

# Child Maltreatment 2005



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



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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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

1250 Maryland Avenue, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20024

## Letter from the Associate Commissioner:

I am pleased to present *Child Maltreatment* 2005. This 16th annual publication of data collected via the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) is for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005. It reflects our commitment to provide the most complete national information about child maltreatment known to the States' child protective services (CPS) agencies. Key findings in this report include the following.

- During FFY 2005, an estimated 899,000 children in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were determined to be victims of abuse or neglect. The increase of about 20,000 victims from FFY 2004 to FFY 2005 is due to the inclusion of data from Alaska and Puerto Rico for FFY 2005.
- Since 2001, the rate and number of children who received an investigation have been increasing. For 2001, the rate was 43.2 children per thousand children, resulting in an estimated 3,136,000 children who received an investigation; for FFY 2005, the rate was 48.3, resulting in an estimated 3,598,000 children.
- Nationally, 62.8 percent of child victims experienced neglect, 16.6 percent were physically abused, 9.3 percent were sexually abused, and 7.1 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated. Rates of victimization by maltreatment type have fluctuated only slightly during the past several years.
- For FFY 2005, a nationally estimated 1,460 children died of abuse or neglect—a rate of 1.96 children per 100,000 in the national population, which is less than the rate of 2.03 children per 100,000 in the national population for FFY 2004.

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

I hope that you find this report to be a useful reference. The document is posted on the Web site of the Administration for Children and Families at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats\\_research/index.htm#can](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can). For additional copies of the report and other information about child maltreatment, contact the Child Welfare Information Gateway at 1-800-394-3366 or <http://www.childwelfare.gov/>.

Sincerely,

/s/

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

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# Acknowledgements

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

National and State statistics about child maltreatment are derived from the data collected by child protective services agencies through NCANDS. The data are analyzed, disseminated, and published in an annual report. *Child Maltreatment* 2005 marks the 16th issuance of this report. I hope that it continues to serve as an important resource for policymakers, child welfare practitioners, researchers, and other concerned citizens.

This year's national statistics were based upon case-level data from 49 States, including the District of Columbia, and aggregate data from the remaining States, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. An increasing number of States provides NCANDS with case-level data, and we continue to provide States with technical assistance to improve data quality and to meet our goal of receiving case-level data from all States. Each year we also conduct a technical assistance meeting for the States, at which they partner with us in discussing issues related to improving data quality.

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

/s/

Joan E. Ohl  
Commissioner

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# Summary



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# Overview

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories have mandatory child abuse and neglect reporting laws that require certain professionals and institutions to report suspected maltreatment to a child protective services (CPS) agency. Examples of these mandatory reporters include health care providers and facilities, mental health care providers, teachers and other school staff, social workers, police officers, foster care providers, and daycare providers. The initial report of suspected child abuse or neglect is called a referral. Approximately one-third of referrals are screened out each year and do not receive further attention from CPS. The remaining referrals are “screened in” and an investigation or assessment is conducted by the CPS agency to determine the likelihood that maltreatment has occurred or that the child is at risk of maltreatment. After conducting interviews with family members, the alleged victim, and other people familiar with the family, the CPS agency makes a determination or finding concerning whether the child is a victim of abuse or neglect or is at risk of abuse or neglect. This determination often is called a disposition. Each State establishes specific dispositions and terminology.

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

by the *Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003*, defines child abuse and neglect as, at minimum:

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

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

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

NCANDS is a federally sponsored effort that collects and analyzes annual data on child abuse and neglect. The 1988 CAPTA directed the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to establish a national data collection and analysis program. The Children’s Bureau in the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, collects and analyzes the data.

The data are submitted voluntarily by the States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The first report

from NCANDS was based on data for 1990; the report for 2005 data is the 16th issuance of this annual report.

### How are the data used?

Data are used for the annual report, *Child Maltreatment*, which is published each spring. In addition, data are used in several efforts by the Children's Bureau to measure the impact and effectiveness of CPS. Data from NCANDS are used in the Child and Family Services Reviews of the States, in the *Child Welfare Outcomes: Annual Report to Congress*, and in the Program Assessment Rating Tool.

### What data are collected?

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

Case-level data include information on the characteristics of referrals of abuse or neglect that are made to CPS agencies, the children referred, the types of maltreatment that are alleged, the dispositions (or findings) of the investigations, the risk factors of the child and the caregivers, the services that are provided, and the perpetrators.

### Where are the data available?

Restricted usage files of State case-level data are available for researchers from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at [www.ndacan.cornell.edu](http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu). In addition, aggregated counts of key indicators by State are available for 1990–2005.

The *Child Maltreatment* reports are available on the Internet at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats\\_research/index.htm#can](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can).

### How many children were reported and investigated for abuse and neglect?

During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005, an estimated 3.3 million referrals, involving the alleged

maltreatment of approximately 6.0 million children, were made to CPS agencies. The increase of approximately 73,000 children who received an investigation during FFY 2005, compared to FFY 2004, is largely due to the inclusion of data from Alaska and Puerto Rico for FFY 2005. An estimated 3.6 million children in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico received investigations by CPS agencies.

- A majority (62.1%) of referrals were screened in for investigation or assessment by CPS agencies.
- Approximately 30 percent (28.5%) of the reports included at least one child who was found to be a victim of abuse or neglect.
- About 60 percent (60.3%) of the reports were found to be unsubstantiated; about 25 percent (25.2%) of the reports were substantiated.

### Who reported child maltreatment?

For FFY 2005, more than one-half of all reports (55.8%) of alleged child abuse or neglect were made by professionals. They were primarily made by educators, police and lawyers, and social services staff. The remaining reports were made by nonprofessionals, including friends, neighbors, and relatives.

- Approximately two-thirds of substantiated or indicated reports were made by professional sources.

### Who were the child victims?

During FFY 2005, an estimated 899,000 children in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were determined to be victims of abuse or neglect. The increase of approximately 20,000 victims in FFY 2005, compared to FFY 2004, is largely due to the inclusion of data from Alaska and Puerto Rico for FFY 2005. Among the children confirmed as victims by CPS agencies in FFY 2005:

- Children in the age group of birth to 3 years had the highest rate of victimization

at 16.5 per 1,000 children of the same age group in the national population;

- More than one-half of the victims were 7 years old or younger (54.5%);
- More than one-half of the child victims were girls (50.7%) and 47.3 percent were boys; and
- Approximately one-half of all victims were White (49.7%); one-quarter (23.1%) were African-American; and 17.4 percent were Hispanic.

### What were the most common types of maltreatment?

As in prior years, neglect was the most common form of child maltreatment. CPS investigations determined that:

- More than 60 percent (62.8%) of victims suffered neglect;
- More than 15 percent (16.6%) of the victims suffered physical abuse;
- Less than 10 percent (9.3%) of the victims suffered sexual abuse; and
- Less than 10 percent (7.1%) of the victims suffered from emotional maltreatment.

### How many children died from abuse or neglect?

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. Yet, each year children die from abuse and neglect. During FFY 2005:

- An estimated 1,460 children died due to child abuse or neglect;
- The overall rate of child fatalities was 1.96 deaths per 100,000 children;
- More than 40 percent (42.2%) of child fatalities were attributed to neglect; physical abuse also was a major contributor to child fatalities;
- More than three-quarters (76.6%) of the children who died due to child abuse and neglect were younger than 4 years old;

- Infant boys (younger than 1 year) had the highest rate of fatalities, at 17.3 deaths per 100,000 boys of the same age in the national population; and

- Infant girls had a rate of 14.5 deaths per 100,000 girls of the same age.

### Who is responsible for the abuse and neglect?

In FFY 2005, more than three-quarters of perpetrators of child maltreatment (79.4%) were parents, and another 6.8 percent were other relatives of the victim. Unrelated caregivers (foster parents, residential facility staff, child daycare providers, and legal guardians) accounted for less than 10.1 percent of perpetrators. Women comprised a larger percentage of all perpetrators than men, 57.8 percent compared to 42.2 percent. More than three-fourths of all perpetrators were younger than age 40.

- Of the perpetrators who maltreated children, less than 8 percent (7.7%) committed sexual abuse, while 61.0 percent committed neglect.
- Of the perpetrators who were parents, more than 90 percent (90.6%) were the biological parents, 4.3 percent were the stepparents, and 0.7 percent were the adoptive parents of the victim. The parental relationship was unknown for 4.5 percent of the victims.

### Who received services?

During an investigation, CPS agencies provide services to children and their families, both in the home and in foster care.

- Sixty percent (60.4%) of victims and 26.9 percent of nonvictims received services.
- Of the children who were placed in foster care, 21.7 percent were victims and 4.5 percent were nonvictims.

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# Introduction

## CHAPTER 1

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

This report, the 16th edition, presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to CPS agencies in the United States during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) supported by the Children's Bureau. This chapter discusses the background of NCANDS and describes the annual data collection process.

## Background of NCANDS

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

During the early years, States provided aggregated data on key indicators of CPS provision. Starting with the 1993 data year, States voluntarily began to submit case-level data. For a number of years, States provided both data sets, but starting with data year 2000, the case-level data set became the primary source of data for the annual report. The aggregated data file, the Summary Data Component (SDC), is almost phased out, as States are increasingly able to provide automated case-level data. For FFY 2005, 49 States reported case-level data.<sup>2</sup>

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 of Health and Human Services to provide specific data, to the extent practicable, about children who had been maltreated. The required CAPTA data items are provided in appendix A. An NCANDS glossary of terms is provided as appendix B.

<sup>1</sup> 42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq., Public Law 100–294 passed April 25, 1988.

<sup>2</sup> In this report, "States" includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

A State Advisory Group, comprising State CPS program administrators and information systems managers, assists with the identification and resolution of issues related to child protective services data. This group suggests strategies for improving the quality of data submitted by the States and reviews proposed modifications to NCANDS. The Children's Bureau convenes the State Advisory Group annually. The 2005 State Advisory Group members are listed below:

Donnie Wise, Alabama	Meliny Staysa, Missouri
Kristen Tromble, Alaska	Otto Lynn, Nevada
Victor Simon, California	Linnette Carlson, New Mexico
Shirley Vassy, Georgia	Lillian S. Denton, New York
Lois Branick, District of Columbia	Tom Pomonis, North Dakota
Joan Davis, Florida	Elizabeth Roberts, Oklahoma
Char Williams, Iowa	Maria Duryea, Oregon
Walter G. Fahr, Louisiana	Evelyza Crespo, Puerto Rico
Robert N. Pronovost, Maine	Karrie Penney, Utah
Philip King, Maryland	Lynette Isbell, Virginia
Rosalind Walter, Massachusetts	Michelle Rawlings, Wisconsin
Jean Swanson Broberg, Minnesota	

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

Data collected by NCANDS are a critical source of information for many publications, reports, and activities of the Federal Government and other groups. An annual report on child welfare outcomes includes context and outcome data on safety, based on State submissions to NCANDS.<sup>3</sup> NCANDS data have been incorporated into the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR), which ensures conformity with State plan requirements in titles IV–B and IV–E of the Social Security Act. NCANDS data are the basis for two of the new CFSR national data indicators:

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

The NCANDS data also are used in the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which is “a systematic method of assessing the performance of program activities across the Federal government.”<sup>4</sup> Children's Bureau programs funded under the CAPTA Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) State Grants use data from NCANDS as a component of their PART assessments. The measures listed below are included.

- CAPTA Measure #1—Improve States' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation. This measure is based on a national average of States' reported response time, in

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Child Welfare Outcomes 2003: Annual Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2006).

<sup>4</sup> Office of Management and Budget. *Guidance for Completing the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)*. March 2005.

hours, from screened-in reports to the initiation of the investigation as reported in the NCANDS Agency File. The objective is to reduce the risk of maltreatment to potential victims.

- CAPTA Measure #2—Reduce the percentage of children who are repeat victims of maltreatment within 6 months. This measure is based on analysis of the annual NCANDS Child File. The goal is to reduce maltreatment.
- CBCAP Measure #1—Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children. This measure is based on analysis of the NCANDS Child File and the prior victim field. The focus is on the primary prevention of child abuse and neglect.

The Children’s Bureau is working with the Office of Management and Budget for developing additional performance measures.

## Annual Data Collection Process

States that submit case-level data construct a child-specific record for each report of alleged child abuse or neglect that received a disposition as a result of an investigation or an assessment during the reporting period. The reporting period for *Child Maltreatment 2005* was October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005.

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. In addition, the aggregate-level data provided in the Agency File are subjected to various logic and consistency checks. (See appendix C, Data Submissions and Data Elements, for additional information regarding data submissions.)

The population of the States that submitted the Child File accounts for approximately 72 million children or 97 percent of the Nation’s child population younger than 18 years (table C–1).<sup>5</sup> Trend data in this report are based upon the most recent population estimates and data resubmissions from the States. Data were accepted through September 2006.<sup>6</sup>

## Structure of the Report

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

- Chapter 2, Reports—referrals and reports of child maltreatment
- Chapter 3, Children—characteristics of alleged victims and nonvictims
- Chapter 4, Fatalities—fatalities that occurred as a result of maltreatment
- Chapter 5, Perpetrators—perpetrators of maltreatment
- Chapter 6, Services—services to prevent maltreatment and to assist victims

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<sup>5</sup> U.S. Census Bureau file PRC-EST2005-AGESEX\_RES: Estimates of the Resident Population by Single-Year of Age and Sex [http://www.census.gov/popest/puerto\\_rico/files/PRC\\_EST2005\\_AGESEX\\_RES.csv](http://www.census.gov/popest/puerto_rico/files/PRC_EST2005_AGESEX_RES.csv) (accessed 9/13/06), and U.S. Census Bureau file SC-EST2005-Alldata6: State Characteristics Population Estimates with 6 Race Groups <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC-EST2005-Alldata6.csv> (accessed 8/25/06). Here and throughout this report, the term “child population” refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years.

<sup>6</sup> Five States—California, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, and North Carolina—also resubmitted prior years’ data. Trend data reported in *Child Maltreatment 2005* reflect those resubmissions.

- Chapter 7, Additional Research Related to Child Maltreatment—research activities that use NCANDS data

Commentary for State data and contact information for State representatives are presented in appendix D. The commentary section of this report provides valuable insights into policies and conditions that might affect State data. Additional information about specific State policies or practices can be obtained from the State contact listed in the commentary section. A reader survey is included to solicit advice for future reports (appendix E). Please take a few minutes to complete and return the survey using the instructions at the end of the form.



# Reports

## CHAPTER 2

Child protective services (CPS) agencies have established two stages for responding to child abuse and neglect allegations. The first is the receipt of a referral from a professional or another person in the community. A referral is the initial notification to CPS alleging abuse or neglect of one or more children. Some referrals are screened out by the agency hotline or intake units as not being appropriate for further investigation or assessment. The second stage is the investigation or assessment of the screened-in referral, which is called a report.

When an allegation reaches the second stage and is considered a report, the agency either initiates an investigation or pursues an alternative response. The purpose of an investigation is to determine if the child was maltreated—or is at risk of maltreatment—and to establish the appropriate intervention. Alternative responses emphasize an assessment of the family’s needs and the prevention of future maltreatment, rather than making a formal determination of maltreatment.<sup>1</sup> Regardless of which type of response the agency uses for a specific report, it must decide if further action is necessary to protect the child. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005:

- Approximately 3.3 million allegations of child abuse and neglect including 6.0 million children were made to CPS agencies.
- About 62 percent of those allegations reached the report stage and either were investigated or received an alternative response.
- Nearly 30 percent (28.5%) of the investigations that reached the report stage determined that at least one child was a victim of child abuse or neglect.

This chapter presents statistics regarding referrals, reports, and investigations. National estimates for FFY 2005 are based on the child populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FFY 2005 is the first year that Puerto Rico’s data have been included in *Child Maltreatment*.

### Screening of Referrals

The process of determining whether a referral meets a State’s standard for an investigation is known as screening. Screening in a referral means that an allegation of child abuse or neglect met the State’s standard for investigation or assessment and the referral reaches the second stage and is called a report. Screening out a referral means that the allegation did not meet the State’s standard for an investigation. Reasons for screening out a referral may include the following: the referral did not concern child abuse or neglect; it did not contain enough information to enable an investigation to occur; the children in the referral were the responsibility of another agency, e.g., a military installation or a tribe; or the alleged victim was older than 18 years.

<sup>1</sup> Shusterman, G. R., Fluke, J.D., Hollinshead, D.M., & Yuan, Y.T. (2005). Alternative responses to child maltreatment: Findings from NCANDS. (*Protecting Children Vol. 20, No. 2 & 3*). American Humane Association.

During FFY 2005, an estimated 3.3 million referrals, including approximately 6.0 million children, were made to CPS agencies. The national rate was 43.9 referrals per 1,000 children for FFY 2005 compared with 42.6 referrals per 1,000 children for FFY 2004.<sup>2,3</sup>

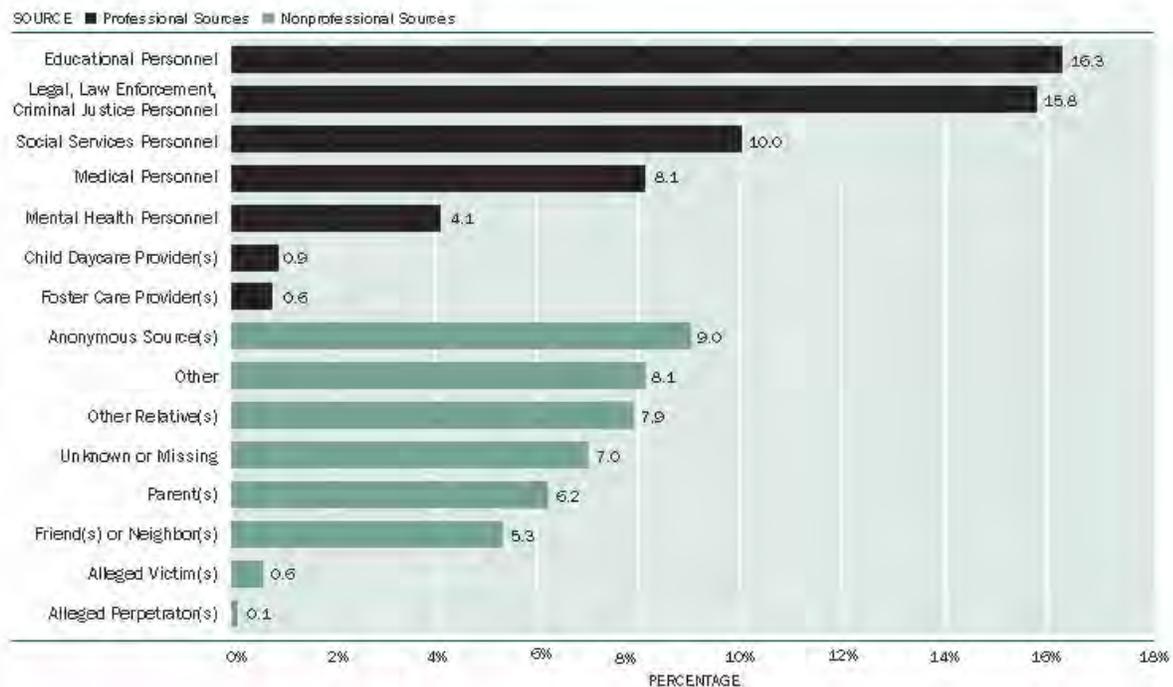
During FFY 2005, CPS agencies screened in 62.1 percent of referrals and screened out 37.9 percent. These results were similar to FFY 2004 data, which indicated 62.7 percent were screened in and 37.3 percent were screened out.

## Report Sources

Case-level information is received regarding all reports that received a disposition or finding within the year. The information includes the report source, the number of children in the investigation, and the disposition of the report.

Professionals submitted more than one-half (55.8%) of the reports (figure 2–1). “Professional” indicates that the person encountered the alleged victim as part of the report source’s occupation. State laws require most professionals to notify CPS agencies of suspected maltreatment. The categories of professionals include teachers, legal staff or police officers, social services staff, medical

**Figure 2–1 Report Sources, 2005**



Based on data from table 2–2.

- Supporting data are provided in table 2–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. States provide aggregated data for the number of referrals. Based on data from 39 States, the national rate of referrals is 43.9 referrals per 1,000 children. A referral can include more than one child. Multiplying this rate by the national child population of 74,502,089 and dividing by 1,000 results in an estimated 3,270,642 referrals for FFY 2005. The estimate was then rounded to 3,300,000. Unless otherwise specified, all rates refer to children younger than 18 years in the national population.
- The number of children included in all referrals was calculated by multiplying the average number of children included in a referral (1.84) by the number of estimated referrals (3,270,642). This results in an estimated 6,017,981 children, which was rounded to the nearest 100,000.

staff, mental health workers, child daycare workers, and foster care providers. The three most common sources of reports in 2005 were from professionals—teachers (16.3%), lawyers or police officers (15.8%), and social services staff (10.0%).<sup>4</sup>

Nonprofessional sources submitted the remaining 44.2 percent of reports. These included parents, relatives, friends and neighbors, alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, anonymous callers, and “other” sources. The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) uses the term “other” sources for those categories that States are not able to crosswalk to any of the NCANDS terms. “Other” sources may include clergy members, sports coaches, camp counselors, bystanders, volunteers, and foster siblings. The three largest groups of nonprofessional reporters were anonymous (9.0%), “other” sources (8.1%) and relatives (7.9%).

## Investigation or Assessment Results

CPS agencies assign a finding—also called a disposition—to a report after the circumstances are investigated and a determination is made as to whether the maltreatment occurred or the child is at risk of maltreatment. Each State establishes dispositions by policy and law.<sup>5</sup> The major NCANDS disposition categories are described below.

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

Two alternative response categories are provided in NCANDS. The category that is most commonly used by States is alternative response nonvictim. Some States also use the alternative response victim category. During FFY 2005, 10 States used the alternative response nonvictim category and 2 States used the alternative response victim category.

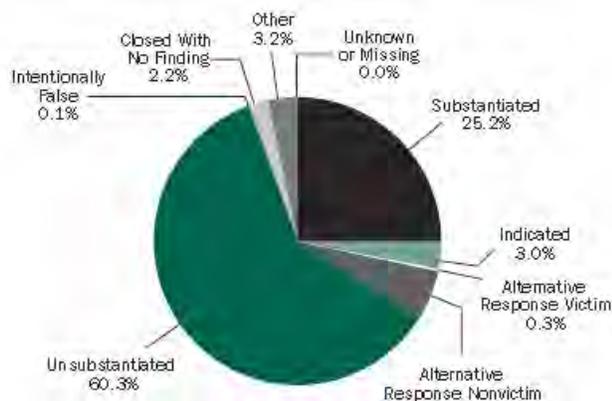
For nearly 30 percent of investigations, at least one child was found to be a victim of maltreatment with one of the following dispositions—substantiated (25.2%), indicated (3.0%), or alternative response victim (0.3%) (figure 2–2). The remaining investigations led to a finding that no children were victims of maltreatment and the report received one of the following dispositions—unsubstantiated (60.3%), alternative response nonvictim (5.6%), “other” (3.2%), and closed with no finding (2.2%) or intentionally false (0.1%).<sup>6</sup> When the 2001 investigation rates were compared to the FFY 2005 rates for each State, it was noted that by FFY 2005, the majority of states had

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<sup>4</sup> See table 2–2.

<sup>5</sup> During the preparation of the NCANDS data file, each State establishes a crosswalk between its disposition terms and the categories used by NCANDS.

**Figure 2–2 Investigation Dispositions, 2005**



Based on data from table 2–3.

increased their investigation rates.<sup>7</sup> Three States were unable to submit the data needed for this analysis.

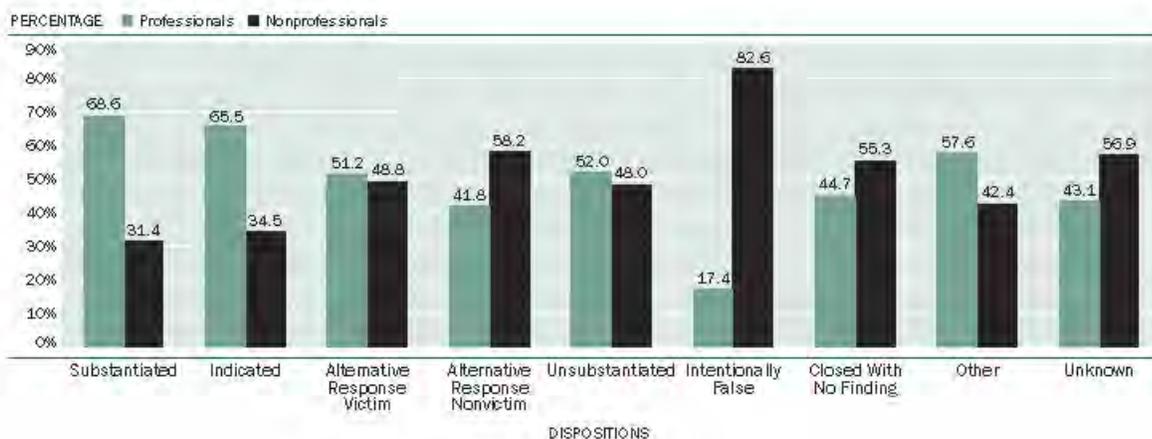
## Report Dispositions by Report Source

Report dispositions are based on the facts of the report as found by the CPS worker. The type of report source may be related to the disposition of a report because of the reporter’s knowledge and credibility (figure 2–3). Case-level data submitted to NCANDS were used to examine this hypothesis.<sup>8</sup> Based on more than 1.8 million reports, key findings are listed below.

Approximately two-thirds of substantiated or indicated reports were made by professional sources. Approximately one-third of substantiated and indicated reports were made by legal staff and police officers.

Nonprofessional report sources accounted for more than one-half of several categories of report disposition, indicating that no children were found to be victims of maltreatment. Those included alternative response nonvictim (58.2%); intentionally false (82.6%); or closed with no finding (55.3%).

**Figure 2–3 Dispositions by Professional and Nonprofessional Report Sources, 2005**



Based on data from table 2–5.

<sup>6</sup> See table 2–3. “Other” dispositions include those categories that States were not able to crosswalk to NCANDS dispositions.

<sup>7</sup> See table 2–4.

<sup>8</sup> See table 2–5.

## Response Time from Report to Investigation

Most States set requirements for beginning an investigation into a report of child abuse or neglect. While some States have a single timeframe for responding to reports, many States establish priorities based on the information received from the report source. Of the States that establish priorities, many specify a high-priority response as within 1 hour or within 24 hours. Lower priority responses range from 24 hours to 14 days.<sup>9</sup>

Because CPS agencies receive reports of varying degrees of urgency, average response times reflect the types of reports that are received, as well as the ability of workers to meet the time standards. The median response time from report to investigation was 67 hours or approximately 2–3 days. The average response time for these States was 89 hours or approximately 4 days.<sup>10</sup>

## CPS Workforce and Workload

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

States that reported significant numbers of specialized workers for intake, screening, investigation, and assessment were used to estimate the average number of cases that were handled by CPS workers.<sup>11</sup> The average number of completed investigations per investigation worker was 67.5 per year. (This compares with 65.7 in FFY 2004.) It is important to note that these calculations did not consider other activities of these workers and that some workers conducted more than one function. Also, each investigation could include more than one child. A more accurate calculation of workload would require a systematic estimation of work for a specific timeframe.<sup>12</sup>

## Tables and Notes

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 2. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the tables is provided below.

### Table 2–1

- For those States that submitted the Child File, the screened-in number is the sum of the reports by disposition. For Summary Data Component (SDC) States, the number is taken directly from the State’s report form.

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<sup>9</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Administration for Children and Families/Children’s Bureau and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. National Study of Child Protective Services Systems and Reform Efforts: Review of State CPS Policy.* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2005). This document is also available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/cps-status03>.

<sup>10</sup> See table 2–6. This table uses data from the Agency File.

<sup>11</sup> See table 2–7. The number of screening and intake workers (1,855) and the number of investigation workers (14,268) were reported by 29 States.

<sup>12</sup> A workload study in California estimated that an average monthly caseload for workers who exclusively conducted 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. American Humane Association, 2000, SB 2030 Child Welfare Services Workload Study Report (Sacramento: California Department of Social Services).

- The national referral rate, 43.9 referrals per 1,000 children in the population, was calculated from the total number of referrals and the child population in the 39 States reporting both screened-in and screened-out referrals. Screened-out referral data were from the Agency File.

**Table 2–6**

- Data were reported by States in the Agency File.
- The PART target is a 5 percent decrease in the average response time across all reporting States each year. The baseline is from 2003, which had a median of 67 hours.

**Table 2–7**

- Only States that were able to report workforce data by screening and intake workers and investigation workers and that provided data for screened-in referrals were included in calculations for screened-in referrals per investigation worker.
- The average number of screened-in investigations per investigation worker is based on dividing the total number of investigations by the total number of investigation and assessment workers for the 29 States that submitted these data.

**Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2005**

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SCREENED-IN REFERRALS		SCREENED-OUT REFERRALS		TOTAL REFERRALS	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	RATE
Alabama	1,089,753	18,318	60.3	12,044	39.7	30,362	27.9
Alaska							
Arizona	1,580,436	37,088	99.2	289	0.8	37,377	23.6
Arkansas	675,622	23,120	65.4	12,256	34.6	35,376	52.4
California	9,701,862	228,012	66.2	116,469	33.8	344,481	35.5
Colorado	1,180,525	26,950	41.8	37,542	58.2	64,492	54.6
Connecticut							
Delaware	195,879	5,799	75.1	1,918	24.9	7,717	39.4
District of Columbia	112,837	4,958	89.2	599	10.8	5,557	49.2
Florida	4,067,877	148,004	58.0	107,371	42.0	255,375	62.8
Georgia	2,362,722	74,165	82.4	15,821	17.6	89,986	38.1
Hawaii	299,852	2,733	21.6	9,923	78.4	12,656	42.2
Idaho	374,180	6,499	44.1	8,251	55.9	14,750	39.4
Illinois							
Indiana	1,602,847	37,860	62.2	22,965	37.8	60,825	37.9
Iowa	670,801	24,536	61.7	15,216	38.3	39,752	59.3
Kansas	674,285	14,146	49.8	14,274	50.2	28,420	42.1
Kentucky	980,160	47,960	75.2	15,788	24.8	63,748	65.0
Louisiana							
Maine	277,336	5,396	30.7	12,209	69.3	17,605	63.5
Maryland							
Massachusetts	1,458,036	38,669	59.4	26,454	40.6	65,123	44.7
Michigan							
Minnesota	1,229,578	18,843	34.4	35,924	65.6	54,767	44.5
Mississippi	748,544	15,745	70.9	6,467	29.1	22,212	29.7
Missouri	1,378,232	55,217	55.2	44,776	44.8	99,993	72.6
Montana	204,994	8,181	63.1	4,777	36.9	12,958	63.2
Nebraska	431,629	15,501	60.2	10,254	39.8	25,755	59.7
Nevada	621,180	14,291	69.0	6,420	31.0	20,711	33.3
New Hampshire	303,151	6,583	40.2	9,787	59.8	16,370	54.0
New Jersey							
New Mexico	489,482	20,225	65.6	10,620	34.4	30,845	63.0
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio							
Oklahoma	853,336	36,952	59.3	25,390	40.7	62,342	73.1
Oregon	849,944	25,063	45.5	30,051	54.5	55,114	64.8
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	245,354	7,101	59.9	4,758	40.1	11,859	48.3
South Carolina	1,027,202	17,088	67.3	8,288	32.7	25,376	24.7
South Dakota	188,270	3,968	27.4	10,527	72.6	14,495	77.0
Tennessee	1,390,522	59,998	67.4	28,981	32.6	88,979	64.0
Texas	6,326,285	161,895	87.2	23,849	12.8	185,744	29.4
Utah	742,556	21,052	65.4	11,151	34.6	32,203	43.4
Vermont	132,619	2,504	19.6	10,286	80.4	12,790	96.4
Virginia	1,824,568	27,937	51.9	25,855	48.1	53,792	29.5
Washington	1,484,365	34,293	44.5	42,829	55.5	77,122	52.0
West Virginia	382,497	22,400	50.7	21,746	49.3	44,146	115.4
Wisconsin	1,295,995	29,660	59.2	20,412	40.8	50,072	38.6
Wyoming	114,321	2,020	39.0	3,158	61.0	5,178	45.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,569,634</b>	<b>1,350,730</b>		<b>825,695</b>		<b>2,176,425</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>62.1</b>		<b>37.9</b>		
<b>Weighted Rate</b>							<b>43.9</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>

**Table 2–2 Report Sources, 2005**

STATE	EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL		LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL		SOCIAL SERVICES PERSONNEL		MEDICAL PERSONNEL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	2,719	14.8	4,069	22.2	1,695	9.3	1,713	9.4
Alaska								
Arizona	7,811	21.1	6,466	17.4	2,285	6.2	4,656	12.6
Arkansas	3,235	14.0	2,287	9.9	1,750	7.6	1,610	7.0
California	40,395	17.7	34,271	15.0	13,928	6.1	15,422	6.8
Colorado	4,971	18.4	6,044	22.4	1,926	7.1	2,648	9.8
Connecticut	6,800	22.6	6,350	21.1	2,300	7.7	3,069	10.2
Delaware	1,081	18.6	1,550	26.7	240	4.1	511	8.8
District of Columbia	717	14.5	772	15.6	1,304	26.3	263	5.3
Florida	20,469	13.8	36,486	24.7	15,860	10.7	10,912	7.4
Georgia	17,983	24.2	11,890	16.0	6,114	8.2	6,533	8.8
Hawaii	429	15.7	552	20.2	360	13.2	568	20.8
Idaho	1,078	16.6	1,520	23.4	176	2.7	636	9.8
Illinois	12,639	19.1	12,332	18.6	8,492	12.8	8,603	13.0
Indiana	7,199	19.0	7,170	18.9	2,556	6.8	688	1.8
Iowa	3,364	13.7	3,754	15.3	3,525	14.4	1,584	6.5
Kansas	2,954	20.9	1,407	9.9	2,135	15.1	1,005	7.1
Kentucky	3,599	7.5	3,651	7.6	1,509	3.1	1,246	2.6
Louisiana	4,898	18.2	3,676	13.7	2,093	7.8	2,630	9.8
Maine	813	15.1	726	13.5	660	12.2	504	9.3
Maryland								
Massachusetts	4,115	10.6	7,362	19.0	2,028	5.2	3,659	9.5
Michigan	10,830	16.6	9,404	14.4	8,208	12.6	7,440	11.4
Minnesota	4,255	22.6	4,757	25.2	2,246	11.9	1,627	8.6
Mississippi	2,833	18.0	2,116	13.4	460	2.9	1,763	11.2
Missouri	7,004	12.7	7,474	13.5	6,693	12.1	3,811	6.9
Montana	947	11.6	1,389	17.0	1,641	20.1	470	5.7
Nebraska	1,833	11.8	3,339	21.5	1,296	8.4	1,359	8.8
Nevada	2,827	19.8	3,194	22.3	1,157	8.1	1,373	9.6
New Hampshire	1,362	20.7	1,116	17.0	451	6.9	740	11.2
New Jersey	8,140	23.4	5,621	16.1	2,293	6.6	4,376	12.6
New Mexico	3,573	17.7	2,986	14.8	1,210	6.0	1,603	7.9
New York	24,310	17.3	16,761	12.0	26,390	18.8	9,115	6.5
North Carolina	2,455	3.7	3,240	4.9	3,165	4.7	1,855	2.8
North Dakota	847	21.4	898	22.7	358	9.0	281	7.1
Ohio	9,157	12.8	13,271	18.5	12,468	17.4	3,590	5.0
Oklahoma	4,069	11.0	4,438	12.0	6,201	16.8	2,914	7.9
Oregon	4,342	17.3	5,692	22.7	3,411	13.6	2,546	10.2
Pennsylvania	5,578	24.1	1,691	7.3	2,886	12.5	3,220	13.9
Puerto Rico	3,640	11.5	4,003	12.6	1,576	5.0	2,122	6.7
Rhode Island	1,581	22.3	972	13.7	650	9.2	921	13.0
South Carolina	3,450	20.2	2,890	16.9	1,600	9.4	2,187	12.8
South Dakota	781	19.7	981	24.7	89	2.2	308	7.8
Tennessee	7,608	12.7	9,197	15.3	9,221	15.4	4,597	7.7
Texas	29,312	18.1	20,716	12.8	7,271	4.5	19,176	11.8
Utah	2,165	10.3	5,947	28.2	2,567	12.2	1,185	5.6
Vermont	590	23.6	421	16.8	231	9.2	204	8.1
Virginia	6,538	23.4	4,837	17.3	1,693	6.1	2,209	7.9
Washington	5,616	16.4	4,473	13.0	6,666	19.4	3,009	8.8
West Virginia	2,641	11.8	1,399	6.2	3,028	13.5	1,018	4.5
Wisconsin	4,748	16.0	5,204	17.5	4,933	16.6	1,689	5.7
Wyoming	367	18.2	489	24.2	140	6.9	144	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>310,668</b>		<b>301,251</b>		<b>191,135</b>		<b>155,312</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>16.3</b>		<b>15.8</b>		<b>10.0</b>		<b>8.1</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

