

12 Years of Reporting

Child Maltreatment 2001



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



This document was prepared for the Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families by Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., in collaboration with the American Humane Association, under contract ACF-105-99-9801. Members of the technical team who contributed to this report included Ying-Ying T. Yuan, Ph.D., Project Director; Jeffrey Johnson, M.P.H., Associate Project Director; Madonna Aveni; and Lana Zikratova, M.S. Other members of the Technical Team—Myles Edwards, Ph.D.; John Fluke, Ph.D.; Kathryn Glass M.B.A, M.S.H.A; Mary Jo Ortiz, M.S.W.; and Larry Shannon, M.S.—also participated in the collection and analysis of data. The report was designed and formatted by Janin/Cliff Design, Inc., and edited by Old Goat Communications.

The information presented in this report was collected from the States through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). In conjunction with these data collection efforts, the NCANDS Technical Team 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 the NCANDS Federal Project Officer at the following address:

Mr. John A. Gaudiosi
Mathematical Statistician
Children's Bureau
Switzer Building
330 C Street, SW, Room 2425
Washington, DC 20447
202-205-8625
jgaudiosi@acf.hhs.gov

Additional copies of this report and electronic versions of the data tables can be obtained by contacting the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information by phone at 800-FYI-3366 or on the Internet at <http://www.calib.com/nccanch>. This publication is also available on the Internet at <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb>.

Researchers interested in using data from the NCANDS should contact the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at the following address:

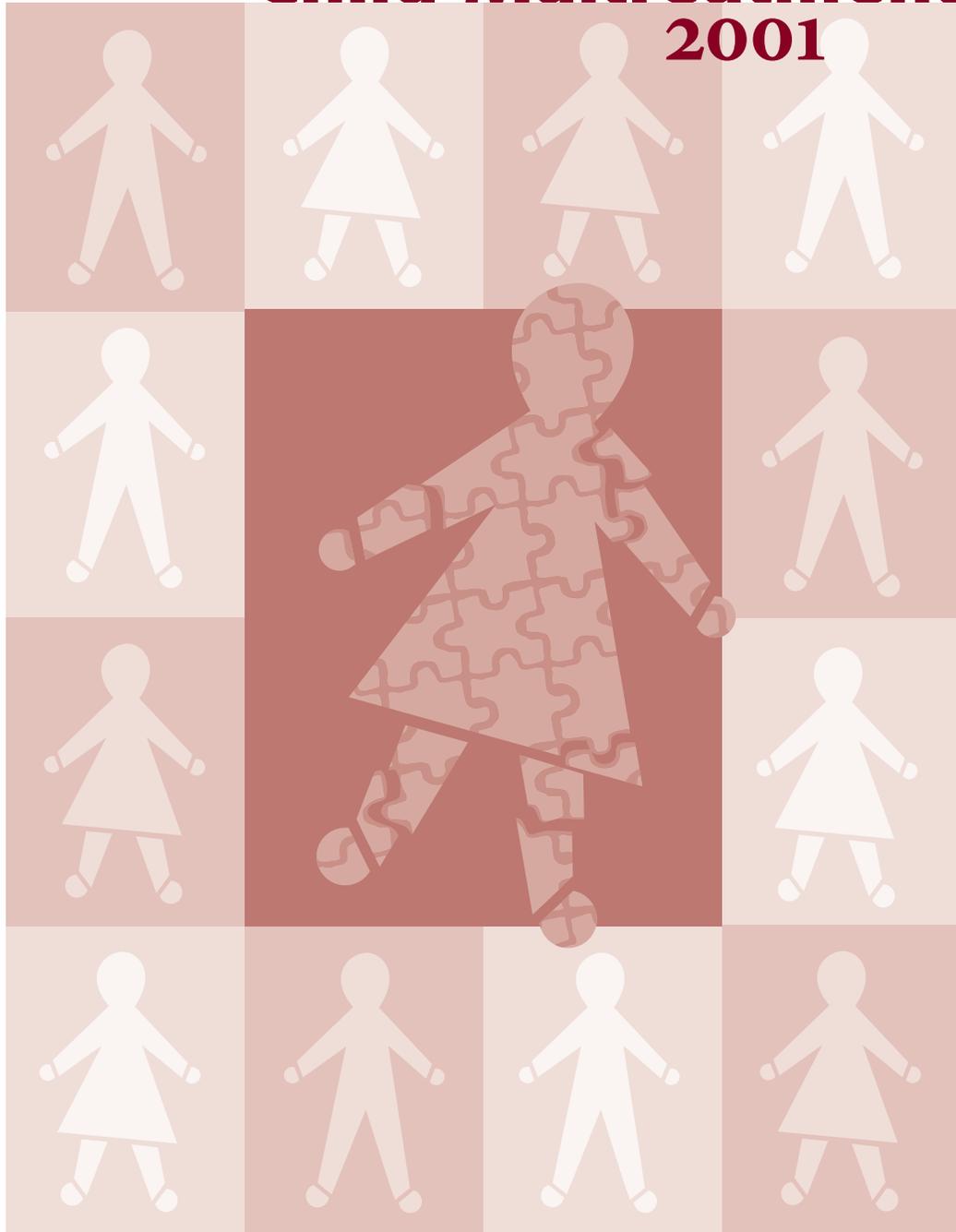
National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
MVR Hall
Family Life Development Center
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853-4401
607-255-7799
ndacan@cornell.edu
www.ndacan.cornell.edu

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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

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

Letter from the Associate Commissioner:

I am pleased to present a copy of *Child Maltreatment 2001*. This twelfth annual publication of data collected via the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) is for calendar year 2001. It reflects our commitment to provide the most complete national information about child maltreatment known to the States' child protective services (CPS) agencies.

Key findings in this report include the following.

- Nationally, an estimated 903,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect.
- Three million referrals concerning the welfare of approximately five million children were made to CPS agencies throughout the United States. Nationally, 67.3 percent of all referrals (approximately 1,789,000) were screened in and 32.7 percent (approximately 870,000) were screened out.
- During 2001, 59.2 percent of child victims suffered neglect (including medical neglect), 18.6 percent were physically abused, 9.6 percent were sexually abused, and 6.8 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated.
- A national estimate of 1,300 children died of abuse or neglect—a rate of 1.81 children per 100,000 children in the population.

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

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

Sincerely,

/s/

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

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Acknowledgements

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

The NCANDS collects annual data on child maltreatment from State child protective services (CPS) agencies. The national and State statistics are analyzed and disseminated through an annual report. This year's report, *Child Maltreatment 2001*, is the 12th issuance of the report. I hope that it continues to serve as an important resource for policymakers, child welfare practitioners, researchers, and other concerned citizens.

The national statistics are based upon case-level data from 39 States, including the District of Columbia, and aggregate data from the rest of the States. The availability of case-level data increases the precision and scope of analyses concerning the problem of child maltreatment. We have seen that States are increasingly providing case-level data and we hope to have additional State participation in the case-level data component in the coming years. Our objective is to receive case-level data from all States and the District of Columbia.

On behalf of ACYF, I wish to thank the many people who have made this publication possible. The Children's Bureau has been fortunate to partner with informed and committed State personnel, who have worked hard to provide comprehensive data that reflect the work of their agencies. In addition, CPS administrators and information systems managers, serving as representatives to the State Advisory Group, have been an important source of advice and support for this effort. I gratefully acknowledge the priorities that have been set by State and local agencies to improve the quality of their data and the time and effort dedicated by these many individuals.

/s/

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

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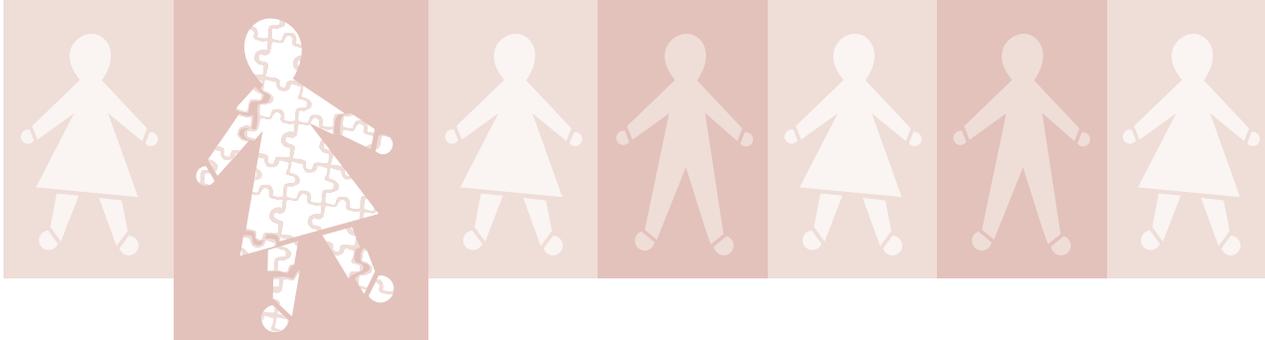
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Introduction

CHAPTER 1

This report presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States during 2001. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) by the Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families in the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

This chapter discusses the background and continuing development of NCANDS and describes the annual data collection process. Highlights of the report—including key national estimates and an overview of the report's sections—are provided.

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 to make available State child abuse and neglect reporting information.¹ The Department responded by establishing NCANDS as a voluntary, national reporting system. In 1992, the Department produced its first NCANDS report based on data from 1990. The *Child Maltreatment* report series evolved from this initial report.

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

During the initial design phase of NCANDS, the Department convened a State Advisory Group composed of State CPS program administrators and information systems managers. This group suggested data items and definitions that would best represent a national profile of child maltreatment. As NCANDS evolves, the group continues to meet to discuss ways to improve the participation of States in providing data to NCANDS. The 2001 State Advisory Group members are listed below:

Deborah Langham, Alabama
Mary Tran, California
Donna J. Pope, Ph.D., Colorado
Eileen Breslin, Connecticut
Susan K. Chase, Florida

Otto D. Lynn, L.S.W., Nevada
Donna Keys, New York
Kevin Kelly, North Carolina
Leslie McGee, Ohio
Bill D. Hindman, Oklahoma

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.

Shirley Vassy, Georgia
Rebecca Meyer, Iowa
Walter G. Fahr, Louisiana
Lee Hunsberger, Michigan
Rita L. Katzman, Virginia

Jim White, Oregon
Susan Stockwell, Pennsylvania
Navina Forsythe, Utah
Phillip M. Zunder, Ph.D., Vermont

A technical assistance meeting for all States is held each year in conjunction with the National Child Welfare Data Conference. This meeting serves as a forum for providing guidance to the States for their annual data submissions and provides an opportunity to discuss data utilization.

Data collected by NCANDS have been a critical source of information for many publications and reports. Most recently, data from NCANDS were incorporated into the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR), which ensures conformity with State plan requirements in titles IV–B and IV–E of the Social Security Act. Data on recurrence of maltreatment and on the occurrence of maltreatment in foster care are the basis for two of the standards in the CFSR.

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

Annual Data Collection Process

States submit a child-specific record for each report alleging child abuse or neglect that received a disposition as a result of an investigation or an assessment during the calendar year.⁴ The data fields in the child-specific record include the demographics of the children and their perpetrators, the types of maltreatment, investigation or assessment dispositions, risk factors, and services provided as a result of the investigation or assessment. A record number of States (39) submitted child-level data for 2001. The populations of these States account for more than 80 percent (84.4%) of the child population in the United States and a similar percentage (85.4%) of child victims of maltreatment.⁵

The statistics for the child population younger than 18 years for 2001 had not been released by the U.S. Census Bureau at the time of this publication. Therefore, estimates for 2001, by State, were constructed using the 2000 data from the Census Bureau and January 1, 2002 estimates from Claritas, Inc.⁶

The 39 States also reported aggregate-level data for some items that were not obtainable at the child level, such as the number of child protective services workers. The remaining 12 States reported only aggregate statistics through the Summary Data Component (SDC).

³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Child Welfare Outcomes 2000: Annual Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003).

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

⁵ Here and throughout the report, the term “child population” refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years. Supporting data are provided in supplementary table 1–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

⁶ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000 Summary File 1*: <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet>. Year 2002 estimates produced by Claritas Inc., Copyright 2002 Claritas Inc., Arlington, VA.

Upon receipt of data from each State, a technical validation review was conducted to assess the internal consistency of the data and to identify probable causes for missing data. In many instances, the review concluded that corrections were necessary and the States were requested to resubmit their data. Once a State's case-level data were finalized, aggregate counts were computed and shared with the State. The final step in the data collection process was to develop a composite file of aggregate statistics for all States regardless of the original data source. All analyses for this report were conducted with this composite file unless otherwise noted. The types of data submitted by each State and the data elements in this aggregate data file are presented in appendix C.

Commentary for State data and contact information for State representatives are presented in appendix D.

Highlights of Findings⁷

The following is a list of key findings from this report. The findings are arranged by chapter.

Reports

Each week, CPS agencies receive more than 50,000 referrals alleging that children have been abused or neglected. More than two-thirds of these referrals were screened in by CPS agencies because they were deemed appropriate for investigation or assessment.

- Nationally, 67.4 percent of all referrals (approximately 1,802,000) were screened in (also called reports) and 32.5 percent (approximately 870,000) were screened out.
- * Professionals submitted more than half (56.5%) of the screened-in referrals. Nonprofessional report sources, which include family and community members, submitted the remaining 43.5 percent of screened-in referrals.
- * Most States have established time standards for initiating the investigation of reports. The average response time from submission of the report to investigation was 50 hours.
- * More than one-quarter of investigations or assessments resulted in a "Substantiated" (27.5%), "Indicated" (4.4%), or "Alternative Response Victim" (0.4%) disposition, meaning that at least one child involved in an investigation was determined to be a victim. More than half (59.2%) of investigations led to a finding that the alleged maltreatment was "Unsubstantiated."⁸
- * The average number of investigations per investigation/assessment worker was 69 per year.

Victims

Victims of maltreatment are defined as children who experienced or who were at risk of experiencing abuse or neglect.

- * Nationally, an estimated 903,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 2001. Statistically, the 2001 victimization rate of 12.4 is comparable to the 2000 rate of 12.2 per 1,000 children. This is especially true as the 2001 child population base numbers were estimated. Both the 2000 and 2001 rates are lower than the 1998 rate. The 1999 rate is considered an outlier (extreme value) that was unduly influenced by the census population estimates.

⁷ Highlights denoted with an asterisk (*) designate data elements required by CAPTA.

⁸ Terms that are capitalized and in quotation marks are used by NCANDS, other terms in quotation marks refer to State-specific terminology.

- During 2001, 57.2 percent of victims suffered neglect (including medical neglect), 18.6 percent were physically abused, and 9.6 percent were sexually abused; 26.6 percent of victims were associated with additional types of maltreatment.
- Percentages of victims were similar for males and females (48.0% and 51.5% respectively). The sex for 0.5 percent of child victims was unknown or not reported.
- Children in the age group of birth to 3 years accounted for 27.7 percent of victims. Victimization percentages declined as age increased.
- More than half of all victims were White (50.2%); one-quarter (25.0%) were African American; and one-sixth (14.5%) were Hispanic. American Indians and Alaska Natives accounted for 2.0 percent of victims, and Asian-Pacific Islanders accounted for 1.3 percent of victims.
- Children who had been victimized in a prior year were more than twice as likely to experience recurrence compared to children without a history of victimization.

Perpetrators

A perpetrator of child abuse or neglect is defined as a parent or a caretaker who has maltreated a child.

- Women comprised 59.3 percent of all perpetrators, while men comprised 40.7 percent. Female perpetrators were typically younger than male perpetrators—42.3 percent of females compared to 31.9 percent of males were younger than 30 years old.
- A child was most likely to be victimized by his or her mother (40.5%). One “Parent,” acting alone, accounted for 80.9 percent of all perpetrators.⁹
- For almost every type of perpetrator, neglect was the most common type of maltreatment.
- Almost one-third (31.5%) of perpetrators with a relationship code of “Other Relative” were associated with sexual abuse. Only 4.7% perpetrators coded as “Parent” were associated with sexual abuse.

Fatalities

Child fatality estimates are based on data recorded by CPS agencies or other agencies, such as a coroner’s office or fatality review boards.

- * Nationally, an estimated 1,300 children died of abuse or neglect—a rate of 1.81 children per 100,000 children in the population.
- * Approximately 1.5 percent of child fatalities occurred in foster care.
- Children younger than 1 year old accounted for 40.9 percent of fatalities, and 84.5 percent of fatalities were younger than 6 years of age.
- Maltreatment deaths were more often associated only with neglect (35.6%) than with any other type of abuse.
- * Less than 10 percent (8.8%) of the families of child fatality victims had received family preservation services in the 5 years prior to the deaths, while less than 1 percent (0.9%) of child fatality victims had been in foster care and returned to their families within 5 years prior to their deaths.

⁹ In this report, the terms “Parent,” “Mother,” and “Father” include biological parent, adoptive parent, and stepparent.

Services

CPS agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child abuse or neglect and to remedy conditions that have come to the attention of the child welfare agency. Preventive services are provided to parents whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect. Postinvestigation services are offered to families on a voluntary basis by child welfare agencies or are ordered by the courts to ensure the safety of children. Data on postinvestigation services are reported if the services were provided within 90 days of the disposition of the report.

- * Nationally, an estimated two million children were recipients of preventive services.
- * The weighted average time from the start of an investigation to provision of service was 48 days.
- * More than half, 58.4 percent, of the child victims (an estimated 528,000), received postinvestigation services, while more than one-quarter, 28.8 percent, of nonvictims (an estimated 629,000 children), received postinvestigation services.
- * About a fifth of victims (19.0%) were removed from their homes as a result of investigations or assessments. In addition, 4.7 percent of nonvictims were placed in foster care. Nationally it is estimated that more than 275,000 children were placed in foster care as a result of child abuse investigations or assessments.
- * Court actions were initiated for 17.5 percent (an estimated 90,000) of victims. Nearly one-fifth of victims (18.3%) were reported as having court-appointed representatives.

Structure of the Report

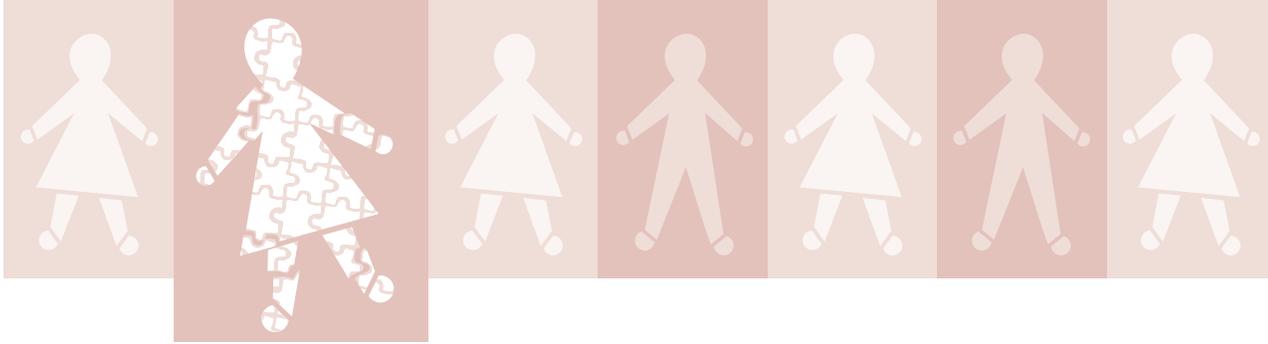
This report contains the additional chapters listed below. Throughout the report, supplementary tables that contain supporting data are located at the end of each chapter:

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

A reader survey is included to solicit advice for future reports (appendix E). Please take a few minutes to complete and return the survey per the instructions at the end of the survey form.

Table 1-1 NCANDS Data by Type, 2001

DATA TYPE	# OF STATES	CHILD POPULATION		INVESTIGATED REPORTS		CHILDREN SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION		CHILD VICTIMS	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Child Specific	39	61,595,000	84.4	1,513,515	84.6	2,684,708	87.0	771,522	85.4
Aggregate	12	11,346,000	15.6	275,737	15.4	400,985	13.0	131,567	14.6
Total	51	72,941,000		1,789,252		3,085,693		903,089	
Percent			100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0



Reports

CHAPTER 2

Each week, child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States collectively receive more than 50,000 referrals alleging that children have been abused or neglected. Not all referrals receive further attention by the CPS agency. Some are not considered to be within the responsibility of the CPS agency and may be referred to other agencies. Other referrals do not have sufficient data to enable followup to be conducted. For these and other reasons, including the workload of the agency, many referrals are screened out from further attention by CPS. Almost two-thirds of referrals are screened in (also called reports) by CPS agencies because they meet the States' policies for needing an investigation or assessment.

Once a referral has been screened in, the agency determines whether or not the child has been maltreated or is at risk of maltreatment. The CPS agency staff must then decide whether to take further action to protect the child.

This chapter presents statistics on the screening of referrals and the investigation of reports. Of the referrals that were screened in, data are provided on the sources of reports, the CPS response time, and dispositions or findings of investigations. This information is also discussed in terms of data trends for the past 5 years.¹

Screening of Referrals

In 2001, CPS agencies screened out 32.7 percent (an estimated 870,000) of referrals, (compared to 38.3% or 1,070,000 in 2000), many of which concerned more than one child. The agencies screened in 67.3 percent (an estimated 1,789,000) of referrals (compared to 61.7% or 1,726,000 in 2000). The total 2.7 million referrals concerned approximately five million children. The rate of screened-out referrals per 1,000 children in the population was 11.9 (compared to 14.8 in 2000), while the rate of screened-in referrals was 24.7 (compared to 23.9 in 2000).²

Report Sources

Professionals submitted more than half (56.5%) of the screened-in referrals. "Professional" implies that the report source came into contact with the alleged victim as part of his or her occupation.³ In most States, various types of professionals are legally required to report suspected maltreatment. Professional sources include educators, legal and law enforcement personnel, social services

¹ All trend analyses, with the exception of victimization rate, are presented for 5 years (1997–2001). This is the second year in which statistics were computed based on case-level data submissions, as well as aggregate statistics. Improved accuracy of the data may have impacted the trend statistics.

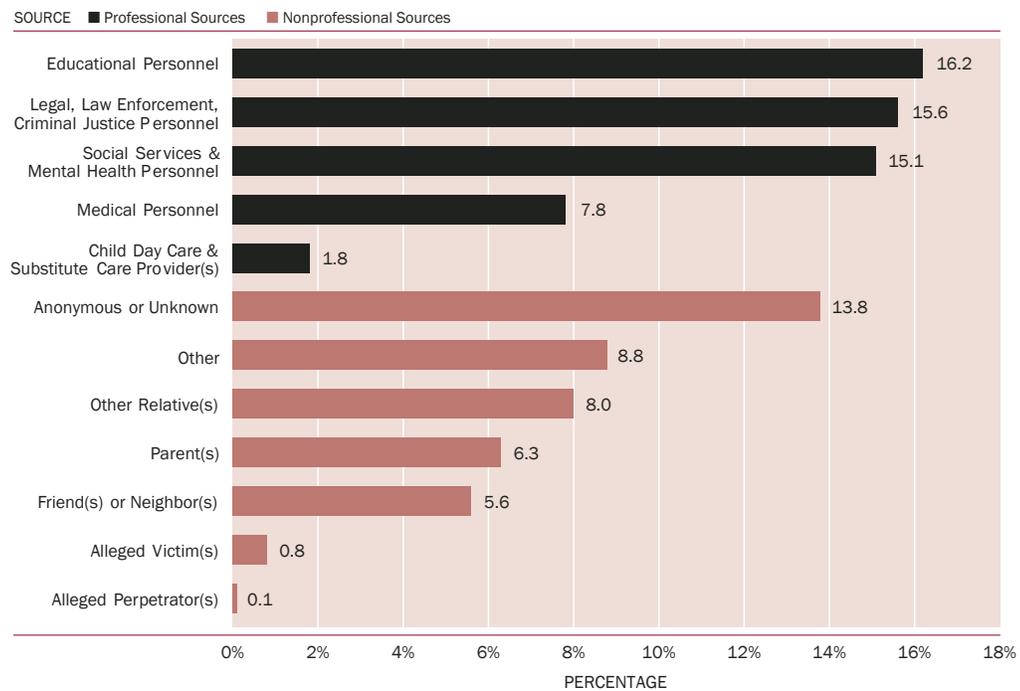
² Supporting data are provided in supplementary table 2–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

³ Terms that are capitalized and in quotation marks are used by NCANDS, other terms in quotation marks refer to State-specific terminology.

personnel, medical personnel, mental health personnel, child day care providers, and substitute care providers.⁴ The three most common sources of reports were education personnel (16.2%), legal or law enforcement personnel (15.6%), and social services personnel (15.1%).

Nonprofessional report sources submitted the remaining 43.4 percent of screened-in reports. These sources include parents, other relatives, friends and neighbors, alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, anonymous callers, and other sources not categorized. “Anonymous or Unknown” and “Other” report sources accounted for the largest portions of reports in the nonprofessional category at 13.7 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively (figure 2–1). The number of reports that were made by nonprofessional sources has decreased 3 percentage points from 1997 to 2001, with a concomitant increase in professional sources.⁵

Figure 2–1 Reports by Source, 2001



Based on data in table 2–2.

Response Time From Report to Investigation

Most States have established time standards for initiating the investigation of reports and monitor whether the investigations commence within the priority time standards required. High-priority reports usually require an immediate response from CPS (within 3 to 24 hours). Reports not considered high priority are classified as needing a response from within a few days to within a few weeks. Because the CPS agencies receive reports of varying degrees of urgency, average response times can be expected to reflect the types of reports that are received, as well as the ability of

⁴ See supplementary table 2–2.

⁵ See supplementary table 2–3.

workers to meet the priority standards. Based on data from 20 States, the average response time from report to investigation was 50 hours.⁶ In 2000, the average response time was 54 hours, based on data from 20 States.

Investigated Reports

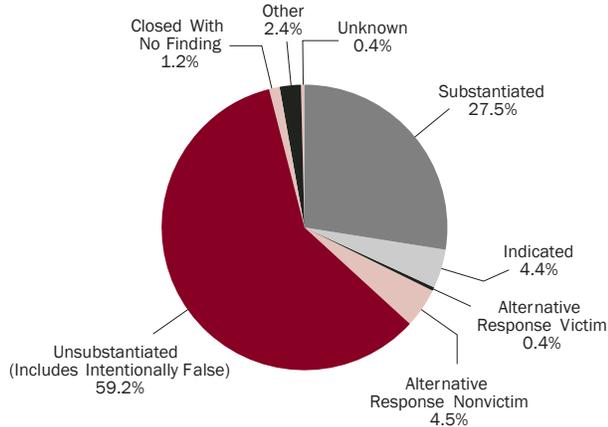
CPS agencies assign a finding or disposition to a report after the circumstances are investigated or assessed and a determination is made as to the likelihood that maltreatment occurred or that the child was at risk of maltreatment.⁷

Each State establishes specific dispositions and terminology. States undertake to crosswalk or “map” State-specific terms to standard terminology used by the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). Recognizing that there have been many changes in CPS practice, two new disposition categories that refer to alternative responses, “Alternative Response Victim,” and “Alternative Response Nonvictim,” were incorporated into NCANDS beginning with 2000 data. The major disposition categories used by NCANDS are as follows:

- “Substantiated” is a conclusion that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported by or founded on State law or State policy. The most serious level of finding used by a State is mapped to “Substantiated.”
- “Indicated” or “Reason to Suspect” is a determination that maltreatment could not be substantiated under State law or policy, but there was reason to suspect that the child might have been maltreated or was at risk of maltreatment. This is applicable only to States that distinguish between substantiated and indicated dispositions.⁸
- “Alternative Response Victim” is a conclusion that the child was identified as a victim when a response other than investigation was provided.

- “Alternative Response Nonvictim” is a conclusion that the child was not victim of maltreatment when a response other than investigation was provided.
- “Unsubstantiated” is a determination that no maltreatment occurred or that there was insufficient evidence under State law or policy to conclude that the child was maltreated or was at risk of being maltreated.

Figure 2–2 Investigations by Disposition, 2001



Based on data in table 2–5.

More than a quarter of investigations or assessments resulted in a disposition of “Substantiated” (27.5%), “Indicated” (4.4%), or “Alternative Response Victim” (0.4%), meaning that at least one child involved in any such investigation was determined to be a victim (figure 2–2). More than half (59.2%) of investigations led to a finding that the alleged child maltreatment was “Unsubstantiated.”

⁶ See supplementary table 2–4.

⁷ See supplementary table 2–5.

⁸ The number of States that use the “Indicated” disposition has remained relatively low, about 10 States since 1997.

For each of the past 5 years, the percentage of substantiated reports in any year has not exceeded 29.0 percent, and the percentage of unsubstantiated reports has been less than 60.0 percent.⁹

CPS Workforce and Workload

In most large jurisdictions and among many local agencies, different workers conduct the functions of screening and investigation. In rural and smaller agencies, a worker may conduct both functions, and indeed, may provide other child welfare or social services functions. The numbers in this report are estimates that are based on different approaches used by the States. Thus, the average workload across the Nation is difficult to determine from aggregate data.

Data from those States that reported significant numbers of specialized workers for intake, screening, investigation, and assessment were used to estimate the number of cases that were handled by CPS workers. The number of “Screening, Intake, Investigation, and Assessment Workers” from the 22 States that were able to report workforce data by “Screening and Intake Workers” and “Investigation/Assessment Workers,” and provided data for “Screened-In Investigations” and “Children Subjects of an Investigation,” equaled 12,935. Of those, 11, 545 workers (89.3 %) were responsible for investigations and assessments. Based on those 22 States, the average number of investigations per worker was 69 per year, and the number of children who were subjects of an investigation was estimated to be 126 per worker.¹⁰ It is important to note that these calculations do not consider other activities of these workers and that some workers conducted more than one function.

A more accurate calculation of workload requires the systematic estimation of work for a specific timeframe. One recent workload study in California estimated that an average monthly caseload for workers exclusively providing CPS Emergency Response investigations and no other services was 16.15 investigations per worker per month or approximately 194 per year. Each investigation could include more than one child.¹¹

Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 2. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data, and a number in bold indicates either a total or an estimate.

⁹ See supplementary table 2–6.

¹⁰ See supplementary table 2–7.

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

Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2001

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SCREENED-OUT REFERRALS	SCREENED-OUT RATE ¹	SCREENED-IN REFERRALS ²	SCREENED-IN RATE	TOTAL REFERRALS	TOTAL RATE ³
Alabama	1,123,000	202	0.2	21,092	18.8	21,294	19.0
Alaska	193,000	3,757	19.5	13,778	71.4	17,535	90.9
Arizona	1,410,000	222	0.2	33,789	24.0	34,011	24.1
Arkansas	683,000	11,047	16.2	18,504	27.1	29,551	43.3
California	9,397,000	111,800	11.9	247,282	26.3	359,100	38.2
Colorado	1,128,000	22,079	19.6	21,169	18.8	43,248	38.3
Connecticut	843,000	10,789	12.8	31,224	37.0	42,013	49.8
Delaware	197,000	1,889	9.6	5,478	27.8	7,367	37.4
District of Columbia	114,000	150	1.3	4,513	39.6	4,663	40.9
Florida	3,732,000	53,210	14.3	151,039	40.5	204,249	54.7
Georgia	2,217,000	18,924	8.5	63,488	28.6	82,412	37.2
Hawaii	298,000	14,000	47.0	3,716	12.5	17,716	59.4
Idaho	375,000	6,527	17.4	7,076	18.9	13,603	36.3
Illinois	3,251,000	0	0.0	59,139	18.2	59,139	18.2
Indiana	1,577,000	14,371	9.1	35,698	22.6	50,069	31.7
Iowa	731,000	12,395	17.0	25,112	34.4	37,507	51.3
Kansas	714,000	11,283	15.8	17,600	24.7	28,900	40.5
Kentucky	997,000	458	0.5	37,080	37.2	37,538	37.7
Louisiana	1,217,000	14,500	11.9	23,320	19.2	37,800	31.1
Maine	303,000	11,000	36.3	4,955	16.4	15,955	52.7
Maryland	1,372,000	16,300	11.9	32,259	23.5	48,600	35.4
Massachusetts	1,501,000	21,759	14.5	37,030	24.7	58,789	39.2
Michigan	2,598,000	60,106	23.1	66,914	25.8	127,020	48.9
Minnesota	1,298,000	11,620	9.0	16,384	12.6	28,004	21.6
Mississippi	778,000	9,300	11.9	17,270	22.2	26,600	34.2
Missouri	1,431,000	47,586	33.3	51,752	36.2	99,338	69.4
Montana	230,000	2,700	11.9	9,281	40.4	12,000	52.1
Nebraska	450,000	5,940	13.2	6,602	14.7	12,542	27.9
Nevada	538,000	6,400	11.9	12,516	23.3	18,900	35.2
New Hampshire	314,000	8,234	26.2	8,426	26.8	16,660	53.1
New Jersey	2,095,000	0	0.0	39,373	18.8	39,373	18.8
New Mexico	511,000	10,795	21.1	13,889	27.2	24,684	48.3
New York	4,677,000	55,700	11.9	149,892	32.0	205,600	44.0
North Carolina	1,991,000	30,144	15.1	60,888	30.6	91,032	45.7
North Dakota	159,000	1,900	11.9	4,021	25.3	5,900	37.2
Ohio	2,882,000	34,300	11.9	70,079	24.3	104,400	36.2
Oklahoma	893,000	18,333	20.5	36,566	40.9	54,899	61.5
Oregon	856,000	19,656	23.0	16,647	19.4	36,303	42.4
Pennsylvania	2,912,000	34,700	11.9	23,012	7.9	57,700	19.8
Rhode Island	249,000	4,992	20.0	7,451	29.9	12,443	50.0
South Carolina	1,018,000	6,202	6.1	18,884	18.6	25,086	24.6
South Dakota	203,000	2,400	11.9	5,000	24.7	7,400	36.5
Tennessee	1,406,000	21,033	15.0	35,097	25.0	56,130	39.9
Texas	6,009,000	25,643	4.3	120,370	20.0	146,013	24.3
Utah	730,000	9,628	13.2	18,159	24.9	27,787	38.1
Vermont	148,000	1,800	11.9	2,872	19.4	4,700	31.6
Virginia	1,759,000	15,194	8.6	20,950	11.9	36,144	20.5
Washington	1,532,000	43,988	28.7	22,709	14.8	66,697	43.5
West Virginia	399,000	6,696	16.8	16,467	41.3	23,163	58.1
Wisconsin	1,373,000	16,300	11.9	33,900	24.7	50,200	36.6
Wyoming	129,000	2,308	17.9	2,705	21.0	5,013	38.9
Total	72,941,000	870,000	11.9	1,802,000	24.7	2,673,000	36.6
Number Reporting	51	38	38	48	48	37	37

¹ The national screened-out rate, 11.9 screened-out referrals per 1,000 children in the population, was calculated from the screened-out rates and child populations in the 38 States that reported screened-out data, and was adjusted for the total U.S. child population. Screened-out referrals in the 38 reporting States were compared to the total child populations in those States to get a rate of referrals per 1,000 children. The number of referrals in the other States were estimated by multiplying this rate by their child populations. Similar procedures were followed to develop the national estimated screen-in rate of 24.7.

² For those States that submitted the Child File, the screened-in number is the sum of the reports by disposition. For SDC States, the number is taken directly from the State's report form.

³ Total Rate was derived from the Total Referrals divided by Child Population and multiplied by 1,000.

