



## Child Maltreatment Prevention 2014 Resource Guide



CSN has produced this resource guide to provide a comprehensive, annotated list of resources for child maltreatment prevention with particular emphasis on data, reports, toolkits, and programs to help state health departments expand and enhance their own child maltreatment prevention efforts.

The resource guide is divided into seven sections: Data and Definitions; Policies, Laws and Legislation; Prevention and Healthy Childhood; Outcomes and Types of Maltreatment; Campaigns, Programs, and Toolkits; Organizations; and Additional Resources. Each item in this resource guide includes a short description and a link to the resource itself. Descriptions of research articles are excerpted from the article abstracts.

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## Child Maltreatment Prevention 2014 Resource Guide: Data and Definitions



This section includes information about studies related to child maltreatment, such as the Adverse Childhood Experiences study; definitions of child maltreatment, such as the CDC's Child Maltreatment Surveillance: Uniform Definitions for Public Health and Recommended Data Elements; the results of surveys, such as the National Survey of Children's Health; and cost and incidence data on child maltreatment, as well as data on indicators of child well-being.

The information provided aims to provide a consistent framework and language for discussing and identifying child maltreatment.

### *Data and Definitions*

#### **Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACES)**

The Adverse Childhood Experiences study is a collaboration between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Kaiser Permanente's Health Appraisal Clinic in San Diego. It looks at the associations between child maltreatment and longer-term health outcomes.

Website: <http://www.cdc.gov/ace/>

Infographic: [http://vetoviolenecdc.gov/childmaltreatment/phl/resource\\_center\\_infographic.html](http://vetoviolenecdc.gov/childmaltreatment/phl/resource_center_infographic.html)

#### **The Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT Data Center**

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT Data Center is a national data effort using the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children state by state with city, state, and national data on more than 100 indicators of child well-being, including economic status, health, safety, and risk factors.

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

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### **Children's Exposure to Violence: A Comprehensive National Study (2009)**

This publication from the U.S. Department of Justice examines how often children are exposed to or are victims of violence and maltreatment and the effect of this exposure and victimization.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/227744.pdf>

### **Child Maltreatment Facts at a Glance (2013)**

This fact sheet from the CDC provides information about the scope of the problem of child maltreatment, characteristics of both victims and perpetrators, and deaths resulting from child maltreatment.

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cm-data-sheet--2013.pdf>

### **Child Maltreatment Surveillance: Uniform Definitions for Public Health and Recommended Data Elements (2008)**

This publication from the CDC provides definitions and data elements of child maltreatment for public health organizations and professionals. The purpose of the child maltreatment uniform definitions and recommended data elements is to present a definition of child maltreatment, its associated terms, and recommended data elements for voluntary use by individuals and organizations in the public health community. The definitions and data elements are intended to promote and improve consistency of child maltreatment surveillance for public health practices. It is designed to be used by state and local health department staff to assist in and provide a framework for the collection of public health surveillance data on child maltreatment. The definitions included in the document draw upon definitions that are currently in use in the literature and were adapted in collaboration with a panel of experts on child maltreatment and public health surveillance. The definitions and data elements are designed to be flexible tools for developing an ongoing surveillance system. Agencies that use the document can modify data elements to fit their system.

[http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/CM\\_Surveillance-a.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/CM_Surveillance-a.pdf)

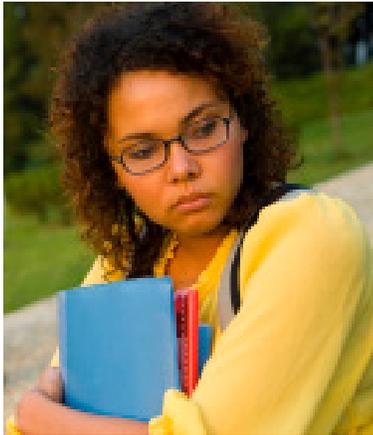
### **Child Maltreatment 2012 (2013)**

This document from the Administration for Children and Families provides data and statistics related to child abuse and neglect, including child victims, perpetrators, fatalities, and those who report, based on reports to state Child Protective Services systems.

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/child-maltreatment-2012>

### **Children Injured by Violence in the United States: Emergency Department Utilization, 2000-2008 (2012)**

Children victimized by violence are often treated in the emergency department (ED). However, our understanding of the magnitude and financial costs of this patient population is inadequate. The authors of this study [published in *Academic Emergency Medicine*] examined the scope, risk factors for, and financial cost of ED visits for intentional injury in children in the United States over time. The study found that almost 340,000 children were treated in U.S. EDs each year from 2000 through 2008 for intentional injuries, comprising 1.2% (95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.1% to 1.4%) of all U.S. pediatric ED visits. The rate of ED visits for violent injuries has not changed over time.



<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1553-2712.2012.01341.x/abstract>

### **A Coordinated Response to Child Abuse and Neglect: The Foundation for Practice (2003)**

This publication from the Office on Child Abuse and Neglect, Children's Bureau was written for new child protective services (CPS) caseworkers, professionals working with children and families, other professionals, and concerned community members. It addresses the definition, scope, causes, and consequences of child abuse and neglect. It presents an overview of prevention efforts and the child protection process from

identification and reporting through investigation and assessment to service provision and case closure. This manual is intended to accompany each profession-specific manual in the User Manual Series.

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/usermanuals/foundation/index.cfm>

### **The Economic Burden of Child Maltreatment in the United States and Implications for Prevention (2012)**

This CDC study, published in *Child Abuse & Neglect*, found the total lifetime estimated financial costs associated with just one year of confirmed cases of child maltreatment (physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse and neglect) is approximately \$124 billion.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213411003140>

### **Estimated Annual Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect (2012)**

This publication from Prevent Child Abuse America estimates the annual cost of child abuse and neglect and finds the nation spends \$80 billion annually.

<http://www.oregon.gov/gov/docs/OEIB/PCAAACostReport.pdf>

### **Incidence of Serious Injuries Due to Physical Abuse in the United States: 1997 to 2009 (2012)**

Although U.S. child protective services data showed a 55% decrease in the national incidence of substantiated physical abuse from 1992 to 2009, no study has tracked the occurrence of serious injuries due to physical abuse. This study from *Pediatrics* examined changes in the incidence of serious injuries due to physical abuse in hospitalized children from 1997 to 2009. Over 12 years, when substantiated physical abuse was declining, there was a small increase in the incidence of serious physical abuse in children <18 and <1 year of age.

