

SALEM COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE



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PROSECUTOR

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WILLIAM J. BRENNAN
FIRST ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR

ELLIOT D. HERNANDEZ
CHIEF OF COUNTY DETECTIVES

We have learned that you are a victim of a crime. The Victim Witness Unit at the Salem County Prosecutor's Office provides assistance to victims to help lessen the loss and any inconveniences as a result of being victimized.

The Victim Witness Unit can help you apply for reimbursement of medical expenses and/or loss of earnings through the New Jersey Victims of Crime Compensation Office. If you feel that you are in need of immediate support or counseling services, please contact Salem County Women's Services (SCWS) for free and confidential services on their 24-hour bilingual helpline at (856) 935-6655.

Enclosed, please find information on resources available to you. For statewide information on additional resources, you can visit <https://njcasa.org/our-work/resources/>.

If you would like further information, or have any questions, please feel free to contact the Victim Witness Unit at (856) 935-7510 extension 8364.

Hemos aprendido que usted ha sido víctima de un crimen. La Unidad de Testigos de Víctimas en oficina del Fiscalía en el Condado de Salem proporciona asistencia a las víctimas para ayudar a disminuir la pérdida y cualquier inconveniente como resultado de ser víctimas.

La Unidad de Testigos de Víctimas puede ayudarle a solicitar el reembolso de los gastos médicos o pérdida de ganancias a través de la Junta de Compensación para Víctimas de Crímenes de Estado de New Jersey. Si siente que necesita servicios inmediatos de apoyo o asesoramiento, póngase en contacto con servicios para la mujer en el condado de Salem (SCWS) servicios gratuitos y confidenciales y su línea de ayuda bilingüe las 24-hora a (856) 935-6655.

Adjunto, encontrará información sobre los recursos disponibles para usted. Para obtener información a nivel estatal sobre recursos adicionales, puede visitar <https://njcasa.org/our-work/resources/>.

Si desea obtener más información o tiene alguna pregunta, no dude en ponerse en contacto con la unidad Consejera de Víctimas a (856) 935-7510 extensión.

Sincerely/Atentamente,

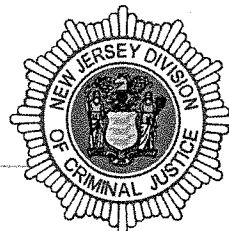
Sharmin M. Harvey
Victim Witness Coordinator/Coordinador de Víctimas y Testigos

Sexual Assault Victim's Bill of Rights

N.J. Stat. Ann. § 52:4B-60.1 et seq.

In New Jersey, victims of sexual violence are afforded the following rights:

- (1) To have any allegation of sexual assault treated seriously; to be treated with dignity and compassion; and to be notified of existing medical, counseling, mental health, or other services available for victims of sexual assault, whether or not the crime is reported to law enforcement;
- (2) To be free, to the extent consistent with the New Jersey or United States Constitution, from any suggestion that victims are responsible for the commission of crimes against them or any suggestion that victims were contributorily negligent or assumed the risk of being assaulted;
- (3) To be free from any suggestion that victims are to report the crimes to be assured of any other guaranteed right and that victims should refrain from reporting crimes in order to avoid unwanted personal publicity;
- (4) When applicable, to no-cost access to the services of a sexual assault response team comprised of: a certified forensic nurse examiner, a confidential sexual violence advocate, and a law enforcement official as provided in accordance with the Attorney General's Standards for Providing Services to Victims of Sexual Assault, and the choice to opt into or out of any of the team's services;
- (5) To be informed of, and assisted in exercising, the right to be confidentially or anonymously tested for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other related virus identified as a probable causative agent of AIDS; and to be informed of, and assisted in exercising, any rights that may be provided by law to compel and disclose the results of testing of a sexual assault suspect for communicable diseases;
- (6) To have forensic medical evidence, if collected, retained for a minimum of five years, and to receive information about the status of the evidence upon request;
- (7) To choose whether to participate in any investigation of the assault;
- (8) To reasonable efforts to provide treatment and interviews in a language in which the victim is fluent and the right to be given access to appropriate assistive devices to accommodate disabilities that the victim may have, whether temporary or long term;
- (9) To information and assistance in accessing specialized mental health services; protection from further violence; other appropriate community or governmental services, including services provided by the Victims of Crime Compensation Office; and all other assistance available to crime victims under current law;
- (10) To be apprised of the availability and process by which a court may order the taking of testimony from a victim via closed circuit television in accordance with section 1 of P.L.1985, c.126 (C.2A:84A-32.4); and
- (11) To be apprised of the availability and process by which to seek protections through a temporary or final protective order under the "Sexual Assault Survivor Protection Act of 2015," P.L.2015, c.147 (C.2C:14-13 et seq.), if the victim believes that the victim is at risk for re-victimization or further harm by the perpetrator.



Declaración de Derechos de La Víctima de Agresión Sexual

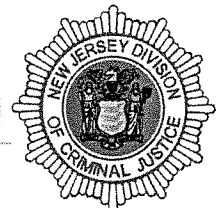
N.J. Stat. Ann. § 52:4B-60.1 et seq.

En Nueva Jersey a las víctimas de violencia sexual se les otorgan los siguientes derechos:

- (1) Que toda denuncia de agresión sexual sea tratada con seriedad; ser tratada/o con dignidad y compasión; y de ser notificada/o de servicios disponibles ya sean médicos, de consejería y asesoramiento, de salud mental, o de otros tipos disponibles para las víctimas de agresión sexual ya sea que se haya reportada el delito a las agencias del orden público o no.
- (2) De estar libres, en la medida compatible con la Constitución de Nueva Jersey o de Los Estados Unidos, de cualquier inferencia que las víctimas son las responsables por los delitos que se cometen en su contra o de alguna inferencia que las víctimas contribuyeron al delito por su negligencia o que asumido el riesgo de ser agredidas/os.
- (3) De estar libres de cualquier inferencia que las víctimas deben reportar los delitos para que se les asegure algún otro derecho garantizado y que las víctimas deben evitar reportar los delitos para evitar publicidad personal no deseada.
- (4) Cuando aplique, al acceso sin costo a los servicios de un equipo de respuesta a la agresión sexual comprendido por una enfermera examinadora forense certificada, un asesor confidencial de violencia sexual, y un oficial del orden público como lo indican los Estándares de la Oficina del Fiscal General para proveer servicios a las Víctimas de Agresión Sexual, y de tener la opción de participar o no con los servicios que provee el equipo y que usted escoja.
- (5) De que se le informe y que se le ayude a ejercer su derecho a obtener pruebas confidenciales para detectar el Síndrome de Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida (SIDA) o la infección con el Virus de Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH) o de cualquier otro virus relacionado e identificado como probable agente causante del SIDA; y de permanecer informada/o y recibir asistencia al ejercer cualquier derecho que le otorgue la ley para requerir y divulgar los resultados de pruebas que se le hayan hecho a un sospechoso de agresión sexual para detectar enfermedades transmisibles;
- (6) Que se guarden los resultados de las pruebas médicas forenses, si es que se han colectado, por un mínimo de cinco años, y de recibir información sobre la condición/estatus de las evidencias cuando la solicite.
- (7) Decidir si participar o no en la investigación de la agresión.
- (8) Que se hagan esfuerzos razonables para proveer tratamiento y entrevistas en el idioma en el que la víctima hable con fluidez y dar acceso a dispositivos de asistencia adecuados en relación a cualquier incapacidad que pueda tener la víctima ya sea temporal o a largo plazo;
- (9) A tener información y ayuda para poder tener acceso a servicios especializados de salud mental; a protección contra nuevos actos de violencia; a otros servicios apropiados ya sean comunitarios o gubernamentales, incluyendo los servicios proveídos por la Oficina de Compensación para Víctimas del Crimen; y toda otra ayuda disponible a víctimas de delitos conforme a las leyes vigentes.
- (10) De ser informada/o de la disponibilidad y el proceso por el cual un tribunal puede ordenar testimonio de una víctima a través de circuito cerrado de televisión conforme a la sección 1 de P.L. 1985, c.126 (C.2A:84A-32.4); y
- (11) De ser informada/o sobre la disponibilidad y el proceso para solicitar protección mediante una orden de alejamiento temporal o permanente conforme a “la Ley de protección a sobrevivientes de agresiones sexuales del 2015,” P.L.2015, c.147 (C.2C:14-13 et seq.), si la víctima cree que corre el riesgo de ser víctima de nuevo o de daño adicional por parte del autor.

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE





LAW & LEGISLATION

the sexual assault survivor protection act (SASPA)



The **Sexual Assault Survivor Protection Act (SASPA)** expands opportunities for survivors of sexual violence to apply for a protective order against their perpetrator, without reporting to law enforcement or filing criminal charges. SASPA was passed into law in November 2015 and was enacted in May 2016.

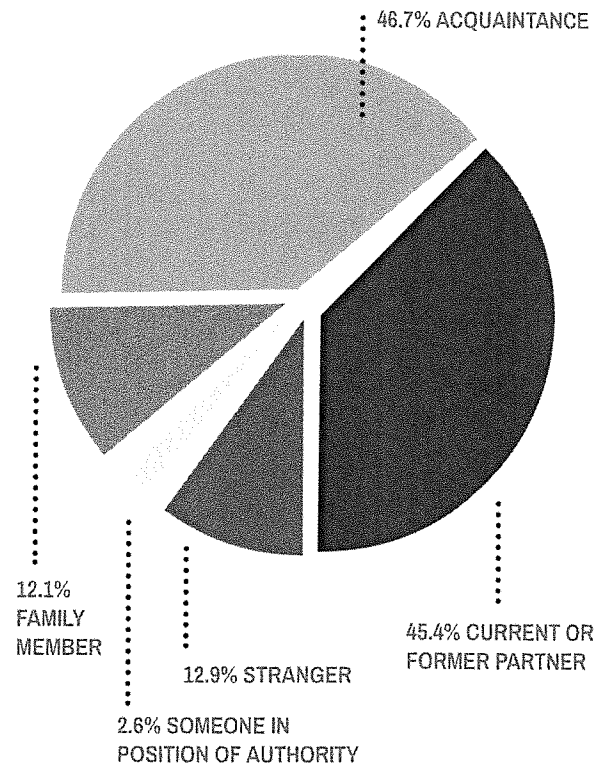
The vast majority of sexual violence survivors **know their perpetrator**. SASPA closed a legal loophole, where protective orders weren't available for survivors of sexual assault unless there was a charge or conviction.

WHAT IS A PROTECTIVE ORDER & WHAT DOES IT DO?

A protective order is a document issued by the court to help protect a survivor from a perpetrator and stop any further acts of violence or intimidating behaviors.

A protective order can shield survivors from:

- Further acts of violence
- Seeing a perpetrator (the person can be prevented from entering specific places that the survivor or their household members regularly frequent, such as work, home, or school)
- Future contact with their perpetrator (whether in-person, over the phone, or through another person)
- Stalking behaviors
- Harassment, including online harassment, of the survivor, their family members, or their employer/employees
- Any other relief the court deems appropriate



Data per the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2014. Results add up to over 100% to account for multiple perpetrators.

© New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault 2017.

The New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NJCASA) is the statewide organization representing 21 county-based rape crisis centers and Rutgers University's Office for Violence Prevention and Victim Assistance. NJCASA elevates the voices of survivors and service providers through advocacy, training, and support for efforts to create safer communities for all women, men and children.

WHAT IS A PROTECTIVE ORDER & WHAT DOES IT DO?

There are two types of protective orders: a temporary protective order (TPO) and a final protective order (FPO).

- A **temporary protective order** is the initial type of protective order survivors can receive. It protects

against the same kind of harassing behaviors as a final protective order, but it only remains in place until the final protective order hearing.

- A **final protective order** outlines harassing behaviors that cannot continue. It is forwarded to the police department where the survivor lives, as well as where the perpetrator lives. FPOs never expire, and are valid anywhere in New Jersey.

WHO CAN APPLY FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER UNDER SASPA?

Generally, survivors of sexual violence who are subjected to continued harassing behaviors from their abuser, who do not qualify for a domestic violence restraining order, can apply for a protective order under SASPA.

Survivors can apply for a protective order regardless of if the assault was reported to law enforcement.

If you feel you are in **immediate danger**, contact local law enforcement.

WHY MAY SOMEONE CHOOSE TO APPLY FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER?

Everyone's situation is unique and requesting a protective order is a decision only the survivor can make. For some, a protective order will end harmful behaviors. Others may feel a protective order could cause a perpetrator to escalate.

Protective order hearings can be stressful – it may not be the right decision for you at this time, or ever. **Every person has the right** to practice self-care and make decisions that are best for their own wellbeing.

be prepared:

While a protective order will discourage many perpetrators from continuing harassing behavior, it is often one piece of a comprehensive plan for safety and well-being. Working with an advocate may help a survivor feel empowered to access other support systems.

HOW DO SURVIVORS APPLY FOR A TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE ORDER?

A person who is seeking a protective order may file in person at the Superior Court in their county. A list of courthouses in New Jersey is available at:

<https://www.njcasa.org/find-a-courthouse/>

The process may take several hours. You will need to provide a *specific and comprehensive* written statement to a hearing officer. Everything included in this statement can be brought up in the protective order hearing(s); anything not included *cannot be referenced in your testimony*.

It's important that the statement comprehensively details abusive or harassing behaviors and is specific. Include actual language the perpetrator used.

example:

Rather than saying, "He texted me a lot," include detail such as: "He texted me six times in one hour, threatening to release pictures of me."

There are no court fees associated with receiving a TPO. While a lawyer is not necessary to seek a PO, it may be helpful to speak to one or to contact an advocate. Your county-based sexual violence service provider can provide trained advocates to provide additional information, link you with resources, and offer emotional support; **find a program at:** <https://www.njcasa.org/find-help>

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

[HTTPS://WWW.NJCASA.ORG/SASPA/](https://www.njcasa.org/saspa/)

DERECHO Y LEGISLACIÓN

la ley de protección a los sobrevivientes de asalto sexual (SASPA)



La Ley de protección a los sobrevivientes de asalto sexual (SASPA, sus siglas en inglés) amplía las oportunidades de los sobrevivientes de asalto sexual para solicitar una orden de protección contra el perpetrador del mismo sin informar a las fuerzas del orden ni presentar cargos penales. SASPA se aprobó como ley en noviembre de 2015 y se promulgó en mayo de 2016.

La gran mayoría de los sobrevivientes de violencia sexual (hombres y mujeres) **conocen a su perpetrador** (NISVS, 2011). SASPA cerró un vacío legal en el que las órdenes de protección no estaban disponibles para los sobrevivientes de asalto sexual a menos que presentaran un informe a la policía.

