

Child Maltreatment 1998

Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau**

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The information presented in this report has been collected from the States through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). In conjunction with these data collection efforts, the NCANDS Technical Assistance Program also helps States to improve their child protective services information systems, to address technical and programmatic issues of submitting data to the NCANDS, and to enhance the analytical capability of their agencies. For further information on technical assistance, contact:

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Acknowledgments

Addressing the needs of children who have been abused or neglected is one of the most important goals of the Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF). To achieve this goal, ACYF collects data on child

maltreatment through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) and provides a summary of these data to policymakers, child welfare practitioners, researchers, and concerned citizens. By making these data available, the ACYF hopes to inform policy and practice and to assist our elected officials and child welfare professionals throughout the Nation as they develop policies, programs, and services aimed at ensuring the safety and well-being of our most vulnerable citizens, our children.

This publication, *Child Maltreatment 1998: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System*, is an important part of ACYF's efforts. For the ninth consecutive year, this volume serves as the vehicle through which the ACYF disseminates its national statistics on child abuse and neglect. We hope you find the presentation of the data and the analysis clear, interesting, and useful.

On behalf of the ACYF, I would like to thank the people who have made this publication possible. The efforts of State child protective services agencies and their staffs in providing data to the NCANDS have been indispensable and are gratefully acknowledged. In addition, the members of the State Advisory Group have been a constant source of sound advice and assistance as the NCANDS has developed and matured. Without their effort and contribution, we would not be able to publish *Child Maltreatment 1998*. Thanks to all of you.

Patricia Montoya
Commissioner
Administration on Children,
Youth and Families

Highlights of Findings

These highlights are based on responses from the States to the 1998 National Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting System (NCANDS). Data were collected in aggregate by the Summary Data Component survey, or at the case-level, through the NCANDS' Detailed Case Data Component. Those highlights denoted with check marks are the findings whose inclusion in all annual State data reports to the Secretary of Health and Human Services is required by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Amendments of 1996. Because this is only the second year that many of these data items have been required, not all States were able to provide data on every item.

Preventive Services

Child abuse and neglect prevention programs are designed to increase parental childrearing competence and knowledge of the developmental stages of childhood.

- Nationwide, an estimated 1,397,000 children received preventive services, 20 of every 1,000 children in the population.

Referrals and Reports

As referrals of possible child maltreatment come to the attention of the Child Protective Services (CPS), they are either winnowed from consideration or transmitted further for investigation or assessment—"screened out" or "screened in." The role of the CPS agency includes deciding whether or not to take further protective actions on behalf of a child.

- ✓ Of the estimated 2,806,000 referrals received, approximately one-third (34.0 %) were screened out, and two-thirds (66.0%) were screened in as warranting investigation or assessment.
- More than half (53.1%) of screened-in child abuse and neglect reports were received from professionals. The remaining 46.7 percent of reports were submitted by nonprofessionals, including family and community members.
- ✓ The average annual workload of CPS investigation and assessment was 94 investigations per worker.
- ✓ Slightly fewer than one-third (29.2%) of investigations resulted in a disposition of either "substantiated" or "indicated" child maltreatment. More than half of investigations (57.2%) resulted in a finding that child maltreatment was not substantiated. More than a tenth (13.6%) received some other disposition.

Child Maltreatment Victims

Victims of maltreatment are defined as children who are found to have experienced or found to be at risk of experiencing a substantiated or indicated maltreatment.

- ✓ There were an estimated 903,000 victims of maltreatment nationwide. The 1998 rate of victimization, 12.9 per 1,000 children, decreased from the 1997 rate of 13.9.
- More than half (53.5%) of all victims suffered neglect, while almost a quarter (22.7%) suffered physical abuse; 11.5 percent were sexually abused. Victims of psychological abuse and medical neglect accounted for six percent or fewer each. In addition, a quarter (25.3%) of victims were reported to be victims of more than one type of maltreatment.
- The highest victimization rates were for the 0-3 age group (14.8 victims per 1,000 children of this age in the population), and rates declined as age increased.
- Victimization rates by race/ethnicity ranged from a low of 3.8 Asian/Pacific Islander victims per 1,000 children of the same race in the population to 20.7 African-Americans. The victimization rate for American Indians/Alaska Natives was 19.8, for Hispanics 10.6, and for Whites 8.5.

Services Provided for Child Maltreatment Victims

Some of the children referred to CPS agencies received services in addition to investigation or assessment. Post investigative service interventions are designed not only to prevent future occurrences of child maltreatment, but also to remedy whatever harm might have occurred. Data on services are likely to underestimate their provision because of the complexities of recording such data.

- ✓ Nationally, an estimated 409,000 child victims received postinvestigative services; an estimated additional 211,000 children who were subjects of unsubstantiated reports also received postinvestigative services. The median response time from report to start of postinvestigative services was 29.0 days.
- ✓ Nationally, an estimated 144,000 child victims were placed in foster care. An estimated additional 33,000 children who were not victims were placed in the care and supervision of child welfare agencies, either in protective supervision or for a time during investigation.
- ✓ Among the 12 States that capture these data, four-fifths of victims who were the subjects of court actions received court-appointed representatives.
- ✓ About one-fifth (21.8%) of victims had received family preservation services within the previous 5 years, while 5.5 percent of victims had been reunited with their families in the previous 5 years.
- Victims from families with financial problems, prior victims, and victims of multiple incidents of maltreatment were more likely to receive services than were victims without these characteristics.

Perpetrators

A perpetrator of child abuse and/or neglect is a person who has maltreated a child while in a caretaking relationship to the child.

- Three-fifths (60.4%) of perpetrators were female. Female perpetrators were typically younger than their male counterparts, as reflected by the difference in their respective median ages, 31 and 34.
- More than four-fifths (87.1%) of all victims were maltreated by one or both parents. The most common pattern of maltreatment was a child neglected by a female parent with no other perpetrators identified (44.7%).
- Victims of physical and sexual abuse, compared to victims of neglect and medical neglect, were more likely to be maltreated by a male parent acting alone. In cases of sexual abuse, more than half (55.9%) of victims were abused by male parents, male relatives, or other males.

Fatalities

Child fatality estimates are based primarily on fatalities of abuse and neglect victims known to CPS agencies, as well as fatalities not previously reported as abused or neglected.

- ✓ An estimated 1,100 children died of abuse and neglect, a rate of approximately 1.6 deaths per 100,000 children in the general population.
- Children not yet a year old accounted for 37.9 percent of the fatalities, and 77.5 percent were not yet 5 years of age.
- Perpetrators of fatalities were considerably younger than perpetrators in general. Nearly two-thirds (62.3%) were younger than 30 years of age, compared to the percentage of all perpetrators who were younger than 30 (38.7%).

- ✓ Fewer than three percent (2.7%) of all fatalities were reported to have occurred while the victim was in foster care.

Chapter 1 Introduction

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) is an information collection system that gathers and analyzes annual State statistics on abused and neglected children. The NCANDS has become our Nation's primary source of statistical information on child abuse and neglect. This volume, *Child Maltreatment 1998: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System*, presents an analysis of the NCANDS data for calendar year 1998.

This introductory chapter presents a brief history of the development and structure of the NCANDS, describes the content and purpose of its two components, and includes an overview to guide the reader through the remaining chapters of this report.

1.1 Development of the NCANDS

Public Law 100-294, which was passed on April 25, 1988, amended the [Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act \(CAPTA\)](#) [42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.] and directed the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a national data collection and analysis program on child abuse and neglect.

The Department responded by establishing the NCANDS as a collaborative, voluntary national reporting system. From its inception, the NCANDS has collected and analyzed child abuse and neglect data from child protective services (CPS) agencies. In 1992, the Department produced the first annual report on NCANDS findings, based on data for calendar year 1990.

During the initial design of the NCANDS, the Department convened a State Advisory Group composed of interested State CPS administrators and other child welfare professionals. The group helped to identify data items and definitions that would best represent a national profile of child maltreatment. As the NCANDS has evolved, the State Advisory Group has played an important role. The composition of the group has changed, but the group continues to help guide the development of the NCANDS. Members of the 1998-99 State Advisory Group are listed in [appendix A](#).

1.2 The NCANDS Components

The NCANDS consists of two parts, the Summary Data Component (SDC) and the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC), which collect State child abuse and neglect information at different levels of detail.

The Summary Data Component

The SDC collects aggregate data from the States through an annual survey ([appendix B](#)). The survey asks each State to report statistics, including the number of children and families receiving preventive services, the number of reports and investigations of child abuse and neglect, the number of children who were the subjects of reports of abuse or neglect, the number of child victims of maltreatment, the number of child fatalities, the number and characteristics of perpetrators of child maltreatment, and the size of the State's CPS workforce.

In the spring of 1999, the 1998 SDC survey was transmitted in either paper or electronic format to the States.¹ The survey requests data on the 12 items discussed in the 1996 amendments to the CAPTA.²

Every State submitted 1998 data. Responses to several of the items required by the 1996 amendments to the CAPTA varied. All of the States provided information on the number of reports received, and all but one provided data on the disposition of the children who were the subjects of reports. However, only 11 States provided data on the amount of time it took CPS to provide services, and only 2 States were able to provide data on the average number of out-of-court contacts between court-appointed representatives and child victims. (See [appendices D, Summary of State Responses](#), and [E, 1998 State Data Tables](#).) This volume marks the release of the ninth annual report on NCANDS data since 1992.

Completed SDC survey forms were reviewed for consistency and clarity, and the States were asked to provide clarifying comments on their data submissions. These comments are provided in [appendix F](#).

The Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC)

The DCDC collects case-level data on all children who are the subjects of reports alleging maltreatment. The case-level data include the ages and sex of victims, types of maltreatment that the victims experienced, services provided, and characteristics of perpetrators. The data are encrypted to protect the identities of children represented in the DCDC.