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/09/26/peds.2012-0922>

### **Interrupting Child Maltreatment across Generations through Safe, Stable, Nurturing Relationships: Special Supplement of the Journal of Adolescent Health**

This special issue results from collaboration between the CDC and researchers leading four longitudinal studies on intergenerational patterns of violence: The Environmental Risk Longitudinal Twin Study (E-Risk), the Family Transitions Project (FTP), the Lehigh Longitudinal Study, and the Rochester Youth Development Study.

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childmaltreatment/interrupting-child-maltreatment.html>

### **Local Macroeconomic Trends and Hospital Admissions for Child Abuse, 2000-2009 (2012)**

This study published in Pediatrics found that abuse and high-risk TBI admission rates increased in relationship to local mortgage delinquency and foreclosure trends.

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/07/11/peds.2011-3755.abstract>

### **National Survey of Children's Health**

The survey, a project of the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (CAHMI), includes physical and mental health status and access to quality health care, as well as information on the child's family, neighborhood and social context. It also includes Adverse Childhood Experiences measures.

<http://childhealthdata.org/learn/NSCH>

### **Pediatric Abusive Head Trauma: Recommended Definitions for Public Health Surveillance and Research (2012)**

This document was developed by the CDC to improve the quality and consistency of data on abusive head trauma in children. The publication provides a definition of abusive head trauma and presents recommended data elements for use by individuals and organizations. The document is designed to aid in the collection of surveillance data and is intended to promote and improve consistency of abusive head trauma surveillance for public health purposes. The definitions and data elements are based on International Classification of Diseases diagnosis and external-cause-of-injury codes.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/PedHeadTrauma-a.pdf>

### **Report: State Secrecy and Child Deaths in the U.S. (2012)**

This is the second edition of the State Secrecy Report Card from the Children's Advocacy Institute (CAI) at the University of San Diego (USD) School of Law and First Star, a national organization addressing the issue of child abuse and neglect. The first edition was released in 2008 and became a key factor in prompting changes in public disclosure laws. The 2012 study provides an update on whether states have since strengthened their laws. Eleven states improved their disclosure laws by making them mandatory, more enforceable, more broadly applicable and/or more specific with regard to the types of information to which the public is entitled. Three states passed new laws or adopted new regulations further restricting public access to information resulting in lower grades than they received in 2008. The states reporting the most improvement were Utah and Pennsylvania, which went from grade of F to A and A+ respectively.

Press release: <http://www.firststar.org/press-room/press-releases/vw/1/itemid/564.aspx>

Report: <http://www.firststar.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=nmFdnKONTTE%3d&tabid=74>



## Using U.S. Data to Estimate the Incidence of Serious Physical Abuse in Children (2012)

This study from Pediatrics is the first to provide national U.S. data on the occurrence of serious injuries due to physical abuse in hospitalized children. Data from the 2006 Kids' Inpatient Database on hospitalizations due to serious physical abuse can be used to track trends over time and the effects of prevention programs on serious physical abuse.

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/129/3/458.abstract>

## Young Child Risk Calculator

This interactive tool from the National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP) shows users how many children under age six in each state are experiencing serious risks to their development. The tool allows users to select from three age groups: 0-3, 3-5, and 0-6, as well as three economic and various other risk factors known to affect children's development.

<http://www.nccp.org/tools/risk>



CSN is a resource center for MCH and injury prevention professionals in State and Territorial health departments who are committed to reducing injuries and violence among children and adolescents. CSN is supported by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

June 2014

Children's Safety Network  
Education Development Center, Inc.  
43 Foundry Avenue  
Waltham, MA 02453-8313

### Connect with the Children's Safety Network

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Register for the CSN e-Newsletter: [go.edc.org/csn-newsletter](http://go.edc.org/csn-newsletter)

Need TA? Have Questions? E-mail: [csninfo@edc.org](mailto:csninfo@edc.org)

[www.ChildrensSafetyNetwork.org](http://www.ChildrensSafetyNetwork.org)

## Child Maltreatment Prevention 2014 Resource Guide: Policies, Laws and Legislation



The resources in this section provide a comprehensive overview of state and federal laws that regulate issues pertaining to child abuse and neglect, health and education, and child welfare, and adoption, as well as tracking of government responsiveness.

### *Policies, Laws & Legislation*

#### Laws & Policies from the Child Welfare Information Gateway

This page allows you to access the Child Welfare Information Gateway State Statutes Series by title, or search statutes by individual States on issues related to child abuse and neglect, child welfare, and adoption; laws addressing reporting and responding to child abuse and neglect, maintaining child abuse and neglect records, protecting children from domestic violence, and related issues; and publications and resources on Federal laws and policies related to child abuse and neglect, child welfare, and adoption.

[https://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws\\_policies/](https://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws_policies/)

#### National Conference of State Legislatures: Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting State Statute Overview

This state-by-state chart outlines the various steps in the process of reporting child abuse and neglect. On the page, you can click on the Category title to go directly to the full report to see citations and an extensive summary of each State's law from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Child Welfare Information Gateway.

<http://www.ncsl.org/issues-research/human-services/child-abuse-and-neglect-reporting-statutes.aspx>

#### Early Childhood State Profiles

The National Center for Children in Poverty's Early Childhood

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Profiles provide a comprehensive view of state policies in the areas of health, early care and education, and parenting and economic supports, that affect the health and well-being of young children in low-income families.

[http://nccp.org/profiles/early\\_childhood.html](http://nccp.org/profiles/early_childhood.html)



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Register for the CSN e-Newsletter: [go.edc.org/csn-newsletter](http://go.edc.org/csn-newsletter)

Need TA? Have Questions? E-mail: [csninfo@edc.org](mailto:csninfo@edc.org)

[www.ChildrensSafetyNetwork.org](http://www.ChildrensSafetyNetwork.org)

## Child Maltreatment Prevention 2014 Resource Guide: Prevention and Healthy Childhood



This section features citations for articles, studies, reports, and other publications that discuss strategies and practices to prevent child maltreatment and to promote healthy childhood.

### *Prevention and Healthy Childhood*

#### **A Better Start: Child Maltreatment as a Public Health Priority (2009)**

This article from Zero to Three, written by Francie Zimmerman of the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation and James A. Mercy of the CDC, describes how a public health approach to child maltreatment addresses the range of conditions that place children at risk for abuse or neglect and includes strategies at the individual, family, community, and societal levels to promote health and well-being.

