Child Maltreatment 2008

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Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau

19th YEAR OF REPORTING

This publication is available on the Children's Bureau Web site at the following address http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can.

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Restricted use files of the NCANDS data are archived at the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) at Cornell University. Researchers who are interested in using these data for statistical analyses can contact NDACAN 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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Acknowledgements

The Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) strives to ensure the well-being of our 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 NCANDS. The data are analyzed, disseminated, and published in an annual report. *Child Maltreatment 2008* marks the 19th issuance of this report. The administration hopes 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 receiving data from 51 States; one State was unable to report. Case-level data were received from 49 States, including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; aggregate data were received from two States. Due to the dedication of State agencies, we are approaching the goal of receiving case-level data from all States. States continue to be provided with technical support to improve data quality. Each year, we conduct a technical assistance meeting for the States, at which they partner with the Children's Bureau in discussing issues related to improving data quality.

ACYF wishes to thank the many people who made this publication possible. The Children's Bureau has been fortunate to collaborate with informed and committed State personnel who work hard to provide comprehensive data, which reflect the work of their agencies. In addition, child protective services 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. ACYF gratefully acknowledges the priorities that were set by State and local agencies to submit these data to the Children's Bureau, and thank the caseworkers and supervisors who contribute to and use the States' information system. The time and effort dedicated by these and other individuals are the foundation of this successful Federal-State partnership.

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EDITORS' NOTE: In Chapter 5, Perpetrators, correction has been made to the text in the section under "Types of Maltreatment."

In Chapter 4, Fatalities, figure 4-1 has been replaced with new information.

In Chapter 6, FOOTNOTE 9 has been replaced with new information.

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Summary

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Summary

Overview

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories have mandatory child abuse and neglect reporting laws that require certain professionals and institutions to report suspected maltreatment to a child protective services (CPS) agency. Examples of these mandatory reporters include health care providers and facilities, mental health care providers, teachers and other school staff, social workers, police officers, foster care providers, and daycare providers. The initial report of suspected child abuse or neglect is called a referral. Approximately one-third of referrals are screened out each year and do not receive further attention from CPS.

The remaining referrals are "screened in" and an investigation or assessment is conducted by the CPS agency to determine the likelihood that maltreatment has occurred or that the child is at risk of maltreatment. After conducting interviews with family members, the alleged victim, and other people familiar with the family, the CPS agency makes a determination or finding concerning whether the child is a victim of abuse or neglect or is at risk of abuse or neglect. This determination often is called a disposition. States establish definitions of specific dispositions.

Each State has its own definitions of child abuse and neglect based on minimum standards set by Federal law. Federal legislation provides a foundation for States by identifying a minimum set of acts or behaviors that define child abuse and neglect. The *Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act* (CAPTA), (42 U.S.C.A. §5106g), as amended by the *Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003,* defines child abuse and neglect as:

- Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or
- An act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm.

Within the minimum standards set by CAPTA, each State is responsible for defining child abuse and neglect. Most States recognize four major types of maltreatment: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and psychological maltreatment. Although any of the forms of child maltreatment may be found separately, they also can occur in combination.

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 1988 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.

The data are submitted voluntarily by the States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The first report from NCANDS was based on data for 1990; this report for 2008 data is the 19th issuance of this annual publication.

How are the data used?

NCANDS data are used for the *Child Maltreatment* report, which is released annually. In addition, data

collected by NCANDS are a critical source of information for many publications, reports, and activities of the Federal Government and other groups. Data from NCANDS are used in the Child and Family Services Reviews of the States, in the *Child Welfare Outcomes: Report to Congress,* and in the Program Assessment Rating Tool.

What data are collected?

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 screened-in referrals (also called reports) of abuse or neglect that are made to CPS agencies, the children involved, the types of maltreatment that are alleged, the dispositions (or findings) of the investigations, the risk factors of the child and the caregivers, the services that are provided, and the perpetrators.

Where are the data available?

Restricted usage files of State case-level data are available for researchers from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at www.ndacan.cornell.edu. In addition, aggregated counts of key indicators by State are available for 1990–2008.

The *Child Maltreatment* reports are available on the Children's Bureau Web site at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can

How many allegations of maltreatment were reported and received an investigation or assessment?

During Federal fiscal year 2008, an estimated 3.3 million referrals, involving the alleged maltreatment of approximately 6.0 million children, were received by CPS agencies. Of these, approximately 63 percent (62.5%) of the referrals were screened in for investigation or assessment by CPS agencies. In other words, nearly 2 million reports (involving 3.7 million children) had an investigation or assessment.

- Approximately 24 (23.7%) percent of the investigations or assessments determined at least one child to be a victim of abuse or neglect with the following report dispositions: 22.3 percent substantiated, 0.9 percent indicated, and 0.5 percent alternative response victim.
- More than 76 percent (76.3%) of the investigations or assessments determined that the child was not a victim of maltreatment with the following dispositions: 64.7 percent unsubstantiated, 7.7 percent alternative response nonvictim, 1.7 percent "other," 1.9 percent closed with no finding, 0.0 percent intentionally false and 0.1 percent unknown.

Who reported child maltreatment?

For 2008, more than one-half (57.9%) of all reports of alleged child abuse or neglect were made by professionals. The term professional means that the person had contact with the alleged child maltreatment victim as part of the report source's job. This term includes teachers, police officers, lawyers, and social services staff. The remaining reports were made by nonprofessionals, including friends, neighbors, sports coaches, and relatives.

- The three largest percentages of report sources were from such professionals as teachers (16.9%), law enforcement or legal onnel (16.3%), and social services staff (10.6%).

Who were the child victims?

During 2008, an estimated 772,000 children were determined to be victims of abuse or neglect. A child could be found to have been a victim more than once. Among the children confirmed as victims by CPS agencies in 2008:

- Children in the age group of birth to 1 year had the highest rate of victimization at 21.7 per 1,000 children of the same age group in the national population;
- More than one-half of the child victims were girls (51.3%) and 48.3 percent were boys; and
- Nearly one-half of all victims were White (45.1%), 16.6 percent were African-American, and 20.8 percent were Hispanic.

What were the most common types of maltreatment?

As in prior years, the greatest proportion of children were neglected. CPS investigations or assessments determined that:

- More than 70 percent (71.1%) of victims suffered neglect;
- More than 15 percent (16.1%) of the victims suffered physical abuse;
- Less than 10 percent (9.1%) of the victims suffered sexual abuse;
- Less than 10 percent (7.3%) of the victims suffered from psychological maltreatment; and
- A child may have suffered from multiple forms of maltreatment and was counted once for each maltreatment type.

How many children died from abuse or neglect?

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. Yet, each year children die from abuse and neglect. Of the reported fatalities:

- An estimated 1,740 children died due to child abuse or neglect;
- The overall rate of child fatalities was 2.33 deaths per 100,000 children;
- Infant boys (younger than 1 year) had the highest rate of fatalities, at 19.31 deaths per 100,000 boys of the same age in the national population;
- Infant girls had a rate of 17.22 deaths per 100,000 girls of the same age;
- More than 30 percent (31.9%) of child fatalities were attributed to neglect only; physical abuse also was a major contributor to child fatalities;
- Nearly 40 percent (39.7%) of child fatalities were caused by multiple maltreatment types; and
- More than three-quarters (79.8%) of the children who died due to child abuse and neglect were younger than 4 years old.

Who abused and neglected children?

For the analyses included in this report, a perpetrator is the person who is responsible for the abuse or neglect of a child. For 2008:

- Approximately 80 percent (80.1%) of perpetrators of child maltreatment were parents, and another 6.5 percent were other relatives of the victim;
- Of the perpetrators who were parents, approximately 90 percent (90.9%) were the biological parent of the victim;
- Women comprised a larger percentage of all perpetrators than men, 56.2 percent compared to 42.6 percent;
- Slightly more than 75 percent (75.2%) of all perpetrators were younger than age 40; and
- Of the perpetrators who were child daycare providers, more than 20 percent (21.2%) committed sexual abuse.

Who received services?

CPS agencies provide services to children and their families, both in the home and in foster care. Services are provided to prevent future instances of child maltreatment and to remedy conditions that brought the children and their families to the attention of the agency. During 2008:

- Children received preventive services at a rate of 43.6 per 1,000 children in the population;
- More than 60 percent (63.3%) of victims and 28.5 percent of nonvictims received postinvestigation services;
- More than 20 percent (20.9%) of victims and 3.6 percent of nonvictims were placed in foster care; and
- Court-appointed representatives were assigned to 14.7 percent of victims.

Introduction

CHAPTER 1

Child abuse and neglect is one of the Nation's most serious concerns. The Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families in the Administration for Children and Families in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, addresses this important issue in many ways. One example is to collect data on the children who are served by child protective services (CPS) agencies.

This *Child Maltreatment 2008* report, now in its 19th edition, presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to CPS agencies in the United States during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2008. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) supported by the Children's Bureau. This chapter discusses the background 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] HHS responded by establishing NCANDS as a voluntary national reporting system.

During 1992, HHS produced its first NCANDS report based on data from 1990. The Child Maltreatment report series has evolved from that initial report. During the early years, States provided aggregated data on key indicators of CPS. Starting with the 1993 data year, States voluntarily began to submit case-level data. For a number of years, States provided both data sets, but starting with data year 2000, the case-level data set became the primary source of data for the annual report. The aggregated data file, the Summary Data Component (SDC), is phasing out as States are able to provide case-level data.[2] For FFY 2008, data were received from 51 States—49 States reported case-level data (Child Files) and 2 States reported aggregate-only data files (SDC).[3] Forty-eight States were able to provide additional data from such agencies as medical examiners' offices and non-CPS services providers. These data were submitted to NCANDS in the Agency File.

During 1996, CAPTA was amended to require all States that receive funds from the Basic State Grant program to work with the Secretary of HHS to provide specific data, to the extent practicable, about children who had been maltreated. These data elements were incorporated into

[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 and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.*

[3] *One State—Maryland—was not able to submit data to NCANDS prior to the publication of the Child Maltreatment 2008 report.*

NCANDS; the required CAPTA data items are provided in appendix A. An NCANDS glossary of terms is provided as appendix B.

A State Advisory Group comprising State CPS program administrators and information systems managers assists with the identification and resolution of issues related to CPS data. 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 most recent list of State Advisory Group members is provided below:

Alaska, Ayaire Cantil-Voorhees
California, Debbie Williams
Connecticut, Bryan Lerch
District of Columbia, Lori Peterson
Indiana, Angela Green
Kentucky, Dilip Penmecha
Louisiana, Walter Fahr
Maryland, Gloria Sinclair
Massachusetts, Ros Walters
Michigan, Laurie Johnson
Missouri, Meliny Staysa
New Mexico, Linnette Carlson
New York, Paul Nance
North Dakota, Marlys Baker
Oklahoma, Elizabeth Roberts
Oregon, Anna Cox
Puerto Rico, Carmen Moreno Cabana
South Carolina, Lynn Horne
South Dakota, Jaime Reiff
Tennessee, Lance Griffin
Vermont, Aaron Pelton

In addition to the 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, discussing data quality issues and potential resolutions, and training needs.

The NCANDS data are a critical source of information for many publications, reports, and activities of the Federal Government, child welfare personnel, researchers, and others. Some additional uses for NCANDS data are discussed below.

The *Child Welfare Outcomes: Report to Congress* is an annual report based on State submissions to NCANDS.[4] The reports presents information pertaining to State performance on national child welfare outcomes that are based on accepted performance objectives for child welfare practice.

NCANDS data have been incorporated into the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR), which ensures conformity with State plan requirements in titles IV, B, and E of the Social Security Act. NCANDS data are the basis for two of the CFSR national data indicators:

- The absence of the recurrence of maltreatment; and
- The absence of maltreatment in foster care.

The NCANDS data are used to help assess the performance of several Children's Bureau programs through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process. The PART is a systematic method of assessing the performance of program activities across the Federal Government that

[4] *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Child Welfare Outcomes 2002-2005: Report to Congress. Available from Children's Bureau Web site: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cwo05/index.htm*

"uses a questionnaire to help assess the management and performance of programs. It is used to evaluate a program's purpose, design, planning, management, results, and accountability to determine its overall effectiveness."[5] The measures listed below are used to assess one or more Children's Bureau programs including the CAPTA Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) program.

- Decrease in the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children. This measure is based on analysis of the NCANDS Child File and the prior victim data element. The focus is on primary prevention of child abuse and neglect (CBCAP).
- Improvement in States' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation. This is based on the median of States' reported average response time, in hours, from screened-in reports to the initiation of the investigation as reported in the NCANDS Agency File. The objective is to improve the efficiency of child protective services and to reduce the risk of maltreatment to potential victims (CAPTA).
- Decrease in the percentage of children with substantiated reports of maltreatment who have a repeated substantiated report of maltreatment within 6 months. This measure is based on analysis of the annual NCANDS Child File. The goal is to ensure children's safety by reducing the recurrence of maltreatment (CAPTA).

Annual Data Collection Process

States that submit case-level data, construct a child-specific record for each report of alleged child abuse or neglect that received a disposition as a result of an investigation or an assessment during the reporting period; this data file is called the Child File. The reporting period for *Child Maltreatment 2008* was October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008.

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 State was requested to resubmit its data. Once a State's case-level data were finalized, aggregate counts were computed and shared with the State. In addition, the aggregate-level data provided in the Agency File were subjected to various logic and consistency checks. (See appendix C, Data Submissions and Data Elements, for additional information regarding data submissions.)

The population of the 49 States that submitted Child Files during FFY 2008 accounts for more than 72 million children or 97 percent of the Nation's child population younger than 18 years (table C–1).[6]

Trend data in this report are based on the most recent population estimates and data resubmissions from the States, including resubmissions for prior years. To increase the comparability of the trend data, the population data for Puerto Rico were added into all years and estimates were

[5] *Office of Management and Budget, retrieved from http//www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/part.html.*

[6] *U.S. Census Bureau file PRC-EST2008-AGESEX-RES.csv: Estimates of the Resident Population by Single-Year of Age and Sex for Puerto Rico (http://www.census.gov/popest/puerto_rico/files/PRC-EST2008-AGESEX-RES.csv [released 5/14/2009]), and U.S. Census Bureau file SC EST2008-Alldata6.csv: State Characteristics Population Estimates with 6 Race Groups (http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC-EST2008-alldata6-ALL.csv [released 5/14/2009]). Here and throughout this report, the term "child population" refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years.*

used for Puerto Rico data prior to 2005, which was its first reporting year. Wherever possible, trend data are presented in 5-year increments, with 2004 as the benchmark year. Data for FFY 2008 were accepted through August 2009. Trend data reported in *Child Maltreatment 2008* reflect data resubmissions that were received prior to September.

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, Children—characteristics of 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 Related to Child Maltreatment—research activities that use NCANDS data

Commentary about State data and contact information for State representatives is presented in appendix D. The commentary section of this report provides valuable insights into policies and conditions that might affect State data. Additional information about specific State policies or practices can be obtained from the State contact listed in the commentary section. A reader feedback form is included to solicit advice for future reports (appendix E).

Reports

CHAPTER 2

Child protective services (CPS) agencies use a two-stage process for handling allegations of child maltreatment: (1) screening and (2) CPS response. During the screening stage, an initial notification—called a referral—alleging abuse or neglect is made to CPS. Agency hotline or intake units conduct the screening process to determine whether the referral is appropriate for further investigation or assessment. Referrals that do not meet the investigation or assessment criteria are screened out or diverted from CPS.

During the CPS response stage, a screened-in referral—called a report—receives an investigation or assessment. The purpose of an investigation or assessment is to determine if a child was maltreated or is at-risk of maltreatment and to establish the appropriate intervention. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2008:

- CPS agencies received approximately 3.3 million referrals of child abuse and neglect;
- Nearly 63 percent (62.5%) of referrals (1.5 million) were either investigated or received an assessment; and
- Approximately 24 percent (23.7%) of the investigations or assessments determined that at least one child was a victim of child abuse or neglect.

This chapter presents statistics regarding referrals, reports, and investigations or assessments. National estimates for FFY 2008 are based on the child populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Screening of Referrals

The process of determining whether a referral meets a State's standard for an investigation or assessment is known as screening. "Screening in" a referral means that an allegation of child abuse or neglect met the State's standard for investigation or assessment and the referral reaches the second stage and is called a report.

"Screening out" a referral means that the allegation did not meet the State's standard for an investigation or assessment. Reasons for screening out a referral include: the referral did not concern child abuse or neglect; it did not contain enough information to enable an investigation or assessment to occur; the children in the referral were the responsibility of another agency or jurisdiction, e.g., a military installation or a tribe; or the alleged victim was older than 18 years.

During FFY 2008, an estimated 3.3 million referrals, which included approximately 6.0 million children, were referred to CPS agencies. The national rate was 44.1 referrals per 1,000 children for FFY 2008 compared with 43.0 referrals per 1,000 children for FFY 2007.[1,2]

During FFY 2008, CPS agencies screened in 62.5 percent of referrals (1.5 million) and screened out 37.5 (900,000) percent.[3] These results were similar to FFY 2007 data, which indicated 61.7 percent were screened in and 38.3 percent were screened out.

Report Sources

States submit case-level information for all reports that received an investigation or assessment within the data collection period. The information includes the report source, the number of children in the investigation, and the disposition of the report.

A report source is defined as the category or role of the person who notified a CPS agency of the alleged abuse or neglect. Report sources are grouped for certain analyses into the categories of professional, nonprofessional, and unknown or "other."

Professional report sources submitted more than one-half (57.9%) of the reports (figure 2–1). The term professional indicates that the person encountered the alleged victim as part of the report source's occupation. State laws require most professionals to notify CPS agencies of suspected maltreatment.

The categories of professionals include teachers, legal staff or police officers, social services staff, medical staff, mental health workers, child daycare workers, and foster care providers. The three largest percentages of 2008 reports were from professionals—teachers (16.9%), law enforcement and legal personnel (16.3%), and social services staff (10.6%).[4]

Nonprofessional report sources submitted 28.5 percent of reports. These included parents, relatives, friends and neighbors, alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, and anonymous callers. The three largest percentages of nonprofessional reporters were anonymous (8.8%), other relatives (7.3%), and parents (6.7%).

Unknown or "other" report sources submitted 13.8 percent of reports. The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data system (NCANDS) uses the term "other" sources for those categories that States are not able to crosswalk to any of the NCANDS terms.[5] "Other" sources may include

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[1] *Supporting data are provided in table 2–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. States provide aggregated data for the number of referrals. Based on data from 41 States, the national rate of referrals is 44.1 referrals per 1,000 children. A referral can include more than one child. Multiplying this rate by the national child population of 74,924,121 and dividing by 1,000 results in an estimated 3,304,154 referrals for FFY 2008. The estimate was then rounded to the nearest 100,000. Unless otherwise specified, all rates refer to children younger than 18 years in the national population.*

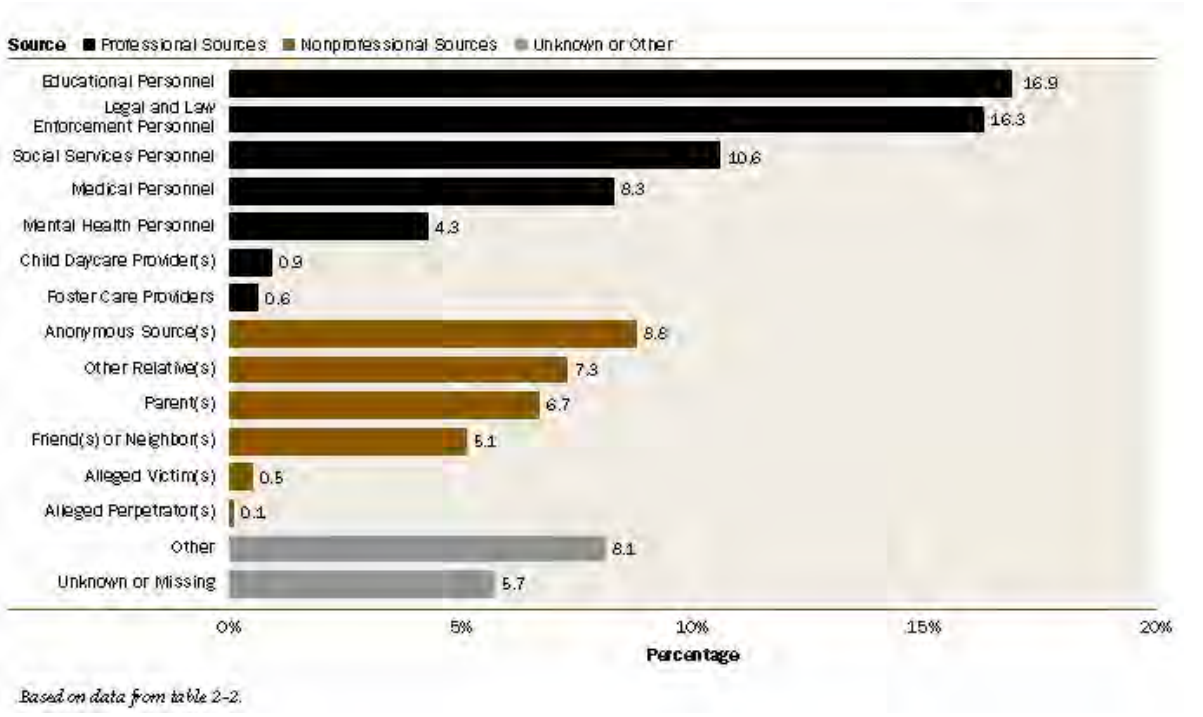
[2] *The number of children included in all referrals was calculated by multiplying the average number of children included in a referral (1.82) by the number of estimated referrals (3,304,154). This results in an estimated 6,013,560 children, which was rounded to the nearest 100,000. The average number of children included in a referral based on data from 50 States was calculated by dividing the number of children reported (3,635,459) by the number of investigations that received a disposition (1,996,774).*

[3] *Only those States that report both screened-in and screened-out referrals are included in this number. Numbers were rounded to the nearest 100,000. The total number of screened-in reports that received an investigation or assessment was 1,996,774.*

[4] *See table 2–2.*

[5] *During the preparation of the NCANDS data file, each State establishes a crosswalk between its disposition terms and the categories used by NCANDS.*

Figure 2–1 Report Sources, 2008



Based on data from table 2-2.

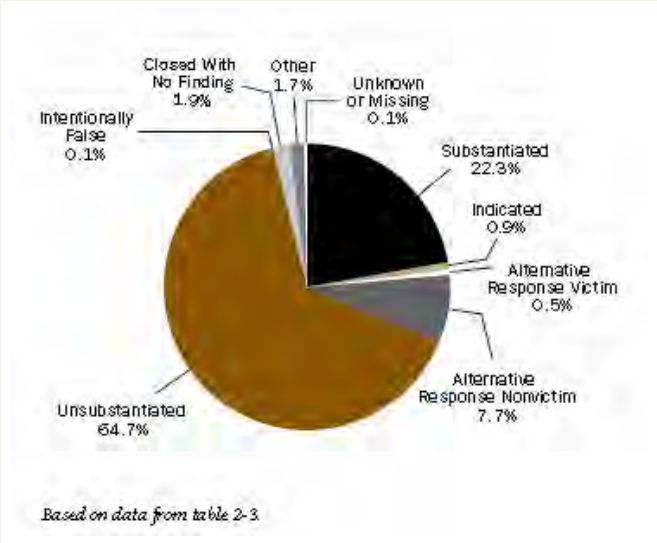
clergy members, sports coaches, camp counselors, bystanders, volunteers, and foster siblings. Unknown or "other" report sources are listed separately because either the data are missing or the data cannot be classified into either the professional or nonprofessional category.

Investigation or Assessment Results

CPS agencies assign a finding—also called a disposition—to a report after the circumstances are investigated and a determination is made as to whether the maltreatment occurred or the child is at-risk of maltreatment. Reports that received an alternative response are classified as either alternative response victim or alternative response nonvictim. For FFY 2008, 1,996,774 investigations or assessments received a disposition. Each State establishes dispositions by policy and law. The major NCANDS disposition categories are described below.

- Substantiated: An investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded by State law or State policy.
- Indicated: An investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment could not 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.
- Alternative Response Victim: A conclusion that the child was identified as a victim when a response other than an investigation was provided.
- Alternative Response Nonvictim: A conclusion that the child was not identified as a victim when a response other than an investigation was provided.
- Unsubstantiated: An investigation disposition that determines that there was not sufficient evidence under State law to conclude or suspect that the child was maltreated or at risk of being maltreated.

Figure 2–2 Investigation Dispositions, 2008



Based on data from table 2-3

Two alternative response categories are provided in NCANDS. The category that is most commonly used by States is alternative response nonvictim. Some States also use the alternative response victim category. During FFY 2008, 13 States used the alternative response category, of which 10 States only used alternative response nonvictim, 1 State only used alternative response victim, and 2 States used both dispositions.

For approximately 24 percent (23.7%) of investigations or assessments, at least one child was found to be a victim of maltreatment with one of the following dispositions—substantiated (22.3%), indicated (0.9%), or alternative response victim (0.5%) (figure 2–2).[6] The remaining investigations led to a finding that the children were not victims of maltreatment and the report received one of the following dispositions—unsubstantiated (64.7%), alternative response nonvictim (7.7%), "other" (1.7%), closed with no finding (1.9%), and intentionally false (0.1%). The majority of States show increases in their investigation rates between FFY 2004 and FFY 2008.[7] Four States were unable to submit the data needed for this analysis.

Report Dispositions by Report Source

Report dispositions are based on the facts of the report as found by the CPS worker. The type of report source may be related to the disposition of a report because of the reporter's knowledge and credibility (figure 2–3). Case-level data submitted to NCANDS were used to examine this hypothesis.[8] Based on nearly 2 million reports, key findings are listed below.

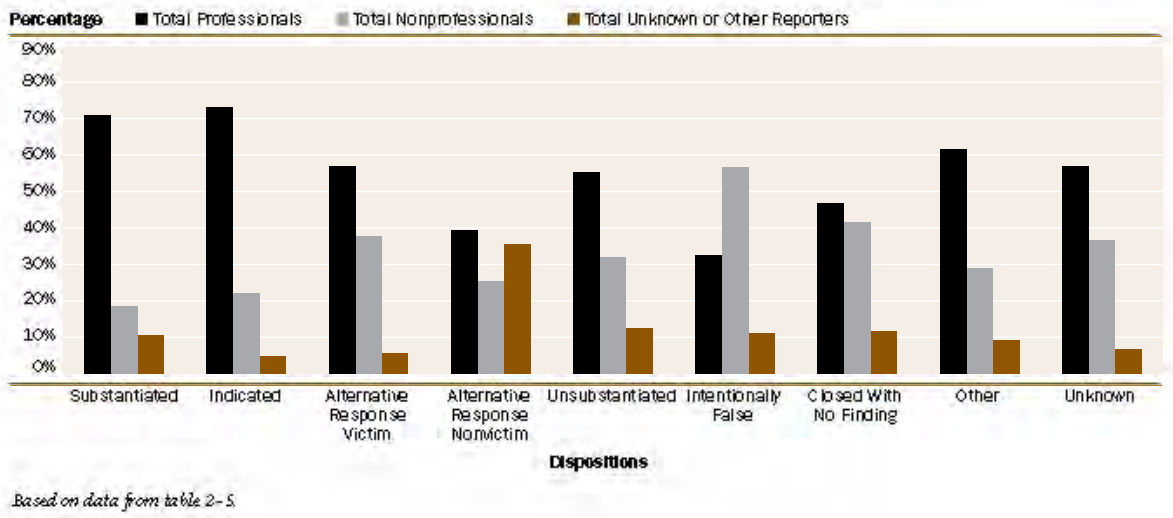
- Nearly three-quarters of substantiated or indicated reports were made by professional report sources.
- Law enforcement and legal personnel made 29 percent and 26 percent of substantiated and indicated reports, respectively.
- Professional report sources accounted for more than one-half of reports classified as unsubstantiated (55.3%), "other" (61.7%), or unknown (56.8%).

Response Time from Referral to Investigation

Most States set requirements for beginning an investigation into a report of child abuse or neglect. The response time is defined as the time between the login of a call to CPS alleging child maltreatment and the initial face-to-face contact with the alleged victim, where appropriate.

[6] *See table 2–3. "Other" dispositions include those categories that States were not able to crosswalk to NCANDS dispositions.*
[7] *See table 2–4.*
[8] *See table 2–5.*

Figure 2–3 Dispositions by Report Sources, 2008



Based on data from table 2–5.

While some States have a single timeframe for responding to reports, many States establish priorities based on the information received from the report source. Of the States that establish priorities, many specify a high-priority response as within 1 to 24 hours. Lower priority responses range from 24 hours to 14 days.[9] The average response times reflect the types of reports that are received, as well as the ability of workers to meet the time standards.

The FFY 2008 median response time from report to investigation was 66 hours or approximately 2.8 days.[10] The FFY 2007 median response time was 85 hours or 3.5 days. The FFY 2008 average response time was 80 hours or approximately 3.3 days. This is lower than the average response time of 87 hours for FFY 2007.

CPS Workforce and Workload

Given the large number and complexity of investigations and assessments that are conducted each year, there is an ongoing interest in the nature of the workforce that performs CPS functions. In most agencies, the screening and investigation are conducted by different groups of workers. In many rural and smaller agencies, one worker may perform both functions, and other functions not mentioned here.

States that reported significant numbers of specialized workers for intake, screening, investigation, and assessment were used to estimate the average number of cases that were handled by CPS workers.[11] The weighted average number of completed investigations per investigation worker was 68.3 per year. (This is higher than in FFY 2007, with 66.4 completed investigations per investigation worker.) 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. Also, each

[9] *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, 2006). This document is also available at http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/cps-status03.*

[10] *See table 2–6. The term investigation also includes assessments.*

[11] *See table 2–7. The number of screening and intake workers (2,894) and the number of investigation workers (18,309) were reported by 38 States.*

investigation could include more than one child. A more accurate calculation of workload would require a systematic estimation of work for a specific timeframe.

Tables and Notes

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

Table 2–1

- The national referral rate, 44.1 referrals per 1,000 children in the population, was calculated from the total number of referrals and the child population in the 41 States reporting both screened-in and screened-out referrals.
- Screened-out referral data are from the Agency File or SDC.

Table 2–4

- The investigation rate is calculated by dividing the total investigations number by the child population number and multiplying by 1,000.
- States that reported victim data, but not nonvictim data, are not included in this analysis.

Table 2–5

- States that submitted an SDC file are not included in this analysis.

Table 2–6

- Data were reported by States in the Agency File and the SDC.
- States use different criteria to indicate the start of an investigation. Some States use the date the report was approved for investigation, while others use the date of attempted contact with the victim. According to the Children's Bureau, States are encouraged to use the date of successful contact with the victim. States are continuing to improve the reporting of this data element, which may account for some data fluctuations.

Table 2–7

- Only States that were able to report workforce data by screening and intake workers and investigation workers and that provided data for screened-in referrals were included in calculations for screened-in referrals per investigation worker.
- The average number of completed investigations per investigation worker is based on dividing the total number of completed investigations by the total number of investigation workers for the 38 States that submitted these data.

Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2008

State	Child Population	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)		Screened-Out Referrals		Total Referrals	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Rate
Alabama	1,121,877	19,605	61.2	12,418	38.8	32,023	28.5
Alaska	179,876	7,846	58.1	5,662	41.9	13,508	75.1
Arizona	1,707,221	29,572	98.7	399	1.3	29,971	17.6
Arkansas	702,481	27,824	69.0	12,477	31.0	40,301	57.4
California	9,364,530	244,194	69.4	107,764	30.6	351,958	37.6
Colorado	1,207,135	34,164	48.0	36,977	52.0	71,141	58.9
Connecticut							
Delaware	206,229	6,274	72.2	2,415	27.8	8,689	42.1
District of Columbia	112,016	4,694	88.4	616	11.6	5,310	47.4
Florida	4,004,271	173,218	68.0	81,475	32.0	254,693	63.6
Georgia	2,548,841	32,430	70.5	13,559	29.5	45,989	18.0
Hawaii							
Idaho	412,640	6,783	43.8	8,697	56.2	15,480	37.5
Illinois							
Indiana	1,584,681	66,690	73.1	24,548	26.9	91,238	57.6
Iowa							
Kansas	700,485	16,823	54.4	14,126	45.6	30,949	44.2
Kentucky	1,008,064	49,976	69.7	21,747	30.3	71,723	71.1
Louisiana	1,107,973	21,405	57.9	15,533	42.1	36,938	33.3
Maine	274,867	6,216	38.4	9,975	61.6	16,191	58.9
Maryland							
Massachusetts	1,427,033	44,307	62.0	27,123	38.0	71,430	50.1
Michigan	2,390,198	71,820	61.5	44,910	38.5	116,730	48.8
Minnesota	1,254,644	18,608	34.9	34,731	65.1	53,339	42.5
Mississippi	766,720	19,063	63.8	10,827	36.2	29,890	39.0
Missouri	1,421,469	49,129	49.8	49,557	50.2	98,686	69.4
Montana	220,358	7,988	65.3	4,253	34.7	12,241	55.6
Nebraska	446,995	12,472	53.8	10,721	46.2	23,193	51.9
Nevada	667,801	14,332	70.5	5,989	29.5	20,321	30.4
New Hampshire	293,358	8,031	46.2	9,336	53.8	17,367	59.2
New Jersey							
New Mexico	502,450	14,469	45.8	17,128	54.2	31,597	62.9
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota	143,048	4,011	48.1	4,324	51.9	8,335	58.3
Ohio							
Oklahoma	906,035	34,940	53.2	30,717	46.8	65,657	72.5
Oregon	867,575	27,485	42.0	37,975	58.0	65,460	75.5
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	228,540	6,356	55.2	5,168	44.8	11,524	50.4
South Carolina	1,066,227	18,206	66.9	9,026	33.1	27,232	25.5
South Dakota	198,309	3,589	24.9	10,816	75.1	14,405	72.6
Tennessee	1,478,594	61,346	63.1	35,878	36.9	97,224	65.8
Texas	6,725,771	169,628	82.8	35,288	17.2	204,916	30.5
Utah	849,635	19,922	63.0	11,684	37.0	31,606	37.2
Vermont	128,930	2,359	19.0	10,064	81.0	12,423	96.4
Virginia	1,823,201	28,969	50.2	28,715	49.8	57,684	31.6
Washington	1,541,175	35,693	48.0	38,734	52.0	74,427	48.3
West Virginia	386,158	23,103	69.3	10,224	30.7	33,327	86.3
Wisconsin	1,314,412	26,382	46.7	30,053	53.3	56,435	42.9
Wyoming	128,457	2,398	46.4	2,775	53.6	5,173	40.3
Total	**53,420,280**	**1,472,320**		**884,404**		**2,356,724**	
Percent			**62.5**		**37.5**		
Weighted Rate							**44.1**
Number Reporting		**41**	**41**	**41**	**41**	**41**	**41**

Table 2–2 Report Sources, 2008 *(continues on page 14)*

	Professional													
	Child Daycare Provider(s)		Educational Personnel		Foster Care Provider(s)		Legal and Law Enforcement Personnel		Medical Personnel		Mental Health Personnel		Social Services Personnel	
State	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alabama	149	0.8	3,116	15.9	40	0.2	4,295	21.9	1,745	8.9	548	2.8	2,113	10.8
Alaska	90	1.1	1,364	17.4	23	0.3	1,588	20.2	871	11.1	357	4.6	721	9.2
Arizona	452	1.5	6,252	21.1			5,039	17.0	3,746	12.7	1,194	4.0	2,046	6.9
Arkansas	471	1.7	3,877	13.9			3,099	11.1	2,023	7.3	2,569	9.2	2,100	7.5
California	982	0.4	44,629	18.3	290	0.1	37,224	15.2	15,211	6.2	25,632	10.5	17,458	7.1
Colorado	405	1.2	6,988	20.5	477	1.4	7,861	23.0	3,512	10.3	2,290	6.7	2,332	6.8
Connecticut	333	1.4	5,600	22.9	185	0.8	5,693	23.3	2,679	11.0	1,707	7.0	1,700	7.0
Delaware	98	1.6	1,156	18.4	15	0.2	1,760	28.1	670	10.7	211	3.4	335	5.3
District of Columbia	37	0.8	809	17.2	29	0.6	786	16.7	210	4.5	188	4.0	1,140	24.3
Florida	1,708	1.0	25,729	14.9			43,007	24.8	13,407	7.7	4,865	2.8	16,911	9.8
Georgia	259	0.8	6,925	21.4	71	0.2	6,276	19.4	3,541	10.9	2,103	6.5	3,241	10.0
Hawaii	11	0.4	471	18.8	2	0.1	520	20.7	388	15.5	37	1.5	418	16.7
Idaho	70	1.0	1,325	19.5	32	0.5	1,420	20.9	607	8.9	85	1.3	262	3.9
Illinois	171	0.3	14,064	21.0	532	0.8	14,244	21.3	8,581	12.8	982	1.5	8,188	12.2
Indiana	621	0.9	10,694	16.0	760	1.1	12,868	19.3	7,156	10.7	2,403	3.6	4,307	6.5
Iowa	339	1.6	3,347	15.5	308	1.4	3,836	17.7	1,454	6.7	726	3.4	3,316	15.3
Kansas	216	1.3	3,808	22.6	362	2.2	1,582	9.4	1,114	6.6	101	0.6	2,751	16.4
Kentucky			3,624	7.3	217	0.4	4,514	9.0	1,410	2.8	1,089	2.2	1,713	3.4
Louisiana	182	0.9	3,940	18.4	128	0.6	3,153	14.7	2,756	12.9	587	2.7	1,925	9.0
Maine	75	1.2	980	15.8	33	0.5	971	15.6	609	9.8	496	8.0	806	13.0
Maryland														
Massachusetts	348	0.8	4,818	10.9	109	0.2	9,335	21.1	4,376	9.9			2,581	5.8
Michigan	395	0.5	12,378	17.2			10,475	14.6	4,413	6.1	1,235	1.7	15,361	21.4
Minnesota	211	1.1	4,436	23.8	349	1.9	5,025	27.0	1,883	10.1	793	4.3	1,510	8.1
Mississippi	123	0.6	3,411	17.9	103	0.5	2,489	13.1	2,153	11.3	596	3.1	671	3.5
Missouri	600	1.2	8,066	16.4	172	0.4	6,499	13.2	3,408	6.9	2,299	4.7	6,171	12.6
Montana	85	1.1	1,115	14.0	61	0.8	1,521	19.0	528	6.6	274	3.4	1,228	15.4
Nebraska	230	1.8	1,948	15.6	129	1.0	2,154	17.3	1,029	8.3	634	5.1	1,340	10.7
Nevada	161	1.1	3,112	21.7	76	0.5	3,510	24.5	1,449	10.1	473	3.3	1,206	8.4
New Hampshire	87	1.1	1,499	18.7	26	0.3	1,589	19.8	694	8.6	584	7.3	701	8.7
New Jersey	240	0.4	11,787	21.9	808	1.5	7,611	14.1	4,214	7.8	1,737	3.2	2,915	5.4
New Mexico	70	0.5	2,735	18.9	10	0.1	2,472	17.1	1,187	8.2	455	3.1	660	4.6
New York	404	0.3	32,466	20.3	2,104	1.3	17,637	11.1	9,703	6.1	5,989	3.8	32,688	20.5
North Carolina	136	0.2	1,726	2.5			2,482	3.6	1,671	2.4			2,112	3.0
North Dakota	82	2.0	811	20.2	16	0.4	1,097	27.3	294	7.3	117	2.9	341	8.5
Ohio	880	1.0	10,990	13.1	377	0.4	14,613	17.4	4,953	5.9	3,304	3.9	13,562	16.2
Oklahoma	601	1.7	4,016	11.5	156	0.4	4,484	12.8	3,015	8.6	1,977	5.7	6,033	17.3
Oregon	258	0.9	5,074	18.5	209	0.8	5,961	21.7	2,837	10.3	714	2.6	3,707	13.5
Pennsylvania	535	2.1	6,420	25.6	1,378	5.5	1,564	6.2	3,432	13.7	1,397	5.6	3,966	15.8
Puerto Rico	4	0.0	2,302	13.5	2	0.0	1,570	9.2	1,190	7.0	156	0.9	757	4.4
Rhode Island	84	1.3	1,361	21.4	37	0.6	1,013	15.9	922	14.5	126	2.0	662	10.4
South Carolina	119	0.7	3,977	21.8	95	0.5	3,324	18.3	2,325	12.8	367	2.0	1,757	9.7
South Dakota	57	1.6	574	16.0	12	0.3	999	27.8	228	6.4	170	4.7	77	2.1
Tennessee	781	1.3	8,949	14.6	472	0.8	9,948	16.2	5,972	9.7	1,758	2.9	8,932	14.6
Texas	2,086	1.2	31,082	18.3	349	0.2	26,466	15.6	21,963	12.9	5,363	3.2	10,020	5.9
Utah	205	1.0	2,181	10.9	201	1.0	5,678	28.5	1,160	5.8	589	3.0	2,373	11.9
Vermont	79	3.3	558	23.7	25	1.1	404	17.1	213	9.0	245	10.4	179	7.6
Virginia	309	1.1	6,334	21.9	22	0.1	5,281	18.2	2,388	8.2	1,910	6.6	1,710	5.9
Washington	1,046	2.9	6,255	17.5	296	0.8	4,257	11.9	2,957	8.3	2,025	5.7	7,028	19.7
West Virginia	151	0.7	2,879	12.5	122	0.5	1,956	8.5	1,114	4.8	118	0.5	3,170	13.7
Wisconsin	437	1.7	4,496	17.0	68	0.3	4,497	17.0	1,550	5.9	1,277	4.8	4,296	16.3
Wyoming			491	20.5	48	2.0	552	23.0	129	5.4	126	5.3	202	8.4
Total	**17,473**		**336,945**		**11,336**		**326,199**		**165,040**		**84,978**		**211,699**	
Percent		**0.9**		**16.9**		**0.6**		**16.3**		**8.3**		**4.3**		**10.6**
Number Reporting	**49**	**49**	**51**	**51**	**46**	**46**	**51**	**51**	**51**	**51**	**49**	**49**	**51**	**51**

