

Mindful Continuing Education

Essential Strategies to Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect

Overview- Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect is a Priority

1. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the prevalence of child abuse and neglect?

- A. It is moderately prevalent, with 1 in 12 children having experienced child abuse and/or neglect in the last year
 - B. Younger children are more likely to experience fatal abuse and neglect
 - C. 11 to 14-year-olds are the most likely to experience non-fatal abuse and neglect
 - D. Children living in families with a low socioeconomic status (SES) have rates of child abuse and neglect that are three times higher than those of children living in families with a higher SES
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2. Experts contend that given the overlap of the risk and protective factors for child abuse and neglect and other forms of violence, it stands to reason that primary prevention of child abuse and neglect can prevent other forms of violence and abuse.

- A. True
 - B. False
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3. General strategies for preventing child abuse and neglect include strengthening economic support to families, changing social norms to support parents, providing early care and education, enhancing parenting skills, and:

- A. Creating public awareness and supportive communities
 - B. Developing and sustaining prevention programs
 - C. Enhancing programs and strategies that are supported by scientific research
 - D. Intervening to lessen harms and prevent future risk
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Strengthen Economic Supports for Families

4. Policies that strengthen household financial security can reduce child abuse and neglect by improving parents' ability to satisfy children's basic needs, provide

developmentally appropriate child care, and improve parental mental health.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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Change Social Norms to Support Parents and Positive Parenting

5. The two most critical types of approaches that seek to change social norms about child abuse and neglect are correcting misperceptions of norms in small groups and among sub-populations within a community, and providing feedback individually about discrepancies between perceived and actual norms.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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6. Evidence suggests that legislative approaches can impact the use of severe corporal punishment against children, the understanding of what constitutes violent punishment, and attitudes towards the use of such punishment.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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Provide Quality Care and Education Early in Life-Rationale

7. According to the authors, which of the following is NOT one of the characteristics of quality child care and early education that helps to prevent child abuse and neglect?

- A. Quality child care and early childhood education can improve children's cognitive and socioemotional development and increase the likelihood that children will experience safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments, both in the child care and education settings and at home**
 - B. Past research has suggested that states meeting the demand for child care assistance and neighborhoods with more licensed child care spaces relative to child care need had lower rates of child abuse and neglect**
 - C. Difficulties finding quality child care are linked to increased rates of self-reported child abuse and neglect among single mothers with behavioral health issues**
 - D. Access to affordable, quality child care is associated with reduced parental stress and maternal depression, both of which are risk factors for child abuse and neglect**
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Evidence

8. Evidence suggests that preschool programs that focus on diversity, community, and cultural abundance have documented positive impacts on the child's cognitive skills, school achievement, social skills, and conduct problems and are effective in reducing child abuse and neglect.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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Enhance Parenting Skills to Promote Healthy Child Development-Approaches

9. With programs that enhance parenting skills and promote family relationships, parents typically receive information about child development and the causes and consequences of violence, anger management skills, discipline techniques not involving physical punishment, and:

- A. Problem-solving skills**
 - B. Positive encouragement**
 - C. Nurturing exchanges**
 - D. Healthy decision-making**
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Evidence

10. The Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) program has documented substantial reductions in child abuse/neglect and reductions in risk factors, and has reduced the number of subsequent pregnancies, the use of welfare, and criminal behavior in women who participated in the home visiting program, when compared to women in the comparison group.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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Enhanced Primary Care

11. In enhanced primary care, providers are trained to identify and address factors that increase risk for child abuse and neglect, such as parental depression, substance abuse, major stress, utilization of harsh punishment, and intimate partner violence.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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Treatment for Children and Families to Prevent Problem Behavior and Later Involvement in Violence

12. Multisystemic Therapy (MST), an intensive treatment program that has been used for chronic and violent juvenile offenders 12 to 17 years of age, is associated with improved parent-child interactions, decreased symptoms for the youth and caregiver, improved parenting behaviors, increased social support, and:

- A. Improved dating relationships**
 - B. Better school performance**
 - C. Reduction in behavioral problems**
 - D. Decreased out-of-home placements**
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Sector Involvement

13. The public health sector has been at the forefront of many public engagement and education campaigns focused on changing social norms and positively impacting health behavior, and as a result it is well suited to take on a similar leadership role in support of parents and positive parenting to prevent child abuse and neglect.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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14. Research is needed to expand the inventory of effective child abuse and neglect prevention strategies, as well as the evidence base for protective factors that exist in individuals, families, and communities, and risk factors that:

- A. Can safeguard the most vulnerable**
 - B. Go beyond the individual and family**
 - C. Increase rates of victimization and perpetration**
 - D. Can be curtailed to change the cycle of abuse**
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