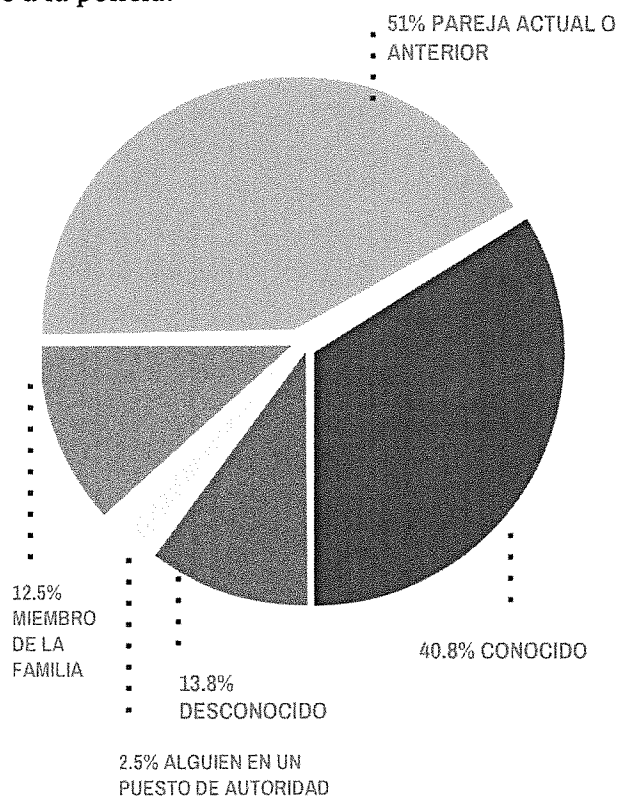
¿QUÉ ES UNA ORDEN DE PROTECCIÓN Y QUÉ HACE?

Una orden de protección es un documento emitido por la corte para ayudar a protegerle de un perpetrador y prevenir mayores hechos de violencia o comportamientos dañinos.

Una orden de protección puede proteger a los sobrevivientes de:

- Hechos de violencia en el futuro
- Ver a un perpetrador (se puede evitar que la persona ingrese a lugares específicos a los que usted o los miembros de su familia frecuentan habitualmente, como el trabajo, la casa o la escuela)
- Contacto futuro con el perpetrador (ya sea en persona, por teléfono o mediante otra persona)
- Comportamiento de acecho
- El acoso, que incluye el acoso en Internet, hacia usted, los miembros de su familia, o su empleador o empleados
- Cualquier otra asistencia que la corte crea apropiada

Datos proporcionados por el *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey* (Encuesta nacional de parejas íntimas y violencia sexual), 2010. Los resultados suman más del 100% para dar cuenta de múltiples agresores.



© Coalición contra el Asalto Sexual de New Jersey de 2017.

La Coalición contra el Asalto Sexual de New Jersey (NJCASA) es la organización de alcance estatal que representa a 21 centros de ayuda a víctimas de violencia sexual en el condado y la Oficina para la Prevención de la Violencia y Asistencia a la Víctima de la Universidad Rutgers. NJCASA eleva la voz de los sobrevivientes y proveedores de servicios a través de la defensa, la capacitación y el apoyo a los esfuerzos para crear comunidades más seguras para todas las mujeres, los hombres y los niños.

¿QUÉ ES UNA ORDEN DE PROTECCIÓN Y QUÉ HACE?

Existen dos tipos de órdenes de protección: una orden de protección temporal (TPO) y una orden de protección final (FPO).

- Una **orden de protección temporal** es el tipo de orden de protección inicial que usted puede recibir. Los protege de los mismos tipos de comportamientos de acoso que los de la orden de protección final, pero solo es

válida hasta la última audiencia de la orden de protección.

- Una **orden de protección final** resume los comportamientos de acoso que no pueden seguir sucediendo. Se la envía al departamento de policía de donde vive el sobreviviente y también a donde vive el perpetrador. Las FPO no vencen nunca, y son válidas independientemente del estado a donde usted viaje.

¿QUIÉN PUEDE OBTENER UNA ORDEN DE PROTECCIÓN SEGÚN LA SASPA?

Generalmente, los sobrevivientes de violencia sexual que continuamente sufren comportamientos de acoso de parte de sus abusadores, que no califican para una orden de protección por violencia doméstica, pueden solicitar una orden de protección según la SASPA.

Usted puede solicitar una orden de protección independientemente de haber informado el asalto a la policía.

Si usted siente que está en **peligro inminente**, comuníquese con la policía local.

¿POR QUÉ PUEDE ELEGIR OBTENER UNA ORDEN DE PROTECCIÓN?

Cada situación es única, y solicitar una orden de protección es una decisión que solamente el sobreviviente puede tomar. Para algunos, una orden de protección terminará con los comportamientos dañinos de un abusador. Otros pueden sentir que una orden de protección podría hacer que el perpetrador intensifique su comportamiento.

Las audiencias por órdenes de protección pueden ser agotadoras; es posible que no sea la decisión correcta para usted en este momento o nunca. **Usted tiene el derecho** a cuidar de usted mismo y tomar las mejores decisiones para su propio bienestar.

esté preparado:

Mientras que una orden de protección desalentará a muchos demandados de continuar con su acoso, a menudo es una pieza del plan integral para lograr su seguridad y bienestar. Trabajar con un defensor puede ayudarle a sentirse empoderado para tener acceso a otros sistemas de ayuda.

¿CÓMO SOLICITA UNA ORDEN DE PROTECCIÓN TEMPORAL?

Una persona que está buscando una orden de protección puede presentar una solicitud en persona en el Tribunal Superior de su condado. Puede encontrar una lista de los tribunales en New Jersey en <https://njcasa.org/find-help/find-a-courthouse/>.

El proceso puede tomar varias horas. Usted necesitará presentar una declaración escrita **específica y completa** a un oficial de audiencias. Todo lo que incluya en esta declaración se puede abordar en la audiencia para una orden de protección; *no se podrá hacer referencia a lo que no incluya en su testimonio.*

Es importante que su declaración detalle completamente los comportamientos abusivos o de acoso y que sea específica. Incluya el lenguaje real que utilizó el demandado.

ejemplo:

En lugar de decir, "Él me envía muchos mensajes de texto", incluya detalles como: "Él me envió seis mensajes de texto en una hora, amenazándome con publicar fotos mías".

No existen tarifas asociadas al tribunal para recibir una TPO. Mientras que no es necesario tener un abogado para obtener una TPO, puede que le resulte útil hablar con uno, o comunicarse con un defensor. El proveedor de servicios para violencia sexual con base en el condado puede ofrecer defensores capacitados para proporcionar información adicional, conectarlo con recursos, y proporcionar apoyo emocional; **encuentre su programa en:** <https://njcasa.org/buscar-ayuda/>

PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN, VISITE: [NJCASA.ORG](https://njcasa.org) / [LEARN](#) / [LAW-AND-LEGISLATION](#) / [SASPA](#) /

**VICTIM WITNESS
GUIDE TO
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM**



**Salem County Prosecutor's Office
Office of
Victim Witness Advocacy**

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Prosecutor's Office
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Message from the County Prosecutor

New Jersey Crime Victim's Bill of Rights

N.J.S.A. 52:4B-36

(Amended October 6, 2012)

Dear Citizen:

You, as a victim-witness, are important to the Criminal Justice System.

If our criminal justice system is to operate successfully, we must have your support, assistance, and cooperation. We also realize that the concerns and interests of victims and witnesses must be addressed.

This pamphlet has been prepared to advise you of the services available through the Prosecutor's Office to help you through the court experience. We believe you will find the victim-witness services we offer useful.

Thank you for your cooperation.

A Crime Victim is entitled to:

1.

- a. To be treated with dignity and compassion by the criminal justice system.
- b. To be informed about the criminal justice process.
- c. To be free from intimidation, harassment or abuse by any person including the defendant or any other person acting in support of or on behalf of the defendant, due to the involvement of the victim or witness in the criminal justice process.
- d. To have inconveniences associated with participation in the criminal justice process minimized.
- e. To make at least one telephone call provided the call is reasonable in length and location.
- f. To medical assistance reasonably related to the incident.
- g. To be notified in a timely manner, if practicable, if presence in court is not needed or if any scheduled court proceeding has been adjourned or cancelled.
- h. To be informed about available remedies, financial assistance and social services.
- i. To be compensated for loss sustained by the victim whenever possible.
- j. To be provided a secure, but not necessarily separate, waiting area during court proceedings.
- k. To be advised of case progress and final disposition and to confer with the prosecutor's representative so that the victim may be kept adequately informed.
- l. To the prompt return of property when no longer needed as evidence.
- m. To submit a written statement, within a reasonable amount of time, about the impact of the crime to a representative of the prosecuting agency which shall be considered prior to the prosecutor's final decision concerning whether criminal charges will be filed, whether the prosecutor will consent to a request by the defendant to enter into a pretrial program, and whether the prosecutor will make or agree to a negotiated plea.
- n. To make, prior to sentencing, an in-person statement directly to the sentencing court.

A Brief Introduction to Your Criminal Court System

The following contains some pertinent information that we feel might be of help to you as you become involved in the criminal justice system.

Often, victims/witnesses such as yourself, must speak with a prosecutor, appear in court, or must relate to some other part of the criminal justice system. We realize that due to the lack of knowledge of the system, you may develop anxieties in conferring with the Prosecutor's Office or in testifying in court.

With these thoughts in mind, we have developed this information pamphlet for your use. We feel the more familiar you are with the probable sequence of events, the more comfortable you will be with this new responsibility.

Salem County Prosecutor's Office Victim Witness Advocacy Provides These Services

- o. To have the opportunity to consult with the prosecuting authority prior to the conclusion of any plea negotiations, and to have the prosecutor advise the court of the consultation and the victim's position regarding the plea agreement, provided however that nothing herein shall be construed to alter or limit the authority or discretion of the prosecutor to enter into any plea agreement which the prosecutor deems appropriate.
- p. To be present at any judicial proceeding involving a crime or any juvenile proceeding involving a criminal offense except as otherwise provided by Article I, paragraph 22 of the New Jersey Constitution.
- q. To be notified of any release or escape of the defendant.
- r. To appear in any court before which a proceeding implicating the rights of the victim is being held, with standing to file a motion or present argument on a motion filed to enforce any right conferred herein or by Article I, paragraph 22 of the New Jersey Constitution and to receive an adjudicative decision by the court on any such motion.

2.

- a. A victim's survivor may, at the time of making the in-person statement to the sentencing court authorized by subsection. n. section 3 of P.L. 1985, c.249 (C.52:4B-36), display directly to the sentencing court a photograph of the victim taken before the homicide including, but not limited to, a still photograph, a computer generated presentation, or a video presentation of the victim. The time, length and content of such presentation shall be within the sound discretion of the sentencing judge.
- b. A victim's survivor may, during any judicial proceeding involving the defendant, wear a button not exceeding four inches in diameter that contains a picture of the victim, if the court determines that the wearing of such button will not deprive the defendant of his right to a fair trial under the sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Article I of the New Jersey Constitution. Other spectators at such judicial proceedings may also wear similar buttons if the court so determines. If the victim's survivor seeks to wear the button to trial, the victim's survivor shall give notice to the defendant and to the court no less than 30 days prior to the final trial date.

- Information and assistance regarding NJ VINE System.
- Information about the criminal justice system
- Information about the specific case in which you are involved
- Private victim-witness waiting area
- Child care services during court appearance, if necessary
- Court accompaniment (upon request)
- Employer intercession
- Referrals to Counseling Agencies
- Referral to Support Services
- Property return Assistance
- Assistance with restitution request
- Parking facilities available
- Transportation to court, if necessary
- Victims of Crime Compensation Office application (assistance & filing)
- Assistance with Impact Statements
- Assistance in obtaining HIV/AIDS test results of the defendant

The Criminal Case Process

A Brief Introduction to YOUR CRIMINAL COURT SYSTEM:

Apprehension and Arrest of the Accused

There are three basic routes a case can take in order to be brought to court:

- (1). Arrest of the accused at the scene of the crime:
- (2). Arrest based on a warrant issued by the court in response to a sworn complaint:
- (3). Arrest based on indictment by a Grand Jury as the result of its investigation.

In all three instances, the evidence available must show that there is "probable cause" to believe that a crime was committed and that the person to be charged took part in committing the crime.

What is a Complaint?

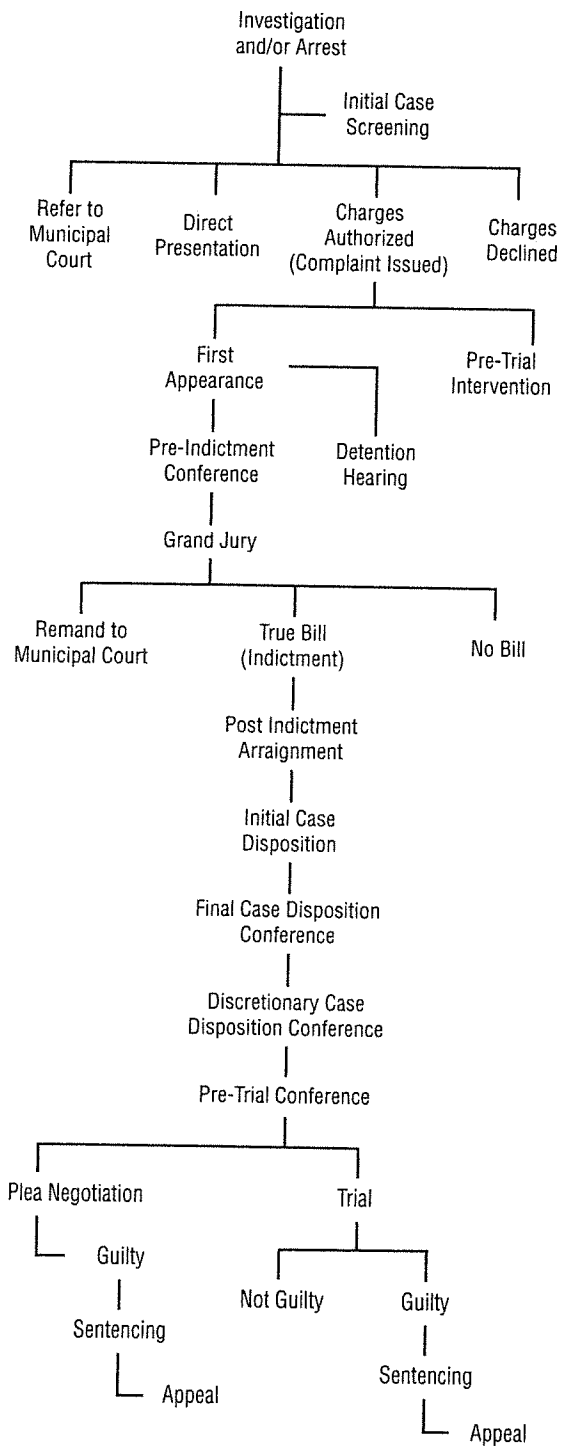
A complaint is a statement of facts about an alleged crime which, when filed in court, formally charges a person. Facts about a crime are submitted to the Prosecutor's Office by a local law enforcement agency. Upon review, if the evidence is deemed sufficient for prosecution, a complaint is filed in the court. This is the initial stage in the prosecution of a criminal matter. If there is not enough information at this time, no complaint is filed.

What is a Warrant of Arrest?

A warrant of arrest is an order signed by a judge, authorizing the police to arrest a person believed to have committed a crime.

Case Review and Filing of Charges by the Prosecutor

Following the arrest of the accused by the Police, the case is presented to the prosecutor. The prosecutor, as the people's representative in our system of criminal justice, has the sole responsibility for determining whether or not charges will be presented to the Grand Jury. The initial processing of the case by the prosecutor is often referred to as "screening". At this stage the case is discussed with police, evidence is reviewed and witnesses are interviewed.



The prosecutor then decides whether to do one or more of the following:

- (1). Charge the accused with the same charge or charges made by the police or used in issuing the arrest warrant.
- (2). Increase a given charge to a more serious charge, reduce the charge, or add new charges.

The accused is often charged with more than one criminal offense so the filing of charges with the court can be a complex legal procedure. The prosecutor must consider all applicable laws, as well as the decisions of the State and Federal Courts.