	Nonprofessional											
	Alleged Perpetrator(s)		Alleged Victim(s)		Anonymous Source(s)		Friend(s) or Neighbor(s)		Other Relative(s)		Parent(s)	
State	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alabama	31	0.2	169	0.9	1,280	6.5	1,059	5.4	2,077	10.6	1,822	9.3
Alaska	5	0.1	22	0.3	644	8.2	239	3.0	478	6.1	358	4.6
Arizona			215	0.7	2,547	8.6	1,832	6.2	2,289	7.7	2,281	7.7
Arkansas	4	0.0	159	0.6	4,306	15.5	1,569	5.6	2,745	9.9	2,407	8.7
California			1,197	0.5	24,832	10.2	6,165	2.5	11,329	4.6	3,246	1.3
Colorado	3	0.0	217	0.6	1,041	3.0	1,761	5.2	2,701	7.9	1,857	5.4
Connecticut	4	0.0	111	0.5	3,016	12.4	211	0.9	790	3.2	1,209	5.0
Delaware	27	0.4	19	0.3	504	8.0	172	2.7	401	6.4	435	6.9
District of Columbia	22	0.5	37	0.8	398	8.5	233	5.0	320	6.8	241	5.1
Florida			1,622	0.9	10,742	6.2	10,653	6.2	14,789	8.5	16,657	9.6
Georgia	18	0.1	61	0.2	1,709	5.3	1,437	4.4	2,263	7.0	1,858	5.7
Hawaii			5	0.2	95	3.8	78	3.1	148	5.9	64	2.6
Idaho	2	0.0	40	0.6	191	2.8	811	12.0	546	8.0	553	8.2
Illinois	7	0.0	242	0.4	6,559	9.8	2,146	3.2	4,134	6.2	4,497	6.7
Indiana	86	0.1	401	0.6	8,176	12.3	4,587	6.9	5,202	7.8	6,710	10.1
Iowa	44	0.2										
Kansas			33	0.2	2,736	16.3	545	3.2	952	5.7	1,609	9.6
Kentucky			379	0.8	6,465	12.9	8,260	16.5	3,696	7.4	3,876	7.8
Louisiana	30	0.1	91	0.4	1,671	7.8	1,443	6.7	2,619	12.2	2,092	9.8
Maine			30	0.5	557	9.0	445	7.2	550	8.8	412	6.6
Maryland												
Massachusetts	251	0.6	72	0.2	3,935	8.9			864	2.0	1,146	2.6
Michigan			281	0.4	6,599	9.2	3,989	5.6	5,786	8.1	6,365	8.9
Minnesota	14	0.1	76	0.4	478	2.6	797	4.3	885	4.8	993	5.3
Mississippi			271	1.4	3,115	16.3	1,292	6.8	2,310	12.1	1,898	10.0
Missouri	139	0.3	143	0.3	5,696	11.6			3,734	7.6	5,048	10.3
Montana			8	0.1	296	3.7	552	6.9	617	7.7	621	7.8
Nebraska	6	0.0	1,014	8.1	774	6.2	1,145	9.2	1,013	8.1	49	0.4
Nevada	2	0.0	53	0.4	1,267	8.8	789	5.5	959	6.7	962	6.7
New Hampshire			18	0.2	667	8.3	346	4.3	588	7.3	553	6.9
New Jersey			351	0.7	10,503	19.5	2,041	3.8	2,569	4.8	4,753	8.8
New Mexico	48	0.3	27	0.2	4,034	27.9	125	0.9	784	5.4	673	4.7
New York					18,626	11.7	5,644	3.5	7,594	4.8	10,625	6.7
North Carolina			77	0.1	1,055	1.5	1,133	1.6	1,555	2.2	722	1.0
North Dakota	5	0.1	17	0.4	128	3.2	249	6.2	217	5.4	300	7.5
Ohio	21	0.0	568	0.7	11,163	13.3	4,765	5.7	10,152	12.1	3,558	4.2
Oklahoma	38	0.1	120	0.3	735	2.1	1,829	5.2	4,913	14.1	2,398	6.9
Oregon			540	2.0	1,193	4.3	1,266	4.6	1,632	5.9	698	2.5
Pennsylvania	25	0.1	347	1.4	1,169	4.7	782	3.1	1,094	4.4	1,990	7.9
Puerto Rico	26	0.2	254	1.5	5,731	33.5	889	5.2	1,131	6.6	1,764	10.3
Rhode Island			40	0.6	505	7.9	498	7.8	411	6.5	440	6.9
South Carolina	55	0.3	77	0.4	1,646	9.0	1,097	6.0	1,679	9.2	1,136	6.2
South Dakota	2	0.1	8	0.2	273	7.6	98	2.7	265	7.4	203	5.7
Tennessee	71	0.1	221	0.4			9,326	15.2	6,991	11.4	5,879	9.6
Texas			377	0.2	7,577	4.5	10,813	6.4	18,007	10.6	16,758	9.9
Utah	30	0.2	100	0.5			1,256	6.3	2,688	13.5	1,340	6.7
Vermont	5	0.2	19	0.8	106	4.5	44	1.9	132	5.6	180	7.6
Virginia	50	0.2	121	0.4	3,594	12.4	1,055	3.6	2,198	7.6	2,081	7.2
Washington	9	0.0	246	0.7	839	2.4	3,309	9.3	2,889	8.1	2,799	7.8
West Virginia	23	0.1	169	0.7	5,669	24.5	1,089	4.7	2,112	9.1	2,393	10.4
Wisconsin	9	0.0	154	0.6	1,196	4.5	1,182	4.5	1,843	7.0	2,080	7.9
Wyoming	2	0.1	14	0.6	140	5.8	183	7.6	168	7.0	240	10.0
Total	**1,114**		**10,833**		**176,178**		**101,229**		**145,809**		**132,829**	
Percent		**0.1**		**0.5**		**8.8**		**5.1**		**7.3**		**6.7**
Number Reporting	**34**	**34**	**49**	**49**	**48**	**48**	**48**	**48**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**

Table 2–2 Report Sources, 2008 *(continued from page 13)*

State	Unknown or Other				Total Reports	
	Other		Unknown or Missing			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alabama	1,161	5.9			19,605	100.0
Alaska	395	5.0	691	8.8	7,846	100.0
Arizona	1,625	5.5	54	0.2	29,572	100.0
Arkansas	2,495	9.0			27,824	100.0
California	37,364	15.3	18,635	7.6	244,194	100.0
Colorado	2,719	8.0			34,164	100.0
Connecticut	971	4.0	200	0.8	24,409	100.0
Delaware	471	7.5			6,274	100.0
District of Columbia	244	5.2			4,694	100.0
Florida	13,112	7.6	16	0.0	173,218	100.0
Georgia	1,011	3.1	1,657	5.1	32,430	100.0
Hawaii	71	2.8	200	8.0	2,508	100.0
Idaho	785	11.6	54	0.8	6,783	100.0
Illinois	2,245	3.3	429	0.6	67,021	100.0
Indiana	2,719	4.1			66,690	100.0
Iowa	4,581	21.1	3,710	17.1	21,661	100.0
Kansas	1,007	6.0	7	0.0	16,823	100.0
Kentucky	5,810	11.6	8,923	17.9	49,976	100.0
Louisiana	788	3.7			21,405	100.0
Maine	245	3.9	7	0.1	6,216	100.0
Maryland						
Massachusetts	3,937	8.9	12,535	28.3	44,307	100.0
Michigan	3,992	5.6	551	0.8	71,820	100.0
Minnesota	1,146	6.2	12	0.1	18,608	100.0
Mississippi	610	3.2	21	0.1	19,063	100.0
Missouri	4,840	9.9	2,314	4.7	49,129	100.0
Montana	1,060	13.3	22	0.3	7,988	100.0
Nebraska	548	4.4	459	3.7	12,472	100.0
Nevada	313	2.2			14,332	100.0
New Hampshire	648	8.1	31	0.4	8,031	100.0
New Jersey	4,201	7.8	165	0.3	53,895	100.0
New Mexico	1,178	8.1	11	0.1	14,469	100.0
New York	16,076	10.1			159,556	100.0
North Carolina			56,759	81.8	69,428	100.0
North Dakota	337	8.4			4,011	100.0
Ohio	4,921	5.9			83,827	100.0
Oklahoma	4,357	12.5	268	0.8	34,940	100.0
Oregon	3,396	12.4			27,485	100.0
Pennsylvania	952	3.8			25,051	100.0
Puerto Rico	1,320	7.7	2	0.0	17,098	100.0
Rhode Island	215	3.4	42	0.7	6,356	100.0
South Carolina	552	3.0			18,206	100.0
South Dakota	623	17.4			3,589	100.0
Tennessee	583	1.0	1,463	2.4	61,346	100.0
Texas	16,396	9.7	2,371	1.4	169,628	100.0
Utah	1,123	5.6	998	5.0	19,922	100.0
Vermont	147	6.2	23	1.0	2,359	100.0
Virginia	1,661	5.7	255	0.9	28,969	100.0
Washington	1,738	4.9			35,693	100.0
West Virginia	2,012	8.7	126	0.5	23,103	100.0
Wisconsin	1,959	7.4	1,338	5.1	26,382	100.0
Wyoming	100	4.2	3	0.1	2,398	100.0
Total	**160,760**		**114,352**		**1,996,774**	
Percent		**8.1**		**5.7**		
Number Reporting	**50**	**50**	**35**	**35**	**51**	**51**

Table 2–3 Investigation Dispositions, 2008

State	Substantiated	Indicated	Alternative Response Victim	Alternative Response Nonvictim	Unsubstanti-ated	Intentionally False	Closed With No Finding	Other	Unknown or Missing	Total Dispositions
Alabama	6,518				12,216		871			19,605
Alaska	2,332		316		3,996		1,202			7,846
Arizona	2,462	150			26,960					29,572
Arkansas	6,748				19,845		1,230	1		27,824
California	52,546				191,644				4	244,194
Colorado	7,528				25,656				980	34,164
Connecticut	6,505				17,904					24,409
Delaware	1,498				4,073	160	504	39		6,274
District of Columbia	1,588				2,872		234			4,694
Florida	31,310				141,839	69				173,218
Georgia	16,298				15,799		333			32,430
Hawaii	1,091				1,417					2,508
Idaho	1,180				4,968	635				6,783
Illinois	17,511				49,043	467				67,021
Indiana	14,929	2			50,478				1,281	66,690
Iowa	7,292				14,369					21,661
Kansas	1,214				15,609					16,823
Kentucky	9,771		1,617	12,481	23,617		1,776	714		49,976
Louisiana	6,198			657	13,495		1,047	8		21,405
Maine	2,447				3,769					6,216
Maryland										
Massachusetts	25,590				18,717					44,307
Michigan	10,656	7,297			46,190		7,657		20	71,820
Minnesota	3,855			11,246	2,895	20	592			18,608
Mississippi	5,480				13,583					19,063
Missouri	4,133			26,726	16,984		1,286			49,129
Montana	952	68			6,166		641	161		7,988
Nebraska	2,806				9,367		299			12,472
Nevada	2,849			522	10,961					14,332
New Hampshire	831				6,643		557			8,031
New Jersey	6,299				47,596					53,895
New Mexico	3,593				10,876					14,469
New York	50,989				108,567					159,556
North Carolina	5,248		7,413	42,401	14,366					69,428
North Dakota	680				3,331					4,011
Ohio	15,734	9,732			55,032		3,329			83,827
Oklahoma	6,207			7,203	18,926		2,604			34,940
Oregon	6,943				14,343			6,199		27,485
Pennsylvania	4,055				20,919			77		25,051
Puerto Rico	6,825				8,000	287	1,935		51	17,098
Rhode Island	1,957				4,313		86			6,356
South Carolina	7,025				11,181					18,206
South Dakota	835				2,575		179			3,589
Tennessee	7,644	499		22,195	26,553		4,220	235		61,346
Texas	41,931				104,144		4,218	19,335		169,628
Utah	8,215			21	10,885	29	772			19,922
Vermont	572				1,775	10	1		1	2,359
Virginia	4,150			22,361	2,396	53		9		28,969
Washington	4,613			6,979	15,962		600	7,539		35,693
West Virginia	3,705				17,430		1,955		13	23,103
Wisconsin	4,250				22,130				2	26,382
Wyoming	449			1,468	481					2,398
Total	**446,037**	**17,748**	**9,346**	**154,260**	**1,292,856**	**1,730**	**38,128**	**34,317**	**2,352**	**1,996,774**
Percent	**22.3**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**7.7**	**64.7**	**0.1**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Number Reporting	**51**	**6**	**3**	**12**	**51**	**9**	**25**	**11**	**8**	**51**

Table 2–4 Report Investigation Trends, 2004–2008

State	2004			2005			2006		
	Child Population	Total Investigations	Investigation Rate	Child Population	Total Investigations	Investigation Rate	Child Population	Total Investigations	Investigation Rate
Alabama	1,106,125	19,081	17.3	1,108,325	18,318	16.5	1,116,897	18,651	16.7
Alaska				184,605	4,273	23.1	184,022	5,755	31.3
Arizona	1,518,654	35,623	23.5	1,573,781	37,088	23.6	1,630,099	33,743	20.7
Arkansas	680,054	20,076	29.5	686,419	23,120	33.7	693,989	25,524	36.8
California	9,432,170	234,035	24.8	9,423,835	228,012	24.2	9,395,058	225,911	24.0
Colorado	1,146,130	29,540	25.8	1,155,944	26,950	23.3	1,171,347	30,940	26.4
Connecticut	839,345	32,097	38.2	832,544	30,084	36.1	826,222	28,549	34.6
Delaware	199,309	5,276	26.5	201,872	5,799	28.7	203,461	5,781	28.4
District of Columbia	115,097	4,977	43.2	114,229	4,958	43.4	113,900	5,077	44.6
Florida	3,886,220	145,393	37.4	3,963,736	148,004	37.3	4,018,065	151,822	37.8
Georgia	2,353,777	85,817	36.5	2,408,805	74,165	30.8	2,465,310	60,277	24.5
Hawaii	291,228	3,608	12.4	288,954	2,733	9.5	287,595	2,285	7.9
Idaho	380,677	6,502	17.1	389,396	6,499	16.7	398,404	6,662	16.7
Illinois	3,217,935	64,784	20.1	3,206,857	66,305	20.7	3,194,107	66,495	20.8
Indiana	1,571,898	35,817	22.8	1,575,597	37,860	24.0	1,581,614	44,051	27.9
Iowa	711,291	24,366	34.3	709,613	24,536	34.6	711,079	25,029	35.2
Kansas	698,842	15,729	22.5	696,502	14,146	20.3	694,571	15,164	21.8
Kentucky	991,792	46,951	47.3	995,497	47,960	48.2	1,001,805	48,649	48.6
Louisiana	1,169,815	23,843	20.4	1,162,140	26,901	23.1	1,064,452	25,536	24.0
Maine	290,642	5,358	18.4	286,996	5,396	18.8	282,948	5,949	21.0
Maryland									
Massachusetts	1,476,371	38,940	26.4	1,460,945	38,669	26.5	1,446,624	38,918	26.9
Michigan	2,536,119	74,333	29.3	2,510,099	65,174	26.0	2,478,106	70,036	28.3
Minnesota	1,266,646	17,471	13.8	1,260,916	18,843	14.9	1,259,247	19,846	15.8
Mississippi	762,807	15,801	20.7	763,498	15,745	20.6	759,724	16,888	22.2
Missouri	1,416,633	54,216	38.3	1,418,051	55,217	38.9	1,422,425	47,491	33.4
Montana	220,229	7,450	33.8	219,445	8,181	37.3	219,159	8,737	39.9
Nebraska	444,604	10,962	24.7	444,167	15,501	34.9	444,330	13,109	29.5
Nevada	595,078	13,424	22.6	616,066	14,532	23.6	639,575	14,982	23.4
New Hampshire	307,168	6,400	20.8	305,047	6,583	21.6	302,331	6,640	22.0
New Jersey	2,107,048	44,127	20.9	2,096,674	34,806	16.6	2,077,813	28,134	13.5
New Mexico	496,444	16,445	33.1	496,911	20,225	40.7	498,343	16,565	33.2
New York	4,586,373	148,244	32.3	4,543,337	140,214	30.9	4,494,681	150,796	33.5
North Carolina	2,076,139	66,172	31.9	2,111,366	66,698	31.6	2,152,937	67,524	31.4
North Dakota	146,926	3,904	26.6	145,345	3,956	27.2	143,697	3,799	26.4
Ohio	2,814,094	70,280	25.0	2,791,962	71,762	25.7	2,771,098	73,156	26.4
Oklahoma	879,282	36,070	41.0	881,632	36,959	41.9	890,062	36,663	41.2
Oregon	845,750	23,529	27.8	848,445	25,063	29.5	856,693	25,606	29.9
Pennsylvania	2,840,225	23,862	8.4	2,819,448	23,114	8.2	2,804,525	23,071	8.2
Puerto Rico				1,031,794	32,619	31.6	1,018,291	13,797	13.5
Rhode Island	245,152	6,707	27.4	240,596	7,101	29.5	235,948	8,441	35.8
South Carolina	1,025,946	17,186	16.8	1,032,908	17,088	16.5	1,045,275	16,712	16.0
South Dakota	196,154	4,620	23.6	195,919	4,445	22.7	196,461	3,908	19.9
Tennessee	1,425,596	48,622	34.1	1,440,383	59,998	41.7	1,459,269	61,886	42.4
Texas	6,229,513	140,038	22.5	6,318,284	161,895	25.6	6,479,936	166,728	25.7
Utah	757,582	21,132	27.9	773,942	21,052	27.2	800,288	20,206	25.2
Vermont	138,837	2,690	19.4	136,276	2,504	18.4	133,559	2,315	17.3
Virginia	1,798,391	28,105	15.6	1,810,952	27,937	15.4	1,817,341	29,141	16.0
Washington	1,514,517	32,314	21.3	1,514,916	34,293	22.6	1,525,994	35,698	23.4
West Virginia	389,606	18,508	47.5	387,931	22,400	57.7	387,915	23,210	59.8
Wisconsin	1,338,679	40,205	30.0	1,330,005	29,660	22.3	1,325,293	29,029	21.9
Wyoming	122,532	2,018	16.5	122,066	2,020	16.5	123,100	2,437	19.8
Total	**71,601,442**	**1,872,648**		**73,034,973**	**1,917,361**		**73,244,985**	**1,907,319**	
Rate			**26.2**			**26.3**			**26.0**
Number Reporting	**49**	**49**	**49**	**51**	**51**	**51**	**51**	**51**	**51**

State	2007			2008		
	Child Population	Total Investigations	Investigation Rate	Child Population	Total Investigations	Investigation Rate
Alabama	1,121,284	18,710	16.7	1,121,877	19,605	17.5
Alaska	182,302	4,906	26.9	179,876	7,846	43.6
Arizona	1,675,215	33,188	19.8	1,707,221	29,572	17.3
Arkansas	699,458	27,846	39.8	702,481	27,824	39.6
California	9,368,129	232,297	24.8	9,364,530	244,194	26.1
Colorado	1,189,733	31,520	26.5	1,207,135	34,164	28.3
Connecticut	819,086	26,529	32.4	812,213	24,409	30.1
Delaware	205,038	5,693	27.8	206,229	6,274	30.4
District of Columbia	113,073	4,506	39.9	112,016	4,694	41.9
Florida	4,022,304	154,951	38.5	4,004,271	173,218	43.3
Georgia	2,521,744	48,965	19.4	2,548,841	32,430	12.7
Hawaii	286,909	2,527	8.8	285,243	2,508	8.8
Idaho	407,190	7,089	17.4	412,640	6,783	16.4
Illinois	3,185,761	67,828	21.3	3,179,260	67,021	21.1
Indiana	1,584,441	41,900	26.4	1,584,681	66,690	42.1
Iowa	711,547	23,093	32.5	712,613	21,661	30.4
Kansas	698,580	16,912	24.2	700,485	16,823	24.0
Kentucky	1,004,174	48,600	48.4	1,008,064	49,976	49.6
Louisiana	1,101,737	19,293	17.5	1,107,973	21,405	19.3
Maine	279,410	6,710	24.0	274,867	6,216	22.6
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,436,774	39,801	27.7	1,427,033	44,307	31.0
Michigan				2,390,198	71,820	30.0
Minnesota	1,257,792	18,993	15.1	1,254,644	18,608	14.8
Mississippi	766,120	17,871	23.3	766,720	19,063	24.9
Missouri	1,424,821	49,466	34.7	1,421,469	49,129	34.6
Montana	219,936	8,699	39.6	220,358	7,988	36.3
Nebraska	445,279	11,290	25.4	446,995	12,472	27.9
Nevada	659,285	16,342	24.8	667,801	14,332	21.5
New Hampshire	298,012	6,834	22.9	293,358	8,031	27.4
New Jersey	2,060,581	44,606	21.6	2,047,582	53,895	26.3
New Mexico	500,930	14,853	29.7	502,450	14,469	28.8
New York	4,451,873	155,509	34.9	4,408,016	159,556	36.2
North Carolina	2,208,479	66,814	30.3	2,243,677	69,428	30.9
North Dakota	143,180	3,584	25.0	143,048	4,011	28.0
Ohio	2,753,988	77,436	28.1	2,730,377	83,827	30.7
Oklahoma	899,642	35,870	39.9	906,035	34,940	38.6
Oregon	862,419	26,381	30.6	867,575	27,485	31.7
Pennsylvania	2,786,098	23,513	8.4	2,762,004	25,051	9.1
Puerto Rico	1,002,044	15,709	15.7	982,273	17,098	17.4
Rhode Island	232,004	7,710	33.2	228,540	6,356	27.8
South Carolina	1,058,062	18,337	17.3	1,066,227	18,206	17.1
South Dakota	197,425	3,627	18.4	198,309	3,589	18.1
Tennessee	1,469,144	62,183	42.3	1,478,594	61,346	41.5
Texas	6,605,421	166,584	25.2	6,725,771	169,628	25.2
Utah	827,667	20,386	24.6	849,635	19,922	23.4
Vermont	131,250	2,564	19.5	128,930	2,359	18.3
Virginia	1,821,693	26,358	14.5	1,823,201	28,969	15.9
Washington	1,534,577	35,262	23.0	1,541,175	35,693	23.2
West Virginia	387,184	21,962	56.7	386,158	23,103	59.8
Wisconsin	1,321,095	26,978	20.4	1,314,412	26,382	20.1
Wyoming	126,027	2,442	19.4	128,457	2,398	18.7
Total	**71,065,917**	**1,851,027**		**73,583,538**	**1,996,774**	
Rate			**26.0**			**27.1**
Number Reporting	**50**	**50**	**50**	**51**	**51**	**51**

Table 2–5 Dispositions by Report Source, 2008

Report Sources	Substantiated		Indicated		Alternative Response Victim		Alternative Response Nonvictim		Unsubstantiated	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
PROFESSIONALS										
Child Daycare Providers	2,731	0.6	124	0.7	58	0.6	1,126	0.7	12,380	1.0
Educational Personnel	56,123	12.8	2,369	13.3	1,131	12.1	21,270	13.8	240,453	18.9
Foster Care Providers	2,106	0.5	61	0.3	4	0.0	360	0.2	8,338	0.7
Legal and Law Enforcement Personnel	127,850	29.2	4,545	25.6	1,637	17.5	15,254	9.9	160,054	12.6
Medical Personnel	49,756	11.3	1,429	8.1	1,099	11.8	7,635	4.9	95,966	7.5
Mental Health Personnel	14,736	3.4	630	3.5	43	0.5	4,692	3.0	61,578	4.8
Social Services Personnel	57,232	13.1	3,803	21.4	1,347	14.4	10,207	6.6	126,903	10.0
Total Professionals	**310,534**	**70.8**	**12,961**	**73.0**	**5,319**	**56.9**	**60,544**	**39.3**	**705,672**	**55.3**
NONPROFESSIONALS										
Alleged Perpetrators	478	0.1	5	0.0			142	0.1	446	0.0
Alleged Victims	1,684	0.4	132	0.7	48	0.5	463	0.3	7,584	0.6
Anonymous Reporters	21,070	4.8	809	4.6	870	9.3	9,018	5.8	136,219	10.7
Friends or Neighbors	13,437	3.1	552	3.1	990	10.6	9,051	5.9	70,099	5.5
Other Relatives	25,741	5.9	1,344	7.6	1,156	12.4	10,301	6.7	98,336	7.7
Parents	18,483	4.2	1,075	6.1	450	4.8	10,185	6.6	95,741	7.5
Total Nonprofessionals	**80,893**	**18.5**	**3,917**	**22.1**	**3,514**	**37.6**	**39,160**	**25.4**	**408,425**	**32.0**
UNKNOWN OR OTHER REPORTERS										
Unknown	15,308	3.5	48	0.3	296	3.2	46,751	30.3	50,350	3.9
Other	31,658	7.2	822	4.6	217	2.3	7,791	5.1	110,689	8.7
Total Unknown or Other Reporters	**46,966**	**10.7**	**870**	**4.9**	**513**	**5.5**	**54,542**	**35.4**	**161,039**	**12.6**
Total	**438,393**		**17,748**		**9,346**		**154,246**		**1,275,136**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**
Number Reporting	**49**	**49**	**11**	**11**	**8**	**8**	**12**	**12**	**49**	**49**

Report Sources	Intentionally False		Closed With No Finding		Other		Unknown		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
PROFESSIONALS										
Child Daycare Providers	12	0.7	245	0.6	450	1.6	7	0.3	17,133	0.9
Educational Personnel	209	12.1	4,203	11.0	5,073	18.0	229	9.7	331,060	16.8
Foster Care Providers	4	0.2	115	0.3	108	0.4	15	0.6	11,111	0.6
Legal and Law Enforcement Personnel	161	9.3	4,824	12.7	4,205	15.0	611	26.0	319,141	16.2
Medical Personnel	84	4.9	2,296	6.0	3,460	12.3	184	7.8	161,909	8.2
Mental Health Personnel	18	1.0	1,072	2.8	1,311	4.7	67	2.8	84,147	4.3
Social Services Personnel	72	4.2	5,117	13.4	2,747	9.8	223	9.5	207,651	10.6
Total Professionals	**560**	**32.4**	**17,872**	**46.9**	**17,354**	**61.7**	**1,336**	**56.8**	**1,132,152**	**57.6**
NONPROFESSIONALS										
Alleged Perpetrators			31	0.1	4	0.0	3	0.1	1,109	0.1
Alleged Victims	11	0.6	212	0.6	128	0.5	14	0.6	10,276	0.5
Anonymous Reporters	321	18.6	5,259	13.8	875	3.1	416	17.7	174,857	8.9
Friends or Neighbors	174	10.1	3,403	8.9	1,863	6.6	145	6.2	99,714	5.1
Other Relatives	196	11.3	4,045	10.6	2,697	9.6	144	6.1	143,960	7.3
Parents	278	16.1	2,888	7.6	2,593	9.2	138	22.6	131,831	6.7
Total Nonprofessionals	**980**	**56.6**	**15,838**	**41.5**	**8,160**	**29.0**	**860**	**36.6**	**561,747**	**28.6**
UNKNOWN OR OTHER REPORTERS										
Unknown	14	0.8	1,027	2.7	463	1.6	14	0.6	114,271	5.8
Other	176	10.2	3,391	8.9	2,141	7.6	142	6.0	157,027	8.0
Total Unknown or Other Reporters	**190**	**11.0**	**4,418**	**11.6**	**2,604**	**9.3**	**156**	**6.6**	**271,298**	**13.8**
Total	**1,730**		**38,128**		**28,118**		**2,352**		**1,965,197**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**
Number Reporting	**9**	**9**	**29**	**29**	**17**	**17**	**8**	**8**	**49**	**49**

Table 2–6 PART Measure: Response Time in Hours, 2005–2008

State	Response Time Average			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama				24
Alaska		199		
Arizona	76	47	59	70
Arkansas	189	208	223	122
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut		40		
Delaware	152	154	179	177
District of Columbia	29	33	28	26
Florida	11	10	9	11
Georgia				
Hawaii	184	132	116	119
Idaho	60	57		61
Illinois	12	12	12	14
Indiana				
Iowa	49	43	38	39
Kansas	78	74	90	71
Kentucky	27	31		29
Louisiana				179
Maine		120	72	72
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota	79	60	55	46
Mississippi	207	166	135	212
Missouri	45	58	25	35
Montana				
Nebraska	413	312	148	314
Nevada	47	42	33	26
New Hampshire	55	58	60	50
New Jersey		48	26	22
New Mexico			85	
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota	31	32	38	38
Ohio	5	4		
Oklahoma	161	141	87	85
Oregon		116	109	90
Pennsylvania				
Puerto Rico		146	307	
Rhode Island	18	21	22	21
South Carolina	94	84	79	80
South Dakota	180	182	113	112
Tennessee		71		63
Texas	18	34	136	58
Utah	110	102	100	90
Vermont	67	72	90	105
Virginia				
Washington	70	77	89	82
West Virginia				
Wisconsin	99	104	109	157
Wyoming	29	15	24	24
Total	**2,594**	**3,104**	**2,695**	**2,720**
Average	**89**	**86**	**87**	**80**
Median	**67**	**66**	**85**	**66**
Number Reporting	**29**	**36**	**31**	**34**

Table 2–7 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2008

State	Screening and Intake Workers	Investigation Workers	Screening, Intake, Investigation Workers	Completed Investigations	Completed Investigations per Investigation Worker
Alabama	82	592	674	19,605	33
Alaska	56	208	264	7,846	38
Arizona	70	1,034	1,104	29,572	29
Arkansas	34	399	433	27,824	70
California			4,645		
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware	15	81	96	6,274	77
District of Columbia	61	128	189	4,694	37
Florida	158	1,747	1,905	173,218	99
Georgia					
Hawaii	14	75	89	2,508	33
Idaho	259	16	275	6,783	424
Illinois	98	883	981	67,021	76
Indiana			554		
Iowa	40	183	223	21,661	118
Kansas	75	278	353	16,823	61
Kentucky	78	1,614	1,692	49,976	31
Louisiana	2	235	237	21,405	91
Maine	28	129	157	6,216	48
Maryland					
Massachusetts	86	275	361	44,307	161
Michigan	94	376	470	71,820	191
Minnesota	138	292	430	18,608	64
Mississippi	4	443	447	19,063	43
Missouri	49	418	467	49,129	118
Montana	15	176	191	7,988	45
Nebraska	29	88	117	12,472	142
Nevada	35	184	219	14,332	78
New Hampshire	10	61	71	8,031	132
New Jersey	94	956	1,050	53,895	56
New Mexico	39	179	218	14,469	81
New York					
North Carolina	168	894	1,062	69,428	78
North Dakota			106		
Ohio					
Oklahoma	123	226	349	34,940	155
Oregon			437		
Pennsylvania			3,216		
Puerto Rico	46	618	664	17,098	28
Rhode Island	21	38	59	6,356	167
South Carolina					
South Dakota	32	41	73	3,589	88
Tennessee	45	1,153	1,198	61,346	53
Texas	430	3,176	3,606	169,628	53
Utah	26	107	133	19,922	186
Vermont	26	36	62	2,359	66
Virginia	102	373	475	28,969	78
Washington	76	337	413	35,693	106
West Virginia			465		
Wisconsin	136	260	396	26,382	101
Wyoming			126		
Total	**2,894**	**18,309**	**30,752**	**1,251,250**	
Weighted Average					**68.3**
Average					**93.0**
Number Reporting	**38**	**38**	**45**	**38**	**38**

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Children[1]

CHAPTER 3

Each State bases its own definitions of child abuse and neglect on the standards set by Federal and State laws. The child protective services (CPS) units within each State respond to the safety needs of children who are alleged to have been maltreated based on those State definitions. The *Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act* (CAPTA), (42 U.S.C.A. §5106g), as amended by the *Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003*, defines child abuse and neglect as:

- Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or
- An act or failure to act, which presents an imminent risk of serious harm.

National child maltreatment estimates for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2008 are based on child populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. During FFY 2008:

- An estimated 772,000 children were victims of maltreatment;
- The rate of victimization was 10.3 per 1,000 children in the population, which is similar to the previous year's victimization rate; and
- More than 3.7 million children received CPS investigations or assessments.

This chapter provides in-depth information about the characteristics of children found to be abused or neglected during FFY 2008. This chapter also discusses the 5-year trend of children who received investigations or assessments and the 5-year trend of victimization rates.

Children Who Were Subjects of a Report

Based on data from 51 States, the rate of children who were subjects of a screened-in referral (a report) and who had a CPS response in the form of an investigation or assessment was 49.4 per 1,000 children.[2] States' rates ranged from 9.1 to 135.7 per 1,000 children. When applied to the national population for all 52 States, an estimated 3.7 million children received an investigation or assessment.[3] The national rate of children who received an investigation or assessment is the highest it has been in the previous 5 years (figure 3–1).[4] The national estimate of children

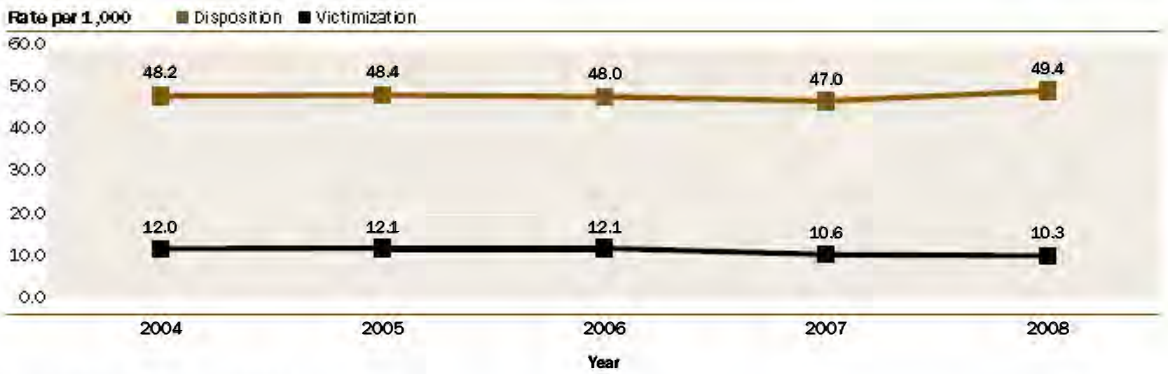
[1] *This chapter is primarily about child victims, but includes some information about nonvictims and, therefore, is titled "Children."*

[2] *Supporting data are provided in table 3–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. The child disposition rate was computed by dividing the total count of children who received an investigation (3,635,459) by the child population for the 51 States that reported these data (73,583,538) and multiplying by 1,000.*

[3] *A national estimate of 3,701,252 (rounded to 3.7 million) children who were the subjects of an investigation or assessment was calculated by multiplying the child investigation rate (49.4) by the national child population for all 52 States (74,924,121) and dividing by 1,000.*

[4] *See table 3–2.*

Figure 3–1 Disposition and Victimization Rates, 2004–2008

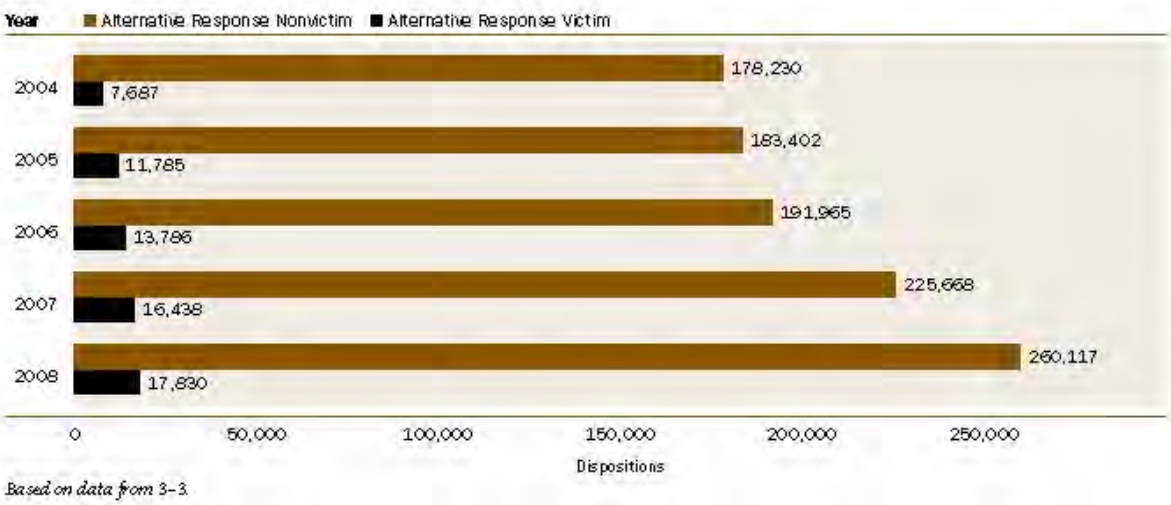


Based on data from tables 3–2 and 3–6.

who received an investigation or assessment has increased from 3.5 million during 2007 to 3.7 million during 2008.

As States are increasingly using alternative responses during an investigation or assessment, the usage of an alternative response disposition has increased (see figure 3–2). During 2004, 2 States reported 7,687 children received a disposition of alternative response victim and 10 States reported 178,230 children received an alternative response nonvictim disposition. By 2008, those numbers had increased to 3 States reported 17,830 alternative response victims and 12 States reported 260,117 alternative response nonvictims.[5]

Figure 3–2 Dispositions of Children Who Received an Alternative CPS Response, 2004–2008



Based on data from 3–3.

[5] *See table 3–3.*

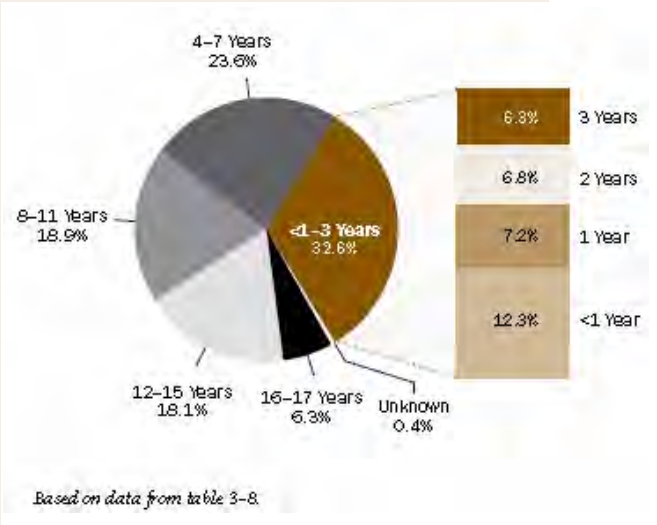
Child Victims

Based on data from 51 States, approximately one-fifth (20.9%) of children who received an investigation or assessment were found to have been maltreated.[6] The FFY 2008 data is comparable to the FFY 2007 percentage of 22.5 percent of children who were found to have been maltreated. The FFY 2008 number of reported victims of maltreatment from the 51 States was 758,289.[7] States' rates of victimization ranged from 1.5 to 29.1 per 1,000 children. A victim was counted once for each report of maltreatment, and therefore, this number is duplicated (also known as a report-child pair). Counting a victim once, regardless of the number of times the victim was reported, the unduplicated count (also known as a unique count) of victims was 690,061.[8]

The victimization rate for FFY 2008 was 10.3 per 1,000 in the population.[9] Based on this victimization, an estimated 772,000 children were victims of maltreatment during FFY 2008.[10]

The FFY 2008 victimization rate is the lowest it has been in the previous 5 years. While this is the second year that the number of victims has decreased; it is not possible to tell whether this year's decrease indicates a trend until more data are collected.[11] The decrease can partially be attributed to several factors, including the increase in the number of children who received an unsubstantiated disposition, the increase in the number of children who received an alternative CPS response, and the decrease in the number of children who received a substantiated or indicated disposition.

Figure 3–3 Percentage of Victims by Age, 2008



Based on data from table 3–8.

First-Time Victims

Three-quarters of victims (75.0%) had no history of prior victimization.[12] Information regarding first-time victims is a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measure. The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program (CBCAP) reports this PART measure to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) each year as an average of all States. Individual State data are not reported to OMB.

Age and Sex of Victims

Nearly 33 percent (32.6%) of all victims of maltreatment were younger than 4 years old (figure 3–3). An additional 23.6 percent were in the age group 4–7 years and 18.9 percent were in the age group 8–11 years.[13] Victimization

[6] *The percentage of children who were determined to have been abused or neglected is the total number of victims with substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim dispositions.*

[7] *See table 3–4. The majority of analyses in this report are based on the duplicated count of victims.*

[8] *See table 3–5. This unduplicated victim count is for 49 States, as the States that reported data via the Summary Data Component (SDC) cannot report unduplicated counts.*

[9] *The victimization rate was computed by dividing the number of total duplicated victims (758,289) by the child population for the 51 States that reported these data (73,583,538) and multiplying by 1,000.*

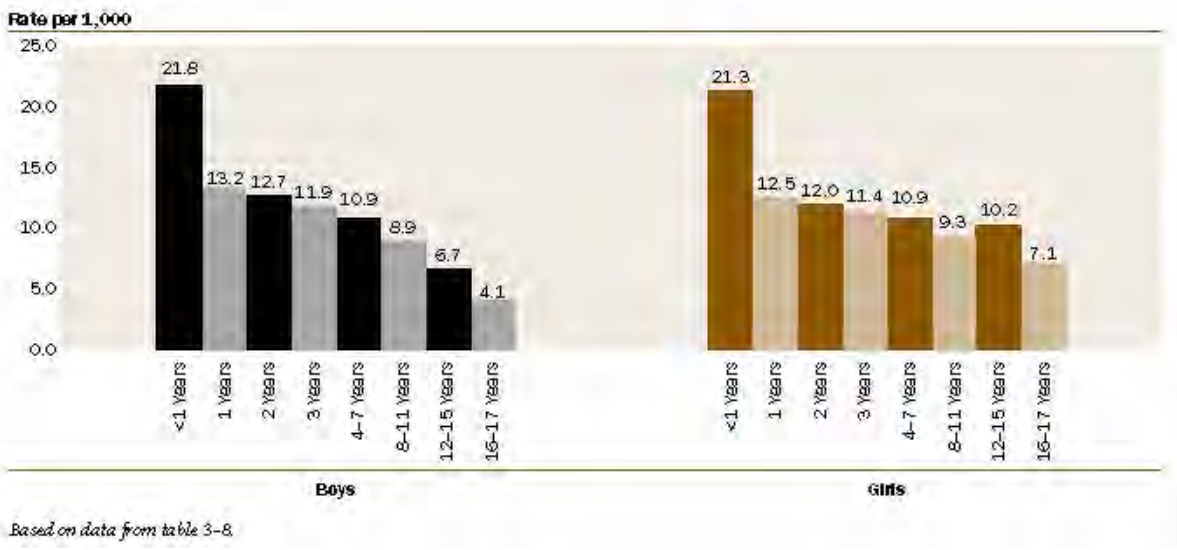
[10] *See table 3–6. A national estimate of 772,000 child victims was calculated by multiplying the victimization rate (10.3) by the national population (74,924,121), dividing by 1,000, and rounding to the nearest 1,000.*

[11] *It is anticipated that the FFY 2009 data will more fully reflect the economic downturn.*

[12] *See table 3–7. These are unduplicated victims.*

[13] *See table 3–8.*

Figure 3–4 Victimization Rates by Age and Sex, 2008



Based on data from table 3–8.

was split almost evenly between the sexes; 48.3 percent of victims were boys and 51.3 percent of the victims were girls. The sex of 0.4 percent of child victims was unknown.

The youngest children had the highest rate of victimization. The rate of child victimization for boys in the age group of birth to 1 year was 21.8 per 1,000 male children of the same age group (figure 3–4). The child victimization rate for girls in the age group of birth to 1 year was 21.3 per 1,000 female children of the same age group. The victimization rate for children in the age group of 4–7 years was 10.9 per 1,000 for both boys and girls. Overall, the victimization rates decreased for older age groups.

Race and Ethnicity of Victims

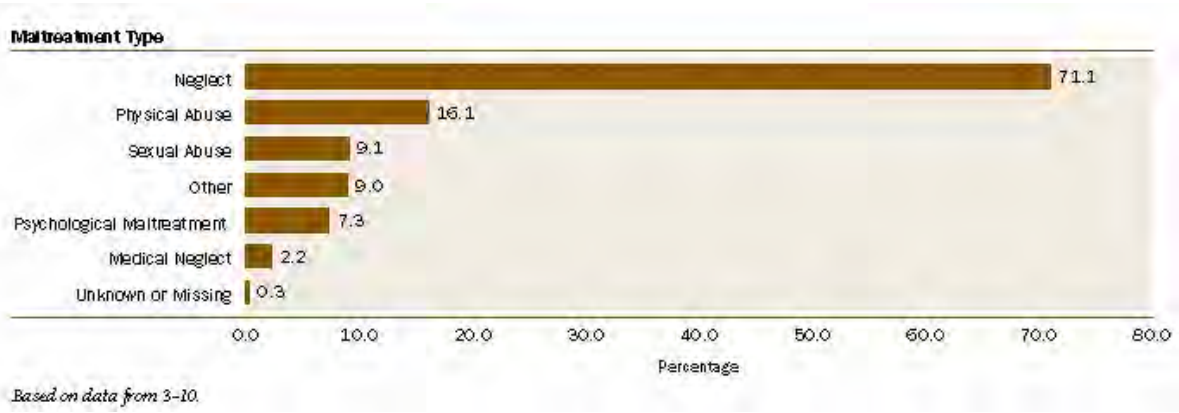
African-American children, American Indian or Alaska Native children, and children of multiple races had the highest rates of victimization at 16.6, 13.9, and 13.8 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively. Hispanic children and White children had rates of 9.8 and 8.6 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively. Asian children had the lowest rate of 2.4 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity.[14] Nearly one-half of all victims were White (45.1%), one-fifth (21.9%) were African-American, and one-fifth (20.8%) were Hispanic.

Types of Maltreatment

During FFY 2008, 71.1 percent of victims experienced neglect, 16.1 percent were physically abused, 9.1 percent were sexually abused, 7.3 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2.2 percent were medically neglected (figure 3–5).[15] In addition, 9.0 percent of victims experienced such "other" types of maltreatment as "abandonment," "threats of harm to the child," or "congenital drug addiction." States may code any condition that does not fall into one of the main categories—physical abuse, neglect, medical neglect, sexual abuse, and psychological or emotional

[14] *See table 3–9.*
[15] *See table 3–10.*

Figure 3–5 Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2008



Based on data from 3–10.

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.

For all racial categories, the largest percentage of victims suffered from neglect.[16] For almost all categories, the second largest percentage of victims experienced physical abuse, followed by psychological maltreatment and "other."

Analyzing the maltreatment data by age groups reveals that for all age groups, the largest percentage of children suffered from neglect. However, the percentage of children who suffered sexual abuse increases with age, as does the percentage who suffered from physical abuse (with the exception of children age birth to 1 year).[17]

Risk Factors

Children who were reported with any of the following risk factors were considered as having a disability: Mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual or hearing impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or another medical problem. In general, children with such risk factors are undercounted, as not every child receives a clinical diagnostic assessment from CPS agency staff.

