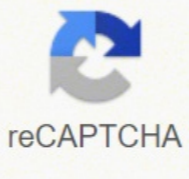




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Mandated reporter training california answers



For the Virgin Islands case, the state requires individuals in certain positions, usually known as mandated reporters, to report on suspected cases of child abuse, neglect, violence, and abandonment. Some of these professionals include medical examiners, police officers, teachers, physicians, social workers, and counselors. Additional professionals who should also report are photograph processors, employees, and computer experts. These mandated reporters must report

California Child Abuse Mandated Reporting Test General Training

- 1) Under the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act, a mandated reporter is required to report suspected abuse to:
a) his or her employer or supervisor
b) local child protective authorities
c) the child's parents
d) the California Department of Justice
- 2) Which of the following is the strongest risk factor for predicting child abuse or neglect?
a) socioeconomic status
b) foreign heritage
c) religion
d) none of the above
- 3) Which of the following statements is true regarding child sexual abuse?
a) children often deny that the abuse or neglect is occurring
b) children often disclose the abuse months or years later
c) children often manifest nonspecific symptoms or behavioral problems
d) all of the above
- 4) Which of the following is concerning for possible physical abuse?
a) a bruise on a 2-month-old infant
b) linear red marks on the cheek of a 4-year-old child
c) skin lesions on a 3-year-old child
d) all of the above
e) a and b
- 5) A 3-year-old shows up to a school with patterned marks on his buttocks that look like belt marks. When asked by his teacher what happened, he says that he fell yesterday. Which of the following is the most appropriate next action?
a) inform the child's parents of the injuries
b) report the injuries to a child protection agency as they are concerning for abuse
c) nothing, the child has not disclosed being abused
d) take photos
- 6) Which of the following is a parental risk factor for neglect?
a) unemployment
b) substance abuse
c) mental illness
d) all of the above