If the prosecutor determines there is not sufficient evidence or there is no legal basis for charging the accused with a crime, the case is closed and the accused released.

What is a Preliminary Hearing?

A Preliminary Hearing is a scheduled municipal court event with testimony under oath where the judge, the defendant, the defendant's attorney, the assistant prosecutor from the Prosecutor's Office and any victim or witness subpoenaed are present. The purpose of the preliminary hearing is to establish the elements of probable cause, which are:

- (1). That a crime has been committed, and
- (2). That there is good reason to believe the defendant committed the crime.

What is a Grand Jury?

A Grand Jury is a body of 23 citizens chosen from the community, brought together to hear evidence about an alleged crime. If at least 12 of the jurors agree that the evidence presented establishes probable cause to believe a crime has been committed and that the accused has committed it, an indictment stating essential facts of the offense charged is returned. The finding of an indictment is a secret proceeding. The Grand Jury also exercises investigative powers.

Pleas of Guilty

The defendant in the case may decide to plead guilty. The plea may come at the last moment before trial, often because the defendant's attorney is hoping that you will not show up, or that the case will be dropped for other reasons.

What Happens in a Trial?

In a trial, the assistant prosecutor presents the case for the State, attempting to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did commit the crime as charged. The defendant may present his or her side through the use of an attorney.

When Does The Judge Decide The Sentence?

After a verdict or plea of guilty, the judge sets a date for sentencing. During this time the Department of Probation will evaluate the defendant's potential for rehabilitation and prepare a sentence of recommendation. The judge then considers that recommendation and other evidence offered by either the prosecutor or defense before deciding upon a sentence. The sentence must be within the limits set by the legislature for the particular crime.

What If The Defendant Is Not Convicted?

If the defendant is acquitted, or found not guilty, you may feel that justice has failed, especially if you are certain he/she was guilty.

It is very important to remember that our system of justice calls for guilt to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt in order to convict someone in a criminal case. However strong the evidence may seem to you, it may not be sufficient to remove all doubt from the minds of the judge or jury. You would want the same protection yourself if you were a defendant.

Even if a case is dismissed or the defendant acquitted, you should realize that with your help the court has done as much as it could.

GLOSSARY

COMPLAINT – The initial document outlining the charges against the defendant. The complaint is signed by a police officer or victim in the municipality where the criminal act occurred.

CONTEMPT OF COURT – There are essentially two types of contempt: 1) being rude, disrespectful to the judge or other attorneys or causing a disturbance in the courtroom, particularly after being warned by the judge; 2) willful failure to obey an order by the court.

CONTINUANCE – A postponement of a court hearing to a later date which is granted only by the court.

DEFENDANT – A person formally accused of a crime.

DISMISSAL – A ruling made by a judge to terminate charges.

FIRST APPEARANCE HEARING – Once a complaint is issued, defendants are either arrested or issued a summons or notice to appear in Superior Court on a first appearance. At the First Appearance incarcerated defendants can be released subject to conditions set by the court or held without bail because the state is seeking to detain the defendant without bail until trial. First Appearance hearings are held within 24 hours of arrest or issuance of a warrant complaint for incarcerated defendants. First Appearances are held no more than 60 days after arrest or issuance of a summons for non-incarcerated defendants.

GRAND JURY – A body of 23 citizens who hear evidence presented by the prosecutor to determine whether there is enough evidence to justify an indictment.

INDICTMENT – A charge of a felony voted by a Grand Jury based upon a proposed charge, witnesses' testimony and other evidence presented by the prosecutor. The Grand Jury may vote for a No Bill, No Bill/Remand or a True Bill.

NO BILL – A determination by the Grand Jury that the evidence presented by the prosecution is not sufficient to justify an indictment. The case is then closed.

NO BILL/REMAND – An opinion by the Grand Jury not to indict the defendant to stand trial in the Superior Court but to keep the charges open and return them to the municipal court for trial.

PAROLE – The early release under conditions of supervision of a person who has been convicted of a crime, sentenced to prison and has served some part of the sentence.

PETIT JURY – A jury hears the evidence at a trial, then comes to a decision concerning the facts and presents a verdict of guilty or not guilty.

PLEA NEGOTIATION – An agreement reached between the Assistant Prosecutor and the defendant, through the defense attorney, whereby the defendant agrees to plead guilty to a charge or charges in return for consideration granted by the Assistant Prosecutor.

PRE-INDICTMENT CONFERENCE – This hearing is scheduled 45 days from the time of the First Appearance. The hearing is an opportunity for the assistant prosecutor to discuss with the defense attorney potential pre-indictment case resolutions (guilty plea).

PRETRIAL INTERVENTION – A probationary program designed to rehabilitate certain qualified defendants and provide an alternative to criminal prosecution in appropriate cases.

POST-INDICTMENT ARRAIGNMENT – This is the first appearance made by the defendant before a Superior Court Judge after indictment. The assistant prosecutor will advise the defendant of the indictment. The defendant, through his/her attorney will enter a guilty or not guilty plea. This hearing will be held 14 days after indictment.

PROBATION – As an alternative to prison, a sentence which may be imposed by the judge which allows the defendant to remain free under certain conditions.

RESTITUTION – Money given to the victim by the defendant to pay for lost wages, stolen or damaged property or medical and counseling expenses. Restitution is ordered by the judge at sentencing.

SENTENCE – A punishment given to the defendant by the judge which can include prison, probation, restitution, community service, mental health counseling, substance abuse counseling, fines or penalties or any combination.

SUBPOENA – An order of a court for a witness to appear at a particular time and place to testify and/or produce documents in the control of the witness.

STATUS CONFERENCES – There are two status conference hearings, with the possible exception of a third conference at the judge's discretion. The first status conference is called the Initial Case Disposition Conference; the second conference is called the Final Case Disposition Conference and the third, the Discretionary Case Disposition Conference. These hearings are public hearings where the defendant and his/her lawyer and an assistant prosecutor appear before a Superior Court judge.

TRUE BILL – The term which indicates that the Grand Jury has decided that there is enough evidence for the defendant to be formally charged with a crime for purposes of standing trial.

VICTIM – A person who suffers psychological, physical and/or economic loss due to the commission of a crime. In a case of a death due to a crime, the next-of-kin is considered the victim.

VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT – A written statement from the victim which informs the judge of the impact of the crime on the victim's life.

VICTIMS OF CRIME COMPENSATION OFFICE - (VCCO) – A State agency which reviews applications for compensation to victims for losses due to injuries or death caused by a violent crime.

WITNESS – Someone who has personal knowledge about the case and may be asked to testify in court.

Important Phone Numbers

The Salem County Office of Victim Witness Advocacy has compiled the following brief list of agencies and organizations which may be of assistance to victims and witnesses.

State Agencies

Victims of Crime Compensation Office

1-877-658-2221
www.njvictims.org

VINE

To register for automated calls of
Offender change in custody

1-877-VINE 4 NJ
1-877-846-3465
www.vinelink.com

State Parole Board

Victim Services Unit

1-609-292-4582
www.state.nj.us/parole

Department of Corrections

Victim Services Unit

1-609-292-4036 x5299
www.state.nj.us/corrections

State Police Sex Offender Registry

www.nj.gov/njsp/info/regsexoffend.html

State Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-572-SAFE (7233)

State Sexual Assault Hotline

1-800-601-7200

Counseling

Child & Adolescent Partial Care Program

1-856-363-1196

Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD)

1-866-623-3165

Robin's Nest

1-856-881-8689

Center for Family Services, Inc.

1-877-922-2377

Salem County Women's Services

1-856-935-6655

Health Care Commons Hotline

1-856-299-3200
1-856-299-3001

Judicial and Legal Information

Prosecutor's Office Salem	1-856-935-7510
Probation Department Salem Courthouse	1-856-878-5050
Family & Criminal Divisions Salem Courthouse	1-856-878-5050
County Jail Salem	1-856-769-4300
South Jersey Legal Services, Inc.	1-856-691-0494

Domestic Violence

First Call for Help 24 Hour Hotline	1-800-648-0132
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Child Abuse

Division of Child Protection and Permanency 24-hour hotline	1-877-652-2873
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Adult Protective Services

Adult Protective Services	1-856-339-8622
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Division of Disability Services of Salem County	1-856-935-7510 ext. 8316
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Ombudsman for the Institutionalized Elderly (leave message)	1-877-582-6995
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Emergency Services

Police, Fire and Rescue	911
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Sexual Assault Response Team

	911 or
Salem Medical Center Emergency Department	1-856-853-2000
Sexual Assault Response Team	1-856-935-7510
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner	1-856-935-7510

Suggestions for Testifying

- *Tell the truth, if your answer was confusing, restate it.*
- *Don't guess. Give facts, not opinions.*
- *Be sure that you understand the question. If not, ask to have the question repeated.*
- *Answer only the question asked. Do not volunteer information.*
- *Speak clearly and loudly enough so that the farthest juror can hear you.*
- *Be courteous.*
- *If the question is about distance or time and your answer is only an estimate, be sure you say it is only an estimate.*
- *A neat appearance and proper dress is important.*
- *Be serious, avoid joking.*
- *Do not answer if there is an objection from either the Prosecutor or the Defense Attorney.*
- *Above all -- Do not lose your temper. Upon cross-examination -- stay calm.*

DIRECTIONS

From N.J. Turnpike:

1. Take Turnpike South to the end. South of the toll plaza the Turnpike merges into I-295. Proceed as from I-295.

From I-295:

1. Take Exit 1C to C.R. 551 South.
2. Take C.R. 551 South to the end, then turn left onto Route 49 East.
3. Upon reaching Salem, Route 49 makes several turns. Follow highway markers for Route 49 carefully. Route 49 ultimately becomes Broadway in downtown Salem.
4. From Broadway, turn left onto Route 45 (Market St.) Court House is $\frac{1}{2}$ block down on the right; Annex is across the street.

From Bridgeton Area:

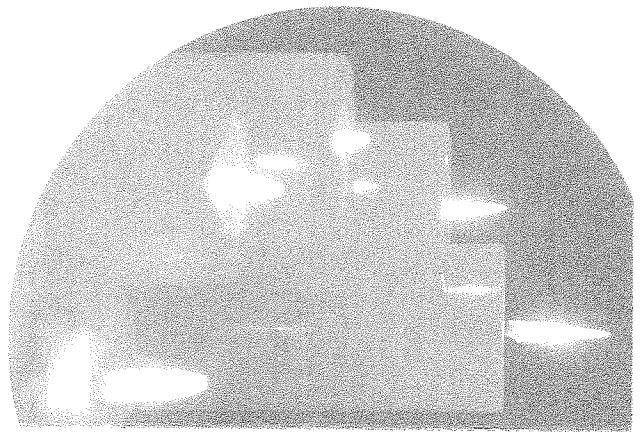
1. Take Route 49 West into Salem (about 20 miles from downtown Bridgeton). Route 49 becomes Broadway in downtown Salem.
2. From Broadway, turn right onto Route 45 (Market St.). Courthouse is $\frac{1}{2}$ block down on the right; Annex is across the street.
 - Parking for Salem County Courthouse:
92 Market Street
Salem, New Jersey 08079

Parking lot located behind the Courthouse (enter from Grant St.). Some metered street parking also available.

- Parking for Salem County
Prosecutor's Office:



New Jersey Office of the Attorney General
Victims of Crime Compensation Office
50 Park Place • 5th Floor • Newark, NJ 07102

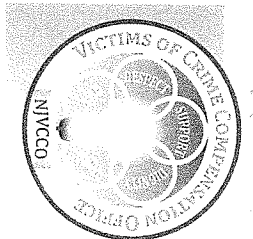


**caring
support
dignity
help
respect**



NEW JERSEY
VICTIMS OF CRIME
COMPENSATION OFFICE

We help put the pieces back together.



our mission

The New Jersey Victims of Crime Compensation Office (VCCO) provides compensation to innocent victims of crime for some of the expenses they incur as a result of the crime. In carrying out its mission, the VCCO is mindful of the special needs of those victimized by crime and their right to be treated with fairness, compassion and respect.

crimes covered

If you are a victim of one of the following crimes you may be eligible for compensation by the VCCO:

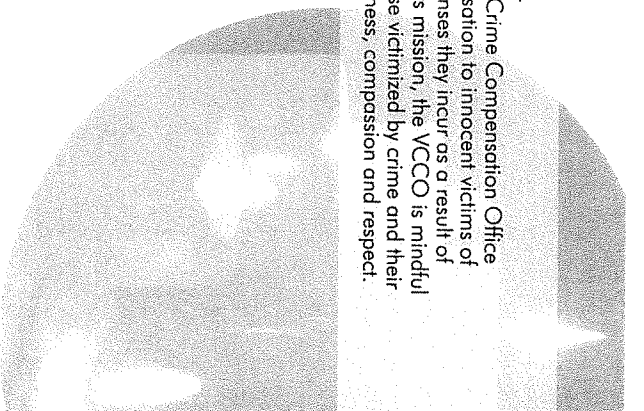
- Aggravated assault
 - Arson
 - Bias crime
 - Burglary**
 - Domestic violence
 - Human trafficking
 - Indecent acts with children
 - Kidnapping
 - Lewd, indecent or obscene acts
 - Manslaughter
 - Motor vehicle offenses**
 - Murder
 - Robbery
 - Sexual assault
 - Stalking
 - Terroristic threats
 - Threats to do bodily harm
- **Certain conditions apply

eligibility

- The crime must have occurred in New Jersey or to a New Jersey resident victimized outside of the State
 - The victim must have reported the crime to police within 9 months*
 - The victim must cooperate with the investigation and prosecution of the crime
 - The claim must be filed within 3 years of the date of the crime*
 - Must be an innocent victim of a crime
- * Consideration will be taken if good cause exists for delayed filing

apply online at...

www.njvictims.org
Toll Free 877-658-2221



If I qualify, what can you pay?

The expenses that can be paid include:

- Hospital, physician and medical expenses
 - Mental health counseling up to \$20,000
 - Loss of earnings up to \$600 per week
 - Temporary disability, not to exceed 24 months
 - Permanent disability, not to exceed 60 months
 - Secondary victim loss of earnings*
 - Bereavement, not to exceed two weeks*
 - Court attendance*
 - Loss of financial support up to \$600 per week, not to exceed 48 months*
 - Funeral expenses up to \$7,500
 - Attorney fees
 - Victim's rights attorney fees up to \$200 per hour, not to exceed \$3,000
 - Representation with the VCCO claim up to 15% of award at \$200 per hour
 - Relocation expenses up to \$3,000
 - Crime scene clean up to \$4,000
 - Domestic help/child care/day care services up to \$6,500
- * Certain conditions apply.
- VCCO is a payer of last resort**
- Victim must first utilize and exhaust other resources including State benefits and insurance.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Crime Victims' Compensation?

The Victims of Crime Compensation Office (VCCO) reimburses innocent victims of a crime for some of the expenses they incur as a result of the crime.

Do all crime victims get paid?

No. The law sets forth the types of crimes that are covered under the VCCO. Further, if the victim participated in the crime or contributed to his/her injuries, he/she may be denied compensation.

Who is eligible to file?

Generally, the victim may always file for his/her own benefits. In other cases, including those involving a death, the following persons may apply for benefits:

- A family member, a dependent of the victim or the estate of the victim
- A person who paid for some of the services for the victim
- The guardian, guardian ad litem, estate representative, authorized agent of the victim or the victim's dependents

Can I be reimbursed for out of pocket expenses?

In some situations the victim or claimant can be reimbursed.