STATE	MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL		CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER(S)		FOSTER CARE PROVIDERS		ANONYMOUS SOURCE(S)	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	586	3.2	143	0.8	55	0.3	1,169	6.4
Alaska								
Arizona	1,621	4.4	591	1.6			3,036	8.2
Arkansas	1,748	7.6	276	1.2			3,581	15.5
California	22,623	9.9	1,078	0.5	374	0.2	24,813	10.9
Colorado	1,889	7.0	322	1.2	489	1.8	893	3.3
Connecticut	1,924	6.4	424	1.4	271	0.9	3,937	13.1
Delaware	184	3.2	102	1.8	20	0.3	536	9.2
District of Columbia	233	4.7	36	0.7	35	0.7	498	10.0
Florida	4,459	3.0	1,300	0.9			9,788	6.6
Georgia	4,540	6.1	598	0.8			5,820	7.8
Hawaii	57	2.1	1	0.0	9	0.3	146	5.3
Idaho	46	0.7	88	1.4	36	0.6	229	3.5
Illinois	892	1.3	182	0.3	604	0.9	7,555	11.4
Indiana	1,550	4.1	518	1.4	340	0.9	3,361	8.9
Iowa	644	2.6	387	1.6	321	1.3		
Kansas	144	1.0	190	1.3	435	3.1	1,887	13.3
Kentucky	1,073	2.2			249	0.5	5,791	12.1
Louisiana	709	2.6	132	0.5	69	0.3	2,025	7.5
Maine	463	8.6	85	1.6	13	0.2	399	7.4
Maryland								
Massachusetts			323	0.8	94	0.2	3,931	10.2
Michigan	643	1.0	316	0.5			6,911	10.6
Minnesota	668	3.5	229	1.2	342	1.8	623	3.3
Mississippi	550	3.5	118	0.7	87	0.6	2,552	16.2
Missouri	3,830	6.9	660	1.2	221	0.4		
Montana	252	3.1	86	1.1	70	0.9	254	3.1
Nebraska	696	4.5	231	1.5	139	0.9	849	5.5
Nevada	368	2.6	185	1.3	37	0.3	1,721	12.0
New Hampshire	341	5.2	71	1.1	14	0.2		
New Jersey					732	2.1	3,570	10.3
New Mexico	622	3.1	73	0.4	59	0.3	5,407	26.7
New York	4,687	3.3	405	0.3	1,860	1.3	21,620	15.4
North Carolina			189	0.3			1,498	2.2
North Dakota	118	3.0	84	2.1	20	0.5	129	3.3
Ohio	2,666	3.7	754	1.1	526	0.7	7,319	10.2
Oklahoma	2,063	5.6	799	2.2	134	0.4	729	2.0
Oregon	498	2.0	273	1.1	237	0.9	956	3.8
Pennsylvania	1,435	6.2	375	1.6	1,334	5.8	1,122	4.9
Puerto Rico	54	0.2	36	0.1	176	0.6	11,853	37.4
Rhode Island	164	2.3	150	2.1			641	9.0
South Carolina	469	2.7	133	0.8	114	0.7	1,839	10.8
South Dakota	177	4.5	87	2.2	19	0.5	345	8.7
Tennessee	2,022	3.4	832	1.4	402	0.7		
Texas	4,803	3.0	1,693	1.0	162	0.1	11,996	7.4
Utah	696	3.3	197	0.9	209	1.0		
Vermont	241	9.6	76	3.0	17	0.7	93	3.7
Virginia	1,528	5.5	349	1.2	32	0.1	3,211	11.5
Washington	1,947	5.7	973	2.8	242	0.7	938	2.7
West Virginia	102	0.5	138	0.6	140	0.6	5,748	25.7
Wisconsin	1,598	5.4	377	1.3	62	0.2	1,016	3.4
Wyoming	102	5.0			38	1.9	109	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,725</b>		<b>16,665</b>		<b>10,839</b>		<b>172,444</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>4.1</b>		<b>0.9</b>		<b>0.6</b>		<b>9.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>

**Table 2–2 Report Sources, 2005** (continued from page 13)

STATE	OTHER		OTHER RELATIVE(S)		PARENT(S)		FRIEND(S) OR NEIGHBOR(S)	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	1,143	6.2	2,099	11.5	1,613	8.8	1,115	6.1
Alaska								
Arizona	1,927	5.2	3,158	8.5	2,720	7.3	2,443	6.6
Arkansas	2,802	12.1	2,473	10.7	1,759	7.6	1,410	6.1
California	33,489	14.7	16,217	7.1			6,511	2.9
Colorado	2,635	9.8	2,348	8.7	1,387	5.1	1,221	4.5
Connecticut	1,441	4.8	1,037	3.5	1,772	5.9	350	1.2
Delaware	509	8.8	358	6.2	463	8.0	183	3.2
District of Columbia	264	5.3	360	7.3	242	4.9	190	3.8
Florida	10,937	7.4	12,352	8.3	12,975	8.8	8,959	6.1
Georgia	1,889	2.5	6,669	9.0	5,929	8.0	4,703	6.3
Hawaii	112	4.1	188	6.9	105	3.8	128	4.7
Idaho	758	11.7	570	8.8	485	7.5	821	12.6
Illinois	2,096	3.2	4,535	6.8	4,876	7.4	2,755	4.2
Indiana	1,702	4.5	2,745	7.3	3,695	9.8	2,422	6.4
Iowa	6,436	26.2						
Kansas	736	5.2	1,051	7.4	1,319	9.3	801	5.7
Kentucky	6,841	14.3	3,913	8.2	4,291	8.9	7,210	15.0
Louisiana	2,134	7.9	3,584	13.3	2,583	9.6	2,153	8.0
Maine	426	7.9	572	10.6	301	5.6	393	7.3
Maryland								
Massachusetts	2,857	7.4	813	2.1	922	2.4		
Michigan	5,717	8.8	5,375	8.2	5,608	8.6	4,013	6.2
Minnesota	891	4.7	1,062	5.6	1,072	5.7	926	4.9
Mississippi	502	3.2	2,095	13.3	1,480	9.4	999	6.3
Missouri	1,885	3.4						
Montana	952	11.6	751	9.2	591	7.2	702	8.6
Nebraska	607	3.9	1,457	9.4	96	0.6	1,512	9.8
Nevada	373	2.6	1,147	8.0	1,034	7.2	791	5.5
New Hampshire	803	12.2	534	8.1	372	5.7	736	11.2
New Jersey	3,267	9.4	1,861	5.3	3,139	9.0	1,394	4.0
New Mexico	1,746	8.6	1,457	7.2	1,092	5.4	252	1.2
New York	13,360	9.5	6,956	5.0	10,341	7.4	4,409	3.1
North Carolina			2,233	3.3	1,104	1.7	1,609	2.4
North Dakota	352	8.9	258	6.5	349	8.8	247	6.2
Ohio	6,108	8.5	10,895	15.2			4,521	6.3
Oklahoma	5,026	13.6	5,487	14.8	2,512	6.8	2,003	5.4
Oregon	3,061	12.2	1,630	6.5	583	2.3	1,355	5.4
Pennsylvania	1,405	6.1	961	4.2	2,030	8.8	647	2.8
Puerto Rico	1,337	4.2	1,801	5.7	2,917	9.2	1,444	4.6
Rhode Island	181	2.5	461	6.5	539	7.6	422	5.9
South Carolina	564	3.3	1,558	9.1	1,145	6.7	1,007	5.9
South Dakota	593	14.9	295	7.4	180	4.5	97	2.4
Tennessee	776	1.3	6,888	11.5	6,365	10.6	9,004	15.0
Texas	15,319	9.5	18,469	11.4	17,748	11.0	11,693	7.2
Utah	944	4.5	3,064	14.6	1,198	5.7	1,292	6.1
Vermont	113	4.5	142	5.7	239	9.5	70	2.8
Virginia	1,657	5.9	2,328	8.3	1,919	6.9	1,262	4.5
Washington	1,442	4.2	2,959	8.6	2,471	7.2	3,310	9.7
West Virginia	2,003	8.9	2,172	9.7	2,411	10.8	1,260	5.6
Wisconsin	1,798	6.1	1,737	5.9	2,116	7.1	1,268	4.3
Wyoming	112	5.5	168	8.3	191	9.5	138	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,028</b>		<b>151,243</b>		<b>118,279</b>		<b>102,151</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>8.1</b>		<b>7.9</b>		<b>6.2</b>		<b>5.3</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>

STATE	UNKNOWN OR MISSING		ALLEGED VICTIM(S)		ALLEGED PERPETRATOR(S)		TOTAL REPORTS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama			179	1.0	20	0.1	18,318	100.0
Alaska								
Arizona	79	0.2	295	0.8			37,088	100.0
Arkansas	43	0.2	142	0.6	4	0.0	23,120	100.0
California	18,337	8.0	554	0.2			228,012	100.0
Colorado			174	0.6	3	0.0	26,950	100.0
Connecticut	182	0.6	150	0.5	23	0.1	30,030	100.0
Delaware			34	0.6	28	0.5	5,799	100.0
District of Columbia			32	0.6	12	0.2	4,958	100.0
Florida			2,391	1.6	1,116	0.8	148,004	100.0
Georgia	1,185	1.6	269	0.4	43	0.1	74,165	100.0
Hawaii	74	2.7	4	0.1			2,733	100.0
Idaho	1	0.0	54	0.8	1	0.0	6,499	100.0
Illinois	427	0.6	249	0.4	68	0.1	66,305	100.0
Indiana	3,636	9.6	205	0.5	73	0.2	37,860	100.0
Iowa	4,479	18.3			42	0.2	24,536	100.0
Kansas	26	0.2	56	0.4			14,146	100.0
Kentucky	8,154	17.0	433	0.9			47,960	100.0
Louisiana			172	0.6	43	0.2	26,901	100.0
Maine	8	0.1	33	0.6			5,396	100.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts	12,261	31.7	96	0.2	208	0.5	38,669	100.0
Michigan	410	0.6	299	0.5			65,174	100.0
Minnesota			129	0.7	16	0.1	18,843	100.0
Mississippi	18	0.1	172	1.1			15,745	100.0
Missouri	23,639	42.8					55,217	100.0
Montana	66	0.8	10	0.1			8,181	100.0
Nebraska	745	4.8	1,338	8.6	4	0.0	15,501	100.0
Nevada			82	0.6	2	0.0	14,291	100.0
New Hampshire	32	0.5	11	0.2			6,583	100.0
New Jersey			413	1.2			34,806	100.0
New Mexico	12	0.1	56	0.3	77	0.4	20,225	100.0
New York							140,214	100.0
North Carolina	49,206	73.8	144	0.2			66,698	100.0
North Dakota	5	0.1	14	0.4	1	0.0	3,961	100.0
Ohio			487	0.7			71,762	100.0
Oklahoma	334	0.9	190	0.5	53	0.1	36,952	100.0
Oregon			479	1.9			25,063	100.0
Pennsylvania			394	1.7	36	0.2	23,114	100.0
Puerto Rico					714	2.3	31,673	100.0
Rhode Island	350	4.9	69	1.0			7,101	100.0
South Carolina			90	0.5	42	0.2	17,088	100.0
South Dakota			11	0.3	5	0.1	3,968	100.0
Tennessee	2,762	4.6	253	0.4	71	0.1	59,998	100.0
Texas	2,999	1.9	538	0.3			161,895	100.0
Utah	1,454	6.9	110	0.5	24	0.1	21,052	100.0
Vermont	26	1.0	35	1.4	6	0.2	2,504	100.0
Virginia	200	0.7	144	0.5	30	0.1	27,937	100.0
Washington			239	0.7	8	0.0	34,293	100.0
West Virginia	153	0.7	167	0.7	20	0.1	22,400	100.0
Wisconsin	2,927	9.9	172	0.6	15	0.1	29,660	100.0
Wyoming	1	0.0	18	0.9	3	0.1	2,020	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,231</b>		<b>11,586</b>		<b>2,811</b>		<b>1,911,368</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>7.0</b>		<b>0.6</b>		<b>0.1</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

**Table 2–3 Investigation Dispositions, 2005**

STATE	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	6,224				10,933
Alaska	1,664				2,299
Arizona	4,204	104			32,780
Arkansas	6,078				16,019
California	54,250				173,752
Colorado	6,395				19,390
Connecticut	8,157				21,873
Delaware	1,356				3,891
District of Columbia	1,748				2,690
Florida	32,669	43,979			70,928
Georgia	28,299				45,866
Hawaii	1,510				1,223
Idaho	1,250				5,249
Illinois	16,331				49,410
Indiana	13,485				23,694
Iowa	9,147				15,389
Kansas	1,954				12,192
Kentucky	9,980		1,937	13,622	19,810
Louisiana	7,421			647	18,032
Maine	1,987				3,409
Maryland					
Massachusetts	21,725				16,944
Michigan	14,651				50,523
Minnesota	5,561			8,032	4,620
Mississippi	4,177				11,568
Missouri	6,404			32,025	15,221
Montana	1,153	118			6,221
Nebraska	4,039				11,070
Nevada	2,951				11,340
New Hampshire	700				5,461
New Jersey	6,796			21,576	6,434
New Mexico	4,637				15,588
New York	42,728				97,486
North Carolina	13,215		4,253	18,872	30,358
North Dakota	793				3,163
Ohio	17,342	11,694			41,258
Oklahoma	7,761			6,608	19,418
Oregon	7,753				10,677
Pennsylvania	4,353				18,709
Puerto Rico	10,114				10,550
Rhode Island	2,175				4,833
South Carolina	6,282				10,806
South Dakota	863				2,942
Tennessee	11,370	1,102			42,128
Texas	38,787				92,508
Utah	8,173			148	11,858
Vermont	860				1,610
Virginia	4,506				4,755
Washington	5,364			4,527	13,922
West Virginia	5,976				14,011
Wisconsin	7,851				20,610
Wyoming	526			1,016	478
<b>Total</b>	<b>483,695</b>	<b>56,997</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>107,073</b>	<b>1,155,899</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>60.3</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS
Alabama		1,161			18,318
Alaska		310			4,273
Arizona					37,088
Arkansas		1,023			23,120
California				10	228,012
Colorado			1,165		26,950
Connecticut					30,030
Delaware		552			5,799
District of Columbia		520			4,958
Florida	246			182	148,004
Georgia					74,165
Hawaii					2,733
Idaho					6,499
Illinois	564				66,305
Indiana				681	37,860
Iowa					24,536
Kansas					14,146
Kentucky		1,752	859		47,960
Louisiana		763	38		26,901
Maine					5,396
Maryland					
Massachusetts					38,669
Michigan					65,174
Minnesota	36	594			18,843
Mississippi					15,745
Missouri		1,567			55,217
Montana		688		1	8,181
Nebraska		392			15,501
Nevada					14,291
New Hampshire		422			6,583
New Jersey					34,806
New Mexico					20,225
New York					140,214
North Carolina					66,698
North Dakota	5				3,961
Ohio		1,468			71,762
Oklahoma		3,165			36,952
Oregon			6,633		25,063
Pennsylvania			52		23,114
Puerto Rico		11,009			31,673
Rhode Island		93			7,101
South Carolina					17,088
South Dakota		163			3,968
Tennessee		5,229	169		59,998
Texas		7,188	23,412		161,895
Utah	12	861			21,052
Vermont	29	4		1	2,504
Virginia	99		18,577		27,937
Washington		573	9,907		34,293
West Virginia		2,374		39	22,400
Wisconsin		1,199			29,660
Wyoming					2,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>43,070</b>	<b>60,812</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1,915,641</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 2–4 Investigation Trends, 2001–2005** (continues on page 20)

STATE	2001			2002		
	CHILD POPULATION	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	INVESTIGATION RATE	CHILD POPULATION	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	INVESTIGATION RATE
Alabama	1,111,351	20,325	18.3	1,107,108	20,544	18.6
Alaska	189,610	18,422	97.2	192,428	10,002	52.0
Arizona	1,436,597	33,789	23.5	1,476,856	33,151	22.4
Arkansas	680,051	18,504	27.2	677,522	18,697	27.6
California	9,355,719	247,282	26.4	9,452,391	260,924	27.6
Colorado	1,136,972	21,169	18.6	1,151,118	27,889	24.2
Connecticut	839,079	31,224	37.2	872,853	34,513	39.5
Delaware	190,940	5,478	28.7	189,698	5,163	27.2
District of Columbia	111,843	4,513	40.4	112,128	5,049	45.0
Florida	3,787,039	151,039	39.9	3,882,271	142,547	36.7
Georgia	2,232,608	63,488	28.4	2,268,477	69,108	30.5
Hawaii	293,610	3,788	12.9	295,514	3,619	12.2
Idaho	371,105	7,076	19.1	370,439	6,475	17.5
Illinois	3,244,892	59,139	18.2	3,254,523	58,704	18.0
Indiana	1,590,648	35,698	22.4	1,594,857	33,336	20.9
Iowa	710,988	25,112	35.3	698,045	23,215	33.3
Kansas				696,519	17,504	25.1
Kentucky	988,238	37,080	37.5	931,588	41,218	44.2
Louisiana	1,197,818	23,320	19.5	1,185,674	23,493	19.8
Maine	293,220	4,955	16.9	279,058	4,474	16.0
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,473,885	37,165	25.2	1,463,340	38,445	26.3
Michigan	2,571,436	66,914	26.0	2,570,264	72,999	28.4
Minnesota	1,267,622	16,384	12.9	1,252,125	17,770	14.2
Mississippi	762,951	17,270	22.6	760,747	11,670	15.3
Missouri	1,406,492	51,752	36.8	1,397,461	53,116	38.0
Montana	220,207	9,281	42.1	216,320	10,336	47.8
Nebraska	442,871	6,602	14.9	439,393	7,463	17.0
Nevada	551,557	12,516	22.7	572,590	13,195	23.0
New Hampshire	307,832	8,426	27.4	308,371	7,509	24.4
New Jersey	2,107,840	39,287	18.6	2,127,391	39,148	18.4
New Mexico	500,834	13,889	27.7	500,506	13,995	28.0
New York	4,633,310	149,892	32.4	4,613,251	155,678	33.7
North Carolina	2,024,074	60,888	30.1	2,068,840	63,747	30.8
North Dakota	151,194	4,028	26.6	146,812	4,109	28.0
Ohio	2,848,585	70,079	24.6	2,879,927	68,236	23.7
Oklahoma	878,382	36,566	41.6	873,560	39,592	45.3
Oregon	853,866	16,647	19.5	855,107	17,763	20.8
Pennsylvania	2,879,868	23,012	8.0	2,863,452	24,330	8.5
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	244,541	7,451	30.5	239,248	7,211	30.1
South Carolina	1,013,251	18,884	18.6	979,163	18,579	19.0
South Dakota	197,808	8,311	42.0	195,625	8,411	43.0
Tennessee	1,396,879	35,097	25.1	1,404,661	28,348	20.2
Texas	6,037,615	120,370	19.9	6,102,316	129,956	21.3
Utah	729,754	18,159	24.9	713,012	18,965	26.6
Vermont	141,480	2,872	20.3	139,662	3,194	22.9
Virginia	1,758,978	20,950	11.9	1,779,408	20,619	11.6
Washington	1,509,420	22,709	15.0	1,513,360	18,423	12.2
West Virginia	395,442	16,467	41.6	389,171	15,052	38.7
Wisconsin	1,340,823	40,216	30.0	1,338,064	42,087	31.5
Wyoming	124,234	2,705	21.8	122,344	2,403	19.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,535,359</b>	<b>1,766,190</b>		<b>71,514,558</b>	<b>1,811,974</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>25.0</b>			<b>25.3</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

STATE	2003			2004		
	CHILD POPULATION	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	INVESTIGATION RATE	CHILD POPULATION	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	INVESTIGATION RATE
Alabama	1,107,973	17,820	16.1	1,094,533	19,118	17.5
Alaska	189,289	10,575	55.9			
Arizona	1,519,312	33,627	22.1	1,547,260	35,623	23.0
Arkansas	682,013	19,680	28.9	676,550	20,076	29.7
California	9,419,970	244,694	26.0	9,596,463	234,035	24.4
Colorado	1,152,751	29,362	25.5	1,178,889	29,540	25.1
Connecticut	835,375	32,802	39.3	838,788	32,097	38.3
Delaware	198,842	5,469	27.5	193,506	5,276	27.3
District of Columbia	108,403	4,660	43.0	109,547	4,977	45.4
Florida	3,924,123	156,848	40.0	4,003,290	145,393	36.3
Georgia	2,296,759	71,501	31.1	2,332,567	85,817	36.8
Hawaii	297,142	3,894	13.1	298,693	3,608	12.1
Idaho	372,027	6,264	16.8	372,411	6,502	17.5
Illinois	3,230,606	59,280	18.3	3,238,150	64,784	20.0
Indiana	1,603,901	34,287	21.4	1,600,295	35,817	22.4
Iowa	693,428	24,172	34.9	680,437	24,366	35.8
Kansas	695,081	15,840	22.8	683,491	15,729	23.0
Kentucky	994,182	45,348	45.6	980,187	46,951	47.9
Louisiana	1,177,555	25,480	21.6	1,164,961	23,843	20.5
Maine	286,746	5,143	17.9	282,129	5,358	19.0
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,487,118	39,686	26.7	1,464,189	38,940	26.6
Michigan	2,538,920	74,390	29.3	2,533,439	74,333	29.3
Minnesota	1,248,770	17,587	14.1	1,240,280	17,471	14.1
Mississippi	761,268	15,998	21.0	749,569	15,801	21.1
Missouri	1,407,342	55,580	39.5	1,384,542	54,216	39.2
Montana	215,774	9,023	41.8	208,093	7,450	35.8
Nebraska	440,840	7,160	16.2	434,566	10,962	25.2
Nevada	581,397	13,191	22.7	603,596	13,061	21.6
New Hampshire	306,231	6,878	22.5	304,994	6,400	21.0
New Jersey	2,131,617	42,762	20.1	2,156,059	44,127	20.5
New Mexico	502,034	15,278	30.4	492,287	16,005	32.5
New York	4,532,748	149,847	33.1	4,572,363	148,244	32.4
North Carolina	2,087,443	59,583	28.5	2,118,492	53,668	25.3
North Dakota	146,827	3,899	26.6	138,955	3,912	28.2
Ohio	2,815,289	68,399	24.3	2,779,212	70,280	25.3
Oklahoma	878,243	36,641	41.7	859,870	36,070	41.9
Oregon	849,172	20,552	24.2	852,357	23,529	27.6
Pennsylvania	2,830,694	23,601	8.3	2,837,009	23,862	8.4
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	244,049	7,012	28.7	243,813	6,707	27.5
South Carolina	1,023,504	18,434	18.0	1,024,700	17,186	16.8
South Dakota	195,426	5,534	28.3	190,874	4,620	24.2
Tennessee	1,394,479	29,790	21.4	1,391,289	48,622	34.9
Texas	6,240,162	133,827	21.4	6,266,779	140,038	22.3
Utah	742,927	20,009	26.9	740,114	21,132	28.6
Vermont	137,446	2,936	21.4	134,894	2,690	19.9
Virginia	1,798,767	15,911	8.8	1,804,900	28,105	15.6
Washington	1,496,581	30,222	20.2	1,486,020	32,314	21.7
West Virginia	390,901	19,556	50.0	384,641	18,508	48.1
Wisconsin	1,332,894	41,377	31.0	1,307,986	40,205	30.7
Wyoming	121,073	2,381	19.7	116,932	2,018	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,665,414</b>	<b>1,833,790</b>		<b>71,694,961</b>	<b>1,859,386</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>25.6</b>			<b>25.9</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>

**Table 2–4 Investigation Trends, 2001–2005** (continued from page 19)

STATE	2005		
	CHILD POPULATION	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	INVESTIGATION RATE
Alabama	1,089,753	18,318	16.8
Alaska	188,324	4,273	22.7
Arizona	1,580,436	37,088	23.5
Arkansas	675,622	23,120	34.2
California	9,701,862	228,012	23.5
Colorado	1,180,525	26,950	22.8
Connecticut	835,006	30,030	36.0
Delaware	195,879	5,799	29.6
District of Columbia	112,837	4,958	43.9
Florida	4,067,877	148,004	36.4
Georgia	2,362,722	74,165	31.4
Hawaii	299,852	2,733	9.1
Idaho	374,180	6,499	17.4
Illinois	3,241,039	66,305	20.5
Indiana	1,602,847	37,860	23.6
Iowa	670,801	24,536	36.6
Kansas	674,285	14,146	21.0
Kentucky	980,160	47,960	48.9
Louisiana	1,147,651	26,901	23.4
Maine	277,336	5,396	19.5
Maryland			
Massachusetts	1,458,036	38,669	26.5
Michigan	2,524,274	65,174	25.8
Minnesota	1,229,578	18,843	15.3
Mississippi	748,544	15,745	21.0
Missouri	1,378,232	55,217	40.1
Montana	204,994	8,181	39.9
Nebraska	431,629	15,501	35.9
Nevada	621,180	14,291	23.0
New Hampshire	303,151	6,583	21.7
New Jersey	2,161,801	34,806	16.1
New Mexico	489,482	20,225	41.3
New York	4,545,884	140,214	30.8
North Carolina	2,141,041	66,698	31.2
North Dakota	136,518	3,961	29.0
Ohio	2,759,112	71,762	26.0
Oklahoma	853,336	36,952	43.3
Oregon	849,944	25,063	29.5
Pennsylvania	2,816,739	23,114	8.2
Puerto Rico	1,032,105	31,673	30.7
Rhode Island	245,354	7,101	28.9
South Carolina	1,027,202	17,088	16.6
South Dakota	188,270	3,968	21.1
Tennessee	1,390,522	59,998	43.1
Texas	6,326,285	161,895	25.6
Utah	742,556	21,052	28.4
Vermont	132,619	2,504	18.9
Virginia	1,824,568	27,937	15.3
Washington	1,484,365	34,293	23.1
West Virginia	382,497	22,400	58.6
Wisconsin	1,295,995	29,660	22.9
Wyoming	114,321	2,020	17.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,099,128</b>	<b>1,915,641</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>26.2</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 2–5 Report Dispositions by Source, 2005** (continues on page 22)

REPORT SOURCES	SUBSTANTIATED		INDICATED		ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM		ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM		UNSUBSTANTIATED	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
<b>PROFESSIONALS</b>										
Educational Personnel	60,633	13.1	7,108	12.5	692	11.2	15,430	14.4	203,754	18.1
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	125,855	27.3	16,811	29.5	1,000	16.2	11,065	10.3	124,016	11.0
Social Services Personnel	57,708	12.5	7,018	12.3	860	13.9	7,473	7.0	104,852	9.3
Medical Personnel	51,013	11.1	3,756	6.6	524	8.5	5,989	5.6	82,030	7.3
Mental Health Personnel	16,098	3.5	2,080	3.6	49	0.8	3,351	3.1	52,817	4.7
Child Daycare Providers	2,984	0.6	421	0.7	36	0.6	704	0.7	11,179	1.0
Foster Care Providers	2,161	0.5	159	0.3	8	0.1	691	0.6	7,126	0.6
<b>Total Professionals</b>	<b>316,452</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>37,353</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>44,703</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>585,774</b>	<b>52.0</b>
<b>NONPROFESSIONALS</b>										
Anonymous Reporters	22,628	4.9	3,124	5.5	549	8.9	4,683	4.4	121,125	10.7
Other Reporters	33,257	7.2	3,942	6.9	247	4.0	6,993	6.5	97,668	8.7
Other Relatives	31,827	6.9	5,138	9.0	722	11.7	4,393	4.1	96,090	8.5
Parents	20,097	4.4	3,629	6.4	381	6.2	4,996	4.7	77,818	6.9
Friends or Neighbors	16,279	3.5	2,840	5.0	704	11.4	4,432	4.1	67,779	6.0
Unknown Reporters	17,976	3.9	45	0.1	366	5.9	36,302	33.9	72,390	6.4
Alleged Victims	2,107	0.5	614	1.1	52	0.8	558	0.5	7,253	0.6
Alleged Perpetrators	684	0.1	312	0.5			13	0.0	1,031	0.1
<b>Total Nonprofessionals</b>	<b>144,855</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>19,644</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>62,370</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>541,154</b>	<b>48.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>461,307</b>		<b>56,997</b>		<b>6,190</b>		<b>107,073</b>		<b>1,126,928</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>		<b>47</b>		<b>47</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>47</b>

**Table 2–5 Report Dispositions by Source, 2005** (continues from page 21)

REPORT SOURCES	INTENTIONALLY FALSE		CLOSED WITH NO FINDING		OTHER		UNKNOWN		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
<b>PROFESSIONALS</b>									
Educational Personnel	40	4.1	2,865	9.0	11,225	20.7	92	10.7	301,839
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	45	4.6	4,219	13.3	7,526	13.9	121	14.1	290,658
Social Services Personnel	47	4.8	3,758	11.8	3,983	7.4	91	10.6	185,790
Medical Personnel	19	1.9	1,910	6.0	5,099	9.4	23	2.7	150,363
Mental Health Personnel	15	1.5	1,100	3.5	2,518	4.6	27	3.2	78,055
Child Daycare Providers	2	0.2	217	0.7	720	1.3	9	1.1	16,272
Foster Care Providers	4	0.4	115	0.4	136	0.3	6	0.7	10,406
<b>Total Professionals</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>14,184</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>31,207</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>1,033,383</b>
<b>NONPROFESSIONALS</b>									
Anonymous Reporters	268	27.2	2,698	8.5	4,257	7.9	174	20.3	159,506
Other Reporters	80	8.1	3,207	10.1	3,816	7.0	68	7.9	149,278
Other Relatives	115	11.7	3,808	12.0	5,388	9.9	73	8.5	147,554
Parents	221	22.4	2,297	7.2	4,918	9.1	73	8.5	114,430
Friends or Neighbors	110	11.2	3,353	10.6	3,531	6.5	77	9.0	99,105
Unknown Reporters	6	0.6	1,964	6.2	766	1.4	1	0.1	129,816
Alleged Victims	7	0.7	206	0.6	277	0.5	19	2.2	11,093
Alleged Perpetrators	7	0.7	27	0.1	19	0.0	3	0.4	2,096
<b>Total Nonprofessionals</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>17,560</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>22,972</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>812,878</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>986</b>		<b>31,744</b>		<b>54,179</b>		<b>857</b>		<b>1,846,261</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	

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

STATE	RESPONSE TIME
Alabama	
Alaska	
Arizona	76
Arkansas	189
California	
Colorado	
Connecticut	
Delaware	152
District of Columbia	29
Florida	11
Georgia	
Hawaii	184
Idaho	60
Illinois	12
Indiana	
Iowa	49
Kansas	78
Kentucky	27
Louisiana	
Maine	
Maryland	
Massachusetts	
Michigan	
Minnesota	79
Mississippi	207
Missouri	45
Montana	
Nebraska	413
Nevada	47
New Hampshire	55
New Jersey	
New Mexico	
New York	
North Carolina	
North Dakota	31
Ohio	5
Oklahoma	161
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	
Puerto Rico	
Rhode Island	18
South Carolina	94
South Dakota	180
Tennessee	
Texas	18
Utah	110
Vermont	67
Virginia	
Washington	70
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	99
Wyoming	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,595</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>29</b>

**Table 2-7 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2005**

STATE	SCREENING AND INTAKE WORKERS	INVESTIGATION WORKERS	SCREENING, INTAKE, INVESTIGATION WORKERS	SCREENED-IN REFERRALS	SCREENED-IN REFERRALS PER INVESTIGATION WORKER
Alabama	82	568	650	18,318	32
Alaska					
Arizona	68	827	895	37,088	45
Arkansas	33	424	457	23,120	55
California			4,254		
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware	6	85	91	5,799	68
District of Columbia			122		
Florida	158	1,739	1,897	148,004	85
Georgia					
Hawaii	14	67	81	2,733	41
Idaho			325		
Illinois	119	820	939	66,305	81
Indiana			448		
Iowa			202		
Kansas	15	429	444	14,146	33
Kentucky			1,485		
Louisiana	13	243	256	26,901	111
Maine	28	129	157	5,396	42
Maryland					
Massachusetts	76	250	326	38,669	155
Michigan					
Minnesota	131	257	388	18,843	73
Mississippi	2	280	282	15,745	56
Missouri	52	386	438	55,217	143
Montana	14	134	148	8,181	61
Nebraska	36	130	166	15,501	119
Nevada	25	116	141	14,291	123
New Hampshire	10	61	71	6,583	108
New Jersey					
New Mexico	39	169	208	20,225	120
New York					
North Carolina	153	921	1,074	66,698	72
North Dakota			105		
Ohio					
Oklahoma	37	297	334	36,952	124
Oregon			341		
Pennsylvania			3,133		
Puerto Rico			217		
Rhode Island	31	42	73	7,101	169
South Carolina					
South Dakota	48	56	104	3,968	71
Tennessee	58	484	542	59,998	124
Texas	345	4,009	4,354	161,895	40
Utah	33	97	130	21,052	217
Vermont	26	36	62	2,504	70
Virginia	84	846	930	27,937	33
Washington	119	366	485	34,293	94
West Virginia			395		
Wisconsin					
Wyoming			129		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>14,268</b>	<b>27,279</b>	<b>963,463</b>	
<b>Weighted Average</b>					<b>67.5</b>
<b>Average</b>					<b>88.4</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>



# Children<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER 3

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

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

Child protective services (CPS) agencies respond to the needs of children who are alleged to have been maltreated and ensure that they are safe. National estimates for FFY 2005 are based on child populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FFY 2005 is the first year that Puerto Rico's data have been included in *Child Maltreatment*. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005:

- An estimated 899,000 children were victims of maltreatment;
- The rate of victimization was 12.1 per 1,000 children in the population; and
- Nearly 3.6 million children received a CPS investigation or assessment.

This chapter discusses the 5-year trend of children who received an investigation or assessment and the 5-year trend of victimization rates. The remainder of the chapter provides more in-depth information about the characteristics of children who were abused or neglected.

### Children Who Were Subjects of an Investigation

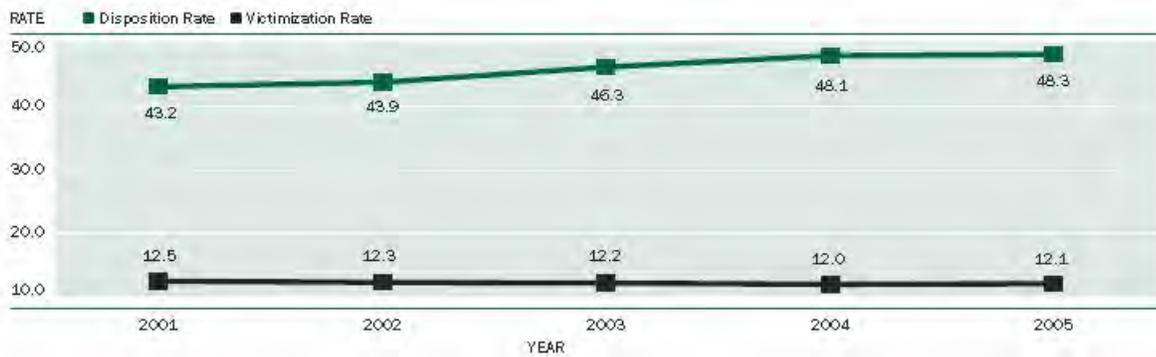
Based on a rate of 48.3 per 1,000 children, an estimated 3.6 million children received an investigation by CPS agencies during FFY 2005.<sup>2</sup> The rate of all children who received an investigation or assessment increased from 43.2 per 1,000 children for 2001 to 48.3 per 1,000 children for FFY 2005.<sup>3</sup> The increase of approximately 73,000 children who received an investigation in FFY 2005, compared to FFY 2004, is largely due to the inclusion of data from Alaska and Puerto Rico in FFY 2005. The national estimates are based upon counting a child each time he or she was the subject of a CPS investigation. Heightened public awareness of child maltreatment also may have played a factor (figure 3-1).

<sup>1</sup> This chapter is primarily about child victims, but includes some information about nonvictims and, therefore, has been renamed. This chapter is comparable to the chapter titled "Victims" in previous editions of *Child Maltreatment*.

<sup>2</sup> Supporting data are provided in table 3-1, which is located at the end of this chapter. The child disposition rate was computed by dividing the total count of children who were the subjects of an investigation (3,529,172) by the child population for the 51 States that reported these data (73,099,128) and multiplying by 1,000. A national estimate of 3,598,000 children who were the subjects of an investigation was calculated by multiplying the child investigation rate (48.3) by the national child population (74,502,089) and dividing by 1,000. The total was rounded to the nearest 100,000.

<sup>3</sup> See table 3-2.

**Figure 3–1 Disposition and Victimization Rates, 2001–2005**



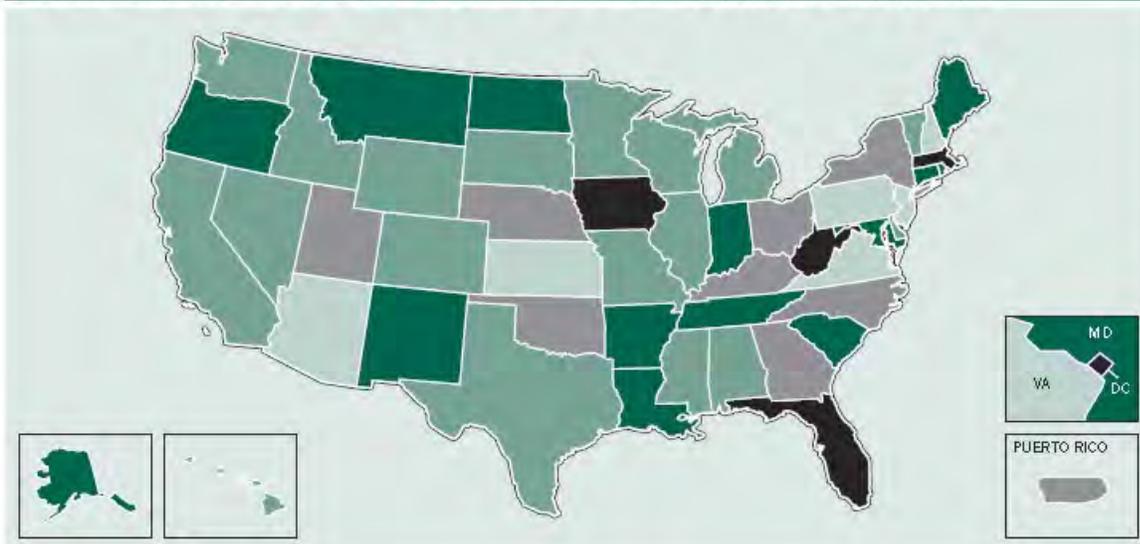
Based on data from table 3–2.

## Child Victims

Of the children who received an investigation, approximately one-quarter were determined to have been abused or neglected. Based on a victim rate of 12.1 per 1,000 children, an estimated 899,000 children were found to be victims in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The increase of approximately 20,000 victims in FFY 2005, compared to FFY 2004, is largely due to the inclusion of data from Alaska and Puerto Rico.<sup>4</sup> The victimization rates by individual State are illustrated in figure 3–2.

**Figure 3–2 Map of Victimization Rates, 2005**

VICTIMS PER 1,000 CHILDREN 0.0 to 5.0 5.1 to 10.0 10.1 to 15.0 15.1 to 20.0 20.1 and greater data not available



Based on data from table 3–3.

<sup>4</sup> See table 3–3. The victimization rate was computed by multiplying the number of total victims (899,454) by the child population for the 52 States that reported these data (74,502,089) and multiplying by 1,000. A national estimate of 899,000 child victims was calculated by rounding the number of total victims (899,454) to the nearest 1,000.

