

Child Maltreatment 2003



U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau



This report was prepared under the direction of Dr. John A. Gaudiosi, Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. Under contract HHSP233200400052U, Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., in collaboration with American Humane, provides technical support and assistance for the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS), the source of the data for this report. The Technical Team Director was Ying-Ying T. Yuan, Ph.D.; and the Report Manager was Madonna Aveni. Others members of the team who contributed to this report included John Fluke, Ph.D.; Jeffrey Johnson, M.P.H.; Sunil Leelaram; Mary Jo Ortiz, M.S.W.; M. William Sermons, Ph.D.; Larry Shannon, M.S.; Kristen Stafford; and Lana Zikratova, M.S.; of WRMA. Myles Edwards, Ph.D.; and Meredith Silverstein, Ph.D.; of American Humane also contributed to the report. The report was designed and formatted by Janin/Cliff Design, Inc., and edited for Government Printing Office style by Old Goat Communications.

In conjunction with reviewing and analyzing the data submitted by States to NCANDS, the Technical Team helps States to improve their child protective services information systems, to address technical and programmatic issues of submitting data to NCANDS, and to enhance the analytical capability of their agencies. For further information on technical assistance, contact the NCANDS Federal Project Officer at the following address:

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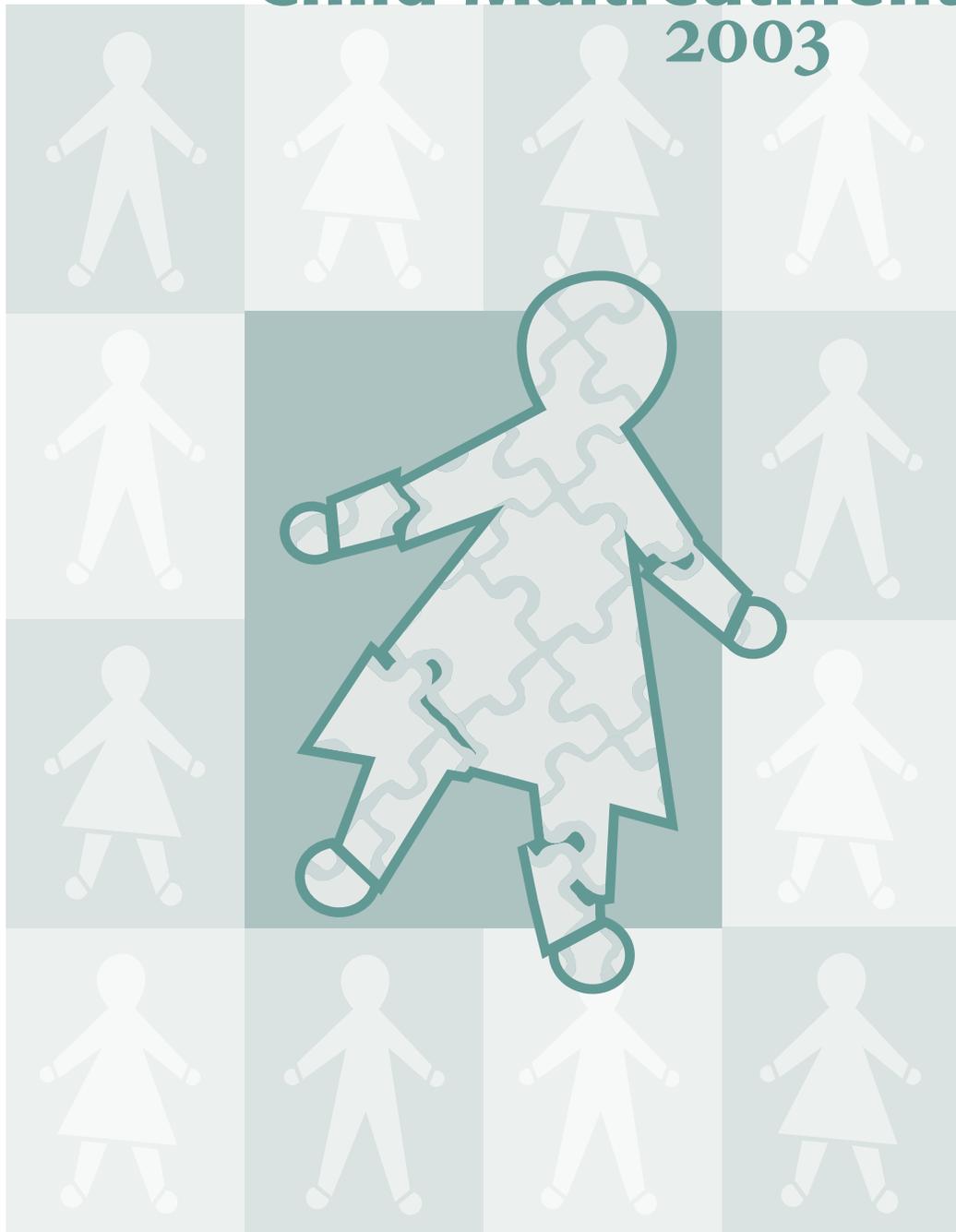
Additional copies of this report can be obtained by contacting the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information by phone at 800-FYI-3366 or on the Internet at <http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov/index.cfm>. This publication also is available on the Internet at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/publications/cmreports.htm>.

Restricted use files of the NCANDS data are archived at the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University. Researchers who are interested in using these data for statistical analyses may contact the Archive by phone at 607-255-7799, by e-mail at ndacan@cornell.edu, or on the Internet at www.ndacan.cornell.edu.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families.
Child Maltreatment 2003 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2005).

Child Maltreatment 2003





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES Administration on Children, Youth and Families

330 C Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447

Letter from the Associate Commissioner:

I am pleased to present a copy of *Child Maltreatment 2003*. This fourteenth annual publication of data collected via the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) is for Federal fiscal year 2003. It reflects our commitment to provide the most complete national information about child maltreatment known to the States' child protective services (CPS) agencies. Key findings in this report include the following.

- During 2003, an estimated 906,000 children were victims of abuse or neglect.
- An estimated 2.9 million referrals—at a rate of 39.1 referrals per 1,000 children—of abuse or neglect concerning approximately 5.5 million children were received by CPS agencies. More than two-thirds of those referrals were accepted for investigation or assessment.
- Nationally, 63.2 percent of child victims experienced neglect (including medical neglect), 18.9 percent were physically abused, 9.9 percent were sexually abused, and 4.9 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated.
- For 2003, a nationally estimated 1,500 children died of abuse or neglect—a rate of 2.00 children per 100,000 in the national population, which is comparable to the rate of 1.98 children per 100,000 in the national population for 2002.

Included in this report are national- and State-level findings about perpetrators of maltreatment, CPS workforce workload, and preventive and postinvestigation services.

I hope that you find this report to be a useful reference. The document will be posted on the Web site of the Administration for Children and Families at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/publications/cmreports.htm>. For additional copies of the report and other information about child maltreatment, contact the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information at 1-800-394-3366, or <http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov>.

Sincerely,

Susan Orr, Ph.D.
Associate Commissioner
Children's Bureau

Acknowledgements

The Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) strives to ensure the well-being of children through many programs and activities. One such activity is the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) of the Children's Bureau.

National and State statistics about child maltreatment are derived from the data collected by child protective services agencies through the NCANDS. The data are analyzed, disseminated, and published in an annual report. *Child Maltreatment 2003* marks the 14th issuance of this report. I hope that it continues to serve as an important resource for policymakers, child welfare practitioners, researchers, and other concerned citizens.

This year's national statistics were based upon case-level data from 44 States, including the District of Columbia, and aggregate data from the remaining States. An increasing number of States provide NCANDS with case-level data, and we continue to provide all States with technical assistance to improve data quality and to meet our goal of receiving case-level data from all States. Each year we also conduct a technical assistance meeting for all States, at which they partner with us in discussing issues related to improving the quality of the data.

On behalf of ACYF, I wish to thank the many people who made this publication possible. The Children's Bureau has been fortunate to partner with informed and committed State personnel who worked hard to provide comprehensive data that reflect the work of their agencies. In addition, CPS administrators and information systems managers—serving as representatives to the State Advisory Group—continue to be an important source of advice and support for this effort. I gratefully acknowledge the priorities that were set by State and local agencies to submit these data to the Children's Bureau, and thank each caseworker and supervisor who contributes to and uses the State's information system. The time and effort dedicated by these and other individuals form the basis for our national reporting and successful State partnerships.



Joan E. Ohl
Commissioner
Administration on Children, Youth and Families

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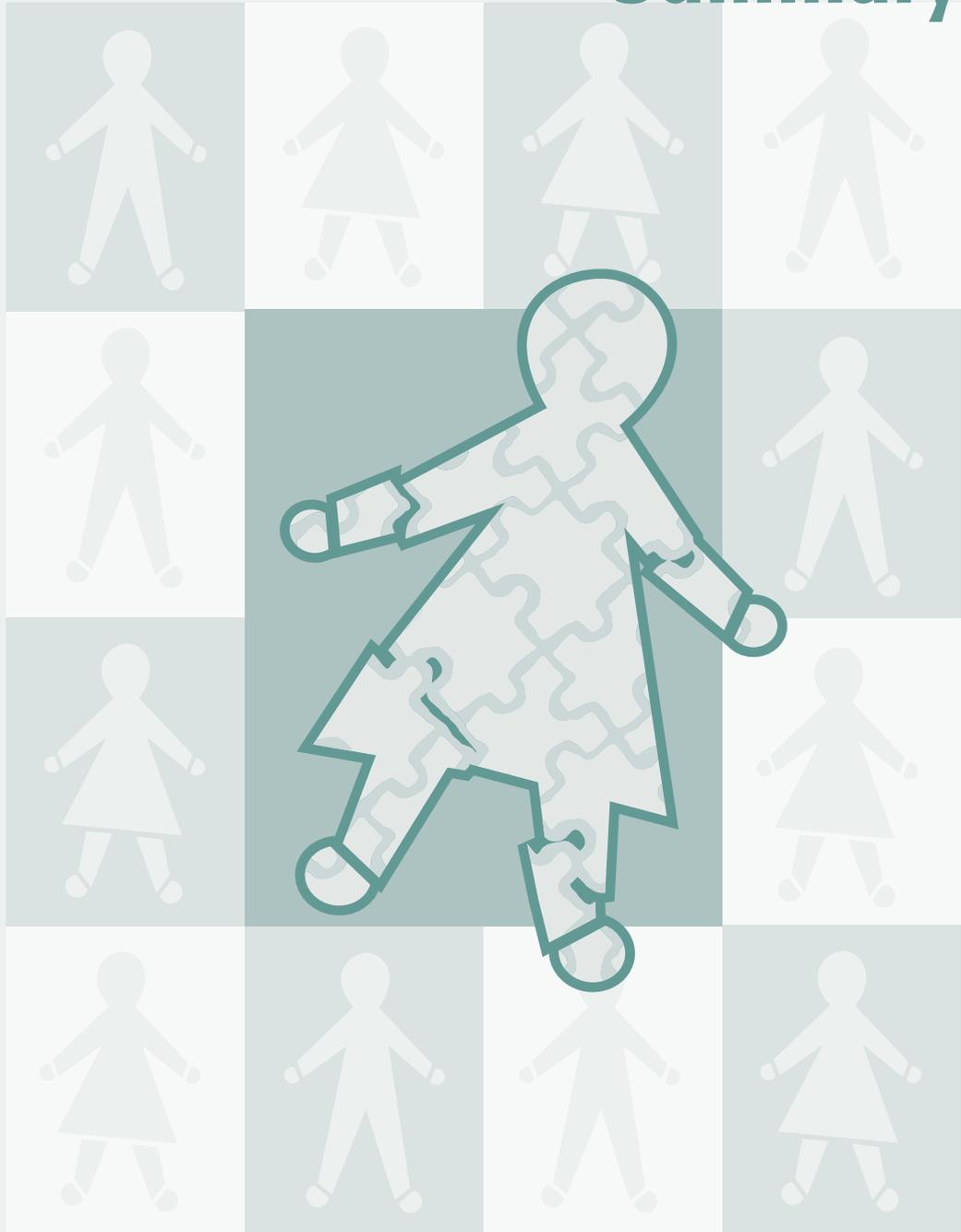
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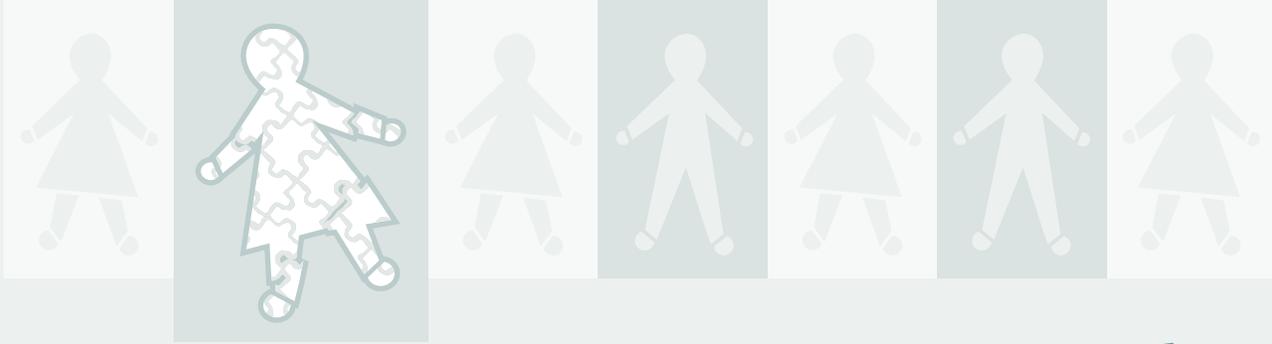
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Summary





Overview

For Federal fiscal year 2003, an estimated 2.9 million referrals alleging child abuse or neglect were accepted by State and local child protective services (CPS) agencies for investigation or assessment. During 2003 approximately 906,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect by the CPS agencies.

What is the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)?

NCANDS is a federally sponsored effort that collects and analyzes annual data on child abuse and neglect. The data are submitted voluntarily by the States and the District of Columbia. The first report from NCANDS was based on data for 1990; the report on data for 2003 is the 14th issuance of this annual report.

The 1988 amendments to the Child Abuse and Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) directed the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to establish a national data collection and analysis program. The Children's Bureau in the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, collects and analyzes the data from these States.

How are the data used?

Data from the States are used for the annual report, *Child Maltreatment*. In addition, data from the States are used systematically to measure the impact and effectiveness of CPS through performance outcome measures.

What data are collected?

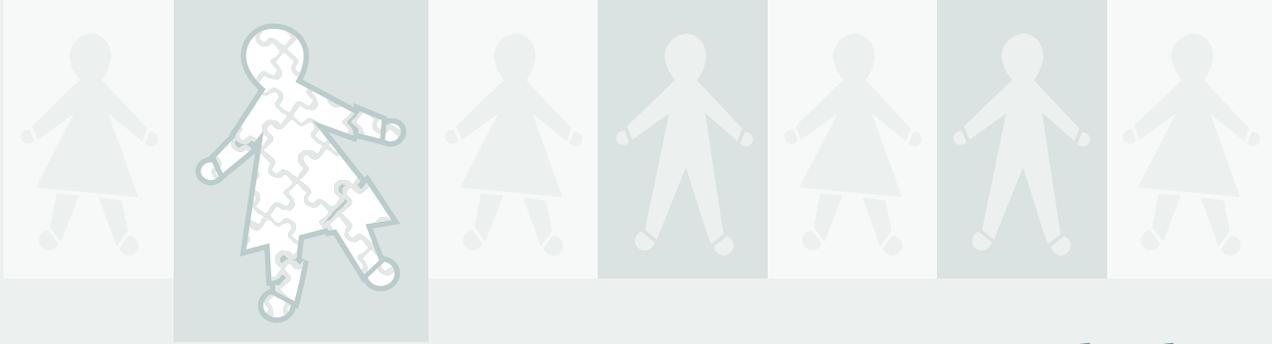
The NCANDS collects case-level data on all children who received an investigation or assessment by a CPS agency. States that are unable to provide case-level data submit aggregated counts of key indicators.

Case-level data include information on the characteristics of the referral of abuse or neglect that are made to CPS agencies, the characteristics of the alleged child abuse or neglect victims, the disposition (or finding) and the alleged maltreatments, the risk factors of the child and the caregivers, the services that are provided, and the characteristics of the perpetrators.

Where are the data available?

Aggregated counts by State are available for 1990–2003 from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University. In addition, restricted usage files of case-level data for certain States are available for researchers.

The *Child Maltreatment* reports are available on the Internet at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/publications/cmreports.htm>.



Victims

An estimated 906,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect for 2003. The rate of victimization per 1,000 children in the national population has dropped from 13.4 children in 1990 to 12.4 children in 2003.

What types of maltreatment were found?

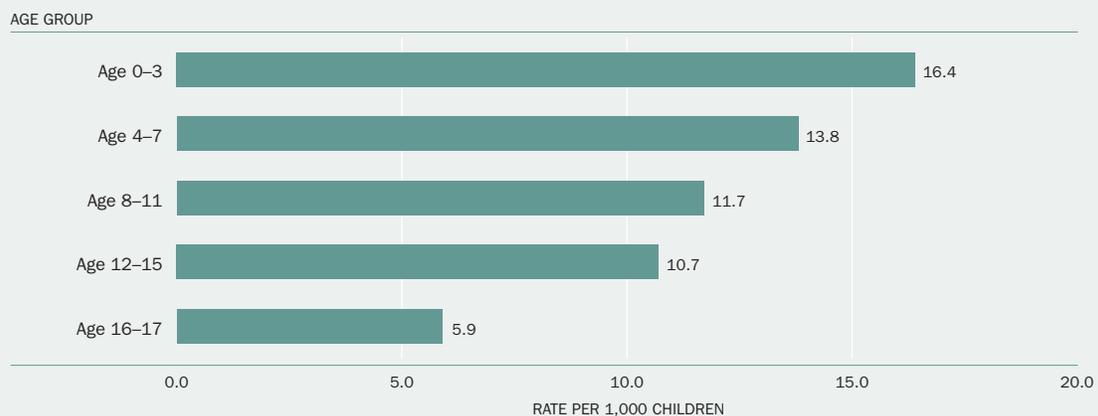
More than 60 percent of child victims were neglected by their parents or other caregivers. Almost 20 percent were physically abused, 10 percent were sexually abused, and 5 percent were emotionally maltreated. In addition, 17 percent were associated with “other” types of maltreatment based on specific State laws and policies. A child could be a victim of more than one type of maltreatment.

What were the characteristics of victims?

Children in the age group of birth to 3 years had the highest rate of victimization at 16.4 per 1,000 children in the national population (figure S-1). Girls were slightly more likely to be victims than boys.

Pacific Islander children, American Indian or Alaska Native children, and African-American children had the highest rates of victimization. While the rate of White victims of child abuse or neglect was 11.0 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, the rate for Pacific Islanders was 21.4 per 1,000 children, for American Indian or Alaska Natives the rate was 21.3 per 1,000 children, and for African-American children the rate was 20.4 per 1,000 children.

Figure S-1 Victimization Rates by Age Group, 2003





Reports

Approximately two-thirds of referrals were accepted for investigation or assessment during 2003. One-third of referrals were not accepted.

Who made the reports?

More than one-half of all reports of alleged child abuse or neglect were made by such professionals as educators, law enforcement and legal person-

nel, social services personnel, medical personnel, mental health personnel, child daycare providers, and foster care providers. Educators made 16.3 percent of all reports, while law enforcement and legal personnel made 16.0 percent, and social services personnel made 11.6 percent. Friends, neighbors, and relatives submitted approximately 43.2 percent of reports (figure S-2).

Figure S-2 Reports by Source, 2003

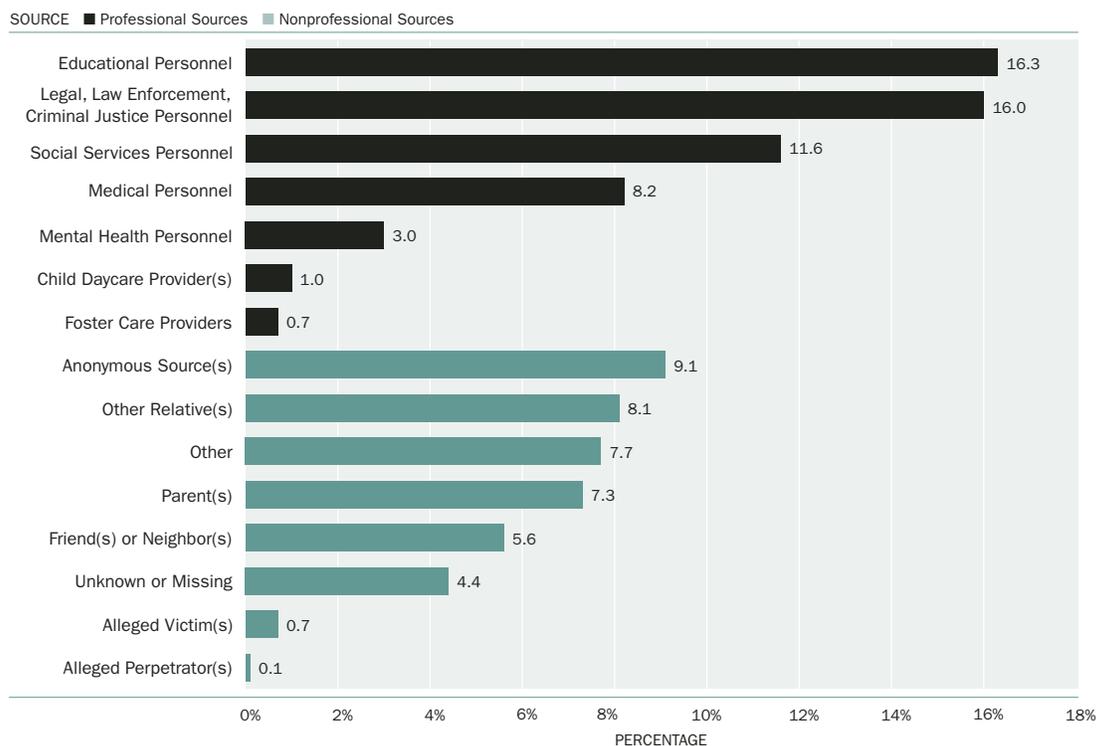
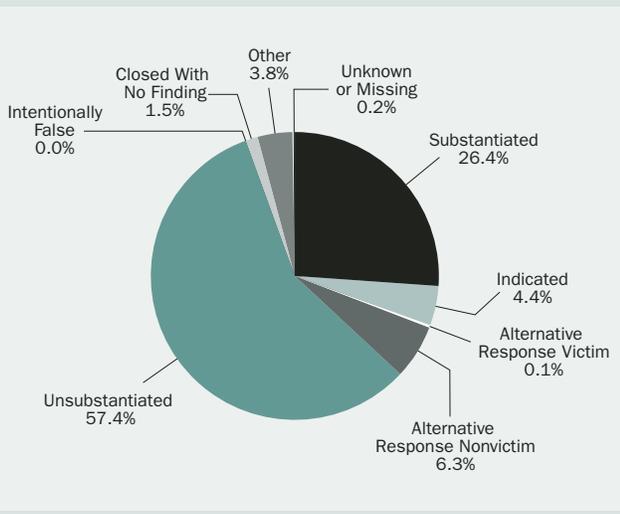


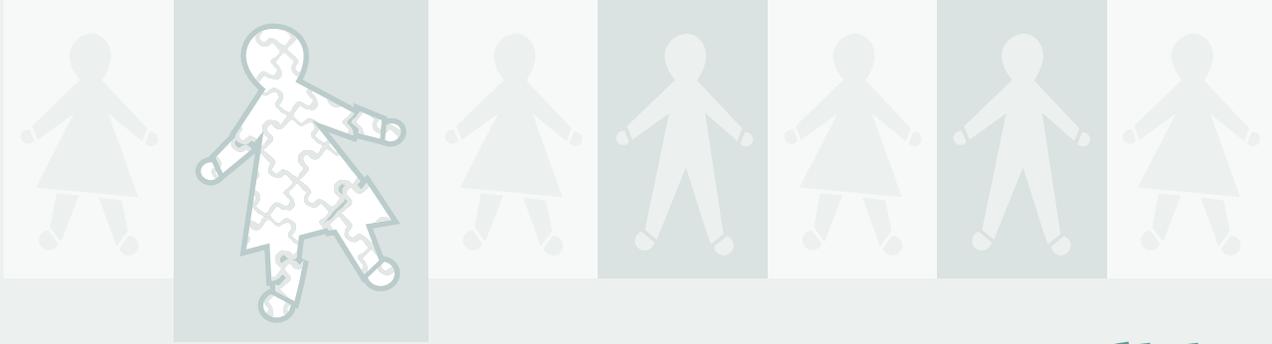
Figure S-3 Reports by Disposition, 2003



What were the results of the investigations and assessments?

After conducting interviews with family members, the alleged child victim, and sometimes other people familiar with the family, the CPS agency makes a determination concerning whether the child is a victim of abuse or neglect, or is at risk of abuse or neglect. This determination is often called a disposition.

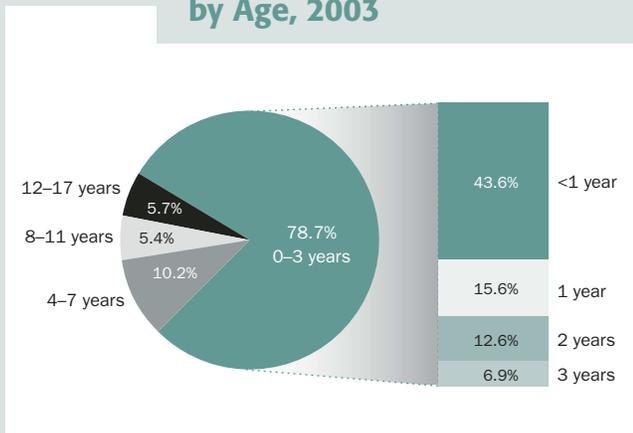
Approximately 30 percent of the reports included at least one child who was found to be a victim of abuse or neglect. About 58 percent of the reports were found to be unsubstantiated; the remaining reports were closed for additional reasons (figure S-3).



Fatalities

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. For 2003, an estimated 1,500 children died due to child abuse or neglect.

Figure S-4 Percentage of Child Fatalities by Age, 2003

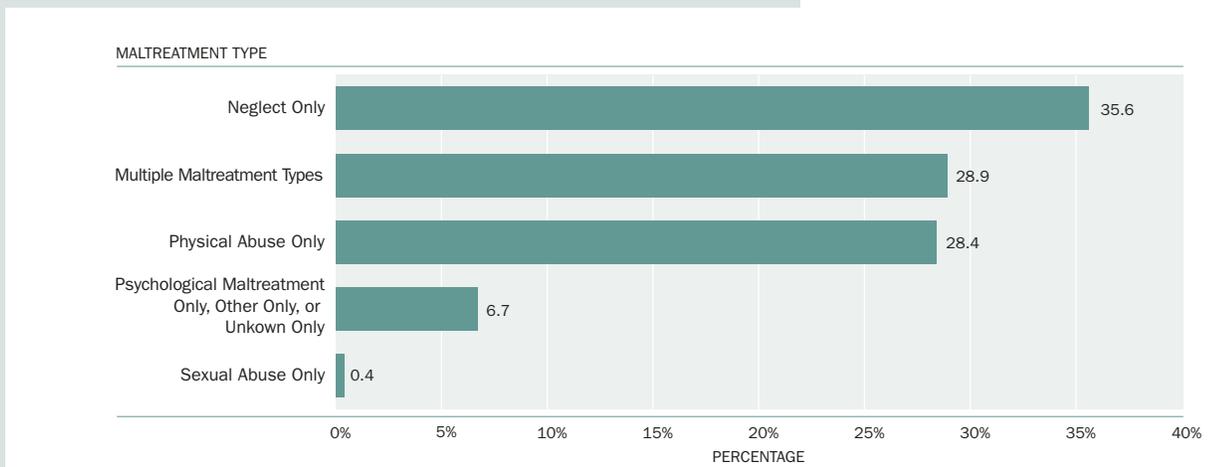


What were the characteristics of these children?

More than three-quarters of children who were killed were younger than 4 years old; 10 percent were 4-7 years old; 5 percent were 8-11 years old, and 6 percent were 12-17 years old (figure S-4).

Infant boys (younger than 1 year old) had the highest rate of fatalities, nearly 18 deaths per 100,000 boys of the same age in the national population. Infant girls had a rate of 14 deaths per 100,000 girls of the same age. The overall rate of child fatalities was 2 deaths per 100,000 children. More than one-third of child fatalities were attributed to neglect; physical abuse also was a major contributor to child fatalities (figure S-5).

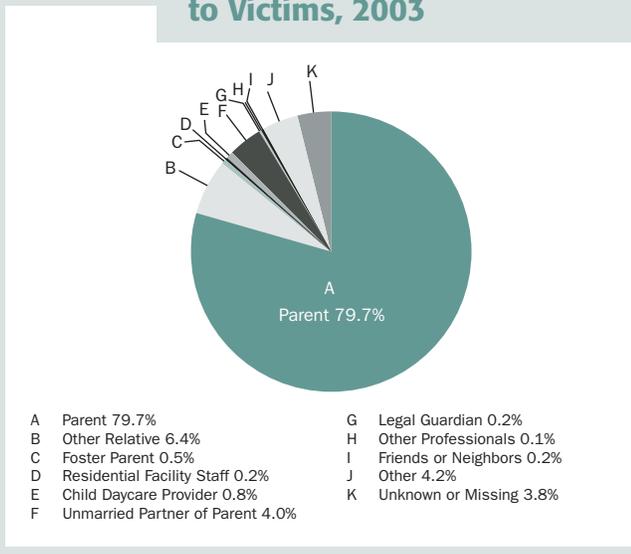
Figure S-5 Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 2003





Perpetrators

Figure S-6 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2003

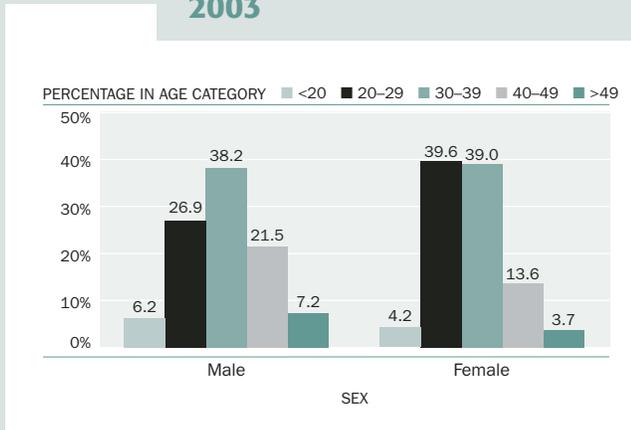


Approximately 80 percent of perpetrators were parents. Other relatives accounted for 6 percent and unmarried partners of parents and “other” each accounted for 4 percent of perpetrators. The remaining perpetrator relationship types accounted for less than 1 percent (figure S-6).

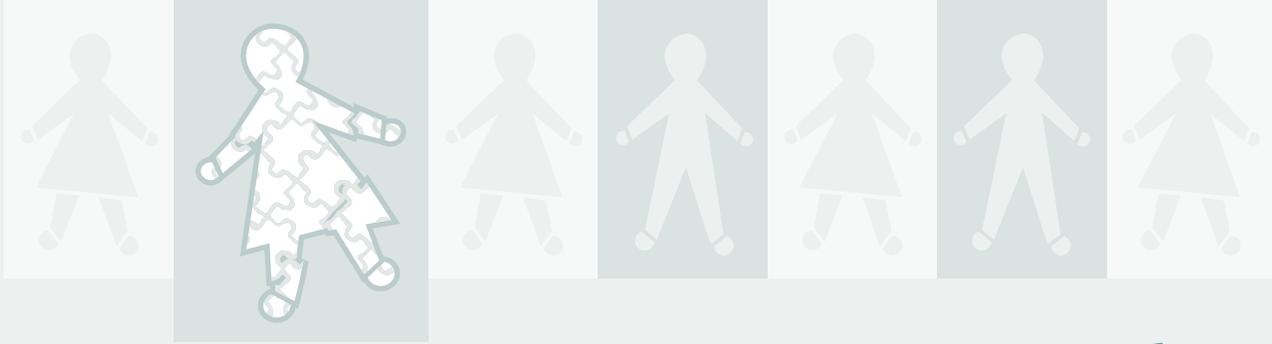
What were the characteristics of perpetrators?

Female perpetrators, mostly mothers, were typically younger than male perpetrators, mostly fathers. Women also comprised a larger percentage of all perpetrators than men, 58 percent compared to 42 percent (figure S-7).

Figure S-7 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2003



Nearly 76 percent of all perpetrators of sexual abuse were friends or neighbors and 30 percent were other relatives. In addition, less than 3 percent of all parental perpetrators were associated with sexual abuse.



Services

CPS agencies provide services to some families and their children during, and as a result of, an investigation or assessment.

Who received services?

Approximately 57 percent of victims and 25 percent of nonvictims received services as a result of an investigation or assessment. Additional analyses indicated that children who were prior victims of maltreatment were 52 percent more likely to receive services than first time victims. Additionally,

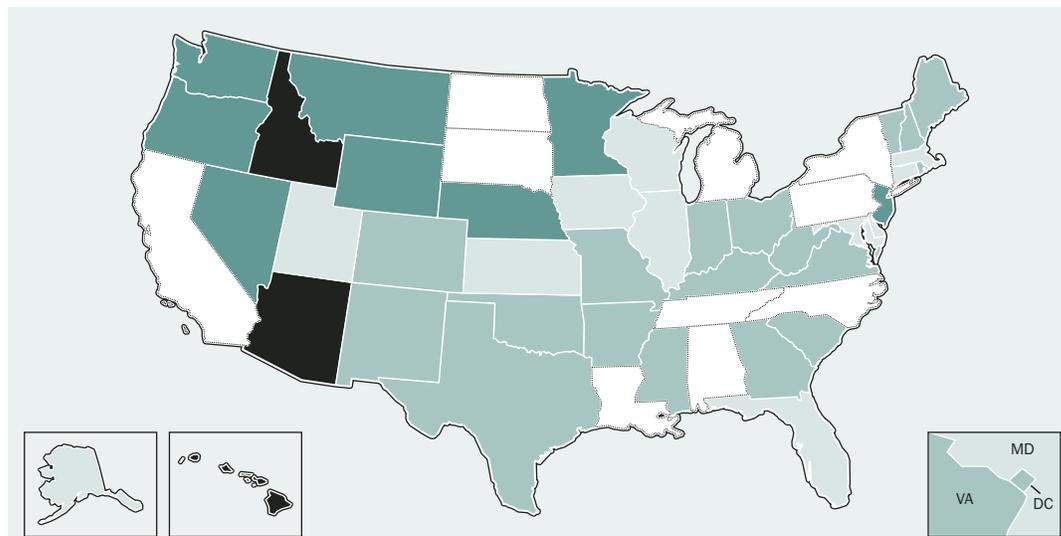
children with multiple types of maltreatment were almost 73 percent more likely to receive services than children who were physically abused.

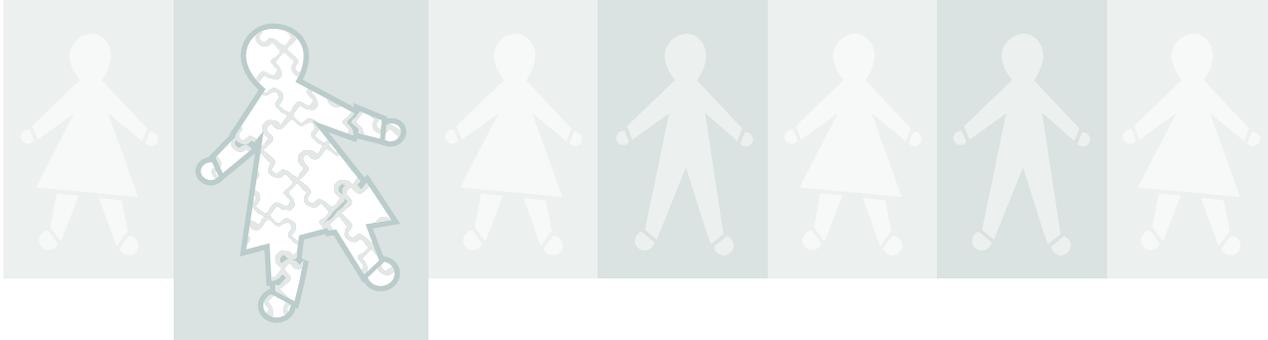
What services were provided?

Services included both in-home and foster care services. Approximately 15 percent of child victims were placed in foster care. About 3 percent of nonvictims also experienced a removal—usually a short-term placement during the course of the investigation (figure S-8).

Figure S-8 Map of Distribution of Victims Removed from Home, 2003

VICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME 0.0 to <15.1 15.1 to <29.1 29.1 to <44.1 44.1 and greater data not available





Introduction

CHAPTER 1

This report presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2003. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) by the Children’s Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families in the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. This chapter discusses the background and continuing development of NCANDS and describes the annual data collection process.

Background of NCANDS

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) was amended in 1988 to direct the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish a national data collection and analysis program that would make available State child abuse and neglect reporting information.¹ The Department responded by establishing NCANDS as a voluntary, national reporting system. In 1992, the Department produced its first NCANDS report based on data from 1990. The *Child Maltreatment* report series evolved from that initial report.

In 1996, CAPTA was amended to require all States that receive funds from the Basic State Grant program to work with the Secretary of the Department to provide specific data, to the extent practicable, on children who had been maltreated.² The NCANDS data elements were revised to meet these requirements beginning with the submission of 1998 data (appendix A). A glossary of terms is provided as appendix B.

In 2003, the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act added two additional data items that are to be included in the Annual State Data Reports. These items are a summary of activities of the citizen review panels and the number of children under the care of the State child protection system who are transferred into the custody of the State juvenile justice system. The second item is being considered for future incorporation into the Agency File of NCANDS.

A State Advisory Group, comprising of State CPS program administrators and information systems managers, assists with the resolution of NCANDS issues. This group suggests strategies for improving the quality of data submitted by the States and reviews proposed modifications to NCANDS. The Children’s Bureau convenes the State Advisory Group annually. The 2004 State Advisory Group members are listed below:

Sherry Roberts, Alabama
Kristen Tromble, Alaska

Philip King, Maryland
Jean Swanson Broberg, Minnesota

¹ 42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq., Public Law 100–294 passed April 25, 1988.
² In this report, “States” includes the District of Columbia.

Raymond Bacon, California
James Anderson, Connecticut
Lois Branich, District of Columbia
Susan K. Chase, Florida
Shirley Vassy, Georgia
Jeri Bala, Idaho
Joseph Finnegan, Iowa
Walter G. Fahr, Louisiana

Glenn Ogg, Nebraska
Otto D. Lynn, Nevada
Johanna Lynch, Oklahoma
Maria Duryea, Oregon
Susan Stockwell, Pennsylvania
Rebecca Connors, Rhode Island
Kim Thomas, South Dakota
Barb Berlin, Wisconsin

In addition to an annual meeting of the State Advisory Group, a technical assistance meeting for all States is held each year. This technical assistance meeting serves as a forum for providing guidance to the States for their annual data submissions and provides an opportunity to discuss data utilization and training needs.

Data collected by NCANDS are a critical source of information for many publications, reports, and activities of the Federal Government and other groups. NCANDS data were incorporated into the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR), which ensure conformity with State plan requirements in titles IV–B and IV–E of the Social Security Act. Data on recurrence of maltreatment and on the occurrence of maltreatment in foster care are the basis for two of the standards for CFSR. The NCANDS data also are used in the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) used by the Federal Government.

An annual departmental report on child welfare outcomes includes context and outcome data on safety, based on State submissions to NCANDS.³ Data on the characteristics of children who have been maltreated, as well as data on the two safety outcomes—recurrence of maltreatment and maltreatment in foster care—are reported as well.

Annual Data Collection Process

Forty-four States contributed case-level data for FFY 2003. Since the publication of the year 2000 data, the annual report has been primarily based upon case-level data. Previous reports relied upon the submission of aggregate data through the Summary Data Component (SDC) Survey.

States that submit case-level data construct a child-specific record for each report that alleged child abuse or neglect that received a disposition as a result of an investigation or an assessment during the reporting period.⁴ This is the first year that data were submitted for a Federal fiscal year timeframe. In prior years, data submissions were for the calendar year. Although States were informed of the change in advance, some variation in data due to the change in reporting year is to be expected. The reporting period was changed to be consistent with the data requirements of CFSR. The reporting period for *Child Maltreatment 2003* was from October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003.

³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Child Welfare Outcomes 2001: Annual Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2004).

⁴ CPS agencies assign a finding, known as a disposition, to a report alleging maltreatment after the circumstances are investigated or assessed.

The case-level data are reported in the Child File. Data fields include the demographics of the children and their perpetrators, types of maltreatment, investigation or assessment dispositions, risk factors, and services provided as a result of the investigation or assessment. All but one of the 44 States that submitted the Child File also reported aggregate-level data in the Agency File for items that were not obtainable at the child level, such as the number of CPS workers. The remaining six States reported only aggregate statistics through the Summary Data Component (SDC).⁵ Upon receipt of data from each State, a technical validation review was conducted to assess the internal consistency of the data and to identify probable causes for missing data. In many instances, the review concluded that corrections were necessary and the States were requested to resubmit their data. Once a State's case-level data were finalized, aggregate counts were computed and shared with the State. The final step in the data collection process was to develop a composite file of aggregate (CAF) statistics for all States regardless of the original data source. (See appendix C, Data Submissions and CAF Data Elements, for additional information regarding data submissions.)

The population of the States that submitted the Child File accounts for approximately 58 million children or 79 percent of the Nation's child population younger than 18 years (table 1–1).⁶ This is an 11 percent decrease from 2002 case-level data, which represented 65 million children or 89 percent of the child population younger than 18 years. This decrease was due to California's delay in submitting 2003 data.⁷

Structure of the Report

This report contains the additional chapters listed below. Throughout the report, tables with supporting data are located at the end of each chapter:

- Chapter 2, Reports—referrals and reports of child maltreatment
- Chapter 3, Victims—characteristics of alleged child maltreatment victims and nonvictims
- Chapter 4, Fatalities—fatalities that occurred as a result of maltreatment
- Chapter 5, Perpetrators—perpetrators of maltreatment
- Chapter 6, Services—services to prevent maltreatment and to assist victims
- Chapter 7, Additional Research Activities Related to NCANDS—research activities that use NCANDS data

Commentary for State data and contact information for State representatives are presented as appendix D. A reader survey is included to solicit advice for future reports (appendix E). Please take a few minutes to complete and return the survey per the instructions at the end of the form. Survey respondents will be placed on a priority mailing list to receive future copies of *Child Maltreatment*.

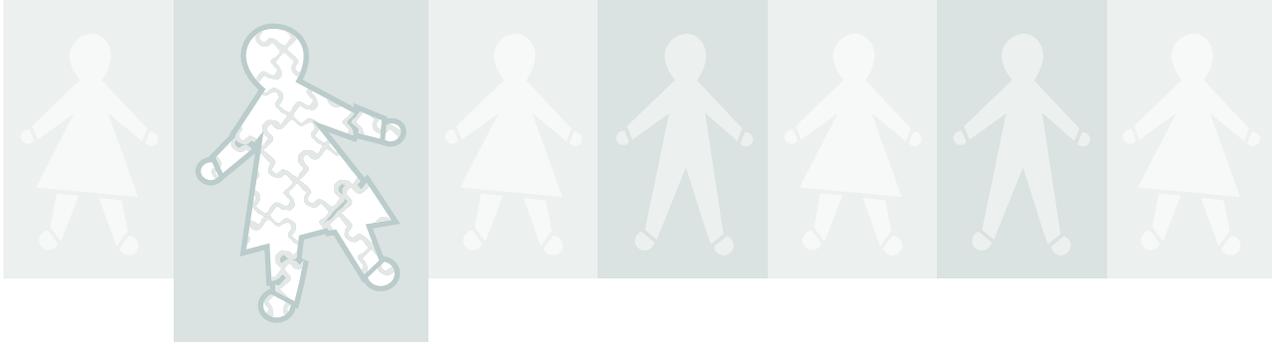
⁵ California was not able to submit 2003 data prior to publication of this report due to technicalities with the State's electronic file submission and our new reporting instructions.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau file SC-EST2003-Rce6: State Characteristics Population Estimates with 6 Race Groups <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC-EST2003-race6.csv> (accessed 9/30/04). Here and throughout the report, the term "child population" refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years. Supporting data are provided in table 1–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

⁷ The 11 percent decrease was calculated by subtracting the 65 million from the 58 million, dividing the result by 65 million, and multiplying by 100.