<http://www.zerotothree.org/maltreatment/child-abuse-neglect/30-5-zimmerman.pdf>

#### **Behavioral Interventions and Counseling to Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect: A Systematic Review to Update the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation (2013)**

In 2004, the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force determined that evidence was insufficient to recommend behavioral interventions and counseling to prevent child abuse and neglect. The purpose of this article is to review new evidence on the effectiveness of behavioral interventions and counseling in health care settings for reducing child abuse and neglect and related health outcomes, as well as adverse effects of interventions. Risk assessment and behavioral interventions in pediatric clinics reduced abuse and neglect outcomes for young children. Early childhood home visitation also reduced abuse and neglect, but results were inconsistent. Additional research on interventions to prevent child abuse and neglect is needed.

<http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf13/>

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[childabuse/childmaltreatart.htm](http://childabuse/childmaltreatart.htm)

### **The Case for Investing in Disadvantaged Young Children**

This publication from James J. Heckman provides a discussion of investing in early intervention programs for young disadvantaged children on the grounds that participation in these programs increases economic productivity.

<http://www.heckmanequation.org/content/resource/case-investing-disadvantaged-young-children>

### **Child Abuse Reporting: Rethinking Child Protection (2012)**

This article from The Journal of the American Medical Association asks the question: What is the appropriate course for promoting prompt reporting of abuse, while still ensuring that respected individuals are not falsely accused?

<http://jama.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1212313>

### **Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Is More Than a Funding Stream (2009)**

This short publication from Policy & Practice, written by Jim Hmurovick, provides a blueprint for a national policy for child abuse and neglect prevention.

<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/>

[Child+abuse+and+neglect+prevention%3a+is+more+than+a+funding+stream.-a0202360685](http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Child+abuse+and+neglect+prevention%3a+is+more+than+a+funding+stream.-a0202360685)

### **Child Abuse and Neglect User Manuals**

Since the last update of the Child Abuse and Neglect User Manual Series in the early 1990s, a number of changes have occurred that dramatically affect the response to child maltreatment, including advances in research, practice, and policy. This third edition of the User Manual Series reflects the increased knowledge and the evolving state of practice and address trends and concerns relevant to today's professionals.

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/umnew.cfm>

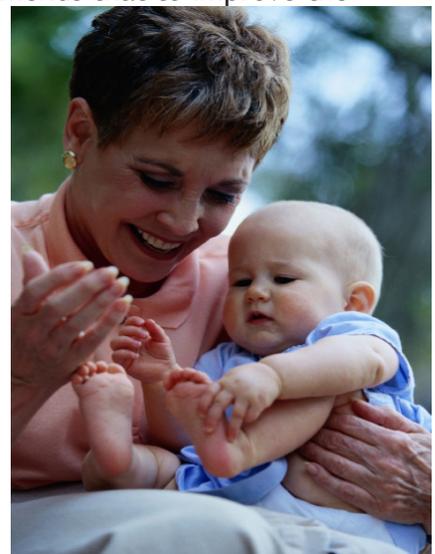
### **Child Maltreatment: Strengthening National Data on Child Fatalities Could Aid in Prevention (2011)**

This report from the US Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommends that to improve the comprehensiveness, quality, and use of national data on child fatalities from maltreatment, the Secretary of HHS should use stronger mechanisms to routinely share analyses and expertise with its partners on the circumstances of child maltreatment deaths, including insights that could be used for developing prevention strategies.

<http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-11-599>

### **Child Welfare Policy and Practice on Children's Exposure to Domestic Violence (2012)**

This article from Child Abuse & Neglect reviews research, policy, and programming in Australia, Canada, and the U.S. on the child welfare response to exposure to domestic violence (EDV). The review draws on searches of standard research databases, interviews with researchers and practitioners, and the authors' own research.



<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213412000269>

**Dynamic Adaptation Process to Implement an Evidence-Based Child Maltreatment Intervention (2012)**

This article from Implementation Science describes a study of the feasibility and acceptability of the Dynamic Adaptation Process (DAP), designed to allow for EBP adaptation and system and organizational adaptations in a planned and considered, rather than ad hoc, way.

<http://www.implementationscience.com/content/pdf/1748-5908-7-32.pdf>

**Effective Strategies to Support Positive Parenting in Community Health Centers (2009)**

This report of the Working Group on Child Maltreatment Prevention in Community Health Centers identifies and recommends public health strategies and interventions to prevent child maltreatment and to promote positive parenting practices within the context of behavioral health integration at community health centers.

<http://www.apa.org/pi/prevent-violence/resources/positive-parenting.pdf>

**Essentials for Childhood - Steps to Create Safe, Stable, and Nurturing Relationships (2013)**

Essentials for Childhood from the CDC proposes strategies communities can consider to promote the types of relationships and environments that help children grow up to be healthy and productive citizens so that they, in turn, can build stronger and safer families and communities for their children.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/childmaltreatment/essentials/index.html>

**From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development (2000)**

This book from the National Research Council and Institute of Medicine explores how research in the neurobiological, behavioral, and social sciences impacts our understanding of child development and the implications for childhood policy, service delivery, and childrearing in the U.S.

[http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record\\_id=9824&page=1](http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=9824&page=1)

**From Neurons to Neighborhoods: An Update: Workshop Summary (2012)**

This workshop summary from the National Research Council looks at four themes in the From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development study, which was published in 2000, and also examines research issues and policy issues in early childhood development.

[http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record\\_id=13119](http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13119)

**The Foundations of Lifelong Health Are Built in Early Childhood (2010)**

This publication from the Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University, co-authored by the National Scientific Council on the Developing Child and the National Forum on Early Childhood Policy and Programs, looks at the importance of healthy child development to later health and to the health of society.

[http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/reports\\_and\\_working\\_papers/foundations-of-lifelong-health/](http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/reports_and_working_papers/foundations-of-lifelong-health/)

**Framing Child Abuse and Neglect: Effects of Early Childhood Development Experimental Research**





(2009)

This report from the FrameWorks Institute summarizes results from the latest iteration of FrameWorks experimental research focusing specifically on outcomes related to policies and programs associated with the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect, as well as additional policies associated with improving children's healthy development, family assets, education, and mental health.