Can I still file a claim if the suspect has not been arrested or if the accused is acquitted at trial?

Yes. Compensation may be made whether or not a person is prosecuted or convicted.

Can the VCCO pay providers directly?

Yes. Once a claim is determined eligible, direct payment to providers is available.

I have received additional bills that were not considered in my initial award. Can I still submit them?

Yes. Crime related bills are eligible for compensation up to ten years after the initial payment award has been made.

How do I apply?

Complete the online VCCO claim form at www.njvictims.org and include the police report and documentation showing financial loss or need. Once this information is received, a claims specialist will be assigned to assist you with your claim. If all eligibility requirements have been met, your claim will be approved.

Applications are also available from the 21 County Prosecutors' Offices through their respective Victim Witness Coordinators.

For more information or for a claim application, please contact us by phone, mail, fax, or visit our Web site.

NJ Office of the Attorney General
Victims of Crime Compensation Office
50 Park Place, 5th Floor
Newark, NJ 07102

Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Walk-in Clients: Please visit our Web site, or call our toll free number.

Toll Free: 877-658-2221

Phone: 973-648-2107

Fax: 973-648-3937

Web site: www.njvictims.org

We help put the pieces back together

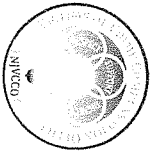


NJ OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
VICTIMS OF CRIME COMPENSATION OFFICE
www.njvictims.org • Toll Free 877-658-2221

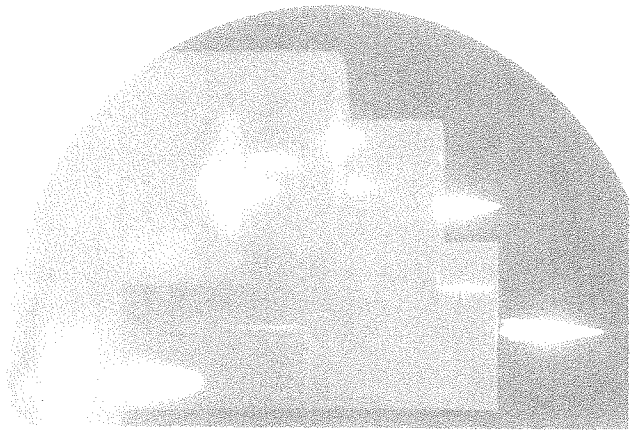
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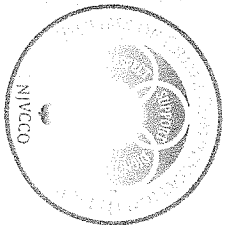
New Jersey Office of the Attorney General
Victims of Crime Compensation Office
50 Park Place • 5th Floor • Newark, NJ 07102



NEW JERSEY
OFICINA DE COMPENSACIÓN
PARA VÍCTIMAS DEL CRIMEN



apoyo
dignidad
ayuda
respeto
cuidado



nuestra misión

La Oficina de Compensación para Víctimas del Crimen (Victims of Crime Compensation Office (VCCO) de Nueva Jersey compensa a inocentes víctimas de crímenes violentos de algunos gastos incurridos como resultado del crimen. Llevando a cabo su misión la VCCO reconoce las necesidades especiales de las víctimas y el derecho de ser tratados con justicia, compasión y respeto.

crímenes cubiertos

Si ha sido víctima de uno de los crímenes siguientes puede ser elegible para recibir compensación de la VCCO:

- ▣ Acoso
- ▣ Actos indecentes con niños
- ▣ Actos lascivos, indecentes u obscenos
- ▣ Amenazas de causar daño corporal
- ▣ Amenazas terroristas
- ▣ Asalto agravante
- ▣ Asalto sexual
- ▣ Asesinato
- ▣ Asalto
- ▣ Crimen de perjuicio
- ▣ Delitos relacionados con vehículos**
- ▣ Homicidio involuntario
- ▣ Incendio provocado
- ▣ Robo**
- ▣ Secuestro
- ▣ Tráfico humano
- ▣ Violencia doméstica

**Se aplican ciertas condiciones.

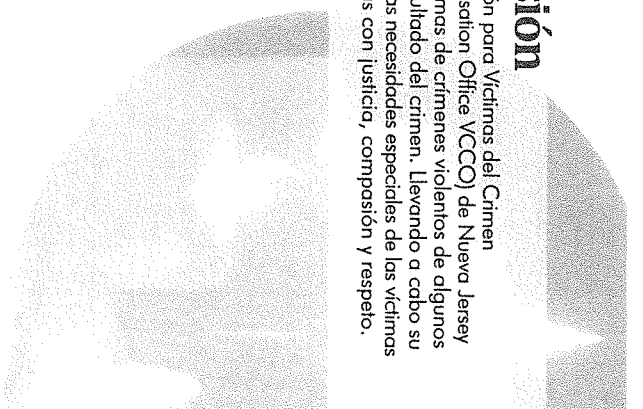
elegibilidad

- ▣ El crimen ocurrió en Nueva Jersey o un residente de Nueva Jersey fue victimizado fuera del estado
 - ▣ La víctima tiene que haber reportado el crimen a la policía en un plazo de 9 meses*
 - ▣ La víctima tiene que cooperar con la investigación y con el procesamiento del crimen
 - ▣ La solicitud tiene que presentarse en un plazo de 3 años dentro de la fecha del crimen*
 - ▣ Tiene que ser una víctima inocente del crimen
- *Se tomará en consideración el retraso de la petición si existe causa justificada.

www.victimsofcrime.org

www.victimsofcrime.org

Número de llamada gratuita
877-658-2221



Si califico, ¿qué pueden pagar?

Los gastos que se pueden pagar incluyen:

- Hospital, doctores y gastos médicos
 - Asesoría de salud mental hasta \$20,000
 - Pérdida de ingresos hasta de \$600 por semana.
 - Incapacidad temporal, que no exceda 24 meses
 - Incapacidad permanente, que no exceda 60 meses
 - Pérdida de ingresos de víctimas secundarias*
 - Duelo, que no exceda las dos semanas*
 - Comparencia en la corte*
 - Pérdida de apoyo financiero hasta de \$600 por semana, que no exceda 48 meses*
 - Gastos de funeral hasta de \$7,500
 - Honorarios de abogado
 - Honorarios de abogado de derechos de las víctimas hasta \$3,000, a \$200 por hora
 - Representación del reclamo ante VCCO de hasta el 15% de la compensación o \$200 por hora
 - Gastos de reubicación hasta \$3,000
 - Limpieza del lugar del crimen hasta \$4,000
 - Servicios de ayuda doméstica, cuidado infantil, guardería infantil hasta \$6,500
- * Se aplican ciertas condiciones.
- VCCO es pagador de último recurso
- La víctima debe utilizar y agotar primero otros recursos incluso los beneficios del Estado y el seguro.

Preguntas frecuentes

- ¿Qué es la Oficina de Compensación para Víctimas del Crimen?**
La Oficina de Compensación para Víctimas del Crimen (VCCO) compensa a las inocentes víctimas de un crimen violento de algunos gastos incurridos como resultado del crimen.
- ¿Se compensa a todas las víctimas del crimen?**
No. La ley establece los tipos de crímenes que están cubiertos bajo VCCO. Más aún, si la víctima participó en el crimen o contribuyó a sus daños, se le puede negar la compensación.
- ¿Quién es elegible para solicitarla?**
Por lo general la víctima siempre puede solicitar sus propios beneficios. En otros casos incluyendo aquellos involucrando una muerte, las personas siguientes pueden solicitar los beneficios:
- Un miembro de la familia, un dependiente de la víctima o del patrimonio de ésta.
 - Una persona que pagó por algunos de los servicios para la víctima
 - El tutor, tutor legal, representante del patrimonio, agente autorizado de la víctima o dependientes de la víctima

¿Se me puede reembolsar por gastos de bolsillo?
En algunas situaciones, la víctima o solicitante puede ser reembolsado.

¿Puedo presentar un reclamo si el sospechoso no ha sido arrestado o si el acusado es absuelto en un juicio?

Si. Se puede otorgar la compensación sin considerar si la persona es enjuiciada o es declarada culpable.

¿Puede la VCCO pagar directamente a los proveedores?

Si. Una vez que se determine que el reclamo es elegible, se puede proveer pago directo.

He recibido facturas adicionales que no estaban consideradas en mi compensación inicial.
¿Puedo presentarlas?

Si. Las facturas relacionadas con el crimen son elegibles para recibir compensación hasta diez años después de que se haya hecho el pago inicial de la adjudicación.

¿Cómo presento la solicitud?

Complete el formulario de reclamo de VCCO. Envíenoslo junto con el reporte de la policía y la documentación que muestre la pérdida o necesidad financiera. Una vez que se reciba esta información, se asignará un especialista de reclamos para que le ayude con este. Si se cumplen todos los requisitos de elegibilidad, se aprobará su reclamo.

Las solicitudes están disponibles en las 21 oficinas de Procurador del Condado a través de sus respectivos Coordinadores de Testigos de las víctimas.

Para obtener más información o una solicitud de reclamo, contáctenos por teléfono, correo, fax o visite nuestro sitio web.

NJ Office of the Attorney General
Victims of Crime Compensation Office
50 Park Place, 5th Floor
Newark, NJ 07102

Horario: de 8:00 a. m. a 5:00 p. m.

Horario de atención sin cita previa: Por favor visite nuestro Sitio web o contáctenos al Número de llamada gratuita.

Número de llamada gratuita: 877-658-2221

Teléfono: 973-648-2107

Fax: 973-648-3937

Sitio web: www.njvictims.org



OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
OFFICINA DE COMPENSACIÓN A VÍCTIMAS DEL CRIMEN



As required by law, any person who has reasonable cause to believe that a child has been abused or neglected must report it immediately to the New Jersey Division of Child Protection and Permanency by utilizing the 24-hour hotline: 1-877-NJABUSE (652-2873).

Martin A. Finkel, DO, FAAP
Co-Director, Professor of Pediatrics

Esther Deblinger, PhD
Co-Director, Professor of Psychiatry

42 East Laurel Road
Suite 1100
PO Box 1011
Stratford, NJ 08084-1504

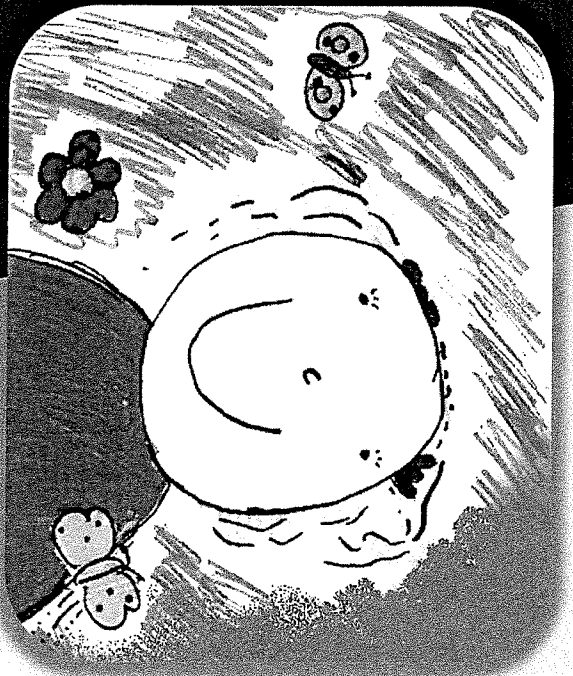
1051 West Sherman Avenue
Building 5, Unit A
Vineland, NJ 08360

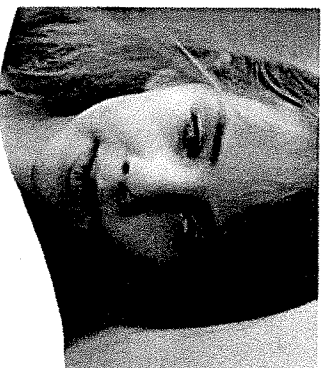
For more information: 856-566-7036
Fax: 856-566-6108

Visit our Web Site: caresinstitute.org

 **Rowan Medicine**
CARES INSTITUTE

When Sexual Abuse Is Suspected: Common Concerns About the Medical Exam





The CARES Institute is a specialized facility that provides both medical and mental health examinations and treatment for children suspected of experiencing sexual abuse.

Our pediatricians are specialists who:

- Are sensitive and caring to children and their caregivers;
- Understand the unique needs of children who might have been sexually abused;
- Have special training to sensitively examine children who might have experienced sexual abuse;
- Use state of the art techniques to talk to and examine children.

Examinations are:

- Can reassure the child and caregivers about the child's well being;
- May help understand what the child may have experienced ;
- May identify medical issues after the abuse;
- Provide an opportunity for the child and caregivers to ask questions and discuss concerns;
- Provide an opportunity to learn about normal child and adolescent development

The following information will help answer questions that parents often have about the medical exam. Institute doctors and our pediatric nurse are always available to answer any specific concerns that are not addressed below.

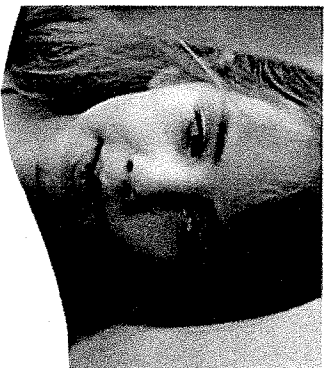
Frequently asked questions:

1. Why does my child have to get a medical exam?

Your child has been referred to CARES for a medical examination to help address any health concerns because of possible inappropriate experiences. Children and adolescents often express worries about their bodies following sexual abuse. The physical exam will address concerns about your child's health and well-being; we will identify any injuries that might be present, test for sexually transmitted infections and collect physical evidence of sexual contact when indicated.

2. What will happen at this appointment?

First, the pediatrician will meet with you, the parent/caregiver, to explain what will happen, review the child's past medical history, answer questions and hear your concerns regarding what your child might have experienced. The pediatrician will then meet separately with your child to talk about the sexual abuse they might have experienced and any worries or concerns they might have. Then the pediatrician will conduct a head-to-toe physical exam of the child with the parent/caregiver or an assistant in the room. Finally, the pediatrician will review the examination results with you, discuss any follow-up recommendations, and answer any additional questions.



3. What if it happened a long time ago; does my child still need an exam?

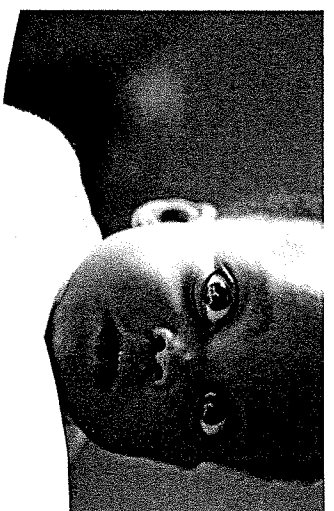
All children can benefit from an exam regardless of when the last incident occurred. A very important part of the appointment is helping your child express what happened to them. The exam is conducted in a way that can be reassuring and therapeutic for your child by addressing worries and concerns they have about their body. Some children have injuries that have healed but are still able to be seen.

4. Will this exam be uncomfortable for my child?

The physical exam should not cause any physical discomfort for the child. Our pediatricians understand the fears and worries that children may have when going to the doctor. The physical exam affirms for children that every part of their body is important. We make every effort to explain exactly what will happen as well as answer all their questions to address any worries. We want the physical exam to be a positive experience for your child. The parent/caretaker or assistant will be there during the exam to comfort the child as well.