Table 1-1 State by Type of Data, 2003

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SDC	CHILD FILE	AGENCY FILE
Alabama	1,107,973	■		
Alaska	189,289	■		
Arizona	1,519,312		■	■
Arkansas	682,013		■	■
California	9,419,970			
Colorado	1,152,751		■	■
Connecticut	835,375		■	■
Delaware	198,842		■	■
District of Columbia	108,403		■	■
Florida	3,924,123		■	■
Georgia	2,296,759	■		
Hawaii	297,142		■	■
Idaho	372,027		■	■
Illinois	3,230,606		■	■
Indiana	1,603,901		■	■
Iowa	693,428		■	■
Kansas	695,081		■	■
Kentucky	994,182		■	■
Louisiana	1,177,555		■	■
Maine	286,746		■	■
Maryland	1,378,092		■	■
Massachusetts	1,487,118		■	■
Michigan	2,538,920		■	
Minnesota	1,248,770		■	■
Mississippi	761,268		■	■
Missouri	1,407,342		■	■
Montana	215,774		■	■
Nebraska	440,840		■	■
Nevada	581,397		■	■
New Hampshire	306,231		■	■
New Jersey	2,131,617		■	■
New Mexico	502,034		■	■
New York	4,532,748		■	■
North Carolina	2,087,443		■	■
North Dakota	146,827	■		
Ohio	2,815,289		■	■
Oklahoma	878,243		■	■
Oregon	849,172	■		
Pennsylvania	2,830,694		■	■
Rhode Island	244,049		■	■
South Carolina	1,023,504		■	■
South Dakota	195,426		■	■
Tennessee	1,394,479		■	■
Texas	6,240,162		■	■
Utah	742,927		■	■
Vermont	137,446		■	■
Virginia	1,798,767		■	■
Washington	1,496,581		■	■
West Virginia	390,901		■	■
Wisconsin	1,332,894	■		
Wyoming	121,073		■	■
Total	73,043,506			
Number Reporting	51	6	44	43



Reports

CHAPTER 2

Each week, child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States receive more than 50,000 referrals alleging that children have been abused or neglected. Some of these referrals lie outside the responsibility of the CPS agency and may be forwarded to other agencies. Other referrals do not have sufficient information to enable followup. For these and other reasons, including the workload of the agency, approximately one-third of referrals are screened out and do not receive further attention from CPS. The remaining two-thirds of referrals are screened in as reports to CPS agencies because they meet the States' policies for conducting an investigation or assessment.

Once a referral is accepted as a report alleging child abuse or neglect, the agency determines whether or not the child was maltreated or is at risk of maltreatment. The agency may initiate an investigation of the alleged incident, or it may pursue an alternative response, which has the goal of determining which services are the most appropriate.¹ Regardless of what type of response an agency uses for a specific report, it must decide if further action is necessary to protect the child.

This chapter presents statistics on the screening of referrals and the investigation or assessment of reports. Of the referrals that were screened in, data are provided on the sources of reports, the CPS response time, and the dispositions or findings of investigations.

Screening of Referrals

During 2003, an estimated 2.9 million referrals, including 5.5 million children, were made to CPS agencies. The national rate was 39.1 referrals per 1,000 children for 2003 compared to 35.9 referrals per 1,000 children for 2002.²

CPS agencies screened in 67.9 percent of referrals and screened out 32.1 percent.³ These results were similar to last year's report, which indicated 67.1 percent were screened in and 32.9 percent were screened out.

Report Sources

Professionals submitted more than one-half (56.8%) of the reports (figure 2–1). “Professional” indicates that the report source came into contact with the alleged victim as part of the reporter's occupation. State laws require most professionals to notify CPS agencies of suspected maltreat-

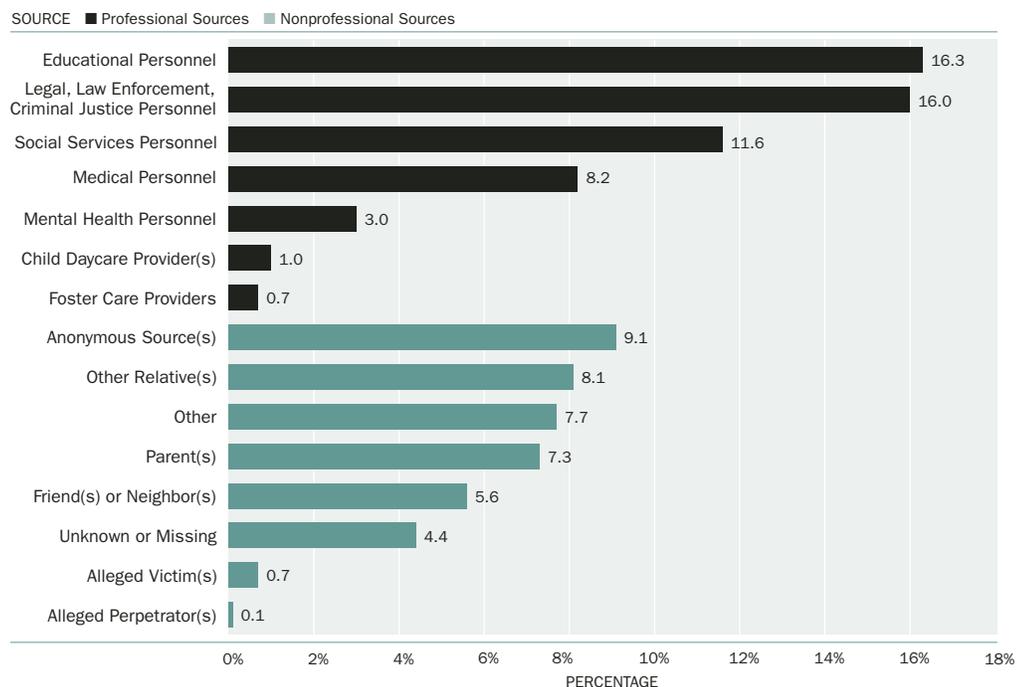
¹ The term assessment also is used. Throughout this report, the term investigation or assessment is used to include investigations, assessments, or alternative responses unless a specific approach is being discussed.

² Unless otherwise specified, all rates refer to children younger than 18 years old in the national population.

³ See table 2–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. Based on data from 34 States, the national rate of referrals is 39.1 referrals per 1,000 children. A referral can include more than one child. Multiplying this rate by the national child population of 73,043,506 results in an estimated 2,856,000 referrals in 2003. The estimate was then rounded to 2,900,000. Of these approximately 967,000 were screened out and 1,933,000 were screened in.

ment. The categories of professionals include educators, legal and law enforcement personnel, social services personnel, medical personnel, mental health personnel, child daycare providers, and foster care providers. The three most common sources of reports in 2003 were from professionals—educational personnel (16.3%), legal or law enforcement personnel (16.0%), and social services personnel (11.6%).⁴

Figure 2–1 Reports by Source, 2003



Based on data in table 2–2.

Nonprofessional report sources submitted the remaining 43.2 percent of reports. These included parents, other relatives, friends and neighbors, alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, anonymous callers, and “other” sources.⁵ Anonymous (9.1%), other relatives (8.1%), and “other” sources (7.7%) accounted for the largest groups of nonprofessional reporters.

Response Time from Report to Investigation or Assessment

Most States have time standards for initiating the investigation or assessment of reports and monitor whether these commence within the required time standards. While some States have one timeframe for responding to all screened-in referrals, many States establish priorities. Of the States that establish priorities, many specify a high-priority response as within 1 hour or within 24 hours. Lower-priority responses range from 24 hours to 14 days.⁶

⁴ See table 2–2.

⁵ “Other” nonprofessional sources includes clergy member, sports coach, camp counselor, or any perpetrator who had contact with the child victim, but the relationship is not an identified NCANDS code.

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families/Children’s Bureau and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. National Study of Child Protective Services Systems and Reform Efforts: Review of State CPS Policy. (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003). This document is also available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/cps-status03>.

Because CPS agencies receive reports of varying degrees of urgency, average response times reflect the types of reports that are received, as well as the ability of workers to meet the time standards. Based on data from 27 States, the median response time from report to investigation was 3 days.⁷

Investigated Reports

CPS agencies assign a finding—also called a disposition—to a report after the circumstances are investigated or assessed and a determination is made as to the likelihood that maltreatment occurred or that the child is at risk of maltreatment. Each State establishes specific dispositions and terminology. States crosswalk or “map” State-specific terms to standard terminology used by the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). The major NCANDS disposition categories are described below.

- **Alternative Response Nonvictim:** A conclusion that the child was not identified as a victim when a response other than investigation was provided.
- **Alternative Response Victim:** A conclusion that the child was identified as a victim when a response other than investigation was provided.
- **Indicated:** An investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment cannot be substantiated under State law or policy, but there was reason to suspect that the child may have been maltreated or was at risk of maltreatment. This is applicable only to States that distinguish between substantiated and indicated dispositions.
- **Substantiated:** A type of investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded by State law or State policy. This is the highest level of finding by a State agency.
- **Unsubstantiated:** A type of investigation disposition that determines that there is not sufficient evidence under State law to conclude or suspect that the child has been maltreated or is at risk of being maltreated.

Dispositions of investigated or assessed reports are based on the activities of the CPS workers who assess the allegations that children in the household were maltreated. In many instances, there are allegations of more than one type of maltreatment regarding more than one child in the household. The report disposition is the most serious finding related to all allegations for all children.

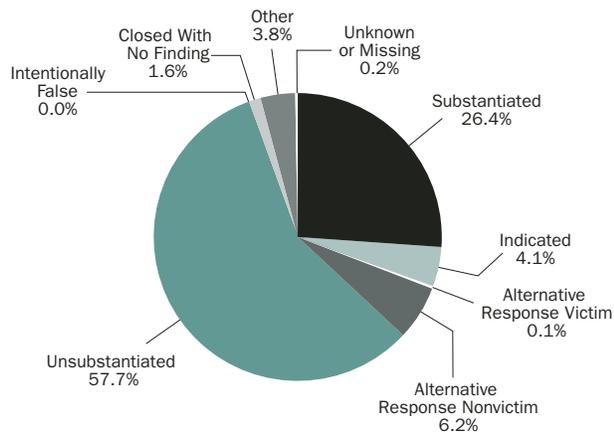
For example, if an allegation of neglect was substantiated for one child, an allegation of physical abuse was unsubstantiated for the same child, and an allegation of physical abuse for a second child was unsubstantiated, the report would be substantiated. In the same example, counts of children by disposition would result in one child with a substantiated allegation, and two children with unsubstantiated allegations. Data on children are provided in Chapter 3, Victims. Because many reports have more than one child, and because of the computation of report disposition, the general tendency is for there to be more children than reports with the same disposition.

More than one-quarter of investigations or assessments resulted in a disposition of substantiated (26.4%), indicated (4.1%), or alternative response victim (0.1%), meaning that at least one child involved in each of these investigations or assessments was found to be a victim (figure 2–2). More than one-half (57.7%) of investigations or assessments led to a finding that the alleged child maltreatment was unsubstantiated.⁸

⁷ See table 2–3.

⁸ See table 2–4.

Figure 2–2 Reports by Disposition, 2003



Based on data from table 2–4.

Disposition of Reports by Report Source

Case-level data enable the variation in dispositions by report source to be examined.⁹ Based on 1.4 million reports, key findings are listed below.

- More than one-quarter (26.7%) of substantiated reports were referred by legal, law enforcement, or justice personnel. In addition, this category of reporters was responsible for about one-quarter (28.6%) of indicated reports.
- Four groups of reporters accounted for more than one-half of all unsubstantiated reports—educational personnel (17.6%); anonymous reporters (11.9%); social services personnel (10.9%); and legal, law enforcement, or justice personnel (10.8%).

CPS Workforce and Workload

In most large jurisdictions and among many local agencies, the functions of screening and investigation are conducted by different workers. In many rural and smaller agencies, one worker may perform both functions. Using data from both types of agencies—those that differentiate and those that do not—an average workload was computed.

Data from those States that reported significant numbers of specialized workers for intake, screening, investigation, and assessment were used to estimate the number of cases that were handled by CPS workers.¹⁰ The number of screening and intake workers (1,960) compared to the number of investigation and assessment workers (14,679) were reported by 28 States. Based on these 28 States, the weighted average number of investigations or assessments per investigation or assessment worker was 63.1 per year. It is important to note that these calculations did not consider other activities of these workers and that some workers conducted more than one function. A more accurate calculation of workload requires a systematic estimation of work for a specific timeframe.

A workload study in California estimated that an average monthly caseload for workers who exclusively provide CPS Emergency Response investigations and no other services was 16.15 investigations per worker per month or approximately 194 per year.¹¹ Each investigation could include more than one child.

Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 2. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D.

⁹ See table 2–5.

¹⁰ See table 2–6.

¹¹ American Humane Association, 2000, SB 2030 Child Welfare Services Workload Study Report (Sacramento: California Department of Social Services).

Table Notes

Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the tables is provided below.

Table 2–1

- For those States that submitted the Child File, the screened-in number is the sum of the reports by disposition. For SDC States, the number is taken directly from the State’s report form.
- The national referral rate, 39.1 referrals per 1,000 children in the population, was calculated from the total number of referrals and the child population in the 34 States reporting both screened-in and screened-out referrals.
- A national estimate of 2,900,000 referrals was calculated by multiplying the national referral rate (39.1) by the national child population for all 51 States (73,043,506) and dividing by 1,000. The result was rounded to the nearest 100,000.

Table 2–3

- The information to calculate the response in days between maltreatment report and investigation was available through State NCANDS Agency File aggregate data. “Response time” is the time from the login of a call to the State Agency from a reporter alleging child maltreatment to face-to-face contact with the alleged victim, or to contact with another person who can provide information. The number of days was calculated by dividing the number of hours between maltreatment report and investigation by 24. Hours less than 24 are considered as less than 1 day.

Table 2–6

- Only States that were able to report workforce data by screening and intake workers and investigation or assessment workers and provided data for screened-in investigations were included in calculations for screened-in investigations per investigation or assessment worker.
- The weighted average number of screened-in investigations per investigation worker is based on dividing the total number of investigations (926,741) by the total number of investigation and assessment workers (14,679) for the 28 States that submitted these data.

Table 2-1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2003

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SCREENED-OUT REFERRALS		SCREENED-IN REFERRALS		TOTAL REFERRALS	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	RATE
Alabama	1,107,973	407	2.2	18,150	97.8	18,557	16.7
Alaska	189,289	1,441	11.1	11,558	88.9	12,999	68.7
Arizona	1,519,312	315	0.9	33,649	99.1	33,964	22.4
Arkansas	682,013	11,200	36.2	19,747	63.8	30,947	45.4
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware	198,842	1,941	26.2	5,469	73.8	7,410	37.3
District of Columbia	108,403	260	5.3	4,673	94.7	4,933	45.5
Florida	3,924,123	91,228	36.7	157,474	63.3	248,702	63.4
Georgia	2,296,759	18,231	20.3	71,501	79.7	89,732	39.1
Hawaii							
Idaho	372,027	7,256	53.7	6,264	46.3	13,520	36.3
Illinois							
Indiana	1,603,901	16,540	32.5	34,388	67.5	50,928	31.8
Iowa	693,428	12,651	34.4	24,172	65.6	36,823	53.1
Kansas	695,081	11,464	42.0	15,840	58.0	27,304	39.3
Kentucky	994,182	2,178	4.6	45,348	95.4	47,526	47.8
Louisiana							
Maine	286,746	12,269	70.4	5,152	29.6	17,421	60.8
Maryland							
Massachusetts	1,487,118	23,344	37.0	39,691	63.0	63,035	42.4
Michigan							
Minnesota	1,248,770	21,167	54.6	17,587	45.4	38,754	31.0
Mississippi	761,268	5,333	25.0	15,998	75.0	21,331	28.0
Missouri	1,407,342	53	0.1	55,580	99.9	55,633	39.5
Montana	215,774	5,994	39.9	9,023	60.1	15,017	69.6
Nebraska	440,840	6,624	48.1	7,160	51.9	13,784	31.3
Nevada	581,397	5,337	28.1	13,641	71.9	18,978	32.6
New Hampshire	306,231	10,559	60.6	6,878	39.4	17,437	56.9
New Jersey							
New Mexico	502,034	10,301	40.3	15,278	59.7	25,579	51.0
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio							
Oklahoma	878,243	21,035	36.5	36,641	63.5	57,676	65.7
Oregon	849,172	21,903	51.6	20,552	48.4	42,455	50.0
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island	244,049	5,559	44.2	7,012	55.8	12,571	51.5
South Carolina	1,023,504	8,070	30.4	18,449	69.6	26,519	25.9
South Dakota	195,426	10,584	65.7	5,534	34.3	16,118	82.5
Tennessee							
Texas	6,240,162	21,182	13.7	133,827	86.3	155,009	24.8
Utah	742,927	10,523	34.3	20,113	65.7	30,636	41.2
Vermont							
Virginia	1,798,767	22,079	58.0	15,975	42.0	38,054	21.2
Washington	1,496,581	38,825	56.2	30,222	43.8	69,047	46.1
West Virginia	390,901	7,128	26.7	19,604	73.3	26,732	68.4
Wisconsin							
Wyoming	121,073	2,818	54.2	2,381	45.8	5,199	42.9
Total	35,603,658	445,799		944,531		1,390,330	
Weighted Average			32.1		67.9		39.1
Number Reporting	34	34		34		34	

Data source: CAF.

Table 2–2 Distribution of Reports by Source, 2003 (continued on page 12)

STATE	EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL		LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL		SOCIAL SERVICES PERSONNEL		MEDICAL PERSONNEL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	2,751	15.3	3,917	21.7	1,585	8.8	1,616	9.0
Alaska	1,896	17.9	1,939	18.3	1,608	15.2	830	7.8
Arizona	6,046	18.0	5,662	16.8	2,062	6.1	3,237	9.6
Arkansas	3,295	16.7	2,183	11.1	1,661	8.4	1,446	7.3
California								
Colorado	5,466	18.6	6,219	21.2	2,057	7.0	2,702	9.2
Connecticut	7,218	22.0	6,449	19.7	2,583	7.9	3,298	10.1
Delaware	963	17.6	1,452	26.5	272	5.0	476	8.7
District of Columbia	484	10.4	749	16.0	1,223	26.2	259	5.5
Florida	18,343	11.6	36,711	23.3	18,341	11.6	10,630	6.8
Georgia	13,937	19.5	11,054	15.5	11,808	16.5	6,349	8.9
Hawaii	487	12.5	638	16.4	457	11.7	624	16.0
Idaho	1,174	18.7	1,307	20.9	174	2.8	502	8.0
Illinois	10,974	18.5	10,764	18.2	7,879	13.3	8,155	13.8
Indiana	6,801	19.8	6,901	20.1	2,462	7.2	575	1.7
Iowa	3,074	12.7	3,274	13.5	3,589	14.8	1,540	6.4
Kansas	3,258	20.6	1,533	9.7	2,238	14.1	990	6.3
Kentucky	2,657	5.9	3,257	7.2	1,166	2.6	869	1.9
Louisiana	4,709	18.5	3,617	14.2	2,252	8.8	2,444	9.6
Maine	729	14.1	689	13.4	677	13.1	475	9.2
Maryland								
Massachusetts	4,062	10.2	7,618	19.2	2,174	5.5	3,618	9.1
Michigan	12,730	17.0	11,076	14.8	9,934	13.3	7,605	10.2
Minnesota	4,354	24.8	4,238	24.1	1,751	10.0	1,326	7.5
Mississippi	2,878	18.0	2,182	13.6	592	3.7	1,803	11.3
Missouri	6,147	11.1	7,231	13.0	6,496	11.7	3,576	6.4
Montana	1,347	14.9	1,447	16.0	1,372	15.2	1,261	14.0
Nebraska	850	11.9	1,958	27.3	428	6.0	502	7.0
Nevada	2,677	19.6	3,029	22.2	1,228	9.0	1,090	8.0
New Hampshire	1,391	20.2	1,022	14.9	428	6.2	711	10.3
New Jersey	9,698	22.7	7,076	16.5	1,736	4.1	5,740	13.4
New Mexico	2,968	19.4	2,205	14.4	951	6.2	1,321	8.6
New York	25,626	17.1	18,005	12.0	26,732	17.8	9,993	6.7
North Carolina	9,954	16.5	6,579	10.9	9,823	16.2	4,689	7.8
North Dakota	808	20.7	828	21.2	401	10.3	247	6.3
Ohio	8,984	13.1	12,651	18.5	11,452	16.7	3,273	4.8
Oklahoma	3,704	10.1	4,429	12.1	5,866	16.0	2,813	7.7
Oregon	3,297	16.0	4,575	22.3	2,254	11.0	2,032	9.9
Pennsylvania	5,647	23.9	1,614	6.8	3,580	15.2	3,308	14.0
Rhode Island	1,415	20.2	1,005	14.3	690	9.8	792	11.3
South Carolina	3,649	19.8	2,938	15.9	1,880	10.2	2,078	11.3
South Dakota	1,018	18.4	1,124	20.3	131	2.4	345	6.2
Tennessee								
Texas	26,550	19.8	17,904	13.4	6,488	4.8	15,256	11.4
Utah	2,043	10.2	5,636	28.0	2,360	11.7	1,128	5.6
Vermont	613	20.9	466	15.9	250	8.5	193	6.6
Virginia	2,682	16.8	2,596	16.3	1,002	6.3	1,158	7.2
Washington	5,308	17.6	3,256	10.8	5,553	18.4	2,616	8.7
West Virginia	2,552	13.0	1,169	6.0	2,883	14.7	961	4.9
Wisconsin	9,359	16.8	9,996	18.0	10,306	18.5	2,668	4.8
Wyoming	432	18.1	434	18.2	201	8.4	138	5.8
Total	257,005		252,602		183,036		129,258	
Weighted Percent		16.3		16.0		11.6		8.2
Number Reporting	48		48		48		48	

Data source: CAF.

Table 2–2 Distribution of Reports by Source, 2003 (continued from page 11)

STATE	MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL		CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER(S)		FOSTER CARE PROVIDERS		ANONYMOUS SOURCE(S)	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	665	3.7	182	1.0	44	0.2	1,064	5.9
Alaska			140	1.3			1,379	13.0
Arizona	1,299	3.9	537	1.6			3,163	9.4
Arkansas	1,184	6.0	237	1.2			2,248	11.4
California								
Colorado	1,887	6.4	411	1.4	496	1.7	1,099	3.7
Connecticut	2,420	7.4	435	1.3	299	0.9	4,200	12.8
Delaware	192	3.5	94	1.7	18	0.3	505	9.2
District of Columbia	192	4.1	58	1.2	33	0.7	565	12.1
Florida	4,304	2.7	1,448	0.9			13,523	8.6
Georgia			681	1.0			6,833	9.6
Hawaii	106	2.7	6	0.2	24	0.6	332	8.5
Idaho	75	1.2	112	1.8	25	0.4	225	3.6
Illinois	801	1.4	172	0.3	668	1.1	6,152	10.4
Indiana	1,478	4.3	471	1.4	167	0.5	2,719	7.9
Iowa	604	2.5	326	1.3	296	1.2		
Kansas	238	1.5	221	1.4	561	3.5	1,858	11.7
Kentucky	628	1.4			446	1.0	5,004	11.0
Louisiana	676	2.7	112	0.4	73	0.3	1,871	7.3
Maine	509	9.9	90	1.7	12	0.2	374	7.3
Maryland								
Massachusetts			382	1.0	117	0.3	4,222	10.6
Michigan	724	1.0	444	0.6			7,134	9.6
Minnesota	726	4.1	238	1.4	398	2.3	434	2.5
Mississippi	661	4.1	130	0.8	131	0.8	2,356	14.7
Missouri	4,015	7.2	631	1.1	204	0.4		
Montana	248	2.7	88	1.0	94	1.0	300	3.3
Nebraska	295	4.1	135	1.9	68	0.9	963	13.4
Nevada	394	2.9	222	1.6	13	0.1	1,513	11.1
New Hampshire	354	5.1	75	1.1	36	0.5		
New Jersey					667	1.6	5,346	12.5
New Mexico	578	3.8	90	0.6	43	0.3	3,441	22.5
New York	4,859	3.2	705	0.5	1,800	1.2	23,330	15.6
North Carolina			833	1.4			7,860	13.0
North Dakota	117	3.0	102	2.6	15	0.4	142	3.6
Ohio	2,529	3.7	863	1.3	563	0.8	6,779	9.9
Oklahoma	2,128	5.8	792	2.2	177	0.5	804	2.2
Oregon	242	1.2	286	1.4	190	0.9	783	3.8
Pennsylvania	1,197	5.1	394	1.7	1,655	7.0	891	3.8
Rhode Island	239	3.4	149	2.1			553	7.9
South Carolina	517	2.8	156	0.8	104	0.6	2,202	11.9
South Dakota	304	5.5	93	1.7	22	0.4	360	6.5
Tennessee								
Texas	3,555	2.7	1,625	1.2	161	0.1	9,899	7.4
Utah	747	3.7	182	0.9	254	1.3		
Vermont	287	9.8	95	3.2	38	1.3	122	4.2
Virginia	461	2.9	169	1.1			1,821	11.4
Washington	1,621	5.4	909	3.0	220	0.7	1,158	3.8
West Virginia	75	0.4	151	0.8	113	0.6	4,354	22.2
Wisconsin	2,597	4.7	727	1.3	661	1.2	4,219	7.6
Wyoming	93	3.9			46	1.9	138	5.8
Total	46,821		16,399		10,952		144,238	
Weighted Percent		3.0		1.0		0.7		9.1
Number Reporting	43		45		39		44	

Data source: CAF.

STATE	OTHER		OTHER RELATIVE(S)		PARENT(S)		FRIEND(S) OR NEIGHBOR(S)	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	905	5.0	1,982	11.0	1,723	9.6	1,290	7.2
Alaska	868	8.2	750	7.1	657	6.2	450	4.3
Arizona	1,802	5.4	3,307	9.8	2,941	8.7	3,141	9.3
Arkansas	1,726	8.7	2,550	12.9	1,353	6.9	1,679	8.5
California								
Colorado	3,120	10.6	2,753	9.4	1,430	4.9	1,454	5.0
Connecticut	1,504	4.6	1,252	3.8	1,969	6.0	570	1.7
Delaware	413	7.6	385	7.0	465	8.5	173	3.2
District of Columbia	275	5.9	418	8.9	157	3.4	229	4.9
Florida	7,637	4.8	13,251	8.4	14,613	9.3	11,374	7.2
Georgia	2,240	3.1	6,579	9.2	6,621	9.3	5,046	7.1
Hawaii	218	5.6	248	6.4	195	5.0	151	3.9
Idaho	632	10.1	523	8.3	560	8.9	869	13.9
Illinois	2,225	3.8	3,983	6.7	4,064	6.9	2,688	4.5
Indiana	1,339	3.9	2,588	7.5	3,243	9.4	2,116	6.2
Iowa	6,106	25.3						
Kansas	938	5.9	1,164	7.3	1,669	10.5	970	6.1
Kentucky	15,202	33.5	3,481	7.7	4,234	9.3	1	0.0
Louisiana	2,100	8.2	3,220	12.6	2,385	9.4	1,852	7.3
Maine	310	6.0	507	9.8	316	6.1	426	8.3
Maryland								
Massachusetts	2,711	6.8	826	2.1	1,040	2.6		
Michigan	6,694	9.0	6,107	8.2	6,989	9.4	4,916	6.6
Minnesota	764	4.3	935	5.3	1,204	6.8	1,041	5.9
Mississippi	451	2.8	2,171	13.6	1,507	9.4	965	6.0
Missouri	2,011	3.6						
Montana	388	4.3	747	8.3	751	8.3	933	10.3
Nebraska	198	2.8	585	8.2	51	0.7	548	7.7
Nevada	706	5.2	910	6.7	984	7.2	822	6.0
New Hampshire	1,053	15.3	604	8.8	351	5.1	801	11.6
New Jersey	3,545	8.3	2,723	6.4	3,579	8.4	2,131	5.0
New Mexico	1,281	8.4	1,131	7.4	912	6.0	253	1.7
New York	14,166	9.5	7,906	5.3	11,302	7.5	5,423	3.6
North Carolina			7,488	12.4	5,007	8.3	7,755	12.8
North Dakota	376	9.6	247	6.3	323	8.3	260	6.7
Ohio	6,294	9.2	9,906	14.5			4,529	6.6
Oklahoma	4,870	13.3	5,640	15.4	2,576	7.0	2,284	6.2
Oregon	3,096	15.1	1,318	6.4	486	2.4	1,199	5.8
Pennsylvania	1,245	5.3	948	4.0	2,012	8.5	645	2.7
Rhode Island	264	3.8	398	5.7	541	7.7	447	6.4
South Carolina	671	3.6	1,637	8.9	1,356	7.3	1,118	6.1
South Dakota	812	14.7	409	7.4	324	5.9	218	3.9
Tennessee								
Texas	13,131	9.8	14,587	10.9	13,833	10.3	8,658	6.5
Utah	976	4.9	2,947	14.7	1,167	5.8	1,496	7.4
Vermont	162	5.5	224	7.6	299	10.2	81	2.8
Virginia	425	2.7	97	0.6	71	0.4	44	0.3
Washington	1,303	4.3	2,488	8.2	2,344	7.8	3,233	10.7
West Virginia	1,864	9.5	1,831	9.3	2,219	11.3	1,090	5.6
Wisconsin	2,928	5.3	4,119	7.4	4,275	7.7	3,318	6.0
Wyoming	175	7.3	213	8.9	261	11.0	217	9.1
Total	122,120		128,083		114,359		88,904	
Weighted Percent		7.7		8.1		7.3		5.6
Number Reporting	47		46		45		45	

Table 2–2 Distribution of Reports by Source, 2003 (continued from page 13)

STATE	UNKNOWN OR MISSING		ALLEGED VICTIM(S)		ALLEGED PERPETRATOR(S)		TOTAL REPORTS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama			261	1.4	30	0.2	18,015	100.0
Alaska			58	0.5			10,575	100.0
Arizona	116	0.3	336	1.0			33,649	100.0
Arkansas	28	0.1	154	0.8	3	0.0	19,747	100.0
California								
Colorado			264	0.9	4	0.0	29,362	100.0
Connecticut	385	1.2	189	0.6	31	0.1	32,802	100.0
Delaware			39	0.7	22	0.4	5,469	100.0
District of Columbia			20	0.4	11	0.2	4,673	100.0
Florida	4,098	2.6	2,589	1.6	612	0.4	157,474	100.0
Georgia			293	0.4	60	0.1	71,501	100.0
Hawaii	395	10.1	13	0.3			3,894	100.0
Idaho	8	0.1	77	1.2	1	0.0	6,264	100.0
Illinois	523	0.9	149	0.3	83	0.1	59,280	100.0
Indiana	3,245	9.4	213	0.6	70	0.2	34,388	100.0
Iowa	5,329	22.0			34	0.1	24,172	100.0
Kansas	147	0.9	54	0.3	1	0.0	15,840	100.0
Kentucky	7,937	17.5	466	1.0			45,348	100.0
Louisiana			135	0.5	34	0.1	25,480	100.0
Maine	8	0.2	30	0.6			5,152	100.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts	12,605	31.8	104	0.3	213	0.5	39,692	100.0
Michigan	4	0.0	318	0.4			74,675	100.0
Minnesota	15	0.1	139	0.8	24	0.1	17,587	100.0
Mississippi	18	0.1	153	1.0			15,998	100.0
Missouri	25,269	45.5					55,580	100.0
Montana	32	0.4	15	0.2			9,023	100.0
Nebraska	123	1.7	447	6.2	9	0.1	7,160	100.0
Nevada			50	0.4	3	0.0	13,641	100.0
New Hampshire	28	0.4	24	0.3			6,878	100.0
New Jersey			521	1.2			42,762	100.0
New Mexico	27	0.2	77	0.5			15,278	100.0
New York							149,847	100.0
North Carolina			478	0.8			60,466	101.5
North Dakota	7	0.2	24	0.6	2	0.1	3,899	100.0
Ohio			576	0.8			68,399	100.0
Oklahoma	271	0.7	244	0.7	43	0.1	36,641	100.0
Oregon	300	1.5	494	2.4			20,552	100.0
Pennsylvania			434	1.8	31	0.1	23,601	100.0
Rhode Island	443	6.3	76	1.1			7,012	100.0
South Carolina			81	0.4	62	0.3	18,449	100.0
South Dakota	356	6.4	9	0.2	9	0.2	5,534	100.0
Tennessee								
Texas	1,670	1.2	510	0.4			133,827	100.0
Utah	1,023	5.1	115	0.6	39	0.2	20,113	100.0
Vermont	38	1.3	56	1.9	12	0.4	2,936	100.0
Virginia	5,443	34.1	6	0.0			15,975	100.0
Washington			206	0.7	7	0.0	30,222	100.0
West Virginia	151	0.8	173	0.9	18	0.1	19,604	100.0
Wisconsin			345	0.6	55	0.1	55,573	100.0
Wyoming	1	0.0	28	1.2	4	0.2	2,381	100.0
Total	70,043		11,043		1,527		1,576,390	
Weighted Percent		4.4		0.7		0.1		100.0
Number Reporting	32		45		29		48	

Data source: CAF.

Table 2–3 Response Time in Days from Maltreatment Report to Investigation, 2003

STATE	RESPONSE TIME (DAYS)	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS
Alabama	3	17,820
Alaska		
Arizona	2	33,649
Arkansas	4	19,747
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware	6	5,469
District of Columbia	1	4,673
Florida	less than 1	157,474
Georgia		
Hawaii	12	3,894
Idaho	3	6,264
Illinois	less than 1	59,280
Indiana		
Iowa		
Kansas	2	15,840
Kentucky	1	45,348
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota	10	17,587
Mississippi	11	15,998
Missouri	2	55,580
Montana		
Nebraska	26	7,160
Nevada	1	13,641
New Hampshire	3	6,878
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina	3	59,583
North Dakota	1	3,899
Ohio	less than 1	68,399
Oklahoma	9	36,641
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island	1	7,012
South Carolina		
South Dakota	15	5,534
Tennessee		
Texas	1	133,827
Utah	5	20,113
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia	less than 1	19,604
Wisconsin		
Wyoming	1	2,381
Median Days	3	
Number Reporting	27	27

Data source: Agency and SDC.

Table 2–4 Investigations by Disposition, 2003

STATE	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	6,147				10,552
Alaska	4,260	3,736			2,344
Arizona	3,319	84			24,782
Arkansas	5,646				13,298
California					
Colorado	5,923				20,380
Connecticut	9,267				23,535
Delaware	1,022				4,023
District of Columbia	1,456				2,980
Florida	33,427	46,274			75,523
Georgia	26,152				45,349
Hawaii	2,035				1,859
Idaho	975				5,289
Illinois	16,340				42,736
Indiana	14,997				19,308
Iowa	8,861				15,311
Kansas	3,878				11,962
Kentucky	9,964		1,625	11,068	19,978
Louisiana	7,187			743	16,927
Maine	2,632				2,520
Maryland					
Massachusetts	22,051				17,640
Michigan	16,921				57,754
Minnesota	6,164			4,905	6,518
Mississippi	4,126				11,872
Missouri	7,053			35,871	11,065
Montana	994	186			6,608
Nebraska	2,379				4,643
Nevada	2,688				10,514
New Hampshire	766				5,659
New Jersey	5,872			29,400	7,490
New Mexico	4,060				11,218
New York	45,897				103,950
North Carolina	17,417				42,080
North Dakota	766			3,126	
Ohio	18,619	12,701			35,706
Oklahoma	7,261			7,919	19,366
Oregon	6,510				8,516
Pennsylvania	4,571				19,030
Rhode Island	2,168				4,691
South Carolina	6,448				12,001
South Dakota	924	1,581			2,594
Tennessee	5,950	527			20,840
Texas	33,093				72,372
Utah	7,714				11,612
Vermont	1,012				1,854
Virginia	4,513				3,467
Washington	4,037			4,022	12,028
West Virginia	5,836				12,004
Wisconsin	10,174				25,842
Wyoming	490			1,177	714
Total	419,962	65,089	1,625	98,231	918,304
Weighted Percent	26.4	4.1	0.1	6.2	57.7
Number Reporting	49	7	1	9	48

Data source: CAF.

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS
Alabama		1,121			17,820
Alaska		235			10,575
Arizona			5,464		33,649
Arkansas		682	9	112	19,747
California					
Colorado			3,059		29,362
Connecticut					32,802
Delaware		424			5,469
District of Columbia		237			4,673
Florida	135		393	1,722	157,474
Georgia					71,501
Hawaii					3,894
Idaho					6,264
Illinois	204				59,280
Indiana		82		1	34,388
Iowa					24,172
Kansas					15,840
Kentucky		1,910	803		45,348
Louisiana		576	47		25,480
Maine					5,152
Maryland					
Massachusetts					39,691
Michigan					74,675
Minnesota					17,587
Mississippi					15,998
Missouri		1,583	2	6	55,580
Montana		1,234		1	9,023
Nebraska		138			7,160
Nevada				439	13,641
New Hampshire	15	438			6,878
New Jersey					42,762
New Mexico					15,278
New York					149,847
North Carolina			86		59,583
North Dakota	7				3,899
Ohio		1,229		144	68,399
Oklahoma		2,095			36,641
Oregon			5,526		20,552
Pennsylvania					23,601
Rhode Island		153			7,012
South Carolina					18,449
South Dakota		425		10	5,534
Tennessee	1	2,472			29,790
Texas		6,436	21,926		133,827
Utah	35	752			20,113
Vermont	39	27		4	2,936
Virginia			7,995		15,975
Washington		806	9,329		30,222
West Virginia		1,704		60	19,604
Wisconsin			5,361		41,377
Wyoming					2,381
Total	436	24,759	60,000	2,499	1,590,905
Weighted Percent	0.0	1.6	3.8	0.2	100.0
Number Reporting	7	22	13	10	49

Table 2–5 Distribution of Report Source by Disposition, 2003

REPORT SOURCE	SUBSTANTIATED		INDICATED		ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM		ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM		UNSUBSTANTIATED	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PROFESSIONALS										
Educational Personnel	49,595	13.8	7,534	12.4	112	8.2	15,897	16.9	141,526	17.6
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	95,985	26.7	17,375	28.6	156	11.4	11,281	12.0	86,888	10.8
Social Services Personnel	47,279	13.2	7,610	12.5	57	4.2	7,133	7.6	87,430	10.9
Medical Personnel	38,956	10.9	3,599	5.9	39	2.8	7,067	7.5	60,607	7.5
Mental Health Personnel	9,440	2.6	2,071	3.4	25	1.8	3,433	3.7	25,920	3.2
Child Daycare Providers	2,895	0.8	532	0.9			605	0.6	9,512	1.2
Foster Care Providers	2,207	0.6	136	0.2	11	0.8	573	0.6	6,918	0.9
Total Professionals	246,357	68.6	38,857	63.9	400	29.2	45,989	49.0	418,801	52.0
NONPROFESSIONALS										
Anonymous Reporters	18,475	5.1	4,015	6.6	140	10.2	5,569	5.9	95,878	11.9
Other Reporters	24,848	6.9	3,239	5.3	551	40.2	9,540	10.2	67,239	8.4
Other Relatives	23,779	6.6	5,397	8.9	119	8.7	4,952	5.3	72,458	9.0
Parents	17,404	4.8	3,910	6.4	106	7.7	5,310	5.7	68,106	8.5
Friends or Neighbors	12,015	3.3	3,372	5.5			3,251	3.5	54,134	6.7
Unknown Reporters	13,794	3.8	1,209	2.0	29	2.1	18,597	19.8	21,311	2.6
Alleged Victims	1,735	0.5	652	1.1	24	1.8	631	0.7	6,119	0.8
Alleged Perpetrators	515	0.1	178	0.3			16	0.0	625	0.1
Total Nonprofessionals	112,565	31.4	21,972	36.1	969	70.8	47,866	51.0	385,870	48.0
Total	358,922		60,829		1,369		93,855		804,671	
Weighted Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Number Reporting	43		6		1		8		43	

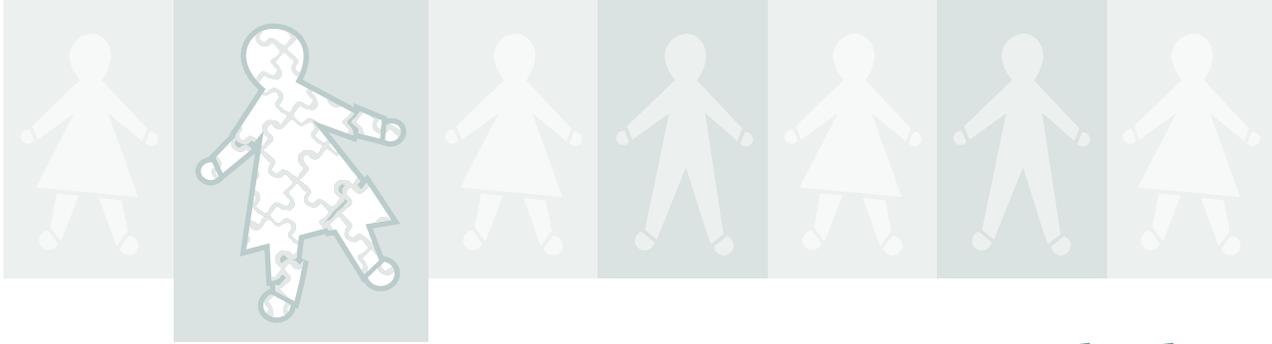
Data source: Child File.

REPORT SOURCE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE		CLOSED WITH NO FINDING		OTHER		UNKNOWN		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
PROFESSIONALS									
Educational Personnel	32	7.0	1,703	8.3	9,403	19.2	231	9.2	226,033
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	35	7.6	2,633	12.8	6,441	13.1	383	15.3	221,177
Social Services Personnel	24	5.2	2,081	10.1	3,693	7.5	479	19.1	155,786
Medical Personnel	19	4.1	1,313	6.4	4,242	8.7	140	5.6	115,982
Mental Health Personnel	11	2.4	567	2.7	1,920	3.9	130	5.2	43,517
Child Daycare Providers			142	0.7	691	1.4	32	1.3	14,409
Foster Care Providers	1	0.2	86	0.4	156	0.3	6	0.2	10,094
Total Professionals	122	26.6	8,525	41.3	26,546	54.2	1,401	56.0	786,998
NONPROFESSIONALS									
Anonymous Reporters	75	16.3	2,211	10.7	3,736	7.6	207	8.3	130,306
Other Reporters	30	6.5	2,814	13.6	3,522	7.2	202	8.1	111,985
Other Relatives	61	13.3	2,539	12.3	4,269	8.7	178	7.1	113,752
Parents	114	24.8	1,399	6.8	4,181	8.5	323	12.9	100,853
Friends or Neighbors	44	9.6	1,790	8.7	3,137	6.4	121	4.8	77,864
Unknown Reporters	7	1.5	1,238	6.0	3,275	6.7	5	0.2	59,465
Alleged Victims	4	0.9	114	0.6	348	0.7	19	0.8	9,646
Alleged Perpetrators	2	0.4	7	0.0	4	0.0	47	1.9	1,394
Total Nonprofessionals	337	73.4	12,112	58.7	22,472	45.8	1,102	44.0	605,265
Total	459		20,637		49,018		2,503		1,392,263
Weighted Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number Reporting	6		20		42		33		

Table 2–6 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2003

STATE	SCREENING AND INTAKE WORKERS	INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT WORKERS	SCREENING, INTAKE, INVESTIGATION, AND ASSESSMENT WORKERS	SCREENED-IN INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS	SCREENED-IN INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS PER INVESTIGATION WORKER
Alabama			229		
Alaska			94		
Arizona	42	630	672	33,649	53
Arkansas	29	367	396	19,747	54
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut	60	300	360	32,802	109
Delaware	5	54	59	5,469	101
District of Columbia			117		
Florida	158	1,672	1,830	157,474	94
Georgia					
Hawaii	10	63	73	3,894	62
Idaho			307		
Illinois	122	893	1,015	59,280	66
Indiana			779		
Iowa			195		
Kansas	12	432	444	15,840	37
Kentucky			1,690		
Louisiana	19	210	229	25,480	121
Maine	28	129	157	5,152	40
Maryland			484		
Massachusetts	74	258	332	39,691	154
Michigan					
Minnesota	136	261	397	17,587	67
Mississippi	2	260	262	15,998	62
Missouri					
Montana	14	193	207	9,023	47
Nebraska					
Nevada	49	89	138	13,641	153
New Hampshire	12	57	69	6,878	121
New Jersey	65	1,353	1,418	42,762	32
New Mexico	40	193	233	15,278	79
New York					
North Carolina	146	1,309	1,455	59,583	46
North Dakota			105		
Ohio	306	1,179	1,485	68,399	58
Oklahoma	30	298	328	36,641	123
Oregon			255		
Pennsylvania			2,997		
Rhode Island	22	47	69	7,012	149
South Carolina					
South Dakota	45	189	234	5,534	29
Tennessee	43	203	246	29,790	147
Texas	225	3,412	3,637	133,827	39
Utah	17	130	147	20,113	155
Vermont			55		
Virginia	38	176	214	15,975	91
Washington	121	365	486	30,222	83
West Virginia					1,293
Wisconsin					
Wyoming			134		
Total	1,960	14,679	24,033	926,741	
Weighted Average					63.1
Number Reporting	28	28	41	28	28

Data source: CAF.