The DCDC data submission consists of automated case records generated by State child welfare information systems. Once States agree to participate in the DCDC, they match the data elements and coding structures of their State child welfare information systems to the DCDC. The documentation of this matching process is called a "map." Once the map has been verified and a sample set of data has been generated and checked, a State submits its DCDC data by creating and sending annual extracts. The data extracts are verified for accuracy and completeness using an automated data-verification program.³

The DCDC data permit a more detailed analysis of abuse and neglect than is possible with aggregate data. For example, because the SDC survey provides aggregate information on the distribution of ages of victims and the types of maltreatment that they experienced, it precludes a cross-tabulation analysis, such as age of victim by type of maltreatment. Because the DCDC collects data at the case level, this type of analysis can be conducted.

Twenty States submitted 1998 DCDC data that passed the validation process.⁴ The child population of the 20 reporting States is more than a third of the U.S. population younger than 18 years old. Data were collected on more than 725,000 reports involving more than 1.2 million children. The inclusion in the DCDC database of a significant percentage (39.3%) of all of the reports received by CPS agencies nationwide in 1998 thus offers the potential to provide new insight into child abuse and neglect victimization.

1.3 Overview of the Report

[Chapter 2](#) presents data on preventive services. [Chapter 3](#) discusses child maltreatment investigations, CPS workload, and the response time of CPS agencies. [Chapter 4](#) discusses the characteristics of child maltreatment victims. Findings on services provided to children are presented in [chapter 5](#). [Chapter 6](#) discusses data on perpetrators, and [chapter 7](#) presents data on child fatalities. Finally, [chapter 8](#) presents information on the use of NCANDS data in current research activities.

[Appendix A](#) lists the NCANDS State Advisory Group members. [Appendix B](#) contains the 1998 SDC survey. The list of data items from the 1996 amendments to the CAPTA is presented in [appendix C](#). [Appendix D](#) displays a table providing the status of State reporting on each SDC data element. The 1998 SDC data tables are presented in [appendix E](#). [Appendix F](#) contains States' comments on their data submissions, and [appendix G](#) consists of supplementary data tables to support some of the analyses presented in this volume.

¹ Throughout this report, the term "State" is used to include the District of Columbia.

² Public Law 104-235 (Oct. 3, 1996) required that States receiving the CAPTA State Child Abuse and Neglect Grant (the Basic State Grant) provide, "to the maximum extent practicable," information on 12 data items. The 12 items are listed in appendix C.

³ Additional information on the DCDC may be found in *National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS): Detailed Case Data Component Guidelines*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families: 1997, unpublished technical report.

⁴ States reporting DCDC data for 1998 are CO, CT, DE, FL, IL, KY, LA, NE, NJ, NY, NC, OK, PA, RI, SC, TX, UT, VT, WV, and WY.

Chapter 2 Preventive Services

The objective of child abuse and neglect prevention programs is to provide services to families and their children at risk of child maltreatment. Such services are designed to increase parental childrearing competence and knowledge of the developmental stages of childhood. This chapter

reports the number of children who received preventive services, the types of service received, and the funding sources for these services.

2.1 Children Receiving Preventive Services

Nationwide, approximately 20 of every 1,000 children in the population, an estimated 1,397,000 children, received preventive services.¹ Because of the complexity of collecting data on preventive services, which are often provided through local community-based agencies, these figures may be an undercount.

2.2 Types of Preventive Services and Funding Sources

Some examples of preventive services cited by States include respite care; parenting education; housing assistance; substance abuse treatment; day care; home visits; and individual and family counseling, homemaker, transportation, crisis and intervention, and domestic violence services.

State CPS agencies use Federal and State funds to provide preventive services. State contacts mentioned the following programs as the most common sources for funding preventive services:

- [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 Grants (SSBG) [42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.]. SSBG funds are used for such services as child day care, child protective services, information and referral, counseling, and employment.
- [Section 106 of Title I of the CAPTA](#), as amended (42 U.S.C. 5106 et seq.). The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants provide funds to States to improve child protective service systems. These grants serve as a catalyst to assist States in screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, improving risk and safety assessment protocols, training child protective service workers and mandated reporters, and improving services to infants disabled with life-threatening conditions.
- [Title II of the CAPTA](#), as amended (42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.). Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants assist each State in preventing child abuse and neglect and in promoting healthy parent-child relationships by developing, operating, expanding, and enhancing a network of community-based, prevention-focused, family resource and support programs that coordinate resources among a broad range of human service organizations.

¹National figures are based on data submitted to the SDC. [Appendix E](#) lists the complete SDC data tables. All statistics from the SDC presented in this volume can be examined in detail by State submission. National estimates have been calculated when fewer than 51 jurisdictions reported a given item. For each estimate presented in this volume, a supporting table showing how the estimate was calculated is presented in [appendix G](#). See appendix G, [table G2-1](#).

Chapter 3 Referrals and Reports

Referrals of possible child maltreatment come to the attention of CPS agencies through telephone calls, walk-ins, letters, and observations by social workers. In most agencies, particular workers are designated as the initial point of contact and handle these referrals. One function of these workers is to "screen out" referrals that do not warrant further attention and to "screen in" referrals that warrant further investigation or assessment. In this chapter, both referrals that are screened out and those that are screened in are discussed. As in [chapter 2](#), national figures presented in this chapter are based on data submitted to the SDC. [Appendix E](#) contains the complete SDC data tables. All statistics presented from the SDC can be examined in detail by State submission. National estimates have been calculated when fewer than 51 jurisdictions reported a given item. For each estimate presented, a supporting table showing how the estimate was calculated is presented in [appendix G](#).

3.1 Screening of Referrals

Many of the calls CPS agencies receive are screened out. A comprehensive study of screening practices in the 1980s found that 9 to 14 percent of referrals were "obviously not appropriate" for investigation.¹ Reasons varied: They were out of the agency's jurisdiction; the perpetrator was not a caretaker; or, the parent or child in the referral could not be located. A total of about 30 percent of calls screened out was deemed to be either "obviously not appropriate" or "likely not appropriate."

Of the estimated 2,806,000 referrals screened for 1998, while approximately two-thirds (66.0%) were screened in as warranting investigation or assessment,² a third (34.0%) were screened out for reasons most frequently cited as related to CPS policy: Referrals did not meet the statutory definition of maltreatment, did not contain sufficient information upon which to proceed, and/or did not pertain to the service population of the agency. (For example, calls related to juvenile delinquency offenses may not be handled by a CPS agency.)³

3.2 Report Sources

Referrals that are screened in for investigation are defined in the NCANDS as "reports alleging child maltreatment." In 1998, more than half of such reports (53.1%) were submitted by professionals, including educators, medical staff, law enforcement and social service personnel, and others. Submitting the remaining 46.7 percent of reports were nonprofessionals, including family members (parents, other relatives, and alleged victims) and community members (friends and neighbors, anonymous reporters, and others). [Figure 3-1](#), Reports by Source, presents

percentages of the reports for each of these categories.

Of all report sources, the four most common types were education personnel (14.9%), legal or law enforcement personnel (13.3%), anonymous or unknown reporters (12.1%), and social service personnel (11.8%). Nearly 10 percent of reporters were categorized as "other," the fifth-most common type. In general, "other" includes classifications which the States could not match to the NCANDS categories. "Friends and neighbors," "medical personnel," and "other relatives" each supplied between 8.1 and 9.1 percent of the reports.

More than 75 percent of States reported that between 33.0 and 66.9 percent of reports were made by professionals.

3.3 Report-to-Investigation Response Time

Most States have established standards for initiating investigations of reports once they have been screened in. Given a high priority, some reports require response immediately. The worker attempts to contact the family and the child within hours of receiving an assignment to investigate a report. In most jurisdictions, response in less than 24 hours is the standard for responding "immediately." Other reports, receiving a lower priority, are classified as needing a response within a few days. In nearly all States, an investigation must be completed within 30 days of the screened-in report.

Calculation of an "average response time" for State investigations is difficult, even though many States assign priority standards and monitor, at least procedurally, to determine whether investigations have been initiated within the time standards specified. Few States, however, track the actual time elapsing between the State's receipt of a referral and the initiation of an investigation. Based on data from six States, average response times to high-priority reports ranged from 3 to 25 hours. Average response times to reports within a second-level priority ranged from 3 to 488 hours.

3.4 Investigated Reports

In most agencies, some workers screen referrals and others conduct investigations. However, in some jurisdictions, the same workers conduct all CPS functions, and in some rural areas, these workers may provide other child welfare services, also. Based on data from the 24 States that differentiated between workers who screened and workers who investigated, the estimate of completed investigations per worker in 1998 is 94 per year. Workload likely varies within and across States.

Of 1,820,608 report dispositions in 51 States, 532,063 (29.2%) were "substantiated" or "indicated." (See [figure 3-2](#).) Nearly twice as many reports (57.2%) were found to be "unsubstantiated," and more than a tenth (13.6%) received other dispositions. Thus, of all *referrals* that came to the attention of CPS agencies, approximately two-thirds (64.9%) were investigated during the reporting period, and slightly fewer than one-fifth (19.0%) of all referrals ultimately resulted in a "substantiated" or "indicated" finding of maltreatment.

¹ S. Wells, J. Fluke, J. Downing, and C. Brown. *Screening in Child Protective Services: Final Report*. (Washington, DC: ABA Center on Children and Law and American Humane Association, 1989).

² See [appendix G](#), table [G3-1](#).

³ One set of standards for deciding whether or not to investigate a report of child abuse was established by the Child Welfare League of America. These standards specify that a report accepted should include an alleged victim under the age of 18, the child's parent or caregiver as the alleged perpetrator, an allegation meeting the statutory definition of possible abuse or neglect, and sufficient information for the agency to identify and locate the child. See, Child Welfare League of America, Inc. *Standards of Excellence for Services for Abused or Neglected Children and Their Families*, rev. ed. (Washington, DC: Author, 1999) 30.