[http://www.frameworksinstitute.org/toolkits/canp/resources/pdf/FramingChildAbuseandNeglect\\_researchreport\\_2009.pdf](http://www.frameworksinstitute.org/toolkits/canp/resources/pdf/FramingChildAbuseandNeglect_researchreport_2009.pdf)

[researchreport\\_2009.pdf](http://www.frameworksinstitute.org/toolkits/canp/resources/pdf/FramingChildAbuseandNeglect_researchreport_2009.pdf)

### **Future of Children - Preventing Child Maltreatment (2009)**

This volume of The Future of Children discusses child maltreatment prevention policies and programs. It explores the most effective types of programs, why these programs are effective, and how the child protection system could become more involved in preventing child maltreatment.

[http://futureofchildren.org/futureofchildren/publications/docs/19\\_02\\_FullJournal.pdf](http://futureofchildren.org/futureofchildren/publications/docs/19_02_FullJournal.pdf)

### **Health Matters: The Role of Health and the Health Sector in Place-Based Initiatives for Young Children (2009)**

This study was commissioned by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to help program planners and implementers, policymakers and funders identify and understand innovative and successful multi-sector, place-based initiatives that focus on young children. The report includes an appendix, which offers case studies of eight exemplary, early childhood initiatives, all of which include a strong and active health component and have successfully integrated early childhood efforts across multiple service sectors and settings.

<http://www.wkkf.org/knowledge-center/resources/2009/07/Health-Matters-The-Role-Of-Health-And-The-Health-Sector-In-Place-Based-Initiatives-For-Young.aspx>

### **Home Visiting Inventory from PEW (2011)**

This data report summarizes key details about the 119 home visiting programs that states reported funding in fiscal year 2010.

<http://www.pewstates.org/research/data-visualizations/home-visiting-inventory-85899372712>

### **[CSN] MCH Approach to Preventing Child Maltreatment (2008)**

This publication provides state MCH professionals with information about child maltreatment and how they can help prevent the abuse and neglect of children. It includes four sections: summary of the extent, causes, and consequences of child maltreatment; why and how MCH programs can contribute to preventing child maltreatment; child maltreatment as a Title V State Performance Measure; and case studies of five states that designated child maltreatment as a Title V State Performance Measure.

<http://www.childrensafetynetwork.org/sites/childrensafetynetwork.org/files/MCHApproachChildMaltreatment.pdf>

### **National Plan to Prevent the Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children (2012)**

This publication by the National Coalition to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation discusses the significance of a national plan and explores six action area for the prevention of child sexual abuse: research, public awareness, ending the demand for the sexual exploitation of children, policies and

organizational practices, collaborative practices, and funding. It also describes actions that individuals and communities can take to prevent child sexual abuse.

<http://www.preventtogether.org/Resources/Documents/NationalPlan2012FINAL.pdf>

### **New Directions in Child Abuse and Neglect Research (2013)**

This report from the Institute of Medicine and National Research Council of the National Academies recommends the establishment of a coordinated, national research infrastructure with high-level federal support. The report identifies four areas to look to in developing this coordinated research enterprise: a national strategic plan, a national surveillance system, a new generation of researchers, and changes in federal and state programmatic and policy response.

<http://iom.edu/Reports/2013/New-Directions-in-Child-Abuse-and-Neglect-Research.aspx>

### **Pathways to the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (2007)**

The Pathway to the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect assembles a wealth of findings from research, practice, theory, and policy about what it takes to improve the lives of children and families, particularly those living in tough neighborhoods. By laying out a comprehensive, coherent array of actions, the Pathway informs efforts to improve community conditions within supportive policy and funding contexts.

<http://www.cssp.org/publications/pathways-to-outcomes/Prevention-of-Child-Abuse.pdf>

### **Policy Matters: Setting and Measuring Benchmarks for State Policies. Promoting Child Safety, Permanence and Well-Being Through Safe and Strong Families, Supportive Communities, and Effective Systems (2009)**

This paper from the Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP) presents a framework for policy options aimed at achieving safety and well-being for children with permanent families. It focuses primarily on state child welfare agencies and their partners, which include the courts and systems responsible for health, mental health, education and other related services. In Section I, the paper provides background on the challenges faced by children and families involved with the child welfare systems and the challenges these systems face in trying to serve them. Section II of the report provides a conceptual framework and logic model that illustrate the connection between the desired outcomes for children and the policy recommendations in this report. Section III defines these policy recommendations in detail, including the available research and practice evidence that informs these recommendations.

<http://www.cssp.org/publications/public-policy/PROMOTING-CHILD-SAFETY-PERMANENCE-AND-WELL-BEING.pdf>

### **[CSN Presentation] Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Role**

This 30-45 minute presentation geared towards MCH professionals reviews the scope of the problem, the public health approach, data issues, recommended strategies, and evaluation.

<http://www.childrensafetynetwork.org/sites/childrensafetynetwork.org/files/Preventing%20child%20abuse%20and%20neglect-MCH%20Role.pdf>

### **Preventing Child Maltreatment and Promoting Well-Being: A Network for Action 2013 Resource Guide (2013)**

Preventing Child Maltreatment and Promoting Well-Being: A Network for Action 2013 Resource Guide, created by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau, Office on Child Abuse and Neglect, its Child Welfare Information Gateway, the FRIENDS National Resource Center for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention, and the Center for Study of Social Policy - Strengthening Families, supports service providers in their work with parents, caregivers, and children to strengthen families and prevent child abuse

and neglect. It focuses on the six protective factors, which have been proven to reduce the risk of abuse and neglect and provides tools and strategies to integrate these factors into existing programs and systems.

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/guide2013/guide.pdf>

### **Preventing Child Sexual Abuse Within Youth-serving Organizations: Getting Started on Policies and Procedures (2011)**

The CDC developed Preventing Child Sexual Abuse Within Youth-serving Organizations: Getting Started on Policies and Procedures to assist youth-serving organizations to adopt prevention strategies for child sexual abuse. The guide identifies six key components of child sexual abuse prevention for organizations: screening and selecting employees and volunteers; guidelines on interactions between individuals; monitoring behavior; ensuring safe environments; responding to inappropriate behavior, breaches in policy, and allegations and suspicions of child sexual abuse; and training in child sexual abuse prevention. The guide includes prevention goals and critical strategies for each component. Suggestions for addressing challenges and tools to help organizations get started are also provided.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pub/PreventingChildAbuse.html>

### **Strengthening Families and Communities: 2011 Resource Guide (2011)**

This resource guide from the Children's Bureau, initially targeted towards child maltreatment prevention professionals, examines research on protective factors and strategies to prevent child maltreatment. It also offers tools to build community awareness and tip sheets for parents and child care workers.

