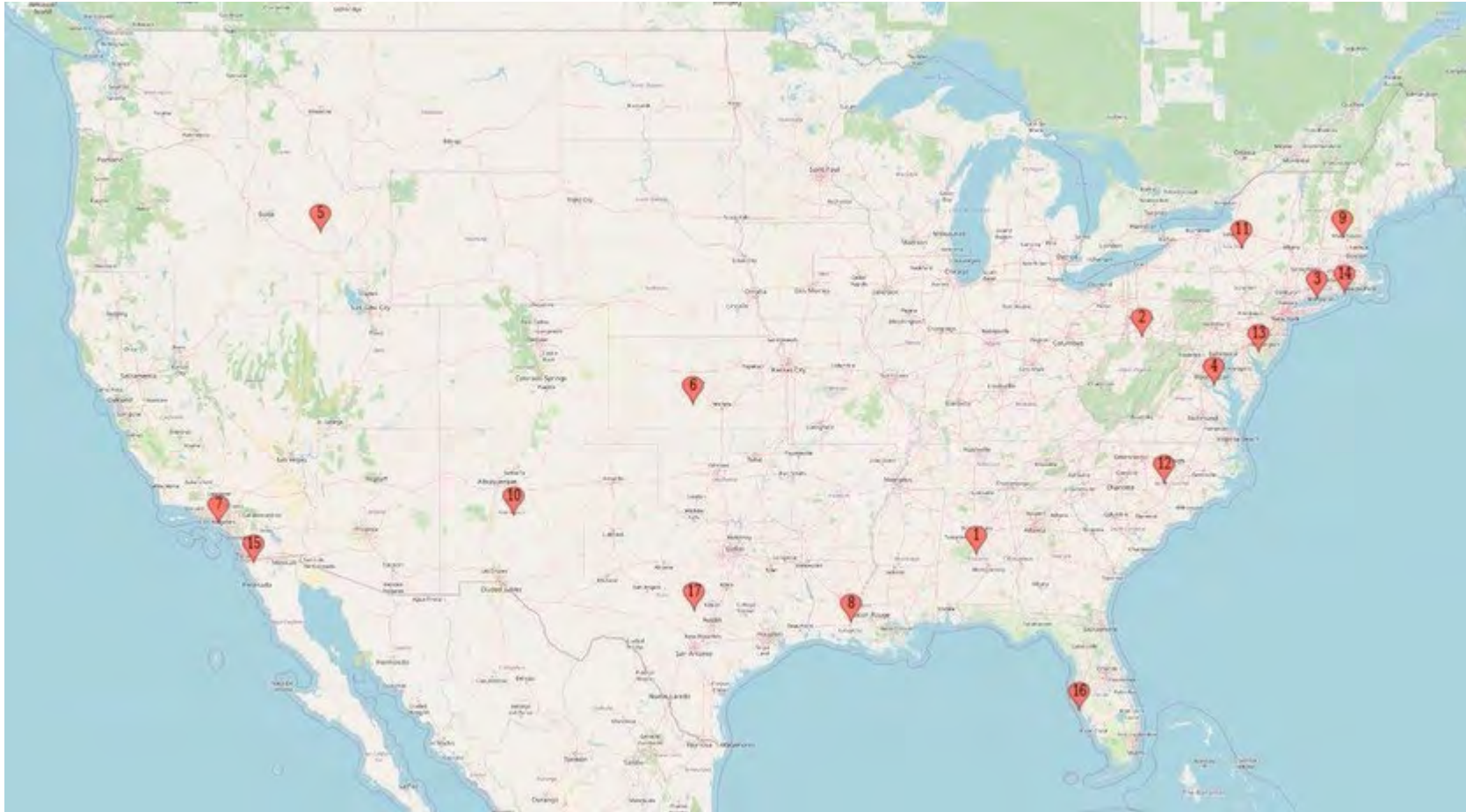
'Considering Yourself a Mandated Supporter' Training of Trainers

- In collaboration with Prevent Child Abuse Arizona, this training is designed to equip educators to better support families and help reduce family overwhelm, ultimately protecting children from maltreatment. Through this training, educators will examine how they can protect children from adversity by considering themselves not just mandated reporters, but mandated supporters. This training is rooted in the Strengthening Families Protective Factors Framework.
 - The 1st TOT was held in May 2023 : Community Leaders, Social Workers and Parents with Lived Experience were trained to facilitate additional trainings
 - The goal is to participate in the Professional Development Days with Department of Education
 - Each trainer will receive a stipend to conduct one school training
- [Protecting Children by Supporting Families](#) : video link - 46 mins



Child Welfare Information Gateway

What Jurisdictions Have Warmlines/Helpines




1	Statewide warmline	Alabama, United States
2	Parent assistance warmline; In Dev	Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, United States
3	Helpline	Connecticut, United States
4	Warmline and community-based response model	District of Columbia, United States
5	Helpline	Idaho, United States
6	Statewide referral support warmline	Kansas, United States
7	Helpline	Los Angeles County, California, United States
8	Helpline	Louisiana, United States
9	Warmline	New Hampshire, United States
10	Warmline - foster parents	New Mexico, United States
11	Warmline	New York, United States
12	Helpline	North Carolina, United States
13	Warmline	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States
14	Helpline/Warmline	Rhode Island, United States
15	Helpline	San Diego County, California, United States
16	Helpline	Tampa Bay, Hillsborough County, Florida, United States
17	Helpline	Texas, United States



HEARS Help, Empower, Advocate, Reassure and Support

- New York State created a statewide HEARS Line as a resource and referral line to be able to receive incoming calls for families needing access to various types of services and financial supports.
- The HEARS Line is designed to serve as a place where families could receive live support to be connected to resources.
- As part of their child welfare reform efforts, New York State plans to shift their mandated report training to a supporter training.