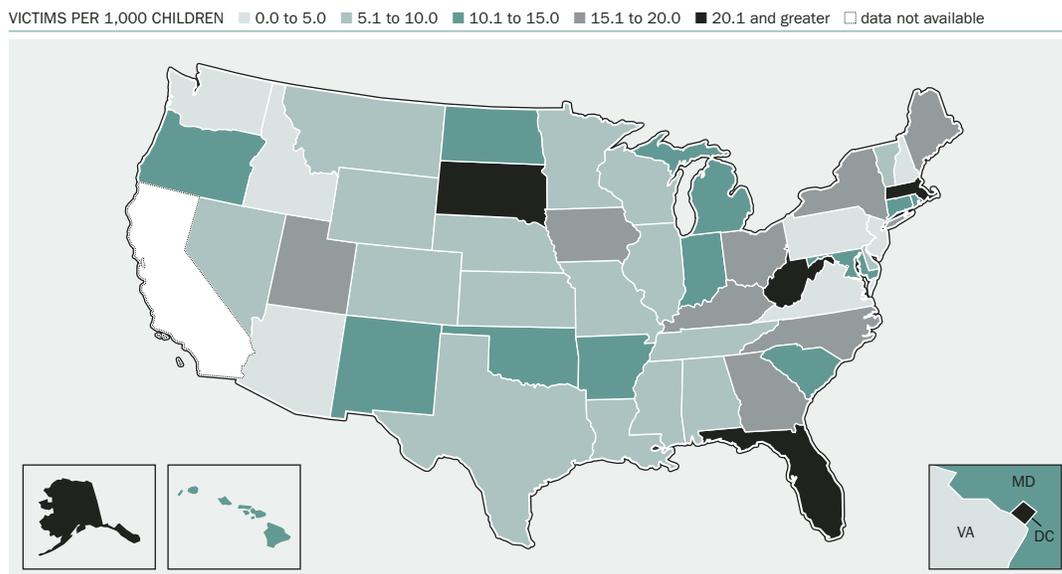
Victims

CHAPTER 3

Child protective services (CPS) agencies respond to the needs of children who are alleged to have been maltreated and ensure that they remain safe. The rate of children who received a disposition by CPS agencies was 45.9 per 1,000 children in the national population.¹ This yields an estimate of 3,353,000 children who received investigations or assessments during 2003.

An estimated 906,000 children were found to be victims, which was approximately 31.7 percent of all children who received an investigation or assessment. A child was counted each time he or she was found to be a victim of maltreatment.² The national rate of victimization was 12.4 per 1,000 children; the rates by individual State are illustrated in figure 3–1.

Figure 3–1 Map of Rate of Child Victims, 2003



Based on data from table 3–2.

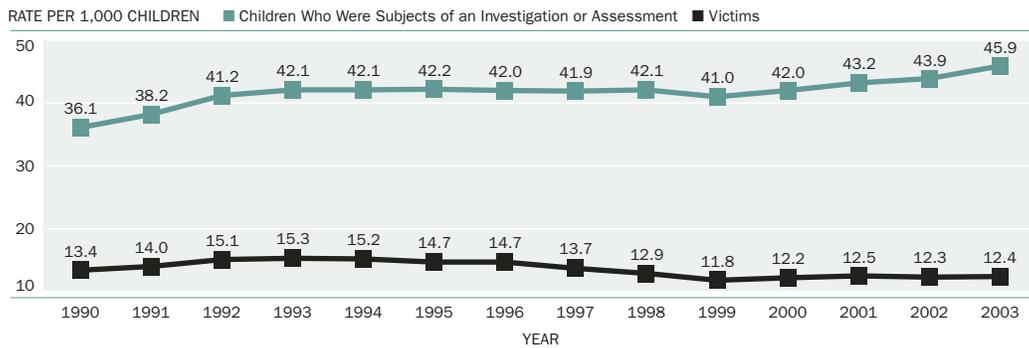
The rate of all children who received an investigation or assessment increased from 36.1 per 1,000 children in 1990 to 45.9 per 1,000 children in 2003, which is a 27.1 percent increase (figure 3–2). The rate of victimization decreased from 13.4 per 1,000 children in 1990 to 12.4 per 1,000 children in 2003, which is a 7.5 percent decrease.³

¹ See table 3–1.

² See table 3–2. A national estimate of 803,000 unique victims was calculated by dividing the number of reported unique victims (634,049) by the child population for the reporting States (57,770,062) and multiplying by 1,000. The resulting rate (10.9) was multiplied by the national child population and divided by 1,000.

³ See table 3–3.

Figure 3–2 Investigation or Assessment and Victimization Rates, 1990–2003



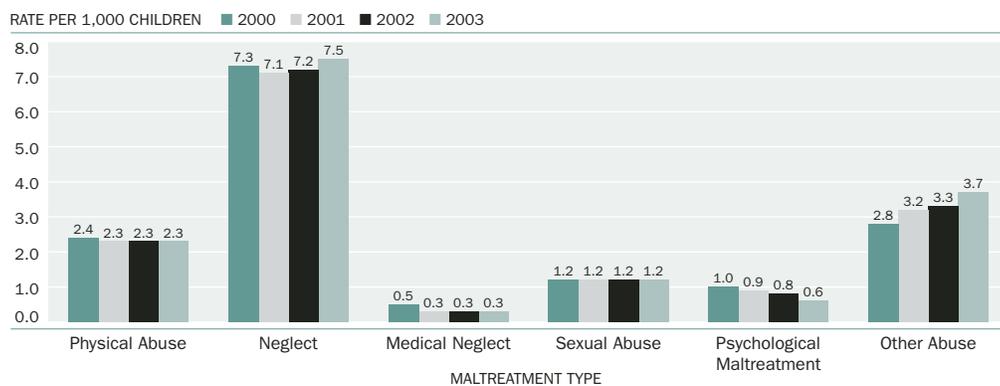
Based on data from table 3–3.

Types of Maltreatment

During 2003, 60.9 percent of victims experienced neglect, 18.9 percent were physically abused, 9.9 percent were sexually abused, 4.9 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated, and 2.3 percent were medically neglected.⁴ In addition, 16.9 percent of victims experienced such “other” types of maltreatment as “abandonment,” “threats of harm to the child,” and “congenital drug addiction.” States may code any maltreatment type that does not fall into one of the main categories—physical abuse, neglect, medical neglect, sexual abuse, and psychological or emotional maltreatment—as “other.” These maltreatment type percentages total more than 100 percent because children who were victims of more than one type of maltreatment were counted for each maltreatment.

Figure 3–3 illustrates that the rates of victimization by type of maltreatment have fluctuated slightly from year to year.⁵ For 2003, the rates of neglect and other abuse increased.

Figure 3–3 Victimization Rates by Maltreatment Type, 2000–2003



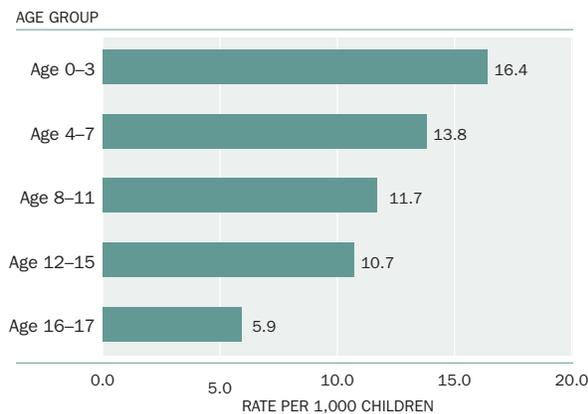
Based on data from table 3–5.

⁴ See table 3–4.

⁵ See table 3–5.

There are distinct patterns of maltreatment associated with different reporters of certain types of maltreatment. More than 40 percent of physical abuse victims were reported to CPS by either educational personnel (21.8%) or legal and justice personnel (21.5%).⁶ Legal and justice personnel (including law enforcement, correctional facility staff, and court staff) reported 25.7 percent of neglect victims, 25.6 percent of sexual abuse victims, and 29.9 percent of psychological maltreatment victims. Medical personnel reported 26.4 percent of medical neglect victims.

Figure 3–4 Victimization Rates by Age Group, 2003



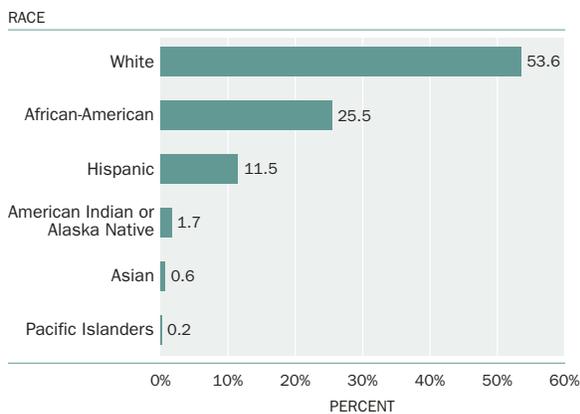
Based on data from table 3–8.

Sex and Age of Victims

For 2003, 48.3 percent of child victims were boys, and 51.7 percent of the victims were girls.⁷ The youngest children had the highest rate of victimization. The rate of child victimization of the age group of birth to 3 years was 16.4 per 1,000 children of the same age group. The victimization rate of children in the age group of 4–7 years was 13.8 per 1,000 children in the same age group.⁸ Overall, the rate of victimization was inversely related to the age of the child (figure 3–4).

The youngest children accounted for the largest percentage of victims. Children younger than 1-year-old accounted for 9.8 percent of victims.⁹

Figure 3–5 Percentage of Child Victims by Race, 2003



Based on data from table 3–10.

Race and Ethnicity of Victims

Pacific Islander children, American Indian or Alaska Native children, and African-American children had the highest rates of victimization at 21.4, 21.3, and 20.4 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively. White children and Hispanic children had rates of approximately 11.0 and 9.9 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively. Asian children had the lowest rate of 2.7 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity.¹⁰

One-half of all victims were White (53.6%); one-quarter (25.5%) were African-American; and one-tenth (11.5%) were Hispanic (figure 3–5). For most racial categories, the largest percentage of victims suffered from neglect.¹¹

⁶ See table 3–6.

⁷ See table 3–7.

⁸ See table 3–8.

⁹ See table 3–9.

¹⁰ See table 3–10.

¹¹ See table 3–11.

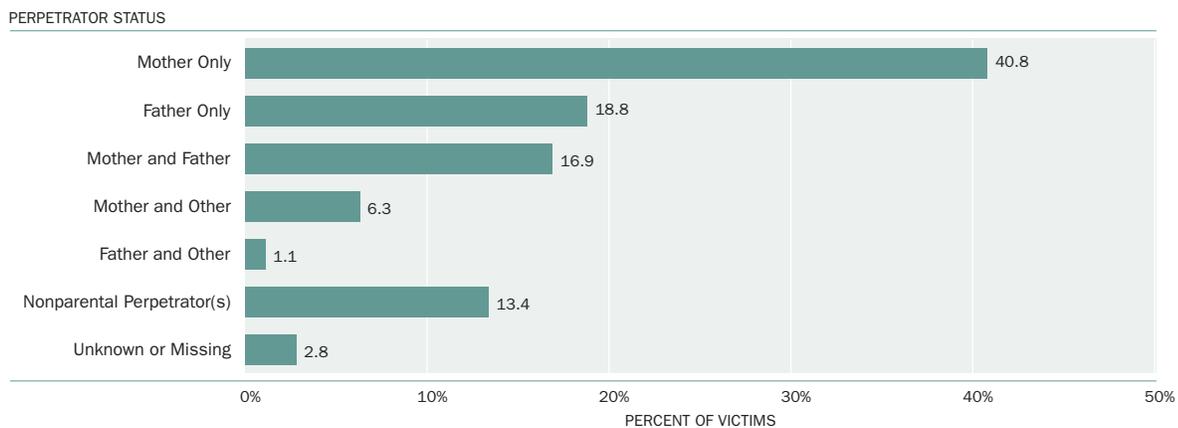
Reported Disability of Victims

Child victims who were reported with a disability accounted for 6.5 percent of all victims in the 34 States that reported these data. Children with the following risk factors were considered as having a disability: mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or another medical problem. In general, children with such conditions are undercounted as not every child receives a clinical diagnostic assessment by CPS.¹²

Perpetrators of Maltreatment

More than 80 percent (83.9%) of victims were abused by at least one parent. Approximately two-fifths (40.8%) of child victims were maltreated by their mothers acting alone; another 18.8 percent were maltreated by their fathers acting alone; 16.9 percent were abused by both parents.¹³ Victims abused by nonparental perpetrators accounted for 13.4 percent of the total (figure 3–6).

Figure 3–6 Victims by Parental Status of Perpetrator, 2003



Based on data from table 3–13. N=38 States.

Factors Influencing the Determination that a Child is a Victim of Maltreatment

The determination as to whether or not a child is considered a victim of maltreatment is made during a CPS investigation. A multivariate analysis was conducted to examine what factors and characteristics of children influence this determination. This analysis was possible because the Child File format incorporates child characteristics—such as maltreatment type—for children who were victims and children who were not.

¹² See table 3–12.

¹³ See table 3–13.

The basic hypothesis explored in this analysis is that some child characteristics or circumstances place children at greater risk for being identified as victims during the investigation process. The odds ratio analyses indicate the likelihood of different groups of children to be found to be victims of maltreatment by the CPS agency. Highlights of the findings are listed below.

- Children who have been identified as victims in the past were 60 percent more likely to be determined to be maltreated compared to children who were not victimized previously.¹⁴
- Children with allegations of multiple types of maltreatment were 203 percent more likely to be determined to be maltreated than were children with allegations of physical abuse. Children with allegations of sexual abuse were about 48 percent more likely to be considered victims than children with allegations of physical abuse.
- Findings of victimization were inversely related to the age of a child. Children who were younger than 4 years old were most likely to be determined to be maltreated compared to all other age groups.
- American Indian or Alaska Native children were 29 percent more likely to be determined victims than White children. This result indicates that even though fewer children of American Indian or Alaska Native descent were determined to be maltreated, of those who were reported, a high percentage were determined to be maltreated.
- Children who were reported by educational personnel were 131 percent more likely to be determined to be maltreated as children reported by social services and mental health personnel.¹⁵

Child and Family Services Reviews: Maltreatment in Foster Care

Through the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR), the Children’s Bureau established a national standard for the incidence of child abuse or neglect in foster care as:

A State meets the national standard for this indicator if, of all children in foster care in the State during the period under review, the percentage of children who were the subject of substantiated or indicated maltreatment by a foster parent or facility staff is 0.57% or less.¹⁶

Analysis of NCANDS CFSR data indicates that States have improved in meeting this standard as the percentage of States in compliance has increased from 57.14 percent for 2000 to 76.32 percent for 2003; this is an improvement of 33.6 percent.¹⁷

Child and Family Services Reviews: Recurrence of Maltreatment

For many children who experience repeat maltreatment, the efforts of the CPS system have not been successful in preventing subsequent victimization. Through the CFSR, the Children’s Bureau established the national standard for recurrence of maltreatment as:

¹⁴ Includes substantiated, indicated, and alternative response victim.

¹⁵ See table 3–14.

¹⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. *National Standards for the Child and Family Service Reviews. Information Memorandum, ACYF-CB-IM-00-11. December 28, 2000.* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. *Updated National Standards for the Child and Family Service Reviews and Guidance on Program Improvement Plans. Information Memorandum, ACYF-CB-IM-01-07. August 16, 2003.*

¹⁷ See table 3–15.

*A State meets the national standard for this indicator if, of all children who were victims of substantiated or indicated child abuse and/or neglect during the first 6 months of the period under review, 6.1% or fewer children had another substantiated or indicated report within 6 months.*¹⁸

An analysis of CFSR data indicates that States have improved in meeting this standard as the percentage of reporting States in compliance has increased from 29.4 percent for 2000 to 38.6 percent for 2003, an improvement of 31.3 percent.¹⁹

Twenty-three States provided sufficient data to support an analysis of the factors that influence the likelihood of recurrence.²⁰ In this analysis, recurrence is defined as a second substantiated or indicated maltreatment occurring within a 6-month period (183 days). The major results of the analysis are summarized below.

- Child victims who were reported with a disability were 51 percent more likely to experience recurrence than children without a disability.
- In comparison to children who experienced physical abuse, children who were neglected were 31 percent more likely to experience recurrence.
- Children who received postinvestigation services were 20 percent more likely to be found to be maltreated again compared to children who did not.
- Children who had been removed from their home were 15 percent more likely to experience abuse and neglect again than children who remained with their families.
- The youngest children (from birth through age 3) were the most likely to experience a recurrence of maltreatment.
- Compared to White children, Asian-Pacific Islanders were 33 percent less likely to experience recurrence. African-American children were 22 percent less likely to experience recurrence than White children.
- Children reported by “other” or unknown sources, which for the most part were nonprofessionals, were 29 percent more likely to experience recurrence than children reported by social services or mental health personnel. Children reported by educational personnel were 25 percent more likely to experience abuse or neglect again than children reported by social services or mental health personnel.
- Children for whom the perpetrator was not a parent were 21 percent less likely to experience recurrence than children who were abused by their mother.

Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 3. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in Appendix D.

¹⁸ See footnote 16.

¹⁹ See table 3–16.

²⁰ See table 3–17.

Table Notes

Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the tables is provided below.

Table 3-1

- The child disposition rate was computed by dividing the total count of children who were the subjects of an investigation or assessment (2,856,284) by the child population for the 44 States that reported this data (62,245,444) and multiplying by 1,000.
- Maryland reported a total of 15,843 substantiated and indicated maltreatment victims but counts are excluded from this table due to incomplete reporting for other dispositions.
- A national estimate of 3,353,000 children who were the subjects of an investigation or assessment was calculated by multiplying the child disposition rate (45.9) by the national child population (73,043,506) and dividing by 1,000. The total was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Table 3-2

- The rate of victims for each State was based on their number of victims divided by the State's child population, multiplied by 1,000.
- A national estimate of 906,000 child victims was derived by multiplying the national rate of victimization of (12.4 child victims per 1,000 children in the population) by the national child population (73,043,506) and dividing by 1,000. The total was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Table 3-3

- Victimization and investigation rates were computed by dividing the respective counts of children by the population and multiplying by 1,000.
- All totals are rounded to the nearest 100,000. If fewer than 51 States reported data, the total is an estimate based on multiplying the rate by the national child population for that year.

Table 3-4

- A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, and therefore, the total percent may equal more than 100.

Table 3-5

- Rates were based on the number of victims divided by the child population in the reporting States and multiplied by 1,000. The population numbers for victims were based on data from reporting States for that year.

Table 3-7

- Rates were based on the number of boy or girl victims divided by the boy or girl population, respectively and multiplied by 1,000.

Table 3-10

- Victims of both Asian and Pacific Islander heritage were placed in the multiple race category.
- Counts associated with specific racial groups, (e.g. White only) do not include Hispanic children.
- Rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- States for which more than 50 percent of records were missing race or ethnicity were excluded.

Table 3–11

- The category of neglect includes medical neglect.
- The category of multiple maltreatment types includes children who were the victims of any two or more types of maltreatment.

Table 3–13

- The categories “mother and other” and “father and other” include victims with one perpetrator identified as a mother or father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.
- The category of nonparental perpetrator is defined as a perpetrator who was not identified as a parent and includes other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, etc.

Table 3–14

- Logistic regression models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the outcome of interest (in this case victimization). Odds ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Odds ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence. (E.g., victims of prior abuse or neglect are 60 percent more likely to be victims of maltreatment than children with no history of prior abuse or neglect.) Odds ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of occurrence. (E.g., children who are age 16 or older are 40 percent less likely to be victims than children age birth to 3.)
- The category of neglect includes medical neglect.

Table 3–16

- Reports within 24 hours of the initial report are not counted as recurrence. However, recurrence rates may be influenced by reports alleging the same maltreatment from additional sources if the State information system counts these as separate reports.

Table 3–17

- Proportional hazard models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the distribution of elapsed time to the event of interest (in this case recurrence). Risk ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Risk ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence (e.g., victims of prior abuse or neglect are 150 percent more likely to be victims of maltreatment than children with no history of prior abuse or neglect.). Risk ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of recurrence (e.g., victims who are age 16 or older are 51 percent less likely than children age birth to 3 to suffer recurrence). The effect of child sex was tested, but found to make no contribution to the overall model.
- The category of neglect includes medical neglect.

Table 3–1 Children Subjects of a CPS Investigation or Assessment by Disposition, 2003

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	1,107,973	9,290				18,759
Alaska	189,289	4,260	3,736			2,344
Arizona	1,519,312	4,723	115			38,293
Arkansas	682,013	7,232				19,816
California						
Colorado	1,152,751	8,137			2,113	30,575
Connecticut	835,375	12,256				37,746
Delaware	198,842	1,236				10,015
District of Columbia	108,403	2,518				4,819
Florida	3,924,123	58,102	80,397			139,883
Georgia	2,296,759	43,923				77,346
Hawaii	297,142	4,046				4,158
Idaho	372,027	1,527				7,931
Illinois	3,230,606	28,344				61,350
Indiana	1,603,901	21,205				30,301
Iowa	693,428	13,303				22,761
Kansas	695,081	5,682				18,568
Kentucky	994,182	15,582		2,596	17,268	29,883
Louisiana	1,177,555	11,432			1,677	27,550
Maine	286,746	4,719				4,522
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,487,118	36,558				29,481
Michigan	2,538,920	28,690				152,274
Minnesota	1,248,770	9,230				9,916
Mississippi	761,268	5,940				18,563
Missouri	1,407,342	10,183			55,373	16,039
Montana	215,774	1,678	273			11,074
Nebraska	440,840	3,875				7,557
Nevada	581,397	4,578				16,164
New Hampshire	306,231	1,043				8,044
New Jersey	2,131,617	8,123			54,883	14,909
New Mexico	502,034	6,238				18,908
New York	4,532,748	75,784				175,082
North Carolina	2,087,443	32,847			3	87,186
North Dakota	146,827	1,494			4,406	
Ohio	2,815,289	28,774	18,670			56,907
Oklahoma	878,243	12,529			13,715	33,990
Oregon	849,172	10,368				13,540
Pennsylvania	2,830,694	4,571				19,030
Rhode Island	244,049	3,290				6,854
South Carolina	1,023,504	11,143				19,690
South Dakota	195,426	1,564	2,782			4,754
Tennessee	1,394,479	8,732	689			32,915
Texas	6,240,162	50,522				127,702
Utah	742,927	12,366				18,017
Vermont	137,446	1,233				2,299
Virginia	1,798,767	6,485				4,955
Washington	1,496,581	6,020			6,120	20,500
West Virginia	390,901	8,875				20,015
Wisconsin	1,332,894	10,174				25,842
Wyoming	121,073	786			2,752	989
Total	62,245,444	661,210	106,662	2,596	158,310	1,559,816
Weighted Percent		23.1	3.7	0.1	5.5	54.6
Weighted Rate						
Number Reporting	49	49	7	1	10	48

Data source: CAF.

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	NO ALLEGED MALTREATMENT	OTHER	UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL CHILDREN WHO WERE SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION OR ASSESSMENT	CHILD DISPOSITION RATE
Alabama		1,630				29,679	26.8
Alaska		235				10,575	55.9
Arizona			23,855	9,283		76,269	50.2
Arkansas		864	16,748	6		44,666	65.5
California							
Colorado				2,022	370	43,217	37.5
Connecticut					113	50,115	60.0
Delaware			912		334	12,497	62.8
District of Columbia		343	3,318	2		11,000	101.5
Florida	273		71,424		1,420	351,499	89.6
Georgia						121,269	52.8
Hawaii					26	8,230	27.7
Idaho						9,458	25.4
Illinois	7,467			37,758		134,919	41.8
Indiana			688		1	52,195	32.5
Iowa					480	36,544	52.7
Kansas						24,250	34.9
Kentucky		2,948		924		69,201	69.6
Louisiana		988		72	7	41,726	35.4
Maine			184			9,425	32.9
Maryland							
Massachusetts			17,231			83,270	56.0
Michigan			1,059		13,560	195,583	77.0
Minnesota					6,732	25,878	20.7
Mississippi						24,503	32.2
Missouri		2,774		2	12	84,383	60.0
Montana		1,926			15	14,966	69.4
Nebraska		281	3,029		25	14,767	33.5
Nevada			7,406			28,148	48.4
New Hampshire		441			169	9,697	31.7
New Jersey						77,915	36.6
New Mexico		1			112	25,259	50.3
New York			2,973		27	253,866	56.0
North Carolina				158		120,194	57.6
North Dakota						5,900	40.2
Ohio		2,030			2,435	108,816	38.7
Oklahoma		3,701				63,935	72.8
Oregon				8,786		32,694	38.5
Pennsylvania						23,601	8.3
Rhode Island		218				10,362	42.5
South Carolina			8,563			39,396	38.5
South Dakota		796			29	9,925	50.8
Tennessee	2	4,184				46,522	33.4
Texas		10,431		26,827	120	215,602	34.6
Utah	44	1,098	154			31,679	42.6
Vermont	51	40			9	3,632	26.4
Virginia	113		7,530	11,999	833	31,915	17.7
Washington		1,275		13,798		47,713	31.9
West Virginia		2,765	11,632		236	43,523	111.3
Wisconsin				5,361		41,377	31.0
Wyoming					2	4,529	37.4
Total	7,950	38,969	176,706	116,998	27,067	2,856,284	
Weighted Percent	0.3	1.4	6.2	4.1	0.9	100.0	
Weighted Rate							45.9
Number Reporting	6	21	16	14	23	49	49

Table 3–2 Child Victims by Disposition, 2003

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	TOTAL VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,107,973	9,290			9,290	8.4
Alaska	189,289	4,260	3,736		7,996	42.2
Arizona	1,519,312	4,723	115		4,838	3.2
Arkansas	682,013	7,232			7,232	10.6
California						
Colorado	1,152,751	8,137			8,137	7.1
Connecticut	835,375	12,256			12,256	14.7
Delaware	198,842	1,236			1,236	6.2
District of Columbia	108,403	2,518			2,518	23.2
Florida	3,924,123	58,102	80,397		138,499	35.3
Georgia	2,296,759	43,923			43,923	19.1
Hawaii	297,142	4,046			4,046	13.6
Idaho	372,027	1,527			1,527	4.1
Illinois	3,230,606	28,344			28,344	8.8
Indiana	1,603,901	21,205			21,205	13.2
Iowa	693,428	13,303			13,303	19.2
Kansas	695,081	5,682			5,682	8.2
Kentucky	994,182	15,582		2,596	18,178	18.3
Louisiana	1,177,555	11,432			11,432	9.7
Maine	286,746	4,719			4,719	16.5
Maryland	1,378,092	8,008	8,680		16,688	12.1
Massachusetts	1,487,118	36,558			36,558	24.6
Michigan	2,538,920	28,690			28,690	11.3
Minnesota	1,248,770	9,230			9,230	7.4
Mississippi	761,268	5,940			5,940	7.8
Missouri	1,407,342	10,183			10,183	7.2
Montana	215,774	1,678	273		1,951	9.0
Nebraska	440,840	3,875			3,875	8.8
Nevada	581,397	4,578			4,578	7.9
New Hampshire	306,231	1,043			1,043	3.4
New Jersey	2,131,617	8,123			8,123	3.8
New Mexico	502,034	6,238			6,238	12.4
New York	4,532,748	75,784			75,784	16.7
North Carolina	2,087,443	32,847			32,847	15.7
North Dakota	146,827	1,494			1,494	10.2
Ohio	2,815,289	28,774	18,670		47,444	16.9
Oklahoma	878,243	12,529			12,529	14.3
Oregon	849,172	10,368			10,368	12.2
Pennsylvania	2,830,694	4,571			4,571	1.6
Rhode Island	244,049	3,290			3,290	13.5
South Carolina	1,023,504	11,143			11,143	10.9
South Dakota	195,426	1,564	2,782		4,346	22.2
Tennessee	1,394,479	8,732	689		9,421	6.8
Texas	6,240,162	50,522			50,522	8.1
Utah	742,927	12,366			12,366	16.6
Vermont	137,446	1,233			1,233	9.0
Virginia	1,798,767	6,485			6,485	3.6
Washington	1,496,581	6,020			6,020	4.0
West Virginia	390,901	8,875			8,875	22.7
Wisconsin	1,332,894	10,174			10,174	7.6
Wyoming	121,073	786			786	6.5
Total	63,623,536	669,218	115,342	2,596	787,156	
Weighted Rate						12.4
Number Reporting	50	50	8	1	50	50

Data source: CAF.

Table 3–3 Rates of Children Subjects of an Investigation or Assessment and Rates of Victimization, 1990–2003

REPORTING YEAR	CHILD POPULATION	INVESTIGATION RATE	STATES REPORTING	TOTAL CHILDREN SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION OR ASSESSMENT	VICTIM RATE	STATES REPORTING	TOTAL VICTIMS
1990	64,163,192	36.1	36	2,316,000	13.4	45	860,000
1991	65,069,507	38.2	39	2,486,000	14.0	46	911,000
1992	66,073,841	41.2	41	2,722,000	15.1	48	998,000
1993	66,961,573	42.1	42	2,819,000	15.3	47	1,025,000
1994	67,803,294	42.1	42	2,855,000	15.2	46	1,031,000
1995	68,437,378	42.2	43	2,888,000	14.7	47	1,006,000
1996	69,022,127	42.0	42	2,899,000	14.7	46	1,015,000
1997	69,527,944	41.9	44	2,913,000	13.7	45	953,000
1998	69,872,059	42.1	51	2,939,000	12.9	51	904,000
1999	70,199,435	41.0	50	2,878,000	11.8	50	828,000
2000	72,346,696	42.0	49	3,039,000	12.2	50	883,000
2001	72,616,308	43.2	48	3,137,000	12.5	51	905,000
2002	72,894,483	43.9	50	3,200,000	12.3	51	897,000
2003	73,043,506	45.9	49	3,353,000	12.4	50	906,000

Data source: CAF.

Table 3–4 Distribution of Victims by Maltreatment Type, 2003

STATE	VICTIMS	PHYSICAL ABUSE		NEGLECT		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	9,290	3,586	38.6	3,679	39.6			2,294	24.7
Alaska	7,996	1,742	21.8	4,778	59.8			575	7.2
Arizona	4,838	1,074	22.2	3,599	74.4			289	6.0
Arkansas	7,232	1,369	18.9	3,939	54.5	217	3.0	2,110	29.2
California									
Colorado	8,137	1,752	21.5	3,794	46.6	111	1.4	935	11.5
Connecticut	12,256	1,414	11.5	8,350	68.1	383	3.1	550	4.5
Delaware	1,236	310	25.1	451	36.5	49	4.0	153	12.4
District of Columbia	2,518	491	19.5	2,072	82.3			123	4.9
Florida	138,499	19,205	13.9	41,826	30.2	2,571	1.9	6,228	4.5
Georgia	43,923	4,364	9.9	34,982	79.6	1,961	4.5	2,214	5.0
Hawaii	4,046	482	11.9	683	16.9	63	1.6	230	5.7
Idaho	1,527	258	16.9	1,070	70.1	30	2.0	117	7.7
Illinois	28,344	9,867	34.8	16,521	58.3	974	3.4	5,454	19.2
Indiana	21,205	3,734	17.6	14,190	66.9	614	2.9	4,311	20.3
Iowa	13,303	2,063	15.5	9,843	74.0	194	1.5	890	6.7
Kansas	5,682	1,458	25.7	1,508	26.5	142	2.5	861	15.2
Kentucky	18,178	3,187	17.5	14,392	79.2			1,069	5.9
Louisiana	11,432	2,511	22.0	8,796	76.9			843	7.4
Maine	4,719	1,284	27.2	3,394	71.9			676	14.3
Maryland	16,688	5,334	32.0	9,602	57.5			2,079	12.5
Massachusetts	36,558	5,940	16.2	32,822	89.8			1,126	3.1
Michigan	28,690	5,758	20.1	20,214	70.5	638	2.2	1,588	5.5
Minnesota	9,230	1,819	19.7	6,717	72.8	127	1.4	949	10.3
Mississippi	5,940	1,353	22.8	3,265	55.0	182	3.1	894	15.1
Missouri	10,183	2,837	27.9	5,137	50.4	325	3.2	2,845	27.9
Montana	1,951	1,154	59.1	755	38.7	32	1.6	170	8.7
Nebraska	3,875	821	21.2	2,819	72.7	5	0.1	389	10.0
Nevada	4,578	734	16.0	3,758	82.1	56	1.2	175	3.8
New Hampshire	1,043	202	19.4	656	62.9	23	2.2	217	20.8
New Jersey	8,123	2,076	25.6	4,216	51.9	1,013	12.5	753	9.3
New Mexico	6,238	2,007	32.2	4,219	67.6	148	2.4	384	6.2
New York	75,784	9,715	12.8	68,539	90.4	2,698	3.6	3,018	4.0
North Carolina	32,847	1,016	3.1	29,653	90.3	706	2.1	1,188	3.6
North Dakota	1,494	330	22.1	1,318	88.2			176	11.8
Ohio	47,444	10,875	22.9	25,410	53.6	9	0.0	7,335	15.5
Oklahoma	12,529	2,352	18.8	10,835	86.5	448	3.6	926	7.4
Oregon	10,368	1,151	11.1	2,653	25.6	462	4.5	1,111	10.7
Pennsylvania	4,571	1,671	36.6	178	3.9	121	2.6	2,616	57.2
Rhode Island	3,290	590	17.9	2,582	78.5	74	2.2	224	6.8
South Carolina	11,143	3,865	34.7	7,226	64.8	452	4.1	868	7.8
South Dakota	4,346	903	20.8	3,179	73.1			181	4.2
Tennessee	9,421	3,082	32.7	4,642	49.3	201	2.1	2,317	24.6
Texas	50,522	13,600	26.9	32,250	63.8	2,403	4.8	7,370	14.6
Utah	12,366	1,756	14.2	2,584	20.9	67	0.5	2,418	19.6
Vermont	1,233	651	52.8	59	4.8	39	3.2	519	42.1
Virginia	6,485	1,588	24.5	3,884	59.9	186	2.9	1,080	16.7
Washington	6,020	1,192	19.8	4,708	78.2	45	0.7	460	7.6
West Virginia	8,875	2,838	32.0	4,762	53.7	97	1.1	588	6.6
Wisconsin	10,174	1,400	13.8	2,547	25.0	70	0.7	4,213	41.4
Wyoming	786	116	14.8	511	65.0	9	1.1	89	11.3
Total	787,156	148,877		479,567		17,945		78,188	
Weighted Percent			18.9		60.9		2.3		9.9
Number Reporting	50	50		50		39		50	

Data source: CAF.

STATE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT		OTHER		UNKNOWN OR MISSING		TOTAL MALTREATMENTS	TOTAL PERCENT
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%		
Alabama	120	1.3					9,679	104.2
Alaska	901	11.3					7,996	100.0
Arizona	45	0.9					5,007	103.5
Arkansas	78	1.1	19	0.3			7,732	106.9
California								
Colorado	404	5.0			1,461	18.0	8,457	103.9
Connecticut	4,123	33.6	116	0.9	269	2.2	15,205	124.1
Delaware	279	22.6	81	6.6			1,323	107.0
District of Columbia							2,686	106.7
Florida	3,277	2.4	93,264	67.3			166,371	120.1
Georgia	1,521	3.5	1,899	4.3			46,941	106.9
Hawaii	100	2.5	3,570	88.2			5,128	126.7
Idaho	7	0.5	143	9.4			1,625	106.4
Illinois	46	0.2	6	0.0			32,868	116.0
Indiana							22,849	107.8
Iowa	171	1.3	1,246	9.4			14,407	108.3
Kansas	1,034	18.2	1,259	22.2	44	0.8	6,306	111.0
Kentucky	206	1.1					18,854	103.7
Louisiana	446	3.9	46	0.4			12,642	110.6
Maine	2,735	58.0					8,089	171.4
Maryland	48	0.3					17,063	102.2
Massachusetts	104	0.3	12	0.0			40,004	109.4
Michigan	1,176	4.1	908	3.2			30,282	105.5
Minnesota	74	0.8					9,686	104.9
Mississippi	554	9.3	19	0.3			6,267	105.5
Missouri	625	6.1	269	2.6			12,038	118.2
Montana	303	15.5	6	0.3			2,420	124.0
Nebraska	310	8.0					4,344	112.1
Nevada	310	6.8					5,033	109.9
New Hampshire	16	1.5					1,114	106.8
New Jersey	343	4.2			14	0.2	8,415	103.6
New Mexico	341	5.5	1	0.0			7,100	113.8
New York	710	0.9	19,031	25.1			103,711	136.9
North Carolina	126	0.4	158	0.5			32,847	100.0
North Dakota	792	53.0					2,616	175.1
Ohio	6,613	13.9					50,242	105.9
Oklahoma	555	4.4			1	0.0	15,117	120.7
Oregon	404	3.9	5,986	57.7			11,767	113.5
Pennsylvania	65	1.4					4,651	101.8
Rhode Island	6	0.2	75	2.3			3,551	107.9
South Carolina	141	1.3	21	0.2			12,573	112.8
South Dakota	768	17.7			3	0.1	5,034	115.8
Tennessee	53	0.6	26	0.3			10,321	109.6
Texas	1,060	2.1					56,683	112.2
Utah	5,440	44.0	1,960	15.8			14,225	115.0
Vermont	15	1.2					1,283	104.1
Virginia	111	1.7					6,849	105.6
Washington	66	1.1	5	0.1			6,476	107.6
West Virginia	1,865	21.0	474	5.3			10,624	119.7
Wisconsin	35	0.3	2,349	23.1			10,614	104.3
Wyoming	81	10.3	44	5.6			850	108.1
Total	38,603		132,993		1,792		897,965	
Weighted Percent		4.9		16.9		0.2		114.1
Number Reporting	48		28		6		50	

Table 3–5 Rates of Victimization by Maltreatment Type, 2000–2003

MALTREATMENT TYPE	2000				2001			
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	# STATES	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	# STATES
Physical Abuse	70,986,531	167,713	2.4	50	72,616,308	168,510	2.3	51
Neglect	70,986,531	517,118	7.3	50	72,616,308	518,014	7.1	51
Medical Neglect	54,088,687	25,498	0.5	40	54,137,736	17,670	0.3	39
Sexual Abuse	70,986,531	87,770	1.2	50	72,616,308	86,857	1.2	51
Psychological Maltreatment	69,400,652	66,965	1.0	49	70,916,457	61,776	0.9	49
Other Abuse	51,797,756	143,406	2.8	33	54,600,173	175,979	3.2	34
Unknown	14,609,450	2,778	0.2	12	8,573,505	2,348	0.3	7

MALTREATMENT TYPE	2002				2003			
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	# STATES	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	# STATES
Physical Abuse	72,894,483	167,168	2.3	51	63,623,536	148,877	2.3	50
Neglect	72,894,483	525,131	7.2	51	63,623,536	479,567	7.5	50
Medical Neglect	55,118,362	18,128	0.3	40	55,032,613	17,945	0.3	39
Sexual Abuse	72,894,483	88,688	1.2	51	63,623,536	78,188	1.2	50
Psychological Maltreatment	71,187,498	58,029	0.8	49	61,911,232	38,603	0.6	48
Other Abuse	51,653,475	169,465	3.3	31	35,531,178	132,993	3.7	28
Unknown	19,946,283	1,382	0.1	8	5,888,493	1,792	0.3	6

Data Source: CAF.

Table 3–6 Distribution of Maltreatment Type of Victims by Report Source, 2003

REPORT SOURCE	PHYSICAL ABUSE		NEGLECT		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PROFESSIONALS								
Educational Personnel	32,583	21.8	45,487	10.8	3,046	15.8	7,367	11.1
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	32,119	21.5	108,363	25.7	1,468	7.6	16,923	25.6
Social Services Personnel	16,614	11.1	56,282	13.4	2,917	15.1	10,191	15.4
Medical Personnel	15,925	10.6	32,430	7.7	5,112	26.4	5,635	8.5
Mental Health Personnel	4,410	2.9	8,063	1.9	654	3.4	4,371	6.6
Child Daycare Providers	2,073	1.4	2,832	0.7	209	1.1	387	0.6
Foster Care Providers	852	0.6	1,825	0.4	77	0.4	760	1.1
Total Professionals	104,576	69.9	255,282	60.6	13,483	69.8	45,634	69.0
NONPROFESSIONALS								
Anonymous Reporters	6,579	4.4	35,012	8.3	1,112	5.8	1,971	3.0
Other Reporters	9,075	6.1	34,161	8.1	1,162	6.0	4,692	7.1
Other Relatives	9,911	6.6	35,382	8.4	1,681	8.7	4,119	6.2
Parents	8,146	5.4	19,283	4.6	854	4.4	5,200	7.9
Friends or Neighbors	4,265	2.9	22,321	5.3	680	3.5	1,577	2.4
Unknown Reporters	5,548	3.7	17,769	4.2	281	1.5	2,267	3.4
Alleged Victims	1,222	0.8	1,435	0.3	57	0.3	553	0.8
Alleged Perpetrators	269	0.2	688	0.2	20	0.1	120	0.2
Total Nonprofessionals	45,015	30.1	166,051	39.4	5,847	30.2	20,499	31.0
Total	149,591		421,333		19,330		66,133	
Total Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Number Reporting	39		39		33		39	

REPORT SOURCE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT		OTHER ABUSE		UNKNOWN MALTREATMENT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PROFESSIONALS						
Educational Personnel	5,385	13.0	9,078	6.7	296	12.4
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	12,412	29.9	48,318	35.6	917	38.3
Social Services Personnel	5,057	12.2	17,349	12.8	169	7.1
Medical Personnel	2,003	4.8	7,985	5.9	226	9.4
Mental Health Personnel	2,025	4.9	2,571	1.9	114	4.8
Child Daycare Providers	238	0.6	566	0.4	13	0.5
Foster Care Providers	232	0.6	436	0.3	22	0.9
Total Professionals	27,352	65.9	86,303	63.6	1,757	73.4
NONPROFESSIONALS						
Anonymous Reporters	2,472	6.0	11,771	8.7	78	3.3
Other Reporters	2,489	6.0	6,538	4.8	210	8.8
Other Relatives	4,099	9.9	10,935	8.1	170	7.1
Parents	2,427	5.8	8,817	6.5	88	3.7
Friends or Neighbors	1,545	3.7	7,251	5.3	73	3.1
Unknown Reporters	717	1.7	3,216	2.4	5	0.2
Alleged Victims	358	0.9	526	0.4	9	0.4
Alleged Perpetrators	53	0.1	384	0.3	3	0.1
Total Nonprofessionals	14,160	34.1	49,438	36.4	636	26.6
Total	41,512		135,741		2,393	
Total Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0
Number Reporting	37		22		9	

Data source: Child File.