<http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/guide2011/guide.pdf>

### **Strengthening Families Research in Brief: Risk and Protective Factors (2010)**

The Center for the Study of Social Policy developed the Strengthening Families framework to prevent child maltreatment through the integration of protective factors into existing programs. This webpage provides numerous resources about this framework.

[http://www.cssp.org/reform/strengthening-families/resources/body/1.3\\_.5\\_RB\\_-\\_Risk\\_and\\_Protective\\_Factors\\_.pdf](http://www.cssp.org/reform/strengthening-families/resources/body/1.3_.5_RB_-_Risk_and_Protective_Factors_.pdf)

### **Storytelling, Social Movements, and the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (2009)**

This publication from the Quality Improvement Center on Early Childhood and Prevent Child Abuse America talks about how to create a social movement around the prevention of child abuse and neglect from the perspective of the general public, policy makers, and the public health field.

[http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/child\\_abuse.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/child_abuse.pdf)

### **[CSN Webinar] Tools and Strategies to Support Health Departments in Child Maltreatment Prevention Efforts (2012)**

This webinar, hosted by the Education Development Center (EDC) and sponsored by the Public Health Leadership for Child Maltreatment Prevention (PHL) Initiative, was the final webinar in a three-part series highlighting strategies and tools for state public health departments to address child maltreatment prevention. State health departments can be instrumental in addressing child maltreatment through their work in assuring the health and well-being of children and families. With



this in mind, the PHL Initiative developed new web-based resource to help state health departments address child maltreatment prevention in a strategic way and link public health efforts with other state-level child maltreatment prevention initiatives.

<http://www.childrensafetynetwork.org/webinar/cdc-webinar-tools-and-strategies-support-health-departments-child-maltreatment-prevention>

**[CSN Webinar] “Understanding Evidence” for Child Maltreatment Prevention: A Demonstration of CDC’s Interactive Tool to Support Evidence-Based Decision Making (2013)**

Understanding Evidence is a new, interactive web resource developed by the CDC’s Division of Violence Prevention that supports public health practitioners in making evidence-informed decisions around violence prevention. The goal of evidence-based decision making is to bring a high standard of research evidence into the decision-making process while taking into account the contextual and experiential factors that influence decisions.

In this webinar, practitioners working to prevent child maltreatment learned how to:

- Define the multiple forms of evidence involved in evidence-based decision making
- Identify standards of rigor for best available research evidence
- Identify sources of and ways to collect best available research evidence, contextual evidence, and experiential evidence

Identify key stages and characteristics of an evidence-based decision making process

This webinar also provided real-world scenarios illustrating how child maltreatment prevention practitioners, coalitions, and evaluators can use the tool to strengthen practice and evaluation of violence prevention strategies.

<http://www.childrensafetynetwork.org/webinar/understanding-evidence-child-maltreatment-cdc>



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## Child Maltreatment Prevention 2014 Resource Guide: Outcomes and Types of Maltreatment



This section provides information on studies exploring the long-term health impacts of child maltreatment, including studies on child maltreatment and adult obesity, child maltreatment and depression in adulthood, child maltreatment and suicide-related behaviors in children and youth, and child maltreatment and violent injuries and premature death in young adulthood, among others.

### *Outcomes and Types of Maltreatment*

#### **Abusive Head Trauma in Young Children: A Population-Based Study (2013)**

The objectives of this study, published in *Pediatric Emergency Care*, were to provide a population-based incidence estimate of abusive head trauma (AHT) in children aged 0 to 5 years from inpatient and emergency departments (ED) and identify risk characteristics for recognizing high-risk children to improve public health surveillance. The study found that incidence estimates of AHT are incomplete without including ED data.

[http://journals.lww.com/pec-online/Abstract/2013/03000/Abusive\\_Head\\_Trauma\\_in\\_Young\\_Children\\_A.3.aspx](http://journals.lww.com/pec-online/Abstract/2013/03000/Abusive_Head_Trauma_in_Young_Children_A.3.aspx)

#### **[CDC Webpage] Adverse Childhood Experiences Study: Publications by Health Outcome**

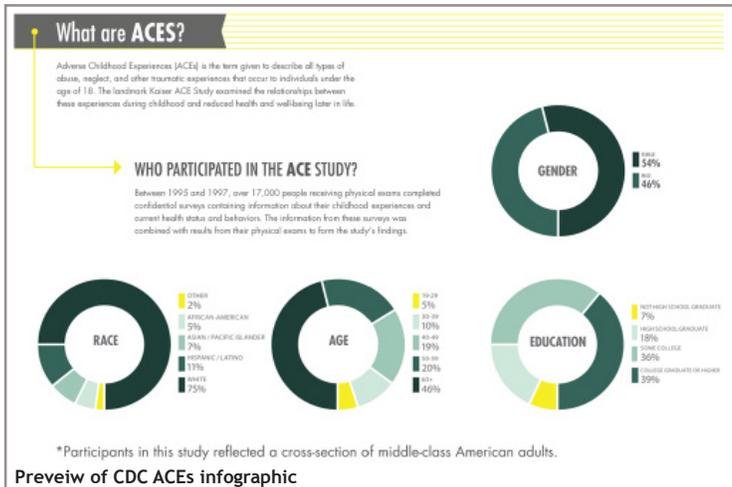
This CDC webpage provides a table with links to citations for publications on health outcomes related to adverse childhood experiences.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ace/outcomes.htm>

#### **[Infographic] Adverse Childhood Experiences: Looking at How ACEs Affect Our Lives & Society (2013)**

This infographic from the CDC outlines Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) such as abuse, neglect, and other traumatic

- Data and Definitions
- Policies, Laws and Legislation
- Prevention and Healthy Childhood
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experiences that occur to individuals under the age of 18. It examines the relationships between ACEs and reduced health and well-being later in life.

[http://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/childmaltreatment/phl/resource\\_center/infographic.html](http://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/childmaltreatment/phl/resource_center/infographic.html)

### Characteristics of Non-Fatal Abusive Head Trauma among Children in the USA, 2003-2008: Application of the CDC Operational Case Definition to National Hospital Inpatient Data (2012)

An International Classification of Diseases code-based case definition for non-fatal abusive head trauma (AHT) in children <5 years of age was developed in March 2008 by an expert panel convened at the CDC. This study from Injury Prevention presents an application of the CDC recommended operational case definition of AHT to U.S. hospital inpatient data to characterize the AHT hospitalization rate for children <5 years of age. The study found that to reduce the burden of AHT in the US concerted prevention efforts targeting populations at risk should be implemented.