5. Is this exam the same as an exam done by a gynecologist?

For girls who have not got their period yet, the genital exam is an external only look and does not involve the use of a speculum. For girls who have started their periods, the exam typically does not involve the use of a speculum. However, on rare occasions, there may be the need to use a speculum that is especially made for young females.

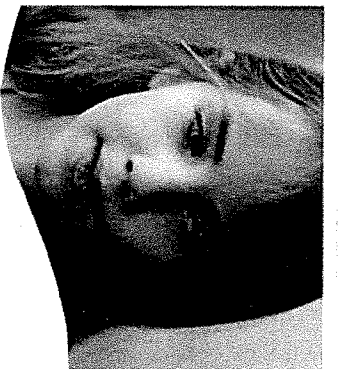


6. Why can't my family doctor/pediatrician or gynecologist do the exam? My child is comfortable with that doctor and is familiar with their office.

The exam is best done by someone who has both the experience in caring for children suspected of being sexually abused and the special skills necessary to examine your child and document findings. CARES pediatricians have been specially trained in how to examine children who might have experienced sexual abuse.

7. Will the doctor be able to tell if there was vaginal or anal penetration?

There are many types of inappropriate sexual contact a child may have experienced, which might include touching, fondling, oral contact and vaginal or anal penetration. There may or may not be physical findings resulting from inappropriate sexual contact that a doctor can see on your child's physical exam, even when vaginal or anal penetration has occurred. Several factors must be considered, such as the child's age and stage of puberty, the timing of the incident(s), and the body's capacity to heal. Even when the last contact was a long time ago, the doctor will be able to provide helpful information addressing any concerns about a child's physical well-being.



8. How is the exam of a boy different from that of a girl?

Boys have many of the same concerns that girls do when touched inappropriately. Boys are examined with the same sensitivity and concern for their well-being. Their exam includes identifying injuries to the penis and/or anus, evaluating for sexually transmitted infections and the collection of physical evidence when indicated.

9. Will my child be sedated for the exam?

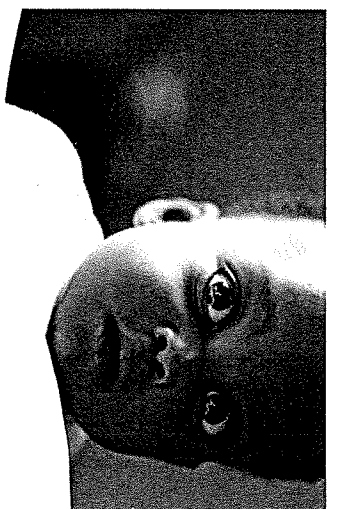
No. Children are never sedated for the exam. Some children are emotionally not ready for the exam. If this happens, the exam will be delayed until the child is ready. An exam will only be done with the consent and cooperation of the child and the child's legal guardian.

10. Will they test my child for sexually transmitted infections?

Each child is assessed individually for the need to test for sexually transmitted infections. Fortunately, the likelihood of a child contracting a sexually transmitted infection is quite low.

11. Will the child abuse pediatrician testify in court if needed?

Yes. Our pediatricians will testify in any civil or criminal matter as required.



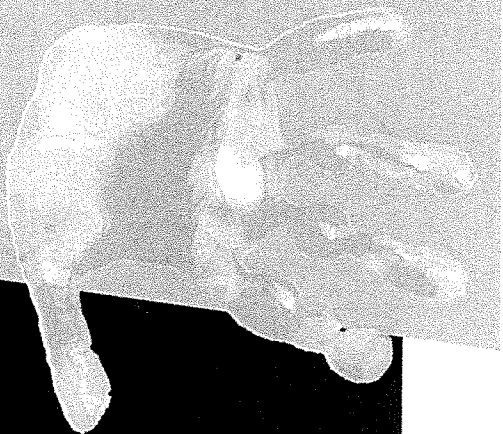
12. Will the doctor provide a written report to DCP&P and law enforcement about their findings?

After seeing your child, a full and detailed report will be completed. This report will recommend next steps in addressing any continued medical care and appropriate mental health assessment and treatment services.

13. What happens after the exam? Can the CARES Institute help me deal with my child's mental health needs?

Although addressing the medical concerns of your child is very important, it is equally important that your child see a mental health specialist who can help your child recover from the sexual abuse. The Institute has professionals who evaluate and treat children and adolescents who have experienced sexual abuse, as well as help parents deal with their child's experience.

The CARES Institute's pediatricians and all of our professional staff are committed to providing the best care for your child during this difficult time. We hope that the FAQ's will help you better understand your child's experience when visiting the CARES Institute. Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask one of our staff members.



Tal como lo exige la ley, toda persona que tenga motivos razonables para creer que un niño ha sido abusado o abandonado debe informarlo de inmediato a la División de Niños Protección y Permanencia de Nueva Jersey, a través de la línea de asistencia disponible las 24 horas: **1-877-NJABUSE (652-2873).**

Martin A. Finkel, DO, FAAP
Codirector, Profesor de Pediatría

Esther Deblinger, PhD
Codirectora, Profesora de Psiquiatría

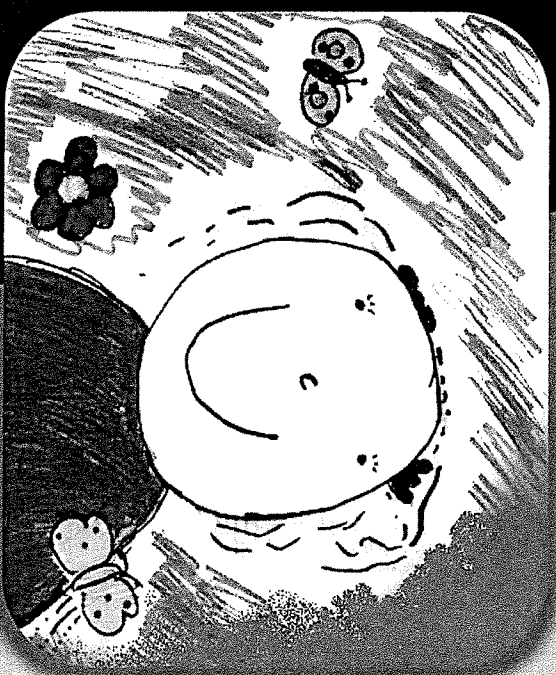
42 East Laurel Road
Suite 1100
PO Box 1011
Stratford, NJ 08084-1504

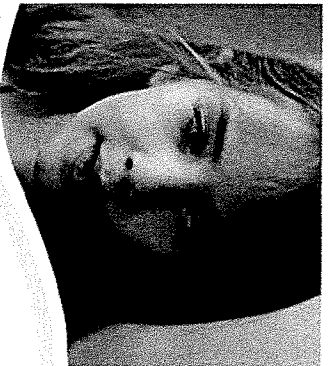
1051 West Sherman Avenue
Building 5, Unit A
Vereeland, NJ 08860

Para obtener más información: 856-566-7036
Fax: 856-566-6108
Visite nuestro sitio web: caresinstitute.org

**Rowan Medicine**
CARES INSTITUTE

**CUANDO SE SOSPECHA UN
ABUSO SEXUAL:
PREOCUPACIONES COMUNES
SOBRE EL EXAMEN MÉDICO**





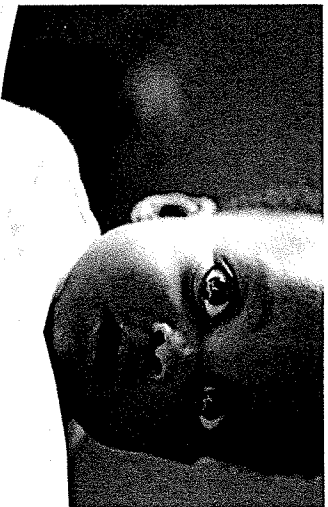
El Instituto CARES es un establecimiento especializado que ofrece tanto exámenes médicos y de la salud mental como tratamiento a niños que son posibles víctimas de abuso sexual.

Nuestros pediatras son especialistas que:

- Son sensibles y afectuosos con los niños y sus cuidadores.
- Entienden las necesidades únicas de los niños que podrían haber sido abusados sexualmente.
- Tienen capacitación especial para examinar de manera delicada a niños que podrían haber sido víctimas de abuso sexual.
- Utilizan técnicas de última generación para examinar a niños y hablar con ellos.

Los exámenes:

- Pueden tranquilizar al niño y a los cuidadores en lo que respecta al bienestar del niño.
- Pueden ayudar a entender lo que podría haber experimentado el niño.
- Pueden identificar problemas médicos posteriores al abuso.
- Ofrecen al niño y a los cuidadores la oportunidad de hacer preguntas y hablar sobre sus inquietudes.
- Ofrecen la oportunidad de aprender sobre el desarrollo normal de los niños y adolescentes.



La siguiente información ayudará a responder preguntas que los padres muchas veces tienen sobre el examen médico. Los médicos del Instituto y nuestro personal de enfermería pediátrica están siempre disponibles para responder cualquier inquietud específica que no se aborde a continuación.

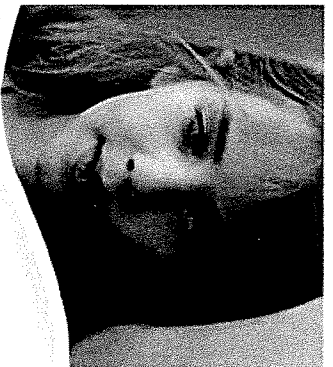
Preguntas frecuentes:

1. ¿Por qué es necesario hacerle un examen médico a mi hijo?

Han derivado a su hijo a CARES para que le realicen un examen médico que ayudará a tratar cualquier problema de salud provocado por posibles experiencias inapropiadas. Los niños y adolescentes con frecuencia expresan preocupaciones acerca de sus cuerpos después de un abuso sexual. El examen físico abordará inquietudes sobre la salud y el bienestar de su hijo; identificaremos cualquier lesión que pueda tener, haremos análisis de detección de infecciones de transmisión sexual y obtendremos evidencia física de contacto sexual, cuando se indique.

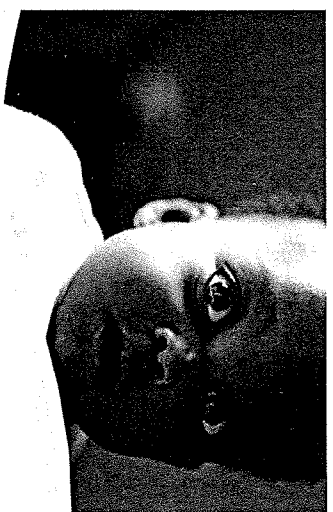
2. ¿Qué sucederá en esta cita?

En primer lugar, el pediatra se reunirá con usted, el padre o la madre o el cuidador, para explicarle qué sucederá, revisar el historial médico anterior del niño, responder preguntas y escuchar sus inquietudes sobre lo que podría haber experimentado su hijo. El pediatra luego se reunirá por separado con su hijo para hablar sobre el abuso sexual que podría haber sufrido y cualquier preocupación o inquietud que pueda tener. A continuación, el pediatra le hará al niño un examen físico completo con el padre, la madre o el cuidador, o un asistente, presentes en la sala. Por último, el pediatra analizará con usted los resultados del examen, hablará sobre cualquier recomendación de seguimiento y responderá cualquier pregunta adicional.



3. ¿Qué pasa si el incidente sucedió hace mucho tiempo? ¿Mi hijo igual necesita un examen?

Todos los niños pueden beneficiarse de un examen, independientemente de cuándo haya ocurrido el último incidente. Una parte muy importante de la cita es ayudar a su hijo a expresar lo que le sucedió. El examen se realiza de una manera que puede ser reconfortante y terapéutica para su hijo, ya que se abordan las preocupaciones e inquietudes que tiene sobre su cuerpo. Algunos niños tienen lesiones que ya han cicatrizado pero que todavía pueden verse.



6. ¿Por qué mi médico de cabecera, mi pediatra o mi ginecólogo no pueden hacer el examen? Mi hijo se siente cómodo con ese médico y está familiarizado con su consultorio.

Es mejor que al examen lo realice una persona que tenga experiencia en la atención de niños posibles víctimas de abuso sexual y que cuente con las habilidades especiales necesarias para examinar a su hijo y documentar los resultados. Los pediatras de CARES han recibido capacitación especial en cómo examinar a niños que podrían haber sido víctimas de abuso sexual.

4. ¿Será este examen incómodo para mi hijo?

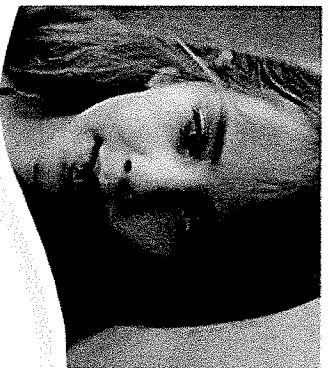
El examen físico no debería provocarle al niño ninguna molestia física. Nuestros pediatras entienden los miedos y las preocupaciones que los niños pueden tener cuando visitan al médico. El examen físico permite a los niños tener la certeza de que todas las partes de su cuerpo son importantes. Hacemos nuestro mayor esfuerzo para explicar exactamente qué sucederá, y para responder todas sus preguntas y abordar cualquier preocupación. Queremos que el examen físico sea una experiencia positiva para su hijo. El padre, la madre, el cuidador o un asistente estarán presentes durante el examen para reconfortar también al niño.

5. ¿Es este examen igual que el que realiza un ginecólogo?

En el caso de las niñas que todavía no tuvieron su periodo, el examen genital solo consiste en una observación externa y no incluye el uso de un espéculo. En el caso de las niñas que ya han comenzado a tener sus periodos, el examen por lo general no incluye el uso de un espéculo. Sin embargo, en ocasiones excepcionales, es posible que se necesite usar un espéculo que está diseñado especialmente para las jóvenes.

7. ¿Podrá saber el médico si hubo penetración vaginal o anal?

Existen muchos tipos de contacto sexual inapropiado que un niño podría haber experimentado, que pueden incluir roces, toqueteo, contacto oral y penetración vaginal o anal. Puede haber o no manifestaciones físicas como resultado de un contacto sexual inapropiado que un médico puede detectar en el examen físico de su hijo, incluso si ha habido penetración vaginal o anal. Se deben considerar varios factores, como la edad del niño y la etapa de la pubertad en que se encuentra, el momento en que se produjeron los incidentes y la capacidad del cuerpo de sanar. Incluso cuando el último contacto haya tenido lugar mucho tiempo atrás, el médico podrá proporcionar información útil en relación con cualquier inquietud acerca del bienestar físico de un niño.



8. ¿De qué manera el examen de un varón es diferente al de una niña?

Los varones tienen muchas de las mismas inquietudes que tienen las niñas cuando se los toca de manera inapropiada. A los varones se los examina con la misma delicadeza y preocupación por su bienestar. Su examen incluye la identificación de lesiones en el pene o el ano, la evaluación de infecciones de transmisión sexual y la obtención de evidencia física cuando se indique.

9. ¿Sedarán a mi hijo para el examen?

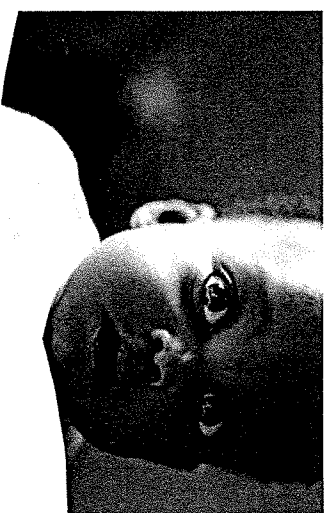
No. Nunca se seda a los niños para el examen. Algunos niños no están preparados emocionalmente para el examen. Si esto sucede, el examen se postergará hasta que el niño esté listo. Un examen solo se hará con el consentimiento y la cooperación del niño y del tutor legal del niño.