The rate of victimization decreased from 12.5 per 1,000 during 2001, to 12.1 per 1,000 children during FFY 2005, which is a 3.2 percent decrease (if data from Alaska and Puerto Rico were not included, the rate would be 12.0 or the same as FFY 2004.) State-specific 5-year trends illustrate similar proportions of States increased their rate as States decreased their rate.<sup>5</sup>

## First-Time Victims

Three-quarters of victims (75.3%) had no history of prior victimization.<sup>6</sup> Information regarding first-time victims is a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measure. The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program reports this PART measure to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) each year as an average of all States. Individual State data are not reported to OMB.

## Types of Maltreatment

During FFY 2005, 62.8 percent of victims experienced neglect, 16.6 percent were physically abused, 9.3 percent were sexually abused, 7.1 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2.0 percent were medically neglected.<sup>7</sup> In addition, 14.3 percent of victims experienced such “other” types of maltreatment as “abandonment,” “threats of harm to the child,” or “congenital drug addiction.” States may code any condition that does not fall into one of the main categories—physical abuse, neglect, medical neglect, sexual abuse, and psychological or emotional maltreatment—as “other.” These maltreatment type percentages total more than 100 percent because children who were victims of more than one type of maltreatment were counted for each maltreatment.

The data for victims of specific types of maltreatment were analyzed in terms of the report sources. Of victims of physical abuse, 24.3 percent were reported by teachers, 23.0 percent were reported by police officers or lawyers, and 11.6 percent were reported by medical staff.<sup>8</sup> Overall, 74.8 percent were reported by professionals and 25.2 percent were reported by nonprofessionals. The patterns of reporting of neglect and sexual abuse victims were similar—police officers or lawyers accounted for the largest report source percentage of neglect victims (26.6%) and the largest percentage of sexual abuse victims (28.3%).

## Sex and Age of Victims

For FFY 2005, 47.3 percent of child victims were boys, and 50.7 percent of the victims were girls.<sup>9</sup> The youngest children had the highest rate of victimization. The rate of child victimization for the age group of birth to 3 years was 16.5 per 1,000 children of the same age group. The victimization rate for children in the age group of 4–7 years was 13.5 per 1,000 children in the same age group.<sup>10</sup> Overall, the rate of victimization was inversely related to the age group of the child (figure 3–3).

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<sup>5</sup> See table 3–4.

<sup>6</sup> See table 3–5.

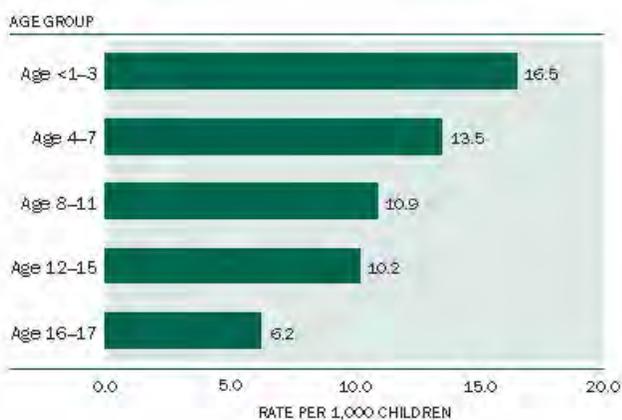
<sup>7</sup> See table 3–6.

<sup>8</sup> See table 3–7.

<sup>9</sup> See table 3–8.

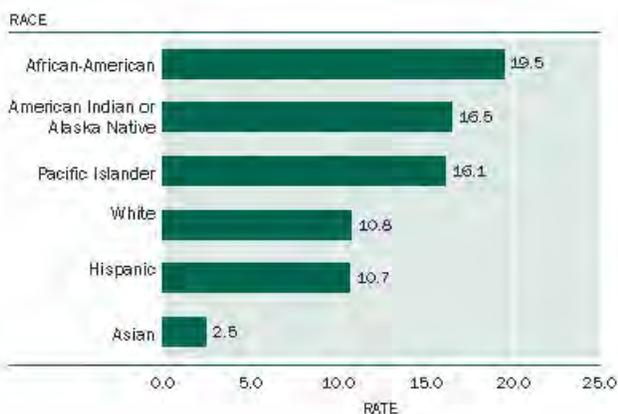
<sup>10</sup> See table 3–9.

**Figure 3–3 Victimization Rates by Age Group, 2005**



Based on data from table 3–9.

**Figure 3–4 Race and Ethnicity of Victims, 2005**



Based on data from table 3–11.

Nearly three-quarters of child victims (73.1%) ages birth to 3 years were neglected compared with 52.7 percent of victims ages 16 years and older. For victims in the age group of 4–7 years 15.6 percent were physically abused and 8.9 percent were sexually abused, compared with 21.3 percent and 17.3 percent, respectively, for victims in the age group of 12–15 years old.<sup>11</sup>

### Race and Ethnicity of Victims

African-American children, American Indian or Alaska Native children, and Pacific Islander children had the highest rates of victimization at 19.5, 16.5, and 16.1 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively (figure 3–4). White children and Hispanic children had rates of approximately 10.8 and 10.7 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively. Asian children had the lowest rate of 2.5 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity.<sup>12</sup>

One-half of all victims were White (49.7%); one-quarter (23.1%) were African-American; and 17.4 percent were Hispanic. For all racial categories, the largest percentage of victims suffered from neglect.<sup>13</sup>

### Living Arrangement of Victims

Data are incomplete for the living arrangement of victims. Only one-half of the States were able to report on living arrangement and among these States, nearly 40 percent of the victims (37.2%) had unknown or missing data on living arrangement.<sup>14</sup> Approximately 12 percent of victims

(12.2%) were reported as living with married parents or married parent and stepparent. Approximately 13 percent (13.4%) of victims were living with both parents, but the marital status of the parents was unknown. More than 20 percent (23.0%) were living with a single parent. Less than 3 percent (2.9%) were reported as living with unmarried parents. It is hoped that reporting will improve in the coming years.

<sup>11</sup> See table 3–10. Children may have been the victims of more than one type of maltreatment.

<sup>12</sup> See table 3–11.

<sup>13</sup> See table 3–12.

<sup>14</sup> See table 3–13. Any State that categorized more than 90 percent of data as unknown or missing was removed. Analyses were based on data from 28 States.

## Reported Disability of Victims

Children who were reported with the following risk factors were considered as having a disability: mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual or hearing impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or another medical problem. In general, children with such risk factors are undercounted, as not every child receives a clinical diagnostic assessment from CPS agency staff. Nearly 8 percent (7.7%) of victims had a reported disability. More than 3 percent (3.2%) of victims had behavior problems and 1.9 percent of victims were emotionally disturbed. A victim could have been reported with more than one type of disability.<sup>15</sup>

## Recurrence

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

*“Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence. Of all children who were victims of substantiated or indicated abuse or neglect during the first 6 months of the reporting year, what percent did not experience another incident of substantiated or indicated abuse or neglect within a 6-month period?”<sup>16</sup>*

The number of States in compliance has increased from 17 States for FFY 2004 to 19 States for FFY 2005.<sup>17</sup> During FFY 2005, three States were unable to provide the data needed to compute this measure using the Child File.

## Perpetrators of Maltreatment

Nearly 84 percent (83.4%) of victims were abused by a parent acting alone or with another person. Approximately, forty percent (40.4%) of child victims were maltreated by their mothers acting alone; another 18.3 percent were maltreated by their fathers acting alone; and 17.3 percent were abused by both parents.<sup>18</sup> Victims abused by nonparental perpetrators accounted for 10.7 percent (figure 3–5). A nonparental perpetrator is defined as a caregiver who is not a parent and can include foster parent, child daycare staff, unmarried partner of parent, legal guardian, and residential facility staff.

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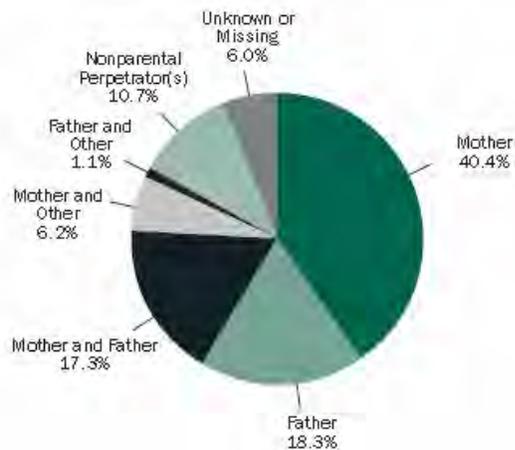
<sup>15</sup> See table 3–14.

<sup>16</sup> *The Data Measures, Data Composites, and National Standards to be Used in the Child and Family Services Reviews*, 71 Fed. Reg. 109, 32973 (June 7, 2006).

<sup>17</sup> See table 3–15.

<sup>18</sup> See table 3–16.

**Figure 3–5 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2005**



Based on data from table 3–16.

The data for victims of specific maltreatment types were analyzed in terms of perpetrator relationship to the victim. Of the victims who experienced neglect, 86.6 percent were neglected by a parent. Of the victims who were sexually abused, 28.7 percent were abused by a relative other than a parent.<sup>19</sup>

## Maltreatment in Foster Care

Through the CFSR, the Children’s Bureau established a national standard for the incidence of child abuse or neglect in foster care as 99.68 percent, defined as:

*“Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care. Of all children in foster care during the reporting period, what*

*percent were not victims of a substantiated or indicated maltreatment by foster parents or facility staff members?”<sup>20</sup>*

The number of States in compliance has decreased from 16 States that met this standard for FFY 2004 to 15 States for FFY 2005.<sup>21</sup> During FFY 2005, 9 States were unable to provide the data needed to compute this measure using the Child File.

## Tables and Notes

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 3. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the tables is provided below.

### Table 3–1

- The child disposition rate was computed by dividing the total count of children who were the subjects of an investigation (3,529,172) by the child population for the 51 States that reported these data (73,099,128) and multiplying by 1,000.
- Maryland counts are excluded from this table due to incomplete reporting.
- Most States investigate all children in the family. Siblings who were not the subject of an allegation and were not found as victims of maltreatment are categorized as no alleged maltreatment.

<sup>19</sup> See table 3–17.

<sup>20</sup> See footnote 16.

<sup>21</sup> See table 3–18.

**Table 3–2**

- For 2005, the three data points—national population, the total estimated children subjects of an investigation, and the total estimated victims—include all States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Prior years do not include Puerto Rico.
- In 2005, Puerto Rico and Alaska provided data, which they were not able to provide in 2004. If data for Alaska and Puerto Rico were not included in computations for 2005, the disposition rate would remain at 48.3. The estimated total children subject of an investigation for 50 jurisdictions in 2005 would be 3,540,000, rather than 3,598,000. Controlling for both population growth and data submissions, the increase between 2004 and 2005 would be about 16,700 children or .5%.
- If data for Alaska and Puerto Rico were not included in computations for 2005, the victimization rate would change from 12.1 to 12.0, which is the same rate as was reported for 2004. The estimated total victims would be 881,000 for 50 jurisdictions rather than 899,000. Controlling for both population growth and data submissions, the increase between 2004 and 2005 would be approximately 1,700 children or .2%.
- The disposition rate and the victim rate were computed by dividing the respective counts of children by the population and multiplying by 1,000.
- The numbers of total estimated children who were subjects of an investigation and total estimated victims are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Prior to FFY 2005, if fewer than 51 States reported data, the total is an estimate based on multiplying the rate by the national child population for that year. Beginning with FFY 2005, if fewer than 52 States reported data, the total is an estimate based on multiplying the rate by the national child population for that year.

**Table 3–3**

- 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 3–4**

- States must have reported at least 15 percent of nonvictim data to be included in this analysis.

**Table 3–5**

- Only children with substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim dispositions or a maltreatment death are included in this table.

**Table 3–6**

- A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, and therefore, the total percent may equal more than 100.0.

**Table 3–8**

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

**Table 3–9**

- As this table does not contain data of children with unknown or missing age, the sum in the total column is not the total number of reported victims, but a sum of the data from the table by State.

**Table 3–10**

- A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, and therefore, the total percent may equal more than 100.0.

**Table 3–11**

- Counts associated with specific racial groups, (e.g., White) do not include Hispanic children.
- Rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- States for which more than 50 percent of records were missing race or ethnicity data were excluded.

**Table 3–12**

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

**Table 3–13**

- States that categorize more than 90 percent of data as unknown or missing were not included in this analysis.

**Table 3–14**

- Each victim is counted only once for each applicable disability category regardless of how many reports the child had. The column total victims with one or more disabilities counts each child only once regardless of how many disabilities were reported.

**Table 3–15**

- Reports within 24 hours of the initial report are not counted as recurrence. However, recurrence rates may be influenced by reports alleging the same maltreatment from additional sources if the State information system counts these as separate reports.
- The national average percent was taken from the national Child and Family Services Reviews and is not a calculation from the data in the table.

**Table 3–16**

- The categories “mother and other” and “father and other” include victims with one perpetrator identified as a mother or father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.
- The category of “other” can include more than one person.
- The category of nonparental perpetrator is defined as a perpetrator who was not identified as a parent and includes other relative, foster parent, and residential facility staff, foster care staff, and legal guardian.
- States are included in this analysis only if they can link more than 74 percent of substantiated victims to perpetrators, report perpetrator relationship for more than 74 percent of perpetrators, and report data for multiple perpetrators per report.

**Table 3–18**

- States are included in this analysis only if they can link more than 74 percent of substantiated victims to perpetrators and report perpetrator relationship for more than 74 percent of perpetrators. The national average percent was taken from the national Child and Family Services Reviews and is not a calculation from the data in the table.

**Table 3–1 Dispositions of Children Who Were Subjects of a CPS Investigation, 2005** (continues on page 34)

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	1,089,753	9,029				16,763
Alaska	188,324	2,693				3,653
Arizona	1,580,436	5,985	134			49,595
Arkansas	675,622	8,124				24,024
California	9,701,862	95,314				281,281
Colorado	1,180,525	9,406				29,941
Connecticut	835,006	11,419				33,582
Delaware	195,879	1,960				9,563
District of Columbia	112,837	2,840				4,155
Florida	4,067,877	55,320	75,313			129,763
Georgia	2,362,722	47,158				71,411
Hawaii	299,852	2,762				2,662
Idaho	374,180	1,912				7,734
Illinois	3,241,039	29,325				80,343
Indiana	1,602,847	19,062				37,017
Iowa	670,801	14,016				24,022
Kansas	674,285	2,775				18,465
Kentucky	980,160	16,285		3,189	21,901	30,603
Louisiana	1,147,651	12,366			1,545	29,425
Maine	277,336	3,349				5,702
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,458,036	35,887				27,687
Michigan	2,524,274	24,603				136,544
Minnesota	1,229,578	8,499			11,320	6,964
Mississippi	748,544	6,154				18,494
Missouri	1,378,232	8,945			49,010	21,951
Montana	204,994	1,932	163			10,467
Nebraska	431,629	6,630				19,430
Nevada	621,180	4,971				19,166
New Hampshire	303,151	941				7,738
New Jersey	2,161,801	9,812			39,399	11,830
New Mexico	489,482	7,285				25,665
New York	4,545,884	70,878				163,384
North Carolina	2,141,041	24,654		8,596	39,105	63,433
North Dakota	136,518	1,547				5,425
Ohio	2,759,112	26,038	16,445			66,947
Oklahoma	853,336	13,941			11,420	34,767
Oregon	849,944	12,414				17,083
Pennsylvania	2,816,739	4,353				18,709
Puerto Rico	1,032,105	15,807				16,491
Rhode Island	245,354	3,366				7,256
South Carolina	1,027,202	10,759				17,070
South Dakota	188,270	1,442				5,359
Tennessee	1,390,522	16,999	1,377			67,270
Texas	6,326,285	61,994				168,049
Utah	742,556	13,152			278	18,937
Vermont	132,619	1,080				1,976
Virginia	1,824,568	6,469				6,911
Washington	1,484,365	7,932			6,777	22,856
West Virginia	382,497	9,511				24,149
Wisconsin	1,295,995	9,686				30,058
Wyoming	114,321	853			2,379	704
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,099,128</b>	<b>779,634</b>	<b>93,432</b>	<b>11,785</b>	<b>183,134</b>	<b>1,952,474</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>22.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>55.3</b>
<b>Rate</b>						
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 3–1 Dispositions of Children Who Were Subjects of a CPS Investigation, 2005** (continued from page 33)

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	NO ALLEGED MALTREATMENT	OTHER	UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL CHILDREN WHO WERE SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION	CHILD DISPOSITION RATE
Alabama		1,586				27,378	25.1
Alaska		467				6,813	36.2
Arizona			28,440			84,154	53.2
Arkansas		1,530	13,272			46,950	69.5
California			57,984		10	434,589	44.8
Colorado			322	1,027	470	41,166	34.9
Connecticut					63	45,064	54.0
Delaware		1,059	1,296			13,878	70.8
District of Columbia		810	4,145			11,950	105.9
Florida	497		73,049		351	334,293	82.2
Georgia			55,840			174,409	73.8
Hawaii					2	5,426	18.1
Idaho						9,646	25.8
Illinois	966		35,457			146,091	45.1
Indiana			543		1,130	57,752	36.0
Iowa						38,038	56.7
Kansas						21,240	31.5
Kentucky		2,667		980		75,625	77.2
Louisiana		1,241		49	4	44,630	38.9
Maine			190			9,241	33.3
Maryland							
Massachusetts			16,335			79,909	54.8
Michigan			226		12,433	173,806	68.9
Minnesota	54	842			3	27,682	22.5
Mississippi						24,648	32.9
Missouri		2,346				82,252	59.7
Montana		1,135	94		2	13,793	67.3
Nebraska		695	8,834		32	35,621	82.5
Nevada			3,601			27,738	44.7
New Hampshire		410	6		180	9,275	30.6
New Jersey						61,041	28.2
New Mexico						32,950	67.3
New York			2,635			236,897	52.1
North Carolina					21	135,809	63.4
North Dakota						6,972	51.1
Ohio		2,422			748	112,600	40.8
Oklahoma		5,588				65,716	77.0
Oregon				10,613		40,110	47.2
Pennsylvania				52		23,114	8.2
Puerto Rico		17,209				49,507	48.0
Rhode Island		112				10,734	43.7
South Carolina			10,409			38,238	37.2
South Dakota		357				7,158	38.0
Tennessee		8,596		214	13	94,469	67.9
Texas		11,972		26,758	349	269,122	42.5
Utah	15	1,302				33,684	45.4
Vermont	35	7			1	3,099	23.4
Virginia	175		13,557	27,744	1,300	56,156	30.8
Washington		889		14,670		53,124	35.8
West Virginia		3,939	12,527		123	50,249	131.4
Wisconsin		1,686				41,430	32.0
Wyoming						3,936	34.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>68,867</b>	<b>338,762</b>	<b>82,107</b>	<b>17,235</b>	<b>3,529,172</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Rate</b>							<b>48.3</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 3–2 Disposition and Victimization Rates, 2001–2005**

REPORTING YEAR	CHILD POPULATION	DISPOSITION RATE	TOTAL ESTIMATED CHILDREN SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION	STATES REPORTING	VICTIM RATE	TOTAL ESTIMATED VICTIMS	STATES REPORTING
2001	72,603,552	43.2	3,136,000	48	12.5	905,000	51
2002	72,894,483	43.9	3,200,000	50	12.3	897,000	51
2003	73,043,506	46.3	3,382,000	50	12.2	893,000	51
2004	73,277,998	48.1	3,525,000	49	12.0	879,000	50
2005	74,502,089	48.3	3,598,000	51	12.1	899,000	52

**Table 3–3 Disposition and Rate of Victims, 2005**

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	TOTAL VICTIMS	TOTAL VICTIM RATE
Alabama	1,089,753	9,029			9,029	8.3
Alaska	188,324	2,693			2,693	14.3
Arizona	1,580,436	5,985	134		6,119	3.9
Arkansas	675,622	8,124			8,124	12.0
California	9,701,862	95,314			95,314	9.8
Colorado	1,180,525	9,406			9,406	8.0
Connecticut	835,006	11,419			11,419	13.7
Delaware	195,879	1,960			1,960	10.0
District of Columbia	112,837	2,840			2,840	25.2
Florida	4,067,877	55,320	75,313		130,633	32.1
Georgia	2,362,722	47,158			47,158	20.0
Hawaii	299,852	2,762			2,762	9.2
Idaho	374,180	1,912			1,912	5.1
Illinois	3,241,039	29,325			29,325	9.0
Indiana	1,602,847	19,062			19,062	11.9
Iowa	670,801	14,016			14,016	20.9
Kansas	674,285	2,775			2,775	4.1
Kentucky	980,160	16,285		3,189	19,474	19.9
Louisiana	1,147,651	12,366			12,366	10.8
Maine	277,336	3,349			3,349	12.1
Maryland	1,402,961	7,121	7,482		14,603	10.4
Massachusetts	1,458,036	35,887			35,887	24.6
Michigan	2,524,274	24,603			24,603	9.7
Minnesota	1,229,578	8,499			8,499	6.9
Mississippi	748,544	6,154			6,154	8.2
Missouri	1,378,232	8,945			8,945	6.5
Montana	204,994	1,932	163		2,095	10.2
Nebraska	431,629	6,630			6,630	15.4
Nevada	621,180	4,971			4,971	8.0
New Hampshire	303,151	941			941	3.1
New Jersey	2,161,801	9,812			9,812	4.5
New Mexico	489,482	7,285			7,285	14.9
New York	4,545,884	70,878			70,878	15.6
North Carolina	2,141,041	24,654		8,596	33,250	15.5
North Dakota	136,518	1,547			1,547	11.3
Ohio	2,759,112	26,038	16,445		42,483	15.4
Oklahoma	853,336	13,941			13,941	16.3
Oregon	849,944	12,414			12,414	14.6
Pennsylvania	2,816,739	4,353			4,353	1.5
Puerto Rico	1,032,105	15,807			15,807	15.3
Rhode Island	245,354	3,366			3,366	13.7
South Carolina	1,027,202	10,759			10,759	10.5
South Dakota	188,270	1,442			1,442	7.7
Tennessee	1,390,522	16,999	1,377		18,376	13.2
Texas	6,326,285	61,994			61,994	9.8
Utah	742,556	13,152			13,152	17.7
Vermont	132,619	1,080			1,080	8.1
Virginia	1,824,568	6,469			6,469	3.5
Washington	1,484,365	7,932			7,932	5.3
West Virginia	382,497	9,511			9,511	24.9
Wisconsin	1,295,995	9,686			9,686	7.5
Wyoming	114,321	853			853	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,502,089</b>	<b>786,755</b>	<b>100,914</b>	<b>11,785</b>	<b>899,454</b>	
<b>Rate</b>						<b>12.1</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

**Table 3–4 Victimization Trends, 2001–2005** (continues on page 38)

STATE	2001		
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,111,351	9,229	8.3
Alaska	189,610	15,947	84.1
Arizona	1,436,597	5,389	3.8
Arkansas	680,051	6,927	10.2
California	9,355,719	128,251	13.7
Colorado	1,136,972	4,837	4.3
Connecticut	839,079	12,120	14.4
Delaware	190,940	1,666	8.7
District of Columbia	111,843	2,908	26.0
Florida	3,787,039	124,134	32.8
Georgia	2,232,608	36,744	16.5
Hawaii	293,610	3,982	13.6
Idaho	371,105	3,557	9.6
Illinois	3,244,892	27,557	8.5
Indiana	1,590,648	21,128	13.3
Iowa	710,988	12,792	18.0
Kansas	702,093	7,308	10.4
Kentucky	988,238	16,544	16.7
Louisiana	1,197,818	11,158	9.3
Maine	293,220	4,355	14.9
Maryland	1,366,100	19,750	14.5
Massachusetts	1,473,885	34,721	23.6
Michigan	2,571,436	28,475	11.1
Minnesota	1,267,622	9,840	7.8
Mississippi	762,951	4,556	6.0
Missouri	1,406,492	9,237	6.6
Montana	220,207	1,935	8.8
Nebraska	442,871	3,314	7.5
Nevada	551,557	4,939	9.0
New Hampshire	307,832	1,102	3.6
New Jersey	2,107,840	8,536	4.0
New Mexico	500,834	6,929	13.8
New York	4,633,310	77,860	16.8
North Carolina	2,024,074	36,601	18.1
North Dakota	151,194	1,359	9.0
Ohio	2,848,585	51,031	17.9
Oklahoma	878,382	13,698	15.6
Oregon	853,866	9,011	10.6
Pennsylvania	2,879,868	4,784	1.7
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	244,541	3,319	13.6
South Carolina	1,013,251	11,199	11.1
South Dakota	197,808	3,707	18.7
Tennessee	1,396,879	9,571	6.9
Texas	6,037,615	44,623	7.4
Utah	729,754	10,200	14.0
Vermont	141,480	1,139	8.1
Virginia	1,758,978	9,873	5.6
Washington	1,509,420	6,010	4.0
West Virginia	395,442	7,907	20.0
Wisconsin	1,340,823	11,917	8.9
Wyoming	124,234	990	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,603,552</b>	<b>904,666</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>12.5</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 3–4 Victimization Trends, 2001–2005** (continued from page 37)

STATE	2002			2003		
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,107,108	9,903	8.9	1,107,973	9,290	8.4
Alaska	192,428	7,950	41.3	189,289	7,996	42.2
Arizona	1,476,856	5,114	3.5	1,519,312	4,838	3.2
Arkansas	677,522	7,302	10.8	682,013	7,232	10.6
California	9,452,391	132,181	14.0	9,419,970	106,198	11.3
Colorado	1,151,118	7,570	6.6	1,152,751	8,137	7.1
Connecticut	872,853	12,818	14.7	835,375	12,256	14.7
Delaware	189,698	1,304	6.9	198,842	1,236	6.2
District of Columbia	112,128	3,032	27.0	108,403	2,518	23.2
Florida	3,882,271	122,131	31.5	3,924,123	138,499	35.3
Georgia	2,268,477	41,206	18.2	2,296,759	43,923	19.1
Hawaii	295,514	3,744	12.7	297,142	4,046	13.6
Idaho	370,439	1,947	5.3	372,027	1,527	4.1
Illinois	3,254,523	28,160	8.7	3,230,606	28,344	8.8
Indiana	1,594,857	20,416	12.8	1,603,901	21,205	13.2
Iowa	698,045	12,202	17.5	693,428	13,303	19.2
Kansas	696,519	6,425	9.2	695,081	5,682	8.2
Kentucky	931,588	16,945	18.2	994,182	18,178	18.3
Louisiana	1,185,674	10,971	9.3	1,177,555	11,432	9.7
Maine	279,058	3,746	13.4	286,746	4,719	16.5
Maryland	1,379,925	15,843	11.5	1,378,092	16,688	12.1
Massachusetts	1,463,340	34,995	23.9	1,487,118	36,500	24.5
Michigan	2,570,264	28,830	11.2	2,538,920	28,690	11.3
Minnesota	1,252,125	9,982	8.0	1,248,770	9,230	7.4
Mississippi	760,747	4,003	5.3	761,268	5,940	7.8
Missouri	1,397,461	9,810	7.0	1,407,342	10,183	7.2
Montana	216,320	1,995	9.2	215,774	1,951	9.0
Nebraska	439,393	3,909	8.9	440,840	3,875	8.8
Nevada	572,590	5,008	8.7	581,397	4,578	7.9
New Hampshire	308,371	962	3.1	306,231	1,043	3.4
New Jersey	2,127,391	8,103	3.8	2,131,617	8,123	3.8
New Mexico	500,506	6,273	12.5	502,034	6,238	12.4
New York	4,613,251	79,049	17.1	4,532,748	75,784	16.7
North Carolina	2,068,840	35,523	17.2	2,087,443	32,847	15.7
North Dakota	146,812	1,493	10.2	146,827	1,494	10.2
Ohio	2,879,927	50,141	17.4	2,815,289	47,444	16.9
Oklahoma	873,560	13,721	15.7	878,243	12,529	14.3
Oregon	855,107	9,228	10.8	849,172	10,368	12.2
Pennsylvania	2,863,452	5,057	1.8	2,830,694	4,571	1.6
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	239,248	3,247	13.6	244,049	3,290	13.5
South Carolina	979,163	10,738	11.0	1,023,504	11,143	10.9
South Dakota	195,625	3,961	20.2	195,426	4,346	22.2
Tennessee	1,404,661	8,494	6.0	1,394,479	9,421	6.8
Texas	6,102,316	48,808	8.0	6,240,162	50,522	8.1
Utah	713,012	10,282	14.4	742,927	12,366	16.6
Vermont	139,662	1,447	10.4	137,446	1,233	9.0
Virginia	1,779,408	7,571	4.3	1,798,767	6,485	3.6
Washington	1,513,360	4,673	3.1	1,496,581	6,020	4.0
West Virginia	389,171	6,635	17.0	390,901	8,875	22.7
Wisconsin	1,338,064	11,628	8.7	1,332,894	10,174	7.6
Wyoming	122,344	692	5.7	121,073	786	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,894,483</b>	<b>897,168</b>		<b>73,043,506</b>	<b>893,296</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>12.3</b>			<b>12.2</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

STATE	2004			2005		
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,094,533	9,414	8.6	1,089,753	9,029	8.3
Alaska				188,324	2,693	14.3
Arizona	1,547,260	7,344	4.7	1,580,436	6,119	3.9
Arkansas	676,550	7,276	10.8	675,622	8,124	12.0
California	9,596,463	98,201	10.2	9,701,862	95,314	9.8
Colorado	1,178,889	9,578	8.1	1,180,525	9,406	8.0
Connecticut	838,788	13,285	15.8	835,006	11,419	13.7
Delaware	193,506	1,581	8.2	195,879	1,960	10.0
District of Columbia	109,547	2,378	21.7	112,837	2,840	25.2
Florida	4,003,290	129,914	32.5	4,067,877	130,633	32.1
Georgia	2,332,567	52,851	22.7	2,362,722	47,158	20.0
Hawaii	298,693	3,629	12.1	299,852	2,762	9.2
Idaho	372,411	1,856	5.0	374,180	1,912	5.1
Illinois	3,238,150	29,150	9.0	3,241,039	29,325	9.0
Indiana	1,600,295	18,869	11.8	1,602,847	19,062	11.9
Iowa	680,437	13,804	20.3	670,801	14,016	20.9
Kansas	683,491	4,895	7.2	674,285	2,775	4.1
Kentucky	980,187	19,186	19.6	980,160	19,474	19.9
Louisiana	1,164,961	10,862	9.3	1,147,651	12,366	10.8
Maine	282,129	4,235	15.0	277,336	3,349	12.1
Maryland	1,394,808	15,180	10.9	1,402,961	14,603	10.4
Massachusetts	1,464,189	36,201	24.7	1,458,036	35,887	24.6
Michigan	2,533,439	28,035	11.1	2,524,274	24,603	9.7
Minnesota	1,240,280	8,183	6.6	1,229,578	8,499	6.9
Mississippi	749,569	5,674	7.6	748,544	6,154	8.2
Missouri	1,384,542	9,616	6.9	1,378,232	8,945	6.5
Montana	208,093	1,753	8.4	204,994	2,095	10.2
Nebraska	434,566	4,785	11.0	431,629	6,630	15.4
Nevada	603,596	4,462	7.4	621,180	4,971	8.0
New Hampshire	304,994	948	3.1	303,151	941	3.1
New Jersey	2,156,059	8,159	3.8	2,161,801	9,812	4.5
New Mexico	492,287	6,150	12.5	489,482	7,285	14.9
New York	4,572,363	74,483	16.3	4,545,884	70,878	15.6
North Carolina	2,118,492	33,849	16.0	2,141,041	33,250	15.5
North Dakota	138,955	1,668	12.0	136,518	1,547	11.3
Ohio	2,779,212	43,093	15.5	2,759,112	42,483	15.4
Oklahoma	859,870	12,483	14.5	853,336	13,941	16.3
Oregon	852,357	11,759	13.8	849,944	12,414	14.6
Pennsylvania	2,837,009	4,647	1.6	2,816,739	4,353	1.5
Puerto Rico				1,032,105	15,807	15.3
Rhode Island	243,813	3,068	12.6	245,354	3,366	13.7
South Carolina	1,024,700	9,950	9.7	1,027,202	10,759	10.5
South Dakota	190,874	1,917	10.0	188,270	1,442	7.7
Tennessee	1,391,289	14,840	10.7	1,390,522	18,376	13.2
Texas	6,266,779	50,891	8.1	6,326,285	61,994	9.8
Utah	740,114	13,559	18.3	742,556	13,152	17.7
Vermont	134,894	1,138	8.4	132,619	1,080	8.1
Virginia	1,804,900	6,959	3.9	1,824,568	6,469	3.5
Washington	1,486,020	6,730	4.5	1,484,365	7,932	5.3
West Virginia	384,641	8,446	22.0	382,497	9,511	24.9
Wisconsin	1,307,986	9,325	7.1	1,295,995	9,686	7.5
Wyoming	116,932	678	5.8	114,321	853	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,089,769</b>	<b>876,937</b>		<b>74,502,089</b>	<b>899,454</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>12.0</b>			<b>12.1</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

**Table 3–5 PART Measure: First-Time Victims, 2005**

STATE	VICTIMS	FIRST-TIME VICTIMS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama	8,794	5,294	60.2
Alaska			
Arizona	5,884	5,237	89.0
Arkansas	7,697	6,884	89.4
California	86,725	74,633	86.1
Colorado	9,016	7,666	85.0
Connecticut			
Delaware	1,908	1,556	81.6
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii	2,696	2,436	90.4
Idaho	1,836	1,501	81.8
Illinois	26,904	20,334	75.6
Indiana	17,683	15,520	87.8
Iowa	12,492	8,957	71.7
Kansas	2,634	2,242	85.1
Kentucky	17,707	12,564	71.0
Louisiana	11,534	8,594	74.5
Maine	3,079	1,647	53.5
Maryland			
Massachusetts	32,035	18,650	58.2
Michigan			
Minnesota	7,989	6,626	82.9
Mississippi	5,821	5,371	92.3
Missouri	8,021	6,727	83.9
Montana	1,933	1,556	80.5
Nebraska	5,823	4,700	80.7
Nevada	4,632	3,266	70.5
New Hampshire	894	288	32.2
New Jersey	9,232	5,369	58.2
New Mexico	6,519	5,152	79.0
New York	60,111	36,056	60.0
North Carolina	29,595	16,875	57.0
North Dakota			
Ohio	39,235	27,543	70.2
Oklahoma	12,762	10,128	79.4
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	4,174	3,798	91.0
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	3,035	1,995	65.7
South Carolina	10,391	7,997	77.0
South Dakota	1,349	869	64.4
Tennessee	16,743	15,004	89.6
Texas	59,123	49,888	84.4
Utah	12,308	8,382	68.1
Vermont	995	824	82.8
Virginia			
Washington	6,943	5,838	84.1
West Virginia	8,158	5,847	71.7
Wisconsin	8,897	7,799	87.7
Wyoming			
<b>Total</b>	<b>573,307</b>	<b>431,613</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>75.3</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>

**Table 3–6 Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2005** (continues on page 42)

STATE	VICTIMS	NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	9,029	4,021	44.5	3,659	40.5			2,123	23.5
Alaska	2,693	1,663	61.8	392	14.6	100	3.7	121	4.5
Arizona	6,119	4,592	75.0	1,303	21.3			377	6.2
Arkansas	8,124	4,527	55.7	1,566	19.3	268	3.3	2,373	29.2
California	95,314	67,506	70.8	12,118	12.7			7,051	7.4
Colorado	9,406	5,949	63.2	1,623	17.3	156	1.7	946	10.1
Connecticut	11,419	8,465	74.1	809	7.1	359	3.1	527	4.6
Delaware	1,960	548	28.0	544	27.8	40	2.0	183	9.3
District of Columbia	2,840	2,391	84.2	457	16.1			163	5.7
Florida	130,633	39,484	30.2	15,661	12.0	2,069	1.6	5,205	4.0
Georgia	47,158	33,173	70.3	4,919	10.4	2,359	5.0	2,158	4.6
Hawaii	2,762	415	15.0	307	11.1	61	2.2	156	5.6
Idaho	1,912	1,374	71.9	344	18.0	31	1.6	116	6.1
Illinois	29,325	19,401	66.2	7,783	26.5	803	2.7	5,538	18.9
Indiana	19,062	13,460	70.6	2,630	13.8	477	2.5	4,058	21.3
Iowa	14,016	11,008	78.5	1,881	13.4	139	1.0	814	5.8
Kansas	2,775	594	21.4	603	21.7	81	2.9	649	23.4
Kentucky	19,474	16,560	85.0	2,407	12.4			993	5.1
Louisiana	12,366	9,423	76.2	3,427	27.7			892	7.2
Maine	3,349	2,207	65.9	751	22.4			426	12.7
Maryland	14,603	9,025	61.8	3,893	26.7			1,961	13.4
Massachusetts	35,887	32,690	91.1	5,055	14.1			975	2.7
Michigan	24,603	18,465	75.1	4,399	17.9	453	1.8	1,172	4.8
Minnesota	8,499	6,490	76.4	1,438	16.9	138	1.6	907	10.7
Mississippi	6,154	3,485	56.6	1,302	21.2	179	2.9	926	15.0
Missouri	8,945	4,627	51.7	2,460	27.5	338	3.8	2,347	26.2
Montana	2,095	1,557	74.3	225	10.7	50	2.4	145	6.9
Nebraska	6,630	5,509	83.1	931	14.0	2	0.0	591	8.9
Nevada	4,971	4,114	82.8	887	17.8	83	1.7	213	4.3
New Hampshire	941	625	66.4	192	20.4	24	2.6	185	19.7
New Jersey	9,812	4,865	49.6	3,273	33.4	921	9.4	865	8.8
New Mexico	7,285	5,130	70.4	1,055	14.5	174	2.4	385	5.3
New York	70,878	64,875	91.5	7,957	11.2	2,921	4.1	2,732	3.9
North Carolina	33,250	21,385	64.3	1,162	3.5	501	1.5	1,254	3.8
North Dakota	1,547	1,239	80.1	258	16.7			119	7.7
Ohio	42,483	23,381	55.0	8,889	20.9	3	0.0	7,889	18.6
Oklahoma	13,941	11,484	82.4	2,545	18.3	492	3.5	896	6.4
Oregon	12,414	3,827	30.8	1,064	8.6	313	2.5	1,079	8.7
Pennsylvania	4,353	153	3.5	1,411	32.4	89	2.0	2,720	62.5
Puerto Rico	15,807	8,068	51.0	3,802	24.1			672	4.3
Rhode Island	3,366	2,792	82.9	479	14.2	85	2.5	168	5.0
South Carolina	10,759	7,515	69.8	3,228	30.0	428	4.0	903	8.4
South Dakota	1,442	1,255	87.0	187	13.0			59	4.1
Tennessee	18,376	9,799	53.3	6,126	33.3	375	2.0	3,749	20.4
Texas	61,994	43,835	70.7	14,491	23.4	2,751	4.4	7,375	11.9
Utah	13,152	2,719	20.7	1,937	14.7	52	0.4	2,536	19.3
Vermont	1,080	61	5.6	523	48.4	21	1.9	502	46.5
Virginia	6,469	3,868	59.8	1,773	27.4	175	2.7	970	15.0
Washington	7,932	6,589	83.1	1,311	16.5			476	6.0
West Virginia	9,511	5,223	54.9	2,588	27.2	112	1.2	448	4.7
Wisconsin	9,686	2,748	28.4	1,234	12.7			3,659	37.8
Wyoming	853	606	71.0	60	7.0	14	1.6	63	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>899,454</b>	<b>564,765</b>		<b>149,319</b>		<b>17,637</b>		<b>83,810</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>62.8</b>		<b>16.6</b>		<b>2.0</b>		<b>9.3</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