Table 3–7 Maltreatment Victimization by Sex, 2003

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	BOY			
		POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	1,107,973	567,461	3,881	6.8	41.9
Alaska	189,289	97,310	3,913	40.2	48.9
Arizona	1,519,312	777,541	2,340	3.0	48.4
Arkansas	682,013	349,240	3,065	8.8	42.4
California	9,419,970				
Colorado	1,152,751	590,876	3,935	6.7	48.4
Connecticut	835,375	427,245	5,919	13.9	48.5
Delaware	198,842	101,931	574	5.6	46.4
District of Columbia	108,403	54,737	1,206	22.0	47.9
Florida	3,924,123	2,009,619	68,292	34.0	49.4
Georgia	2,296,759	1,174,405	21,633	18.4	49.3
Hawaii	297,142	152,610	2,007	13.2	49.9
Idaho	372,027	190,856	734	3.8	48.1
Illinois	3,230,606	1,651,357	13,729	8.3	48.7
Indiana	1,603,901	821,577	9,626	11.7	45.5
Iowa	693,428	355,571	6,603	18.6	49.7
Kansas	695,081	357,865	2,730	7.6	48.0
Kentucky	994,182	510,234	8,726	17.1	48.3
Louisiana	1,177,555	601,705	5,495	9.1	48.1
Maine	286,746	147,103	2,306	15.7	49.1
Maryland	1,378,092	704,098	7,888	11.2	47.6
Massachusetts	1,487,118	761,840	17,846	23.4	50.1
Michigan	2,538,920	1,301,076	14,152	10.9	49.3
Minnesota	1,248,770	640,426	4,464	7.0	48.4
Mississippi	761,268	388,688	2,657	6.8	44.7
Missouri	1,407,342	720,603	4,546	6.3	44.7
Montana	215,774	111,066	884	8.0	47.4
Nebraska	440,840	225,526	1,838	8.1	47.8
Nevada	581,397	298,549	2,315	7.8	50.6
New Hampshire	306,231	156,934	474	3.0	45.5
New Jersey	2,131,617	1,090,174	3,916	3.6	48.5
New Mexico	502,034	255,220	2,969	11.6	48.7
New York	4,532,748	2,318,874	37,330	16.1	49.6
North Carolina	2,087,443	1,066,896	16,383	15.4	49.9
North Dakota	146,827	75,514	733	9.7	49.3
Ohio	2,815,289	1,439,142	22,369	15.5	47.3
Oklahoma	878,243	450,303	6,159	13.7	49.2
Oregon	849,172	434,973	4,927	11.3	47.5
Pennsylvania	2,830,694	1,449,824	1,667	1.1	36.5
Rhode Island	244,049	124,958	1,674	13.4	50.9
South Carolina	1,023,504	523,322	5,329	10.2	48.2
South Dakota	195,426	100,272	2,157	21.5	49.9
Tennessee	1,394,479	715,358	4,247	5.9	45.2
Texas	6,240,162	3,188,824	23,791	7.5	47.3
Utah	742,927	382,023	5,628	14.7	45.6
Vermont	137,446	70,724	511	7.2	41.5
Virginia	1,798,767	918,885	3,019	3.3	46.6
Washington	1,496,581	767,208	2,994	3.9	49.7
West Virginia	390,901	200,194	4,351	21.7	49.2
Wisconsin	1,332,894	682,873	4,105	6.0	40.5
Wyoming	121,073	62,374	337	5.4	42.9
Total	73,043,506	32,565,984	378,374		
Weighted Rate				11.6	
Weighted Percent					48.3
Number Reporting	50	50	50	50	50

Data Source: CAF.

GIRL

STATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	540,512	5,386	10.0	58.1
Alaska	91,979	4,083	44.4	51.1
Arizona	741,771	2,491	3.4	51.6
Arkansas	332,773	4,162	12.5	57.6
California				
Colorado	561,875	4,202	7.5	51.6
Connecticut	408,130	6,279	15.4	51.5
Delaware	96,911	662	6.8	53.6
District of Columbia	53,666	1,310	24.4	52.1
Florida	1,914,504	69,969	36.5	50.6
Georgia	1,122,354	22,288	19.9	50.7
Hawaii	144,532	2,018	14.0	50.1
Idaho	181,171	793	4.4	51.9
Illinois	1,579,249	14,453	9.2	51.3
Indiana	782,324	11,519	14.7	54.5
Iowa	337,857	6,692	19.8	50.3
Kansas	337,216	2,952	8.8	52.0
Kentucky	483,948	9,340	19.3	51.7
Louisiana	575,850	5,937	10.3	51.9
Maine	139,643	2,388	17.1	50.9
Maryland	673,994	8,699	12.9	52.4
Massachusetts	725,278	17,753	24.5	49.9
Michigan	1,237,844	14,537	11.7	50.7
Minnesota	608,344	4,766	7.8	51.6
Mississippi	372,580	3,282	8.8	55.3
Missouri	686,739	5,634	8.2	55.3
Montana	104,708	982	9.4	52.6
Nebraska	215,314	2,008	9.3	52.2
Nevada	282,848	2,258	8.0	49.4
New Hampshire	149,297	568	3.8	54.5
New Jersey	1,041,443	4,153	4.0	51.5
New Mexico	246,814	3,129	12.7	51.3
New York	2,213,874	37,885	17.1	50.4
North Carolina	1,020,547	16,464	16.1	50.1
North Dakota	71,313	755	10.6	50.7
Ohio	1,376,147	24,900	18.1	52.7
Oklahoma	427,940	6,366	14.9	50.8
Oregon	414,199	5,441	13.1	52.5
Pennsylvania	1,380,870	2,904	2.1	63.5
Rhode Island	119,091	1,612	13.5	49.1
South Carolina	500,182	5,726	11.4	51.8
South Dakota	95,154	2,164	22.7	50.1
Tennessee	679,121	5,155	7.6	54.8
Texas	3,051,338	26,536	8.7	52.7
Utah	360,904	6,713	18.6	54.4
Vermont	66,722	721	10.8	58.5
Virginia	879,882	3,466	3.9	53.4
Washington	729,373	3,026	4.1	50.3
West Virginia	190,707	4,500	23.6	50.8
Wisconsin	650,021	6,029	9.3	59.5
Wyoming	58,699	449	7.6	57.1
Total	31,057,552	405,505		
Weighted Rate			13.1	
Weighted Percent				51.7
Number Reporting	50	50	50	50

Table 3–8 Victimization Rates by Age Group, 2003

STATE	AGE 0–3			AGE 4–7			AGE 8–11
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION
Alabama	238,830	2,191	9.2	235,932	1,900	8.1	248,207
Alaska	39,158	2,212	56.5	38,687	1,994	51.5	42,449
Arizona	352,527	1,743	4.9	333,034	1,087	3.3	337,944
Arkansas	149,442	1,670	11.2	147,534	1,711	11.6	149,860
California							
Colorado	265,624	2,442	9.2	246,326	2,086	8.5	253,497
Connecticut	167,493	3,277	19.6	179,999	2,819	15.7	193,248
Delaware	43,448	345	7.9	42,090	277	6.6	44,822
District of Columbia	28,156	634	22.5	22,520	585	26.0	24,713
Florida	851,746	40,721	47.8	824,730	32,803	39.8	879,031
Georgia	535,198	13,232	24.7	493,130	10,707	21.7	506,038
Hawaii	69,920	1,254	17.9	61,342	875	14.3	65,930
Idaho	81,387	517	6.4	80,136	375	4.7	81,735
Illinois	715,537	9,711	13.6	694,355	6,962	10.0	732,245
Indiana	343,212	5,699	16.6	349,375	5,064	14.5	362,304
Iowa	145,356	4,409	30.3	146,096	3,412	23.4	154,794
Kansas	151,835	1,522	10.0	148,722	1,548	10.4	153,221
Kentucky	217,357	5,586	25.7	214,267	4,654	21.7	222,758
Louisiana	262,415	3,243	12.4	247,110	2,858	11.6	259,727
Maine	53,317	1,562	29.3	57,421	1,155	20.1	65,014
Maryland	293,559	3,942	13.4	288,122	3,878	13.5	312,605
Massachusetts	320,539	9,471	29.5	314,166	8,688	27.7	335,337
Michigan	516,121	8,540	16.5	536,779	6,246	11.6	582,598
Minnesota	261,380	2,602	10.0	261,882	2,353	9.0	278,225
Mississippi	170,165	1,523	9.0	160,987	1,444	9.0	169,619
Missouri	299,012	2,463	8.2	296,952	2,364	8.0	314,538
Montana	42,778	625	14.6	43,451	457	10.5	47,824
Nebraska	97,438	1,221	12.5	92,875	982	10.6	96,881
Nevada	131,248	1,792	13.7	129,704	1,115	8.6	132,292
New Hampshire	58,293	265	4.5	62,673	237	3.8	70,535
New Jersey	455,186	2,431	5.3	460,109	1,874	4.1	487,284
New Mexico	107,038	1,574	14.7	105,124	1,429	13.6	111,991
New York	982,408	18,983	19.3	952,427	16,883	17.7	1,028,682
North Carolina	476,200	10,189	21.4	449,819	7,911	17.6	464,209
North Dakota	29,631	385	13.0	30,311	362	11.9	32,551
Ohio	593,358	12,799	21.6	597,018	11,524	19.3	635,983
Oklahoma	196,737	4,429	22.5	188,006	2,986	15.9	192,038
Oregon	178,387	3,653	20.5	183,355	2,703	14.7	189,470
Pennsylvania	563,142	739	1.3	581,734	885	1.5	647,589
Rhode Island	48,959	949	19.4	51,433	770	15.0	56,525
South Carolina	223,199	3,188	14.3	215,146	2,383	11.1	227,713
South Dakota	41,348	1,329	32.1	40,732	1,104	27.1	42,851
Tennessee	308,209	2,890	9.4	297,894	2,207	7.4	310,543
Texas	1,468,637	18,014	12.3	1,351,576	13,117	9.7	1,374,260
Utah	186,535	3,439	18.4	167,606	3,039	18.1	155,890
Vermont	24,451	267	10.9	27,197	285	10.5	31,698
Virginia	396,008	1,833	4.6	381,613	1,480	3.9	402,866
Washington	310,823	2,093	6.7	318,789	1,441	4.5	338,205
West Virginia	81,159	2,241	27.6	81,884	2,017	24.6	87,770
Wisconsin	271,011	1,927	7.1	276,326	2,070	7.5	299,778
Wyoming	24,850	239	9.6	24,590	198	8.1	26,421
Total	13,869,767	228,005		13,533,086	187,304		14,262,308
Weighted Rate			16.4			13.8	
Number Reporting	50	50		50	50		50

Data source: CAF.

STATE	AGE 8-11		AGE 12-15			AGE 16-17		
	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,775	7.2	258,659	2,336	9.0	127,082	487	3.8
Alaska	1,827	43.0	46,463	1,615	34.8	22,681	348	15.3
Arizona	901	2.7	340,244	864	2.5	156,847	243	1.5
Arkansas	1,469	9.8	157,429	1,838	11.7	77,875	485	6.2
California								
Colorado	1,777	7.0	260,836	1,468	5.6	126,721	344	2.7
Connecticut	2,723	14.1	200,452	2,750	13.7	94,997	622	6.5
Delaware	296	6.6	46,641	242	5.2	22,056	73	3.3
District of Columbia	587	23.8	23,247	556	23.9	10,071	151	15.0
Florida	29,515	33.6	930,819	27,023	29.0	441,464	8,385	19.0
Georgia	9,243	18.3	519,830	8,270	15.9	244,417	1,847	7.6
Hawaii	875	13.3	67,401	759	11.3	32,763	261	8.0
Idaho	284	3.5	85,661	273	3.2	43,057	78	1.8
Illinois	5,947	8.1	737,972	4,517	6.1	352,694	1,103	3.1
Indiana	4,519	12.5	372,127	4,790	12.9	177,689	1,092	6.1
Iowa	2,607	16.8	163,751	2,086	12.7	83,867	646	7.7
Kansas	1,215	7.9	160,240	1,088	6.8	81,467	287	3.5
Kentucky	3,727	16.7	228,651	3,252	14.2	111,929	957	8.6
Louisiana	2,530	9.7	271,049	2,235	8.2	137,985	566	4.1
Maine	1,055	16.2	73,210	784	10.7	37,740	158	4.2
Maryland	3,769	12.1	329,898	3,869	11.7	155,344	1,230	7.9
Massachusetts	8,088	24.1	350,417	7,929	22.6	167,306	2,239	13.4
Michigan	6,248	10.7	612,142	6,120	10.0	293,267	1,536	5.2
Minnesota	2,135	7.7	296,474	1,691	5.7	150,638	443	2.9
Mississippi	1,377	8.1	175,294	1,242	7.1	85,897	342	4.0
Missouri	2,206	7.0	332,435	2,563	7.7	165,283	575	3.5
Montana	351	7.3	53,252	341	6.4	28,332	69	2.4
Nebraska	781	8.1	101,861	680	6.7	52,047	163	3.1
Nevada	861	6.5	129,753	631	4.9	58,761	174	3.0
New Hampshire	241	3.4	76,970	228	3.0	37,821	61	1.6
New Jersey	1,722	3.5	499,616	1,578	3.2	231,541	498	2.2
New Mexico	1,332	11.9	118,415	1,224	10.3	59,516	307	5.2
New York	17,055	16.6	1,062,526	17,772	16.7	511,014	5,002	9.8
North Carolina	6,971	15.0	478,077	6,437	13.5	220,979	1,333	6.0
North Dakota	340	10.4	35,218	321	9.1	18,910	82	4.3
Ohio	9,781	15.4	664,275	9,523	14.3	325,894	2,967	9.1
Oklahoma	2,454	12.8	200,445	2,127	10.6	101,491	521	5.1
Oregon	2,101	11.1	200,941	1,578	7.9	97,976	333	3.4
Pennsylvania	1,028	1.6	696,288	1,365	2.0	343,843	499	1.5
Rhode Island	670	11.9	59,298	676	11.4	28,205	215	7.6
South Carolina	2,367	10.4	243,853	2,208	9.1	115,033	503	4.4
South Dakota	973	22.7	46,347	708	15.3	24,292	187	7.7
Tennessee	2,016	6.5	322,371	1,759	5.5	156,467	514	3.3
Texas	9,575	7.0	1,380,528	8,047	5.8	668,021	1,735	2.6
Utah	2,474	15.9	156,420	2,624	16.8	76,919	746	9.7
Vermont	264	8.3	35,699	334	9.4	18,358	79	4.3
Virginia	1,361	3.4	418,631	1,294	3.1	201,075	442	2.2
Washington	1,209	3.6	354,671	972	2.7	174,952	204	1.2
West Virginia	1,869	21.3	92,999	1,810	19.5	47,195	473	10.0
Wisconsin	1,887	6.3	322,424	3,370	10.5	163,772	848	5.2
Wyoming	178	6.7	29,265	143	4.9	15,951	27	1.7
Total	166,556		14,821,485	157,910		7,179,502	42,480	
Weighted Rate		11.7			10.7			5.9
Number Reporting	50		50	50		50	50	

Table 3–9 Percentage of Victims by Single-Year of Age, 2003

STATE	AGE <1	AGE 1	AGE 2	AGE 3	AGE 4	AGE 5	AGE 6	AGE 7	AGE 8	AGE 9	AGE 10
Alabama	685	500	506	500	495	506	455	444	459	436	448
Alaska	642	535	520	515	520	484	501	489	451	472	456
Arizona	749	303	360	331	282	284	263	258	250	214	212
Arkansas	457	391	418	404	417	414	489	391	404	356	343
California											
Colorado	835	532	562	513	577	505	506	498	459	456	442
Connecticut	1,129	742	708	698	717	694	735	673	677	685	692
Delaware	100	86	73	86	69	59	68	81	76	78	86
District of Columbia	273	117	132	112	129	144	172	140	149	143	137
Florida	12,828	9,518	9,363	9,012	8,496	8,398	8,090	7,819	7,666	7,609	7,225
Georgia	4,563	2,987	2,952	2,730	2,722	2,757	2,628	2,600	2,444	2,341	2,226
Hawaii	549	234	235	236	227	209	222	217	218	228	211
Idaho	184	113	117	103	100	95	83	97	74	71	72
Illinois	3,809	2,068	1,954	1,880	1,826	1,767	1,746	1,623	1,594	1,531	1,479
Indiana	1,843	1,176	1,337	1,343	1,285	1,300	1,293	1,186	1,227	1,124	1,129
Iowa	1,353	1,006	1,085	965	1,001	889	774	748	667	677	623
Kansas	389	373	369	391	408	428	357	355	334	300	298
Kentucky	1,772	1,285	1,276	1,253	1,241	1,200	1,118	1,095	994	961	861
Louisiana	969	768	768	738	729	742	688	699	600	652	655
Maine	555	334	361	312	315	258	293	289	277	261	272
Maryland	1,275	792	905	970	924	981	996	977	929	993	891
Massachusetts	2,983	2,188	2,151	2,149	2,139	2,162	2,255	2,132	2,031	2,006	2,028
Michigan	3,543	1,684	1,642	1,671	1,553	1,613	1,524	1,556	1,536	1,546	1,544
Minnesota	835	579	587	601	578	609	591	575	552	526	517
Mississippi	477	335	345	366	322	346	412	364	366	339	325
Missouri	645	548	632	638	660	607	545	552	512	566	587
Montana	190	148	149	138	132	116	105	104	88	94	79
Nebraska	441	255	272	253	260	281	237	204	194	197	216
Nevada	734	364	361	333	309	290	259	257	247	199	208
New Hampshire	89	55	50	71	54	59	65	59	60	48	67
New Jersey	1,128	440	428	435	477	479	455	463	482	408	411
New Mexico	560	315	348	351	350	307	350	422	347	355	311
New York	6,317	4,327	4,291	4,048	3,896	4,106	4,517	4,364	4,441	4,243	4,256
North Carolina	3,266	2,411	2,297	2,215	2,108	2,011	1,960	1,832	1,680	1,768	1,770
North Dakota	103	86	84	112	88	91	94	89	85	94	84
Ohio	3,891	2,904	2,983	3,021	2,926	2,966	2,912	2,720	2,548	2,416	2,379
Oklahoma	1,616	958	940	915	850	801	681	654	613	685	553
Oregon	1,334	832	761	726	742	691	654	616	558	553	502
Pennsylvania	248	136	171	184	219	214	219	233	251	286	241
Rhode Island	348	203	193	205	206	189	187	188	164	160	189
South Carolina	1,222	667	654	645	611	575	601	596	627	576	579
South Dakota	445	309	286	289	263	301	274	266	229	266	270
Tennessee	1,163	543	563	621	583	558	539	527	515	487	512
Texas	6,690	3,741	3,830	3,753	3,558	3,444	3,193	2,922	2,605	2,585	2,223
Utah	961	829	812	837	812	758	752	717	629	607	645
Vermont	84	60	57	66	75	66	78	66	71	62	65
Virginia	589	395	415	434	388	359	374	359	373	338	345
Washington	820	420	432	421	392	412	355	282	326	314	268
West Virginia	658	534	525	524	558	487	489	483	473	476	455
Wisconsin	635	388	449	455	523	526	523	498	523	462	443
Wyoming	76	54	57	52	50	63	51	34	56	29	44
Total	77,050	50,568	50,766	49,621	48,162	47,601	46,728	44,813	43,131	42,279	40,874
Percent	9.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2
Number Reporting	50										

Data source: Child File and SDC.

STATE	AGE 11	AGE 12	AGE 13	AGE 14	AGE 15	AGE 16	AGE 17	AGE 18-21	UNKNOWN	TOTAL VICTIMS
Alabama	432	518	584	631	603	318	169	29	572	9,290
Alaska	448	447	452	401	315	224	124			7,996
Arizona	225	228	221	222	193	166	77			4,838
Arkansas	366	393	445	545	455	327	158	4	55	7,232
California										
Colorado	420	416	366	381	305	226	118	19	1	8,137
Connecticut	669	706	679	705	660	402	220	11	54	12,256
Delaware	56	67	64	50	61	36	37	3		1,236
District of Columbia	158	151	151	143	111	96	55	5		2,518
Florida	7,015	7,132	6,956	6,830	6,105	4,996	3,389	10	42	138,499
Georgia	2,232	2,303	2,137	2,023	1,807	1,307	540	73	551	43,923
Hawaii	218	211	197	199	152	149	112	1	21	4,046
Idaho	67	73	59	62	79	50	28			1,527
Illinois	1,343	1,247	1,200	1,136	934	726	377		104	28,344
Indiana	1,039	1,086	1,307	1,205	1,192	696	396	3	38	21,205
Iowa	640	571	557	510	448	400	246	6	137	13,303
Kansas	283	299	288	244	257	180	107	5	17	5,682
Kentucky	911	853	864	805	730	582	375	2		18,178
Louisiana	623	581	614	581	459	406	160			11,432
Maine	245	212	202	218	152	115	43	5		4,719
Maryland	956	959	984	1,022	904	750	480			16,688
Massachusetts	2,023	2,004	2,149	1,959	1,817	1,404	835	7	136	36,558
Michigan	1,622	1,627	1,557	1,555	1,381	1,004	532			28,690
Minnesota	540	451	442	434	364	268	175	6		9,230
Mississippi	347	319	356	314	253	222	120	12		5,940
Missouri	541	638	687	673	565	385	190		12	10,183
Montana	90	94	82	90	75	44	25	3	105	1,951
Nebraska	174	179	201	161	139	111	52	7	41	3,875
Nevada	207	178	169	159	125	112	62	1	4	4,578
New Hampshire	66	66	59	52	51	40	21		11	1,043
New Jersey	421	403	414	375	386	285	213	19	1	8,123
New Mexico	319	331	355	298	240	200	107	5	367	6,238
New York	4,115	4,358	4,522	4,503	4,389	3,337	1,665	44	45	75,784
North Carolina	1,753	1,721	1,690	1,620	1,406	973	360		6	32,847
North Dakota	77	99	82	71	69	55	27		4	1,494
Ohio	2,438	2,333	2,473	2,423	2,294	1,801	1,166	89	761	47,444
Oklahoma	603	591	544	519	473	342	179	4	8	12,529
Oregon	488	427	415	425	311	228	105			10,368
Pennsylvania	250	305	329	369	362	318	181	55		4,571
Rhode Island	157	177	162	173	164	126	89	6	4	3,290
South Carolina	585	556	604	571	477	364	139	14	480	11,143
South Dakota	208	208	214	162	124	113	74	7	38	4,346
Tennessee	502	508	479	392	380	309	205	4	31	9,421
Texas	2,162	2,190	2,180	2,033	1,644	1,279	456	11	23	50,522
Utah	593	637	688	662	637	438	308	5	39	12,366
Vermont	66	70	75	112	77	47	32	4		1,233
Virginia	305	318	333	335	308	276	166	4	71	6,485
Washington	301	313	247	226	186	143	61	2	99	6,020
West Virginia	465	472	467	429	442	294	179	7	458	8,875
Wisconsin	459	579	708	961	1,122	568	280		72	10,174
Wyoming	49	36	41	35	31	21	6	1		786
Total	40,272	40,641	41,051	40,004	36,214	27,259	15,221	493	4,408	787,156
Percent	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.6	3.5	1.9	0.1	0.6	100.0
Number Reporting	50	37	34	50						

Table 3–10 Victimization Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2003 (continues on page 46)

STATE	AFRICAN-AMERICAN ONLY			AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE ONLY		
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	355,092	2,776	7.8	4,957	8	1.6
Alaska	7,266	479	65.9	37,726	3,743	99.2
Arizona	49,819	352	7.1	97,944	173	1.8
Arkansas	142,818	1,553	10.9	4,599	15	3.3
California						
Colorado	50,169	638	12.7	7,786	50	6.4
Connecticut	95,638	2,916	30.5	1,987	17	8.6
Delaware	46,619	572	12.3	466	1	2.1
District of Columbia	75,205	1,407	18.7	189	0	0.0
Florida	843,057	43,215	51.3	10,641	223	21.0
Georgia	772,216	18,188	23.6	4,429	21	4.7
Hawaii	7,167	69	9.6	522	6	11.5
Idaho	1,824	15	8.2	5,246	53	10.1
Illinois	593,751	9,971	16.8	4,513	17	3.8
Indiana	168,059	3,398	20.2	3,380	28	8.3
Iowa	21,514	1,106	51.4	2,689	135	50.2
Kansas	48,620	846	17.4	6,281	80	12.7
Kentucky	90,749	2,351	25.9	1,722	18	10.5
Louisiana	474,060	5,560	11.7	6,951	20	2.9
Maine	2,514	53	21.1	1,983	43	21.7
Maryland	437,114	8,415	19.3	3,276	27	8.2
Massachusetts	109,753	5,109	46.5	3,019	51	16.9
Michigan	447,343	9,960	22.3	14,521	189	13.0
Minnesota	69,290	2,162	31.2	18,570	630	33.9
Mississippi	342,988	2,463	7.2	3,899	9	2.3
Missouri	205,805	1,917	9.3	5,509	35	6.4
Montana	891	16	18.0	21,479	418	19.5
Nebraska	23,917	374	15.6	5,398	268	49.6
Nevada	44,359	795	17.9	6,836	50	7.3
New Hampshire	2,883	19	6.6	665	4	6.0
New Jersey	338,698	3,378	10.0	3,037	15	4.9
New Mexico	8,721	167	19.1	60,381	497	8.2
New York	831,314	20,816	25.0	15,976	228	14.3
North Carolina	539,587	11,068	20.5	29,510	597	20.2
North Dakota	1,501	66	44.0	12,050	331	27.5
Ohio	409,075	13,405	32.8	4,879	103	21.1
Oklahoma	83,442	1,598	19.2	88,906	1,945	21.9
Oregon	17,062	467	27.4	11,577	612	52.9
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island	15,580	394	25.3	1,488	28	18.8
South Carolina	370,709	4,443	12.0	3,300	24	7.3
South Dakota	1,876	74	39.4	27,480	1,546	56.3
Tennessee	297,466	2,409	8.1	2,982	12	4.0
Texas	750,671	8,983	12.0	16,710	87	5.2
Utah	6,193	337	54.4	10,701	224	20.9
Vermont	976	11	11.3	495	1	2.0
Virginia	413,039	2,384	5.8	4,097	7	1.7
Washington	57,805	557	9.6	26,663	424	15.9
West Virginia	14,713	309	21.0	588	3	5.1
Wisconsin	115,559	2,140	18.5	15,014	319	21.2
Wyoming	1,067	22	20.6	3,796	15	4.0
Total	9,805,554	199,723		626,813	13,350	
Weighted Rate			20.4			21.3
Number Reporting	49	49		49	49	

Data source: CAF.

STATE	ASIAN ONLY			PACIFIC ISLANDER ONLY		
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	8,163	12	1.5	255	0	0.0
Alaska	6,582	62	9.4	1,238	125	101.0
Arizona	24,113	15	0.6	1,916	12	6.3
Arkansas	5,444	13	2.4	600	4	6.7
California						
Colorado	26,697	57	2.1	1,138	7	6.2
Connecticut	24,936	74	3.0	288	14	48.6
Delaware	4,712	12	2.5	56	4	71.4
District of Columbia	2,105	15	7.1	50	2	40.0
Florida	70,983	421	5.9	1,999	34	17.0
Georgia	50,680	141	2.8	941	0	0.0
Hawaii	88,879	467	5.3	33,759	803	23.8
Idaho	2,924	5	1.7	366	3	8.2
Illinois	111,377	128	1.1	788	5	6.3
Indiana	15,997	41	2.6	463	25	54.0
Iowa	11,259	149	13.2	218	43	197.2
Kansas	13,507	10	0.7	361	2	5.5
Kentucky	8,305	47	5.7	395	6	15.2
Louisiana	15,521	33	2.1	274	4	14.6
Maine	2,847	10	3.5	88	5	56.8
Maryland	55,591	123	2.2	489	6	12.3
Massachusetts	67,670	551	8.1	561	9	16.0
Michigan	54,848	145	2.6	640	0	0.0
Minnesota	56,247	236	4.2	469	3	6.4
Mississippi	5,377	10	1.9	151	0	0.0
Missouri	16,773	26	1.6	965	4	4.1
Montana	1,260	0	0.0	118	2	16.9
Nebraska	6,681	27	4.0	194	0	0.0
Nevada	21,264	46	2.2	2,357	39	16.5
New Hampshire	4,811	3	0.6	94	0	0.0
New Jersey	141,065	63	0.4	652	0	0.0
New Mexico	4,697	12	2.6	298	7	23.5
New York	270,815	628	2.3	1,684	15	8.9
North Carolina	37,607	169	4.5	963	101	104.9
North Dakota	1,037	15	14.5	95	15	157.9
Ohio	36,202	65	1.8	677	18	26.6
Oklahoma	12,200	32	2.6	664	53	79.8
Oregon	27,487	88	3.2	2,437	31	12.7
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island	7,359	72	9.8	134	4	29.9
South Carolina	9,625	17	1.8	345	5	14.5
South Dakota	1,403	4	2.9	60	1	16.7
Tennessee	16,575	18	1.1	566	9	15.9
Texas	162,544	236	1.5	3,523	30	8.5
Utah	10,161	92	9.1	6,545	192	29.3
Vermont	1,611	4	2.5	28	0	0.0
Virginia	71,058	39	0.5	920	4	4.3
Washington	80,635	80	1.0	7,461	31	4.2
West Virginia	2,221	0	0.0	100	6	60.0
Wisconsin	38,341	137	3.6	383	1	2.6
Wyoming	591	2	3.4	80	0	0.0
Total	1,718,787	4,652		78,846	1,684	
Weighted Rate			2.7			21.4
Number Reporting	49	49		49	49	

Table 3–10 Victimization Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2003 (continued from page 45)

STATE	WHITE ONLY			MULTIPLE RACE		
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	696,166	4,539	6.5			
Alaska	110,382	2,997	27.2			
Arizona	725,381	2,226	3.1	32,340	191	5.9
Arkansas	480,334	4,998	10.4	11,648	316	27.1
California						
Colorado	741,740	4,290	5.8	31,183	182	5.8
Connecticut	573,830	5,410	9.4	18,035	434	24.1
Delaware	126,466	550	4.3			
District of Columbia	16,302	9	0.6	1,951	10	5.1
Florida	2,097,670	80,049	38.2	70,421	197	2.8
Georgia	1,255,728	21,773	17.3			
Hawaii	46,183	386	8.4	83,480	1,308	15.7
Idaho	306,699	1,177	3.8	7,308	19	2.6
Illinois	1,855,327	14,772	8.0			
Indiana	1,298,850	15,920	12.3	31,853	631	19.8
Iowa	609,669	9,279	15.2	13,372	139	10.4
Kansas	526,501	4,189	8.0	19,933	117	5.9
Kentucky	853,047	13,334	15.6	18,393	427	23.2
Louisiana	635,839	5,475	8.6	13,422	57	4.2
Maine	271,112	2,709	10.0	4,679	42	9.0
Maryland	765,676	6,465	8.4			
Massachusetts	1,107,292	17,134	15.5	29,937	780	26.1
Michigan	1,828,208	16,949	9.3			
Minnesota	1,007,939	4,478	4.4	35,139	705	20.1
Mississippi	389,633	2,333	6.0	6,859	36	5.2
Missouri	1,102,903	7,802	7.1			
Montana	179,605	1,024	5.7	5,360	58	10.8
Nebraska	353,864	2,584	7.3	9,316	27	2.9
Nevada	305,366	2,212	7.2	21,659	199	9.2
New Hampshire	284,559	905	3.2	4,821	17	3.5
New Jersey	1,233,225	2,971	2.4			
New Mexico	160,834	1,799	11.2	8,607	113	13.1
New York	2,399,649	31,093	13.0	81,666	1,625	19.9
North Carolina	1,285,797	17,599	13.7	36,856	415	11.3
North Dakota	126,198	1,055	8.4			
Ohio	2,217,360	29,766	13.4	66,326	550	8.3
Oklahoma	568,572	7,252	12.8	50,236	369	7.3
Oregon	634,745	6,619	10.4			
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island	176,386	1,934	11.0	5,901	110	18.6
South Carolina	590,690	5,827	9.9	14,978	299	20.0
South Dakota	155,467	1,911	12.3	4,531	152	33.5
Tennessee	1,008,641	5,409	5.4			
Texas	2,544,435	18,837	7.4	82,296	1,225	14.9
Utah	603,635	8,609	14.3	15,495	149	9.6
Vermont	130,365	1,167	9.0	2,318	4	1.7
Virginia	1,136,418	3,135	2.8	50,168	265	5.3
Washington	1,052,720	3,841	3.6			
West Virginia	363,563	7,360	20.2	6,381	331	51.9
Wisconsin	1,056,730	6,612	6.3			
Wyoming	101,688	614	6.0	2,276	8	3.5
Total	38,099,389	419,378		899,144	11,507	
Weighted Rate			11.0			12.8
Number Reporting	49	49		35	35	

Data source: CAF.

STATE	HISPANIC			TOTAL		
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	29,227	206	7.0	1,107,973	9,290	8.4
Alaska	11,391	193	16.9	189,289	7,996	42.2
Arizona	587,799	1,689	2.9	1,519,312	4,838	3.2
Arkansas	36,570	310	8.5	682,013	7,232	10.6
California						
Colorado	294,038	2,768	9.4	1,152,751	8,137	7.1
Connecticut	120,661	3,152	26.1	835,375	12,256	14.7
Delaware	15,494	93	6.0	198,842	1,236	6.2
District of Columbia	12,601	61	4.8	108,403	2,518	23.2
Florida	829,352	12,972	15.6	3,924,123	138,499	35.3
Georgia	176,986	2,597	14.7	2,296,759	43,923	19.1
Hawaii	37,152	61	1.6	297,142	4,046	13.6
Idaho	47,660	198	4.2	372,027	1,527	4.1
Illinois	607,571	2,922	4.8	3,230,606	28,344	8.8
Indiana	85,299	1,011	11.9	1,603,901	21,205	13.2
Iowa	34,707	605	17.4	693,428	13,303	19.2
Kansas	79,878	105	1.3	695,081	5,682	8.2
Kentucky	21,571	55	2.5	994,182	18,178	18.3
Louisiana	31,488	119	3.8	1,177,555	11,432	9.7
Maine	3,523	33	9.4	286,746	4,719	16.5
Maryland	80,635	678	8.4	1,378,092	16,688	12.1
Massachusetts	168,886	7,450	44.1	1,487,118	36,558	24.6
Michigan	128,683	910	7.1	2,538,920	28,690	11.3
Minnesota	61,116	837	13.7	1,248,770	9,230	7.4
Mississippi	12,361	51	4.1	761,268	5,940	7.8
Missouri	44,900	228	5.1	1,407,342	10,183	7.2
Montana	7,061	57	8.1	215,774	1,951	9.0
Nebraska	41,470	327	7.9	440,840	3,875	8.8
Nevada	179,556	995	5.5	581,397	4,578	7.9
New Hampshire	8,398	43	5.1	306,231	1,043	3.4
New Jersey	377,465	370	1.0	2,131,617	8,123	3.8
New Mexico	258,496	2,909	11.3	502,034	6,238	12.4
New York	931,644	14,041	15.1	4,532,748	75,784	16.7
North Carolina	157,123	2,722	17.3	2,087,443	32,847	15.7
North Dakota	2,921	12	4.1	146,827	1,494	10.2
Ohio	80,770	703	8.7	2,815,289	47,444	16.9
Oklahoma	74,223	1,200	16.2	878,243	12,529	14.3
Oregon	123,371	1,206	9.8	849,172	10,368	12.2
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island	37,201	667	17.9	244,049	3,290	13.5
South Carolina	33,857	299	8.8	1,023,504	11,143	10.9
South Dakota	4,609	192	41.7	195,426	4,346	22.2
Tennessee	45,485	290	6.4	1,394,479	9,421	6.8
Texas	2,679,983	20,418	7.6	6,240,162	50,522	8.1
Utah	90,197	2,672	29.6	742,927	12,366	16.6
Vermont	1,653	5	3.0	137,446	1,233	9.0
Virginia	123,067	424	3.4	1,798,767	6,485	3.6
Washington	193,927	859	4.4	1,496,581	6,020	4.0
West Virginia	3,335	72	21.6	390,901	8,875	22.7
Wisconsin	79,999	329	4.1	1,332,894	10,174	7.6
Wyoming	11,575	61	5.3	121,073	786	6.5
Total	9,106,935	90,177		60,792,842	782,585	
Weighted Rate			9.9			12.9
Number Reporting	49	49		49	49	

Table 3–11 Victims by Race and Maltreatment Type, 2003

RACE	VICTIMS	PHYSICAL ABUSE ONLY		NEGLECT ONLY	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
African-American	159,361	24,354	15.3	81,651	51.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	7,469	728	9.7	5,061	67.8
Asian	3,933	653	16.6	1,873	47.6
Pacific Islander	1,390	119	8.6	329	23.7
White	334,965	40,956	12.2	161,703	48.3
Multiple Race	10,133	1,124	11.1	5,669	55.9
Hispanic	78,207	10,383	13.3	39,740	50.8
Unknown or Missing	34,224	4,898	14.3	18,236	53.3
Total	629,682	83,215		314,262	
Weighted Percent		13.2		49.9	

RACE	SEXUAL ABUSE ONLY		PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT ONLY, OTHER ONLY, OR UNKNOWN ONLY		MULTIPLE TREATMENT TYPES	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
African-American	8,451	5.3	23,711	14.9	21,194	13.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	296	4.0	398	5.3	986	13.2
Asian	210	5.3	548	13.9	649	16.5
Pacific Islander	69	5.0	580	41.7	293	21.1
White	29,411	8.8	49,586	14.8	53,309	15.9
Multiple Race	440	4.3	1,223	12.1	1,677	16.5
Hispanic	5,792	7.4	10,318	13.2	11,974	15.3
Unknown or Missing	2,586	7.6	3,226	9.4	5,278	15.4
Total	47,255		89,590		95,360	
Weighted Percent		7.5	14.2		15.1	

Data source: Child File.

Table 3–12 Distribution of Unique Child Victims by Reported Disability, 2003

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	DISABLED VICTIMS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona	4,625	923	20.0
Arkansas	6,844	1,431	20.9
California			
Colorado	7,869	224	2.8
Connecticut	10,799	1,041	9.6
Delaware	1,204	102	8.5
District of Columbia	2,337	160	6.8
Florida	124,516	629	0.5
Georgia			
Hawaii	3,796	3,746	98.7
Idaho	1,431	388	27.1
Illinois	26,097	64	0.2
Indiana	19,527	4,158	21.3
Iowa			
Kansas	5,251	34	0.6
Kentucky	16,439	362	2.2
Louisiana			
Maine	4,311	620	14.4
Maryland	15,203	1,044	6.9
Massachusetts	32,487	658	2.0
Michigan			
Minnesota	8,686	1,027	11.8
Mississippi	5,661	342	6.0
Missouri			
Montana	1,750	146	8.3
Nebraska	3,552	190	5.3
Nevada	4,304	128	3.0
New Hampshire	974	294	30.2
New Jersey	7,552	620	8.2
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	43,219	3,886	9.0
Oklahoma	11,276	219	1.9
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	2,939	342	11.6
South Carolina	10,810	3,054	28.3
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,050	168	1.9
Texas	48,155	3,002	6.2
Utah			
Vermont	1,132	24	2.1
Virginia	6,343	239	3.8
Washington	5,191	36	0.7
West Virginia	7,900	411	5.2
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	741	137	18.5
Total	461,971	29,849	
Weighted Percent			6.5
Number Reporting	34	34	34

Data source: Child File.

Table 3–13 Distribution of Victims by Perpetrator Status, 2003

PARENTAL STATUS OF VICTIM'S PERPETRATOR(S)	VICTIMS	PERCENT
Mother Only	221,153	40.8
Father Only	101,848	18.8
Mother and Father	91,639	16.9
Mother and Other	34,038	6.3
Father and Other	5,878	1.1
Nonparental Perpetrator	72,733	13.4
Unknown	14,987	2.8
Total	542,277	100.1

Data source: Child File. Based on data from 38 States.

Table 3–14 Factors Associated with Victimization, 2003

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIO ASSOCIATED WITH VICTIMIZATION (N=1,175,640)
PRIOR VICTIM	
No	1.00
Yes	1.60 *
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT	
Physical Abuse Only	1.00
Neglect Only	1.29 *
Sexual Abuse Only	1.48 *
Psychological Maltreatment Only, Other Only, or Unknown Only	1.09 *
Multiple Maltreatment Types	3.03 *
DISABILITY	
No	1.00
Yes	1.59 *
CHILD AGE	
0–3 years	1.00
4–7 years	0.81 *
8–11 years	0.77 *
12–15 years	0.72 *
16–21 years	0.60 *
CHILD SEX	
Boy	1.00
Girl	1.04 *
CHILD RACE AND ETHNICITY	
White Only	1.00
African-American Only	1.02
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	1.29 *
Asian-Pacific Islander Only	0.93
Hispanic	1.02
Other Only or Multiple Race	1.10 *
Unable to Determine or Missing	0.61 *
REPORT SOURCE	
Social and Mental Health Personnel	1.00
Medical Personnel	1.29 *
Law Enforcement or Legal Personnel	0.72 *
Educational Personnel	2.31 *
Child Daycare or Foster Care Providers	0.73 *
Other or Unknown	0.51 *

* $p < 0.0001$

Data source: Child File.

Based on data from 23 States.

Table 3–15 Children in Foster Care Maltreated by Foster Care Provider, 2000–2003

STATE	PERCENT 2000	PERCENT 2001	PERCENT 2002	PERCENT 2003
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona	0.34	0.17	0.25	0.10
Arkansas	0.17	0.26	0.26	0.25
California		0.34	0.33	
Colorado			0.29	0.45
Connecticut				
Delaware		0.11	0.12	0.85
District of Columbia		0.33	0.39	0.44
Florida	0.14	0.32	0.52	0.41
Georgia				
Hawaii	1.54	0.96	1.03	1.31
Idaho		0.36	0.30	0.13
Illinois	0.72	0.60	0.64	0.53
Indiana	0.44	0.56	0.73	0.42
Iowa	0.79	0.89	0.38	0.55
Kansas	0.49	0.50	0.61	0.46
Kentucky	0.47	0.61	0.37	0.40
Louisiana	0.73	0.58	0.74	
Maine	0.08	0.48	0.30	0.08
Maryland				0.02
Massachusetts	1.07	1.19	1.11	1.07
Michigan	0.33	0.34	0.25	0.40
Minnesota	0.18	0.24	0.29	0.32
Mississippi			0.59	0.41
Missouri	0.52	0.60	0.66	0.38
Montana	0.19	0.19	0.63	0.19
Nebraska	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.14
Nevada				0.03
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	1.30	0.59	0.69	0.70
New Mexico		0.06	1.53	
New York	0.77	0.98	0.87	0.67
North Carolina	1.52	1.11	0.95	0.82
North Dakota				
Ohio		0.13	0.15	0.31
Oklahoma	1.27	1.40	1.62	0.88
Oregon				
Pennsylvania	0.25	0.24	0.35	0.16
Rhode Island	1.66	1.62	1.10	1.58
South Carolina		0.51	0.46	0.33
South Dakota				0.68
Tennessee				
Texas	0.30	0.30	0.19	0.25
Utah	0.54	0.55	0.08	0.43
Vermont	0.58	0.33	0.05	0.05
Virginia			0.29	0.23
Washington	0.97	0.79	0.24	0.21
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming	0.43	0.74	0.33	0.06
Number Reporting	28	35	38	38
Number Met Standard*	16	21	23	29
Percent Met Standard*	57.14	60.00	60.53	76.32
National Average Percent	0.46	0.50	0.49	0.44

Data source: Child File.

* Standard: 0.57% or less.

Table 3–16 Maltreatment Recurrence within 6 Months, 2000–2003

STATE	PERCENT 2000	PERCENT 2001	PERCENT 2002	PERCENT 2003
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona	6.1	4.0	3.5	3.4
Arkansas	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.1
California	10.7	11.2	11.2	
Colorado			3.3	3.0
Connecticut	11.4	11.0	11.8	10.1
Delaware	3.0	2.8	1.2	2.4
District of Columbia		8.3	6.4	8.1
Florida	6.7	8.4	8.7	9.2
Georgia				
Hawaii	6.4	7.2	4.8	6.0
Idaho		9.3	4.2	6.5
Illinois	9.7	10.1	7.5	7.5
Indiana	8.2	7.1	6.9	7.0
Iowa	11.8	11.2	11.4	11.4
Kansas	7.8	8.3	8.2	7.1
Kentucky	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.4
Louisiana	8.0	6.8	7.5	8.7
Maine	4.7	5.7	6.0	8.4
Maryland			8.0	6.9
Massachusetts	10.7	11.4	11.0	11.0
Michigan	3.3	3.6	7.8	7.0
Minnesota	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.4
Mississippi			4.6	4.3
Missouri	5.9	10.3	7.9	8.3
Montana	13.1	10.6	12.0	9.5
Nebraska	7.6	5.5	4.7	7.1
Nevada				5.3
New Hampshire	8.2	8.3	2.6	4.6
New Jersey	5.8	6.3	6.9	5.6
New Mexico	8.5	7.7	6.9	7.6
New York	12.9	14.1	13.7	14.3
North Carolina	8.5	8.5	9.0	8.2
North Dakota				
Ohio		8.2	8.2	8.4
Oklahoma	11.7	9.8	9.6	9.6
Oregon				
Pennsylvania	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.1
Rhode Island	12.4	11.0	10.2	11.1
South Carolina		3.4	3.9	2.9
South Dakota				14.4
Tennessee				3.4
Texas	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.5
Utah	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.7
Vermont	7.9	6.9	5.5	5.5
Virginia		1.8	2.2	2.1
Washington	11.9	11.7	10.8	10.8
West Virginia	6.7	5.7	7.9	10.1
Wisconsin				
Wyoming	6.8	5.9	8.1	5.6
Number Reporting	34	39	42	44
Number Met Standard*	10	13	16	17
Percent Met Standard*	29.4	33.3	38.1	38.6
National Average Percent	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.4

Data source: Child File.