10. ¿Le realizarán pruebas a si mi hijo para detectar si tiene infecciones de transmisión sexual?

Cada niño se evalúa de manera individual para determinar la necesidad de hacer pruebas de detección de infecciones de transmisión sexual. Afortunadamente, la probabilidad de que un niño contraiga una infección de transmisión sexual es bastante baja.

11. ¿El pediatra que evalúe el abuso infantil testificará ante un tribunal si es necesario?

Si. Nuestros pediatras testificarán en cualquier asunto civil o penal si se requiere.



12. ¿Proporcionará el médico un informe escrito a la División de Niños Protección y Permanencia y a los encargados del cumplimiento de la ley sobre sus observaciones?

Después de ver a su hijo, se hará un informe completo y detallado. En este informe, se recomendarán los próximos pasos en relación con la continuidad de cualquier atención médica y los servicios de evaluación y tratamiento de la salud mental adecuados.

13. ¿Qué sucede después del examen? ¿Puede el Instituto CARES ayudarme a atender las necesidades de salud mental de mi hijo?

Si bien abordar los problemas médicos de su hijo es muy importante, también es importante que su hijo vea a un especialista en salud mental que pueda ayudarlo a recuperarse del abuso sexual. El Instituto cuenta con profesionales que evalúan y tratan a niños y adolescentes que han sufrido abuso sexual, y que además ayudan a los padres a afrontar la experiencia de sus hijos.

Los pediatras del Instituto CARES y todos los miembros de nuestro personal profesional están comprometidos a brindar la mejor atención para su hijo durante este momento difícil. Esperamos que las preguntas frecuentes lo ayuden a entender mejor la experiencia de su hijo cuando visite el Instituto CARES. Si tiene alguna pregunta, no dude en consultar a alguno de los miembros de nuestro personal.

FACTS

- ❖ Sexual Assault is a crime.
- ❖ Sexual Assault is about power and control.
- ❖ When one person commits an act of sexual assault on another, the issue is power, not sexual attraction.
- ❖ Victim's ages range from infants to elderly.
- ❖ If a person is intoxicated and can't give consent, sex with them is sexual assault.
- ❖ Penetration can be vaginal, oral or anal.
- ❖ You must say yes to sexual activity.
- ❖ In the United States 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 6 boys are sexually assaulted before age 18.
- ❖ In 8 out of 10 cases the victim knows the perpetrator.
- ❖ 13.3% of college women report having been sexually assaulted in a dating situation.
<http://www.ncdsv.org/images/SexualAssaultStatistics.pdf>

As a Survivor of Sexual Assault you have the Right:

- ❖ To be treated with respect and dignity.
- ❖ To be assured of confidentiality.
- ❖ To be allowed freedom of choice concerning the decisions that affect your life.
- ❖ To be made aware of all the medical, legal and social service options available.

SART Response Hospitals

The Memorial Hospital of Salem County

310 Woodstown Road
Salem, NJ 0879
856-935-1000

Inspira Medical Center of Elmer

501 Front Street
Elmer, NJ 08318
(856) 363-1000

For More Information Contact

The Salem County FNE/SART Program

(FNE-Forensic Nurse Examiner)

Salem County Prosecutor's Office

Fenwick Building, 2nd Floor

87 Market Street

P.O. Box 462

Salem, NJ 08079

(856) 935-7510 ext. 8124

Salem County Women's Services

P.O. Box 125

Salem, NJ 08079

(856) 935-6655 (24 hour hotline)

Salem County

SART

Sexual Assault
Response Team

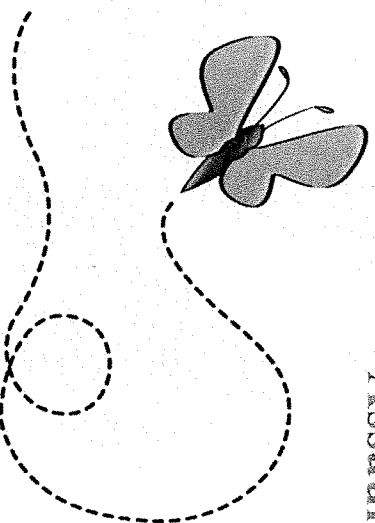
A victim

Centered

Approach

to Sexual

Assault

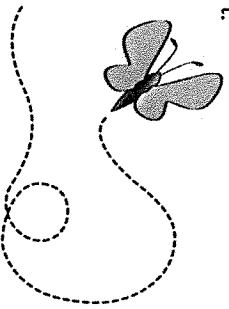


Objectives

- ❖ To have a Victim Centered Approach, where the choices belong to the victim.
- ❖ Provide comprehensive care to victims of sexual assault in a safe environment.
- ❖ Ensure that potential evidence is collected in a timely and appropriate manner.
- ❖ Provide State-of-the-art psychological support.
- ❖ Provide community education and awareness programs.
- ❖ Help to decrease victim recovery time.
- ❖ Increase the conviction rate.

Myths

- ❖ Women report sexual assault to get revenge.
- ❖ If your date is intoxicated, it is okay to have sex with them.
- ❖ When your date says no, they may mean maybe.
- ❖ Sexual assault by a stranger is real, date assault really isn't.



The Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)

Consists of:

- ❖ A Forensic Nurse Examiner (FNE) is a Certified Registered Nurse who provides comprehensive and compassionate care while ensuring that all potential evidence is collected in a timely and appropriate manner.
- ❖ A Rape Care Advocate has specialized training to act as support for the survivor throughout the interview, medical and forensic exam, police station and court accompaniments. Advocates are familiar with the entire reporting and treatment process as well as the resources and support services. All services of the rape care advocate are free, confidential, and available regardless of whether or not the victim is reporting the assault to law enforcement.
- ❖ A Law Enforcement Officer has specialized training and experience in the area of sexual assault investigations and working with sexual assault victims.
- ❖ SART is activated by contacting Salem County Communications at (856) 769-3508.

If you, or someone you know has been sexually assaulted:

- ❖ Get to a safe place and contact your local police department.
- ❖ It is important for your mental and physical wellbeing to get help quickly.
- ❖ Go to the nearest Emergency Department.
- ❖ Do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, urinate, or change your clothing until you have been examined.

DATOS REALES

- ❖ La agresión sexual es un delito
 - ❖ La agresión sexual es una cuestión de ejercicio de poder y control
 - ❖ Cuando una persona comete un acto de agresión sexual contra otra persona, se trata de una cuestión de poder, no de atracción sexual
 - ❖ Las edades de las víctimas son desde bebés hasta personas mayores
 - ❖ Si la persona está embriagada y no puede dar su consentimiento, tener relaciones sexuales con esa persona es un acto de agresión sexual
 - ❖ La penetración puede ser vaginal, oral o anal
 - ❖ La persona tiene que haber dado su consentimiento para el acto sexual
 - ❖ En los Estados Unidos 1 de cada 4 niñas y 1 de cada 6 niños son agredidos sexualmente antes de los 18 años de edad
 - ❖ En 8 de 10 casos la víctima conoce al autor del crimen
 - ❖ El 13.3% de las mujeres universitarias denuncian haber sido agredidas sexualmente en citas amorosas
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pubsandprod/ncj/vol257/images/SexualAssaultStatistics.pdf>
- Como víctima de agresión sexual, tiene derecho a:**
- ❖ Ser tratado(a) con respeto y dignidad
 - ❖ Que se garantice la confidencialidad de su caso
 - ❖ Gozar de libertad de elección en las decisiones que afectan su vida
 - ❖ Que se le informe de todos los servicios médicos, jurídicos y sociales disponibles
 - ❖ Que se le informe y pueda recibir atención médica y servicios de asesoramiento independientemente de si va a denunciar el delito a la policía o no

Hospitales

de Respuesta de SART

The Memorial Hospital of Salem County
(Memorial Hospital del condado de Salem)

Sala de emergencia

310 Woodstown Road
Salem, NJ 08079
856-935-1000

Inspira Medical Center of Elmer (Centro

Médico Inspira de Elmer)

501 Front
St. Elmer NJ, 08318
(856) 363-1000

**Para mayor información, comuníquese con:
El Programa de FNE/SART del condado de**

Salem

Programa
(FNE: enfermero perito forense)

Office of the Prosecutor
Fenwick Building, 2nd Floor

87 Market Street
PO Box 462
Salem, NJ 08079

856-935-7510 ext 8124

Salem County Women's Services

P. O box 125
Salem, NJ 08079
856-935-6655

Condado de Salem

SART

Equipo de respuesta para

casos de

agresión sexual

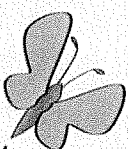
Un enfoque

centrado en

las víctimas de casos

de agresión

sexual

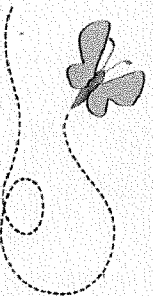


Objetivos

- ❖ Contar con un enfoque centrado en las víctimas en el que las víctimas tengan opciones.
- ❖ Brindar atención integral a las víctimas de agresión sexual en un entorno seguro.
- ❖ Asegurar que se recojan de manera oportuna y adecuada todas las posibles pruebas.
- ❖ Brindar apoyo psicológico de alta calidad.
- ❖ Ofrecer programas de educación y concientización a la comunidad.
- ❖ Ayudar a disminuir el tiempo de recuperación de las víctimas.

Mitos

- ❖ Las mujeres denuncian agresión sexual para vengarse.
- ❖ Si tu pareja está embriagada, es aceptable tener relaciones sexuales con él/ella.
- ❖ Si tu pareja dice que no, es posible que eso quiera decir quizás.
- ❖ La agresión sexual por parte de un desconocido es real, pero por parte de tu pareja no lo es realmente.



El Equipo de Respuesta para Casos de Agresión Sexual (SART, por sus siglas en inglés)

está compuesto por:

- ❖ Un enfermero perito forense (FNE, por sus siglas en inglés) que es enfermero titulado acreditado quien proporciona atención médica integral y humanitaria y al mismo tiempo garantiza que se recojan de manera oportuna y adecuada todas las posibles pruebas.
- ❖ Un Defensor de Víctimas de Violación con capacitación especializada para servir de apoyo para la víctima durante la entrevista, el examen médico y forense, y acompañar a la víctima a la estación de policía y al tribunal. Los defensores están familiarizados con el proceso completo de la denuncia y el tratamiento, así como los recursos y servicios de apoyo. Todos los servicios del defensor para víctimas de violación son gratis, confidenciales y están disponibles independientemente de que la víctima denuncie la agresión a una agencia del orden público o no.
- ❖ Un funcionario del orden público con formación especializada y experiencia en el área de las investigaciones de agresiones sexuales.

Si usted o alguien que usted conoce ha sido víctima de agresión sexual:

- ❖ Dirijase a un lugar seguro.
- ❖ Llame a la estación de policía local.
- ❖ Para su bienestar físico y mental es importante obtener ayuda inmediatamente.
- ❖ Dirijase a la sala de emergencias más cercana.
- ❖ No se bañe, duche, haga lavados, coma, beba, fume o cambie de ropa hasta que haya sido examinado(a).

Here are the facts about sexual assault:

- Most sexual assaults occur in the victim's home and are committed by someone they know.
- Appearance or lifestyle does not make individuals more susceptible to sexual assault.
- Most rapists are married or have a significant other.
- Rape is a violent act of hate, not sexual gratification.
- The victim is not at fault. No one asks to be raped.
- Most rape victims do not seek support or professional help...don't make that same mistake.

***Salem County Women's Services can help.
They are the Department of Community Affairs's
designated sexual assault agency in Salem County.***

The Department of Community
Affairs's Division on Women
funded the project either
entirely or in part.

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and Prevention and its contents
are solely the responsibility of the
author and do not necessarily
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CDC/Prevention.

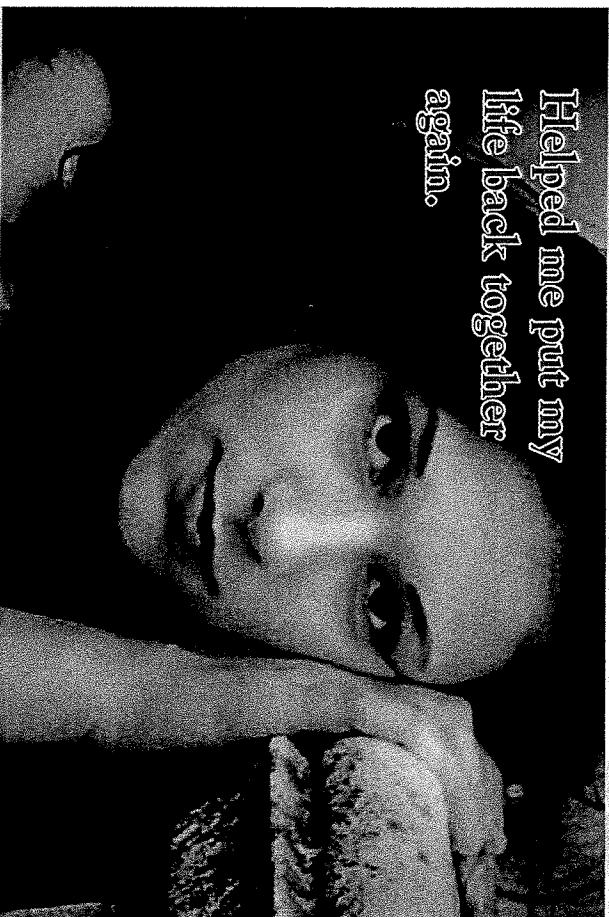
Salem County Women's Services
P.O. Box 125
Salem, NJ 08079



A United Way
Member Agency

SALEM COUNTY WOMEN'S SERVICES

***Helped me put my
life back together
again.***



They can help you too.

***Sexual Assault Program
24-hour hotline 856-935-6655***

“I think I’ve been raped.” Those were the words of Sarah Jones as she walked through the door of Salem County Women’s Services. Sarah had been at a party with some of her friends. She had been drinking and passed out in her friend’s bedroom. When she woke up, a man she knew was on top of her and his hand was over her mouth. Sarah was being raped.

Rape is an act of violence committed against a person’s will involving a threat or use of force. Anyone can be a rape victim because rapists do not discriminate. An assault can happen anywhere at anytime in any city, town or suburb. The consequences of an assault can be long lasting and extremely painful - physically and emotionally.

Some of the signs of Rape Trauma Syndrome are: shock, guilt, embarrassment, fear, anxiety, shame, anger, physical pain, nausea, loss of appetite, stomach aches, insomnia or nightmares. You may experience all of these symptoms or none at all.

Salem County Women’s Services (SCWS) is here to help. They want to help you or someone you know through this difficult time. All the following services are free, confidential and available.

SCWS can provide the following:

- accompaniment to hospitals and police
- individual counseling
- support groups
- educational materials
- information and referrals

If you are raped:

- Get to a safe place.
- Call the SCWS 24 hour hotline at 935-6655. They can help.
- Do not bathe, shower, douche, urinate, change your clothes, eat, drink or smoke.
- Get immediate medical attention for possible injuries, sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy.
- Consider contacting the police.
- Remember...it’s NOT your fault!