Table 2-2 Reports by Source, 2001

STATE	SOCIAL SERVICES & MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL	MEDICAL PERSONNEL	LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL	EDUCATION PERSONNEL	CHILD DAY CARE & SUBSTITUTE CARE PROVIDER(S)	ALLEGED VICTIMS	PARENT(S)
Alabama	2,294	1,825	3,890	3,332	226	306	2,124
Alaska	2,513	1,664	3,430	3,262	260	81	992
Arizona	3,501	3,105	5,947	5,836	608	434	3,081
Arkansas	2,866	1,342	1,938	2,859	258	170	1,022
California	41,351	17,703	38,325	43,457	2,076	831	7
Colorado	2,123	1,340	3,811	2,796	483	127	775
Connecticut	5,084	3,099	6,203	6,554	861	147	2,065
Delaware	421	483	1,341	1,051	76	32	483
District of Columbia	1,214	264	794	345	30	34	186
Florida	24,210	10,514	32,191	18,278	1,340	2,939	14,871
Georgia	10,593	1,671	9,749	13,027	756	287	5,624
Hawaii	633	622	567	547	23	8	182
Idaho	262	497	1,367	1,456	118	73	716
Illinois	8,785	8,079	10,141	10,528	1,161	191	4,651
Indiana	3,933	870	6,635	7,580	711	217	3,286
Iowa	4,719	1,629	3,178	3,604	799		
Kansas	899	398	836	946	338	30	401
Kentucky	1,251	599	2,026	1,987	189	311	3,715
Louisiana	2,648	2,262	3,279	4,396	195	152	2,079
Maine	1,254	367	592	799	117	29	306
Maryland							
Massachusetts	2,069	3,369	7,491	3,758	503	97	1,054
Michigan	9,844	7,208	10,029	11,008	527	325	6,178
Minnesota	2,235	1,215	3,702	4,238	638	129	1,154
Mississippi	812	1,976	2,420	3,169	858	168	864
Missouri	9,728	3,287	6,527	5,683	748		
Montana	1,028	516	1,448	1,550	276	56	795
Nebraska	680	457	1,305	825	216	492	60
Nevada	1,171	994	1,680	2,495	237	78	1,017
New Hampshire	844	1,048	1,134	1,724	168	19	326
New Jersey	1,390	5,571	6,377	8,844	630	594	3,384
New Mexico	1,542	1,247	2,140	3,065	151	26	670
New York	32,771	9,650	18,617	25,470	2,649		11,461
North Carolina	10,604	4,798	6,345	9,692	938	442	5,017
North Dakota	694	256	870	764	96	29	367
Ohio	14,314	3,676	11,816	9,195	1,573	602	
Oklahoma	5,327	2,300	4,080	3,477	567		2,173
Oregon	2,084	1,639	4,026	2,627	478	420	379
Pennsylvania	4,374	3,342	1,729	5,488	1,917	425	1,920
Rhode Island	1,079	894	979	1,358	171	101	645
South Carolina	2,111	2,050	3,007	3,710	239	61	1,375
South Dakota							
Tennessee							
Texas	8,801	13,450	16,079	23,007	1,952	715	12,253
Utah	2,930	1,066	4,443	1,864	387	127	835
Vermont	509	200	477	666	118	37	313
Virginia	2,218	1,689	3,936	4,054	315	183	1,464
Washington	7,875	1,926	4,001	1,021	1,843	1,780	2,242
West Virginia	2,695	789	1,100	2,054	294	158	1,793
Wisconsin	12,984	2,734	10,192	8,075	1,420	476	4,677
Wyoming	292	167	389	574	57	32	298
Total	263,559	135,847	272,579	282,095	30,591	13,971	109,280
Percent	15.1	7.8	15.6	16.2	1.8	0.8	6.3
Number Reporting	48	48	48	48	48	44	45

STATE	OTHER RELATIVE(S)	FRIEND(S) OR NEIGHBOR(S)	ALLEGED PERPETRATORS	ANONYMOUS SOURCES	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL REPORTS
Alabama	2,411	789	6	1,408	1,808		20,419
Alaska	1,294	928		2,128	1,870		18,422
Arizona	3,112	3,240		2,980	1,827	118	33,789
Arkansas	2,699	1,675	4	1,774	1,878	19	18,504
California	17,533	8,963	1,424	25,712	32,868	17,486	247,736
Colorado	1,353	872		5,750	1,739		21,169
Connecticut	1,284	596	23	3,414	1,497	397	31,224
Delaware	380	226	20	417	490	58	5,478
District of Columbia	454	233	3	692	264		4,513
Florida	12,769	11,787	241	14,769	7,130		151,039
Georgia	5,565	4,740	60	2,663	5,357	3,396	63,488
Hawaii	293	149		282	232	178	3,716
Idaho	566	954	1	346	679	41	7,076
Illinois	3,862	3,731		6,969	883	158	59,139
Indiana	2,783	2,311	73	2,703	1,454	3,142	35,698
Iowa			9		7,960	3,214	25,112
Kansas	257	236		249	301	44	4,935
Kentucky	2,818	1		3,673	12,970	7,540	37,080
Louisiana	2,740	1,127	28	1,678	2,873		23,457
Maine	424	399		261	394	13	4,955
Maryland							
Massachusetts	837		208	3,592	2,174	11,878	37,030
Michigan	5,597	4,646		5,927	5,625		66,914
Minnesota	809	960	32	341	689	242	16,384
Mississippi	3,442	1,313		2,021	227		17,270
Missouri					1,397	24,382	51,752
Montana	777	875		320	1,576	64	9,281
Nebraska	497	521	13	1,115	248	173	6,602
Nevada	990	1,548	1	406	1,911		12,528
New Hampshire	872	1,087			1,172	32	8,426
New Jersey	2,643	2,044		4,557	3,339		39,373
New Mexico	947	291		2,573	1,216	21	13,889
New York	8,460	6,275		20,783	13,756		149,892
North Carolina	7,627	8,164		8,070			61,697
North Dakota	237	277	3	179	256		4,028
Ohio	10,801	5,362		6,638	6,102		70,079
Oklahoma	4,328	1,043	34	7,686	3,176	2,375	36,566
Oregon	1,054	1,010		581	2,349		16,647
Pennsylvania	897	649	39	822	1,408	2	23,012
Rhode Island	421	562		724	357	160	7,451
South Carolina	1,578	1,205	69	2,415	1,064		18,884
South Dakota							
Tennessee							
Texas	12,787	9,099		8,198	12,340	1,689	120,370
Utah	2,652	1,485	27	772	1,571		18,159
Vermont	188	77	13	87	151	36	2,872
Virginia	2,043	1,216		2,372	1,313	147	20,950
Washington		1,062			959		22,709
West Virginia	1,561	1,010	13	3,382	1,491	127	16,467
Wisconsin	4,044	2,943	80	2,581	3,453		53,659
Wyoming	204	275	14	172	226	5	2,705
Total	138,890	97,956	2,438	164,182	154,020	77,137	1,742,545
Percent	8.0	5.6	0.1	9.4	8.8	4.4	99.9
Number Reporting	45	45	25	44	47	29	48

The total percent does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 2–3 Source of Reports, 1997–2001

SOURCE	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	NUMBER	%								
PROFESSIONALS										
Social Services Personnel	154,742	10.7	203,249	11.8	238,383	13.2	244,834	14.4	263,559	15.1
Medical Personnel	131,726	9.1	148,858	8.6	151,568	8.4	141,189	8.3	135,847	7.8
Mental Health Personnel ¹	37,900	2.6	47,114	2.7	44,677	2.5				
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	193,007	13.3	228,239	13.2	245,022	13.6	257,952	15.2	272,579	15.6
Educational Personnel	236,719	16.3	259,353	15.0	270,990	15.0	272,560	16.1	282,095	16.2
Child Day Care Providers ²	16,032	1.1	19,674	1.1	19,567	1.1	33,964	2.0	30,591	1.8
Substitute Care Providers	7,511	0.5	13,797	0.8	14,856	0.8				
Total Professionals	777,637	53.6	920,284	53.4	985,063	54.7	950,499	56.1	984,671	56.5
NONPROFESSIONALS										
Alleged Victims	17,463	1.2	16,327	0.9	16,364	0.9	15,290	0.9	13,971	0.8
Parents	111,628	7.7	114,789	6.7	117,032	6.5	100,409	5.9	109,280	6.3
Other Relatives	130,285	9.0	156,211	9.1	176,145	9.8	141,359	8.3	138,890	8.0
Friends or Neighbors	122,863	8.5	138,637	8.0	130,160	7.2	99,413	5.9	97,956	5.6
Alleged Perpetrators	2,232	0.2	2,423	0.1	2,000	0.1	1,482	0.1	2,438	0.1
Anonymous or Unknown	170,069	11.7	207,422	12	219,045	12.2	230,692	13.6	241,319	13.8
Other	118,222	8.2	168,009	9.7	155,753	8.6	156,418	9.2	154,020	8.8
Total Nonprofessionals	672,762	46.4	803,818	46.6	816,499	45.3	745,063	43.9	757,874	43.5
Total Number	1,450,399		1,724,102		1,801,562		1,695,562		1,742,545	
Total Percent		100								
Number Reporting		42 42		46 46		46 46		49 49		48 48

¹ Social Service Personnel includes Mental Health Personnel for 2000 and 2001.

² Child Day Care Provider reporters includes Substitute Care Providers for 2000 and 2001.

Table 2–4 Investigation Response Time in Hours, 2001

STATE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS BETWEEN REPORT AND INVESTIGATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS	TOTAL HOURS
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona	65	33,789	2,211,828
Arkansas	72	18,504	1,332,288
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	109	5,478	597,102
District of Columbia	365	4,513	1,647,245
Florida	14	151,039	2,114,546
Georgia			
Hawaii	264	3,716	981,024
Idaho	66	7,076	467,016
Illinois	14	59,139	827,946
Indiana			
Iowa	24	25,112	602,688
Kansas			
Kentucky	24	37,080	889,920
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan	15	66,914	1,003,710
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri	42	51,752	2,173,584
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire	95	8,426	800,470
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	5	70,079	350,395
Oklahoma	340	36,566	12,432,440
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	19	7,451	141,569
South Carolina	44	18,884	833,917
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah	129	18,159	2,342,511
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia	6	16,467	98,802
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	3	2,705	8,115
Total	1,716	642,849	31,857,116
Number Reporting	20	20	20
Weighted Average¹	50		

¹ The weighted average number of hours from report to investigation is based on dividing the total number of hours spent between report and investigation by the total number of investigations for the 20 States that submitted these data.

Table 2–5 Investigations by Disposition, 2001

STATE	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	6,707				12,749
Alaska	7,782	8,165			2,114
Arizona	3,904	10			21,243
Arkansas	5,771				12,158
California	71,624				175,658
Colorado	5,577				15,592
Connecticut	9,373				21,851
Delaware	1,101	4			4,029
District of Columbia	1,784				2,436
Florida	24,966	47,199			77,348
Georgia	22,202				41,286
Hawaii	2,092				1,624
Idaho	611	1,876			4,511
Illinois	16,092				43,047
Indiana	15,325				20,292
Iowa	8,712				16,400
Kansas	4,935				
Kentucky	10,355		443	2,634	22,659
Louisiana	6,664	191		7	15,774
Maine	2,436				2,519
Maryland	7,557	8,463			
Massachusetts	20,479				16,551
Michigan	16,326				50,588
Minnesota	6,741		691	1,071	7,879
Mississippi	2,531				14,739
Missouri	7,258			31,961	11,354
Montana	934	290			7,079
Nebraska	2,076				4,372
Nevada	2,744				9,336
New Hampshire	780				6,968
New Jersey	6,101			26,544	6,728
New Mexico	4,470				9,213
New York	47,296				102,596
North Carolina	19,213				41,675
North Dakota			721	3,300	
Ohio	17,159	11,251	4,615	4,821	31,265
Oklahoma	7,911			7,564	18,919
Oregon	5,863				6,204
Pennsylvania	4,784				18,228
Rhode Island	2,227				5,060
South Carolina	6,609				11,519
South Dakota	1,683	2,024		1,262	2,679
Tennessee	7,151				23,785
Texas	29,437				66,901
Utah	6,762			114	10,776
Vermont	923				1,914
Virginia	7,120			25	13,805
Washington	3,998				10,204
West Virginia	5,352				9,704
Wisconsin	11,917				24,486
Wyoming	693			438	1,574
Total	492,108	79,473	6,470	79,741	1,059,391
Percent	27.5	4.4	0.4	4.5	59.2
Number Reporting	50	10	4	12	48

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS
Alabama		869			20,325
Alaska		361			18,422
Arizona			8,632		33,789
Arkansas		570	1	4	18,504
California					247,282
Colorado					21,169
Connecticut					31,224
Delaware		344			5,478
District of Columbia		293			4,513
Florida	201		454	871	151,039
Georgia					63,488
Hawaii					3,716
Idaho		78			7,076
Illinois					59,139
Indiana		70		11	35,698
Iowa					25,112
Kansas					4,935
Kentucky		989			37,080
Louisiana		636	48		23,320
Maine					4,955
Maryland		2,228			18,248
Massachusetts					37,030
Michigan					66,914
Minnesota		2			16,384
Mississippi					17,270
Missouri		1,092	14	73	51,752
Montana		977		1	9,281
Nebraska		154			6,602
Nevada				436	12,516
New Hampshire	13	665			8,426
New Jersey					39,373
New Mexico		205	1		13,889
New York					149,892
North Carolina					60,888
North Dakota	7				4,028
Ohio		781		187	70,079
Oklahoma		2,172			36,566
Oregon			4,580		16,647
Pennsylvania					23,012
Rhode Island		164			7,451
South Carolina		721		35	18,884
South Dakota		657	6		8,311
Tennessee				4,161	35,097
Texas		6,540	17,492		120,370
Utah		507			18,159
Vermont	24	6		5	2,872
Virginia					20,950
Washington			8,120	387	22,709
West Virginia		1,203		208	16,467
Wisconsin			3,813		40,216
Wyoming					2,705
Total	245	22,284	43,161	6,379	1,789,252
Percent	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.4	100.0
Number Reporting	4	25	11	12	51

Table 2–6 Investigations by Disposition, 1997–2001

YEAR	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	NUMBER	%								
Substantiated	432,120	29.0	477,097	26.2	488,073	26.6	489,859	28.0	492,108	27.5
Indicated	75,899	5.1	65,885	3.6	51,643	2.8	58,808	3.4	79,473	4.4
Alternative Response Victim ¹			14,278	0.8	16,984	0.9	17,329	1.0	6,470	0.4
Alternative Response Nonvictim ¹			18,352	1.0	19,723	1.1	85,192	4.9	79,741	4.5
Unsubstantiated ²	834,353	56.0	1,048,082	57.6	1,006,203	54.8	1,021,030	58.4	1,059,636	59.2
In Need of Services ³	4,828	0.3	4,906	0.3	17,365	0.9				
Closed With										
No Finding	28,081	1.9	20,694	1.1	89,002	4.8	21,364	1.2	22,284	1.2
Other	88,096	5.9	127,891	7.0	126,378	6.9	46,829	2.7	43,161	2.4
Unknown	27,690	1.9	42,632	2.3	20,344	1.1	7,297	0.4	6,379	0.4
Total Investigations	1,491,067		1,819,817		1,835,715		1,747,708		1,789,252	
Total Percent		100.0								
Number Reporting		47		51		49		51		51

All data were from the Summary Data Component (SDC) for years 1997-1999.

¹ Two States—Alaska and Ohio—revised data from prior years to incorporate the Alternative Response dispositions.

² “Unsubstantiated” includes “Intentionally False.”

³ The category “In Need of Services” was discontinued in 2000.

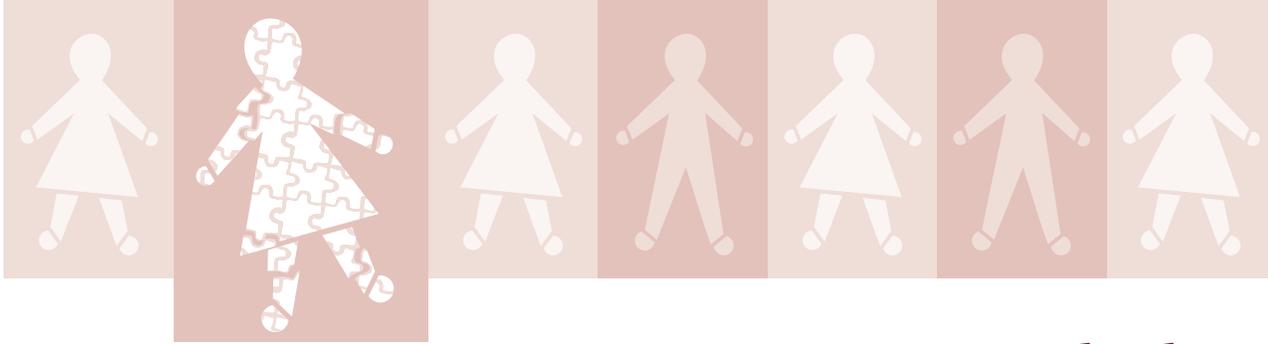
Table 2–7 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2001

STATE	SCREENING, INTAKE, INVESTIGATION, AND ASSESSMENT WORKERS	SCREENING AND INTAKE WORKERS	INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT WORKERS	SCREENED-IN INVESTIGATIONS	SCREENED-IN INVESTIGATIONS PER INVESTIGATION WORKER	CHILDREN SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION	CHILDREN PER INVESTIGATION/ ASSESSMENT WORKER ¹
Alabama	253						
Alaska	88						
Arizona	732	42	690	33,789	49	54,166	79
Arkansas	416	22	394	18,504	47	25,655	65
California	2,090						
Colorado							
Connecticut	290	32	258	31,224	121	47,378	184
Delaware	57	5	52	5,478	105	8,437	162
District of Columbia	107						
Florida	1,800	161	1,639	151,039	92	266,502	163
Georgia	394						
Hawaii	73	10	63	3,716	59	7,210	114
Idaho	289						
Illinois	552	66	486	59,139	122	142,967	294
Indiana	448						
Iowa	187						
Kansas	462	15					
Kentucky	1,577						
Louisiana	229	18	211	23,320	111	38,085	180
Maine	149	27	122	4,955	41	9,163	75
Maryland	540						
Massachusetts	311	69	242	37,030	153	61,329	253
Michigan	645	156	489	66,914	137	172,281	352
Minnesota	390	134	256	16,384	64	23,842	93
Mississippi	435						
Missouri		40					
Montana	242						
Nebraska							
Nevada	131						
New Hampshire	160	11	149	8,426	57	12,132	81
New Jersey	1,309	45	1,264	39,373	31	70,733	56
New Mexico	190	24	166	13,889	84	23,314	140
New York							
North Carolina	701	161	540	60,888	113	122,354	227
North Dakota	104						
Ohio							
Oklahoma	415	30	385	36,566	95	63,520	165
Oregon	252						
Pennsylvania	2,853						
Rhode Island	97	24	73	7,451	102	11,369	156
South Carolina	311						
South Dakota	232						
Tennessee	363						
Texas	3,505	158	3,347	120,370	36	197,838	59
Utah	127	10	117	18,159	155	28,485	243
Vermont	129						
Virginia	290	39	251	20,950	83	37,988	151
Washington	497	146	351	22,709	65	35,491	101
West Virginia	235						
Wisconsin							
Wyoming	130						
Total	24,787	1,445	11,545	800,273		1,460,239	
Weighted Average					69		126
Number Reporting	45	24	22	22	22	22	22

Only those States that were able to report workforce data by Screening and Intake Workers and Investigation/Assessment Workers and provided data for Screened-In Investigations and Children Subjects of an Investigation were included in the calculations for Screened-In Investigations per Investigation/Assessment Worker and Children per Investigation/Assessment Worker.

¹ Children per Investigation/Assessment Worker was calculated by dividing the number of Children Subjects of an Investigation by the number of Investigation/Assessment Workers.

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Victims

CHAPTER 3

The role of the child protective services (CPS) agency is to respond to the needs of children who are alleged to have been maltreated and to ensure that they remain safe. In 2001, three million children were the subjects of a CPS investigation or assessment.¹ Approximately 30 percent were found to have experienced or to have been at risk of experiencing abuse or neglect. These children are considered victims of child maltreatment.

In this chapter, the numbers and characteristics of these victims are analyzed. Rates of victims per 1,000 children in the population and 5-year trends on key variables are also presented. In addition, supplementary analyses based on case-level data are presented on maltreatment types by age and sex of victims and on maltreatment recurrence.

Victimization Rates

Approximately 903,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect during 2001. This national estimate is based on data from 51 States.² In these States, 12.4 children for every 1,000 children in the population were victims of abuse or neglect. A child was counted each time he or she was found to be a victim of maltreatment (figure 3–1). The 2001 victimization rate of 12.4 is comparable to the 2000 rate of 12.2 per 1,000 children in the population, especially given that the child population base numbers were estimated (figure 3–2).³ Both the 2000 and 2001 rates are lower than the 1998 rate. The 1999 rate is considered an outlier that was unduly influenced by the census population estimates.

Types of Maltreatment

During 2001, 59.2 percent of victims suffered neglect (including medical neglect); 18.6 percent were physically abused; 9.6 percent were sexually abused; and 6.8 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated. In addition, 19.5 percent of victims were associated with “Other” type of maltreatment, which was not coded as one of the main types of maltreatment. For example, some States included “abandonment,” “threats of harm to the child,” and “congenital drug addiction” as “Other.” The percentages total more than 100 percent of victims because children may have been victims of more than one type of maltreatment.⁴

Figure 3–3 (supported by table 3–5) illustrates that the rates of victimization by type of maltreatment have fluctuated slightly from year to year. Five-year trends of the rates of physical abuse and

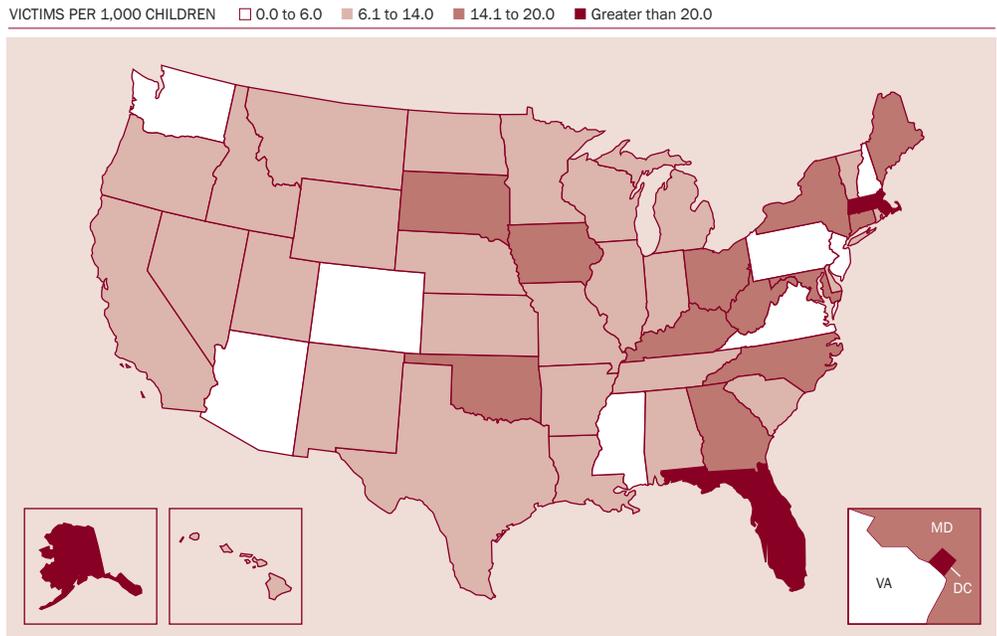
¹ Supporting data are provided in supplementary table 3–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

² See supplementary table 3–2.

³ See supplementary table 3–3.

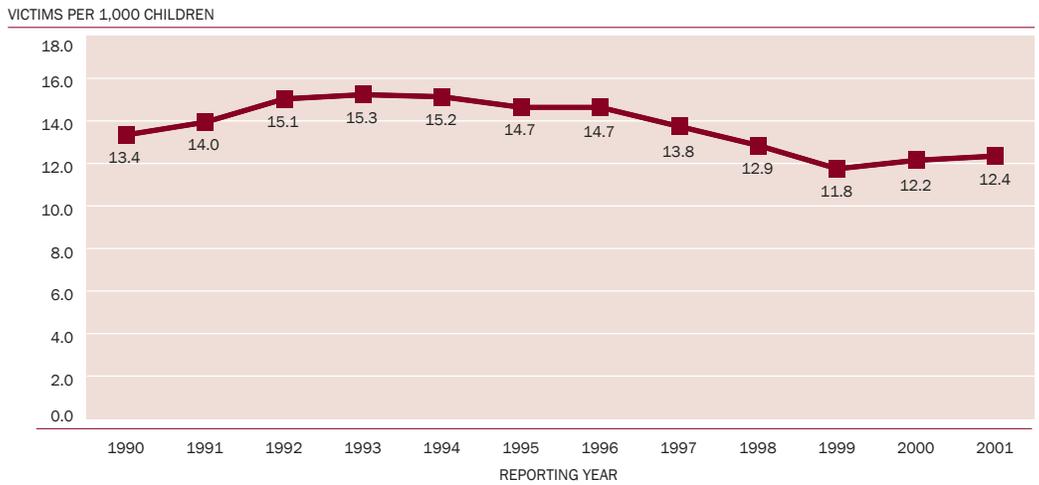
⁴ See supplementary table 3–4.

Figure 3–1 Map of Maltreatment Rates, 2001



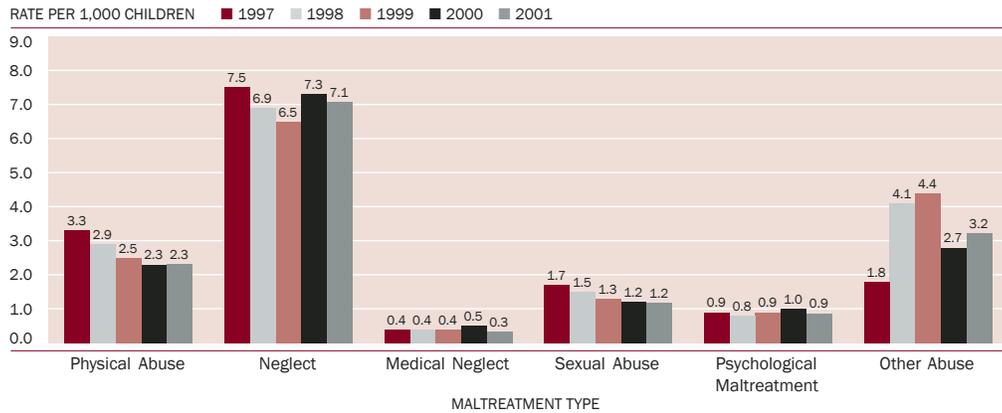
Based on data in table 3–2.

Figure 3–2 Victimization Rates, 1990–2001



Based on data in table 3–3.

Figure 3–3 Victimization Rates by Maltreatment Type, 1997–2001



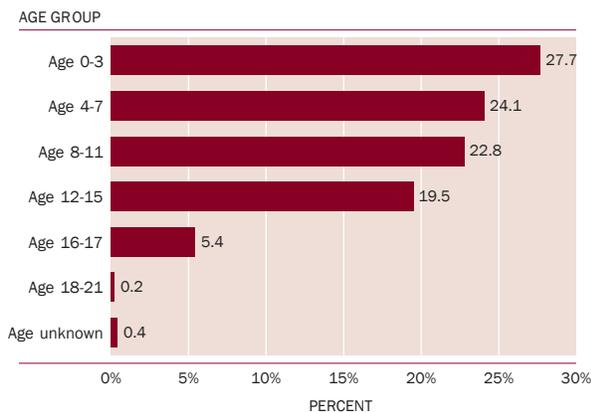
Based on data from table 3–5.

sexual abuse per 1,000 children in the population show a decrease. Five-year trends of the rates of medical neglect and psychological maltreatment per 1,000 children in the population depict slightly fluctuating rates. For the same timeframe, the rate of neglect per 1,000 children in the population had shown a decrease from 7.5 in 1997 to 6.5 in 1999. For 2001, the rate was 7.1.

Sex and Age of Victims

For 2001, 48.0 percent of child victims were male, and 51.5 percent of the victims were female. The sex for 0.5 percent of child victims was unknown or not reported.⁵

Figure 3–4 Percentage of Victims by Age Group, 2001



Based on data from table 3–7.

Children in the age group of birth to 3 years accounted for 27.7 percent of victims. Overall, the rate of victimization is inversely related to the age of the child (figure 3–4).⁶ These proportions have remained constant during the past 5 years.⁷

Race and Ethnicity of Victims

Half of all victims were White (50.2%); a quarter (25.0%) were African American; and a sixth (14.5%) were Hispanic. American Indians and Alaska Natives accounted for 2.0 percent of victims, and Asian-Pacific Islanders accounted for 1.3 percent of victims.⁸ These percentages have remained stable for the past several years.

⁵ See supplementary table 3–6.

⁶ See supplementary table 3–7. For information about victim's by single-year age see supplementary table 3–8.

⁷ See supplementary table 3–9.

⁸ See supplementary table 3–10.

Child Maltreatment Recurrence (Child File)

For most children who experience maltreatment recurrence, the efforts of the CPS system have not been successful in preventing subsequent victimization. However, recurrence may also be influenced by an increased exposure to reporting sources, including service providers. Thus, analyses of short-term recurrence, as in this report, reflect observed recurrence and should be supplemented by analyses of recurrence across longer periods.

Recurrence within 6 months of the initial substantiated or indicated maltreatment occurred with 8.9 percent of abuse or neglect victims.⁹ Twelve States—Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming—had a recurrence rate equal to or less than 6.1 percent, which is the national child safety standard used in evaluating State outcome performance by the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR).¹⁰

Twenty-one States provided sufficient data to support an analysis of the factors that influence the likelihood of recurrence.¹¹ In this analysis, recurrence is defined as a second substantiated or indicated maltreatment occurring within a 6-month period. The major results of the analysis are summarized below:

- Children who had been victimized prior to a first report in 2001 were more than twice as likely to experience recurrence compared to children without a prior history of victimization.
- In comparison to children who experienced physical abuse, children who were neglected were 44 percent more likely to experience recurrence. Children who experienced additional types of maltreatment were 17 percent more likely to experience recurrence, and children who had experienced multiple forms of maltreatment were 14 percent more likely to experience recurrence than physically maltreated children were.
- Children who received postinvestigation services were 50 percent more likely to be maltreated again; children placed in foster care were 23 percent more likely to experience abuse and neglect than children who were not placed.
- The youngest children (from birth through age 3) were most likely to experience a recurrence of maltreatment.
- Compared to White children, African American children were 17 percent less likely to experience recurrence. Children of Hispanic ethnicity were 20 percent less likely and Asian Pacific Islanders were 27 percent less likely to experience recurrence than White children.
- Children reported by “Other” or “Unknown Sources,” which for the most part are “Nonprofessionals,” were 34 percent more likely to experience recurrence than children reported by “Social Services” or “Mental Health Services Personnel.” Children reported by law enforcement were 19 percent less likely to experience recurrence than children reported by “Social Services” or “Mental Health Services Personnel.”
- Children for whom the perpetrator was the father or a nonparent were less likely to experience recurrence than children who were abused by just their mother.

⁹ See supplementary table 3–11.

¹⁰ The CFSR was mandated by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P.L. 105–89). The national standards were defined in an Information Memorandum issued by the Administration for Children and Families on August 16, 2001.

¹¹ See supplementary table 3–12.

The regression analysis results support a general conclusion that younger children, those neglected or who experience multiple maltreatment forms, those maltreated by their mothers, and those who have been reported before are the most vulnerable to continued maltreatment. Children and their families who have received services, including placement, and those reported by nonprofessionals or educators also are more likely to experience recurrence. These findings are consistent with those reported in the analysis of recurrence for the 1999 data, the first year this analysis was prepared.

Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 3. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data, and a number in bold indicates either a total or an estimate.

Table 3–1 Children Subjects of a CPS Investigation by Disposition, 2001

STATE	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	9,229				19,194
Alaska	7,782	8,165			2,114
Arizona	5,377	12			33,686
Arkansas	6,927				17,922
California	128,251				357,660
Colorado	4,837				15,794
Connecticut	12,120				35,140
Delaware	1,666				6,261
District of Columbia	2,908				3,985
Florida	42,747	81,387			139,691
Georgia	36,744				77,909
Hawaii	3,930				3,252
Idaho	966	2,591			6,292
Illinois	27,557				71,210
Indiana	21,128				31,929
Iowa	12,792				24,912
Kansas	7,308				
Kentucky	15,826		718	4,251	34,138
Louisiana	10,905	253		12	25,804
Maine	4,355				4,735
Maryland	9,585	10,165			
Massachusetts	33,218				28,109
Michigan	28,475				130,702
Minnesota	9,840				11,561
Mississippi	4,556				26,530
Missouri	9,237			51,234	16,634
Montana	1,533	402			11,606
Nebraska	3,314				7,103
Nevada	4,939				16,805
New Hampshire	1,102				10,066
New Jersey	8,514			49,396	12,823
New Mexico	6,929				15,826
New York	77,860				173,304
North Carolina	36,601				85,753
North Dakota			1,359	5,604	
Ohio	26,812	16,804	7,415	7,374	50,947
Oklahoma	13,698			13,086	32,970
Oregon	9,011				9,554
Pennsylvania	4,784				18,228
Rhode Island	3,319				7,707
South Carolina	11,199				23,532
South Dakota	1,683	2,024		2,935	2,679
Tennessee	9,571				28,938
Texas	44,623				120,232
Utah	10,200			181	17,326
Vermont	1,139				2,327
Virginia	9,873			33	23,947
Washington	6,007		3		17,172
West Virginia	7,907				16,650
Wisconsin	11,917				24,486
Wyoming	990			944	2,213
Total	771,791	121,803	9,495	135,050	1,857,358
Number Reporting	50	9 4		11	48

Total dispositions for Kansas and Maryland were not reported as the count of children associated with “Unsubstantiated” allegations could not be provided.