Chapter 4 Child Maltreatment Victims

The role of the CPS system is to identify and respond to the needs of children who are victims of maltreatment and to ensure that the children remain safe. Victims of maltreatment are defined operationally as children who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing substantiated or indicated maltreatment. In this chapter, the numbers and characteristics of these victims are analyzed by maltreatment type, age, sex, and race/ethnicity; rates per thousand children in the population are also presented.

The numbers and rates presented in this chapter come from both the SDC and the DCDC. All SDC data can be examined in detail in appendix E, the complete SDC data tables presented by State submission. The DCDC data can be examined in the supporting tables in [appendix G](#).

4.1 Victimization Rates

Nationally, in 1998, approximately 903,000 children were victims of maltreatment.¹ The 1998 child maltreatment victimization rate of 12.9 per thousand children in the population is a decrease from the 1997 rate of 13.9 children per thousand. (See [figure 4-1](#).) Between 1990 and 1993, the national victimization rate rose from 13.4 per 1,000 children to 15.3, declining to 12.9 children per thousand in 1998.

In 1998, almost half of the States (49 percent) had child maltreatment victimization rates of 7.0 to 13.9 per thousand children. [Figure 4-2](#) depicts the distribution of child maltreatment rates across the States.

4.2 Types of Maltreatment

In 1998, 53.5 percent of victims suffered neglect, and an additional 2.4 percent were medically neglected; 22.7 percent were physically abused; 11.5 percent were sexually abused; and 6.0 percent were emotionally maltreated. In addition, a quarter (25.3 percent) of all victims were reported to be victims of other or additional types of maltreatment, including "abandonment,"

"threats of harm to the child," and "congenital drug addiction." (The percentages total more than 100 percent because children may have been victims of more than one type of maltreatment.) [Figure 4-3](#) presents these findings in terms of rates of types of maltreatment for 1990 and 1998. Three types of maltreatment have declined: physical abuse, 3.5 to 2.9 children per thousand; sexual abuse, 2.3 to 1.6 children per thousand; and psychological abuse, 0.8 to 0.6 children per thousand. The rate of neglect has increased from 6.3 to 7.2 children per thousand in the population of reporting States.

4.3 Ages and Sex of Victims

In both 1990 and 1998, the highest victimization rates were for the 0-3 age group; rates declined as age increased ([figure 4-4](#)). In 1998, the rates ranged from 14.8 children per thousand for infants and toddlers ages 0-3 to 6.6 children per thousand for teenagers 16-17.

Nationally, in 1998, 51.9 percent of victims were female, compared to 53.5 percent in 1990. The distributions in most States mirror the national distribution.²

4.4 Types of Maltreatment, by Age and Sex

Victimization rates according to maltreatment type differed by victims' ages. Neglect rates were highest for infants and toddlers, ages 0-3, at 9.7 per thousand children in the population, declining to 2.1 children per thousand for teenagers 16-17. Medical neglect ranged from 0.9 per thousand children for the youngest, ages 0-3, to 0.1 per thousand for teenagers 16-17. Sexual abuse, however, increased from 0.5 per thousand for children ages 3 or younger to 2.1 per thousand for youngsters 12-15 and declined to 1.2 per thousand for teenagers 16-17. No clear relationship by age/sex is shown in rates of physical or psychological abuse.³

Generally, rates of maltreatment were comparable for male and female children, with some exceptions. The rate of sexual abuse was 2.3 female victims per thousand female children in the population, compared to 0.6 male victims per thousand male children in the population.

For all types of maltreatment, the average age of female victims was higher than that of male victims. The greatest difference was in the average age of sexual abuse victims—10.4 years for females, compared to 8.6 years for males.

4.5 Race and Hispanic Ethnicity of Victims

Child maltreatment victimization rates by race/ethnicity ranged from a low of 3.8 victims per thousand children who were Asian/Pacific Islanders in the population to 20.7 African-American victims per thousand children of the same race in the population. (See [figure 4-5](#).) The victimization rate for American Indian/Alaska Natives was also high (19.8 children per thousand in the population of the same race), while the rates for Hispanics (10.6 victims per thousand Hispanic children in the population) and Whites (8.5 per thousand children in the population of the same race) were slightly below the national victimization rate (12.9 children per thousand).

While the differences in rates among groups appear large, there is some evidence that factors other than race and ethnicity account for the divergence in these rates.⁴

¹ Child subjects of more than one substantiated or indicated report are counted each time. See [appendix G, table G4-1](#).

² See [appendix G, table G4-4](#).

³ See [appendix G, table G4-5](#).

⁴ For example, see S. Ards, C. Chung, and S. L. Myers, Jr. "The Effects of Sample Selection Bias on Racial Differences in Child Abuse Reporting." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 22:2 (1998) 103.

Chapter 5 Services Provided for Child Maltreatment Victims

CPS service interventions are designed not only to prevent future occurrences of child maltreatment, but also to remedy whatever harm might have occurred. Service provision is based on an assessment of a family's strengths, weaknesses, and needs, which leads to the development of an appropriate plan addressing child safety. To implement the plan, CPS provides services directly or arranges child protective services for clients.

The services reported in the NCANDS data are defined as postinvestigative services, initiated within 90 days of the disposition of an investigation. These data are likely to underestimate the provision of services because of the complexities of recording service data.

This chapter identifies the proportions of children reported as maltreated who received various types of services, such as foster care, court intervention, and family-based health and mental health services. The proportion of victims who had received services previously is also examined. Finally, factors related to the provision of services are analyzed.

The national figures presented in this chapter are based on data submitted to the SDC. [Appendix E](#) lists the complete SDC data tables. All statistics presented from the SDC can be examined in detail by State submission. National estimates have been calculated when fewer than 51 jurisdictions reported a given item. For each estimate, a supporting table showing how the estimate was calculated is presented in [appendix G](#). DCDC data are used to describe the factors related to service provision.

5.1 Service Receipt and Types of Service

Nationally, an estimated 409,000 child victims received postinvestigative services, and an estimated additional 211,000 children who were subjects of unsubstantiated reports also received

services.¹ [Figure 5-1](#) shows the variation in the percentages of victims who received services in each State. The majority of States reported that between 25 and 75 percent of victims were service recipients.

The median response time from report to start of service was 29.0 days; the mean response time was 39.0 days.²

The type of service most frequently identified for child victims and their families was case management, followed by therapeutic services, such as counseling, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and family-based services, for example, family support, family preservation, and home-based services. (See [figure 5-2](#).) In some cases, foster care was used to protect the child and to provide an interval for family members to improve conditions that caused a child to be removed from the home. Nationally, an estimated 144,000 child victims were placed in foster care to protect them from further maltreatment. An additional estimated 33,000 children who were not victims were placed in care and supervision of the child welfare agency; some of these latter placements may have occurred during the investigation of a report subsequently determined to be unsubstantiated. These estimates are likely to undercount the number of entries into foster care because of the limited follow-up period after investigation.

Juvenile court involvement in CPS cases is another possible intervention. Court actions, which can include proceedings to determine temporary custody of the victim, guardianship, or disposition of State dependency petitions, were initiated for an estimated 191,000 maltreatment victims.³ In the 12 reporting States, most victims who were the subjects of court actions (81.9%) had court-appointed representatives.

Some victims of maltreatment had received family preservation services or had been reunified with their families during the 5 years prior to 1998 reports. In the 13 reporting States, 21.8 percent of victims had received family preservation services within the previous 5 years. In 15 reporting States, 5.5 percent of victims had been reunited with their families after a stay in foster care within the previous 5 years. Family preservation services are designed to prevent the placement of children outside the home while ensuring their safety. In general, these services are characterized by their intensity, their short duration, and their extensive range of therapeutic and support services to meet the needs of families in crisis.

5.2 Factors Influencing Receipt of Services

There are several factors reported in the DCDC data that are associated with the provision of postinvestigative services, as illustrated in [table 5-1](#). The "Odds Ratio" column in the table reflects the relative importance of each category within the factors, when controlling for all other factors. The categories associated with provision of services can be summarized:

- Victims of multiple types of maltreatment were 43.3 percent more likely, and victims of neglect 16 percent more likely, to have received services than victims of physical abuse;

- Victims from families categorized as having financial problems or receiving public assistance were 138.2 percent more likely to have received services than victims from families not identified as having financial need;
- Prior victims were 51.8 percent more likely to have received services than children with no prior victimization;⁴
- Children belonging to the "Hispanic" and "Asian/Pacific Islander" categories were 33.9 percent and 39.6 percent, respectively, less likely to have received services than "White" children, although no significant differences in service usage were seen for "African-American" or "American Indian/Alaska Native" children;
- Children who were reported by medical personnel as maltreated were 30.5 percent more likely to have received services, and children reported by law enforcement personnel or education/day care staff were approximately 19 percent less likely to have received services, than were children reported by social services/mental health personnel;
- Younger children, from birth through age 3, were the most likely to have received services. Compared to them, all older age categories were 20.0 percent less likely to have received services; and
- No differences were found between service provision for boys compared to girls.

¹ See [appendix G](#), tables [G5-1](#) and [G5-2](#).

² See [appendix G](#), table [G5-3](#).

³ See [appendix G](#), table [G5-4](#).

⁴ This finding is consistent with other research on the increased likelihood of service provision to children with prior reports. See J. Fluke, Y. Yuan, and M. Edwards. "Recurrence of Maltreatment: An application of the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 23:7 (1999) 633-650.

Chapter 6 Perpetrators

A perpetrator of child abuse and/or neglect is a person who has maltreated a child while in a caretaking relationship to the child. Although the majority of perpetrators are parents, other persons in caretaking roles—for example, other household members, other relatives, day care providers, and residential facility staff—may also be considered perpetrators of maltreatment.

