**NYS Mandated Reporter Training**

1. When determining if a child shows indicators of maltreatment or abuse it is important to remember:
2. Indicators will always be of a physical nature and will be visible.
3. Not to view indicators in isolation.
4. The explanation for the presenting concern is irrelevant.
5. Your prior experience with this child should not be factored in.
6. Some Mandated Reporters connect with children virtually. Choose the true statement below:
7. Due to the virtual setting a mandated reporter cannot assess indicators of abuse/maltreatment.
8. Pay attention to non-verbal cues from the child. Does the child’s demeanor change when a particular adult enters the room?
9. Mandated reporters can only report what they see or hear in person.
10. Meeting virtually places children in more danger.
11. Which is not a form of maltreatment?
12. Excessive corporal punishment.
13. Lack of Supervision.
14. Poverty.
15. Inadequate guardianship.
16. Adverse childhood experiences can have a lasting impact on:

a. Children.

b. Persons Legally Responsible (PLR) for children.

c. Mandated Reporters.

d. All the above.

1. The following are protective factors that can mitigate child abuse and maltreatment except:
2. Parents having concrete supports in time of need.
3. Having a robust network of mandated reporters.
4. The child’s social connections.
5. Parental resilience.
6. Research on bias throughout the child welfare system shows:
	1. An under representation of families of color.
	2. An over representation of families in poverty and families of color.
	3. A mandated reporter’s decision to make a report is hardly ever influenced by bias.
	4. Bias does not have long lasting impacts on families and communities.
7. As mandated reporters you must use critical thinking when deciding whether to call in a report. Critical thinking includes:
8. Gathering adequate information about the current situation.
9. Analyzing that information to separate facts from assumptions.
10. Determining whether you are legally required to call the SCR, and if not, determine what alternative options are available.
11. All the above.
12. When are mandated reporters required to call the State Central Register to report suspected child abuse or maltreatment?

a. Immediately.

b. Within a week.

c. Within 48 hours.

d. Depends on the severity of the suspected injury.

1. If you are a mandated reporter in a school and a child has been missing from school and the parents are not responding to the school’s attempts to discuss the child’s lack of attendance, what should you do?
	* + - 1. Make a report to the SCR for educational neglect.
				2. Assess if other efforts can be made by the school to engage the family.
				3. Discuss the matter with the child’s friends.
				4. Call the police.
2. When a mandated reporter finds a family in crisis and the children are not in imminent danger of harm, it is best to:

Call the State Central Register and make a report just in case.

Assess the situation to see if the family could benefit from other community resources.

Do nothing.

Call law enforcement.

1. What should a mandated reporter do before reporting any allegations of abuse/neglect?
2. Have clear and sufficient evidence of abuse or neglect.
3. Discuss the concerns with the parent or guardian of the child.
4. Talk to the child about what to say to the child protective services worker.
5. Have reasonable cause to suspect the child has been abused or neglected.
6. When must a LDSS 2221A form be filed?
7. Depends on the severity of the injury.
8. Within five business days of making the oral report.
9. Within 48 hours of making an oral report.
10. The 2221A is no longer required.