* Standard: 6.1% or less.

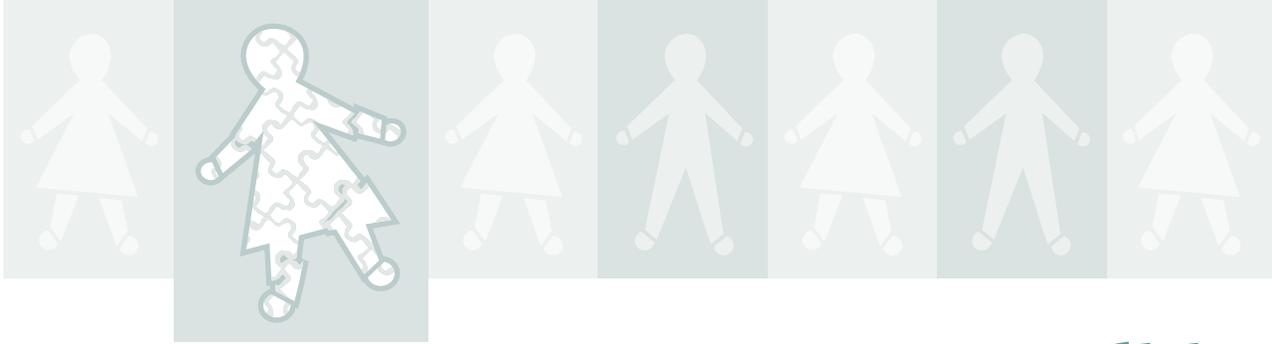
Table 3–17 Factors Associated with Maltreatment Recurrence, 2003

FACTOR CATEGORIES	RISK RATIO ASSOCIATED WITH RECURRENCE (N=146,509)
PRIOR VICTIM	
No	1.00
Yes	2.53 *
DISABILITY	
No	1.00
Yes	1.51 *
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT	
Physical Abuse Only	1.00
Neglect Only	1.31 *
Sexual Abuse Only	0.95
Psychological Maltreatment Only, Other Only, Unknown Only	1.41 *
Multiple Maltreatment Types	1.13 *
POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES	
No	1.00
Yes	1.20 *
FOSTER CARE SERVICES	
No	1.00
Yes	1.15 *
CHILD AGE	
0–3 Years	1.00
4–7 Years	0.91 *
8–11 Years	0.81 *
12–15 Years	0.76 *
16–21 Years	0.49 *
CHILD RACE AND ETHNICITY	
White Only	1.00
African-American Only	0.78 *
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	0.90
Asian-Pacific Islander Only	0.67 *
Hispanic	0.94
Other or Multiple Race	1.25 *
Unable to Determine or Missing	0.58 *
REPORT SOURCE	
Social and Mental Health Personnel	1.00
Child Daycare or Foster Care Providers	1.24
Educational Personnel	1.25 *
Law Enforcement or Legal Personnel	0.92
Medical Personnel	0.93
Other or Unknown	1.29 *
PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP	
Mother Only	1.00
Father Only	0.85 *
Both Parents	0.98
Mother and Other	1.00
Father and Other	0.74
Nonparental Perpetrator	0.79 *
Perpetrator Relationship Unknown	0.81 *

* $p < 0.01$

Data source: Child File.

Based on data from 23 States.



Fatalities

CHAPTER 4

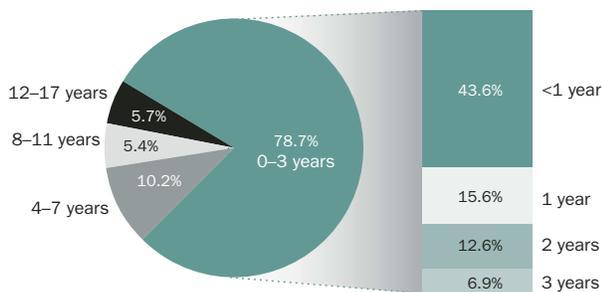
Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. In this chapter, national estimates of the number and rate of child maltreatment deaths per 100,000 children are provided. The characteristics of these fatality victims also are discussed.

Number of Child Fatalities

During 2003, an estimated 1,500 children died from abuse or neglect—a rate of 2.00 deaths per 100,000 children. During 2002, an estimated 1,400 children died from abuse or neglect.¹ The national estimate was based on data from State child welfare information systems, as well as other data sources available to the States. The rate of 2.00 children per 100,000 in the national population is comparable to the rate of 1.98 children per 100,000 in the national population for 2002.²

While most fatality data were from State child welfare agencies, many of these agencies also received data from additional sources. For example, statistics on approximately 13 percent (12.7%) of fatalities were from health departments and fatality review boards for 2003. The coordination of data collection with other agencies contributes to a greater understanding of the size of the phenomenon as well as to better estimation.

Figure 4–1 Percentage of Child Fatalities by Age, 2003



Based on data from table 4–3. N=923

Fatalities by Age and Sex

More than three-quarters (78.7%) of children who were killed were younger than 4 years of age; 10.2 percent were 4–7 years of age; 5.4 percent were 8–11 years of age; and 5.7 percent were 12–17 years of age (figure 4–1).

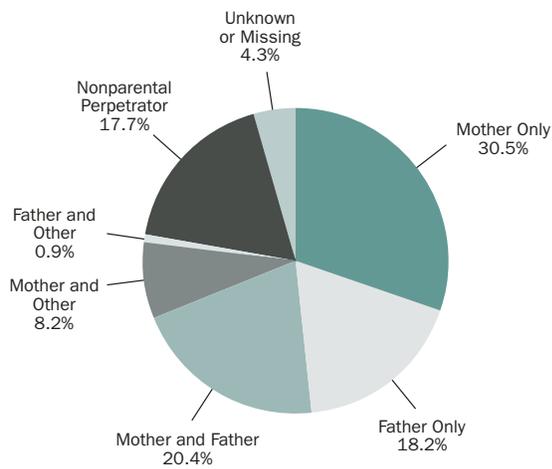
The youngest children experienced the highest rates of fatalities. Based on case-level data from 34 States, infant boys (younger than 1 year old) had a fatality rate of 17.7 deaths per 100,000 boys of the same age.³ Infant girls (younger than 1 year old) had a fatality rate of 14.1 deaths per 100,000 girls of the same age. Fatality rates for both boys and girls decreased with the age of the children.

¹ Supporting data are provided in table 4–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

² See table 4–2.

³ See table 4–3.

Figure 4–2 Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2003



Based on data from table 4–5. N=820.

Fatalities by Race and Ethnicity

White children accounted for 43.1 percent of all child fatalities.⁴ African-American children accounted for 30.9 percent and Hispanic children accounted for 14.8 percent of fatalities. Children of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Pacific Islander, “other,” or multiple race descent accounted for less than 2 percent of fatalities for each race or ethnicity. The race or ethnicity was missing or not able to be determined for 6.3 percent of the children.

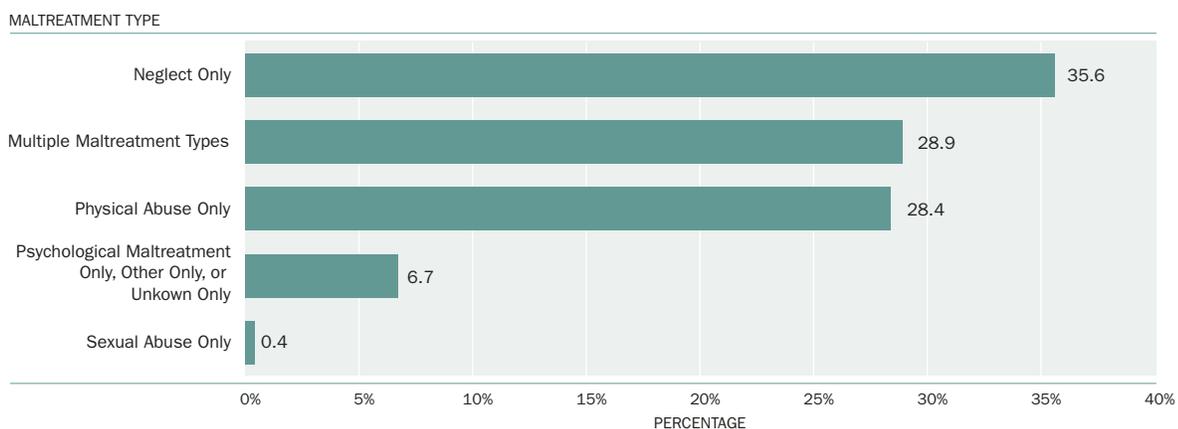
Parental Status of Perpetrators

Three-quarters (78.2%) of child fatalities were caused by one or more parents (figure 4–2).⁵ Almost one-third (30.5%) of fatalities were perpetrated by the mother acting alone.⁶ Nonparental perpetrators (e.g., other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, other, legal guardian, etc.) were responsible for 17.7 percent of fatalities.

Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment

The three main categories of maltreatment related to fatalities were neglect (35.6%), combinations of maltreatment types (28.9%), and physical abuse (28.4%), (figure 4–3).⁷

Figure 4–3 Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 2003



Based on data in table 4–6. N=928.

⁴ See table 4–4.

⁵ Includes the following categories: Mother only, Father only, Mother and Father, Mother with other, and Father with other.

⁶ See table 4–5.

⁷ See table 4–6.

Fatalities by Prior Contact with CPS

Some children who died were already known to the child welfare agencies. Children whose families had received family preservation services in the past 5 years accounted for 10.7 percent of child fatalities. Nearly 3 percent (2.8%) had been in foster care and reunited with their families in the past 5 years.⁸

Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 4. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in Appendix D.

Table Notes

Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the tables are provided below.

Table 4-1

- A 2003 national estimate of 1,500 fatalities was derived by multiplying the national weighted rate of 2.00 by the national child population (73,043,506) and dividing by 100,000. The estimate was then rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 4-2

- Fatality rates were computed by dividing the number of child fatalities by the population of reporting States and multiplying by 100,000.
- Estimated child fatalities were computed by multiplying the fatality rate by the national child population and dividing by 100,000. The estimate was then rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 4-3

- These are fatalities reported only in the Child Files and are, therefore, a subset of total fatalities.
- If a State did not include the age or sex of a child fatality victim, that fatality was not included in this analysis.

Table 4-4

- The category multiple race includes a combination of two or more race categories other than Hispanic.

Table 4-5

- If a State did not report the perpetrator relationship of a child fatality, that fatality was not included in this analysis.
- The categories “mother and other” and “father and other” include victims with one perpetrator identified as a mother or father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.
- The category of nonparental perpetrator is defined as a perpetrator who was not identified as a parent and includes other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, etc.

Table 4-6

- The category multiple maltreatment types includes a combination of any two or more types of maltreatment.

⁸ See table 4-7.

Table 4-1 Child Fatalities, 2003

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILD FILE AND SDC FATALITIES	AGENCY FILE FATALITIES	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITIES PER 100,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,107,973	22		22	1.99
Alaska	189,289	2		2	1.06
Arizona	1,519,312	14	0	14	0.92
Arkansas	682,013	10		10	1.47
California					
Colorado	1,152,751	27		27	2.34
Connecticut	835,375	6	0	6	0.72
Delaware	198,842	0	0	0	0.00
District of Columbia	108,403	6	0	6	5.53
Florida	3,924,123	101	0	101	2.57
Georgia	2,296,759	49		49	2.13
Hawaii	297,142	6		6	2.02
Idaho	372,027	2		2	0.54
Illinois	3,230,606	61		61	1.89
Indiana	1,603,901	49	0	49	3.06
Iowa	693,428	16	0	16	2.31
Kansas	695,081	5	0	5	0.72
Kentucky	994,182	6	0	6	0.60
Louisiana	1,177,555	43		43	3.65
Maine	286,746	0	3	3	1.05
Maryland	1,378,092		27	27	1.96
Massachusetts	1,487,118		14	14	0.94
Michigan					
Minnesota	1,248,770	15	0	15	1.20
Mississippi	761,268	13	0	13	1.71
Missouri	1,407,342	45		45	3.20
Montana	215,774	3	0	3	1.39
Nebraska	440,840	3	13	16	3.63
Nevada	581,397	3		3	0.52
New Hampshire	306,231		3	3	0.98
New Jersey	2,131,617	32	2	34	1.60
New Mexico	502,034	0	4	4	0.80
New York	4,532,748	62	0	62	1.37
North Carolina					
North Dakota	146,827	0		0	0.00
Ohio	2,815,289	68		68	2.42
Oklahoma	878,243	29		29	3.30
Oregon	849,172	14		14	1.65
Pennsylvania	2,830,694	45	1	46	1.63
Rhode Island	244,049	1	0	1	0.41
South Carolina	1,023,504	14	6	20	1.95
South Dakota	195,426	5		5	2.56
Tennessee	1,394,479	24		24	1.72
Texas	6,240,162	192	11	203	3.25
Utah	742,927	9	0	9	1.21
Vermont	137,446	1	0	1	0.73
Virginia	1,798,767		31	31	1.72
Washington	1,496,581		9	9	0.60
West Virginia	390,901	5	25	30	7.67
Wisconsin	1,332,894	12		12	0.90
Wyoming	121,073	7	1	8	6.61
Total	58,997,173	1,027	150	1,177	
Weighted Rate					2.00
Number Reporting	48	43	30	48	48

Data source: CAF.

Table 4–2 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2000–2003

REPORTING YEAR	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES	RATE PER 100,000 CHILDREN	STATES REPORTING	POPULATION OF REPORTING STATES	NATIONAL CHILD POPULATION (51 STATES)	ESTIMATED CHILD FATALITIES
2000	1,305	1.85	48	70,561,902	72,342,618	1,300
2001	1,373	1.96	50	70,032,116	72,603,552	1,400
2002	1,386	1.98	49	70,069,362	72,846,774	1,400
2003	1,177	2.00	48	58,997,173	73,043,506	1,500

Data Source: CAF.

Table 4–3 Child Fatalities by Age and Sex Using Population-Based Rate, 2003

AGE	BOYS			GIRLS		
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000
<1	1,287,401	228	17.7	1,233,633	174	14.1
1	1,284,467	74	5.8	1,231,868	70	5.7
2	1,292,802	67	5.2	1,238,848	49	4.0
3	1,246,115	30	2.4	1,187,072	34	2.9
4–7	4,971,835	53	1.1	4,746,914	41	0.9
8–11	5,230,510	32	0.6	4,985,123	18	0.4
12–17	8,039,127	28	0.4	7,644,133	25	0.3
Total	23,352,257	512		22,267,591	411	
Rate			2.2			1.9
Weighted Percent						

AGE	TOTAL FATALITY VICTIMS			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000	PERCENT
<1	2,521,034	402	16.0	43.6
1	2,516,335	144	5.7	15.6
2	2,531,650	116	4.6	12.6
3	2,433,187	64	2.6	6.9
4–7	9,718,749	94	1.0	10.2
8–11	10,215,633	50	0.5	5.4
12–17	15,683,260	53	0.3	5.7
Total	45,619,848	923		
Rate			2.0	
Weighted Percent				100.0

Data Source: Child File.

Based on data from 34 States.

Table 4–4 Fatalities by Race, 2003

RACE	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES	PERCENT OF CHILD FATALITIES
African-American Only	273	30.9
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	12	1.4
Asian Only	10	1.1
Pacific Islander Only	1	0.1
Hispanic	131	14.8
White Only	381	43.1
Other or Multiple Race	19	2.1
Unable to Determine or Missing	56	6.3
Total	883	100.0

Data source: Child File.

Based on data from 33 States.

Percent does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 4–5 Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2003

PERPETRATOR	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES	PERCENT OF CHILD FATALITIES
Mother Only	250	30.5
Father Only	149	18.2
Mother and Father	167	20.4
Mother and Other	67	8.2
Father and Other	7	0.9
Nonparental Perpetrator	145	17.7
Unknown or Missing	35	4.3
Total	820	100.2

Data source: Child File.

Based on data from 32 States.

Percent does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 4–6 Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 2003

MALTREATMENT TYPE	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES	PERCENT OF CHILD FATALITIES
Neglect Only	330	35.6
Multiple Maltreatment Types	268	28.9
Physical Abuse Only	264	28.4
Psychological Maltreatment Only, Other Only, Unknown Only	62	6.7
Sexual Abuse Only	4	0.4
Total	928	100.0

Data Source: Child File

Based on data from 34 States.

Table 4–7 Fatalities by Prior Contact with CPS, 2003

STATE	CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITY VICTIMS WHOSE FAMILIES RECEIVED PRESERVATION SERVICES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS	FATALITY VICTIMS WHO HAD BEEN REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS
Alabama	22	8	0
Alaska	2	0	0
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut	6	0	
Delaware	0	0	0
District of Columbia	6	0	0
Florida	101	24	6
Georgia			
Hawaii	6		0
Idaho	2	2	0
Illinois			
Indiana	49	0	2
Iowa	16	0	0
Kansas	5	2	0
Kentucky	6	0	0
Louisiana	43	2	3
Maine	3	0	0
Maryland			
Massachusetts	14		0
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri	45	1	1
Montana	3	0	0
Nebraska			
Nevada	3	0	0
New Hampshire	3	0	0
New Jersey	34	6	2
New Mexico	4	0	0
New York	62	0	0
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	68	20	3
Oklahoma	29	4	2
Oregon	14	3	0
Pennsylvania	46	12	3
Rhode Island	1	0	0
South Carolina	20	0	0
South Dakota	5	0	0
Tennessee			
Texas	203	11	0
Utah	9	0	0
Vermont	1	0	0
Virginia	31	0	0
Washington	9	2	3
West Virginia	30	0	0
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	8	0	0
Total	909	97	25
Weighted Percent		10.7	2.8
Number Reporting	36	34	35

Data source: CAF.



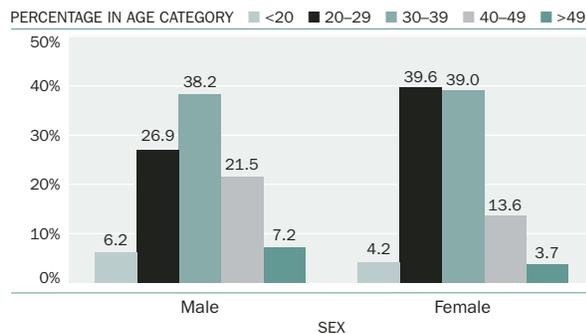
Perpetrators

CHAPTER 5

Most perpetrators of child maltreatment are caregivers who have been found to have abused or neglected a child. In most cases, the perpetrator is a parent who is responsible for the child's well-

being. Nonparental caregivers include persons who are responsible for the supervision of a child, e.g., other relatives, foster parents, or residential facility staff.

Figure 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2003

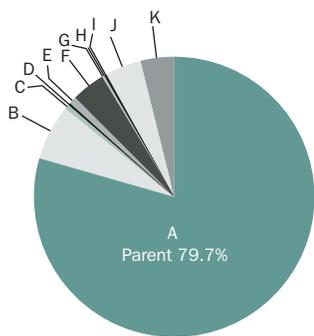


Based on data from table 5–1. N=43 States.

Characteristics of Perpetrators

For 2003, 58.2 percent of the perpetrators were women and 41.8 percent were men.¹ Female perpetrators were typically younger than male perpetrators. The median age of perpetrators was 31 years for women and 34 years for men. Of the women who were perpetrators, more than 40 percent (43.8%) were younger than 30 years of age, compared to one-third of the men (33.1) (figure 5–1).

Figure 5–2 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2003



A Parent 79.7%	G Legal Guardian 0.2%
B Other Relative 6.4%	H Other Professionals 0.1%
C Foster Parent 0.5%	I Friends or Neighbors 0.2%
D Residential Facility Staff 0.2%	J Other 4.2%
E Child Daycare Provider 0.8%	K Unknown or Missing 3.8%
F Unmarried Partner of Parent 4.0%	

Based on data from table 5–2. N=38 States.

The largest percentage of perpetrators (79.7%) were parents (figure 5–2). The category of parents includes birth parents, adoptive parents, and step-parents. Other relatives accounted for an additional 6.4 percent. Unmarried partners of parents accounted for 4.0 percent of perpetrators.²

More than one-half (57.0%) of all perpetrators were found to have neglected children.³ Slightly more than 10 percent (11.2%) of perpetrators physically abused children, and 7.2 percent sexually abused children.

There were variations in these overall patterns when the relationship of perpetrator to the child victim was considered. Less than 3 percent (2.7%) of parents committed sexual abuse; however, 29.9 percent of other

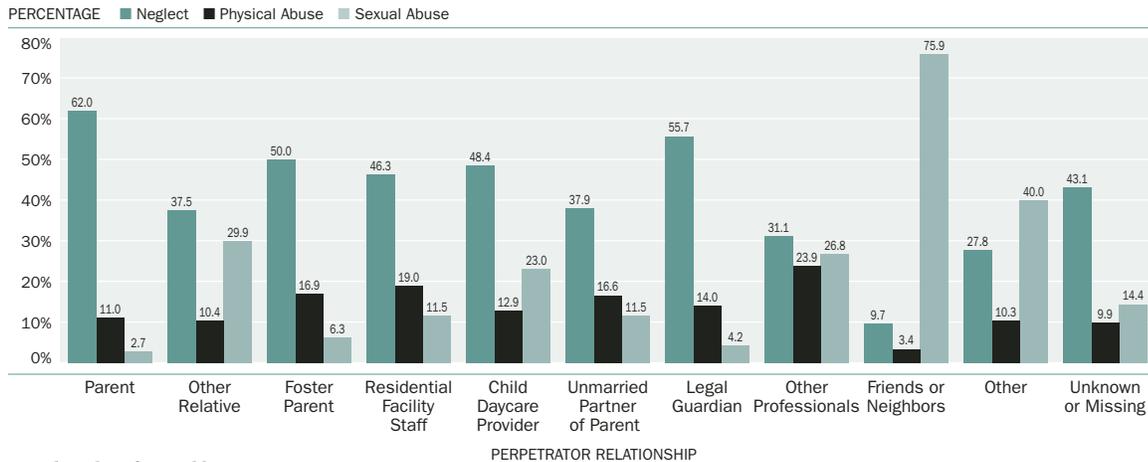
¹ Supporting data are provided in table 5–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

² See table 5–2.

³ See table 5–3.

professionals, 23.0 percent of daycare providers, and 11.5 percent of residential facility staff committed sexual abuse (figure 5–3). More than three-quarters (75.9%) of perpetrators who were friends or neighbors committed sexual abuse.

Figure 5–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims and Selected Types of Maltreatment, 2003



Based on data from table 5–3. N=38 States.

Tables

The following pages contain the data tables referenced in Chapter 5. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in Appendix D.

Table Notes

Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the tables is provided below.

Table 5–1

- Percentages are based on 713,808 perpetrators for whom the perpetrator’s age and sex were provided. A perpetrator was counted for each child victim for each report.

Table 5–2

- States that did not provide data on the relationship of perpetrators to victims were excluded from this analysis.

Table 5–3

- The category neglect includes medical neglect.
- The category multiple maltreatment types includes a combination of any two or more types of maltreatment.

Table 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2003

AGE	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
< 20	18,630	6.2	17,463	4.2	36,093	5.1
20–29	80,269	26.9	164,398	39.6	244,667	34.3
30–39	114,032	38.2	161,748	39.0	275,780	38.6
40–49	64,368	21.5	56,278	13.6	120,646	16.9
> 49	21,402	7.2	15,220	3.7	36,622	5.1
Total	298,701	100.0	415,107	100.0	713,808	100.0
Weighted Percent		41.8		58.2		

Data source: Child File.

Based on data from 43 states.

Men median age = 34

Women median age = 31

Total median age = 32

Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2003

STATE	PARENT	NONPARENTAL PERPETRATOR				
		OTHER RELATIVE	FOSTER PARENT	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER	UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona	5,237	400	28	27	2	186
Arkansas	5,799	835	12	12	39	34
California						
Colorado	7,041	694	84	33	74	14
Connecticut						
Delaware	1,160	120	4	19		78
District of Columbia	2,152	124	12	18	3	
Florida	47,511	3,967	338	82	731	4,771
Georgia						
Hawaii	5,201	277	89	6		
Idaho	1,735	63	3		2	54
Illinois	25,491	2,909	221	58	799	2,523
Indiana	19,699	2,084	103	24	42	1,275
Iowa	12,959	707	61	25	156	757
Kansas	5,131	641	40	22		
Kentucky	15,160	1,020	98	11	39	992
Louisiana						
Maine	5,419	257	14		7	398
Maryland	5,923	109	11		33	404
Massachusetts	40,533	1,936	175	177	77	3,398
Michigan	34,452	1,099	147	5	24	
Minnesota	8,882	744	58	20	108	547
Mississippi	5,635	607	21	9	8	142
Missouri	8,524	1,058	55	68	87	879
Montana	1,782	102	8	2	2	128
Nebraska	3,846	140	13	1	17	35
Nevada	4,151	2	1			
New Hampshire						
New Jersey	7,316	519	115	96	123	434
New Mexico						
New York	83,128	5,773	590	93	681	131
North Carolina	29,687	1,363	106	113	258	1,320
North Dakota						
Ohio	39,602	3,921	34	96	314	2,750
Oklahoma	16,630	904	366		115	51
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	2,701	689	34	42	636	420
Rhode Island	3,372	160	22	79	35	
South Carolina	12,204	1,057	16	21	31	750
South Dakota	4,919	155	29	16	26	336
Tennessee						
Texas	51,804	7,092	97	43	424	3,545
Utah	10,639	1,513	16		79	882
Vermont	844	121	3		3	71
Virginia	5,502	558	18	34	234	163
Washington	7,385	237	64	2	33	401
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming	859	53	1	1	9	19
Total	550,015	44,010	3,107	1,255	5,251	27,888
Weighted Percent	79.7	6.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	4.0
Number Reporting	38	38	38	31	34	32

Data Source: Child File.

Percent does not equal 100 due to rounding.

STATE	NONPARENTAL PERPETRATOR				UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL PERPETRATORS
	LEGAL GUARDIAN	OTHER PROFESSIONALS	FRIENDS OR NEIGHBORS	OTHER		
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona	42			22		5,972
Arkansas	22	20		1,356	818	8,947
California						
Colorado	8			495	705	9,148
Connecticut						
Delaware				42	3	1,426
District of Columbia	10			210	473	3,002
Florida	123	337	1	2,634	1,561	62,394
Georgia						
Hawaii	44	22		379	65	6,172
Idaho	8		6	3	8	1,885
Illinois		121		979	181	33,503
Indiana	27			2,844	726	26,824
Iowa	46			1,602	1,150	17,463
Kansas			29		1,386	7,249
Kentucky	2			594	988	18,904
Louisiana						
Maine	5			101	1,311	7,512
Maryland				749	242	7,471
Massachusetts	205	74		893	376	48,019
Michigan				2,487		38,214
Minnesota	22			393	292	11,066
Mississippi	6			343	66	6,858
Missouri		64		1,174	1,389	13,298
Montana	7			29	9	2,069
Nebraska	1			42	899	5,007
Nevada				171	366	4,691
New Hampshire						
New Jersey				223	210	9,036
New Mexico						
New York	268	2		1,568	9,032	101,856
North Carolina						32,847
North Dakota						
Ohio		76	451	4,489	1,442	53,175
Oklahoma	134			1,172	282	19,654
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	32	17		550		5,121
Rhode Island				415	26	4,131
South Carolina	95		6	239	83	14,518
South Dakota	18			109	62	5,670
Tennessee						
Texas		177	267	1,471	176	65,096
Utah	14	44	610	531	820	15,148
Vermont		1	182	76	34	1,338
Virginia	35	52		272	820	7,688
Washington			19		329	8,470
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming	2			67	5	1,016
Total	1,176	1,007	1,571	28,724	26,335	690,339
Weighted Percent	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.2	3.8	100.1
Number Reporting	24	13	9	35	34	38

Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims and Types of Maltreatment, 2003

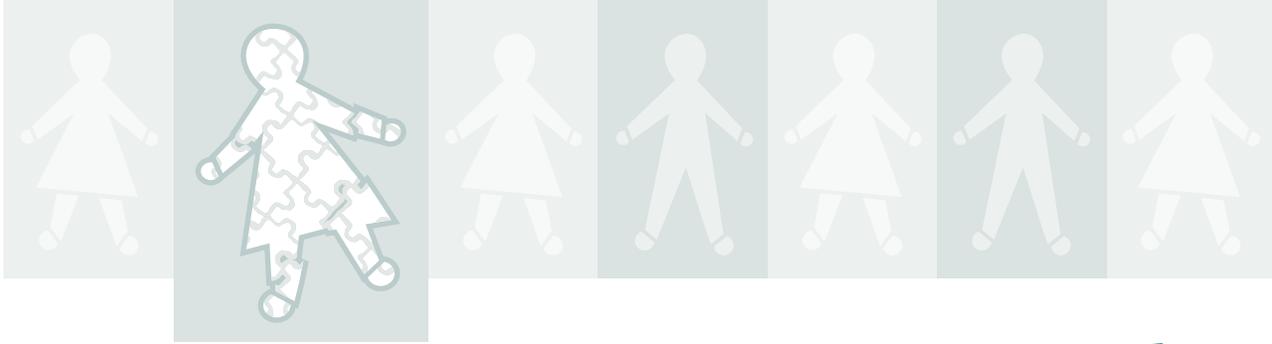
MALTREATMENT TYPE	PARENT		OTHER RELATIVE		FOSTER PARENT		RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Physical Abuse Only	60,565	11.0	4,577	10.4	524	16.9	239	19.0
Neglect Only	341,167	62.0	16,509	37.5	1,552	50.0	581	46.3
Sexual Abuse Only	14,850	2.7	13,159	29.9	197	6.3	144	11.5
Psychological Maltreatment Only, Other Only, or Unknown Only	49,835	9.1	2,568	5.8	226	7.3	106	8.4
Multiple Maltreatments	83,598	15.2	7,197	16.4	608	19.6	185	14.7
Total	550,015		44,010		3,107		1,255	
Total Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0

MALTREATMENT TYPE	CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER		UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT		LEGAL GUARDIAN		OTHER PROFESSIONALS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Physical Abuse Only	679	12.9	4,617	16.6	165	14.0	241	23.9
Neglect Only	2,544	48.4	10,579	37.9	655	55.7	313	31.1
Sexual Abuse Only	1,209	23.0	3,201	11.5	49	4.2	270	26.8
Psychological Maltreatment Only, Other Only, or Unknown Only	130	2.5	4,029	14.4	69	5.9	73	7.2
Multiple Maltreatments	689	13.1	5,462	19.6	238	20.2	110	10.9
Total	5,251		27,888		1,176		1,007	
Total Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0

MALTREATMENT TYPE	FRIENDS OR NEIGHBORS		OTHER		UNKNOWN OR MISSING		NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Physical Abuse Only	54	3.4	2,960	10.3	2,606	9.9	77,227	11.2
Neglect Only	153	9.7	7,990	27.8	11,339	43.1	393,382	57.0
Sexual Abuse Only	1,192	75.9	11,503	40.0	3,801	14.4	49,575	7.2
Psychological Maltreatment Only, Other Only, or Unknown Only	42	2.7	1,921	6.7	1,985	7.5	60,984	8.8
Multiple Maltreatments	130	8.3	4,350	15.1	6,604	25.1	109,171	15.8
Total	1,571		28,724		26,335		690,339	
Total Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0

Data Source: Child File.

Based on data from 38 States.



Services

CHAPTER 6

Child protective services (CPS) agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child abuse and neglect and to remedy conditions that have come to the attention of child welfare agencies. The two categories of CPS services are described below.

- *Preventive services* are provided to parents whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect.¹ These services are designed to increase the understanding of parents and other caregivers of the developmental stages of childhood and to improve their child-rearing competencies. Examples of preventive services include respite care, parenting education, housing assistance, substance abuse treatment, daycare, home visits, individual and family counseling, and home-maker help.
- *Postinvestigation services* (also termed remedial or postresponse services), are offered on a voluntary basis by child welfare agencies or ordered by the courts to ensure the safety of children.² These services address the safety of the child and are usually based on an assessment of the family's strengths, weaknesses, and needs. These services include individual counseling, case management, family-based services (services provided to the entire family, such as counseling or family support), in-home services (such as family preservation), foster care services, and court services.

This chapter presents information about children who received preventive services and who received postinvestigation services. The factors that influence the provision of services also are discussed.

Preventive Services

During 2003, approximately 1.8 million children (1,848,000) received preventive services at a rate of 25.3 per 1,000 children.³ For 2002 approximately 2.4 million children at a rate of 28.0 per 1,000 children received preventive services.

States have flexibility in determining who will receive preventive services, what services will be offered, and how the services will be provided. Preventive services were funded by the following Federal programs, as well as other State programs.

- *Section 106 of Title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended [42 U.S.C. 5106 et seq.]*—The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant (Basic State Grant), provides funds to States to improve CPS systems. The grant serves as a catalyst to assist States in screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, improving risk and safety assessment

¹ Data about preventive services are captured through the Agency File or the SDC Survey. States are not limited to reporting those children who received an investigation or assessment by the CPS agency.

² Data about postinvestigation (remedial) services are collected through the Child File or the SDC Survey. States are asked to report only those children who received services by the CPS agency within 90 days of the disposition date.

³ Supporting data are provided in table 6-1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

protocols, training CPS workers and mandated reporters, and improving services to infants disabled with life-threatening conditions.

- *Title II of CAPTA, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.]*—Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants assist each State in preventing child abuse and neglect and in promoting healthy parent-child relationships by developing, operating, expanding, and enhancing a network of community-based, prevention-focused resource and support programs that coordinate resources among a broad range of human services organizations.
- *Title IV–B, Subpart 2, Section 430, of the Social Security Act, as amended Promoting Safe and Stable Families [42.U.S.C. 629 et seq.]*—This legislation has the goal of keeping families together by funding such services as preventive intervention so that children do not have to be removed from their homes, services to develop alternative placements if children cannot remain safely in the home, and reunification services to enable children to return to their homes, if appropriate.
- *Title XX of the Social Security Act, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), [42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.]*—States may use these funds for preventive services such as child daycare, child protective services, information and referral, counseling, and employment, as well as other services that meet the goal of preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children.

Some States were able to estimate the number of recipients of services by funding source. Approximately 31.7 percent of child recipients received preventive services funded by Promoting Safe and Stable Families grants and 18.9 percent under the Social Services Block Grant.⁴ The Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants provided the preventive services for 2.1 percent and 12.6 percent of children, respectively. But one-third of the children (34.7%) were not identified with a specific funding source.

Postinvestigation Services

More than three-quarters of the States have policies requiring workers to provide short-term services, if needed, during an investigation or assessment. A similar percentage of States require workers to assist with the planning of ongoing services.⁵ Almost 60 percent (57.1%) of the child victims received postinvestigation services.⁶ Of the children who were not found to be victims of maltreatment, 25.1 percent of children received such services.

With a few exceptions, the State data on the average number of days to the provision of services appear to fall within the timeframe allowed for an investigation or shortly thereafter. The weighted average time from the start of an investigation to the provision of service was 43 days.

Children may be removed from their homes during or after an investigation. Some children who are removed on an emergency basis spend a short time in foster care, while others spend a longer time. Slightly more than 15 percent of victims (15.1%) were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation or assessment.⁷ In addition, 2.8 percent of nonvictims experienced a removal. Nationally, an estimated 206,000 children were removed from their homes as a result of a child

⁴ See table 6–2.

⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Administration for Children and Families/Children’s Bureau and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. [HHS/ACF and OASPE] National Study of Child Protective Services Systems and Reform Efforts: Review of State CPS Policy.* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003).

⁶ See table 6–3.

⁷ See table 6–4.

abuse investigation or assessment.⁸ Nearly two-thirds (60.6%) of the children who were removed from their homes suffered from neglect and more than 17 percent (17.5%) suffered from multiple types of maltreatment.⁹

Court proceedings to determine temporary custody of the victim, guardianship of the victim, or disposition of State dependency petitions were reported as being initiated for 12.4 percent of victims.¹⁰ Court-appointed representatives were assigned for 7.6 percent of child victims.¹¹ One-fifth of child victims (22.8 %) received family preservation services and 6.4 percent had received family reunification services within the previous 5 years.¹²

Factors Influencing the Receipt of Services

A multivariate analysis was used to examine whether or not the characteristics of a child's case affected which factors influenced the receipt of services, and which factors influenced the removal of victims from their homes.

Receipt of Postinvestigation Services

There are several reasons why only some children and families receive postinvestigation services or family reunification services. For example, there may not be enough services available for families or the waiting lists may be very long. One hypothesis is that the characteristics of a child's case influence the receipt of services. This hypothesis was explored by using the case-level data submissions to examine which factors influenced whether or not a child received postinvestigation services. Highlights of the findings are listed below.¹³

- Child victims of prior maltreatment were 52 percent more likely to receive services than children with no prior victimization.
- Child victims who were reported with a disability were 89 percent more likely to receive services than children without a disability.¹⁴
- When compared to physical abuse victims, victims of multiple types of maltreatment were 73 percent more likely to receive services and sexual abuse victims were 17 percent less likely to receive services.
- Child victims in the age group of birth to 3 years were approximately 25 percent more likely to receive services than child victims older than 4 years.
- Compared to White child victims, victims of “other” or multiple race were 51 percent more likely to receive services. African-American and Hispanic child victims were 23 percent more likely to receive services than White victims.
- If the reporter of the child abuse or maltreatment was categorized as law enforcement or legal personnel, the victim was 31 percent less likely to receive services than if the reporter was categorized as a social or mental health professional.
- Child victims who were abused or maltreated by their father were 45 percent less likely to receive services than child victims who were abused or maltreated by their mother.

⁸ The national estimate of 206,000 children who were removed from their home is the sum of a nationally estimated 137,000 victims and 69,000 nonvictims who were removed from their homes.

⁹ See table 6–5.

¹⁰ See table 6–6.

¹¹ See table 6–7.

¹² See table 6–8.

¹³ See table 6–9.

¹⁴ In general, children with such conditions are undercounted as not every child receives a clinical diagnostic assessment.

Receipt of Foster Care Services

The factors associated with children being removed from their home and placed in foster care were similar to the factors associated with receiving services. The characteristics of a child's case—maltreatment type, prior victimization, and age—similarly influenced the decision to remove a child from the home and the decision to provide services.

- Prior child victims were 76 percent more likely to be placed in foster care as children with no prior victimization.
- Child victims reported with a disability were more than twice as likely to be placed in foster care as child victims without a disability.
- Sexual abuse victims were 38 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than physical abuse victims.
- Child victims between ages 4 and 11 years were approximately 34 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than victims who were younger than 4 years.
- African-American child victims were 36 percent more likely to be placed in foster care than White child victims.
- If the reporter of the child abuse or neglect was categorized as educational personnel, the child victim was 51 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than if the reporter was categorized as a social or mental health professional.
- Child victims who were abused or neglected by their father only were 49 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than victims who were abused or neglected by their mother acting alone.

Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 6. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D.

Table Notes

Additional information regarding methodologies that were used during table creation are provided below.

Table 6–1

- A national estimate of 1,848,000 children who received preventive services was derived by multiplying the total weighted rate per 1,000 children (25.3) by the national child population (73,043,506) and dividing the total by 1,000. The resulting number was rounded by the nearest 1,000.

Table 6–3

- A national estimate of 517,000 victims who received postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the total number of victims (906,000) by the percent of child victims who received postinvestigation services for the 45 States that reported victim postinvestigation data (57.1%) and dividing the total by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

- A national estimate of 614,000 nonvictims who received postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the total number of nonvictims (2,447,000) by the percent of child nonvictims who received postinvestigation services for the 40 States that reported nonvictim postinvestigation data (25.1%) and dividing the total by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- The average number of days to services was rounded to whole days.

Table 6-4

- A national estimate of 137,000 victims who were removed from home was calculated by multiplying the total number of victims by the weighted percent of victims removed from home for the 41 States that reported data (15.1%) and dividing the total by 100. The number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- A national estimate of 69,000 nonvictims who were removed from home was calculated by multiplying the total number of nonvictims by the weighted percent of nonvictims removed from home for the 37 States that reported data (2.8%) and dividing the total by 100. The number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Table 6-5

- The category neglect includes medical neglect.

Table 6-8

- Weighted percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of victims who received family preservation or reunification services by the total number of victims only for the States that reported each category of data. That number was multiplied by 100.

Table 6-9

- Logistic regression models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the outcome of interest (in this case postinvestigation services and foster care placement). Odds ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Odds ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence. (E.g., victims of prior abuse or neglect were 52 percent more likely than children with no history of prior abuse or neglect to receive postinvestigation services). Odds ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of occurrence. (E.g., victims who were age 16 or older were 17 percent less likely than children age birth to 3 to receive postinvestigation services).
- The category neglect includes medical neglect.

Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services, 2003

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES	RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,107,973	11,956	10.8
Alaska			
Arizona	1,519,312	3,330	2.2
Arkansas	682,013	22,859	33.5
California			
Colorado	1,152,751	7,952	6.9
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia	108,403	2,529	23.3
Florida	3,924,123	64,294	16.4
Georgia	2,296,759	97,582	42.5
Hawaii	297,142	1,647	5.5
Idaho	372,027	17,882	48.1
Illinois	3,230,606	16,896	5.2
Indiana			
Iowa	693,428	55,345	79.8
Kansas	695,081	19,805	28.5
Kentucky	994,182	9,475	9.5
Louisiana	1,177,555	40,942	34.8
Maine			
Maryland	1,378,092	12,618	9.2
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota	1,248,770	16,656	13.3
Mississippi	761,268	16,936	22.2
Missouri			
Montana	215,774	276	1.3
Nebraska			
Nevada	581,397	36,070	62.0
New Hampshire	306,231	85,878	280.0
New Jersey			
New Mexico	502,034	11,931	23.8
New York	4,532,748	113,618	25.1
North Carolina	2,087,443	4,257	2.0
North Dakota			
Ohio	2,815,289	81,757	29.0
Oklahoma	878,243	12,911	14.7
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,830,694	233,931	82.6
Rhode Island	244,049	7,903	32.4
South Carolina	1,023,504	9,500	9.3
South Dakota	195,426	8,884	45.5
Tennessee	1,394,479	23,632	16.9
Texas	6,240,162	126,140	20.2
Utah	742,927	38,925	52.4
Vermont	137,446	1,957	14.2
Virginia	1,798,767	13,865	7.7
Washington	1,496,581	26,194	17.5
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	121,073	3,852	31.8
Total	49,783,752	1,260,185	
Weighted Rate			25.3
Number Reporting	36	36	

Data source: CAF.

STATE	TOTAL RECIPIENTS OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama	11,956				
Alaska					
Arizona	3,330			204	6.1
Arkansas	22,859	594	2.6		
California					
Colorado	7,952				
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia	2,529	337	13.3	152	6.0
Florida	64,294	3,576	5.6	17,788	27.7
Georgia	97,582				
Hawaii	1,647				
Idaho	17,882			12,871	72.0
Illinois	16,896	2,365	14.0	1,939	11.5
Indiana					
Iowa	55,345			3,273	5.9
Kansas	19,805	764	3.9	15,351	77.5
Kentucky	9,475	5,143	54.3	318	3.4
Louisiana	40,942	183	0.4	31,511	77.0
Maine					
Maryland	12,618				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota	16,656	6,224	37.4		
Mississippi	16,936	1,178	7.0	235	1.4
Missouri					
Montana	276			276	100.0
Nebraska					
Nevada	36,070			19,273	53.4
New Hampshire	85,878	2,500	2.9	8,619	10.0
New Jersey					
New Mexico	11,931			605	5.1
New York	113,618			7,660	6.7
North Carolina	4,257			326	7.7
North Dakota					
Ohio	81,757				
Oklahoma	12,911			9,795	75.9
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	233,931			21,000	9.0
Rhode Island	7,903	995	12.6	1,972	25.0
South Carolina	9,500				
South Dakota	8,884			3,020	34.0
Tennessee	23,632				
Texas	126,140				
Utah	38,925			484	1.2
Vermont	1,957				
Virginia	13,865				
Washington	26,194	2,100	8.0		
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	3,852			2,371	61.6
Total	1,260,185	25,959		159,043	
Weighted Percent			2.1		12.6
Number Reporting	36	12		22	

Table 6–2 Preventive Services by Funding Source, 2003 (continued from page 75)

STATE	PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES		SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT		OTHER	
	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama					11,956	100.0
Alaska						
Arizona					3,126	93.9
Arkansas	19,697	86.2	2,568	11.2		
California						
Colorado	7,952	100.0				
Connecticut						
Delaware						
District of Columbia	424	16.8	261	10.3	1,355	53.6
Florida	31,495	49.0			11,435	17.8
Georgia					97,582	100.0
Hawaii	1,647	100.0				
Idaho	3,427	19.2			1,584	8.9
Illinois	11,938	70.7			654	3.9
Indiana						
Iowa					52,072	94.1
Kansas	3,521	17.8			169	0.9
Kentucky	2,835	29.9	254	2.7	925	9.8
Louisiana	463	1.1	7,257	17.7	1,528	3.7
Maine						
Maryland					12,618	100.0
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota	9,995	60.0			437	2.6
Mississippi	2,328	13.7	2,772	16.4	10,423	61.5
Missouri						
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada	8,426	23.4	8,371	23.2		
New Hampshire	1,474	1.7	18,285	21.3	55,000	64.0
New Jersey						
New Mexico	1,348	11.3			9,978	83.6
New York			97,796	86.1	8,162	7.2
North Carolina			2,320	54.5	1,611	37.8
North Dakota						
Ohio			81,757	100.0		
Oklahoma	3,116	24.1				
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	206,019	88.1			6,912	3.0
Rhode Island	213	2.7			4,723	59.8
South Carolina	8,940	94.1	560	5.9		
South Dakota	5,864	66.0				
Tennessee					23,632	100.0
Texas	58,523	46.4			67,617	53.6
Utah	204	0.5			38,237	98.2
Vermont					1,957	100.0
Virginia					13,865	100.0
Washington	8,224	31.4	15,870	60.6		
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming	1,148	29.8			333	8.6
Total	399,221		238,071		437,891	
Weighted Percent		31.7		18.9		34.7
Number Reporting	24		12		26	

Data source: CAF.