**Table 3–6 Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2005** (continued from page 41)

STATE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT		OTHER		UNKNOWN OR MISSING		TOTAL MALTREATMENTS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama	67	0.7					9,870	109.3
Alaska	792	29.4					3,068	113.9
Arizona	58	0.9					6,330	103.4
Arkansas	108	1.3	4	0.0			8,846	108.9
California	17,073	17.9	129	0.1			103,877	109.0
Colorado	484	5.1			762	8.1	9,920	105.5
Connecticut	3,480	30.5			420	3.7	14,060	123.1
Delaware	442	22.6	203	10.4			1,960	100.0
District of Columbia							3,011	106.0
Florida	2,294	1.8	90,422	69.2			155,135	118.8
Georgia	10,104	21.4	533	1.1			53,246	112.9
Hawaii	26	0.9	2,474	89.6			3,439	124.5
Idaho	7	0.4	141	7.4			2,013	105.3
Illinois	43	0.1					33,568	114.5
Indiana							20,625	108.2
Iowa	105	0.7	1,393	9.9			15,340	109.4
Kansas	426	15.4	632	22.8	63	2.3	3,048	109.8
Kentucky	121	0.6					20,081	103.1
Louisiana	424	3.4	28	0.2			14,194	114.8
Maine	1,504	44.9					4,888	146.0
Maryland	42	0.3					14,921	102.2
Massachusetts	85	0.2	5	0.0			38,810	108.1
Michigan	529	2.2	641	2.6			25,659	104.3
Minnesota	72	0.8					9,045	106.4
Mississippi	675	11.0	29	0.5			6,596	107.2
Missouri	554	6.2	189	2.1			10,515	117.6
Montana	428	20.4	9	0.4			2,414	115.2
Nebraska	364	5.5					7,397	111.6
Nevada	392	7.9					5,689	114.4
New Hampshire	9	1.0					1,035	110.0
New Jersey	144	1.5			8	0.1	10,076	102.7
New Mexico	1,613	22.1	14	0.2			8,371	114.9
New York	507	0.7	17,574	24.8			96,566	136.2
North Carolina	120	0.4	232	0.7	8,596	25.9	33,250	100.0
North Dakota	825	53.3					2,441	157.8
Ohio	4,214	9.9					44,376	104.5
Oklahoma	3,149	22.6					18,566	133.2
Oregon	350	2.8	7,312	58.9			13,945	112.3
Pennsylvania	48	1.1					4,421	101.6
Puerto Rico	2,576	16.3	665	4.2	24	0.2	15,807	100.0
Rhode Island	10	0.3	82	2.4			3,616	107.4
South Carolina	137	1.3	26	0.2			12,237	113.7
South Dakota	54	3.7					1,555	107.8
Tennessee	101	0.5					20,150	109.7
Texas	958	1.5					69,410	112.0
Utah	5,591	42.5	2,527	19.2			15,362	116.8
Vermont	12	1.1					1,119	103.6
Virginia	69	1.1	2	0.0			6,857	106.0
Washington							8,376	105.6
West Virginia	2,169	22.8	751	7.9			11,291	118.7
Wisconsin	29	0.3	2,426	25.0			10,096	104.2
Wyoming	113	13.2	50	5.9	1	0.1	907	106.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,497</b>		<b>128,493</b>		<b>9,874</b>		<b>1,017,395</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>7.1</b>		<b>14.3</b>		<b>1.1</b>		<b>113.1</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

**Table 3–7 Maltreatment Types of Victims by Report Source, 2005**

REPORT SOURCE	NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
<b>PROFESSIONALS</b>								
Educational Personnel	55,493	10.3	33,978	24.3	2,776	16.3	8,967	11.3
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	143,621	26.6	32,054	23.0	1,311	7.7	22,429	28.3
Social Services Personnel	68,962	12.8	14,561	10.4	2,568	15.0	11,758	14.8
Medical Personnel	46,745	8.7	16,264	11.6	5,035	29.5	6,879	8.7
Mental Health Personnel	13,464	2.5	4,980	3.6	595	3.5	6,172	7.8
Child Daycare Providers	2,795	0.5	1,879	1.3	99	0.6	299	0.4
Foster Care Providers	1,763	0.3	684	0.5	78	0.5	821	1.0
<b>Total Professionals</b>	<b>332,843</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>104,400</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>12,462</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>57,325</b>	<b>72.3</b>
<b>NONPROFESSIONALS</b>								
Anonymous Reporters	39,525	7.3	3,915	2.8	812	4.8	1,592	2.0
Other Reporters	44,934	8.3	7,515	5.4	941	5.5	5,199	6.6
Other Relatives	46,147	8.6	8,347	6.0	1,390	8.1	4,401	5.5
Parents	20,988	3.9	6,597	4.7	655	3.8	5,897	7.4
Friends or Neighbors	28,339	5.3	3,433	2.5	553	3.2	1,668	2.1
Unknown Reporters	23,835	4.4	4,142	3.0	186	1.1	2,350	3.0
Alleged Victims	1,712	0.3	1,067	0.8	41	0.2	744	0.9
Alleged Perpetrators	841	0.2	223	0.2	25	0.1	140	0.2
<b>Total Nonprofessionals</b>	<b>206,321</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>35,239</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>21,991</b>	<b>27.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>539,164</b>		<b>139,639</b>		<b>17,065</b>		<b>79,316</b>	
<b>Total Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>

REPORT SOURCE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT		OTHER ABUSE		UNKNOWN MALTREATMENT		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
<b>PROFESSIONALS</b>							
Educational Personnel	7,922	13.4	8,017	6.7	1,454	14.8	118,607
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	18,809	31.9	45,267	37.6	2,069	21.0	265,560
Social Services Personnel	5,716	9.7	15,738	13.1	1,629	16.5	120,932
Medical Personnel	2,448	4.2	7,157	5.9	974	9.9	85,502
Mental Health Personnel	4,092	6.9	2,541	2.1	58	0.6	31,902
Child Daycare Providers	221	0.4	417	0.3	85	0.9	5,795
Foster Care Providers	164	0.3	297	0.2	26	0.3	3,833
<b>Total Professionals</b>	<b>39,372</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>79,434</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>632,131</b>
<b>NONPROFESSIONALS</b>							
Anonymous Reporters	3,088	5.2	8,651	7.2	778	7.9	58,361
Other Reporters	4,818	8.2	7,778	6.5	55	0.6	71,240
Other Relatives	5,351	9.1	9,877	8.2	1,198	12.2	76,711
Parents	2,420	4.1	7,488	6.2	533	5.4	44,578
Friends or Neighbors	1,537	2.6	5,324	4.4	915	9.3	41,769
Unknown Reporters	1,810	3.1	807	0.7			33,130
Alleged Victims	421	0.7	519	0.4	76	0.8	4,580
Alleged Perpetrators	87	0.1	634	0.5			1,950
<b>Total Nonprofessionals</b>	<b>19,532</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>41,078</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>332,319</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,904</b>		<b>120,512</b>		<b>9,850</b>		<b>964,450</b>
<b>Total Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	

**Table 3–8 Sex of Victims, 2005**

STATE	BOYS			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	557,834	3,769	6.8	41.7
Alaska	96,920	1,241	12.8	46.1
Arizona	808,547	2,933	3.6	47.9
Arkansas	345,772	3,508	10.1	43.2
California	4,968,450	45,855	9.2	48.1
Colorado	604,660	4,607	7.6	49.0
Connecticut	426,934	5,572	13.1	48.8
Delaware	100,489	959	9.5	48.9
District of Columbia	57,093	1,388	24.3	48.9
Florida	2,082,123	64,485	31.0	49.4
Georgia	1,208,130	23,350	19.3	49.5
Hawaii	153,911	1,357	8.8	49.1
Idaho	191,872	1,000	5.2	52.3
Illinois	1,656,356	14,264	8.6	48.6
Indiana	821,150	8,634	10.5	45.3
Iowa	343,883	6,976	20.3	49.8
Kansas	347,466	1,251	3.6	45.1
Kentucky	502,627	9,455	18.8	48.6
Louisiana	586,259	6,042	10.3	48.9
Maine	142,297	1,630	11.5	48.7
Maryland	716,468	6,965	9.7	47.7
Massachusetts	746,679	17,736	23.8	49.4
Michigan	1,293,455	12,113	9.4	49.2
Minnesota	630,883	4,094	6.5	48.2
Mississippi	382,323	2,761	7.2	44.9
Missouri	705,577	3,813	5.4	42.6
Montana	105,525	992	9.4	47.4
Nebraska	220,976	3,217	14.6	48.5
Nevada	318,902	2,477	7.8	49.8
New Hampshire	155,542	441	2.8	46.9
New Jersey	1,105,103	4,702	4.3	47.9
New Mexico	248,544	3,467	13.9	47.6
New York	2,325,288	35,051	15.1	49.5
North Carolina	1,093,927	16,726	15.3	50.3
North Dakota	70,314	754	10.7	48.7
Ohio	1,409,557	19,564	13.9	46.1
Oklahoma	437,721	6,769	15.5	48.6
Oregon	435,258	5,964	13.7	48.0
Pennsylvania	1,441,447	1,501	1.0	34.5
Puerto Rico				
Rhode Island	125,333	1,629	13.0	48.4
South Carolina	525,265	5,273	10.0	49.0
South Dakota	96,518	707	7.3	49.0
Tennessee	713,400	8,539	12.0	46.5
Texas	3,232,324	29,550	9.1	47.7
Utah	382,034	5,999	15.7	45.6
Vermont	68,318	462	6.8	42.8
Virginia	932,031	3,044	3.3	47.1
Washington	761,270	3,882	5.1	48.9
West Virginia	195,476	4,651	23.8	48.9
Wisconsin	664,124	3,865	5.8	39.9
Wyoming	59,071	403	6.8	47.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,601,426</b>	<b>425,387</b>		
<b>Rate</b>			<b>11.3</b>	
<b>Percent</b>				<b>47.3</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

STATE	GIRLS				UNKNOWN OR MISSING	
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama	531,919	5,233	9.8	58.0	27	0.3
Alaska	91,404	1,425	15.6	52.9	27	1.0
Arizona	771,889	3,171	4.1	51.8	15	0.2
Arkansas	329,850	4,616	14.0	56.8	0	0.0
California	4,733,412	49,376	10.4	51.8	83	0.1
Colorado	575,865	4,799	8.3	51.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	408,072	5,813	14.2	50.9	34	0.3
Delaware	95,390	1,001	10.5	51.1	0	0.0
District of Columbia	55,744	1,448	26.0	51.0	4	0.1
Florida	1,985,754	66,010	33.2	50.5	138	0.1
Georgia	1,154,592	23,808	20.6	50.5	0	0.0
Hawaii	145,941	1,398	9.6	50.6	7	0.3
Idaho	182,308	912	5.0	47.7	0	0.0
Illinois	1,584,683	14,831	9.4	50.6	230	0.8
Indiana	781,697	10,368	13.3	54.4	60	0.3
Iowa	326,918	7,040	21.5	50.2	0	0.0
Kansas	326,819	1,524	4.7	54.9	0	0.0
Kentucky	477,533	9,884	20.7	50.8	135	0.7
Louisiana	561,392	6,324	11.3	51.1	0	0.0
Maine	135,039	1,708	12.6	51.0	11	0.3
Maryland	686,493	7,566	11.0	51.8	72	0.5
Massachusetts	711,357	17,438	24.5	48.6	713	2.0
Michigan	1,230,819	12,489	10.1	50.8	1	0.0
Minnesota	598,695	4,405	7.4	51.8	0	0.0
Mississippi	366,221	3,390	9.3	55.1	3	0.0
Missouri	672,655	5,131	7.6	57.4	1	0.0
Montana	99,469	1,050	10.6	50.1	53	2.5
Nebraska	210,653	3,410	16.2	51.4	3	0.0
Nevada	302,278	2,475	8.2	49.8	19	0.4
New Hampshire	147,609	500	3.4	53.1	0	0.0
New Jersey	1,056,698	5,050	4.8	51.5	60	0.6
New Mexico	240,938	3,691	15.3	50.7	127	1.7
New York	2,220,596	35,580	16.0	50.2	247	0.3
North Carolina	1,047,114	16,524	15.8	49.7	0	0.0
North Dakota	66,204	786	11.9	50.8	7	0.5
Ohio	1,349,555	22,847	16.9	53.8	72	0.2
Oklahoma	415,615	7,172	17.3	51.4	0	0.0
Oregon	414,686	6,450	15.6	52.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	1,375,292	2,852	2.1	65.5	0	0.0
Puerto Rico					15,807	100.0
Rhode Island	120,021	1,727	14.4	51.3	10	0.3
South Carolina	501,937	5,361	10.7	49.8	125	1.2
South Dakota	91,752	717	7.8	49.7	18	1.2
Tennessee	677,122	9,831	14.5	53.5	6	0.0
Texas	3,093,961	32,318	10.4	52.1	126	0.2
Utah	360,522	7,070	19.6	53.8	83	0.6
Vermont	64,301	618	9.6	57.2	0	0.0
Virginia	892,537	3,424	3.8	52.9	1	0.0
Washington	723,095	4,049	5.6	51.0	1	0.0
West Virginia	187,021	4,826	25.8	50.7	34	0.4
Wisconsin	631,871	5,770	9.1	59.6	51	0.5
Wyoming	55,250	446	8.1	52.3	4	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,868,558</b>	<b>455,652</b>			<b>18,415</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>12.7</b>			
<b>Percent</b>				<b>50.7</b>		<b>2.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

**Table 3–9 Age Group of Victims, 2005** (continues on page 48)

STATE	AGE <1–3				AGE 4–7			
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	PERCENT	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	236,336	2,448	10.4	29.2	234,402	1,888	8.1	22.6
Alaska	40,660	856	21.1	32.6	38,901	638	16.4	24.3
Arizona	367,745	2,254	6.1	36.8	350,485	1,452	4.1	23.7
Arkansas	150,115	1,909	12.7	23.9	146,150	1,937	13.3	24.2
California	2,150,468	27,552	12.8	28.9	2,050,270	21,566	10.5	22.6
Colorado	270,922	2,999	11.1	31.9	260,893	2,351	9.0	25.0
Connecticut	168,213	3,283	19.5	28.9	174,804	2,636	15.1	23.2
Delaware	44,510	558	12.5	28.5	41,496	469	11.3	24.0
District of Columbia	31,356	706	22.5	24.9	23,492	593	25.2	20.9
Florida	891,268	39,927	44.8	30.6	869,120	31,564	36.3	24.2
Georgia	553,545	14,183	25.6	30.1	519,431	11,922	23.0	25.3
Hawaii	72,705	985	13.5	35.9	63,306	564	8.9	20.5
Idaho	85,381	677	7.9	35.4	80,691	453	5.6	23.7
Illinois	717,562	10,352	14.4	35.3	697,996	7,370	10.6	25.1
Indiana	342,637	5,538	16.2	29.1	349,893	4,596	13.1	24.1
Iowa	145,559	4,954	34.0	35.4	140,429	3,673	26.2	26.3
Kansas	150,928	803	5.3	29.0	145,453	765	5.3	27.7
Kentucky	216,057	6,397	29.6	32.9	211,907	5,030	23.7	25.8
Louisiana	258,600	3,568	13.8	29.4	246,465	3,099	12.6	25.5
Maine	54,206	1,099	20.3	32.8	54,915	799	14.5	23.9
Maryland	305,010	3,830	12.6	26.2	294,853	3,572	12.1	24.5
Massachusetts	316,776	9,555	30.2	26.7	308,538	8,303	26.9	23.2
Michigan	517,399	7,783	15.0	31.6	531,381	5,242	9.9	21.3
Minnesota	270,441	2,562	9.5	30.2	256,756	2,158	8.4	25.4
Mississippi	170,081	1,613	9.5	26.3	160,866	1,560	9.7	25.4
Missouri	302,026	2,208	7.3	24.7	290,466	2,081	7.2	23.3
Montana	43,197	787	18.2	38.5	41,189	492	11.9	24.1
Nebraska	99,651	2,177	21.8	33.2	91,576	1,709	18.7	26.0
Nevada	138,581	2,079	15.0	41.8	137,806	1,125	8.2	22.6
New Hampshire	57,688	259	4.5	27.5	61,133	204	3.3	21.7
New Jersey	465,239	2,870	6.2	29.3	460,474	2,280	5.0	23.3
New Mexico	107,844	2,049	19.0	29.6	103,622	1,731	16.7	25.0
New York	999,633	17,592	17.6	24.8	955,464	15,688	16.4	22.2
North Carolina	481,483	10,307	21.4	31.0	474,819	8,269	17.4	24.9
North Dakota	29,916	432	14.4	28.0	27,495	370	13.5	24.0
Ohio	584,205	11,974	20.5	28.4	584,973	10,416	17.8	24.7
Oklahoma	196,366	5,381	27.4	38.6	184,804	3,425	18.5	24.6
Oregon	179,730	4,518	25.1	36.4	183,255	3,185	17.4	25.7
Pennsylvania	580,713	658	1.1	15.3	575,365	877	1.5	20.4
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	51,850	994	19.2	29.7	50,387	810	16.1	24.2
South Carolina	224,043	3,492	15.6	32.8	221,216	2,541	11.5	23.9
South Dakota	42,225	607	14.4	42.8	39,339	327	8.3	23.1
Tennessee	310,324	5,803	18.7	31.6	299,440	4,357	14.6	23.8
Texas	1,498,597	22,939	15.3	37.0	1,398,221	16,391	11.7	26.5
Utah	189,400	3,781	20.0	28.8	172,423	3,336	19.3	25.4
Vermont	25,379	241	9.5	22.3	25,719	240	9.3	22.2
Virginia	410,970	1,938	4.7	30.4	391,434	1,606	4.1	25.2
Washington	315,327	2,922	9.3	37.3	315,106	1,994	6.3	25.4
West Virginia	81,757	2,525	30.9	27.7	80,068	2,412	30.1	26.5
Wisconsin	272,293	2,197	8.1	22.9	268,990	2,090	7.8	21.8
Wyoming	25,227	358	14.2	42.0	23,299	227	9.7	26.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,242,144</b>	<b>267,479</b>			<b>15,710,976</b>	<b>212,383</b>		
<b>Rate</b>			<b>16.5</b>				<b>13.5</b>	
<b>Percent</b>				<b>30.4</b>				<b>24.1</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

STATE	AGE 8-11				AGE 12-15			
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	PERCENT	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	237,108	1,560	6.6	18.6	253,469	2,072	8.2	24.8
Alaska	40,338	514	12.7	19.6	45,483	514	11.3	19.6
Arizona	342,990	1,083	3.2	17.7	352,137	1,048	3.0	17.1
Arkansas	146,453	1,604	11.0	20.1	154,379	1,918	12.4	24.0
California	2,160,609	20,242	9.4	21.3	2,279,670	19,293	8.5	20.3
Colorado	253,821	1,876	7.4	20.0	266,762	1,710	6.4	18.2
Connecticut	189,487	2,324	12.3	20.5	202,276	2,552	12.6	22.5
Delaware	41,784	428	10.2	21.9	45,486	360	7.9	18.4
District of Columbia	23,016	657	28.5	23.1	24,524	694	28.3	24.4
Florida	884,601	25,612	29.0	19.6	950,815	24,975	26.3	19.1
Georgia	502,922	9,632	19.2	20.4	527,092	9,112	17.3	19.3
Hawaii	63,088	506	8.0	18.4	67,464	556	8.2	20.3
Idaho	80,038	346	4.3	18.1	84,394	330	3.9	17.3
Illinois	717,014	5,686	7.9	19.4	746,268	4,760	6.4	16.2
Indiana	355,380	3,569	10.0	18.7	373,175	4,339	11.6	22.8
Iowa	144,745	2,529	17.5	18.1	157,201	2,203	14.0	15.8
Kansas	145,236	532	3.7	19.2	152,734	534	3.5	19.3
Kentucky	214,093	3,672	17.2	18.9	225,411	3,417	15.2	17.6
Louisiana	244,785	2,439	10.0	20.1	263,550	2,363	9.0	19.5
Maine	60,329	695	11.5	20.8	69,922	620	8.9	18.5
Maryland	305,203	2,801	9.2	19.2	333,690	3,229	9.7	22.1
Massachusetts	318,353	7,780	24.4	21.7	342,916	7,817	22.8	21.8
Michigan	560,947	4,858	8.7	19.7	614,435	5,349	8.7	21.7
Minnesota	265,358	1,800	6.8	21.2	286,854	1,538	5.4	18.1
Mississippi	159,743	1,336	8.4	21.8	171,581	1,308	7.6	21.3
Missouri	297,075	1,778	6.0	19.9	322,507	2,270	7.0	25.4
Montana	43,567	338	7.8	16.5	49,489	340	6.9	16.6
Nebraska	91,842	1,266	13.8	19.3	97,582	1,099	11.3	16.7
Nevada	139,201	861	6.2	17.3	141,015	749	5.3	15.1
New Hampshire	68,429	201	2.9	21.4	76,595	233	3.0	24.8
New Jersey	482,815	2,001	4.1	20.5	507,233	1,953	3.9	20.0
New Mexico	104,746	1,496	14.3	21.6	114,119	1,294	11.3	18.7
New York	994,333	15,122	15.2	21.4	1,066,710	16,968	15.9	24.0
North Carolina	460,801	6,556	14.2	19.7	489,065	6,546	13.4	19.7
North Dakota	29,240	304	10.4	19.7	31,711	320	10.1	20.7
Ohio	607,117	7,974	13.1	18.9	654,530	9,007	13.8	21.4
Oklahoma	180,466	2,437	13.5	17.5	192,406	2,080	10.8	14.9
Oregon	187,671	2,350	12.5	18.9	199,350	1,905	9.6	15.3
Pennsylvania	619,828	918	1.5	21.4	688,768	1,363	2.0	31.7
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	54,258	661	12.2	19.8	59,551	644	10.8	19.3
South Carolina	219,614	1,927	8.8	18.1	241,583	2,172	9.0	20.4
South Dakota	39,890	225	5.6	15.9	43,403	203	4.7	14.3
Tennessee	300,147	3,503	11.7	19.1	319,683	3,557	11.1	19.4
Texas	1,357,318	11,113	8.2	17.9	1,393,194	9,184	6.6	14.8
Utah	153,868	2,522	16.4	19.2	150,598	2,650	17.6	20.2
Vermont	29,229	226	7.7	20.9	33,802	284	8.4	26.3
Virginia	393,361	1,178	3.0	18.5	419,959	1,240	3.0	19.5
Washington	324,594	1,459	4.5	18.6	351,803	1,183	3.4	15.1
West Virginia	83,443	1,839	22.0	20.2	91,012	1,774	19.5	19.5
Wisconsin	281,973	1,714	6.1	17.9	311,102	2,691	8.6	28.1
Wyoming	23,896	128	5.4	15.0	26,999	111	4.1	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,026,163</b>	<b>174,178</b>			<b>17,065,457</b>	<b>174,431</b>		
<b>Rate</b>			<b>10.9</b>				<b>10.2</b>	
<b>Percent</b>				<b>19.8</b>				<b>19.8</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 3–9 Age Group of Victims, 2005** (continued from page 47)

STATE	AGE 16–17				TOTAL VICTIMS
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	PERCENT	
Alabama	127,330	402	3.2	4.8	8,370
Alaska	22,776	104	4.6	4.0	2,626
Arizona	166,229	282	1.7	4.6	6,119
Arkansas	78,259	631	8.1	7.9	7,999
California	1,061,141	6,574	6.2	6.9	95,227
Colorado	127,474	456	3.6	4.9	9,392
Connecticut	99,717	569	5.7	5.0	11,364
Delaware	22,639	141	6.2	7.2	1,956
District of Columbia	10,423	190	18.2	6.7	2,840
Florida	468,245	8,536	18.2	6.5	130,614
Georgia	257,532	2,309	9.0	4.9	47,158
Hawaii	33,146	134	4.0	4.9	2,745
Idaho	43,426	106	2.4	5.5	1,912
Illinois	361,364	1,140	3.2	3.9	29,308
Indiana	180,446	1,004	5.6	5.3	19,046
Iowa	82,519	624	7.6	4.5	13,983
Kansas	79,125	131	1.7	4.7	2,765
Kentucky	111,975	953	8.5	4.9	19,469
Louisiana	133,867	667	5.0	5.5	12,136
Maine	37,456	135	3.6	4.0	3,348
Maryland	162,944	1,171	7.2	8.0	14,603
Massachusetts	170,359	2,334	13.7	6.5	35,789
Michigan	297,891	1,371	4.6	5.6	24,603
Minnesota	149,145	430	2.9	5.1	8,488
Mississippi	85,730	324	3.8	5.3	6,141
Missouri	165,090	597	3.6	6.7	8,934
Montana	27,262	87	3.2	4.3	2,044
Nebraska	50,400	311	6.2	4.7	6,562
Nevada	64,410	156	2.4	3.1	4,970
New Hampshire	38,976	44	1.1	4.7	941
New Jersey	244,861	679	2.8	6.9	9,783
New Mexico	58,727	343	5.8	5.0	6,913
New York	526,693	5,427	10.3	7.7	70,797
North Carolina	234,306	1,568	6.7	4.7	33,246
North Dakota	17,850	117	6.6	7.6	1,543
Ohio	326,748	2,808	8.6	6.7	42,179
Oklahoma	98,790	604	6.1	4.3	13,927
Oregon	99,082	456	4.6	3.7	12,414
Pennsylvania	349,510	479	1.4	11.2	4,295
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	29,158	233	8.0	7.0	3,342
South Carolina	119,973	504	4.2	4.7	10,636
South Dakota	23,322	56	2.4	3.9	1,418
Tennessee	160,541	1,120	7.0	6.1	18,340
Texas	676,463	2,290	3.4	3.7	61,917
Utah	76,217	833	10.9	6.3	13,122
Vermont	18,341	88	4.8	8.2	1,079
Virginia	207,642	413	2.0	6.5	6,375
Washington	176,426	282	1.6	3.6	7,840
West Virginia	45,949	556	12.1	6.1	9,106
Wisconsin	160,564	881	5.5	9.2	9,573
Wyoming	14,809	29	2.0	3.4	853
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,383,268</b>	<b>51,679</b>			<b>880,150</b>
<b>Rate</b>			<b>6.2</b>		
<b>Percent</b>				<b>5.9</b>	
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 3–10 Victims by Age Group and Maltreatment Type, 2005**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL VICTIMS	NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Age <1–3	262,529	191,865	73.1	32,154	12.2	6,999	2.7	5,407	2.1
Age 4–7	208,828	134,839	64.6	32,592	15.6	3,454	1.7	18,547	8.9
Age 8–11	171,524	103,359	60.3	30,158	17.6	2,962	1.7	19,136	11.2
Age 12–15	172,206	92,678	53.8	36,616	21.3	2,982	1.7	29,768	17.3
Age 16 and Older	51,577	27,164	52.7	11,946	23.2	911	1.8	8,676	16.8
Unknown or Missing	3,022	1,726	57.1	729	24.1	16	0.5	406	13.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>869,686</b>	<b>551,631</b>		<b>144,195</b>		<b>17,324</b>		<b>81,940</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>63.4</b>		<b>16.6</b>		<b>2.0</b>		<b>9.4</b>

AGE GROUP	PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE		OTHER ABUSE		UNKNOWN		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Age <1–3	14,506	5.5	39,108	14.9	3,151	1.2	293,190	111.7
Age 4–7	14,922	7.1	28,084	13.4	2,382	1.1	234,820	112.4
Age 8–11	13,967	8.1	23,463	13.7	1,946	1.1	194,991	113.7
Age 12–15	12,679	7.4	22,615	13.1	1,890	1.1	199,228	115.7
Age 16 and Older	3,391	6.6	7,145	13.9	478	0.9	59,711	115.8
Unknown or Missing	281	9.3	101	3.3	3	0.1	3,262	107.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,746</b>		<b>120,516</b>		<b>9,850</b>		<b>985,202</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>6.9</b>		<b>13.9</b>		<b>1.1</b>		<b>113.3</b>

Based on data from 49 States.

**Table 3–11 Race and Ethnicity of Victims, 2005** (continues on page 52)

STATE	AFRICAN-AMERICAN ONLY				AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE ONLY			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	PERCENT	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	344,757	2,118	6.1	23.5	4,467	7	1.6	0.1
Alaska	6,430	134	20.8	5.0	38,367	1,338	34.9	49.7
Arizona	54,380	388	7.1	6.3	97,771	247	2.5	4.0
Arkansas	134,674	1,531	11.4	18.8	4,364	8	1.8	0.1
California	635,943	12,517	19.7	13.1	44,408	700	15.8	0.7
Colorado	48,497	617	12.7	6.6	7,873	58	7.4	0.6
Connecticut	94,559	2,609	27.6	22.8	2,075	14	6.7	0.1
Delaware	49,038	894	18.2	45.6	472	7	14.8	0.4
District of Columbia	79,833	1,762	22.1	62.0	163	2	12.3	0.1
Florida	855,445	38,861	45.4	29.7	11,063	198	17.9	0.2
Georgia	806,481	18,722	23.2	39.7	4,307	8	1.9	0.0
Hawaii	6,564	43	6.6	1.6	602	7	11.6	0.3
Idaho	1,745	7	4.0	0.4	5,223	86	16.5	4.5
Illinois	587,499	9,717	16.5	33.1	4,187	24	5.7	0.1
Indiana	173,178	3,359	19.4	17.6	3,001	16	5.3	0.1
Iowa	20,993	1,229	58.5	8.8	2,504	127	50.7	0.9
Kansas	45,625	368	8.1	13.3	5,855	24	4.1	0.9
Kentucky	88,206	2,553	28.9	13.1	1,493	11	7.4	0.1
Louisiana	462,070	5,489	11.9	44.4	6,846	22	3.2	0.2
Maine	2,809	61	21.7	1.8	1,909	37	19.4	1.1
Maryland	458,804	7,018	15.3	48.1	3,027	18	5.9	0.1
Massachusetts	107,819	4,830	44.8	13.5	2,795	43	15.4	0.1
Michigan	441,963	8,717	19.7	35.4	13,680	204	14.9	0.8
Minnesota	73,824	1,877	25.4	22.1	18,776	555	29.6	6.5
Mississippi	334,454	2,525	7.5	41.0	4,021	7	1.7	0.1
Missouri	200,201	1,744	8.7	19.5	5,030	28	5.6	0.3
Montana	778	15	19.3	0.7	20,725	496	23.9	23.7
Nebraska	23,492	855	36.4	12.9	5,379	381	70.8	5.7
Nevada	52,100	721	13.8	14.5	6,718	22	3.3	0.4
New Hampshire	2,836	20	7.1	2.1	585	0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	335,230	3,262	9.7	33.2	2,873	17	5.9	0.2
New Mexico	8,636	233	27.0	3.2	61,071	477	7.8	6.5
New York	807,322	18,819	23.3	26.6	15,095	274	18.2	0.4
North Carolina	541,236	10,968	20.3	33.0	29,734	626	21.1	1.9
North Dakota	1,257	59	46.9	3.8	12,382	368	29.7	23.8
Ohio	407,714	11,170	27.4	26.3	4,348	127	29.2	0.3
Oklahoma	78,567	1,612	20.5	11.6	85,990	1,267	14.7	9.1
Oregon	16,463	615	37.4	5.0	11,216	968	86.3	7.8
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	16,466	389	23.6	11.6	1,571	25	15.9	0.7
South Carolina	356,844	3,975	11.1	36.9	3,182	23	7.2	0.2
South Dakota	1,707	36	21.1	2.5	27,991	710	25.4	49.2
Tennessee	295,685	4,535	15.3	24.7	2,829	31	11.0	0.2
Texas	762,479	10,177	13.3	16.4	16,856	68	4.0	0.1
Utah	5,711	403	70.6	3.1	9,639	297	30.8	2.3
Vermont	948	14	14.8	1.3	396	0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	411,916	2,439	5.9	37.7	3,717	1	0.3	0.0
Washington	56,087	472	8.4	6.0	25,990	595	22.9	7.5
West Virginia	13,603	304	22.3	3.2	508	2	3.9	0.0
Wisconsin	111,208	2,205	19.8	22.8	14,753	337	22.8	3.5
Wyoming	887	14	15.8	1.6	3,808	11	2.9	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,424,963</b>	<b>203,002</b>			<b>661,635</b>	<b>10,919</b>		
<b>Weighted Rate</b>			<b>19.5</b>				<b>16.5</b>	
<b>Weighted Percent</b>				<b>23.1</b>				<b>1.2</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

STATE	ASIAN				HISPANIC			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	PERCENT	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	8,109	11	1.4	0.1	35,134	229	6.5	2.5
Alaska	7,412	23	3.1	0.9	12,817	76	5.9	2.8
Arizona	27,150	19	0.7	0.3	630,635	2,313	3.7	37.8
Arkansas	6,415	12	1.9	0.1	47,390	388	8.2	4.8
California	956,331	2,499	2.6	2.6	4,555,275	46,457	10.2	48.7
Colorado	26,752	74	2.8	0.8	317,741	3,491	11.0	37.1
Connecticut	26,968	74	2.7	0.6	126,941	2,927	23.1	25.6
Delaware	4,913	8	1.6	0.4	17,995	182	10.1	9.3
District of Columbia	1,785	9	5.0	0.3	12,100	95	7.9	3.3
Florida	80,745	492	6.1	0.4	927,167	16,806	18.1	12.9
Georgia	57,413	161	2.8	0.3	217,500	3,141	14.4	6.7
Hawaii	90,746	297	3.3	10.8	39,613	69	1.7	2.5
Idaho	2,749	1	0.4	0.1	49,212	275	5.6	14.4
Illinois	114,695	132	1.2	0.5	635,028	2,960	4.7	10.1
Indiana	16,675	28	1.7	0.1	100,769	1,078	10.7	5.7
Iowa	10,306	110	10.7	0.8	39,215	780	19.9	5.6
Kansas	13,408	9	0.7	0.3	82,435	108	1.3	3.9
Kentucky	8,441	29	3.4	0.1	25,634	362	14.1	1.9
Louisiana	15,166	24	1.6	0.2	33,256	130	3.9	1.1
Maine	2,712	20	7.4	0.6	3,899	25	6.4	0.7
Maryland	59,598	129	2.2	0.9	102,104	788	7.7	5.4
Massachusetts	69,354	656	9.5	1.8	172,152	7,459	43.3	20.8
Michigan	57,393	99	1.7	0.4	135,937	895	6.6	3.6
Minnesota	55,790	177	3.2	2.1	67,918	822	12.1	9.7
Mississippi	5,077	6	1.2	0.1	13,931	72	5.2	1.2
Missouri	17,220	22	1.3	0.2	51,660	264	5.1	3.0
Montana	1,010	6	5.9	0.3	7,439	86	11.6	4.1
Nebraska	6,382	36	5.6	0.5	47,234	594	12.6	9.0
Nevada	27,618	56	2.0	1.1	207,918	1,110	5.3	22.3
New Hampshire	5,339	7	1.3	0.7	9,908	56	5.7	6.0
New Jersey	154,639	99	0.6	1.0	401,837	565	1.4	5.8
New Mexico	4,447	12	2.7	0.2	253,332	3,676	14.5	50.5
New York	275,979	586	2.1	0.8	912,759	13,566	14.9	19.1
North Carolina	39,781	157	3.9	0.5	194,792	3,007	15.4	9.0
North Dakota	877	3	3.4	0.2	3,293	26	7.9	1.7
Ohio	36,854	96	2.6	0.2	87,399	592	6.8	1.4
Oklahoma	11,389	24	2.1	0.2	83,788	1,552	18.5	11.1
Oregon	27,832	96	3.4	0.8	133,544	1,771	13.3	14.3
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	7,211	55	7.6	1.6	41,661	727	17.5	21.6
South Carolina	10,376	14	1.3	0.1	43,868	343	7.8	3.2
South Dakota	1,242	5	4.0	0.3	6,013	69	11.5	4.8
Tennessee	17,314	45	2.6	0.2	58,237	552	9.5	3.0
Texas	176,017	217	1.2	0.4	2,782,857	26,839	9.6	43.3
Utah	10,005	97	9.7	0.7	98,583	3,131	31.8	23.8
Vermont	1,461	1	0.7	0.1	1,748	8	4.6	0.7
Virginia	77,882	34	0.4	0.5	143,006	510	3.6	7.9
Washington	82,738	97	1.2	1.2	206,128	1,224	5.9	15.4
West Virginia	1,945	4	2.1	0.0	3,907	92	23.5	1.0
Wisconsin	35,736	110	3.1	1.1	87,695	690	7.9	7.1
Wyoming	527	0	0.0	0.0	10,823	73	6.7	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,757,924</b>	<b>6,978</b>			<b>14,281,227</b>	<b>153,051</b>		
<b>Weighted Rate</b>			<b>2.5</b>				<b>10.7</b>	
<b>Weighted Percent</b>				<b>0.8</b>				<b>17.4</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