There were 15 percent of victims who were reported as having a disability. Approximately 5 percent (5.3%) of victims had behavior problems, another 6.2 percent had some other medical condition, and 3.7 percent of victims were emotionally disturbed. A victim could have been reported with more than one type of disability.[18]

The data were examined to determine if the child had a caregiver risk factor of domestic violence, meaning the caregiver perpetrated or was the victim of domestic violence in the child's home environment. For the 29 States that reported this data element, 24.1 percent of victims and 6.0 percent of nonvictims had a caregiver risk factor of domestic violence.[19]

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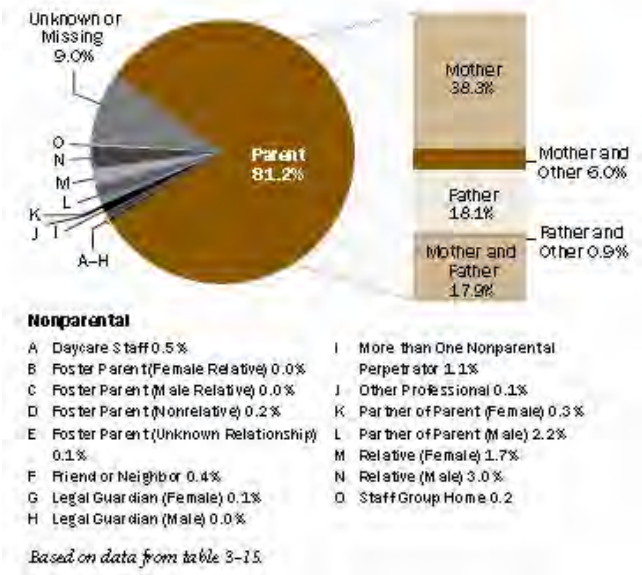
[16] *See table 3–11.*
[17] *See table 3–12.*
[18] *See table 3–13.*
[19] *See table 3–14.*

Figure 3–6 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2008



Based on data from table 3–15.

Perpetrator Relationship

Victim data were analyzed by relationship to their perpetrators. Nearly 39 percent (38.3%) of victims were maltreated by their mother acting alone (figure 3–6). Approximately 18 percent (18.1%) of victims were maltreated by their father acting alone. Nearly 18 percent (17.9%) were maltreated by both parents.[20]

Recurrence

For many victims, the efforts of the CPS system have not been successful in preventing subsequent victimization. Through the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR), the Children's Bureau has established the current national standard for the absence of maltreatment recurrence as 94.6 percent, defined as:

"Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence. Of all children who were victims of substantiated or indicated abuse or neglect during the first 6 months of the reporting year, what percent did not experience another incident of substantiated or indicated abuse or neglect within a 6-month period?"[21]

The number of States in compliance with this standard has increased from 17 States for FFY 2004 to 24 States for FFY 2008.[22] The national average percent—the average percentage of all States that is reported to the Office of Management and Budget—increased from 91.9 during FFY 2004 to 93.3 for FFY 2008.

Maltreatment in Foster Care

Through the CFSR, the Children's Bureau established a national standard for the absence of maltreatment in foster care as 99.68 percent, defined as:

"Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care. Of all children in foster care during the reporting period, what percent were not victims of a substantiated or indicated maltreatment by foster parents or facility staff members?"[23]

The number of States in compliance has increased from 16 States that met this standard for FFY 2004 to 24 States for FFY 2008.[24] During FFY 2008, five States were unable to provide the data

[20] *See table 3–15.*
[21] *The Data Measures, Data Composites, and National Standards to be Used in the Child and Family Services Reviews, 71 Fed. Reg. 109, 32973 (June 7, 2007).*
[22] *See table 3–16*
[23] *The Data Measures, Data Composites, and National Standards to be Used in the Child and Family Services Reviews, 71 Fed. Reg. 109, 32973 (June 7, 2007).*
[24] *See table 3–17.*

needed to compute this measure using the Child File. The national average percent decreased from 99.53 during FFY 2004 to 99.49 during FFY 2008.

Tables and Notes

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. 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 by the child population for the 51 States that reported these data and multiplying by 1,000.
- Many States investigate all children in the family. Siblings who were not the subject of an allegation and were not found to be victims of maltreatment were categorized as no alleged maltreatment.

Table 3–2

- The disposition rate was computed by dividing the number of reported children who received a CPS response by the child population of reporting States and multiplying by 1,000.
- If fewer than 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated children who received a CPS response was calculated by multiplying the disposition rate by the child population of all 52 States and dividing by 1,000. The result was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- If 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated children who received a CPS response was calculated by taking the number of reported children who received a CPS response and rounding it to the nearest 1,000.

Table 3–4

- The rate of victims for each State was based on the number of victims divided by the State's child population, multiplied by 1,000.

Table 3–5

- SDC States were not included in this analysis.

Table 3–6

- The victimization rate was computed by dividing the respective actual total counts of children by the population in reporting States and multiplying by 1,000.
- If fewer than 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated victims was calculated by multiplying the victimization rate by the child population of all 52 States and dividing by 1,000. The result was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- If 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated victims was calculated by taking the number of reported victims and rounding it to the nearest 1,000.
- The number of reported victims is a duplicated count.

Table 3–7

- Only children with substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim dispositions or a maltreatment death are included in this table.
- SDC States were not included in this analysis.
- States with 95 percent or more first-time victims were excluded from this analysis.
- The stem-and-leaf statistical method was used to exclude States with data outliers.
- The PART annual target is to reduce the average rate of first time victims by 0.2 per year. The baseline is from FFY 2003.
- The total victims and first-time victims numbers are unduplicated counts.

Table 3–8

- Rates were based on the number of boy or girl victims, minus the unknown age within each gender. The results were divided by the boy or girl population, respectively, and multiplied by 1,000.
- The total victim rate was calculated by dividing the total victims (minus the number of unknown victims) by the total population and multiplying by 1,000.
- The category unknown age is defined as victims whose age was unable to be determined or older than 17 years. There are no population data for unknown age and therefore no rate.

Table 3–9

- Counts associated with specific racial groups (e.g.,White) do not include Hispanic children.
- National rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- Only those States that reported race and ethnicity separately are included in this analysis.

Table 3–10

- The methodology for this analysis has changed from the previous year. The unit of analysis was changed from counting victims to counting maltreatments. This means that the percentage distributions should not be compared to FFY 2007, but may be compared to years prior to FFY 2007.
- A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, and therefore, the total percent may equal more than 100.0.
- Counts associated with specific racial groups, (e.g., White) do not include Hispanic children.

Table 3–11

- The methodology for this analysis has changed from the previous year. The unit of analysis was changed from counting victims to counting maltreatments. This means that the percentage distributions should not be compared to FFY 2007, but may be compared to years prior to FFY 2007.
- A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, and therefore, the total percent may equal more than 100.0.
- Counts associated with specific racial groups, (e.g., White) do not include Hispanic children.

Table 3–12

- The methodology for this analysis has changed from the previous year. The unit of analysis was changed from counting victims to counting maltreatments. This means that the percentage distributions should not be compared to FFY 2007 but may be compared to years prior to FFY 2007.
- A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, and therefore, the total percent may equal more than 100.0.

Table 3–13

- The column victims with reported disabilities counts each child only once regardless of how many disabilities were reported.
- For FFY 2008, a threshold was instituted to improve data quality. States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 10 percent of all records contained reported disabilities. This threshold reduced the number of States included in the analysis from the prior year.

Table 3–14

- Only States that reported both victim and nonvictims caregiver risk factors were included in this analysis.
- For FFY 2008, a threshold was instituted to improve data quality. States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 10 percent of all records were contained the reported caregiver risk factor of domestic violence. This threshold reduced the number of States included in the analysis from the prior year.

Table 3–15

- 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 "other" can include more than one person.
- The category nonparental perpetrator is defined as a perpetrator who was not identified as a parent and includes other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, foster care staff, and legal guardian.
- States that did not provide perpetrator relationship data for at least 50 percent of perpetrators were excluded from this analysis.

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

- States that did not provide perpetrator relationship data for at least 75 percent of perpetrators were excluded from this analysis.
- SDC States were excluded from this analysis.

Table 3–1 Dispositions of Children Who Received a CPS Investigation, 2008

State	Child Population	Substantiated	Indicated	Alternative Response Victim	Alternative Response Nonvictim	Unsubstantiated
Alabama	1,121,877	9,217				18,563
Alaska	179,876	3,972		550		6,721
Arizona	1,707,221	3,343	173			40,316
Arkansas	702,481	9,289				29,406
California	9,364,530	84,848				310,978
Colorado	1,207,135	11,247				40,629
Connecticut	812,213	9,641				26,839
Delaware	206,229	2,278				10,152
District of Columbia	112,016	2,645				4,737
Florida	4,004,271	51,271				243,332
Georgia	2,548,841	26,330				24,306
Hawaii	285,243	1,902				2,673
Idaho	412,640	1,836				7,749
Illinois	3,179,260	29,788				79,800
Indiana	1,584,681	21,846				79,357
Iowa	712,613	11,200				21,880
Kansas	700,485	1,685				23,346
Kentucky	1,008,064	15,792		2,460	19,196	36,106
Louisiana	1,107,973	10,173			1,308	21,211
Maine	274,867	4,033				6,012
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,427,033	41,596				30,306
Michigan	2,390,198	18,975	10,668			129,306
Minnesota	1,254,644	5,824			15,647	4,174
Mississippi	766,720	7,976				21,910
Missouri	1,421,469	5,528			39,059	24,313
Montana	220,358	1,533	92			10,451
Nebraska	446,995	4,668				16,284
Nevada	667,801	4,877			877	18,837
New Hampshire	293,358	1,129				9,916
New Jersey	2,047,582	9,089				73,972
New Mexico	502,450	5,656				17,522
New York	4,408,016	84,089				178,130
North Carolina	2,243,677	9,798		14,820	86,484	28,534
North Dakota	143,048	1,285				5,699
Ohio	2,730,377	22,941	13,165			87,808
Oklahoma	906,035	11,169			12,648	34,237
Oregon	867,575	11,042				22,805
Pennsylvania	2,762,004	4,055				20,919
Puerto Rico	982,273	14,109				17,592
Rhode Island	228,540	3,082				6,615
South Carolina	1,066,227	12,549				17,908
South Dakota	198,309	1,394				4,996
Tennessee	1,478,594	10,985	601		37,647	43,278
Texas	6,725,771	70,976				188,290
Utah	849,635	13,179			35	16,949
Vermont	128,930	677				2,255
Virginia	1,823,201	5,912			33,715	3,645
Washington	1,541,175	6,738			10,082	24,699
West Virginia	386,158	6,077				29,830
Wisconsin	1,314,412	5,787				32,742
Wyoming	128,457	729			3,419	713
Total	**73,583,538**	**715,760**	**24,699**	**17,830**	**260,117**	**2,158,748**
Percent		**19.7**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**7.2**	**59.4**
Rate						
Number Reporting	**51**	**51**	**5**	**3**	**12**	**51**

State	Intentionally False	Closed With No Finding	No Alleged Maltreatment	Other	Unknown or Missing	Total Children Who Received an Investigation	Child Disposition Rate
Alabama		1,172				28,952	25.8
Alaska		2,029				13,272	73.8
Arizona			23,327			67,159	39.3
Arkansas		1,907	17,322	1		57,925	82.5
California			74,538		4	470,368	50.2
Colorado			316		1,200	53,392	44.2
Connecticut						36,480	44.9
Delaware	318	914	1,287	77		15,026	72.9
District of Columbia		393	3,753		1	11,529	102.9
Florida	111		79,561		1	374,276	93.5
Georgia		545	26,285			77,466	30.4
Hawaii					1	4,576	16.0
Idaho	1,046					10,631	25.8
Illinois	848	8	36,836			147,280	46.3
Indiana			800		2,002	104,005	65.6
Iowa						33,080	46.4
Kansas						25,031	35.7
Kentucky		2,739		826		77,119	76.5
Louisiana		1,712		15	1	34,420	31.1
Maine			274			10,319	37.5
Maryland							
Massachusetts			17,101			89,003	62.4
Michigan		18,783	109		30	177,871	74.4
Minnesota	24	814				26,483	21.1
Mississippi					2	29,888	39.0
Missouri		1,829			14	70,743	49.8
Montana		1,045	78	167		13,366	60.7
Nebraska		641	7,734			29,327	65.6
Nevada			5,169			29,760	44.6
New Hampshire		560	3		260	11,868	40.5
New Jersey					3	83,064	40.6
New Mexico						23,178	46.1
New York			3,342			265,561	60.2
North Carolina					4	139,640	62.2
North Dakota						6,984	48.8
Ohio		5,863			175	129,952	47.6
Oklahoma		4,628				62,682	69.2
Oregon				9,856		43,703	50.4
Pennsylvania				77		25,051	9.1
Puerto Rico	551	3,538			109	35,899	36.5
Rhode Island		124				9,821	43.0
South Carolina			10,941			41,398	38.8
South Dakota		475				6,865	34.6
Tennessee		7,080		327		99,918	67.6
Texas		6,951		20,639	1,178	288,034	42.8
Utah	44	1,173			2	31,382	36.9
Vermont	14	1			1	2,948	22.9
Virginia	90		15,226	32	1,336	59,956	32.9
Washington		890		10,563		52,972	34.4
West Virginia		3,179	13,303		29	52,418	135.7
Wisconsin					28	38,557	29.3
Wyoming						4,861	37.8
Total	**3,046**	**68,993**	**337,305**	**42,580**	**6,381**	**3,635,459**	
Percent	**0.1**	**1.9**	**9.3**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	
Rate							**49.4**
Number Reporting	**9**	**26**	**21**	**11**	**21**	**51**	

Table 3–2 Child Disposition Rates, 2004–2008

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported Children Who Received a CPS Response	Disposition Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated Children Who Received a CPS Response
2004	49	71,601,442	3,450,067	48.2	74,210,043	3,576,000
2005	51	73,034,973	3,531,406	48.4	74,410,211	3,598,000
2006	51	73,244,985	3,512,274	48.0	74,611,985	3,578,000
2007	50	71,065,917	3,343,188	47.0	74,861,263	3,522,000
2008	51	73,583,538	3,635,459	49.4	74,924,121	3,702,000

Table 3–3 Dispositions of Children Who Received an Alternative CPS Response, 2004–2008

	Alternative Response Victim		Alternative Response Nonvictim	
Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Number of Children who Received Disposition	Number of States Reporting	Number of Children who Received Disposition
2004	2	7,687	10	178,230
2005	2	11,785	11	183,402
2006	2	13,786	12	191,965
2007	2	16,438	12	225,668
2008	3	17,830	12	260,117

Table 3–4 Victimization Rates, 2004–2008 *(continues on page 36)*

State	2004			2005			2006		
	Child Population	Victims	Rate	Child Population	Victims	Rate	Child Population	Victims	Rate
Alabama	1,106,125	9,414	8.5	1,108,325	9,029	8.1	1,116,897	9,378	8.4
Alaska				184,605	2,693	14.6	184,022	3,481	18.9
Arizona	1,518,654	7,344	4.8	1,573,781	6,119	3.9	1,630,099	4,469	2.7
Arkansas	680,054	7,276	10.7	686,419	8,382	12.2	693,989	9,180	13.2
California	9,432,170	98,201	10.4	9,423,835	95,314	10.1	9,395,058	89,500	9.5
Colorado	1,146,130	9,578	8.4	1,155,944	9,406	8.1	1,171,347	10,862	9.3
Connecticut	839,345	13,285	15.8	832,544	11,918	14.3	826,222	10,597	12.8
Delaware	199,309	1,581	7.9	201,872	1,960	9.7	203,461	1,933	9.5
District of Columbia	115,097	2,378	20.7	114,229	2,840	24.9	113,900	2,759	24.2
Florida	3,886,220	129,914	33.4	3,963,736	130,633	33.0	4,018,065	134,567	33.5
Georgia	2,353,777	52,851	22.5	2,408,805	47,158	19.6	2,465,310	39,802	16.1
Hawaii	291,228	3,629	12.5	288,954	2,762	9.6	287,595	2,045	7.1
Idaho	380,677	1,856	4.9	389,396	1,912	4.9	398,404	1,651	4.1
Illinois	3,217,935	29,150	9.1	3,206,857	29,325	9.1	3,194,107	27,756	8.7
Indiana	1,571,898	18,869	12.0	1,575,597	19,062	12.1	1,581,614	20,925	13.2
Iowa	711,291	13,804	19.4	709,613	14,016	19.8	711,079	14,589	20.5
Kansas	698,842	4,895	7.0	696,502	2,775	4.0	694,571	2,630	3.8
Kentucky	991,792	19,186	19.3	995,497	19,474	19.6	1,001,805	19,833	19.8
Louisiana	1,169,815	10,862	9.3	1,162,140	12,366	10.6	1,064,452	12,472	11.7
Maine	290,642	4,235	14.6	286,996	3,349	11.7	282,948	3,548	12.5
Maryland	1,378,682	15,180	11.0	1,375,238	14,603	10.6			
Massachusetts	1,476,371	36,201	24.5	1,460,945	35,887	24.6	1,446,624	36,151	25.0
Michigan	2,536,119	28,035	11.1	2,510,099	24,603	9.8	2,478,106	27,148	11.0
Minnesota	1,266,646	8,183	6.5	1,260,916	8,499	6.7	1,259,247	7,623	6.1
Mississippi	762,807	5,674	7.4	763,498	6,154	8.1	759,724	6,272	8.3
Missouri	1,416,633	9,616	6.8	1,418,051	8,945	6.3	1,422,425	7,108	5.0
Montana	220,229	1,753	8.0	219,445	2,095	9.5	219,159	1,775	8.1
Nebraska	444,604	4,785	10.8	444,167	6,630	14.9	444,330	6,160	13.9
Nevada	595,078	4,462	7.5	616,066	5,230	8.5	639,575	5,345	8.4
New Hampshire	307,168	948	3.1	305,047	941	3.1	302,331	822	2.7
New Jersey	2,107,048	8,159	3.9	2,096,674	9,812	4.7	2,077,813	11,680	5.6
New Mexico	496,444	6,333	12.8	496,911	7,285	14.7	498,343	5,926	11.9
New York	4,586,373	74,483	16.2	4,543,337	70,878	15.6	4,494,681	80,077	17.8
North Carolina	2,076,139	33,849	16.3	2,111,366	33,250	15.7	2,152,937	28,422	13.2
North Dakota	146,926	1,668	11.4	145,345	1,547	10.6	143,697	1,459	10.2
Ohio	2,814,094	43,093	15.3	2,791,962	42,483	15.2	2,771,098	41,449	15.0
Oklahoma	879,282	12,483	14.2	881,632	13,938	15.8	890,062	13,398	15.1
Oregon	845,750	11,759	13.9	848,445	12,414	14.6	856,693	12,935	15.1
Pennsylvania	2,840,225	4,647	1.6	2,819,448	4,353	1.5	2,804,525	4,177	1.5
Puerto Rico				1,031,794	15,807	15.3	1,018,291	15,066	14.8
Rhode Island	245,152	3,068	12.5	240,596	3,366	14.0	235,948	4,400	18.6
South Carolina	1,025,946	9,950	9.7	1,032,908	10,759	10.4	1,045,275	10,795	10.3
South Dakota	196,154	1,917	9.8	195,919	1,617	8.3	196,461	1,529	7.8
Tennessee	1,425,596	14,840	10.4	1,440,383	18,376	12.8	1,459,269	19,182	13.1
Texas	6,229,513	50,891	8.2	6,318,284	61,994	9.8	6,479,936	69,065	10.7
Utah	757,582	13,559	17.9	773,942	13,152	17.0	800,288	13,043	16.3
Vermont	138,837	1,138	8.2	136,276	1,080	7.9	133,559	861	6.4
Virginia	1,798,391	6,959	3.9	1,810,952	6,469	3.6	1,817,341	6,828	3.8
Washington	1,514,517	6,730	4.4	1,514,916	7,932	5.2	1,525,994	7,294	4.8
West Virginia	389,606	8,446	21.7	387,931	9,511	24.5	387,915	8,345	21.5
Wisconsin	1,338,679	9,325	7.0	1,330,005	9,686	7.3	1,325,293	8,583	6.5
Wyoming	122,532	678	5.5	122,066	853	7.0	123,100	786	6.4
Total	**72,980,124**	**877,120**		**74,410,211**	**900,642**		**73,244,985**	**885,681**	
Rate			**12.0**			**12.1**			**12.1**
Number Reporting	**50**	**50**	**50**	**52**	**52**	**52**	**51**	**51**	**51**

Table 3–4 Victimization Rates, 2004–2008 *(continued from page 35)*

State	2007 Child Population	2007 Victims	2007 Rate	2008 Child Population	2008 Victims	2008 Rate
Alabama	1,121,284	9,247	8.2	1,121,877	9,217	8.2
Alaska	182,302	3,138	17.2	179,876	4,522	25.1
Arizona	1,675,215	4,025	2.4	1,707,221	3,516	2.1
Arkansas	699,458	9,847	14.1	702,481	9,289	13.2
California	9,368,129	88,319	9.4	9,364,530	84,848	9.1
Colorado	1,189,733	10,588	8.9	1,207,135	11,247	9.3
Connecticut	819,086	9,823	12.0	812,213	9,641	11.9
Delaware	205,038	2,116	10.3	206,229	2,278	11.0
District of Columbia	113,073	2,757	24.4	112,016	2,645	23.6
Florida	4,022,304	53,484	13.3	4,004,271	51,271	12.8
Georgia	2,521,744	35,729	14.2	2,548,841	26,330	10.3
Hawaii	286,909	2,075	7.2	285,243	1,902	6.7
Idaho	407,190	1,582	3.9	412,640	1,836	4.4
Illinois	3,185,761	28,991	9.1	3,179,260	29,788	9.4
Indiana	1,584,441	18,380	11.6	1,584,681	21,846	13.8
Iowa	711,547	14,051	19.7	712,613	11,200	15.7
Kansas	698,580	2,272	3.3	700,485	1,685	2.4
Kentucky	1,004,174	18,778	18.7	1,008,064	18,252	18.1
Louisiana	1,101,737	9,468	8.6	1,107,973	10,173	9.2
Maine	279,410	4,118	14.7	274,867	4,033	14.7
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,436,774	37,690	26.2	1,427,033	41,596	29.1
Michigan				2,390,198	29,643	12.4
Minnesota	1,257,792	6,847	5.4	1,254,644	5,824	4.6
Mississippi	766,120	7,002	9.1	766,720	7,976	10.4
Missouri	1,424,821	7,179	5.0	1,421,469	5,528	3.9
Montana	219,936	1,886	8.6	220,358	1,625	7.4
Nebraska	445,279	4,108	9.2	446,995	4,668	10.4
Nevada	659,285	5,417	8.2	667,801	4,877	7.3
New Hampshire	298,012	912	3.1	293,358	1,129	3.8
New Jersey	2,060,581	7,543	3.7	2,047,582	9,089	4.4
New Mexico	500,930	6,065	12.1	502,450	5,656	11.3
New York	4,451,873	83,502	18.8	4,408,016	84,089	19.1
North Carolina	2,208,479	25,976	11.8	2,243,677	24,618	11.0
North Dakota	143,180	1,288	9.0	143,048	1,285	9.0
Ohio	2,753,988	38,484	14.0	2,730,377	36,106	13.2
Oklahoma	899,642	13,173	14.6	906,035	11,169	12.3
Oregon	862,419	11,552	13.4	867,575	11,042	12.7
Pennsylvania	2,786,098	4,177	1.5	2,762,004	4,055	1.5
Puerto Rico	1,002,044	10,696	10.7	982,273	14,109	14.4
Rhode Island	232,004	3,857	16.6	228,540	3,082	13.5
South Carolina	1,058,062	12,762	12.1	1,066,227	12,549	11.8
South Dakota	197,425	1,485	7.5	198,309	1,394	7.0
Tennessee	1,469,144	16,059	10.9	1,478,594	11,586	7.8
Texas	6,605,421	71,111	10.8	6,725,771	70,976	10.6
Utah	827,667	13,611	16.4	849,635	13,179	15.5
Vermont	131,250	872	6.6	128,930	677	5.3
Virginia	1,821,693	6,275	3.4	1,823,201	5,912	3.2
Washington	1,534,577	6,984	4.6	1,541,175	6,738	4.4
West Virginia	387,184	7,109	18.4	386,158	6,077	15.7
Wisconsin	1,321,095	7,856	5.9	1,314,412	5,787	4.4
Wyoming	126,027	772	6.1	128,457	729	5.7
Total	**71,065,917**	**751,038**		**73,583,538**	**758,289**	
Rate			**10.6**			**10.3**
Number Reporting	**50**	**50**	**50**	**51**	**51**	**51**

Table 3–5 Unique Victims, 2008

State	Child Population	Unique Victims	
		Number	Rate
Alabama	1,121,877	9,011	8.0
Alaska	179,876	3,994	22.2
Arizona	1,707,221	3,450	2.0
Arkansas	702,481	8,759	12.5
California	9,364,530	78,421	8.4
Colorado	1,207,135	10,699	8.9
Connecticut	812,213	8,972	11.0
Delaware	206,229	2,226	10.8
District of Columbia	112,016	2,549	22.8
Florida	4,004,271	47,981	12.0
Georgia	2,548,841	25,716	10.1
Hawaii	285,243	1,828	6.4
Idaho	412,640	1,764	4.3
Illinois	3,179,260	27,372	8.6
Indiana	1,584,681	20,367	12.9
Iowa	712,613	10,133	14.2
Kansas	700,485	1,629	2.3
Kentucky	1,008,064	16,835	16.7
Louisiana	1,107,973	9,533	8.6
Maine	274,867	3,716	13.5
Maryland			
Massachusetts	1,427,033	36,772	25.8
Michigan	2,390,198	27,383	11.5
Minnesota	1,254,644	5,510	4.4
Mississippi	766,720	7,429	9.7
Missouri	1,421,469	5,324	3.7
Montana	220,358	1,538	7.0
Nebraska	446,995	4,190	9.4
Nevada	667,801	4,561	6.8
New Hampshire	293,358	1,063	3.6
New Jersey	2,047,582	8,588	4.2
New Mexico	502,450	5,164	10.3
New York	4,408,016	72,922	16.5
North Carolina	2,243,677	22,445	10.0
North Dakota			
Ohio	2,730,377	33,331	12.2
Oklahoma	906,035	10,219	11.3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,762,004	3,872	1.4
Puerto Rico	982,273	13,196	13.4
Rhode Island	228,540	2,775	12.1
South Carolina	1,066,227	12,178	11.4
South Dakota	198,309	1,331	6.7
Tennessee	1,478,594	10,945	7.4
Texas	6,725,771	67,913	10.1
Utah	849,635	12,364	14.6
Vermont	128,930	638	4.9
Virginia	1,823,201	5,793	3.2
Washington	1,541,175	6,264	4.1
West Virginia	386,158	5,300	13.7
Wisconsin	1,314,412	5,407	4.1
Wyoming	128,457	691	5.4
Total	**72,572,915**	**690,061**	
Rate			**9.5**
Number Reporting	**49**	**49**	**49**

Table 3–6 Child Victimization Rates Trend, 2004–2008

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported Victims	Victimization Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated Victims
2004	50	72,980,124	877,120	12.0	74,210,043	891,000
2005	52	74,410,211	900,642	12.1	74,410,211	901,000
2006	51	73,244,985	885,681	12.1	74,611,985	903,000
2007	50	71,065,917	751,038	10.6	74,861,263	794,000
2008	51	73,583,538	758,289	10.3	74,924,121	772,000

Table 3–7 PART Measure: First-Time Victims, 2005–2008 *(continues on page 40)*

State	2005					2006				
	Child Population	Total Victims	First-Time Victims			Child Population	Total Victims	First-Time Victims		
			Number	Percent	Rate			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,108,325	8,794	5,311	60.4	4.8	1,116,897	9,107	6,994	76.8	6.3
Alaska						184,022	3,122	2,767	88.6	15.0
Arizona	1,573,781	5,884	5,016	85.2	3.2	1,630,099	4,341	3,694	85.1	2.3
Arkansas	686,419	7,876	6,399	81.2	9.3	693,989	8,657	7,159	82.7	10.3
California	9,423,835	86,725	74,633	86.1	7.9	9,395,058	82,210	71,217	86.6	7.6
Colorado	1,155,944	9,016	7,665	85.0	6.6	1,171,347	10,345	8,668	83.8	7.4
Connecticut						826,222	9,718	7,925	81.5	9.6
Delaware	201,872	1,908	1,563	81.9	7.7	203,461	1,892	1,569	82.9	7.7
District of Columbia						113,900	2,571	2,025	78.8	17.8
Florida										
Georgia										
Hawaii	288,954	2,696	2,436	90.4	8.4	287,595	2,006	1,798	89.6	6.3
Idaho	389,396	1,836	1,493	81.3	3.8	398,404	1,584	1,268	80.1	3.2
Illinois	3,206,857	26,904	20,158	74.9	6.3	3,194,107	25,561	19,341	75.7	6.1
Indiana	1,575,597	17,683	15,550	87.9	9.9	1,581,614	19,168	16,527	86.2	10.4
Iowa	709,613	12,492	8,991	72.0	12.7	711,079	12,913	9,164	71.0	12.9
Kansas	696,502	2,634	2,265	86.0	3.3	694,571	2,545	2,163	85.0	3.1
Kentucky	995,497	17,707	12,471	70.4	12.5	1,001,805	18,010	12,497	69.4	12.5
Louisiana	1,162,140	11,534	8,494	73.6	7.3	1,064,452	11,636	8,783	75.5	8.3
Maine	286,996	3,079	1,646	53.5	5.7	282,948	3,319	1,716	51.7	6.1
Maryland										
Massachusetts	1,460,945	32,035	18,650	58.2	12.8	1,446,624	32,113	18,374	57.2	12.7
Michigan										
Minnesota	1,260,916	7,989	6,626	82.9	5.3	1,259,247	7,198	5,866	81.5	4.7
Mississippi	763,498	5,821	5,371	92.3	7.0	759,724	5,883	5,355	91.0	7.0
Missouri	1,418,051	8,021	6,833	85.2	4.8	1,422,425	6,380	5,215	81.7	3.7
Montana	219,445	1,933	1,550	80.2	7.1	219,159	1,674	1,326	79.2	6.1
Nebraska	444,167	5,823	4,784	82.2	10.8	444,330	5,441	4,350	79.9	9.8
Nevada	616,066	4,854	3,367	69.4	5.5	639,575	4,990	3,403	68.2	5.3
New Hampshire	305,047	894	284	31.8	0.9	302,331	795	246	30.9	0.8
New Jersey	2,096,674	9,232	5,316	57.6	2.5	2,077,813	10,839	6,253	57.7	3.0
New Mexico	496,911	6,519	5,115	78.5	10.3	498,343	5,401	4,200	77.8	8.4
New York	4,543,337	60,111	36,218	60.3	8.0	4,494,681	68,174	45,707	67.0	10.2
North Carolina	2,111,366	29,595	16,878	57.0	8.0	2,152,937	25,692	16,030	62.4	7.4
North Dakota										
Ohio	2,791,962	39,235	27,610	70.4	9.9	2,771,098	37,759	26,724	70.8	9.6
Oklahoma	881,632	12,667	9,685	76.5	11.0	890,062	12,153	9,193	75.6	10.3
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	2,819,448	4,174	3,801	91.1	1.3	2,804,525	4,016	3,670	91.4	1.3
Puerto Rico						1,018,291	14,622	6,486	44.4	6.4
Rhode Island	240,596	3,035	1,973	65.0	8.2	235,948	3,813	2,554	67.0	10.8
South Carolina	1,032,908	10,391	7,995	76.9	7.7	1,045,275	10,490	8,229	78.4	7.9
South Dakota	195,919	1,488	1,073	72.1	5.5	196,461	1,449	1,099	75.8	5.6
Tennessee	1,440,383	16,743	14,997	89.6	10.4	1,459,269	17,405	12,593	72.4	8.6
Texas	6,318,284	59,123	49,764	84.2	7.9	6,479,936	65,733	55,206	84.0	8.5
Utah	773,942	12,308	8,374	68.0	10.8	800,288	12,186	8,228	67.5	10.3
Vermont	136,276	995	819	82.3	6.0	133,559	806	655	81.3	4.9
Virginia										
Washington	1,514,916	6,943	5,783	83.3	3.8	1,525,994	6,561	5,320	81.1	3.5
West Virginia	387,931	8,158	5,743	70.4	14.8	387,915	7,213	4,543	63.0	11.7
Wisconsin	1,330,005	8,897	7,741	87.0	5.8	1,325,293	7,934	6,731	84.8	5.1
Wyoming						123,100	750	662	88.3	5.4
Total	**59,062,353**	**573,752**	**430,441**			**61,465,773**	**606,175**	**453,493**		
Percent				**75.0**					**74.8**	
Rate					**7.3**					**7.4**
Number Reporting	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**

Table 3–7 PART Measure: First-Time Victims, 2005–2008 *(continued from page 39)*

State	2007					2008				
	Child Population	Total Victims	First-Time Victims			Child Population	Total Victims	First-Time Victims		
			Number	Percent	Rate			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,121,284	9,010	6,994	77.6	6.2	1,121,877	9,011	6,902	76.6	6.2
Alaska						179,876	3,994	2,830	70.9	15.7
Arizona	1,675,215	3,920	3,382	86.3	2.0	1,707,221	3,450	2,995	86.8	1.8
Arkansas	699,458	9,161	7,439	81.2	10.6	702,481	8,759	7,177	81.9	10.2
California	9,368,129	81,310	67,365	82.8	7.2	9,364,530	78,421	66,097	84.3	7.1
Colorado	1,189,733	10,103	8,253	81.7	6.9	1,207,135	10,699	8,625	80.6	7.1
Connecticut	819,086	9,140	6,391	69.9	7.8	812,213	8,972	6,274	69.9	7.7
Delaware	205,038	2,047	1,659	81.0	8.1	206,229	2,226	1,837	82.5	8.9
District of Columbia										
Florida	4,022,304	50,451	33,870	67.1	8.4	4,004,271	47,981	28,019	58.4	7.0
Georgia										
Hawaii	286,909	2,019	1,836	90.9	6.4	285,243	1,828	1,389	76.0	4.9
Idaho	407,190	1,526	1,216	79.7	3.0	412,640	1,764	1,496	84.8	3.6
Illinois	3,185,761	26,593	19,804	74.5	6.2	3,179,260	27,372	20,375	74.4	6.4
Indiana	1,584,441	17,030	14,677	86.2	9.3	1,584,681	20,367	18,075	88.7	11.4
Iowa	711,547	12,591	8,837	70.2	12.4	712,613	10,133	7,194	71.0	10.1
Kansas	698,580	2,187	1,906	87.2	2.7	700,485	1,629	1,401	86.0	2.0
Kentucky	1,004,174	17,251	12,054	69.9	12.0	1,008,064	16,835	11,754	69.8	11.7
Louisiana	1,101,737	9,085	7,211	79.4	6.5	1,107,973	9,533	7,317	76.8	6.6
Maine	279,410	3,797	1,869	49.2	6.7	274,867	3,716	1,816	48.9	6.6
Maryland										
Massachusetts	1,436,774	33,542	19,473	58.1	13.6	1,427,033	36,772	21,359	58.1	15.0
Michigan						2,390,198	27,383	20,330	74.2	8.5
Minnesota	1,257,792	6,493	5,264	81.1	4.2	1,254,644	5,510	4,495	81.6	3.6
Mississippi	766,120	6,606	6,043	91.5	7.9	766,720	7,429	6,677	89.9	8.7
Missouri	1,424,821	6,785	5,601	82.5	3.9	1,421,469	5,324	4,402	82.7	3.1
Montana	219,936	1,755	1,380	78.6	6.3	220,358	1,538	1,173	76.3	5.3
Nebraska	445,279	3,733	2,874	77.0	6.5	446,995	4,190	3,248	77.5	7.3
Nevada	659,285	5,037	3,446	68.4	5.2	667,801	4,561	3,044	66.7	4.6
New Hampshire	298,012	873	233	26.7	0.8	293,358	1,063	283	26.6	1.0
New Jersey	2,060,581	7,146	5,915	82.8	2.9	2,047,582	8,588	7,268	84.6	3.5
New Mexico	500,930	5,500	4,250	77.3	8.5	502,450	5,164	3,982	77.1	7.9
New York	4,451,873	71,745	47,527	66.2	10.7	4,408,016	72,922	47,995	65.8	10.9
North Carolina	2,208,479	23,553	16,127	68.5	7.3	2,243,677	22,445	16,376	73.0	7.3
North Dakota										
Ohio	2,753,988	35,731	26,487	74.1	9.6	2,730,377	33,331	28,080	84.2	10.3
Oklahoma	899,642	11,926	9,108	76.4	10.1	906,035	10,219	7,599	74.4	8.4
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	2,786,098	3,996	3,650	91.3	1.3	2,762,004	3,872	3,583	92.5	1.3
Puerto Rico	1,002,044	9,946	9,193	92.4	9.2					
Rhode Island	232,004	3,349	2,269	67.8	9.8	228,540	2,775	1,900	68.5	8.3
South Carolina	1,058,062	12,358	9,718	78.6	9.2	1,066,227	12,178	9,687	79.5	9.1
South Dakota	197,425	1,404	1,041	74.1	5.3	198,309	1,331	997	74.9	5.0
Tennessee	1,469,144	14,881	12,641	84.9	8.6	1,478,594	10,945	9,345	85.4	6.3
Texas	6,605,421	68,070	56,947	83.7	8.6	6,725,771	67,913	56,207	82.8	8.4
Utah	827,667	12,683	8,629	68.0	10.4	849,635	12,364	8,343	67.5	9.8
Vermont	131,250	806	659	81.8	5.0	128,930	638	511	80.1	4.0
Virginia										
Washington	1,534,577	6,415	5,251	81.9	3.4	1,541,175	6,264	5,142	82.1	3.3
West Virginia	387,184	6,143	3,819	62.2	9.9	386,158	5,300	3,472	65.5	9.0
Wisconsin	1,321,095	7,151	6,043	84.5	4.6	1,314,412	5,407	4,458	82.4	3.4
Wyoming	126,027	754	635	84.2	5.0	128,457	691	558	80.8	4.3
Total	**65,421,506**	**635,602**	**478,986**			**67,106,584**	**642,807**	**482,087**		
Percent				**75.4**					**75.0**	
Rate					**7.3**					**7.2**
Number Reporting	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**

Table 3–8 Age and Sex of Victims, 2008

Age	Boys			Girls		
	Population	Number	Rate	Population	Number	Rate
<1	2,162,448	47,214	21.8	2,061,976	44,015	21.3
1	2,143,215	28,189	13.2	2,045,255	25,574	12.5
2	2,090,970	26,618	12.7	1,997,111	24,008	12.0
3	2,068,730	24,520	11.9	1,973,769	22,542	11.4
4–7	8,198,902	89,580	10.9	7,839,364	85,629	10.9
8–11	7,883,560	70,411	8.9	7,530,428	70,357	9.3
12–15	8,259,206	55,051	6.7	7,866,086	79,950	10.2
16–17	4,327,364	17,576	4.1	4,124,531	29,107	7.1
Unknown		1,375			1,418	
Total	**37,134,395**	**360,534**		**35,438,520**	**382,600**	
Rate			**9.7**			**10.8**
Total Percent			**48.3**			**51.3**

Age	Unknown	Total Victims			
	Number	Population	Number	Rate	Percent
<1	423	4,224,424	91,652	21.7	12.3
1	245	4,188,470	54,008	12.9	7.2
2	190	4,088,081	50,816	12.4	6.8
3	201	4,042,499	47,263	11.7	6.3
4–7	564	16,038,266	175,773	11.0	23.6
8–11	417	15,413,988	141,185	9.2	18.9
12–15	305	16,125,292	135,306	8.4	18.1
16–17	112	8,451,895	46,795	5.5	6.3
Unknown	371		3,164		0.4
Total	**2,828**	**72,572,915**	**745,962**		
Rate				**10.2**	
Total Percent	**0.4**				**100.0**

Based on data from 49 States.