Table 6–3 Victims and Nonvictims who Received Postinvestigation Services, 2003 (continues on page 78)

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	CHILD VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES		TOTAL NONVICTIMS
		NUMBER	PERCENT	
Alabama	9,290	3,927	42.3	20,389
Alaska	7,996	1,983	24.8	2,579
Arizona	4,838	4,838	100.0	71,431
Arkansas	7,232	5,751	79.5	37,434
California				
Colorado	8,137	2,795	34.3	35,080
Connecticut	12,256	3,564	29.1	37,859
Delaware	1,236	529	42.8	11,261
District of Columbia	2,518	2,368	94.0	
Florida	138,499	80,743	58.3	213,000
Georgia	43,923	26,896	61.2	77,346
Hawaii	4,046	3,429	84.8	4,184
Idaho	1,527	1,129	73.9	7,931
Illinois	28,344	5,874	20.7	106,575
Indiana	21,205	6,858	32.3	30,990
Iowa	13,303	6,589	49.5	23,241
Kansas	5,682	2,878	50.7	18,568
Kentucky	18,178	10,727	59.0	51,023
Louisiana	11,432	6,069	53.1	30,294
Maine	4,719	1,403	29.7	4,706
Maryland	16,688	3,468	20.8	
Massachusetts	36,558	31,897	87.3	46,712
Michigan	28,690	23,498	81.9	166,893
Minnesota	9,230	9,228	100.0	16,648
Mississippi	5,940	2,676	45.1	18,563
Missouri	10,183	9,423	92.5	74,200
Montana	1,951	1,061	54.4	13,015
Nebraska	3,875	2,388	61.6	10,892
Nevada	4,578	3,537	77.3	23,570
New Hampshire	1,043	1,043	100.0	8,654
New Jersey	8,123	7,523	92.6	69,792
New Mexico	6,238	6,238	100.0	19,021
New York				
North Carolina	32,847	18,310	55.7	
North Dakota				
Ohio	47,444	13,172	27.8	61,372
Oklahoma	12,529	12,017	95.9	51,406
Oregon	10,368	5,291	51.0	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island	3,290	1,587	48.2	7,072
South Carolina	11,143	10,280	92.3	28,253
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas	50,522	21,182	41.9	165,080
Utah	12,366	12,191	98.6	19,313
Vermont	1,233	645	52.3	2,399
Virginia	6,485	4,190	64.6	25,430
Washington	6,020	3,275	54.4	41,693
West Virginia	8,875	5,782	65.1	34,648
Wisconsin	10,174	6,169	60.6	
Wyoming	786	450	57.3	3,743
Total	691,540	394,871		1,692,260
Weighted Percent			57.1	
Weighted Average				
Number Reporting	45	45	45	40

Data source: CAF.

Table 6–3 Victims and Nonvictims who Received Postinvestigation Services, 2003 (continued from page 77)

STATE	CHILD NONVICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES		NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SERVICES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO SERVICES
	NUMBER	PERCENT		
Alabama	1,786	8.8	5,713	
Alaska	201	7.8	2,184	35
Arizona	38,368	53.7	43,206	41
Arkansas	9,355	25.0	15,106	42
California				
Colorado	5,002	14.3	7,797	15
Connecticut	2,503	6.6	6,067	19
Delaware	157	1.4	686	49
District of Columbia			2,368	34
Florida	41,653	19.6	122,396	89
Georgia	4,139	5.4	31,035	
Hawaii	2,966	70.9	6,395	9
Idaho	1,690	21.3	2,819	0
Illinois	5,927	5.6	11,801	44
Indiana	310	1.0	7,168	17
Iowa	5,340	23.0	11,929	32
Kansas	3,904	21.0	6,782	27
Kentucky	6,078	11.9	16,805	70
Louisiana	2,897	9.6	8,966	52
Maine	217	4.6	1,620	86
Maryland			3,468	64
Massachusetts	6,983	14.9	38,880	9
Michigan	10,341	6.2	33,839	37
Minnesota	16,624	99.9	25,852	40
Mississippi	2,602	14.0	5,278	107
Missouri	61,300	82.6	70,723	31
Montana	1,598	12.3	2,659	39
Nebraska	1,788	16.4	4,176	93
Nevada	8,292	35.2	11,829	
New Hampshire	8,654	100.0	9,697	83
New Jersey	48,900	70.1	56,423	13
New Mexico	19,021	100.0	25,259	60
New York				
North Carolina			18,310	43
North Dakota				
Ohio	7,969	13.0	21,141	
Oklahoma	49,357	96.0	61,374	6
Oregon			5,291	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island	1,583	22.4	3,170	30
South Carolina	4,958	17.5	15,238	21
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas	9,668	5.9	30,850	49
Utah	17,644	91.4	29,835	122
Vermont	657	27.4	1,302	28
Virginia	2,885	11.3	7,075	59
Washington	6,880	16.5	10,155	112
West Virginia	4,138	11.9	9,920	57
Wisconsin			6,169	
Wyoming	106	2.8	556	76
Total	424,441		819,312	1,840
Weighted Percent		25.1		
Weighted Average				43
Number Reporting	40	40	45	39

Data source: CAF.

Table 6–4 Victims and Nonvictims Removed from Home, 2003

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME		TOTAL NONVICTIMS	NONVICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME	
		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama						
Alaska	7,996	503	6.3	2,579	12	0.5
Arizona	4,838	2,270	46.9	71,431	2,364	3.3
Arkansas	7,232	1,740	24.1	37,434	653	1.7
California						
Colorado	8,137	1,587	19.5	35,080	970	2.8
Connecticut	12,256	1,531	12.5	37,859	216	0.6
Delaware	1,236	98	7.9	11,261	26	0.2
District of Columbia	2,518	722	28.7			
Florida	138,499	4,164	3.0	213,000	1,201	0.6
Georgia	43,923	7,104	16.2	77,346	1,184	1.5
Hawaii	4,046	1,987	49.1	4,184	616	14.7
Idaho	1,527	772	50.6	7,931	166	2.1
Illinois	28,344	3,987	14.1	106,575	2,240	2.1
Indiana	21,205	3,495	16.5	30,990	120	0.4
Iowa	13,303	1,733	13.0	23,241	907	3.9
Kansas	5,682	562	9.9	18,568	703	3.8
Kentucky	18,178	4,202	23.1	51,023	2,264	4.4
Louisiana						
Maine	4,719	963	20.4	4,706	217	4.6
Maryland	16,688	791	4.7			
Massachusetts	36,558	5,173	14.2	46,712	2,901	6.2
Michigan						
Minnesota	9,230	2,725	29.5	16,648	1,093	6.6
Mississippi	5,940	1,099	18.5	18,563	845	4.6
Missouri	10,183	2,949	29.0	74,200	3,000	4.0
Montana	1,951	837	42.9	13,015	1,004	7.7
Nebraska	3,875	1,575	40.6	10,892	632	5.8
Nevada	4,578	1,914	41.8	23,570	1,374	5.8
New Hampshire	1,043	274	26.3	8,654	67	0.8
New Jersey	8,123	2,688	33.1	69,792	3,725	5.3
New Mexico	6,238	965	15.5	19,021	396	2.1
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	47,444	7,310	15.4	61,372	3,243	5.3
Oklahoma	12,529	2,650	21.2	51,406	103	0.2
Oregon	10,368	4,354	42.0			
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island	3,290	692	21.0	7,072	337	4.8
South Carolina	11,143	2,398	21.5	28,253	928	3.3
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas	50,522	8,442	16.7	165,080	1,059	0.6
Utah	12,366	1,597	12.9	19,313	765	4.0
Vermont	1,233	187	15.2	2,399	65	2.7
Virginia	6,485	1,045	16.1	25,430	672	2.6
Washington	6,020	2,499	41.5	41,693	3,948	9.5
West Virginia	8,875	1,459	16.4	34,648	1,590	4.6
Wisconsin	10,174	914	9.0			
Wyoming	786	301	38.3	3,743	36	1.0
Total	609,281	92,258		1,474,684	41,642	
Weighted Percent			15.1			2.8
Number Reporting	41	41	41	37	37	37

Data source: CAF.

Table 6–5 Distribution of Victims Removed from Home by Maltreatment Type, 2003

STATE	VICTIMS	PHYSICAL ABUSE ONLY		NEGLECT ONLY	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona	2,270	139	6.1	1,984	87.4
Arkansas	1,740	249	14.3	1,065	61.2
California					
Colorado	1,587	173	10.9	908	57.2
Connecticut	1,531	71	4.6	808	52.8
Delaware	98	25	25.5	39	39.8
District of Columbia	722	114	15.8	523	72.4
Florida	4,164	264	6.3	970	23.3
Georgia					
Hawaii	1,987	61	3.1	113	5.7
Idaho	772	32	4.1	591	76.6
Illinois	3,987	742	18.6	2,079	52.1
Indiana	3,495	268	7.7	2,652	75.9
Iowa	1,733	153	8.8	1,136	65.6
Kansas	562	97	17.3	135	24.0
Kentucky	4,202	439	10.4	3,368	80.2
Louisiana					
Maine	963	8	0.8	189	19.6
Maryland	791	145	18.3	577	72.9
Massachusetts	5,173	383	7.4	3,933	76.0
Michigan					
Minnesota	2,725	339	12.4	2,049	75.2
Mississippi	1,099	145	13.2	715	65.1
Missouri	2,949	447	15.2	1,522	51.6
Montana	837	302	36.1	250	29.9
Nebraska	1,575	165	10.5	1,143	72.6
Nevada	1,914	145	7.6	1,443	75.4
New Hampshire	274	29	10.6	202	73.7
New Jersey	2,688	403	15.0	2,014	74.9
New Mexico	965	99	10.3	658	68.2
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio	7,310	1,192	16.3	4,235	57.9
Oklahoma	2,650	106	4.0	1,776	67.0
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island	692	69	10.0	554	80.1
South Carolina	2,398	441	18.4	1,374	57.3
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas	8,442	1,331	15.8	4,997	59.2
Utah	1,597	121	7.6	405	25.4
Vermont	187	123	65.8	13	7.0
Virginia	1,045	134	12.8	745	71.3
Washington	2,499	279	11.2	1,996	79.9
West Virginia	1,459	291	19.9	704	48.3
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	301	15	5.0	209	69.4
Total	79,383	9,539		48,074	
Weighted Percent			12.0		60.6
Number Reporting	37	37		37	

Data Source: Child File.

STATE	SEXUAL ABUSE ONLY		PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT ONLY, OTHER ONLY, OR UNKNOWN ONLY		MULTIPLE MALTREATMENT TYPES	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona	29	1.3	19	0.8	99	4.4
Arkansas	132	7.6	27	1.6	267	15.3
California						
Colorado	49	3.1	396	25.0	61	3.8
Connecticut	13	0.8	120	7.8	519	33.9
Delaware	4	4.1	23	23.5	7	7.1
District of Columbia	17	2.4	0	0.0	68	9.4
Florida	116	2.8	1,107	26.6	1,707	41.0
Georgia						
Hawaii	30	1.5	1,150	57.9	633	31.9
Idaho	14	1.8	68	8.8	67	8.7
Illinois	259	6.5	2	0.1	905	22.7
Indiana	94	2.7	1	0.0	480	13.7
Iowa	66	3.8	135	7.8	243	14.0
Kansas	64	11.4	150	26.7	116	20.6
Kentucky	171	4.1	25	0.6	199	4.7
Louisiana						
Maine	17	1.8	41	4.3	708	73.5
Maryland	44	5.6	0	0.0	25	3.2
Massachusetts	128	2.5	1	0.0	728	14.1
Michigan						
Minnesota	120	4.4	13	0.5	204	7.5
Mississippi	66	6.0	77	7.0	96	8.7
Missouri	170	5.8	87	3.0	723	24.5
Montana	22	2.6	37	4.4	226	27.0
Nebraska	35	2.2	31	2.0	201	12.8
Nevada	18	0.9	37	1.9	271	14.2
New Hampshire	12	4.4	2	0.7	29	10.6
New Jersey	79	2.9	65	2.4	127	4.7
New Mexico	15	1.6	26	2.7	167	17.3
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	727	9.9	377	5.2	779	10.7
Oklahoma	14	0.5	15	0.6	739	27.9
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island	5	0.7	0	0.0	64	9.2
South Carolina	107	4.5	16	0.7	460	19.2
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas	218	2.6	36	0.4	1,860	22.0
Utah	82	5.1	515	32.2	474	29.7
Vermont	30	16.0	1	0.5	20	10.7
Virginia	68	6.5	19	1.8	79	7.6
Washington	45	1.8	5	0.2	174	7.0
West Virginia	65	4.5	106	7.3	293	20.1
Wisconsin						
Wyoming	11	3.7	30	10.0	36	12.0
Total	3,156		4,760		13,854	
Weighted Percent		4.0		6.0		17.5
Number Reporting	37		37		37	

Table 6–6 Victims with Court Action or Petition, 2003

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WITH COURT ACTION OR PETITION	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama			
Alaska	7,996	823	10.3
Arizona	4,838	1,582	32.7
Arkansas	7,232	744	10.3
California			
Colorado	8,137	798	9.8
Connecticut	12,256	3,479	28.4
Delaware	1,236	37	3.0
District of Columbia	2,518	810	32.2
Florida	138,499	259	0.2
Georgia	43,923	8,307	18.9
Hawaii	4,046	589	14.6
Idaho	1,527	784	51.3
Illinois	28,344	3,699	13.1
Indiana	21,205	3,897	18.4
Iowa	13,303	427	3.2
Kansas	5,682	1,371	24.1
Kentucky	18,178	25	0.1
Louisiana			
Maine	4,719	423	9.0
Maryland			
Massachusetts	36,558	5,654	15.5
Michigan			
Minnesota	9,230	1,976	21.4
Mississippi	5,940	148	2.5
Missouri	10,183	2,949	29.0
Montana	1,951	958	49.1
Nebraska	3,875	1,707	44.1
Nevada	4,578	142	3.1
New Hampshire	1,043	586	56.2
New Jersey			
New Mexico	6,238	6,238	100.0
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	12,529	2,163	17.3
Oregon	10,368	3,577	34.5
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	3,290	1,194	36.3
South Carolina	11,143	3,098	27.8
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	50,522	2	0.0
Utah	12,366	1,597	12.9
Vermont	1,233	371	30.1
Virginia	6,485	356	5.5
Washington	6,020	1,112	18.5
West Virginia	8,875	1,804	20.3
Wisconsin	10,174	2,778	27.3
Wyoming	786	181	23.0
Total	537,026	66,645	
Weighted Percent			12.4
Number Reporting	38	38	38

Data Source: CAF.

Table 6–7 Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives, 2003

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WITH COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES		AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONTACTS WITH COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES
		NUMBER	PERCENT	
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona	4,838	2,058	42.5	
Arkansas	7,232	291	4.0	
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware	1,236	13	1.1	2
District of Columbia	2,518	278	11.0	0
Florida	138,499	967	0.7	
Georgia	43,923	3,136	7.1	
Hawaii	4,046	1,987	49.1	
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana	21,205	15	0.1	0
Iowa	13,303	4,115	30.9	
Kansas				
Kentucky	18,178	254	1.4	
Louisiana				
Maine	4,719	781	16.6	
Maryland				
Massachusetts	36,558	4,004	11.0	
Michigan				
Minnesota	9,230	1,566	17.0	
Mississippi	5,940	1,483	25.0	
Missouri				
Montana	1,951	538	27.6	
Nebraska	3,875	1,625	41.9	
Nevada	4,578	33	0.7	
New Hampshire	1,043	7	0.7	9
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma	12,529	2,163	17.3	
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island	3,290	554	16.8	18
South Carolina	11,143	228	2.0	
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah	12,366	1,597	12.9	
Vermont	1,233	371	30.1	
Virginia	6,485	172	2.7	23
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming	786	35	4.5	
Total	370,704	28,271		
Weighted Average			7.6	18.8
Number Reporting	25	25	25	6

Data Source: CAF.

Table 6–8 Victims Who Received Family Preservation or Family Reunification Services Within Previous 5 Years, 2003

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS		VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED REUNIFICATION SERVICES WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia	2,518	385	15.3	46	1.8
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii	4,046			241	6.0
Idaho	1,527	187	12.2	93	6.1
Illinois					
Indiana	21,205	465	2.2	890	4.2
Iowa	13,303	234	1.8	471	3.5
Kansas	5,682	4,733	83.3	983	17.3
Kentucky					
Louisiana	11,432	1,483	13.0		
Maine	4,719	0	0.0		
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi	5,940	1,778	29.9		
Missouri	10,183	3	0.0	2	0.0
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada	4,578	640	14.0	2,285	49.9
New Hampshire	1,043	98	9.4	154	14.8
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio	47,444	24,177	51.0	2,429	5.1
Oklahoma	12,529	1,076	8.6	1,044	8.3
Oregon	10,368	1,750	16.9	720	6.9
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island	3,290			194	5.9
South Carolina	11,143			89	0.8
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah	12,366	374	3.0	162	1.3
Vermont	1,233	296	24.0	31	2.5
Virginia					
Washington	6,020	1,397	23.2	837	13.9
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	786	318	40.5	175	22.3
Total	191,355	39,394		10,846	
Weighted Percent			22.8		6.4
Number Reporting	21	18	18	18	18

Data Source: CAF.

Table 6–9 Factors Related to Receipt of Postinvestigation Services and Foster Care, 2003

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIO PREDICTING SERVICES (N=323,999)	ODDS RATIO PREDICTING FOSTER CARE (N=323,999)
PRIOR VICTIM		
No	1.00	1.00
Yes	1.52 *	1.76 *
CHILD DISABILITY		
No	1.00	1.00
Yes	1.89 *	2.04 *
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT		
Physical Abuse Only	1.00	1.00
Neglect Only	1.11 *	1.25 *
Sexual Abuse Only	0.83 *	0.62 *
Other Abuse Only	0.86 *	0.73 *
Multiple Maltreatment Types	1.73 *	2.13 *
CHILD AGE		
0–3 years	1.00	1.00
4–7 years	0.76 *	0.66 *
8–11 years	0.75 *	0.65 *
12–15 years	0.75 *	0.78 *
16–21 years	0.68 *	0.83 *
CHILD RACE/ETHNICITY		
White Only	1.00	1.00
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	1.38 *	1.29 *
Asian-Pacific Islander Only	0.92	0.94
African-American Only	1.23 *	1.36 *
Hispanic Only	1.23 *	1.08 *
Other or Multiple Race	1.51 *	1.77 *
Unable to Determine or Missing	0.38 *	0.42 *
REPORT SOURCE		
Social and Mental Health Personnel	1.00	1.00
Medical Personnel	1.14 *	0.91 *
Law Enforcement or Legal Personnel	0.69 *	0.68 *
Educational Personnel	0.76 *	0.49 *
Child Daycare and Foster Care Providers	1.12 *	0.83 *
Other or Unknown	0.78 *	0.62 *
PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP		
Mother Only	1.00	1.00
Father Only	0.55 *	0.51 *
Both Parents	1.24 *	1.16 *
Mother and Other	1.08 *	1.17 *
Father and Other	0.81 *	0.94
Nonparental Perpetrator	0.39 *	0.64 *
Perpetrator Relationship Unknown	0.53 *	0.70 *

* $p < 0.01$

Data source: Child File.

Based on data from 22 States.



Additional Research Related to Child Maltreatment

CHAPTER 7

This chapter describes additional research activities related to child maltreatment including those using data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), other Federal and State agencies, and private organizations have sponsored these studies. Ideas and suggestions for future research are also included.

Reports on Key Indicators, Outcomes, and National Statistics

Child Welfare Outcomes

The Children's Bureau is preparing *Child Welfare Outcomes 2002: Annual Report*, the fifth annual report in the series. The report contains information, by State, on key child maltreatment indicators, including the two measures of reducing recurrence of child abuse and neglect, and reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect in foster care. As part of the Child and Family Services Reviews, the following national standards have been set.

- Of the children who were victims of substantiated or indicated child abuse or neglect during the first 6 months of the period under review, 6.1 percent or fewer children had another substantiated or indicated report within 6 months.
- Of the children in foster care during the period under review, 0.57 percent or fewer were the subject of substantiated or indicated maltreatment by a foster parent or facility staff member.

These key measures, as well as other contextual data on child victims, are based on data submitted to NCANDS. Data from the Child File is used except if a State only provides the Summary Data Component. The report also contains data on foster care and adoption and information derived from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) as well as from the Child and Family Services Reviews. This report will be available on the Children's Bureau Web site at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/publications>.

For further information about the *Child Welfare Outcomes 2002: Annual Report*, contact:

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Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, HHS, has produced *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 2003*. The report includes data derived from NCANDS. The data include the estimated number of child victims, types of maltreatment, sex of victims, age of victims, and race and Hispanic origin of victims. A figure graphically displays trends in the percentage of victims by type of maltreatment from 1990 to 2001. The report is available on the Internet at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/03/trends>.

For further information about *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 2003*, contact:

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Statistical Abstract of the United States

The *Statistical Abstract*, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, contains a collection of statistics on social and economic conditions in the United States. Selected international data also are included. For many years, two tables using NCANDS data have been published. One table reports the characteristics of child victims by maltreatment, sex, age, and race or ethnicity. The second table reports the number of investigations, the number of children who were subjects of investigations, and the number of victims by State.

The 2003 edition of the *Statistical Abstract* was published and is available on CD-ROM. An on-line version is available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-03.html>.

For further information about the Statistical Abstract, contact:

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Comparison of U.S. Army and Civilian Substantiated Reports of Child Maltreatment

Researchers compared U.S. Army Family Advocacy Program data with aggregated child abuse and neglect data from the NCANDS. The researchers used a retrospective comparison of populations to compare the overall rates of maltreatment per 1,000 children in the civilian and Army populations for 1995 through 1999. Then for 1999 data, the rates and percentages of child victims were compared for neglect, physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. Also compared for 1999, were the rates of maltreatment by race and ethnicity and the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim.

For further information about the *Comparison of U.S. Army and Civilian Substantiated Reports of Child Maltreatment*, contact:

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Studies of the Child Welfare System

Fourth National Incidence Study

HHS recently began the Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-4). The NIS-4 will measure the incidence and prevalence of child maltreatment by a wide array of demographic characteristics. Like its predecessors, the NIS-4 is a Congressionally mandated study. It was mandated by the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-36). The NIS-4 aims to estimate the current national incidence, severity and demographic distribution of child maltreatment, based on standardized research definitions, and to assess changes since the previous NIS data were collected. DHHS is conducting the NIS-4 through a contract with Westat, a national social sciences research firm that also conducted all three previous NIS cycles. Assisting Westat in study planning and in CPS recruitment and data analysis is Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc. (WRMA).

Data collection will occur simultaneously in a nationally representative sample of 122 counties. These counties were selected using scientific sampling procedures that ensure the necessary mix of geographic regions, urban and rural areas, and other major community characteristics. The NIS-4 will determine the number of children in the sampled counties who are abused and neglected during a 3-month reference period in the fall of 2005 (September 4 through December 3) and will use these data to develop annual incidence estimates for the nation.

Earlier research has shown that many more children are abused and neglected in a community than are observed at any single agency. To develop a comprehensive picture of the extent of child abuse and neglect, the NIS-4 will pull together data from a number of agency sources in each study county. The NIS estimates will begin with data from the local child protective service agency (CPS) concerning the reports they receive and accept for investigation during the study reference period. Building on this foundation, the NIS estimates will also incorporate data on abused and neglected children who are seen by professionals in a number of other community agencies, including the county public health, public housing, and juvenile probation departments, the sheriff and/or state police, and scientifically selected samples of other agencies, including voluntary social service and mental health agencies, municipal police departments, schools, hospitals, day care centers, and shelters for runaway youth and battered women. Designated professionals in the selected community agencies will be asked to serve as study “sentinels” by staying on the lookout for children who are abused or neglected during the study period and providing descriptive information on the cases they encounter

More information about the study and its progress is available at <http://www.nis4.org>.
For additional information about the Fourth National Incidence Study, contact:
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Secondary Analysis on Child Abuse and Neglect Topics of Current Policy Interest

Using the case-level data from NCANDS for 2002, analyses of the characteristics of male perpetrators of maltreatment were conducted. The study utilized an 18-State dataset of 192,392 perpetrators identified through the child protective services (CPS) system during 2002. The relationship of the perpetrators to the child victims, as well as whether the perpetrator acted alone or with another person, were considered along with demographic characteristics of both perpetrators and victims, and circumstances of the maltreatment.

- Of the 192,392 perpetrators in the dataset, 46 percent were males.
- More than one-half (51%) of the male perpetrators were biological fathers, an additional one-fifth occupied some other parental role (adoptive fathers, stepfather, mothers' boyfriends), and about one-quarter were in nonparental relationships (including relatives, foster parents, daycare providers, or friends) to their victims.
- The majority (61%) of male perpetrators were reported as being the only perpetrator; 33 percent acted at least once with the mother of the victim, and 6 percent acted at least once with someone other than the mother.
- Male perpetrators were associated less often with younger victims than female perpetrators. Only 11 percent of male perpetrators were associated with infant victims; 21 percent of females were associated with child victims younger than 1 year. However, male perpetrators were more likely than females to be associated with adolescent or teen victims; 29 percent of male perpetrators were associated with victims between age 12 and 15, compared with 22 percent of females.
- The exception to this general pattern was biological fathers. Sixteen percent of biological fathers were associated with children younger than 1 year, and 29 percent between age 1 and 3, while no other type of male perpetrators were associated to such a degree with young victims.
- The study also confirmed NCANDS findings that patterns of sexual abuse were more common among male perpetrators, whereas, neglect was more common among female perpetrators.

For further information on this topic and other topics that are being examined under the Secondary Analysis on Child Abuse and Neglect Topics of Current Policy Interest, contact:

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National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being

The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW) is a nationally representative, longitudinal survey that focuses on the well-being of children who have encountered the child welfare system.

- The NSCAW core sample of 5,504 children represents all children who were investigated for child maltreatment during the 15-month baseline data collection period, which began in October of 1999. Children were included whether or not they were found to be victims of maltreatment and whether or not they received child welfare services as a result of the investigation.
- A second sample of more than 727 children represents all children who had been in foster care for about one year during the same period.

Direct interviews and assessments were conducted with the children, their caregivers, caseworkers, and teachers, at baseline and again at 18-months and 36-months after the CPS investigation. A 12-month postbaseline followup with caregivers and caseworkers focused on services received during the year after the investigation. More than 80 percent of the children and families interviewed at baseline participated in the 36-month followup interviews.

The NSCAW data sets represent an important resource for researchers interested in child maltreatment, child welfare, child development, and services to high-risk children and families. Information is available on children's health, development, social, emotional, and cognitive functioning, as well as both children's and caregivers' service needs and service utilization. Contextual information is provided about the children's household characteristics as well as the child welfare service system.

Data collection has been completed, and the data from NSCAW are available to researchers through licensing agreements from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse (NDACAN) and Neglect at Cornell University. For more information on accessing the NSCAW data sets, please see <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>. More information about NSCAW methods and measures, as well as available reports, can be found at: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/core/ongoing_research/afc/wellbeing_intro.html

For additional information about the *National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being*, contact: Mary Bruce Webb, Ph.D.
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Capacity Building Initiatives

National Indian Child Welfare Association

The National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA) is in the last year of a 3-year grant from the Children's Bureau. The grant is designed to help American Indian/Alaska Native communities develop electronic reporting systems for child abuse and neglect.

During the first 2 years, representatives from five tribal sites who worked with staff from NICWA, created culturally appropriate definitions of abuse and neglect, revised data elements now in NCANDS to fit tribal communities, added a strength-based component to the reporting system, and identified and met hardware and software needs for the five sites. The sites are now ready to implement the system on a pilot basis. The five sites are:

- Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Grand Ronde, Oregon;
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Warm Springs, Oregon;
- Muscogee Creek Nation, Okmulgee, Oklahoma;
- Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah, Oklahoma; and
- Kawerak, Inc., Nome, Alaska.

During the last year of the grant, the five sites will attempt to implement a reporting system that will be similar to the NCANDS, but be more culturally sensitive. This pilot effort will identify the feasibility and costs of a national child abuse and neglect reporting system operated by tribal communities.

For additional information regarding this project, contact:

Kathleen Earle Fox, Ph.D.
National Indian Child Welfare Association
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Portland, OR 97239
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kfox@NICWA.org

National Working Group to Improve Child Welfare Data

The National Working Group to Improve Child Welfare Data comprises representatives from State child welfare agencies and is facilitated by the Child Welfare League of America. The National Working Group collaborates with researchers, other national organizations, and the Children's Bureau to address data quality and comparability between States.

The National Working Group has produced three reports on data comparability—*Placement Stability and Out-of-Home Care Populations*, *Child Maltreatment in Foster Care*, and *Child Fatalities*. The next publication on reunification and reentry into foster care will be released in 2005. The group has also initiated an effort to develop common definitions to promote more uniformity in state data reporting, and ultimately more meaningful comparison among state data and outcome measures. The first definitions product, *Placement Stability Definitions to Promote Consistency in State Data Reporting for the Federal Outcome Measure*, was released in August.

For further information about the National Working Group, contact:

Kristen Woodruff
National Working Group Project Manager
Child Welfare League of America
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Kristen@cwla.org

Suggestions for Future Research

Researchers interested in using the NCANDS data can apply to the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect to apply for access to various data files. A description of the National Data Archive is provided below, as well as some suggestions of topics of potential interest for future research. Although far from comprehensive, these topics are of interest to the field.

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

Housed in the Family Life Development Center at Cornell University, the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) has been established by the Children's Bureau to encourage scholars to use existing child maltreatment data sources in their research. NDACAN acquires datasets from various national data collection efforts and from individual researchers, prepares the data and documentation for secondary analysis, and disseminates the datasets to researchers who have been licensed to use the data.

The Archive seeks to operate as more than a repository of data by providing resources and technical assistance that contribute to the field. In addition to assisting individual researchers as they work with the data, NDACAN also provides many opportunities for scholarly exchange. For example, NDACAN maintains an active electronic mailing list for discussing a range of research issues. NDACAN is also well-known for its annual Summer Research Institute. The Institute brings together a group of researchers who are working on projects using Archive data. During the week, participants consult with experts and attend colloquia designed to further progress on their projects. Group computing sessions provide ample opportunity for participants to conduct their analyses and to work together to resolve questions. Through these and other activities, NDACAN serves as a valuable resource to the research community. Information regarding the Archive, its services, and data holdings can be found on the Web at <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>.

The Archive serves as the official repository of the NCANDS data, providing access to both the State-level and case-level data components. Public-use data sets of the State-level NCANDS data, known as the Summary Data Component (SDC) and the Combined Aggregate File (CAF), are available to researchers for every year since 1990.

The Archive also provides more detailed, case-level NCANDS data. For the years from 1995–1999, report and victim extract files from the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC) are available. The report extract includes information for all investigations and assessments of child maltreatment, including the report's source and disposition as well as the sex, race, Hispanic ethnicity, and victimization status for each child on the report. The victim extract provides additional information for child victims regarding the count and types of maltreatment suffered, postinvestigation services provided, and indicators for various child and caregiver risk factors. Many of the NCANDS data elements had to be dropped from the extracts for these years to limit the possibility that the identity of an individual could be deduced. These dropped elements include the county identifier, all perpetrator variables, and most of the services variables. Records involving child fatalities were also removed.

Beginning with the 2000 data year, in collaboration with the Children's Bureau, the NCANDS Technical Team, and NCANDS State representatives, the Archive adopted a new data release plan for the case-level Child File, seeking to strike a balance between protecting the confidentiality of the data and preserving the utility of the Child File as a research dataset. By increasing the con-

tractual responsibilities of researchers wishing to use the Child File data and instituting additional oversight of licensees, the Archive was able to limit the confidentiality modifications to the data to a targeted set focusing on elements involving race and Hispanic ethnicity, geography, and dates. As a result of this new approach, the Archive released the most complete case-level NCANDS dataset ever. All but four of the Child File data elements are now available to researchers, counties with over 1,000 records are identified, and for the first time, perpetrator characteristics are included in the data set.

For more information about access to the NCANDS, researchers may contact:

John Eckenrode, Ph.D.

Director

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

Family Life Development Center – Beebe Hall

Cornell University

Ithaca, NY 14853

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Analyses at the County Level

As child welfare systems strive to improve their practices and achieve better results for their children, the critical level of analysis is increasingly at the county level. Analyses at this level can result in fine-tuning of demographic factors as related to child maltreatment. Furthermore, variations in practice are more consistent within a county than across a State.

Some questions of interest include:

- Which counties in a State have a higher or lower than average victimization rate?
- What hypotheses can be tested as to this variation?
- What practices or policies might influence the victimization rate?

Risk Factors of Children

The analysis of risk factors influencing child maltreatment cases is complicated by the fact that most investigations or assessments do not necessarily include a clinical assessment of a child. The data on risk factors in NCANDS depends on a clinical diagnosis. Children who have been placed in foster care, received services, or had more than one investigation are more likely to have data on risk factors than children who have not been placed, received services, or had multiple investigations. Nevertheless, a more intensive examination of risk factors at the child level and the caregiver level would be informative.

Some questions of interest include:

- Which risk factors are most likely to be reported for child victims and for nonvictims?
- How do the data from NCANDS compare in range and frequency to the data from AFCARS on risk factors of children in foster care?
- What unique patterns of reporting on risk factors are visible at the State level and the county level?

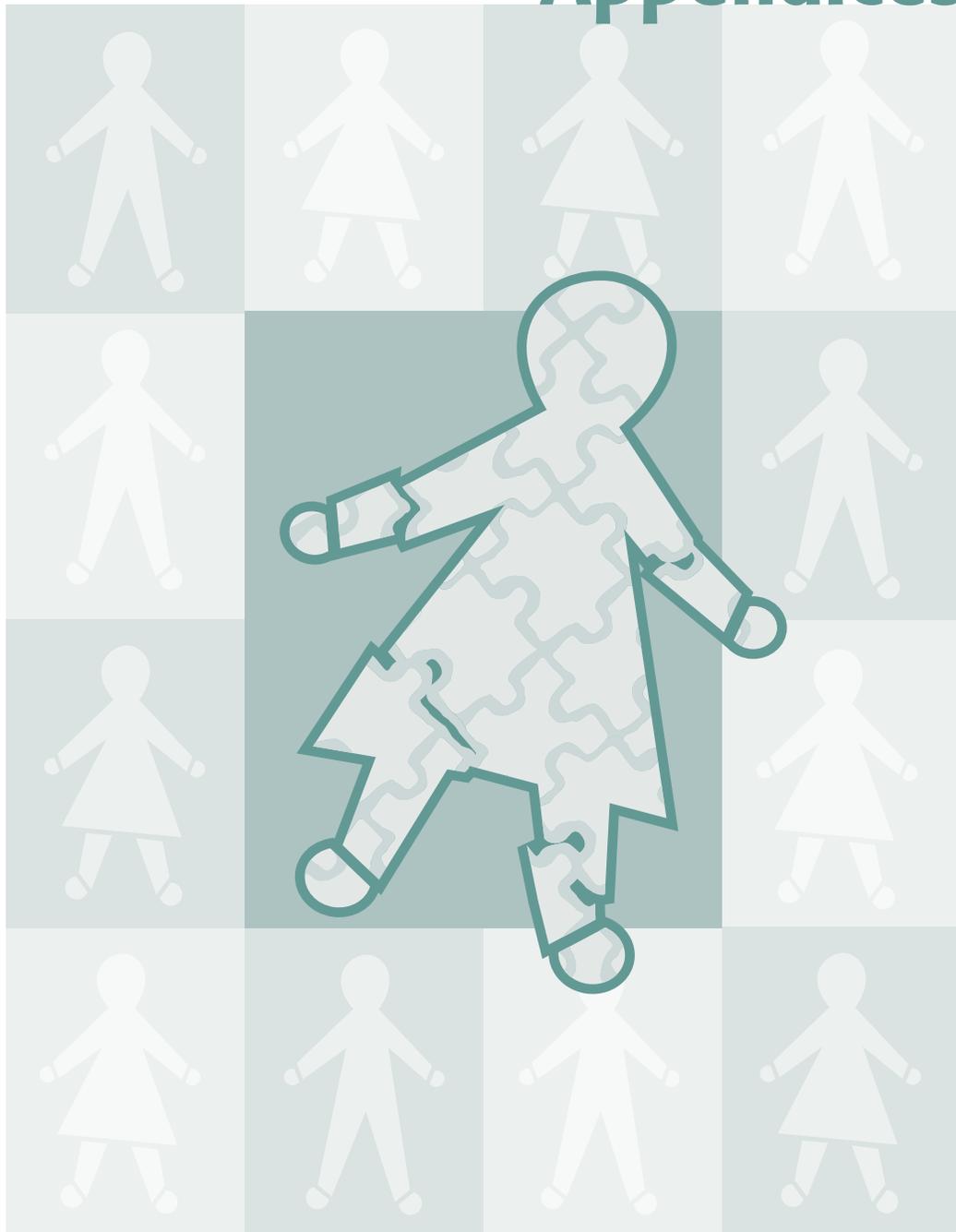
Populations Needing Intervention

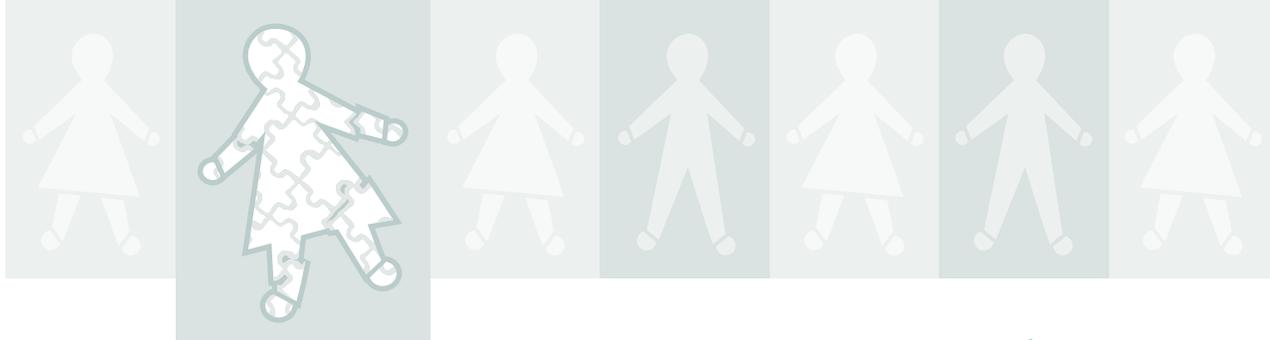
The Child and Family Services Reviews process are associated with Children who are at greater risk of maltreatment. Intervention policies and resources may be directed more effectively if more was known about these special categories of children.

Some questions of interest include:

- What and how large are the categories of children most at risk of recurrence of maltreatment in foster care?
- How are these children distributed between States and at the county level?
- How are these children served as indicated by NCANDS and AFCARS data?

Appendices





Required CAPTA Data Items

APPENDIX A

In 1996, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act was amended to read “Each State to which a grant is made under this section shall annually work with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to provide, to the maximum extent practicable, a report that includes the following:”¹

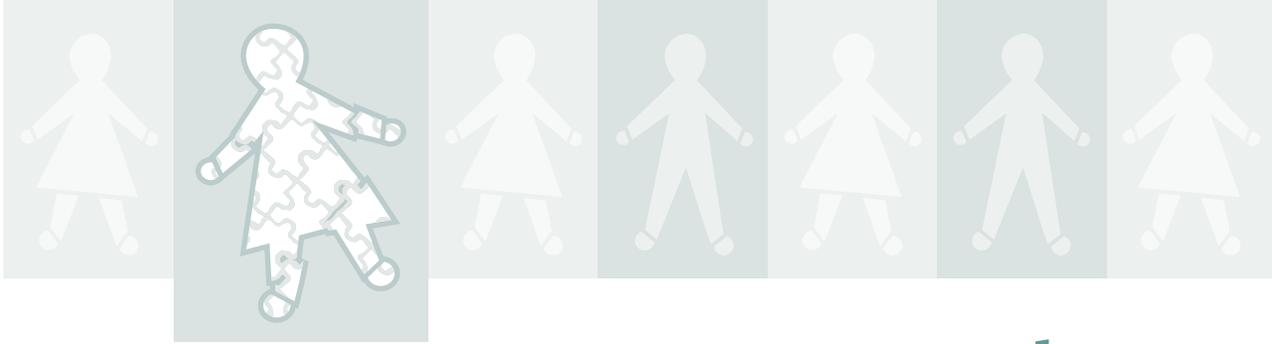
- (1) The number of children who were reported to the State during the year as abused or neglected.
- (2) Of the number of children described in paragraph (1), the number with respect to whom such reports were—
 - (A) substantiated;
 - (B) unsubstantiated; or
 - (C) determined to be false.
- (3) Of the number of children described in paragraph (2)—
 - (A) the number that did not receive services during the year under the State program funded under this section or an equivalent State program;
 - (B) the number that received services during the year under the State program funded under this section or an equivalent State program; and
 - (C) the number that were removed from their families during the year by disposition of the case.
- (4) The number of families that received preventive services from the State during the year.
- (5) The number of deaths in the State during the year resulting from child abuse or neglect.
- (6) Of the number of children described in paragraph (5), the number of such children who were in foster care.
- (7) The number of child protective services workers responsible for the intake and screening of reports filed in the previous year.
- (8) The agency response time with respect to each such report with respect to initial investigation of reports of child abuse or neglect.
- (9) The response time with respect to the provision of services to families and children where an allegation of abuse or neglect has been made.
- (10) The number of child protective services workers responsible for intake, assessment, and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports relative to the number of reports investigated in the previous year.
- (11) The number of children reunited with their families or receiving family preservation services that, within five years, result in subsequent substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect, including the death of the child.
- (12) The number of children for whom individuals were appointed by the court to represent the best interests of such children and the average number of out of court contacts between such individuals and children.
- (13) The annual report containing the summary of activities of the citizen review panels of the State required by subsection (c) (6).
- (14) The number of children under the care of the State child protection system who are transferred in to the custody of the State juvenile justice system.