“You don’t have to report to support a family.”

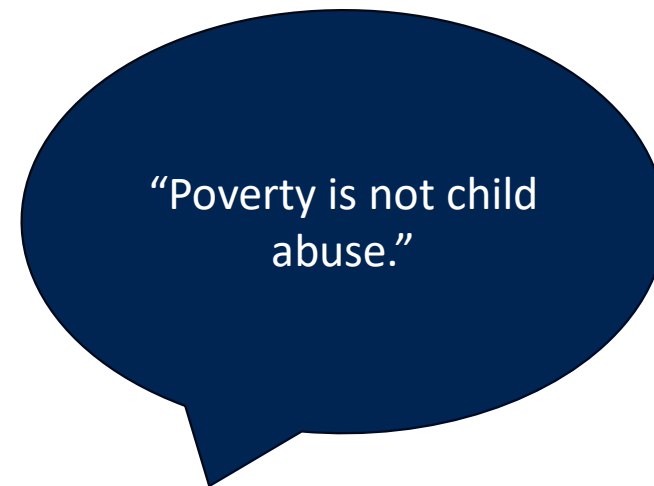


HEARS Help, Empower, Advocate, Reassure and Support

1/3 of calls to HEARS are from providers working directly with families

- Social workers
- Counselors
- Case Managers

Other callers include families themselves or community members seeking resources for a family



Top referrals/needs

- Housing
- Parenting
- Mental Health Services/Supports
- Child Care

For more information

<https://ocfs.ny.gov/programs/cwcs/hears.php>

Philly Families CAN

Shifting to Primary Prevention to Decrease Overreporting of Families of Color

- Philadelphia, PA, has the **highest poverty rate** of any major U.S. city.
- It also has the **highest** rates of children **entering** and **spending time in out-of-home care**.
- An internal study confirmed a **relationship between neighborhood-level poverty and reporting** to Philadelphia's child abuse and neglect hotline.
- Neighborhoods with the **highest rates of hotline reports** had five times the proportion of children living in **poverty**, half the **median** household income, and three times the **unemployment** rate of neighborhoods with the lowest reporting.
- **Four in five** reports to the hotline concerned **neglect**, which is often related to **poverty**, and **93 percent** of children reported to the hotline did not require a formal child protective safety service.

Philly Families CAN

Shifting to Primary Prevention to Decrease Overreporting of Families of Color

- Inappropriate use of the CPS hotline to report **poverty** as **maltreatment**.
- This inappropriate use of the hotline **disproportionately** harmed Black families.
- Although only **42 percent** of Philadelphia's children are Black, they represent **66 percent** of children reported to the hotline.
- Neighborhoods with the **most reports** to the hotline were from **historically Black neighborhoods**.
- This, in turn, led to persistent **poverty** and **surveillance** by child serving systems.

Philly Families CAN

Philadelphia is using its FSPP grant to focus on building equity and addressing structural racism within city systems. The city's strategy has three components:

- Modifying and supplementing the State's mandated reporter training to encourage a culture of support rather than surveillance.
- Streamlining connections to services, benefits, and concrete goods for families diverted from formal DHS involvement and living in areas of the city with the most reports to DHS.
- Expanding Philadelphia's health department's existing Philly Families CAN referral line from 0-3 to 0-17.

For more information

[Philly Families CAN \(phillylovesfamilies.com\)](https://phillylovesfamilies.com)

2023/2024 Prevention Resource Guide

Time for Reflection...

Questions to Consider

CHAPTER 2

The following are questions to consider about social norms and policies supporting household financial security. They were designed to be used for reflection about direct practice with families and as a starting point for conversations within community groups, agencies, or jurisdictions.

Questions to Consider When Providing Services to Families:

- How are our biases showing up in our policies, practices, and decision-making? How do they impact our engagement with families?
- Have we asked the families we work with how they feel about receiving help? Where and how do they prefer to receive help, and what makes asking for it easier?
- What benefits and services to support household financial security are available in the community? What role can we play in helping families gain access to those benefits?

Questions to Consider in Collaboration With Community and Agency Partners:

- How could we assess the **social and cultural norms** around parenting, supporting families, and seeking help in our community?
 - How could we begin to shift our community norms from a focus on mandated *reporting* to mandated *supporting*?
 - How might social and cultural norms around parenting and asking for help affect how our offers of support are received?
 - How are families involved in the design, development, and implementation of programs and practice?
- Which [evidence-based policies](#) identified by the Essentials for Childhood framework are currently in place within our jurisdiction?
 - What do data tell us about which policies are working well for children and families? Which policies might need to change to enable all families to thrive?
 - How are we engaging and listening to families in our policy analysis and change efforts?
 - What policies are currently in place to address historic and systemic inequities in our community? Is diversity (e.g., race, ethnicity, gender, language, geography) represented in leadership positions guiding the development and implementation of policies that impact children and families?

Wrapping Up

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Honor Families All Year Long

Visit: www.childwelfare.gov/preventionmonth



Questions and Peer Sharing



Opportunity to Provide Feedback

Please take a moment to scan the QR code and fill out our short evaluation.

Your participation in the evaluation will help us to improve our future Peer Learning Calls.



SCAN ME