**Table 3–11 Race and Ethnicity of Victims, 2005** (continued from page 51)

STATE	MULTIPLE RACE				PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	PERCENT	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	14,326	18	1.3	0.2	241	1	4.1	0.0
Alaska	14,382	81	5.6	3.0	1,323	28	21.2	1.0
Arizona	35,414	211	6.0	3.4	2,062	18	8.7	0.3
Arkansas	11,933	442	37.0	5.4	678	15	22.1	0.2
California	315,713	2,945	9.3	3.1	32,631	344	10.5	0.4
Colorado	32,706	247	7.6	2.6	1,093	24	22.0	0.3
Connecticut	19,369	473	24.4	4.1	306	7	22.9	0.1
Delaware					59	1	16.9	0.1
District of Columbia	2,078	24	11.5	0.8	44	0	0.0	0.0
Florida	77,689	1,877	24.2	1.4	2,167	97	44.8	0.1
Georgia	39,198	480	12.2	1.0	1,006	20	19.9	0.0
Hawaii	81,990	1,115	13.6	40.4	32,930	498	15.1	18.0
Idaho	7,302	30	4.1	1.6	322	4	12.4	0.2
Illinois					768	20	26.0	0.1
Indiana	34,375	706	20.5	3.7	468	8	17.1	0.0
Iowa	13,707	233	17.0	1.7	195	33	169.2	0.2
Kansas	20,074	71	3.5	2.6	337	1	3.0	0.0
Kentucky	19,319	520	26.9	2.7	378	2	5.3	0.0
Louisiana	13,761	65	4.7	0.5	254	3	11.8	0.0
Maine	4,876	58	11.9	1.7	80	0	0.0	0.0
Maryland					496	11	22.2	0.1
Massachusetts	31,491	944	30.0	2.6	552	12	21.7	0.0
Michigan					636	0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	37,469	711	19.0	8.4	446	4	9.0	0.0
Mississippi	7,084	59	8.3	1.0	139	1	7.2	0.0
Missouri					947	8	8.4	0.1
Montana	4,862	84	17.3	4.0	87	7	80.5	0.3
Nebraska	9,604	56	5.8	0.8	173	2	11.6	0.0
Nevada	24,976	230	9.2	4.6	2,927	40	13.7	0.8
New Hampshire	5,068	27	5.3	2.9	98	1	10.2	0.1
New Jersey					676	1	1.5	0.0
New Mexico	8,574	139	16.2	1.9	273	3	11.0	0.0
New York	87,226	1,480	17.0	2.1	1,632	15	9.2	0.0
North Carolina	39,597	729	18.4	2.2	980	127	129.6	0.4
North Dakota					80	0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	70,253	478	6.8	1.1	651	14	21.5	0.0
Oklahoma	47,009	2,227	47.4	16.0	590	14	23.7	0.1
Oregon					2,352	35	14.9	0.3
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	6,331	125	19.7	3.7	123	2	16.3	0.1
South Carolina	15,976	327	20.5	3.0	350	5	14.3	0.0
South Dakota	4,305	66	15.3	4.6	57	2	35.1	0.1
Tennessee					559	13	23.3	0.1
Texas	88,364	1,766	20.0	2.8	3,632	54	14.9	0.1
Utah	15,306	219	14.3	1.7	6,148	234	38.1	1.8
Vermont					26	1	38.5	0.1
Virginia	54,531	318	5.8	4.9	960	5	5.2	0.1
Washington					7,316	35	4.8	0.4
West Virginia	6,505	349	53.7	3.7	80	7	87.5	0.1
Wisconsin					335	11	32.8	0.1
Wyoming	2,150	1	0.5	0.1	71	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,324,893</b>	<b>19,931</b>			<b>110,734</b>	<b>1,788</b>		
<b>Weighted Rate</b>			<b>15.0</b>				<b>16.1</b>	
<b>Weighted Percent</b>				<b>2.3</b>				<b>0.2</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

STATE	WHITE				TOTAL
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	PERCENT	
Alabama	682,719	4,110	6.0	45.5	9,029
Alaska	107,593	916	8.5	34.0	2,693
Arizona	733,024	2,676	3.7	43.7	6,119
Arkansas	470,168	5,674	12.1	69.8	8,124
California	3,161,561	25,234	8.0	26.5	95,314
Colorado	745,863	4,795	6.4	51.0	9,406
Connecticut	564,788	5,019	8.9	44.0	11,419
Delaware	117,981	866	7.3	44.2	1,960
District of Columbia	16,834	11	0.7	0.4	2,840
Florida	2,113,601	71,533	33.8	54.8	130,633
Georgia	1,236,817	24,239	19.6	51.4	47,158
Hawaii	47,407	271	5.7	9.8	2,762
Idaho	307,627	1,444	4.7	75.5	1,912
Illinois	1,837,646	15,856	8.6	54.1	29,325
Indiana	1,274,381	13,738	10.8	72.1	19,062
Iowa	583,881	9,392	16.1	67.0	14,016
Kansas	506,551	2,091	4.1	75.4	2,775
Kentucky	836,689	14,236	17.0	73.1	19,474
Louisiana	616,298	6,487	10.5	52.5	12,366
Maine	261,051	2,127	8.1	63.5	3,349
Maryland	740,590	5,719	7.7	39.2	14,603
Massachusetts	1,073,873	16,299	15.2	45.4	35,887
Michigan	1,806,718	14,363	7.9	58.4	24,603
Minnesota	975,355	4,058	4.2	47.7	8,499
Mississippi	383,838	2,613	6.8	42.5	6,154
Missouri	1,071,724	6,765	6.3	75.6	8,945
Montana	170,093	1,005	5.9	48.0	2,095
Nebraska	339,365	4,123	12.1	62.2	6,630
Nevada	298,923	2,542	8.5	51.1	4,971
New Hampshire	279,317	772	2.8	82.0	941
New Jersey	1,225,916	3,268	2.7	33.3	9,812
New Mexico	153,149	1,777	11.6	24.4	7,285
New York	2,445,871	28,988	11.9	40.9	70,878
North Carolina	1,294,921	17,348	13.4	52.2	33,250
North Dakota	115,860	1,091	9.4	70.5	1,547
Ohio	2,151,893	27,536	12.8	64.8	42,483
Oklahoma	546,003	7,201	13.2	51.7	13,941
Oregon	625,623	7,947	12.7	64.0	12,414
Pennsylvania					
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	171,991	1,880	10.9	55.9	3,366
South Carolina	596,606	5,811	9.7	54.0	10,759
South Dakota	146,955	511	3.5	35.4	1,442
Tennessee	991,780	11,501	11.6	62.6	18,376
Texas	2,496,080	21,849	8.8	35.2	61,994
Utah	597,164	8,672	14.5	65.9	13,152
Vermont	125,800	1,024	8.1	94.8	1,080
Virginia	1,132,556	3,009	2.7	46.5	6,469
Washington	1,026,649	5,229	5.1	65.9	7,932
West Virginia	355,949	7,904	22.2	83.1	9,511
Wisconsin	1,018,785	5,179	5.1	53.5	9,686
Wyoming	96,055	655	6.8	76.8	853
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,677,882</b>	<b>437,354</b>			<b>879,294</b>
<b>Weighted Rate</b>			<b>10.8</b>		
<b>Weighted Percent</b>				<b>49.7</b>	
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

**Table 3–12 Race of Victims by Maltreatment Type, 2005**

RACE	NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE		MEDICAL NEGLECT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
African-American	95,891	51.6	26,047	14.0	2,583	1.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,636	64.6	634	7.3	78	0.9
Asian	3,224	49.6	1,079	16.6	34	0.5
Pacific Islander	533	32.8	187	11.5	10	0.6
Hispanic	75,011	53.9	14,391	10.3	1,139	0.8
Multiple Race	9,868	55.4	1,514	8.5	101	0.6
White	198,065	51.3	39,665	10.3	2,707	0.7
Unknown or Missing	23,713	55.6	5,973	14.0	400	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>411,941</b>		<b>89,490</b>		<b>7,052</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>52.2</b>		<b>11.3</b>		<b>0.9</b>

RACE	SEXUAL ABUSE		PSYCHOLOGICAL, OTHER, OR UNKNOWN MALTREATMENT		MULTIPLE MALTREATMENTS		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
African-American	11,040	5.9	27,751	14.9	22,524	12.1	185,836
American Indian or Alaska Native	361	4.1	872	10.0	1,149	13.2	8,730
Asian	378	5.8	971	14.9	820	12.6	6,506
Pacific Islander	100	6.2	519	32.0	274	16.9	1,623
Hispanic	9,627	6.9	20,227	14.5	18,719	13.5	139,114
Multiple Race	679	3.8	2,603	14.6	3,053	17.1	17,818
White	32,974	8.5	55,395	14.3	57,412	14.9	386,218
Unknown or Missing	4,143	9.7	3,517	8.2	4,920	11.5	42,666
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,302</b>		<b>111,855</b>		<b>108,871</b>		<b>788,511</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>7.5</b>		<b>14.2</b>		<b>13.8</b>	

Based on data from 48 States.

**Table 3–13 Living Arrangement of Victims, 2005**

VICTIM LIVING WITH	VICTIMS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
Married Parents	40,770	11.1
Married Parent and Stepparent	4,210	1.1
Unmarried Parents	10,583	2.9
Parent and Cohabiting Partner	9,567	2.6
Both Parents, Marital Status Unknown	49,103	13.4
Single Parent, Mother Only	64,961	17.7
Single Parent, Father Only	6,960	1.9
Single Parent, Mother & Other Adult	11,470	3.1
Single Parent, Father & Other Adult	1,283	0.3
Nonparental Relative Caregiver	8,792	2.4
Nonrelative Caregiver	17,843	4.9
Group Home or Residential Facility	1,985	0.5
Other Setting	2,791	0.8
Unknown	84,750	23.1
Missing Data	51,879	14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>366,947</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 28 States.

**Table 3–14 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2005** (continues on page 56)

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	MENTAL RETARDATION		EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED		VISUALLY OR HEARING IMPAIRED		LEARNING DISABILITY	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	9,029	40	0.4	81	0.9	8	0.1	91	1.0
Alaska									
Arizona	6,119	10	0.2	96	1.6	292	4.8	189	3.1
Arkansas	8,124	69	0.9	105	1.3	89	1.1	362	4.5
California	95,314	323	0.3	2,015	2.1	671	0.7	76	0.1
Colorado	9,406	7	0.1	4	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.1
Connecticut	11,419	65	0.6	262	2.3	56	0.5	549	4.8
Delaware	1,960	9	0.5	54	2.8	5	0.3	63	3.2
District of Columbia									
Florida	130,633	576	0.4	1,905	1.5	525	0.4		
Georgia									
Hawaii	2,762	10	0.4	54	2.0	12	0.4	5	0.2
Idaho	1,912	5	0.3	166	8.7	9	0.5	34	1.8
Illinois	29,325	38	0.1	126	0.4	13	0.0	107	0.4
Indiana	19,062	301	1.6	912	4.8	48	0.3	339	1.8
Iowa									
Kansas	2,775	6	0.2	21	0.8	1	0.0	10	0.4
Kentucky	19,474	23	0.1	77	0.4	25	0.1	69	0.4
Louisiana									
Maine	3,349	9	0.3	449	13.4	1	0.0	7	0.2
Maryland	14,603	41	0.3	445	3.1	17	0.1	58	0.4
Massachusetts	35,887	45	0.1	204	0.6	58	0.2	213	0.6
Michigan									
Minnesota	8,499	192	2.3	617	7.3	32	0.4	138	1.6
Mississippi	6,154	68	1.1	35	0.6	30	0.5	149	2.4
Missouri									
Montana	2,095	7	0.3	131	6.3	18	0.9	73	3.5
Nebraska	6,630	78	1.2	862	13.0	25	0.4	283	4.3
Nevada	4,971	95	1.9	2	0.0	7	0.1	6	0.1
New Hampshire	941	68	7.2	186	19.8	7	0.7	63	6.7
New Jersey	9,812	7	0.1	147	1.5	3	0.0	104	1.1
New Mexico	7,285	32	0.4	304	4.2	25	0.3	84	1.2
New York									
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio	42,483	44	0.1	433	1.0	25	0.1	610	1.4
Oklahoma	13,941	63	0.5	287	2.1	26	0.2	164	1.2
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island	3,366	16	0.5	190	5.6	12	0.4	77	2.3
South Carolina	10,759	101	0.9	208	1.9	60	0.6		
South Dakota	1,442	7	0.5	45	3.1	18	1.3	78	5.4
Tennessee	18,376	74	0.4	144	0.8	27	0.2	87	0.5
Texas	61,994	85	0.1	57	0.1	94	0.2	271	0.4
Utah	13,152	184	1.4	1,335	10.2	47	0.4	124	0.9
Vermont	1,080	6	0.6	23	2.1	2	0.2	15	1.4
Virginia	6,469	2	0.0	24	0.4	6	0.1		
Washington	7,932	16	0.2	24	0.3	12	0.2	24	0.3
West Virginia	9,511	18	0.2	222	2.3			58	0.6
Wisconsin	9,686	42	0.4	216	2.2	24	0.3	103	1.1
Wyoming	853	30	3.5	21	2.5	6	0.7	39	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>648,584</b>	<b>2,812</b>		<b>12,489</b>		<b>2,340</b>		<b>4,728</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>0.4</b>		<b>1.9</b>		<b>0.4</b>		<b>0.7</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>

**Table 3–14 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2005** (continued from page 55)

STATE	PHYSICALLY DISABLED		BEHAVIOR PROBLEM		OTHER MEDICAL CONDITION		VICTIMS WITH REPORTED DISABILITY	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	17	0.2	325	3.6	137	1.5	571	6.3
Alaska								
Arizona	1	0.0	324	5.3	959	15.7	1,385	22.6
Arkansas	37	0.5	1,021	12.6	490	6.0	1,465	18.0
California	315	0.3	179	0.2	6,203	6.5	9,717	10.2
Colorado	17	0.2	140	1.5	21	0.2	175	1.9
Connecticut	37	0.3	386	3.4	249	2.2	1,069	9.4
Delaware	6	0.3	30	1.5	72	3.7	182	9.3
District of Columbia								
Florida	603	0.5	755	0.6	2,010	1.5	4,239	3.2
Georgia								
Hawaii	21	0.8	2,758	99.9	165	6.0	2,758	99.9
Idaho	24	1.3	341	17.8	213	11.1	501	26.2
Illinois	38	0.1			34	0.1	311	1.1
Indiana	171	0.9	2,711	14.2	179	0.9	3,666	19.2
Iowa								
Kansas	7	0.3			2	0.1	37	1.3
Kentucky	28	0.1	253	1.3	118	0.6	393	2.0
Louisiana								
Maine	3	0.1	10	0.3	9	0.3	476	14.2
Maryland	18	0.1	186	1.3	467	3.2	982	6.7
Massachusetts	46	0.1	62	0.2	527	1.5	838	2.3
Michigan								
Minnesota	57	0.7	1,364	16.1	248	2.9	1,921	22.6
Mississippi	16	0.3	334	5.4	569	9.3	722	11.7
Missouri								
Montana	9	0.4	105	5.0	102	4.9	289	13.8
Nebraska	59	0.9	723	10.9	341	5.1	1,398	21.1
Nevada	95	1.9			122	2.5	222	4.5
New Hampshire	21	2.2	40	4.3	159	16.9	341	36.2
New Jersey	53	0.5	296	3.0	245	2.5	690	7.0
New Mexico	31	0.4	102	1.4	339	4.7	646	8.9
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio	25	0.1	2,028	4.8	437	1.0	3,111	7.3
Oklahoma	51	0.4	164	1.2	364	2.6	614	4.4
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	11	0.3	172	5.1	134	4.0	452	13.4
South Carolina	66	0.6	1,833	17.0	731	6.8	2,454	22.8
South Dakota	12	0.8	169	11.7	98	6.8	320	22.2
Tennessee	52	0.3	450	2.5	271	1.5	973	5.3
Texas	62	0.1	1,343	2.2	804	1.3	2,716	4.4
Utah	145	1.1	1,235	9.4	307	2.3	2,708	20.6
Vermont	6	0.6			13	1.2	47	4.4
Virginia	5	0.1	95	1.5	35	0.5	119	1.8
Washington	7	0.1			25	0.3	99	1.3
West Virginia	8	0.1	535	5.6			719	7.6
Wisconsin	35	0.4	11	0.1	240	2.5	462	4.8
Wyoming	10	1.2	51	6.0	63	7.4	164	19.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,225</b>		<b>20,531</b>		<b>17,502</b>		<b>49,952</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>0.3</b>		<b>3.2</b>		<b>2.7</b>		<b>7.7</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>

**Table 3–15 Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2004–2005**

STATE	PERCENT 2004	PERCENT 2005
Alabama		98.1
Alaska		92.0
Arizona	97.0	96.9
Arkansas	95.5	94.7
California	91.2	91.6
Colorado	96.0	96.1
Connecticut	91.1	91.6
Delaware	98.0	97.1
District of Columbia	87.4	94.7
Florida	90.8	88.7
Georgia		93.0
Hawaii	95.5	97.3
Idaho	93.9	96.2
Illinois	92.4	92.2
Indiana	93.7	92.7
Iowa	90.0	90.6
Kansas	93.5	94.6
Kentucky	92.2	93.0
Louisiana	93.5	93.4
Maine	91.8	91.6
Maryland	93.0	92.8
Massachusetts	89.4	89.4
Michigan	94.5	95.4
Minnesota	94.8	94.4
Mississippi	95.5	94.7
Missouri	91.5	93.4
Montana	93.5	92.8
Nebraska	91.2	90.1
Nevada	94.7	93.7
New Hampshire	95.4	94.0
New Jersey	95.0	95.1
New Mexico	91.7	91.4
New York	86.0	87.3
North Carolina	92.1	93.3
North Dakota		
Ohio	92.5	93.2
Oklahoma	91.8	91.4
Oregon		
Pennsylvania	97.1	97.2
Puerto Rico		
Rhode Island	92.2	91.1
South Carolina	97.8	97.2
South Dakota	93.1	95.4
Tennessee	96.4	91.9
Texas	96.0	95.9
Utah	92.8	93.4
Vermont	95.5	96.0
Virginia	97.0	97.6
Washington	90.4	89.9
West Virginia	88.9	86.6
Wisconsin		92.6
Wyoming	96.9	95.5
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Number Meet Standard</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>38.8</b>
<b>National Average Percent</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>91.9</b>

**Table 3–16 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2005**

PERPETRATOR	VICTIMS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
Mother	265,754	40.4
Mother and Other	40,675	6.2
Father	120,473	18.3
Father and Other	7,058	1.1
Mother and Father	113,967	17.3
Female Partner of Parent	1,407	0.2
Male Partner of Parent	13,118	2.0
Female Legal Guardian	921	0.1
Male Legal Guardian	295	0.0
Female Relative	12,017	1.8
Male Relative	22,514	3.4
Female Foster Parent (Relative)	278	0.0
Male Foster Parent (Relative)	100	0.0
Female Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	921	0.1
Male Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	260	0.0
Female Foster Unknown Relationship	469	0.1
Male Foster Unknown Relationship	158	0.0
Female Residential Facility Staff	359	0.1
Male Residential Facility Staff	647	0.1
Female Daycare Staff	2,400	0.4
Male Daycare Staff	1,264	0.2
Female Other Professional	303	0.0
Male Other Professional	561	0.1
Female Friend or Neighbor	367	0.1
Male Friend or Neighbor	2,982	0.5
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	8,542	1.3
Unknown or Missing	39,514	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>657,324</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>

*Based on data from 41 States.*

**Table 3–17 Victim Maltreatment Types by Perpetrator Relationship, 2005**

MALTREATMENT TYPE	PARENT		OTHER RELATIVE		FOSTER PARENT		RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Physical Abuse	70,877	76.5	6,744	7.3	654	0.7	308	0.3
Neglect	450,470	86.6	23,607	4.5	2,188	0.4	798	0.2
Sexual Abuse	17,543	26.3	19,171	28.7	253	0.4	137	0.2
Psychological Maltreatment, Other, or Unknown	66,839	80.0	3,726	4.5	286	0.3	128	0.2
Multiple Maltreatments	72,677	79.4	5,098	5.6	424	0.5	251	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>678,406</b>		<b>58,346</b>		<b>3,805</b>		<b>1,622</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>79.4</b>		<b>6.8</b>		<b>0.4</b>		<b>0.2</b>

MALTREATMENT TYPE	CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER		UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT		LEGAL GUARDIAN		OTHER PROFESSIONALS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Physical Abuse	751	0.8	5,830	6.3	268	0.3	301	0.3
Neglect	2,673	0.5	13,606	2.6	1,359	0.3	338	0.1
Sexual Abuse	1,186	1.8	4,125	6.2	87	0.1	319	0.5
Psychological Maltreatment, Other, or Unknown	162	0.2	5,930	7.1	172	0.2	60	0.1
Multiple Maltreatments	284	0.3	3,311	3.6	306	0.3	77	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,056</b>		<b>32,802</b>		<b>2,192</b>		<b>1,095</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>0.6</b>		<b>3.8</b>		<b>0.3</b>		<b>0.1</b>

MALTREATMENT TYPE	FRIENDS OR NEIGHBORS		OTHER		UNKNOWN OR MISSING		TOTAL PERPETRATORS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Physical Abuse	598	0.6	3,246	3.5	3,086	3.3	92,663	100.0
Neglect	593	0.1	9,583	1.8	14,741	2.8	519,956	100.0
Sexual Abuse	3,255	4.9	15,521	23.3	5,139	7.7	66,736	100.0
Psychological Maltreatment, Other, or Unknown	133	0.2	2,876	3.4	3,224	3.9	83,536	100.0
Multiple Maltreatments	307	0.3	3,780	4.1	4,968	5.4	91,483	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,886</b>		<b>35,006</b>		<b>31,158</b>		<b>854,374</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>0.6</b>		<b>4.1</b>		<b>3.6</b>		<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 42 States.

**Table 3–18 Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2004–2005**

STATE	PERCENT 2004	PERCENT 2005
Alabama		99.86
Alaska		99.01
Arizona	99.70	99.88
Arkansas	99.80	99.77
California	99.73	99.59
Colorado	99.31	99.13
Connecticut		
Delaware	99.81	99.88
District of Columbia	99.72	99.66
Florida	99.54	99.46
Georgia		
Hawaii	99.30	99.20
Idaho	99.69	99.81
Illinois	99.41	99.46
Indiana	99.33	99.27
Iowa	99.63	99.68
Kansas	99.48	99.87
Kentucky	99.62	99.47
Louisiana		99.41
Maine	99.72	99.70
Maryland		
Massachusetts	98.87	98.74
Michigan	99.69	99.88
Minnesota	99.71	99.59
Mississippi	99.51	99.50
Missouri	99.47	99.63
Montana	99.77	99.64
Nebraska	99.82	99.57
Nevada	99.79	99.81
New Hampshire		
New Jersey	99.24	99.37
New Mexico		99.65
New York	99.29	98.90
North Carolina	99.01	99.18
North Dakota		
Ohio	99.68	99.57
Oklahoma	98.77	98.83
Oregon		
Pennsylvania	99.80	99.81
Puerto Rico		
Rhode Island	98.68	98.41
South Carolina	99.53	99.44
South Dakota	99.89	99.72
Tennessee		99.15
Texas	99.74	99.45
Utah	99.47	99.58
Vermont	99.27	99.86
Virginia	99.61	99.75
Washington	99.64	99.73
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		99.46
Wyoming		
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Number Met Standard</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Percent Met Standard</b>	<b>43.24</b>	<b>34.88</b>
<b>National Average Percent</b>	<b>99.54</b>	<b>99.48</b>



# Fatalities

## CHAPTER 4

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. The collection of accurate data regarding fatalities attributed to child abuse and neglect is challenging and requires coordination among many agencies. According to a recent article, “the ambiguity involved in investigation and determining the cause of a child’s death often prevents accurate estimates of death from maltreatment.”<sup>1</sup> The NCANDS case-level data are from public child protective services (CPS) agencies and, therefore, do not include information for deaths that are not investigated by a CPS agency. Recognizing that the data from CPS agencies may be underestimated, NCANDS also recommends to States that they work with their health departments, vital statistics departments, medical examiners offices, and their fatality review teams to obtain information about other deaths and report these data in the Agency File.<sup>2</sup> During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005:

- There were an estimated 1,460 child fatality victims;
- Approximately one-fifth (18.5%) of child fatality data were reported from agencies other than child welfare; and
- More than three-quarters (76.6%) of child fatality victims were younger than 4 years.

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

### Number of Child Fatalities

During FFY 2005, an estimated 1,460 children (compared to 1,490 children for FFY 2004) died from abuse or neglect—at a rate of 1.96 deaths per 100,000 children.<sup>3</sup> The national estimate was based on data from State child welfare information systems, as well as other data sources available to the States. The rate of 1.96 is a decrease from the rate for FFY 2004 of 2.03 per 100,000 children.<sup>4</sup> Whether this decrease in the rate of child abuse fatalities will continue cannot be determined at this point, but the rate will be monitored closely.

While most fatality data were obtained from State child welfare agencies, many of these agencies also received data from additional sources. For FFY 2005, nearly one-fifth (18.5%) of fatalities were reported through the Agency File, which includes fatalities reported by health departments

<sup>1</sup> Hochstadt, N. “Child death review teams: A vital component of child protection.” *Child Welfare*, Vol. LXXXV, No. 4, 653–670, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Another issue is the lag in determining cause of death. Some deaths that appear suspicious may not be firmly determined to be caused by child abuse or neglect for several months or even years, if final determination is made through the court process. States report to NCANDS deaths that received dispositions in the reporting year, while the cause of death may have been determined by a different agency.

<sup>3</sup> Supporting data are provided in table 4–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. A FFY 2005 national estimate of 1,460 fatalities was derived by multiplying the national weighted rate of 1.96 by the national child population (74,502,089) and dividing by 100,000. The estimate was then rounded to the nearest 10.

<sup>4</sup> See table 4–2.

**Figure 4–1 Age of Child Fatalities, 2005**



Based on data from table 4–3. N=36 States.

and fatality review boards. The coordination of data collection with other agencies contributes to a fuller understanding of the size of the phenomenon, as well as to better estimation.

## Age and Sex of Child Fatalities

More than three-quarters (76.6%) of children who were killed were younger than 4 years of age, 13.4 percent were 4–7 years of age, 4.0 percent were 8–11 years of age, and 6.1 percent were 12–17 years of age (figure 4–1).

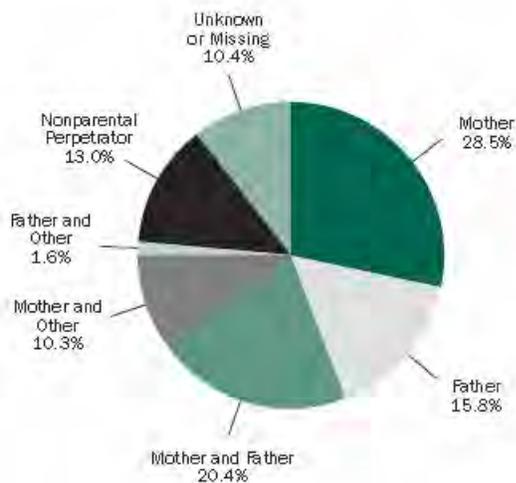
The youngest children experienced the highest rates of fatalities. Infant boys (younger than 1 year) had a fatality rate of 17.3 deaths per 100,000

boys of the same age.<sup>5</sup> Infant girls (younger than 1 year) had a fatality rate of 14.5 deaths per 100,000 girls of the same age. In general, fatality rates for both boys and girls decreased as the children get older.

## Race and Ethnicity of Child Fatalities

Nearly one-half (44.3 percent) of all fatalities were White children.<sup>6</sup> One-quarter (26.0%) were African-American children, and nearly one-fifth (19.3 percent) were Hispanic children. Children of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Pacific Islander, “other,” and multiple race categories collectively accounted for 4.5 percent of fatalities.

**Figure 4–2 Perpetrator Relationships of Child Fatalities, 2005**



Based on data from table 4–5. N=34 States.

## Perpetrator Relationships of Child Fatalities

Three-quarters (76.6%) of child fatalities were caused by one or more parents (figure 4–2).<sup>7</sup> More than one-quarter (28.5%) of fatalities were perpetrated by the mother acting alone.<sup>8</sup> Nonparental perpetrators (e.g., other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, “other,” and legal guardian) were responsible for 13.0 percent of fatalities.

<sup>5</sup> See table 4–3.

<sup>6</sup> See table 4–4.

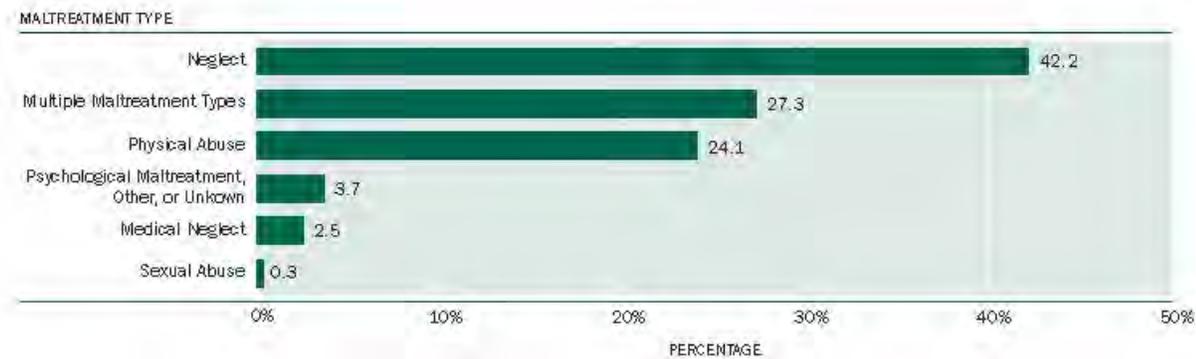
<sup>7</sup> Includes the following categories: mother; father; mother and father; “mother with other;” and “father with other.”

<sup>8</sup> See table 4–5.

## Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities

The three main categories of maltreatment related to fatalities were neglect (42.2%), combinations of maltreatments (27.3%), and physical abuse (24.1%) (figure 4-3).<sup>9</sup> Medical neglect accounted for 2.5 percent of fatalities.

**Figure 4-3 Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2005**



Based on data in table 4-6. N=36 States.

## Prior CPS Contact of Child Fatalities

Some children who died from maltreatment were already known to CPS agencies. Children whose families had received family preservation services in the past 5 years accounted for 11.7 percent of child fatalities. Nearly 3 percent (2.7%) of the child fatalities had been in foster care and were reunited with their families in the past 5 years.<sup>10</sup>

## Tables and Notes

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 4. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the tables are provided below.

### Table 4-2

- This table reflects data resubmissions from States and, therefore, may display different numbers from prior Child Maltreatment reports.
- Fatality rates were computed by dividing the number of child fatalities by the population of reporting States and multiplying by 100,000.
- Estimated child fatalities were computed by multiplying the fatality rate by the national child population and dividing by 100,000. The estimate was then rounded to the nearest 10.

### Table 4-3

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

<sup>9</sup> See table 4-6.

<sup>10</sup> See table 4-7.

**Table 4-4**

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

**Table 4-5**

- The categories “mother and other” and “father and other” include victims with one perpetrator identified as a mother or father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.

**Table 4-6**

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

**Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2005**

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILD FILE OR SDC FATALITIES	AGENCY FILE FATALITIES	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITIES PER 100,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,089,753	22	2	24	2.20
Alaska	188,324		3	3	1.59
Arizona	1,580,436	22		22	1.39
Arkansas	675,622	17		17	2.52
California	9,701,862		140	140	1.44
Colorado	1,180,525	20		20	1.69
Connecticut	835,006	9		9	1.08
Delaware	195,879	0	0	0	0.00
District of Columbia	112,837	2	0	2	1.77
Florida	4,067,877	117	0	117	2.88
Georgia	2,362,722	76		76	3.22
Hawaii	299,852	2	0	2	0.67
Idaho	374,180	0		0	0.00
Illinois	3,241,039	68	0	68	2.10
Indiana	1,602,847	28	1	29	1.81
Iowa	670,801	9	0	9	1.34
Kansas	674,285	6	0	6	0.89
Kentucky	980,160	29	0	29	2.96
Louisiana	1,147,651	21		21	1.83
Maine	277,336	0	1	1	0.36
Maryland	1,402,961		28	28	2.00
Massachusetts	1,458,036		8	8	0.55
Michigan					
Minnesota	1,229,578	15	0	15	1.22
Mississippi	748,544	14	0	14	1.87
Missouri	1,378,232	42		42	3.05
Montana	204,994	2	0	2	0.98
Nebraska	431,629	4	2	6	1.39
Nevada	621,180	4	13	17	2.74
New Hampshire	303,151		2	2	0.66
New Jersey	2,161,801	30		30	1.39
New Mexico	489,482	7	5	12	2.45
New York	4,545,884	75		75	1.65
North Carolina					
North Dakota	136,518	0		0	0.00
Ohio	2,759,112	83	0	83	3.01
Oklahoma	853,336	41		41	4.80
Oregon	849,944	18		18	2.12
Pennsylvania	2,816,739	40	0	40	1.42
Puerto Rico	1,032,105	4		4	0.39
Rhode Island	245,354	5	0	5	2.04
South Carolina	1,027,202	18	5	23	2.24
South Dakota	188,270	4		4	2.12
Tennessee	1,390,522	34	0	34	2.45
Texas	6,326,285	197	0	197	3.11
Utah	742,556	10		10	1.35
Vermont	132,619	0	0	0	0.00
Virginia	1,824,568		26	26	1.42
Washington	1,484,365		9	9	0.61
West Virginia	382,497	7	9	16	4.18
Wisconsin	1,295,995	13		13	1.00
Wyoming	114,321	2		2	1.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,836,774</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1,371</b>	
<b>Weighted Rate</b>					<b>1.96</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

**Table 4–2 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2001–2005**

REPORTING YEAR	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES	RATE PER 100,000 CHILDREN	STATES REPORTING	POPULATION OF REPORTING STATES	NATIONAL CHILD POPULATION (51 STATES)	ESTIMATED CHILD FATALITIES
2001	1,373	1.96	50	70,032,116	72,603,552	1,420
2002	1,397	1.99	49	70,107,899	72,894,483	1,450
2003	1,317	1.92	49	68,417,143	73,043,506	1,400
2004	1,386	2.03	48	68,437,838	73,277,998	1,490
2005	1,371	1.96	50	69,836,774	74,502,089	1,460

**Table 4–3 Age and Sex of Child Fatalities, 2005**

AGE	BOYS			GIRLS		
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000
<1	1,456,445	252	17.3	1,391,401	202	14.5
1	1,444,396	108	7.5	1,381,212	75	5.4
2	1,426,423	72	5.0	1,362,750	53	3.9
3	1,411,955	43	3.0	1,352,659	25	1.8
4–7	5,537,208	79	1.4	5,293,762	66	1.2
8–11	5,610,855	20	0.4	5,354,382	23	0.4
12–17	8,940,854	31	0.3	8,510,624	35	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,828,136</b>	<b>605</b>		<b>24,646,790</b>	<b>479</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>2.3</b>			<b>1.9</b>
<b>Weighted Percent</b>						

AGE	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000	PERCENT
<1	2,847,846	454	15.9	41.9
1	2,825,608	183	6.5	16.9
2	2,789,173	125	4.5	11.5
3	2,764,614	68	2.5	6.3
4–7	10,830,970	145	1.3	13.4
8–11	10,965,237	43	0.4	4.0
12–17	17,451,478	66	0.4	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,474,926</b>	<b>1,084</b>		
<b>Rate</b>			<b>2.1</b>	
<b>Weighted Percent</b>				<b>100.1</b>

Based on data from 36 States.

**Table 4–4 Race and Ethnicity of Child Fatalities, 2005**

RACE	CHILD FATALITIES	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
White Only	418	44.3
African-American Only	245	26.0
Hispanic	182	19.3
Unable to Determine or Missing	57	6.0
Other or Multiple Race	21	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	10	1.1
Asian Only	9	1.0
Pacific Islander Only	2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>944</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.1</b>

Based on data from 32 States.

**Table 4–5 Perpetrator Relationships of Child Fatalities, 2005**

PERPETRATOR	CHILD FATALITIES	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
Mother	287	28.5
Mother and Other	104	10.3
Father	159	15.8
Father and Other	16	1.6
Mother and Father	205	20.4
Female Relative	24	2.4
Male Relative	7	0.7
Female Foster Parent (Relative)	0	0.0
Male Foster Parent (Relative)	0	0.0
Female Partner of Parent	6	0.6
Male Partner of Parent	33	3.3
Female Legal Guardian	1	0.1
Male Legal Guardian	0	0.0
Female Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	5	0.5
Male Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	1	0.1
Female Foster Parent Unknown Relationship	1	0.1
Male Foster Parent Unknown Relationship	0	0.0
Female Staff Group Home	0	0.0
Male Staff Group Home	0	0.0
Female Daycare Staff	20	2.0
Male Daycare Staff	2	0.2
Female Other Professional	0	0.0
Male Other Professional	1	0.1
Female Friend or Neighbor	2	0.2
Male Friend or Neighbor	4	0.4
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	23	2.3
Unknown or Missing	105	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,006</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 34 States.

**Table 4–6 Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2005**

MALTREATMENT TYPE	CHILD FATALITIES	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
Neglect	462	42.2
Multiple Maltreatment Types	299	27.3
Physical Abuse	264	24.1
Psychological Abuse, Other, or Unknown	40	3.7
Medical Neglect	27	2.5
Sexual Abuse	3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,095</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.1</b>

Based on data from 36 States.