<http://injuryprevention.bmj.com/content/early/2012/02/22/injuryprev-2011-040234.short>

### Child and Adolescent Abuse in Relation to Obesity in Adulthood: The Black Women's Health Study (2012)

The objective of this study in Pediatrics was to investigate the association of physical and sexual abuse in childhood and adolescence with the risk of adult obesity among black women in the U. S. The study found that early life sexual and physical abuse was associated with an increased risk of overall and central obesity in adulthood. Although the association between abuse and obesity was explained to some extent by health behaviors, reproductive history, and mental health, these factors did not fully account for the associations. The data suggest that early life adversity is related to adult body size and weight distribution.

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/06/27/peds.2011-1554.full.pdf>

### Child and Adult Outcomes of Chronic Child Maltreatment (2012)

The objective of this study, published in Pediatrics, was to describe how child maltreatment chronicity is related to negative outcomes in later childhood and early adulthood.

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/04/17/peds.2011-2529>

### Child and Youth Victimization Known to Police, School, and Medical Authorities (2012)

This bulletin from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) presents results from the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV) regarding past-year victimizations that were known to the police, teachers and other school personnel, and doctors and other medical personnel. This bulletin looks first at what and how much authorities know about child victimization and what the implications of the study findings are for increasing disclosure of child victimizations and for effective prevention and treatment. Among the survey's primary findings: in general, school officials knew about victimization episodes considerably more often (42 percent) than police (13 percent) or medical personnel (2 percent).

<http://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/235394.pdf>

### **Child Maltreatment and Repeat Presentations to the Emergency Department for Suicide-Related Behaviors (2012)**

The objective of this study, published in *Child Abuse & Neglect*, was to identify factors associated with repeat emergency department (ED) presentations for suicide-related behaviors (SRB) - hereafter referred to as repetition - among children/youth to aid secondary prevention initiatives. Children/youth with substantiated maltreatment (as noted) were two times more likely to have repetition than their peers after adjustments for social, demographic and clinical factors (conditional on prior ED SRB presentations). A number of these factors were independently associated with repetition. No one factor distinguished between having a first and second repetition nor was more strongly associated with repetition than another.



<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213412002256>

### **Child Welfare Outcomes 2006-2009: Report to Congress (2012)**

Created by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Child Welfare Outcomes Reports provide information on national and state performance in seven outcome categories, in addition to data on child welfare-related contextual factors and findings of analyses conducted across states.

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cwo06-09/index.htm>

### **Childhood Gender Nonconformity: A Risk Indicator for Childhood Abuse and Posttraumatic Stress in Youth (2012)**

This study, published in *Pediatrics*, found that exposure to childhood physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, and probable PTSD were elevated in youth in the top decile of childhood gender nonconformity compared with youth below median nonconformity. Abuse victimization disparities partly mediated PTSD disparities by gender nonconformity. Gender nonconformity predicted increased risk of lifetime probable PTSD in youth after adjustment for sexual orientation.

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/02/15/peds.2011-1804.full.pdf>

### **Effects of Childhood Maltreatment on Violent Injuries and Premature Death during Young Adulthood among Urban High-Risk Men (2012)**

The objective of this study from *JAMA Pediatrics* was to assess childhood maltreatment as a risk factor for violent injuries and premature death in young adulthood and whether these associations are mediated by adolescent heavy drinking, hard drug use, hard drug selling, and violent offending.

<http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/short/archpediatrics.2012.244>

### **The Emergence of Spanking among a Representative Sample of Children Under 2 Years of Age in North Carolina (2011)**

Spanking is common in the U. S. but less common in many European countries in which it has been outlawed. Being spanked has been associated with: child abuse victimization; poor self-esteem; impaired parent-child relationships; and child and adult mental health, substance abuse, and behavioral consequences. Being spanked as a child has also been shown to increase the likelihood of abusing one's own children or spouse as an adult. Spanking of very young children less than 2 is almost never recommended even among experts that consider spanking as reasonable in some circumstances. This study, published in *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, describes the association of spanking with demographic

characteristics.

[http://www.frontiersin.org/child\\_and\\_neurodevelopmental\\_psychiatry/10.3389/fpsy.2011.00036/full](http://www.frontiersin.org/child_and_neurodevelopmental_psychiatry/10.3389/fpsy.2011.00036/full)

### **Evaluation and Referral for Child Maltreatment in Pediatric Poisoning Victims (2012)**

Although the majority of poisonings in young children are due to exploratory ingestions and might be prevented through improved caregiver supervision, the circumstances that warrant evaluation for suspected maltreatment and referral to Child Protective Services (CPS) are unclear. Therefore the objective of this study, published in *Child Abuse & Neglect*, was to determine the percentage and characteristics of young poisoning victims who were evaluated for child maltreatment by the hospital team (social work and/or child protection team) and/or referred to CPS.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213412000713>

### **[Archived Webcast] Is It Injury or Neglect? (2008)**

This MCH webcast, presented in April 2008, examines child maltreatment, injuries, and violence as public health problems and how these fields intersect.

<http://www.mchcom.com/archivedWebcastDetail.asp?aeid=450>

### **The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress (2011)**

This article from *Pediatrics* presents an ecobiodevelopmental framework that illustrates how early experiences and environmental influences can leave a lasting signature on the genetic predispositions that affect emerging brain architecture and long-term health. The report also examines extensive evidence of the disruptive impacts of toxic stress, offering intriguing insights into causal mechanisms that link early adversity to later impairments in learning, behavior, and both physical and mental well-being.