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITHOUT A FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS
Alabama		1,488			29,911
Alaska		361			18,422
Arizona			15,091		54,166
Arkansas		804	2		25,655
California					485,911
Colorado			2,603	7,749	30,983
Connecticut				118	47,378
Delaware		497		13	8,437
District of Columbia		439			7,332
Florida	397			2,280	266,502
Georgia					114,653
Hawaii				28	7,210
Idaho		110			9,959
Illinois			44,200		142,967
Indiana		80		366	53,503
Iowa					37,704
Kansas					
Kentucky		1,545			56,478
Louisiana		1,015	82	14	38,085
Maine				73	9,163
Maryland					
Massachusetts				2	61,329
Michigan				13,104	172,281
Minnesota		2		2,439	23,842
Mississippi					31,086
Missouri		1,576	15	2,047	80,743
Montana		1,442		49	15,032
Nebraska		274		16	10,707
Nevada				785	22,529
New Hampshire		953		11	12,132
New Jersey					70,733
New Mexico		370	1	188	23,314
New York					251,164
North Carolina					122,354
North Dakota					6,963
Ohio		1,268		3,100	113,720
Oklahoma		3,761	5		63,520
Oregon			7,053		25,618
Pennsylvania					23,012
Rhode Island		241		102	11,369
South Carolina		160		1,945	36,836
South Dakota		657	6		9,984
Tennessee				12,361	50,870
Texas		10,894	21,948	141	197,838
Utah		762		16	28,485
Vermont	74	7		11	3,558
Virginia	518		14	3,603	37,988
Washington			11,552	757	35,491
West Virginia		1,913		342	26,812
Wisconsin			3,813		40,216
Wyoming				37	4,184
Total	989	30,619	106,385	51,697	3,058,129
Number Reporting	3	24	14	28	49

Table 3–2 Child Victims by Disposition, 2001

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	TOTAL VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,123,000	9,229			9,229	8.2
Alaska	193,000	7,782	8,165		15,947	82.6
Arizona	1,410,000	5,377	12		5,389	3.8
Arkansas	683,000	6,927			6,927	10.1
California	9,397,000	128,251			128,251	13.6
Colorado	1,128,000	4,837			4,837	4.3
Connecticut	843,000	12,120			12,120	14.4
Delaware	197,000	1,666			1,666	8.5
District of Columbia	114,000	2,908			2,908	25.5
Florida	3,732,000	42,747	81,387		124,134	33.3
Georgia	2,217,000	36,744			36,744	16.6
Hawaii	298,000	3,930			3,930	13.2
Idaho	375,000	966	2,591		3,557	9.5
Illinois	3,251,000	27,557			27,557	8.5
Indiana	1,577,000	21,128			21,128	13.4
Iowa	731,000	12,792			12,792	17.5
Kansas	714,000	7,308			7,308	10.2
Kentucky	997,000	15,826		718	16,544	16.6
Louisiana	1,217,000	10,905	253		11,158	9.2
Maine	303,000	4,355			4,355	14.4
Maryland	1,372,000	9,585	10,165		19,750	14.4
Massachusetts	1,501,000	33,218			33,218	22.1
Michigan	2,598,000	28,475			28,475	11.0
Minnesota	1,298,000	9,840			9,840	7.6
Mississippi	778,000	4,556			4,556	5.9
Missouri	1,431,000	9,237			9,237	6.5
Montana	230,000	1,533	402		1,935	8.4
Nebraska	450,000	3,314			3,314	7.4
Nevada	538,000	4,939			4,939	9.2
New Hampshire	314,000	1,102			1,102	3.5
New Jersey	2,095,000	8,514			8,514	4.1
New Mexico	511,000	6,929			6,929	13.6
New York	4,677,000	77,860			77,860	16.6
North Carolina	1,991,000	36,601			36,601	18.4
North Dakota	159,000			1,359	1,359	8.5
Ohio	2,882,000	26,812	16,804	7,415	51,031	17.7
Oklahoma	893,000	13,698			13,698	15.3
Oregon	856,000	9,011			9,011	10.5
Pennsylvania	2,912,000	4,784			4,784	1.6
Rhode Island	249,000	3,319			3,319	13.3
South Carolina	1,018,000	11,199			11,199	11.0
South Dakota	203,000	1,683	2,024		3,707	18.3
Tennessee	1,406,000	9,571			9,571	6.8
Texas	6,009,000	44,623			44,623	7.4
Utah	730,000	10,200			10,200	14.0
Vermont	148,000	1,139			1,139	7.7
Virginia	1,759,000	9,873			9,873	5.6
Washington	1,532,000	6,007		3	6,010	3.9
West Virginia	399,000	7,907			7,907	19.8
Wisconsin	1,373,000	11,917			11,917	8.7
Wyoming	129,000	990			990	7.7
Total	72,941,000	771,791	121,803	9,495	903,089	12.4
Number Reporting	51	50	9	4	51	51

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

Table 3–3 Victimization Rates, 1990–2001

REPORTING YEAR	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIM RATE	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VICTIMS ¹
1990	64,163,192	13.4	861,000
1991	65,069,507	14.0	912,000
1992	66,073,841	15.1	995,000
1993	66,961,573	15.3	1,026,000
1994	67,803,294	15.2	1,032,000
1995	68,437,378	14.7	1,006,000
1996	69,022,127	14.7	1,012,000
1997	69,527,944	13.8	957,000
1998	69,872,059	12.9	904,000
1999	70,199,435	11.8	829,000
2000	72,293,812	12.2	881,000
2001	72,941,000	12.4	903,000

¹ Rounded to thousands

Table 3-4 Victims by Maltreatment Type, 2001

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	PHYSICAL ABUSE		NEGLECT		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	9,229	4,096	44.4	4,111	44.5			1,950	21.1
Alaska	15,947	3,523	22.1	9,327	58.5			1,502	9.4
Arizona	5,389	1,362	25.3	3,858	71.6			329	6.1
Arkansas	6,927	1,836	26.5	3,269	47.2	234	3.4	2,118	30.6
California	128,251	18,563	14.5	54,125	42.2			10,614	8.3
Colorado	4,837	1,215	25.1	1,983	41.0	63	1.3	542	11.2
Connecticut	12,120	1,725	14.2	7,826	64.6	384	3.2	476	3.9
Delaware	1,666	372	22.3	518	31.1	32	1.9	161	9.7
District of Columbia	2,908	502	17.3	2,478	85.2			110	3.8
Florida	124,134	19,586	15.8	41,777	33.7	2,480	2.0	6,394	5.2
Georgia	36,744	4,069	11.1	26,620	72.4	1,591	4.3	2,215	6.0
Hawaii	3,930	537	13.7	636	16.2	73	1.9	275	7.0
Idaho	3,557	709	19.9	2,201	61.9	70	2.0	295	8.3
Illinois	27,557	3,539	12.8	12,038	43.7	842	3.1	2,768	10.0
Indiana	21,128	3,849	18.2	13,717	64.9	676	3.2	4,322	20.5
Iowa	12,792	2,396	18.7	9,192	71.9	204	1.6	1,031	8.1
Kansas	7,308	2,000	27.4	2,018	27.6	182	2.5	1,012	13.8
Kentucky	16,544	3,947	23.9	11,810	71.4			1,155	7.0
Louisiana	11,158	2,504	22.4	8,561	76.7			865	7.8
Maine	4,355	1,174	27.0	2,712	62.3			886	20.3
Maryland	19,750	6,178	31.3	11,222	56.8			2,468	12.5
Massachusetts	33,218	5,976	18.0	29,232	88.0			1,115	3.4
Michigan	28,475	6,068	21.3	18,868	66.3	703	2.5	1,656	5.8
Minnesota	9,840	2,196	22.3	7,091	72.1	12	0.1	910	9.2
Mississippi	4,556	860	18.9	2,725	59.8			757	16.6
Missouri	9,237	2,525	27.3	4,757	51.5	279	3.0	2,262	24.5
Montana	1,935	1,030	53.2	721	37.3	39	2.0	289	14.9
Nebraska	3,314	865	26.1	2,278	68.7	3	0.1	381	11.5
Nevada	4,939	805	16.3	1,720	34.8	88	1.8	224	4.5
New Hampshire	1,102	211	19.1	699	63.4	20	1.8	236	21.4
New Jersey	8,514	2,155	25.3	4,458	52.4	1,196	14.0	750	8.8
New Mexico	6,929	2,227	32.1	4,468	64.5	135	1.9	459	6.6
New York	77,860	10,100	13.0	70,039	90.0	2,834	3.6	2,987	3.8
North Carolina	36,601	1,350	3.7	32,936	90.0	836	2.3	1,229	3.4
North Dakota	1,359	250	18.4	792	58.3	23	1.7	112	8.2
Ohio	51,031	13,081	25.6	27,100	53.1	12	0.0	7,834	15.4
Oklahoma	13,698	2,740	20.0	11,428	83.4	456	3.3	1,043	7.6
Oregon	9,011	1,151	12.8	2,440	27.1	408	4.5	949	10.5
Pennsylvania	4,784	1,812	37.9	167	3.5	133	2.8	2,325	48.6
Rhode Island	3,319	653	19.7	2,514	75.7	67	2.0	196	5.9
South Carolina	11,199	3,741	33.4	7,629	68.1	438	3.9	904	8.1
South Dakota	3,707	729	19.7	2,923	78.9			169	4.6
Tennessee	9,571	1,570	16.4	3,783	39.5	271	2.8	2,333	24.4
Texas	44,623	12,366	27.7	27,037	60.6	2,177	4.9	6,606	14.8
Utah	10,200	1,463	14.3	2,640	25.9	85	0.8	2,312	22.7
Vermont	1,139	233	20.5	477	41.9	26	2.3	430	37.8
Virginia	9,873	2,764	28.0	5,806	58.8	233	2.4	1,202	12.2
Washington	6,010	1,285	21.4	4,329	72.0	223	3.7	404	6.7
West Virginia	7,907	2,260	28.6	3,726	47.1	68	0.9	556	7.0
Wisconsin	11,917	1,844	15.5	3,268	27.4	51	0.4	4,606	38.7
Wyoming	990	286	28.9	585	59.1	18	1.8	106	10.7
Total	903,089	168,278		516,635		17,665		86,830	
Percent			18.6		57.2		2.0		9.6
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51	39	39	51	51

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

STATE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT		OTHER		UNKNOWN OR MISSING		TOTAL MALTREATMENTS	TOTAL PERCENT
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%		
Alabama	317	3.4					10,474	113.5
Alaska	1,586	9.9	9	0.1			15,947	100.0
Arizona	40	0.7					5,589	103.7
Arkansas	65	0.9	27	0.4			7,549	109.0
California	23,284	18.2	40,027	31.2			146,613	114.3
Colorado	819	16.9			698	14.4	5,320	110.0
Connecticut	3,469	28.6	315	2.6			14,195	117.1
Delaware	321	19.3	262	15.7			1,666	100.0
District of Columbia			10	.3			3,100	106.6
Florida	4,267	3.4	78,538	63.3			153,042	123.3
Georgia	1,655	4.5	3,343	9.1			39,493	107.5
Hawaii	165	4.2	3,400	86.5			5,086	129.4
Idaho	117	3.3	324	9.1			3,716	104.5
Illinois	44	0.2	11,982	43.5			31,213	113.3
Indiana							22,564	106.8
Iowa	182	1.4	484	3.8			13,489	105.4
Kansas	1,241	17.0	1,683	23.0	47	.6	8,183	112.0
Kentucky	340	2.1					17,252	104.3
Louisiana	466	4.2	3	0.0			12,399	111.1
Maine	2,355	54.1					7,127	163.7
Maryland	61	0.3					19,929	100.9
Massachusetts	89	0.3	30	0.1			36,442	109.7
Michigan	2,137	7.5	1,014	3.6			30,446	106.9
Minnesota	61	0.6					10,270	104.4
Mississippi	109	2.4	105	2.3			4,556	100.0
Missouri	709	7.7	327	3.5			10,859	117.6
Montana	298	15.4	21	1.1			2,398	123.9
Nebraska	223	6.7					3,750	113.2
Nevada	232	4.7	2,254	45.6			5,323	107.8
New Hampshire	40	3.6					1,206	109.4
New Jersey	234	2.7			17	0.2	8,810	103.5
New Mexico	481	6.9	2	0.0			7,772	112.2
New York	857	1.1	18,958	24.3			105,775	135.9
North Carolina	98	0.3	152	0.4			36,601	100.0
North Dakota	714	52.5			44	3.2	1,935	142.4
Ohio	5,729	11.2					53,756	105.3
Oklahoma	1,146	8.4			7	0.1	16,820	122.8
Oregon	440	4.9	4,557	50.6			9,945	110.4
Pennsylvania	98	2.0	304	6.4	48	1.0	4,887	102.2
Rhode Island	8	0.2	171	5.2			3,609	108.7
South Carolina	328	2.9	18	0.2			13,058	116.6
South Dakota	678	18.3					4,499	121.4
Tennessee	103	1.1	1,915	20.0			9,975	104.2
Texas	1,348	3.0	499	1.1			50,033	112.1
Utah	3,232	31.7	732	7.2	1,486	14.6	11,950	117.2
Vermont	12	1.1					1,178	103.4
Virginia	156	1.6					10,161	102.9
Washington	419	7.0	17	0.3			6,677	111.1
West Virginia	914	11.6	1,861	23.5			9,385	118.7
Wisconsin	77	0.6	2,589	21.7			12,435	104.3
Wyoming	14	1.4	4	0.4			1,013	102.3
Total	61,778		175,937		2,347		1,029,470	
Percent		6.8		19.5		0.3		114.0
Number Reporting	49	49	34	34	7	7	51	51

Table 3–5 Victimization Rates by Maltreatment Type, 1997–2001

YEAR	PHYSICAL ABUSE	NEGLECT	MEDICAL NEGLECT	SEXUAL ABUSE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT	OTHER ABUSE
1997						
Population	58,452,893	58,452,893	42,190,820	58,452,893	55,874,790	48,171,022
Number of Victims	194,512	435,877	18,552	96,984	48,599	88,018
Rate	3.3	7.5	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.8
Number of States	43	43	30	43	38	29
1998						
Population	66,964,555	66,964,555	52,149,316	66,964,555	64,547,430	53,510,996
Number of Victims	196,443	461,316	20,369	99,730	51,744	218,032
Rate	2.9	6.9	0.4	1.5	0.8	4.1
Number of States	48	48	36	48	44	34
1999						
Population	67,421,449	67,421,449	51,155,321	67,421,449	65,892,458	49,715,250
Number of Victims	167,703	439,094	18,809	88,801	59,842	219,549
Rate	2.5	6.5	0.4	1.3	0.9	4.4
Number of States	49	49	39	49	48	33
2000						
Population	70,776,791	70,776,791	53,852,121	70,776,791	69,202,395	52,816,814
Number of Victims	166,218	515,703	25,452	87,442	66,295	143,530
Rate	2.3	7.3	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.7
Number of States	49	49	39	49	48	34
2001						
Population	72,941,000	72,941,000	54,333,000	72,941,000	71,250,000	54,830,000
Number of Victims	168,278	516,635	17,665	86,830	61,778	175,937
Rate	2.3	7.1	0.3	1.2	0.9	3.2
Number of States	51	51	39	51	49	34

Rates were based on the number of victims divided by the child population in the reporting States and multiplied by 1,000. The numbers for victims were based on data from reporting States for that year. Data for 1997-1999 were based on SDC submissions only.

Table 3–6 Maltreatment Victims by Sex, 2001

STATE	MALE	% MALE	FEMALE	% FEMALE	UNKNOWN OR MISSING	% UNKNOWN	TOTAL VICTIMS	TOTAL PERCENT
Alabama	3,952	42.8	5,257	57.0	20	0.2	9,229	100.0
Alaska	7,954	49.9	7,991	50.1	2	0.0	15,947	100.0
Arizona	2,636	48.9	2,736	50.8	17	0.3	5,389	100.0
Arkansas	2,951	42.6	3,973	57.4	3	0.0	6,927	100.0
California	61,153	47.7	66,951	52.2	147	0.1	128,251	100.0
Colorado	2,343	48.4	2,492	51.5	2	0.0	4,837	100.0
Connecticut	6,010	49.6	6,029	49.7	81	0.7	12,120	100.0
Delaware	787	47.2	879	52.8			1,666	100.0
District of Columbia	1,447	49.8	1,451	49.9	10	0.3	2,908	100.0
Florida	61,232	49.3	62,592	50.4	310	0.2	124,134	100.0
Georgia	18,119	49.3	18,625	50.7			36,744	100.0
Hawaii	1,890	48.1	2,029	51.6	11	0.3	3,930	100.0
Idaho	1,700	47.8	1,857	52.2			3,557	100.0
Illinois	13,197	47.9	14,153	51.4	207	0.8	27,557	100.0
Indiana	9,583	45.4	11,458	54.2	87	0.4	21,128	100.0
Iowa	6,343	49.6	6,447	50.4	2	0.0	12,792	100.0
Kansas	3,553	48.6	3,752	51.3	3	0.0	7,308	100.0
Kentucky	7,929	47.9	8,516	51.5	99	0.6	16,544	100.0
Louisiana	5,412	48.5	5,745	51.5	1	0.0	11,158	100.0
Maine	2,144	49.2	2,199	50.5	12	0.3	4,355	100.0
Maryland	9,771	49.5	9,979	50.5			19,750	100.0
Massachusetts	15,634	47.1	15,967	48.1	1,617	4.9	33,218	100.0
Michigan	14,035	49.3	14,440	50.7			28,475	100.0
Minnesota	4,784	48.6	5,054	51.4	2	0.0	9,840	100.0
Mississippi	1,072	23.5	3,484	76.5			4,556	100.0
Missouri	4,101	44.4	5,136	55.6			9,237	100.0
Montana	866	44.8	1,009	52.1	60	3.1	1,935	100.0
Nebraska	1,568	47.3	1,700	51.3	46	1.4	3,314	100.0
Nevada	2,489	50.4	2,448	49.6	2	0.0	4,939	100.0
New Hampshire	514	46.6	585	53.1	3	0.3	1,102	100.0
New Jersey	4,204	49.4	4,274	50.2	36	0.4	8,514	100.0
New Mexico	3,265	47.1	3,474	50.1	190	2.7	6,929	100.0
New York	38,257	49.1	38,740	49.8	863	1.1	77,860	100.0
North Carolina	18,378	50.2	18,223	49.8			36,601	100.0
North Dakota	658	48.4	698	51.4	3	0.2	1,359	100.0
Ohio	24,351	47.7	26,423	51.8	257	0.5	51,031	100.0
Oklahoma	6,752	49.3	6,940	50.7	6	0.0	13,698	100.0
Oregon	4,418	49.0	4,592	51.0	1	0.0	9,011	100.0
Pennsylvania	1,814	37.9	2,970	62.1			4,784	100.0
Rhode Island	1,652	49.8	1,666	50.2	1	0.0	3,319	100.0
South Carolina	5,399	48.2	5,703	50.9	97	0.9	11,199	100.0
South Dakota	1,847	49.8	1,830	49.4	30	0.8	3,707	100.0
Tennessee	4,205	43.9	5,267	55.0	99	1.0	9,571	100.0
Texas	20,893	46.8	23,557	52.8	173	0.4	44,623	100.0
Utah	4,532	44.4	5,635	55.2	33	0.3	10,200	100.0
Vermont	501	44.0	638	56.0			1,139	100.0
Virginia	4,620	46.8	5,240	53.1	13	0.1	9,873	100.0
Washington	2,912	48.5	3,097	51.5	1	0.0	6,010	100.0
West Virginia	3,816	48.3	4,047	51.2	44	0.6	7,907	100.0
Wisconsin	4,930	41.4	6,977	58.5	10	0.1	11,917	100.0
Wyoming	500	50.5	490	49.5			990	100.0
Total	433,073		465,415		4,601		903,089	
Percent		48.0		51.5		0.5		100.0
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	40	40	51	51

Rates were based on the number of male or female victims divided by the male or female population respectively and multiplied by 1,000.

Table 3-7 Percentage of Victims by Age Group, 2001

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS AGE 0-3	PERCENT 0-3	VICTIMS AGE 4-7	PERCENT 4-7	VICTIMS AGE 8-11	PERCENT 8-11
Alabama	9,229	2,339	25.3	2,053	22.2	2,012	21.8
Alaska	15,947	4,296	26.9	4,069	25.5	4,002	25.1
Arizona	5,389	1,990	36.9	1,152	21.4	1,019	18.9
Arkansas	6,927	1,474	21.3	1,592	23.0	1,460	21.1
California	128,251	33,831	26.4	31,285	24.4	30,227	23.6
Colorado	4,837	1,384	28.6	1,178	24.4	1,087	22.5
Connecticut	12,120	3,330	27.5	2,843	23.5	2,691	22.2
Delaware	1,666	415	24.9	350	21.0	413	24.8
District of Columbia	2,908	778	26.8	702	24.1	686	23.6
Florida	124,134	34,616	27.9	29,795	24.0	28,099	22.6
Georgia	36,744	10,647	29.0	8,967	24.4	8,510	23.2
Hawaii	3,930	1,317	33.5	891	22.7	782	19.9
Idaho	3,557	983	27.6	866	24.3	816	22.9
Illinois	27,557	9,546	34.6	6,763	24.5	5,936	21.5
Indiana	21,128	5,551	26.3	5,013	23.7	4,604	21.8
Iowa	12,792	3,894	30.4	3,302	25.8	2,692	21.0
Kansas	7,308	1,981	27.1	1,842	25.2	1,672	22.9
Kentucky	16,544	4,596	27.8	4,256	25.7	3,762	22.7
Louisiana	11,158	2,990	26.8	2,792	25.0	2,574	23.1
Maine	4,355	1,304	29.9	1,074	24.7	1,026	23.6
Maryland	19,750	4,160	21.1	4,602	23.3	4,762	24.1
Massachusetts	33,218	8,640	26.0	7,897	23.8	7,745	23.3
Michigan	28,475	8,265	29.0	6,251	22.0	6,826	24.0
Minnesota	9,840	2,528	25.7	2,519	25.6	2,502	25.4
Mississippi	4,556	1,061	23.3	959	21.0	924	20.3
Missouri	9,237	2,121	23.0	2,179	23.6	2,203	23.8
Montana	1,935	560	28.9	483	25.0	404	20.9
Nebraska	3,314	989	29.8	770	23.2	766	23.1
Nevada	4,939	1,743	35.3	1,098	22.2	1,026	20.8
New Hampshire	1,102	300	27.2	269	24.4	258	23.4
New Jersey	8,514	2,625	30.8	1,944	22.8	1,907	22.4
New Mexico	6,929	1,615	23.3	1,596	23.0	1,666	24.0
New York	77,860	19,822	25.5	18,477	23.7	18,444	23.7
North Carolina	36,601	11,067	30.2	9,034	24.7	8,554	23.4
North Dakota	1,359	313	23.0	323	23.8	331	24.4
Ohio	51,031	13,360	26.2	12,208	23.9	11,249	22.0
Oklahoma	13,698	4,395	32.1	3,251	23.7	3,003	21.9
Oregon	9,011	3,290	36.5	2,321	25.8	1,918	21.3
Pennsylvania	4,784	823	17.2	1,001	20.9	1,139	23.8
Rhode Island	3,319	967	29.1	780	23.5	766	23.1
South Carolina	11,199	3,181	28.4	2,511	22.4	2,526	22.6
South Dakota	3,707	781	21.1	929	25.1	862	23.3
Tennessee	9,571	2,781	29.1	2,373	24.8	2,121	22.2
Texas	44,623	15,144	33.9	11,453	25.7	9,301	20.8
Utah	10,200	2,503	24.5	2,500	24.5	2,295	22.5
Vermont	1,139	241	21.2	287	25.2	240	21.1
Virginia	9,873	2,748	27.8	2,443	24.7	2,221	22.5
Washington	6,010	1,978	32.9	1,550	25.8	1,279	21.3
West Virginia	7,907	1,966	24.9	1,773	22.4	1,632	20.6
Wisconsin	11,917	2,367	19.9	2,491	20.9	2,359	19.8
Wyoming	990	281	28.4	254	25.7	233	23.5
Total	903,089	249,877		217,311		205,532	
Percent			27.7		24.1		22.8
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

STATE	VICTIMS AGE 12-15	PERCENT 12-15	VICTIMS AGE 16-17	PERCENT 16-17	VICTIMS AGE 18-21	PERCENT 18-21	VICTIMS AGE UNKNOWN	PERCENT AGE UNKNOWN
Alabama	2,120	23.0	456	4.9	7	0.1	242	2.6
Alaska	2,920	18.3	660	4.1				
Arizona	979	18.2	246	4.6	1	0.0	2	0.0
Arkansas	1,818	26.2	521	7.5	17	0.2	45	0.6
California	25,030	19.5	7,774	6.1	100	0.1	4	0.0
Colorado	892	18.4	247	5.1	14	0.3	35	0.7
Connecticut	2,621	21.6	577	4.8	8	0.1	50	0.4
Delaware	350	21.0	137	8.2			1	0.1
District of Columbia	542	18.6	186	6.4	14	0.5		
Florida	24,029	19.4	7,536	6.1	3	0.0	56	0.0
Georgia	6,843	18.6	1,482	4.0	196	0.5	99	0.3
Hawaii	691	17.6	232	5.9	5	0.1	12	0.3
Idaho	683	19.2	208	5.8	1	0.0		
Illinois	4,214	15.3	1,067	3.9	1	0.0	30	0.1
Indiana	4,858	23.0	1,071	5.1	2	0.0	29	0.1
Iowa	2,084	16.3	626	4.9	3	0.0	191	1.5
Kansas	1,403	19.2	362	5.0	8	0.1	40	0.5
Kentucky	3,049	18.4	877	5.3	4	0.0		
Louisiana	2,251	20.2	545	4.9	6	0.1		
Maine	820	18.8	131	3.0				
Maryland	4,120	20.9	1,540	7.8	566	2.9		
Massachusetts	6,895	20.8	1,825	5.5	3	0.0	213	0.6
Michigan	5,670	19.9	1,463	5.1				
Minnesota	1,702	17.3	440	4.5	10	0.1	139	1.4
Mississippi	926	20.3	534	11.7	152	3.3		
Missouri	2,205	23.9	528	5.7	1	0.0		
Montana	354	18.3	67	3.5	5	0.3	62	3.2
Nebraska	593	17.9	145	4.4	8	0.2	43	1.3
Nevada	802	16.2	176	3.6			94	1.9
New Hampshire	209	19.0	53	4.8	3	0.3	10	0.9
New Jersey	1,570	18.4	443	5.2	23	0.3	2	0.0
New Mexico	1,257	18.1	325	4.7	17	0.2	453	6.5
New York	16,700	21.4	4,332	5.6	36	0.0	49	0.1
North Carolina	6,586	18.0	1,358	3.7			2	0.0
North Dakota	288	21.2	104	7.7				
Ohio	9,976	19.5	3,237	6.3	95	0.2	906	1.8
Oklahoma	2,394	17.5	628	4.6	6	0.0	21	0.2
Oregon	1,257	13.9	225	2.5				
Pennsylvania	1,319	27.6	464	9.7	38	0.8		
Rhode Island	627	18.9	170	5.1	7	0.2	2	0.1
South Carolina	2,346	20.9	572	5.1	15	0.1	48	0.4
South Dakota	663	17.9	250	6.7	125	3.4	97	2.6
Tennessee	1,796	18.8	491	5.1			9	0.1
Texas	7,147	16.0	1,506	3.4	20	0.0	52	0.1
Utah	2,218	21.7	675	6.6	9	0.1		
Vermont	284	24.9	78	6.8	8	0.7	1	0.1
Virginia	1,862	18.9	567	5.7	2	0.0	30	0.3
Washington	922	15.3	176	2.9	5	0.1	100	1.7
West Virginia	1,453	18.4	431	5.5	10	0.1	642	8.1
Wisconsin	3,656	30.7	964	8.1			80	0.7
Wyoming	173	17.5	45	4.5	2	0.2	2	0.2
Total	176,167		48,753		1,556		3,893	
Percent		19.5		5.4		0.2		0.4
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	41	41	37	37

Table 3–8 Percentage of Victims by Single-Year Age, 2001

STATE	% AGE <1	% AGE 1	% AGE 2	% AGE 3	% AGE 4	% AGE 5	% AGE 6	% AGE 7	% AGE 8	% AGE 9	% AGE 10
Alabama	8.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.3
Alaska	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.3
Arizona	18.8	6.4	6.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.8
Arkansas	5.0	4.8	5.6	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.0
California	9.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8
Colorado	9.9	6.3	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.3
Connecticut	10.0	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4
Delaware	9.1	5.2	6.0	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	7.3	6.5	5.7
District of Columbia	9.2	6.4	5.1	6.1	4.8	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8
Florida	8.8	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.7
Georgia	10.0	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	5.7	5.7
Hawaii	14.3	6.9	6.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.1	4.9	5.8
Idaho	8.0	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.9	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.7	6.0
Illinois	13.9	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.2
Indiana	9.0	5.5	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.6
Iowa	8.6	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.3
Kansas	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.4
Kentucky	8.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.6
Louisiana	8.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.2	5.4
Maine	10.4	7.0	6.5	5.9	5.6	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.2
Maryland	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.5	5.9
Massachusetts	8.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8
Michigan	12.4	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.0
Minnesota	8.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.5
Mississippi	6.3	5.2	5.8	6.1	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.1
Missouri	5.2	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.2	5.9
Montana	9.4	7.0	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.4	5.5	6.1	4.8	5.3
Nebraska	9.5	6.8	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.2	5.7	6.5	5.8	6.2	5.9
Nevada	12.5	8.8	8.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	4.5
New Hampshire	9.4	4.6	6.7	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	7.0	5.6	6.1	6.5
New Jersey	15.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5
New Mexico	8.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.0
New York	8.8	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.6
North Carolina	9.4	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8
North Dakota	6.0	4.6	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.3	5.7	6.3	5.7	6.4	6.7
Ohio	7.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.5
Oklahoma	11.7	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.7
Oregon	13.7	7.7	7.9	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4
Pennsylvania	5.4	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.9	6.0	5.7	5.5	6.1	6.3
Rhode Island	10.6	6.1	5.8	6.6	5.2	5.1	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.5	6.0
South Carolina	10.7	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.7
South Dakota	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Tennessee	10.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5
Texas	12.5	7.2	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.8
Utah	7.2	5.5	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.6
Vermont	6.8	4.0	5.0	5.4	4.9	6.6	6.8	6.8	5.1	5.8	5.4
Virginia	10.4	6.0	6.3	5.2	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Washington	12.0	6.7	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.5
West Virginia	6.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.0	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.7	4.8
Wisconsin	5.7	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.7
Wyoming	6.8	6.3	8.3	7.1	7.1	6.5	5.6	6.6	6.7	5.5	6.0
Total Victims	85,000	55,766	55,384	53,727	52,522	54,101	54,922	55,766	54,264	52,836	50,714
Percent	9.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.6
Number Reporting	51										

STATE	% AGE 11	% AGE 12	% AGE 13	% AGE 14	% AGE 15	% AGE 16	% AGE 17	% AGE 18-21	% UNKNOWN	TOTAL VICTIMS
Alabama	5.2	4.9	5.6	6.0	6.4	3.4	1.5	0.1	2.6	9,229
Alaska	6.1	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.8	2.7	1.4			15,947
Arizona	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.6	2.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	5,389
Arkansas	5.2	5.4	6.4	7.2	7.2	4.9	2.6	0.2	0.6	6,927
California	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.7	2.4	0.1	0.0	128,251
Colorado	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.2	1.9	0.3	0.7	4,837
Connecticut	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	3.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	12,120
Delaware	5.2	4.4	5.3	6.0	5.2	4.3	4.0		0.1	1,666
District of Columbia	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	2.4	0.5		2,908
Florida	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	124,134
Georgia	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	36,744
Hawaii	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.6	3.7	2.2	0.1	0.3	3,930
Idaho	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.0	3.8	2.1	0.0		3,557
Illinois	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	27,557
Indiana	5.0	5.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.1	21,128
Iowa	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.2	1.7	0.0	1.5	12,792
Kansas	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.2	3.1	1.8	0.1	0.5	7,308
Kentucky	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.1	0.0		16,544
Louisiana	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.7	3.5	1.4	0.1		11,158
Maine	5.3	5.6	5.3	4.7	3.3	2.1	0.9			4,355
Maryland	5.9	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.3	3.5	2.9		19,750
Massachusetts	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.7	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.6	33,218
Michigan	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.6	3.5	1.7			28,475
Minnesota	5.7	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	9,840
Mississippi	5.2	4.4	4.5	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.5	3.3		4,556
Missouri	6.2	5.6	6.3	6.2	5.7	4.0	1.7	0.0		9,237
Montana	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.6	3.7	1.9	1.6	0.3	3.2	1,935
Nebraska	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.9	3.8	2.6	1.8	0.2	1.3	3,314
Nevada	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.6	1.8	1.8		1.9	4,939
New Hampshire	5.2	5.3	5.2	3.9	4.6	3.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	1,102
New Jersey	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	8,514
New Mexico	5.9	4.9	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.1	1.6	0.2	6.5	6,929
New York	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.3	3.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	77,860
North Carolina	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.0	2.8	0.9		0.0	36,601
North Dakota	5.5	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.0	4.8	2.9			1,359
Ohio	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.6	3.8	2.5	0.2	1.8	51,031
Oklahoma	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.1	3.7	2.9	1.7	0.0	0.2	13,698
Oregon	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.0	2.6	1.6	0.9			9,011
Pennsylvania	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.4	7.5	5.6	4.1	0.8		4,784
Rhode Island	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.2	3.6	3.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	3,319
South Carolina	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.8	3.7	1.4	0.1	0.4	11,199
South Dakota	5.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.6	3,707
Tennessee	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.3	3.0	2.2		0.1	9,571
Texas	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.3	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	44,623
Utah	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.2	4.2	2.5	0.1		10,200
Vermont	4.7	5.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	4.0	2.8	0.7	0.1	1,139
Virginia	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.4	3.7	2.1	0.0	0.3	9,873
Washington	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.1	1.7	6,010
West Virginia	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.3	2.1	0.1	8.1	7,907
Wisconsin	4.6	4.9	6.6	8.7	10.5	5.5	2.6		0.7	11,917
Wyoming	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.2	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.2	990
Total Victims	47,718	45,753	45,069	44,124	41,221	31,115	17,638	1,556	3,893	903,089
Percent	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.4	2.0	0.2	0.4	100.0
Number Reporting	51	41	37	51						

Table 3–9 Distribution of Victims by Age Group, 1997–2001

YEAR	AGE 0–3	AGE 4–7	AGE 8–11	AGE 12–15	AGE 16–17	TOTAL PERCENT/ NUMBER	NUMBER OF REPORTING STATES
PERCENT							
1997	25.5	27.1	22.4	19.3	5.7	100.0	41
1998	26.1	26.5	22.7	18.8	5.9	100.0	44
1999	26.2	25.5	23.1	19.4	5.9	100.0	47
2000	27.7	24.7	22.9	19.4	5.3	100.0	49
2001	27.8	24.2	22.9	19.6	5.4	100.0	51
NUMBER OF VICTIMS							
1997	164,540	174,323	144,572	124,017	36,872	644,324	41
1998	197,234	200,920	171,974	142,307	44,794	757,229	44
1999	200,983	196,059	176,999	148,593	45,095	767,729	47
2000	235,639	210,077	194,613	165,196	45,318	850,843	49
2001	249,877	217,311	205,532	176,167	48,753	897,640	51

Data from 1997–1999 are based on the SDC only.

Table 3–10 Child Victims by Race, 2001 (Child File) (continued on page 40)

STATE	AFRICAN AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE		ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER		WHITE	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	3,093	33.5	10	0.1	21	0.2	5,769	62.5
Alaska	1,194	7.5	7,454	46.7	531	3.3	5,563	34.9
Arizona	447	8.3	177	3.3	23	0.4	2,541	47.2
Arkansas	1,491	21.5	15	0.2	11	0.2	4,739	68.4
California	18,749	14.6	1,034	0.8	4,512	3.5	40,985	32.0
Colorado	493	10.2	85	1.8	61	1.3	3,843	79.5
Connecticut	3,002	24.8	12	0.1	101	0.8	5,232	43.2
Delaware	772	46.3	2	0.1	4	0.2	728	43.7
District of Columbia	2,052	70.6					14	0.5
Florida	37,397	30.1	121	0.1	405	0.3	75,407	60.7
Georgia	16,315	44.4	30	0.1	152	0.4	17,785	48.4
Hawaii	57	1.5	7	0.2	1,654	42.1	353	9.0
Idaho	26	0.7	133	3.7	10	0.3	2,655	74.6
Illinois	10,253	37.2	15	0.1	73	0.3	13,327	48.4
Indiana	3,474	16.4	43	0.2	83	0.4	15,948	75.5
Iowa	1,037	8.1	133	1.0	73	0.6	9,207	72.0
Kansas	989	13.5	70	1.0	32	0.4	5,495	75.2
Kentucky	2,162	13.1	5	0.0	16	0.1	12,439	75.2
Louisiana	5,536	49.6	24	0.2	35	0.3	5,352	48.0
Maine	29	0.7	37	0.8	10	0.2	1,888	43.4
Maryland	10,862	55.0	27	0.1	192	1.0	7,644	38.7
Massachusetts	4,583	13.8	31	0.1	636	1.9	14,536	43.8
Michigan	11,066	38.9	160	0.6	126	0.4	15,659	55.0
Minnesota	2,455	24.9	682	6.9	274	2.8	4,891	49.7
Mississippi	2,251	49.4	19	0.4	23	0.5	2,263	49.7
Missouri	1,906	20.6	46	0.5	22	0.2	6,983	75.6
Montana	14	0.7	414	21.4	1	0.1	1,067	55.1
Nebraska	372	11.2	187	5.6	19	0.6	2,185	65.9
Nevada	921	18.6	97	2.0	35	0.7	3,466	70.2
New Hampshire	33	3.0	3	0.3	7	0.6	875	79.4
New Jersey	3,868	45.4	9	0.1	80	0.9	2,832	33.3
New Mexico	211	3.0	725	10.5	15	0.2	2,018	29.1
New York	24,400	31.3	328	0.4	641	0.8	32,872	42.2
North Carolina	13,254	36.2	607	1.7	321	0.9	19,118	52.2
North Dakota	51	3.8	288	21.2	4	0.3	979	72.0
Ohio	15,325	30.0	86	0.2	107	0.2	30,974	60.7
Oklahoma	1,891	13.8	1,862	13.6	105	0.8	8,381	61.2
Oregon	435	4.8	341	3.8	91	1.0	5,711	63.4
Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island	438	13.2	41	1.2	74	2.2	1,962	59.1
South Carolina	4,921	43.9	22	0.2	29	0.3	5,681	50.7
South Dakota			1,673	45.1			1,671	45.1
Tennessee	2,848	29.8	23	0.2	65	0.7	5,455	57.0
Texas	8,654	19.4	60	0.1	258	0.6	16,781	37.6
Utah	201	2.0	172	1.7	143	1.4	4,480	43.9
Vermont	8	0.7	1	0.1	9	0.8	1,111	97.5
Virginia	3,682	37.3	5	0.1	97	1.0	4,803	48.6
Washington	500	8.3	404	6.7	142	2.4	3,979	66.2
West Virginia	263	3.3	2	0.0	25	0.3	6,661	84.2
Wisconsin	2,143	18.0	331	2.8	256	2.1	8,029	67.4
Wyoming	16	1.6	19	1.9	11	1.1	800	80.8
Total	226,140		18,072		11,615		453,137	
Percent		25.0		2.0		1.3		50.2
Number Reporting	49	49	49	49	48	48	50	50

A victim may have been identified as more than one race, and therefore, the total percent may be more than 100.