This chapter describes the characteristics of perpetrators—including age, sex, and relationships to child victims; attention is also given to the relationships between perpetrators of specific types of maltreatment and their victims, based on case-level data from the DCDC.

6.1 Characteristics of Perpetrators

[Figure 6-1](#) shows that for the States that submitted case-level data, about three-fourths (73.1%) of substantiated or indicated reports identified only one perpetrator, regardless of the number of maltreatment victims. Almost half (49.6%) of the reports had only one perpetrator and one victim.

As seen in [figure 6-2](#), three-fifths (60.4%) of perpetrators were female, and two-fifths (39.6%) were male. Female perpetrators were typically younger than their male counterparts, as reflected by the difference in their respective median ages, 31 and 34. [Figure 6-2](#) shows that nearly half (46.1%) of the perpetrators were women between the ages of 20 and 39.

6.2 Relationships of Perpetrators to Child Victims

As displayed in [figure 6-3](#), more than four-fifths (87.1%) of victims were maltreated by one or both parents. The most common pattern of maltreatment was a child neglected by a female parent with no other perpetrators having been identified (44.7%). This pattern may be influenced by the fact that female parents are more likely to have primary caretaking responsibilities, especially in single-parent households.

[Table 6-1](#) indicates that when the type of maltreatment is considered, there are similar patterns of relationships between victims and perpetrators. For all types of maltreatment, more than half of the children who were victims were maltreated by one or both of their parents. The most striking difference, however, is that children who were victims of physical and sexual abuse, compared to children who were victims of neglect and medical neglect, were more likely to be maltreated by a male parent acting alone. In cases of sexual abuse, more than half (55.9%) of the victims were abused by male parents, male relatives, or other males.

Chapter 7 Child Maltreatment Fatalities

Child fatalities are the most severe consequence of maltreatment. Special attention is given to these occurrences in order to learn how to prevent them.

In this chapter, national estimates of the number and rate of child maltreatment fatalities per 100,000 children are provided, based on data submitted to the SDC. These estimates are followed by a discussion of the characteristics of maltreatment fatality victims, including age, sex, type of contributing maltreatment, and relationship of the victim to the perpetrator, based on illustrative case-level data from the DCDC. Aggregate reporting by the States on prior contact of fatality victims with CPS agencies is also summarized.

7.1 Number of Child Fatalities

In 1998, an estimated 1,100 children died of abuse and neglect, a rate of approximately 1.6 deaths per 100,000 children in the general population.¹ These deaths are those that have been reported to CPS agencies and, in some instances, may include deaths that have been identified by other agencies, such as coroners' offices or fatality review boards.

Because of the lack of investigative coordination and information sharing in many communities among law enforcement agencies, medical professionals, and child welfare agencies, these estimates may be an undercount of the number of deaths attributable to child maltreatment.

7.2 Characteristics of Child Maltreatment Fatality Victims

Most maltreatment fatality victims were very young. As illustrated in [figure 7-1](#), children of both sexes not yet a year old accounted for 37.9 percent of the fatalities; 77.5 percent were not yet 5 years of age. Only 7.3 percent of the children who were victims were older than 10.

More of the fatality victims were male (53.8%) than were female (46.2%). However, this pattern was not consistent for all age groups. For example, fatality victims between the ages of 6 and 9 were more likely to be female (63.0%) than male (37.0%).

Many child deaths (36.0%) were associated with more than one type of maltreatment ([table 7-1](#)). Nearly two-thirds (59.0%) of deaths were associated with physical abuse, more than half (57.3%) were associated with neglect, and a quarter (25.2%) were associated with both physical abuse and neglect.

As illustrated in [figure 7-2](#), maltreatment fatality victims most frequently were maltreated by one or both of their parents (80.6%). However, this percentage is somewhat lower than the percentage of parental involvement reported overall for children who were maltreatment victims (87.1%), represented in [figure 6-3](#). Furthermore, only 44.3 percent of the deaths were attributed to either the male or female parent acting alone, compared to that percentage overall (60.8%) of maltreatment attributable to the actions of one parent.

7.3 Characteristics of Perpetrators of Maltreatment Fatalities

Perpetrators of maltreatment fatalities were considerably younger than maltreatment perpetrators in general ([table 7-2](#)). Nearly two-thirds (62.3%) were younger than 30 years of age, compared to the overall percentage of maltreatment perpetrators who were younger than 30 (only 38.7%). One likely explanation for this difference is that fatality victims, younger than other maltreatment victims, are more likely to have younger parents. Of maltreatment fatalities, that percentage (59.7%) perpetrated by females was nearly equal to the percentage (60.2%) overall of maltreatment perpetrators who were female.

7.4 Prior Contact With CPS

Aggregate statistics on prior contact with CPS agencies are provided by the States to the SDC. Nearly a fifth (18.7%) of the families of child fatalities were reported to have received family preservation services in the 5 years prior to the deaths. However, few (3.9%) of the children who suffered child maltreatment fatalities were reported to have been returned to the care of their families prior to their deaths, and fewer still (2.7%) were reported to have been in foster care at the time of their deaths.

¹ See [table G7-1](#).

Chapter 8 Current Research Activities

In conjunction with the publication of NCANDS findings, the Children's Bureau has made the NCANDS data available for additional analysis. To enhance the usefulness of the annual report and to demonstrate the research community's increasing use of the NCANDS data, some examples of current research activities are described below.

State Welfare Policies in the Years Prior to Federal Welfare Reform and Their Effects on Measures of Child Maltreatment

Research Investigators: Rosemary Avery, John Eckenrode, Elizabeth Peters, Elliott G. Smith, Ann Elizabeth Horvath, and Anne Heberger

Congress passed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) in 1996, resulting in sweeping changes to the Nation's welfare system. It is still too early to know the full impact of these changes on the well-being of children, particularly in relation to the issue of child maltreatment. However, legislative precursors to welfare reform were adopted in many States in the years prior to PRWORA, including limiting the amount of time families could remain on welfare and specifying new work requirements for persons

receiving welfare. The present research examines the effects of these State policies on the rates and characteristics of child maltreatment while controlling for State-level variables known to be associated with child maltreatment.

In the present research, data from several administrative sources are combined for the years 1990 to 1996 at the State level. Multiple measures of child maltreatment derive from the NCANDS' SDC, available since 1990. The necessary control variables derive from other Federal data sources and include measures of economic well-being (poverty, wages, parental work status, unemployment, and indicators of economic growth), demographic composition, educational attainment, family structure, crime, urban living, and teen childbearing. Information compiled by Horvath and Peters (1999) provides the predictors of primary interest—the welfare policies of individual States from 1990 to 1996.

It is hypothesized that welfare policies affect mediators of child maltreatment, such as income, parental stress, and self-esteem. Investigation of these policies at the State level in the years leading up to Federal welfare reform will provide a set of specific predictions regarding the impact of PRWORA in the years following its implementation.

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Child Maltreatment Report Characteristics of Mandated Reporters: A Secondary Data Analysis of the NCANDS

Research Investigator: John E. Kesner, Ph.D.

Motivated by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) of 1974, all 50 States and the District of Columbia now have mandated that certain professionals who come into contact or work with children report child abuse or neglect. Medical, educational, legal, and social service personnel are required, by law, to report suspected cases of child maltreatment.

Despite mandated reporting, child maltreatment remains a poorly understood phenomenon, in part, because of our limited understanding of the reporting process. The overall objective of this research project is to examine and compare longitudinally the characteristics of referrals from mandated reporters alleging child maltreatment. To accomplish this objective, data from the NCANDS will be used to address two research questions: First, what are the characteristics of substantiated child maltreatment cases specific to each of the four mandated reporters, and are

these characteristics consistent over time? Second, are there significant differences among these characteristics, and are these differences consistent over time?

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Predictors of Recidivism Identified from Case-Level Data of the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)

Research Investigators: Amy Gordon and Cathy Taylor

The purpose of this analysis is to identify the child, family, and case characteristics that are predictors of recidivism (e.g., the recurrence of a substantiated report of child maltreatment within a 12-month period). Data from the NCANDS' DCDC, made available by the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University, are being used for the analysis. The sample consists of approximately 96,000 children from 4 States who experienced a substantiated report of abuse or neglect in 1995. Children who were subjects of an additional substantiated report within 12 months of the date of their initial report are being compared with those who did not experience a subsequent report of maltreatment. A logistic regression analysis is being conducted to identify the risk factors associated with an increased likelihood of recidivism.

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The Impact of Foster Care and Non-Foster-Care Services on Reducing the Recurrence of Maltreatment

Research Investigator: Jeffrey K. Johnson

For more than a decade, critics of service alternatives to foster care have argued that these alternatives often fail to protect maltreatment victims adequately from additional abuse.

In general, providing statistical evidence on the impact of service alternatives has been difficult because CPS agencies sometimes discover child abuse only in the course of providing services, a process termed the "case-finding effect." A second research difficulty, the "targeting effect," is that children whose families receive services are typically at greater risk of subsequent maltreatment.

The current research employs a methodology that controls for the "targeting" and "case-finding" effects. Preliminary analyses of data from the NCANDS suggest that services are effective at reducing recurrence of maltreatment. Indeed, lower rates of maltreatment were observed for all specific types considered, including physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect.

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Improving the Identification of Child Fatalities

Research Investigator: Michael Durfee, M.D.

There are three sources of data on child maltreatment fatalities. Infant deaths noted as homicides by coroners on death certificates are recorded as State vital statistics. Cases that come to the attention of law enforcement personnel are reported by each State to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These reports can be obtained from the *Uniform Crime Reports: Supplemental Homicide Report*. The NCANDS is the third source of data.