People legally required to report abuses in many parts of the Western world, a reporter in charge is a person who has regular contacts with vulnerable people and therefore is legally required to ensure that a relationship is made when abuses or suspicions are observed. Specific details vary at court level (226; 128).The abuse to be reported may include negligence, financial, physical, sexual or other types of abuse. Compulsory reporters may include paid or unpaid persons who have assumed full or intermittent responsibility for the care of a child, adult employee or elderly citizen. 962, U.S. doctors C. Henry Kempe and Brandt Steele published "Baptised Child Syndrome" [1][2] which helped doctors identify child abuse, its effects and the need to report serious physical abuse to legal authorities. Its publication changed the prevailing positions in the United States, where child abuse was previously considered unusual, and not a regular problem. [3] In the 1974, the United States Congress passed the law on the prevention and treatment of child abuse (CAPTA), which provides funds to states for the development of child protection services (CPS) and hotlines to prevent serious harm to children. These laws, the media, coverage and support research have led to a gradual change in social expectations of relations in the United States and, at different rates, in other Western nations. [4][5] Originally created to respond to physical abuse, reporting systems in various countries began to expand to address sexual and emotional abuse, neglect and exposure to domestic abuse. This expansion has been accompanied by wider requirements for reporting abuses: previous reports have only been presented when a has caused serious physical injury, but as the definitions have changed, minor physical injury and trauma have also been included in development and psychological. [6] Over the decades there has been a huge increase in relations with a huge number of unconfirmed cases. [7] [7] Increase every year, but the actual cases have remained low and are roughly the same or decrease every year. [8] The media and commentators often take the number of referrals to be synonymous with the number of cases of actual child abuse, which makes the problem bigger than it actually is. [9] Vulnerable groups The various jurisdictions have mandatory reporting requirements for different types of vulnerable people, such as: children see also: Abuse for children Vulnerable Adults See also: Disability Abuse Elder Elder See also: Elder Abuse Statistics for Australia country in 2015 -16, The total number of notifications (355,935), 164,987 cases (involving 115,024 children) of child abuse have been investigated or were under investigation. Of these surveys, 60,989 cases were motivated.[10] Brazil has a mandatory reporting system for child abuse that is applied by health and education systems, but due to the absence of national prevalence surveys, the difference between the data generated by such mandatory relationships and the actual incidence of abuse is not known, even if it is considered that mandatory reporting systems may involve a sub-structure. While specific data on compulsory reporting are not available, data collected from common 314 (on 5564) across the country have revealed that in the second half of 2005 alone, 27,986 children received the attention of the welfare centers: or due to sexual abuse (13,240), psychological violence (4,340), negligence (4,073), physical violence (3,436) and sexual exploitation (2,887). Most of the victims were in the group of seven years "14 years (17,738). 4936 were less than six years old. [11] Canada provides data on substances but not on relationships. [12] In Canada in 2008, [12] the 36% of all investigations were motivated, with an additional 8% of the investigations in which the He was suspected by the worker at the conclusion of the investigation and another 5% at the risk of Maltreatment. 30% of the investigations were unfounded and 17% did not involve any risk of future ill-treatment. United Kingdom England provides tests on trials, but not on relationships. [13] In 2012, the United Kingdom reports 50,573 children on children's protection records or subjected to a children's protection plan: England (42,850), Scotland (2,706), Wales (2,890), Northern Ireland (2,127). [14] US main article: Reporting mandatory in the United States in the USA there was a 2348% increase in hotline calls from 150,000 in 1963 to 3.3 million in 2009. [7] to 2011, there were three million calls. [8] From 1992 to 2009 in the United States, the proven cases of sexual abuse decreased 62%, physical abuse decreased 56% and 10% were neglected. Although references increased each year, about 1% of the childhood population is influenced by any form of documented maltreatment. [15] In the United States there are about three million calls each year: 9,000 / day, 63,000 / week, [8] that affect 1-10 US families with children under the age of 18 each year (there They are 32.2 million of such families). [16] From 1998 to 2011 there were a total of 43 million direct phone calls. [8] of these tests, beyond half are minor situations and many are situations in which the worker thinks something in the future can happen. The largest category was negligence. [8] Every year in the United States, about 85% of hotline calls do not justify surveys or are not proven. About 78% of all investigations are unfounded and about 22% are proven, with about 9% in which "alternative answers" are offered in some states, which focus on work with the family to deal with issues rather than confirm maltreatment. [17] Criteria for mandatory reporting of minor abuses by jurisdiction The policies for reporting vary considerably based on [18] Typically, mandatory reporting applies to persons who have reason to suspect abuse or neglect of a child, but may also apply to: persons who suspect the abuse or abandonment of an adult or elderly employee, or any member of the company. [20] a large majority of European countries 86 per cent have some form of mandatory reporting; 77 per cent of African countries; 72 per cent of the Asian countries and 90 per cent of the Americas do so. [21] In Australia, the Northern Territory requires a 11 citizens to report alleged abuse of minors[22] and other states and territories are required to report for designated roles. [23][24][25][26][27][28][29] In Brazil, notification is mandatory in the healthcare system, in schools and from the network of child protection councils (CPCs), present in many municipalities. [11] In Malaysia, the law on child 2001 requires any doctor or doctor, kindergarten or family member to report his or her concerns, suspicions or convictions that a child may have been abused or neglected by the competent authority for the protection of children in the country. If we don't, there'll be criminal charges. [30] In South Africa, Section 110 of the Law on Children, 2005 mandates Every Correctional Officer, Dentist, Homeopath, Immigration Officer, Labour Inspector, Medical Examiner, Obstetrician, Minister of Religion, Nurse, Occupational Therapist, Physiotherapist, Psychologist, Religious Leader, Social Operator, Social Assistant, speech therapist, teacher, traditional health care professional, traditional leader or member of staff or volunteer worker at a part-time care centre, a reception centre or a centre for children and young people to report when they suspect that a child has been abused in a way that causes physical injury, sexual abuse or deliberately neglected." The Sexual Violation Act, 1957, obliges all citizens who know the sexual exploitation of children to report the crime to the police. United States, the United States frequently change