**Table 4–7 Prior CPS Contact of Child Fatalities, 2005**

STATE	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	14	3
Alaska	3	0	0
Arizona			
Arkansas	17	0	0
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	0	0	0
District of Columbia	2	0	0
Florida	117	36	5
Georgia			
Hawaii	2		0
Idaho	0	0	0
Illinois	68	0	0
Indiana	29	0	0
Iowa	9	0	0
Kansas	6	1	0
Kentucky	29	0	0
Louisiana	21	0	0
Maine	1	0	0
Maryland	28	13	0
Massachusetts	8		0
Michigan			
Minnesota	15	2	0
Mississippi			
Missouri	42	2	1
Montana	2	0	0
Nebraska	6	0	0
Nevada	17	0	0
New Hampshire	2	0	0
New Jersey			
New Mexico	12	1	0
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	83	19	5
Oklahoma	41	3	0
Oregon	18	4	0
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	5	0	0
South Carolina	23	0	0
South Dakota	4	1	0
Tennessee	34	0	0
Texas	197	13	9
Utah	10	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0
Virginia	26	0	0
Washington	9	0	2
West Virginia	16		0
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>



# Perpetrators

## CHAPTER 5

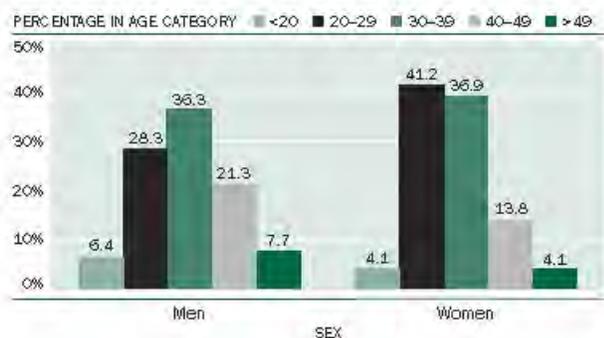
The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) defines a perpetrator as a person who is considered responsible for the maltreatment of a child. Thus, this chapter provides data about only those perpetrators of child abuse victims and does not include data about alleged perpetrators.

Given the definition of child abuse and neglect, which largely pertains to caregivers, most perpetrators of child maltreatment are parents. Other caregivers, including relatives, foster parents and residential facility staff also are included. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005:

- Nearly 80 percent (79.4%) of perpetrators were parents of the victim;
- More than one-half (61.0%) of perpetrators neglected children; and
- Approximately 58 percent (57.8%) of perpetrators were women and 42.2 percent were men.

For the analyses in this chapter, a perpetrator may be counted multiple times if he or she has maltreated more than one child.<sup>1</sup> This chapter presents data about the demographic characteristics of perpetrators, the relationship of perpetrators to their victims, and the types of maltreatment they committed.

**Figure 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2005**



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

### Characteristics of Perpetrators

For FFY 2005, 57.8 percent of the perpetrators were women and 42.2 percent were men.<sup>2</sup>

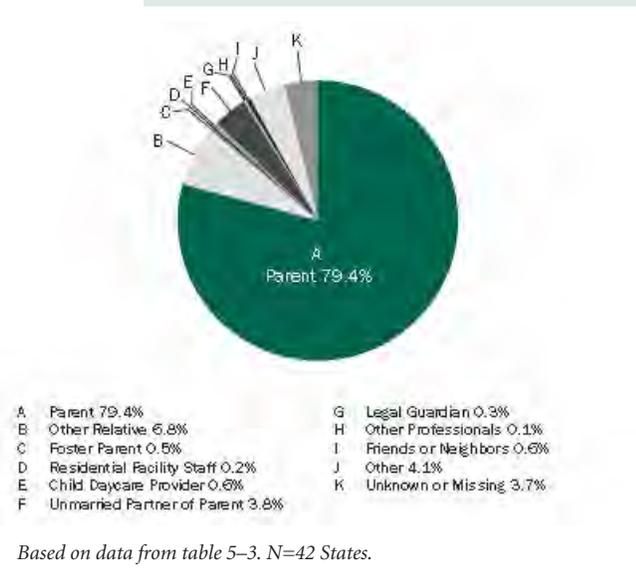
Women typically were younger than men. The median age of women was 31 years and 34 years for men. Of the women who were perpetrators, more than 40 percent (45.3%) were younger than 30 years of age, compared with one-third of the men (34.7%) (figure 5–1).

The racial distribution of perpetrators was similar to the race of their victims. During FFY 2005, more than one-half (55.1%) of perpetrators were White and one-fifth (20.9%) were African-

<sup>1</sup> A perpetrator is counted for each child in each report.

<sup>2</sup> Supporting data are provided in table 5–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

**Figure 5–2 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2005**



American. Approximately 18 percent (17.6%) of perpetrators were Hispanic.<sup>3</sup>

Nearly 80 percent (79.4%) of perpetrators were parents.<sup>4</sup> Of the parents who were perpetrators, more than 90 percent (90.5%) were biological parents, 4.3 percent were stepparents, and 0.7 percent were adoptive parents.<sup>5</sup> Other relatives accounted for an additional 6.8 percent. Unmarried partners of parents accounted for 3.8 percent (figure 5–2).

More than one-half (61.0%) of all perpetrators were found to have neglected children.<sup>6</sup> Slightly more than 10 percent (10.9%) of perpetrators physically abused children, and 7.7 percent sexually abused children. More than 10 percent (10.8%) of all perpetrators were associated with more than one type of maltreatment.

## Tables and Notes

The following pages contain the data tables referenced in Chapter 5. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the tables is provided below.

### Table 5–1

- Percentages are based on only those perpetrators for whom the age and sex were provided.

### Table 5–3

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

### Table 5–4

- States that did not provide data on type of parent, including those States where the parental type was more than 90 percent unknown, were excluded from this analysis.

### Table 5–5

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

<sup>3</sup> See table 5–2.

<sup>4</sup> See table 5–3.

<sup>5</sup> See table 5–4.

<sup>6</sup> See table 5–5.

**Table 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2005**

AGE	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
< 20	22,853	6.4	19,787	4.1	42,640	5.1
20-29	100,195	28.3	200,053	41.2	300,248	35.7
30-39	128,784	36.3	179,447	36.9	308,231	36.7
40-49	75,391	21.3	66,973	13.8	142,364	16.9
> 49	27,117	7.7	19,811	4.1	46,928	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>354,340</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>486,071</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>840,411</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Weighted Percent</b>		<b>42.2</b>		<b>57.8</b>		<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 43 States.

Men median age = 34

Women median age = 31

Total median age = 32

**Table 5–2 Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators, 2005**

RACE	PERPETRATORS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
White	451,517	55.1
African-American	171,303	20.9
Hispanic	143,989	17.6
Unable to Determine or Missing	23,282	2.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	11,625	1.4
Asian	8,101	1.0
Multiple Race	6,916	0.8
Pacific Islander	2,206	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>818,939</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 43 States.

**Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2005**

STATE	PARENT	NONPARENTAL PERPETRATOR				
		OTHER RELATIVE	FOSTER PARENT	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER	UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT
Alabama	7,991	1,545	25	12	51	662
Alaska	3,032	133	41	9		107
Arizona	6,693	459	15	32		242
Arkansas	6,169	987	23	2	55	16
California	91,318	5,695	559	85		318
Colorado	9,156	860	75	88	96	18
Connecticut						
Delaware	1,849	189			23	178
District of Columbia	2,627	187	8	5	6	
Florida	51,887	4,608	271	87	556	5,958
Georgia						
Hawaii	3,582	189	58			
Idaho	2,232	61	6			71
Illinois	26,197	2,844	158	37	664	2,748
Indiana	17,551	1,984	100	106	55	1,243
Iowa	13,984	768	42	16	175	826
Kansas	2,312	446	9	4		
Kentucky	17,131	1,022	105	15	27	1,168
Louisiana						
Maine	3,641	140	12		2	305
Maryland						
Massachusetts	39,784	1,840	165	168	92	3,417
Michigan	30,011	878	66	3	23	
Minnesota	8,607	848	55	24	101	702
Mississippi	6,024	610	27		6	214
Missouri	7,406	994	53	39	31	879
Montana	2,081	83	12	5	8	102
Nebraska	6,833	366	65	2	41	361
Nevada	3,975	71	14			6
New Hampshire						
New Jersey	8,977	613	114	84	103	465
New Mexico	6,552	392	26			215
New York	77,942	5,482	395	351	435	175
North Carolina	21,904	1,292	77	87	225	1,028
North Dakota						
Ohio	37,964	4,213	142	35	193	2,508
Oklahoma	19,654	1,101	353		287	31
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	2,391	759	40	42	633	474
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	3,573	102	39	41	58	
South Carolina	12,237	932	34	32	47	662
South Dakota	1,594	51		8	10	91
Tennessee	15,594	3,249	136	57	229	301
Texas	65,492	8,772	249	91	368	4,404
Utah	11,217	1,588	19		52	856
Vermont	726	120	3	2	25	63
Virginia	5,708	495	22	23	251	155
Washington	9,567	346	114	3	48	630
West Virginia						
Wisconsin	5,241	1,032	76	24	80	1,203
Wyoming						
<b>Total</b>	<b>678,406</b>	<b>58,346</b>	<b>3,803</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>32,802</b>
<b>Weighted Percent</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>

STATE	NONPARENTAL PERPETRATOR				UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL PERPETRATORS
	LEGAL GUARDIAN	OTHER PROFESSIONALS	FRIENDS OR NEIGHBORS	OTHER		
Alabama		16		1,707	275	12,284
Alaska	31			69	4	3,426
Arizona	54			17		7,512
Arkansas	18	9	321	709	1,531	9,840
California	662			4,901	819	104,357
Colorado	14			545	614	11,466
Connecticut						
Delaware				75	4	2,318
District of Columbia	2			105	605	3,545
Florida	107	283		1,870	3,796	69,423
Georgia						
Hawaii	90			213	36	4,168
Idaho	14		10	2		2,396
Illinois		98		1,004	215	33,965
Indiana	59			2,795	487	24,380
Iowa	54			1,359	1,703	18,927
Kansas			13		712	3,496
Kentucky	3			1,002		20,473
Louisiana						
Maine				55	839	4,994
Maryland						
Massachusetts	288	58		859	327	46,998
Michigan				2,080		33,061
Minnesota	31			199	2	10,569
Mississippi	9	7	62	292	45	7,296
Missouri		47		979	1,018	11,446
Montana	3		3	51	10	2,358
Nebraska	27			283	383	8,361
Nevada	21		34		920	5,041
New Hampshire						
New Jersey				289	354	10,999
New Mexico	31		3	102	2,431	9,752
New York	285	4		1,455	8,194	94,718
North Carolina					44	24,657
North Dakota						
Ohio		75	545	4,845	1,341	51,861
Oklahoma	69	2		1,476	308	23,281
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	46	25		458		4,868
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island				337	13	4,163
South Carolina	77		11	235	129	14,396
South Dakota	16			30	14	1,814
Tennessee	115	99	2,245	58	489	22,572
Texas		249	291	1,718	264	81,898
Utah	36	35	614	756	964	16,137
Vermont			151	40	59	1,189
Virginia	29	63		247	758	7,751
Washington			32		440	11,180
West Virginia						
Wisconsin		23	551	1,789	1,010	11,029
Wyoming						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>35,006</b>	<b>31,157</b>	<b>854,365</b>
<b>Weighted Percent</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>

**Table 5–4 Parental Type of Perpetrators, 2005**

STATE	BIOLOGICAL PARENT	STEP-PARENT	ADOPTIVE PARENT	UNKNOWN PARENTAL TYPE	TOTAL PARENTS
Alabama	1,971	37	11	5,972	7,991
Alaska	2,760	186	86		3,032
Arizona	6,592		47	54	6,693
Arkansas	4,056	324	36	1,753	6,169
California	80,743	3,881	706	5,988	91,318
Colorado	8,255	726	143	32	9,156
Connecticut					
Delaware	1,660	78	18	93	1,849
District of Columbia	2,526	59	35	7	2,627
Florida	47,133	3,623	418	713	51,887
Georgia					
Hawaii	3,367	126	89		3,582
Idaho	2,114	108	10		2,232
Illinois					
Indiana	16,528	1,013	10		17,551
Iowa	13,378	575	31		13,984
Kansas	2,128	164	20		2,312
Kentucky	16,045	996	78	12	17,131
Louisiana					
Maine	3,376	237	28		3,641
Maryland					
Massachusetts	37,855	1,494	395	40	39,784
Michigan					
Minnesota	8,113	391	103		8,607
Mississippi	5,574	358	92		6,024
Missouri	6,689	632	85		7,406
Montana	1,945	125	11		2,081
Nebraska	6,370	400	63		6,833
Nevada	3,811	136	22	6	3,975
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	8,457	426	94		8,977
New Mexico	6,375	144	32	1	6,552
New York	66,757	166		11,019	77,942
North Carolina	20,482	1,218	204		21,904
North Dakota					
Ohio	35,921	244	332	1,467	37,964
Oklahoma	17,528	1,656	323	147	19,654
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	2,070	321			2,391
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	3,387	150	36		3,573
South Carolina	11,410	650	126	51	12,237
South Dakota	1,511	75	8		1,594
Tennessee	15,379		215		15,594
Texas	61,760	3,713	19		65,492
Utah	10,162	902	61	92	11,217
Vermont	661	55	10		726
Virginia	5,262	370	42	34	5,708
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	4,805	361	75		5,241
Wyoming					
<b>Total</b>	<b>554,916</b>	<b>26,120</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>27,481</b>	<b>612,631</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>

**Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Types of Maltreatment, 2005**

MALTREATMENT TYPES	PERPETRATORS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
Neglect	529,460	61.0
Physical Abuse	94,700	10.9
Multiple Maltreatments	93,912	10.8
Psychological Maltreatment, Other, or Unknown	83,611	9.6
Sexual Abuse	66,987	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>868,670</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Based on data from 43 States.*

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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. The two categories of CPS services are described below.

- Preventive services are provided to parents whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect.<sup>1</sup> These services are designed to increase the understanding of parents and other caregivers of the developmental stages of childhood and to improve their child-rearing competencies. Examples of preventive services include respite care, parenting education, housing assistance, substance abuse treatment, daycare, home visits, individual and family counseling, and home-maker help.
- Postinvestigation services are offered on a voluntary basis by child welfare agencies or ordered by the courts to ensure the safety of children.<sup>2</sup> These services address the safety of the child and are usually based on an assessment of the family's strengths, weaknesses, and needs. Examples of 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, foster care services, and court services. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005:
  - Nearly 2,000,000 children received preventive services;
  - More than 60 percent of victims received postinvestigation services; and
  - An estimated 317,000 children received foster care services as a result of an investigation.

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

### Preventive Services

For FFY 2005, 25.7 children per 1,000 children in the population received preventive services. This results in a national estimate of nearly 2,000,000 children.<sup>3</sup> For FFY 2004, the rate was 26.7 children per 1,000 children in the population based on data from 35 States.

States and local communities determine who will receive preventive services, what services will be offered, and how the services will be provided. Preventive services were funded by the following Federal programs, as well as by the State programs listed below.

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<sup>1</sup> States are not limited to reporting only those children who received an investigation by a CPS agency.  
<sup>2</sup> Data about postinvestigation services are collected through the Child File or the SDC. States are asked to report only those children who received services by the CPS agency within 90 days of the disposition date.  
<sup>3</sup> Thirty-seven States reported that 1,544,114 children received preventive services for a rate of 25.7. Preventive services include services provided to families who were not the subject of a referral to CPS. When this rate is applied to the national population of 74,502,089, it is estimated that 1,914,704 children received preventive services. Supporting data are provided in table 6-1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

- Section 106 of Title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended [42 U.S.C. 5106 et seq.]—The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant (Basic State Grant) provides funds to States to improve CPS systems. The grant serves as a catalyst to assist States in screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, creating and improving the use of multidisciplinary teams to enhance investigations, improving risk and safety assessment protocols, training CPS workers and mandated reporters, and improving services to infants disabled with life-threatening conditions.
- Title II of CAPTA, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.]—The Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect assist each State to support community-based efforts to develop, operate, expand, enhance, and network initiatives aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect; to support networks of coordinated resources and activities to strengthen and support families; and to foster appreciation of diverse populations.
- Title IV–B, Subpart 2, Section 430, of the Social Security Act, as amended Promoting Safe and Stable Families [42.U.S.C. 629 et seq.]—This legislation has the goal of keeping families together by funding such services as preventive intervention so that children do not have to be removed from their homes, services to develop alternative placements if children cannot remain safely in the home, and reunification services to enable children to return to their homes, if appropriate.
- Title XX of the Social Security Act, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), [42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.]—Under this grant, States may use funds for such preventive services as child daycare, child protective services, information and referral, counseling, and foster care, as well as other services that meet the goal of preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children.

Some States were able to estimate the number of recipients of services by funding source. Approximately 12.8 percent of child recipients received preventive services funded by Promoting Safe and Stable Families grants and 29.4 percent were funded by the Social Services Block Grant.<sup>4</sup> The Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect provided the preventive services for 1.6 percent and 11.8 percent of children, respectively. More than 40 percent (44.4%) of children and families received services that were paid with “other” sources, including other Federal and State programs.

## Postinvestigation Services

More than three-quarters of States have policies requiring workers to provide short-term services, if needed, during an investigation. A similar percentage of States require workers to assist with the planning of ongoing services.<sup>5</sup> More than 60 percent (60.4%) of child victims received postinvestigation services. Of the children who were not found to be victims of maltreatment, 26.9 percent of children received such services. These data result in national estimates of 543,000 victims and 707,000 nonvictims who received services.<sup>6</sup> With a few exceptions, the State data on the average

<sup>4</sup> See table 6–2.

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

<sup>6</sup> A national estimate of 543,000 victims who received postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of victims (899,000) by the percent of child victims who received postinvestigation services for the 45 States that reported victim postinvestigation data (60.4%) and dividing by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000. A national estimate of 707,000 nonvictims who received postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of nonvictims (2,630,000) by the percent of child nonvictims who received postinvestigation services for the 40 States that reported nonvictim postinvestigation data (26.9%) and dividing by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

number of days to the provision of services fall within the timeframe allowed for an investigation or shortly thereafter. The average time from the start of investigation to provision of service was 46 days.<sup>7</sup>

Children may be removed from their homes during or after an investigation. Some children who are removed on an emergency basis spend a short time in foster care, while others spend a longer time. One-fifth of victims (21.7%) were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation compared to 19.0 percent for FFY 2004.<sup>8</sup> In addition, 4.5 percent of nonvictims experienced removal. Nationally, it is estimated that 317,000 children were removed from their homes as a result of a child maltreatment investigation.<sup>9</sup> Two-thirds (64.4%) of the victims who were removed from their homes suffered from neglect, 9.1 percent from physical abuse, 3.3 percent from sexual abuse, and 16.0 percent from multiple types of maltreatment.<sup>10</sup>

Court proceedings to determine temporary custody of the victim, guardianship of the victim, or disposition of State dependency petitions were reported as being initiated for 16.1 percent of victims. Court-appointed representatives were assigned to 11.2 percent of child victims.<sup>11</sup> Nearly one-third of child victims (28.7%) had received family preservation services and 8.0 percent had received family reunification services within the previous 5 years.<sup>12</sup>

## Tables and Notes

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 6. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies that were used during table creation is provided below.

### Table 6–3

- The average number of days to services was rounded to whole days.
- Total percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of victims who received postinvestigation services by the total number of victims for only those States that reported data for each category and multiplying by 100.

### Table 6–4

- Total percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of victims removed from home by the total number of victims for only those States that reported data for each category and multiplying by 100.

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<sup>7</sup> See table 6–3.

<sup>8</sup> See table 6–4.

<sup>9</sup> The national estimate of 317,000 children who were removed from their home was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of victims (899,000) by 21.7% and multiplying the national estimate of nonvictims (2,699,000) by 4.5%, adding the resulting two numbers, dividing by 100, and rounding to the nearest 1,000.

<sup>10</sup> See table 6–5.

<sup>11</sup> See table 6–6.

<sup>12</sup> See table 6–7.

**Table 6-5**

- The category neglect includes medical neglect.

**Table 6-6**

- Total percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of victims with court action or petition or victims with court-appointed representatives by the total number of victims for only those States that reported data for each category and multiplying by 100.

**Table 6-7**

- Total percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of victims who received family preservation services or family reunification services by the total number of victims for only those States that reported data for each category and multiplying by 100.

**Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services, 2005**

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES	RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona	1,580,436	20,652	13.1
Arkansas	675,622	6,481	9.6
California	9,701,862	311,058	32.1
Colorado	1,180,525	8,801	7.5
Connecticut			
Delaware	195,879	3,697	18.9
District of Columbia	112,837	1,547	13.7
Florida	4,067,877	59,463	14.6
Georgia	2,362,722	108,859	46.1
Hawaii			
Idaho	374,180	7,232	19.3
Illinois	3,241,039	25,360	7.8
Indiana	1,602,847	25,267	15.8
Iowa	670,801	67,856	101.2
Kansas	674,285	22,741	33.7
Kentucky	980,160	128,783	131.4
Louisiana	1,147,651	49,754	43.4
Maine			
Maryland	1,402,961	17,490	12.5
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota	1,229,578	43,000	35.0
Mississippi	748,544	18,845	25.2
Missouri	1,378,232	4,128	3.0
Montana	204,994	2,656	13.0
Nebraska			
Nevada	621,180	49,582	79.8
New Hampshire	303,151	112,560	371.3
New Jersey			
New Mexico	489,482	5,875	12.0
New York	4,545,884	107,380	23.6
North Carolina	2,141,041	6,876	3.2
North Dakota			
Ohio	2,759,112	150,760	54.6
Oklahoma	853,336	1,600	1.9
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,816,739	21,125	7.5
Puerto Rico	1,032,105	7,270	7.0
Rhode Island	245,354	4,358	17.8
South Carolina			
South Dakota	188,270	2,694	14.3
Tennessee			
Texas	6,326,285	52,447	8.3
Utah	742,556	50,724	68.3
Vermont	132,619	2,195	16.6
Virginia	1,824,568	7,703	4.2
Washington	1,484,365	26,765	18.0
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	114,321	530	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,153,400</b>	<b>1,544,114</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>25.7</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>

**Table 6–2 Funding Sources, 2005**

STATE	CHILD RECIPIENTS OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES	CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANT		COMMUNITY-BASED GRANTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT	
		NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona	20,652			176	0.9
Arkansas	6,481	495	7.6		
California	311,058			47,637	15.3
Colorado	8,801				
Connecticut					
Delaware	3,697				
District of Columbia	1,547	252	16.3		
Florida	59,463	5,150	8.7	203	0.3
Georgia	108,859				
Hawaii					
Idaho	7,232			2,068	28.6
Illinois	25,360	11,336	1.5		
Indiana	25,267			8,504	33.7
Iowa	67,856			3,437	5.1
Kansas	22,741	681	3.0	18,497	81.3
Kentucky	128,783			3,009	2.3
Louisiana	49,754	109	0.2	37,068	74.5
Maine					
Maryland	17,490				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota	43,000			1,244	2.9
Mississippi	18,845			122	0.6
Missouri	4,128				
Montana	2,656			580	21.8
Nebraska					
Nevada	49,582			14,953	30.2
New Hampshire	112,560	2,625	2.3	13,953	12.4
New Jersey					
New Mexico	5,875			758	12.9
New York	107,380			6,688	6.2
North Carolina	6,876			521	7.6
North Dakota					
Ohio	150,760				
Oklahoma	1,600				
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	21,125			13,729	65.0
Puerto Rico	7,270			3,311	45.5
Rhode Island	4,358	851	19.5	318	7.3
South Carolina					
South Dakota	2,694			2,694	100.0
Tennessee					
Texas	52,447				
Utah	50,724			820	1.6
Vermont	2,195				
Virginia	7,703			1,215	15.8
Washington	26,765	2,400	9.0		
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	530	530	100.0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,544,114</b>	<b>24,429</b>		<b>181,505</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>1.6</b>		<b>11.8</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>

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						
Alaska						
Arizona	13,348	64.6			7,128	34.5
Arkansas	4,756	73.4	1,230	19.0		
California					263,421	84.7
Colorado	8,801	100.0				
Connecticut						
Delaware	1,342	36.3			2,355	63.7
District of Columbia	7	0.5	115	7.4	1,173	75.8
Florida	46,335	77.9	6,309	10.6	1,466	2.5
Georgia					108,859	100.0
Hawaii						
Idaho	4,061	56.2			1,103	15.3
Illinois	11,065	1.5			2,959	0.4
Indiana	5,143	20.4	9,583	37.9	2,037	8.1
Iowa					64,419	94.9
Kansas	3,446	15.2			117	0.5
Kentucky	3,450	2.7	122,284	95.0	40	0.0
Louisiana			8,345	16.8	4,232	8.5
Maine						
Maryland					17,490	100.0
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota	6,325	14.7	35,301	82.1	130	0.3
Mississippi	1,893	10.0	986	5.2	15,844	84.1
Missouri					4,128	100.0
Montana	2,076	78.2				
Nebraska						
Nevada	16,393	33.1	3,331	6.7	14,905	30.1
New Hampshire	1,960	1.7	3,962	3.5	90,060	80.0
New Jersey						
New Mexico	1,001	17.0			4,116	70.1
New York			93,433	87.0	7,259	6.8
North Carolina	5,238	76.2			1,117	16.2
North Dakota						
Ohio			150,760	100.0		
Oklahoma			1,600	100.0		
Oregon						
Pennsylvania					7,396	35.0
Puerto Rico	1,185	16.3			2,774	38.2
Rhode Island	48	1.1			3,141	72.1
South Carolina						
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas	52,447	100.0				
Utah	24	0.0			49,880	98.3
Vermont					2,195	100.0
Virginia					6,488	84.2
Washington	7,765	29.0	16,600	62.0		
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,109</b>		<b>453,839</b>		<b>686,232</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>12.8</b>		<b>29.4</b>		<b>44.4</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>

**Table 6–3 Children Who Received Postinvestigation Services, 2005**

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES		TOTAL NONVICTIMS
		NUMBER	PERCENT	
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona	6,119	6,119	100.0	78,035
Arkansas	8,124	7,903	97.3	38,826
California	95,314	70,686	74.2	339,275
Colorado	9,406	3,622	38.5	31,760
Connecticut	11,419	3,080	27.0	33,645
Delaware	1,960	883	45.1	11,918
District of Columbia	2,840	2,799	98.6	
Florida	130,633	70,791	54.2	203,660
Georgia				
Hawaii	2,762	2,430	88.0	2,664
Idaho	1,912	1,490	77.9	7,734
Illinois	29,325	6,389	21.8	116,766
Indiana	19,062	6,689	35.1	
Iowa	14,016	14,016	100.0	24,022
Kansas	2,775	1,558	56.1	18,465
Kentucky	19,474	18,441	94.7	56,151
Louisiana	12,366	6,216	50.3	32,264
Maine	3,349	1,028	30.7	5,892
Maryland	14,603	2,741	18.8	
Massachusetts	35,887	31,615	88.1	44,022
Michigan	24,603	20,143	81.9	149,203
Minnesota	8,499	7,639	89.9	19,183
Mississippi	6,154	2,646	43.0	18,494
Missouri	8,945	8,347	93.3	73,307
Montana	2,095	1,160	55.4	11,698
Nebraska	6,630	3,927	59.2	28,991
Nevada	4,971	4,855	97.7	22,767
New Hampshire	941	941	100.0	8,334
New Jersey	9,812	8,150	83.1	51,229
New Mexico	7,285	3,074	42.2	25,665
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio	42,483	11,520	27.1	70,117
Oklahoma	13,941	8,841	63.4	51,775
Oregon	12,414	6,458	52.0	
Pennsylvania				
Puerto Rico	15,807	15,807	100.0	
Rhode Island	3,366	2,109	62.7	7,368
South Carolina	10,759	10,069	93.6	27,479
South Dakota	1,442	675	46.8	5,716
Tennessee	18,376	4,455	24.2	76,093
Texas	61,994	29,874	48.2	207,128
Utah	13,152	12,974	98.6	20,532
Vermont	1,080	497	46.0	2,019
Virginia	6,469	4,097	63.3	49,687
Washington	7,932	4,325	54.5	45,192
West Virginia	9,511	6,711	70.6	40,738
Wisconsin	9,686	2,801	28.9	31,744
Wyoming	853	591	69.3	3,083
<b>Total</b>	<b>730,546</b>	<b>441,182</b>		<b>2,092,641</b>
<b>Percent</b>			<b>60.4</b>	
<b>Average</b>				
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>

STATE	NONVICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES		TOTAL CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SERVICES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO SERVICES
	NUMBER	PERCENT		
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona	49,595	63.6	55,714	59
Arkansas	999	2.6	8,902	36
California	142,113	41.9	212,799	13
Colorado	4,406	13.9	8,028	16
Connecticut	1,886	5.6	4,966	11
Delaware	58	0.5	941	39
District of Columbia			2,799	
Florida	38,041	18.7	108,832	
Georgia				
Hawaii	2,054	77.1	4,484	6
Idaho	2,047	26.5	3,537	
Illinois	5,406	4.6	11,795	41
Indiana			6,689	15
Iowa	24,022	100.0	38,038	31
Kansas	4,439	24.0	5,997	27
Kentucky	43,207	76.9	61,648	10
Louisiana	2,605	8.1	8,821	47
Maine	287	4.9	1,315	68
Maryland			2,741	62
Massachusetts	6,531	14.8	38,146	9
Michigan	9,457	6.3	29,600	44
Minnesota	12,874	67.1	20,513	40
Mississippi	2,408	13.0	5,054	118
Missouri	63,744	87.0	72,091	31
Montana	1,236	10.6	2,396	35
Nebraska	4,603	15.9	8,530	8
Nevada	16,717	73.4	21,572	58
New Hampshire	8,328	99.9	9,269	81
New Jersey	27,939	54.5	36,089	15
New Mexico	3,494	13.6	6,568	87
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio	8,483	12.1	20,003	
Oklahoma	9,512	18.4	18,353	42
Oregon			6,458	
Pennsylvania				
Puerto Rico			15,807	
Rhode Island	2,161	29.3	4,270	38
South Carolina	4,812	17.5	14,881	22
South Dakota	376	6.6	1,051	
Tennessee	4,231	5.6	8,686	58
Texas	13,497	6.5	43,371	59
Utah	19,117	93.1	32,091	114
Vermont	455	22.5	952	34
Virginia	6,238	12.6	10,335	59
Washington	8,223	18.2	12,548	116
West Virginia	4,281	10.5	10,992	55
Wisconsin	1,977	6.2	4,778	79
Wyoming	166	5.4	757	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>562,025</b>		<b>1,003,207</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>26.9</b>		
<b>Average</b>				<b>46</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>

**Table 6–4 Children Who Were Removed From Home, 2005**

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME	TOTAL	NONVICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona	6,119			
Arkansas				
California	95,314			
Colorado	9,406			
Connecticut	11,419			
Delaware	1,960			
District of Columbia	2,840			
Florida	130,633			
Georgia				
Hawaii	2,762			
Idaho	1,912			
Illinois	29,325			
Indiana	19,062			
Iowa	14,016			
Kansas	2,775			
Kentucky	19,474			
Louisiana	12,366			
Maine	3,349			
Maryland	14,603			
Massachusetts	35,887			
Michigan				
Minnesota	8,499			
Mississippi	6,154			
Missouri	8,945			
Montana	2,095			
Nebraska	6,630			
Nevada	4,971			
New Hampshire	941			
New Jersey	9,812			
New Mexico	7,285			
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio	42,483			
Oklahoma				
Oregon	12,414			
Pennsylvania				
Puerto Rico	15,807			
Rhode Island	3,366			
South Carolina	10,759			
South Dakota	1,442			
Tennessee	18,376			
Texas	61,994			
Utah	13,152			
Vermont	1,080			
Virginia	6,469			
Washington	7,932			
West Virginia	9,511			
Wisconsin	9,686			
Wyoming	853			
<b>Total</b>	<b>683,878</b>			
<b>Weighted Percent</b>				
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>42</b>			

**Table 6–5 Maltreatment Types of Victims Who Were Removed From Home, 2005** *(continues on page 88)*

STATE	PHYSICAL ABUSE		NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona	186	6.3	2,527	85.8	63	2.1
Arkansas						
California	2,928	7.4	29,278	74.2	1,174	3.0
Colorado	154	7.9	1,466	74.9	37	1.9
Connecticut	39	3.3	777	65.3	2	0.2
Delaware	36	21.4	62	36.9	7	4.2
District of Columbia	110	18.0	443	72.6	12	2.0
Florida	579	3.9	3,168	21.3	107	0.7
Georgia						
Hawaii	38	2.6	54	3.7	24	1.7
Idaho	91	8.4	801	74.0	21	1.9
Illinois	476	11.1	2,752	64.0	303	7.0
Indiana	217	5.8	2,971	79.1	83	2.2
Iowa	193	5.8	2,268	68.4	97	2.9
Kansas	47	14.8	66	20.8	65	20.5
Kentucky	354	8.1	3,670	84.3	124	2.8
Louisiana	215	8.3	1,863	71.5	42	1.6
Maine	12	1.8	254	37.6	11	1.6
Maryland	123	15.6	579	73.7	35	4.5
Massachusetts	297	5.8	4,168	81.0	100	1.9
Michigan						
Minnesota	326	10.0	2,545	77.8	116	3.5
Mississippi	105	9.1	712	61.8	69	6.0
Missouri	398	14.1	1,532	54.4	133	4.7
Montana	51	5.4	654	69.4	14	1.5
Nebraska	183	7.7	1,923	80.6	49	2.1
Nevada	129	5.7	1,669	73.5	22	1.0
New Hampshire	23	10.2	158	70.2	4	1.8
New Jersey	592	21.1	1,960	70.0	83	3.0
New Mexico	66	4.5	951	64.4	21	1.4
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	1,066	16.5	3,768	58.2	812	12.5
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	62	7.4	694	83.3	5	0.6
South Carolina	322	13.4	1,531	63.6	96	4.0
South Dakota	35	5.2	557	82.5	12	1.8
Tennessee	810	24.1	1,780	52.9	217	6.4
Texas	1,611	13.2	7,916	64.8	176	1.4
Utah	75	7.2	225	21.5	11	1.1
Vermont	105	51.7	30	14.8	52	25.6
Virginia	154	14.4	729	68.2	64	6.0
Washington	220	6.5	2,915	85.9	64	1.9
West Virginia	144	17.6	395	48.2	19	2.3
Wisconsin	289	11.7	1,186	48.2	301	12.2
Wyoming	13	3.2	313	76.5	3	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,874</b>		<b>91,310</b>		<b>4,650</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>9.1</b>		<b>64.4</b>		<b>3.3</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>40</b>		<b>40</b>	

**Table 6–5 Maltreatment Types of Victims Who Were Removed From Home, 2005** (continued from page 87)

STATE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT, OTHER, OR UNKNOWN		MULTIPLE MALTREATMENT TYPES		TOTAL VICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona	35	1.2	133	4.5	2,944	100.0
Arkansas						
California	1,801	4.6	4,301	10.9	39,482	100.0
Colorado	175	8.9	125	6.4	1,957	100.0
Connecticut	56	4.7	315	26.5	1,189	100.0
Delaware	63	37.5			168	100.0
District of Columbia			45	7.4	610	100.0
Florida	4,945	33.2	6,093	40.9	14,892	100.0
Georgia						
Hawaii	900	62.0	436	30.0	1,452	100.0
Idaho	95	8.8	75	6.9	1,083	100.0
Illinois			767	17.8	4,298	100.0
Indiana			484	12.9	3,755	100.0
Iowa	186	5.6	570	17.2	3,314	100.0
Kansas	105	33.1	34	10.7	317	100.0
Kentucky	14	0.3	193	4.4	4,355	100.0
Louisiana	14	0.5	472	18.1	2,606	100.0
Maine	47	7.0	352	52.1	676	100.0
Maryland	1	0.1	48	6.1	786	100.0
Massachusetts	6	0.1	576	11.2	5,147	100.0
Michigan						
Minnesota	11	0.3	273	8.3	3,271	100.0
Mississippi	159	13.8	107	9.3	1,152	100.0
Missouri	84	3.0	671	23.8	2,818	100.0
Montana	56	5.9	168	17.8	943	100.0
Nebraska	16	0.7	216	9.0	2,387	100.0
Nevada	41	1.8	411	18.1	2,272	100.0
New Hampshire			40	17.8	225	100.0
New Jersey	44	1.6	122	4.4	2,801	100.0
New Mexico	122	8.3	317	21.5	1,477	100.0
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	243	3.8	584	9.0	6,473	100.0
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	1	0.1	71	8.5	833	100.0
South Carolina	6	0.2	453	18.8	2,408	100.0
South Dakota	9	1.3	62	9.2	675	100.0
Tennessee	8	0.2	550	16.3	3,365	100.0
Texas	27	0.2	2,480	20.3	12,210	100.0
Utah	322	30.8	413	39.5	1,046	100.0
Vermont			16	7.9	203	100.0
Virginia	12	1.1	110	10.3	1,069	100.0
Washington			194	5.7	3,393	100.0
West Virginia	91	11.1	171	20.9	820	100.0
Wisconsin	476	19.3	208	8.5	2,460	100.0
Wyoming	51	12.5	29	7.1	409	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,222</b>		<b>22,685</b>		<b>141,741</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>7.2</b>		<b>16.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>

**Table 6–6 Victims with Court Action and Court-Appointed Representatives, 2005**

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WITH COURT ACTION OR PETITION		VICTIMS WITH COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona	6,119	2,183	35.7	2,884	47.1
Arkansas	8,124	1,351	16.6	256	3.2
California	95,314	26,118	27.4	26,664	28.0
Colorado	9,406	1,484	15.8		
Connecticut	11,419	3,020	26.4		
Delaware	1,960	67	3.4	29	1.5
District of Columbia	2,840	900	31.7	429	15.1
Florida	130,633	587	0.4	2,841	2.2
Georgia					
Hawaii	2,762	1,829	66.2	1,624	58.8
Idaho	1,912	1,121	58.6		
Illinois	29,325	3,907	13.3		
Indiana	19,062	4,050	21.2	211	1.1
Iowa	14,016	5,103	36.4	5,294	37.8
Kansas	2,775	868	31.3		
Kentucky	19,474	77	0.4	4,305	22.1
Louisiana	12,366	2,606	21.1		
Maine	3,349	259	7.7	566	16.9
Maryland					
Massachusetts	35,887	5,995	16.7	4,346	12.1
Michigan					
Minnesota	8,499	1,758	20.7	1,414	16.6
Mississippi	6,154	220	3.6	1,927	31.3
Missouri	8,945	2,818	31.5		
Montana	2,095	1,060	50.6	539	25.7
Nebraska	6,630	2,680	40.4	2,625	39.6
Nevada	4,971	2,587	52.0	14	0.3
New Hampshire	941	478	50.8	6	0.6
New Jersey					
New Mexico	7,285	1,531	21.0	1,531	21.0
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma	13,941	1,710	12.3	1,710	12.3
Oregon	12,414	4,745	38.2		
Pennsylvania					
Puerto Rico	15,807	1,279	8.1	1,279	8.1
Rhode Island	3,366	1,559	46.3	1,753	52.1
South Carolina	10,759	3,238	30.1	200	1.9
South Dakota					
Tennessee	18,376	468	2.5	468	2.5
Texas					
Utah	13,152	1,046	8.0	1,046	8.0
Vermont	1,080	303	28.1	303	28.1
Virginia	6,469	409	6.3	97	1.5
Washington	7,932	1,305	16.5		
West Virginia	9,511	685	7.2	80	0.8
Wisconsin	9,686	916	9.5		
Wyoming	853	316	37.0	44	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>575,609</b>	<b>92,636</b>		<b>64,485</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>16.1</b>		<b>11.2</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>

**Table 6–7 Victims Who Received Family Preservation or Family Reunification Services Within Previous 5 Years, 2005**

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	8,124	5,729	70.5	437	5.4
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware	1,960			89	4.5
District of Columbia	2,840	412	14.5	46	1.6
Florida	130,633	64,432	49.3	16,398	12.6
Georgia					
Hawaii	2,762			158	5.7
Idaho	1,912	328	17.2	163	8.5
Illinois					
Indiana	19,062	807	4.2		
Iowa	14,016	134	1.0	805	5.7
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana	12,366	1,343	10.9		
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts	35,887	8,916	24.8	2,010	5.6
Michigan					
Minnesota	8,499	2,044	24.0	1,155	13.6
Mississippi					
Missouri	8,945	3,699	41.4	2,508	28.0
Montana					
Nebraska	6,630	1,527	23.0		
Nevada	4,971	134	2.7	527	10.6
New Hampshire	941	69	7.3	29	3.1
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio	42,483	20,952	49.3	3,703	8.7
Oklahoma	13,941	1,338	9.6	960	6.9
Oregon	12,414	2,053	16.5	788	6.3
Pennsylvania					
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	3,366			289	8.6
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee	18,376	353	1.9	2,684	14.6
Texas	61,994	8,879	14.3	1,078	1.7
Utah	13,152	333	2.5	190	1.4
Vermont	1,080	107	9.9	25	2.3
Virginia					
Washington	7,932	1,010	12.7	457	5.8
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	853	391	45.8	224	26.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>435,139</b>	<b>124,990</b>		<b>34,723</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>28.7</b>		<b>8.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>



# Additional Research Related to Child Maltreatment

## CHAPTER 7

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

### Reports On Key Indicators, Outcomes, And National Statistics

#### Child Welfare Outcomes

The Children's Bureau published *Child Welfare Outcomes 2003: Annual Report*, the sixth annual report in the series. The report contains information, by State, on key child maltreatment indicators, including the two measures of reducing recurrence of child abuse and neglect, and reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect in foster care. These measures, as reported in the 2003 annual report, are as follows:

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

These key measures, as well as other contextual data on child victims, were based on data submitted to NCANDS. The report also contains data on foster care and adoption and information derived from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) as well as from the Child and Family Services Reviews. This report is available on the Children's Bureau Web site at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats\\_research/index.htm](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm).