These three data sets can be cross-correlated to find cases recorded by coroners, law enforcement officers, and/or social services personnel. A process is being tested in California whereby local child death review teams examine these data sets to reconcile any differences. Integrating these data sets has provided more accurate data. The annual number of child maltreatment deaths identified has tripled. A system of identifying cases, involving multiple counties and including a language in which to discuss cases across agencies, is being developed.

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Additional Uses of the NCANDS Data

The DCDC is disseminated through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University (<http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>). The SDC is disseminated by the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information (<http://www.childwelfare.gov>). The National Data Analysis System (NDAS), sponsored by the Child Welfare League of America, has made available the SDC data at <http://www.ndas.cwla.org>.

Each summer, the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect conducts a weeklong Summer Research Institute on secondary child welfare data analysis. The Institute combines classroom instruction with hands-on experience. Participants are selected from a variety of disciplines, including psychology, social work, education, and medicine. The Institute provides researchers a unique opportunity to network and to collaborate with other scholars in the field. The Archive covers the cost of room, board, and tuition; participants are responsible for their own travel costs. Additional information is available online at: <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>.

Appendix A: State Advisory Group Representatives 1998-1999

Appendix A is a list of the State Advisory Group representatives. This group is composed of State staff with responsibility for child abuse/neglect programs and/or the information systems that support such programs. These representatives advise the Children's Bureau on issues related to the ongoing implementation of the NCANDS.

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Appendix B: Summary Data Component Data Collection Form

The form presented in this appendix was sent to all States and the District of Columbia, the territories, and the Armed Services in 1999 to collect 1998 data.

[INSTRUCTIONS](#)

[CONTACT INFORMATION](#)

[SECTION 1. PREVENTIVE SERVICES](#)

[SECTION 2. REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS](#)

[SECTION 3. CHILDREN SUBJECT OF A REPORT REFERRED FOR INVESTIGATION OR ASSESSMENT](#)

[SECTION 4. CHILD VICTIMS](#)

[SECTION 5. CHILD FATALITIES](#)

[SECTION 6. PERPETRATORS OF CHILD MALTREATMENT](#)

[SECTION 7. CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKFORCE](#)

[SECTION 8. COMMENTS](#)

Appendix C: Data Items Required by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1996

In 1996, The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act was amended to require that any State receiving the Basic State Grant work with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to provide specific data on child maltreatment to the extent practicable. The legislation specified the data items listed in the following pages.

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104-235, Oct. 3, 1996) require that any State receiving the Basic State Grant work with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to provide, to the extent practicable, specific data on child maltreatment. This law (42 U.S.C. 5106a) specifies the following data items:

The number of children who were reported to the State during the year as abused or neglected.

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.

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.

The number of families that received preventive services from the State during the year.

The number of deaths in the State during the year resulting from child abuse or neglect.

Of the number of children described in paragraph (5), the number of such children who were in foster care.

The number of child protective services workers responsible for the intake and screening of reports filed in the previous year.

The agency response time with respect to each such report with respect to initial investigation of reports of child abuse or neglect.

The response time with respect to the provision of services to families and children where an allegation of abuse or neglect has been made.

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.

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.

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.

Appendix D: Summary of State Responses

This appendix indicates the SDC items for which each State was able to provide data. The numbers in the column headings represent the item numbers from the survey. Shaded cells indicate a submission of the Summary Data Component for that item. Items that are required by CAPTA are marked with an asterisk.

Appendix E: State Data Tables

This appendix represents the data tables of State responses to the Summary Data Component Survey. Data are presented by State and are totaled across States for each data item.

- 1.1 [Preventive Services](#)
- 2.1 [Reports \(Referrals\) Received by CPS, by Initial Screening Decision](#)
- 2.2 [Source of Screened-In Reports \(Referrals\)](#)
- 2.3 [Investigations or Assessments, by Disposition](#)
- 3.1 [Child Subjects of Reports Referred for CPS Investigation or Assessment](#)
- 3.2 [Child Subjects of CPS Investigations or Assessments by Disposition Pertaining to the Child](#)
- 3.3 [Children Who Received Services, by Disposition](#)
- 3.4 [Children Who Did Not Receive Services, by Disposition](#)
- 3.5 [Children Who Were Removed From the Home, by Disposition](#)
- 4.1 [Child Victims, by Type of Maltreatment](#)
- 4.2 [Child Victims by Age](#)
- 4.3 [Child Victims, by Sex](#)
- 4.4 [Child Victims, by Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity](#)
- 4.5 [Child Victims, by Race](#)
- 4.6-4.10 [Child Victims Whose Families Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous 5 Years](#)
 - [Child Victims Who Were Reunited with Their Families in the Previous 5 Years](#)
 - [Child Victims for Whom Court Action Was Taken](#)
 - [Child Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives](#)
 - [Average Number of Out-of-Court Contacts Between the Court-Appointed Representatives and the Child Victims Represented](#)
- 5.1-5.4 [Child Victims Who Died As a Result of Maltreatment](#)
 - [Child Victims who Died as a Result of Maltreatment while in Foster Care](#)
 - [Child Victims who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Whose Families Had Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous 5 Years](#)
 - [Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment who Had Been Reunited with Their Families in the Previous 5 Years](#)
- 6.1 [Perpetrators, by Relationship to Child Victims](#)
- 7.1-7.2 [Screening, Intake, Investigation, and Assessment Workers](#)
 - [Screening and Intake Workers](#)
- 7.3 [Response Time with Respect to the Initial Investigation of Reports of Child Abuse or Neglect](#)
- 7.4 [Response Time with Respect to the Provision of Services](#)

Appendix F: State Comments on 1998 SDC Data

State contacts provided clarifications and elaborations of their data submissions. These comments are provided below. Item numbers refer to the item numbers used in the 1998 data collection survey. The name of the State contact is also listed. In finalizing the data submitted by each State, some adjustments were made. These are:

- In each of the demographic data items, if the total for the demographic data on victims did not match the total number of victims (item 3.2), the difference was coded as "unknown."
- In reporting on racial data, most States reported "Asian" and "Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders" as one category.
- Reported numbers were rounded to whole numbers.
- Unless otherwise stated, items 5.2-5.4 are included in the total in item 5.1.
- In some States all CPS workers conduct all CPS functions. In these States, the numbers in item 7.1 and item 7.2 will be the same.

Click on the State name below to see State comments on 1998 SDC data.

[Alabama](#)

[Missouri](#)

[Alaska](#)

[Montana](#)

[Arizona](#)

[Nebraska](#)

[Arkansas](#)

[Nevada](#)

[California](#)

[New Hampshire](#)

[Colorado](#)

[New Jersey](#)

[Connecticut](#)

[New Mexico](#)

[Delaware](#)

[New York](#)

[District of Columbia](#)

[North Carolina](#)

[Florida](#)

[North Dakota](#)

[Georgia](#)

[Ohio](#)

[Hawaii](#)

[Oklahoma](#)

[Idaho](#)

[Oregon](#)

[Illinois](#)

[Pennsylvania](#)

[Indiana](#)

[Rhode Island](#)

[Iowa](#)

[South Carolina](#)

[Kansas](#)

[South Dakota](#)

[Kentucky](#)

[Tennessee](#)

[Louisiana](#)

[Texas](#)

[Maine](#)

[Utah](#)

[Maryland](#)

[Vermont](#)

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[Washington](#)

[Minnesota](#)

[West Virginia](#)

[Mississippi](#)

[Wisconsin](#)

[Wyoming](#)

Appendix G: Supplementary Data Tables

This appendix represents tables of data that support findings presented in the text of this document.

State	Child Population	Children Receiving Preventive Services	Rate per 1000 Children
Alabama	1,084,135	10,177	9.4
Arkansas	653,721	6,313	9.7
Delaware	179,071	4,914	27.4
District of Columbia	102,959	2,647	25.7
Florida	3,539,932	128,901	36.4
Georgia	2,022,351	15,417	7.6
Idaho	351,158	16,090	45.8
Illinois	3,187,332	39,559	12.4
Indiana	1,517,366	12,478	8.2
Kansas	697,452	10,232	14.7
Louisiana	1,191,412	51,251	43.0
Michigan	2,551,615	10,000	3.9
Minnesota	1,259,447	1,530	1.2
Mississippi	756,875	15,594	20.6
Missouri	1,406,616	50,481	35.9
Montana	224,403	1,938	8.6
New Jersey	1,990,439	106,767	53.6
New Mexico	504,210	20,594	40.8
New York	4,502,611	99,447	22.1
North Carolina	1,919,774	25,730	13.4
Oklahoma	879,367	13,125	14.9
Rhode Island	237,917	3,324	14.0
South Dakota	200,937	776	3.9
Tennessee	1,331,402	16,571	12.4
Utah	701,300	30,000	42.8
Vermont	141,347	2,936	20.8
Virginia	1,644,678	8,141	4.9
West Virginia	404,254	155	0.4

Wyoming	129,406	2,802	21.7
Total	35,313,487	707,890	20.0
Number Reporting	29	29	29
National Estimate	69,872,059	1,397,441	20.0

The national estimate of 1,397,441, rounded to 1,397,000 in text, is based on the rate of 20.0 victims' receiving services per 1,000 children in the 29 reporting States, applied to the estimated national child population, 69,872,059. Children who have received more than one type of service may be represented more than once in the totals for States.