Table 3–10 Child Victims by Race, 2001 (Child File) (continued from page 39)

STATE	MULTIPLE RACE		HISPANIC		UNKNOWN/UNABLE TO DETERMINE		TOTAL VICTIMS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama			123	1.3	213	2.3	9,229	100.0
Alaska			456	2.9	749	4.7	15,947	100.0
Arizona	200	3.7	1,802	33.4	199	3.7	5,389	100.0
Arkansas	264	3.8	253	3.7	154	2.2	6,927	100.0
California	3,234	2.5	52,962	41.3	6,775	5.3	128,251	100.0
Colorado			1,452	30.0			4,837	122.7
Connecticut	319	2.6	3,175	26.2	279	2.3	12,120	100.0
Delaware			158	9.5	2	0.1	1,666	100.0
District of Columbia	9	0.3	77	2.6	756	26.0	2,908	100.0
Florida			9,724	7.8	1,080	0.9	124,134	100.0
Georgia			1,223	3.3	1,239	3.4	36,744	100.0
Hawaii	1,135	28.9	80	2.0	644	16.4	3,930	100.0
Idaho	3	0.1	370	10.4	360	10.1	3,557	100.0
Illinois			2,755	10.0	1,134	4.1	27,557	100.0
Indiana	451	2.1	959	4.5	170	0.8	21,128	100.0
Iowa			653	5.1	1,689	13.2	12,792	100.0
Kansas	123	1.7	151	2.1	448	6.1	7,308	100.0
Kentucky	305	1.8	31	0.2	1,586	9.6	16,544	100.0
Louisiana	43	0.4	94	0.8	74	0.7	11,158	100.0
Maine	33	0.8	35	0.8	2,323	53.3	4,355	100.0
Maryland			633	3.2	393	2.0	19,750	100.0
Massachusetts	495	1.5	5,608	16.9	7,329	22.1	33,218	100.0
Michigan			824	2.9	640	2.2	28,475	100.0
Minnesota	478	4.9	676	6.9	384	3.9	9,840	100.0
Mississippi			197	4.3			4,556	104.3
Missouri	7	0.1	183	2.0	90	1.0	9,237	100.0
Montana	36	1.9	47	2.4	356	18.4	1,935	100.0
Nebraska	8	0.2	275	8.3	268	8.1	3,314	100.0
Nevada			227	4.6	193	3.9	4,939	100.0
New Hampshire	17	1.5	40	3.6	127	11.5	1,102	100.0
New Jersey			478	5.6	1,247	14.6	8,514	100.0
New Mexico	120	1.7	3,225	46.5	615	8.9	6,929	100.0
New York			14,348	18.4	5,271	6.8	77,860	100.0
North Carolina	279	0.8	2,898	7.9	124	0.3	36,601	100.0
North Dakota			24	1.8	13	1.0	1,359	100.0
Ohio	536	1.1	500	1.0	3,503	6.9	51,031	100.0
Oklahoma	352	2.6	1,001	7.3	106	0.8	13,698	100.0
Oregon			942	10.5	1,491	16.5	9,011	100.0
Pennsylvania					4,784	100.0	4,784	100.0
Rhode Island	89	2.7	641	19.3	74	2.2	3,319	100.0
South Carolina	217	1.9	259	2.3	70	0.6	11,199	100.0
South Dakota					363	9.8	3,707	100.0
Tennessee			181	1.9	1,611	16.8	9,571	106.4
Texas	959	2.1	17,255	38.7	656	1.5	44,623	100.0
Utah			1,417	13.9	3,787	37.1	10,200	100.0
Vermont					10	0.9	1,139	100.0
Virginia	340	3.4	622	6.3	324	3.3	9,873	100.0
Washington			797	13.3	188	3.1	6,010	100.0
West Virginia	192	2.4	31	0.4	733	9.3	7,907	100.0
Wisconsin			709	5.9	449	3.8	11,917	100.0
Wyoming	3	0.3	71	7.2	70	7.1	990	100.0
Total	10,247		130,642		55,143		903,089	
Percent		1.1		14.5		6.1		100.2
Number Reporting	28	28	48	48	49	49	51	51

Table 3–11 Maltreatment Recurrence within 6 Months, 2001 (Child File)

STATE	NUMBER OF UNIQUE VICTIMS JANUARY–JUNE 2001	VICTIMS OF RECURRENT MALTREATMENT WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF INITIAL REPORT	PERCENTAGE
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona	2,461	99	4.0
Arkansas	3,372	182	5.4
California	59,715	6,665	11.2
Colorado			
Connecticut	5,328	584	11.0
Delaware	1,058	30	2.8
District of Columbia	1,353	112	8.3
Florida	51,084	4,308	8.4
Georgia			
Hawaii	1,661	118	7.1
Idaho	1,747	163	9.3
Illinois	13,074	1,318	10.1
Indiana	10,056	718	7.1
Iowa	6,184	694	11.2
Kansas	3,533	292	8.3
Kentucky	8,345	715	8.6
Louisiana	4,670	319	6.8
Maine	2,280	130	5.7
Maryland			
Massachusetts	16,356	1,809	11.1
Michigan	14,171	507	3.6
Minnesota	4,903	260	5.3
Mississippi			
Missouri	4,128	425	10.3
Montana	871	92	10.6
Nebraska	1,427	79	5.5
Nevada			
New Hampshire	384	32	8.3
New Jersey	4,347	277	6.4
New Mexico	2,891	224	7.7
New York	34,768	4,885	14.1
North Carolina	16,315	1,385	8.5
North Dakota			
Ohio	19,452	1,603	8.2
Oklahoma	6,249	615	9.8
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,421	68	2.8
Rhode Island	1,624	179	11.0
South Carolina	6,028	207	3.4
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	22,414	943	4.2
Utah	4,965	353	7.1
Vermont	563	39	6.9
Virginia			
Washington	3,083	361	11.7
West Virginia	4,020	228	5.7
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	560	33	5.9
Total	347,861	31,051	8.9
Number Reporting	38	38	38

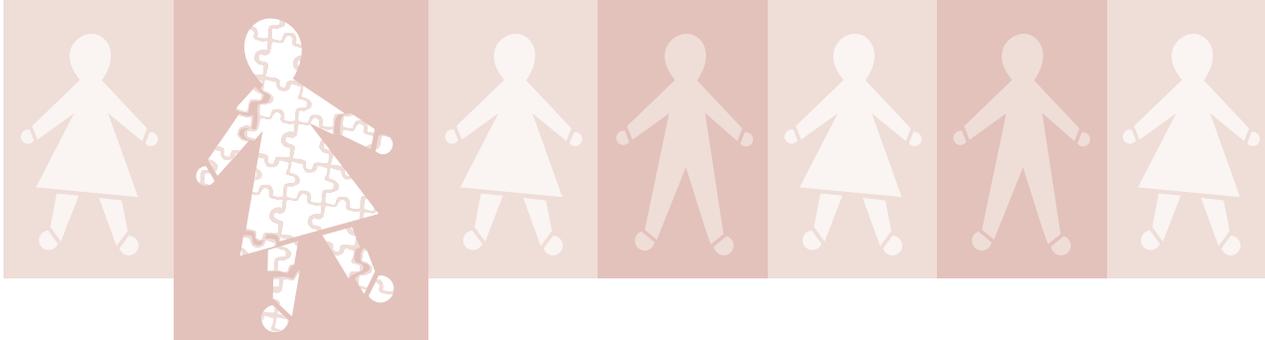
Reports within 24 hours of the initial report are not counted as recurrence. However, recurrence rates may be influenced by reports alleging the same maltreatment from additional sources if the State information system does not “roll up” these reports into the initial report.

Table 3–12 Factors Associated with Maltreatment Recurrence, 2001 (Child File)

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIO ASSOCIATED WITH RECURRENCE (N=186,220)
PRIOR VICTIM	
No	1.00
Yes	2.14 *
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT	
Physical Abuse	1.00
Neglect/Medical Neglect	1.44 *
Sexual Abuse	0.99
Other Abuse	1.17 *
Multiple Forms of Maltreatment	1.14 *
POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES	
No	1.00
Yes	1.50 *
FOSTER CARE SERVICES	
No	1.00
Yes	1.23 *
CHILD AGE	
0–3 years	1.00
4–7 years	0.97
8–11 years	0.87 *
12–15 years	0.84 *
16+ years	0.61 *
CHILD RACE/ETHNICITY	
White only	1.00
African American only	0.83 *
American Indian/Alaska Native only	1.02
Asian/Pacific Islander only	0.73 *
Other, Unable to Determine, Missing, Multiple Race, or non-Hispanic	1.00
Hispanic	0.80 *
REPORT SOURCE	
Social/Mental Health Services	1.00
Medical Personnel	0.96
Law Enforcement/Legal Personnel	0.91 *
Education Personnel	1.22 *
Day Care/Foster Care Providers	1.13
Other/Unknown	1.31 *
PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP	
Mother Only	1.00
Father Only	0.89 *
Both Parents	0.97
Mother and Other	1.06
Father and Other	1.02
Nonparent Perpetrator	0.79 *
Perpetrator Relationship Unknown	0.95

* $p < 0.01$

Proportional hazard models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the distribution of elapsed time to the event of interest (in this case recurrence). Odds ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Odds ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence (e.g. victims of prior abuse/neglect are 2.14 times more likely than children with no history of prior abuse/neglect to suffer abuse/neglect); odds ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of recurrence (e.g. victims who are age 16 or older are 39% less likely than children age 0 to 3 to suffer recurrence). The effect of child sex was tested, but found to make no contribution to the overall model. States included in the proportional hazards model are California, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington.



Perpetrators

CHAPTER 4

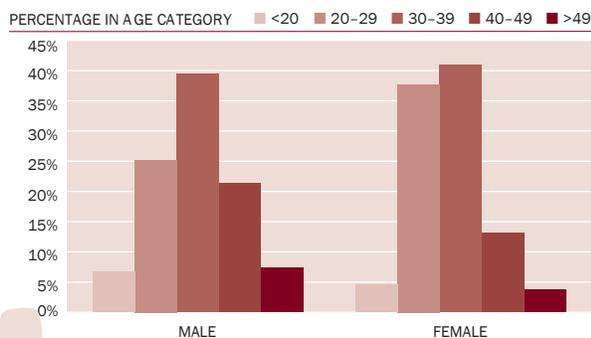
Perpetrators of child maltreatment are the persons responsible for a child’s well-being, such as the parents or nonparental caretakers, who have abused or neglected the child. Caretakers typically include those persons who are responsible for the supervision of a child, e.g., relative, foster parent, and residential facility staff.

Based on case-specific data, perpetrators are described from two perspectives.¹ The first uses the perpetrator as the unit of analysis. A perpetrator was counted for each report and each child with whom he or she is associated. The second considers the maltreated child as the unit of analysis.

Characteristics of Perpetrators (Child File)

For 2001, 59.3 percent of the perpetrators were women and 40.7 percent were men.² Female perpetrators were typically younger than male perpetrators. Of female perpetrators, 42.3 percent were less than 30 years of age compared to 31.9 percent of male perpetrators (figure 4–1). The median age of perpetrators was 31 years for women and 34 years for men.

Figure 4–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2001 (Child File)



Based on data from table 4–1. N=33 States.

A “Parent” accounted for 80.9 percent of perpetrators.³ A “Nonparent” accounted for 15.9 percent and “Unknown or Missing” accounted for 3.2 percent of perpetrators (figure 4–2).⁴

For almost every type of perpetrator, neglect was the most common type of maltreatment (figure 4–3). Almost one-third of perpetrators with a relationship of “Other Relative” were associated with sexual abuse.⁵

¹ Two criteria were used in order to determine whether to include a State’s perpetrator data in each analysis. For analyses on relationship, States were excluded if fewer than 25 percent of perpetrators had relationship data or fewer than 50 percent of perpetrators were coded as “parent.” When these tests were applied, several States were excluded from relationship analyses.

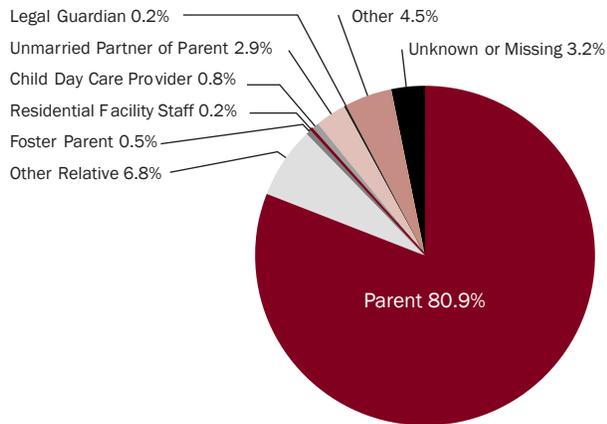
² Supporting data are provided in supplementary table 4–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

³ See supplementary table 4–2.

⁴ Nonparent includes “Other Relative,” “Foster Parent,” “Residential Facility Staff,” “Child Day Care Provider,” “Unmarried Partner of Parent,” “Legal Guardian,” and “Other.”

⁵ See supplementary table 4–3.

Figure 4–2 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim, 2001 (Child File)



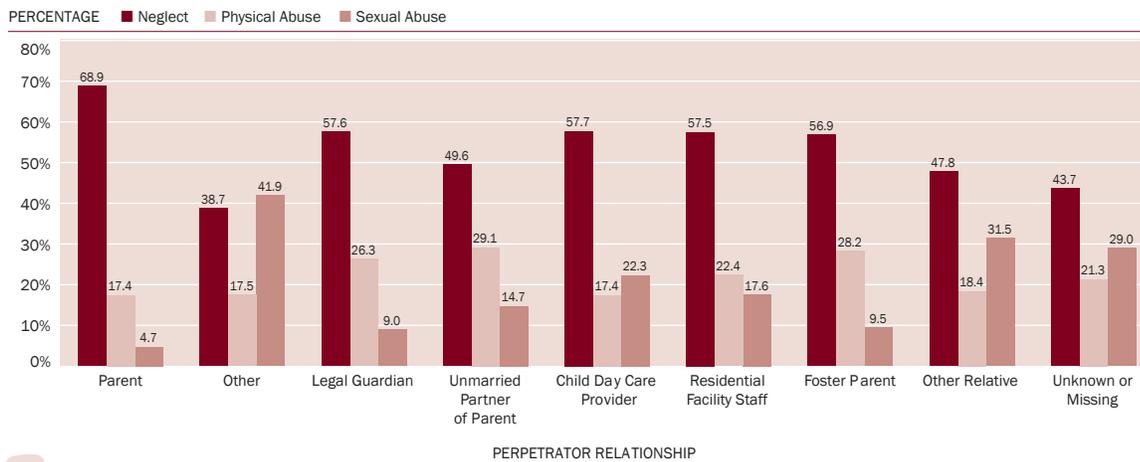
Based on data from table 4–2. N=36 States.

Victims in Relation to Their Perpetrators (Child File)

In order to establish whether perpetrators acted alone or in concert with others, the data were examined from the perspective of the victim. In these analyses new categories of relationship were constructed—namely, “Mother Only,” “Father Only,” “Mother and Father,” and other relationship combinations.⁶

More than 10 percent (11.9%) of child victims were maltreated by a nonparental perpetrator who acted alone. Eighty-four percent of child victims were maltreated by one or more parents. Almost half of child victims (40.5%) were maltreated by a “Mother Only,” and a fifth of victims (19.3%) were maltreated by a “Mother and Father” (figure 4–4). These percentages were similar to those in 2000.

Figure 4–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim and Selected Types of Maltreatment, 2001 (Child File)

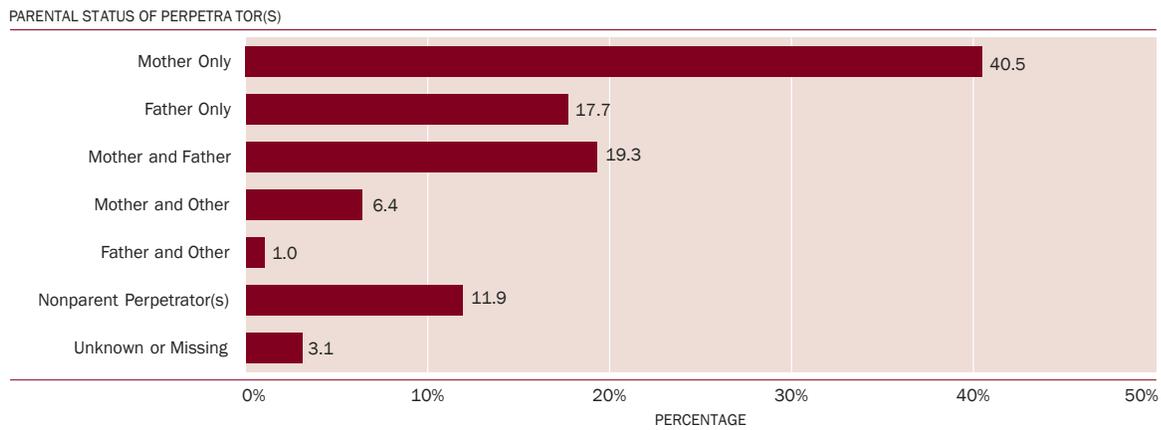


Based on data from table 4–3.

“Medical Neglect,” “Psychological Abuse,” “Other,” and “Unknown or Missing” maltreatment types were not included in this analysis.

⁶ In this report, the terms “Mother” and “Father” include biological parent, adoptive parent, and stepparent. These terms are generated from codes indicating the perpetrator’s sex (male or female) and relationship to the child (parent).

Figure 4–4 Victims by Parental Status of Perpetrator, 2001 (Child File)



Based on data from table 4–4. N=35 States.

Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 4. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data, and a number in bold indicates either a total or an estimate.

Table 4–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2001 (Child File)

AGE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
< 20	21,918	6.7	21,893	4.6	43,811	5.5
20-29	82,522	25.2	179,561	37.7	262,083	32.6
30-39	129,053	39.4	195,163	40.9	324,216	40.3
40-49	69,693	21.3	62,593	13.1	132,286	16.5
> 49	24,330	7.4	17,660	3.7	41,990	5.2
Total	327,516	100.0	476,870	100.0	804,386	100.0
Percent		40.7		59.3		100.0

Based on data from 39 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Percentages are based on 804,386 perpetrators out of 846,127 perpetrator reports in which the perpetrator's age and sex were provided. A perpetrator is counted for each child victim for each report.

Male median age = 34

Female median age = 31

Total median age = 32

Table 4–2 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim, 2001 (Child File) (continued on page 48)

STATE	PARENT	NONPARENT PERPETRATOR			
		OTHER RELATIVE	FOSTER PARENT	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	CHILD DAY CARE PROVIDER
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona	5,707	499	9	24	
Arkansas	5,378	895	20		48
California	115,095	7,972	702		
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware	1,559	138	10		
District of Columbia	2,667	206	18		3
Florida	32,619	2,915	240	64	710
Georgia					
Hawaii	4,714	301	89	48	
Idaho	3,561	210	9	2	9
Illinois	34,900	6,992	401	55	1,253
Indiana	20,877	2,189	74	38	47
Iowa	12,336	645	47	77	702
Kansas	6,784	699	59	1	
Kentucky	16,210	1,026	107		46
Louisiana	10,716	1,605	47	61	22
Maine	5,494	432	23	6	6
Maryland					
Massachusetts	36,621	1,744	161	129	75
Michigan	33,494	1,080	138	4	33
Minnesota	9,677	835	53	14	101
Mississippi					
Missouri	7,637	729	65	119	106
Montana	2,070	198	5	1	9
Nebraska	3,053	277	12		
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	7,681	560	105	119	94
New Mexico	7,766	854	1	1	1
New York	95,126	5,667	858	72	789
North Carolina	33,020	1,628	88	131	332
North Dakota					
Ohio	36,510	3,921		83	319
Oklahoma	17,585	1,073	331		154
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	2,949	640	48	60	614
Rhode Island	3,302	196	36	45	32
South Carolina	13,380	789	29	20	55
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas	45,055	6,432	92	35	322
Utah	9,544	1,145	22	15	45
Vermont	740	114	1	7	3
Virginia	8,649	763			
Washington	6,693		330		309
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	947	57	9	10	17
Total	660,116	55,426	4,239	1,241	6,256
Percent	80.9	6.8	0.5	0.2	0.8
Number Reporting	36	35	34	27	29

Table 4-2 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim, 2001 (Child File) (continued from page 47)

STATE	NONPARENT PERPETRATOR			UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL PERPETRATORS
	UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT	LEGAL GUARDIAN	OTHER		
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona	219	35	8	5	6,506
Arkansas	54	18 20		2,057	8,490
California	93	641	6,466	7,548	138,517
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware	148		16	75	1,946
District of Columbia			153	325	3,372
Florida	3,090	158	2,444	183	42,423
Georgia					
Hawaii		33	368	56	5,609
Idaho	81	14 37		193	4,116
Illinois	3,569		2,346	244	49,760
Indiana	1,499	39	2,943	1,479	29,185
Iowa	696		694	1,227	16,424
Kansas				1,829	9,372
Kentucky	1,009	1	668	485	19,552
Louisiana	22	7	891	713	14,084
Maine	492	10 37		1,250	7,750
Maryland					
Massachusetts	3,271	219 920		461	43,601
Michigan			2,097	495	37,341
Minnesota	691	19	241	899	12,530
Mississippi					
Missouri	703		838	637	10,834
Montana	93	1	98	149	2,624
Nebraska				861	4,203
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	428		173	214	9,374
New Mexico	374	24	321	6	9,348
New York		232	1,919	71	104,734
North Carolina			1,402		36,601
North Dakota					
Ohio	2,433		4,504	1,369	49,139
Oklahoma	24	153	1,219	238	20,777
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	425	45	541		5,322
Rhode Island			412	25	4,048
South Carolina	618	29	363	10	15,293
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas	3,021		2,034	178	57,169
Utah	686	36	1,508	551	13,552
Vermont			337	35	1,237
Virginia	1		275	1,960	11,648
Washington	44	8	487	266	8,137
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	19	7	73	7	1,146
Total	23,803	1,729	36,853	26,101	815,764
Percent	2.9	0.2 4.5		3.2	100.0
Number Reporting	27	21 34		34	36

Table 4–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim and Types of Maltreatment, 2001 (Child File) *(continued on page 50)*

PERPETRATOR'S RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS	NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Parent	660,116	454,800	68.9	114,875	17.4
Other Relative	55,426	26,503	47.8	10,181	18.4
Foster Parent	4,239	2,410	56.9	1,195	28.2
Residential Facility Staff	1,241	714	57.5	278	22.4
Day Care Provider	6,256	3,611	57.7	1,090	17.4
Unmarried Partner of Parent	23,803	11,818	49.6	6,921	29.1
Legal Guardian	1,729	996	57.6	455	26.3
Other	36,853	14,260	38.7	6,431	17.5
Unknown or Missing	26,101	11,417	43.7	5,551	21.3
Total	815,764	526,529		146,977	
Percent			64.5		18.0

Based on data from 36 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

“Unknown or Missing” maltreatment type was not included in this analysis.

¹ Additional Maltreatment Types includes “Medical Neglect,” “Psychological Abuse,” and “Other.”

² Percent totals by relationship may be greater than 100 because perpetrators may be associated with more than one type of maltreatment.

Table 4–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim and Types of Maltreatment, 2001 (Child File) (continued from page 49)

PERPETRATOR'S RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	SEXUAL ABUSE		ADDITIONAL MALTR EATMENT TYPES ¹		TOTAL PERCENT ²
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
Parent	31,354	4.7	171,960	26.0	117.0
Other Relative	17,447	31.5	10,915	19.7	117.4
Foster Parent	401	9.5	1,127	26.6	121.2
Residential Facility Staff	218	17.6	238	19.2	116.7
Day Care Provider	1,394	22.3	997	15.9	113.3
Unmarried Partner of Parent	3,502	14.7	6,631	27.9	121.3
Legal Guardian	156	9.0	522	30.2	123.1
Other	15,427	41.9	7,502	20.4	118.5
Unknown or Missing	7,562	29.0	5,878	22.5	116.5
Total	77,461		205,770		117.2
Percent		9.5		25.2	

¹ Additional Maltreatment Types includes “Medical Neglect,” “Psychological Abuse,” and “Other.”

² Percent totals by relationship may be greater than 100 because perpetrators may be associated with more than one type of maltreatment.

Table 4–4 Percentage of Victims by Parental Status of Perpetrator(s), 2001 (Child File)

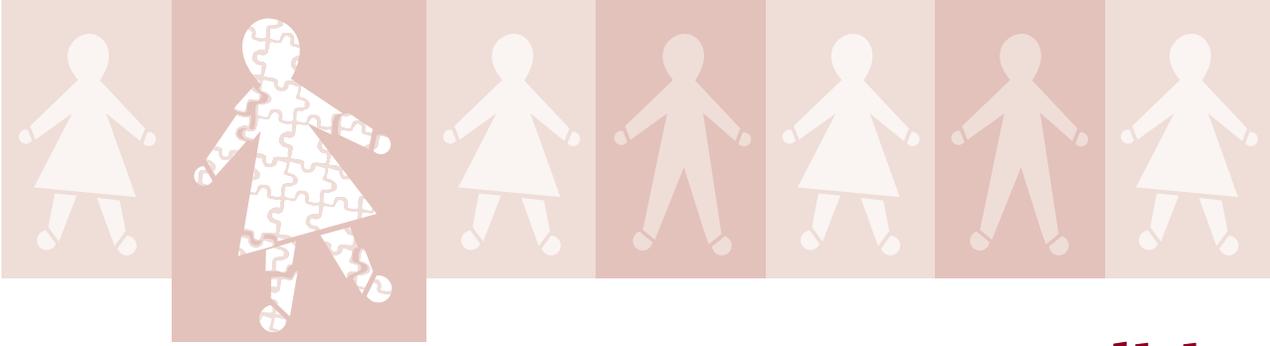
PARENTAL STATUS OF VICTIM'S PERPETRATOR(S)	NUMBER	PERCENT
Mother Only	241,289	40.5
Father Only	105,588	17.7
Mother and Father	115,200	19.3
Mother and Other ¹	38,195	6.4
Father and Other ¹	6,238	1.0
Nonparent Perpetrator(s) ²	71,065	11.9
Unknown or missing	18,548	3.1
Total	596,123	
Percent		99.9

Total does not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Based on data from 35 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

¹ Category includes victims with one perpetrator identified as a Mother or Father and a second perpetrator identified as a Nonparent.

² Category includes victims with as least one perpetrator identified as a Nonparent; no parent was involved.



Fatalities

CHAPTER 5

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

Number of Child Fatalities

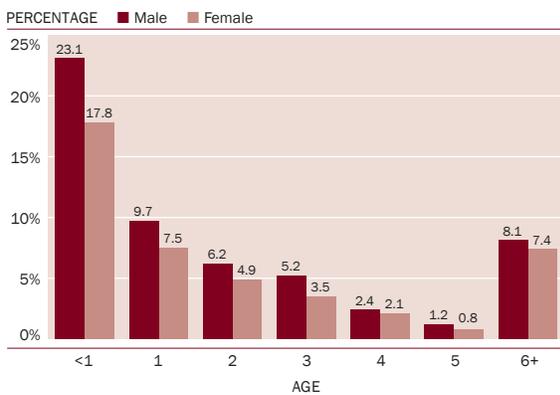
For 2001, a national estimate of 1,300 child deaths at a rate of 1.81 children of every 100,000 children in the population died from abuse or neglect. Many States were able to supplement the automated data from the child welfare agency with statistics from other agencies in their States. Included in the reported 1,300 fatalities were 150 fatalities reported from such agencies as health departments and fatality review boards.¹

Deaths that occur while a child is under the custody or supervision of the child welfare agency are especially egregious. Child protective services (CPS) in 48 States reported 18 deaths that occurred

in foster care. Of these, six deaths were reported by other agencies such as the coroner's office.

Approximately 1.5 percent of child fatalities reported by the States occurred in some type of out-of-home placement setting.²

Figure 5–1 Fatalities by Age and Sex, 2001



Based on data from table 5–3. N=916.

Fatalities by Age and Sex (Child File)

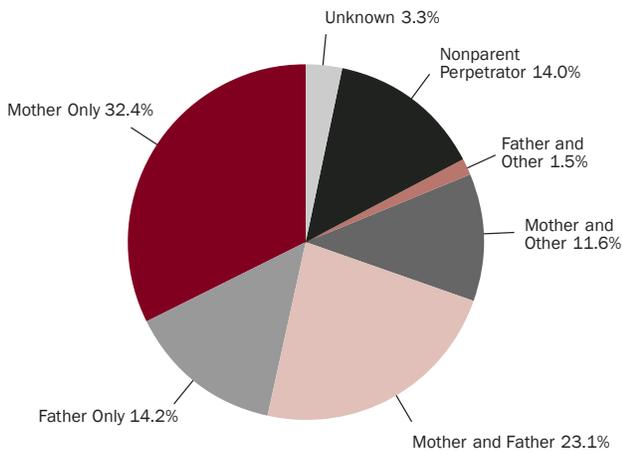
Fatality victims were typically very young (figure 5–1). Children younger than 1 year accounted for 40.9 percent of fatalities and 84.5 percent were younger than 6 years of age. The risk of a child being a fatality victim declined consistently through age 4. Male children accounted for 56.0 percent and female children accounted for 44.0 percent of all fatalities.³

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

² See supplementary table 5–2.

³ See supplementary table 5–3.

Figure 5–2 Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2001 (Child File)



Based on data from table 5–4.

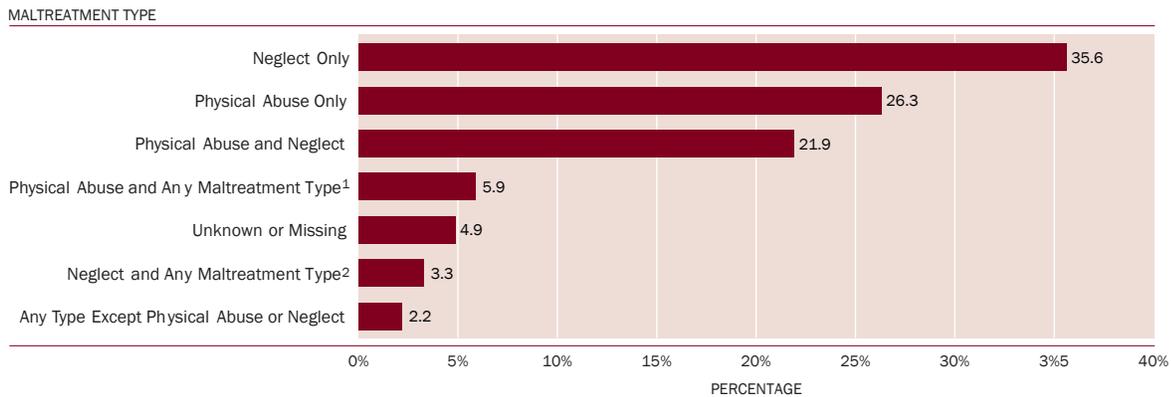
Parental Status of Perpetrators (Child File)

Most child fatalities, 82.8 percent, were maltreated by their parent or parents (figure 5–2).⁴ Almost one-third (32.4%) of fatalities were perpetrated just by their mother.⁵ These percentages are consistent with the findings reported in previous years.

Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment (Child File)

Almost all fatalities (92.9%) were associated with physical abuse or neglect. More than one-third (35.6%) of maltreatment deaths was associated with just neglect (figure 5–3). “Physical Abuse Only” was identified in more than one-quarter of reported deaths (26.3%).⁶

Figure 5–3 Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 2001 (Child File)



Based on data in table 5–5. N=919. See table 3–4 for complete list of maltreatment types.

¹ Does not include neglect.

² Does not include physical abuse.

⁴ This could include “Mother Only,” “Father Only,” “Mother and Father,” “Mother with Other,” and “Father with Other.”

⁵ See supplementary table 5–4.

⁶ See supplementary table 5–5.

Fatalities by Prior Contact with CPS

Less than 10 percent (8.8%) of the families of 2001 child fatality victims had received family preservation services in the 5 years prior to the death of victims. Less than 1 percent (0.9%) of child fatality victims had been returned to their families prior to their deaths.⁷ For 2000, those percentages were 14.9 and 2.6, respectively.

Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 5. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data, and a number in bold indicates either a total or an estimate.

⁷ See supplementary table 5–6.

Table 5–1 Child Fatalities, 2001

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILD FATALITIES REPORTED BY CPS ²	CHILD FATALITIES FROM AGENCY FILE	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITIES PER 100,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,123,000	24		24	2.14
Alaska	193,000	4		4	2.07
Arizona	1,410,000	13		13	0.92
Arkansas	683,000	22		22	3.22
California ¹	9,397,000			30	0.32
Colorado	1,128,000	20		20	1.77
Connecticut	843,000	8		8	0.95
Delaware	197,000	1	1	2	1.02
District of Columbia	114,000	9		9	7.89
Florida	3,732,000	91		91	2.44
Georgia	2,217,000	48		48	2.17
Hawaii	298,000	3		3	1.01
Idaho	375,000	4		4	1.07
Illinois	3,251,000	79		79	2.43
Indiana	1,577,000	46		46	2.92
Iowa	731,000	15		15	2.05
Kansas	714,000	7		7	0.98
Kentucky	997,000	31	6	37	3.71
Louisiana	1,217,000	33		33	2.71
Maine	303,000	0	2	2	0.66
Maryland	1,372,000	27		27	1.97
Massachusetts	1,501,000		19	19	1.27
Michigan ¹	2,598,000			49	1.89
Minnesota	1,298,000	16		16	1.23
Mississippi	778,000	5		5	0.64
Missouri	1,431,000	33		33	2.31
Montana	230,000	4		4	1.74
Nebraska	450,000	2	7	9	2.00
Nevada	538,000	4		4	0.74
New Hampshire	314,000		1	1	0.32
New Jersey	2,095,000	24	9	33	1.58
New Mexico	511,000		5	5	0.98
New York	4,677,000	78		78	1.67
North Carolina	1,991,000		24	24	1.21
North Dakota	159,000	1		1	0.63
Ohio	2,882,000	80		80	2.78
Oklahoma	893,000	28	5	33	03.7
Oregon	856,000	8		8	0.93
Pennsylvania	2,912,000	47	1	48	1.65
Rhode Island	249,000	5		5	2.01
South Carolina	1,018,000	16	7	23	2.26
South Dakota	203,000	2		2	0.99
Tennessee	1,406,000	13		13	0.92
Texas	6,009,000	206		206	3.43
Utah	730,000	11		11	1.51
Vermont	148,000	0	1	1	0.68
Virginia	1,759,000		36	36	2.05
Washington	1,532,000	5	11	16	1.04
West Virginia	399,000	1	15	16	4.01
Wisconsin	1,373,000	17		17	1.24
Wyoming	129,000	1		1	0.78
Total	72,941,000	1,092	150	1,321	
Rate					1.81
Number Reporting	51	32	16	49	49

¹ For California and Michigan, their 2000 fatality rate of 0.32 and 1.89 respectively was applied to the 2001 child population estimate for each State. This resulted in an estimated 30 child fatalities for California and 49 child fatalities for Michigan. The resulting total number of child fatalities—1,321—and the total child population were used to calculate the estimated rate of 1.81 fatalities per 100,000 children.

² Includes data from the Child File and the SDC.