For further information about *Child Welfare Outcomes 2003: Annual Report*, contact:  
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### **America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being**

This annual report is a compendium of indicators drawn from the most reliable official statistics that illustrates both the promises and the difficulties confronting young people. The report is a product of collaboration among 22 federal agencies that form the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. For the first time, *America's Children, 2007* will present an indicator on child maltreatment using data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS).

The Forum publishes a more detailed report in odd years and alternates with a condensed version, *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, that highlights selected indicators in even-numbered years. The report can be found online at <http://www.childstats.gov>.

For further information about *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, contact:

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### **Statistical Abstract of the United States**

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

The 2006 edition of the *Statistical Abstract* was published and is available on CD-ROM. An online version is available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract.html>.

For further information about the *Statistical Abstract*, contact:

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# Studies of the Characteristics of Children in the Child Welfare System

## National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being

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

- The NSCAW core sample of 5,501 children represents all children who were investigated for child maltreatment during the 15-month baseline data collection period, which began in October 1999. Children were included whether or not they were found to be victims of maltreatment and whether or not they received child welfare services as a result of the investigation.
- A second sample of more than 727 children represents all children who had been in foster care for about 1 year during the same period.

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

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

Data collection has been completed through the 36-month followup. Funding has been continued through 2010, and fieldwork is under way to conduct a followup at approximately 6 years post-baseline. The most recently released report is titled *National Study of Child and Adolescent Wellbeing—CPS Sample Component: Wave 1 Data Analysis Report*. It is available on the Internet at [http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse\\_neglect/nscaw/reports/cps\\_sample/cps\\_report\\_revised\\_090105.pdf](http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse_neglect/nscaw/reports/cps_sample/cps_report_revised_090105.pdf)

The data from NSCAW are available to researchers through licensing agreements from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) at Cornell University. For more information on accessing the NSCAW data sets, please see <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>.

More information about NSCAW methods and measures, as well as available reports, can be found at: [http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse\\_neglect/nscaw/index.html](http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse_neglect/nscaw/index.html)

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

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## **Fourth National Incidence Study (NIS-4)**

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

Earlier research has shown that many more children are abused and neglected in a community than are observed at any single agency. To develop a comprehensive picture of the extent of child abuse and neglect, NIS-4 will pull together data from a number of agency sources in each study county. The NIS estimates will begin with data from the local CPS agency concerning the reports they receive and accept for investigation during the study reference period. Building on this foundation, the NIS estimates will also incorporate data on abused and neglected children who are seen by professionals in a number of other community agencies, including the county public health, public housing, juvenile probation departments, and the sheriff or State police.

Data also will be gathered from scientifically selected samples of other agencies, including voluntary social service and mental health agencies, municipal police departments, schools, hospitals, daycare centers, and shelters for runaway youth and battered women. Designated professionals in the selected community agencies will be asked to serve as study “sentinels” by staying on the lookout for children who are abused or neglected during the study period and by providing descriptive information on the cases they encounter.

Data collection will occur in two phases in a nationally representative sample of 122 counties. These counties have been selected using scientific sampling procedures that ensure the necessary mix of geographic regions, urban and rural areas, and other major community characteristics.

More information about the study and its progress is available at <http://www.nis4.org>.

For additional information about the *Fourth National Incidence Study*, contact:

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Administration for Children and Families  
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370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW  
Washington, DC 20447  
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## **National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS)**

During 2003, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention established the National Violent Death Reporting System for the collection of detailed information regarding violent deaths. NVDRS is a State-based system that collects information about all homicides, suicides, deaths of undetermined intent, deaths resulting from legal intervention, and deaths from unintentional firearm injuries.

A report was published using preliminary 2003 data from six States and comparing these data to data from the National Vital Statistics System for years 1993–2002. The findings indicate a substantial increase in homicide rates among young males from 2002 to 2003 and substantial increases in both homicide and suicide rates among males from 2000 to 2003. Although only 6 States began collecting these data during 2003, NVDRS is funding programs in an additional 11 States.

For additional information regarding the National Violent Death Reporting System, contact:  
CDC-INFO Contact Center  
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)  
cdcinfo@cdc.gov  
www.cdc.gov

## **Child Maltreatment in Military Families**

Two papers have examined child maltreatment in military families. The first, *Occurrence of Child Maltreatment in Military and Non-military Families*, analyzes child maltreatment data in military and nonmilitary populations from NCANDS for the years 2000 through 2002. Performing child- and perpetrator-focused analyses enabled the identification of risk factors, which may help military service providers tailor preventive efforts to the groups who are the most at risk for experiencing and perpetrating child maltreatment. Because children in military and nonmilitary families most often experienced neglect, service providers are encouraged to look beyond physical signs of maltreatment. Future studies should explore maltreatment in various military branches and include data on inactive duty military families such as the National Guard.

The second paper, *Effect of Deployment on the Occurrence of Child Maltreatment in Military and Non-military Families*, analyzes child maltreatment data from NCANDS using 2000 through 2003 to examine changes in the occurrence of child maltreatment in military and nonmilitary families over time and the impact of recent deployment increases. The rate of occurrence of substantiated maltreatment in military families was twice as high in the period after October 2002 (the 1-year anniversary of the September 11th attacks) compared to the period prior to that date. Among military personnel with at least one dependent, the rate of child maltreatment increased by approximately 30 percent for each 1 percent increase in the percentage of active duty personnel departing to or returning from operation-related deployment. These findings indicate that both departures to and returns from operational deployment impose stress on military families and are likely to increase the rate of child maltreatment.

For additional information regarding either paper, contact:  
E. Danielle Rentz  
Department of Epidemiology  
University of North Carolina School of Public Health  
rentz@email.unc.edu

## Capacity-Building Initiatives

### **The National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology**

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

The Center helps States, Tribes, and courts improve the quality of data collected, build the capacity to use the information for decisionmaking in daily practice, and develop or improve case management and data collection systems, including Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information Systems (SACWIS). The NRC-CWDT provides technical assistance to States to help improve the quality of data reported to the Federal government in the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) and the NCANDS. The Center also provides technical assistance during the Child and Family Services Reviews process and on other Federal, State, and local legislative requirements, policies, and initiatives. NRC-CWDT coordinates the data conference sponsored by the Children's Bureau, usually held on an annual basis. Additional dissemination of information and promising practices can be found at [www.rrccwdt.org](http://www.rrccwdt.org).

For further information about the NRC-CWDT contact:

Lynda Arnold

Director

440 First St. NW, Third Floor

Washington, DC 20001–1530

405–621–2999

[larnold@cwla.org](mailto:larnold@cwla.org)

### **The Family Violence and Trauma Research Project**

The Family Violence and Trauma Research Project is part of the Center for the Study of Traumatic Stress of the Department of Psychiatry, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences located in Bethesda, Maryland. The project conducts research on the causes, effects, and outcomes of family violence concerning members of the United States Army and their families.

The U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center initiated this project in 1995 to determine the rates of child abuse and neglect and spouse abuse in the Army through analyses of the Army Central Registry, a database of substantiated cases of child and spouse maltreatment. The project has published numerous scientific articles about the rates and severity of child maltreatment, comparisons of military and civilian maltreatment data, and the effects of military deployment on domestic violence. Some of those references are provided here.

McCarroll JE, Ursano RJ, Fan Z, & Newby JH. (2004). Classification of the severity of U.S. Army and civilian reports of child maltreatment. *Military Medicine*, 169, 461–464.

McCarroll JE, Fan Z, Ursano RJ, & Newby JH. (2004). Patterns of spouse and child maltreatment by discharged U.S. Army soldiers. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, 32, 53–62.

McCarroll JE, Ursano RJ, Fan Z, & Newby JN. (2004). Comparison of U.S. Army and civilian substantiated reports of child maltreatment. *Child Maltreatment*, 9, 103–110.

The initiative also publishes the *Joining Forces Joining Families* quarterly newsletter on family advocacy program research in order to further the development of such research in the Army. This newsletter is widely distributed to U.S. military organizations and other government and academic institutions with an interest in family advocacy research. The newsletter authors welcome guest writers and seek new subscribers to the newsletter. The newsletter and additional information on the Center for the Study of Traumatic Stress can be found at the Center's Web site <http://www.centerforthestudyoftraumaticstress.org/research.family.shtml>.

For further information about the National Working Group, contact:

James E. McCarroll, Ph.D.  
Department of Psychiatry  
Center for the Study of Traumatic Stress  
University School of Medicine  
4301 Jones Bridge Road  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
301-319-8003

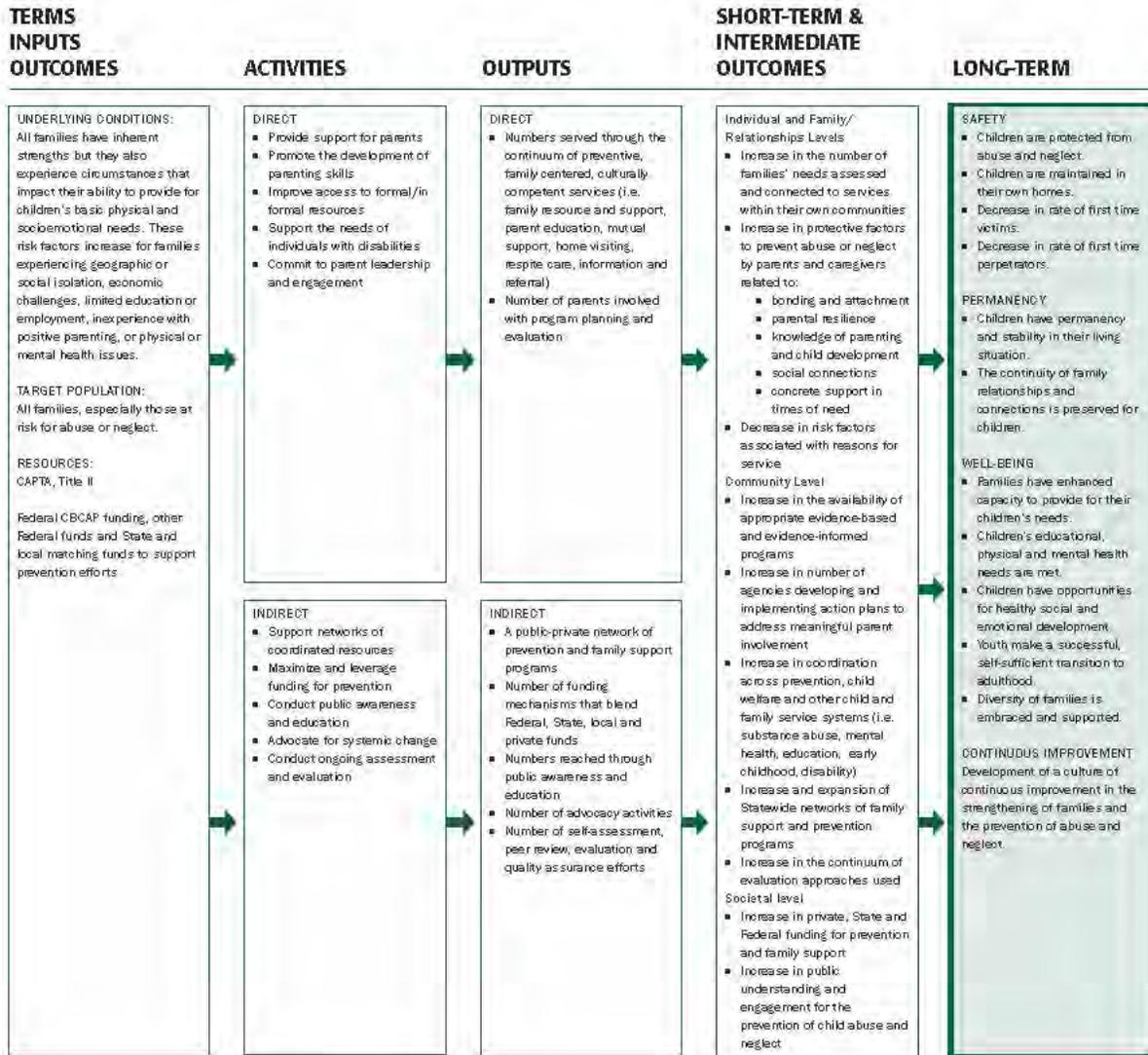
### **Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (CBCAP)**

The CBCAP program provides funding to States for the purposes of:

- Supporting community-based efforts to develop, operate, expand, enhance, and where appropriate, to network initiatives aimed at the prevention of child abuse and neglect;
- Supporting networks of coordinated resources and activities to better strengthen and support families to reduce the likelihood of child abuse and neglect; and
- Fostering understanding, appreciation, and knowledge of diverse populations in order to effectively prevent and treat child abuse and neglect.

It is estimated that CBCAP programs serve more than 184,000 families and more than half a million children every year. This number does not include the hundreds of thousands of State residents who benefit from the child abuse prevention public awareness and education activities carried out by lead agencies every year.

**CBCAP CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**



For further information regarding the CBCAP program, contact:

Melissa Brodowski, M.S.W./M.P.H.  
 Office on Child Abuse and Neglect  
 Children's Bureau, ACYF, ACF, HHS  
 1250 Maryland Ave., SW  
 8th Floor #8127  
 Washington, DC 20024  
 202-205-2629  
 melissa.brodowski@acf.hhs.gov

## Suggestions For Future Research

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

### **National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect**

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

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

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

Beginning with the 2000 data year, the Archive—in collaboration with the Children's Bureau, the NCANDS Technical Team, and NCANDS State representatives—adopted a new data release plan for the case-level Child File that strikes a balance between protecting the confidentiality of the data and preserving the utility of the Child File as a research data set. By increasing the contractual responsibilities of researchers wishing to use the Child File data and instituting additional oversight of licensees, the Archive was able to implement a targeted set of confidentiality modifications to the data, focused primarily on elements involving race and Hispanic ethnicity, geography, and dates. This new approach enables the Archive to release comprehensive case-level NCANDS data sets. Data from all States that submitted data using the Child File are available through the Archive starting with data submission year 2004.

For more information about access to NDACAN, researchers may contact:

John Eckenrode, Ph.D.

Director

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

Family Life Development Center–Beebe Hall

Cornell University

Ithaca, NY 14853

607-255-7799

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### **Child Fatalities**

While fatalities due to child abuse or neglect are not frequent, nevertheless they are egregious events. CPS agencies work to prevent child abuse fatalities to the extent possible and to learn about the factors that might help identify potential risk of death based on data collected about fatalities. The national collection of data on child fatalities is complicated by the many steps that are needed to establish the cause of death. While Child Fatality Review Teams help with such determinations, they are not implemented in every community, nor do they have the resources to review each suspicious death of a child or adolescent. Many topics for further research exist, some of which could be addressed by further analysis of NCANDS data, while others would require access to other sources of fatality data, such as vital statistics or justice databases. Some questions of interest include:

- Can ecological factors be separated from individual family factors in assessing the cause of death?
- Are there better ways of estimating the total count of fatalities?
- What suggestions can be made for improving national reporting of child fatality data?

### **Repeated Child Maltreatment**

Once children come to the attention of CPS, the expectation is that they will be served and that efforts will be successful in reducing the risk for future maltreatment. If the period for which children are followed is too short, the data may be influenced by additional findings that are made before or during early stages of service provision. If one wants to follow children for a long period, they may no longer be in the administrative data of the agency. While national surveys address this topic, the results from such studies cannot easily be applied to local practice and improvement of services. Additional research at the local level is needed to improve the data that are available and to suggest practices that could reduce repeated maltreatment. Some research questions include the following:

- What is the incidence of repeated maltreatment, once a child comes to the attention of CPS, during a period of 2 to 5 years?
- What are the differences in risk related to such factors as age, gender, or type of maltreatment?
- What practices of local agencies help to reduce the rates of repeated maltreatment?

# 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:”<sup>1</sup>

- (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.

<sup>1</sup> *The most recent reauthorization of CAPTA, The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003, Public Law 108-36, (42 U.S.C. 5106), retained these provisions.*

**Table A-1 Required CAPTA Data Items, by State Response, 2005**

STATE	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION (1,2)*	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND SERVICE RECEIPT (3A,3B)	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND REMOVAL STATUS (3C)	FAMILIES WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES FROM THE STATE (4)	CHILD FATALITIES (5)	CHILD FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE (6)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCREENING AND INTAKE (7)
Alabama	■				■	■	■
Alaska	■				■	■	■
Arizona	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arkansas	■	■		■	■	■	■
California	■	■	■	■			
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Connecticut	■	■	■		■		
Delaware	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
District of Columbia	■		■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■			■			
Hawaii	■	■	■		■	■	■
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Illinois	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Iowa	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■		■	■
Kentucky	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Louisiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maine	■	■	■		■	■	■
Maryland	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Massachusetts	■	■	■		■	■	■
Michigan	■	■					
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mississippi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Montana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nebraska	■	■	■		■	■	■
Nevada	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■		■	■	
New Mexico	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New York	■			■	■	■	
North Carolina	■	■		■			■
North Dakota	■				■	■	
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oklahoma	■	■		■	■	■	■
Oregon	■		■		■	■	
Pennsylvania	■			■	■	■	
Puerto Rico	■		■	■	■	■	
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tennessee	■	■	■		■	■	■
Texas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia	■	■	■		■	■	
Wisconsin	■	■	■		■	■	
Wyoming	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>Number</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35</b>

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

STATE	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO INVESTIGATION (8)	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO SERVICES (9)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR INTAKE, ASSESSMENT AND INVESTIGATION (10)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED PRESERVATION SERVICES WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS (11)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS (12)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE ASSIGNED COURT APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES (12)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONTACTS OF COURT APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE WITH CHILD (12)
Alabama			■				
Alaska							
Arizona	■	■	■			■	
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	
California		■				■	
Colorado		■					
Connecticut		■					
Delaware	■	■	■		■	■	■
District of Columbia	■		■	■	■	■	
Florida	■		■	■	■	■	
Georgia							
Hawaii	■	■	■		■	■	
Idaho	■		■	■	■		
Illinois	■	■	■				
Indiana		■	■	■		■	
Iowa	■	■		■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■		■
Kentucky	■	■				■	
Louisiana		■	■	■			■
Maine		■	■			■	
Maryland		■					
Massachusetts		■	■	■	■	■	
Michigan		■					
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Mississippi	■	■	■			■	
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■		■
Montana		■	■			■	
Nebraska	■	■	■	■		■	
Nevada	■	■	■	■	■	■	
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey		■					
New Mexico		■	■			■	■
New York							
North Carolina		■	■				
North Dakota	■						
Ohio	■			■	■		
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oregon				■	■		
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico						■	
Rhode Island	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■				■	
South Dakota	■	■	■				
Tennessee		■	■	■	■	■	
Texas	■	■	■	■	■		
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Virginia		■	■			■	
Washington	■	■	■	■	■		
West Virginia		■				■	
Wisconsin	■	■					
Wyoming	■	■		■	■	■	
<b>Number</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>

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# Glossary

## APPENDIX B

### ACRONYMS

- AFCARS:** Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System
- CAF:** Combined aggregate file
- CAPTA:** Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
- CASA:** Court-appointed special advocate
- CFSR:** Child and Family Services Reviews
- CHILD ID:** Child identifier
- CPS:** Child protective services
- FFY:** Federal fiscal year
- FIPS:** Federal information processing standards
- FTE:** Full-time equivalent
- GAL:** Guardian ad litem
- NCANDS:** National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System
- PART:** Program Assessment Rating Tool
- PERPETRATOR ID:** Perpetrator identifier
- REPORT ID:** Report identifier
- SACWIS:** Statewide automated child welfare information system
- SSBG:** Social Services Block Grant
- TANF:** Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

### DEFINITIONS

- ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE ANALYSIS AND REPORTING SYSTEM (AFCARS):** The Federal collection of case-level information on all children in foster care for whom State child welfare agencies have responsibility for placement, care, or supervision and on children who are adopted under the auspices of the State's public child welfare agency. AFCARS also includes information on foster and adoptive parents.
- ADOPTION SERVICES:** Activities provided to assist with bringing about the adoption of a child.
- ADOPTIVE PARENT:** A person with the legal relation of parent to a child not related by birth, with the same mutual rights and obligations that exist between children and their birth parents. The legal relationship has been finalized.
- AFCARS:** See Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.
- AFCARS ID:** The record number used in the AFCARS data submission or the value that would be assigned.
- AGE:** Age, calculated in years, at the time of the alleged child maltreatment.
- AGENCY FILE:** One of two data files submitted to NCANDS on a periodic basis. Contains aggregated child abuse data that cannot be derived from the case-level information in the Child File, such as the provision of preventive services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**BOY:** A male child younger than 18 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CHILD ID:** See Child Identifier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**COMMUNITY-BASED 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.

**CPS:** See Child Protective Services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**DISPOSITION:** See Investigation Disposition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FIPS:** see Federal Information Processing Standards.

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

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

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

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

**FTE:** See Full-Time Equivalent.

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

**GIRL:** A female child younger than 18 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**INDICATED OR REASON TO SUSPECT:** 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 start when CPS first contacts any party who could provide information essential to the investigation or assessment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NCANDS:** See National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**OTHER RELATIVE:** A nonparental family member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PERPETRATOR ID:** See Perpetrator Identifier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**REPORT:** Notification to the CPS agency of alleged child abuse or neglect. This can include one or more children.

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

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

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

**REPORT ID:** See Report Identifier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SACWIS:** See statewide automated child welfare information system (SACWIS).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**STATEWIDE AUTOMATED CHILD WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEM (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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WORKER ID:** See Worker Identifier.

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



# Data Submissions and Data Elements

## APPENDIX C

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

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 lists for the Child File and the Agency File are provided as tables C-2 and C-3, respectively.

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

**Table C-1 State Data Submissions, 2005**

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SDC	CHILD FILE	AGENCY FILE
Alabama	1,089,753		■	■
Alaska	188,324		■	■
Arizona	1,580,436		■	■
Arkansas	675,622		■	■
California	9,701,862		■	■
Colorado	1,180,525		■	■
Connecticut	835,006		■	
Delaware	195,879		■	■
District of Columbia	112,837		■	■
Florida	4,067,877		■	■
Georgia	2,362,722		■	■
Hawaii	299,852		■	■
Idaho	374,180		■	■
Illinois	3,241,039		■	■
Indiana	1,602,847		■	■
Iowa	670,801		■	■
Kansas	674,285		■	■
Kentucky	980,160		■	■
Louisiana	1,147,651		■	■
Maine	277,336		■	■
Maryland	1,402,961		■	■
Massachusetts	1,458,036		■	■
Michigan	2,524,274		■	
Minnesota	1,229,578		■	■
Mississippi	748,544		■	■
Missouri	1,378,232		■	■
Montana	204,994		■	■
Nebraska	431,629		■	■
Nevada	621,180		■	■
New Hampshire	303,151		■	■
New Jersey	2,161,801		■	
New Mexico	489,482		■	■
New York	4,545,884		■	■
North Carolina	2,141,041		■	■
North Dakota	136,518	■		
Ohio	2,759,112		■	■
Oklahoma	853,336		■	■
Oregon	849,944	■		
Pennsylvania	2,816,739		■	■
Puerto Rico	1,032,105	■		
Rhode Island	245,354		■	■
South Carolina	1,027,202		■	■
South Dakota	188,270		■	■
Tennessee	1,390,522		■	■
Texas	6,326,285		■	■
Utah	742,556		■	■
Vermont	132,619		■	■
Virginia	1,824,568		■	■
Washington	1,484,365		■	■
West Virginia	382,497		■	■
Wisconsin	1,295,995		■	■
Wyoming	114,321		■	■
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,502,089</b>			
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>

## Table C-2 Child File Data Element List

### I. REPORT DATA

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
1	Submission Year	SUBYR
2	State/Territory	STATERR
3	Report Id	RPTID
4	Child Id	CHID
5	County Of Report	RPTCNTY
6	Report Date	RPTDT
7	Investigation Start Date	INVDTE
8	Report Source	RPTSRC
9	Report Disposition	RPTDISP
10	Report Disposition Date	RPTDISDT
11	Notifications	NOTIFS

### II. CHILD DATA

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
12	Child Age At Report	CHAGE
13	Child Date Of Birth	CHBDTE
14	Child Sex	CHSEX
15	Child Race American Indian Or Alaska Native	CHRACAI
16	Child Race Asian	CHRACAS
17	Child Race Black Or African American	CHRACBL
18	Child Race Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	CHRACNH
19	Child Race White	CHRACWH
20	Child Race Unable To Determine	CHRACUD
21	Child Ethnicity	CHETHN
22	County Of Residence	CHCNTY
23	Living Arrangement	CHLVNG
24	Military Family Member	CHMIL
25	Prior Victim	CHPRIOR

### III. MALTREATMENT DATA

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
26	Maltreatment-1 Type	CHMAL1
27	Maltreatment-1 Disposition Level	MAL1LEV
28	Maltreatment-2 Type	CHMAL2
29	Maltreatment-2 Disposition Level	MAL2LEV
30	Maltreatment-3 Type	CHMAL3
31	Maltreatment-3 Disposition Level	MAL3LEV
32	Maltreatment-4 Type	CHMAL4
33	Maltreatment-4 Disposition Level	MAL4LEV
34	Maltreatment Death	MALDEATH

### IV. CHILD RISK FACTOR DATA

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
35	Alcohol Abuse-Child	CDALC
36	Drug Abuse-Child	CDDRUG
37	Mental Retardation-Child	CDRTRD
38	Emotionally Disturbed-Child	CDEMOTNL
39	Visually Or Hearing Impaired-Child	CDVISUAL
40	Learning Disability-Child	CDLEARN
41	Physically Disabled-Child	CDPHYS
42	Behavior Problem-Child	CDBEHAV
43	Other Medical Condition-Child	CDMEDICL

*continues*

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

**V. CAREGIVER RISK FACTOR DATA**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
44	Alcohol Abuse-CaregiverS	FCALC
45	Drug Abuse-CaregiverS	FCDRUG
46	Mental Retardation-CaregiverS	FCRTRD
47	Emotionally Disturbed-CaregiverS	FCMOTNL
48	Visually Or Hearing Impaired-CaregiverS	FCVISUAL
49	Learning Disability-CaregiverS	FCLEARN
50	Physically Disabled-CaregiverS	FCPHYS
51	Other Medical Condition-CaregiverS	FCMEDICL
52	Domestic Violence	FCVIOL
53	Inadequate Housing	FCHOUSE
54	Financial Problem	FCMONEY
55	Public Assistance	FCPUBLIC

**VI. SERVICES PROVIDED DATA**

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

**VII. STAFF DATA**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
86	Worker Id	WRKRID
87	Supervisor Id	SUPRVID

*continues*

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

<b>VIII. PERPETRATORS DATA</b>		
FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
88	Perpetrator-1 Id	PER1ID
89	Perpetrator-1 Relationship	PER1REL
90	Perpetrator-1 As A Parent	PER1PRNT
91	Perpetrator-1 As A Caregiver	PER1CR
92	Perpetrator-1 Age At Report	PER1AGE
93	Perpetrator-1 Sex	PER1SEX
94	Perpetrator-1 Race American Indian Or Alaska Native	P1RACAI
95	Perpetrator-1 Race Asian	P1RACAS
96	Perpetrator-1 Race Black Or African American	P1RACBL
97	Perpetrator-1 Race Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	P1RACNH
98	Perpetrator-1 Race White	P1RACWH
99	Perpetrator-1 Race Unable To Determine	P1RACUD
100	Perpetrator-1 Ethnicity	PER1ETHN
101	Perpetrator-1 Military Member	PER1MIL
102	Perpetrator-1 Prior Abuser	PER1PIOR
103	Perpetrator-1 Maltreatment-1	PER1MAL1
104	Perpetrator-1 Maltreatment-2	PER1MAL2
105	Perpetrator-1 Maltreatment-3	PER1MAL3
106	Perpetrator-1 Maltreatment-4	PER1MAL4
107	Perpetrator-2 Id	PER2ID
108	Perpetrator-2 Relationship	PER2REL
109	Perpetrator-2 As A Parent	PER2PRNT
110	Perpetrator-2 As A Caregiver	PER2CR
111	Perpetrator-2 Age At Report	PER2AGE
112	Perpetrator-2 Sex	PER2SEX
113	Perpetrator-2 Race American Indian Or Alaska Native	P2RACAI
114	Perpetrator-2 Race Asian	P2RACAS
115	Perpetrator-2 Race Black Or African American	P2RACBL
116	Perpetrator-2 Race Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	P2RACNH
117	Perpetrator-2 Race White	P2RACWH
118	Perpetrator-2 Race Unable To Determine	P2RACUD
119	Perpetrator-2 Ethnicity	PER2ETHN
120	Perpetrator-2 Military Member	PER2MIL
121	Perpetrator-2 Prior Abuser	PER2PIOR
122	Perpetrator-2 Maltreatment-1	PER2MAL1
123	Perpetrator-2 Maltreatment-2	PER2MAL2
124	Perpetrator-2 Maltreatment-3	PER2MAL3
125	Perpetrator-2 Maltreatment-4	PER2MAL4
126	Perpetrator-3 Id	PER3ID
127	Perpetrator-3 Relationship	PER3REL
128	Perpetrator-3 As A Parent	PER3PRNT
129	Perpetrator-3 As A Caregiver	PER3CR
130	Perpetrator-3 Age At Report	PER3AGE
131	Perpetrator-3 Sex	PER3SEX
132	Perpetrator-3 Race American Indian Or Alaska Native	P3RACAI
133	Perpetrator-3 Race Asian	P3RACAS
134	Perpetrator-3 Race Black Or African American	P3RACBL
135	Perpetrator-3 Race Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	P3RACNH
136	Perpetrator-3 Race White	P3RACWH
137	Perpetrator-3 Race Unable To Determine	P3RACUD
138	Perpetrator-3 Ethnicity	PER3ETHN
139	Perpetrator-3 Military Member	PER3MIL
140	Perpetrator-3 Prior Abuser	PER3PIOR
141	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-1	PER3MAL1
142	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-2	PER3MAL2
143	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-3	PER3MAL3
144	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-4	PER3MAL4

*continues*

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

**IX. ADDITIONAL FIELDS**

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME</u>	<u>DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME</u>
145	AFCARS ID	AFCARSID
146	Incident Date	INCIDDT

**Table C–3 Agency File Data Element List**

**1. PREVENTIVE SERVICES**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
1.1.A-C	Children Funding Source: Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	PSSTGTC
1.1.B-C	Children Funding Source: Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant	PSCOSPC
1.1.C-C	Children Funding Source: Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	PSTLIVBC
1.1.D-C	Children Funding Source: Social Services Block Grant	PSTLXXC
1.1.E-C	Children Funding Source: Other	PSOTHERC
1.1.A-F	Families Funding Source: Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	PSSTGTF
1.1.B-F	Families Funding Source: Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant	PSCOSPF
1.1.C-F	Families Funding Source: Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	PSTLIVBF
1.1.D-F	Families Funding Source: Social Services Block Grant	PSTLXXF
1.1.E-F	Families Funding Source: Other	PSOTHERF

**2. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON REFERRALS AND REPORTS**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
2.1.A	Number of Referrals Screened Out	SCRNRPT
2.1.B	Number of Children Screened Out	SCRNCHLD
2.2	Response Time with Respect to the Initial Investigation or Assessment	WKARTIME
2.3	Number of Staff Responsible for CPS Functions Screening, Intake, and Investigation/Assessment of Reports During the Year	WKSIIA
2.4	Number of Staff Responsible for the Screening and Intake of Reports During the Year	WKSI

**3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CHILD VICTIMS REPORTED IN CHILD FILE**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
3.1	Child Victims Whose Families Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous Five Years	FPS5Y
3.2	Child Victims Who Were Reunited with Their Families in the Previous Five Years	FRU5Y
3.3	Average Number of Out-of-Court Contacts Between the Court-Appointed Representatives and the Child Victims They Represent	COCONT
3.4	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Whose Families Had Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous Five Years	FTLFPSCF
3.5	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Had Been Reunited with Their Families in the Previous Five Years	FTLCRUFC

**4. INFORMATION ON CHILD FATALITIES NOT REPORTED IN CHILD FILE**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	DATA ELEMENT SHORT NAME
4.1	Child Maltreatment Fatalities not Reported in the Child File	FATALITY
4.2	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment While in Foster Care Not Reported in the Child File	FATALFC
4.3	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Whose Families Had Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous Five Years Not Reported in the Child File	FATALFPS
4.4	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Had Been Reunited with Their Families in the Previous Five Years Not Reported in the Child File	FATALCRU

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# State Commentary<sup>1</sup>

## APPENDIX D

### ALABAMA

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#### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

#### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

#### Reports

The estimate of child protective services (CPS) workers is based on current, filled CPS agency positions and the caseload standards set for CPS functions. The response time of the CPS workforce is calculated in days after the initial 12 hours. In serious harm reports, the response time is immediate, but no later than 12 hours. In all other reports, victims must be seen within 5 calendar days. If information received at intake does not rise to the level of child abuse or neglect, the report is screened out. The concerns expressed must meet the child abuse or neglect definitions, as defined in State policy.

#### Perpetrators

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

#### Services

Due to an ongoing conversion of the State Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS), data are not available for children who were removed from the home. The State is not able to collect data by individual funding source for children or families due to multiple sources being combined.

### ALASKA

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#### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

#### Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

#### Reports

This is the State's first Child File data submission and the first submission from its Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). Data submitted for prior years from the State's legacy system are not comparable to data from the SACWIS.

The number of investigations in Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 is 60 percent fewer than reported in FFY 2003, which is due in part to the system change. First, the State's legacy system was child based. It recorded one investigation for each alleged child victim in each investigated report. The SACWIS system records one investigation per case for each investigation conducted. One investigation may cover one or more alleged victims from one or more reports.

The method used to extract the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) file from the SACWIS system captures only those investigations with complete documentation entered into our system by the last day of the reporting period. The legacy system captured investigations entered up to the date the NCANDS file was extracted.

<sup>1</sup> State terms are displayed within quotation marks. With the exception of the NCANDS term "other," NCANDS terms are not displayed within quotations.

Investigations of reports received prior to July 1, 2004 were to be documented in the legacy system. By excluding investigations of reports received prior to July 2004 that were completed during FFY 2005, the number of investigations completed in FFY 2005 may be understated compared to prior years.

The start date of the investigation is based on the date entered for specified types of case notes. Both the date and the time (to the minute) can be entered.

For FFY 2005, report sources are not recorded in the Child File. Future reporting in this area is planned.

### **Children**

As of June 1, 2004, the State's disposition categories changed from "substantiated," "unconfirmed," "invalid," and "can't locate" to "substantiated," "not substantiated," and "closed with no finding." Prior to the change, children with a finding of "unconfirmed" were counted as victims with an NCANDS disposition of indicated. After the change, only children with a "substantiated" disposition are included in the victim count.

Differential responses are not included in the Child File because while the differential responses include a family assessment, no determinations of victimization are made. Data on prior victims are based on data resulting from protective services reports received after June 2004.

### **Fatalities**

All fatalities are reported in the Agency File.

### **Services**

For FFY 2005, data in the areas of services and child and caregiver risk factors are not reported in the Child File. More complete reporting in this area is planned for the future.

## **ARIZONA**

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### **Data File(s) Submitted**

Child File, Agency File

### **Level of Evidence Required**

Probable cause

### **Reports**

Screened-out referrals are those in which the caretaker(s) reside on an Indian reservation or military base over which the State has no jurisdiction. All other referrals are investigated.

### **Children**

The State considers a report substantiated after an investigation, when there is probable cause to support a finding of abuse or neglect. (Probable cause means facts that provide a reasonable ground to believe that abuse or neglect occurred).