Table 3–9 Race and Ethnicity of Victims, 2008

State	African-American			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian			Hispanic		
	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent
Alabama	341,007	1,898	20.6	4,776	2	0.0	10,634	2	0.0	55,544	305	3.3
Alaska	8,451	201	4.4	31,920	2,291	50.7	7,233	62	1.4	15,830	132	2.9
Arizona	71,195	253	7.2	88,702	161	4.6	34,922	15	0.4	733,290	1,176	33.4
Arkansas	134,604	1,716	18.5	6,352	17	0.2	7,908	35	0.4	65,478	585	6.3
California	561,970	11,316	13.3	43,097	540	0.6	925,319	2,587	3.0	4,654,983	43,302	51.0
Colorado	53,574	994	8.8	9,534	101	0.9	29,731	81	0.7	354,228	4,102	36.5
Connecticut	90,758	2,174	22.5	2,374	13	0.1	29,937	51	0.5	140,526	2,617	27.1
Delaware	49,668	1,084	47.6	587	1	0.0	6,210	14	0.6	23,385	274	12.0
District of Columbia	71,158	1,541	58.3				2,670	2	0.1	12,499	225	8.5
Florida	802,246	15,231	29.7	12,681	148	0.3	88,946	190	0.4	1,013,196	7,150	13.9
Georgia	827,107	10,891	41.4	6,306	11	0.0	68,646	89	0.3	298,594	1,728	6.6
Hawaii	11,401	28	1.5	1,358	2	0.1	75,766	195	10.3	42,158	62	3.3
Idaho	5,238	28	1.5	6,149	84	4.6	4,329	7	0.4	64,584	259	14.1
Illinois	540,764	9,956	33.4	5,669	27	0.1	123,583	156	0.5	691,902	3,305	11.1
Indiana	173,861	3,772	17.3	3,617	23	0.1	20,977	29	0.1	128,467	1,561	7.1
Iowa	27,943	1,022	9.1	3,445	108	1.0	12,388	110	1.0	52,130	628	5.6
Kansas	49,733	230	13.6	6,624	6	0.4	15,038	6	0.4	99,706	110	6.5
Kentucky	94,352	2,146	11.8	2,034	7	0.0	10,272	14	0.1	39,897	367	2.0
Louisiana	417,772	4,582	45.0	6,823	18	0.2	15,628	16	0.2	45,400	193	1.9
Maine	5,425	66	1.6	2,019	57	1.4	3,243	11	0.3	6,182	57	1.4
Maryland												
Massachusetts	104,627	5,490	13.2	3,128	46	0.1	74,658	698	1.7	187,254	10,080	24.2
Michigan	404,672	8,915	30.1	13,715	168	0.6	60,230	85	0.3	152,950	1,479	5.0
Minnesota	79,201	1,303	22.4	18,775	453	7.8	58,991	152	2.6	88,366	601	10.3
Mississippi	332,733	3,460	43.4	4,370	16	0.2	6,260	10	0.1	24,143	183	2.3
Missouri	198,783	1,083	19.6	6,379	15	0.3	20,994	16	0.3	73,289	207	3.7
Montana	2,711	16	1.0	20,644	324	19.9	1,579	2	0.1	11,140	92	5.7
Nebraska	25,371	593	12.7	5,635	233	5.0	7,936	33	0.7	58,444	555	11.9
Nevada	53,996	866	17.8	7,451	44	0.9	31,017	71	1.5	251,847	1,325	27.2
New Hampshire	5,327	24	2.1				6,677	5	0.4	12,679	44	3.9
New Jersey	302,685	2,743	30.2	3,241	4	0.0	159,102	76	0.8	424,217	1,508	16.6
New Mexico	13,433	169	3.0	53,077	337	6.0	5,721	2	0.0	274,405	3,361	59.4
New York	741,760	24,311	28.9	15,318	265	0.3	291,847	1,153	1.4	937,772	19,930	23.7
North Carolina	532,226	7,728	31.4	27,925	427	1.7	46,541	89	0.4	271,104	2,468	10.0
North Dakota												
Ohio	396,331	8,381	23.2	5,487	48	0.1	42,476	63	0.2	113,751	953	2.6
Oklahoma	84,892	1,414	12.7	83,297	907	8.1	13,371	23	0.2	111,634	1,416	12.7
Oregon												
Pennsylvania												
Puerto Rico												
Rhode Island	15,553	373	12.1	1,433	13	0.4	6,893	24	0.8	43,821	688	22.3
South Carolina	345,497	4,719	37.6	4,007	32	0.3	13,031	23	0.2	70,483	546	4.4
South Dakota	3,530	48	3.4	25,915	691	49.6	1,686	2	0.1	9,509	101	7.2
Tennessee	299,500	3,553	30.7	3,639	16	0.1	19,898	26	0.2	93,119	470	4.1
Texas	780,648	11,810	16.6	23,021	74	0.1	200,076	204	0.3	3,116,203	32,394	45.6
Utah	11,918	421	3.2	10,838	315	2.4	13,479	96	0.7	134,018	3,137	23.8
Vermont	1,976	13	1.9	407	2	0.3				2,659	8	1.2
Virginia	397,567	1,859	31.4	4,716	4	0.1	85,538	41	0.7	179,711	546	9.2
Washington	63,639	552	8.2	26,132	554	8.2	91,934	114	1.7	256,992	1,071	15.9
West Virginia	18,290	173	2.8	693	2	0.0	2,639	3	0.0	6,999	71	1.2
Wisconsin	112,522	1,073	18.5	14,920	179	3.1	38,275	85	1.5	111,729	501	8.7
Wyoming	2,343	24	3.3	4,246	16	2.2	912	4	0.5	15,054	68	9.3
Total	**9,669,958**	**160,243**		**632,476**	**8,802**		**2,795,141**	**6,772**		**15,571,271**	**151,941**	
Weighted Percent			**21.9**			**1.2**			**0.9**			**20.8**
Weighted Rate			**16.6**			**13.9**			**2.4**			**9.8**
Number Reporting	**47**	**47**	**47**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**47**	**47**	**47**

State	Multiple Race			Pacific Islander			White			Unknown		Total Victims
	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Alabama	21,028	79	0.9				688,483	3,057	33.2	3,874	42.0	9,217
Alaska	14,067	99	2.2	1,450	45	1.0	100,925	1,055	23.3	637	14.1	4,522
Arizona	43,746	163	4.6	2,544	9	0.3	732,822	1,572	44.7	167	4.7	3,516
Arkansas	17,784	566	6.1	788	36	0.4	469,567	6,294	67.8	40	0.4	9,289
California	323,169	2,995	3.5	31,860	269	0.3	2,824,132	21,422	25.2	2,417	2.8	84,848
Colorado	36,800	334	3.0	1,363	15	0.1	721,905	5,467	48.6	153	1.4	11,247
Connecticut	19,710	430	4.5	407	12	0.1	528,501	3,993	41.4	351	3.6	9,641
Delaware	5,768	39	1.7	127	1	0.0	120,484	864	37.9	1	0.0	2,278
District of Columbia	2,989	10	0.4				22,355	6	0.2	861	32.6	2,645
Florida	96,557	1,176	2.3	2,836	17	0.0	1,987,809	26,386	51.5	973	1.9	51,271
Georgia	56,980	560	2.1	1,680	12	0.0	1,289,528	12,945	49.2	94	0.4	26,330
Hawaii	71,808	697	36.6	29,407	374	19.7	53,345	231	12.1	313	16.5	1,902
Idaho	11,156	64	3.5	588	3	0.2	320,596	1,336	72.8	55	3.0	1,836
Illinois				1,185	12	0.0	1,747,588	15,684	52.7	648	2.2	29,788
Indiana	37,713	1,009	4.6	583	7	0.0	1,219,463	15,244	69.8	201	0.9	21,846
Iowa	17,491	176	1.6	378	25	0.2	598,838	6,447	57.6	2,684	24.0	11,200
Kansas	22,936	51	3.0	489	2	0.1	505,959	1,269	75.3	11	0.7	1,685
Kentucky	22,946	396	2.2	455	8	0.0	838,108	12,910	70.7	2,404	13.2	18,252
Louisiana	21,016	132	1.3	462	6	0.1	600,872	5,016	49.3	210	2.1	10,173
Maine	6,383	147	3.6	111	1	0.0	251,504	2,654	65.8	1,040	25.8	4,033
Maryland												
Massachusetts	35,177	1,192	2.9	708	21	0.1	1,021,481	18,326	44.1	5,743	13.8	41,596
Michigan	68,674	1,563	5.3	846	3	0.0	1,689,111	17,032	57.5	398	1.3	29,643
Minnesota	40,029	591	10.1	683	2	0.0	968,599	2,411	41.4	311	5.3	5,824
Mississippi	12,439	121	1.5	223	7	0.1	386,552	3,749	47.0	430	5.4	7,976
Missouri				1,261	8	0.1	1,082,597	4,099	74.1	100	1.8	5,528
Montana	7,045	58	3.6	214	3	0.2	177,025	853	52.5	277	17.0	1,625
Nebraska	11,574	47	1.0	307	3	0.1	337,728	2,842	60.9	362	7.8	4,668
Nevada	28,122	340	7.0	3,585	47	1.0	291,783	2,156	44.2	28	0.6	4,877
New Hampshire	6,156	17	1.5				261,663	951	84.2	88	7.8	1,129
New Jersey	44,392	78	0.9	908	4	0.0	1,113,037	2,980	32.8	1,696	18.7	9,089
New Mexico	10,648	137	2.4	389	10	0.2	144,777	1,403	24.8	237	4.2	5,656
New York	103,206	2,124	2.5	2,272	11	0.0	2,315,841	28,411	33.8	7,884	9.4	84,089
North Carolina	52,859	839	3.4	1,453	52	0.2	1,311,569	12,751	51.8	264	1.1	24,618
North Dakota												
Ohio				957	21	0.1	2,097,618	19,950	55.3	6,690	18.5	36,106
Oklahoma	54,464	2,299	20.6	918	8	0.1	557,459	5,082	45.5	20	0.2	11,169
Oregon												
Pennsylvania										4,055	100.0	4,055
Puerto Rico												
Rhode Island	6,610	201	6.5				154,066	1,638	53.1	145	4.7	3,082
South Carolina	22,290	527	4.2	533	3	0.0	610,386	6,308	50.3	391	3.1	12,549
South Dakota	5,757	95	6.8	126	2	0.1	151,786	423	30.3	32	2.3	1,394
Tennessee				729	10	0.1	1,029,452	6,735	58.1	776	6.7	11,586
Texas	124,074	1,963	2.8	5,209	38	0.1	2,476,540	22,400	31.6	2,093	2.9	70,976
Utah	23,160	219	1.7	7,444	169	1.3	648,778	8,747	66.4	75	0.6	13,179
Vermont	2,896	2	0.3				119,084	641	94.7	11	1.6	677
Virginia	60,600	268	4.5	1,465	4	0.1	1,093,604	3,007	50.9	183	3.1	5,912
Washington				8,141	48	0.7	1,010,050	4,169	61.9	230	3.4	6,738
West Virginia	8,350	269	4.4	92	7	0.1	349,095	5,235	86.1	317	5.2	6,077
Wisconsin	33,212	182	3.1	630	5	0.1	1,003,124	3,078	53.2	684	11.8	5,787
Wyoming	3,363	11	1.5				102,375	547	75.0	59	8.1	729
Total	**1,615,144**	**22,266**		**115,806**	**1,340**		**38,127,964**	**329,776**		**50,713**		**731,853**
Weighted Percent			**3.0**			**0.2**			**45.1**		**6.9**	
Weighted Rate			**13.8**			**11.6**			**8.6**			
Number Reporting	**42**	**42**	**42**	**41**	**41**	**41**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**48**	**48**	**48**

Table 3–10 Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2008

State	Total Victims	Medical Neglect		Neglect		Other		Physical Abuse	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	9,217			3,664	39.8			3,943	42.8
Alaska	4,522	111	2.5	3,317	73.4			555	12.3
Arizona	3,516			2,361	67.2			962	27.4
Arkansas	9,289	746	8.0	5,360	57.7	6	0.1	1,560	16.8
California	84,848			62,956	74.2	74	0.1	9,430	11.1
Colorado	11,247	187	1.7	8,009	71.2			1,641	14.6
Connecticut	9,641	364	3.8	7,556	78.4			618	6.4
Delaware	2,278	24	1.1	959	42.1	208	9.1	409	18.0
District of Columbia	2,645	163	6.2	1,846	69.8	735	27.8	321	12.1
Florida	51,271	955	1.9	25,345	49.4	26,630	51.9	4,997	9.7
Georgia	26,330	1,270	4.8	18,803	71.4	54	0.2	3,087	11.7
Hawaii	1,902	31	1.6	281	14.8	1,741	91.5	226	11.9
Idaho	1,836	17	0.9	1,353	73.7	120	6.5	351	19.1
Illinois	29,788	643	2.2	20,348	68.3			5,902	19.8
Indiana	21,846	479	2.2	17,265	79.0			2,665	12.2
Iowa	11,200	117	1.0	8,857	79.1	603	5.4	1,538	13.7
Kansas	1,685	33	2.0	374	22.2	374	22.2	328	19.5
Kentucky	18,252			16,042	87.9			1,875	10.3
Louisiana	10,173			7,887	77.5	44	0.4	2,681	26.4
Maine	4,033			2,778	68.9			668	16.6
Maryland									
Massachusetts	41,596			38,429	92.4	14	0.0	5,234	12.6
Michigan	29,643	834	2.8	24,406	82.3	5,543	18.7	5,798	19.6
Minnesota	5,824	62	1.1	4,177	71.7			1,028	17.7
Mississippi	7,976	307	3.8	4,740	59.4	28	0.4	1,449	18.2
Missouri	5,528			2,905	52.6	71	1.3	1,610	29.1
Montana	1,625	22	1.4	1,142	70.3	4	0.2	210	12.9
Nebraska	4,668			3,969	85.0			531	11.4
Nevada	4,877	104	2.1	3,902	80.0			935	19.2
New Hampshire	1,129	42	3.7	863	76.4			156	13.8
New Jersey	9,089	208	2.3	6,569	72.3			1,760	19.4
New Mexico	5,656	158	2.8	4,341	76.8	1	0.0	811	14.3
New York	84,089	4,256	5.1	77,172	91.8	21,734	25.8	8,500	10.1
North Carolina	24,618	464	1.9	19,438	79.0	339	1.4	2,318	9.4
North Dakota	1,285			1,178	91.7			195	15.2
Ohio	36,106	316	0.9	16,654	46.1			11,397	31.6
Oklahoma	11,169	325	2.9	9,313	83.4			1,889	16.9
Oregon	11,042	193	1.7	4,078	36.9	6,283	56.9	1,018	9.2
Pennsylvania	4,055	126	3.1	157	3.9			1,276	31.5
Puerto Rico	14,109	796	5.6	8,712	61.7	185	1.3	2,869	20.3
Rhode Island	3,082	46	1.5	2,693	87.4	35	1.1	304	9.9
South Carolina	12,549	448	3.6	8,935	71.2	35	0.3	4,007	31.9
South Dakota	1,394			1,217	87.3			144	10.3
Tennessee	11,586	297	2.6	5,696	49.2			2,762	23.8
Texas	70,976	2,203	3.1	55,149	77.7			14,722	20.7
Utah	13,179	38	0.3	2,644	20.1	2,717	20.6	1,699	12.9
Vermont	677	18	2.7	28	4.1			312	46.1
Virginia	5,912	166	2.8	3,515	59.5	5	0.1	1,631	27.6
Washington	6,738			5,234	77.7			1,398	20.7
West Virginia	6,077	88	1.4	3,331	54.8	625	10.3	1,468	24.2
Wisconsin	5,787	114	2.0	2,834	49.0	270	4.7	1,116	19.3
Wyoming	729	12	1.6	540	74.1	20	2.7	46	6.3
Total	**758,289**	**16,783**		**539,322**		**68,498**		**122,350**	
Percent			**2.2**		**71.1**		**9.0**		**16.1**
Number Reporting	**51**	**39**	**39**	**51**	**51**	**28**	**28**	**51**	**51**

State	Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse		Unknown or Missing		Total Maltreatments	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	37	0.4	2,308	25.0			9,952	108.0
Alaska	932	18.3	167	3.7			5,082	112.4
Arizona	30	0.8	295	8.4			3,648	103.8
Arkansas	105	1.0	2,287	24.6			10,064	108.3
California	14,995	16.0	6,236	7.3			93,691	110.4
Colorado	418	3.5	1,033	9.2	555	4.9	11,843	105.3
Connecticut	2,870	24.2	434	4.5			11,842	122.8
Delaware	634	26.0	201	8.8			2,435	106.9
District of Columbia	58	1.8	114	4.3			3,237	122.4
Florida	647	1.1	2,359	4.6			60,933	118.8
Georgia	4,896	16.7	1,169	4.4			29,279	111.2
Hawaii	27	1.1	114	6.0			2,420	127.2
Idaho	2	0.1	84	4.6			1,927	105.0
Illinois	21	0.1	4,738	15.9			31,652	106.3
Indiana	0	0.0	3,829	17.5			24,238	110.9
Iowa	83	0.7	539	4.8			11,737	104.8
Kansas	184	10.1	535	31.8			1,828	108.5
Kentucky	70	0.4	750	4.1			18,737	102.7
Louisiana	80	0.7	740	7.3			11,432	112.4
Maine	1,636	30.2	334	8.3			5,416	134.3
Maryland								
Massachusetts	52	0.1	957	2.3			44,686	107.4
Michigan	4,451	10.5	1,208	4.1			42,240	142.5
Minnesota	54	0.9	937	16.1			6,258	107.5
Mississippi	863	10.1	1,117	14.0			8,504	106.6
Missouri	318	4.9	1,523	27.6			6,427	116.3
Montana	438	22.8	101	6.2			1,917	118.0
Nebraska	81	1.6	399	8.5			4,980	106.7
Nevada	656	11.2	241	4.9			5,838	119.7
New Hampshire	13	1.1	141	12.5			1,215	107.6
New Jersey	19	0.2	847	9.3			9,403	103.5
New Mexico	957	14.7	222	3.9			6,490	114.7
New York	703	0.6	2,733	3.3			115,098	136.9
North Carolina	93	0.4	1,966	8.0			24,618	100.0
North Dakota	702	32.3	99	7.7			2,174	169.2
Ohio	1,969	5.4	6,309	17.5			36,645	101.5
Oklahoma	2,263	15.6	704	6.3			14,494	129.8
Oregon	236	1.8	1,083	9.8			12,891	116.7
Pennsylvania	47	1.1	2,502	61.7			4,108	101.3
Puerto Rico	4,818	24.1	641	4.5	1,991	14.1	20,012	141.8
Rhode Island	4	0.1	159	5.2			3,241	105.2
South Carolina	138	1.0	680	5.4			14,243	113.5
South Dakota	28	1.9	72	5.2			1,461	104.8
Tennessee	121	1.0	3,613	31.2			12,489	107.8
Texas	705	0.9	6,584	9.3			79,363	111.8
Utah	6,035	39.2	2,255	17.1			15,388	116.8
Vermont	8	1.2	328	48.4			694	102.5
Virginia	71	1.1	969	16.4			6,357	107.5
Washington	0	0.0	490	7.3			7,122	105.7
West Virginia	1,524	20.7	320	5.3			7,356	121.0
Wisconsin	36	0.6	1,641	28.4			6,011	103.9
Wyoming	68	8.9	77	10.6			763	104.7
Total	**55,196**		**69,184**		**2,546**		**873,879**	
Percent		**7.3**		**9.1**		**0.3**		**115.2**
Number Reporting	**51**	**51**	**51**	**51**	**2**	**2**	**51**	**51**

Table 3–11 Race and Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2008

Race	Victims	Medical Neglect		Neglect		Other		Physical Abuse	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African-American	160,243	5,174	3.2	113,562	70.9	16,568	10.3	30,647	19.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	8,802	148	1.7	6,988	79.4	317	3.6	937	10.6
Asian	6,772	93	1.4	4,690	69.3	452	6.7	1,345	19.9
Hispanic	166,050	3,820	2.3	121,096	72.9	10,093	6.1	25,020	15.1
Multiple Race	22,266	478	2.1	17,406	78.2	2,441	11.0	3,149	14.1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1,340	19	1.4	580	43.3	351	26.2	279	20.8
Unknown or Missing	50,713	803	1.6	32,070	63.2	3,509	6.9	10,248	20.2
White	329,776	6,055	1.8	237,674	72.1	28,484	8.6	49,512	15.0
Total	**745,962**	**16,590**		**534,066**		**62,215**		**121,137**	
Percent			**2.2**		**71.6**		**8.3**		**16.2**

Race	Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse		Unknown		Total Maltreatments	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African-American	6,804	4.2	10,953	6.8	45	0.0	183,753	114.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,212	13.8	460	5.2	3	0.0	10,065	114.3
Asian	775	11.4	444	6.6	5	0.1	7,804	115.2
Hispanic	18,341	11.0	13,728	8.3	2,221	1.3	194,319	117.0
Multiple Race	1,860	8.4	1,164	5.2	20	0.1	26,518	119.1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	193	14.4	120	9.0	2	0.1	1,544	115.2
Unknown or Missing	2,259	4.5	7,174	14.1	12	0.0	56,075	110.6
White	22,814	6.9	33,959	10.3	238	0.1	378,736	114.8
Total	**54,258**		**68,002**		**2,546**		**858,814**	
Percent		**7.3**		**9.1**		**0.3**		**115.1**

Based on data from 49 States.

Table 3–12 Age and Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2008

Age Group	Victims	Medical Neglect		Neglect		Other Abuse		Physical Abuse	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<1	91,652	3,083	3.4	71,968	78.5	9,348	10.2	15,658	17.1
1	54,008	1,557	2.9	44,166	81.8	5,307	9.8	5,917	11.0
2	50,816	1,049	2.1	41,431	81.5	4,609	9.1	5,780	11.4
3	47,263	876	1.9	37,011	78.3	4,203	8.9	5,678	12.0
4–7	175,773	3,191	1.8	126,918	72.2	13,980	8.0	27,510	15.7
8–11	141,185	2,868	2.0	96,755	68.5	11,185	7.9	23,480	16.6
12–15	135,306	2,894	2.1	84,627	62.5	9,919	7.3	26,644	19.7
16–17	46,795	1,023	2.2	29,270	62.5	3,469	7.4	9,819	21.0
Unknown or Missing	3,164	49	1.5	1,920	60.7	195	6.2	651	20.6
Total	**745,962**	**16,590**		**534,066**		**62,215**		**121,137**	
Percent			**2.2**		**71.6**		**8.3**		**16.2**

Age Group	Psychological Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Unknown Maltreatment		Total Victims	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<1	4,171	4.6	470	0.5	153	0.2	104,851	114.4
1	3,634	6.7	558	1.0	136	0.3	61,275	113.5
2	3,327	6.5	968	1.9	143	0.3	57,307	112.8
3	3,221	6.8	2,394	5.1	119	0.3	53,502	113.2
4–7	13,373	7.6	15,232	8.7	542	0.3	200,746	114.2
8–11	12,233	8.7	16,122	11.4	558	0.4	163,201	115.6
12–15	10,584	7.8	23,959	17.7	591	0.4	159,218	117.7
16–17	3,419	7.3	7,946	17.0	240	0.5	55,186	117.9
Unknown or Missing	296	9.4	353	11.2	64	2.0	3,528	111.5
Total	**54,258**		**68,002**		**2,546**		**858,814**	
Percent		**7.3**		**9.1**		**0.3**		**115.1**

Based on data from 49 States

Table 3–13 Victims with a Reported Disability, 2008

State	Total Victims	Victims with a Reported Disability		Behavior Problem		Emotionally Disturbed		Learning Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona	3,516	794	22.6	148	4.2	49	1.4	125	3.6
Arkansas	9,289	1,484	16.0	1,027	11.1	107	1.2	322	3.5
California	84,848	11,141	13.1	197	0.2	1,652	1.9	77	0.1
Colorado									
Connecticut									
Delaware	2,278	404	17.7	85	3.7	253	11.1	63	2.8
District of Columbia									
Florida									
Georgia									
Hawaii	1,902	223	11.7	115	6.0	43	2.3		
Idaho	1,836	563	30.7	359	19.6	203	11.1	13	0.7
Illinois									
Indiana	21,846	3,749	17.2	2,685	12.3	1,003	4.6	418	1.9
Iowa									
Kansas									
Kentucky									
Louisiana									
Maine	4,033	474	11.8	26	0.6	432	10.7	6	0.1
Maryland									
Massachusetts									
Michigan									
Minnesota	5,824	1,282	22.0	788	13.5	442	7.6	89	1.5
Mississippi	7,976	796	10.0	372	4.7	42	0.5	139	1.7
Missouri	5,528	947	17.1	204	3.7	522	9.4	119	2.2
Montana	1,625	217	13.4	68	4.2	115	7.1	53	3.3
Nebraska	4,668	700	15.0	326	7.0	455	9.7	125	2.7
Nevada									
New Hampshire	1,129	349	30.9	32	2.8	173	15.3	49	4.3
New Jersey									
New Mexico	5,656	704	12.4	58	1.0	517	9.1	20	0.4
New York									
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma	11,169	842	7.5	288	2.6	506	4.5	288	2.6
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico	14,109	2,897	20.5	1,574	11.2	535	3.8	1,042	7.4
Rhode Island	3,082	401	13.0	115	3.7	215	7.0	50	1.6
South Carolina	12,549	2,061	16.4	1,461	11.6	229	1.8		
South Dakota	1,394	255	18.3	135	9.7	36	2.6	77	5.5
Tennessee									
Texas									
Utah	13,179	2,319	17.6	1,476	11.2	572	4.3	148	1.1
Vermont									
Virginia									
Washington									
West Virginia									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming	729	110	15.1	47	6.4	25	3.4	21	2.9
Total	**218,165**	**32,712**		**11,586**		**8,126**		**3,244**	
Percent			**15.0**		**5.3**		**3.7**		**1.5**
Number Reporting	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**20**	**20**

State	Mental Retardation		Other Medical Condition		Physically Disabled		Visually or Hearing Impaired	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama								
Alaska								
Arizona	6	0.2	550	15.6			208	5.9
Arkansas	57	0.6	495	5.3	45	0.5	77	0.8
California	388	0.5	7,924	9.3	329	0.4	624	0.7
Colorado								
Connecticut								
Delaware	21	0.9	183	8.0	7	0.3	5	0.2
District of Columbia								
Florida								
Georgia								
Hawaii	2	0.1	95	5.0	11	0.6	2	0.1
Idaho	8	0.4	312	17.0	43	2.3	21	1.1
Illinois								
Indiana	212	1.0	254	1.2	194	0.9	71	0.3
Iowa								
Kansas								
Kentucky								
Louisiana								
Maine	11	0.3	5	0.1	7	0.2	1	0.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan								
Minnesota	161	2.8	265	4.6	54	0.9	22	0.4
Mississippi	42	0.5	627	7.9	15	0.2	26	0.3
Missouri	37	0.7	149	2.7	171	3.1	14	0.3
Montana	4	0.2	63	3.9	8	0.5	2	0.1
Nebraska	36	0.8	162	3.5	17	0.4	11	0.2
Nevada								
New Hampshire	80	7.1	143	12.7	26	2.3	8	0.7
New Jersey								
New Mexico	34	0.6	256	4.5	15	0.3	15	0.3
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio								
Oklahoma	93	0.8	422	3.8	46	0.4	22	0.2
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico	181	1.3	553	3.9	111	0.8	80	0.6
Rhode Island	15	0.5	134	4.3	21	0.7	13	0.4
South Carolina	77	0.6	615	4.9	49	0.4	57	0.5
South Dakota	9	0.6	71	5.1	5	0.4	8	0.6
Tennessee								
Texas								
Utah	212	1.6	205	1.6	54	0.4	76	0.6
Vermont								
Virginia								
Washington								
West Virginia								
Wisconsin								
Wyoming	22	3.0	30	4.1	2	0.3	5	0.7
Total	**1,708**		**13,513**		**1,230**		**1,368**	
Percent		**0.8**		**6.2**		**0.6**		**0.6**
Number Reporting	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**21**	**21**	**22**	**22**

Table 3–14 Children with Caregiver Risk Factor of Domestic Violence, 2008

State	Total Victims	Victims with Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor		Total Nonvictims	Nonvictims with Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas	9,289	462	5.0	48,636	423	0.9
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware	2,278	812	35.6	12,748	362	2.8
District of Columbia	2,645	202	7.6	8,884	266	3.0
Florida	51,271	20,497	40.0	323,005	12,712	3.9
Georgia	26,330	3,719	14.1	51,136	1,776	3.5
Hawaii	1,902	355	18.7	2,674	389	14.5
Idaho	1,836	432	23.5	8,795	347	3.9
Illinois	29,788	9,335	31.3	117,492	12,080	10.3
Indiana	21,846	4,248	19.4	82,159	1,275	1.6
Iowa	11,200	130	1.2	21,880	98	0.4
Kansas						
Kentucky	18,252	2,851	15.6	58,867	1,414	2.4
Louisiana						
Maine	4,033	1,134	28.1	6,286	574	9.1
Maryland						
Massachusetts						
Michigan	29,643	16,910	57.0	148,228	20,741	14.0
Minnesota	5,824	1,533	26.3	20,659	3,067	14.8
Mississippi	7,976	473	5.9	21,912	124	0.6
Missouri						
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada	4,877	116	2.4	24,883	242	1.0
New Hampshire	1,129	481	42.6	10,739	2,382	22.2
New Jersey	9,089	1,149	12.6	73,975	3,174	4.3
New Mexico	5,656	1,382	24.4	17,522	1,443	8.2
New York	84,089	11,489	13.7	181,472	3,499	1.9
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	36,106	7,596	21.0	93,846	6,576	7.0
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico	14,109	1,997	14.2	21,790	606	2.8
Rhode Island	3,082	882	28.6	6,739	1,280	19.0
South Carolina	12,549	2,050	16.3	28,849	652	2.3
South Dakota	1,394	326	23.4	5,471	813	14.9
Tennessee	11,586	104	0.9	88,332	563	0.6
Texas	70,976	22,523	31.7	217,058	26,432	12.2
Utah	13,179	5,321	40.4	18,203	406	2.2
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming	729	107	14.7	4,132	38	0.9
Total	**492,663**	**118,616**		**1,726,372**	**103,754**	
Percent			**24.1**			**6.0**
Number Reporting	**29**	**29**	**29**	**29**	**29**	**29**

Table 3–15 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2008

Perpetrator	Victims	
	Number	Percent
PARENT		
Mother	271,595	38.3
Mother and Other	42,437	6.0
Father	128,262	18.1
Father and Other	6,280	0.9
Mother and Father	126,982	17.9
NONPARENT		
Daycare Staff	3,392	0.5
Foster Parent (Female Relative)	308	0.0
Foster Parent (Male Relative)	65	0.0
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	1,075	0.2
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	406	0.1
Friend or Neighbor	2,501	0.4
Legal Guardian (Female)	835	0.1
Legal Guardian (Male)	225	0.0
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	7,816	1.1
Other Professional	825	0.1
Partner of Parent (Female)	1,943	0.3
Partner of Parent (Male)	15,808	2.2
Relative (Female)	12,216	1.7
Relative (Male)	21,272	3.0
Staff Group Home	1,458	0.2
Unknown or Missing	63,758	9.0
Total	**709,459**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 47 States.

Table 3–16 Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2004–2008

State	Percent 2004	Percent 2005	Percent 2006	Percent 2007	Percent 2008
Alabama		98.1	98.1	98.0	98.7
Alaska		92.0	92.6	89.0	90.9
Arizona	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.6	98.3
Arkansas	95.5	94.1	95.3	93.3	94.7
California	91.2	91.6	92.6	92.8	92.7
Colorado	96.0	96.1	95.7	95.3	94.9
Connecticut	91.1	91.4	92.4	93.5	93.7
Delaware	98.0	97.1	98.4	97.3	98.2
District of Columbia	87.4	94.7	93.0	95.6	95.9
Florida	90.8	88.7	89.1	94.4	93.5
Georgia		93.0	95.3	96.6	97.8
Hawaii	95.5	97.3	97.3	96.4	96.7
Idaho	93.9	96.2	96.1	96.4	95.0
Illinois	92.4	92.2	92.7	92.5	92.5
Indiana	93.7	92.7	92.3	93.2	93.6
Iowa	90.0	90.6	90.1	91.2	91.9
Kansas	93.5	94.6	96.8	96.8	96.5
Kentucky	92.2	93.0	93.0	93.5	94.2
Louisiana	93.5	93.4	94.1	95.9	93.5
Maine	91.8	91.6	93.7	92.7	92.3
Maryland	93.0	92.8			
Massachusetts	89.4	89.4	88.0	88.7	88.1
Michigan	94.5	95.4	94.8		92.9
Minnesota	94.8	94.4	94.7	94.7	94.0
Mississippi	95.5	94.7	94.3	95.2	93.9
Missouri	91.5	93.4	94.4	95.5	97.1
Montana	93.5	92.8	94.6	91.0	94.8
Nebraska	91.2	90.1	90.8	93.3	89.4
Nevada	94.7	93.4	93.8	93.8	95.1
New Hampshire	95.4	94.0	97.2	97.6	95.8
New Jersey	95.0	95.1	93.9	95.1	95.4
New Mexico	90.0	91.4	91.0	90.0	91.8
New York	86.0	87.3	86.3	87.7	87.9
North Carolina	92.1	93.3	95.6	96.2	97.5
North Dakota					
Ohio	92.5	93.2	92.7	93.6	93.7
Oklahoma	91.8	90.8	91.4	90.6	91.8
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	97.1	97.2	97.8	97.0	97.6
Puerto Rico			98.0	96.5	97.7
Rhode Island	92.2	91.1	87.3	86.9	90.3
South Carolina	97.8	97.2	97.4	97.2	97.4
South Dakota	93.1	93.6	95.3	95.9	96.1
Tennessee	96.4	91.9	91.7	93.7	95.4
Texas	96.0	95.9	95.7	96.2	96.2
Utah	92.8	93.4	93.5	92.9	93.9
Vermont	95.5	96.0	94.8	96.1	98.4
Virginia	97.0	97.6	98.0	97.8	97.8
Washington	90.4	89.9	92.0	92.7	93.9
West Virginia	88.9	86.6	88.7	88.0	89.3
Wisconsin		92.6	93.9	92.8	94.3
Wyoming	96.9	95.5	96.1	97.3	94.2
Number Reporting	**45**	**49**	**49**	**48**	**49**
Number Met Standard	**17**	**17**	**22**	**24**	**24**
Percent Met Standard	**37.8**	**34.7**	**44.9**	**50.0**	**49.0**

Table 3–17 Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2004–2008

State	Percent 2004	Percent 2005	Percent 2006	Percent 2007	Percent 2008
Alabama		99.86	99.72	99.85	99.81
Alaska		99.01	99.10	98.81	99.59
Arizona	99.70	99.88	99.79	99.84	99.84
Arkansas	99.80	99.53	99.45	99.49	99.43
California	99.69	99.56	99.58	99.77	99.71
Colorado	99.31	99.13	99.42	99.41	99.46
Connecticut			99.38	99.49	99.27
Delaware	99.81	99.88	99.95	99.77	99.83
District of Columbia	99.72	99.66	99.79	99.56	99.86
Florida	99.54	99.46	99.45	98.85	98.66
Georgia					
Hawaii	99.30	99.19	99.12	99.65	99.81
Idaho	99.69	99.81	99.58	99.91	99.88
Illinois	99.41	99.46	99.49	99.53	99.42
Indiana	99.33	99.30	99.05	99.69	99.58
Iowa	99.63	99.68	99.71	99.64	99.71
Kansas	99.48	99.87	99.89	99.92	99.99
Kentucky	99.62	99.47	99.77	99.67	99.76
Louisiana		99.41	99.41	99.79	99.53
Maine	99.72	99.70	99.97	99.83	99.96
Maryland					
Massachusetts	98.87	98.73	99.05	99.14	98.93
Michigan	99.69	99.88	99.80		99.62
Minnesota	99.70	99.58	99.61	99.67	99.71
Mississippi	99.51	99.50	99.23	99.18	98.54
Missouri	99.47	99.64	99.66	99.62	99.70
Montana	99.77	99.64	99.67	99.77	99.74
Nebraska	99.82	99.57	99.52	99.56	99.45
Nevada	99.79	99.77	99.89	99.66	99.56
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	99.21	99.32	99.32	99.90	99.91
New Mexico		99.66	99.62	99.54	99.56
New York	99.29	98.90	98.72	98.60	98.27
North Carolina	99.01	99.18	99.25	99.31	99.34
North Dakota					
Ohio	99.68	99.57	99.51	99.59	99.71
Oklahoma	98.84	98.85	98.94	98.78	99.08
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	99.80	99.81	99.81	99.80	99.80
Puerto Rico			99.82	99.94	99.96
Rhode Island	98.68	98.41	98.51	98.68	99.28
South Carolina	99.51	99.43	99.82	99.81	99.93
South Dakota	99.89	99.72	100.00	99.86	99.93
Tennessee		99.15	99.27	99.24	99.48
Texas	99.74	99.45	99.68	99.58	99.64
Utah	99.47	99.58	99.72	99.00	99.53
Vermont	99.27	99.86	99.95	99.70	100.00
Virginia	99.61	99.75	99.64	99.79	99.75
Washington	99.64	99.73	99.57	99.77	99.62
West Virginia					99.90
Wisconsin		99.46	99.70	99.57	99.74
Wyoming			99.83	99.47	99.46
Number Reporting	**37**	**43**	**46**	**45**	**47**
Number Met Standard	**16**	**14**	**19**	**18**	**24**
Percent Met Standard	**43.2**	**32.6**	**41.3**	**40.0**	**51.1**

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Fatalities

CHAPTER 4

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. Collecting accurate data regarding fatalities attributed to child abuse and neglect is challenging and requires coordination among many agencies, including child protective services, law enforcement, the medical examiner's office, and the judicial system. A determination that there has been a homicide and that the cause was child maltreatment can take some time to finalize.

Child protective services agencies (CPS) are the most critical source of data concerning abuse and neglect fatalities. However, not all fatalities come to the attention of CPS and NCANDS recommends to States that they work with their health departments, vital statistics departments, medical examiner's offices, and fatality review teams to obtain more comprehensive information about child maltreatment deaths. Fatality data that are gathered from these external departments and offices are reported to NCANDS in the Agency File. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2008:

- There were a nationally estimated 1,740 child fatality victims;
- Approximately four-fifths of deaths were reported based on case-level data from CPS agencies and one-fifth of child fatality data were reported from other agencies in the Agency File; and
- More than three-quarters (79.8%) of child fatality victims were younger than 4 years.

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

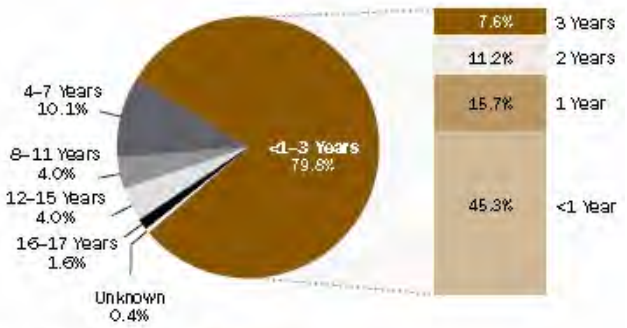
Forty-eight States reported a total of 1,630 fatalities, of which 1,344 were reported in case-level data files and 286 were reported as aggregated data. Forty-three States were able to report case-level data on fatalities.[1]

Based on these data, an estimated 1,740 children nationally (compared to 1,730 children for FFY 2007) died from abuse or neglect.[2] The rate per 100,000 children was 2.33 deaths for FFY 2008 compared to a rate of 2.32 for FFY 2007. The number and rate of fatalities has been increasing during the past few years. The national estimate is influenced by which States report data. For FFY 2008, several States reported increased fatalities when compared to FFY 2007, thus resulting in a higher national estimate. To some degree, this can be attributed to improved data collection and reporting, but all the causes of the increase are not specifically identifiable.

[1] *Supporting data are provided in table 4–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. The 1,344 case-level fatalities were reported in the Child File and the 286 aggregate-level fatalities were reported in the Agency File and SDC file.*

[2] *See table 4–2. An FFY 2008 national estimate of 1,740 fatalities was derived by multiplying the national weighted rate of fatalities (2.33 per 100,000) by the national child population (74,924,121) and dividing by 100,000. The estimate was then rounded to the nearest 10.*

Figure 4–1 Age by Percentage of Fatalities, 2008



Based on data from table 4–3.

Age and Sex of Child Fatalities

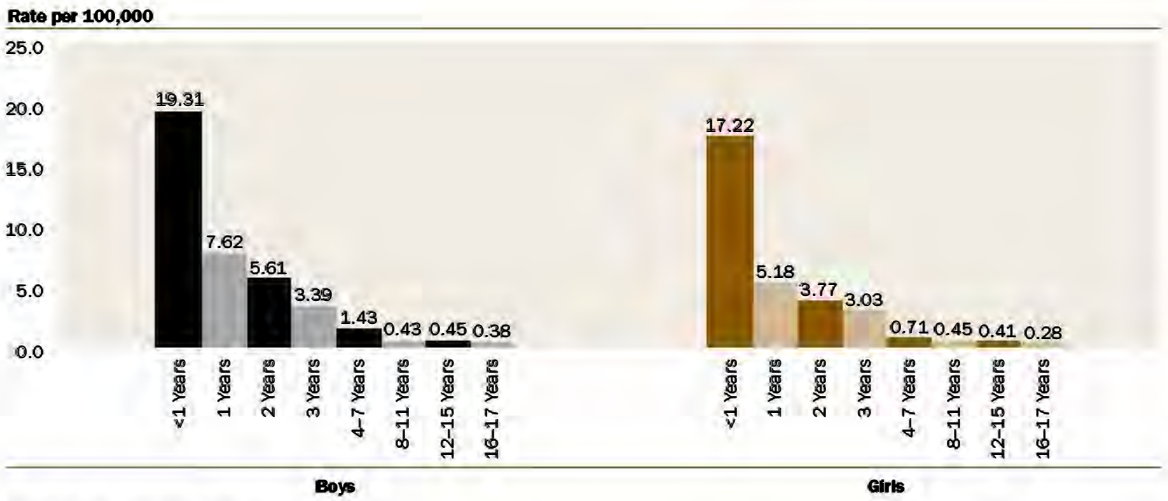
More than 40 percent (45.3%) of all fatalities were children younger than 1 year, 15.7 percent were children age 1 year, 11.2 percent were children age 2 years, and 7.6 percent were children age 3 years. Therefore, 79.8 percent were younger than 4 years old. Approximately 10 percent (10.1%) were between the ages of 4 and 7 years, thus indicating that the majority of children who die from child abuse or neglect are young children (figure 4–1).

The examination of age and sex of child fatalities reveals that the very young are more vulnerable to death that is attributable to child abuse or neglect. Infant boys (younger than 1 year) had a fatality rate of 19.31 per 100,000 boys of the same age.[3] Infant girls (younger than 1 year) had a fatality rate of 17.22 per 100,000 girls of the same age. In general, fatality rates for both boys and girls decreased with age (figure 4–2).

Race and Ethnicity of Child Fatalities

More than one-third (39.0%) of all fatalities were White children.[4] More than one-quarter (29.6%) were African-American children, and nearly one-fifth (15.8%) were Hispanic children. Children of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and multiple race categories collectively accounted for 4.3 percent of fatalities. More than 10 percent (11.2%) of children were of unknown race.

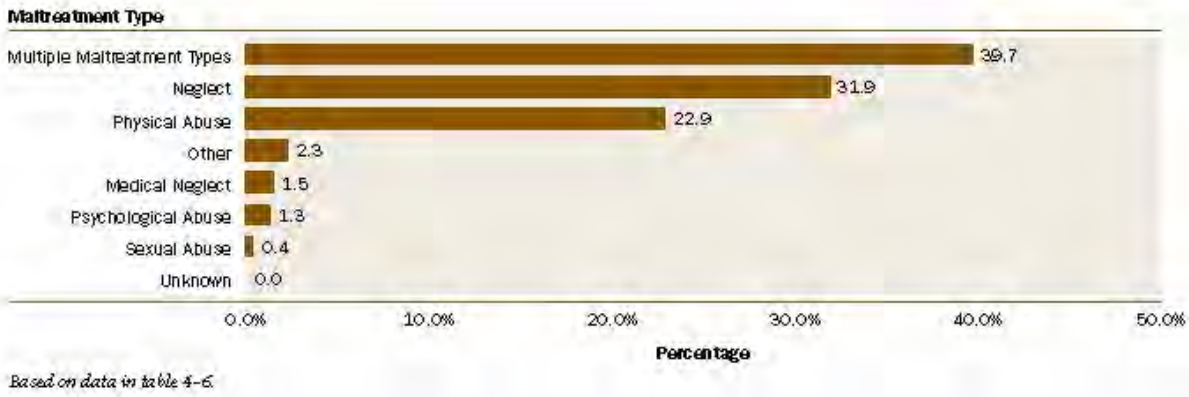
Figure 4–2 Fatality Rates by Age and Sex, 2008



Based on data from table 4–3.

[3] *See table 4–3.*
[4] *See table 4–4.*

Figure 4–3 Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2008



Based on data in table 4–6.

Perpetrator Relationship

More than 70 percent (71.0%) of child fatalities were caused by one or more parents.[5] More than one-quarter (26.6%) of fatalities were perpetrated by the mother acting alone.[6] Child fatalities with unknown or missing perpetrator relationship data accounted for 17.3 percent.

Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities

More than one-third of fatalities (39.7%) were caused by multiple forms of maltreatment. Neglect accounted for 31.9 percent and physical abuse for 22.9 percent (figure 4–3).[7] Medical neglect accounted for 1.5 percent of fatalities.

Report Sources of Child Fatalities

Professional report sources submitted nearly all (92.7%) of the child fatalities reports.[8] The three largest percentages of 2008 reports were from such professionals as law enforcement and legal personnel (44.9%), medical personnel (25.0%), and social services personnel (21.4%).

Nonprofessionals reported less than 3 percent (2.7%) of fatalities. The categories of anonymous reporters and other relatives each reported 1.0 percent of fatalities. Unknown or "other" report sources submitted an additional 4.4 percent of fatalities.

Prior CPS Contact of Child Fatalities

Some children who died from maltreatment were already known to CPS agencies. Children whose families had received family preservation services in the past 5 years accounted for 13.1 percent of child fatalities. Nearly 2 percent (1.9%) of the child fatalities had been in foster care and were reunited with their families in the past 5 years.[9]

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[5] *Includes the following categories: mother, father, mother and father, "mother with other," and "father with other."*
[6] *See table 4–5.*
[7] *See table 4–6.*
[8] *See table 4–7.*
[9] *See table 4–8.*

Tables and Notes

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

Table 4–1

- Fatality rates were computed by dividing the number of total child fatalities by the population of reporting States and multiplying by 100,000.

Table 4–2

- Fatality rates were computed by dividing the number of reported 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 10.

Table 4–3

- These are fatalities reported only in the Child Files and are, therefore, a subset of total fatalities.

Table 4–4

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

Table 4–5

- 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 "other" may include more than one person.
- The category nonparental perpetrator is defined as a perpetrator who was not identified as a parent and includes other relative, friend or neighbor, foster parent, residential facility staff, and legal guardian.
- The category unknown or missing includes victims with an unknown or missing perpetrator.
- These are fatalities reported only in the Child Files and are, therefore, a subset of total fatalities.

Table 4–6

- The category multiple maltreatment types includes a combination of any two or more types of maltreatment.
- These are fatalities reported only in the Child Files and are, therefore, a subset of total fatalities.

Table 4–8

- Each total Child Fatalities column contains data for only those States that reported data in the subsequent column. For example, the data in the first total child fatalities column are shown for those States that reported fatality victims and whose families received family preservation services in the past 5 years.

Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2007–2008

State	2007					2008				
	Child Population	Child File or SDC Fatalities	Agency File Fatalities	Total Child Fatalities	Fatalities per 100,000 Children	Child Population	Child File or SDC Fatalities	Agency File Fatalities	Total Child Fatalities	Fatalities per 100,000 Children
Alabama	1,121,284	18	5	23	2.05	1,121,877	16	4	20	1.78
Alaska	182,302		4	4	2.19	179,876		2	2	1.11
Arizona	1,675,215	25	3	28	1.67	1,707,221	11	0	11	0.64
Arkansas	699,458	20		20	2.86	702,481	21		21	2.99
California	9,368,129		184	184	1.96	9,364,530		185	185	1.98
Colorado	1,189,733	27	1	28	2.35	1,207,135	32	0	32	2.65
Connecticut	819,086	4		4	0.49	812,213	6		6	0.74
Delaware	205,038	0	0	0	0.00	206,229	2	0	2	0.97
District of Columbia	113,073	2	0	2	1.77	112,016	7	1	8	7.14
Florida	4,022,304	153	0	153	3.80	4,004,271	185	0	185	4.62
Georgia	2,521,744	61		61	2.42	2,548,841	68		68	2.67
Hawaii	286,909	4		4	1.39	285,243	2		2	0.70
Idaho	407,190	1		1	0.25	412,640	2		2	0.48
Illinois	3,185,761	73	0	73	2.29	3,179,260	69	0	69	2.17
Indiana	1,584,441	38	15	53	3.35	1,584,681	28	6	34	2.15
Iowa	711,547	5	0	5	0.70	712,613	11	0	11	1.54
Kansas	698,580	10	0	10	1.43	700,485	9	1	10	1.43
Kentucky	1,004,174	41	0	41	4.08	1,008,064	22	0	22	2.18
Louisiana	1,101,737	26	1	27	2.45	1,107,973	28	2	30	2.71
Maine	279,410	0	1	1	0.36	274,867		4	4	1.46
Maryland										
Massachusetts	1,436,774		16	16	1.11					
Michigan						2,390,198	59		59	2.47
Minnesota	1,257,792	17	0	17	1.35	1,254,644	16	0	16	1.28
Mississippi	766,120	15	4	19	2.48	766,720	17	0	17	2.22
Missouri	1,424,821	49		49	3.44	1,421,469	42		42	2.95
Montana	219,936	1	0	1	0.45	220,358	1	0	1	0.45
Nebraska	445,279	3	13	16	3.59	446,995	6	11	17	3.80
Nevada	659,285	17	4	21	3.19	667,801	13	4	17	2.55
New Hampshire	298,012	2	3	5	1.68	293,358	0	0	0	0.00
New Jersey	2,060,581	29	4	33	1.60	2,047,582	23	6	29	1.42
New Mexico	500,930	4	3	7	1.40	502,450	12	7	19	3.78
New York	4,451,873	96		96	2.16	4,408,016	107		107	2.43
North Carolina										
North Dakota	143,180	1		1	0.70	143,048	3		3	2.10
Ohio	2,753,988	90		90	3.27	2,730,377	74	0	74	2.71
Oklahoma	899,642	28	2	30	3.33	906,035	25	6	31	3.42
Oregon	862,419	12		12	1.39	867,575	14		14	1.61
Pennsylvania	2,786,098	47	0	47	1.69	2,762,004	45	0	45	1.63
Puerto Rico	1,002,044	5	5	10	1.00	982,273	1	1	2	0.20
Rhode Island	232,004	0	0	0	0.00	228,540	0	0	0	0.00
South Carolina	1,058,062	12	7	19	1.80	1,066,227	16	5	21	1.97
South Dakota	197,425	8		8	4.05	198,309	2		2	1.01
Tennessee	1,469,144	44		44	2.99	1,478,594	55	0	55	3.72
Texas	6,605,421	227	1	228	3.45	6,725,771	223	0	223	3.32
Utah	827,667	11	0	11	1.33	849,635	15	0	15	1.77
Vermont	131,250	1	2	3	2.29	128,930	1	0	1	0.78
Virginia	1,821,693	31		31	1.70	1,823,201	37		37	2.03
Washington	1,534,577		27	27	1.76	1,541,175		23	23	1.49
West Virginia	387,184	8	4	12	3.10	386,158	5		5	1.29
Wisconsin	1,321,095	22		22	1.67	1,314,412	29	1	30	2.28
Wyoming	126,027	2	0	2	1.59	128,457	1	0	1	0.78
Total	**68,857,438**	**1,290**	**309**	**1,599**		**69,912,828**	**1,361**	**269**	**1,630**	
Weighted Rate					**2.32**					**2.33**
Number Reporting	**49**	**45**	**35**	**49**	**49**	**49**	**45**	**36**	**49**	**49**

Table 4–2 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2004–2008

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported Fatalities	Fatality Rate Per 100,000 Children	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated Child Fatalities
2004	49	70,903,985	1,441	2.03	74,210,043	1,500
2005	51	72,298,845	1,413	1.95	74,410,211	1,450
2006	49	68,613,942	1,379	2.01	74,611,985	1,490
2007	49	68,857,438	1,599	2.32	74,861,263	1,730
2008	49	69,912,828	1,630	2.33	74,924,121	1,740

Table 4–3 Age and Sex of Child Fatalities, 2008

Age	Boys			Girls			Unknown	Total Child Fatalities			
	Population	Number	Rate per 100,000	Population	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Population	Number	Rate per 100,000	Percent
<1	1,693,658	327	19.31	1,614,860	278	17.22	4	3,308,518	609	18.41	45.3
1	1,680,468	128	7.62	1,603,590	83	5.18		3,284,058	211	6.42	15.7
2	1,639,958	92	5.61	1,565,849	59	3.77		3,205,807	151	4.71	11.2
3	1,623,718	55	3.39	1,549,167	47	3.03		3,172,885	102	3.21	7.6
4–7	6,451,768	92	1.43	6,169,854	44	0.71		12,621,622	136	1.08	10.1
8–11	6,217,752	27	0.43	5,940,543	27	0.45		12,158,295	54	0.44	4.0
12–15	6,478,639	29	0.45	6,171,336	25	0.41		12,649,975	54	0.43	4.0
16–17	3,387,880	13	0.38	3,230,819	9	0.28		6,618,699	22	0.33	1.6
Unknown		2			2		1		5		0.4
Total	**29,173,841**	**765**		**27,846,018**	**574**		**5**	**57,019,859**	**1,344**		
Rate			**2.62**			**2.06**				**2.36**	
Percent											**100.0**

Based on data from 41 States.

Table 4–4 Race and Ethnicity of Child Fatalities, 2008

Race	Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
African-American	398	29.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	1.0
Asian	7	0.5
Hispanic	213	15.8
Multiple Race	38	2.8
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Unable to Determine or Missing	151	11.2
White	524	39.0
Total	**1,344**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 41 States.

Table 4–5 Perpetrator Relationships to Child Fatalities, 2008

Relationship to Child	Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
PARENT		
Mother	358	26.6
Mother and Other	119	8.9
Father	170	12.6
Father and Other	19	1.4
Mother and Father	289	21.5
NONPARENT		
Daycare Staff	25	1.9
Foster Parent (Female Relative)	1	0.1
Foster Parent (Male Relative)	1	0.1
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	2	0.1
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	3	0.2
Friend or Neighbor	3	0.2
Legal Guardian (Female)	1	0.1
Legal Guardian (Male)		
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	28	2.1
Other Professional	1	0.1
Partner of Parent (Female)	4	0.3
Partner of Parent (Male)	36	2.7
Relative (Female)	32	2.4
Relative (Male)	18	1.3
Staff Group Home	2	0.1
Unknown or Missing	232	17.3
Total	**1,344**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 41 States.

Table 4–6 Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2008

Maltreatment Type	Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	20	1.5
Multiple Maltreatment Types	533	39.7
Neglect	429	31.9
Other	31	2.3
Physical Abuse	308	22.9
Psychological Maltreatment	18	1.3
Sexual Abuse	5	0.4
Unknown	0	0.0
Total	**1,344**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 41 States.

Table 4–7 Report Sources of Fatalities, 2008

Report Source	Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
PROFESSIONALS		
Child Daycare Providers	2	0.1
Educational Personnel	7	0.5
Foster Care Providers	6	0.4
Legal and Law Enforcement Personnel	604	44.9
Medical Personnel	336	25.0
Mental Health Personnel	6	0.4
Social Services Personnel	288	21.4
Total Professionals	**1,249**	**92.7**
NONPROFESSIONALS		
Alleged Perpetrators	0	0.0
Anonymous Reporters	13	1.0
Friends or Neighbors	5	0.4
Other Relatives	13	1.0
Parents	4	0.3
Total Nonprofessionals	**35**	**2.7**
UNKNOWN OR OTHER REPORTERS		
Unknown	18	1.3
Other	42	3.1
Total Unknown or Other Reporters	**60**	**4.4**
Total	**1,344**	
Percent		**99.8**

Based on data from 41 States.

Table 4–8 Prior CPS Contact of Child Fatalities, 2008

State	Total Child Fatalities	Fatality Victims Whose Families Received Preservation Services in the Past 5 Years	Total Child Fatalities	Fatality Victims Who Had Been Reunited With Their Families in the Past 5 Years
Alabama	20	3	20	0
Alaska	2	0	2	0
Arizona				
Arkansas	21	5	21	1
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware	2	0	2	0
District of Columbia	8	0	8	0
Florida	185	63	185	6
Georgia				
Hawaii			2	0
Idaho	2	0	2	0
Illinois	69	0	69	0
Indiana				
Iowa	11	0	11	0
Kansas	10	1	10	0
Kentucky	22	0	22	0
Louisiana	30	3	30	2
Maine			4	0
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota	16	0	16	0
Mississippi	17	0	17	0
Missouri	42	1	42	1
Montana	1	0	1	0
Nebraska	17	2	17	0
Nevada	17	0	17	1
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	29	7	29	0
New Mexico	19	0	19	1
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio	74	0	74	0
Oklahoma	31	2	31	3
Oregon	14	1	14	1
Pennsylvania				
Puerto Rico	2	0	2	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	21	16	21	0
South Dakota				
Tennessee	55	1	55	0
Texas	223	25	223	4
Utah	15	0	15	0
Vermont	1	0	1	0
Virginia				
Washington	23	1	23	0
West Virginia				
Wisconsin			30	0
Wyoming	1	0	1	0
Total	**1,000**	**131**	**1,036**	**20**
Percent		**13.1**		**1.9**
Number Reporting	**33**	**33**	**36**	**36**

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Perpetrators

CHAPTER 5

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) defines a perpetrator as a person who is considered responsible for the maltreatment of a child. This chapter provides data about only perpetrators of child maltreatment and does not include data about alleged perpetrators. A perpetrator is counted once for each child in each report, meaning that a perpetrator may be counted multiple times if he or she maltreated more than one child.

Given the definition of child abuse and neglect, which largely pertains to caregivers and not to persons unknown to a child, most perpetrators of child maltreatment are parents. Data also include relatives, foster parents, and residential facility staff. The introduction of alternative response by child protective services (CPS) agencies to allegations of maltreatment has not only contributed to the decrease in victims, but also to a decrease in perpetrators. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2008:

- There were 891,809 perpetrators;[1]
- Slightly more than 80 percent (80.1%) of perpetrators were parents of the victim;
- Approximately 60 percent (61.1%) of perpetrators were found to have neglected children.

This chapter presents data about the demographic characteristics of perpetrators, the relationship of perpetrators to their victims, and the types of maltreatment they committed.

Age and Sex of Perpetrators

For FFY 2008, 56.2 percent of the perpetrators were women, 42.6 percent were men and 1.1 percent were of unknown sex.[2] Of the women who were perpetrators, more than 40 percent (45.3%) were younger than 30 years of age, compared with one-third of the men (35.2%) (figure 5–1). These proportions have remained consistent for the past few years.

Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators

The racial distribution of perpetrators was similar to the race of their victims. During FFY 2008, nearly one-half (47.8%) of perpetrators were White and one-fifth (19.6%) were African-American. Approximately 20 percent (19.5%) of perpetrators were Hispanic.[3] These proportions also have remained consistent for the past few years.

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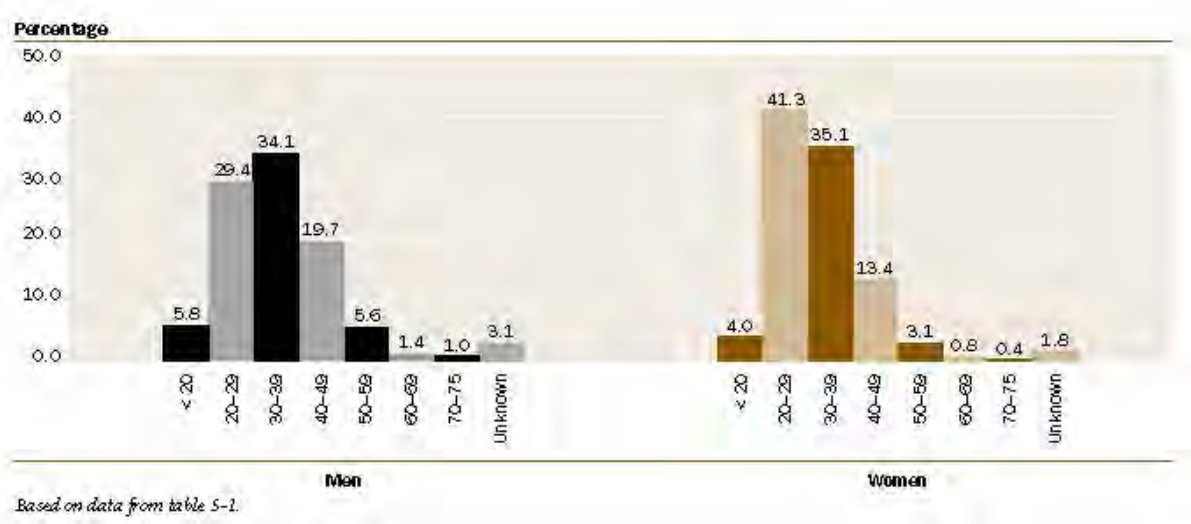
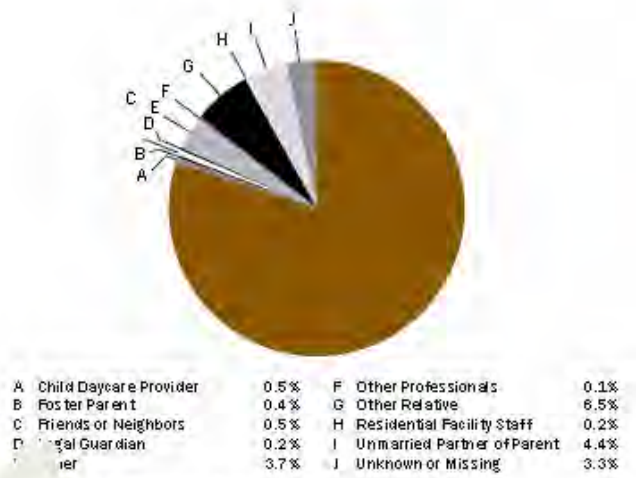
[1] *These are duplicated counts. The number of unduplicated perpetrators was 507,990.*
[2] *Supporting data are provided in table 5–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.*
[3] *See table 5–2.*

Figure 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2008



Based on data from table 5–1.

Figure 5–2 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2008



Based on data from table 5–3.

Perpetrator Relationship

Approximately 80 percent (80.1%) of perpetrators were parents.[4] Other relatives accounted for an additional 6.5 percent. Unmarried partners of parents accounted for 4.4 percent (figure 5–2). Of the parents who were perpetrators, more than 90 percent (90.9%) were biological parents, 4.4 percent were stepparents, and 0.7 percent were adoptive parents.[5]

Types of Maltreatment

More than one-half (61.1%) of all perpetrators were found to have neglected children.[6] More than 13 percent (13.4%) of all perpetrators were associated with more than one type of maltreatment. Approximately 10 percent (10.0%) of perpetrators physically abused children and 6.8 percent sexually abused children.

Perpetrators were analyzed by relationship to their victims and type of maltreatment. For this analysis, a perpetrator is counted once for each child for each report. Therefore, the pattern of perpetrators closely mirrors the pattern of maltreatment types. In other words, neglect represented both the most frequent form of maltreatment and the greatest number of perpetrators. Physical abuse ranked second, and so on.

[4] *See table 5–3.*
[5] *See table 5–4.*
[6] *See table 5–5.*

Overall, 6.8 percent of all perpetrators were associated with sexually abusing a child. However, analyzing the data by perpetrator category shows that of the perpetrators who were categorized as friends and neighbors, 2,335 of 4,007 (58.3%) committed sexual abuse. Of the perpetrators who were categorized as "other," 13,056 of 31,858 (41.0%) committed sexual abuse and of the perpetrators who were categorized as other professionals, 349 of 967 (36.1%) committed sexual abuse.

Tables and Notes

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

Table 5–1

- Beginning in FFY 2007, the methodology for this analysis was modified to include counts of perpetrators who were missing data on their sex.
- Beginning in FFY 2007, the methodology for this analysis was modified from prior years. The age group >49 was broken out to display age groups 40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70–75, and "other" or unknown.

Table 5–3

- States that did not provide perpetrator relationships for at least 50 percent of perpetrators were excluded from this analysis.
- The category of "other" includes scout leader, sports coach, and clergy member.

Table 5–4

- States that did not provide perpetrator relationships for at least 50 percent of perpetrators were excluded from this analysis.
- States that did not provide parental type of perpetrator relationship for at least 50 percent of perpetrators were excluded from this analysis.

Table 5–5

- The categories neglect and medical neglect are displayed separately. Prior to FFY 2007, these categories were combined and displayed as neglect.
- The categories psychological maltreatment, "other," and unknown are displayed separately. Prior to FFY 2007, these categories were combined.

Table 5–6

- The categories neglect and medical neglect are displayed separately. Prior to FFY 2007, these categories were combined and displayed as neglect.
- The categories psychological maltreatment, "other," and unknown are displayed separately. Prior to FFY 2007, these categories were combined.
- States with more than 95 percent of unknown perpetrator relationship type were excluded from this analysis.

Table 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2008

Age	Men		Women		Unknown Sex		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 20	21,905	5.8	20,277	4.0	208	2.1	42,390	4.8
20–29	111,770	29.4	207,046	41.3	1,464	14.7	320,280	35.9
30–39	129,523	34.1	176,212	35.1	1,602	16.1	307,337	34.5
40–49	74,972	19.7	67,278	13.4	927	9.3	143,177	16.1
50–59	21,126	5.6	15,428	3.1	251	2.5	36,805	4.1
60–69	5,188	1.4	4,170	0.8	96	1.0	9,454	1.1
70–75	3,846	1.0	1,954	0.4	875	8.8	6,675	0.7
Other or Unknown	11,913	3.1	9,256	1.8	4,522	45.5	25,691	2.9
Total	**380,243**		**501,621**		**9,945**		**891,809**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**
Percent of Total		**42.6**		**56.2**		**1.1**		**100.0**

Based on data from 48 States.

Table 5–2 Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators, 2008

Race	Perpetrators	
	Number	Percent
African-American	175,144	19.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	11,175	1.3
Asian	9,109	1.0
Hispanic	174,281	19.5
Multiple Race	8,207	0.9
Pacific Islander	2,031	0.2
Unable to Determine or Missing	85,166	9.5
White	426,696	47.8
Total	**891,809**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 48 States.

Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2008

State	Parent	Nonparental Perpetrator				
		Child Daycare Provider	Foster Parent	Friends or Neighbors	Legal Guardian	Other
Alabama	8,093	47	30			1,794
Alaska	4,630		47		17	99
Arizona	3,646		11		42	5
Arkansas	7,981	50	29		61	1,813
California	89,873		357			6
Colorado	10,844	74	74	11	19	873
Connecticut	9,898	64	54	82	149	548
Delaware	2,191	14	2	49		35
District of Columbia	2,438	4	3			180
Florida	44,725	154	71			1,217
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,601		16		34	118
Idaho	2,139	6	5	3	23	
Illinois	29,167	718	180			993
Indiana	21,298	15	83		50	2,537
Iowa	11,883	161	19		33	1,059
Kansas	1,432		9	17		309
Kentucky	17,616	12	63		1	994
Louisiana						
Maine	4,428	1	3		6	46
Maryland						
Massachusetts	46,462	74	146		362	1,013
Michigan	34,189	19	153	48	222	2,352
Minnesota	5,636	112	40	42	60	163
Mississippi	7,759	8	74	103	7	304
Missouri	4,531	62	19			598
Montana	1,647	11	7	3	8	29
Nebraska	4,729	104	69		7	219
Nevada	5,905		58	348	15	14
New Hampshire	965		1			65
New Jersey	8,657	131	16	73		182
New Mexico	6,790		29	3	54	73
New York	93,362	573	583		397	1,598
North Carolina	6,240	187	34			
North Dakota						
Ohio	30,203	20	80	201		5,743
Oklahoma	15,860	189	288		87	1,198
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	2,336	539	29		25	441
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	3,346	20	17			408
South Carolina	14,457	43	10	16	105	227
South Dakota	1,592	9	1		6	77
Tennessee	8,839	107	61	1,888	39	55
Texas	77,735	672	205	309		1,894
Utah	11,645	51	14	501	39	1,080
Vermont	400	1	5	89		60
Virginia	5,397	278	26		22	294
Washington	8,032	91	155	36		
West Virginia	6,108	3	7		14	457
Wisconsin	4,490	92	42	155		407
Wyoming	798	4			3	53
Total	**692,993**	**4,720**	**3,225**	**3,977**	**1,907**	**31,630**
Percent	**80.1**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**3.7**
Number Reporting	**46**	**38**	**45**	**20**	**29**	**43**

Based on data from 46 States.

State	Nonparental Perpetrator				Unknown or Missing	Total Perpetrators
	Other Professionals	Other Relative	Residential Facility Staff	Unmarried Partner of Parent		
Alabama	12	1,714	14	635	283	12,622
Alaska		188	2	156	15	5,154
Arizona		360	30	202	1	4,297
Arkansas	35	1,094	28		384	11,475
California		5,475	38	7,713		103,462
Colorado	2	1,065	37	18	734	13,751
Connecticut	29	460	31	640	67	12,022
Delaware		223	1	156		2,671
District of Columbia		156	1		502	3,284
Florida	192	2,646	596	4,360	5,249	59,210
Georgia						
Hawaii		83			13	2,865
Idaho		49		69	2	2,296
Illinois	102	2,868	16	2,576	182	36,802
Indiana		2,055	69	1,601	451	28,159
Iowa		675	27	828		14,685
Kansas		278			74	2,119
Kentucky		1,213	1	1,177		21,077
Louisiana						
Maine		143		338	981	5,946
Maryland						
Massachusetts	30	2,125	92	4,149	402	54,855
Michigan	2	1,068	5		1,508	39,566
Minnesota	5	566	9	523	5	7,161
Mississippi	15	763	21	295	87	9,436
Missouri	24	762	27	601	215	6,839
Montana		63	3	123	4	1,898
Nebraska		316	8	380	20	5,852
Nevada		164		8	38	6,550
New Hampshire		4	1	3	408	1,447
New Jersey	61	680	6	563	77	10,446
New Mexico	1	412		362	27	7,751
New York	4	6,724	588	401	7,993	112,223
North Carolina		467	91	466	2,316	9,801
North Dakota						
Ohio	31	4,310	24		2,292	42,904
Oklahoma	6	871		31	217	18,747
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	5	612	71	598		4,656
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island		44	27		10	3,872
South Carolina		851		881	143	16,733
South Dakota		43	1	87	10	1,826
Tennessee	64	2,560	45	144	354	14,156
Texas	204	9,061	78	5,855	337	96,350
Utah	50	1,172	20	1,049	823	16,444
Vermont	1	84		53	13	706
Virginia	64	663	19	261	312	7,336
Washington		366	24	503	311	9,518
West Virginia	5	283	2	5	1,836	8,720
Wisconsin	21	780	3	414	220	6,624
Wyoming	1	45	18	17	2	941
Total	**966**	**56,604**	**2,074**	**38,241**	**28,918**	**865,255**
Percent	**0.1**	**6.5**	**0.2**	**4.4**	**3.3**	**100.0**
Number Reporting	**25**	**46**	**37**	**39**	**41**	**46**

Table 5–4 Type of Parental Perpetrators, 2008

State	Adoptive Parent	Biological Parent	Stepparent	Unknown Parental Type	Total Parents
Alabama	37	5,162	88	2,806	8,093
Alaska	107	4,292	231		4,630
Arizona	10	3,622		14	3,646
Arkansas	106	7,243	540	92	7,981
California	894	77,684	3,855	7,440	89,873
Colorado	155	9,741	877	71	10,844
Connecticut					
Delaware	10	1,990	75	116	2,191
District of Columbia	10	1,459	18	951	2,438
Florida	332	42,042	2,348	3	44,725
Georgia					
Hawaii	36	2,434	131		2,601
Idaho	28	1,999	112		2,139
Illinois	234	27,475	1,458		29,167
Indiana	2	20,069	1,227		21,298
Iowa	32	11,443	408		11,883
Kansas	13	1,277	142		1,432
Kentucky	106	16,591	907	12	17,616
Louisiana					
Maine	27	4,219	182		4,428
Maryland					
Massachusetts	400	44,365	1,648	49	46,462
Michigan	668	31,928	1,593		34,189
Minnesota	74	5,301	261		5,636
Mississippi	150	7,217	392		7,759
Missouri	64	4,045	422		4,531
Montana	24	1,522	101		1,647
Nebraska	60	4,445	224		4,729
Nevada	53	5,485	271	96	5,905
New Hampshire	7	891	39	28	965
New Jersey	57	8,323	277		8,657
New Mexico	53	6,451	285	1	6,790
New York		79,108	384	13,870	93,362
North Carolina	96	5,656	488		6,240
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma	289	14,334	1,073	164	15,860
Oregon					
Pennsylvania		2,039	297		2,336
Puerto Rico		12,500	1,272		13,772
Rhode Island	30	3,209	107		3,346
South Carolina	117	13,668	599	73	14,457
South Dakota	3	1,524	65		1,592
Tennessee	93	8,746			8,839
Texas	129	73,063	4,543		77,735
Utah	86	10,398	1,084	77	11,645
Vermont	12	358	30		400
Virginia	49	4,938	355	55	5,397
Washington					
West Virginia	58	5,675	356	19	6,108
Wisconsin	85	4,184	221		4,490
Wyoming	20	700	78		798
Total	**4,816**	**598,815**	**29,064**	**25,937**	**658,632**
Percent	**0.7**	**90.9**	**4.4**	**3.9**	**100.0**
Number Reporting	**41**	**44**	**42**	**19**	**44**

Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Type of Maltreatment, 2008

Maltreatment Type	Perpetrators	
	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	7,939	0.9
Multiple Maltreatments	119,767	13.4
Neglect	545,302	61.1
Other	35,163	3.9
Physical Abuse	89,316	10.0
Psychological Maltreatment	32,956	3.7
Sexual Abuse	60,749	6.8
Unknown	617	0.1
Total	**891,809**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 48 States.

Table 5–6 Perpetrators by Maltreatment Types and Relationship to the Victim, 2008

	Parent		Nonparental Perpetrator									
			Child Daycare Provider		Foster Parent		Friends or Neighbors		Legal Guardian		Other	
Maltreatment Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	7,313	1.0	21	0.4	40	1.2	6	0.1	35	1.8	57	0.2
Multiple Maltreatments	96,979	13.7	242	5.1	428	13.3	346	8.6	324	16.5	3,757	11.8
Neglect	464,985	65.8	2,816	59.7	1,932	59.9	724	18.1	1,219	62.2	9,193	28.9
Other	27,022	3.8	42	0.9	67	2.1	61	1.5	66	3.4	971	3.0
Physical Abuse	66,338	9.4	589	12.5	461	14.3	438	10.9	209	10.7	3,778	11.9
Psychological Maltreatment	27,294	3.9	6	0.1	88	2.7	96	2.4	36	1.8	1,018	3.2
Sexual Abuse	16,322	2.3	1,001	21.2	206	6.4	2,335	58.3	69	3.5	13,056	41.0
Unknown	512	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2	1	0.0	2	0.1	28	0.1
Total	**706,765**		**4,720**		**3,228**		**4,007**		**1,960**		**31,858**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**

Based on data from 47 States.

	Nonparental Perpetrator											
	Other Professionals		Other Relative		Residential Facility Staff		Unmarried Partner of Parent		Unknown or Missing		Total Perpetrators	
Maltreatment Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	8	0.8	276	0.5	22	1.1	23	0.1	138	0.5	7,939	0.9
Multiple Maltreatments	26	2.7	5,980	10.4	476	23.0	4,702	12.3	4,945	16.9	118,205	13.4
Neglect	253	26.2	24,805	43.3	756	36.5	17,868	46.7	13,151	45.0	537,702	61.1
Other	66	6.8	1,395	2.4	270	13.0	2,807	7.3	2,389	8.2	35,156	4.0
Physical Abuse	233	24.1	6,053	10.6	335	16.2	5,320	13.9	3,879	13.3	87,633	10.0
Psychological Maltreatment	32	3.3	1,118	1.9	45	2.2	2,273	5.9	933	3.2	32,939	3.7
Sexual Abuse	349	36.1	17,688	30.8	170	8.2	5,276	13.8	3,781	12.9	60,253	6.8
Unknown		0.0	34	0.1					31	0.1	617	0.1
Total	**967**		**57,349**		**2,074**		**38,269**		**29,247**		**880,444**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**

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Services

CHAPTER 6

Child protective services (CPS) agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child abuse and neglect or 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, and individual and family counseling.
- Postinvestigation 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 usually are based on an assessment of the family's strengths, weaknesses, and needs. Examples of postinvestigation services include individual counseling, family-based services (services provided to the entire family, such as family counseling or family support), in-home services, foster care services, and court services.

During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2008:

- An estimated 3.3 million children received preventive services;
- Nearly 43 percent of victims received in-home postinvestigation services; and
- An estimated 269,000 children received foster care services as a result of investigations or assessments.

This chapter presents information about children who received preventive and postinvestigation services.

Preventive Services

For FFY 2008, 43.6 children per 1,000 children in the population received preventive services. This resulted in a national estimate of approximately 3.3 million children who received services.[3] During 2007, it was determined that 50.2 children per 1,000 children or approximately 3.8 million children received preventive services.

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[1] *States are not limited to reporting only those children who received an investigation or assessment by a CPS agency.*

[2] *Data about postinvestigation and postassessment services are collected via the Child File or the SDC. States are asked to report only those children who received services by the CPS agency within 90 days of the disposition date.*

[3] *Forty-two States reported that 2,760,598 children received preventive services at a rate of 43.6 per 1,000 children. Preventive services include those services provided to families who were not the subject of a referral to CPS. When this rate (43.6) is applied to the national population of 74,924,121, it is estimated that 3,266,692 children received preventive services. Supporting data are provided in table 6–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.*

States and local agencies determine 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 by State-funded 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, creating and improving the use of multidisciplinary teams to enhance investigations, improving risk and safety assessment 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.]—The Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect assist each State to support community-based efforts to develop, operate, expand, enhance, and network initiatives aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect; support networks of coordinated resources and activities to strengthen and support families; and foster appreciation of diverse populations.
- 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.]—Under this grant, States may use funds for such preventive services as child daycare, child protective services, information and referral, counseling, and foster care, 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 child recipients of services by funding source. Nearly 31 percent (30.8%) of children received preventive services funded by Promoting Safe and Stable Families grants, and nearly 20 percent (18.9%) were funded by the Social Services Block Grant.[4] The Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect provided preventive services for 3.0 percent and 14.2 percent of children, respectively. Approximately 33 percent (33.2%) of children received services that were paid with "other" sources, including other Federal and State programs.

Postinvestigation Services

More than three-quarters of States have policies requiring workers to provide short-term services, if needed, during an investigation. A similar percentage of States require workers to assist with planning ongoing services.[5] NCANDS collects information for services that were provided from the completion of the investigation of assessment to up to 90 days afterward. During FFY 2008, at least 1,076,761 children received such services.[6] With a few exceptions, the State data on the average number of days to the provision of services fall within the timeframe allowed for an

[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.*

investigation or shortly thereafter. The average time from the start of investigation to provision of service was 41 days.[7]

In-Home Services

In-home services are a type of postinvestigation services that are provided to individuals or families to assist with household care that improves or maintains the family's well-being. Examples of these activities include counseling and household chores. Nearly 43 percent (42.9%) of child victims received in-home postinvestigation services. Of the children who were not found to be victims of maltreatment, 25.0 percent of children received such services. These data result in national estimates of 331,000 victims and 732,000 nonvictims who received in-home services.[8]

Children Who Were Removed From Home

Another subset of postinvestigation services are substitute care services. Nationally, it is estimated that 267,000 children were removed from their homes as a result of a child maltreatment investigation.[9] Approximately one-fifth of victims (20.9%) were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation compared to 20.7 percent for FFY 2007.[10] In addition, 3.6 percent of nonvictims experienced removal.

More than two-thirds (68.5%) of the victims who were removed from their homes suffered from neglect, 8.8 percent from physical abuse, and 3.0 percent from sexual abuse. Nearly 16 percent (15.7%) of victims suffered from more than one type of maltreatment.[11]

Court-appointed representatives were assigned to 14.7 percent of child victims.[12] This number is understood within the context of two other statistics—States report that 19.7 percent of victims were the subject of court proceedings and 20.9 percent were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation. Given the statutory requirement in CAPTA, "in every case involving an abused or neglected child which results in a judicial proceeding, a Guardian ad Litem . . . who may be an attorney or a court-appointed special advocate . . . shall be appointed to represent the child in such proceedings," many States are working to improve the reporting of the court-appointed representative data element. Approximately one-fifth of child victims (20.5%) received family preservation services and 5.2 percent received family reunification services within the previous 5 years.[13]

Tables and Notes

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

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[7] *See table 6–4.*

[8] *See table 6–5. A national estimate of 331,000 victims who received in-home postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of victims (772,000) by the percentage of child victims who received in-home postinvestigation services for the 43 States that reported victim in-home postinvestigation data (42.9%) and dividing by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000. A national estimate of 732,000 nonvictims who received in-home postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of nonvictims (2,929,000) by the percentage of child nonvictims who received in-home postinvestigation services for the 43 States that reported nonvictim postinvestigation data (25.0%) and dividing by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.*

[9] *The national estimate of 267,000 children who were removed from their home was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of victims (772,000) by 20.9 and multiplying the national estimate of nonvictims (2,929,000) by 3.6, adding the resulting two numbers, dividing by 100, and rounding to the nearest 1,000.*

[10] *See table 6–6.*

[11] *See table 6–7.*

[12] *See table 6–8.*

[13] *See table 6–9.*

submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies used during table creation is provided below.

Table 6–1

- Some States reported total families who received services and not just the children who received services. For States that reported only families who received services, the number of families was multiplied by the average number of children per family (1.86) to get the number of children who received services. The result was added to the number of children who received services from the States that were able to report child recipients. The sum is the total number of recipients of preventive services.
- Beginning with FFY 2006, State counts of both families and children who received preventive services were used for the national estimate; prior to 2006 only the counts of children were used.[14]

Table 6–2

- Some States reported total families who received services and not just the children who received services. For States that reported only families who received services, the number of families was multiplied by the average number of children per family (1.86) to get the number of children who received services. The result was added to the number of children who received services from the States that were able to report child recipients. The sum is the total number of recipients of preventive services.

Table 6–4

- The average number of days to services was calculated by subtracting the report date from the service date for each report and calculating the average for each State. The State average was rounded to a whole day. The State averages were summed and the total (1,711) was divided by the number of States that reported these data (42). The result was rounded to a whole day.
- States with an average of less than one day to the onset of services are represented with a zero.

Table 6–5

- Total percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of victims or nonvictims who received in-home postinvestigation services by the total number of victims or nonvictims and multiplying by 100.
- This analysis includes only those children who received in-home services and, therefore, is a subset of all children who received services.

Table 6–6

- This analysis includes children who were removed from home and, therefore, is a subset of all children who received services.
- SDC States were excluded from this analysis.

Table 6–7

- The categories neglect and medical neglect are displayed separately. Prior to FFY 2007, these categories were combined and displayed as neglect.
- The categories psychological maltreatment, "other," and unknown are displayed separately. Prior to FFY 2007, these categories were combined.

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[14] *The average number of children per family retrieved October 2009, from http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/hh-fam/tabST-F1-2000.pdf*

Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services, 2008

State	Child Population	Children Who Received Preventive Services	Rate
Alabama	1,121,877	9,088	8.1
Alaska	179,876	4,059	22.6
Arizona	1,707,221	50,072	29.3
Arkansas	702,481	30,402	43.3
California	9,364,530	693,115	74.0
Colorado	1,207,135	36,939	30.6
Connecticut			
Delaware	206,229	8,491	41.2
District of Columbia	112,016	4,489	40.1
Florida			
Georgia	2,548,841	276,057	108.3
Hawaii			
Idaho	412,640	18,849	45.7
Illinois	3,179,260	45,367	14.3
Indiana	1,584,681	30,293	19.1
Iowa	712,613	97,189	136.4
Kansas	700,485	30,313	43.3
Kentucky	1,008,064	20,534	20.4
Louisiana	1,107,973	101,075	91.2
Maine	274,867	3,497	12.7
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan	2,390,198	52,967	22.2
Minnesota	1,254,644	121,829	97.1
Mississippi	766,720	156,219	203.7
Missouri	1,421,469	17,585	12.4
Montana	220,358	3,367	15.3
Nebraska	446,995	15,066	33.7
Nevada	667,801	82,932	124.2
New Hampshire	293,358	156,073	532.0
New Jersey	2,047,582	174,162	85.1
New Mexico	502,450	17,672	35.2
New York	4,408,016	32,474	7.4
North Carolina	2,243,677	12,821	5.7
North Dakota			
Ohio	2,730,377	34,086	12.5
Oklahoma	906,035	24,664	27.2
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,762,004	40,271	14.6
Puerto Rico	982,273	42,778	43.6
Rhode Island	228,540	6,304	27.6
South Carolina			
South Dakota	198,309	2,155	10.9
Tennessee	1,478,594	22,761	15.4
Texas	6,725,771	31,044	4.6
Utah	849,635	55,570	65.4
Vermont	128,930	7,699	59.7
Virginia	1,823,201	60,645	33.3
Washington	1,541,175	114,745	74.5
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	128,457	14,880	115.8
Total	**63,277,358**	**2,760,598**	
Rate			**43.6**
Number Reporting	**42**	**42**	**42**

Table 6–2 Funding Sources, 2008

State	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant		Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect		Promoting Safe and Stable Families		Social Services Block Grant		Other		Total Recipients of Preventive Services
	Number of Recipients	Percent of Recipients	Number of Recipients	Percent of Recipients	Number of Recipients	Percent of Recipients	Number of Recipients	Percent of Recipients	Number of Recipients	Percent of Recipients	
Alabama									9,088	100.0	9,088
Alaska			626	15.4	2,522	62.1	643	15.8	269	6.6	4,059
Arizona			729	1.5	28,738	57.4	9,929	19.8	10,677	21.3	50,072
Arkansas	5,206	17.1			9,989	32.9	15,207	50.0			30,402
California	452	0.1	92,137	13.3	368,369	53.1			232,157	33.5	693,115
Colorado					36,939	100.0					36,939
Connecticut											
Delaware					2,441	28.7	906	10.7	5,144	60.6	8,491
District of Columbia	502	11.2					94	2.1	3,892	86.7	4,489
Florida											
Georgia					98,567	35.7			177,490	64.3	276,057
Hawaii											
Idaho			14,717	78.1	4,132	21.9					18,849
Illinois	15,962	35.2	2,197	4.8	15,303	33.7	8,678	19.1	3,227	7.1	45,367
Indiana					12,829	42.4	13,678	45.1	3,787	12.5	30,293
Iowa			8,206	8.4	88,983	91.6					97,189
Kansas	472	1.6	26,348	86.9	3,411	11.3			82	0.3	30,313
Kentucky			2,535	12.3	743	3.6	17,256	84.0			20,534
Louisiana	115	0.1	66,107	65.4	4,455	4.4	16,832	16.7	13,566	13.4	101,075
Maine	167	4.8	3,330	95.2							3,497
Maryland											
Massachusetts											
Michigan									52,967	100.0	52,967
Minnesota	4,320	3.5	4,964	4.1	7,722	6.3	104,823	86.0			121,829
Mississippi	718	0.5	820	0.5	20,472	13.1	71,333	45.7	62,876	40.2	156,219
Missouri			363	2.1	619	3.5			16,603	94.4	17,585
Montana					3,367	100.0					3,367
Nebraska			4,650	30.9	10,416	69.1					15,066
Nevada			25,178	30.4	10,522	12.7	43,795	52.8	3,437	4.1	82,932
New Hampshire	227	0.1	11,441	7.3	1,784	1.1	1,784	1.1	140,838	90.2	156,073
New Jersey	186	0.1	1,248	0.7	7,572	4.3	165,156	94.8			174,162
New Mexico					2,114	12.0			15,558	88.0	17,672
New York			13,788	42.5					18,686	57.5	32,474
North Carolina			3,196	24.9	8,889	69.3			736	5.7	12,821
North Dakota											
Ohio							34,086	100.0			34,086
Oklahoma			15,972	64.8	5,433	22.0			3,259	13.2	24,664
Oregon											
Pennsylvania			20,953	52.0					19,318	48.0	40,271
Puerto Rico			6,158	14.4	4,594	10.7			32,025	74.9	42,778
Rhode Island	717	11.4	272	4.3					5,316	84.3	6,304
South Carolina											
South Dakota			2,155	100.0							2,155
Tennessee									22,761	100.0	22,761
Texas			1,109	3.6	29,936	96.4					31,044
Utah			607	1.1	1,441	2.6			53,522	96.3	55,570
Vermont			5,133	66.7					2,566	33.3	7,699
Virginia	48,311	79.7	913	1.5	5,874	9.7			5,547	9.1	60,645
Washington	6,164	5.4	52,080	45.4	39,611	34.5	16,890	14.7			114,745
West Virginia											
Wisconsin											
Wyoming			2,790	18.8	12,090	81.3					14,880
Total	**83,519**		**390,721**		**849,876**		**521,089**		**915,393**		**2,760,598**
Percent		**3.0**		**14.2**		**30.8**		**18.9**		**33.2**	**100**
Number Reporting	**14**	**14**	**30**	**30**	**31**	**31**	**16**	**16**	**27**	**27**	**42**

Table 6–3 Children Who Received Postinvestigation Services, 2008

State	Total Victims	Victims Who Received Postinvestigation Services		Total Nonvictims	Nonvictims Who Received Postinvestigation Services		Total Children Who Received Services
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Alabama							
Alaska	4,522	1,336	29.5	8,750	885	10.1	2,221
Arizona	3,516	3,411	97.0	63,643	55,781	87.6	59,192
Arkansas	9,289	7,159	77.1	48,636	7,180	14.8	14,339
California	84,848	68,601	80.9	385,520	223,576	58.0	292,177
Colorado	11,247	3,299	29.3	42,145	5,365	12.7	8,664
Connecticut	9,641	2,496	25.9	26,839	1,578	5.9	4,074
Delaware	2,278	975	42.8	12,748	672	5.3	1,647
District of Columbia	2,645	2,503	94.6	8,884	1,179	13.3	3,682
Florida	51,271	29,903	58.3	323,005	66,563	20.6	96,466
Georgia							
Hawaii	1,902	1,348	70.9	2,674	706	26.4	2,054
Idaho	1,836	1,362	74.2	8,795	2,332	26.5	3,694
Illinois	29,788	13,785	46.3	117,492	14,497	12.3	28,282
Indiana	21,846	9,682	44.3	82,159	561	0.7	10,243
Iowa	11,200	11,200	100.0	21,880	21,880	100.0	33,080
Kansas	1,685	979	58.1	23,346	5,942	25.5	6,921
Kentucky	18,252	16,742	91.7	58,867	37,017	62.9	53,759
Louisiana	10,173	5,238	51.5	24,247	1,962	8.1	7,200
Maine	4,033	1,320	32.7	6,286	387	6.2	1,707
Maryland							
Massachusetts	41,596	37,527	90.2	47,407	17,707	37.4	55,234
Michigan	29,643	15,529	52.4	148,228	7,554	5.1	23,083
Minnesota	5,824	3,960	68.0	20,659	4,675	22.6	8,635
Mississippi	7,976	3,557	44.6	21,912	3,155	14.4	6,712
Missouri	5,528	3,917	70.9	65,215	27,823	42.7	31,740
Montana	1,625	758	46.6	11,741	1,145	9.8	1,903
Nebraska	4,668	2,378	50.9	24,659	6,503	26.4	8,881
Nevada	4,877	4,801	98.4	24,883	22,674	91.1	27,475
New Hampshire	1,129	1,129	100.0	10,739	10,739	100.0	11,868
New Jersey	9,089	5,448	59.9	73,975	24,096	32.6	29,544
New Mexico	5,656	2,280	40.3	17,522	1,779	10.2	4,059
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio	36,106	14,277	39.5	93,846	18,803	20.0	33,080
Oklahoma	11,169	7,182	64.3	51,513	9,311	18.1	16,493
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico	14,109	8,286	58.7	21,790	11,008	50.5	19,294
Rhode Island	3,082	1,802	58.5	6,739	2,018	29.9	3,820
South Carolina	12,549	11,863	94.5	28,849	9,572	33.2	21,435
South Dakota	1,394	660	47.3	5,471	428	7.8	1,088
Tennessee	11,586	2,916	25.2	88,332	7,925	9.0	10,841
Texas	70,976	39,272	55.3	217,058	14,256	6.6	53,528
Utah	13,179	12,439	94.4	18,203	13,861	76.1	26,300
Vermont	677	296	43.7	2,271	480	21.1	776
Virginia	5,912	3,302	55.9	54,044	10,180	18.8	13,482
Washington	6,738	3,836	56.9	46,234	10,279	22.2	14,115
West Virginia	6,077	5,227	86.0	46,341	9,019	19.5	14,246
Wisconsin	5,787	3,617	62.5	32,770	5,362	16.4	8,979
Wyoming	729	489	67.1	4,132	259	6.3	748
Total	**597,653**	**378,087**		**2,450,449**	**698,674**		**1,076,761**
Percent			**63.3**			**28.5**	
Number Reporting	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**