The primary goals of the Sexual Assault Program are to educate the public about rape and its consequences, provide emotional support and guidance needed by victims of sexual assault and their significant others, and change attitudes so that communities refuse to tolerate rape.

The Sexual Assault Program is sponsored by SCWS, a non-profit organization serving the needs of women and their families since 1987. The Sexual Assault Program is funded by the NJ Department of Community Affairs, United Way of Salem County and donations. In addition to the Sexual Assault Program, SCWS offers a Domestic Violence Program for victims and their children and an Alternatives to Violence Program for batterers.

The first step is the hardest, but you’ll be glad you took it.

(856) 935-6655

TTY# (856) 935-7118

SCWS 24-hour emergency hotline

NJ Children's System of Care

Contracted System Administrator — PerformCare®

Helping families across New Jersey

Since 2009, PerformCare has been helping New Jersey's families and young people access publicly funded services for youth up to age 21 through the statewide New Jersey Children's System of Care (CSOC). Help is available for children, adolescents, and young adults seeking behavioral health, intellectual/developmental disability, or substance use treatment services.

Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week — 1-877-652-7624

Sometimes it can be hard to know when you should reach out for extra help. Families should call if their child's behavior has changed or if they are overwhelmed by challenges at home or in the community. Some common reasons to call PerformCare include:

- Depression and/or anxiety.
- Bullying or being bullied.
- Physical or verbal aggression.
- Intellectual/developmental disabilities.
- Substance use.
- Inattention or hyperactivity.
- Oppositional or defiant behavior.
- Grief from major trauma.
- Concerns from teachers.



PerformCare associates are available 365 days a year to connect eligible children to individualized care.

Families can also visit PerformCare's website at www.performcarenj.org.

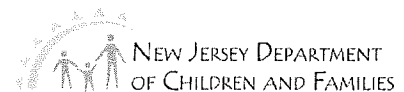
Child-centered care in the right place

No matter the challenge, CSOC can help put your child on the path to a better quality of life. Depending on your child's situation and eligibility, CSOC services include:

- Assessments to determine your child's needs.
- Referral to counseling services.
- Mobile response to stabilize crisis situations.
- Family support for education and advocacy.
- Care management for intense and complex needs.
- Behavioral supports for activities of daily living.
- Respite services for families.
- Substance use treatment.

PerformCare is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. Contact us toll free (parents, guardians, and youth) at:

1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975)
www.performcarenj.org



PerformCARE®

www.performcarenj.org

All images are used under license for illustrative purposes only. Any individual depicted is a model.

PCNJ_1791170

Discrimination is against the law

PerformCare complies with applicable federal civil rights laws and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex. PerformCare does not exclude people or treat them differently because of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex.

PerformCare reduces language barriers to accessing services through the New Jersey Children's System of Care by:

- Providing free aids and services to people with disabilities to communicate effectively with us, such as:
 - Written information in other formats (large print, audio, accessible electronic formats, and other formats).
 - Telecommunication devices such as Device for the Deaf (TDD) and Text Telephone (TTY) systems to enable individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech-impaired to use the phone to communicate.
- Providing language services at no cost to people whose primary language is not English, such as:
 - Qualified interpreter services.
 - Information written in other languages.

If you need these services, contact PerformCare at **1-877-652-7624** or [TTY (for the hearing impaired) **1-866-896-6975**]. We are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

If you believe that PerformCare has failed to provide these services or discriminated in another way on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex, you can submit a complaint by mail or phone, by either calling PerformCare's Quality department at **1-877-652-7624** or by writing to:

PerformCare
Attn: Quality Department
300 Horizon Center Drive, Suite 306, Robbinsville, NJ 08691

If you need help filing a complaint, PerformCare's Quality department is available to help you.

You can also file a civil rights complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights, electronically through the Office for Civil Rights Complaint Portal, available at <https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/portal/lobby.jsf>, or by mail or phone at:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 509F, HHH Building
Washington, DC 20201

1-800-368-1019, 1-800-537-7697 (TDD)

Complaint forms are available at
<http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/office/file/index.html>.

Multi-language interpreter services

Attention: If you do not speak English, language assistance services are available to you at no cost. Call **1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975)**.

Spanish: Atención: Si habla español, tiene a su disposición servicios gratuitos de asistencia lingüística. Llame al 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975).

Portuguese: Atenção: Se fala português, encontra-se disponível serviço gratuito de intérprete pelo telefone 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975).

Arabic: ملحوظة: إذا كنت تتحدث اللغة العربية، فإن خدمات المساعدة اللغوية تتوافر لك بالمجان. اتصل برقم 1-877-652-7624 (رقم هاتف الصم والبكم: 1-866-896-6975).

Haitian Creole: Atansyon: Si w pale Kreyòl Ayisyen, gen sèvis èd pou lang ki disponib gratis pou ou. Rele 1-877-652-7624 (TTY: 1-866-896-6975).

Chinese Mandarin: 注意: 如果您说中文普通话/国语, 我们可为您提供免费语言援助服务。请致电: 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975)。

Korean: 주의: 한국어를 사용하시는 경우, 언어 지원 서비스를 무료로 이용하실 수 있습니다. 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975) 번으로 전화해 주십시오.

Bengali: লক্ষ্য করুন: যদি আপনি বাংলা, কথা বলতে পারেন, তাহলে নি:খরচায় ভাষা সহায়তা পরিষেবা উপলব্ধ আছে। ফোন করুন ১-৮৭৭-৬৫২-৭৬২৪ (TTY 1-866-896-6975)।

French: Attention : si vous parlez français, des services d'aide linguistique vous sont proposés gratuitement. Appelez le 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975).

Vietnamese: Chú ý: Nếu bạn nói Tiếng Việt, có các dịch vụ hỗ trợ ngôn ngữ miễn phí dành cho bạn. Gọi số 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975).

Hindi: ध्यान दें: यदि आप हिंदी बोलते हैं तो आपके लिए मुफ्त में भाषा सहायता सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975) पर कॉल करें।

Chinese Cantonese: 注意: 如果您使用粵語, 您可以免費獲得語言援助服務。請致電 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975)。

Polish: Uwaga: Jeżeli mówisz po polsku, możesz skorzystać z bezpłatnej pomocy językowej. Zadzwoń pod numer 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975).

Urdu:

توجہ فرمائیں: اگر آپ اردو بولتے ہیں، تو آپ کو زبان کی مدد کی خدمات مفت میں دستیاب ہیں۔ کال کریں 1-877-652-7624 (TTY: 1-866-896-6975)۔

Turkish: Dikkat: Türkçe konuşuyorsanız dil yardımı hizmetlerinden ücretsiz olarak yararlanabilirsiniz. 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975) numaralı telefonu arayın.

Russian: Внимание: Если вы говорите на русском языке, то вам доступны бесплатные услуги перевода. Звоните 1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975).

NJ Children's System of Care

Contracted System Administrator — PerformCare®

Ayudamos a las familias de todo New Jersey

Desde 2009, PerformCare ha estado ayudando a las familias y los jóvenes de New Jersey a acceder a servicios financiados con fondos públicos para jóvenes de hasta 21 años a través del Sistema de Cuidado de Niños (CSOC) en todo el estado de New Jersey. Se ofrece ayuda para niños, adolescentes y adultos jóvenes que buscan servicios para la salud del comportamiento, discapacidad intelectual/del desarrollo o tratamiento del consumo de sustancias tóxicas.

Disponible las 24 horas del día, los siete días de la semana en el 1-877-652-7624

En ocasiones puede resultar difícil saber cuándo es necesario buscar ayuda adicional. Las familias deben llamar si observan que el comportamiento de sus hijos ha cambiado o si están abrumados por los retos en el hogar o en la comunidad. Algunos motivos comunes para llamar a PerformCare incluyen:

- Depresión o ansiedad.
- Hacer o sufrir *bullying* (intimidación).
- Agresión física o verbal.
- Discapacidades intelectuales/del desarrollo.
- Consumo de sustancias tóxicas.
- Incapacidad para prestar atención o hiperactividad.
- Comportamiento de oposición o desafiante.
- Duelo por un trauma importante.
- Inquietudes de los maestros.

Las familias también pueden visitar el sitio de Internet de PerformCare en www.performcarenj.org.

Atención centrada en el niño en el lugar correcto

Independientemente del reto, CSOC puede ayudar a encaminar a su hijo hacia una mejor calidad de vida. En base a la situación y la elegibilidad de su hijo, los servicios de CSOC incluyen:

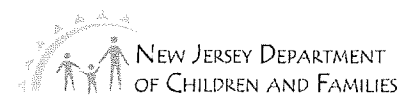
- Evaluaciones para determinar las necesidades de su hijo.
- Derivaciones a servicios de asesoramiento.
- Respuesta móvil para estabilizar situaciones de crisis.
- Apoyo familiar para la educación y la promoción.
- Administración de cuidados para necesidades intensas y complejas.
- Apoyo del comportamiento para actividades de la vida diaria.
- Servicios de apoyo a la familia para el cuidado de enfermos.
- Tratamiento del consumo de sustancias tóxicas.

PerformCare está disponible las 24 horas del día, los 7 días de la semana, los 365 días del año. Comuníquese sin costo (padres, tutores y jóvenes) al:

1-877-652-7624 (TTY 1-866-896-6975)
www.performcarenj.org



Los asociados de PerformCare están disponibles los 365 días del año para conectar a los niños que reúnen los requisitos con la atención personalizada.



PerformCARE®

www.performcarenj.org

Toda la información proporcionada puede ser utilizada para fines de marketing. Cualquier persona representada es un modelo.

PCNJ_1791170

La discriminación está en contra de la ley

PerformCare cumple con las leyes federales de derechos civiles aplicables y no discrimina por motivos de raza, color, nacionalidad, edad, discapacidad o sexo. PerformCare no excluye a las personas ni las trata de modo diferente debido a su raza, color, nacionalidad, edad, discapacidad o sexo.

PerformCare reduce las barreras del idioma para acceder a los servicios a través del Sistema de Cuidado de Niños de New Jersey al:

- Proporcionar a las personas con discapacidades, para que puedan comunicarse con nosotros eficazmente, asistencia y servicios gratuitos, tales como:
 - Información escrita en otros formatos (letra grande, audio, formatos electrónicos accesibles, otros formatos).
 - Dispositivos de telecomunicaciones tales como Dispositivo para sordos (TDD) y Sistemas de teléfono de texto (TTY) para permitir a las personas sordas, con problemas de audición o impedimentos del habla a usar el teléfono para comunicarse.
- Proporcionar servicios de idioma sin cargo a personas cuyo idioma principal no es el inglés, por ejemplo:
 - Servicios de intérpretes calificados.
 - Información escrita en otros idiomas.

Si necesita de estos servicios, póngase en contacto con PerformCare al **1-877-652-7624** o [TTY (para personas con impedimentos auditivos) al **1-866-896-6975**]. Estamos disponibles las 24 horas del día, los 7 días de la semana.

Si cree que PerformCare no ha provisto estos servicios o ha discriminado de otra manera en función de raza, color, nacionalidad, edad, discapacidad o sexo, puede presentar una queja por correo postal o por teléfono, llamando al departamento de Calidad de PerformCare al **1-877-652-7624** o por escrito a:

PerformCare
Attn: Quality Department
300 Horizon Center Drive, Suite 306, Robbinsville, NJ 08691

Si necesita ayuda para presentar una queja, el departamento de Calidad de PerformCare está disponible para ayudarle.

También puede presentar una queja relativa a los derechos civiles ante el Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de los EE.UU., Oficina de Derechos Civiles, de manera electrónica a través del Portal de Quejas de la Oficina de Derechos Civiles, disponible en <https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/portal/lobby.jsf>, o por correo postal o teléfono a:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 509F, HHH Building
Washington, DC 20201

1-800-368-1019, 1-800-537-7697 (TDD)

Los formularios de quejas están disponibles en <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/office/file/index.html>.

Servicios de intérpretes multilingües

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Spanish: Atención: Si habla español, tiene a su disposición servicios gratuitos de asistencia lingüística. Llame al 1-877-652-7624 (TTY: 1-866-896-6975).

Portuguese: Atenção: Se fala português, encontra-se disponível serviço gratuito de intérprete pelo telefone 1-877-652-7624 (TTY: 1-866-896-6975).

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Vietnamese: Chú ý: Nếu bạn nói Tiếng Việt, có các dịch vụ hỗ trợ ngôn ngữ miễn phí dành cho bạn. Gọi số 1-877-652-7624 (TTY: 1-866-896-6975).

Hindi: ध्यान दें: यदि आप हिंदी बोलते हैं तो आपके लिए मुफ्त में भाषा सहायता सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। 1-877-652-7624 (TTY: 1-866-896-6975) पर कॉल करें।

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Salem County Services

Emergency Services	9-1-1	
New Jersey 2-1-1	2-1-1	www.NJ211.org
Salem County Prosecutor's Office of Victim Witness Advocacy – 856-935-7510 ext. 8364 www.salemcountyprosecutor.org		
Salem County Women's Services – 856-935-6655		salemcountywomensservice.org
Adult Protective Services – 856-339-8622		www.health.salemcountynj.gov
Salem County Social Services – 856-299-7200		www.scbssnj.org
Healthcare Commons – 856-299-3200		www.hcommons.com
State Domestic Violence Hotline – 800-572-7233		www.njcedv.org
24-hour Statewide Sexual Assault Hotline – 800-601-7200		www.njcasa.org
Division of Child Protection & Permanency - 877-652-2873		www.NJ.gov
National Human Trafficking Hotline – 888-373-7888		humantraffickinghotline.org
Victims of Crime Compensation Office – 877-658-2221		www.njvictims.org

Trauma-Informed Evidence-Based Practices



Trauma and Children

Traumatic events such as witnessing domestic violence or being a victim of physical or sexual abuse can impact anyone, even young children and adolescents. While children can be extraordinarily resilient after experiencing traumatizing events, some require services or interventions to address specific needs and symptoms. Children can experience internalizing symptoms, such as nervousness and sadness, and externalizing symptoms like aggression and opposition, in response to a traumatic event.

According to the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, the effects of childhood trauma can also impact:

- **Family units:** Families coming together to face a traumatic situation can strengthen bonds and help recovery. However, depleted resources and multiple traumas can also lead to ongoing crises and family discord.
- **Parent-child relationships:** Parental support hastens recovery and is associated with reduced symptoms. However, parental stress and isolation can also lead to the parent being less emotionally available to the child.
- **Intimate relationships in adulthood:** Positive relationships can aid coping with trauma. However, many intimate partners experience difficulty expressing their emotions or being intimate, putting these relationships at risk of separation, conflict or violence.

Evidence-Based Practices

Identification and assessment of trauma symptoms, along with prevention of the development of future symptoms, can help ensure the safety and well-being of the child and his/her family. When it comes to actually providing these services to child victims of abuse and trauma, comprehensive **trauma-focused, evidence-based screenings, assessments, and treatments** are critical interventions. Evidence-based practices are the integration of the best available research evidence, clinical expertise, and client values. Research demonstrates that properly implemented evidence-based practices can produce better outcomes for children and youth.

Impact of Evidence-Based Practices

Evidence-based practices have been found to help **reduce symptoms, improve coping skills, and increase overall functioning** for child victims of abuse or trauma. Trauma-informed practices that emphasize family well-being can help encourage safety and prevention, link the family to services and resources, educate on the signs and symptoms of mental health issues, and encourage communication among the family members.