Table G3-1: Total Referrals, by State (SDC)

State	Child Population	Screened Out	Rate of Screened-Out Reports per 1,000 Children	Screened In	Rate of Screened-In Reports per 1,000 Children	Total Referrals
Alaska	192,261	4,501	23.4	11,202	58.3	15,703
Arkansas	653,721	7,876	12.0	20,511	31.4	28,387
California	8,911,372	1,553	0.2	122,622	13.8	124,175
Colorado	1,040,580	17,889	17.2	28,573	27.5	46,462
Connecticut	790,715	10,119	12.8	31,221	39.5	41,340
Delaware	179,071	2,215	12.4	6,473	36.1	8,688
Florida	3,539,932	0	0.0	125,359	35.4	125,359
Georgia	2,022,351	23,645	11.7	47,007	23.2	70,652
Idaho	351,158	8,612	24.5	10,100	28.8	18,712
Indiana	1,517,366	8,012	5.3	102,155	67.3	110,167
Kansas	697,452	8,950	12.8	18,480	26.5	27,430
Maine	291,585	9,749	33.4	4,121	14.1	13,870
Massachusetts	1,457,703	23,808	16.3	37,091	25.4	60,899
Michigan	2,551,615	67,295	26.4	62,659	24.6	129,954
Missouri	1,406,616	49,089	34.9	48,119	34.2	97,208
New Hampshire	298,610	6,000	20.1	6,391	21.4	12,391

New Mexico	504,210	8,720	17.3	12,781	25.3	21,501
New York	4,502,611	191,709	42.6	142,174	31.6	333,883
Oklahoma	879,367	17,798	20.2	34,790	39.6	52,588
Oregon	825,170	14,156	17.2	17,300	21.0	31,456
Rhode Island	237,917	3,802	16.0	8,117	34.1	11,919
South Carolina	959,296	5,189	5.4	20,000	20.8	25,189
Texas	5,629,200	29,673	5.3	121,183	21.5	150,856
Utah	701,300	4,811	6.9	16,931	24.1	21,742
Washington	1,472,490	43,778	29.7	32,880	22.3	76,658
West Virginia	404,254	5,728	14.2	16,350	40.4	22,078
Wyoming	129,406	1,498	11.6	1,927	14.9	3,425
Total	42,147,329	576,175	13.7	1,106,517	26.3	1,682,692
National Estimate	69,872,059	Estimated Screened-Out	955,186	Actual Screened-In	1,851,267	2,806,453

The national estimate of 2,806,453, rounded to 2,806,000 in text, is based on an estimate of screened-out reports and the actual number of screened-in reports from 51 jurisdictions. The number of screened-out reports is based on a rate of 13.7 per 1,000 children in the population.

Table G4-1: Victimization Rates, by State, 1998 (SDC)

State	Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Maltreatment Victims	Victims/1,000 Children
Alabama	1,084,135	16,668	15.4
Alaska	192,261	7,138	37.1
Arizona	1,263,404	8,983	7.1
Arkansas	653,721	8,578	13.1
California	8,911,372	157,683	17.7
Colorado	1,040,580	7,010	6.7
Connecticut	790,715	16,923	21.4
Delaware	179,071	2,894	16.2
District of Columbia	102,959	4,916	47.7
Florida	3,539,932	82,119	23.2

Georgia	2,022,351	24,567	12.1
Hawaii	298,327	2,185	7.3
Idaho	351,158	7,936	22.6
Illinois	3,187,332	35,657	11.2
Indiana	1,517,366	18,962	12.5
Iowa	722,139	7,311	10.1
Kansas	697,452	5,312	7.6
Kentucky	988,293	22,875	23.1
Louisiana	1,191,412	13,773	11.6
Maine	291,585	3,579	12.3
Maryland	1,287,190	14,234	11.1
Massachusetts	1,457,703	27,559	18.9
Michigan	2,551,615	22,744	8.9
Minnesota	1,259,447	10,572	8.4
Mississippi	756,875	6,079	8.0
Missouri	1,406,616	12,556	8.9
Montana	224,403	3,292	14.7
Nebraska	445,642	4,219	9.5
Nevada	467,107	8,014	17.2
New Hampshire	298,610	1,159	3.9
New Jersey	1,990,439	9,851	4.9
New Mexico	504,210	4,241	8.4
New York	4,502,611	83,537	18.6
North Carolina	1,919,774	37,357	19.5
North Dakota	162,611	0	0.0
Ohio	2,844,005	58,070	20.4
Oklahoma	879,367	16,584	18.9
Oregon	825,170	10,147	12.3
Pennsylvania	2,859,828	5,392	1.9
Rhode Island	237,917	3,448	14.5
South Carolina	959,296	8,432	8.8
South Dakota	200,937	2,647	13.2
Tennessee	1,331,402	9,930	7.5
Texas	5,629,200	39,925	7.1

Utah	701,300	7,990	11.4
Vermont	141,347	887	6.3
Virginia	1,644,678	9,766	5.9
Washington	1,472,490	12,926	8.8
West Virginia	404,254	7,793	19.3
Wisconsin	1,351,044	8,168	6.0
Wyoming	129,406	807	6.2
Total	69,872,059	903,395	12.9
Number of States	51	51	51

Victims are defined as children subject of a substantiated or indicated maltreatment. Ohio's maltreatment victim total includes children identified as "in need of services." North Dakota does not use the substantiated and indicated categories.

Table G4-2: Victimization Rates, by Type of Maltreatment, by State, 1990 and 1998 (SDC)

State	1990 Child Populati on	1998 Child Populati on	1990 Physic al Abuse	1998 Physic al Abuse	1990 Negle ct	1998 Negle ct	1990 Sexual Maltreatm ent	1998 Sexual Maltreatm ent	1990 Psyc h. Abu se	1998 Psyc h. Abu se
Alabama	1,064,350	1,084,135	4.4	6.1	8.8	7.1	2.9	3.3	1.2	1.0
Alaska	172,870	192,261	10.9	9.5	14.5	22.6	5.7	4.0	0.3	1.0
Arizona	986,247	1,263,404	2.8	1.7	6.7	4.3	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.1
Arkansas	623,703	653,721	4.4	3.6	7.8	8.8	3.8	3.6	1.2	0.1
California	7,809,896	8,911,372	5.3	4.6	0.5	9.2	3.4	2.4	0.7	1.4
Connecticut	753,784	790,715	3.7	3.5	12.5	18.5	1.3	0.9	-	-
Delaware	164,180	179,071	1.9	4.1	4.6	6.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.6
District of Columbia	118,639	102,959	11.8	4.0	90.0	36.3	0.8	0.9	-	-
Florida	2,883,834	3,539,932	4.6	4.4	13.9	9.6	2.9	1.7	1.4	0.7
Hawaii	281,844	298,327	2.8	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.1
Idaho	309,394	351,158	2.4	7.0	4.4	10.7	2.1	3.7	-	-

Illinois	2,961,461	3,187,332	1.5	1.3	7.3	5.0	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.1
Indiana	1,460,668	1,517,366	4.4	4.0	9.8	15.5	4.2	3.3	-	-
Iowa	720,541	722,139	4.1	2.2	6.2	6.6	2.0	1.3	-	-
Kentucky	957,449	988,293	6.2	6.2	14.9	14.2	2.2	1.8	-	-
Louisiana	1,232,886	1,191,412	3.1	2.3	7.9	8.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.5
Maine	310,238	291,585	3.6	4.9	4.5	8.1	2.1	2.8	4.4	7.9
Michigan	2,467,841	2,551,615	2.3	1.8	4.2	4.1	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.5
Minnesota	1,169,994	1,259,447	3.1	2.2	3.7	5.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.1
Mississippi	750,303	756,875	2.8	1.6	5.3	5.0	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.2
Missouri	1,319,066	1,406,616	2.3	1.9	7.0	4.9	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.2
Nebraska	430,076	445,642	4.0	2.8	8.1	6.3	1.5	1.1	-	-
New Hampshire	279,785	298,610	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.2
New Jersey	1,810,794	1,990,439	4.8	1.1	7.7	3.1	1.3	0.4	-	-
New Mexico	448,990	504,210	2.4	2.1	5.9	4.4	1.4	0.5	-	-
North Carolina	1,615,701	1,919,774	0.8	0.8	13.6	17.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1
Ohio	2,808,394	2,844,005	4.7	5.6	9.5	11.3	3.1	2.9	1.6	0.2
Oklahoma	839,957	879,367	2.6	4.7	5.4	17.7	1.5	1.6	0.8	2.1
Oregon	726,932	825,170	3.4	1.7	4.3	2.8	3.7	1.7	0.8	0.9
Pennsylvania	2,806,928	2,859,828	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.0
Rhode Island	227,118	237,917	7.3	4.2	8.9	12.3	2.6	1.3	-	-
South Carolina	925,240	959,296	2.0	1.3	7.0	4.1	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
South	198,973	200,937	4.2	3.1	13.1	9.6	2.9	1.1	4.9	1.4

Dakota										
Tennessee	1,222,253	1,331,402	2.3	1.5	4.3	3.2	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.1
Texas	4,857,559	5,629,200	3.4	2.1	5.0	4.1	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.3
Utah	629,035	701,300	2.8	2.1	6.2	3.8	3.0	2.6	1.6	4.6
Vermont	143,573	141,347	2.9	1.7	3.4	2.3	5.3	2.6	0.2	0.1
Virginia	1,511,090	1,644,678	2.3	1.7	6.1	3.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.2
Wisconsin	1,292,273	1,351,044	3.0	1.4	4.3	2.3	4.1	1.7	0.3	0.1
Wyoming	135,944	129,406	3.8	1.6	10.3	4.1	2.9	0.7	1.2	0.1
Total	51,429,803	56,133,307	3.5	2.9	6.3	7.2	2.3	1.6	0.8	0.6
Number of States	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	30	30

Maltreatment incidents per 1,000 children 0-17 in the population.