Table 6–4 Average Number of Days to Services, 2008

State	Total Children Who Received Services	Average Number of Days to Services
Alabama		
Alaska	2,221	93
Arizona	59,192	46
Arkansas	14,339	32
California	292,177	12
Colorado	8,664	17
Connecticut	4,074	3
Delaware	1,647	43
District of Columbia	3,682	0
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii	2,054	17
Idaho	3,694	0
Illinois	28,282	40
Indiana	10,243	15
Iowa	33,080	29
Kansas	6,921	29
Kentucky	53,759	15
Louisiana	7,200	38
Maine	1,707	84
Maryland		
Massachusetts	55,234	9
Michigan	23,083	25
Minnesota	8,635	34
Mississippi	6,712	84
Missouri	31,740	30
Montana	1,903	38
Nebraska	8,881	9
Nevada	27,475	60
New Hampshire	11,868	83
New Jersey	29,544	60
New Mexico	4,059	30
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio	33,080	29
Oklahoma	16,493	42
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Puerto Rico	19,294	53
Rhode Island	3,820	34
South Carolina	21,435	20
South Dakota		
Tennessee	10,841	58
Texas	53,528	53
Utah	26,300	104
Vermont	776	48
Virginia	13,482	67
Washington	14,115	91
West Virginia	14,246	53
Wisconsin	8,979	62
Wyoming	748	23
Total	**979,207**	**1,711**
Average		**41**
Number Reporting	**42**	**42**

Table 6–5 Children Who Received In-Home Services, 2008

State	Total Victims	Victims Who Received In-Home Services		Total Nonvictims	Nonvictims Who Received In-Home Services		Total Children	Total Children Who Received In-Home Services	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama									
Alaska	4,522	479	10.6	8,750	522	6.0	13,272	1,001	7.5
Arizona	3,516	1,755	49.9	63,643	50,913	80.0	67,159	52,668	78.4
Arkansas	9,289	5,552	59.8	48,636	5,838	12.0	57,925	11,390	19.7
California	84,848	34,769	41.0	385,520	187,917	48.7	470,368	222,686	47.3
Colorado	11,247	1,645	14.6	42,145	4,592	10.9	53,392	6,237	11.7
Connecticut	9,641	1,462	15.2	26,839	1,326	4.9	36,480	2,788	7.6
Delaware	2,278	688	30.2	12,748	538	4.2	15,026	1,226	8.2
District of Columbia	2,645	2,056	77.7	8,884	994	11.2	11,529	3,050	26.5
Florida	51,271	28,156	54.9	323,005	66,035	20.4	374,276	94,191	25.2
Georgia									
Hawaii	1,902	358	18.8	2,674	300	11.2	4,576	658	14.4
Idaho	1,836	473	25.8	8,795	2,146	24.4	10,631	2,619	24.6
Illinois	29,788	9,363	31.4	117,492	12,175	10.4	147,280	21,538	14.6
Indiana	21,846	4,222	19.3	82,159	409	0.5	104,005	4,631	4.5
Iowa	11,200	9,220	82.3	21,880	20,690	94.6	33,080	29,910	90.4
Kansas	1,685	772	45.8	23,346	5,052	21.6	25,031	5,824	23.3
Kentucky	18,252	12,873	70.5	58,867	34,600	58.8	77,119	47,473	61.6
Louisiana	10,173	2,535	24.9	24,247	1,201	5.0	34,420	3,736	10.9
Maine	4,033	455	11.3	6,286	28	0.4	10,319	483	4.7
Maryland									
Massachusetts	41,596	31,451	75.6	47,407	14,642	30.9	89,003	46,093	51.8
Michigan	29,643	10,146	34.2	148,228	7,069	4.8	177,871	17,215	9.7
Minnesota	5,824	1,823	31.3	20,659	3,229	15.6	26,483	5,052	19.1
Mississippi	7,976	1,993	25.0	21,912	2,187	10.0	29,888	4,180	14.0
Missouri	5,528	2,299	41.6	65,215	25,708	39.4	70,743	28,007	39.6
Montana	1,625	142	8.7	11,741	516	4.4	13,366	658	4.9
Nebraska	4,668	1,012	21.7	24,659	5,373	21.8	29,327	6,385	21.8
Nevada	4,877	2,301	47.2	24,883	21,180	85.1	29,760	23,481	78.9
New Hampshire	1,129	877	77.7	10,739	10,650	99.2	11,868	11,527	97.1
New Jersey	9,089	2,615	28.8	73,975	21,385	28.9	83,064	24,000	28.9
New Mexico	5,656	1,106	19.6	17,522	1,268	7.2	23,178	2,374	10.2
New York									
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio	36,106	8,900	24.6	93,846	14,981	16.0	129,952	23,881	18.4
Oklahoma	11,169	4,745	42.5	51,513	9,129	17.7	62,682	13,874	22.1
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico	14,109	8,286	58.7	21,790	11,008	50.5	35,899	19,294	53.7
Rhode Island	3,082	1,019	33.1	6,739	1,770	26.3	9,821	2,789	28.4
South Carolina	12,549	9,177	73.1	28,849	8,498	29.5	41,398	17,675	42.7
South Dakota									
Tennessee	11,586	1,079	9.3	88,332	4,977	5.6	99,918	6,056	6.1
Texas	70,976	29,257	41.2	217,058	12,620	5.8	288,034	41,877	14.5
Utah	13,179	11,450	86.9	18,203	13,813	75.9	31,382	25,263	80.5
Vermont	677	189	27.9	2,271	391	17.2	2,948	580	19.7
Virginia	5,912	2,273	38.4	54,044	9,315	17.2	59,956	11,588	19.3
Washington	6,738	1,100	16.3	46,234	4,835	10.5	52,972	5,935	11.2
West Virginia	6,077	4,144	68.2	46,341	8,104	17.5	52,418	12,248	23.4
Wisconsin	5,787	1,646	28.4	32,770	3,359	10.3	38,557	5,005	13.0
Wyoming	729	143	19.6	4,132	180	4.4	4,861	323	6.6
Total	**596,259**	**256,006**		**2,444,978**	**611,463**		**3,041,237**	**867,469**	
Percent			**42.9**			**25.0**			**28.5**
Number Reporting	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**

Table 6–6 Children Who Were Removed From Home, 2008

State	Total Victims	Victims Removed From Home		Total Nonvictims	Nonvictims Removed From Home	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama						
Alaska	4,522	857	19.0	8,750	363	4.1
Arizona	3,516	1,656	47.1	63,643	4,868	7.6
Arkansas	9,289	1,607	17.3	48,636	1,342	2.8
California	84,848	33,832	39.9	385,520	35,659	9.2
Colorado	11,247	1,654	14.7	42,145	773	1.8
Connecticut	9,641	1,034	10.7	26,839	252	0.9
Delaware	2,278	287	12.6	12,748	134	1.1
District of Columbia	2,645	447	16.9	8,884	185	2.1
Florida	51,271	1,747	3.4	323,005	528	0.2
Georgia						
Hawaii	1,902	990	52.1	2,674	406	15.2
Idaho	1,836	889	48.4	8,795	186	2.1
Illinois	29,788	4,422	14.8	117,492	2,322	2.0
Indiana	21,846	5,460	25.0	82,159	152	0.2
Iowa	11,200	1,980	17.7	21,880	1,190	5.4
Kansas	1,685	207	12.3	23,346	890	3.8
Kentucky	18,252	3,869	21.2	58,867	2,417	4.1
Louisiana	10,173	2,703	26.6	24,247	761	3.1
Maine	4,033	865	21.4	6,286	359	5.7
Maryland						
Massachusetts	41,596	6,076	14.6	47,407	3,065	6.5
Michigan	29,643	5,383	18.2	148,228	485	0.3
Minnesota	5,824	2,137	36.7	20,659	1,446	7.0
Mississippi	7,976	1,564	19.6	21,912	968	4.4
Missouri	5,528	1,618	29.3	65,215	2,115	3.2
Montana	1,625	616	37.9	11,741	629	5.4
Nebraska	4,668	1,366	29.3	24,659	1,130	4.6
Nevada	4,877	2,500	51.3	24,883	1,494	6.0
New Hampshire	1,129	252	22.3	10,739	89	0.8
New Jersey	9,089	2,833	31.2	73,975	2,711	3.7
New Mexico	5,656	1,174	20.8	17,522	511	2.9
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	36,106	5,377	14.9	93,846	3,822	4.1
Oklahoma	11,169	2,437	21.8	51,513	182	0.4
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	3,082	783	25.4	6,739	248	3.7
South Carolina	12,549	2,686	21.4	28,849	1,074	3.7
South Dakota	1,394	660	47.3	5,471	428	7.8
Tennessee	11,586	1,837	15.9	88,332	2,948	3.3
Texas	70,976	10,015	14.1	217,058	1,636	0.8
Utah	13,179	989	7.5	18,203	48	0.3
Vermont	677	107	15.8	2,271	89	3.9
Virginia	5,912	1,029	17.4	54,044	865	1.6
Washington	6,738	2,736	40.6	46,234	5,444	11.8
West Virginia	6,077	1,083	17.8	46,341	915	2.0
Wisconsin	5,787	1,971	34.1	32,770	2,003	6.1
Wyoming	729	346	47.5	4,132	79	1.9
Total	**583,544**	**122,081**		**2,428,659**	**87,211**	
Weighted Percent			**20.9**			**3.6**
Number Reporting	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**

Table 6–7 Maltreatment Types of Victims Who Were Removed From Home, 2008 *(continues on page 88)*

State	Medical Neglect		Multiple Maltreatment Types		Neglect		Other		Physical Abuse	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama										
Alaska	15	1.8	135	15.8	626	73.0			37	4.3
Arizona			80	4.8	1,308	79.0			210	12.7
Arkansas	146	9.1	248	15.4	918	57.1	2	0.1	184	11.4
California			4,704	13.9	24,756	73.2	13	0.0	2,010	5.9
Colorado	28	1.7	139	8.4	1,234	74.6			121	7.3
Connecticut	10	1.0	265	25.6	698	67.5			31	3.0
Delaware	4	1.4	55	19.2	126	43.9	70	24.4	15	5.2
District of Columbia	4	0.9	147	32.9	196	43.8	46	10.3	43	9.6
Florida	18	1.0	525	30.1	759	43.4	343	19.6	84	4.8
Georgia										
Hawaii	1	0.1	328	33.1	34	3.4	581	58.7	33	3.3
Idaho	5	0.6	74	8.3	687	77.3	66	7.4	51	5.7
Illinois	56	1.3	461	10.4	3,165	71.6			487	11.0
Indiana	34	0.6	788	14.4	4,398	80.5			175	3.2
Iowa	29	1.5	196	9.9	1,460	73.7	73	3.7	148	7.5
Kansas			25	12.1	48	23.2	40	19.3	26	12.6
Kentucky			144	3.7	3,391	87.6			240	6.2
Louisiana			465	17.2	1,929	71.4			204	7.5
Maine			381	44.0	393	45.4			20	2.3
Maryland										
Massachusetts			703	11.6	5,012	82.5			280	4.6
Michigan	26	0.5	2,378	44.2	2,672	49.6	7	0.1	213	4.0
Minnesota	21	1.0	215	10.1	1,539	72.0			238	11.1
Mississippi	46	2.9	125	8.0	978	62.5	5	0.3	154	9.8
Missouri			418	25.8	838	51.8	12	0.7	246	15.2
Montana	2	0.3	124	20.1	417	67.7			31	5.0
Nebraska			108	7.9	1,129	82.7			89	6.5
Nevada	16	0.6	607	24.3	1,627	65.1			146	5.8
New Hampshire	2	0.8	26	10.3	212	84.1			7	2.8
New Jersey	45	1.6	130	4.6	2,174	76.7			390	13.8
New Mexico	10	0.9	231	19.7	797	67.9			59	5.0
New York										
North Carolina										
North Dakota										
Ohio	42	0.8	138	2.6	2,796	52.0			1,666	31.0
Oklahoma	1	0.0	803	33.0	1,482	60.8			90	3.7
Oregon										
Pennsylvania										
Puerto Rico										
Rhode Island	6	0.8	69	8.8	658	84.0			39	5.0
South Carolina	28	1.0	442	16.5	1,716	63.9	8	0.3	430	16.0
South Dakota			37	5.6	589	89.2			19	2.9
Tennessee	29	1.6	279	15.2	951	51.8			367	20.0
Texas	81	0.8	1,993	19.9	6,710	67.0			1,097	11.0
Utah	3	0.3	382	38.6	251	25.4	271	27.4	55	5.6
Vermont	7	6.5	3	2.8	10	9.3			67	62.6
Virginia	10	1.0	138	13.4	714	69.4			109	10.6
Washington			203	7.4	2,131	77.9			331	12.1
West Virginia	10	0.9	281	25.9	455	42.0	42	3.9	162	15.0
Wisconsin	40	2.0	112	5.7	1,336	67.8	31	1.6	309	15.7
Wyoming	1	0.3	17	4.9	292	84.4	2	0.6	13	3.8
Total	**776**		**19,122**		**83,612**		**1,612**		**10,726**	
Percent		**0.6**		**15.7**		**68.5**		**1.3**		**8.8**
Number Reporting	**32**	**32**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**17**	**17**	**43**	**43**

Table 6–7 Maltreatment Types of Victims Who Were Removed From Home, 2008 *(continued from page 87)*

State	Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse		Unknown		Total Victims Removed from Home	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama								
Alaska	28	3.3	16	1.9			857	100.0
Arizona	12	0.7	46	2.8			1,656	100.0
Arkansas	9	0.6	100	6.2			1,607	100.0
California	1,543	4.6	806	2.4			33,832	100.0
Colorado	20	1.2	19	1.1	93	5.6	1,654	100.0
Connecticut	28	2.7	2	0.2			1,034	100.0
Delaware	15	5.2	2	0.7			287	100.0
District of Columbia	3	0.7	8	1.8			447	100.0
Florida	7	0.4	11	0.6			1,747	100.0
Georgia								
Hawaii	2	0.2	11	1.1			990	100.0
Idaho	1	0.1	5	0.6			889	100.0
Illinois	1	0.0	252	5.7			4,422	100.0
Indiana			65	1.2			5,460	100.0
Iowa	7	0.4	67	3.4			1,980	100.0
Kansas	21	10.1	47	22.7			207	100.0
Kentucky	7	0.2	87	2.2			3,869	100.0
Louisiana	12	0.4	93	3.4			2,703	100.0
Maine	51	5.9	20	2.3			865	100.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts	3	0.0	78	1.3			6,076	100.0
Michigan	61	1.1	26	0.5			5,383	100.0
Minnesota	7	0.3	117	5.5			2,137	100.0
Mississippi	127	8.1	129	8.2			1,564	100.0
Missouri	25	1.5	79	4.9			1,618	100.0
Montana	22	3.6	20	3.2			616	100.0
Nebraska	5	0.4	35	2.6			1,366	100.0
Nevada	60	2.4	44	1.8			2,500	100.0
New Hampshire	2	0.8	3	1.2			252	100.0
New Jersey	4	0.1	90	3.2			2,833	100.0
New Mexico	58	4.9	19	1.6			1,174	100.0
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio	128	2.4	607	11.3			5,377	100.0
Oklahoma	51	2.1	10	0.4			2,437	100.0
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island			11	1.4			783	100.0
South Carolina	7	0.3	55	2.0			2,686	100.0
South Dakota	4	0.6	11	1.7			660	100.0
Tennessee	8	0.4	203	11.1			1,837	100.0
Texas	10	0.1	124	1.2			10,015	100.0
Utah	19	1.9	8	0.8			989	100.0
Vermont			20	18.7			107	100.0
Virginia	12	1.2	46	4.5			1,029	100.0
Washington			71	2.6			2,736	100.0
West Virginia	111	10.2	22	2.0			1,083	100.0
Wisconsin	5	0.3	138	7.0			1,971	100.0
Wyoming	16	4.6	5	1.4			346	100.0
Total	**2,512**		**3,628**		**93**		**122,081**	
Percent		**2.1**		**3.0**		**0.1**		**100.0**
Number Reporting	**39**	**39**	**43**	**43**	**1**	**1**	**43**	**43**

Table 6–8 Victims with Court Action and Court-Appointed Representatives, 2008

State	Total Victims	Victims with Court Action or Petition		Total Victims	Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama						
Alaska	4,522	906	20.0	4,522	372	8.2
Arizona	3,516	1,199	34.1	3,516	1,549	44.1
Arkansas	9,289	1,836	19.8	9,289	150	1.6
California	84,848	23,559	27.8	84,848	28,482	33.6
Colorado	11,247	2,306	20.5			
Connecticut	9,641	2,454	25.5			
Delaware	2,278	60	2.6	2,278	19	0.8
District of Columbia	2,645	730	27.6	2,645	151	5.7
Florida				51,271	1,509	2.9
Georgia						
Hawaii	1,902	1,121	58.9	1,902	1,009	53.0
Idaho	1,836	976	53.2			
Illinois	29,788	3,840	12.9			
Indiana	21,846	6,628	30.3	21,846	347	1.6
Iowa	11,200	3,388	30.3	11,200	3,816	34.1
Kansas	1,685	673	39.9			
Kentucky	18,252	101	0.6	18,252	3,464	19.0
Louisiana	10,173	2,703	26.6			
Maine	4,033	386	9.6	4,033	865	21.4
Maryland						
Massachusetts	41,596	7,145	17.2	41,596	5,504	13.2
Michigan	29,643	8,126	27.4			
Minnesota	5,824	1,791	30.8	5,824	1,482	25.4
Mississippi	7,976	256	3.2	7,976	2,530	31.7
Missouri	5,528	1,618	29.3	5,528	1,468	26.6
Montana	1,625	659	40.6	1,625	321	19.8
Nebraska	4,668	1,391	29.8	4,668	1,597	34.2
Nevada	4,877	2,680	55.0	4,877	204	4.2
New Hampshire	1,129	579	51.3	1,129	10	0.9
New Jersey	9,089	1,291	14.2	9,089	27	0.3
New Mexico	5,656	1,131	20.0	5,656	1,131	20.0
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio				36,106	95	0.3
Oklahoma	11,169	1,918	17.2	11,169	1,918	17.2
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico	14,109	287	2.0	14,109	1	0.0
Rhode Island	3,082	1,270	41.2	3,082	1,440	46.7
South Carolina	12,549	3,870	30.8	12,549	374	3.0
South Dakota						
Tennessee	11,586	118	1.0	11,586	118	1.0
Texas	70,976	8,669	12.2			
Utah	13,179	989	7.5	13,179	989	7.5
Vermont	677	170	25.1	677	170	25.1
Virginia	5,912	424	7.2	5,912	35	0.6
Washington	6,738	985	14.6			
West Virginia	6,077	1,055	17.4	6,077	147	2.4
Wisconsin	5,787	745	12.9			
Wyoming	729	289	39.6	729	55	7.5
Total	**508,882**	**100,322**		**418,745**	**61,349**	
Percent			**19.7**			**14.7**
Number Reporting	**41**	**41**	**41**	**33**	**33**	**33**

Table 6–9 Victims Who Received Family Preservation or Family Reunification Services Within Previous 5 Years, 2008

State	Total Victims	Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years		Total Victims	Victims Who Received Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas	9,289	2,654	28.6	9,289	664	7.1
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware				2,278	72	3.2
District of Columbia	2,645	479	18.1	2,645	36	1.4
Florida	51,271	23,822	46.5	51,271	3,141	6.1
Georgia						
Hawaii				1,902	104	5.5
Idaho	1,836	331	18.0	1,836	130	7.1
Illinois						
Indiana						
Iowa						
Kansas	1,685	455	27.0	1,685	292	17.3
Kentucky	18,252	1,964	10.8	18,252	1,644	9.0
Louisiana	10,173	1,260	12.4			
Maine						
Maryland						
Massachusetts	41,596	10,383	25.0	41,596	2,373	5.7
Michigan						
Minnesota	5,824	1,287	22.1	5,824	576	9.9
Mississippi	7,976	83	1.0			
Missouri	5,528	485	8.8	5,528	256	4.6
Montana						
Nebraska	4,668	2,184	46.8			
Nevada	4,877	190	3.9	4,877	386	7.9
New Hampshire	1,129	65	5.8	1,129	16	1.4
New Jersey	9,089	1,579	17.4	9,089	345	3.8
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma	11,169	575	5.1	11,169	670	6.0
Oregon	11,042	1,670	15.1	11,042	736	6.7
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico	14,109	221	1.6	14,109	1,012	7.2
Rhode Island				3,082	642	20.8
South Carolina				12,549	95	0.8
South Dakota						
Tennessee	11,586	446	3.8	11,586	387	3.3
Texas	70,976	13,468	19.0	70,976	1,716	2.4
Utah	13,179	259	2.0	13,179	178	1.4
Vermont	677	71	10.5	677	31	4.6
Virginia						
Washington	6,738	762	11.3	6,738	619	9.2
West Virginia						
Wisconsin				5,787	475	8.2
Wyoming						
Total	**315,314**	**64,693**		**318,095**	**16,596**	
Percent			**20.5**			**5.2**
Number Reporting	**23**	**23**	**23**	**25**	**25**	**25**

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 other organizations have sponsored these studies. Ideas and suggestions for future research also are included.

Reports on Key Indicators, Outcomes, and National Statistics

Child Welfare Outcomes

Child Welfare Outcomes 2003–2006: Report to Congress is the eighth in a series of annual reports from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Children's Bureau. The reports are developed in accordance with section 479A of the Social Security Act (as amended by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997) and provide information pertaining to State performance on the following national child welfare outcomes.

- Outcome 1—Reduce recurrence of child abuse and/or neglect
- Outcome 2—Reduce the incidence of child abuse and/or neglect in foster care
- Outcome 3—Increase permanency for children in foster care
- Outcome 4—Reduce time in foster care to reunification without increasing reentry
- Outcome 5—Reduce time in foster care to adoption
- Outcome 6—Increase placement stability
- Outcome 7—Reduce placements of young children in group homes or institutions

The outcomes reflect widely accepted performance objectives for child welfare practice. They were established by HHS in consultation with State and local child welfare agency administrators, child advocacy organizations, child welfare researchers, State legislators, and other experts in the child welfare field. The Child Welfare Outcomes reports are designed to inform Congress, the States, and the public about State performance on key child welfare outcomes and change in performance over time. The underlying goal of the reports is to promote continual improvement in the outcomes experienced by children served by child welfare systems throughout the Nation.

This publication incorporates data from NCANDS and the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) on the 12 original outcome measures and data on 15 additional

measures that HHS recently developed to assess State performance during the second round of the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs), which began in March 2007. This report is available on the Children's Bureau Web site at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cwo05/index.htm

For further information about *Child Welfare Outcomes 2003–2006: Report to Congress,* contact:
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Social Science Research Analyst
Children's Bureau/ACYF/ACF/HHS
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America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2009

Each year since 1997, the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics has published a report on the well-being of children and families. The Forum alternates publishing a detailed report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, with a Brief summary version that highlights selected indicators. In 2009, the Forum published a full detailed report. This report, which includes a special section on children with special health care needs, can be found on the Forum Web site at http://childstats.gov. The Forum will be publishing *America's Children in Brief* in July 2010.

The Forum fosters coordination and integration among 22 Federal agencies that produce or use statistical data on children and families. The *America's Children* series provides an accessible compendium of indicators drawn from the most reliable official statistics across topics; it is designed to complement other more specialized, technical, or comprehensive reports produced by various Forum agencies.

The indicators and background measures are chosen because they are easy to understand; are based on substantial research connecting them to child well-being; vary across important areas of children's lives; are measured regularly so that they can be updated and show trends over time; and represent large segments of the population, rather than one particular group. The indicators are organized into seven sections, each focusing on a domain relevant to children's lives*: Family and Social Environment, Economic Circumstances, Health Care, Physical Environment and Safety, Behavior, Education,* and *Health*.

For further information about *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2009,* or the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics contact:
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Forum Coordinator
Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics
National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
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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, and age. 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 2010 edition of the *Statistical Abstract* was published and is available on CD-ROM. An online version is available at http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/.

For further information about the *Statistical Abstract,* contact:
Richard P. Kersey
Statistical Abstract
U.S. Census Bureau
301–763–4428
richard.patrick.kersey@census.gov

Studies of the Characteristics of Children in the Child Welfare System

Epidemiological Perspectives on Maltreatment Prevention

The author cites research on issues related to implementing prevention programs. The research is based on large samples and thus provides a firm foundation from which to address issues of treating and preventing maltreatment. According to the cited research:

- The rate of maltreatment for infants was 16 per thousand infants, more than twice the rate for 1-year old children, the group with the next highest rate of maltreatment.
- Maltreatment rates level off at approximately 6 per thousand for school age children and decline between the ages of 8 and 11, while rising again for youth age 12 through 14 years.
- The rate of maltreatment among African-American children (19.8 per thousand in 2006) is nearly twice that of White children (10.7 per thousand in 2006).
- Infants are more likely to be re-reported to child protective services. The cumulative re-report rate within 2 years was nearly 27 percent; the rate of substantiated re-reports was somewhat higher than 10 percent.
- Alcohol and substance abuse increased the likelihood that a child would have a substantiated re-report, but not that the child would be re-reported.

The author also conducted an analysis using NCANDS FFY 2006 data and findings from other studies. The analysis showed that with respect to poverty at the State level, the relationship between poverty and maltreatment depends on race. For White children, the rates of poverty were correlated with rates of child maltreatment. For African-American children, poverty was not as strongly associated with rates of child maltreatment. Indeed, the coefficient of correlation for African-American children was negative.

For further information about Epidemiological Perspectives on Maltreatment Prevention, contact:
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Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago
fwchapin@mindspring.com

Updated Trends in Child Maltreatment, 2007

The University of New Hampshire Crimes against Children Research Center (CCRC) works to provide high-quality research and statistics to the public, policy makers, law enforcement personnel, and other child welfare practitioners.

The authors examine the trends reported in *Child Maltreatment 2007* with particular focus on State-specific trends. They point out that while there was a 12 percent decline in the rate of substantiated maltreatment from 2006–2007, if the rate is adjusted to exclude States with declines or increases of 20 percent or more, there was no change in substantiated sexual abuse, an 8 percent decline in physical abuse, and a 1 percent decline in neglect.

Long-term trends are quite dramatic. Sexual abuse has declined 53 percent from 1992–2007, and physical abuse has declined 52 percent. Neglect has fluctuated with only a small decline since 1992.

In contrast to these observations, the rate of child maltreatment fatalities has increased 15 percent between 2006 and 2007. The authors suggest that this trend will need continued attention.

For additional information about the Updated Trends in Child Maltreatment, contact:
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Capacity-Building Initiatives

The National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology

The National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology (NRC-CWDT) is a service of the Children's Bureau that provides a broad range of technical assistance to State and Tribal child welfare agencies and the courts about data and systems issues to improve outcomes for children and families.

The Center helps States, Tribes, and courts improve the quality of data collected, build the capacity to use the information for decisionmaking in daily practice, and develop or improve case management and data collection systems, including Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information Systems (SACWIS). The NRC-CWDT provides technical assistance to States to help

improve the quality of data reported to the Federal government in NCANDS, AFCARS, and National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD).

The Center also provides onsite technical assistance for the NCANDS project and technical assistance for the Child and Family Services Reviews process and on other Federal, State, and local legislative requirements, policies, and initiatives. NRC-CWDT coordinates the data conference sponsored by the Children's Bureau, usually held on an annual basis. Additional dissemination of information and promising practices can be found at www.nrccwdt.org.

For further information about the NRC-CWDT contact:
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NRC-CWDT
2345 Crystal Drive, Suite 250
Arlington, VA 22202
703–412–3195
nrccwdt@cwla.org

Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (CBCAP)

This program provides funding to States to develop, operate, expand, and enhance community-based, prevention-focused programs and activities designed to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect. To receive these funds, the Governor must designate a lead agency to receive the funds and implement the program. Some of the core features of the program include:

- Federal, State, and private funds are blended and made available to community agencies for child abuse and neglect prevention activities and family support programs.
- An emphasis on promoting parent leadership and participation in the planning, implementation and evaluation of prevention programs.
- Interagency collaborations with public and private agencies in the States to form a child abuse prevention network to promote greater coordination of resources.
- Funds are used to support programs such as voluntary home visiting programs, parenting programs, family resource centers, respite and crisis care, parent mutual support, and other family support programs.
- An emphasis on promoting the increased use and high quality implementation of evidence-based and evidence-informed programs and practices.
- A focus on the continuum of evaluation approaches which use both qualitative and quantitative methods to assess the effectiveness of the funded programs and activities.

NCANDS data are used to assess CBCAP's performance on the effectiveness of CBCAP sponsored primary prevention efforts with regard to:

- A reduction of the overall rate of children who become first-time victims each year of the reporting States' population of children (younger than 18 years).
- A reduction in the overall rate of adults who become first-time perpetrators each year of the reporting States' population of adults (older than 18 years).

For further information regarding the CBCAP program, contact:
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Children's Bureau National Quality Improvement Centers

The National Quality Improvement Centers (QICs) are a critical component of the Children's Bureau's National Training and Technical Assistance Network (TTA Network). The TTA Network is designed to improve child welfare systems and to support States and Tribes in achieving sustainable, systemic change that results in greater safety, permanency, and well-being for children, youth, and families.

The QICs have the following roles and responsibilities:

- Develop knowledge about evidence-based and evidence-informed strategies which address a priority area identified by the Children's Bureau;
- Evaluate the impact of research and demonstration projects funded to address the QIC's focus area;
- Develop, implement, and support a national information-sharing network to disseminate evidence-based and evidence-informed practices;
- Provide national leadership by maintaining resource information on an identified focus topic; and
- Collaborate and coordinate with other members of the TTA Network.

National QICs have two phases—planning and implementation. During the first year, or the planning phase, a national advisory committee is formed and a needs assessment on a specific area is conducted. Once the work and evaluation plans are finalized, the implementation plan is designed.

During the implementation phase, the QIC awards, monitors, evaluates, and provides assistance to support 4-year research and demonstration projects. The projects are designed to test and evaluate a variety of models or hypotheses in the QIC-specific area that was determined by the needs assessment.

The QIC will collaborate with the existing TTA Network throughout the grant period to provide them with the latest knowledge as it emerges. The QIC also will disseminate information and promote sustainable, systemic change in child welfare from prevention to permanency.

For further information about the National Quality Improvement Centers and for a list of contacts by QIC, go to http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/tta/index.htm#qips.

Non-Resident Fathers in Child Welfare

The Quality Improvement Center on Non-Resident Fathers in Child Welfare (QIC-NRF) is a program of the Children's Bureau operated by the American Humane Association and its partners, the American Bar Association Center for Children and the Law and the National Fatherhood Initiative, under a cooperative agreement. There are three purposes of the QIC-NRF:

- Improve child welfare outcomes by seeking to involve nonresident fathers in their children's lives;
- Build a knowledge base around nonresident father engagement in child welfare cases; and
- Maintain a child-centric approach to fathers.

Efforts of child protection and child welfare professionals in identifying, locating, contacting and engaging nonresident fathers are a focus for system improvement. The QIC-NRF uses the 6-month recurrence rate of child victimization as a safety indicator. Computations were the same as for the NCANDS Safety Profile using data from States that reported data on the living arrangement of child victims. Selection of States for inclusion in a child living arrangement field analysis is a difficult proposition.

A most lax criterion may be that a State provided any data on a child living arrangement field value. This criterion had been previously used and yielded results reported previously from 2006 data that had mother-only children with safety rates close to children whose parent had a known relationship. This held true for the 2007 data with rates being close to 2006 data.

A stricter criterion would be that a State had a minimum of 2,000 report-child records for each value of the child living arrangement field. This stricter criterion was used on the 2007 data, which yielded six appropriate States having a combined total of 78,754 report-child records. From this data set, when the child victim was initially living with parents of known marital status, which could be either married or unmarried, the 6-month safety rate was 90.3 percent. When the child was initially living with parents of unknown relationship the safety rate was 88.9 percent. When the child was living with her/his mother and another adult, the 6-month safety rate was 88.7 percent. The 6-month safety rate was 87.7 percent for a child living in a home with a single mother alone. These results are ambiguous for children with unknown parental relationship, but their safety rate is similar to that of children living with a mother and another adult. Children have the best safety rates when it is known that a mother parent and a father parent are in the home.

For further information about the Quality Improvement Center on Non-Resident Fathers in Child Welfare contact:
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Suggestions for Future Research

Researchers interested in using the NCANDS data can apply to the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect for access to various data files. The NCANDS data are available for trend analysis; single State, single year analysis; and for use in conjunction with other data sets or data sources. Some suggestions of topics for future research are listed below. A description of the National Data Archive also is provided.

- How did the recent economic downturn affect the child welfare case workload? If workload was affected, were investigation and assessment processes also affected by a change in workload?
- How has differential response impacted substantiation rates and unsubstantiation rates in States that have implemented differential response (alternative response) for several years?
- Are children who have no prior history with CPS more likely to receive differential response than children who have had prior involvement?
- How do service delivery patterns differ for early childhood victims (0–8 years old) compared with adolescent victims (13–17 years old)?
- How do service delivery patterns differ for early childhood victims (0–8 years old) compared to children of the same age group who were not found to be victims?
- Are children who were not found to be victims of maltreatment as likely to be re-reported within 6 months as children who were found to be victims?

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

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 data sets from various national data collection efforts and from individual researchers, prepares the data and documentation for secondary analysis, and disseminates the data sets to researchers who have been licensed to use the data.

The Archive's Child Abuse and Neglect Digital Library (canDL) is an online resource that visitors can use to search for published articles that are based on analyses of data housed at the Archive. Users can search for citations, read abstracts, find links to the journal publisher's site, and create bibliographies. Another useful feature of canDL is the full text can be downloaded if a user's organization subscribes to a particular journal.

The Child File is the case-level component of the NCANDS. Child File data consist of all investigations or assessments of alleged child maltreatment that received a disposition in the reporting year. Records are provided at the level of each child on a report, also known as the report-child pair. Data elements include the demographics of children and their perpetrators, types of maltreatment, investigation or assessment dispositions, risk factors, and services provided as a result of the investigation or assessment. The following Child File data sets are available.

Data submission year	Number of States in the data set
2000	20
2001	23 (including DC)
2002	23 (including DC)
2003	23 (including DC)
2004	45 (including DC)
2005	49 (including DC)
2006	49 (including DC and PR)
2007	48 (including DC and PR)

Information regarding NDACAN, its services, and data holdings can be found on the Internet at http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu.

For more information about access to NDACAN, 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
607–255–7799
jje1@cornell.edu

Children's Bureau Training and Technical Assistance Network

The purpose of the Training and Technical Assistance (TTA Network) is to build the capacity of State, local, Tribal, and other publicly administered or publicly supported child welfare agencies and family and juvenile courts through the provision of training, technical assistance, research, and consultation on the full array of Federal requirements administered by the Children's Bureau. TTA Network members provide assistance to States and Tribes in improving child welfare systems and conformity with the outcomes and systemic factors defined in the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs) and the results of other monitoring reviews conducted by the Children's Bureau to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and families.

Many State and Tribal requests for training and technical assistance are made to Regional Administration for Children and Families (ACF) offices. For a listing of Regional ACF offices and the States they serve, visit the ACF Web site: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/oro

To read a PDF booklet that was designed to communicate to States and Tribes the specific focus of each TTA Network, member go to http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/tta/cbttan.pdf.

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Appendices

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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.

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[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 these provisions.*

Table A–1 Required CAPTA Data Items, by State Response, 2008

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	■			■	■	■	
Puerto Rico	■	■		■	■	■	■
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tennessee	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Texas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia	■	■	■		■	■	
Wisconsin	■	■	■		■	■	■
Wyoming	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Number	**51**	**44**	**44**	**42**	**49**	**47**	**41**

** Numbers correspond to required CAPTA items listed in Appendix A.*

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 (12)	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							
Puerto Rico	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Rhode Island	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■			■	■	
South Dakota	■		■				
Tennessee	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Texas	■	■	■	■	■		
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Virginia		■	■			■	
Washington	■	■	■	■	■		
West Virginia		■				■	
Wisconsin	■	■	■		■		
Wyoming	■	■				■	
Number	**35**	**41**	**38**	**23**	**25**	**33**	**5**

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Glossary

APPENDIX B

ACRONYMS

AFCARS: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System

CAF: Combined aggregate file

CAPTA: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

CASA: Court-appointed special advocate

CBCAP: Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

CFSR: Child and Family Services Reviews

CHILD ID: Child identifier

CPS: Child protective services

FFY: Federal fiscal year

FIPS: Federal information processing standards

FTE: Full-time equivalent

GAL: Guardian ad litem

HIPAA: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

NCANDS: National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System

PART: Program Assessment Rating Tool

PERPETRATOR ID: Perpetrator identifier

PSSF: Promoting Safe and Stable Families

REPORT ID: Report identifier.

SACWIS: Statewide automated child welfare information system

SSBG: Social Services Block Grant

TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

DEFINITIONS

ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE ANALYSIS AND REPORTING SYSTEM (AFCARS): The Federal collection of case-level information on all children in foster care for whom State child welfare agencies have responsibility for placement, care, or supervision and on children who are adopted under the auspices of the State's public child welfare agency. AFCARS also includes information on foster and adoptive parents.

ADOPTION SERVICES: Activities provided to assist with bringing about the adoption of a child.

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.

AFCARS ID: The record number used in the AFCARS data submission or the value that would be assigned.

AGE: Age, calculated in years, at the time of the alleged child maltreatment.

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 the provision of preventive services.

ALCOHOL ABUSE CAREGIVER: Compulsive use of alcohol that is not of a temporary nature by the person responsible for the care and supervision of a child.

ALCOHOL ABUSE CHILD: Compulsive use of alcohol that is not of a temporary nature by a child. Includes Fetal Alcohol Syndrome or exposure to alcohol during pregnancy.

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.

ALLEGED VICTIM REPORT SOURCE: A child who alleges to have been a victim of child maltreatment and who makes a report of the allegation.

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM: A conclusion that the child was not a victim of maltreatment 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.

BEHAVIOR PROBLEM-CHILD: A child's behavior in the school or community that adversely affects socialization, learning, growth, and moral development. May include adjudicated or nonadjudicated behavior problems. Includes running away from home or a placement.

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.

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

CAREGIVER RISK FACTOR: A primary caregiver's characteristic, disability, problem, or environment, which would tend to decrease the ability to provide adequate care for the child.

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

CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES: Activities for the arrangement, coordination, and monitoring of services to meet the needs of children and their families.

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 daycare provider, or a babysitter. Does not include persons with legal custody or guardianship of the child.

CHILD DEATH REVIEW TEAM: A State or local team of professionals who review all or a sample of cases of children who are alleged to have died due to maltreatment or other causes.

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

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

CHILD RISK FACTOR: A child's characteristic, disability, problem, or environment, which would tend to increase the risk of his or her becoming a maltreatment victim.

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 GRANTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (CBCAP): This program provides funding to States to develop, operate, expand, and enhance community-based, prevention-focused programs and activities designed to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect. The program was reauthorized, amended and renamed as part of the CAPTA amendments in 2003. To receive these funds, the Governor must designate a lead agency to receive the funds and implement the program.

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

COUNSELING SERVICES: Activities that apply the therapeutic processes to personal, family, situational, or occupational problems in order to bring about a positive resolution of the problem or improved individual or family functioning or circumstances.

COUNTY OF REPORT: The geopolitical sub-State jurisdiction to which the report of alleged child maltreatment was assigned for CPS response (investigation, assessment, or alternative response).

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: The geopolitical sub-State jurisdiction in which the child was residing at the time of the report of maltreatment.

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.

DAYCARE SERVICES: Activities provided to a child or children in a setting that meets applicable standards of State and local law, in a center or in a home, for a portion of a 24-hour day.

DISABILITY: A child is considered to have a disability if one of 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 Report Disposition.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Incidents of interspousal physical or emotional abuse perpetrated by one of the spouses or parent figures upon the other spouse or parent figure in the child's home environment.

DRUG ABUSE CAREGIVER: The compulsive use of drugs that is not of a temporary nature by the person responsible for the care and supervision of a child.

DRUG ABUSE CHILD: Compulsive use of drugs that is not of a temporary nature by a child. Includes infants exposed to drugs during pregnancy.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES: Activities provided to improve knowledge of daily living skills and to enhance cultural opportunities.

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.

EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED: A clinically diagnosed condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree: an inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships; inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances; a general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression; or a tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal problems. The diagnosis is based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (the most recent edition of DSM). The term includes schizophrenia and autism.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES: Activities provided to assist individuals in securing employment or the acquiring of skills that promote opportunities for employment.

FAMILY: A group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, adoption, or emotional ties.

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.

FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS (FIPS): The federally defined set of county codes for all States.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM: A risk factor related to the family's inability to provide sufficient financial resources to meet minimum needs.

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, childcare 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 CARE SERVICES: Activities associated with 24-hour substitute care for children placed away from their parents or guardians and for whom the State title IV-A/IV-E Agency has responsibility for placement, care, or supervision.

FOSTER PARENT: Individual who provides a home for orphaned, abused, neglected, delinquent or disabled children under the placement, care or supervision of the State. The individual may be a relative or nonrelative and need not be licensed by the State agency to be considered a foster parent.

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

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.

HEALTH-RELATED AND HOME HEALTH SERVICES: Activities provided to attain and maintain a favorable condition of health.

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

HOME-BASED SERVICES: In-home activities provided to individuals or families to assist with household or personal care that improve or maintain family well-being. Includes homemaker, chore, home maintenance, and household management services.

HOUSING SERVICES: Activities designed to assist individuals or families in locating, obtaining, or retaining suitable housing.

INADEQUATE HOUSING: A risk factor related to substandard, overcrowded, or unsafe housing conditions, including homelessness.

INCIDENT DATE: The month, day, and year of the most recent, known incident of alleged child maltreatment.

INDEPENDENT AND TRANSITIONAL LIVING SERVICES: Activities designed to help older youth in foster care or homeless youth make the transition to independent living.

INDICATED OR REASON TO SUSPECT: A report 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 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 START DATE: The date when CPS initially had 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.

JUVENILE COURT PETITION: A legal document requesting that the court take action regarding the child's status as a result of the CPS response; usually a petition requesting the child be declared a dependent and placed in an out-of-home setting.

LEARNING DISABILITY: A clinically diagnosed disorder in basic psychological processes involved with understanding or using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell or use mathematical calculations. The term includes conditions such as perceptual disability, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia.

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.

LEGAL SERVICES: Activities provided by a lawyer, or other person(s) under the supervision of a lawyer, to assist individuals in seeking or obtaining legal help in civil matters such as housing, divorce, child support, guardianship, paternity and legal separation.

LIVING ARRANGEMENT: The environment in which a child was residing at the time of the alleged incident of maltreatment.

MALTREATMENT 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.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: Activities that aim to overcome issues involving emotional disturbance or maladaptive behavior adversely affecting socialization, learning, or development. Usually provided by public or private mental health agencies and includes both residential and nonresidential activities.

MILITARY FAMILY MEMBER: A legal dependent of a person on active duty in the Armed Services of the United States such as the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

MILITARY MEMBER: A person on active duty in the Armed Services of the United States such as the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DATA SYSTEM (NCANDS): A national data collection system of child abuse and neglect data from CPS agencies. Contains child-level and aggregate data.

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. This can include fetal alcohol syndrome, prenatal substance abuse exposure, abandonment, or educational neglect.

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

NO ALLEGED MALTREATMENT: Terminology used to indicate that the child was associated with a victim or nonvictim of child maltreatment and was the subject of an investigation or assessment, but was neither the subject of an allegation or any finding of maltreatment due to the investigation.