¹ *The most recent reauthorization of CAPTA, The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003, Public Law 108–36, (42 U.S.C. 5106), retained items 1–12 and added 13 and 14.*

Table A-1 CAPTA Required Items, by State Response 2003

STATE	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION (1,2)	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND SERVICE RECEIPT (3a,3b)	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND REMOVAL STATUS (3c)	FAMILIES WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES FROM THE STATE (4)	CHILD FATALITIES (5)	CHILD FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE (6)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCREENING AND INTAKE (7)
Alabama	■	■		■	■	■	
Alaska	■	■	■		■	■	
Arizona	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
California							
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Connecticut	■	■	■				
Delaware	■		■		■	■	■
District of Columbia	■		■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Hawaii	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Illinois	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indiana	■	■	■		■	■	■
Iowa	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kentucky	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Louisiana	■	■	■	■	■		■
Maine	■	■	■		■	■	■
Maryland	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Massachusetts	■	■	■				■
Michigan	■	■					
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mississippi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Missouri	■	■	■		■	■	■
Montana	■	■	■	■			
Nebraska	■	■	■		■	■	
Nevada	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■		■	■	■
New Mexico	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New York	■			■	■	■	
North Carolina	■	■		■			■
North Dakota							
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oregon	■		■		■	■	
Pennsylvania	■			■	■	■	
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Dakota	■			■	■	■	■
Tennessee	■			■	■		■
Texas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia	■	■	■		■	■	
Wisconsin	■		■		■	■	
Wyoming	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Number	49	41	42	36	44	42	32

STATE	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO INVESTIGATION (8)	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO SERVICES (9)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR INTAKE, ASSESSMENT, AND INVESTIGATION (10)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED PRESERVATION SERVICES WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS (11)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS (11)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE ASSIGNED COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES (12)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONTACTS OF COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE WITH CHILD (12)
Alabama	■						
Alaska		■					
Arizona	■	■	■			■	
Arkansas	■	■	■			■	
California							
Colorado		■					
Connecticut		■					
Delaware	■	■	■			■	■
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Florida	■	■	■			■	
Georgia						■	
Hawaii	■	■	■		■	■	
Idaho	■		■	■	■		
Illinois	■	■	■				
Indiana		■		■	■	■	
Iowa		■		■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■		■
Kentucky	■	■				■	
Louisiana		■	■	■			■
Maine		■	■	■		■	
Maryland		■					
Massachusetts	■	■	■			■	
Michigan		■					
Minnesota	■	■	■			■	
Mississippi	■	■	■	■		■	
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■		
Montana		■				■	
Nebraska	■	■				■	
Nevada	■		■	■	■	■	
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey		■	■				
New Mexico		■	■				■
New York							
North Carolina	■	■	■				
North Dakota							
Ohio	■		■	■	■		
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oregon				■	■		
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Carolina		■			■	■	
South Dakota	■		■				
Tennessee			■				
Texas	■	■	■				
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Vermont		■		■	■	■	
Virginia		■	■			■	■
Washington		■	■	■	■		
West Virginia	■	■					
Wisconsin							
Wyoming	■	■		■	■	■	
Number	26	38	29	18	18	25	7



Glossary

APPENDIX B

ADOPTIVE PARENT: A person with the legal relation of parent to a child not related by birth, with the same mutual rights and obligations that exist between children and their birth parents. The legal relationship has been finalized.

AGE: Age calculated in years at the time of the report of abuse or neglect or as of December 31 of the reporting year.

AGENCY FILE: One of two data files submitted to NCANDS on a periodic basis. Contains aggregated child abuse data that cannot be derived from the case-level information in the Child File, such as response time to reports of abuse and provision of preventive services. See Child File.

ALLEGED PERPETRATOR: An individual who is alleged to have caused or knowingly allowed the maltreatment of a child as stated in an incident of child abuse or neglect.

ALLEGED VICTIM: Child about whom a report regarding maltreatment has been made to a CPS agency.

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM: A conclusion that the child was not identified as a victim when a response other than investigation was provided.

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM: A conclusion that the child was identified as a victim when a response other than investigation was provided.

AMERICAN INDIAN or ALASKA NATIVE: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

ANONYMOUS OR UNKNOWN REPORT SOURCE: An individual who notifies a CPS agency of suspected child maltreatment without identifying himself or herself; or the type of report source is unknown.

ASIAN: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

ASSESSMENT: A process by which the CPS agency determines whether the child or other persons involved in the report of alleged maltreatment is in need of services.

BIOLOGICAL PARENT: The birth mother or father of the child.

BLACK or AFRICAN-AMERICAN: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

BOY: A male child younger than 18 years.

CAPTA: See Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

CAREGIVER: A person responsible for the care and supervision of the alleged child victim.

CASA: See Court-Appointed Special Advocate.

CASE-LEVEL DATA: Information submitted by the States in the Child File containing individual child or report maltreatment characteristics.

CASEWORKER: A staff person assigned to a report of child maltreatment at the time of the report disposition.

CHILD: A person younger than 18 years of age or considered to be a minor under State law.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANT: Funding to the States for programs serving abused and neglected children, awarded under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA). May be used to assist States in intake and assessment; screening and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports; improving risk and safety assessment protocols; training child protective service workers and mandated reporters; and improving services to disabled infants with life-threatening conditions.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT [42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.] (CAPTA): Federal legislation amended and reauthorized in 1996 that provides the foundation for Federal involvement in child protection and child welfare services. The 1996 Amendments provide for, among other things, annual State data reports on child maltreatment to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The most recent reauthorization of CAPTA, *The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003* [42 U.S.C. 5106], retained these provisions.

CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER: A person with a temporary caregiver responsibility, but who is not related to the child such as a daycare center staff member, a family day care provider, or a baby-sitter. Does not include persons with legal custody or guardianship of the child.

CHILD DEATH REVIEW TEAM: A State team of professionals who review all reports surrounding the death of a child.

CHILD FILE: The data file submitted to NCANDS on a periodic basis that contains detailed case information about children who are the subjects of an investigation or assessment.

CHILD ID: See Child Identifier.

CHILD IDENTIFIER: A unique identification assigned to each child. This identification is not the State child identification but is an encrypted identification assigned by the State for the purposes of the NCANDS data collection.

CHILD MALTREATMENT: An act or failure to act by a parent, caregiver, or other person as defined under State law that results in physical abuse, neglect, medical neglect, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm to a child.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS): An official agency of a State having the responsibility for child protective services and activities.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS) SUPERVISOR: The manager of the caseworker assigned to a report of child maltreatment at the time of the report disposition.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS) WORKER: The person assigned to a report of child maltreatment at the time of the report disposition.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS) WORKFORCE: The CPS supervisors and workers assigned to handle a child maltreatment report. May include other administrative staff, as defined by the State Agency.

CHILD RECORD: A case-level record in the Child File containing the data associated with one child in one report.

CHILD VICTIM: A child for whom an incident of abuse or neglect has been substantiated or indicated by an investigation or assessment. A State may include some children with alternative dispositions as victims.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU: Federal agency within the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which is responsible for the collection and analysis of NCANDS data.

CLOSED WITH NO FINDING: Disposition that does not conclude with a specific finding because the investigation could not be completed for such reasons as: the family moved out of the jurisdiction; the family could not be located; or necessary diagnostic or other reports were not received within required time limits.

COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANT: Grant provided under Section 210 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) that assists States to prevent child abuse and neglect and promote positive development of parents and children by developing, operating, expanding, and enhancing a network of community-based, prevention-focused, family resource and support programs that coordinate resources among a broad range of human service organizations.

CONTACT PERSON, STATE: The State person with the responsibility to provide information to the NCANDS.

COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE: A person appointed by the court to represent a child in a neglect or abuse proceeding. May be an attorney or a court-appointed special advocate (or both) and is often referred to as a guardian ad litem (GAL). The representative makes recommendations to the court concerning the best interests of the child.

COURT-APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE: Adult volunteers trained to advocate for abused and neglected children who are involved in the juvenile court.

COURT ACTION: Legal action initiated by a representative of the CPS agency on behalf of the child. This includes authorization to place the child in foster care, filing for temporary custody, dependency, or termination of parental rights. It does not include criminal proceedings against a perpetrator.

DISABILITY: A child is considered to have a disability if one or more of the following risk factors has been identified: mentally retarded child, emotionally disturbed child, visually impaired child, child is learning disabled, child is physically disabled, child has behavioral problems, or child has some other medical problem. In general, children with such conditions are undercounted as not every child receives a clinical diagnostic assessment.

DISPOSITION: See Investigation Disposition.

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL: Employees of a public or private educational institution or program; includes teachers, teacher assistants, administrators, and others directly associated with the delivery of educational services.

FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES: Activities designed to help families alleviate crises that might lead to out-of-home placement of children, maintain the safety of children in their own homes, support families preparing to reunify or adopt, and assist families in obtaining services and other supports necessary to address their multiple needs in a culturally sensitive manner.

FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES: Community-based preventive activities designed to alleviate stress and promote parental competencies and behaviors that will increase the ability of families to nurture their children successfully, enable families to use other resources and opportunities available in the community, and create supportive networks to enhance childrearing abilities of parents.

FATALITY: Death of a child as a result of abuse or neglect, because either an injury resulting from the abuse or neglect was the cause of death; or abuse or neglect were contributing factors to the cause of death.

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR: The 12-month period from October 1 through September 30 used by the Federal Government. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends.

FOSTER CARE: Twenty-four-hour substitute care for children placed away from their parents or guardians and for whom the State Agency has placement and care responsibility. This includes family foster homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, child care institutions, and pre-adoptive homes. The NCANDS category applies regardless of whether the facility is licensed and whether payments are made by the State or local agency for the care of the child, or whether there is Federal matching of any payments made. Foster care may be provided by those related or not related to the child. All children in care for more than 24 hours are counted.

FOSTER PARENT: An individual licensed to provide a home for orphaned, abused, neglected, delinquent, or disabled children, usually with the approval of the government or a social service agency. May be a relative or a nonrelative.

FRIEND: A nonrelative acquainted with the child, the parent, or caregiver.

FTE: See Full-Time Equivalent.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT: A computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees if the number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees.

GIRL: A female child younger than 18 years.

GROUP HOME OR RESIDENTIAL CARE: A nonfamilial 24-hour care facility that may be supervised by the State Agency or governed privately.

GUARDIAN AD LITEM: See Court-Appointed Representative.

HISPANIC ETHNICITY: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. See Race.

INDICATED OR REASON TO SUSPECT: An investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment cannot be substantiated under State law or policy, but there is reason to suspect that the child may have been maltreated or was at risk of maltreatment. This is applicable only to States that distinguish between substantiated and indicated dispositions.

INITIAL INVESTIGATION: The CPS initial contact or attempt to have face-to-face contact with the alleged victim. If face-to-face contact is not possible with the alleged victim, initial investigation would be when CPS first contacted any party who could provide information essential to the investigation or assessment.

INTAKE: The activities associated with the receipt of a referral—the assessment or screening, the decision to accept, and the enrollment of individuals or families into services.

INTENTIONALLY FALSE: The unsubstantiated investigation disposition that indicates a conclusion that the person who made the allegation of maltreatment knew that the allegation was not true.

INVESTIGATION: The gathering and assessment of objective information to determine if a child has been or is at risk of being maltreated. Generally includes face-to-face contact with the victim and results in a disposition as to whether or not the alleged report is substantiated.

INVESTIGATION DISPOSITION: A determination made by a social service agency that evidence is or is not sufficient under State law to conclude that maltreatment occurred.

INVESTIGATION DISPOSITION DATE: The point in time at the end of the investigation or assessment when a CPS worker declares a disposition to the child maltreatment report.

INVESTIGATION START DATE: The date when CPS initially contacted or attempted to have face-to-face contact with the alleged victim. If this face-to-face contact is not possible, the date would be when CPS initially contacted any party who could provide information essential to the investigation or assessment.

LEGAL GUARDIAN: Adult person who has been given legal custody and guardianship of a minor.

LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL: People employed by a local, State, tribal, or Federal justice agency. This includes law enforcement, courts, district attorney's office, probation or other community corrections agency, and correctional facilities.

MALTEMENT TYPE: A particular form of child maltreatment determined by investigation to be substantiated or indicated under State law. Types include physical abuse, neglect or deprivation of necessities, medical neglect, sexual abuse, psychological or emotional maltreatment, and other forms included in State law.

MEDICAL NEGLECT: A type of maltreatment caused by failure by the caregiver to provide for the appropriate health care of the child although financially able to do so, or offered financial or other means to do so.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL: People employed by a medical facility or practice. This includes physicians, physician assistants, nurses, emergency medical technicians, dentists, chiropractors, coroners, and dental assistants and technicians.

MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL: People employed by a mental health facility or practice, including psychologists, psychiatrists, and therapists.

NCANDS: The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System.

NEGLECT OR DEPRIVATION OF NECESSITIES: A type of maltreatment that refers to the failure by the caregiver to provide needed, age-appropriate care although financially able to do so or offered financial or other means to do so.

NEIGHBOR: A person living in close geographical proximity to the child or family.

NO ALLEGED MALTEMENT: A maltreatment level where the no alleged child is associated with a victim or nonvictim of child maltreatment or neglect. The no alleged child did not have any allegations of abuse or neglect.

NONCAREGIVER: A person who is not responsible for the care and supervision of the child, including school personnel, friends, and neighbors.

NONPARENT: Includes other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, child daycare provider, foster care provider, unmarried partner of parent, legal guardian, and "other."

OTHER PROFESSIONAL: A perpetrator who had contact with the child victim as part of his or her job, but the relationship of the perpetrator to the child is not one of the identified NCANDS codes. For example, clergy, sports coach, camp counselor, etc.

OTHER RELATIVE: A nonparental family member.

OUT-OF-COURT CONTACT: A meeting, which is not part of the actual judicial hearing, between the court-appointed representative and the child victim. Such contacts enable the court-appointed representative to obtain a first-hand understanding of the situation and needs of the child victim, and to make recommendations to the court concerning the best interests of the child.

PACIFIC ISLANDER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

PARENT: The birth mother or father, adoptive mother or father, or step mother or father of the child victim.

PERPETRATOR: The person who has been determined to have caused or knowingly allowed the maltreatment of a child.

PERPETRATOR AGE: Age of an individual determined to have caused or knowingly allowed the maltreatment of a child. Age is calculated in years at the time of the report of child maltreatment.

PERPETRATOR ID: See Perpetrator Identifier.

PERPETRATOR IDENTIFIER: A unique, encrypted identification assigned to each perpetrator by the State for the purposes of the NCANDS data collection.

PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP: Primary role of the perpetrator to a child victim.

PHYSICAL ABUSE: Type of maltreatment that refers to physical acts that caused or could have caused physical injury to a child.

POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES: Activities provided or arranged by the child protective services agency, social services agency, or the child welfare agency for the child or family as a result of needs discovered during the course of an investigation. Includes such services as family preservation, family support, and foster care. Postinvestigation services are delivered within the first 90 days after the disposition of the report.

PREVENTIVE SERVICES: Activities aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect. Such activities may be directed at specific populations identified as being at increased risk of becoming abusive and may be designed to increase the strength and stability of families, to increase parents' confidence and competence in their parenting abilities, and to afford children a stable and supportive environment. They include child abuse and neglect preventive services provided through such Federal funds as the Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant, Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant, the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program (title IV-B, subpart 2), Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Social Services Block Grant (title XX), and State and local funds. Such activities do not include public awareness campaigns.

PRIOR CHILD VICTIM: A child victim with previous substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim reports of maltreatment.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES PROGRAM: Program that provides grants to the States under Section 430, title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended, to develop and expand four types of services—community-based family support services; innovative child welfare services, including family preservation services; time-limited reunification services; and adoption promotion and support services.

PSYCHOLOGICAL OR EMOTIONAL MALTREATMENT: Type of maltreatment that refers to acts or omissions, other than physical abuse or sexual abuse that caused, or could have caused, conduct, cognitive, affective, or other mental disorders. Includes emotional neglect, psychological abuse, and mental injury. Frequently occurs as verbal abuse or excessive demands on a child's performance.

RACE: The primary taxonomic category of which the individual identifies himself or herself as a member, or of which the parent identifies the child as a member. See American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African-American, Pacific Islander, White, and Unable to Determine. Also, see Hispanic.

RECEIPT OF REPORT: The log-in of a referral to the agency alleging child maltreatment.

RELATIVE: A person connected to the child by blood, such as parents, siblings, and grandparents.

REFERRAL: Notification to the CPS agency of suspected child maltreatment. This can include one or more children.

REPORT-CHILD PAIR: Refers to the concatenation of the Report ID and the Child ID, which together form a new unique ID which represents a single unique record in the case-level Child File.

REPORT DATE: The month, day, and year that the responsible agency was notified of the suspected child maltreatment.

REPORT DISPOSITION: The conclusion reached by the responsible agency regarding the report of alleged maltreatment pertaining to the child.

REPORT ID: See Report Identifier.

REPORT IDENTIFIER: A unique identification assigned to each report of child maltreatment for the purposes of the NCANDS data collection.

REPORT SOURCE: The category or role of the person who notifies a CPS agency of alleged child maltreatment.

REPORTING PERIOD: The 12-month period for which data are submitted to the NCANDS.

RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF: Employees of a public or private group residential facility, including emergency shelters, group homes, and institutions.

RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO THE INITIAL INVESTIGATION: The time between the log-in of a call to the State agency alleging child maltreatment and the face-to-face contact with the alleged victim, where this is appropriate, or to contact with another person who can provide information.

RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO THE PROVISION OF SERVICES: The time from the log-in of a call to the agency alleging child maltreatment to the provision of postinvestigative services, often requiring the opening of a case for ongoing services.

SCREENED-IN REPORTS: Referrals of child maltreatment that met the State's standards for acceptance.

SCREENED-OUT REFERRAL: Allegations of child maltreatment that did not meet the State's standards for acceptance.

SCREENING: The process by which the CPS agency makes a decision about whether or not to accept a referral of child maltreatment.

SERVICE DATE: The date activities began as a result of needs discovered during the CPS response.

SERVICES: Noninvestigative public or private nonprofit activities provided or continued as a result of an investigation or assessment. In general, only activities that occur within 90 days of the disposition date are included in NCANDS.

SEXUAL ABUSE: A type of maltreatment that refers to the involvement of the child in sexual activity to provide sexual gratification or financial benefit to the perpetrator, including contacts for sexual purposes, molestation, statutory rape, prostitution, pornography, exposure, incest, or other sexually exploitative activities.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT: Funds provided by title XX of the Social Security Act that are used for services to the States that may include child care, child protection, child and foster care services, and daycare.

SOCIAL SERVICES PERSONNEL: Employees of a public or private social services or social welfare agency, or other social worker or counselor who provides similar services.

STATE: The primary geopolitical unit from which child maltreatment data are collected. U.S. territories, U.S. military commands, and Washington, DC, have the same status as States in the data collection effort.

STATE AGENCY: The agency in a State that is responsible for child protection and child welfare.

STEPPARENT: The husband or wife, by a subsequent marriage, of the child's mother or father.

SUBSTANTIATED: A type of investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded by State law or State policy. This is the highest level of finding by a State Agency.

SUMMARY DATA COMPONENT (SDC): The aggregate data collection form submitted by States that do not submit the Child File.

UNABLE TO DETERMINE: Any racial or ethnicity category not included in the following: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African-American, Hispanic, Pacific Islander, or White.

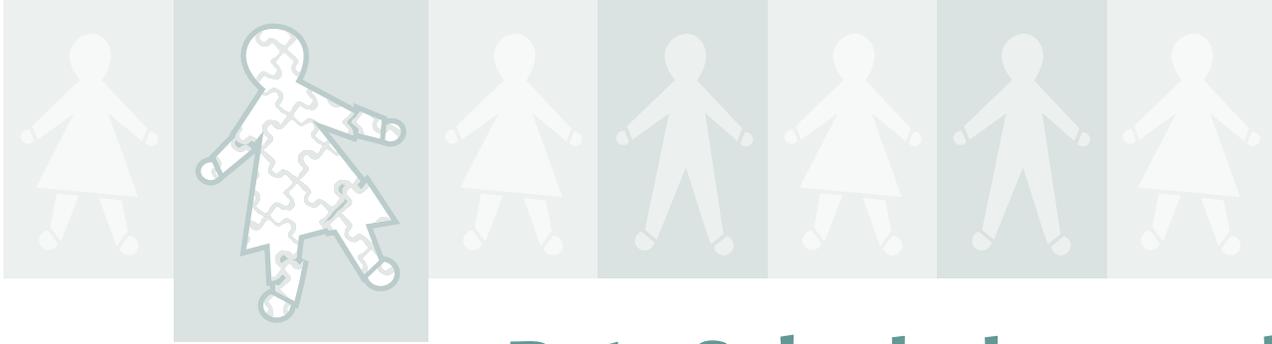
UNKNOWN: The State collects data on this variable, but the data for this particular report or child were not captured or are missing.

UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT: Someone who has a relationship with the parent and lives in the household with the parent and maltreated child.

UNSUBSTANTIATED: A type of investigation disposition that determines that there is not sufficient evidence under State law to conclude or suspect that the child has been maltreated or is at risk of being maltreated.

VICTIM: A child having a maltreatment disposition of substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim.

WHITE: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.



Data Submissions and CAF Data Elements

APPENDIX C

Child-level data are collected through an automated file composed of child-specific records. States that submitted child-level data used the Child File, which is a revision of the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC). States that submitted the Child File also submitted the Agency File, which collects aggregate data on such items as preventive services and screened-out referrals. The remaining States submitted their data using the Summary Data Component (SDC).

To provide State-level statistics, case-level data were aggregated by key variables for those States that submitted the Child File. The aggregated numbers from the Child File, the Agency file, and the SDC were combined into one data file—the Combined Aggregate File (CAF). Creating this new file enabled the three data sources to be merged into one file that would provide State-level data for all the States. The data element list for the CAF is provided in table C-1.

The majority of analyses in this report are based upon the data in the CAF. This data file will be available from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN). Certain analyses are based on the full child-level data files submitted by the States. These State data files will also be available from NDACAN.

Table C-1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List

GENERAL INFORMATION

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
1	CAF Construction Date	cafdate
2	FIPS Code	fips
3	State Abbreviation	stateabb
4	State Name	state
5	Submission Year	year
6	Data Submission Type	datasrc
7	Child Population (based on census)	chpop

Data in the Combined Aggregate File are based on the State's submission of the SDC or the Child File and the Agency File. For most items, data from the SDC are duplicated counts, comparable to the report-child pair. Some State exceptions are noted in the commentary section in *Child Maltreatment 2003*.

REFERRALS AND INVESTIGATIONS

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
8	Referrals Screened In by CPS	rptscrn
9	Referrals Screened Out	rptscout
10	Total Number of Investigations (Based on Number with Disposition)	invtotal

Screened-in and screened-out referrals are based on counts of reports.

SOURCE OF REFERRALS SCREENED IN (REPORT COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
11	Social Services	rsocr
12	Social Services and Mental Health Personnel	rsocmhr
13	Medical Personnel	rmedr
14	Mental Health Personnel	rmhpr
15	Legal, Law Enforcement, or Criminal Justice Personnel	rlegr
16	Educational Personnel	redur
17	Child Daycare Provider(s)	rccpr
18	Foster Care Provider(s)	rsubr
19	Child Daycare and Foster Care Provider(s)	rccsubr
20	Alleged Victim(s)	rvicr
21	Parent(s)	rparr
22	Other Relative(s)	rrelr
23	Friends or Neighbor(s)	rfrir
24	Alleged Perpetrator(s)	rperpr
25	Anonymous	ranor
26	Other	rothr
27	Unknown	runkr

Counts from the Child File are based on counting each report only once, regardless of how many children are associated with a report. Information on only one source per report is collected.

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

SOURCE OF REFERRALS SCREENED IN (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
28	Social Services	rsocrc
29	Social Services and Mental Health Personnel	rsocmhrc
30	Medical Personnel	rmedrc
31	Mental Health Personnel	rmhprc
32	Legal, Law Enforcement, or Criminal Justice Personnel	rlegrc
33	Educational Personnel	reducr
34	Child Daycare Provider(s)	rccprc
35	Foster Care Provider(s)	rsubrc
36	Child Daycare and Foster Care Provider(s)	rccsubrc
37	Alleged Victim(s)	rvicrc
38	Parent(s)	rparrc
39	Other Relative(s)	rrelrc
40	Friends or Neighbor(s)	rfirc
41	Alleged Perpetrator(s)	rperprc
42	Anonymous	ranorc
43	Other	rothrc
44	Unknown	runkrc

Counts from the Child File are based on counting each child every time a report is filed for that child. Information on only one report source for that child is collected.

INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS (REPORT COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
45	Average Response Time to Investigation (Hours)	resptime
46	Reports with Substantiated Dispositions	invsubr
47	Reports with Indicated Dispositions	invindr
48	Reports with Alternative Response Victim Dispositions	invarvr
49	Reports with Alternative Response Nonvictim Disposition	inarnvr
50	Reports with Unsubstantiated Dispositions	invunr
51	Reports with Intentionally False Dispositions	invfalr
52	Reports Closed With No Finding	invnor
53	Reports with Other Dispositions	invothr
54	Reports with Unknown Dispositions	invunkr

Counts from the Child File are based on counting each report only once, regardless of how many children are associated with a report.

INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
55	Reports with Substantiated Dispositions	invsubrc
56	Reports with Indicated Dispositions	invindr
57	Reports with Alternative Response Victim Dispositions	invarvrc
58	Reports with Alternative Response Nonvictim Disposition	inarnvrc
59	Reports with Unsubstantiated Dispositions	invunrc
60	Reports with Intentionally False Dispositions	invfalrc
61	Reports Closed With No Finding	invnorc
62	Reports with Other Dispositions	invothrc
63	Reports with Unknown Dispositions	invunkrc

Counts from the Child File are based on counting each child, every time a report is filed for that child.

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

WORKERS

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
64	Estimated Number of CPS Workers	worknum
65	Estimated Number of Workers Who Conduct Only Screening or Intake	numsi

CHILDREN BY DISPOSITION (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
66	Children with Substantiated Dispositions	chsubrc
67	Children with Indicated Dispositions	chindrc
68	Children with Alternative Response Victim Dispositions.	charvrc
69	Children with Alternative Response Nonvictim Dispositions	charnrc
70	Children with Unsubstantiated Dispositions	chunrc
71	Children with Intentionally False Dispositions	chfalsrc
72	Children whose Investigations Were Closed With No Finding	chnorc
73	Children with No Alleged Maltreatment	chnamrc
74	Children with Other Dispositions	chothrc
75	Children with Unknown Dispositions	chunkrc
76	Total Child Victims	vicrc
77	Total Unique Count of Child Victims	vicc
78	Total Nonvictims	nonvicrc

Counts from the Child File are based on report-child pairs. A child is counted each time he or she is subject of a report that is investigated or assessed. Report dispositional data were used for children for whom there was incomplete data if the report disposition was unsubstantiated. Children for whom there was incomplete data and the report disposition was not unsubstantiated were counted as unknown disposition. The total fields are based on data from the Child File. Total child victims and total nonvictims are based on report-child pairs. Total unique count of child victims is a child count.

CHILD VICTIMS BY TYPE OF MALTREATMENT (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
79	Victims of Physical Abuse	vphrc
80	Victims of Neglect	vnegrc
81	Victims of Medical Neglect	vmedrc
82	Victims of Sex Abuse	vsexrc
83	Victims of Psychological or Emotional Abuse	vpsrc
84	Victims of Other	vothrc
85	Victims of Unknown Maltreatment	vunkrc

Counts from the Child File are based on report-child pairs. A child is counted for each maltreatment that is associated with a substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim disposition. A child may be the victim of more than one type of maltreatment.

CHILD VICTIMS BY TYPE OF MALTREATMENT (CHILD COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
86	Victims of Physical Abuse (unduplicated)	vphc
87	Victims of Neglect (unduplicated)	vnegc
88	Victims of Medical Neglect (unduplicated)	vmedc
89	Victims of Sexual Abuse (unduplicated)	vsexc
90	Victims of Psychological or Emotional Abuse or Neglect (unduplicated)	vpsyc
91	Victims of Other Abuse (unduplicated)	vothc
92	Victims of Unknown Maltreatment (unduplicated)	vunkc

Unduplicated counts were computed for States that submitted Child File data. Numbers are based on counting each child only once per maltreatment type. A child who was the victim of two different types of maltreatment is counted under each type of maltreatment.

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

VICTIMS BY SEX (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
93	Males	vsexmrc
94	Females	vsexfrc
95	Sex Unknown	vsexunrc

Counts from the Child File are based on report-child pairs.

VICTIMS BY SEX (CHILD COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
96	Males (unduplicated)	vsexmc
97	Females (unduplicated)	vsexfc
98	Sex Unknown (unduplicated)	vsexunc

Counts from the Child File are based on counting each child only once.

VICTIMS BY AGE (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT))

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
99	Less than 1 year	vt1rc
100	1 year	v1rc
101	2 years	v2rc
102	3 years	v3rc
103	4 years	v4rc
104	5 years	v5rc
105	6 years	v6rc
106	7 years	v7rc
107	8 years	v8rc
108	9 years	v9rc
109	10 years	v10rc
110	11 years	v11rc
111	12 years	v12rc
112	13 years	v13rc
113	14 years	v14rc
114	15 years	v15rc
115	16 years	v16rc
116	17 years	v17rc
117	18-21 years	v18_21rc
118	Unknown Age	vageunrc

Counts from the Child File are based on report-child pairs.

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

VICTIMS BY AGE (CHILD COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
119	Less than 1 year (unduplicated)	v1t1c
120	1 year (unduplicated)	v1c
121	2 years (unduplicated)	v2c
122	3 years (unduplicated)	v3c
123	4 years (unduplicated)	v4c
124	5 years (unduplicated)	v5c
125	6 years (unduplicated)	v6c
126	7 years (unduplicated)	v7c
127	8 years (unduplicated)	v8c
128	9 years (unduplicated)	v9c
129	10 years (unduplicated)	v10c
130	11 years (unduplicated)	v11c
131	12 years (unduplicated)	v12c
132	13 years (unduplicated)	v13c
133	14 years (unduplicated)	v14c
134	15 years (unduplicated)	v15c
135	16 years (unduplicated)	v16c
136	17 years (unduplicated)	v17c
137	18-21 years (unduplicated)	v18_21c
138	Unknown Age (unduplicated)	vageunc

Counts from the Child File are based on counting each child only once.

VICTIMS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
139	Black, African-American	vraarc
140	American Indian or Alaska Native	vraianrc
141	Asian	vrasrc
142	Pacific Islander	vrpirc
143	Asian and Pacific Islander	vraspirc
144	White	vrwhrc
145	Other	vrothrc
146	Multiple Race	vrmultrc
147	Unknown, Unable to Determine	vrunudrc
148	Hispanic	vhisprc

To integrate ethnicity and racial data across the different collection tools and to maximize comparability of data, some adjustments were made. Data from the Child File were adjusted so that children of Hispanic ethnicity were counted only as Hispanic ethnicity. Based on data from the Child File, children of multiple racial backgrounds, but who are not Hispanic, were counted as multiple race. Counts by racial group, including multiple race, may be undercounts of children who are of a specific race. Data from the SDC were adjusted in that counts of Hispanic children were used to reduce the counts of children of unknown race, or unable to determine race. Unknown, and unable to determine were collapsed because of definitional variation by State and by type of submission. The race category of unknown, and unable to determine includes additional races reported by the SDC only. Data from the SDC may include children of multiple race or of Hispanic ethnicity in each of the race categories or under unknown race. The sum of percentages of children by race and ethnicity, reported through the SDC, may be more than 100 percent due to this unavoidable duplication.

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

VICTIMS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (CHILD COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
149	Black, African-American (unduplicated)	vraac
150	American Indian or Alaska Native (unduplicated)	vraianc
151	Asian (unduplicated)	vrasc
152	Pacific Islander (unduplicated)	vrpic
153	Asian and Pacific Islander (unduplicated)	vraspic
154	White (unduplicated)	vrwhc
155	Other (unduplicated)	vrothc
156	Multiple Race (unduplicated)	vrmultc
157	Unknown, Unable to Determine (unduplicated)	vrunudc
158	Hispanic (unduplicated)	vhispc

To integrate ethnicity and racial data across the different collection tools and to maximize comparability of data, some adjustments were made. Data on the unduplicated count of victims by race and ethnicity are not collected in the SDC. Data from the Child File were adjusted so that children of Hispanic ethnicity were counted only as Hispanic ethnicity. Based on data from the Child File, children of multiple racial backgrounds, but who are not Hispanic, were counted as multiple race. Counts by racial group, including multiple race, may be undercounts of children who are of a specific race. Unknown, and unable to determine were collapsed because of definitional variation by States. Each child is counted only once.

CHILD FATALITIES (CHILD COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
159	Fatalities Reported in the Agency File	fatalag
160	Fatalities Reported in the Child File	fatalch
161	Fatalities Reported in the SDC	fatalsdc
162	Total Fatalities	fataltot
163	Fatalities in Foster Care in the Agency File	fatfcag
164	Fatalities in Foster Care in the Child File	fatfch
165	Fatalities in Foster Care in the SDC	fatfcsdc
166	Total Fatalities in Foster Care	fatfctot
167	Fatalities Whose Families Received Family Preservation Within Last 5 Years	fatalfps
168	Fatalities Who had Been Reunified Within the last 5 years	fatalfr
169	Fatalities Whose Families Had Received Family Preservation Services within the last 5 Years, Reported in the Child File	ftfpscfc
170	Fatalities Who Had Been Reunited with Their Families in the Last 5 Years, Reported in the Child File	ftlcrucf

Fatalities reported in the Agency File include those deaths not identified through the State's child welfare information system and reported through the Child File. Fatalities in foster care include children who died as a result of maltreatment while in foster care (including foster homes, group homes, emergency shelters, residential care, and institutions) and attributed to the foster care provider. The perpetrator relationship fields were used in the Child File to identify children who died as a result of maltreatment while in foster care.

CHILDREN BY SOURCE OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES FUNDING

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
171	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	psstgtc
172	Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant	pscospc
173	Promoting Safe & Stable Families Program	pstlivbc
174	Social Services Block Grant	pstlxc
175	Other Sources	psotherc

A child may have been counted under multiple funding sources and more than once under a specific funding source.

continues

Table C-1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

FAMILIES BY SOURCE OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES FUNDING

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
176	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	psstgft
177	Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant	pscospf
178	Promoting Safe & Stable Families Program	pstlivbf
179	Social Services Block Grant	pstlxxf
180	Other Sources	psotherf

A family may have been counted under multiple funding sources and more than once under a specific funding source.

POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
181	Average Days From Start of Investigation to Postinvestigation Services Calculated from the Child File	srtimdc
182	Average Hours from Start of Investigation to Provision of Services Reported in the SDC	srtimdc
183	Children with Substantiated Dispositions Who Received Additional Services or Postinvestigation Services	sersubrc
184	Children with Indicated Dispositions Who Received Additional Services or Postinvestigation Services	serindrc
185	Children with Alternative Response Victim Dispositions Who Received Additional Services or Postinvestigation Services	serarvrc
186	Children with Alternative Response Nonvictim Dispositions Who Received Additional Services or Postinvestigation Services	srarnvrc
187	Children with Unsubstantiated Dispositions Who Received Additional Services or Postinvestigation Services	serunrc
188	Children with Intentionally False Dispositions Who Received Additional Services or Postinvestigation Services	serfalrc
189	Children whose Investigations Were Closed With No Finding Who Received Additional Services or Postinvestigation Services	sernorc
190	Children with No Alleged Maltreatment Who Received Additional Services or Postinvestigation Services	sernamrc
191	Children with Other Dispositions Who Received Additional Services or Postinvestigation Services	serothrc
192	Children with Unknown Dispositions Who Received Additional Services or Postinvestigation Services	serunkrc

Data from the Child File are counted in terms of report-child pairs. Service counts may be undercounts if the State is unable to track specific types of services.

CHILDREN REMOVED FROM THEIR HOME BY DISPOSITION (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

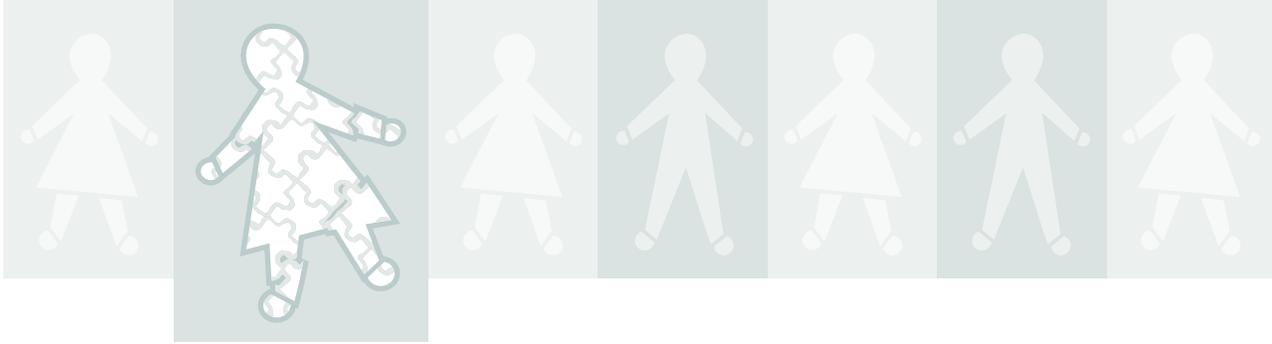
FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
193	Children with Substantiated Dispositions	remsubrc
194	Children with Indicated Disposition	remindrc
195	Children with Alternative Response Victim Dispositions	remarvrc
196	Children with Alternative Response Nonvictim Dispositions	rmarnvrc
197	Children with Unsubstantiated Dispositions	remunrc
198	Children with Intentionally False Dispositions	remfalrc
199	Children Whose Investigations Were Closed With No Finding	remnorc
200	Children No Alleged Maltreatment Placed in Care	remnamrc
201	Children with Other Dispositions	remothrc
202	Children with Unknown Dispositions	remunkrc

Data from the Child File are counted in terms of report-child pairs. Removals within 90 days of the disposition date are counted. *continues*

Table C-1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

ADDITIONAL SERVICE INFORMATION

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
203	Victims Whose Families Received Family Preservation Services within the Past 5 Years	fp5yrs
204	Victims Who Had Been Reunified within the Past 5 Years	freun5yr
205	Victims Subject of a Juvenile Court Action or Petition	vjuvptrc
206	Victims Who Received a Court-Appointed Representative	vcrtprc
207	Average Number of Times the Court-Appointed Representative Met with the Child Out-of-Court	contcars



State Commentary

APPENDIX D

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The estimate of child protective services (CPS) workers is based on current, filled CPS agency positions and the caseload standards set for CPS functions.

Victims

Effective September 2002, the policy for determining “mental abuse/neglect” was revised to require a written statement based on a mental health professional evaluation. Prior to this policy revision, a determination of “mental abuse/neglect” could be made by either a CPS worker or a mental health professional.

Perpetrators

State law does not allow a person younger than 14 years to be identified as a perpetrator.

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State uses child-based reporting. There is one report or investigation per child, per incident. Reasons for screening out reports include insufficient information, workload adjustment (used when not enough staff are available to respond to the lowest priority reports), dual track (contracting agencies provide assessment and referral services to low-priority reports of harm), tribal jurisdiction (a tribe has assumed jurisdiction, has custody of the child, and conducts the investigation), and military (referred to the military for followup).

Social services personnel includes CPS agencies, human service agencies, and Native American agencies or tribes. Medical personnel includes mental health personnel. Parents includes custodial and noncustodial parents. Friends and neighbors includes partners of custodial and noncustodial parents. The category “other” report source includes community members, grant agencies, and the military.

Staff positions for CPS functions and for screening and intake functions may not have been actively staffed for the entire year.

In regard to response time to investigation, the State records for reports the date received, date screened, date assigned for investigation, and date disposed. The time or date of actual contact is not available. Eighty-one percent of reports were assigned within 1 day following the day of receipt.

With regard to the average response time with respect to the provision of services, 49 percent of these reports were responded to within 1 day following the day of receipt.

Victims

Substantiated reports are those where the available facts indicate a child has suffered harm as a result of abuse or neglect as defined in State statute. Indicated includes “unconfirmed” reports, defined as when the worker is unable to determine if a child has suffered harm as a result of abuse or neglect. Unsubstantiated includes intentionally false and “invalid” reports. “Invalid” reports are defined as those where there are no facts to support the allegation that a child has suffered abuse or neglect.

The State has a very high proportion of substantiated and indicated dispositions, compared to unsubstantiated dispositions. This difference may be due to the way the State defines harm. For instance, in 1998, the child protection statute was changed to include exposure to domestic violence (reported as psychological or emotional abuse or neglect). This increased the number of substantiated reports.

Children are counted once for each report disposed during the year. A report where more than one type of abuse is substantiated or indicated is recorded in the category of the most serious abuse with the most serious disposition.

Neglect includes medical neglect and abandonment. Only one race or ethnicity is recorded. No child has both a Hispanic ethnicity and a race.

The State’s information system requires the entry of a birth date. If the actual date is unknown, an estimated date is entered. Each child is counted once per report in the age group at the time of the report.

Fatalities

The number of fatalities includes deaths from child maltreatment by a primary caregiver. A primary caregiver is defined as the individual

responsible—including parents, relatives, and babysitters—for care of the child. The children and families involved with these deaths may or may not have had prior contact with the State’s Office of Children’s Services.

Services

The number of children who received services includes children who were placed in out-of-home care during the investigation or had a continuing or new family case opened for services.

The count of child victims with court action includes only children for whom temporary custody was requested during the investigation. Other court actions were not included.

State law mandates the appointment of a Guardian ad Litem (GAL) in every court case in which abuse or neglect is alleged. However, a shortage of GALs in some remote areas means this requirement is not always met. The Office of Public Advocacy estimates that GALs are appointed for 95–99 percent of all cases.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) volunteers are required to see their child clients at least twice per month. The Office of Public Advocacy indicated that in the more populous areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Bethel, case-loads are so large that GALs may only see children three or four times per year outside of court. GALs in rural areas may see children twice as often. Information on GALS was not reported to NCANDS for 2003.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Probable cause

Reports

The number of screened-out referrals includes those in which the alleged abuse or neglect occurred on a reservation or military base and those that were referred to a private contractor in the Family Builders program. During the program, the families are taught a variety of skills, including crisis and anger management. The referrals selected for the Family Builders program show a low risk of harm to the children associated with the allegations.

Reports classified as “other” disposition are low-priority reports (with a proportionately larger number of children) directly referred to social services agencies for voluntary services. These reports are not assigned to a local office for investigation.

Perpetrators

The State information system is limited to the designation of one perpetrator per child per allegation.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The average time from report to investigation was 95 hours. This number exceeded the norm; 58 investigations had to be reassigned to another investigator due to staff shortages in two counties that caused the response time to increase to 95 hours.

The screening, intake, and investigation or assessment staff includes 66 Arkansas State Police Investigators (Crimes Against Children’s Division) and 330 DCFS Investigators. The total number of staff is obtained by identifying the person’s posi-

tion title that requested the approval of the investigation closures in the application.

The 29 screening and intake staff includes Arkansas State Police Hotline Workers who receive the child maltreatment calls accepting referrals for investigations. This number is obtained by identifying the hotline workers who completed the referrals for acceptance in the application during this time period.

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Level of Evidence Required

Credible

The State experienced a delay with submitting its 2003 data, due to technicalities in the electronic file submission and new reporting instructions. The 2003 NCANDS Child File and Agency File will be submitted with the 2004 NCANDS data in 2005.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State implemented a Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS), Trails, and used this system as the source of NCANDS data.

Victims

The category of “other” maltreatment type includes court-ordered services for child protection, as well as “at-risk requests services,” which indicates at-risk youth. Unknown maltreatment type includes all other program targets with abuse or neglect report dates in the reporting period.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable cause

General

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) is a consolidated children’s services agency with statutory responsibility for child protection, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and juvenile justice. It is a State-managed system comprised of three regions. Each region has a main office with two or more suboffices. In addition, DCF operates four facilities—a children’s psychiatric hospital, an emergency and diagnostic residential program, a treatment facility for children with serious mental health issues, and a juvenile justice facility.

Reports

A centralized intake unit—the Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline—operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. CPS workers receive the reports of suspected abuse and neglect and forward them to a regional office for investigation. Hotline field staff respond to emergencies when the regional offices are closed. Referrals are not accepted for investigation if they do not meet the statutory definition of abuse or neglect. Information on screened-out referrals is from the DCF Hotline.

Regional staff investigate reports of abuse and neglect. Investigation protocols include contact with the family, with the children apart from their parents, and with all collateral systems to

which the family and child are known. All cases of sexual abuse—as well as serious cases of abuse, neglect, and medical neglect—are referred to the police per departmental policy.

The Consent Decree Monitoring Division, the Human Resources Division, and the DCF Hotline provided information on the numbers of screening, intake, and investigation or assessment workers.

Fatalities

DCF collects data on all reported child fatalities regardless of whether or not the child or family received DCF services. The Special Review Unit conducts an investigation in cases where a child dies and either had an active CPS case or had a prior substantiated report. The Medical Examiner is responsible for determining the cause of death and the criminal nature of the death. DCF makes the determination concerning abuse and neglect.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The number of children in screened-out referrals was estimated to be 2,712, using 1.4 children per referral as the multiplier. In 2003, the State reported on children in substantiated reports who were not identified as victims. As a result, the number of children with unsubstantiated dispositions in the submission has increased.