Table G4-3: Victimization Rates, by Age and State, 1990 and 1998 (SDC)

State	1990					1998				
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-15	16-17	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-15	16-17
Alabama	19.1	18.2	15.3	14.7	7.5	16.3	17.8	15.7	15.9	7.4
Alaska	31.3	31.3	28.5	30.3	18.4	48.9	45.9	37.8	29.5	12.2
Arizona	30.3	26.7	23.4	20.9	10.8	9.8	7.5	6.8	6.0	3.4
Arkansas	19.0	16.3	12.2	11.3	5.8	12.1	15.3	14.0	12.7	8.5
California	7.1	10.5	11.1	10.8	9.8	17.4	18.5	18.6	17.8	13.9
Colorado	9.2	9.3	9.5	8.2	7.7	8.4	8.2	7.2	5.5	2.4
Connecticut	18.0	18.3	16.8	15.8	9.1	26.8	25.5	21.4	17.9	8.3
Delaware	12.4	11.8	11.5	12.5	13.0	15.9	18.8	18.0	13.7	10.4
Florida	32.1	24.9	21.2	18.6	11.0	27.1	24.4	20.4	17.8	10.7
Georgia	25.8	7.5	18.2	8.8	44.8	15.1	13.8	12.5	10.6	5.0
Hawaii	9.3	6.9	5.8	7.1	4.5	10.3	6.9	7.0	6.8	3.8
Idaho	5.4	6.0	4.8	5.1	5.4	19.9	25.5	24.8	20.4	15.2

Illinois	20.9	14.1	10.8	8.6	4.0	17.2	12.9	10.6	7.6	3.7
Indiana	20.7	20.1	17.3	20.3	11.4	12.0	12.0	12.4	11.4	10.9
Iowa	16.2	13.3	9.6	10.1	4.5	14.8	13.1	9.7	7.2	4.0
Kentucky	32.2	28.4	21.8	21.9	12.6	28.4	28.6	23.3	19.4	10.8
Louisiana	12.1	14.0	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.7	13.9	11.7	9.9	4.5
Maine	10.1	10.9	10.7	10.3	6.2	19.5	16.5	12.0	8.4	3.0
Michigan	13.8	10.9	9.6	10.1	5.2	12.2	11.0	8.4	7.1	3.7
Minnesota	8.8	8.7	7.3	7.7	5.1	10.0	11.2	9.1	6.4	3.4
Mississippi	11.6	11.5	10.2	9.7	6.5	8.5	9.3	8.7	6.9	4.4
Missouri	14.9	13.1	11.7	11.4	4.2	9.4	10.8	9.9	8.6	3.5
Nebraska	15.9	15.2	12.2	11.3	7.1	11.8	12.1	9.9	7.6	3.8
Nevada	30.3	26.0	24.0	21.6	10.9	24.9	19.5	16.6	12.3	5.4
New Jersey	16.1	10.2	9.8	8.6	5.5	4.6	6.1	5.3	4.3	2.9
North Carolina	17.2	18.4	15.8	12.8	7.5	25.3	22.9	19.4	12.3	9.8
Ohio	16.4	17.9	15.6	15.4	12.2	25.3	25.3	19.8	16.9	10.2
Oklahoma	9.8	9.4	12.2	6.2	6.3	25.6	23.0	19.1	14.7	7.6
Oregon	13.6	12.2	10.7	9.8	5.3	20.0	15.6	11.7	7.5	3.1
Pennsylvania	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7
Rhode Island	28.4	26.5	22.2	19.0	6.4	16.4	16.6	15.0	11.8	8.2
South Carolina	13.6	11.4	10.4	9.0	4.3	11.6	9.8	8.6	7.7	4.3
South Dakota	16.5	23.2	21.6	18.3	18.4	6.1	17.8	17.5	11.9	7.6
Tennessee	9.8	11.2	10.1	9.7	7.4	9.6	9.0	7.5	5.9	3.4
Texas	11.5	12.9	11.6	9.5	5.8	9.4	8.6	7.2	5.5	2.1
Utah	14.6	16.8	13.8	12.3	6.1	9.7	13.7	12.6	11.3	7.5
Vermont	7.8	11.6	10.9	11.9	9.0	4.7	8.0	6.6	6.7	4.2
Virginia	11.4	11.2	8.9	7.8	4.6	6.7	7.2	6.0	5.2	3.1
Wisconsin	10.4	11.6	10.4	13.2	8.8	6.3	7.0	5.5	6.4	4.3
Total	14.7	13.6	12.5	11.5	8.8	14.8	14.4	12.6	10.6	6.6
Number of States	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39

Rates are calculated using the U.S. Bureau of the Census age-specific population estimates for 1990 and 1998.

Table G4-4: Victimization, Percentage Distribution, by Sex for States, 1990 and 1998 (SDC)

State	1990 Victims		1998 Victims	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Alabama	54.9	45.1	56.5	43.5
Alaska	53.8	46.2	50.5	49.5
Arizona	52.2	47.8	50.2	49.8
Arkansas	56.0	44.0	55.0	45.0
California	57.5	42.5	50.7	49.3
Colorado	56.5	43.5	53.8	46.2
Connecticut	48.1	51.9	50.0	50.0
Delaware	53.8	46.2	52.0	48.0
Florida	52.0	48.0	51.3	48.7
Georgia	54.9	45.1	51.8	48.2
Hawaii	55.1	44.9	52.3	47.7
Idaho	43.9	56.1	50.1	49.9
Illinois	52.1	47.9	51.9	48.1
Indiana	55.8	44.2	54.3	45.7
Kentucky	52.4	47.6	51.9	48.1
Louisiana	54.5	45.5	52.5	47.5
Maine	49.4	50.6	50.4	49.6
Michigan	52.4	47.6	51.6	48.4
Minnesota	51.6	48.4	50.8	49.2
Mississippi	56.6	43.4	73.8	26.2
Missouri	52.9	47.1	53.8	46.2
Nebraska	52.2	47.8	51.8	48.2
Nevada	50.4	49.6	49.2	50.8
New Jersey	51.5	48.5	50.2	49.8
North Carolina	51.6	48.4	50.4	49.6
Ohio	53.8	46.2	50.4	49.6
Oklahoma	53.1	46.9	51.5	48.5
Oregon	56.9	43.1	52.7	47.3
Pennsylvania	61.6	38.4	59.3	40.7

Rhode Island	52.1	47.9	49.2	50.8
South Carolina	54.3	45.7	52.7	47.3
South Dakota	54.9	45.1	52.0	48.0
Tennessee	56.1	43.9	54.9	45.1
Texas	53.7	46.3	53.4	46.6
Utah	54.6	45.4	55.1	44.9
Vermont	59.4	40.6	60.4	39.6
Virginia	52.4	47.6	52.0	48.0
Wisconsin	40.3	59.7	57.8	42.2
Total	53.5	46.5	51.9	48.1
Number of States	38	38	38	38

These percentages are based only on victims for whom sex is known.

Table G4-5: Victimization Rates, According to Maltreatment Type, by Age and Sex, 1998 (DCDC)

Type of Maltreatment	Maltreatment Incidents							Mean Age	
	Age					Sex			
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-15	16-17	Female	Male	Female	Male
Physical Abuse	2.4	3.1	2.9	3.2	1.9	2.8	2.8	9.2	7.9
Neglect	9.7	8.2	6.5	4.8	2.1	6.8	6.6	7	6.4
Medical Neglect	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	5.7	5.4
Sexual Abuse	0.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.2	2.3	0.6	10.4	8.6
Psych. or Emotional Abuse	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	8.6	7.7
Other	6.1	4.6	4	3.1	1.5	4.3	3.9	7	6.5
Unknown	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	7.7	7.5
All	21	19.3	16.6	14.2	7.1	17.6	15.6	7.7	6.8

Maltreatment incidents per 1,000 children ages 0 to 17 in the estimated U.S. child population.

Table G5-1: Victims Who Received Services, by State (SDC)

State	Child Population	Number of Victims	Received Services (Number of Victims)	Received Services (Percentage of Victims)

Alabama	1,084,135	16,668	2,273	13.6
Alaska	192,261	7,138	1,762	24.7
Arkansas	653,721	8,578	6,119	71.3
California	8,911,372	157,683	52,742	33.4
Connecticut	790,715	16,923	11,428	67.5
Delaware	179,071	2,894	1,691	58.4
District of Columbia	102,959	4,916	3,376	68.7
Florida	3,539,932	82,119	52,327	63.7
Georgia	2,022,351	24,567	8,191	33.3
Idaho	351,158	7,936	2,116	26.7
Indiana	1,517,366	18,962	7,550	39.8
Iowa	722,139	7,311	5,449	74.5
Kansas	697,452	5,312	2,704	50.9
Kentucky	988,293	22,875	12,199	53.3
Louisiana	1,191,412	13,773	9,445	68.6
Michigan	2,551,615	22,744	18,809	82.7
Minnesota	1,259,447	10,572	8,887	84.1
Mississippi	756,875	6,079	6,079	100.0
Missouri	1,406,616	12,556	2,127	16.9
New Hampshire	298,610	1,159	778	67.1
New Jersey	1,990,439	9,851	6,645	67.5
New Mexico	504,210	4,241	2,387	56.3
Ohio	2,844,005	58,070	18,241	31.4
Oklahoma	879,367	16,584	2,490	15.0
Oregon	825,170	10,147	3,552	35.0
Pennsylvania	2,859,828	5,392	5,151	95.5
South Carolina	959,296	8,432	8,432	100.0
South Dakota	200,937	2,647	1,366	51.6
Texas	5,629,200	39,925	9,621	24.1
Utah	701,300	7,990	2,789	34.9
Vermont	141,347	887	315	35.5
Virginia	1,644,678	9,766	7,399	75.8
Washington	1,472,490	12,926	9,001	69.6

Wisconsin	1,351,044	8,168	6,502	79.6
Wyoming	129,406	807	288	35.7
Total	51,350,217	646,598	300,231	46.4
National Estimate	69,872,059		408,521	

The national estimate of 408,521, rounded to 409,000 in text, was calculated by dividing the number of child victims who received services in the 35 reporting States by the total child population of those States, then multiplying that number (.00585) by the estimated U.S. child population, 69,872,059.