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: The State coding for this field is not one of the codes in the NCANDS record layout.

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 stepmother 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 AS CAREGIVER: Circumstances whereby the person who caused or knowingly allowed child maltreatment to occur was also responsible for the care and supervision of the victim when the maltreatment occurred.

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.

PETITION DATE: The month, day, and year that a juvenile court petition was filed.

PHYSICAL ABUSE: A type of maltreatment that refers to physical acts that caused or could have caused physical injury to a child. For example bruising. This can include risk of physical abuse or threatened harm.

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.

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART): A systematic method of assessing the performance of program activities across the Federal government. The PART assessments help link performance to budget decisions and provide a basis for making recommendations to improve results.

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: A 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 and includes emotional neglect, psychological abuse, and mental injury. Frequently occurs as verbal abuse or excessive demands on a child's performance. This can include risk of physical or sexual abuse, threatened harm, or domestic violence.

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.

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

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

REMOVAL DATE: The month, day, and year that the child was removed from the care and supervision of his or her parents or parental substitutes, during or as a result of the CPS response. If a child has been removed more than once, the removal date is the first removal resulting from the CPS response.

REMOVED FROM HOME: The removal of the child from his or her normal place of residence to a substitute care setting by a CPS or social services agency.

REPORT: Notification to the CPS agency of alleged child abuse or neglect. 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: A determination made by a social service agency that evidence is or is not sufficient under State law to conclude that maltreatment occurred.

REPORT 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.

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 REFERRAL: Allegations of child maltreatment that meet the State's standards for acceptance and become reports. Reports are sent for an investigation or assessment.

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

SCREENING: The process of making a decision about whether or not to accept a referral of child maltreatment.

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

SERVICES: See Postinvestigation Services and Preventive Services.

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. This can include the risk of sexual abuse.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (SSBG): 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, D.C., 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.

STATEWIDE AUTOMATED CHILD WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEM (SACWIS): Any of a variety of automated systems designed to process child welfare information on a statewide basis.

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

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES: Activities designed to deter, reduce, or eliminate substance abuse or chemical dependency.

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.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF): A block grant that is administered by State, territorial and tribal agencies. Citizens can apply for TANF at the respective agency administering the program in their community.

UNABLE TO DETERMINE: The race is not reported because no one could identify it – usually refers to very young children.

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 of the 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.

WORKER IDENTIFIER: A unique identification of the worker who is assigned to the child at the time of the report disposition.

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Data Submission and 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). A list of each State and the type of data file submitted is provided in table C–1. Data element lists for the Child File and the Agency File are provided as tables C–2 and C–3, respectively.

Once validated, the Child Files, Agency Files, and SDC files were loaded into a multiyear, multi-State relational database—the Enhanced Analytical Database (EAD). Loading these data into the relational database enabled the production of a multidimensional data cube for State-level analyses.

The FFY 2008 data set will be available to researchers from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN).

Table C–1 State Data Submissions, 2008

State	Child Population	SDC	Child File	Agency File
Alabama	1,121,877		■	■
Alaska	179,876		■	■
Arizona	1,707,221		■	■
Arkansas	702,481		■	■
California	9,364,530		■	■
Colorado	1,207,135		■	■
Connecticut	812,213		■	
Delaware	206,229		■	■
District of Columbia	112,016		■	■
Florida	4,004,271		■	■
Georgia	2,548,841		■	■
Hawaii	285,243		■	■
Idaho	412,640		■	■
Illinois	3,179,260		■	■
Indiana	1,584,681		■	■
Iowa	712,613		■	■
Kansas	700,485		■	■
Kentucky	1,008,064		■	■
Louisiana	1,107,973		■	■
Maine	274,867		■	■
Maryland	1,340,583			
Massachusetts	1,427,033		■	■
Michigan	2,390,198		■	■
Minnesota	1,254,644		■	■
Mississippi	766,720		■	■
Missouri	1,421,469		■	■
Montana	220,358		■	■
Nebraska	446,995		■	■
Nevada	667,801		■	■
New Hampshire	293,358		■	■
New Jersey	2,047,582		■	■
New Mexico	502,450		■	■
New York	4,408,016		■	■
North Carolina	2,243,677		■	■
North Dakota	143,048	■		
Ohio	2,730,377		■	■
Oklahoma	906,035		■	■
Oregon	867,575	■		
Pennsylvania	2,762,004		■	■
Puerto Rico	982,273		■	■
Rhode Island	228,540		■	■
South Carolina	1,066,227		■	■
South Dakota	198,309		■	■
Tennessee	1,478,594		■	■
Texas	6,725,771		■	■
Utah	849,635		■	■
Vermont	128,930		■	■
Virginia	1,823,201		■	■
Washington	1,541,175		■	■
West Virginia	386,158		■	■
Wisconsin	1,314,412		■	■
Wyoming	128,457		■	■
Total	**74,924,121**			
Number Reporting	**52**	**2**	**49**	**48**

Table C–2 Child File Data Element List *(continues on page 120)*

I. Report Data

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
1	Submission Year	(SUBYR)
2	State/Territory	(STATERR)
3	Report Id	(RPTID)
4	Child Id	(CHID)
5	County Of Report	(RPTCNTY)
6	Report Date	(RPTDT)
7	Investigation Start Date	(INVDATE)
8	Report Source	(RPTSRC)
9	Report Disposition	(RPTDISP)
10	Report Disposition Date	(RPTDISDT)
11	Notifications	(NOTIFS)

II. Child Data

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
12	Child Age At Report	(CHAGE)
13	Child Date Of Birth	(CHBDATE)
14	Child Sex	(CHSEX)
15	Child Race American Indian Or Alaska Native	(CHRACAI)
16	Child Race Asian	(CHRACAS)
17	Child Race Black Or African American	(CHRACBL)
18	Child Race Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	(CHRACNH)
19	Child Race White	(CHRACWH)
20	Child Race Unable To Determine	(CHRACUD)
21	Child Ethnicity	(CHETHN)
22	County Of Residence	(CHCNTY)
23	Living Arrangement	(CHLVNG)
24	Military Family Member	(CHMIL)
25	Prior Victim	(CHPRIOR)

III. Maltreatment Data

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
26	Maltreatment-1 Type	(CHMAL1)
27	Maltreatment-1 Disposition Level	(MAL1LEV)
28	Maltreatment-2 Type	(CHMAL2)
29	Maltreatment-2 Disposition Level	(MAL2LEV)
30	Maltreatment-3 Type	(CHMAL3)
31	Maltreatment-3 Disposition Level	(MAL3LEV)
32	Maltreatment-4 Type	(CHMAL4)
33	Maltreatment-4 Disposition Level	(MAL4LEV)
34	Maltreatment Death	(MALDEATH)

IV. Child Risk Factor Data

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
35	Alcohol Abuse-Child	(CDALC)
36	Drug Abuse-Child	(CDDRUG)
37	Mental Retardation-Child	(CDRTRD)
38	Emotionally Disturbed-Child	(CDEMOTNL)
39	Visually Or Hearing Impaired-Child	(CDVISUAL)
40	Learning Disability-Child	(CDLEARN)
41	Physically Disabled-Child	(CDPHYS)
42	Behavior Problem-Child	(CDBEHAV)
43	Other Medical Condition-Child	(CDMEDICL)

Table C–2 Child File Data Element List *(continued from page 119)*

V. Caregiver Risk Factor Data

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
44	Alcohol Abuse-Caregiver(s)	(FCALC)
45	Drug Abuse-Caregiver(s)	(FCDRUG)
46	Mental Retardation-Caregiver(s)	(FCRTRD)
47	Emotionally Disturbed-Caregiver(s)	(FCEMOTNL)
48	Visually Or Hearing Impaired-Caregiver(s)	(FCVISUAL)
49	Learning Disability-Caregiver(s)	(FCLEARN)
50	Physically Disabled-Caregiver(s)	(FCPHYS)
51	Other Medical Condition-Caregiver(s)	(FCMEDICL)
52	Domestic Violence	(FCVIOL)
53	Inadequate Housing	(FCHOUSE)
54	Financial Problem	(FCMONEY)
55	Public Assistance	(FCPUBLIC)

VI. Services Provided Data

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
56	Post Investigation Services	(POSTSERV)
57	Service Date	(SERVDATE)
58	Family Support Services	(FAMSUP)
59	Family Preservation Services	(FAMPRES)
60	Foster Care Services	(FOSTERCR)
61	Removal Date	(RMVDATE)
62	Juvenile Court Petition	(JUVPET)
63	Petition Date	(PETDATE)
64	Court-Appointed Representative	(COCHREP)
65	Adoption Services	(ADOPT)
66	Case Management Services	(CASEMANG)
67	Counseling Services	(COUNSEL)
68	Daycare Services-Child	(DAYCARE)
69	Educational And Training Services	(EDUCATN)
70	Employment Services	(EMPLOY)
71	Family Planning Services	(FAMPLAN)
72	Health-Related And Home Health Services	(HEALTH)
73	Home-Based Services	(HOMEBASE)
74	Housing Services	(HOUSING)
75	Independent And Transitional Living Services	(TRANSLIV)
76	Information And Referral Services	(INFOREF)
77	Legal Services	(LEGAL)
78	Mental Health Services	(MENTHLTH)
79	Pregnancy And Parenting Services For Young Parents	(PREGPAR)
80	Respite Care Services	(RESPITE)
81	Special Services-Disabled	(SSDISABL)
82	Special Services-Juvenile Delinquent	(SSDELINQ)
83	Substance Abuse Services	(SUBABUSE)
84	Transportation Services	(TRANSPRT)
85	Other Services	(OTHERSV)

VII. Staff Data

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
86	Worker Id	(WRKRID)
87	Supervisor Id	(SUPRVID)

VIII. Perpetrators Data

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
88	Perpetrator-1 Id	(PER1ID)
89	Perpetrator-1 Relationship	(PER1REL)
90	Perpetrator-1 As A Parent	(PER1PRNT)
91	Perpetrator-1 As A Caregiver	(PER1CR)
92	Perpetrator-1 Age At Report	(PER1AGE)
93	Perpetrator-1 Sex	(PER1SEX)
94	Perpetrator-1 Race American Indian Or Alaska Native	(P1RACAI)
95	Perpetrator-1 Race Asian	(P1RACAS)
96	Perpetrator-1 Race Black Or African American	(P1RACBL)
97	Perpetrator-1 Race Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	(P1RACNH)
98	Perpetrator-1 Race White	(P1RACWH)
99	Perpetrator-1 Race Unable To Determine	(P1RACUD)
100	Perpetrator-1 Ethnicity	(PER1ETHN)
101	Perpetrator-1 Military Member	(PER1MIL)
102	Perpetrator-1 Prior Abuser	(PER1PIOR)
103	Perpetrator-1 Maltreatment-1	(PER1MAL1)
104	Perpetrator-1 Maltreatment-2	(PER1MAL2)
105	Perpetrator-1 Maltreatment-3	(PER1MAL3)
106	Perpetrator-1 Maltreatment-4	(PER1MAL4)
107	Perpetrator-2 Id	(PER2ID)
108	Perpetrator-2 Relationship	(PER2REL)
109	Perpetrator-2 As A Parent	(PER2PRNT)
110	Perpetrator-2 As A Caregiver	(PER2CR)
111	Perpetrator-2 Age At Report	(PER2AGE)
112	Perpetrator-2 Sex	(PER2SEX)
113	Perpetrator-2 Race American Indian Or Alaska Native	(P2RACAI)
114	Perpetrator-2 Race Asian	(P2RACAS)
115	Perpetrator-2 Race Black Or African American	(P2RACBL)
116	Perpetrator-2 Race Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	(P2RACNH)
117	Perpetrator-2 Race White	(P2RACWH)
118	Perpetrator-2 Race Unable To Determine	(P2RACUD)
119	Perpetrator-2 Ethnicity	(PER2ETHN)
120	Perpetrator-2 Military Member	(PER2MIL)
121	Perpetrator-2 Prior Abuser	(PER2PIOR)
122	Perpetrator-2 Maltreatment-1	(PER2MAL1)
123	Perpetrator-2 Maltreatment-2	(PER2MAL2)
124	Perpetrator-2 Maltreatment-3	(PER2MAL3)
125	Perpetrator-2 Maltreatment-4	(PER2MAL4)
126	Perpetrator-3 Id	(PER3ID)
127	Perpetrator-3 Relationship	(PER3REL)
128	Perpetrator-3 As A Parent	(PER3PRNT)
129	Perpetrator-3 As A Caregiver	(PER3CR)
130	Perpetrator-3 Age At Report	(PER3AGE)
131	Perpetrator-3 Sex	(PER3SEX)
132	Perpetrator-3 Race American Indian Or Alaska Native	(P3RACAI)
133	Perpetrator-3 Race Asian	(P3RACAS)
134	Perpetrator-3 Race Black Or African American	(P3RACBL)
135	Perpetrator-3 Race Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	(P3RACNH)
136	Perpetrator-3 Race White	(P3RACWH)
137	Perpetrator-3 Race Unable To Determine	(P3RACUD)
138	Perpetrator-3 Ethnicity	(PER3ETHN)
139	Perpetrator-3 Military Member	(PER3MIL)

Table C–2 Child File Data Element List *(continued from page 121)*

VIII. Perpetrators Data *(continued)*

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
140	Perpetrator-3 Prior Abuser	(PER3PIOR)
141	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-1	(PER3MAL1)
142	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-2	(PER3MAL2)
143	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-3	(PER3MAL3)
144	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-4	(PER3MAL4)

IX. Additional Fields

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
145	AFCARS ID	(AFCARSID)
146	Incident Date	(INCIDDT)

Table C–3 Agency File Data Element List

1. Preventive Services

Field	Agency Summary Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
1.1.A-C	Children Funding Source: Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	(PSSTGTC)
1.1.B-C	Children Funding Source: Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant	(PSCOSPC)
1.1.C-C	Children Funding Source: Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	(PSTLIVBC)
1.1.D-C	Children Funding Source: Social Services Block Grant	(PSTLXXC)
1.1.E-C	Children Funding Source: Other	(PSOTHERC)
1.1.A-F	Families Funding Source: Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	(PSSTGTF)
1.1.B-F	Families Funding Source: Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant	(PSCOSPF)
1.1.C-F	Families Funding Source: Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	(PSTLIVBF)
1.1.D-F	Families Funding Source: Social Services Block Grant	(PSTLXXF)
1.1.E-F	Families Funding Source: Other	(PSOTHERF)

2. Additional Information On Referrals And Reports

Field	Agency Summary Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
2.1.A	Number of Referrals Screened Out	(SCRNRPT)
2.1.B	Number of Children Screened Out	(SCRNCHLD)
2.2	Response Time with Respect to the Initial Investigation or Assessment	(WKARTIME)
2.3	Number of Staff Responsible for CPS Functions(Screening, Intake, and Investigation/Assessment of Reports) During the Year	(WKSIIA)
2.4	Number of Staff Responsible for the Screening and Intake of Reports During the Year	(WKSI)

3. Additional Information On Child Victims Reported In Child File

Field	Agency Summary Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
3.1	Child Victims Whose Families Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous Five Years	(FPS5Y)
3.2	Child Victims Who Were Reunited with Their Families in the Previous Five Years	(FRU5Y)
3.3	Average Number of Out-of-Court Contacts Between the Court-Appointed Representatives and the Child Victims They Represent	(COCONT)
3.4	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Whose Families Had Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous Five Years	(FTLFPSCF)
3.5	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Had Been Reunited with Their Families in the Previous Five Years	(FTLCRUCF)

4. Information On Child Fatalities Not Reported In Child File

Field	Agency Summary Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
4.1	Child Maltreatment Fatalities not Reported in the Child File	(FATALITY)
4.2	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment While in Foster Care Not Reported in the Child File	(FATALFC)
4.3	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Whose Families Had Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous Five Years Not Reported in the Child File	(FATALFPS)
4.4	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Had Been Reunited with Their Families in the Previous Five Years Not Reported in the Child File	(FATALCRU)

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State Commentary

APPENDIX D

ALABAMA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State recently implemented a new Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS), therefore variances in data compared to previous years may occur. SACWIS implementation made it difficult to obtain consistent data. Complete data sets are not available for 2008 due to three counties piloting SACWIS beginning in August 2008. Therefore, two months of data from these three counties are not calculated in the Child File. However, data from all counties are reported in the Agency File. Continued improvements over time will enhance data quality in subsequent submissions.

Reports

The total number of reports is underreported due to pilot of SACWIS in three counties beginning in August 2008. The response time of the workforce is calculated by days after the initial 12 hours. In serious harm reports the response time is immediate but no later than twelve hours. In all other reports victims must be seen within 5 calendar days. If information received at intake does not rise to the level of child abuse or neglect, the report is screened out. The concerns expressed must meet the child abuse or neglect definitions, as defined in State policy.

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

Children

The total number of children is underreported due to pilot of SACWIS in three counties beginning in August 2008. Race data was not mandatory in the old SACWIS, therefore it is currently underreported; however, with the new SACWIS we have seen an increase to approximately 68 percent.

Perpetrators

The total number of perpetrator's is underreported due to pilot of SACWIS in three counties beginning in August 2008. State law does not allow a person younger than 14 years of age to be identified as a perpetrator.

Fatalities

The four fatalities that were not reported in the Child File are due to report received date being more than 2 years from the beginning of the 2008 reporting period.

Services

Due to SACWIS implementation service data are not complete. Subsequent submissions should have more reliable data, however, for the 2008 submission approximately 13 percent of victims had at least one service code entered, approximately 3 percent of nonvictims had at least one service code entered, and approximately 12 percent of victims received foster care services. The State is not able to collect data by individual funding source for children or families due to multiple sources being combined.

ALASKA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable with effort

Reports

Screened-out referrals for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2008 include created in error, insufficient information for assessment, multiple referrals of the same incident, no alleged maltreatment, and referred to another entity for investigation. Other entities include other States, military, police, tribes, and dual track.

The count of completed investigations for FFY 2008 is significantly higher than FFY 2007 primarily due to efforts undertaken during FFY 2008 that reduced an accumulated backlog of pending investigations.

While the State has the capability to record time and date of initial face-to-face contact between investigators and alleged victim(s), documentation of this variable is currently inconsistent to a level that time to investigate is not reported in this year's submission. Time to investigate data will be provided in a subsequent data submission when the quality of the reported data concerning investigation initiation reaches an acceptable standard.

This was the second NCANDS submission spanning a complete Federal fiscal year with the State's new SACWIS, ORCA. ORCA became fully functional in November of 2005 (during FFY 2006). Complete data on events within the past 5 years will not become fully available until FFY 2010. Continued improvements to the SACWIS will enhance data quality in subsequent submissions.

Fatalities

Due to jurisdiction of law enforcement entities and policy definitions, the count of child fatalities listed either in the Child File or Agency File are not comparable to States with dissimilar child fatality policies. Child fatality investigations are conducted by the Alaska Office of Children Service's only when there are children who have the immediate potential of being in harm's way.

Services

Many services are provided through contracting providers and cannot be reported to NCANDS.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Probable cause

Reports

Screened-out referrals are those in which the caretaker(s) reside on an American Indian reservation or military base and the State does not have jurisdiction. All other referrals are investigated. The date that the report is received by the agency is considered the start of the investigation.

Children

The State does not currently have a differential response system.

Fatalities

The State reports fatalities in the Agency File when the complexity of the child fatality makes the entry of findings untimely and as a result is not captured correctly on the Child File. These cases are dependent upon the adjudication of the criminal case and cannot be recorded until the case is complete.

Services

Postinvestigation services include referred services.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The start of an investigation is defined as face-to-face contact with alleged the victim or with the alleged offender. The date and time of the contact is used along with the date and time of the initial hotline call.

Children

The increase in the reporting of the medical neglect maltreatment type is due to a better awareness of hospitals reporting neglect to the hotline.

Fatalities

All fatalities are reported in the Child File.

Services

Postinvestigation services include an open child protective or supportive service case from the investigation. Postinvestigation services begin when a case is opened from the referral within the stated time period.

CALIFORNIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State uses the referral date as the investigation start date for all investigated referrals that are completed or attempted in-person within the reporting period. The State no longer includes counselors and therapists as social service personnel, these categories are rolled into the mental health professional category.

The State tracks the percentage of investigations in which face-to-face contact with a child occurs, or is attempted, within the regulatory time frames in those situations when a face-to-face contact is determined to be necessary. For the quarter ending September 2008, the immediate response compliance rate was 96.4 percent and the 10-day response compliance rate was 93.9 percent.

Children

"Substantial risk" allegations are used in the instances when the caseworker intends to provide voluntary or preventive services without the requirement that another sibling in the referral was abused. The social worker is not required to select any additional allegations, but is required to select an abuse subcategory to show the type of abuse or neglect for which the child may be at-risk. These allegations are not reported to NCANDS.

Child living arrangement data are reported only for children in foster care. The State reports Hispanic ethnicity as a race. Prior to the FFY 2005 data submission, the race of children of Hispanic ethnicity was reported as "unable to determine." The State records more than one race per child.

Fatalities

Under the auspices of the California State Child Death Review Council, the California Department of Health Service (DHS) produces an estimate of the number of child abuse and neglect fatalities on the basis of an annual Reconciliation Audit conducted with county Child Death Review Teams (CDRTs). The Audit uses four statewide data systems (i.e., DHS Vital Statistics Death Records, Department of Justice Homicide Files and Child Abuse Central Index, and the Department of Social Services Child Welfare Services/Case Management System) and

the findings from CDRT reviews. The estimate of fatal child abuse and neglect deaths available for 2008 is 184.

Perpetrators

The State associates up to three perpetrators per report-child pair. The decrease in the number of foster parent and residential facility staff perpetrators is due, in part, to a change in programming.

Services

Preventive services with other funding sources includes services with combined funding under Child Welfare Services, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, and local funds. The number of families who received services under the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant is the number of families who participated in a randomized clinical study and received case management services and group intervention.

The decrease in families who received preventive services from the State during the year, that are funded by the Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant, is due to a decrease in those families served in Los Angeles County.

COLORADO

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Report dispositions are determined by the child protection caseworker and recorded after child protective services supervisory approval of the disposition. Youth in conflict reports are included in these reports and should have a disposition of "no abuse/neglect investigation."

Children

The State is exploring a policy regarding alternative response. At this time, the State does not record the value intentionally false. State data contains "youth in conflict" children in the assessment dispositions.

Perpetrators

The State recently obtained the capability to discern relative kinship providers from nonrelative kinship providers.

Services

Services may be underreported as not all intervention services are mapped to NCANDS.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child 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 14 area offices. 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.

Area office 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.

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 for cases when 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.

DELAWARE

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State's intake unit requires the collection of sufficient information to access and determine the urgency to investigate the report. The State has a dual response system for investigating cases. Urgent cases require contact within 24 hours and routine cases require contact within 10 days. The calculation of average response time includes family abuse and institutional abuse investigations.

In prior submissions the State mapped Investigation Start Date to the date the investigation case opened. However, for this submission we remapped this element to an event in our SACWIS system called DFS Initial Contact. By doing so provides a much more accurate date for when workers are making the first face-to-face contact or correspondence regarding an investigation.

Children

The State uses 50 statutory types of child abuse, neglect, and dependency to substantiate an investigation. The State code defines the following terms; "Abuse" is any physical injury to a child by those responsible for the care, custody and control of the child, through unjustified force as defined in §468 Title 11, including emotional abuse, torture, criminally negligent treatment, sexual abuse, exploitation, maltreatment or mistreatment. "Neglect" is defined as the failure to provide, by those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child, the proper or necessary: education as required by law; nutrition; or medical, surgical, or any other care necessary for the child's well-being. "Dependent Child" is defined as a child under the age of 18 who does not have parental care because of the death, hospitalization, incarceration, residential treatment of the parent or because of the parent's inability to care for the child through no fault of the parent.

Under the Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, children may be placed in residential care from the child welfare program, the juvenile justice program or the child mental health program. In calculating child victims reunited with their families in the previous 5 years, the State did not include placements from Child Mental Health and Juvenile Justice as a previous placement in which the child was reunited with their family if there was no placement involvement with the child welfare agency. This is because the Juvenile Justice and Child Mental Health placements alone are not the direct result of the caretaker's substantiation of abuse, neglect, or dependency.

Fatalities

The State does not report any child fatalities in the Agency File that are not reported in the Child File.

Services

Court-appointed representative data for FFY 2008 has changed. CASA (Court Appointed

Special Advocate) no longer captures the number of contacts made per child but rather the number of contact hours made during the period. This is found to be a more accurate way of capturing contact data. The State in turn divides the number of contact hours by the number of children served to get the average contact hours made per child for the CASA program.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The incident date field is still nonmandatory meaning the social workers are not required to enter to enter data.

The District is planning to change the "Incident Date" field to be identified as an NCANDS/AFCARS data field. Additionally, the District will include the importance of completing this field in internal training.

Children

Race data are currently underreported in the District's SACWIS. The District is taking steps to ensure that race information is documented by training social workers on the importance of recording the data.

Perpetrators

Perpetrator's relationship data are currently underreported in the District's SACWIS. The District reviewed the current relationship code mapping and will update the mapping form for this data element in order to accurately report relationships. The revised mapping logic will be reflected in our FFY 2008 NCANDS submission.

FLORIDA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

No Indication: As a result of an investigation, a determination that there is no credible evidence to support the allegations of abuse, neglect or threatened harm.

Some Indication: As a result of an investigation, a determination that there is credible evidence which does not meet the standard of being a preponderance to support that the specific injury, harm or threatened harm was the result of abuse or neglect that occurred.

Verified: As a result of an investigation, a determination that a preponderance of the credible evidence supports the conclusion that the specific injury, harm, or threatened harm was the result of abuse or neglect that occurred.

Reports

The criteria to accept a report are that a child younger than 18 years old, who has not been not emancipated by marriage or other order of a competent court, is a victim of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by a parent, legal custodian, caregiver, or other person responsible for the child's welfare, or is in need of supervision and care and has no parent, legal custodian, or responsible adult relative immediately known and available to provide supervision and care. The child must be either a resident or can be located in the State. Screened-out referrals reflect phone calls received about situations that did not meet the statutory criteria.

The response commences when the assigned Child Protective Investigator attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the number of minutes from the received date and time of the report 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.

In the FFY 2007 NCANDS submission, the State mapped all reports with a disposition of "some indication" to the NCANDS term "other." This resulted in a change in the number of substantiated reports. Florida believed it to be appropriate to separate these reports from those mapped to "substantiated" as there is not a preponderance of credible evidence that abuse or neglect occurred in these reports.

In the FFY 2008 NCANDS submission, the State mapped all reports with a disposition of "some indication" to the NCANDS term "unsubstantiated." This is to be consistent with statutory intent of the State's Legislation to use only verified findings to document substantiated abuse and identify perpetrators of abuse.

Children

The Child File includes both children alleged to be victims and other children in the household.

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 and/or reported to AFCARS.

The State continues to map threatened harm, including domestic violence situations, to the NCANDS term "other" maltreatment. Threatened harm is defined as behavior which is not accidental and which 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 (willful action) or neglect (omission which is a serious disregard of parental responsibilities).

Perpetrators

By State statute, perpetrators are only identified in verified cases of abuse or neglect reports, which have a higher level of evidence than indicated reports.

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 (license not issued) are mapped to other relatives.

Most data captured for child and caregiver risk factors will only be available if there is an ongoing services case—either already open at the time the report is received, or opened due to the report.

Workers and supervisors are related to the individual's assignment to a unit. If an individual transfers or is promoted from one unit or agency to another during the year, they will not retain the same worker value in the system.

Fatalities

Fatality counts include any report closed during the year, even those victims whose dates 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

Services reported in the Child File are those recommended by the Child Protective Investigator (CPI), based on their safety assessment, at the closure of the investigation. Referrals are made, but services may or may not actually be received. The State does not yet have an automated system to track actual specific services provided within a case.

Beginning with FFY 2008, the State no longer collects data on preventive services.

GEORGIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State's new SACWIS system (SHINES) was phased in by regions from September 2007 through June 2008. The shift from the Legacy System to SHINES may impact the comparability of previous years' data to the present.

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.

The 32.7% decrease in submitted records over 2007 was due to:

1. Policy change: Federal fiscal year 2006 was the first complete year with the Family Support (Diversions) report provision. Family Support allows caseworkers to help families find the right services and do not warrant a full investigation. Although this report disposition is not included in the child file, it affects the number of investigations accepted for service.
2. A more efficient management style has been introduced which includes detailed data collection and monthly review of all relevant data at monthly meetings.
3. Emphasis has been placed on the timely completion of pending investigations and the improvement of the intake screening process.

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, 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 NCANDS category of social services personnel includes Department of Human Resources staff. The "other" report source category includes other nonmandated reporters, religious leaders or staff, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families staff.

Children

Prior to 2004, multiracial victims were included in the NCANDS category of unknown race. As of 2004, a child victim may be counted in more than one racial group and is reported separately for all categories that apply. Also as of 2004, the State began collecting data on child victim by Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, and by Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race.

Services

Data concerning services are provided by Healthy Families in Georgia, Safe/Stable Families and the Governor's Office for Children and Families.

HAWAII

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable, foreseeable risk

Reports

The investigation date is defined as the face-to-face contact date and time of the child victim by a child protective services staff member.

Children

The "other" maltreatment type category includes "threatened abuse" or "threatened neglect." The State only uses two disposition

categories—substantiated and unsubstantiated. A child is categorized as substantiated if one or more of the alleged maltreatments is confirmed with more than 50 percent certainty.

Perpetrators

The State CPS system designates up to two perpetrators per child.

Services

The State is not able to report children and families receiving preventive services under the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant, the Social Services Block Grant, and "other" funding sources because funds are mixed. Funds are allocated into a single budget classification and multiple sources of State and Federal funding are combined to pay for most services. All active cases receive services.

IDAHO

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

ILLINOIS

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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 abuse 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/teenager must be initiated within 24 hours according to State law. Lockout cases must be initiated within 48 hours.

The NCANDS term "other" report source includes "administration/subject facility," "staff/subject facility," "former employee/subject facility," "not noted," "attorney" and "other nonmandated source."

Children

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.

The NCANDS term "other" child living arrangement includes "institution–DCFS, DOC, DMH, private child care facility, rehab services," "nursing care facility," "detention facility/jail," "hospital/health facility," "armed service duty," "college/university," "guardian successor," "independent living," "runaway," and "subsidized guardian."

AFCARS ID is not available for all children due to system limitations.

Services

The process for reporting services, including foster care services, was modified. This resulted in increased counts compared to previous years.

Preventive data services counts are inconsistent compared to previous years due to decreased reduction in funding and counts based on State fiscal year.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

The State experienced an increase in reports during FFY 2008. During the April–June period, the State experienced a spike in reports due to a massive cleanup of old reports/investigations that had never been disposed. Also, one of our largest counties stopped screening out reports due to a fatality and there was another widely publicized fatality which resulted in greatly increased reports. In June 2008 alone, reports increased to approximately 13,000.

A month-to-month data comparison revealed a drop in the number of reports during August and September for several years. Research uncovered an error in the expunged data file coding for unsubstantiated reports. The code was corrected for the FFY 2008 data submission.

Reports

Per State statute, there are three separate response times dependent on the type of allegation. The NCANDS term "other" report sources includes "military" and "other." Inconsistencies in report county are due to the report having started in one county and was transferred to another.

While report date/time received is currently collected in Indiana Child Welfare Information System (ICWIS), it is not a mandatory field, and auto-defaults to system date/time. While we plan to remove the auto-default in our ICWIS redesign, at present the data are not considered a valid reflection of actual response times and is therefore not being reported.

Children

The NCANDS term "other" child living arrangement includes "school," "state institution," "nursing home," "hospital," "other," "registered ministries," and "all unregistered/unlicensed centers." Incident date is not reported.

Fatalities

Fatalities removed from the Child File due to the report date being older than the previous period were included in the Agency File.

Perpetrators

The NCANDS term "other" perpetrator relationship includes "baby sitter," "resident," "self," "other," and "unavailable."

Services

The services section of our State application is underutilized. Our FFY 2009 data should be much improved as we are in the process of developing an electronic service entry process that will be required for providers to receive payment.

IOWA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of credible evidence (greater than 50%)

General

The State completed the transition to a centralized intake process for child abuse and neglect reporting. This change will provide a more consistent decisionmaking process in regard to accepting or rejecting reports of possible abuse or neglect.

Reports

The decline in the number of reports continued during FFY 2008, however, with the advent of centralized intake we have also begun to see a drop in the rate of substantiation. Additional

investigation is needed to determine the causes of the change in the substantiation rate.

Children

The number of child victims continued to decline during FFY 2008. More recent data suggests that this trend may be reversing; however it is still too soon to be certain.

Fatalities

The State experienced a significant increase in the number of abuse incidents during FFY 2008. The incidents appear to be unrelated and are primarily the result of physical abuse. With the exception of one incident, it appears that the families did not have any prior contact with the child welfare system, and a more in-depth analysis is underway to determine if there are any systemic factors which may have contributed to the increase.

Services

The State completed the transition from a per unit model for the purchasing of services to a pay for results model. The new model is designed to provide more flexibility in meeting the needs of child and families. Work is still underway to enhance the reporting capabilities of the system to account for these changes. This process may cause anomalies in the services related data as the reporting systems are improved.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Clear and convincing

Reports

In July 2004, the Kansas Administrative Regulations for the definitions of abuse and neglect were changed. This change has affected which reports are screened in and screened out for further assessment. A screened-out report is a report to SRS alleging a child in need of care that was not accepted for investigation or assessment.

The "other" report source category includes self, private agencies, religious leaders, guardian, Job Corp, landlord, Indian tribe or court, other person, out-of-State agency, citizen review board member, collateral witness, public official, volunteer, and Crippled Children's services.

The investigation start date is defined as the point at which the first actual or attempted contact is made with the alleged victim. The investigation start date is captured in MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM.

Children

In July 2004, the Kansas Administrative Regulations regarding the Standard of Evidence for making a case finding decision were changed from preponderance of evidence to clear and convincing evidence. This change has had an effect on the number of substantiated victims. Substantiated means the facts or circumstances provide clear and convincing evidence to conclude abuse of neglect did occur based on the Kansas Statutes Annotated and Kansas Administrative Regulations definition of abuse or neglect.

The NCANDS term "other" maltreatment type category includes "lack of supervision."

Perpetrators

Programming for the perpetrator relationship of not related was not mapped to "other" in previous NCANDS submissions. This was corrected for the FFY 2008 submission.

Services

The State does not capture information on court appointed representatives. However, State law requires every child to have a court appointed attorney (GAL).

KENTUCKY

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

2008 was the second full year of data from the State's SACWIS. The new information system is still in development. Because of the implementation of the new data system there will be some differences in comparing data from prior years.

Reports

The investigation start date is the date and time of the initial face-to-face contact with each identified victim and the victim's parent or caretaker.

Referrals are screened in if they meet the three primary criteria for case acceptance: a child victim younger than 18 years, an allegation of child abuse or neglect as defined by the Louisiana Children's Code and the alleged perpetrator is the legal caretaker of the alleged victim. The State does capture information on screened-out referrals, and was able to provide data on them this year for the first time.

Children

The State term for a substantiated case is "valid." When determining a final finding of "valid" child abuse or neglect, the worker and supervisor review the information gathered during the investigation carefully, and use the following standard.

The available facts when viewed in light of surrounding circumstances would cause a reasonable person to believe that the following exists:

- An act or a physical or mental injury which seriously endangered a child's physical, mental or emotional health and safety; or
- A refusal or unreasonable failure to provide necessary food, clothing, shelter, care, treatment or counseling which substantially threatened or impaired a child's physical, mental, or emotional health and safety; or a newborn identified as affected by the illegal use of a controlled dangerous substance or withdrawal symptoms as a result of prenatal illegal drug exposure; and
- The direct or indirect cause of the alleged or other injury, harm or extreme risk of harm is a parent; a caretaker as defined in the Louisiana Children's Code; an adult occupant of the household in which the child victim normally resides; or, a person who maintains an interpersonal dating or engagement relationship with the parent or caretaker or legal custodian who does not reside with the parent or caretaker or legal custodian.

If the answers to the above are "yes," then the allegation(s) is valid.

The State term for unsubstantiated cases is "invalid." The definition of invalid is as follows:

- Cases with no injury or harm, no extreme risk of harm, insufficient evidence to meet validity standard, or a noncaretaker perpetrator. If evidence of abuse or neglect by a parent, caretaker, adult household occupant, or person who is dating or engaged to a parent or caretaker sufficient to meet the agency standard is not obtained, the allegation shall be found invalid. Any evidence that a child has been injured or harmed by persons other than the parent or caretaker or adult household occupant and there was no culpability by a parent or caretaker or adult household occupant, or person dating

or engaged to parent or caretaker shall be determined invalid. Indicated is not a finding that is used.

- It is expected that the worker and supervisor will determine a finding of "invalid" or "valid" whenever possible. For cases in which the investigation findings do not meet the standard for "invalid" or "valid" additional contacts or investigative activities should be conducted to determine a finding. When a finding cannot be determined following such efforts, an inconclusive finding is considered. It is appropriate when there is some evidence to support a finding that abuse or neglect occurred but there is not enough credible evidence to meet the standard for a "valid" finding. The inconclusive finding is only appropriate for cases in which there are particular facts or dynamics that give the worker or supervisor a reason to suspect child abuse or neglect occurred. Staff are expected to use caution when using this finding as it not to be used as a "catchall" finding.

Article 612 of the Louisiana Children's Code enables the agency to handle incoming referrals of abuse and neglect that are identified as low risk with an assessment of the family needs and referral for necessary services. These cases do not have a finding for child maltreatment for the victims. Therefore, all of these cases are counted as alternate response nonvictim cases. There is a significant increase of Alternative Response case for this submission because Louisiana began statewide implementation of Alternative Response. Alternate response nonvictim cases from all parishes will be reflected in the next submission.

The NCANDS category "other" dispositions include:

- "Tracking only" for persons who are not a subjects of an investigation but are included because of their relationship with a child. This may include parents who do not reside with a child victim or others who may be contacted because of their knowledge of a child.
- "Transfer to other program" for when a case is transferred to another program or agency, usually because it is not a child protection investigation.
- "Noninvolved person responsible for the child" for a parent or guardian, who is not the subject of a child abuse or neglect investigation.

The counts of victims by race show an increase in the number of Hispanic victims (+25 %). The increase in Hispanic children is related to the increase in Hispanic workers (and families) in the South Louisiana area as part of the post Hurricanes Katrina/Rita/Gustav rebuilding effort.

Two of the fields associated with children by maltreatment type have increased since last year. Sexual abuse is increased (+25%) and there is also an increase in physical abuse. These increases are believed to be the result of field staff becoming more proficient with the use of the new information system.

Perpetrators

The State is unable to capture the perpetrator relationship accurately and therefore reports the code "other" or "unknown" for 95 percent of cases.

Services

The State provides the following postinvestigation services: foster, adoptive, in-home family, and family in need of services. The State provides more postinvestigation services than it is able to report to NCANDS. Almost all services provided by other agencies and offices are not reported.

Data for postinvestigation or postresponse services are limited to cases which had a CPS intervention, a referral was made and a case was opened in in-home or family preservation services, foster, or adoptive care.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of Evidence

Reports

All reports, including reports that are screened out, are documented on a SACWIS system. Investigation start date is defined as the date and time (in hours and minutes) of the first face-to-face contact with an alleged victim. Policy requires this contact to occur within 72 hours of the approval of a report as appropriate for CPS.

The State assigns some appropriate reports to alternative response programs under contracts with community agencies. Reports Appropriate for CPS where the maltreatment alleged is low to moderate severity may be assigned to these agencies for alternative response assessment. There are alleged victims and alleged maltreatment in these reports but the alternative response agency makes no findings of maltreatment. Alternative response assessments are not documented in the SACWIS, and therefore, are not included in the NCANDS Child File.

In NCANDS submissions for prior years the number of reports referred for alternative response was included in the screened-out referrals count.

Referrals to the alternative response programs are not considered screened out but are not included in the NCANDS Child File. The number of reports assigned to alternative response programs will be found in the comments of the referrals screened out question of the Agency File.

Children

The State documents all household members and others involved in the report. All children living in the home are documented. Children with allegations of maltreatment are designated as alleged victims. Some children in the household do not have specific allegations associated with them, are not designated as alleged victims, and are not included in the NCANDS Child File.

The term "indicated" is used when the maltreatment found is low to moderate severity. The term "Substantiated" is used when the maltreatment found is high severity. The State submits both "indicated" and "substantiated" children in the NCANDS Child File as a victims in a substantiated report.

The State does not submit any records with alternative response assessments to NCANDS.

Fatalities

The State does not include fatality as a finding in our SACWIS system. Fatalities are tracked and recorded in a separate database as all suspicious child deaths including child abuse/neglect deaths are reviewed by a Multidisciplinary Child Death and Serious Injury Review Board. The State reports all child deaths caused by a parent caregiver in the NCANDS Agency File. Fatalities are not included in the NCANDS Child File.

Perpetrators

Perpetrators are identified in the SACWIS system. Relationships of perpetrators to victims are designated in the SACWIS. Perpetrators receive notice of their right to appeal any maltreatment finding made against them. Low to moderate severity findings (indicated) that are appealed result in a desk review only. High severity findings (substantiated) that are appealed can result in Administrative Hearing with all due process. There is some missing relationships of perpetrators to victims in the Child File. The missing data occurs when the caseworker does not review the relationships section prior to closing the assessment. The State is currently adding an automated review to bring missing data to the attention of the caseworker, making perpetrator relationships a required element.

Services

Only services that are being paid for by a service authorization are included in the Child File. The State has no mechanism for tracking services provided to families when those services are paid for by another funding source, or are free.

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Data File(s) Submitted

The State was not able to submit data to NCANDS prior to the release of the *Child Maltreatment 2008* report.

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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 State has a policy for completing investigations within 24 hours for emergency reports and within 10 days for nonemergency reports.

Currently the role of the reporter is not a mandatory item when entering a protective intake in FamilyNet. When the Family Engagement Model changes are made to FamilyNet, reporter role could be made mandatory.

The number of screening, intake, and investigation workers is based on an estimated number of FTEs, 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.

Living arrangement data are not collected during investigations with enough specificity to report except for children who are in placement. Child alcohol and drug abuse are not reported because FamilyNet (State's SACWIS) does not currently distinguish between types of substance abuse. Data on child health and behavior are collected, but it is not mandatory to enter the data during an investigation. Data on caretaker health and behavior conditions are not usually collected. The investigation start date is defined as the date that the intake is screened in for investigation.

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 apparently due to abuse or neglect regardless of whether or not the family was known to the Department of Social Services prior to the fatality.

Services

Data are collected only for those services that are provided by the Department of Social Services.

The Department of Social Services can be granted custody of a child who is never removed from home and placed in substitute care. When the Department of Social Services is granted custody of a child, the child will have an appointed representative, but that data might not be recorded in FamilyNet.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

The NCANDS term "other" report source includes "hospital/clinic," "FIA–operated facility," "DMH–operated facility," "other public agency," "private agency personnel (not social worker, physician or nurse)." Data conversion errors in the State database have resulted in inaccurate reporting of investigation date. This issue will be addressed during next year's data submission.

Children

The NCANDS term "other" living arrangement includes "other out-of-home" and "multiple placements." The State is using some new maltreatment codes, most notably "threatened harm." Incident date is not collected in the State system.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child file, Agency file

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Each year, as a greater proportion of reports receive a family assessment response, rather than an investigative response, the "unsubstantiated" rate decreases. The more serious reports that receive the investigative response are more likely to be substantiated than the low-risk reports—which now receive a family assessment response.

Each succeeding year presents the local staff with a deeper appreciation of the benefits of the Family Assessment approach, so more and more of the reports are dealt with using the family assessment approach.

"Family Assessment" cases are those that have been screened in as involving allegations that involve child maltreatment under State statute, but are considered to be of low or moderate risk to the children. A Family Assessment is, by State statute, the presumptive assessment methodology. Local agency staff is required to select a specific reason why an investigative approach is needed such as previous reports, reports of substantial endangerment, level of violence, or behavior that is criminal in nature (e.g. assault or criminal sexual conduct).

The NCANDS term "other" report sources includes "clergy," "Department of Human Services birth match," "other mandated" and "other nonmandated".

Children

The NCANDS term "other" living arrangement includes "independent living" and "other."

Fatalities

All child victims known to the social services agencies to have died as a result of child maltreatment are included in the Child File.

Perpetrators

The NCANDS term "other" perpetrator relationship includes "other nonrelative."