The State has a dual response system for investigation cases—urgent cases require contact within 2 days and routine cases require contact within 10 days. These response times are met between 90 and 100 percent of the time.

Of the full-time equivalents (FTEs), 5 were assigned to intake and 54 were assigned to investigation. The State also has two Institutional Abuse investigators and two Special Investigators who have statewide police powers.

Victims

The State uses 28 statutory types of primary and secondary allegations to record substantiated child abuse and neglect. The “other” category includes “dependency” and “adolescent problems.” “Dependency” includes abandonment, nonrelative placement, parental mental incapacitation, or parental physical incapacitation. “Adolescent problems” includes abandonment, parent-child conflict, runaway, truant, and uncontrollable behavior. “Adolescent problems,” many of which do not clearly meet the usual definition of child abuse and neglect, have decreased in the past several years.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The hotline is a centralized system that receives all referrals of abuse and neglect. Some abuse cases are jointly investigated by CPS and by the Metropolitan Police Department.

Victims

Many records are missing race and ethnicity data.

Services

The range of service codes mapped to family preservation includes “academic guidance,” “case management,” “family therapy,” “housing subsidies,” “family conferencing,” “parent support groups,” “psychological services,” and “concrete services.”

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Indicated—credible evidence (offering reasonable grounds for being believed)

Substantiated—preponderance (Superiority in weight, most of the evidence supports abuse, or quality and importance. At least one piece of evidence in support of abuse is exceptionally strong, such as DNA findings or a pediatrician’s willingness to testify the injuries were from abuse.)

Reports

The criteria to accept a report are that a child younger than 18 years old has been harmed or is at risk of harm by an adult caregiver or household member and the child is either a resident or can be located in the State. Screened-out referrals reflect phone calls received about situations that the callers initially thought were child abuse or neglect, but the situations did not meet the statutory criteria.

The 2003 Child File includes data from both the legacy system, the Florida Abuse Hotline Information System (FAHIS), and the State’s new SACWIS, HomeSafenet, Child Safety Assessment (HSn CSA). The beta test sites, Leon and Broward counties, used HSn the entire year. During March through June 2003, the rest of the State transitioned to the new system. Some data fields or values are available in HSn that were not in the legacy system. Therefore data may be skewed to missing or unknown codes due to records from the legacy system.

“Other” report source includes attorney, spiritual healer, GAL, guardian, human rights advocacy committee, and client relations’ coordinator. Multiple sources per report may be entered into the State’s system. If so, the first source entered is used for NCANDS, and the others are discarded. Foster care provider is not captured as a specific report source in the State.

Response time in the Agency File is based on reports only from the legacy system. This does not include reports received and entered in the new system during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2003. The response commences when the CPS investigator or another person designated to respond attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the number of minutes from the received date and time to the commencement date and time. The minutes for all cases are averaged and converted to hours. An initial onsite response is conducted immediately in situations in which any one of the following allegations is made: (1) a child's immediate safety or well-being is endangered; (2) the family may flee or the child will be unavailable within 24 hours; (3) institutional abuse or neglect is alleged; (4) an employee of the department has allegedly committed an act of child abuse or neglect directly related to the job duties of the employee, or when the allegations otherwise warrant an immediate response as specified in statute or policy; (5) a special condition referral for emergency services is received; or (6) the facts otherwise so warrant. All other initial responses must be conducted with an attempted onsite visit with the child victim within 24 hours.

The staff figures in the Agency File primarily represent allocated positions as of September 30, 2003. They do not include vacancies, overtime, or temporary staff. Included in those figures are 141 hotline counselors, 17 hotline supervisors, 1,162 State FTE child protective investigators, 204 State FTE investigator supervisors, 260 Sheriff's office child protective investigators, and 46 Sheriff's office investigator supervisors. The Sheriff staff data are as of February 2004. Hotline staff also take calls related to adult protective services. Child calls represent about 80 percent of their workload.

Workers and supervisors were not matched between HSn and the legacy system. Therefore, the same worker or supervisor may appear in the file with different identifiers from each system.

Victims

The Child File includes children alleged to be victims and other children in the household. This is the first year the State has included children with no alleged maltreatment. Child records were matched between HSn and the legacy system and the same child identifier was assigned to all records for the same child.

The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) identification number field is populated with the number that would be created for the child regardless of whether that child has actually been removed or reported to AFCARS.

The State continues to translate "threatened harm," including domestic violence situations, as "other" maltreatment type. "Threatened harm" is defined as behavior that is not accidental and is likely to result in harm to the child. However, the State does not believe it is appropriate to include these with maltreatments where harm has already occurred due to abuse or neglect.

Perpetrators

By policy, perpetrator data are captured only for substantiated reports, which have a higher level of evidence than indicated reports. Perpetrators were not matched between HSn and the legacy system. Therefore, the same perpetrator may appear in the file with different identifiers from each system.

All licensed foster parents and nonfinalized adoptive parents are translated as nonrelative foster parents, although some may be related to the child. Approved relative caregivers are mapped to relative foster parents. The value for perpetrator relationship of friends or neighbors is not used in the State. To meet statutory criteria for child abuse or neglect, the adult must be a caregiver. An adult may be coded as "sitter" and mapped to the NCANDS category child daycare provider if an unrelated friend or neighbor is caring for the child. Most data captured for child and caregiver risk factors are available only if a services case in HSn was open at the time the report was received, or opened due to the report.

Fatalities

Fatality counts include any report disposed during the year, even those victims whose date of death may have been in a prior year. Only verified abuse or neglect deaths are counted. The finding was verified when a preponderance of the credible evidence resulted in a determination that death was the result of abuse or neglect. All suspected child maltreatment fatalities must be reported for investigation and are included in the Child File.

Services

Preventive services includes, but is not limited to, after-school enrichment and recreation, childcare and therapeutic care, community facilitation, community mapping and development, counseling and mentoring services, crisis and intervention services, delinquency prevention, developmental screening and evaluation, domestic violence services, family resource or visitation center and full-service schools, Healthy Families America, Healthy Start, home visiting and in-home parent education, parenting education and training, prenatal and perinatal services, Project Safety Net, respite care and crisis nursery, self-help groups and support groups, and teen parent and pregnancy program. Counts of preventive services do not include public awareness and education.

The families of the children included in child counts are also counted in the family counts. However, the family counts include additional families whose children were not included in the child counts. By statute, families may include biological, adoptive, and foster families; relative caregivers; guardians; and extended families. A single adult aged 18 years or older and living alone may be counted as one family. If a child does not have a family, the child is counted as one family.

Numbers reported under preventive services include families who received services (carryover and new) in the reporting period and children in the families who received services. If a parent received services, (e.g., parent education and training), all children in the family were identified as children served. Children could not be served without the family being served. For example, if a child attended an after school tutoring program, one child and one family were served. When one of the children in the family received a direct service but the parent did not, siblings were not counted as receiving a service. However, the family was counted. Children and families may have been counted more than once because of the receipt of multiple services or the use of multiple funding sources. A small amount of Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funds was used and is counted in “other” funding sources.

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The components of a CPS report are a child younger than 18 years, a known or unknown individual alleged to be a perpetrator, and a referral of conditions indicating child maltreatment. Screened-out referrals were those that did not contain the components of a CPS report. Situations in which no allegations of maltreatment were included in the referral and in which local or county protocols did not require a response, were screened out. Such situations could have included historical incidents, custody issues, poverty issues, educational neglect or truancy issues, allegations from an individual who had three previously unfounded referrals, situations involving an unborn child, or juvenile delinquency issues. For many of these, referrals were made to other resources, such as early intervention or prevention programs.

The social services personnel count includes Department of Human Resources staff and professional counselors. “Other” report sources includes nonmandated reporters and religious leaders or staff.

Victims

Race and Hispanic ethnicity are captured as a single field in which only one of the following codes can be chosen: Black, White, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian/Alaskan, or multiracial.

Fatalities

The number of child fatalities is based on the *Georgia Child Abuse and Neglect Report*, which is filled out at the completion of an investigation.

Services

The State maintains data on services through counts of cases, not children. Thus, estimates were provided.

Only data for removals that occurred during an investigation are included. Data on removals that occurred after the investigation decision, or within 90 days of the decision, were unavailable.

The number of children served by CASA volunteers was estimated by counting the number of out-of-court contacts. The Child Placement Project Study (a project of the Georgia Supreme Court) provided the number of victims who received a court-appointed representative.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable, foreseeable risk

Services

The Basic State Grant funds diversion, but the State definition of diversion services does not match the definition and scope of NCANDS preventive services category and definition.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The 2003 Child File submission reflected changes in disposition categorization. As of March 1, 2002, the State changed from five to three dispositional findings—"substantiated," "unsubstantiated-insufficient evidence," and "unsubstantiated-unfounded." The category of indicated was discontinued. Both types of unsubstantiated dispositions were mapped to unsubstantiated.

Fatalities

As the State Mortality Review Team is two years in arrears, only Child File fatalities were reported.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

All calls to the hotline that meet the criteria of an abuse or neglect allegation are referred for a CPS investigation.

"Other" report disposition refers to noninvolved children (i.e., children not suspected of being abused or neglected) who are recorded on a child abuse or neglect report. Because there are no allegations of abuse or neglect for these children, there are no specific dispositions.

The response time to investigation is based on the average between the receipt of a report at the hotline and the time an investigator makes the first contact. The response time is determined

both by priority standard and by apparent risk to the alleged victim. All investigations, with the exception of cases involving only lockout of an adolescent or teenager, must be initiated within 24 hours according to State law. Lockout cases must be initiated within 48 hours.

Victims

Children who are at risk of physical injury are counted under physical abuse and children who are at risk of sexual injury are counted under sexual abuse per the instructions provided for this year's submission. Previously these children were reported under the NCANDS category "other" maltreatment type.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

Per State statute, there are three separate response times dependent on the type of allegation.

Fatalities

The Agency File fatality count is for the State fiscal year of July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003.

IOWA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Reports

Referrals were not accepted for assessment if they did not meet the assessment criteria or if they had been previously assessed. Screening, intake, and investigation or assessment was conducted by 195 staff members. This is the number of Social Worker III FTEs allocated in the State to the Field Operations Support Unit. Social Worker III is the classification of Child Protective Assessment Workers who are assigned investigations and follow them through to completion. The State does not collect the number of staff responsible for screening and intake.

State law stipulates that the Department of Human Services respond to reports within 24 hours.

Services

Postinvestigation services refers to services opened for indicated children within 90 days of the assessment. Foster care refers to children who entered foster care within 90 days after completion of the assessment.

State law requires that every child who appears in juvenile court have a GAL.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Services

Service delivery reflected in the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant and Child Abuse and Neglect Community Support Grant may be through direct contact or community awareness campaigns.

With regard to response time, reports assigned for investigation of maltreatment are assigned for either a same day response or response within 72 hours of the report date and time. The assigned response time is dependent on the nature of the allegation, the child's age, or the perpetrator's access.

With regard to staff with CPS functions, services are State administered; however, there is not a statewide-required model of caseload. Some CPS workers have a caseload exclusive to CPS investigation and assessment, while others have an integrated caseload of families receiving family preservation, reunification, adoption, or investigative intervention services.

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Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Services

There is current discussion on how the State can more accurately report the number of clients receiving family preservation services. It is difficult to extract the information at this time.

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Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The data on response time were unavailable for 2003. The data that were available were based on a sample of 2,400 cases, which resulted in a finding that 81 percent of the time the agency interviewed the alleged victim within the required agency timeframe.

The number of staff responsible for screening, intake, and investigation or assessment excludes supervisors. There were 19 FTE workers on call who were exclusively assigned to intake or after hours.

Reports about children in foster care appear to have systematic missing data. As a result, an alternative method for determining the number of children maltreated in foster care has been used for 2003. This alternative method will be incorporated into the NCANDS Map and data extraction procedures for the 2004 submission.

Services

Preventive services funded by the State Child Abuse and Neglect Grant were provided to 183 children, 111 of whom were served by the Children's Hospital FACES-HIV Prevention Program, and 72 of whom were served by the Prevent Child Abuse Louisiana Children's Nurturing Program.

The Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant covered 31,511 children. These data exclude any one-time presentations or those programs that could be classified as primarily public awareness. About 28,505 children are not included in this count because the service is considered to be a one-time public appearance.

There were 463 unduplicated children who received services from the Child Protection Resource Centers' Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. The agency's Family Services Program served 7,257 children.

There were 1,528 families served by the Louisiana Office of Public Health, Nurse Home Visitation, and Healthy Family Services programs. There were 385 families served by the Prevent Child Abuse Louisiana Nurturing Program

The Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant covered 1,510 families served by home visitation programs and 3,642 parents served by education and support programs. These data exclude any one-time presentations or those programs that could be classified as primarily public awareness. The count of 5,152 families excludes any families whose children also were served by the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant.

There were 930 adults who received services aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect during the year funded by the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. This number is larger than the number of children who received services from the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program because services in maltreatment cases are usually directed at the parents.

There were 1,528 families who received Preventive Services from the State during FFY 2003 from the Office of Public Health. That includes 1,078 families in the Nurse Family Partnership (formerly Nurse Home Visiting) and 450 families in the Health Families program.

The average number of out-of-court contacts between the court-appointed representatives and the child victims they represent was 3. This number was not included in this report, but was based upon the data from the 12 active CASA programs throughout the State. The source of these data is the Executive Director of the Louisiana CASA Association.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Screened-out referrals fall into several categories. Some of the reports are appropriate for CPS, but are referred to a community agency for followup. The community agencies do not make a determination regarding substantiation and do not provide information to the SACWIS. Some screened-out referrals do not contain allegations of child abuse or neglect involving a responsible caretaker and thus, are deemed inappropriate for CPS investigation or assessment.

The number of children reported to be subject of a report but not referred for investigation was an undercount. Only the number of children who were referred to a community agency for followup was known.

The number of FTEs was taken from the Legislative Line List. Screening and intake staff includes the full-time staff of the Central Child Protection Intake Unit and a proportion of field staff in the eight district offices perform intake and screening functions.

Services

Nine private agencies under contract with the Bureau of Child and Family Services provide prevention services as community intervention programs in all 16 counties. Families referred to these agencies were at high risk of child abuse and neglect.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Maryland has a disposition category “ruled out” for situations of maltreatment that cannot be substantiated. Such reports are required to be expunged from the database within 120 days of their receipt. Therefore, the complete counts of unsubstantiated reports and children associated with these reports were not available.

The number of staff reflects FTE positions allotted for CPS. The State does not designate screening, investigations, or continuing service tasks for these positions. Local departments determine use, based on their needs.

Services

The number of recipients of preventive services was an estimate of the number of families who received such services as Continuing CPS, Intensive Family Services, or Families Now. Each family could have received any number of additional support services (e.g., addiction counseling, day-care, or crisis intervention). The data collection system does not track preventive services provided by community service agencies outside the Department of Human Resources system.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

A referral may be screened out because there is no reasonable cause to believe that the child was abused or neglected; the alleged perpetrator was not a caretaker; the specific situation is outdated and has no bearing on current risk to children; the specific condition is known and is being addressed by an ongoing service case; the specific condition was investigated and a duplicate investigation would be unnecessarily intrusive to the family; the reported child is 18 years old or older; or the report is not credible due to a history of unreliability from the same individual.

The estimated number of screening, intake, and investigation workers was an estimated number of FTEs, which was derived by dividing the number of intakes and investigations completed during the calendar year by the monthly workload standards. The number includes both State staff and staff working for the Judge Baker Guidance Center. The Judge Baker Guidance Center handles CPS functions during evening and weekend hours when State offices are closed. Because assessments are case-management activities rather than screening, intake, and investigation activities, the number of workers completing assessments was not reported.

The estimated FTE numbers were taken from *Reports of Child Abuse/Neglect—Twelve Month Summary* and *Investigations Completed—Twelve Month Summary*. The State uses these numbers for its own management purposes, and they present a clearer picture than would a count of unique individuals who performed these functions. Many Department of Social Services (DSS) social workers perform screening, intake, and investigation functions in addition to ongoing casework.

Fatalities

The State maintains a database with child fatality information entered by the Case Investigation Unit.

As of 2001, a revised version of this database records information on all child fatalities regardless of whether or not the family was known to the Department of Social Services prior to the fatality.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

The reasons for screening out referrals include—already investigated, discounted after preliminary investigation, does not meet Child Protection Law definition of child abuse and neglect, no reasonable cause, the referring person is unreliable or not credible, or the report is withdrawn with cause.

Services

The State uses a five category system for case disposition. The five categories are determined by a combination of evidence, risk level, or safety assessment. Category One requires a court petition because a child is unsafe or a petition is mandated in the law for another reason. Category Two is preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect occurred and the initial risk level is high or intensive. Category Three is a preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect occurred and the initial risk level is low or moderate. Children's protective services must assist the family in voluntarily participating in community-based services. Category Four is not a preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. Category Five is no evidence that abuse or neglect occurred.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

At the county agency, social workers respond to telephone calls, walk-ins, faxes, and letters that allege child maltreatment. According to State regulations, counties are allowed to screen-out reports if the situation was previously assessed or investigated, if the allegations as reported or discovered during the screening process do not meet the legal definitions of child abuse or neglect, or if the child is not in the county.

The State implemented a two-track response to allegations of child maltreatment. This alternative response program enables CPS workers to provide a noninvestigative or alternative method of approaching families who were reported as possibly abusing or neglecting their children. This program was in a pilot phase in previous years, and is now available statewide. Thus, 2002 data show fewer substantiated reports and victims, as these terms are used for the investigative approach but are not appropriate for alternative responses. This reduction in numbers of substantiated reports and victims is expected to continue into future years as more county agencies adopt alternative response.

FFY 2003 is the first full year of data since the State's system required the entry of screened-out referrals.

Services

The number of children who received preventive services was based on children who received health-related services, home-based support services, homemaking services, housing services, social and recreational services, money management, individual counseling, or group counseling.

Children and families who received preventive services under the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant include the Family Support Network and Crisis Nursery Services. Preventive services funded by “other” sources includes those funded by substance abuse related grants. Counts of CPS workers includes specialized workers, and to some extent, less specialized social workers and case aides.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The number of staff responsible for the screening and intake of reports during the year was comprised of workers who were responsible for intake for the statewide 1-800 abuse line. The State SACWIS has been the source of data to NCANDS since calendar year 2002.

Victims

The Department of Family and Children Services classifies all reports as either “indicated” or “no evidence.” “Indicated” numbers are mapped to substantiated.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Probable cause

Reports

The number of screening and intake staff included the total number of staff in the child abuse and neglect centralized hotline registry.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The Child and Family Centralized Intake Unit (which became operational as of January 1, 2002) does all initial screening of referrals. There are 14 FTEs in the Centralized Intake Unit, which is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. All reports are screened as to such appropriate response categories as requiring investigation, requiring services, requiring placement, or information only. The reports are electronically entered into the system by Centralized Intake staff.

If a report is received by the Centralized Intake Unit that requires an immediate assessment or investigation, the report is referred to the appropriate field office. For these types of calls, an assessment or investigation is required within 24 hours. All other CPS reports that require assessment or investigation are sent to the field within 8 hours of receipt of the call. Due to the State’s rural nature, the majority of workers perform both intake and assessment functions. It is not possible to separate out the number of workers who perform only one or the other of these functions. This number includes social workers, case aides, permanency workers, and supervisors.

The social workers who receive all initial referrals through the Centralized Intake Unit are required to have the same knowledge, skills, and abilities as those social workers providing services in the field. The number of FTEs was calculated by gathering data for a 2-week period as to the number of calls to each field office and the time of day those referrals were received. The State also gathered data as to the number of reports that was entered into the system for that same timeframe. The State developed a formula based on the “weight” of factors to determine the number of individuals who would be required to handle the number of referrals.

Referrals are screened to determine the appropriate response and assigned to the field within 24 hours. Reports, which will require investigation or assessment by the field, are electronically entered within 8 hours of receipt. (Those reports requiring a more immediate response are immediately telephoned to a social worker who is designated to handle emergency referrals.) Suggested response time for those referrals is 24 hours.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State’s SACWIS enables referrals to be screened out without associating persons to the report. Thus, the number of referrals screened out exceeds the known number of children screened out.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

The State has a bifurcated child welfare services system in which counties with populations in excess of 100,000 are required to maintain their own CPS program. In 2001, the Nevada State Legislature passed State Assembly Bill 1 that will end bifurcation of the child welfare system by 2004. This will create one unified data system under the State’s SACWIS—the Unified Information Technology System for Youth (U.N.I.T.Y.). The Washoe County Department of Social Services began using U.N.I.T.Y. in 2002 and Clark County Department of Family Services started using it in August of 2003.

Reports

Law enforcement reporters includes coroner and juvenile probation staff. “Other” report source includes clergy members. More than one source per report may be entered.

Victims

Physical abuse includes major and minor physical injury, and fatal maltreatment. Neglect or deprivation of necessities includes physical neglect, lack of supervision, and educational neglect. Psychological or emotional abuse includes emotional abuse or neglect and abandonment.

Services

The Nevada Department of Human Resources Grant Management Unit provided much of the data for preventive services. For title IV–B, the total provided by the program officer is duplicated. Only individuals served are tracked and they do not distinguish between children and families. The number of families under the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant reflects the number of reports. The SSBG family count reflects the number of adults served under the SSBG.

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Screening and intake workers include 11 intake workers and 1 Child Protection Service Coordinator. Investigation and assessment workers include 67 Assessment workers and 2 Special Investigations workers. This is a point-in-time snapshot taken in July 2003.

Fatalities

Data about child fatalities were obtained from the Chief Medical Examiner's Office and the Attorney General's Office.

Services

Family count estimates were derived by dividing the number of children by the national average number of children per family for families funded by the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant, Social Services Block Grant and Family Funding Source: Other.

There is a significant change from the previous year's entries for the Social Services Block Grants (SSBG) as there is a slight increase in capacity served, and the count was underreported last year. In previous years, the count included only Protective and Preventive Child Care recipients. Protective and Preventive Child Care is now funded by the Child Care Development Fund. This year's number only includes the number of children who received services from the Comprehensive Family Support contracts funded from SSBG.

A CASA GAL is required to visit the children to whom they are appointed at least once per month. The average number of contacts was nine, which indicates that not all children are being served by a CASA GAL for all 12 months of the year. Some cases do not start until part way through the year and other cases close during the course of it. CASA was appointed approximately 72 percent of abuse or neglect cases in FFY 2003.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) requires all referrals to receive either an assessment or a CPS investigation, depending on the referral type.

The count of screening, intake, and investigation or assessment workers includes all casework staff designated as caseload carrying. These workers may be assigned to a District Office, Institutional Abuse Investigation Unit, or the Office of Child Abuse Control. Workers assigned to the Adoption Resource Centers are excluded.

Services

DYFS will not report data on preventive services until a more formal data retrieval system is in place.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The count of screening, intake, and investigation or assessment staff represents the total number of FTEs, which includes social workers, case workers, and supervisors responsible for intake and investigations. The count of screening and intake workers represents the total number of FTEs, which includes case workers, social workers, and supervisors in the Statewide Central Intake (SCI) unit.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

There is no policy for screening out hotline calls.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Reasons why reports may not be referred for an investigation or assessment include:

- The alleged perpetrator is not a parent or caretaker;
- The victim is not a juvenile under the statutory definition; or
- The allegation does not fall within any of the statutory definitions of abuse, neglect, or dependency.

Legislation requires that for all allegations of abuse, neglect, or dependency with regard to any child in a family, all minors living in the home must be treated as alleged victims.

The staffing numbers were provided by an annual survey of the 100 social services departments in the State.

Victims

“Other” maltreatment type includes dependency and encouraging, directing, or approving delinquent acts involving moral turpitude committed by a juvenile.

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Some credible evidence

General

The child neglect and abuse law was amended in 1995 to move from an incident-based investigation method to a service method in which assessments are made of child safety and future risk of harm. The current emphasis is on what services are available to ameliorate any future risk. This approach focuses on identifying and building on the family's capacities and strengths.

The text of the statute, in part, reads:

"An assessment is a fact-finding process designed to provide information that enables a determination to be made that services are required to provide for the protection and treatment of an abused or neglected child. The Department of Human Services (DHS) immediately shall initiate an assessment or cause an assessment of any report of child abuse or neglect including, when appropriate, the assessment of the home or residence of the child, any school or child care facility attended by the child, and the circumstances surrounding the report of abuse or neglect. If the report alleges a violation of a criminal statute involving sexual or physical abuse, DHS and an appropriate law enforcement agency shall coordinate the planning and execution of their investigation efforts to avoid a duplication of fact-finding efforts and multiple interviews.

Upon completion of the assessment of the initial report of child abuse or neglect, a decision must be made whether services are required to provide for the protection and treatment of an abused or neglected child. This determination is the responsibility of DHS. Upon a decision that services are required, DHS promptly shall make a written report of the decision to the juvenile

court having jurisdiction in the matter. DHS promptly shall file a report of a decision that services are required under this section in the child abuse information index. The Division of Children and Family Services shall maintain a child abuse information index of all reports of decisions that services are required for child abuse, neglect, or death resulting from abuse or neglect." (Excerpted from *North Dakota Legislative Code*, Chapter 50-25.1)

Reports

The count of reports by report source does not include those contained in a separate Residential Child Abuse and Neglect database.

The State collects response time with respect to the initial investigation in ranges (e.g. 21-40 days). A midpoint for each range was used for the FFY 2003 calculation. There was also an "open-ended range" (>81 days, n=5). These five reports were not included in the calculation.

Victims

The State uses dispositions of "services required" or "no services required." The "services required" dispositions are mapped to the NCANDS category alternative response victim. The "no services required" dispositions are mapped to the NCANDS category alternative response nonvictim.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

No Information

Reports

Other relatives report source includes parents. Response time is the median rather than the mean.

Fatalities

The number of fatalities may be underreported because CPS agencies do not investigate all child deaths.

Services

Social Services Block Grant-funded services that are included under preventive service include foster care; independent living/transitional living; prevention and intervention; and protective services.

Victims who had been reunified within the past 5 years include child victims who were in foster care and whose parent(s), (e.g., mother, father, adoptive mother, or adoptive father) was (were) listed as the alleged perpetrator.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

Response time is based on the identified priority of the referral. The following are the response times based on priority:

- Priority I—11hrs. (Maximum time allowed is 24 hrs);
- Priority II—257 hrs. (Maximum time allowed is 15 days or 360 hrs); and
- Priority III—575 hrs. (Maximum time allowed is 30 days or 720 hrs).

Fatalities

Investigations of children in residential facilities are not documented in the State SACWIS (KIDS).

OREGON

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

Data were reported based on the assessment date. The State classification “unable to determine” is mapped to the NCANDS “other” disposition.

Victims

The numbers of children with unsubstantiated and “other” dispositions were estimated. The classification “threat of harm” is mapped to the NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type.

Services

The same child could be removed more than once during the year and associated with different reports. Each removal is counted.

PENNSYLVANIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Clear and convincing/Beyond reasonable doubt

General

The State does not accept funds from the Basic State Grant.

Reports

The State has a narrow definition of child abuse, CPS investigations account for approximately 30 percent of the total reports investigated or assessed by the child welfare system. The number of screened-out referrals includes referrals of general protective service, information and referral, and emergency clearances for placements.

In the county-administered child welfare system, some counties have caseworkers that specialize in CPS investigations or assessments, while other counties have generic caseworkers that perform other child welfare functions in addition to investigations or assessments. Any caseworker that performed a direct child welfare function was reported.

Reports of “imminent risk of physical and sexual abuse” have been included in the physical abuse and sexual abuse categories.

Victims

State policy addresses neglect through a general protective service investigation rather than a CPS investigation. These neglect cases are not classified as child abuse.

The definition of abuse includes “(i.) any recent act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes nonaccidental serious physical injury to a child less than 18 years old; (ii.) an act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes nonaccidental serious mental injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iii.) any act or failure to act or series of such acts or failure to act by a perpetrator which creates an imminent risk of serious physical injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iv.) serious physical neglect by a perpetrator constituting prolonged or repeated lack of supervision or the failure to provide the essentials of life, including adequate medical care, which endangers a child’s life or development or impairs the child’s functioning.” (*Pennsylvania Child Protective Services Law, title 23, PA C.S.A. Chapter 63.*)

State law does not allow the collection of data on race.

Perpetrators

Adoptive parents are included in the biological parents category. All perpetrators of child abuse are caretakers. Perpetrators of “student abuse” are not caretakers.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Reports that contain the following four criteria are investigated.

- The report must involve a child younger than 18 years or younger than 21 years if living in Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) foster or institutional care or in DCYF custody, regardless of placement.
- Harm or substantial risk of harm to the child is present.
- A specific incident or pattern of incidents suggesting child abuse or neglect can be identified.
- A person responsible for the child’s welfare or living in the same home has allegedly abused or neglected the child. State statute defines a person responsible for the child’s welfare as the child’s parent, guardian, foster parent (relative or nonrelative), an employee of a public or private residential home or facility, or any staff person providing out-of-home care (out of-home care includes include family daycare, group daycare, and center-based daycare).

A report that contains at least one, but not all four criteria, is considered an “early warning report,” and is not investigated.

While RICHIST (SACWIS) can link more than report source per report, only one person can be identified as the person who actually makes the report. If more than one report is linked to an investigation, the person identified as the reporter in the first report is used in the Child File.

The number of screening, intake, and investigation or assessment workers was based upon a point-in-time count of FTEs for Child Protective Investigators and Child Protective Supervisors who accept and investigate reports meeting the criteria for investigation and screening. The

number of screening and intake workers is based upon a point-in-time count of all FTEs for Social Caseworkers II and Social Caseworker Supervisors II working in the Intake Unit, who are responsible for screening and intake.

Victims

“Other” maltreatment type includes institutional allegations such as corporal punishment, other institutional abuse, and other institutional neglect.

Services

The CASA organization provided the average number of out-of-court contacts. This number represents the contacts made by CASA volunteers and does not include the contacts of GALs.

SOUTH CAROLINA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

In June 2002, there were extensive revisions to the South Carolina Code of Laws, which impacted the reporting of data to NCANDS. Significant amendments included:

- The definition of threat of harm was removed and “significant risk of harm” language was substituted. This change clarifies the definition while preserving the concept of risk of harm in the statute. As a result, the State no longer reports a large amount of data in the “other” maltreatment type because the substantial risk of injury is more clearly linked to the specific maltreatment type.
- Information about screened-out referrals and unfounded investigations is preserved for at least 5 years on the automated system, and the information is available to staff when screening subsequent reports.

- The Department is permitted to maintain identifying information and other demographics on alleged perpetrators.

Reports

As a result of a South Carolina Supreme Court ruling and with guidance from the State Attorney General, the Department accepts referrals on a viable fetus when the mother is alleged to be using illegal substances. A viable fetus is defined as an unborn child 24 weeks or more into fetal development.

The Department distinguishes between “unfounded situations” by statute as follows: unfounded because abuse or neglect was ruled out, unfounded because there was insufficient information to substantiate, unfounded because the investigation could not be completed as a result of the family fleeing or other compelling reason, and unfounded because the information was not taken for investigation. For NCANDS purposes, referrals reflecting information not taken for investigation are reported as screened out, rather than as part of the “unfounded population.” The automated system also collects data on investigations unfounded as a result of actions due to parental good conscience. Investigations that are unfounded because the family fled can be reopened for another 45-day investigation without requiring a new referral, when the family is located.

Fatalities

The number of child deaths due to child maltreatment represents investigations conducted jointly between the Department of Social Services and law enforcement or by law enforcement alone. South Carolina Code of Laws does not require the Department of Social Services to conduct an investigation unless there are surviving siblings. The category of children reported as being investigated by outside agencies alone is the result of a yearly reconciliation activity that takes place to ensure that children reported to NCANDS meet the statutory definitions for child maltreatment rather than the broader definition of the charge of Homicide by Child Abuse contained in the criminal code.

Services

The Department currently does not maintain any automated data on the frequency of contact between GALs and children. GALs are appointed primarily from certified individuals associated with the South Carolina Guardian ad Litem Program, which is not part of the Department of Social Services. At least one judicial district primarily appoints guardians who are also attorneys.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

There were 234 CPS staff members in the field, including social workers, supervisors, field program specialists, and district supervisors. Any staff member could be responsible for screening, intake, and investigation or assessment tasks at any given time. There were 45 staff members responsible for screening and intake. Seven offices (Winner, Pierre, Yankton, Pine Ridge, Northern Hills, Mobridge and Huron) specialize in intake for their office and one other office. Each of these offices has its own supervisor conduct the screening. There are two offices (Rapid City and Sioux Falls) that have intake units and within the intake unit, there is an individual who is responsible for all of the screening. Two offices (Aberdeen and Watertown) each have one person assigned to intake, in one of these offices, the supervisor does all the screening and in the other office, the intake worker does all the screening. Two offices (Lake Andes and Mitchell) continue to have a rotating schedule within their office for intake with the supervisor conducting all the screening.

Services

There were 1,643 parents, not families, who received preventive services from the State's Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant. Data are not collected by families in this category.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Material evidence

Reports

The functions of staff who are responsible for the screening and intake of reports during the year are determined by county agencies. These functions, across the 95 counties, are performed on an as-needed basis by a variety of staff, including non-CPS staff.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The average response time for Priority 1 Investigations was 17.8 hours and 169.42 hours for Priority 2 Investigations.

There were 3,637 CPS FTE caseworkers assigned to handle screening, intake, and investigation or assessment and 225 CPS FTE caseworkers assigned to handle screening and intake as their primary responsibility. All cases on a caseworker's workload are captured each month. If 80 percent

of the cases on a caseworker's workload are intakes, the caseworker is classified as an intake worker. If 80 percent of the cases on a caseworker's workload are investigations, the caseworker is classified as an investigation worker.

Services

There were of 58,523 children served by the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. PAC 300 & 301 STAR served 33,425 children and PAC 310 CYD served 25,098 children. The PAC 355 Second Chance Teen Parenting program served 592 children. Data from the State fiscal year beginning September 1, 2002 through August 31, 2003 were collected. The PAC 346 At-Risk Mentoring program served 1,986 children. State fiscal year data were collected for this program. The PAC 356 Communities in School program served 65,039 children for a total of 67,617 children served by other programs.

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program served 15,128 families through the PAC 321 program. Note: TX FY(9/1/02–8/31/03) data used, FFY data unavailable.

The PAC 331 Healthy Families program served 1,169 families and the PAC 332 Home Instruction Program for Pre-School Youngsters (HIPPPY) program served 306 families including 331 children for a total of 1,475 families. Note: Healthy Families Program ceased to exist after 9/2003. Note: TX FY(9/1/02–8/31/03) data used, FFY data unavailable.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The NCANDS disposition closed with no finding includes cases when the family could not be located.

Initial investigation is defined as face-to-face contact with the alleged victim. Consequently, the average time may be longer than other States with less stringent standards. Outlying data points were excluded from the computation.

The number of screening, intake, and investigation or assessment workers is an estimate. Many workers perform multiple functions, (e.g., conduct investigations as well as other types of work). This number includes all workers who conduct some investigations.

A call may be screened out when one of the following apply—the minimum required information for accepting a referral is not available (e.g., location of victim); the information is determined to not be credible or reliable; the specific incidence or allegation has been previously investigated; or the specific allegation is already under investigation.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

The Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services is responsible for investigating allegations of child abuse or neglect by caretakers and sexual abuse by any person. The department investigates “risk of physical harm” and “risk of sexual abuse.” Beginning with 2002, these are mapped to NCANDS terms physical abuse and sexual abuse respectively. In previous years, both were mapped to neglect.

Services

The number of recipients of “other” preventive services is a duplicated count of recipients of at risk childcare, intensive family-based services, and parent education programs.

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Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

An alternative response system was implemented statewide beginning May 2002. Reports placed in the “investigation” track receive a disposition of “founded” (substantiated) or “unfounded” (unsubstantiated) for each maltreatment allegation. Reports placed in the “family assessment” track receive a family assessment; no determination is made as to whether or not maltreatment actually occurred.

Referrals are screened out if they do not meet the State definition of a valid report, if they have insufficient information to locate the family, or if they report an incident that was reported by a previous caller. Criteria for a referral to be screened in include the alleged victim is younger than 18 years old, the alleged abuser or neglector meet the definition of “caretaker,” the allegation meets the definition of abuse or neglect, and the alleged abuse or neglect occurred in the State or the child was a State resident.

State law required that records of unsubstantiated maltreatment allegations and records of alternative response referrals prior to July 1, 2003, be purged from the database one year after the report date. As a result, some unsubstantiated and alternative response cases were not included in the NCANDS file.

The total FTEs for all CPS staff were estimated by statewide random moment sampling of program activity for the year. The numbers do not include workers who provide postinvestigation services.

Victims and Perpetrators

The Department of Social Services continues to improve its use of identifiers. Every time a new referral is entered in the State’s SACWIS, the system assigns each person in the referral a new identification number. Workers are instructed to search the database for identical children and perpetrators and to employ a merge function to combine the records for each individual, thus, giving them a single identification number. This is not done consistently, which impacts the counts of unique victims and perpetrators and measures of maltreatment recurrence. The Department of Social Services has revised its SACWIS to correct some problems with the merge function and continues to address the issue through training.

While risk factor data can be recorded for any child or perpetrator, these data only are documented routinely for foster children.

Services

The number of children with out-of-court contacts was derived from aggregate reports from some local CASA programs. The Department of Criminal Justice Services received data for State fiscal year 2003 from 12 of the 26 CASA programs. Not all localities are served by a CASA program.

Workers enter data into the SACWIS to indicate that a case was opened for postinvestigation services. However, data entry for most specific services other than foster care and adoption is optional. A new services module will capture postinvestigation services beginning July 2004.

WASHINGTON

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

A referral was screened out for the following reasons: the child could not be located, the alleged subject was not a caretaker, or the allegation of child abuse and neglect did not meet the State's legal definition. Of the referrals that were screened in, some were assessed as needing a "high standard of investigation" (face-to-face contact with the victim) and some were assessed as "families in need of services."

Each social worker's responsibilities are identified at the office level and coded as "CPS," "intake," or "after hours." During 2002, the State implemented a Central Intake Unit, which was dissolved mid-2003.

For the response time with respect to the initial investigation, 85 percent of the victims in the screened-in referrals were seen within 10 days. This is a State agency program standard.

Services

Families received preventive services from the following sources: Community Networks; CPS Child Care Services; Family Reconciliation Services; Family Preservation; and Intensive Family Preservation Services. The Families Funding Source: Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant value is estimated from community programs.

The Department opens a case for services at the time a CPS referral is screened-in. The automated information system does not distinguish between services provided for the purpose of the investigation and services provided during the investigation, which are for the purpose of supporting the family or reducing the risk present in the family. By policy, investigations are to be completed within 90 days of the referral. To most accurately distinguish between those children who received services, in addition to CPS investigation or assessment services, and those who did not, CPS cases open longer than 90 days were counted as receiving postinvestigation services, and cases open for 90 or fewer days were counted as not having received postinvestigation services.

WEST VIRGINIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

General

The Families and Children Tracking System (FACTS) has been in operation for 6 years. Revisions are continuously being made to improve programming and ease of use by workers.

Reports

The number of staff responsible for CPS functions is based on payroll data. This estimate of FTEs is determined by multiplying the percentage of time workers spend on CPS cases by the total number of CPS workers and social workers in the State. Workers are cross-trained and assist each other in performing the various CPS functions. Therefore, the estimate of screening and intake workers cannot be made.

Fatalities

In addition to the 5 fatalities reported in the Child File, 25 fatalities were reported by the West Virginia Child Fatality Review Team. Of the 25 fatalities, 6 were by abuse (homicide) and 19 related to neglect. Of the 6 homicides, 4 of the children died from gunshot wounds inflicted by a father. One was an abusive closed head injury inflicted by a caregiver and the other was a child shot with a firearm by another juvenile in a setting where there was no adult supervision. This case is ruled homicide and thus categorized as abuse. Of the neglect related deaths, 2 were related to medical neglect on the part of parents. Four deaths were related to deaths in motor vehicles ranging from a parent drunk while driving and young children being unrestrained and dying in motor vehicle crashes. Of the neglect related deaths 8 were related to drug or alcohol use on the part of the parent or a history of parents giving drugs to their children and their death by a subsequent overdose. In those cases, a clearly

documented history of parents contributing to the drug use/habit of the child existed. Of the neglect-related deaths four were related to a lack of supervision resulting in drowning. One (1) neglect related death was related to a young child gaining access to a firearm and accidentally shooting himself. Of the 25 deaths, 14 had a history with CPS, 2 of which were from another state. Five were open in the State at the time of death.

Services

State contracts usually span across the State fiscal year, July 1 through June 30. Therefore, the requested data were retrieved from contracts dated from July 2002 through June 2003.

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Data Sources

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

Child abuse and neglect data were submitted by local agencies for manual entry into a database. The State is implementing a SACWIS (WiSACWIS) to collect more complete and timely child abuse and neglect data. The reporting features were implemented in Milwaukee County during 2001 and will be implemented statewide. For 2003, approximately 40 percent of the data is from the SACWIS and 60 percent from the manual process. Child File reporting will begin once the reporting features are in use statewide.

Reports

The State is child-based, that is, each report in the SDC has only one child. Abuse or neglect reports that are investigated by local agencies can involve multiple children.

There can be more than one source per report. The category "other" disposition refers to those investigations where critical sources of informa-

tion that are necessary for establishing a preponderance of evidence cannot be found or accessed.

Due to an inconsistency between old and new data systems, "other" report source data is blended in with anonymous. This problem will be corrected when the State reports Child File data solely from the WiSACWIS.

Victims

In addition to dispositions of substantiated abuse and neglect, the data include dispositions where evidence justifies a belief that abuse or neglect is likely to occur. "Other" disposition includes children who are subjects of reports with a disposition indicating the likelihood of abuse or neglect.

Fatalities

The count of fatalities includes only those children who were subjects of reports of abuse or neglect in which the allegation was substantiated.

WYOMING

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

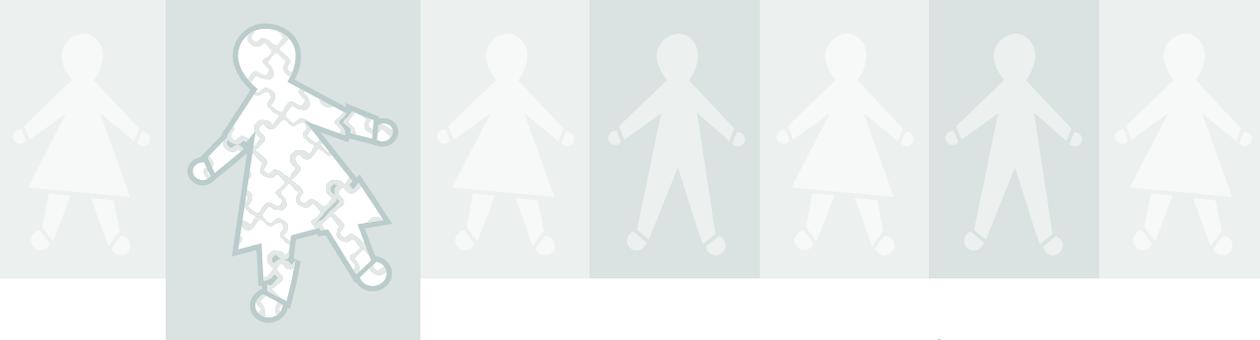
Credible

Report

Each active worker—with at least one open CPS incident at the time this report was generated—was counted as a screening, intake, and investigation or assessment worker. As a general practice, there is no difference between screening and intake workers and investigation and assessment workers.

Services

The figures provided for both children and adults who received preventive services funding are all estimated. Approximately 30,000 of the 32,797 families who received Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant services received funding from a mass media campaign by Prevent Child Abuse Wyoming.



Reader Survey

APPENDIX E

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK!

Please take a few minutes and let us know what you think of *Child Maltreatment 2003*. Your responses will help us to meet your needs more effectively in the future.

1. On a scale of 1–5 (1 = not effective, 5 = very effective), how would you rate the report for the following characteristics?

a. Content	1	2	3	4	5
b. Format	1	2	3	4	5
c. Usefulness	1	2	3	4	5

2. Please list the five tables that you would consider the most useful.

3. What additional child abuse and neglect topics would you like to be included in the report?

4. How will you use NCANDS data for future research?

5. If you have used NCANDS data in your research, would you share your results with us? Provide us with your name, address, and research topic so that we may contact you.

6. Have you accessed previous copies of this report on the Children's Bureau Web site?

Yes No

Please mail or fax this form so that your opinions can help shape future *Child Maltreatment* reports.

Mail

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