their laws, but from April 2019 all States, the District of Columbia, AmericanGuam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States have statutes that identify people who are required to report suspected child abuse to an appropriate agency. [32] Approximately 48 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands designate occupations whose members are legally permitted to denounce child abuse. [32] At the beginning of April 2019, in States 18 and Puerto Rico, any person suspecting abuse or negligence of minors is required to denounce alleged abuse or negligence regardless of profession. [33] In all other states, territories and District of Columbia, each unauthorized person is also authorized to report. [32] Canada imposes an obligation on all citizens, except in Yukon, where it is limited to those who come into contact with children in their professional role. [34] Mexico also has legislative reporting obligations. [34] European Union The Council of Europe urged all countries to have a mandatory report on child abuse, but several European countries do not. Fifteen Member States (Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden, as well as the United Kingdom, which is leaving the EU on 31 January 2021) have reporting obligations for all professionals. In ten Member States (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Greece, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Portugal and Slovakia) the existing obligations concern only some professional groups such as social workers or teachers. [35] More than half (15) of EU Member States (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden) have specific reporting obligations to civilians, specific obligations for civilians to report cases of child abuse, neglect and/or exploitation. In many Member States without Provisions, general provisions on the obligation for all citizens to report a criminal offence under national law apply, but without any specific obligation to report a child at risk of abuse. [36] In Germany, Malta and the Netherlands, in March 2014 there were no reporting obligations. In Malta, however, the new draft law on the protection of minors (Out of Home Care)[37] introduces a mandatory reporting obligation for all professionals and volunteers. [35] Under UK law, only social workers from local authorities, health and social services (Northern Ireland) and the police have a duty to report suspicions that a child needs care and protection. Local guidelines for the protection of minors and professional codes of conduct may expect other professionals, such as teachers and medical staff, to report, but should not do so as a matter of law. Front-Line professionals are also required to report cases of female genital mutilation. [38][39] Reporting processes vary considerably between jurisdictions. Compulsory reporters are usually required to give their names when reporting. This allows investigators to contact them for further details, if necessary, and protects the reporter in charge of the charges they did not report as required by law. [6][32][34] Typically, journalists are encouraged to report their suspicions and not investigate or wait for absolute evidence, which may lead to further direct harm to the suspect victim, and allow those responsible to prepare their defence through intimidation. The investigation of abuse is then left to the professionals. Some jurisdictions allow clear protection for good faith relationships, protecting the disclosure of the journalist's name. [6][32][34] Innocence shall be presumed, unless and until: no evidence of guilt is obtained and it should be remembered that only suspicions are reported. [40] Mandatory professions and reporting requirements generally apply to: who have frequent contact with children, although in some jurisdictions all citizens are required to report suspicions of certain forms of abuse. Other jurisdictions have imposed requirements only on doctors or practitioners. The court may note that, while these groups are legally obliged (mandated) to report, most jurisdictions allow voluntary reporting by any person concerned. Clergy 2267 1287 * 133 Prison privilege and other exemptions Conflicting between the duties of a reporter's representative and some privileged communication statutes are common but, in general, in the course of client privileges and clergy: "Prison privileges are exempt from mandatory reporting in many jurisdictions. In some United States, psychiatrists and psychologists are also exempt from compulsory reporting. [41] "Penalty Clergy" is a privileged communication that protects communication between a member of the clergy and a communicator, who shares information in confidence. If applied, no © the Minister does not © the "penitent" may be required to testify in court, by deposition or other judicial proceedings, on the content of the communication. [42] Most of the United States confers the privilege, typically in test rules or civil procedure, and the privilege of confidentiality has also been extended to non-Catholic clergy and non-religious counselling. [43] Criticism originally created to respond to physical abuse, the reporting systems in various countries have widened the accidents to be reported, when it has been recognised that sexual and emotional abuse, abandonment and exposure to domestic abuse also have profound repercussions on the well-being of children. [6] Critics of child abuse investigations say that a child can be wrongly removed. Long, repeated interviews and physical examinations leave emotional scars. Even if I don't remove it, there may be fear, mistrust and insecurity. Long-term care can leave lasting psychological scars and cause irreparable damage to the mother/son bond. mother/son. The prosecution of the offender may interrupt a family even if the charges are rejected. [44] Threats and an innocence guilt hypothesis often lead to feelings of impotence, inadequacy, depression, denial of due process and freedom, blurred reputation and invasive privacy and legal consequences if assumed guilty. [45] there may be economic damage due to the need to obtain a legal representation to defend one's own self and comply with the requirements required by them. critical state that mandatory reporting can also overload the children's wellness system and increase the tax burden. [46] increase the number of unfounded relationships [47] or relationships that (due to vague and broad legislation) do not deserve government interference [48] impair the ability of people, including abusive people, to seek medical care or maintain a therapeutic relationship, for fear of being reported. disproportionately affect African American families. [49] discourages other citizens from hiring a positive neighborhood action with families in trouble, as they may consider that their responsibilities were met when they call in an anonymous hotline. [48] also declare that mandatory reporting laws have had non-intentional consequences for the accused, individuals, including young people, who have never been convicted of cps' central records / databases (other than sex abuse records) for decades, limiting educational and employment opportunities due to background checks. [citation required] there is a 1.2a6 * 12.3% rate of relapse (repeal substantives within 6 months from initial substantives) [50] see also protection child abuse abuse rental of related daniel valerio obligatory in the United States references ^ c. henry kempe and ray e. efer, editor: il bambini malconco. 1st edition, 1968. 2nd edition, Chicago University Press, 1974. 3rd Edition, 1980. 5th Edition of M. E. Helfer, R. Kempe, and R. Krugman, 1997. ^ C. H. 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