Table 5–2 Child Fatalities in Foster Care, 2001

STATE	TOTAL FATALITIES	CHILD FILE & SDC FOSTER CARE FATALITIES	AGENCY FILE FOSTER CARE FATALITIES	TOTAL FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILD FATALITIES THAT OCCURRED IN FOSTER CARE
Alabama	24	0		0	0.0
Alaska	4	0		0	0.0
Arizona	13	0	0	0	0.0
Arkansas	22	0	0	0	0.0
California					
Colorado	20	0		0	0.0
Connecticut	8		0	0	0.0
Delaware	2	0	0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	9	0	0	0	0.0
Florida	91	0	0	0	0.0
Georgia	48	1		1	2.1
Hawaii	3	0	0	0	0.0
Idaho	4	0		0	0.0
Illinois	79	3	0	3	3.8
Indiana	46	0	0	0	0.0
Iowa	15	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	7	1	0	1	14.3
Kentucky	37	0	1	1	2.7
Louisiana	33	0	0	0	0.0
Maine	2	0	1	1	50.0
Maryland	27	0		0	0.0
Massachusetts	19		1	1	5.3
Michigan					
Minnesota	16	0	0	0	0.0
Mississippi	5	0		0	0.0
Missouri	33	0		0	0.0
Montana	4	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	9	0		0	0.0
Nevada	4	0		0	0.0
New Hampshire	1		0	0	0.0
New Jersey	33	1	0	1	3.0
New Mexico	5		1	1	20.0
New York	78	1	0	1	1.3
North Carolina	24		0	0	0.0
North Dakota	1	0		0	0.0
Ohio	80	0		0	0.0
Oklahoma	33	2	2	4	12.1
Oregon	8	0		0	0.0
Pennsylvania	48	0		0	0.0
Rhode Island	5	0		0	0.0
South Carolina	23	0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	2	0		0	0.0
Tennessee	13	0		0	0.0
Texas	206	3		3	1.5
Utah	11	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont	1	0	0	0	0.0
Virginia	36		0	0	0.0
Washington	16	0		0	0.0
West Virginia	16		0	0	0.0
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0.0
Total	1,225	12	6	18	
Percentage					1.5
Number Reporting	48	40	29	48	48

Percentage of fatalities that occurred in foster care is based on total fatalities in States that reported on fatalities in foster care. States that did not provide perpetrator relationship data are not included in this analysis.

Table 5–3 Child Fatalities by Age and Sex, 2001 (Child File)

AGE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL FATALITY VICTIMS	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
<1	212	23.1	163	17.8	375	40.9
1	89	9.7	69	7.5	158	17.2
2	57	6.2	45	4.9	102	11.1
3	48	5.2	32	3.5	80	8.7
4	22	2.4	19	2.1	41	4.5
5	11	1.2	7	0.8	18	2.0
6+	74	8.1	68	7.4	142	15.5
Total	513		403		916	
Percentage		55.9		44.0		99.9

Based on data from 30 States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Two States—Maine and Vermont—reported zero fatalities in the Child File.

If a State did not report the age or sex of a child fatality victim, that fatality was not included in this analysis.

Total does not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 5–4 Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2001 (Child File)

PERPETRATOR	NUMBER OF FATALITY VICTIMS	PERCENT OF FATALITY VICTIMS
Mother Only	278	32.4
Father Only	122	14.2
Mother and Father	198	23.1
Mother and Other ¹	100	11.6
Father and Other ¹	13	1.5
Nonparent Perpetrator ²	120	14.0
Unknown or Missing	28	3.3
Total	859	100.1

Based on data from 30 States: Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming.

If a State did not report the perpetrator relationship of a child fatality, that fatality was not included in this analysis.

¹ Category includes victims with one perpetrator identified as a Mother or Father and a second perpetrator identified as a Nonparent.

² Category includes victims with as least one perpetrator identified as a Nonparent; no parent was involved.

Table 5–5 Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 2001 (Child File)

MALTREATMENT TYPE	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES	PERCENT OF CHILD FATALITIES
Neglect Only	327	35.6
Physical Abuse Only	242	26.3
Physical Abuse and Neglect	201	21.9
Physical Abuse and Any Maltreatment Type ¹	54	5.9
Neglect and Any Maltreatment Type ²	30	3.3
Any Except Physical Abuse or Neglect	20	2.2
Unknown or Missing	45	4.9
Total	919	100.0

Based on data from 30 States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

¹ Does not include neglect.

² Does not include physical abuse.

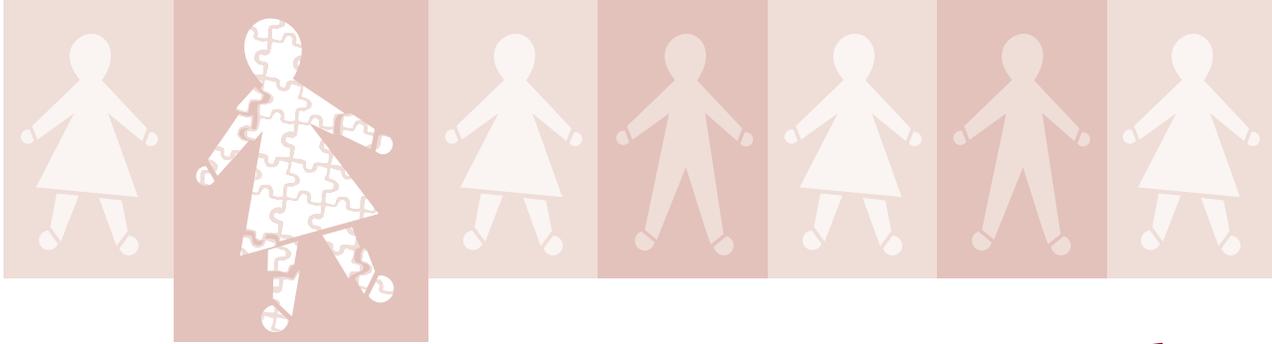
Table 5–6 Fatalities by Prior Contact with CPS, 2001

STATE	CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITY VICTIMS WHOSE FAMILIES RECEIVED PRESERVATION SERVICES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS	FATALITY VICTIMS WHO HAD BEEN REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS
Alabama	24	1	0
Alaska	4	0	0
Arizona			
Arkansas	22	0	0
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut	8	4	0
Delaware	2	1	0
District of Columbia	9	0	0
Florida	91	0	0
Georgia			
Hawaii	3	0	0
Idaho	4	1	1
Illinois	79	0	0
Indiana			
Iowa	15	0	0
Kansas	7	0	0
Kentucky	37	2	
Louisiana	33	1	0
Maine	2	0	0
Maryland	27	9	
Massachusetts	19	8	0
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana	4	0	0
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire	1	0	0
New Jersey	33	7	1
New Mexico	5	2	0
New York	78	0	0
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	80	21	0
Oklahoma	33	16	0
Oregon	8	1	1
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	5	0	0
South Carolina	23	0	0
South Dakota	2	1	0
Tennessee			
Texas	206	7	3
Utah	11	0	0
Vermont	1	0	0
Virginia	36	0	2
Washington			
West Virginia	16	0	0
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	1	0	0
Total	929	82	8
Percent of Fatalities		8.8	0.9
Number Reporting	34	34	32

Percentage of fatalities for each of the two types of prior contact is based only on the fatalities in States that reported prior family preservation services (N=929) or prior reunification (N=865), respectively.

Only those States that reported data for prior contact with CPS are included in this analysis.

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Services

CHAPTER 6

Child protective services (CPS) agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child abuse and neglect and to remedy conditions that have come to the attention of child welfare agencies. Preventive services are provided to parents whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect. These services are designed to increase the child-rearing competence of the parents or caretakers and their level of understanding of the developmental stages of childhood.

Remedial services (postinvestigation services) are offered on a voluntary basis by child welfare agencies or ordered by the courts to ensure the safety of children. These services address the safety of the child and are usually based on an assessment of the family's strengths, weaknesses, and needs.

This chapter examines the number of children who received preventive services and the number who received postinvestigative services. It also examines factors that may influence the provision of services.

Preventive Services

Almost 28.0 children per 1,000 in the population received preventive services.¹ This compares with a rate of 25.8 children per 1,000 for 2000. A total national estimate of two million children received preventive services during 2001.²

Examples of preventive services include respite care, parenting education, housing assistance, substance abuse treatment, day care, home visits, individual and family counseling, homemaker help, and transportation. Such services are funded through a variety of Federal and State programs. Data were collected regarding children and families who received preventive services funded by the following Federal 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), provide funds to States to improve CPS systems. The grants serve as a catalyst to assist States in screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, 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.]—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 net-

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

² Based on data from *Child Maltreatment 2000*, an additional 1,200,000 children may have received preventive services through programs that only reported families that received preventive services. Children who received services through more than one program may have been counted more than once.

work of community-based, prevention-focused resource and support programs that coordinate resources among a broad range of human services organizations.

- Title IV–B, Subpart 2, Section 430, of the Social Security Act, as amended Promoting Safe and Stable Families [42.U.S.C. 629 et seq.]—This legislation has the goal of keeping families together by funding such services as preventive intervention so that children do not have to be removed from their homes, services to develop alternative placements if children cannot remain safely in the home, and reunification services to enable children to return to their homes, if appropriate.
- Title XX of the Social Security Act, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), [42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.]—States may use these funds for preventive services such as child day care, child protective services, information and referral, counseling, and employment, as well as other services that meet the goal of preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children.

Some States were able to estimate the number of recipients of services by funding source.³ Variations in use of Federal funds are due to each State’s flexibility in determining who will receive services, what services will be offered, and how the services will be provided. Approximately 22.7 percent of children received preventive services under Promoting Safe and Stable Families grants and 23.1 percent under Social Services Block Grants. Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants and the Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant provided the other identified preventive services for 11.7 percent and 5.7 percent of children, respectively.

Postinvestigation Services

Postinvestigation services include individual counseling, case management, family-based services (services provided to the entire family, such as counseling or family support), in-home services (such as family preservation), foster care services, and court services.⁴

Approximately 58 percent of the child victims (an estimated 528,000) received postinvestigation services. Of the children who were not found to be victims of maltreatment, 28.8 percent or an estimated 629,000 children received such services.⁵ This compares to 55.4 percent of child victims and 18.7 percent of child nonvictims who received services in 2000. The increased number of nonvictims who received postinvestigation services was due, in part, to increased accuracy in reporting. The weighted average time from the start of investigation to provision of service was 48 days.⁶

Children may be removed from their homes during or after an investigation. Some children who are removed on an emergency basis may spend a short time in foster care, while other children may spend a longer time. About one-fifth of victims (19.0%) were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation or assessment. In addition, 4.7 percent of the children who were not victims of child abuse or neglect were removed from their homes. For 2000, the percentages of children placed in foster care were 20.8 for victims and 3.5 for nonvictims. Nationally, it is estimated that 275,000 children were removed from their homes as a result of a child abuse investigation or assessment.⁷

³ See supplementary table 6–2.

⁴ Data are reported for services provided within 90 days of the disposition date and, therefore, the number of service recipients may be an undercount.

⁵ See supplementary table 6–3.

⁶ See supplementary table 6–4.

⁷ See supplementary table 6–5.

Court proceedings to determine temporary custody of the victim, guardianship of the victim, or disposition of State dependency petitions were initiated for 17.5 percent of victims.⁸ Court-appointed representatives were appointed for 18.3 percent of child victims in 23 States.⁹ Almost one-fifth of child victims (19.4%) had received family preservation services and 4.2 percent had received family reuniting services within the previous 5 years.¹⁰

Factors Influencing the Receipt of Services (Child File)

A multivariate analysis was used to examine whether or not the characteristics of a child's case affect how the child is served by the child welfare system, the factors influencing the receipt of services, and the factors influencing the removal of victims from their homes. Future research in this area may include a closer look at how these factors affect specific types of services.

Receipt of Postinvestigation Services

There are several reasons why only some children and families receive postinvestigation services on family reunification services. For example, there may not be enough services available for families or the waiting lists may be very long. It has been hypothesized that the characteristics of a child's case may also influence the receipt of services. This hypothesis has been explored by using the case-level data submissions to examine which factors influence whether a child received postinvestigation services. Highlights of the findings are listed below:¹¹

- Victims of multiple maltreatments were more than twice as likely to receive services than victims of only physical abuse. Victims of sexual abuse were less likely than victims of any other type of maltreatment to receive services.
- Victims of prior maltreatment were 87 percent more likely to receive services than children with no prior victimizations.
- American Indian/Alaska Native, African American, and Asian-Pacific Islander children were respectively 29 percent, 29 percent, and 19 percent more likely to receive services than White children. Hispanic children were less likely to receive services than White children.
- Children reported by medical personnel were 18 percent more likely to receive services than children reported by social and mental health professionals.
- Children younger than 4 years old were more likely to receive services.
- Children maltreated by their mothers were the most likely to receive services.

Receipt of Foster Care Services

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

- Prior child victims were twice as likely to be placed in foster care.
- Sexual abuse victims were the least likely to be placed in foster care.
- Children younger than 4-years-old were most likely to be placed in foster care.

⁸ See supplementary table 6–6.

⁹ See supplementary table 6–7.

¹⁰ See supplementary table 6–8.

¹¹ See supplementary table 6–9.

- American Indian/Alaska Native and African American children were respectively 55 percent and 42 percent more likely to be placed in foster care than White children. Hispanic children and Asian/Pacific Islander children were less likely to be removed.
- Child victims reported by educational personnel were less likely to be removed than other children.
- Children maltreated by their mothers were most likely to be removed.

Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 6. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates the State did not submit usable data, and a number in bold indicates either a total or an estimate.

Table 6–1 Children who Received Preventive Services, 2001

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES ¹	RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,123,000	11,952	10.6
Alaska	193,000	2,480	12.8
Arizona	1,410,000	3,463	2.5
Arkansas	683,000	10,619	15.5
California	9,397,000	258,400	27.5
Colorado	1,128,000	5,466	4.8
Connecticut	843,000	42,734	50.7
Delaware	197,000	1,640	8.3
District of Columbia	114,000	992	8.7
Florida	3,732,000	82,574	22.1
Georgia	2,217,000	149,090	67.2
Hawaii	298,000	1,111	3.7
Idaho	375,000	2,709	7.2
Illinois	3,251,000	10,168	3.1
Indiana	1,577,000	43,400	27.5
Iowa	731,000	38,087	52.1
Kansas	714,000	22,139	31.0
Kentucky	997,000	43,370	43.5
Louisiana	1,217,000	33,875	27.8
Maine	303,000	8,300	27.5
Maryland	1,372,000	15,775	11.5
Massachusetts	1,501,000	41,300	27.5
Michigan	2,598,000	22,632	8.7
Minnesota	1,298,000	6,774	5.2
Mississippi	778,000	38,681	49.7
Missouri	1,431,000	39,400	27.5
Montana	230,000	5,379	23.4
Nebraska	450,000	12,400	27.5
Nevada	538,000	55,915	103.9
New Hampshire	314,000	69,813	222.3
New Jersey	2,095,000	160,728	76.7
New Mexico	511,000	44,353	86.8
New York	4,677,000	102,390	21.9
North Carolina	1,991,000	54,800	27.5
North Dakota	159,000	4,400	27.5
Ohio	2,882,000	77,186	26.8
Oklahoma	893,000	32,092	35.9
Oregon	856,000	23,500	27.5
Pennsylvania	2,912,000	167,465	57.5
Rhode Island	249,000	8,366	33.6
South Carolina ²	1,018,000	682	0.7
South Dakota	203,000	5,897	29.0
Tennessee	1,406,000	10,911	7.8
Texas	6,009,000	115,560	19.2
Utah	730,000	2,433	3.3
Vermont	148,000	3,625	24.5
Virginia	1,759,000	19,224	10.9
Washington	1,532,000	26,355	17.2
West Virginia	399,000	2,397	6.0
Wisconsin	1,373,000	37,800	27.5
Wyoming	129,000	25,303	196.1
Total	72,941,000	2,006,105	
Rate			27.5
Number Reporting	51	41	41

¹ Estimates for the number of children who received preventive services were derived by multiplying the total rate per 1,000 children (27.5) by the child population for each nonreporting State.

² For South Carolina, the estimated number of children who received preventive services was calculated by multiplying the number of families who received preventive services by 1.8, which is the estimated number of children per family. The estimated number of children per family was derived by dividing the total number of children by the total number of reports.

Table 6–2 Preventive Services by Funding Source, 2001

STATE	TOTAL RECIPIENTS OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES	CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANT		COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANT	
		NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama	11,952				
Alaska	2,480			360	14.5
Arizona	3,463			214	6.2
Arkansas	10,619	4,919	46.3		
California					
Colorado	5,466				
Connecticut	42,734			150	0.4
Delaware	1,640				
District of Columbia	992	488	49.2	215	21.7
Florida	82,574	11,346	13.7	46,991	56.9
Georgia	149,090			69	0.0
Hawaii	1,111			1,111	100.0
Idaho	2,709				
Illinois	10,168			785	7.7
Indiana					
Iowa	38,087			1,753	4.6
Kansas	22,139	5,376	24.3	12,137	54.8
Kentucky	43,370	9,159	21.1		
Louisiana	33,875	154	0.5	24,491	72.3
Maine					
Maryland	15,775				
Massachusetts					
Michigan	22,632				
Minnesota	6,774	5,492	81.1		
Mississippi	38,681	958	2.5	379	1.0
Missouri					
Montana	5,379			2,488	46.3
Nebraska					
Nevada	55,915			12,313	22.0
New Hampshire	69,813	2,957	4.2	1,080	1.5
New Jersey	160,728	687	0.4	1,559	1.0
New Mexico	44,353	41,238	93.0	1,550	3.5
New York	102,390			8,701	8.5
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio	77,186				
Oklahoma	32,092			9,427	29.4
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	167,465			3,300	2.0
Rhode Island	8,366			647	7.7
South Carolina	682				
South Dakota	5,897			2,615	44.3
Tennessee	10,911			10,911	100.0
Texas	115,560				
Utah	2,433				
Vermont	3,625			1,753	48.4
Virginia	19,224			3,341	17.4
Washington	26,355	1,894	7.2		
West Virginia	2,397			104	4.3
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	25,303			24,700	97.6
Total	1,482,405	84,668		173,144	
Percent			5.7		11.7
Number Reporting	41	12		27	

STATE	PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES		SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT		OTHER	
	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama					11,952	100.0
Alaska	1,066	43.0			1,054	42.5
Arizona					3,249	93.8
Arkansas	2,850	26.8	2,850	26.8		
California						
Colorado	5,466	100.0				
Connecticut	16,014	37.5			26,570	62.2
Delaware	1,640	100.0				
District of Columbia	205	20.7	84	8.5		
Florida	16,973	20.6			7,264	8.8
Georgia	7,514	5.0			141,507	94.9
Hawaii						
Idaho	2,709	100.0				
Illinois	8,426	82.9	345	3.4	612	6.0
Indiana						
Iowa					36,334	95.4
Kansas	4,425	20.0			201	0.9
Kentucky	2,208	5.1	28,744	66.3	3,259	7.5
Louisiana	1,176	3.5	7,264	21.4	790	2.3
Maine						
Maryland					15,775	100.0
Massachusetts						
Michigan					22,632	100.0
Minnesota	507	7.5			775	11.4
Mississippi	4,624	12.0	2,266	5.9	30,454	78.7
Missouri						
Montana	810	15.1			2,081	38.7
Nebraska						
Nevada	18,054	32.3	25,548	45.7		
New Hampshire	2,832	4.1	566	0.8	62,378	89.4
New Jersey	2,084	1.3	90,461	56.3	65,937	41.0
New Mexico	1,434	3.2	131	0.3		
New York			90,701	88.6	2,988	2.9
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio			77,186	100.0		
Oklahoma	2,873	9.0			19,792	61.7
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	161,260	96.3			2,905	1.7
Rhode Island	1,390	16.6			6,329	75.7
South Carolina	70	10.3	612	89.7		
South Dakota	3,282	55.7				
Tennessee						
Texas	55,002	47.6			60,558	52.4
Utah					2,433	100.0
Vermont					1,872	51.6
Virginia					15,883	82.6
Washington	9,627	36.5	14,834	56.3		
West Virginia	2,293	95.7				
Wisconsin						
Wyoming	303	1.2	300	1.2		
Total	337,117		341,892		545,584	
Percent		22.7		23.1		36.8
Number Reporting	29		15		26	

Table 6–3 Receipt of Postinvestigation Services, 2001

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	CHILD VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES		TOTAL NONVICTIMS	CHILD NONVICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES	
		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama	9,229	641	6.9	20,682	863	4.2
Alaska	15,947	3,618	22.7	2,475	297	12.0
Arizona	5,389	5,389	100.0	48,777	33,957	69.6
Arkansas	6,927	5,649	81.6	18,728	10,390	55.5
California	128,251	94,790	73.9	357,660	148,764	41.6
Colorado	4,837	1,593	32.9	26,146	3,005	11.5
Connecticut	12,120	2,894	23.9	35,258	1,900	5.4
Delaware	1,666	1,666	100.0	6,771	2,000	28.8
District of Columbia	2,908	2,472	85.0	4,424	1,300	28.8
Florida	124,134	70,227	56.6	142,368	41,155	28.9
Georgia	36,744	22,205	60.4	77,909	1,666	2.1
Hawaii	3,930	3,264	83.1	3,280	2,125	64.8
Idaho	3,557	1,533	43.1	6,402	1,188	18.6
Illinois	27,557	6,741	24.5	115,410	6,883	6.0
Indiana	21,128	6,740	31.9	32,375	462	1.4
Iowa	12,792	6,024	47.1	24,912	5,709	22.9
Kansas	7,308	3,547	48.5			
Kentucky	16,544	13,248	80.1	39,934	21,384	53.5
Louisiana	11,158	5,664	50.8	26,927	1,977	7.3
Maine	4,355	1,175	27.0	4,808	249	5.2
Maryland	19,750	5,090	25.8			
Massachusetts	33,218	28,880	86.9	28,111	6,703	23.8
Michigan	28,475	20,922	73.5	143,806	8,860	6.2
Minnesota	9,840	9,801	99.6	14,002	13,838	98.8
Mississippi	4,556	4,556	100.0	26,530	7,600	28.8
Missouri	9,237	6,887	74.6	71,506	24,052	33.6
Montana	1,935	1,077	55.7	13,097	1,785	13.6
Nebraska	3,314	2,053	61.9	7,393	1,510	20.4
Nevada	4,939	2,900	58.4	17,590	5,100	28.8
New Hampshire	1,102	1,102	100.0	11,030	11,030	100.0
New Jersey	8,514	7,320	86.0	62,219	37,883	60.9
New Mexico	6,929	6,929	100.0	16,385	16,385	100.0
New York	77,860	45,500	58.4	173,304	49,900	28.8
North Carolina	36,601	21,067	57.6	85,753	24,700	28.8
North Dakota	1,359	800	58.4	5,604	1,600	28.8
Ohio	51,031	15,553	30.5	62,689	7,435	11.9
Oklahoma	13,698	9,214	67.3	49,822	27,856	55.9
Oregon	9,011	3,987	44.2	16,607	4,800	28.8
Pennsylvania	4,784	4,763	99.6	18,228	18,218	99.9
Rhode Island	3,319	1,884	56.8	8,050	1,972	24.5
South Carolina	11,199	9,661	86.3	25,637	9,731	38.0
South Dakota	3,707	1,640	44.2	6,277	127	2.0
Tennessee	9,571	5,600	58.4	41,299	11,900	28.8
Texas	44,623	19,148	42.9	153,215	9,854	6.4
Utah	10,200	10,040	98.4	18,285	16,718	91.4
Vermont	1,139	484	42.5	2,419	507	21.0
Virginia	9,873	5,393	54.6	28,115	3,914	13.9
Washington	6,010	3,487	58.0	29,481	5,760	19.5
West Virginia	7,907	4,555	57.6	18,905	5,400	28.8
Wisconsin	11,917	8,137	68.3	28,299	8,200	28.8
Wyoming	990	348	35.2	3,194	9	0.3
Total	903,089	527,858		2,182,098	628,621	
Percent			58.4			28.8
Number Reporting	51	47	47	49	38	38

The increased number of nonvictims who received postinvestigation services is due, in part, to increased accuracy in reporting.

Table 6–4 Response Time in Days to Provision of Services, 2001

STATE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO SERVICES ¹	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SERVICES	TOTAL DAYS TO PROVISION OF SERVICES
Alabama			
Alaska	25	3,915	97,875
Arizona	36	39,346	1,416,456
Arkansas	41	16,039	657,599
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut	9	4,794	43,146
Delaware	39	1,666	64,974
District of Columbia	36	2,472	88,992
Florida	105	111,382	11,695,110
Georgia			
Hawaii	7	5,389	37,723
Idaho			
Illinois	41	13,624	558,584
Indiana	18	7,202	129,636
Iowa	33	11,733	387,189
Kansas	18	3,547	63,846
Kentucky	19	34,632	658,008
Louisiana	74	7,641	565,434
Maine	101	1,424	143,824
Maryland			
Massachusetts	9	35,583	320,247
Michigan	30	29,782	893,460
Minnesota	45	23,639	1,063,755
Mississippi			
Missouri	44	30,939	1,361,316
Montana	38	2,862	108,756
Nebraska	112	3,563	399,056
Nevada			
New Hampshire	139	12,132	1,686,348
New Jersey	15	45,203	678,045
New Mexico	39	23,314	909,246
New York			
North Carolina	37	21,067	779,479
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	18	37,070	667,260
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	51	3,856	196,656
South Carolina	31	19,392	601,152
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	46	29,002	1,334,092
Utah			
Vermont	37	991	36,667
Virginia	82	9,307	763,174
Washington	64	9,247	591,808
West Virginia	38	4,555	173,090
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	71	357	25,347
Total		606,667	29,197,350
Weighted Average	48		
Number Reporting	34		

¹ Numbers rounded to whole days.

Table 6–5 Victims and Nonvictims Removed from Home, 2001

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME		TOTAL NONVICTIMS	NONVICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME	
		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama	9,229	1,800	19.0	20,682	1,000	4.7
Alaska	15,947	756	4.7	2,475	2	0.1
Arizona	5,389	2,727	50.6	48,777	6,869	14.1
Arkansas	6,927	1,246	18.0	18,728	900	4.7
California	128,251	41,058	32.0	357,660	25,562	7.1
Colorado	4,837	904	18.7	26,146	860	3.3
Connecticut	12,120	1,240	10.2	35,258	226	0.6
Delaware	1,666	157	9.4	6,771	300	4.7
District of Columbia	2,908	874	30.1	4,424	200	4.7
Florida	124,134	4,718	3.8	142,368	1,918	1.3
Georgia	36,744	7,262	19.8	77,909	654	0.8
Hawaii	3,930	1,911	48.6	3,280	431	13.1
Idaho	3,557	957	26.9	6,402	122	1.9
Illinois	27,557	4,466	16.2	115,410	2,846	2.5
Indiana	21,128	3,134	14.8	32,375	132	0.4
Iowa	12,792	1,812	14.2	24,912	1,040	4.2
Kansas	7,308	725	9.9			
Kentucky	16,544	3,105	18.8	39,934	1,570	3.9
Louisiana	11,158	2,504	22.4	26,927	809	3.0
Maine	4,355	770	17.7	4,808	231	4.8
Maryland	19,750	1,689	8.6			
Massachusetts	33,218	4,818	14.5	28,111	1,603	5.7
Michigan	28,475	5,400	19.0	143,806	6,800	4.7
Minnesota	9,840	2,404	24.4	14,002	1,220	8.7
Mississippi	4,556	3,234	71.0	26,530	1,200	4.7
Missouri	9,237	3,174	34.4	71,506	9,205	12.9
Montana	1,935	836	43.2	13,097	1,134	8.7
Nebraska	3,314	1,273	38.4	7,393	492	6.7
Nevada	4,939	900	19.0	17,590	800	4.7
New Hampshire	1,102	433	39.3	11,030	609	5.5
New Jersey	8,514	1,944	22.8	62,219	2,586	4.2
New Mexico	6,929	833	12.0	16,385	99	0.6
New York	77,860	14,800	19.0	173,304	8,100	4.7
North Carolina	36,601	7,000	19.0	85,753	4,000	4.7
North Dakota	1,359	300	19.0	5,604	300	4.7
Ohio	51,031	8,174	16.0	62,689	3,575	5.7
Oklahoma	13,698	4,080	29.8	49,822	506	1.0
Oregon	9,011	3,581	39.7	16,607	800	4.7
Pennsylvania	4,784	900	19.0	18,228	900	4.7
Rhode Island	3,319	815	24.6	8,050	520	6.5
South Carolina	11,199	3,203	28.6	25,637	2,140	8.3
South Dakota	3,707	1,240	33.5	6,277	300	4.7
Tennessee	9,571	1,800	19.0	41,299	1,900	4.7
Texas	44,623	7,828	17.5	153,215	1,160	0.8
Utah	10,200	1,202	11.8	18,285	572	3.1
Vermont	1,139	191	16.8	2,419	69	2.9
Virginia	9,873	1,604	16.2	28,115	1,184	4.2
Washington	6,010	2,835	47.2	29,481	3,298	11.2
West Virginia	7,907	987	12.5	18,905	900	4.7
Wisconsin	11,917	1,705	14.3	28,299	1,300	4.7
Wyoming	990	233	23.5	3,194	200	4.7
Total	903,089	171,542		2,182,098	103,144	
Percent			19.0			4.7
Number Reporting	51	43	43	49	32	32

Estimates were calculated by applying the weighted percentage of victims (19.0%) or nonvictims (4.7%) removed from the home in reporting States, to the number of child victims and children with "Unsubstantiated" dispositions in States that did not report removals.

Table 6–6 Victims with Court Action, 2001

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WITH COURT ACTION	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama			
Alaska	15,947	1,052	6.6
Arizona	5,389	1,935	35.9
Arkansas	6,927	586	8.5
California	128,251	28,253	22.0
Colorado			
Connecticut	12,120	2,719	22.4
Delaware	1,666	59	3.5
District of Columbia	2,908	1,034	35.6
Florida			
Georgia	36,744	7,656	20.8
Hawaii	3,930	833	21.2
Idaho	3,557	825	23.2
Illinois	27,557	4,365	15.8
Indiana	21,128	3,449	16.3
Iowa	12,792	396	3.1
Kansas	7,308	1,634	22.4
Kentucky	16,544	139	0.8
Louisiana	11,158	924	8.3
Maine	4,355	486	11.2
Maryland			
Massachusetts	33,218	5,112	15.4
Michigan			
Minnesota	9,840	1,669	17.0
Mississippi			
Missouri	9,237	10	0.1
Montana	1,935	929	48.0
Nebraska	3,314	1,473	44.4
Nevada			
New Hampshire	1,102	638	57.9
New Jersey			
New Mexico	6,929	6,929	100.0
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	13,698	1,391	10.2
Oregon	9,011	2,992	33.2
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	3,319	1,210	36.5
South Carolina	11,199	1,649	14.7
South Dakota	3,707	1,021	27.5
Tennessee			
Texas	44,623	943	2.1
Utah	10,200	1,202	11.8
Vermont	1,139	316	27.7
Virginia	9,873	328	3.3
Washington	6,010	1,371	22.8
West Virginia	7,907	1,209	15.3
Wisconsin	11,917	3,453	29.0
Wyoming	990	110	11.1
Total	517,449	90,300	
Percent			17.5
Number Reporting	37	37	37

Table 6-7 Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives, 2001

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WITH COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES		AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONTACTS WITH COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES
		NUMBER	PERCENT	
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona	5,389	1,840	34.1	
Arkansas	6,927	197	2.8	
California	128,251	37,360	29.1	
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware	1,666	23	1.4	5.0
District of Columbia	2,908	181	6.2	
Florida				
Georgia	36,744	5,987	16.3	
Hawaii	3,930	1,911	48.6	
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana	21,128	18	0.1	
Iowa	12,792	3,780	29.5	
Kansas				
Kentucky	16,544	491	3.0	
Louisiana				
Maine	4,355	663	15.2	
Maryland				
Massachusetts	33,218	3,435	10.3	
Michigan				
Minnesota	9,840	655	6.7	
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana	1,935	525	27.1	
Nebraska	3,314	1,395	42.1	
Nevada				
New Hampshire	1,102	30	2.7	9.0
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma	13,698	1,391	10.2	
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island	3,319	472	14.2	16.0
South Carolina	11,199	33	0.3	
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah	10,200	1,202	11.8	
Vermont	1,139	316	27.7	
Virginia	9,873	383	3.9	8.0
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming	990	25	2.5	
Total	340,461	62,313		
Weighted Average			18.3	12.1
Unweighted Average			15.0	9.5
Number Reporting	23	23	23	4

Table 6–8 Victims Who Received Family Preservation or Family Reunification Services within Previous 5 Years, 2001

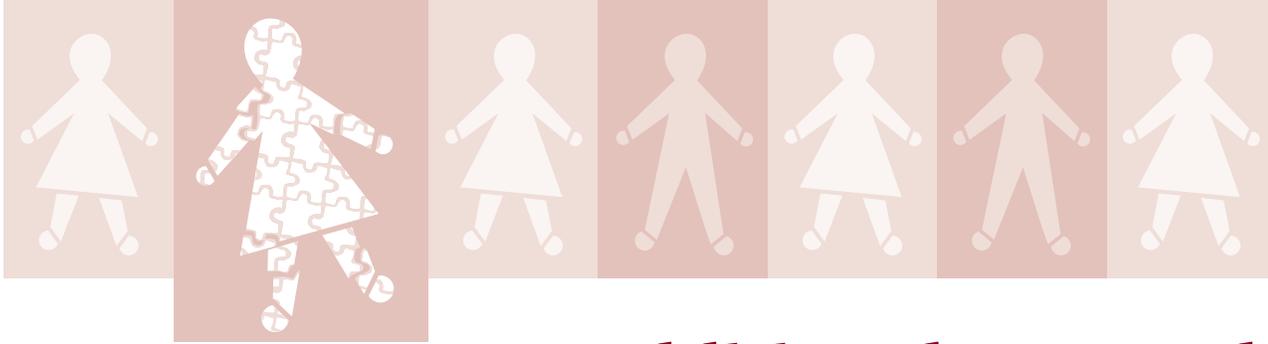
STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS		VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED REUNIFICATION SERVICES WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware	1,666	1	0.1		
District of Columbia	2,908	38	1.3	16	0.6
Florida					
Georgia	36,744			0	0.0
Hawaii					
Idaho	3,557	448	12.6		
Illinois					
Indiana	21,128	494	2.3		
Iowa	12,792	888	6.9	1,418	11.1
Kansas	7,308	5,228	71.5	900	12.3
Kentucky	16,544			1	0.0
Louisiana	11,158	1,588	14.2		
Maine					
Maryland	19,750	851	4.3		
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire	1,102	164	14.9	12	1.1
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio	51,031	25,183	49.3	2,797	5.5
Oklahoma	13,698	356	2.6	1,783	13.0
Oregon	9,011	1,497	16.6	547	6.1
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island	3,319			30	0.9
South Carolina	11,199	0	0.0	410	3.7
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas	44,623	5,598	12.5	729	1.6
Utah	10,200	472	4.6	202	2.0
Vermont	1,139	240	21.1	35	3.1
Virginia					
Washington	6,010			584	9.7
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	990	283	28.6	131	13.2
Total	285,877	43,329		9,595	
Percent			19.4		4.2
Number Reporting	21	17	17	16	16

Table 6–9 Factors Related to Receipt of Postinvestigation Services and Foster Care, 2001 (Child File)

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIO PREDICTING SERVICES (N=399,957)	ODDS RATIO PREDICTING FOSTER CARE (N=398,232)
PRIOR VICTIM		
No	1.00	1.00
Yes	1.87	2.09 *
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT		
Physical Abuse	1.00	1.00
Neglect/Medical Neglect	1.18 *	1.11 *
Sexual Abuse	0.84 *	0.73 *
Other Abuse	1.43 *	1.17 *
Multiple Forms of Maltreatment	2.05 *	2.44 *
CHILD AGE		
0-3 years	1.00	1.00
4-7 years	0.73 *	0.64 *
8-11 years	0.71 *	0.62 *
12-15 years	0.76 *	0.76 *
16-21 years	0.70 *	0.74 *
CHILD RACE/ETHNICITY		
White only	1.00	1.00
African American only	1.29 *	1.42 *
American Indian/Alaska Native only	1.29 *	1.55 *
Asian/Pacific Islander only	1.19 *	0.94
Other, Unable to Determine, Missing, Multiple Race, and non-Hispanic	1.57 *	1.66 *
Hispanic	0.71 *	0.75 *
REPORT SOURCE		
Social/Mental Health Services	1.00	1.00
Medical Personnel	1.18 *	1.00
Law Enforcement/Legal Personnel	0.79 *	0.96 *
Education Personnel	0.85 *	0.61 *
Child Day Care/Foster Care Providers	1.08	1.00
Other/Unknown	0.80 *	0.69 *
PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP		
Mother Only	1.00	1.00
Father Only	0.57 *	0.49 *
Mother and Father	0.95 *	0.96 *
Mother and Other	0.92 *	0.92 *
Father and Other	0.75 *	0.76 *
Nonparent Perpetrator	0.48 *	0.70 *
Perpetrator Relationship Unknown	0.76 *	0.82 *

* $p < 0.01$

Twenty-one States were included in these analyses: California, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington.