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/12/21/peds.2011-2663.full.pdf>

### **Medical Evaluation for Child Physical Abuse: What the PNP Needs to Know (2012)**

This continuing education offering will help PNPs develop the skills necessary to recognize an injury that raises the concern for abuse based on characteristics of the injury such as appearance, location, or severity and characteristics of the history given for the injury. The link between corporal punishment and physical abuse will be discussed. Cutaneous findings of abuse, oral injuries, skeletal injuries, abdominal trauma, and abusive head trauma are also discussed in this article from the *Journal of Pediatric Health Care*.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0891524511003610>

### **Number of Childhood Abuse Perpetrators and the Occurrence of Depressive Episodes in Adulthood (2012)**

Although past research has documented a link between adverse childhood experiences - particularly childhood emotional (CEA), physical (CPA), and sexual abuse (CSA) - and depression, relatively few studies have examined the unique impact of each of these highly co-occurring abuse types. Moreover, relatively little is known about the specific aspects of abuse experiences that increase risk for depression (e.g., number of perpetrators). This





study, published in *Child Abuse & Neglect*, provides a conservative test of the association between the number of CEA, CPA, and CSA perpetrators, and depressive episodes in adulthood.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213412000646>

#### **Parental Psychological Violence and Adolescent Behavioral Adjustment: The Role of Coping and Social Support (2012)**

The role of coping strategies (approach and avoidance) as a mediating factor between parental psychological violence and adolescent behavior problems, both internalized and externalized, as well as the protective role of social support were examined separately for boys and girls in this study, published in the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

<http://jiv.sagepub.com/content/early/2012/07/22/0886260512448842>

#### **Physical Punishment and Mental Disorders: Results from a Nationally Representative U.S. Sample (2012)**

This study, published in *Pediatrics*, investigated the possible link between harsh physical punishment (i.e., pushing, grabbing, shoving, slapping, hitting) in the absence of more severe child maltreatment (i.e., physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, physical neglect, emotional neglect, exposure to intimate partner violence) and Axis I and II mental disorders.

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/06/27/peds.2011-2947.full.pdf>

#### **Prevalence and Risk of Violence against Children with Disabilities: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Observational Studies (2012)**

This study, published in *The Lancet*, finds that children with disabilities are around four times more likely to experience violence.

[http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(12\)60692-8/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(12)60692-8/fulltext)

#### **Prevalence of Abusive Injuries in Siblings and Household Contacts of Physically Abused Children (2012)**

Siblings and other children who share a home with a physically abused child are thought to be at high risk for abuse, but rates of injury in these contact children are unknown and screening of contacts is highly variable. The objective of this study, published in *Pediatrics*, was to determine the prevalence of abusive injuries identified by a common screening protocol among contacts of physically abused children.

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/07/03/peds.2012-0085.abstract>

#### **Psychological Maltreatment (2012)**

This article from *Pediatrics* examines psychological maltreatment among children, finding that it is just as damaging as physical abuse. Psychological or emotional maltreatment of children may be the most challenging and prevalent form of child abuse and neglect. Caregiver behaviors include acts of omission (ignoring need for social interactions) or commission (spurning, terrorizing); may be verbal or nonverbal, active or passive, and with or without intent to harm; and negatively affect the child's cognitive, social, emotional, and/or physical development.

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/2/372.full>

#### **Racial Differences in the Consequences of Childhood Maltreatment for Adolescent and Young Adult Depression, Heavy Drinking, and Violence (2012)**

This study, published in the Journal of Adolescent Health, examined racial differences in the consequences of childhood maltreatment for depression, heavy drinking, and violence during adolescence and young adulthood among black and white young men.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X11003375>

### **[Fact Sheet] Understanding Child Maltreatment (2012)**

This fact sheet from the CDC explains different types of child maltreatment, why it is a public health issue, and how to prevent it.

[http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cm\\_factsheet2012-a.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cm_factsheet2012-a.pdf)

### **Victimized at Home Revictimized by Peers: Domestic Child Abuse a Risk Factor for Social Rejection (2012)**

The study, published in the Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal, aimed to inquire to what extent types of domestic child abuse (DCA) are risk factors for social peer rejection (SPR). In addition, the role of personal resources in terms of psychological consequences with either experience was examined.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/j7245g6378l25626/>



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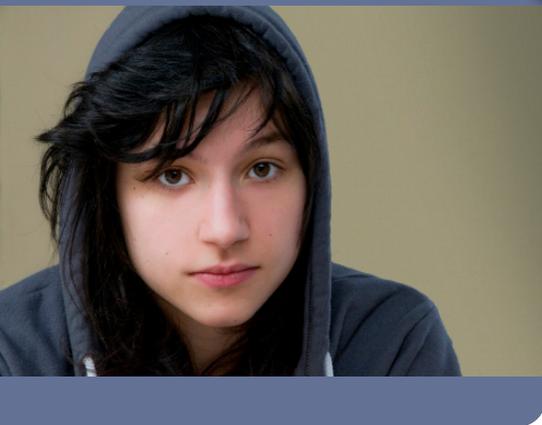
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## Child Maltreatment Prevention 2014 Resource Guide: Campaigns, Programs, Toolkits



This section describes a wide range of campaigns, programs, and toolkits for child maltreatment prevention, including Prevent Child Abuse America's National Movement for America's Children campaign, California Newsreel's The Raising of America documentary series, and the CDC's Veto Violence tools and resources, along with its new Essentials for Parenting Toddlers and Preschoolers program.

### *Campaigns, Programs and Toolkits*

#### **CDC VetoViolence Web Portal: Child Maltreatment Prevention Tools and Resources for Health Departments**

The CDC and CDC Foundation's Child Maltreatment Prevention Tools and Resources for Health Departments toolkit promotes and enhances child maltreatment prevention efforts. The site contains information on assessing current child maltreatment-related efforts, identifying gaps and strengths, and identifying priority areas for future work.

<http://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/childmaltreatment/phl/>

#### **Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Overview (2011)**

This fact sheet from the National Sexual Violence Resource Center provides a definition of child sexual abuse and information on victims and perpetrators of child sexual abuse, the prevalence of this kind of abuse, risk factors and warning signs of child sexual abuse, and strategies to reduce the risk of abuse.

[http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications\\_NSVRC\\_Overview\\_Child-sexual-abuse-prevention\\_0.pdf](http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications_NSVRC_Overview_Child-sexual-abuse-prevention_0.pdf)

#### **Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: Programs for Children**

This publication from the National Sexual Violence Resource Center offers advocates and prevention educators information about an evidence-informed approach to programs for child sexual abuse prevention.

- Data and Definitions
- Policies, Laws and Legislation
- Prevention and Healthy Childhood
- Outcomes and Types of Maltreatment
- Campaigns, Programs, and Toolkits
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[http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications\\_NSVRC\\_Guide\\_Child-Sexual-Abuse-Prevention-programs-for-children.pdf](http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications_NSVRC_Guide_Child-Sexual-Abuse-Prevention-programs-for-children.pdf)

### **Essentials for Parenting Toddlers and Preschoolers (2014)**

Essentials for Parenting Toddlers and Preschoolers is a free resource developed by CDC that gives parents ways to interact more positively with their child. It also provides answers to common parenting challenges so parents can be more confident and enjoy helping their children grow. The program is based on the best available evidence and is designed for parents with children between the ages of 2 and 4.