Evidence-based Assessments and Screenings

Evidence-based screenings are useful in identifying whether prior traumatic events occurred, if the events have impacted the child, and what interventions may be necessary. Research demonstrates that single forms of child abuse rarely occur in isolation; that is, children are often exposed to multiple types of maltreatment. Additionally, abused children are at increased risk for having experienced additional types of traumatic events, such as prior abuse or witnessing violence.

Evidence-based assessments are used to determine if traumatic events that a child experienced has resulted in trauma-related symptoms. Some examples of screening and assessment tools include:

- **UCLA PTSD Child/Adolescent Reaction Index for DSM-5**
The UCLA PTSD assessment examines trauma history (exposure to violence, natural disasters, abuse, medical trauma) and DSM-5 PTSD diagnostic criteria among children ages 7 to 13 years old.
- **Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC)**
TSCC is an assessment tool that examines psychological symptoms and posttraumatic stress in children between 8 and 16 years old who have experienced trauma such as abuse, loss, witness to violence, or natural disasters. The TSCYC can be administered to caregivers of 3 to 12 year olds.
- **Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)**
SDQ is a common behavioral screening tool for children ages 3 to 16 years old that measures a variety of psychological attributes (hyperactivity, peer relationships, emotional symptoms, conduct problems, prosocial behaviors).

Evidence-based Treatments

Evidence-based treatments are those that have undergone extensive research and clinical studies, and have shown consistently over time to be effective in reducing specific symptoms. While no intervention is appropriate for all children who have experienced trauma or abuse, there are several culturally-competent treatments that can greatly benefit children and families from a variety of cultural backgrounds. Some examples include:

- **Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)**
TF-CBT is commonly used with children who have serious behavioral or emotional needs related to a traumatic event. This short-term treatment typically involves both the child and his/her parent or caregiver.
- **Parent-child Interaction Therapy (PCIT)**
PCIT is often utilized to improve the parent-child relationship and decrease behavioral problems in children. Typically a therapist coaches and teaches a parent or caregiver new skills using a transmitter and receiver system and one-way mirror.
- **Alternatives for Families – A Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (AF-CBT)**
AF-CBT is mainly used with children who have been physically abused or exposed to harsh punishment, and the offending parent or caregiver. Individual and family therapy sessions often include skills training, psychoeducation and engagement, and family applications.

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New Jersey Child Advocacy Centers & Multidisciplinary Teams

- **Atlantic County**
Phone: 609-909-7860
- **Bergen County**
Phone: 201-226-5792
- *** Burlington County (CAC)**
Phone: 609-265-5881
- **Camden County**
Phone: 856-580-6060
- **Cape May County**
Phone: 609-465-1135 x3440
- **Cumberland County**
Phone: 856-453-0486
- *** Delridge's House; Morris Co. (CAC)**
Phone: 973-631-5000
- *** Ginnie's House; Sussex Co. (CAC)**
Phone: 973-579-0770
- **Gloucester County**
Phone: 856-384-5557
- *** Hudson County Special Victims**
Phone: 201-795-6400
- **Hunterdon County**
Phone: 908-788-1403
- **Mercer County**
Phone: 609-989-6568
- *** Middlesex County (CAC)**
Phone: 732-745-4198
- *** Monmouth County (CAC)**
Phone: 732-683-8660
- *** Passaic County (CAC)**
Phone: 973-837-7651
- **Salem County**
Phone: 856-339-8630
- **Somerset County**
Phone: 908-575-3381
- *** Tinc's House; Ocean Co. (CAC)**
Phone: 732-929-2027 ext. 3647
- *** Union County (CAC)**
Phone: 908-965-3866
- **Warren County**
Phone: 908-475-6271
- *** Wymond's House; Essex Co. (CAC)**
Phone: 973-756-1110

* Accredited or affiliate membership with
National Children's Alliance

Know the Signs of Abuse

- Unexplained injuries
- Changes in behavior
- Returning to earlier behaviors
- Fear of certain places or people
- Changes in eating
- Changes to sleeping
- Changes in school performance or attendance
- Lack of personal care in hygiene
- Risk-taking behaviors
- Inappropriate sexual behaviors



**To report instances of
suspected child abuse
in New Jersey call:**
1-877-NJ-ABUSE
(1-877-652-2873)

NJCA

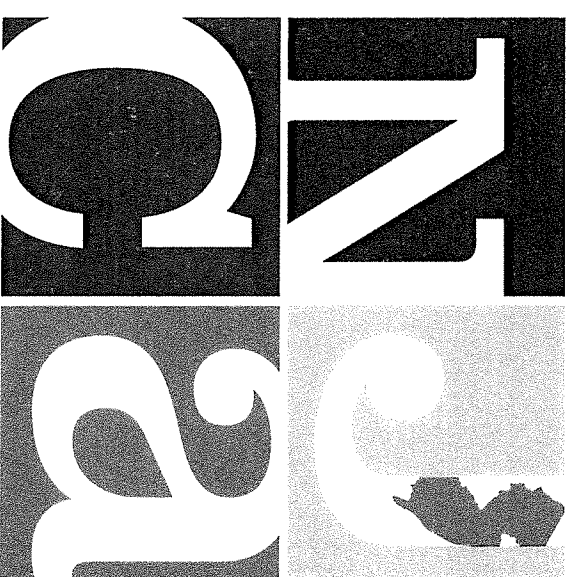
Nydia Y. Monagas, Psy.D.
Executive Director

Peter J. Boser, J.D.
Program Coordinator

Phone: 908-230-0366
newjerseyca@verizon.net

www.njcainc.org

New Jersey



Children's Alliance

Hope, Healing, and
Justice for Children

...
1 in 4 girls & 1 in 6 boys
will be **sexually assaulted** before
the age of 18 *

...
Nearly **700,000 children** are
abused in the U.S annually *

...
Only 1 in 3 children
disclose sexual abuse **

...
1 in 5 children will be **solicited**
sexually on the internet *

...
70% of children served by CACs
in NJ are **under** the age of 12;
25% of child victims are **younger**
than 3 years old †

* National Children's Alliance
** Darkness 2 Light
† U.S. Children's Bureau

Hope, Healing, Justice

New Jersey Children's Alliance (NJCA) is a statewide non-profit membership organization whose mission is to support the development, growth, and continuation of Children's Advocacy Centers and related initiatives throughout the State of New Jersey by providing support, training, guidance, technical assistance, networking and mentorship opportunities, and public policy advocacy. NJCA is the New Jersey Chapter of the National Children's Alliance (NCA).

What is a Child Advocacy Center?

A **Child Advocacy Center or CAC** is a physically and psychologically safe space where child victims of abuse and neglect can receive services. A CAC is more than just a building; it is a team of law enforcement, child protective services, prosecution, victim advocacy, and medical and mental health professionals who make up a multi-disciplinary team working towards the best interest of the child. They allow a child to share what happened to them, promote hope and healing, and can hold the offender accountable. CACs are also cost effective, with an average savings of \$1,000 per case. CAC accreditation is based on research-supported best practices in intervention, treatment, and prevention services.



What to expect from a Child Advocacy Center?

Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT): a model where various disciplines involved in child abuse investigations work collaboratively to assure children are protected, justice is served, and families are provided with services to promote healing.

Forensic Interview: a single interview conducted by professionals with training in a protocol designed to be legally sound and sensitive to the child's needs and abilities.

Medical Services: assessment and treatment provided by medical professionals with specialized training in the recognition and treatment of child abuse.

Mental Health Services: access to specialized treatment, either onsite or through linkage agreements, with mental health professionals trained and experienced in the treatment of abuse. Mental health treatment is available to child victims and their non-offending family members.

Victim Advocacy: specially trained professionals, either onsite or through the MDT, provide information on victim's rights, safety concerns, resource referrals, and other forms of assistance throughout the investigative and healing process.



Our Nation's CACs help over **300,000** abused children yearly *



New Jersey
Children's Alliance



is a statewide membership
organization



dedicated to helping
communities,



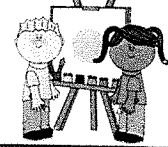
through local children's
advocacy centers (CACs),



respond to allegations
of child abuse



in ways that are effective
and efficient



and put the needs of
the child victim first.

Our Mission:

The New Jersey Children's Alliance promotes hope, healing and justice for child abuse victims by supporting Children's Advocacy Centers throughout the state with training, resources, advocacy and leadership.

New Jersey Children's Alliance (NJCA) helps local CACs identify and meet the needs of their communities by:

Providing technical assistance

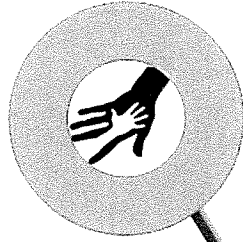
Soliciting and administering funds for active and developing CACs

Offering trainings for multidisciplinary teams, CAC boards, and staff

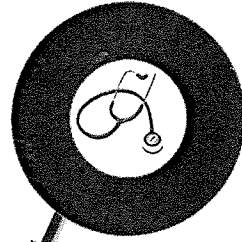
Creating awareness among professionals and communities about Children's Advocacy Centers and child abuse

What is a Children's Advocacy Center (CAC)?

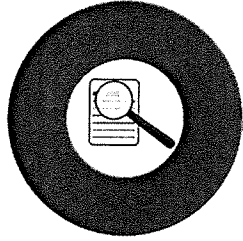
An advocate works with the family to ensure that they have access to critical resources and provide support as the case moves through the system.



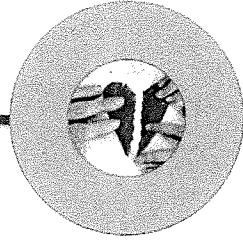
A medical expert is consulted in order to evaluate physical impact on the child and identify appropriate follow-up.



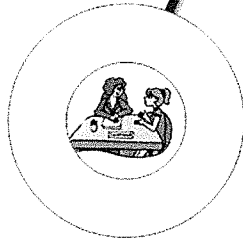
Law enforcement and DCP&P (Division of Child Protection and Permanency) investigators examine all of the evidence to guide decisions about next steps in the case.



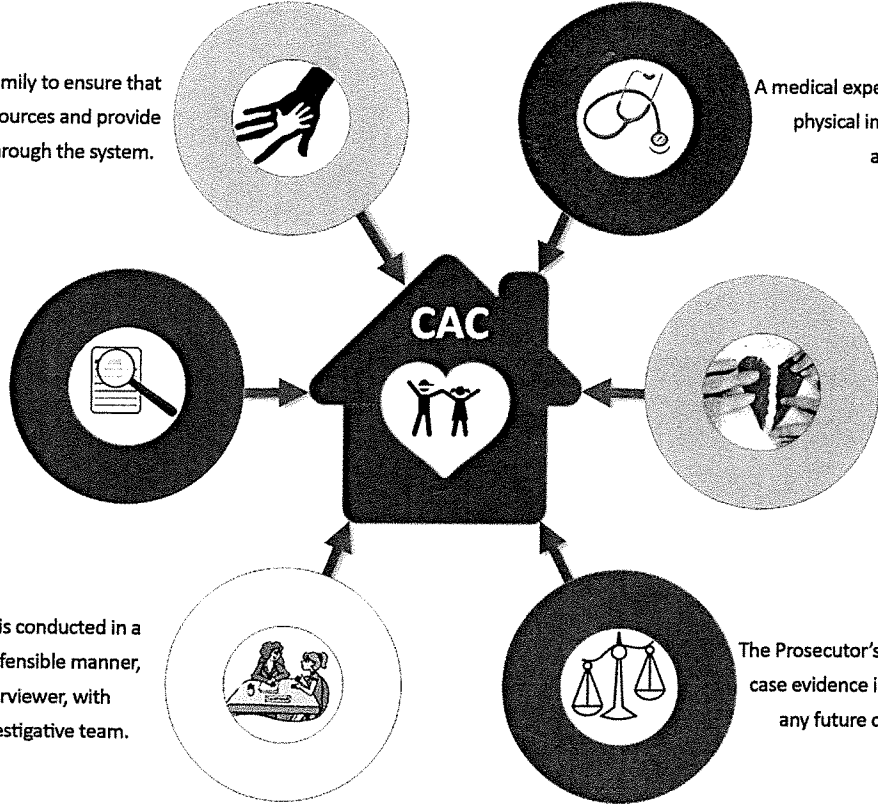
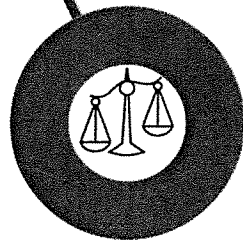
The child and family are provided with mental health services that are in line with current evidence on the most effective forms of treatment.



An interview with the child is conducted in a child-focused and legally defensible manner, by a trained forensic interviewer, with participation from the investigative team.



The Prosecutor's Office receives and evaluates all case evidence in order to efficiently determine any future criminal justice involvement.



SIGNS

of child abuse

Below are indicators of child abuse that can include but are not limited to these signs. Some signs that a child is experiencing violence or abuse are more obvious than others. Trust your instincts. Suspected abuse is enough of a reason to contact the authorities. You do not need proof.

- 1 Unexplained injuries. Visible signs of physical abuse may include unexplained burns or bruises in the shape of objects. You may also hear unconvincing explanations of a child's injuries.
- 2 Changes in behavior. Abuse can lead to many changes in a child's behavior. Abused children often appear scared, anxious, depressed, withdrawn or more aggressive.
- 3 Returning to earlier behaviors. Abused children may display behaviors shown at earlier ages, such as thumb-sucking, bed-wetting, fear of the dark or strangers. For some children, even loss of acquired language or memory problems may be an issue.
- 4 Fear of going home. Abused children may express apprehension or anxiety about leaving school or about going places with the person who is abusing them.
- 5 Changes in eating. The stress, fear and anxiety caused by abuse can lead to changes in a child's eating behaviors, which may result in weight gain or weight loss.
- 6 Changes in sleeping. Abused children may have frequent nightmares or have difficulty falling asleep, and as a result may appear tired or fatigued.
- 7 Changes in school performance and attendance. Abused children may have difficulty concentrating in school or have excessive absences, sometimes due to adults trying to hide the children's injuries from authorities.
- 8 Lack of personal care or hygiene. Abused and neglected children may appear uncared for. They may present as consistently dirty and have severe body odor, or they may lack sufficient clothing for the weather.
- 9 Risk-taking behaviors. Young people who are being abused may engage in high-risk activities such as using drugs or alcohol or carrying a weapon.
- 10 Inappropriate sexual behaviors. Children who have been sexually abused may exhibit overly sexualized behavior or use explicit sexual language.

If a child ever discloses

DO:

- Remain calm.
- Believe the child.
- Allow the child to talk.
- Show interest and concern.
- Reassure and support the child.
- Take action, it could save a child's life.

DON'T:

- Panic or overreact.
- Press the child to talk.
- Promise anything you can't control.
- Confront the offender.
- Blame or minimize the child's feelings.
- Overwhelm the child with questions.

*Remember, you're often the only person suspected child abuse.

If you suspect a child is in immediate danger, call 911. In New Jersey, call the abuse and neglect hotline at 1-877-NJ-ABUSE. Visit www.njcainc.org or www.onewithcourage.org for resources.

One with Courage is a national initiative centered around the courage it takes to talk about child sexual abuse. As the membership organization for Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) in New Jersey, the goal of the New Jersey Children's Alliance (NJCA) is to change the way New Jersey responds to child abuse. You can help—learn the signs, share this information, and be the One with Courage to make a difference.

New Jersey



Children's
Alliance

One
with
COURAGE
185 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102