Services

Primary prevention services are often provided without reference to individually identified recipients or their precise ages, so reporting by age is not possible. Clients with "age unknown," are not included as specifically children or adults. Recent improvements in reporting block granted prevention services by age have made it appear as if there is a significant increase in services. In actuality, there has been an increase in reporting by specific age. This is the major factor in the difference between FFY 2007 and FFY 2008 numbers.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The State implemented a safety assessment as a part of an investigation with three levels. Level 1 is screened out. Level 2 is screened in and a safety assessment is initiated within 72 hours. Level 3 is screened in and a full investigation is initiated within 24 hours. A Level 2 can escalate to a Level 3.

Level 3 is a felony report and Level 2 is any other abuse and neglect concern where the caregiver is the perpetrator. All existing ones will be Level 3 automatically. If not screened in, the intake supervisor has 24 hours to screen. After that, the worker's time starts from assignment times.

The Strengths and Risk Assessment (SARA) is family centered and consists of statements concerning different levels of severity with a number assigned from one (lowest level) to three (highest level). This is done once a case is opened in conjunction with the initial review and the final individualized service plan. Completing the assessment is mandatory before the initial, review, or final individualized service plan can be submitted.

Children

The Department of Family and Children Services classifies all reports as "evidenced" or "no evidence." "Evidenced" numbers are mapped to the NCANDS category substantiated.

Fatalities

The State previously counted only those child fatalities where the medical examiner or coroner ruled the manner of death was a homicide. During 2007, the State began counting those child fatalities that were determined to be the result of abuse or neglect if there was a CPS finding of abuse or neglect. All fatalities are reported in the Child File.

Perpetrators

State law does not allow a person younger than 12 years to be identified as a perpetrator.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

The State has recently integrated a SACWIS for intake, child abuse/neglect, and case management, which contains the data used for NCANDS reporting. Therefore, data variances from previous years may be occurring.

Reports

The State records the date of the first actual face-to-face contact with an alleged victim as the start date of the investigation. Therefore, the response time indicated is based on the time from the log-in of the call to the time of the first actual face-to-face contact with the victim for all report and response types, recorded in hours. State policy allows multidisciplinary team members to make the initial face-to-face contact for safety assurance; however, Children's Division staff are required to have face-to-face contact with the alleged victim and all household children within 72 hours. Data provided for 2008 includes contacts made by multidisciplinary team members.

The State does not retain the maltreatment type for reports that are classified as "alternative response nonvictim," "unsubstantiated," or "closed no finding." For children in these reports, the maltreatment type was coded as "other" and the maltreatment disposition was assigned the value of the report disposition.

Children

The State counts a child as a victim of abuse or neglect following a substantiated finding of abuse or neglect based on a preponderance of evidence standard or court adjudicated determination. Children who received an alternative response are not considered to be victims of abuse or neglect. Therefore, the rate of prior victimization, for example, is not comparable to States who define victimization in a different manner, and may result in a lower rate of victimization than such States. For example, the State prefers to measure its rate of prior victimization by calculating the total number of 2008 substantiated records, and dividing it by the total number of prior substantiated records, not including unsubstantiated or alternate response records.

There are no "medical neglect" maltreatments reported due to mapping and data issues.

For FFY 2008, the methodology was corrected for computing the counts of victims whose families received family preservation services or who were reunited with their families in the previous 5 years as reported in the Agency file.

Fatalities

All fatalities are reported in the Child File.

Perpetrators

The State retains individual findings for perpetrators associated with individual children. For NCANDS, the value of the report disposition is equal to the most severe determination of any perpetrator associated with the report.

Services

Postinvestigation services are reported for a client who had intensive in-home services or alternative care opening between the report date and 90 days post disposition date, or an active family-centered services case at the time of the report.

Data for child contacts with Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) and Guardians Ad Litem were not available for FFY 2008. The Children's Trust Fund provided supplemental data regarding preventive services.

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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 screens each report of child abuse or neglect to determine if it requires investigation, services, placement, or information only. Reports requiring immediate assessment or investigation are immediately telephoned to the field office where by law they receive an assessment or investigation within 24 hours. All other child protective services (CPS) reports that require assessment or investigation are sent to the field within 8 hours or receipt of the call.

Due to the State's rural nature, the majority of workers perform both intake and assessment functions. This number includes social workers, case aides, permanency workers, and supervisors. 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 or reports that were entered into the system during the same timeframe. The State developed a weighted formula to determine the number of individuals required to handle the number of referrals.

Services

Data for preventive services are collected by State fiscal year. For 2008, data are not available for children and families receiving preventive services under the Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant.

NEBRASKA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

A preponderance of evidence is required for court-substantiated and inconclusive dispositions.

General

The State's SACWIS System was implemented in 1997 and has been operational since then. There has been enhancements made over the years and the State is close to being fully certified.

A new safety model was implemented during FFY 2007. The Nebraska Safety Intervention System (NSIS) has placed greater emphasis on the safety of the child and is a comprehensive assessment of the family. It is expected that the NSIS will not affect the data too much because the methods used to determine if an abuse occurred did not change.

Reports

There is an increase in reports from FFY 2007 to FFY 2008. Starting in FFY 2007 the State no longer includes records where the disposition was "court pending."

- "Court pending" is not a final disposition and will be changed to a final disposition after the court has made final judgment.
- Reports prior to FFY 2007 included "court pending" reports and categorized the report as a substantiated report.
- "Court pending" reports that would have been included in FFY 2007 may have been finalized in FFY 2008.

The Investigation Start Date is the earliest contact date with any one of the victims in the report

- The intake report is linked directly to the assessment.
- The contact date and time are recorded in the assessment.
- The date and time are entered in hour and minute.
- In many cases this may be the same date as the day the report was received.

Children

There was an increase of child victims from FFY 2007 to FFY 2008. This change was due to the decision to no longer include reports that have a disposition of "court pending". There was a decrease of approximately 30 percent of child victims between FFY 2006 and FFY 2007. Reports that were not included in FFY 2007 may have been captured in the FFY 2008 Child File.

The records for some victims that did not have any additional information, just basic demographics. There were 139 reports that were closed for the reason of "unable to locate." The final disposition of "unable to locate" was automatically entered for allegations in those reports. The "unable to locate" closing reason was discontinued as of November 2008. Future reports should include the abuse types the demographics for both the victim and the perpetrator.

The recurrence rate has continuously increased from year to year. This is due in part to the fact that since FFY 2003 the State has treated each call as a separate report.

- Reports of the same incident and child may be counted more than once.
- This reporting practice has affected its recurrence rate.
- Approximately 20 percent of the children in this year's submission reflect in more than one report.
- The State is reviewing the recurrence victims to determine if they truly are recurrences.
- A new report closing reason called "multiple reporter" that identifies a report as a duplication of an original report.
  - Supervisors will verify that the report truly is a duplicate and not a new occurrence
  - Multiple reporter reports will not be considered a substantiated report

Fatalities

The State continues to work closely with the States Child Death Review Team to identify child fatalities that were not included in the child welfare system but were determined by the review team to have been caused by a child abuse and neglect.

When a child fatality is not included in the Child File the team makes a determination if the child fatality should be included in the Agency file

Perpetrators

There was as increase in the count of perpetrators from FFY 2007 to FFY 2008. This increase correlates almost directly with the increase of victims. A report may involve more than one perpetrator

Services

The State had an increase of in the count of children that received services after the disposition of the report. Best Practice in Nebraska includes discontinuing services when the service is no longer required or needed. This may be prior to the disposition date in many instances. Only services that continue after the report disposition date is included and reported as a post investigation service. The new Safety Plan records informal services in a narrative entry and informal services are not captured in a data field. The old Safety Plan model did identify informal services as a data field.

NEVADA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible Evidence

General

CPS within functions as three regional service areas: the Rural Region operates as a State supervised and State administered delivery system, and the Northern (Washoe County) and Southern (Clark County) Regions operate as State supervised and county administered delivery systems. All three service areas have used a single data system under the State's SACWIS—the Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth (U.N.I.T.Y.).

An alternative response program was implemented in small geographic areas several years ago. The increase in data over prior years is due to the program growth throughout the State.

Reports

The decrease in the number of reports from 2007 to 2008 is proportional to the increase in reports from 2006 to 2007. Removing 2007, the number of reports in prior years is comparable to 2008. In 2005, 2006, and 2007, focus was placed on reviewing child fatalities (Blue Ribbon Panel). The outcome from that review, combined with statewide multilingual training on the definition and requirements for mandatory reports as well as an overview of effective protocol and a multidisciplinary team approach for investigation and prosecution in child fatality and physical abuse incidents, led in part, to some of the increase in reports in 2007. The subsequent decrease in reports in 2008 may be attributed to the mass trainings and public awareness that occurred in 2007. In 2008, the Blue Ribbon Panel had concluded their project; there was less attention on child fatalities, increased system reform and transparency.

State policy allows for attempted contacts, and therefore, this outcome will typically be less than 100 percent for face-to-face contact.

Services

Postinvestigation services relates to cases open for services.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The number of screening and intake workers includes intake workers and supervisors. The number of investigation and assessment workers includes assessment workers and workers who specialize in investigating allegations of abuse and neglect in out-of-home placements. This is a point-in-time snapshot.

The investigation start date is defined as the date the report is approved for assessment. Dates and days are the smallest units of time maintained in the State's system for NCANDS reporting. The State uses a tiered system of required response time, ranging from 24–72 hours, depending on level of risk at the time of the referral. The reported data are the average for all referrals.

Fatalities

Data for the Agency File were obtained from the NH Department of Justice. One child fatality was included in the Child File. The report was judged to be founded, due to other allegations in the report, however, the fatality itself was not found to be caused by abuse or neglect.

Services

The State combines funding from Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program and the Social Services Block grant into a "Comprehensive Family Support Services Program." The funds are braided, so the families that receive services through the Comprehensive Family Support Services Program are reported in both areas.

Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect data were provided by the New Hampshire Children's Trust Fund.

The NCANDS term "other" funding sources for preventive services includes NH State Incentive Funds and Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Grant.

A Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) or other GAL is appointed to represent the interests of children in all abuse and neglect cases.

NEW JERSEY

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State implemented a SACWIS system in August 2007.

Reports

The State investigates all reports of child abuse/neglect.

An increase in the number of records submitted for 2008 is correct. The 2007 data was affected by transition from a legacy system to a SACWIS system.

Children

The State previously reported on medical neglect from its legacy system. When the State converted over to SACWIS, the ability to report on medical neglect was lost and not reported for 2007. Once this was realized, the required changes were made and once again medical neglect is reported with the 2008 NCANDS submission.

Services

The State has had a declining foster care population for the last several years. The fact that the State's NCANDS data shows an increase in victims placed in foster care is the result of its new SACWIS system which more accurately reports on children entering placement as a result of abuse/neglect. It does not reflect an overall increase in placements.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

The State's State Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) has been operational since 1997 and achieved full (Tier 1) SACWIS compliance on May 12, 2006. The SACWIS Family and Client Tracking System (FACTS), is the data source for NCANDS submissions.

Reports

Investigation start date is a required, user-entered field and is meant to identify the time when the investigation worker has the initial face-to-face contact with all alleged victims in the report. Beginning with the FFY 2007 submission, in instances where the child welfare agency is unable to locate a family, "investigation start date" is not reported. Beginning with the FFY 2008 submission, if more than one child welfare agency report is associated with an investigation, the State is able to report the individual investigation start date for each report. This new functionality was implemented in May 2008.

A screened-out report is a report that has not met the New Mexico Children, Youth & Families Department's criteria for "acceptance for investigation" [8.10.2.7 NMAC–Rp, 8.10.2.7 NMAC, 11/15/05]. All child welfare agency "screened in" reports are addressed through an investigation. From the New Mexico Administrative Code (8.10.3.7 NMAC–Rp, 8.10.3.7 NMAC, 6/15/06):

Child Protective Services Investigation

"Substantiation" *in a child abuse and/or neglect investigation means the victim(s) is under the age of 18, a caretaker/provider has been identified as the perpetrator and/or identified as failing to protect, and credible evidence exists to support the conclusion by the investigation worker that the child has been abused and/or neglected as defined by the New Mexico Children's Code. Credible evidence upon which to base a finding of substantiation includes:*

4. *Caretaker admission;*
5. *Physical facts/evidence;*
6. *Collateral and/or witness statements/observations;*
7. *Child disclosure; and/or*
8. *Investigation worker observation."*

"Unsubstantiated" *means that the information collected during the investigation does not support a finding that the child was abused and/or neglected.*

The State does not report incident date.

Children

The NCANDS term "other" maltreatment type includes, "exploitation–extortion," "exploitation–parasitic relationship," and "exploitation–unexplained disappearance of funds."

Fatalities

Include any additional information, if a SACWIS was recently implemented, any state policy changes that may affect data, if the state doesn't capture any data that is asked for, all use of "other."

Due to lengthy investigation processes, three child deaths that actually occurred during FFY 2007 are being reported in the FFY 2008 Child File, since the investigation disposition occurred in FFY 2008. The State did not include these children in the FFY 2007 Agency File, to avoid these child deaths being counted twice across 2 NCANDS submission years.

Perpetrators

The State does not report residential staff perpetrators, as the State screens out any report of alleged abuse/neglect that occurs at a facility. The child welfare agency does not have jurisdiction via policy/procedure to investigate allegations of abuse/neglect in facilities; however the following is done with the screened-out reports of child maltreatment:

- Any screened out report is cross-reported to law enforcement having jurisdiction over the incident; and
- Such reports are cross-reported to Licensing and Certification, the entity in with administrative oversight of residential facilities.

If an alleged maltreatment incident involves a child in the child welfare agency's custody then a safety assessment is conducted for that child, to ensure that the placement is safe.

The NCANDS term "other" perpetrator relationship includes "sibling's guardian," "nonrelative," "foster sibling," "reference person," "conservator," "caregiver," "surrogate parent," or the perpetrator is a foster parent and the child is not under the care, placement or supervision of the child welfare agency.

Services

Postinvestigation services are reported for any child or family involved in a child welfare agency report that has an identified service documented in the SACWIS system as service delivered, a payment for service delivered, or a component of a service plan. Services must fall within the NCANDS date parameters to be reported.

NEW YORK

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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. Data elements for NCANDS risk factor fields are not supported completely by the State application at this time.

Children

Most victims with maltreatment type "other" are accounted for by the allegation "parent's drug/alcohol misuse." The State is not able to report the NCANDS risk factor fields at this time.

Services

Data elements for NCANDS services fields are not supported completely by the State application at this time. In 2008, Title XX funds were not used for providing child preventive services.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State maintains a statewide two-track response to allegations of child maltreatment. Following the receipt of the reports of alleged child maltreatment, these allegations are screened by the county agency against North Carolina General Statute using a structured intake rubric to determine if the allegations meet the statutory definition of abuse, neglect, or dependency.

Once reports are accepted by the county agency because the allegations have met statutory definitions, the report is then assigned to one of the two tracks: either investigative assessment or a family assessment. Accepted reports of child abuse (and certain types of "special" neglect cases such as conflicts of interest, abandonment, or neglect of a foster child) are mandatorily assigned as investigative assessments, while accepted reports of child neglect or dependency may be assigned as either family or investigative assessment at the county's discretion. A child is considered dependent if he or she doesn't have a

parent or caretaker or if the parent or caretaker is unable to provide for the care or supervision of the child.

Family assessments place a greater emphasis on globally assessing the underlying issues of maltreatment rather than focusing solely on determining whether the incident of maltreatment occurred. In a family assessment, the family is engaged using Family-Centered Principles of Partnership throughout the entire assessment. Case decision findings at the conclusion of a family assessment do not indicate whether a report was substantiated (founded) or not, rather a determination of the level of services a family may need is made. Perpetrators are also not listed for family assessments.

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

Fatalities

Data about child fatalities are only reported via the Chief Medical Examiner's Office. Due to the process in which this information is reported, the most recent data available is for 2007. 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 NCANDS term "other" maltreatment type includes dependency and encouraging, directing, or approving delinquent acts involving moral turpitude committed by a juvenile.

NORTH DAKOTA

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Some credible evidence

OHIO

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

The State is currently piloting a differential response system (assessments). These data are not reported in NCANDS.

Reports

Beginning with each agency's implementation of SACWIS, there were two new dispositions available in addition to the other four dispositions that were a part of the State's legacy system. The additional dispositions are "family moved–unable to complete A/I" and "family moved–referred to appropriate PCSA." The dispositions are now all mapped to the NCANDS term closed with no finding.

The NCANDS term "other" report source includes "self (other than victim)" and "other."

Children

Race is recorded and retained on the person module within SACWIS, and is not a required field. The system does not validate demographic information to close an assessment/investigation or case. This means that a worker would have to intentionally go back into the person record to update the field if the information is not entered at the time the person record is created. This would increase the likelihood of the field remaining blank.

Services

With the implementation of SACWIS in January 2007, agencies are able to record the utilization of services at any point during the life of the case, including services provided during assessment/investigation.

In addition to the ability to record services at any point during the life of the case, conversion

of services data from county legacy systems to SACWIS appears to have artificially inflated the services data reported in 2007. During conversion, every service identified in the case was individually listed, dated, and linked to each child involved in the report. This included services identified for the family and the caregiver. Converted services were not linked to the adults in the case. With the implementation of SACWIS, which concluded for 87 of the 88 public agencies during the 2008 data year, services are now recorded per person. This change could result in an apparent decrease in the number of services being provided to an individual child. The data conversion issues that inflated the 2007 data were reduced in 2008 as a result of the more accurate service to person linkage in SACWIS.

The State is a State supervised, county administered child protective services system. Federal grant funds are used for State-level program development and support to county agencies providing direct services to children and families. These data are not collected.

OKLAHOMA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

In prior submissions, the investigation start date was based upon completed face-to-face contact with the child victim. As of FFY 2005 it is based upon face-to-face attempted or completed.

Investigation Response Time:

- Priority I. Indicates the child is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. Allegations of abuse and neglect may be severe and conditions extreme. The situation is responded to immediately, the same day of the receipt of the report.
- Priority II. Indicates there is no imminent danger of severe injury, but without intervention and safety measures it is likely the child will not be safe. Responded to within 2 to 15 calendar days from the date the report is accepted.

The State had a slight decrease in the number of investigations for FFY 2008.

Children

Assessments are conducted when a report of abuse or neglect does not indicate a serious and immediate threat to the child's health or safety. The assessment is a process of determining the safety needs of the child and engaging the child's family so that family strengths can be enhanced and needs addressed. Assessments have conclusions not findings.

The State had a slight decrease in the number of victims for FFY 2008.

Fatalities

The State investigates all reports of child death and near death that may be related to abuse or neglect. Fatalities are not reported in the NCANDS file until the investigation and state office review are completed, which may take up to 12 months and result in out of range reporting.

Duplicates may occur when:

- A child attending an unlicensed childcare facility dies. Abuse may be confirmed as to the childcare facility and failure to protect may be confirmed as to the parents.

Child fatalities in residential facilities are not reported to NCANDS as these referrals are investigated by a separate unit and not documented in the State SACWIS.

Perpetrators

The State reports all unknown perpetrators.

In previous years, the prior perpetrators were identified as perpetrators of substantiated maltreatments that had a previous substantiated maltreatment that occurred during the reporting year. Since 2005, prior perpetrators are identified as perpetrators of a substantiated maltreatment within the reporting year who were a perpetrator in a substantiated maltreatment anytime back to 1995, the year of SACWIS implementation.

Services

Postinvestigation services are services that are provided during the investigation and continue after the investigation or services that begin within 90 days of closure of the investigation.

OREGON

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

A report is screened out when:

- No report of child abuse/neglect has been made but the information indicates there is risk present in the family, but no safety threat.
- A report of child abuse/neglect is determined to be third party child abuse, but the alleged
- perpetrator does not have access to the child, and the parent or caregiver is willing and able to protect the child.
- An expectant mother reports that conditions or circumstances would endanger the child when born.
- The child protection screener is unable to identify the family.
- The investigation start date is the date of actual child or parental contact.

Reported data shows an increase in the number of staff assigned to CPS function from the 2007 level. First, with the implementation of the Oregon Safety Model both the amount of time and the level of expectation required to conduct a child abuse assessment increased. Second, as a response to a policy change the response time assigned to reports of child abuse/neglect were increasingly determined to be "within 24 hours" versus "within 5 days" Therefore, more staff were assigned to CPS functions from other child welfare areas.

Children

The numbers of children with unsubstantiated and "other" dispositions are estimated. The NCANDS term "other" dispositions include "unable to determine." The NCANDS term "other" maltreatment type includes "threat of harm." The NCANDS term unknown sex includes "unborn."

Perpetrators

Unique perpetrators between reports were assigned unique identification numbers starting in 2008.

Services

The State's legacy system does not collect data on preventive services; therefore, it does not currently have NCANDS level reporting on these services.

PENNSYLVANIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Substantial evidence or Clear and convincing/ Beyond reasonable doubt

Reports

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."

Although response time is not reported at the State level, Pennsylvania's Child Protective Services Law mandates that upon receipt of a report of suspected child abuse, the investigating agency shall immediately commence an appropriate investigation and see the child immediately if emergency protective custody is required or has been taken, or if it cannot be determined from the report whether emergency protective custody is needed. Otherwise, the investigating agency shall commence an appropriate investigation and see the child within 24 hours of the receipt of the report. The county agency, which is responsible for the investigation, documents all contacts with the alleged victim.

The State has a county administered child welfare system in which some counties have caseworkers that specialize in child protective services investigations/assessments and other counties have generic caseworkers that perform other child welfare functions in addition to child protective services investigations. Our reported number of workers is the total number of caseworkers performing any direct child welfare function.

Children

The State is not permitted to retain in its statewide central register information pertaining to the race and ethnicity of the subjects of a child abuse report.

Perpetrators

The State law defines a perpetrator as a person who has committed child abuse and is parent of a child, a person responsible for the welfare of a child, an individual residing in the same home as the child (the individual must be 14 years of age or older) or a paramour of a child's parent.

Services

Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant: The State is not able to provide number of children served, but the funding was used to provide the following services: 1. Establishment and operation of citizen review panels 2. Develop and provide training to mandated reporters under the CPSL. 3. Purchasing the Ages and Stages Development and Social and Emotional questionnaires for all County Children and youth Agencies and numerous private children and youth agencies.

CBCAP: There may be several contributing reasons to explain why the State is seeing a decrease in reported numbers. First, there is not one system that accurately collects this information. The information is obtained through Family Center Administrative Reports, completed annually. It also is important to note that during FY 2005–2006, and years prior, we had the benefit of a contracted technical assistance and support agency which assisted Family Centers individually to capture and report information to the Office of Children, Youth and Families. That contract was not renewed and Family Centers did not have the same level of support to calculate their numbers served

Without a thorough analysis, some of which may not be replicable, attempts were made to capture other CBCAP funded agency (partially funded) counts. These few agencies were without a strong data collection system. This may account for higher counts for the 05–06 and 06–07 years. Further, the State has become more diligent on accurate reporting and rely on agency submitted information. The information presented that is the most reliable is from Family Centers Administrative Reports and may have been the only reported data for the later years, resulting in a decrease. There are no further estimates or assumptions made on their submitted data. We may need to provide additional technical assistance to Family Centers to insure they are reporting accurately and using the correct criteria.

The reported numbers are declining. The State questions the accuracy of some reporting and whether an increasing experience and desire for accuracy results in truer, noninflated counts.

CTF numbers are rather high compared to years past due to the nature of the programs being operated by several of the grantees. One had school wide abuse prevention programming taking place, and therefore counted large numbers of children being served. Another has a public education campaign where they distribute parent resource materials that benefit the family, so they also counted a large number of children being served. Finally, a third grantee is delivering a training series for families open to the public and also counted a large number of children benefiting from this service.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

General

FFY 2006 was the first time the Territory of PR submitted a Child File and an Agency File.

Children

In FFY 2008, the number of substantiated victims increased by approximately 30 percent although the number of reports of child abuse or neglect have remained consistent when compared to FFY 2007. The number of substantiated victims is now consistent with the number reported in FFY 2006.

In FFY 2008, PR did not report children with no alleged maltreatment.

Services

The State is not able to report foster care services for FFY 2008.

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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 "information and referral," and is not investigated.

While RICHIST (State SACWIS) can link more than one 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 total number of CPS workers is based upon currently occupied FTEs for Child Protective Investigators, Child Protective Supervisors, Intake Social Caseworkers II and Intake Casework Supervisors II. Supervisors accept, screen, and investigate reports meeting criteria for child abuse and child neglect. Intake and Case Monitoring Social Caseworkers II and Intake Casework Supervisors II are responsible for screening all new cases entering the Department via Child Protective Investigations, Intake Service self-referrals and Family Court referrals. Upon screening those cases, Intake determines whether cases can be closed to the department upon referral to community-based services or if the family warrants legal status and/or a higher level of DCYF oversight and permanency planning which results in transfer to DCYF Family Service Units.

Investigation start date is defined as the date when CPS first had face-to-face contact with the alleged victim of the child maltreatment

or attempted to have face-to-face contact. The data are recorded as a date/timestamp which includes the date and the time of the contact or attempted contact.

Children

The NCANDS term "other" maltreatment type includes institutional allegations such as corporal punishment, other institutional abuse, and other institutional neglect. In 2004, there was a policy change for investigations of foster children. In the past, all the foster children in the home would be added as victims with a substantiated allegation of neglect even though the incident did not pertain to them. The current policy is that only the named victim has an allegation, and the facility or home is referred to the Licensing Unit to look at licensing violations rather than child abuse or 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 Guardians-ad-Litem. These contacts are both in person and phone.

The number of families who received preventive services through the Community Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect only included secondary or direct services.

SOUTH CAROLINA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

DSS 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 referral information was judged to not be sufficient to begin an investigation.

Referrals reflecting information not taken for investigation are reported as screened out, rather than as part of the "unfounded population."

Investigations that are unfounded because the family fled can be reopened for another 45-day investigation without requiring a new referral, once the family is relocated.

Reports

Preventive services are provided by multiple agencies and DSS does not have access to information on an individual level from all of these agencies.

When allegations of maltreatment are received by DSS, they are screened for suitability for a CPS intervention. All reports accepted for investigation must be initiated within 24 hours of receipt of the original referral as a report. Referrals may be pending up to 24 hours to receive additional information. An investigation can be initiated in four ways: successful face-to-face contact with a child, successful face-to-face contact with an adult, successful contact with a third party who knows the condition of the child or initial contact attempted. By State statute, investigations are to be completed within 45 days unless a 15-day extension is granted for compelling reasons.

Distribution of FTEs among the Human Services Programs is the responsibility of the local county director and can change based upon local needs.

Children

Children for child protection purposes are defined as individuals through their 18th birthday. In certain circumstances, a child may also be a viable fetus 24 weeks or more in fetal development. By State statute and policy, DSS must assess the safety and risk to all children in the home during an investigation. Consistent with that logic, if an investigation is indicated (substantiated), the risk assessment, assessment of needs and services for inclusion in the

Treatment Plan must consider all children in the home, even if they are not identified as victims.

Fatalities

The number of child deaths due to child maltreatment represents investigations conducted jointly between DSS and Law Enforcement or by Law Enforcement alone. The South Carolina Code of Laws does not require that DSS conduct an investigation unless there are surviving siblings. The number of children reported as being investigated by outside agencies are the result of a yearly reconciliation that takes place with the Child Fatality Section of the State Law Enforcement Division to ensure that children reported to NCANDS meet the statutory definitions for child maltreatment, rather than the broader definition associated with the South Carolina Criminal Statute of Homicide by Child Abuse. For inclusion in FFY 2008 reporting, the State continues to use the case determination date for children included in the Child File. For children who were identified by outside agencies but not included in the Child File, the child's date of death is used. For FFY 2008, a total of 21 children were identified.

Perpetrators

By State statue, a perpetrator is defined as an adult. While this is usually a person age 18 or older, a minor can be a perpetrator when the maltreatment involves their biological child. A person under age 18 is also considered an adult when they are legally married. State Statute permits a finding of child abuse and neglect without a named perpetrator. In addition to being an adult, a perpetrator must have one of the following roles of responsibility for the child victim: parent, in loco-parentis or facility worker.

Services

DSS does not maintain any automated data on the frequency of contact between court-appointed special advocates and children. These advocates are appointed primarily from certified individuals associated with the South Carolina Guardian ad Litem Program, which is not part of DSS.

SOUTH DAKOTA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

There are 73 CPS staff members in the field who carry out the responsibility of intake, screening, and initial family assessments. This number has decreased from the prior years, due to the state having specific staff completing these responsibilities. In the past, we would count CPS staff that would cover intake for a few hours or would complete one or two initial family assessments. South Dakota Child Protection Services has become more specialized in intake, as we have Regional Intake in 11 areas of the state, where we have Family Service Specialists that are just specialized in intake. The state also has specific Family Services Specialists who just complete the Initial Family Assessment process. In our larger metropolitan areas of the state, we have specific Family Services Specialists that complete the screening process and in our smaller areas of the state, the Supervisors are responsible for the screening process. The report includes Family Services Specialists that are responsible for intake, screening, supervising and completing Initial Family Assessments.

Start date for an investigation is the date the report is assigned to a Family Services Specialist. Initial contact with the victim is to be made in accordance with the Screening Guideline and Response Decision. The response decision is related to whether the report information is immediate danger (face-to-face contact with the child must be immediate-same day response), foreseeable danger (face-to-face contact with the child within 3 calendar days from the date of the report), risk and child is 0–6 years old and/or cannot protect self (face-to-face contact with the child within 7 calendar days from the date of the report), risk and child is 7–18 years old and there

is indication that the child can self protect (face-to-face contact with the child within 14 calendar days from the date of the report) or immediate or foreseeable danger or risk and maltreater does not have access to child. A report is considered screened out if it does not meet the criteria in the Screening Guideline and Response Decision Tool as described above. The Screening Guideline and Response Decision was implemented statewide on July 1, 2004. The guideline has improved Family Service Specialists response time and initial contact.

The State has policy in place for time frames related to submitting reports to Supervisors and/or Screeners for screening. This has also helped to improve the timeliness of agency contact with child. When immediate or foreseeable danger is indicated, the Intake Family Services Specialist must verbally inform the Supervisor/Screener of the Request for Services (RFS). In these cases, the RFS is to be submitted to the Supervisor within 24 hours. All other RFS's must be submitted to the Supervisor within 2 working days of the initial RFS contact. If the Intake Family Services Specialist is waiting for collateral contacts to call back or is having difficulty contacting the collaterals, the Intake Family Services Specialist must inform the Supervisor of the RFS and get approval to extend the date of submission. Submission of the RFS may not be extended beyond 4 working days.

The State implemented policy in January 2008 regarding diligent efforts in making initial contact with the children. Staff at times are unable to locate a family through no fault of their own and these efforts have not been accurately reflected with the state findings of timeliness. Diligent efforts are defined as persistent, relevant attempts to locate the child and his/her family.

The NCANDS term "other" report source includes "clergy," "community person," "coroner," "domestic violence shelter employee or volunteer," "funeral director," "other state agency, public official, and tribal official."

Children

The data reported in the Child File includes children who were victims of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect where the perpetrator is the parent, guardian or custodian.

A policy regarding reports received related to a new incident of maltreatment within 45 days of a previously assigned report may be screened out as "screen out/initial family assessment pending." The findings from this report are included on the disposition findings on the first report as "additional findings". The policy also includes a report received on the same incident as the previously assigned report, which can be screened out. The screened-out report is marked as a duplicate report in the Statewide Child Welfare Information System called FACIS. This policy affected the total investigations assigned.

For a report to be substantiated, the Family Services Specialist must determine that the facts show it is more likely than not that child abuse or neglect occurred—a preponderance of the evidence. There must also be an application of one or more of the subsections of the state statute definition of child abuse and neglect. The statute definitions are as follows:

- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian has abandoned the child or has subjected the child to mistreatment or abuse;
- Who lacks proper parental care through the actions or omissions of the parent, guardian or custodian;
- Whose environment is injurious to his welfare;
- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian fails or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, supervision, education, medical care or any other care necessary for his health, guidance, or well-being;
- Who is homeless, without proper care, or not domiciled with his parent, guardian, or custodian through no fault of his parent, guardian or custodian;
- Who is threatened with substantial harm;
- Who has sustained emotional harm or mental injury as indicated by an injury to his intellectual or psychological capacity evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment in his ability to function within his normal range of performance and behavior, with due regard to his culture.
- Who is subject to sexual abuse, sexual molestation or sexual exploitation by his parent, guardian, custodian or any other person responsible for his care.
- Who was subject to prenatal exposure to abusive use of alcohol, marijuana, or any controlled drug or substance not lawfully prescribed by a practitioner as authorized by chapters 22–42 and 34–20 B.
- Whose parent, guardian or custodian knowingly exposes the child to an environment

that is being used for the manufacture, use or distribution of methamphetamine or any other unlawfully manufactured controlled drug or substance.

Fatalities

The number reported each year are those victims involved in a report disposed during the report period, even if their date of death may have actually been in the previous year.

Perpetrators

Perpetrators of child abuse and neglect are parents, guardians or custodians. The State information system designates one perpetrator per child per allegation.

Services

The Agency File data includes services provided to children and families where funds were used from the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant. This primarily includes individuals who received benefit from parenting education classes or services from our Parent Aide program.

TENNESSEE

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

General

The increase increase in alternative response is due to the continued implementation of a multiple response system. These numbers will continue to grow during the next few years.

TEXAS

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State considers the start of an investigation to be the point at which the first actual or attempted contact is made with a principal in the investigation. The investigation start date is capture in MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM. All reports of maltreatment are investigated excluding those which during the screening process are determined not to warrant a full investigation based on reliable collateral information,

In some instance, the worker will begin an investigation on a family in an open CPS case in which maltreatment is suspected. There are also instances in which workers begin their investigation when families and children are brought to or walk-in an office or 24-hour shelter. In both situations, the worker would then report the maltreatment incident after the first face-to-face contact initializing the investigation has been made. Because the report date is recorded as the date the suspected maltreatment is reported to the agency, these situations would result in the report date being after the investigation start date.

The State's CPS schema regarding disposition hierarchy differs from the NCANDS disposition hierarchy. The State has "other" and "closed-no finding" codes as superseding "unsubstantiated" at the report level. Texas works on the principle that the two ends of the disposition spectrum are "founded" and "unfounded", with all else in the middle. NCANDS takes a slightly different view that the two "sure" points are "founded" and "unfounded" and everything else is less than either of these two points.

The hierarchy for overall disposition is, from highest to lowest, RTB–Reason to Believe, UTD–Unable to Determine, UTC–Unable to Complete, and R/O–Ruled Out. Mapping for NCANDS reporting is; RTB–01, UTD=88, UTC=07, and R/O=05. Texas analysis on sample cases from the Report Disposition Hierarchy report revealed that this inconsistency occurs in investigations where an alleged victim has multiply maltreatment allegations and one has a disposition of UTD while the other has a maltreatment disposition of R/O. According to the State's hierarchy, the overall disposition for these investigations is UTD. Mapping the report disposition to "unsubstantiated" as indicated in NCANDS's Report Disposition Hierarchy report would be inconsistent with the State's policy.

There is no CPS program requirement or state requirement to capture incident date so there is no data field in the SACWIS system for this information. Historical problem: the date when an abuse/neglect incident happened does not conform to only one date when abuse/neglect is ongoing. Therefore identifying one date would be inaccurate.

Children

The State does not make a distinction between substantiated and indicated victims. A child has the role of "designated victim" when he or she is named as a victim in an allegation that has a disposition of "reason to believe," but is not named as a perpetrator in another allegation that has a disposition of "reason to believe."

A person (child or adult) has the role of "unknown (unable to determine)" when he or she is named in an allegation that has a disposition of "unable to determine," but is not named in another allegation that has a disposition of "reason to believe."

A person (child or adult) has the role of "unknown (unable to complete") when he or she is named in an allegation that has a disposition of "unable to complete," but is not named in another allegation that has a disposition of "reason to believe" or "unable to determine."

A person has the role of "not involved" when:

- All the allegations in which the person is named have a disposition of "ruled out";
- The overall disposition for the investigation is "administrative closure"; or
- The person was not named in an allegation as a perpetrator or victim.

The State can provide data for this field only for children investigated while in a substitute care living arrangement. All others are reported as unknown.

Services

All cases that are opened for services are included in postinvestigation services.

UTAH

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The alternative response program, piloted in 2004 was discontinued during FFY 2008.

The investigation start date is defined as the date a child is first seen by child protective services (CPS). It this is not possible, the State records the date CPS initially contacted any party who could provide information essential to the investigation or assessment as the investigation start date. The data are captured in date, hours, and minutes.

A referral is screened out in situations including, but not limited to, any of the following:

- The minimum required information for accepting a referral is not available;
- As a result of research, the information is found not credible or reliable;
- The specific incidence or allegation has been previously investigated and no new information is gathered;
- If all the information provided by the referent were found to be true and the case finding would still be unsupported; and
- The specific allegation is under investigation and no new information is gathered.

Children

State law defines domestic violence in the presence of a child as abuse. This allegation represents approximately 45 percent of all substantiated cases. This category is mapped to emotional abuse in NCANDS, which accounts for the large volume of emotional abuse in the State's data submission.

The State uses the following findings: "supported" a finding, based on the information available to the worker at the end of the investigation, that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that abuse, neglect, or dependency occurred, and that the identified perpetrator is responsible. "Unsupported" a finding based on the information available to the worker at the end of the investigation that there was insufficient information to conclude that abuse, neglect, or dependency occurred. A finding of unsupported means that the worker was unable to make a positive determination that the allegation was actually without merit. "Without merit" an affirmative finding at the completion of the investigation that the alleged abuse, neglect, or dependency did not occur, or that the alleged perpetrator was not responsible. "Unable to locate" a category indicating that even though the Child and Family Services Child Protective Services worker has followed the steps outlined in Child and Family services practice guideline and has made reasonable efforts, the Child and Family Services Child Protective Services worker has been unable to make face-to-face contact with the alleged victims to investigate an allegation of abuse, neglect, or dependency and to make a determination of whether the allegation should be classified as supported, nonsupported, or without merit.

AFCARS ID's are included for every child that has ever been in the AFCARS population. As not all children subject of an investigation have been in the AFCARS population not all children will have AFCARS IDs.

Duplicated ID's belong to unknown victims and/or perpetrators. A group of ID's have been identified for unknown persons.

Fatalities

All maltreatment fatalities that are reported to CPS are included in the Child File.

Services

The new CBCAP and PSSF contracts emphasize direct service more than networking therefore serve more individuals.

Postinvestigation services include those services provided by the division or connections and referrals to community services that were set up for the family.

VERMONT

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The Family Services Division of the Vermont Department for Children and Families 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.

The start of investigation is defined as when the first alleged victim is interviewed. When the alleged victim is not interviewed, the earliest other interview is used. The State falls back to a worker entered start date if both of the prior options are unavailable. Currently the ability to enter down to minutes is provided, however the workers tend to enter date information only.

Children

The State does not currently report differential response but will begin using differential response in July 2009.

Perpetrators

The State collects both relative and nonrelative foster parent information as it relates to the placement of children. For abuse information, however, there is an option of foster home or relative, but not relative foster home. If a relative foster parent was the perpetrator, the system would capture that under "other relative."

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.

The State system includes a flag for those cases who receive postinvestigation services. The NCANDS submission includes those cases which have been flagged as open for service.

VIRGINIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

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. The report disposition for family assessments is coded as "alternate response non victim" in the Child File.

The response time is determined by the priority assigned to the valid report based on the information collected at intake. It is measured from the date of the report. The existing automated data system measures time to the minute make it difficult to obtain accurate response time data. The Department continues to seek improvements to the automated data system and to provide technical assistance to local departments of social services to improve documentation of the initial response to the investigation or family assessment.

The State has a process to purge referrals after a specified time interval, which is driven by Family Services policy and by legislation. Specifically, unfounded referrals have a 1-year purge date. Identifying information about the clients—such as name, SSN & DOB—are removed from the referral 1 year after the report date, and the entire referral is purged 60 days later.

Children

The NCANDS term "other" maltreatment type includes those maltreatment allegation types that are not covered in the State's child abuse and neglect law.

WASHINGTON

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The NCANDS term "other" disposition includes the number of reports that resulted in inconclusive investigations. Referrals that have been determined to be of low risk are reported as alternative response nonvictim.

Children

Dispositions of the alleged victims reported in "high standard of investigation" referrals are

based on findings. An alleged victim is substantiated if any of the alleged child abuse or neglect was founded; the alleged victim is reported as unsubstantiated if all alleged child abuse or neglect identified was unfounded. The NCANDS term "other" dispositions includes the number of children in inconclusive investigations.

Fatalities

Beginning in 2006, the State included those child fatalities who were determined to be the result of abuse or neglect by a medical examiner or coroner or if there was a CPS finding of abuse or neglect. The State previously counted only those child fatalities where the medical examiner or coroner ruled the manner of death was a homicide.

Services

Families received preventive services from the following sources: Community Networks, CPS Child Care, Family Reconciliation Services, Family Preservation, and Intensive Family Preservation Services. The number of recipients of the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant is estimated from several 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 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. On average, court-appointed representatives spent 38 hours with a client.

WEST VIRGINIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State data are child-based where each report is associated with a single child. The report date refers to the date when the agency was notified of the alleged maltreatment and the investigation begin date refers to the date when the agency made initial contact with the child or other member of the family. Screened-out reports are those reports where the information provided does not constitute maltreatment of a child or risk of maltreatment of a child.

In the CPS system, several maltreatment reports for a single child may be assessed in a single investigation. Beginning with the FFY 2007 NCANDS submission, the State corrected its coding for report disposition to not calculate the report disposition for all the child's allegations that were assessed across multiple reports as part of a single investigation. Instead, report disposition is calculated based only on the allegations in each unique report.

The NCANDS term "other" maltreatment type refers to those instances when the child was not alleged or found to have maltreated but was alleged or found to be at risk of maltreatment. In September 2007, DCF released new statewide CPS Access and Initial Assessment Standards. In these standards, the allegation type "abuse or neglect is likely to occur" was discontinued. Under this policy change, the 'abuse or neglect is likely to occur' allegation could be more appropriately categorized under one of the other maltreatment types to represent the risk of maltreatment, in most cases neglect. The FFY 2008 NCANDS submission is the last submission that will include this maltreatment type.

Children

A child is considered to be a victim when an allegation is substantiated or when the child is found to be at risk of maltreatment. The NCANDS "unsubstantiated" maltreatment disposition includes instances where the allegation was unsubstantiated for that child, when that child was not found to be at risk or maltreatment, or when critical sources of information cannot be found or accessed to determine whether or not maltreatment as alleged occurred. Beginning with the FFY 2007 NCANDS submission WI no longer reports the report disposition of closed with no finding as state policy dictates that all CPS reports have a finding of either substantiated or unsubstantiated.

Perpetrators

Perpetrators and perpetrator detail is included for allegations where the child was substantiated or found to be at risk of maltreatment. The NCANDS term "other" perpetrator relationship includes perpetrators who are not primary or secondary caregivers to the child (i.e., non-caregivers) such as another child or peer to the child victim or a stranger. The 2005 Wisconsin Act 232 eliminated the requirement, effective October 2006, that CPS agencies complete a CPS initial assessment in situations where the alleged maltreater is a noncaregiver.

Fatalities

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

Services

The State is planning to enhance its SACWIS to better facilitate the assessment and case planning process and to ensure greater consistency in service reporting. The State continues to evaluate support data quality related to service documentation and ultimately to modify the NCANDS file to incorporate service reporting for future data submissions.

WYOMING

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of Evidence

Reports

Investigation start date is defined as within 24 hours of receiving a report. This may include, but not limited to, making collateral contacts. The State's "safety assessment–face-to-face" policy requires the alleged victim to be seen no later than 7 days of the referral. Although the SACWIS will show minutes and hours, the data measure is kept in "days" units.

The State has an "incident base" SACWIS, therefore, it does not provide information regarding the number of children screened out.

Services

The State allows for families to receive services on a voluntary basis through "prevention" or "assessment" differential tracks. Families may receive services through this process to prevent abuse/neglect or any risks that may be present in the family dynamics. The State is collaborating with other agencies and National Resource Centers to improve policy and practice.

The State receives Family Preservation grant funds that are then sent to private agency providers. The providers use those funds independently and offer services to families.

The SACWIS does not have the ability to calculate the number of families served, only the amount of funds provided to each private agency. The SACWIS system does not calculate family reunification services.

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Reader Feedback

APPENDIX E

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK!

This form is provided for the reader in case you would like to share your thoughts with us about *Child Maltreatment 2008*. Your feedback will help us 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.

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