

# Reporting Child Abuse

If you suspect abuse, reporting it can protect the child and get help for the family. Each State identifies mandatory reporters (groups of people who are required to report suspicions of child abuse or neglect). However, any concerned person can and should report suspected child abuse.

## How do I report child abuse or neglect?

If you suspect a child is being harmed, contact your local child protective services (CPS) or law enforcement agency so professionals can assess the situation. When calling to report child abuse, you will be asked for specific information, which may include:

- \* The child's name
- \* The suspected perpetrator's name (if known)
- \* A description of what you have seen or heard
- \* The names of any other people having knowledge of the abuse
- \* Your name and phone number

For more information about where and how to file a report, call Childhelp USA<sup>®</sup>, National Child Abuse Hotline (1-800-4-A-CHILD<sup>®</sup>).

The names of reporters are not given out to families reported for child abuse or neglect; however, sometimes by the nature of the information reported, your identity may become evident to the family. You may request to make your report anonymously, but your report may be considered more credible and can be more helpful to CPS if you give your name.

Remember—your suspicion of child abuse or neglect is enough to make a report. You are not required to provide proof. Almost every State has a law to protect people who make good-faith reports of child abuse from prosecution and/or liability.

## What will happen when I make a report?

Your report of possible child maltreatment will first be screened by hotline staff or a CPS worker. If the worker feels there is enough credible information to indicate that maltreatment may have occurred or is at risk of occurring, your report will be referred to staff who will conduct an investigation. In some States, reports of lower risk situations are assigned to another staff member or agency who will conduct an assessment of the family's needs.

Investigators respond within a particular time period (anywhere from a few hours to a few days), depending on the potential severity of the situation. They may speak with the child, the parents, and other people in contact with the child (such as doctors, teachers, or childcare providers). Their purpose is to determine if abuse or neglect has occurred and if it may happen again.

If the investigator finds that no abuse or neglect occurred, or what happened does not meet your State's definition of abuse or neglect, the case will be closed and the family may or may not be referred elsewhere for services. If the investigator feels the children are at risk of harm, the family may be referred to services to reduce the risk of future maltreatment. These may include mental health care, medical care, parenting skills classes, employment assistance, and concrete support such as financial or housing assistance. In rare cases where the child's safety cannot be ensured, the child may be removed from the home.