Additional Research Activities Related to NCANDS

CHAPTER 7

In this chapter, other efforts to examine child maltreatment issues through analyses, reports, meetings, and training of researchers are briefly summarized. Suggestions for future research are also made.

Research Conducted by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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

The Children’s Bureau is preparing *Child Welfare Outcomes 2000: Annual Report*, which is the third annual report from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The report contains information by State on key child maltreatment indicators, including the two national standards—reduce recurrence of child abuse and/or neglect, and reduce the incidence of child abuse and/or neglect in foster care—as well as information on foster care and adoption. Data from NCANDS are used for the child maltreatment sections. Qualitative information obtained from the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs) is also included. The report will be available in 2003 on the Children’s Bureau Web site at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb>.

For further information about the *Child Welfare Outcomes 2000: Annual Report*, contact:

Sharon Newburg-Rinn, Ph.D.
Social Science Research Analyst
Division of Data, Research, and Innovation
Children’s Bureau
ACYF/ACY/HHS
330 C Street, SW
Washington, DC 20447
Snewburg-rinn@acf.hhs.gov

The National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) under a cooperative agreement with the Children’s Bureau has released four datasets from NCANDS. Datasets 75, 89, and 90 are extracts from the case-level files submitted by participating States from 1995 to 1999. The

following table shows the number of States that made their data available to NDACAN and the total number of records in the datasets by year.

Year	Number of States	Total Number of Records
1995	10	630,594
1996	8	383,275
1997	9	376,919
1998	12	660,081
1999	14	783,467

The extracts include information on the report source, the investigation outcome, the child and the caregiver characteristics, the service delivery, and the types of maltreatment. The case-level datasets are useful for in-depth analyses of the relationship of specific variables to maltreatment.

NDACAN also has released dataset 93, which is a cumulative file from the aggregate data collection form, the Summary Data Component, of NCANDS for the years 1990–1999. This dataset contains key aggregate numbers for all reporting States for the 10 years and is useful for trend analysis.

Future plans include updating the cumulative file to include 2000 and 2001 data, and to provide the full case-level data files for 2000 and 2001 to researchers. Policies and procedures for access to these datasets are currently under development. The complete files will include more extensive data on children with unsubstantiated dispositions and data on perpetrators.

For further information about NDACAN, contact:
Elliott G. Smith, Ph.D.
National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
Cornell University
Family Life Development Center
MVR Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853–4401
egs1@cornell.edu

The National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA) has received a 3-year grant from the Children’s Bureau to help American Indian communities develop a system for reporting incidents of child abuse and neglect. The system will parallel the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). Tribal sites—with NICWA—will design and undertake the data collection of child maltreatment. Between 12 to 20 tribes in Alaska, Oklahoma, and Oregon will participate in the project.

The first step in the development of the system will be the creation of culturally appropriate definitions of abuse and neglect. This will include not only modifications of standard definitions, but also the development of strengths-based descriptions of children, families, and communities to be included with data collected on abuse and neglect. NICWA will be responsible for computer equipment and software, training, and resources for the tribal sites. During the last year of the project, trial reports will be collected at the tribal sites and sent electronically to NICWA, and from NICWA to the NCANDS. It is anticipated that this pilot data collection effort will be a model for the future collection of data from American Indian tribes nationwide.

For additional information on this project, contact:

Jody Becker-Green, M.S.W.
National Indian Child Welfare Association
5100 SW Macadam Avenue
Suite 300
Portland, OR 97201
beckergreen@nicwa.org

The Children's Bureau funded a Research Roundtable on Children of Color in Child Welfare, which had three major components—developing a database of empirical studies of racial disproportionality in the child welfare systems, commissioning papers from researchers on racial and ethnic disproportionality in child welfare, and conducting a scientific meeting.

One of the papers presented at the meeting held September 19–20, 2002 discussed child maltreatment disproportionality using data for more than 700,000 children in 5 States from NCANDS. State disproportionality representation indices (DRI) and disparity indices (DI) were constructed for children who were the subjects of investigation and for children who were found to be victims of maltreatment. County-level analyses also were conducted.

The Investigation DRI was constructed using both investigation counts of children and population counts; the Victim DRI was constructed using victim counts and investigation counts. In other words, the Investigation DRI indicates whether more children by race were investigated than they are represented in the general population. The Victim DRI represents whether more children by race were found to be victims than were represented in the population of children who received an investigation. Similar methods were used to obtain the Investigation and Victim DI. The Investigation DI and the Victim DI use the odds of a child from a nonreference group being investigated or victimized compared to a reference group. Whites were used as the reference group.

In each of the five States and for both the DRI and the DI, African American children were overrepresented and White children consistently underrepresented in investigations. In contrast, the degree of overrepresentation in victimization for both DRI and DI measures, while present, was considerably smaller. Furthermore, results for African Americans and Whites measured by the Victim DRI varied greatly from county to county, but demonstrated little disproportionality.

This paper will be published along with other papers from the conference. For further information on this paper, contact:

John D. Fluke, Ph.D.
Director of Research
Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc.
15884 E. Crestridge Circle
Centennial, CO 80015
jfluke@wrma.com

For further information on the conference, please contact:

Mary Bruce Webb, Ph.D.
Senior Research Analyst
Child Outcomes Research and Evaluation, OPRE
Administration for Children and Families
370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW
7th Floor West
Washington, DC 20447
mbwebb@acf.hhs.gov

**Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation has contracted with Westat to produce its *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 2002* report. Data on abuse and neglect from NCANDS are included in this report. The data include the number of estimated victims; types of maltreatment; gender of victims; age of victims; and race and Hispanic origin of victims. The report will be released in early 2003 and available on the Internet at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/02trends/index/htm>.

For further information about the *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 2002* report, contact:

Greg F. Orlofsky
Research Analyst
Westat
1650 Research Blvd. RA 1231
Rockville, MD 20850-3195
gregorlofsky@westat.com

**The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**

The Division of Violence Prevention held a meeting "Monitoring Child Neglect" in Atlanta, Georgia, on March 29, 2002. The meeting brought together two groups with different perspectives on child neglect to discuss measurement issues related to public health surveillance of child neglect. The first group represented the psychologists, social workers, pediatricians, and other clinicians who have worked to monitor and respond to incidents of neglect for decades. The second

group included researchers from the public health community, who were relatively new to the issue of child neglect but offered experience in the measurement of risk factors and outcomes. The meeting began with an overview of the public health approach to child neglect surveillance and descriptions of the newly initiated pilot State surveillance programs in California, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Rhode Island. Presentations about NCANDS and the National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS) followed. The meeting participants then discussed “what we would like to know,” “limitations and obstacles,” uses of surveillance data, and next steps. One of the next steps will be to discuss the issue of definitions.

The report of the meeting is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc>. For further information on this initiative, contact:

Ileana Arias, Ph.D.
Chief
Etiology and Surveillance Branch
Division of Violence Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Atlanta, GA 30333
iarias@cdc.gov

Research Conducted by Other Federal Agencies and Departments

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention U. S. Department of Justice

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has funded the National Center for Juvenile Justice to develop “The Compendium of National Statistical Data Collections that Inform Juvenile Justice.” NCANDS is among the first 10 data collections to be profiled. The profile includes information on the following topics—funding source, sampling, data collection procedures, instrumentation, key variables, quality controls, periodicity, representativeness, data access, and publications.

The Compendium will be released as a Web-based document by OJJDP in 2003. For further information on this project, contact:

Carl McCurley, Ph.D.
Research Associate
National Center for Juvenile Justice
710 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
mccurley@ncjj.org

U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce

The U.S. Census Bureau has compiled its 2002 edition of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. The *Statistical Abstract* contains a collection of statistics on social and economic conditions in the United States. Selected international data are also included. For many years, data from NCANDS have been included in the annual publication in two tables. One table reports on the characteristics of child victims by maltreatment, sex, age, and race or ethnicity. The second reports on the number of investigations, the number of children subject of investigations, and the number of victims by State.

The 2002 edition of the *Statistical Abstract* will be released soon. Online versions are available at <http://www.census.gov/statab/>.

For further information, contact:

Glenn W. King

Chief

Statistical Compendia Branch

Administrative and Customer Services Division

U.S. Census Bureau

Washington DC 20233-0001

glenn.w.king@census.gov

Research Conducted by Other Organizations

The American Humane Association

Several jurisdictions are currently, or have recently been, considering whether law enforcement, child protective services (CPS), or some hybrid system best handles reports and investigations/assessments of child abuse and neglect. The goal of the Law Enforcement Investigation Models Study of the American Humane Association is to describe these different models for collaboration between child protective services and law enforcement in responding to child abuse and neglect. Study efforts were funded by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation and guided by its newly independent Center for Community Partnerships in Child Welfare.

A statute and policy manual analysis of different models for CPS-law enforcement collaboration was completed for all 50 States. In addition, site visits were completed at six sites (each representing a different model of collaboration) to provide a more in-depth, site-specific analysis of how these different models are being operationalized. A report will be produced describing the models in use nationally and their implementation in specific sites.

As a part of the site-specific analysis, data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) will be reported to describe the incidence of substantiated and unsubstantiated reports, and the recurrence of maltreatment in jurisdictions utilizing different models of law enforcement-CPS collaboration.

For further information about the *Law Enforcement Investigation Models Study*, contact:
Amy Printz Winterfeld, J.D.
American Humane Association, Children’s Services
63 Inverness Drive East
Englewood, CO 80112
awinterfeld@americanhumane.org

The National Working Group to Improve Child Welfare Data Child Welfare League of America

The National Working Group to Improve Child Welfare Data comprises representatives from State child welfare agencies and is facilitated by the Child Welfare League of America. The Working Group recently completed a survey of how States are reporting data used to compute the State performance on the national standard for child abuse in foster care. State performance is calculated based on case-level data for the 9-month period of January–September. The percentage is computed by dividing the number of children reported to NCANDS whose perpetrator was either a foster parent or a residential staff person by the number of children served in foster care for the same period and reported to the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS).

Comparability among 26 States was revealed in the following areas of maltreatment reports: relatives or household members of foster parents (coded as “Other”); foster parents who maltreated their own biological or adopted children (coded as “Parent”); and residential facility staff (coded as “Facility Staff”). States varied with reporting on licensed and unlicensed foster parents. More than half of the States that submitted case-level information indicated that licensed relative foster parents would be coded as “Foster Parent.” Additionally, almost half of the States indicated that unlicensed relative foster parents would be coded as “Other Relative.” Inconsistency was also seen within States, where both categories were used.

The survey also identified differences in State reporting to NCANDS and AFCARS. Perpetrators who were relative foster parents in unlicensed homes were generally not included in NCANDS “Foster Parent” category, but were coded as “Other.” However, these children were counted in the AFCARS population. In addition, perpetrators who were residential facility staff were coded as “Facility Staff” by some States in NCANDS, although the children may not have been under the care, placement, and supervision of the child welfare agency and may not have been reported to AFCARS. These differences were reflected in the data used in computing the national standard, but continue to be of concern.

For further information on the National Working Group or to receive a copy of the report, contact:
Kristen Woodruff
National Working Group Project Manager
Child Welfare League of America
50 F Street NW, 6th Floor
Washington, DC 20001
Kristen@cwla.org

Child Trends

In May 2002, Child Trends issued a Research Brief “*The Multiple Dimensions of Child Abuse and Neglect*.” The paper relied on NCANDS data for most of the child abuse and neglect information. In addition to discussing the consequences of maltreatment, the paper identified a number of challenges for child abuse and neglect research. Recommendations included the following:

- Collect more information about the positive interactions of adults when responding to the needs of abused and neglected children;
- Learn more about the conditions of children who are abused or neglected, including birth weight, height and growth patterns, experience with chronic or acute illness, and school readiness and performance to gain a greater understanding of risk and protective factors; and
- Establish benchmarks of child well-being that could help child welfare agencies to estimate risk, create strategic plans, articulate positive milestones for populations of at-risk children, and use such milestones to support the healthy development of children.

The authors argued that child maltreatment is “only one part of children’s lives in households that experience poverty, substance abuse, mental health problems, physical disability, stress, or other forms of violence.” They suggested that recognized national health and developmental indicators should be integrated with other routine data collection.

The paper is available on the Web at <http://www.childtrends.org>. For further information, contact:

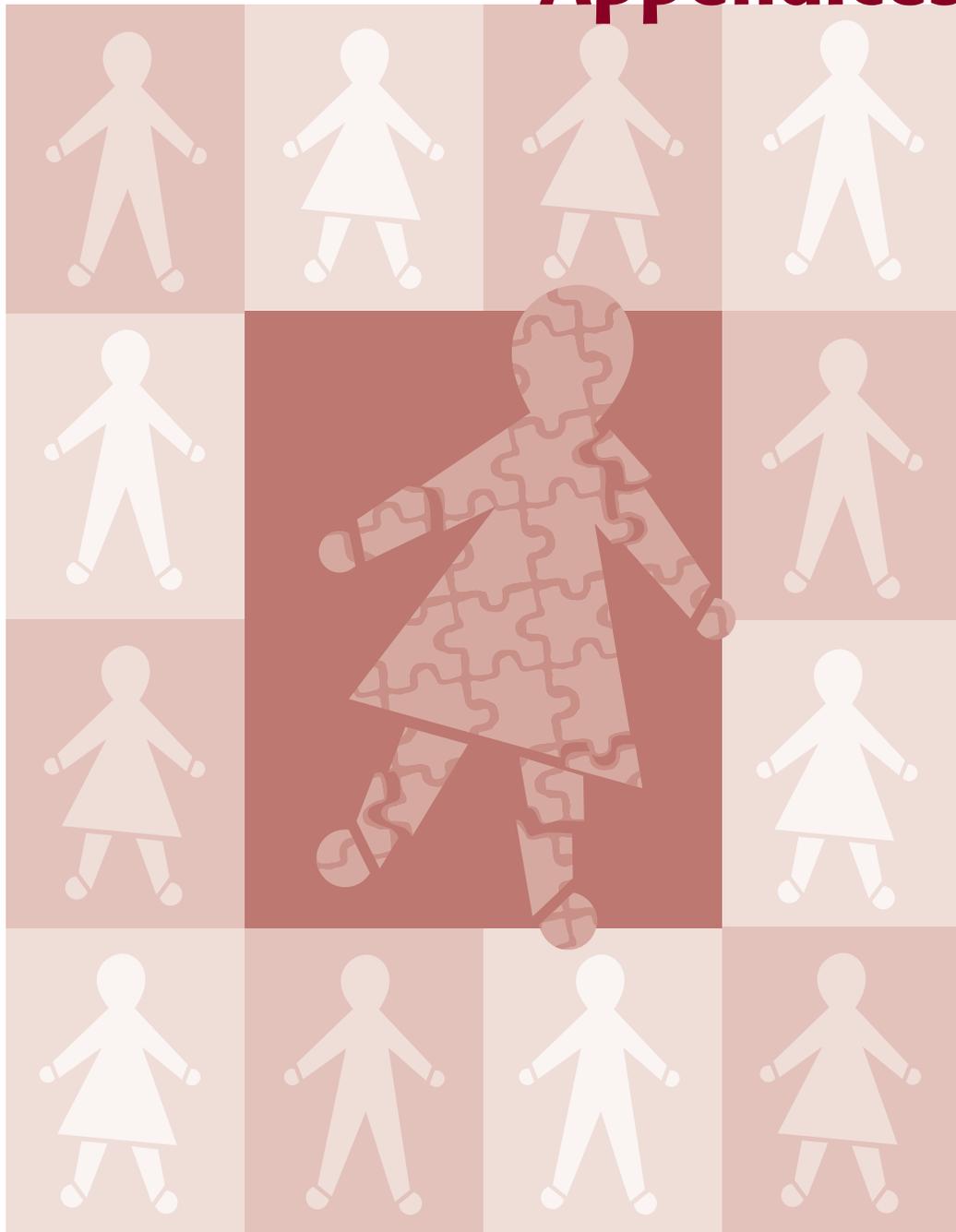
Rosemary Chalk
Senior Research Associate
Child Trends, Inc.
4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 100
Washington, DC 20008-2304
rchalk@childtrends.org

Suggestions for Future Research

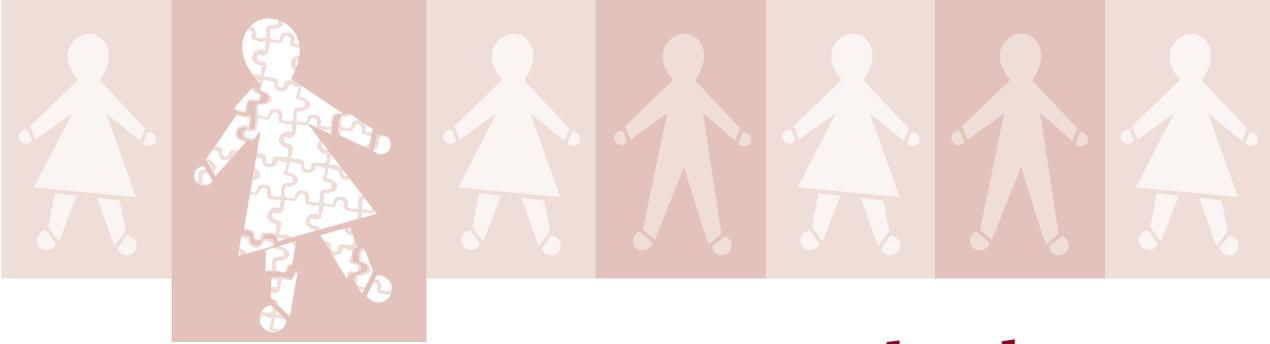
Some topics of interest for future research or program planning and review are briefly discussed below.

- The strengths of using cohort longitudinal data have been demonstrated in a number of fields. There has been significant progress in the development of such datasets for understanding foster care and adoption dynamics. Event histories of children who come to the attention of the CPS system also are of interest. The creation of cohort longitudinal data for maltreatment victims or of all children who are the subjects of an investigation or assessment would be useful in further understanding recurrence, as well as other aspects of child maltreatment.
- While variation among States in terms of rates of investigation, victimization, and recurrence has been reported, there is less information on within-State variation at the local agency level or at the county level. The analysis of child maltreatment data at the local level would be helpful to States in identifying problems and improving performance.
- The deaths of children due to maltreatment continue to be of local and national concern. While the profile of the child fatalities in terms of age, sex, and race is known, additional research needs to be conducted in terms of other risk factors.

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) 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.

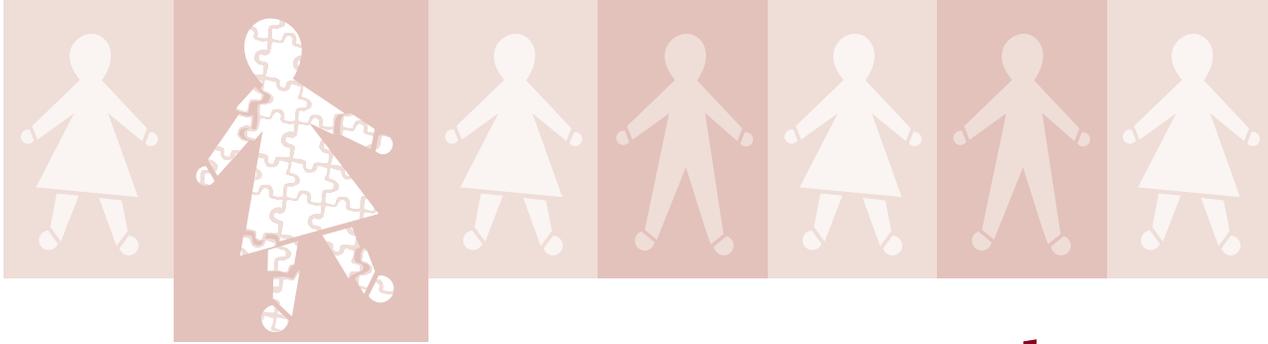
Table A-1 Required CAPTA Data Items, by State Response

STATE	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION (1,2)*	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND SERVICE RECEIPT (3a,3b)	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND REMOVAL STATUS (3c)	FAMILIES WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES FROM THE STATE (4)	CHILD FATALITIES (5)	CHILD FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE (6)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCREENING AND INTAKE (7)
Alabama	■	■		■	■		
Alaska	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Arizona	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
California	■	■	■				
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Connecticut	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Delaware	■		■	■	■	■	■
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Hawaii	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■		■
Illinois	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indiana	■	■	■		■	■	■
Iowa	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Kansas			■	■	■	■	■
Kentucky	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Louisiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maine	■	■	■		■	■	■
Maryland			■	■	■	■	
Massachusetts	■	■	■		■	■	■
Michigan	■	■		■			■
Minnesota	■	■	■		■	■	■
Mississippi	■		■	■	■	■	
Missouri	■	■	■		■		■
Montana	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Nebraska	■	■	■		■		
Nevada	■			■	■		
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Mexico	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New York	■			■	■		
North Carolina	■	■			■		■
North Dakota	■				■		
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■		
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oregon	■		■		■	■	
Pennsylvania	■	■		■	■		
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■		■
South Carolina	■	■	■	■	■	■	
South Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Tennessee	■			■	■		
Texas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■		■
West Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Wisconsin	■		■		■		
Wyoming	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Number	49	41	43	41	49	35	28

* 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 (11)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE ASSIGNED COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES (12)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONTACTS OF COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE WITH CHILD (12)
Alabama							
Alaska		■					
Arizona	■	■	■			■	
Arkansas	■	■	■			■	
California						■	
Colorado							
Connecticut		■	■				
Delaware	■	■	■	■		■	■
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Florida	■	■	■				
Georgia					■	■	
Hawaii	■	■	■			■	
Idaho	■		■	■			
Illinois	■	■	■				
Indiana		■	■	■		■	
Iowa	■	■		■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■		■
Kentucky	■	■			■	■	
Louisiana		■	■	■			■
Maine		■	■			■	
Maryland				■			
Massachusetts		■	■			■	
Michigan	■	■	■				
Minnesota		■	■			■	
Mississippi							
Missouri	■	■					
Montana		■				■	
Nebraska		■				■	
Nevada							
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey		■	■				
New Mexico		■	■				■
New York							
North Carolina		■	■				
North Dakota							
Ohio	■			■	■		
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oregon				■	■		
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■		■	■	■	
South Dakota							
Tennessee							
Texas	■	■	■	■	■		
Utah	■		■	■	■	■	
Vermont		■		■	■	■	
Virginia		■	■			■	■
Washington		■	■		■		■
West Virginia	■	■					
Wisconsin							
Wyoming	■	■		■	■	■	
Number	22	34	26	17	16	23	8

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Glossary

APPENDIX B

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

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

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

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

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

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE SYSTEM: A maltreatment disposition system used in some States that provides for responses other than “Substantiated,” “Indicated,” and “Unsubstantiated.” In such a system, investigations may or may not have maltreatment victims; children may or may not be determined to be maltreatment victims. Such a system may be known as a “diversified” system or an “in need of services” system.

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 reports a suspected incident of child maltreatment without identifying himself or herself; or the type of reporter is unknown.

ASIAN: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian sub-continent, 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 and/or other persons involved in the report of alleged maltreatment is in need of services.

BIOLOGICAL PARENT: The birth mother or father of the child rather than the adoptive or foster parent or the stepparent.

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

CAPTA: See **Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act**.

CAREGIVER: A person responsible for the care and supervision of the child who was reported as an alleged victim.

CASA: See **Court-Appointed Special Advocate**

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

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

CHILD: A person less 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.

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

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

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

CHILD ID: See **Child Identifier**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHILD'S LIVING ARRANGEMENT: The home environment, e.g., family or substitute care, in which the child was residing at the time of the report.

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

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

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

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

COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE: A person appointed by the court to represent a child in a neglect or abuse proceeding. May be an attorney or a court-appointed special advocate (or both) and is often referred to as a guardian ad litem. 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 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, filing for temporary custody, dependency, or termination of parental rights. It does not include criminal proceedings against a perpetrator.

COUNTY OF REPORT: The geopolitical jurisdiction within a State from which originated the report of child maltreatment. The unique identification number assigned to the county under the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) guidelines is preferred.

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: The geopolitical jurisdiction within a State of the United States in which the child subject of a report was residing at the time of the report. The unique identification number assigned to the county under the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) guidelines is preferred.

DISPOSITION: See *Investigation Disposition*.

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

FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES: Activities designed to protect children from harm and to assist families at risk or in crisis, including services to prevent placement, to support the reunification of children with their families, or to support the continued placement of children in adoptive homes or other permanent living arrangements.

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 child-rearing abilities of parents.

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

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

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

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

FRIEND: A nonrelative acquainted with the child, the parent, or caregiver including landlords, clergy, or youth group workers (e.g., Scouts, Little League coaches).

FTE: See *Full-Time Equivalent*.

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

GUARDIAN AD LITEM: See *Court-Appointed Representative*.

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

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

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

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

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

INTENTIONALLY FALSE: “Unsubstantiated” investigation disposition about which it has been concluded that the person reporting the alleged incident 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 the alleged report is substantiated or not.

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

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

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

JUVENILE COURT PETITION: A legal document filed with the court of original jurisdiction overseeing matters affecting children. The petition typically requests that the court take action regarding the child's status as a result of an investigation. Usually, a petition requests that the child be declared a dependent or delinquent child, or that the child be placed in an out-of-home setting.

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 including law enforcement, courts, district attorney's office, probation or other community corrections agency, and correctional facilities.

LIVING ARRANGEMENT: See **Child's Living Arrangement**.

MALTREATMENT: An act or failure to act by a parent, caregiver, or other person as defined under State law which 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.

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, including 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, therapists, etc.

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

NCANDS: The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System.

NCANDS MAPPING FORMS: The functional specification of transferring State data to NCANDS fields and values. This process is used for both Child and Agency 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.

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

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

NONPARENT: Includes Other Relative, Foster Parent, Residential Facility Staff, Child Day Care Provider, Substitute Care Provider, Unmarried Partner of Parent, Legal Guardian, and Other.

NOT SUBSTANTIATED: Investigation disposition that determines that there is not sufficient evidence under State law or policy to conclude that the child has been maltreated or is at risk of being maltreated.

OUT-OF-COURT CONTACT: Contact, 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.

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

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

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

PERPETRATOR ID: See **Perpetrator Identifier**.

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

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

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

POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES: Activities provided or arranged by the child protective services agency, social services agency, and/or the child welfare agency for the child/family as a result of needs discovered during the course of the investigation. Includes such services as Family Preservation, Family Support, and foster care provided as a result of the report of alleged child maltreatment, or offered prior to the report and continued after the disposition of the investigation. 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 Federal funds such as the Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant, the 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 VICTIM: A child victim with previous substantiated or indicated incidents of maltreatment.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES PROGRAM: Program that provides grants to the States under Section 430, title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended, to develop and expand four types of services: 1) Community-based family support services; 2) Innovative child welfare services, including family preservation services; 3) time-limited reunification services; and 4) Adoption promotion and support services.

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

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

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

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

REMOVAL DATE: The month, day, and year that the child was removed from the care and supervision of parents or parental substitutes, during or as a result of an investigation by the child protective services or social services agency. If a child has been removed more than once, the removal date is the first removal in concert with the investigation.

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

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

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

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

REPORT DISPOSITION DATE: The month, day, and year that a decision was made by the child protective services agency or court regarding the disposition of a report or investigation of alleged child maltreatment.

REPORT ID: See **Report Identifier**.

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

REPORT SOURCE: The category or role of the person who makes a report of alleged maltreatment.

REPORTING PERIOD: The twelve-month period for which data are submitted to the NCANDS. The calendar year is requested.

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 from a reporter 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 from a reporter alleging child maltreatment to the provision of postinvestigative services, often requiring the opening of a case for ongoing services.

SACWIS: See **Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information Systems**.

SCREENED-IN REPORTS: Reports that met the State's standards for accepting a child maltreatment report.

SCREENED-OUT REPORTS: Reports that did not meet the State's standards for accepting a child maltreatment report.

SCREENING: The process of making a decision about whether or not to accept a report to the State agency which receives child maltreatment reports.

SERVICE DATE: Date of the report disposition or a date decided by the State to be more appropriate to signify the start of services. The service date for cases for which services were continued (or changed) as a result of the investigation disposition is the date of the most recent case opening prior to the receipt of the report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATE DATA SYSTEM: Any number of State computer systems which are focused on supporting the child welfare efforts of the State.

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

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

SUBMISSION YEAR: Twelve-month period defining the time limits of dispositions submitted to NCANDS. Dispositions may be from reports occurring in that year or in a previous year. Reports occurring in that year that did not reach a disposition in that year are not submitted.

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.

SUBSTITUTE CARE PROVIDER: A person providing out-of-home care to children, such as a foster parent or residential facility staff.

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

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

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

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



Data Submissions and CAF Data Elements

APPENDIX C

Child-level data are collected through an automated file composed of child-specific records. States that submitted child-level data used the Child File, which is a revision of the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC). States that submitted the Child File also submitted the Agency File, which collects aggregate data on such items as preventive services and screened-out reports. The remaining States submitted their data using the Summary Data Component (SDC); see table C-1.

In order to provide State-level statistics, case-level data were aggregated by key variables for those States that submitted the Child File. The aggregated numbers from the Child File, the Agency file, and the SDC were combined into one data file—the Combined Aggregate File (CAF). Creating this new file enabled the three data sources to be merged into one file that would provide State-level data for all the States. The data element list for the CAF is provided in table C-2.

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

Table C-1 State by Type of Data

STATE	SDC	CHILD FILE	AGENCY FILE
Alabama	■		
Alaska	■		
Arizona		■	■
Arkansas		■	■
California		■	■
Colorado	■		
Connecticut		■	■
Delaware		■	■
District of Columbia		■	■
Florida		■	■
Georgia	■		
Hawaii		■	■
Idaho		■	■
Illinois		■	■
Indiana		■	■
Iowa		■	■
Kansas		■	■
Kentucky		■	■
Louisiana		■	■
Maine		■	■
Maryland	■		
Massachusetts		■	■
Michigan		■	■
Minnesota		■	■
Mississippi	■		
Missouri		■	■
Montana		■	■
Nebraska		■	■
Nevada	■		
New Hampshire		■	■
New Jersey		■	■
New Mexico		■	■
New York		■	■
North Carolina		■	■
North Dakota	■		
Ohio		■	■
Oklahoma		■	■
Oregon	■		
Pennsylvania		■	■
Rhode Island		■	■
South Carolina		■	■
South Dakota	■		
Tennessee	■		
Texas		■	■
Utah		■	■
Vermont		■	■
Virginia		■	■
Washington		■	■
West Virginia		■	■
Wisconsin	■		
Wyoming		■	■
Total	12	39	39

Table C–2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Data in the Combined Aggregate File are based on the State's submission of the SDC, the Child File, and the Agency File. For most items, data from the SDC are duplicated counts, comparable to the "report-child pair." Some State exceptions are noted in the commentary section in *Child Maltreatment 2001*.

REFERRALS AND INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

SOURCE OF REFERRALS SCREENED IN (REPORT COUNT)

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

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

continues

Table C–2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

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

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

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

INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS (REPORT COUNT)

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

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

INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS (REPORT -CHILD PAIR COUNT)

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

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

continues

Table C–2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List (continued)

WORKERS

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

CHILDREN BY DISPOSITION (REPORT -CHILD PAIR COUNT)

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

Counts from the Child File are based on “report-child pairs.” A child is counted each time he or she is subject of a report that is investigated or assessed. Report dispositional data were used for children for whom there was incomplete data, if the report disposition was “Unsubstantiated.” Children for whom there was incomplete data and the report disposition was not “Unsubstantiated” were counted as “Unknown Disposition.” The total fields are based on data from the Child File. “Total Child Victims” and “Total Nonvictims” are based on “report-child pairs.”

CHILD VICTIMS BY TYPE OF MAL TREATMENT (REPORT -CHILD PAIR COUNT)

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

Counts from the Child File are based on “report-child pairs.” A child is counted for each maltreatment that is associated with a Substantiated, Indicated, or Alternate Response Victim Disposition. A child may be the victim of more than one type of maltreatment.

CHILD VICTIMS BY TYPE OF MAL TREATMENT (CHILD COUNT)

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

Unduplicated counts were computed for States that submitted Child File data. Numbers are based on counting each child only once per maltreatment type. A child who was the victim of two different types of maltreatment is counted under each type of maltreatment. These counts were not used in *Child Maltreatment 2001*.

continues

Table C-2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

VICTIMS BY SEX (REPORT -CHILD PAIR COUNT)

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

Counts from the DCDC or Child F file are based on "report t-child pairs."

VICTIMS BY SEX (CHILD COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
95	Males	vsexmc
96	Females	vsexfc
97	Sex Unknown	vsexunc

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

VICTIMS BY AGE (REPORT -CHILD PAIR COUNT)

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

Counts from the Child F file are based on "report t-child pairs."

continues

Table C–2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

VICTIMS BY AGE (CHILD COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
118	Less than 1 year	vit1c
119	1 year	v1c
120	2 years	v2c
121	3 years	v3c
122	4 years	v4c
123	5 years	v5c
124	6 years	v6c
125	7 years	v7c
126	8 years	v8c
127	9 years	v9c
128	10 years	v10c
129	11 years	v11c
130	12 years	v12c
131	13 years	v13c
132	14 years	v14c
133	15 years	v15c
134	16 years	v16c
135	17 years	v17c
136	18-21 years	v18_21c
137	Unknown Age	vageunc

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

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

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
138	Black, African American	vraarc
139	American Indian or Alaska Native	vraianrc
140	Asian-Pacific Islander	vraspirc
141	White	vrwhrc
142	Multiple Race	vrmultrc
143	Other, Unknown, Unable to Determine	vrnudrc
144	Hispanic	vhisprc

In order to integrate ethnicity and racial data across the different collection tools and to maximize comparability of data, some adjustments were made. Data from the Child File were adjusted so that children of Hispanic ethnicity are counted only as Hispanic ethnicity. Furthermore, based on data from the Child File, children of multiple racial backgrounds, but who are not Hispanic, have been counted as “Multiple Race.” Counts by racial group, including multiple race, may be undercounts of children who are of a specific race. Data from the SDC were adjusted in that counts of Hispanic children were used to reduce the counts of children of “Unknown Race,” “Other Race,” or “Unable to Determine Race,” where this was appropriate. “Other,” “Unknown,” and “Unable to Determine” have been collapsed because of the different meaning of each term by State and by type of submission. Data from the SDC may include children of multiple race or of Hispanic ethnicity in each of the race categories or under “unknown race.” The sum of percentages of children by race/ethnicity, reported through the SDC, may be more than 100 percent due to this unavoidable duplication.

continues

Table C–2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

VICTIMS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (CHILD COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
145	Black, African American	vraarc
146	American Indian or Alaska Native	vraianc
147	Asian-Pacific Islander	vraspic
148	White	vrwhc
149	Multiple Race	vrmultc
150	Other, Unknown, Unable to Determine	vrunudc
151	Hispanic	vhispc

In order to integrate ethnicity and racial data across the different collection tools and to maximize comparability of data, some adjustments were made. Data from the Child File were adjusted so that children of Hispanic ethnicity are counted only as Hispanic ethnicity. Furthermore, based on data from the Child File, children of multiple racial backgrounds, but who are not Hispanic, have been counted as "Multiple Race." Counts by racial group, including multiple race, may be undercounts of children who are of a specific race. Data from the SDC were adjusted in that counts of Hispanic children were used to reduce the counts of children of "Unknown Race," "Other Race," or "Unable to Determine Race," where this was appropriate. "Other," "Unknown," and "Unable to Determine" have been collapsed because of the different meaning of each term by State and by type of submission. Data from the SDC may include children of multiple race or of Hispanic ethnicity in each of the race categories or under "unknown race." The sum of percentages of children by race/ethnicity, reported through the SDC, may be more than 100 percent due to this unavoidable duplication. Each child is counted only once.