[www.cdc.gov/parents/essentials](http://www.cdc.gov/parents/essentials)

### **Heads Up: Prevent Shaken Baby Syndrome**

This CDC program contains resources for journalists, health departments, and community based organizations. It also includes research and radio PSAs focused on parents and caregivers.

<http://www.cdc.gov/concussion/HeadsUp/sbs.html>

### **Prevent Child Abuse America's National Movement for America's Children**

The campaign is a grassroots initiative to create a comprehensive national strategy for healthy child development in homes, schools, neighborhoods, and communities.

<http://www.movementforchildren.org/>

### **National Center on Substance Abuse and Child Welfare (NCSACW)**

Several resources related to child welfare and substance abuse disorders can be found on NCSACW's website. These include fact sheets, literature reviews, abstracts, and statistics.

<http://www.ncsacw.samhsa.gov/resources/resources-research.aspx>

### **National Child Abuse Prevention Month**

The Administration for Children and Families' Child Welfare Information Gateway provides a webpage on National Child Abuse Prevention Month, which includes links to tip sheets, toolkits, activity guides, and more.

<http://www.childwelfare.gov/preventing/preventionmonth/>

### **New York State Department of Health's Shaken Baby Syndrome Prevention Toolkit**

This toolkit provides information on Shaken Baby Syndrome, including tips on designing a public awareness campaign, the Shaken Baby Syndrome - What You Need to Know presentation with guidelines and PowerPoint slides, fact sheets, phone numbers for parents, and brochures.

[http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/injury\\_prevention/shaken\\_baby\\_syndrome/](http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/injury_prevention/shaken_baby_syndrome/)

### **The Raising of America Project**

The Raising of America is a documentary series and campaign by California Newsreel that shows how early childhood development shapes life course outcomes.

<http://www.raisingofamerica.org/project>

### Safe Start Center's Toolkit for Schools

Safe Start Center's Toolkit for Schools, available on the website of the National Online Resource Center on Violence against Women, is a collection of resources for school administrators and teachers to learn more about the prevalence and negative consequences of children's exposure to violence and how they can help.

<http://www.safestartcenter.org/toolkits/national-survey-cev.php>

### Stop It Now! The Campaign to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse

Stop It Now! works to prevent the sexual abuse of children by mobilizing adults, families, and communities to take actions that protect children before they are harmed. The Stop It Now! website provides information and data on the sexual abuse of children, how to identify signs of sexual abuse, how to prevent it, and how to get involved in the Stop It Now! campaign.

<http://www.stopitnow.com/>



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## Child Maltreatment Prevention 2014 Resource Guide: Organizations



This section contains information about national organizations and federal agencies that address child maltreatment, offering brief descriptions of the types of services and/or resources that they provide.

### *Organizations*

**Administration for Children and Families (ACF)** is a division of the Department of Health and Human Services responsible for promoting the well-being of children, families, and communities through federal programs. This webpage provides information on ACF services, research, and policies.

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov>

**The Child Abuse Prevention Association (CAPA)** provides counseling services and resources to families to help aid them in creating strong and healthy home environments as well as training for both children and adults.

<http://www.childabuseprevention.org>

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** - provides data, prevention strategies, fact sheets, toolkits, and other publications related to child maltreatment prevention.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/childmaltreatment/>

**The Child Abuse Prevention Center** directly serves at-risk children and families in crisis to prevent and break the generational cycle of child abuse. This website has information on child abuse and prevention programs.

<http://www.brightfutures4kids.org/>

**Children's Bureau/ACYF - Child Welfare Information Gateway** is a service of the ACF and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for sharing resources with child welfare professionals and families. It covers topics such as child maltreatment, adoption,

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child welfare, and out-of-home care.

<http://www.childwelfare.gov>

**Children Without A Voice USA (CWAV USA)** is a non-profit organization dedicated to raising awareness and preventing crimes against children, child abuse, and neglect through advocacy and education. CWAV USA provides parenting classes, anti-bullying classes, and pre-school and elementary classes for children on how they can keep themselves safe.

<http://www.childrenwithoutavoicusa.org/>

**FRIENDS National Resource Center for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention** provides training and technical assistance to federally funded CBCAP programs.

<http://www.friendsnrc.org>

**The National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP)** promotes the economic security, health, and well-being of America's low-income families and children. NCCP uses research to inform policy and practice with the goal of ensuring positive outcomes for the next generation. This webpage provides access to data tools, publications, projects, and more.

<http://www.nccp.org/>

**The National Center for Child Death Review (CDR)** is a resource center for state and local CDR programs, funded by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau. It promotes, supports and enhances child death review methodology and activities at the state, community and national levels.

<http://www.childdeathreview.org/>

**The National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome** works to prevent shaken baby syndrome through the development and implementation of education, programs, public policy, and research.

<http://dontshake.org/sbs.php?topNavID=2&subNavID=10>

**The National Center on Substance Abuse and Child Welfare (NCSACW)** is a national resource center providing information, expert consultation, training and technical assistance to child welfare, dependency court and substance abuse treatment professionals to improve the safety, permanency, well-being and recovery outcomes for children, parents and families.

<http://www.ncsacw.samhsa.gov/>

**The National Child Traumatic Stress Network** was established to improve access to care, treatment, and services for traumatized children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events.

<http://www.nctsnet.org/>

**Prevent Child Abuse America (PCA America)** works to prevent child maltreatment through education, awareness, and advocacy. PCA America works both nationally and locally. This website provides access to research, publications, and information on how to get involved.



<http://www.safestartcenter.org/>

The Shaken Baby Alliance works to provide support for victim families and professionals, to prevent child abuse, and provide justice for the victims of child abuse. This website provides information on SBS and Abusive Head Trauma, professional support, family support, prevention tools, and more.

<http://shakenbaby.com/>



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## Child Maltreatment Prevention 2014 Resource Guide: Additional Resources



### *Additional Resources*

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- Data and Definitions
- Policies, Laws and Legislation
- Prevention and Healthy Childhood
- Outcome and Types of Maltreatment
- Campaigns, Programs, and Toolkits
- Organizations
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CSN is a resource center for MCH and injury prevention professionals in State and Territorial health departments who are committed to reducing injuries and violence among children and adolescents. CSN is supported by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

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