Table G5-2: Children for whom Maltreatment Reports were Unsubstantiated who Received Services, by State, 1998 (SDC)

State	Child Population	Unsubstantiated Reports (Number of Children)	Unsubstantiated Reports (Number of Children who Received Services)	Unsubstantiated Reports (Percent of Children who Received Services)
Alabama	1,084,135	17,437	466	2.7
Alaska	192,261	776	37	4.8
Delaware	179,071	6,355	710	11.2
Florida	3,539,932	90,588	26,523	29.3
Georgia	2,022,351	49,613	727	1.5
Idaho	351,158	16,605	572	3.4
Iowa	722,139	20,761	6,055	29.2
Kansas	697,452	20,785	1,881	9.0
Michigan	2,551,615	133,681	8,268	6.2
Minnesota	1,259,447	14,272	1,002	7.0
Missouri	1,406,616	37,380	3,289	8.8
New Jersey	1,990,439	31,050	10,693	34.4
New Mexico	504,210	8,150	863	10.6
Ohio	2,844,005	43,461	8,714	20.1
Oklahoma	879,367	27,946	1,187	4.2
Pennsylvania	2,859,828	17,104	12,860	75.2
Texas	5,629,200	82,228	1,349	1.6
Virginia	1,644,678	36,919	4,566	12.4
Washington	1,472,490	13,196	6,522	49.4
Wyoming	129,406	1,381	81	5.9

Total	31,959,800	669,688	96,365	14.4
National Estimate	69,872,059		210,671	

The national estimate of 210,671, rounded to 211,000 in text, was calculated by dividing the number of children for whom reports of maltreatment were unsubstantiated who received services in the 20 reporting States by the total population of those States, then multiplying that number (.00302) by the estimated U.S. child population, 69,872,059.

Table G5-3: Days from Report to Service-Begin Dates, by State (DCDC)

State	Mean	Median	Mode	Minimum	Maximum	Observations
Connecticut	0.3	0.0	0	0	67	1,202
Delaware	48.8	42.0	48	0	224	1,164
Florida	47.4	37.0	1	0	633	72,378
Illinois	33.7	27.0	0	0	416	33,011
Kentucky	15.9	1.0	0	0	620	11,712
Louisiana	41.4	25.0	0	0	549	5,505
Nebraska	61.8	49.0	0	0	271	934
New Jersey	12.5	1.0	0	0	365	1,940
North Carolina	39.1	28.0	28	0	580	17,501
Oklahoma	52.5	42.0	2	0	473	1,304
Rhode Island	29.1	13.0	0	0	578	1,782
Texas	33.4	26.0	0	0	400	15,520
Vermont	18.8	3.0	0	0	186	363
West Virginia	34.2	29.0	29	0	307	4,163
Wyoming	61.4	30.0	0	0	515	333
Total	39.0	29.0	0			168,812

Based on 168,812 observations, this table counts only services that started after the report date and within 90 days of the report disposition date.

Table G5-4: Victims for Whom Court Action Was Taken, by State, 1998 (SDC)

State	Child Population	Number of Victims	Number of Victims for Whom Court	Percentage of Victims for Whom Court
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			Action Was Taken	Action Was Taken
Alabama	1,084,135	16,668	353	2.1
Alaska	192,261	7,138	977	13.7
Arkansas	653,721	8,578	1,725	20.1
Connecticut	790,715	16,923	2,618	15.5
District of Columbia	102,959	4,916	816	16.6
Florida	3,539,932	82,119	14,980	18.2
Georgia	2,022,351	24,567	4,880	19.9
Idaho	351,158	7,936	202	2.5
Indiana	1,517,366	18,962	3,120	16.5
Kansas	697,452	5,312	1,875	35.3
Louisiana	1,191,412	13,773	2,152	15.6
Maine	291,585	3,579	1,036	28.9
Michigan	2,551,615	22,744	9,143	40.2
Minnesota	1,259,447	10,572	2,833	26.8
Missouri	1,406,616	12,556	4,044	32.2
New Jersey	1,990,439	9,851	1,096	11.1
New Mexico	504,210	4,241	1,466	34.6
Oklahoma	879,367	16,584	1,307	7.9
Oregon	825,170	10,147	2,568	25.3
South Carolina	959,296	8,432	1,772	21.0
South Dakota	200,937	2,647	762	28.8
Utah	701,300	7,990	2,231	27.9
Vermont	141,347	887	247	27.8
Virginia	1,644,678	9,766	4,299	44.0
Washington	1,472,490	12,926	10,229	79.1
West Virginia	404,254	7,793	37	0.5
Wisconsin	1,351,044	8,168	1,680	20.6
Total	28,727,257	355,775	78,448	22.0
National Estimate	69,872,059		190,800	

The national estimate of 190,800, rounded to 191,000 in text, was calculated by dividing the number of child victims for whom court actions were taken in the 27 reporting States by the total child population of those States, then multiplying that number (.00273) by the estimated U.S. child population, 69,872,059.

Table G5-5: Children for Whom Maltreatment Reports Were Unsubstantiated Who Were Removed from the Home, by State, 1998

State	Child Population	Unsubstantiated Reports (Number of Children)	Unsubstantiated Reports (Number of Children Removed)	Unsubstantiated Reports (Percentage of Children Removed)
Alaska	192,261	776	7	0.9
Connecticut	790,715	22,131	446	2.0
Florida	3,539,932	90,588	625	0.7
Illinois	3,187,332	74,347	706	0.9
Kansas	697,452	20,785	768	3.7
Michigan	2,551,615	133,681	650	0.5
Missouri	1,406,616	37,380	369	1.0
New Jersey	1,990,439	31,050	293	0.9
New Mexico	504,210	8,150	727	8.9
Ohio	2,844,005	43,461	2,925	6.7
Oklahoma	879,367	27,946	195	0.7
Pennsylvania	2,859,828	17,104	5,311	31.1
Texas	5,629,200	82,228	48	0.1
Virginia	1,644,678	36,919	307	0.8
Washington	1,472,490	13,196	695	5.3
Wyoming	129,406	1,381	49	3.5
Total	30,319,546	641,123	14121	2.2
National Estimate			32,539	

The national estimate was calculated by dividing the number of children who were subjects of unsubstantiated maltreatment reports who were removed from the home in 17 reporting States by the total child population of those States, then multiplying that number by the estimated U.S. child population, 69,872, 059.

**Table G7-1: Child Fatalities by State (SDC)
n=1,086 Child Fatalities, 49 States**

State	Child Population	Fatalities	Fatalities/100,000 Children
Alabama	1,084,135	25	2.3
Arizona	1,263,404	10	0.8

Arkansas	653,721	5	0.8
California	8,911,372	26	0.3
Colorado	1,040,580	28	2.7
Connecticut	790,715	6	0.8
Delaware	179,071	3	1.7
District of Columbia	102,959	2	1.9
Florida	3,539,932	54	1.5
Georgia	2,022,351	37	1.8
Hawaii	298,327	3	1.0
Idaho	351,158	5	1.4
Illinois	3,187,332	58	1.8
Indiana	1,517,366	65	4.3
Iowa	722,139	10	1.4
Kansas	697,452	13	1.9
Kentucky	988,293	18	1.8
Louisiana	1,191,412	27	2.3
Maine	291,585	4	1.4
Maryland	1,287,190	24	1.9
Massachusetts	1,457,703	11	0.8
Michigan	2,551,615	40	1.6
Minnesota	1,259,447	3	0.2
Mississippi	756,875	5	0.7
Missouri	1,406,616	28	2.0
Montana	224,403	3	1.3
Nevada	467,107	13	2.8
New Hampshire	298,610	1	0.3
New Jersey	1,990,439	29	1.5
New Mexico	504,210	5	1.0
New York	4,502,611	61	1.4
North Carolina	1,919,774	23	1.2
North Dakota	162,611	0	0.0

Ohio	2,844,005	54	1.9
Oklahoma	879,367	45	5.1
Oregon	825,170	17	2.1
Pennsylvania	2,859,828	52	1.8
Rhode Island	237,917	2	0.8
South Carolina	959,296	16	1.7
South Dakota	200,937	3	1.5
Tennessee	1,331,402	12	0.9
Texas	5,629,200	176	3.1
Utah	701,300	12	1.7
Vermont	141,347	0	0.0
Virginia	1,644,678	29	1.8
Washington	1,472,490	8	0.5
West Virginia	404,254	1	0.2
Wisconsin	1,351,044	11	0.8
Wyoming	129,406	3	2.3
Total	69,234,156	1,086	1.6
National Estimate	69,872,059	1,118	1.6
The national estimate of 1,097 fatalities is based on the rate of 1.6 fatalities per thousand children in the population in the reporting States to the estimated national population of 69,872,059.			

**Table G7-2: Ages and Sex of Perpetrators of Maltreatment Fatalities (DCDC)
n=605 Perpetrators, 14 States**

Age	Sex											
	Male			Female			Unknown			Total		
	N	Row %	Col. %	N	Row %	Col. %	N	Row %	Col. %	N	Row %	Col. %
19 Years or Younger	31	32.3%	13.0%	64	66.7%	17.7%	1	1.0%	16.7%	96	100.0%	15.9%
20-29	105	37.4%	44.1%	176	62.6%	48.8%				281	100.0%	46.4%

30-39	66	45.5%	27.7%	78	53.8%	21.6%	1	0.7%	16.7%	145	100.0%	24.0%
40-49	16	32.7%	6.7%	33	67.3%	9.1%				49	100.0%	8.1%
50 Years or Older	10	66.7%	4.2%	5	33.3%	1.4%				15	100.0%	2.5%
Unknown	10	52.6%	4.2%	5	26.3%	1.4%	4	21.1%	66.7%	19	100.0%	3.1%
Total	238	39.3%	100.0%	361	59.7%	100.0%	6	1.0%	100.0%	605	100.0%	100.0%
The 14 reporting States are CO, CT, DE, FL, IL, KY, LA, NY, RI, SC, TX, UT, VT, and WY.												