CHILD FATALITIES (CHILD COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
152	Fatalities Reported in the Agency File	fatalag
153	Fatalities Reported in the Child File	fatalch
154	Fatalities Reported in the SDC	fatalsdc
155	Total Fatalities	fataltot
156	Fatalities in Foster Care in the Agency File	fatfcag
157	Fatalities in Foster Care in the Child File	fatfch
158	Fatalities in Foster Care in the SDC	fatfcsdc
159	Total Fatalities in Foster Care	fatfctot
160	Fatalities Whose Families Received Family Preservation Within Last 5 Years	fatalfps
161	Fatalities Who had Been Reunited Within the last 5 years	fatalfr
162	Fatalities Whose Families Had Received Family Preservation Services within the last 5 Years, Reported in the Child File	ftfpfcf
163	Fatalities Who Had Been Reunited with Their Families in the Last 5 Years, Reported in the Child File	ftlcrucf

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

CHILDREN BY SOURCE OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES FUNDING

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
164	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	psstgtc
165	Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant	pscosp
166	Promoting Safe & Stable Families Program	pstlivbc
167	Social Services Block Grant	pstlxxc
168	Other Sources	psotherc

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

continues

Table C-2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

RECIPIENTS BY SOURCE OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES FUNDING

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
169	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	psstgtf
170	Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant	pscospf
171	Promoting Safe & Stable Families Program	pstlivbf
172	Social Services Block Grant	pstlxxf
173	Other Sources	psotherf

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

POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
174	Average Hours (converted from days) From Start of Investigation to Postinvestigation Services Calculated from the Child File	srtimdc
175	Average Hours from Start of Investigation to Provision of Services Reported in the SDC	srtimdc
176	Children with Substantiated Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	sersubrc
177	Children with Indicated Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serindrc
178	Children with Alternative Response Victim Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serarvrc
179	Children with Alternative Response Non-victim Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	srarnvrc
180	Children with Unsubstantiated Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serunrc
181	Children with Intentionally False Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serfalrc
182	Children whose Investigations Were Closed With No Finding Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	sernorc
183	Children with Other Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serothrc
184	Children with Unknown Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serunkrc

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

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

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
185	Children with Substantiated Dispositions	remsubrc
186	Children with Indicated Disposition	remindrc
187	Children with Alternative Response Victim Dispositions	remarvrc
188	Children with Alternative Response Non-victim Dispositions	rmarnvrc
189	Children with Unsubstantiated Dispositions	remunrc
190	Children with Intentionally False Dispositions	remfalrc
191	Children Whose Investigations Were Closed With No Finding	remnorc
192	Children with Other Dispositions	remothrc
193	Children with Unknown Dispositions	remunkrc

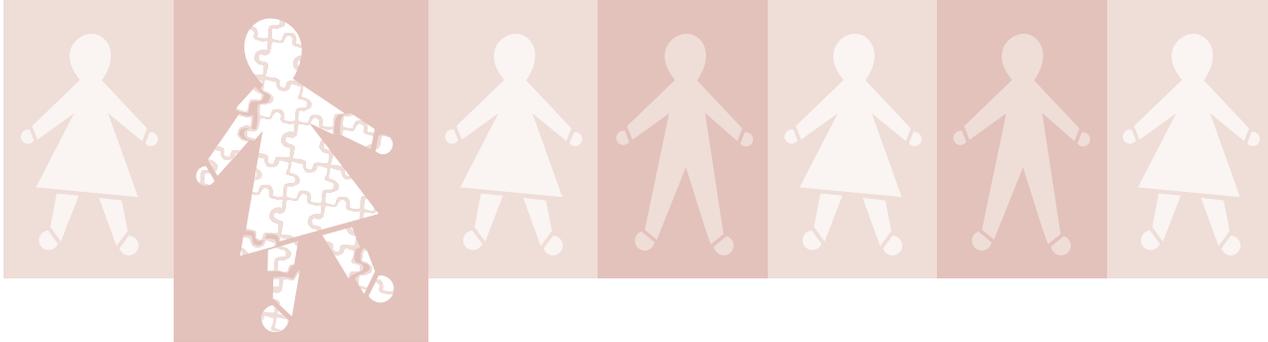
Data from the Child File are counted in terms of "report-child pairs." Removals within 90 days of the disposition date are counted.

continues

Table C-2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

ADDITIONAL SERVICE INFORMATION

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



State Commentary

APPENDIX D

Alabama

Sherry Roberts
Functional Analyst
Family Services Partnership/Assist Unit
Alabama Department of Human Resources
50 Ripley Street
Montgomery, AL 36130-1801
334-353-1033
334-353-1177 Fax
sroberts@dhr.state.al.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The estimate of child protective services (CPS) workers was based on currently filled Agency positions and the caseload standards set for CPS functions.

Victims

As a result of the recent conversion from a legacy mainframe to a Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS), there might be a variation in statistics related to victim counts and a possible undercount of victims. In the old system, the disposition was recorded from both the perspective of the child and the perpetrator. If the investigation showed that the child was a victim of abuse or neglect, but no evidence indicated that the alleged perpetrator was responsible for this act, the child would receive a disposition of “indicated” and the perpetrator would receive a disposition of “not indicated.” Last year, Alabama used the disposition of the child to determine the NCANDS reporting status. With the SACWIS, only one disposition is recorded for each allegation. This disposition indicates whether the perpetrator actually committed the alleged crime. Because of data conversion, only the disposition of the perpetrator was converted

from the legacy system. Therefore, the victim counts are skewed in the direction of “not indicated” and “unable to complete.”

Alaska

Kristen Tromble
Research Analyst
Division of Family and Youth Services
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
130 Seward Street, Room 406
Juneau, AK 99811
907-465-3208
907-465-3397 Fax
kristen_tromble@health.state.ak.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State uses child-based reporting. There is one report or investigation per child, per incident. Reasons for screening out reports include non-CPS issue, insufficient information, workload adjustment (used when not enough staff are available to respond to the lowest priority reports), dual track (assessed by an organization that this agency has contracted with to provide assessment and referral services to low priority reports of harm), tribal jurisdiction (a tribe has assumed jurisdiction, has custody of the child, and conducts the investigation), and military (referred to the military for followup). During this reporting period, 796 reports were referred to dual track, 4 to tribes, and 8 to the military. Separate categories of tribal jurisdiction and military were added early in 2002; so for 2001 most of these reports are counted in one of the other nonassigned categories.

“Social Services Personnel” includes CPS agencies, human service agencies, and Native American agencies or tribes. “Medical Personnel” includes mental health personnel. “Parents” includes custodial and noncustodial parents. “Friends and neighbors” includes partners of custodial and noncustodial parents. “Other” includes community members, grant agencies, and the military.

There has been a chronic problem of getting investigations properly closed and entered into the State information system. Unfortunately, for some cases the date of entry was entered for the disposition date rather than the actual closing date. This error tends to overstate the number of investigations closed during 2001.

Staff positions for CPS functions and for screening and intake functions may not have been actively staffed for the entire year. Due to a miscount in one region, staff levels were overreported in 2000. There was no significant change in staffing levels from 2000 to 2001.

In regard to response time to investigation, the State records the date received, date screened, date assigned for investigation, and date disposed for reports. The times or date of actual contact are not available. For the 18,422 reports disposed during the year, the average time in days was 2.3 from receipt to referral.

The response time with respect to the provision-of-services average is based on the 3,915 reports for which children were reported as receiving services.

Victims

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

The State has a very high proportion of “Substantiated” and “Indicated” dispositions, compared to “Unsubstantiated” dispositions. One reason may be that the definition of “Indicated” is broader

than that used by many States and the definition of “Unsubstantiated” is narrower. However, even when adjustments are made for different definitions, Alaska still has a higher substantiation rate. Another aspect of this difference may be the way the State defines harm. For instance, in 1998, the child protection statute was changed to include exposure to domestic violence (which is reported as psychological or emotional abuse or neglect). This increased the rate of “Substantiated” reports.

In 2001, children were counted once for each report disposed during the year. In prior years, children were counted only once regardless of the number of reports where the child appeared. Thus, comparisons to prior years’ data are not appropriate.

“Neglect” includes medical neglect. The “Other” maltreatment type includes abandoned children.

A report where more than one type of abuse is “Substantiated” or “Indicated” is recorded in the most serious category based on the seriousness of the finding and of the abuse. In prior years, a child was counted only once, regardless of the number of reports disposed, in the category that had the most serious disposition. Comparisons to prior years’ data are not appropriate.

The State’s information system requires the entry of a birthdate. If the actual date is unknown, an estimated date is entered. Alaska does not report on victims 18 or older as the reporting agency does not have jurisdiction. Each child is counted once per report in the age group at the time of the report.

Only one race or ethnicity is recorded. No child has both a Hispanic ethnicity and race.

Fatalities

The number of fatalities is the total number in the State resulting from maltreatment regardless of whether the child or family had any prior contact with the Division of Family and Youth Services.

Services

Children and family preventive services data are estimated from information in the grants and are for State fiscal year July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001. Children and families may be counted more than once. Information for some grantees was not available and is not included in the counts.

For 2001, additional revisions were made to the methodology for calculating elements for children who did or did not receive services, for those removed from the home, for those reunited, or those for whom court action was taken.

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

The State does not collect the information needed to calculate the number of child victims who were reunited with their families in the previous five years.

The count of child victims for whom court action was taken includes only children for whom temporary custody was requested during an investigation that was disposed during the reporting period. Other court actions are not included.

The State does not collect information on child victims who received court-appointed Representatives. State law mandates the appointment of a Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) in every court case in which abuse or neglect is alleged. However, a shortage of GALs in some remote areas mean this requirement is not always met. The Office of Public Advocacy estimates that GALs are appointed in 95–99 percent of all cases.

A Statewide average of out-of-court contacts was not collected. The Office of Public Advocacy indicated that in the more populous areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Bethel, caseloads are so large that GALs may only see children three or four times per year outside of court. GALs in rural areas may see children twice as often. Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) volunteers are required to see their child clients at least twice per month.

Arizona

Nicholas Espadas

Manager

Evaluation and Statistics Unit

Division of Children, Youth and Families

Arizona Department of Economic Security

P.O. Box 6123, Site 940-A

1789 West Jefferson

Phoenix, AZ 85005

602–542–3969

602–542–3330 Fax

nicholas.espadas@mail.de.state.az.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Probable cause

Reports

The number of reports not referred for investigation included those in which the alleged abuse/neglect occurred on a reservation or military base and those that were referred to a private contractor in the Family Builders program. The reports selected for this program show a low risk of harm to the reported victims associated with the allegations. The families involved are taught a variety of skills, including crisis and anger management.

The number of CPS workers was based upon data from the Chief Financial Officer of the Department.

“Other” dispositions consists of low-priority reports (with a proportionately larger number of children) directly referred to social services agencies for voluntary services. These reports were not assigned to a local office for investigation.

Perpetrators

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

Arkansas

Darcy Dinning
CHRIS Project Manager
Office of Systems and Technology
Arkansas Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 1437 Slot N101
617 Main Street
Little Rock, AR 72204
501-682-2684
501-682-1376 Fax
darcy.dinning@mail.state.ar.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

Pursuant to a contractual agreement between the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Arkansas State Police (ASP), in 1997 the ASP Family Protection Unit (FPU) assumed responsibility for the Child Abuse Hotline and some child maltreatment investigations. The ASP Hotline receives child maltreatment calls Statewide to screen out or accept for investigation.

The Division of Children and Family Services Agency Staff investigators are involved in “priority 1” and “priority 2” reports. The FPU Crimes Against Children Division investigates all “priority 1” reports. “Priority 1” reports are those that describe abuse with a deadly weapon, bone fractures, brain damage/skull fracture, burns, scalding, immersion/suffocation, internal injuries, poison/noxious substances, oral sex, sexual contact, sexual exploitation, sexual penetration, subdural hematoma, or death.

Reports

The ASP had 22 staff in 2001.

Services

Preventive services includes Intensive Family Services, Resource Centers, Respite Care for In-Home, Latchkey, Human Service Workers in the Schools, Supportive Services, Homemaker Services, and Day Care. The children numbers were included with the family numbers.

California

Glenn Jue
Manager
Children’s Services Branch
California Department of Social Services
744 P Street, Mail Station 19-90
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-445-2752
916-445-2832 Fax
glenn.jue@dss.ca.gov

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

The data are from the Child Welfare Services/ Case Management System (CWS/CMS), the State version of the Federal Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

Reports

The total number of CPS reports attributed to parents as report sources is exceptionally low, possibly due to the current design of the information system. The integrity of this number is being investigated.

The number of CPS workers is an estimate based on the average of the emergency response full-time equivalents (FTEs) per month, including supervisors, for a year. The actual number of FTEs who performed emergency response work is not reported to the State.

Colorado

Donna J. Pope, Ph.D.
Child Welfare Analyst
Child Welfare Services
Colorado Department of Human Services
1575 Sherman Street
Denver, CO 80203-1714
303-866-5976
303-866-4191 Fax
donna.pope@state.co.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State staged a rollout of its SACWIS system between January and April of 2001. Therefore, 25 percent of the referral data is missing for calendar year 2001 SDC. The data has been artificially modified to include this missing 25 percent by using the partial DCDC data that was extracted from the system and dividing by .75. Calendar year 2001 data should not be used for any trend analysis due to the transition to the SACWIS system.

The contrived approximate 25 percent of absent data has been added to the “Unknown” disposition total. This results in the sum total of children subject to an investigation or assessment by disposition equaling the estimated children referred for CPS Investigation or Assessment.

Reports

The contrived approximate 25 percent of absent data has been added to “Unknown” or “Anonymous” reporters. This results in the sum total of reports referred for investigation or assessment equaling the estimated report sources referred for CPS Investigation or Assessment.

Previous years’ data indicated a substantiated rate of 17 percent for 2000, 20 percent for 1999, and 18% for 1998 of each year’s total assessments. Therefore, 18 percent of the number of children referred for investigation (30,983), was used to determine the number of victims. All previous year’s data were based on the year of the report filing not on the disposition date of the investigation; therefore previous year’s data will be higher in comparison.

Central Registry data was used to calculate the SDC. The count of allegations not substantiated was determined by subtracting the substantiated assessments from the total assessments disposed. In keeping with this methodology for the 2001 data, the sum total reflects the calculated total dispositions minus the calculated substantiated assessments.

Victims

“Other” includes court-ordered services for child protection; and “Unknown” maltreatment type includes all other program targets with abuse or neglect report dates.

Fatalities

Previous year’s data reflected a calendar year count that was calculated by totaling all child deaths as determined by a fatality review board. Also, the previous year’s number was based on incident date. The number of fatalities for 2001 was calculated by calendar year report disposition date and the determination of the investigation disposition as founded as the child having died as the result of maltreatment.

Connecticut

Eileen Breslin

Program Director
Commissioner’s Office
Connecticut Department of Children
and Families
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106
860-550-6349
860-566-7947 Fax
eileen.breslin@po.state.ct.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable cause

General

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

Reports

A centralized intake unit—the Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline—operates 24-hours a day, 7 days a week. CPS workers receive the reports of suspected abuse and neglect and forward them to a regional office for investigation. Hotline field staff responds to emergencies when the regional offices are closed. Reports are not accepted for investigation if they do not meet the statutory

definition of abuse or neglect. Information on reports not accepted is from the DCF Hotline.

Regional investigations 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. Serious cases of abuse, neglect, and medical neglect are referred to the police, as are all cases of sexual abuse, according to departmental policy.

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

Fatalities

DCF collects data on all reported child fatalities regardless of whether or not the child or family received DCF services. A Special Review Unit collects and analyzes the data and conducts investigations when a child has died as the result of maltreatment and there is an active case or prior substantiated report. The Medical Examiner is responsible for determining the cause of death and the criminal nature of the death. DCF makes determinations concerning abuse and neglect.

Services

The DCF staff responsible for monitoring Federal- and State-funded grants and performance-based contracts for prevention programs gathered data on preventive services. The number of clients served through established child abuse/neglect prevention contracts, including primary and secondary prevention programs is estimated.

Primary prevention services are provided to prevent child abuse/neglect before the family becomes known to DCF. Secondary prevention services are provided to prevent recurrence of maltreatment after the family has come to the attention of DCF.

The information on prevention services is garnered from community agency monthly or quarterly utilization reports that are received by the Research Division (for performance-based contracts) and reviewed by the Strategic Planning Division, the Children's Trust Fund, the Adolescent Services Division, or the Substance Abuse Division.

The number of service recipients is duplicated because children and families may receive services from more than one source. The numbers refer to actual services utilized rather than the number of slots available.

Preventive services programs include all Healthy Families, First Steps, Nurturing Programs, Lengthening the Ropes, Therapeutic Child Care, Early Childhood, Parent Education and Support Centers, Alcohol and Drug Prevention for Youth, Substance Abuse Screening and Evaluation, Intensive Family Preservation, Parent Aide, Young Parents' Program, and mentoring activities. Many of these preventive programs receive "Other" sources of funding.

The State has selected to use the Basic Grant allocation to fund multidisciplinary teams to improve the investigation and prosecution of sexual abuse cases. Connecticut, in conjunction with a local hospital, also uses this allocation to fund a High Risk Newborn Program, but the reports are family based, not child based.

The Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant is administered by the Children's Trust Fund. Examples of the types of creative local prevention services supported by these minigrants include parent education, mental health consultation, and satellite Family Resource Centers.

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program, under the Strategic Planning Division, supports such preventive services as Family Centers, Community Collaboratives, and Family Day activities.

Delaware

Carla Bloss
Management Analyst
Division of Family Services
Delaware Department of Services for Children,
Youth, and Their Families
1825 Faulkland Road
Wilmington, DE 19805
302-892-6401
302-633-2652 Fax
cbloss@state.de.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The number of screened-out referrals is approximately 24 percent of the number of referrals that were received in 2001 (7,982). The number of children in these screened-out referrals is estimated to be 2,645, using 1.4 children per referral as the multiplier.

The Division of Family Services' policy is that referrals classified as "urgent" are contacted within 24 hours, and that referrals classified as "routine" are contacted within 10 days or 240 hours. These standards are met over 90% of the time.

Of the full-time equivalents (FTEs), 5 were assigned to intake and 51 were assigned to investigation at the end of 2001. In addition there were persons who were assigned to be on call as After-Hours Staff or Weekend-Holiday Staff, but they rarely conducted investigations.

Victims

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

Services

Approximately 40 percent of victims (327 out of 825) were opened for treatment and received case management services.

The numbers of children and families served by the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program are estimated based on a combination of surveys, written reports, and the number of persons served by the Family Resource Coordinators.

The State held its annual 2-day conference, Prevention and Early Intervention Forum, to provide education for those who work to prevent child abuse and neglect, substance abuse, delinquency, and mental health problems in children. More than 400 people attended this event, partially funded by title IV-B.

In 2001, 660 children were assigned to CASA volunteers at some point during the year. A random sample of reports showed that CASAs had an average of five contacts with their assigned children between hearings. This number is lower than the number reported in 1999 because court hearings are now held more frequently as a result of the implementation of the Court Improvement Initiative. Under this initiative, a hearing occurs for each child at least once every 3 months, and more frequently in the early stages of a case.

District of Columbia

Lois Branich
Program Specialist, FACES
Information Management
Children and Family Services
District of Columbia Department of
Human Services
955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20024
202-651-3510
202-651-3580 Fax
lbranich@cfsa-dc.org

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The hotline is a centralized system that includes all reports of abuse and neglect. Some abuse cases

are jointly investigated by CPS and by the Metropolitan Police Department (MDP).

The hotline enters all referrals into the system.

Victims

Many records are missing race and ethnicity data.

Services

The range of service codes that have been mapped to Family Preservation includes Academic Guidance, Case Management, Family Therapy, Housing Subsidies, Family Conferencing, Parent Support Groups, Psychological Services, and Concrete Services.

Florida

Susan K. Chase

Data Support Administrator

Family Safety

Florida Department of Children and Families

1317 Winewood Boulevard, Building 8

Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700

850-922-2195

850-488-3748 Fax

susan_chase@dcf.state.fl.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

“Other” report source includes attorney, spiritual healer, GAL, guardian, human rights advocacy committee, and client relations’ coordinator.

The number of “Intentionally False” dispositions is suspected to be underreported. The coding method was changed in October 1995, and the new method has not been used consistently.

Response time is based on 166,318 reports. The response commences when the CPS investigator or another person who is designated to respond, attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the number of minutes from the Received Date and Time to the Commencement Date and Time. The minutes for all cases are averaged and converted to hours. An initial onsite response is conducted immediately in situations in which any one of the following allegations is made: (1) a child’s immediate safety or well-being is endangered; (2) the family may flee or the child will be unavailable within 24 hours; (3) institutional abuse or neglect is alleged; (4) an employee of the department has allegedly committed an act of child abuse or neglect directly related to the job duties of the employee, or when the allegations otherwise warrant an immediate response as specified in statute or policy; (5) a special condition referral for emergency services is received; or (6) the facts otherwise so warrant. All other initial responses must be conducted with an attempted on-site visit with the child victim within 24 hours.

The staff figures provide allocated positions as of December 31, 2001. They do not include vacancies, overtime, or temporary staff. Staff consist of 142 hotline counselors, 19 hotline supervisors, 1,401 child protective investigators, and 238 investigator supervisors. Hotline staff also take calls related to adult protective services. Child calls represent about 80 percent of their workload.

Victims

The child file includes only children alleged to be victims, not other children in the household.

A child is not counted in more than one racial category.

Counts of child victims whose families received family preservation services in the previous five years and child victims who were reunited with their families in the previous five years are not available for 2001 due to the transition from a legacy system to a new Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

Fatalities

Fatality counts include any report disposed during the year, even those victims whose dates of death may have been in a prior year. Only verified

abuse/neglect deaths are counted. The finding was verified when a preponderance of the credible evidence resulted in a determination that death was the result of abuse or neglect. All suspected child maltreatment fatalities must be reported for investigation and are included in the Child File.

Services

Preventive services includes, but is not limited to, afterschool enrichment/recreation, child care/therapeutic care, community facilitation, community mapping/development, counseling/mentoring services, crisis and intervention services, delinquency prevention, developmental screening/evaluation, domestic violence services, family resource or visitation center/full-service schools, Healthy Families America, Healthy Start, home visiting/in-home parent education/parent support, information and referral, parenting education and training, prenatal/perinatal services, Project Safety Net, respite care/crisis nursery, self-help groups/support groups, and teen parent/pregnancy program. Figures for preventive services exclude Public Awareness/Education.

By statute, “families” may include biological, adoptive, and foster families, relative caregivers, guardians, and extended families. A single adult 18 years old or older living alone may be counted as one family. If a child does not have a family (because of abandonment, termination of parents’ rights, institutional care, or other factors), the child is counted as one family.

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

Georgia

Shirley B. Vassy

Unit Chief, Evaluation and Reporting
Division of Family and Children Services
Georgia Department of Human Resources
2 Peachtree Street NW, Room 19.202
Atlanta, GA 30303-3142
404-657-5133
404-657-3325 Fax
sbvassy@dhr.state.ga.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Screened-out referrals were those that did not contain the components of a CPS report. These components are a child less than 18 years old, a known or unknown individual reported to be a perpetrator, and a report of conditions indicating child maltreatment. Situations in which no allegations of maltreatment were included in the report 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/truancy issues, reports from a reporter who had reported three previously unfounded reports, situations involving an unborn child, or juvenile delinquency issues. For many of these reports, referrals were made to other resources, such as early intervention or prevention programs.

The “Social Services Personnel” count includes DHR staff and professional counselors. “Other” report sources includes other nonmandated reporters and religious leaders or staff.

Staff numbers were taken from the staff allocation for State fiscal year 2002. The total number of positions allocated for CPS was 1,064. According to a workload study conducted in August 1998, the proportion of staff time for screening, intake, and investigation/assessment was 37 percent, which resulted in an estimate of 394 positions. The proportion of staff time for screening and intake only was 6 percent, which resulted in an estimate of 64 positions.

Victims

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

Fatalities

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

Services

The State maintains data on services through counts of cases, not children. Thus, estimates were provided for data on services for the same units as data on dispositions.

The current source can provide only data for removals that occurred up to the time an investigation decision was made (policy requires that the investigation be completed within 30 days of receipt of the report). Data on removals that occurred after the decision, or within 90 days of the decision, were unavailable.

The number of children served by CASA volunteers represents the average number of out-of-court contacts which enable the CASA to obtain 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.

The Child Placement Project Study (a project of the Georgia Supreme Court) provided the number of “Victims Who Received Court-Appointed Representative.” The program count is for the period FFY 2001.

Hawaii

Edward Nishimura

Research Supervisor, Management Services Office
Hawaii Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 210
Honolulu, HI 96813
808-586-5109
808-586-4810 Fax
enishimura2@dhs.state.hi.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

No Information

Services

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

Idaho

Jeri Bala

Program Systems Specialist, Automated
Division of Family and Community
Services/FOCUS
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
450 West State Street
Boise, ID 83720
208-334-5511
208-332-7351 Fax
balaj@idhw.state.id.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

For 2001 the State submitted NCANDS data using the Child File rather than the SDC as in previous years. This resulted in a drop in the “Other” disposition category because the Child File looks to the disposition date to help select the reports which will fall in the submission year. Only those reports which had a disposition were included in the Child File. For past submissions, reports were included that had referral reasons that would not have required a disposition, such as “third-party referrals,” “voluntary service need,” and “emergency assistance.” Also contributing to the higher counts for “Other” disposition is that there was no system monitoring in place to prompt a staff person to ensure that the disposition was recorded before closing the report. Submissions using the Child File may undercount the number of reports due to missing dispositions, but this should diminish with time as some system prompts have been put in place.

Services

Because some Regions had not yet entered their service plans in the SACWIS system during con-

version, there may be an undercount of children receiving services.

The number of families served from the Children's Trust Fund Grants and the number of families served from Community Resources for Families School Prevention Program are counted manually.

Children and families receiving family preservation and support funded services are attached to reports that fell within the reporting period.

Fatalities

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

Illinois

Carl L. Sciarini
Manager, Office of Quality Assurance
Illinois Department of Children and
Family Services
406 East Monroe Street, Station 222
Springfield, IL 62701-1498
217-524-2035
217-524-2101 Fax
csciarini@idcfs.state.il.us

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/neglect allegation are referred for a CPS investigation.

"Medical Personnel" report source includes mental health personnel. "Other" report source includes substitute care providers and alleged perpetrators.

"Other" report dispositions are those situations involving noninvolved children (i.e. children not suspected of being abuse and/or neglected) who are recorded on a child abuse/neglect report. Since there are no allegations of abuse/neglect for these children, there is no specific disposition.

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. The priority standard, which mandates a particular response time by law, is related to the type of child abuse/neglect allegation and the investigative activities required for each priority. For example, an allegation of sexual abuse is considered a "priority 1" allegation, an allegation of lack of supervision is considered a "priority 2" allegation, and an allegation of inadequate housing is considered a "priority 3" allegation. The response time related to initiating a report of suspected abuse/neglect is mandated by law for a given priority standard (e.g., within 24 hours) or by the apparent risk to the alleged victim(s). For example, an immediate response is required if the victim is alleged to be in immediate danger. Thus, response time is not determined only by the priority of the investigation

Victims

"Other" maltreatments are defined as substantial risk of physical injury or substantial risk of sexual injury. These involve situations where the parent, caregiver, immediate member, other person residing in the home, or the parent's paramour has created a real and significant danger of sexual abuse or physical injury to the child which would likely cause disfigurement, death or impairment of physical health, or loss or impairment of bodily functions.

Indiana

Sandy Lock
Program Manager, SACWIS
Division of Family and Children
Indiana Family Social Services Administration
132 E. Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-234-0691
317-234-0687 Fax
slock@fssa.state.in.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

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

Fatalities

The Agency File fatality count is by State fiscal year of July 1 through June 30.

Iowa

Rebecca Meyer
Data Research Analyst
Division of Developmental, Behavioral and
Protective Services for Families, Adults,
and Children
Iowa Department of Human Services
1305 E. Walnut
Des Moines, IA 50319-0114
515-242-6890
515-281-4597 Fax
rmeyer@dhs.state.ia.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Referrals were not accepted for assessment if they did not meet the criteria for assessment or if they had been previously assessed.

Services

“Postinvestigation services” refers to services opened for indicated children within 90 days of the assessment. Foster care refers to children who entered foster care within 90 days after completion of the assessment. State law requires that every child who appears in juvenile court have a GAL.

Kansas

Tanya Keys
Program Administrator
Docking State Office Building
SRS Children and Family Policy
915 SW Harrison 5th Floor South
Topeka, KS 66612-1570
785-296-3912
785-368-8159 Fax
txxk@srskansas.org

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

There were 15 screening and intake workers and 447 staff members who conducted the investigation and assessment of reports.

Data were submitted for only the reports that had at least one “Substantiated” victim finding for any allegation contained in a report. The State did not submit data for “Unsubstantiated” reports.

Services

Service delivery may be through direct contact or aggregate community awareness campaigns.

Kentucky

Denis E. Hommrich
Program Specialist
Division of Protection and Permanency
Department for Community Based Services
Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children
908 West Broadway, 4-E
Louisville, KY 40203
502-595-5492
502-595-4789 Fax
denis.hommrich@mail.state.ky.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State does not screen out referrals alleging abuse or neglect by a relative caretaker or a non-related individual in a caretaker role. Referrals alleging abuse or neglect by a noncaretaker are referred to local law enforcement. This also includes noncaretaker reports in which law enforcement requested CPS assistance.

The response time is an average time from date of report to initial investigation based on 28,297 reports received during calendar year 2001.

The number of staff responsible for screening, intake, and investigation/assessment during the year includes both workers and supervisors. It is

based on the worker identification and supervisor identification in the NCANDS Child File at the time of report disposition based on case manager designation and the supervisor of the case manager. Multiple workers and supervisors could have been involved at various times in the intake and investigation of a referral. Some counties have different staff processing an intake while different staff conducts the investigation. In other counties the same worker does both intake and investigation referrals.

Larger offices in the State have specialized intake and investigation teams or workers. Smaller offices have generic teams or workers. The State SACWIS can link the role of the worker/supervisor in a referral to the function type (intake or investigation) but to date this has not been done. It may be considered in the future.

Victims

“Neglect” includes medical neglect.

The number of child victims who were reunited with their families in the previous five years is probably low due to the inability to link individual children in the NCANDS file with children who received family preservation services. The State’s SACWIS system is able to capture individuals and families receiving family preservation services, but the information is not always entered in the system.

Fatalities

The “Child Maltreatment Fatalities not Reported in the Child File” includes only fatalities reported to the Child Fatality Review Committee where there was a suspicion of abuse or neglect by a person in a caretaker role that required a child fatality review, but were determined not due to abuse or neglect by a caretaker after the review.

The “Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Whose Families Had Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous Five Years” number may not be accurate due to lack of historical information and incomplete reporting.

Services

The “Children Funding Source: Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant” number includes only the period of 7/1/2001 to 12/31/2001.

The “Children Funding Source: Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program” number is probably low due to the inability to link clients in the SACWIS with children served through this program.

The “Children Funding Source: Social Services Block Grant” number does not include children who received services during the investigative phase of a CPS case and only includes CPS clients served between 7/1/01 and 12/31/01.

With respect to the “Children Funding Source: Other” number, TANF funds have been used to provide family reunification services, family preservation services, and services to families where children are at risk of removal. The number of children served may be duplicated because a child may receive more than one type of service.

The “Families Funding Source: Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant” number includes only families served between 7/1/01 and 12/31/01.

The “Families Funding Source: Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program” number is probably low due to the inability to link clients in the State’s SACWIS system with families served through this program.

With respect to the “Families Funding Source: Other” number, TANF funds have been used to provide family reunification services, family preservation services, and services to families where children are at risk of removal. The number of families served may be duplicated because a family may receive more than one type of service.

Louisiana

Walter G. Fahr

Program Manager, Child Protective Services
Louisiana Office of Community Services
Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 3319
Baton Rouge, LA 70821
225-342-6832
225-342-9087 Fax
wfahr@dss.state.la.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

There were 229 first line workers, which does not include supervisory or clerical staff. The calculation was based on the number of authorized investigative and intake staff in the agency budget.

There were 18 staff responsible for the screening and intake of reports. This figure was based on the number of staff allocated for intake responsibility or after hours on call in the agency budget. The FTE was based on a Random Moment Sampling of worker's time.

Services

Preventive services provided through the State Child Abuse and Neglect Grant included 98 children and 31 families who received services from FACES, a comprehensive case management program for families with a child or parent infected with HIV.

The State Grant also covered 56 children and 258 families from the Prevent Child Abuse Louisiana Nurturing Program. The Prevent Child Abuse Louisiana program also served 2,780 in the First Steps program for first time parents, 724 in the Parenting Workshops, and 2,000 on the Parent HELPLINE assistance to parents.

There were 790 children and 6,480 families served by the Office of Public Health/Maternal & Child Health through the Healthy Families America and Public Health Visiting Nurses Program. The Child Protection Resource Centers served 1,176 children and 1,418 parents. The Agency's Family Services Program served 7,264 children and 3,977 families.

The Louisiana Children's Trust Fund provided single units of services (primarily public awareness presentations) to 30,499 children, 24,991 families and 13,386 parents. In addition, the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant covered 24,491 children, 8,819 parents and 2,768 families.

The 1,661 child victims with a CASA-appointed representative were the basis for calculating the 2.2 average out of court contacts per month. The data were from 7 CASA programs that reported for a full year, two CASA programs that only tracked data from October–December 2001 and one CASA program with one case.

Maine

Robert Pronovost

Supervisor
Child Protection Intake
Bureau of Child and Family Services
Maine Department of Human Services
State House, Station 11
Augusta, ME 04333
207-287-2978
207-287-5065 Fax
robert.n.pronovost@state.me.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

The number of children reported to be subject of a report but not referred for investigation is an undercount, because only the number of children who have been referred to a community agency for followup is known.

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

Fatalities

The three reported fatalities are from the *Death and Serious Injury Report*.

Services

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

Maryland

Stephen K. Berry
Manager
In-Home Services
Social Services Administration
Maryland Department of Human Resources
311 West Saratoga Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
410-767-7112
410-333-6556 Fax
sberry@dhr.state.md.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

Services

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

Massachusetts

Tony Felix
Data Analyst
Office of Management, Planning and Analysis
Massachusetts Department of Social Services
24 Farnsworth Street
Boston, MA 02210
617-748-2356
617-261-7438 Fax
antone.felix-iii@state.ma.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

A screened-out referral is a determination that there is no reasonable cause to believe that a child was abused/neglected; the alleged perpetrator was not a caretaker; the specific situation being reported 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 being reported 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 reporter.

The number of screening, intake, and investigation workers is an estimated number of FTEs that is derived by dividing the number of intakes and investigations completed during the calendar year by the monthly workload standards. The monthly workload standards are 75 screenings per FTE and 12 investigations per FTE. 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. (Since 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 are from *Reports of Child Abuse/Neglect—Twelve Month Summary* and *Investigations Completed—Twelve Month Summary*. The State uses these numbers for its own management purposes, and they present a clearer picture than would a count of unique individuals who performed these functions.

Many Department of Social Services (DSS) social workers perform screening, intake, and investigation functions in addition to ongoing casework.

Fatalities

The State maintains a database with child fatality information entered by the Case Investigation Unit. The number of fatalities represents only those children from families known to DSS including families with an open case status; families being investigated as the result of a maltreatment report received prior to the child's death; families who had an open case within the 6 months preceding the child's death; and families who had a substantiated maltreatment report within 6 months preceding the child's death, but the case was not opened for services. As of 2001, a revised version of this database is recording information on all child fatalities regardless of whether the family was known to DSS prior to the fatality or not.

Michigan

Laurie Johnson

Children's Protective Services Unit
Michigan Family Independence Agency
235 South Grand Avenue, Suite 510
Lansing, MI 48909
517-241-3577
517-241-7407 Fax
johnsonl@michigan.gov

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

Reports not referred for investigation include transferred to another county, State, agency or organization for investigation (9,437); linked to an existing investigation or open CPS services case (8,049); rejected (42,103); and pending (517).

The source is reports from the local office intake system for Wayne County and SWSS for the other 82 counties. These were complaint dispositions for fiscal year 2001 (not calendar year 2001).

Response time data are from the Protective Services Management Information System (PSMIS) based on hours to first contact field. This is the number of hours from the time the complaint is received to the time the agency commences an investigation rounded to the nearest whole hour. Commencing an investigation requires contact with someone other than the referring person to assess the safety of the child and determine the agency response. This is a two digit field on the database so if the time exceeds 99 hours, staff are instructed to enter 99 hours. Investigations which had 0 entered should be dropped from the average: these include cases in which the family could not be located. In 2001, there were 59,838 completed investigations with a valid entry in this field; total hours were 891,342 for an average rounded to the nearest whole hour.

CPS staff count of 645 is the number of staff on-board (799) as of January 1, 2002 minus the number calculated as needed to serve the ongoing caseload based on the CPS Workload Study of 2000 (154). Screening and intake staff count of 2000 was computed based on the 2000 Michigan CPS Workload Study. It was determined that the 740 Michigan Family Independence Agency CPS workers spend an average of 1.5 hours per intake; 105.1 hours are available to workers each month to perform CPS tasks. $105.1/1.5$ equals 70 intakes per month, or 840 per year. The number of CPS complaints in 2001, 130,890 was divided by the number of intakes per year, 840, to determine the number of Screening and Intake workers.

Preventive Services

The count provided is a duplicated count of the number of families with an open date within calendar year 2001 who received a prevention assessment (4,471), ongoing services (2,869), or purchased services only (1,803) as recorded on the Client Information System (CIS). The report is an ad hoc query of the data warehouse CIS services' universe. Children in this count are members of these families.

Minnesota

Jean Swanson Broberg
Systems Analysis Unit Supervisor
Minnesota Department of Human Services
444 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-3862
651-772-3765
651-772-3794 Fax
jean.swanson-broberg@state.mn.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

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

The number of children who were screened out may be an undercount because workers may have screened out the report prior to recording all the details on every child, especially if the situation does not qualify as child abuse or neglect.

Services

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

Children and families provided preventive services under the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant includes the Family Support Network and Crisis Nursery Services. Preventive services funded by other sources include those funded by substance abuse related grants.

Workload

Reported counts of CPS workers are primarily specialized Child Protective Services workers, but may also include less specialized social workers and some case aides.

Mississippi

Robin E. Wilson, LSW
Program Manager
Division of Family and Children's Services
Mississippi Department of Human Services
750 North State Street
P.O. Box 352
Jackson, MS 39205
601-359-4016
601-359-4978 Fax
rwilson@mdhs.state.ms.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

Mississippi will submit the Child File in 2003 for 2002 data. The SACWIS system was rolled out Statewide and the legacy system was terminated effective October 1, 2001.

Reports

The "Children Referred for CPS Investigation or Assessment" number is based on the national average of 1.8 children per report.

"Medical Personnel" includes Mental Health Personnel.

The count of "Number of Staff Responsible for the Screening and Intake of Reports During the Year" is comprised of the Child Abuse Hotline workers only responsible for intake for the Statewide 800 abuse line.

Victims

"Neglect" as a type of maltreatment includes medical neglect. "Other" includes exploited children, and children both abused and neglected.

The estimated number of children subject of an investigation or assessment by disposition was calculated by multiplying the number of reports by the national average of 1.8 children per investigation.

For the question of "Investigations in Which the Allegation of Maltreatment or Risk of Maltreatment Was Substantiated," DFCS has discontinued the use of "Substantiated" and "Unsubstantiated" with the implementation of the SACWIS system.

All report dispositions are now classified as “Indicated” or “no evidence.” “Indicated” numbers are mapped to “Substantiated.”

“Neglect” includes Medical Neglect. The “Other” type of maltreatment includes children who are both abused and neglected and exploited children.

Services

In regard to preventive services, the Division of Family and Children’s Services reduced the number of Community-Based Family Resource and Support grants awarded in 2001, but TANF/Family Resource Centers issued 55 new grants in 2001.

The number of “Children and Family Funding Source: Community-Based Family Resource and Support” Grant awards were reduced from the previous year. The “Children Funding Source: Other” is broken down as TANF/Family Resource Centers (22,236), Children’s Justice Act (1,220), and Children’s Trust Fund (6,998). The “Families Funding Source: Other” is broken down as TANF/Family Resource Centers (15,720) and Children’s Trust Fund (301).

Missouri

Bruce Hibbett
Management Analyst
Division of Family Services, Children’s Services
Department of Social Services
615 Howerton Court
Jefferson City, MO 65109
573-526-5408
573-526-3971 Fax
bruce_hibbett@dssdfs.state.mo.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Probably cause

Reports

The number of screening and intake staff includes the total number of staff in the child abuse and neglect centralized hotline registry, which is staffed 24/7. The screening and intake

staff distributes the referrals to local staff for investigation. The number of those doing investigations and assessments cannot be provided because in most parts of the State, staff persons that have other child welfare duties conduct investigations.

While the average response time to investigation was 42 hours, the median response time was 13 hours.

Montana

Gail Clifford
Management Analyst
Child and Family Services Division
Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services
P.O. Box 8005
Helena, MT 59604-8005
406-444-2584
406-444-5956 Fax
gclifford@state.mt.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

A State statute mandates that all reports indicating reasonable cause to suspect that a child is abused or neglected be investigated.

CPS staff includes caseworkers, licensing workers, permanency workers, supervisors, and administrative support staff. Workers in the many small rural offices perform all screening, intake, investigation, and assessment functions; therefore, it is not possible to provide the number of FTEs who perform only screening and intake.

Workload

Because of Montana’s rural nature, the majority of workers perform both intake and assessment functions. It is not possible to separate out the number of workers who perform only one or the other of these functions. This number includes social workers, case aides, licensing workers, permanency workers, and supervisors.

Nebraska

Glenn G. Ogg
Business Systems Analyst
Nebraska Health and Human Services Systems
Office of Protection and Safety
P.O. Box 95044
Lincoln, NE 68509-5044
402-571-6615
402-571-9597 Fax
glenn.ogg@hhss.state.ne.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Fatalities

There were seven child victims who died as a result of maltreatment within the calendar year and who were not included in the Child File. The source of this information was the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Nevada

Marjorie L. Walker
Social Welfare Programs Specialist
Division of Child and Family Services
Nevada Department of Human Resources
711 East Fifth Street, Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89701-5092
775-684-4422
775-684-4456 Fax
mwalker@govmail.state.nv.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

The information provided represents a combined total from the State and Clark and Washoe counties. Nevada has a bifurcated social services system in which counties with populations in excess of 100,000 are required to maintain their own CPS system. As a result, there are three data

streams to be considered for each Statewide data item. Clark County is in the process of converting to the State's SACWIS system. The current system that Clark County is using does not count the number of children, only the number of reports.

Reports

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

Types of workers include intake/assessment staff, investigators, and caseworkers.

Victims

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

For 2001 data, Clark County categorized “Hispanic” as an ethnicity and not as a race. Hispanics were coded as being part of the Caucasian race.

Fatalities

The total child victims who died as a result of substantiated maltreatment by county/region included: Clark County, (2); Washoe County, (1); Rural Nevada; (1). There were no child victims who died as a result of maltreatment while in foster care.

Services

The Nevada State Community Connections Program provided much of the data for preventive services. For title IV-B, the total provided by the program officer is not guaranteed to be “unduplicated.” Only individuals served are tracked. They do not distinguish between children and families. The number of families under the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant reflects the number of report—we are unable to report the exact number of families. The “SSBG Family” count reflects the number of adults served under the SSBG.

New Hampshire

Jane M. Whitney
Reporting Coordinator
Office of Application Management
New Hampshire Department of Health and
Human Services
129 Pleasant Street, State Office Park South
Concord, NH 03301-3857
603-271-8384
603-271-7294 Fax
jmwhitney@dhhs.state.nh.us
DATA File(s) Submitted
Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Screening and Intake workers include 10 Intake workers and 1 Child Protective Services Worker (CPSW) Coordinator. Investigation and Assessment workers include 55 Assessment CPSWs, 75 Family Service CPSWs, 17 CPSW Coordinators and 13 Supervisors. This is a point-in-time snapshot taken in December 2001.

Fatalities

Data on child fatalities were obtained from the Attorney's General Office.

Services

Child count estimates were derived by multiplying the number of families by the national average number of children for "Child Abuse and Neglect State," "Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program" and "Children Funding Source: Other."

Family count estimates are derived by dividing the number of total children by the national average number of children for "Social Services Block Grant" and "Family Funding Source: Other."

CASA of New Hampshire requires a CASA/Guardian ad litem (GAL) to visit the children to whom they are appointed at least once per month. The lower number of 9 reflects that not all children are being served by a CASA/GAL for all twelve months of that year. Some cases do not start until part way through the year and other cases close during the course of it.

New Jersey

Art Hull
Manager
Information Processing
Office of Information Services
Division of Youth and Family Services
New Jersey Department of Human Services
50 East State Street, 5th Floor
Trenton, NJ 08625-0717
609-292-9175
609-292-8196 Fax
ahull@dhs.state.nj.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

General

In 1994, the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) began an initiative that has a more careful classification of incoming referrals, as either child abuse and neglect or a family problem. The families classified as having "family problems" were not believed to have committed child abuse or neglect according to State statute. The types of situations that may lead to such a classification include homelessness; domestic violence; unresolved, child-related medical, emotional, or substance abuse problems; children with disabilities needing assistance; problems that affect the ability of parents to provide basic care for their children; and cases in which parents lack the skills to parent adequately. These cases are classified as "Alternative Response Nonvictim."

Reports

The DYFS requires all referrals to receive either an assessment or a CPS investigation, depending on the referral type.

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

Fatalities

The State reported 12 child abuse deaths in addition to the 25 reported on the Child File. The Child Fatality/Near Fatality Review Board, the Coroner's Office, or DYFS have confirmed that these 12 fatalities were the result of abuse or neglect. However, this number may be an undercount as there are cases that are still undergoing review as to cause of death.

Services

The total number of children receiving preventive services is an estimate of DYFS and County Welfare Agency (CWA) clients served through established child abuse/neglect prevention contracts. The DYFS total was obtained from the Contract Administration System and reflects the combined available slots for all applicable contracts. All nonplacement-related services are considered to be preventive services and are included if the target population is children or adolescents, regardless of the funding source. Because some clients may receive the same service multiple times or may receive more than one service, this total may be duplicated.

DYFS does not maintain CWA data. The CWA numbers included in preventive services were taken from the CWA annual report *Services Funded by SSBG for County Welfare Agencies for 2000* (fiscal year) under the service categories "prevention/intervention" and "case management." These totals may also be duplicated.

DYFS does not directly capture the number of families served through a particular service. This total is derived by dividing the estimated number of clients served by four, which DYFS believes to be an average family size. CWA data are not available by family.

Children considered "family problem at-risk" were not included in the counts on service outcomes because information about whether children did or did not receive services, or were removed as the result of a referral, is recorded only for investigations of abuse/neglect and not for assessments of children at risk.

Removals reported for children with unsubstantiated dispositions were emergency removals and took place before the investigations were completed.

New Mexico

Tracy Fava
Manager, Research/Evaluation Unit
Protective Services Division
Children Youth & Families Department
P.O. Drawer 5160 Rm 252
Santa Fe, NM 87502
505-827-8474
505-827-8480 Fax
tlfava@cyfd.state.nm.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

There were 24 intake workers, seven of which were supervisors. In addition there was one investigation substance abuse counselor and 165 investigation workers including 40 supervisors.

Services

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program served 745 FPS Families and 332 Adoptive Families & Children. The number of children who received services under the Child Abuse and Neglect Grant were estimated based on the contracted slots.

New York

Donna Keys
Director
Bureau of Management Information
New York State Office of Children and Family Services
Riverview Center, 6th Floor (12204)
40 North Pearl Street, 8C
Albany, NY 12243
518-474-6791
518-473-8205 Fax
sv0050@dfa.state.ny.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The number of reports not referred for investigation was derived by subtracting the number of investigated reports from the total number of calls to the Child Abuse and Maltreatment Hotline. There is no policy for screening out calls to the hotline. Thus, the reports not referred may have been queries for information and referral, concerned families with no children less than 18 years old, perpetrators who were not legally responsible for the child, concerned maltreatments that did not occur in the State, or had insufficient demographic information to locate the child or the family.

North Carolina

JoAnn Lamm

Team Leader, Policy and Initiatives Team
Division of Social Services
North Carolina Department of Health
and Human Services
325 North Salisbury Street
Mail Service Center 2408
Raleigh, NC 27603
919-733-3360
919-715-6714 fax
joann.lamm@ncmail.net

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Reasons why reports may not be referred for investigative assessment include the “problem described does not meet any of the statutory definitions”; “the individual is not a juvenile under statutory definitions”; and “the allegation in no way suggests that the action or inaction of a parent or caretaker resulted in harm to the child.”

Legislation, effective in 1997, requires that when a report is made alleging 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 number of referrals screened out was derived from a survey of the 100 county social service departments that asked for the average monthly

number screened out. The average of 2,511, multiplied by 12 months, produces 30,144.

An annual survey of the 100 county Departments of Social Services provided the staffing numbers.

Victims

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

North Dakota

Gladys Cairns

Administrator
Child Protection Services
Children and Family Services Division
Department of Human Services-325
600 East Boulevard
Bismarck, ND 58501
701-328-4806
701-328-3538 Fax
socaig@state.nd.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Not applicable.

General

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

The text of the State statute, in part, states:

“An assessment is a fact-finding process designed to provide information that enables a determination to be made that services are required to provide for the protection and treatment of an abused or neglected child. The Department of Human Services (DHS) immediately shall initiate an assessment or cause an assessment of any report of child abuse or neglect including, when appropriate, the assessment of the home or residence of the child, any school or child care facili-

ty attended by the child, and the circumstances surrounding the report of abuse or neglect. If the report alleges a violation of a criminal statute involving sexual or physical abuse, DHS and an appropriate law enforcement agency shall coordinate the planning and execution of their investigation efforts to avoid a duplication of fact-finding efforts and multiple interviews.

Upon completion of the assessment of the initial report of child abuse or neglect, a decision must be made whether services are required to provide for the protection and treatment of an abused or neglected child. This determination is the responsibility of DHS. Upon a decision that services are required, DHS promptly shall make a written report of the decision to the juvenile court having jurisdiction in the matter. DHS promptly shall file a report of a decision that services are required under this section in the child abuse information index. The Division of Children and Family Services shall maintain a child abuse information index of all reports of decisions that services are required for child abuse, neglect, or death resulting from abuse or neglect” (Excerpted from *North Dakota Legislative Code*, Chapter 50–25.1).

Reports

Response time to investigation is recorded in days on the North Dakota Child Abuse and Neglect System. Of 4,021 reports, 3873 were initiated within 72 hours.

The count of reports by report source, notably reports by substitute care providers, does not include reports contained in a separate Residential Child Abuse and Neglect database.

Victims

The State uses dispositions of “Services Required” or “No Services Required.” The number reported for Alternative Response—Victims represents the “Services Required” assessments. The number reported for “Alternative Response, Children Not Identified as Victims” represents the No Services Required assessments.

Ohio

Leslie B. McGee

Child Protective Services Supervisor
Bureau of Family Services
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
255 East Main Street, 3rd Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
614–466–9274
614–466–0164 Fax
mcgeel@odjfs.state.oh.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

No Information

General

From January 1, 1998 through March 31, 2001, the State did not require dispositions (substantiated, indicated and unsubstantiated) for reports of child abuse and neglect in which the alleged perpetrator was known to the alleged child victim (e.g. parent/caretaker). The majority of reports fall into this category. For these types of cases, a risk assessment was completed and an overall level of risk was recorded for the family. If the overall level of risk was higher than low/moderate, the children were reported to NCANDS as “Alternative Response—Victims.” Children in cases with an overall level of risk of no risk or low risk were reported to NCANDS as “Alternative Response—Nonvictims.”

Effective April 1, 2001, the State began requiring dispositions on all reports. As a result, The State’s NCANDS data for CY 2001 reflects a period of four months where the majority of all reports were listed as “alternative response” (victim or nonvictim) and approximately eight months in which a disposition was reported. As expected, this created a significant difference from the numbers that have been reported by the State in previous years. Specifically, for CY 2001 the State has fewer children reported under the “alternative response” categories, and higher numbers of children reported under the disposition categories.

Reports

“Other Relatives” report source includes parents. Response time is the median rather than the mean response time.

Fatalities

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

Services

Title XX services that fall under abuse, neglect and prevention include “Foster Care;” “Independent Living/Transitional Living;” “Prevention and Intervention;” and Protective Services.

“Victims Who Had Been Reunited within the Past 5 Years” consists of child victims who had been in foster care whose parent (e.g., mother, father, adoptive mother, or adoptive father) was listed as the alleged perpetrator.

Oklahoma

Bill Hindman

Program Administrator
Adoption/Technology & Research
Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 25352
Oklahoma City, OK 73125
405-522-1968
405-521-4373 Fax
bill.hindman@okdhs.org

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

Response time is collected based on the identified priority of the referral. The following was the average response time based on priority: Priority I = 12 hours (maximum time allowed was 24 hours); Priority II = 418 hours (maximum time allowed was 15 days or 360 hours); Priority III = 676 hours (maximum time allowed was 30 days or 720 hours).

Contacts by the court appointed advocates were not documented in the SACWIS system. All 77 county court systems in the State appointed their advocates. Many court systems used CASA, but others used their own advocate programs. All children involved in the juvenile court system had a court appointed advocate or GAL. The documentation methods vary from county to

county and most often consist of narrative type reports to the court

Fatalities

There were 26 children showing in the NCANDS Child file as child fatalities. Of those, 12 of the families had a child welfare history in the KIDS system. There are five children who have not yet been entered into the KIDS system as child deaths, however four of the families of these children show a child welfare history in KIDS. Two child fatalities were confirmed for child abuse or neglect where the perpetrator was a foster parent. These records are part of the NCANDS Child file.

Services

Data provided for services were based on State Fiscal Year 2001 (July 1st, 2000 to June 30th, 2001). Some of the numbers of children and families served last calendar year were reported under the incorrect funding source, therefore this year's numbers reflect the correct funding source. Data provided on “Reports Screened Out” and “Average Response Time” were based on Calendar Year 2001.

The Office of Child Abuse Prevention, Community-Based Family Resource and Support Program served 9,427 children and 9,986 families; of these, the office provided home visitation to 1,461 families and center-based activities to 1,461 children and 736 families. In the “Sooner Start Early Intervention” program 7,966 infants and toddlers with disabilities received evaluation, assessment, and intervention services. The “Children First, Public Nurse Home Visitation Program” served 8,055 families.

Overall “Children Funding Source: Other” served 19,792 children and “Family Funding Source: Other” served 13,090 families. The Department of Human Services provided preventive services to 5,614 children and 2,116 families. The Oklahoma Children's Services contracts provided services to 4,870 children and 2,147 families. These programs are both funded by the State. The Department of Education Childhood/Family Education Office provided preventive services through the Parents As Teachers program to 8,861 children and 7,764 families. The Parents Assistance Center served 447 children and 1,063 families.

Oregon

Jim White

Research Analyst
Office for Services to Children and Families
Oregon Department of Human Resources
HRB, 2nd Floor South
500 Summer Street NE
Salem, OR 97301-1017
503-945-5667
503-581-6198 Fax
jim.m.white@state.or.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

Data were reported based on the assessment date. “Other” dispositions refer to the State classification “unable to determine.”

Victims

The numbers of children with “Unsubstantiated” and “Other” dispositions were estimated. Duplicated victim counts were reported.

“Other” type of maltreatment refers to “threat of harm.”

Services

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

Pennsylvania

Susan Stockwell

Program Specialist
Office of Children, Youth and Families
Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare
Hillcrest Building
53 Harrisburg State Hospital Complex
P.O. Box 2675
Harrisburg, PA 17105
717-787-7758
717-772-6442 Fax
sstockwell@dpw.state.pa.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Clear and convincing/Beyond reasonable doubt

General

The State does not accept funds from the Basic State Grant and is not required to submit data to the NCANDS.

Reports

The State has a narrow definition of child abuse, CPS investigations account for approximately 30 percent of the total reports investigated or assessed by the child welfare system. The number of reports not referred for investigation includes reports of general protective service, information and referral, and emergency clearances for placements.

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

Victims

State policy addresses neglect through a general protective service investigation rather than a child protective service investigation. These neglect cases are not classified as child abuse. The definition of abuse includes “(i.) any recent act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes nonaccidental serious physical injury to a child less than 18 years old; (ii.) an act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes nonaccidental serious mental injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iii.) any act or failure to act or series of such acts or failure to act by a perpetrator which creates an imminent risk of serious physical injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iv.) serious physical neglect by a perpetrator constituting prolonged or repeated lack of supervision or the failure to provide the essentials of life, including adequate medical care, which endangers a child’s life or development or impairs the child’s functioning.” (*Pennsylvania Child Protective Services Law*, title 23, PA C.S.A. Chapter 63.)

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

Services

Foster care data were not included in the Child File. However, aggregate estimates of child victims in foster care were obtained from other sources. Child victims in the NCANDS files were compared to children in the AFCARS file for the same time frame. If there was a match, that child was counted as being in foster care. Approximately 21 percent received foster care services. Based on these percentages, an estimated 970 victims received foster care services because of a child abuse or neglect investigation.

Fatalities

One report of child maltreatment resulting in death was reported on 1/10/00 and had an initial disposition in 2000 of pending criminal court. The report was changed to founded in 2001.

Rhode Island

Rebecca Connors

RICHIST Program Manager
Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families
101 Friendship Street
Providence, RI 02903
401-528-3816
401-528-3922 Fax
rconnor@dcyf.state.ri.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

For a report to be referred for investigation, the following criteria must be met: the alleged victim must be a child less than 18 years old and living in his or her own home or less than 21 years old if living in DCYF foster or institutional care or less than 21 years old if in DCYF custody, regardless of placement; harm or substantial risk of harm to the child must be present; a specific incident or pattern of incidents suggesting child abuse or neglect must be identified; and a person responsible for the child's welfare or living in the same home, including temporary caretakers such as babysitters or siblings caring for the child, must be the alleged perpetrator of the incident.

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

The number of screening, intake, investigation, and assessment workers was based upon a point in time count of FTEs for Child Protective Investigators and Child Protective Supervisors who take and investigate reports meeting the criteria for investigation and screening. The number of screening and intake workers is based upon a point in time count of all FTEs for Social Caseworkers II and Social Caseworker Supervisors II working in the Intake Unit and are responsible for screening and intake.

Victims

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

Services

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

South Carolina

Joanne L. Schaekel

Program Liaison, Child Protective Services
Office of Family Preservation and Child Welfare Services
South Carolina Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 1520
Columbia, SC 29202-1520
803-898-7318
803-898-7217 Fax
jschaekel@dss.state.sc.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Victims

“Other” maltreatment types includes “educational neglect” (946); “abandonment” (75); “contributing to the delinquency of a minor” (112); and various forms of “threat of harm” (6,725). The “threat of harm of physical abuse” (2,709) and “threat of harm of physical neglect” (3,092) were the most frequent types of “threat of harm.”

Fatalities

The number of fatalities in 2000 increased from the number in 1999 partially as a result of better coordination between the three agencies that gather data on child maltreatment fatalities—the State Child Fatality Group, the State Department of Social Services, and the State Department of Health and Environmental Control. The number was also affected by the abuse-related death of a sibling group.

South Dakota

Mary Livermont

Program Specialist II
Child Protection Services
South Dakota Department of Social Services
700 Governors Drive
Pierre, SD 57501
605-773-3227
605-773-6834 Fax
mary.livermont@state.sd.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

General

An assessment track has been used along with an investigation track since 1995. The assessment process focuses more on the family than on the specific child who was reported as an alleged victim. Those referrals appropriate for a family assessment involve circumstances or incidents in which criminal charges appear unlikely, children do not appear to be placed in imminent danger, and removal does not appear likely based upon the facts gathered in the intake process. Out-of-home reports are not appropriate for assessments. It is the belief of CPS that these families are best assisted by an approach that voluntarily engages families to accept our offer of help. The assessment process is targeted to best serve families for whom CPS has no prior referrals and who

are parents of younger children. It is our hope that we will be able to prevent any future referrals to CPS for many of these families through early assistance.

Family assessments are designed to identify the strengths and needs of the whole family and require the participation of the family as a unit to the degree practical. The allegations contained in the referral serve only as a reference point to assist the family in identifying problems that may be hampering family functioning and do not need to be proven or disproved. The ideal outcome of the family assessment would be identification of natural supports for the family, development of a functioning referral network for the family, and a family service agreement, if necessary, to alleviate the problems identified by the family. It is the hope of CPS that this process will:

- Allow families to identify strengths and resolve issues that have become problematic;
- Prevent problems from escalating to a level for which an investigation would be warranted;
- Create a climate in which families will be comfortable in acknowledging family concerns and seeking assistance;
- Maximize social work skills in the helping process; and
- Allow for community involvement in meeting the needs of families who reside in that community.

The outcomes of the 1,262 family assessments, which included 2,935 children were as follows: “no assessment needed” (156); “assessment not completed/family refused” (180); “assessment completed, no followup services needed” (350); “assessment completed/family refused followup services” (29); “referred for child abuse/neglect investigation” (47); “assessment completed/family referred to other resources” (323); “assessment completed/open for followup services” (125); “assessment not initiated/family declined/short term intervention or services by CPS” (152); “assessment not initiated/family referred to another agency for services” (94); “assessment initiated/not completed/family dropped out” (107); “closed without a finding” (303). These children were included as “Alternative Response—Nonvictim.”

Reports

Reports are child-based; therefore, counts of reports by disposition are identical to the counts of children by disposition.

Tennessee

Louis Martinez, M.S.W.
Program Coordinator
Child Protective Services
Tennessee Department of Children's Services
436 Sixth Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37243-1290
615-532-5624
615-532-6495 Fax
lou.martinez@state.tn.us

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Material evidence

Reports

The total number of staff responsible for screening, intake, and investigation/assessment of reports During the year represents 312 case managers and 51 team leaders who carried out CPS functions.

For the most part, the functions of Staff who are responsible for the screening and intake of reports during the year are a county-based process. These functions, over the 95 counties, are performed on an "as-needed basis" by a variety of staff, including non-CPS staff.

Victims

"Unknown" dispositions includes uncompleted investigations and data reflective of computer systemic issues and data entry problems.

Eight fatalities were attributed to abuse and five fatalities were attributed to neglect.

Services

The "Children Funding Source: Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant" data represent an unduplicated count for FY 2001 (7/1/00-6/30/01).

The "Families Funding Source: Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant" data represent a duplicated count for FY 2001 (7/1/00-6/30/01).

Texas

Deborah Washington
System Analyst
Information Technology
Department of Protective & Regulatory Services
8100 Cameron Road, Mail Code Y960
P.O. Box 149030
Austin, TX 78714-9030
512-834-3762
512-834-3780 Fax
deborah.washington@tdprs.state.tx.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Calendar year data for protective services were not available. The State fiscal year (September 2000 through August 2001) was used instead.

The average response time was 23.44 hours for Priority 1 calls only. The average response time for Priority 2 calls was 174.32 hours.

Utah

Navina Forsythe
Information Analyst
Division of Child and Family Services
Utah Department of Human Services
120 North 200 West, Suite 225
Salt Lake City, UT 84103
801-538-4045
801-538-3993 Fax
nforsthy@state.ut.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

"Closed With No Finding" includes "unable to locate," "family moved," and "transferred to another region."

"Initial investigation" is defined as face-to-face contact with the alleged victim. Consequently, the average time may be longer than other States

with less stringent standards. Outlying data points were excluded.

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

A call may be screened out when one of the following apply per DCFS policy: 1. The minimum required information for accepting a referral is not available (e.g., location of victim); 2. The information is determined to not be credible or reliable; 3. The specific incidence or allegation has been previously investigated; 4. The specific allegation is under investigation.

Vermont

Phillip M. Zunder, Ph.D.
Information Technology Manager
Vermont Department of Social and
Rehabilitation Services
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05671-2401
802-241-2106
802-241-2980 Fax
pzunder@srs.state.vt.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

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.

Virginia

Mary M. Carpenter
CPS Specialist
Division of Family Services
Virginia Department of Social Services
730 East Broad Street, 2d Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
804-692-1688
804-692-2215 Fax
mmc900@dss.state.va.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The Department of Social Services is improving its use of Client identifiers. Each time a new report is entered in the State’s SACWIS, the system assigns each child in the report a new identification number. Workers are instructed to search the data base for identical children and to employ a “merge” function to combine the records for each individual, giving them a single identification number. This is not done consistently. The Department of Social Services is addressing this issue through education and by revising the SACWIS to correct some problems with the merge function.

Reports

The numbers for reports and children not referred for investigation are from reports that were not valid or had insufficient information to locate the family. For a report to be accepted for investigation, the alleged victim must be less than 18 years old, the alleged abuser or neglecter must meet the definition of “caretaker,” the allegation must meet the definition of abuse or neglect, and the alleged abuse or neglect must have occurred in the State, or the child must be a State resident. The total FTEs for all child protective services were estimated by Statewide random moment sampling of program activity over the year. The breakout among screening/intake, investigation/assessment, and on-going services was estimated by applying the results of a time study conducted in 35 localities in staggered six-week periods in January, February, and March 2001.

A case record review of a non-random sample of 279 reports found that 183 (65%) with a response time of less than 24 hours, 25 (9%) within 25–28 hours, 14 (5%) within 49–72 hours, 53 (19%) greater than 72 hours, and 5 (2%) undetermined. The Department of Social Services is working in improving the ability to collect accurate response time information.

Services

The service of a juvenile court petition is not a currently mandated field for workers to fill out. Thus, the reported count is low.

The number of children with out-of-court contacts was derived from aggregate reports from local CASA programs. The Department of Criminal Justice Services received data for State fiscal year 2001 from 14 of the 24 CASA programs. Not all localities are served by a CASA program.

Workers enter data into the SACWIS to indicate that a case was opened for postinvestigation services. In most localities the specific services planned and provided are documented in the SACWIS for foster care children only.

Washington

Cynthia Ellingson
Program Manager
Children's Administration
Washington Department of Social and
Health Services
P.O. Box 45710
14th and Jefferson Street, OB-2
Olympia, WA 98504-5710
360-902-7929
360-902-7903 Fax
elcy300@dshs.wa.gov

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

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

with the victim) and some were assessed as "families in need of services."

Each social worker's responsibilities are identified at the office level and coded as "CPS," "intake," or "after hours." The monthly average for all three categories is 497 FTEs. The monthly average for just "intake" and "after hours" is 146 FTEs.

For the "Response Time with Respect to the Initial Investigation of Reports of Child Abuse or Neglect" value, 89 percent of the victims in the accepted referrals were seen within 10 days. This is a State agency program standard.

Victims

With respect to the "Average Number of Out-of-Court Contacts Between the Court-Appointed Representatives" 32 hours was the average number of hours spent with a client.

Fatalities

Vital Statistics in the Department of Health collects information on all child deaths.

Services

Families received preventive services from the following sources: Community Networks; CPS Child Care Services; Family Reconciliation Services; Family Preservation; and Intensive Family Preservation Services.

The "Families Funding Source: Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant" value is estimated from community programs.

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

West Virginia

Don Walker

Information Specialist Manager
Office of Social Services
West Virginia Department of Health and
Human Resources
350 Capitol Street, Room 691
Charleston, WV 25301-3704
304-558-0863
304-558-4563 Fax
donaldwalker@wvdhhr.org

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

No Information

General

The Families and Children Tracking System (FACTS) has been in operation for five years; this is the fourth full report obtained from the new system. Revisions are continuously being made to improve programming and ease of use by workers.

Reports

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

Fatalities

One fatality was identified on the Child File. Fifteen additional deaths were identified. Of these 15, 10 were the results of parental neglect, but were reported as accidents on the death certificates; 5 deaths were abuse homicides; 2 deaths were caused by abuse; 2 deaths were minors killed by gunshot wounds; 1 death was from a house fire that had been set intentionally.

Services

The numbers of children and families receiving preventive services through the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant (Basic State Grant) were tabulated from monthly or annual performance reports submitted by contracted providers funded through this source. Preventive services provided through the Community-Based Family

Resource and Support Grant included many of the same contracts as the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant. The numbers of children and families receiving preventive services through the Safe and Stable Families Program were tabulated from monthly or annual performance reports submitted by contracted providers funded through this source.

Some of the contracted providers were Family Refuge Center, West Virginia Youth Advocate, Stop Abusive Family Environments, Pretera Center, TEAM for West Virginia Children, Children's Home of Wheeling, and Community Action of Southern West Virginia.

Wisconsin

John Tuohy

Director
Office of Policy, Evaluation, and Planning
Wisconsin Department of Health and
Family Services
1 West Wilson Street
Madison, WI 53708
608-267-3832
608-267-6836 Fax
tuohyjo@dhfs.state.wi.us

Data Sources

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

Child abuse and neglect data are submitted by local agencies for entry in the CAN database. The State is implementing a SACWIS system that will collect more complete and timely CAN data. The reporting features were implemented in Milwaukee County in 2001 and will be implemented Statewide by 2004. Child File reporting will begin once the reporting features are in use Statewide.

Reports

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

There can be more than one reporter source per report. "Other" dispositions refer to those investi-

gations where critical sources of information necessary for establishing a preponderance of evidence cannot be found or accessed.

Victims

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

Perpetrators

There may be more than one perpetrator per child.

Fatalities

Fatalities include only those children who were subjects of reports of abuse/neglect in which the allegation was substantiated.

Wyoming

Rick Robb

Social Service Program Manager

Protective Services

Wyoming Department of Family Services

2300 Capitol Avenue

Cheyenne, WY 82002

307-777-7150

307-777-3693 Fax

rrobb@state.wy.us

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Report

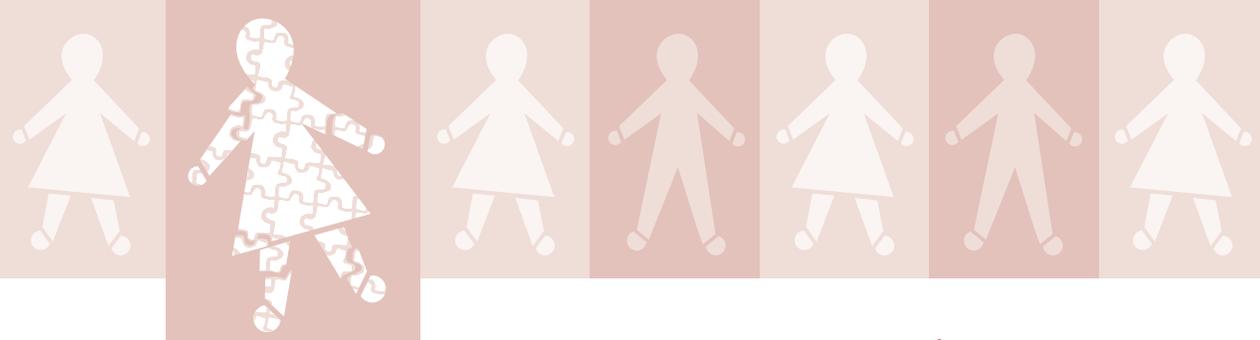
The average time for reports requiring an "immediate" response was 3 hours; the average time for "nonimmediate" response was 28 hours.

Each active worker with at least one open CPS incident at the time this report was generated was counted as a screening, intake, investigation, or assessment worker.

As a general practice, there is no difference in the State between "screening and intake" workers and "investigation and assessment" workers.

Services

Children were considered to have received family preservation services in the last five years if family preservation contracts were written on any incident in that period. Children were considered to have received reunification services if in the five years prior to the beginning of the reporting period, there was a placement that ended with reunification.



Reader Survey

APPENDIX E

Please take a few minutes and let us know what you think of *Child Maltreatment 2001*. Your responses will help us to meet your needs more effectively in the future.

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

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

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

3. How could the report be improved?

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

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

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

Yes No

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

Mail

John A. Gaudiosi
Mathematical Statistician
Children's Bureau
330 C Street, SW, Room 2425
Washington, DC 20447

Fax

attn: John A. Gaudiosi
re: Child Maltreatment 2001
(202) 401-5917

E-mail

jgaudiosi@acf.hhs.gov



PLACE
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Mr. John Gaudiosi
Mathematical Statistician
Children's Bureau
Switzer Building
330 C Street SW, Room 2425
Washington, DC 20447

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