There has been a change in State law regarding "substance exposed newborns." Prior to the change in the law, a substance exposed newborn report could be substantiated if the mother and child tested positive for drugs. The new law added the requirement that a medical doctor must indicate that there is demonstrable harm to the child. A finding of demonstrable harm is apparently rare. This has caused a decrease in the number of child victims when compared to 2004. In addition, the number of reports involving private petitions and court ordered pick-ups of juveniles has been increasing. Both of these categories have a low incidence of substantiation.

### **Fatalities**

The State reports fatalities in the Agency File when the complexity of the child fatality makes a timely finding difficult. These cases are dependent upon the adjudication of the criminal case and cannot be recorded until the case is complete.

## Services

Postinvestigation services are provided to all clients having a referral of child abuse or neglect either directly by the Department Child Welfare or through referrals made to community agencies. The number of sites that received funding for preventive services under other funding sources increased for Federal fiscal year 2005. This resulted in a 110 percent increase in the Agency response for this field.

## ARKANSAS

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

The State considers an investigation initiated when a worker has a face-to-face interview with the alleged victim(s) outside the presence of the offender. If the alleged victim is too young to interview, then the worker must observe the alleged victim(s). The start time to an investigation is captured in hours and minutes.

A referral of child abuse or neglect is screened-out if it does not meet the definition of abuse or neglect, as defined by the Arkansas Child Maltreatment Act. If a referral comes into the hotline and there is an ongoing investigation (pending a finding), the new allegation is added to the pending investigation and the referrals associated with the new referral identified as screened-out.

### Children

The State maps the disposition of “true” to the NCANDS term substantiated. A “true” report is defined as when the preponderance of the evidence supports the allegation of child maltreatment, as defined by the Arkansas Child Maltreatment Act. This is a higher standard of evidence and should be understood to mean that it is more likely than not that the abuse or neglect occurred. The State does not use the NCANDS terms indicated or alternate response victim.

## Fatalities

Child deaths are reported and accepted through the hotline.

## Services

Postinvestigation services are considered services that begin during an investigation and continue past the investigation close date up to within 90 days of the investigation close date. The State did not report foster care data for Federal fiscal year 2005 due to unresolved data problems.

## CALIFORNIA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Credible

### Reports

In the past, the State has defined an “associated referral” as subsequent referrals that are determined to be reporting the same incident of maltreatment as the primary (or original) referral, but has counted them as two reports. Beginning with the Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2004, the State obtained Federal approval to exclude “associated (or secondary) referrals.”

The State uses the referral date as the start date for calculating timely response information for all investigated referrals that are completed or attempted in person within the reporting period. The State no longer includes “counselors and therapists” as social service personnel; this category is rolled into the NCANDS category mental health professional.

The State tracks the percentage of cases in which face-to-face contact with a child occurs, or is attempted, within the regulatory periods in those situations when a face-to-face contact is determined necessary. From June through September 2005, the immediate response compliance rate was 96.1 percent and the 10-day response compliance rate was 93.6 percent.

## Children

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

Child living arrangement data are reported only for children in foster care.

The State reports Hispanic ethnicity as a race. Prior to the FFY 2005 data submission, children of Hispanic ethnicity were reported as race unable to determine. Beginning with FFY 2005, the State records more than one race per child.

## Fatalities

Under the auspices of the California State Child Death Review Council, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) produces an estimate of the number of child abuse and neglect fatalities based on an annual Reconciliation Audit conducted with county Child Death Review Teams (CDRTs). The Audit uses four statewide data systems and the findings from CDRT reviews. Because the Audits for 2003–4 are still in progress, the best estimate on the number of fatal child abuse and neglect deaths available for California is from the 2002 Audit. The estimate for 2002 is 140 total fatalities.

## Perpetrators

The State associates up to three perpetrators per report-child pair beginning with the FFY 2005 data submission. The notable increase in the number of foster parent and residential facility staff perpetrators is due in part to a change in reporting from community care licensing to Child Welfare Services and due to the State’s ability to associate up to three perpetrators per report-child pair.

## Services

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

## COLORADO

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

## Reports

The investigation start date is the date the child protective services supervisor recorded into the tracking system an acceptance of an investigation by child welfare. Report dispositions are determined by the child protection caseworker and recorded after child protective services supervisory approval of the disposition.

## Children

The State does not have a policy regarding alternative response and only reports on founded or unsubstantiated abuse. At this time, the State does not record the value intentionally false within the tracking system.

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type represents youth in crisis who receive voluntary services and have no specific maltreatment allegations.

## Perpetrators

The State began reporting perpetrator data in Federal fiscal year 2003 and continues to focus on data quality for perpetrator tracking and reporting.

## Services

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

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File

### Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable cause

### General

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) is a consolidated children's services agency with statutory responsibility for child protection, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and juvenile justice. It is a State-managed system comprised of 14 area offices. In addition, DCF operates four facilities—a children's psychiatric hospital, an emergency and diagnostic residential program, a treatment facility for children with serious mental health issues, and a juvenile justice facility.

### Reports

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

Area office staff investigates reports of abuse and neglect. Investigation protocols include contact with the family, with the children apart from their parents, and with all collateral systems to which the family and child are known. All cases of sexual abuse—as well as serious cases of abuse, neglect, and medical neglect—are referred to the police per departmental policy.

During FFY 2005, there was a decrease in the number of substantiated reports after attention was paid to eliminating the practice of substantiating reports that represented information already reported (i.e., not new incidents of maltreatment). The Consent Decree Monitoring Division, the Human Resources Division, and the

DCF Hotline provided information on the numbers of screening, intake, and investigation or assessment workers.

The State did not report maltreatment information for nonvictims due to an error in the reporting logic.

### Fatalities

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

### Perpetrators

For FFY 2005, there is a significant decrease in the total number of perpetrators. This is explained, at least in part, by the corresponding decrease in the number of substantiated reports.

## DELAWARE

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

The State's intake unit requires the collection of sufficient information to access and determine the urgency to investigate the report. The State has a dual response system for investigating cases. Urgent cases require contact within 24 hours and routine cases require contact within 10 days. The calculation of average response time is provided for family abuse investigations only because the State cannot determine the initial contact in institutional abuse investigations.

## Children

The State uses 48 statutory types of child abuse, neglect, and dependency to substantiate an investigation. The State code defines the following terms: "Abuse" shall mean any physical injury to a child by those responsible for the care, custody and control of the child, through unjustified force as defined in §468 of Title 11, including emotional abuse, torture, criminally negligent treatment, sexual abuse, exploitation, maltreatment, or mistreatment. "Neglect" shall mean the failure to provide, by those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child, the proper or necessary education as required by law; nutrition; or medical, surgical or any other care necessary for the child's well-being. "Dependent child" shall mean a child whose physical, mental, or emotional health and well-being is threatened or impaired because of inadequate care and protection by the child's custodian, who is unable to provide adequate care for the child, whether or not caused by the child's behavior.

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

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Credible

### Reports

The hotline is a centralized system that receives all referrals of abuse and neglect. Some abuse cases are jointly investigated by child protective services and by the Metropolitan Police Department. During 2003, the disposition values changed to comply with an amendment to District law, "The Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Act of 1977 (DC law 2-22; DC Official Code 4-1301.02). Changes in social workers' practice based on the new law and other agency initiatives resulted in the changes in NCANDS maltreatment dispositions and report dispositions for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005.

The decrease of 78 percent in the number of closed with no finding dispositions is a result of the use of additional disposition values. Closed with no finding dispositions now result in "unsubstantiated," "inconclusive," "incomplete," "unfounded," or "substantiated" dispositions.

### Children

For FFY 2005, improvements are noted in the maltreatment recurrence outcome measure. While the FFY 2004 percentage of maltreatment recurrence exceeded the national standard for this measure, the District continues to place a great deal of value and concern on the number of recurrences of maltreatment among child victims. The District analyzed contributing factors and implemented interventions needed to reduce recurrences and promote better outcomes for children.

## Services

The NCANDS category family preservation includes “academic guidance,” “case management,” “family therapy,” “housing subsidies,” “family conferencing,” “parent support groups,” “psychological services,” and “concrete services.”

## FLORIDA

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required

Indicated: credible evidence  
Substantiated: preponderance

## Reports

This file represents the first full year of data from the State’s Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). The criteria to accept a report are that a child younger than 18 years was harmed or is at risk of harm by an adult caregiver or household member and the child either is a resident of, or can be located in the State. Screened-out referrals reflect phone calls received about situations that the caller initially thought were child abuse or neglect, but did not meet the statutory criteria.

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

Response time in the Agency File is based on 147,998 reports. The response commences when the CPS investigator or another person designated to respond attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the

number of minutes from the received date and time to the commencement date and time. The minutes for all cases are averaged and converted to hours. An initial onsite response is conducted immediately in situations in which any one of the following allegations are 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 the allegations otherwise warrant an immediate response as specified in statute or policy; (5) a special condition referral for emergency services is received; or (6) the facts otherwise so warrant. All other initial responses must be conducted with an attempted onsite visit with the child victim within 24 hours.

The staff figures in the Agency File represent allocated positions as of September 30, 2005. They do not take into account vacancies, overtime, or temporary staff. Included are 141 hotline counselors; 17 hotline supervisors; 1,212 State full-time equivalent (FTE) child protective investigators, 212 State FTE investigator supervisors, 265 Sheriff’s Office child protective investigators, and 50 Sheriff’s Office investigator supervisors. Hotline staff also take calls related to adult protective services. Child calls represent about 80 percent of their workload. Workers and supervisors are related to the individual’s assignment to a unit. If an individual transfers or is promoted from one unit or agency to another during the year, he or she will not retain the same worker value in the system.

## Children

The Child File includes both children alleged to be victims and other children in the household. The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) identification number field is populated with the number that would be created for the child regardless of whether that child has actually been removed or reported to AFCARS.

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes “threatened harm” and “domestic violence.” Threatened harm is defined as behavior that is not accidental and is likely to result in harm to the child. However, the State does not believe it is appropriate to include these with

maltreatments where harm has already occurred due to abuse (willful action) or neglect (omission, which is a serious disregard of parental responsibilities).

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

### **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 or neglect deaths are counted. The finding was verified when a preponderance of the credible evidence resulted in a determination that death was the result of abuse or neglect. All suspected child maltreatment fatalities must be reported for investigation and are included in the Child File. Agency file reporting has resumed in this area. Due to phased conversion, the State's SACWIS contains up to 5 years of service history.

### **Perpetrators**

By policy, perpetrator data are captured only for substantiated reports, which have a higher level of evidence than indicated reports.

All licensed foster parents and nonfinalized adoptive parents are reported as nonrelative foster parents, although some may be related to the child. Approved relative caregivers (license not issued) are mapped to relative foster parents. The value for perpetrator relationship of "friends or neighbors" is not used. To meet statutory criteria for child abuse or neglect, the adult must be a caregiver. He or she may be coded as "sitter" and mapped to the NCANDS term child daycare provider if an unrelated friend or neighbor is caring for the child.

An error was corrected in the programming for perpetrator relationship this year to more accurately report foster care group home or residential facility staff.

### **Services**

Services reported in the Child File are those recommended by the child protective investigator (CPI), based on a safety assessment, at the closure of the investigation. Referrals can be made, but services may or may not actually be received. The State does not have an automated system to track actual specific services provided within a case. Foster care services were modified this year to improve accuracy and consistency with AFCARS. If a removal date is entered for the child, foster care services now indicates "Yes" regardless of whether the CPI checked foster care as a recommended service.

Preventive services in the Agency File include, but are not limited to, after school enrichment and recreation, childcare and therapeutic care, community facilitation, community mapping and development, counseling and mentoring services, crisis and intervention services, delinquency prevention, and developmental screening and evaluation. Counts of preventive services do not include public awareness and education.

The families of the children included in child counts are also counted in the family counts; however, the family counts include additional families whose children were not included in the child counts. By statute, families may include biological, adoptive, and foster families; relative caregivers; guardians; and extended families. A single adult aged 18 years or older and living alone may be counted as one family. If a child does not have a family (because of abandonment, termination of parents' rights, institutional care, or other factors), the child is counted as one family.

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

## GEORGIA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

Federal fiscal year 2005 is the first year that the State submitted a Child File to NCANDS. This may affect the comparability of previous years' data to the present.

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

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

### Children

Prior to 2004, multiracial victims were included in the NCANDS category of unknown race. As of 2004, a child victim may be counted in more than one racial group and is reported separately for all categories that apply.

## Services

The State maintains data on services through counts of cases, not children. Thus, estimates were provided. Only data for removals that occurred during an investigation are included. Data on removals that occurred after the investigation decision, or within 90 days of the decision, were unavailable. The Child Placement Project Study (a project of the Georgia Supreme Court) provided the number of victims who received a court-appointed representative.

## HAWAII

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable, foreseeable risk

### Reports

The number of screened-out children reported in the Agency File was approximated. Reports to child protective services (CPS) are handled in one of three ways: 1) least severe cases are contracted to Family Strengthening Services, 2) less severe cases are diverted to Voluntary Case Management, 3) the severe cases are sent to investigation. Cases that were previously investigated and confirmed as "threatened harm" may now be diverted to Family Strengthening Services or Voluntary Case Management, without investigation. This results in a drop in reports included in the NCANDS Child File. Because a majority of recurrence cases was "threatened harm," this would also result in a reduction in recurrence rate.

### Children

The NCANDS category "other" maltreatment type includes "threatened abuse" or "threatened neglect." The State only uses substantiated and unsubstantiated dispositions. The substantiated victim was with one or more of the alleged maltreatments confirmed with more than 50 percent certainty.

## Perpetrators

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

## Services

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

## IDAHO

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

## Reports

The investigation start date is defined as the date and time the child was seen by a child protective services (CPS) staff member. The date and time were compared against the report date and time when CPS was notified about the alleged abuse.

## Children

At this time, the State’s Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) cannot provide living arrangement information to the degree of detail requested.

## Services

Court-appointed representative data are not tracked in the State’s SACWIS. However, children usually have a Guardian ad Litem assigned to them if they have court involvement.

The State does not distinguish between counseling and mental health services. The State does not maintain information that would differentiate Family Planning Services from other, similar services.

For the Agency File data, the numbers of children and families who received preventive services under Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grants were provided by a manual count from the Children’s Trust Fund for Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant Programs. Also for Agency File data, the numbers of children and families who received services funded by the Family Preservation and Support grant were attached to reports that fell within the reporting period.

For the Agency File data, families served from Community Resources for Families School Prevention Program, were measured from the Community Resource Emergency Assistance (CREA) system.

## ILLINOIS

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required

Credible

## Reports

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

The NCANDS category “other” report dispositions refers to noninvolved children (i.e., children not suspected of being abuse or neglected) who are recorded on a child abuse or neglect report. Because there are no allegations of abuse or neglect for these children, there are no specific dispositions.

The response time to investigation is based on the average time between the receipt of a report at the hotline and the time an investigator makes the first contact. The response time is determined both by priority standard and by apparent risk to the alleged victim. All investigations, with the exception of cases involving only lockout of an adolescent or teenager, must be initiated within 24 hours according to State law. Lockout cases must be initiated within 48 hours.

### **Children**

Children who are at risk of physical injury are reported in the physical abuse category and children who are at risk of sexual injury are reported in the sexual abuse category per the instructions provided for this year's submission.

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### **Data File(s) Submitted**

Child File, Agency File

### **Level of Evidence Required**

Credible

### **Reports**

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

### **Children**

The category "other" living arrangement includes "school," "State institution," "nursing home," "hospital," "other," "registered ministries" and "all unregistered or unlicensed centers functioning as registered ministries, including after-school programs." Incident date is not reported.

### **Fatalities**

The State implemented new child fatality functionality and formed a fatality review team to ensure the child fatality was due to abuse or neglect. As a result, the State reported fewer fatalities for FFY 2005.

### **Perpetrators**

The NCANDS category "other" perpetrator relationship includes "teacher," "babysitter," "Guardian ad Litem," "court-appointed special advocate," "resident," "never participated," "other," and "unavailable."

### **Services**

The increase in preventive services clients served with title IV-B Part II Family Support and title IV-B Part II FPS from 2004 to 2005 is the result of two changes that occurred in the way funds were allocated during this period. The title IV-B Part II distribution of funds through the contract period that ended September 30, 2004 required that a minimum of 20 percent of the State's Part II funds be allocated to each of Family Support, FPS, and Time-Limited Reunification. Many counties did not have enough families meeting the Federal eligibility criteria to use this much Time-Limited Reunification funding so some funds were left unspent.

Therefore, for the contract cycle beginning October 1, 2004, the required minimums were changed to 5 percent for Time-Limited Reunification and 35 percent for FPS. The result was more families being served with federal funds, especially the FPS funds, during 2005. The second shift of funds during 2005 was the removal from the regional contracts of all the title IV-B Part I funds on July 1, 2005. A significant portion of the Part I funds were used historically to serve families that met the eligibility requirements for funding under title IV-B Part II Family Support. Many of the Family Support contracts were funded with both Part I funds and Part II Family Support funds. With the loss of the Part I funds, some families were shifted to the Family Support funds for the last 6 months of 2005.

## IOWA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of credible evidence (greater than 50%)

### Reports

The investigation start date is determined by first face-to-face contact with the alleged victim. Dates and days are the smallest units of time maintained in the State's system.

### Children

The number of victims associated with prior child abuse assessments decreased during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005, due to the change of excluding unknown perpetrators and including only founded, substantiated, or indicated incidents.

### Perpetrators

The number of perpetrators associated with prior child abuse assessments decreased during FFY 2005, due to the change of excluding unknown perpetrators and including only founded, substantiated, or indicated incidents.

### Services

The FFY 2005 services include out of home placements and community care activities as a direct result of the child abuse assessment.

## KANSAS

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Clear and convincing

### Reports

In July 2004, the Kansas Administrative Regulations for the definitions of abuse and neglect were changed. This change had an impact on what referrals are screened in and screened out and was a factor in the decrease of screened in referrals for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005.

The investigation start date is defined as the date of first face-to-face contact with an alleged victim. Dates and days are the smallest units of time maintained in the State's system for NCANDS reporting.

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

### Children

In July 2004, the Kansas Administrative Regulations regarding the Standard of Evidence for making a case-finding decision were changed from preponderance of evidence to clear and convincing evidence. A result of this change was a decrease in the number of substantiated children for FFY 2005 compared to FFY 2004. Substantiated means the facts or circumstances provide clear and convincing evidence to conclude abuse or neglect did occur based on the Kansas Statutes Annotated and Kansas Administrative Regulations definition of abuse or neglect.

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

## Perpetrators

In July 2004, the Kansas Administrative Regulations regarding the Standard of Evidence for making a case finding decision were changed from preponderance of evidence to clear and convincing evidence. A result of this change was a decrease in the number of perpetrators in FFY 2005 compared to FFY 2004.

## Services

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

Postinvestigation services are defined as cases that have an open plan for services such as family services, family preservation, foster care, etc.

## KENTUCKY

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

## Perpetrators

Perpetrator data were provided in the Child File for substantiated victims, but not for alternative response victims.

## Services

Service data were reported for both victims and nonvictims.

## LOUISIANA

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## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

## Reports

The Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 Child File has a 13 percent increase in accepted reports when compared to FFY 2004. The State utilized the technical assistance of the NCANDS team to rewrite its NCANDS mapping and programming code. The result of this effort was the increase in accepted Child files, which more accurately reflects the true number in the State.

The investigation start date is the date and time of the initial face-to-face contact with each identified victim and the victim's parent or caretaker. The State is starting to capture the initial date and time—including hours and minutes—for victims and caretakers.

Referrals are screened in if they meet the three primary criteria for case acceptance: a child victim younger than 18 years; an allegation of child abuse or neglect as defined by the Louisiana Children' Code; and the alleged perpetrator is the legal caretaker of the alleged victim. The State does not capture information on screened-out referrals.

The State is currently unable to provide data on response time to initial investigation in the Agency File. A State request was made to report this information in the next NCANDS submission.

## Children

Data were generally not available for child and caretaker risk factors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 612 of the Louisiana Children’s Code enables the agency to handle incoming referrals of abuse and neglect that are identified as low risk with an assessment of the family’s needs and referral for necessary services. These cases do not have a finding for child maltreatment for the victims. Therefore, all of these cases are counted as alternate response nonvictim cases.

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

## Perpetrators

The FFY 2005 submission has a 72 percent increase in the number of perpetrators when compared to FFY 2004. The State utilized the technical assistance of the NCANDS team to rewrite its NCANDS mapping and programming code. The result of this effort was the increase in accepted Child files, which more accurately reflects the true number in the State.

The State is unable to capture the perpetrator relationship accurately and therefore reports the code “other” for 99 percent of cases.

## Services

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

## MAINE

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

## Reports

The State's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) is used to document all reports made to child protective services (CPS). Report dispositions include "inappropriate for CPS" (does not meet the criteria for investigation), "appropriate for CPS referred to contract agency," and "appropriate reports assigned for assessment." The State's Child File only includes data on the "reports assigned for assessment."

The report date is defined as the date when the intake unit received the report. The investigation start date is defined as the date when face-to-face contact occurs with the alleged victim. Both of these dates are captured in date, hours, and minutes in the SACWIS, but reported as date only to NCANDS.

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

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

## Children

A Child File record was submitted for any child with the role of alleged victim. Additional children in the family who had a role of "not involved" or "undetermined" were not included in the submission.

## Fatalities

Fatality information was provided by the Child Death and Serious Injury Review Panel and reported in the Agency File.

## Perpetrators

The State now has an appeals process for perpetrators that do not agree with a specific finding. Findings practice is changing because of the high overturn rate.

## Services

Nine private agencies under contract with the Bureau of Child and Family Services provide preventive and postassessment services in all 16 counties. The number of families referred is available in the SACWIS, but the specific types of services provided are not reported. Services information will show decreasing numbers due to most service cases being referred out to private agencies. The State is making a policy change that restricts State involvement in services cases to only those with high severity findings of abuse and neglect. State involvement will also be limited to 6 months or less unless court action is taken.

## MARYLAND

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

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

The number of staff reflects full-time equivalent positions allotted for child protective services. The State does not designate screening, investigations, or continuing service tasks for these positions. Local departments determine use, based on their needs.

### Children

A substantiated (indicated) investigation may appear without an identified child victim. This situation represents incomplete data recording, transcription or entry. The current data system contains no edits to prevent this error.

### Perpetrators

A substantiated (indicated) investigation may appear without an identified perpetrator. Maryland Family Law provides that any person accused of perpetrating child abuse or neglect has a right to a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge. In such cases, nothing may be noted in the record of the investigation until after the hearing. Our report contains records of investigations under appeal.

## Services

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

## MASSACHUSETTS

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

### Reports

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

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

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

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

### **Fatalities**

The number of FFY 2005 fatalities was reduced from 8 to 7 after the analyses in this report were completed. The State maintains a database with child fatality information entered by the Case Investigation Unit.

### **Services**

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

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

## **MICHIGAN**

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### **Data File(s) Submitted**

Child File

### **Level of Evidence Required**

Preponderance of evidence

### **Reports**

The State is unable to report investigation start date.

The NCANDS category "other" report source includes "hospital/clinic," "FIA-operated facility," "DMH-operated facility," "other public agency," and "private agency personnel."

### **Children**

The NCANDS category "other" living arrangement includes "other out-of-home" and "multiple placements."

### **Perpetrators**

The NCANDS category "other" perpetrator relationship includes "other household."

### **Services**

Currently, services plans are completed in word templates and are not a part of a system. The new SACWIS will capture this information.

## MINNESOTA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

The State's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) made significant improvements to the ease of recording screened-out child maltreatment referrals in mid-2004. Greater ease of use, training for counties, State quality assurance reviews, and enhanced local supervision during Federal fiscal year 2005 have contributed to more complete reporting of screened-out referrals.

The NCANDS category "other" report sources includes "clergy," "department of human services birth match," "other mandated," and "other non-mandated."

### Children

The category "other" living arrangement includes "independent living" and "other."

### Fatalities

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

### Perpetrators

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

## Services

For the Child Abuse and Neglect Grant, Federal and State funding for Crisis Nurseries ended June 30, 2004. Local and private dollars continue for some of the Crisis Nurseries, but the State does not have any data on the numbers served.

For the Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant, Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program data, a significant gain in the number of children was offset by an even more significant decrease in the number of families, so the difference is likely attributable, at least in part, to a switch in how the private agencies reported the data, i.e., with numbers of children rather than with number of families served.

## MISSISSIPPI

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Credible

### Reports

The State is making changes to its Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System to collect living arrangement data. An investigation is initiated with an "alleged victim" or an "attempted contact" narrative entry. This date becomes the investigation start date field. Time is calculated in hours from the time that a report is received by the agency to the time of initiation.

### Children

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

## MISSOURI

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence as of August 28, 2004.

### Reports

The State records the date of the first actual face-to-face contact with an alleged victim as the start date of the investigation. Therefore, the response time indicated is based on the time from the login of the call to the time of the first actual face-to-face contact with the victim for all report and response types, recorded in hours.

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

In Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005, the State screened out 44,776 referrals, compared to 49,813 in FFY 2004. This is a decrease of 10 percent (ratio based on all calls received). This decrease may be accounted for by protocol changes at the Centralized Hotline Unit, and increased training due to Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) implementation.

The State also decreased the number of referrals in FFY 2005 that were closed with no finding, while there was an increase in referrals that were unsubstantiated. This could be attributed to improved efforts through diligent searching to locate families that are not easily located.

The State had an increase in the number of staff responsible for child protective services (CPS) functions to 438 for FFY 2005 compared to 387 for FFY 2004. Included in this number are front line workers handling intake, and the investigation or assessment of child abuse or neglect reports and referrals. In the State, workers are not always solely dedicated to one specific function, often performing multiple duties. Therefore, the number of CPS staff was estimated, based on a calculation of need multiplied by the year's estimated staffing ratio. The increase of staff may be explained due to additional funding that was received for the State to pursue national accreditation.

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

### Children

The State counts a child as a victim of abuse or neglect following a substantiated finding of abuse or neglect based on a preponderance of evidence standard or court adjudicated determination. Children who received an alternative response are not considered to be victims of abuse or neglect. Therefore, the State rate of prior victimization is not comparable to States who define victimization in a different manner. For example, the State measures its rate of prior victimization by calculating the total number of FFY 2005 substantiated records, and dividing by the total number of prior substantiated records, not including unsubstantiated or alternate response records.

### Perpetrators

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

### Services

Data were obtained for child contacts with court-appointed special advocates (CASA) from the State CASA association. Data for child contacts with Guardians ad Litem were not available for FFY 2005.

The Children's Trust Fund provided supplemental data regarding preventive services.

## MONTANA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

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

Due to the State's rural nature, the majority of workers perform both intake and assessment functions. This number includes social workers, case aides, permanency workers, and supervisors. The number of full-time equivalents was calculated by gathering data for a 2-week period as to the number of calls to each field office and the time of day those referrals were received. The State also gathered data as to the number or reports that were entered into the system during the same timeframe. The State developed a weighted formula to determine the number of individuals required to handle the number of referrals.

The State received 30 percent more referrals from social service workers in Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 compared to FFY 2003 as an indirect result of methamphetamine abuse.

### Children

Since 2003, there has been a steady increase in the number of victims and in the number of allegations of neglect related to methamphetamine use.

## NEBRASKA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

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

### Reports

The State continues to see an increase in reports each year, which has been affected by several changes in policy and procedures. The State continues to use a Public Awareness Program that in 2003 established a hotline and identifies signs of child abuse and neglect for the public.

Since the middle of 2003 and 2004, more emphasis has been placed on safety. This increased the acceptance of referrals and categorizing of children as victims, whereas in the past the referral would have been screened out or referred for a different service.

A new intake report screening tool was updated during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2004. Workers are more comfortable in accepting more referrals that may have been screened out in previous years when the tool did not exist.

The State has a disposition called "petition to be filed" that is mapped to the NCANDS category substantiated. If the court does not find enough evidence to substantiate the report, then the finding is changed to "inconclusive" (substantiated by the department). Rarely do cases that go to court end with a finding of unsubstantiated unless the court process reveals extenuating circumstances supporting such a finding.

"Petition to be filed" is not a final disposition. The State recently started monitoring reports with this finding closely, creating a list of reports in this status by date. When the change or update is made, in most if not all cases, the new finding date is entered. Many times this new date causes

the report to reflect in a subsequent NCANDS reporting period. This is actually a duplication of report and child pair that reflected on a previous year.

The State compared previous years' data to the current submission and found the following duplication of child-pair reports with the same finding crossing over report years believed to be caused by the updating of the finding from "petition to be filed":

- There were 819 child-pair reports from 2004 included in this year's submission; and
- There were 347 child-pair reports from 2003 included in this year's submission.
- The State established a quality assurance team to review child abuse and neglect reports. This process cleaned up past years' reports. Many of these reviews caused dispositions to be updated with a new disposition date. Many of these reports were prior to October 2003 so they did not reflect on the current year's submission but these reports did reflect on previous years' submissions.

It is possible that some of the cases reviewed by the review team were updated from "petition to be filed" to unsubstantiated. The review process would be a cause of report increase for two reasons:

- Previous years' reports now reflecting in the current year because of the updated disposition and disposition date.
- Many reports that were not finalized but expedited because the review process identified these reports and reviewers made final determinations.

## Children

In 2003, there was a change in NCANDS submission requiring all children listed in a report be included even if they were not victims or had no allegations.

The State is more diligent with including all children in the reports, especially if they live in the home where the abuse is reported. This kind of reporting causes a disproportionate correlation when comparing report count with the abuse type count across report periods.

County data and maltreatment level for the child is included in the allegation. Children who are not victims do not have this information included in their report. These two fields have caused a mismatch when comparing two fields where the information is pulled in for the child, i.e., investigation date and report maltreatment level.

## Fatalities

During the collection process for FFY 2005, the State conducted an in-depth analysis of how fatalities are reported. This resulted in the following changes in determining the fatality count.

- Three children who would have been reported in this category were removed because they were reported in previous years' files (1 in Agency File 2003, 1 in Agency File 2004, and 1 in Child File 2004).

This was caused in part because child fatalities with the finding of court pending were reflected in the previous year's Child File. The court pending finding was then updated to a permanent finding with a finding date during FFY 2005. To prevent this from happening in the future, the following action was taken:

- Of the four child fatalities reported in this year's submission, one occurred during FFY 2004 and three occurred during FFY 2005.
- The number of incidents of maltreatment in foster care for FFY 2005 doubled due to a policy change where workers for current cases were required to submit new reports of abuse instead of documenting the report in their case file. This change caused an increase of reports for abuse in foster homes as well as an increase in substantiations.

## Services

The State is analyzing how services are computed. NCANDS only includes services that are implemented or continue after the disposition date. The State's "best practice" includes discontinuing services when the service is no longer required or needed. In many instances, this may be prior to the disposition date. In such instances, the number reported to NCANDS does not include services that may have been provided, but were only needed for a short time before the disposition date.

## NEVADA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Credible Evidence

### General

The State's child protective services (CPS) functions as three regional service areas: the Rural Region operates as a State supervised and State administered delivery system, and the Northern (Washoe County) and Southern (Clark County) Regions operate as State supervised and county administered delivery systems. All three service areas are now using a single data system under the State's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System—the Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth (U.N.I.T.Y.).

### Reports

The information system captures initial response date, time, and type of response for investigation start date. This response type is usually a face-to-face contact with the alleged victim. If face-to-face contact was not possible, the date is when CPS initially contacted any party who could provide information essential to the investigation or assessment. Screened-out referrals are calls that do not meet the minimum criteria to be investigated. These calls can include referrals to community providers such as parenting classes or mental health services.

### Children

The State is currently not able to report on child living arrangement, but it is developing an enhancement to report this information in the future.

### Services

Many of the preventive services are delivered by nonprofit agencies that have received grants from the State.

### Fatalities

Prior to FFY 2005, the State reported only those child fatalities that were investigated and substantiated by the child welfare agency. However, it was felt that the number of fatalities was underreported. Beginning with FFY 2005, the State worked closely with the Health Division as well as Child Fatality Review Team to report accurately child fatalities that were due to maltreatment. The State does not think there has been an increase in child fatalities, but rather more accurate reporting of child fatalities.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

The number of screening and intake workers includes nine intake workers and one Child protection service supervisor. The number of investigation and assessment workers includes 68 assessment workers and 2 workers who specialize in investigating allegations of abuse and neglect in out-of-home placements. This is a point-in-time snapshot taken during July 2005.

The investigation start date is defined as the date the report is approved for assessment. Dates and days are the smallest units of time maintained in the State's system for NCANDS reporting.

### Fatalities

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

## Services

For some services, the estimates based on 9 months use of a new database were provided. The estimates were provided for children funded by the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant, Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program, and Social Services Block Grant. Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect data were provided by the New Hampshire Children's Trust Fund.

CASA of New Hampshire requires a court-appointed special advocate (CASA) or Guardian ad Litem (GAL) to visit the children at least once per month. However, not all children were served by a CASA or GAL for all 12 months of the year. Some cases did not start until part way through the year and other cases closed during the course of it. A CASA was appointed for approximately 72 percent of abuse or neglect cases during Federal Fiscal year 2005.

## NEW JERSEY

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

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

## NEW MEXICO

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required:

Credible

With the Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 NCANDS data submission, the State made substantial efforts to refine the accuracy of data mapping and coding. All 146 elements were reviewed and the mapping and coding were modified to be consistent with NCANDS definitions as well as incorporating new or modified Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) FACTS (Family and Child Tracking System) functionality. Due in part to these refinements, there are noticeable differences for many data elements between previous and current data submissions.

The State's SACWIS has been operational since 1997 and held Tier 2 status "SACWIS Compliance Action Plans Approved" since September 2004. The State completed a SACIWS site visit during April 2006, in which all-remaining SACWIS elements and requirements were closed by the Administration for Children and Families. The State achieved SACWIS Tier 1 Status (SACWIS Compliance Achieved) during May 2006.

### Reports

During FFY 2005, substantial efforts and resources were directed toward clearing a backlog of investigations that had been pending completion in FACTS for more than 30 days. The State completed approximately 4,000 more investigations than were completed during FFY 2004 (approximately 25% increase). Additionally, significant changes were made to the NCANDS mapping and coding to improve the accuracy of data. As a result, the numbers of reports and

victims appear higher in this submission compared to previous NCANDS submissions.

Investigation start date is not captured. In previous submissions, the State reported the system-generated date that the investigation was created in FACTS, which is not consistent with NCANDS definition of this data element.

Notifications are not reported in this data submission. The State previously reported that all reports of child maltreatment were referred to law enforcement. At the time of the NCANDS rewrite, misinformation was provided to the NCANDS team that the State only referred appropriate reports of child maltreatment to law enforcement via telephone and fax. Thus for FFY 2005, the State determined that reporting all child maltreatment reports as being referred to law enforcement was not accurate and decided against reporting this data element.

The NCANDS category “other” report source includes “clergy,” “self,” “nonrelated,” “public agency,” and “out-of-State agency.”

## Children

The State is currently not able to report child living arrangement, mental retardation caregiver, visually or hearing impaired caregiver, and learning disability caregiver.

The NCANDS “other” maltreatment includes “exploitation—extortion,” “exploitation—parasitic relationship,” and “exploitation—unexplained disappearance of funds.”

## Fatalities

FFY 2005 is the first year for which the State has reported fatality data in the Child File.

## Perpetrators

The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship includes “sibling’s guardian,” “nonrelative foster sibling,” “reference person,” “conservator caregiver,” and “surrogate parent.”

The State also improved the quality of the perpetrator data. During May 2005, modifications were made to the FACTS application to prevent allegations from being created with incomplete perpetrator information. A new field (alleged perpetrator relationship to alleged victim) was implemented May 2006 and is a required field. All pending investigations at the time of the implementation will require this information.

The NCANDS mapping and coding will be modified to include this new perpetrator relationship field for all alleged victims in a maltreatment report. As a result, the number of perpetrators appears higher and there is a significant variation in the perpetrator data in this submission compared to previous submissions.

## Services

In the summer of 2004, New Mexico moved from a family preservation model to an intensive in-home services model. Services provided through intensive in-home services continue to meet the NCANDS definition for family preservation services and are mapped to this data element. There was also a change in the 2005 Children’s Code, which requires a Guardian ad Litem (GAL) appointed for all children younger than 14 years and a youth attorney appointed for all children older than 14 years. Prior to this change, all children of any age were appointed Guardians ad Litem.

The State is not able to report home-based services, information and referral services, legal services, respite care services, and “other” services.

Postinvestigation services are defined as services provided to clients during the investigation of a report that continue beyond the report disposition date, or services that begin within 90 days following the report disposition date. Services provided during the investigation that do not continue beyond the report disposition date are considered as specifically related to the investigation and are not included in the FFY 2005 data submission. This latter category of services was included in postinvestigation services in previous data submissions. NCANDS technical assistance has helped the State to define postinvestigation services.

The State has seen an overall increase in the number of children entering foster care during the past 4 years, with the most dramatic increase being noted in FFY 2005. Methamphetamine use and laboratories are noted as a significant precipitator to this increase. Furthermore, coding and mapping changes were made to more accurately report foster care services. As a result, there is a significant variation in the services data in this submission compared to previous NCANDS submissions.

Agency File items 1.1 B (children and families who have received preventive services through

the Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Program (CBCAP) : The State understands that there are differences in the definitions of the counts in NCANDS as compared to CBCAP (CBCAP counts number of individuals while NCANDS counts number of children and families). This difference in basic definition of the population served means the numbers counted do not generally correspond between the data collected for NCANDS and CBCAP. Also, the State liaison person provided some general information (like the overall number of students making academic progress) in the CBCAP application, and this number was added into the total CBCAP count, which might have further reduced the count comparability between these two data sets. The State will collaborate between programs and with Federal partners to assure the numbers provided in CBCAP application correspond to the NCANDS data.

## NEW YORK

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Credible

### Reports

The State does not have an official policy for screening out hotline calls. Data elements for NCANDS risk factor fields are not supported completely by the State application at this time.

### Perpetrators

For the 2000-2004 data submissions, the code "childcare worker" was mapped to the NCANDS code child daycare provider. Beginning with the FFY 2005 submission, the mapping was corrected to NCANDS code group home or residential facility staff. The result in this submission is an increase in residential facility perpetrators and a reduction in daycare perpetrators.

## Services

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

## NORTH CAROLINA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### Level of Evidence Required

Some credible evidence

### General

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

The text of the statute, in part, reads:

"An assessment is a fact-finding process designed to provide information that enables a determina-

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

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

## Reports

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

The State collects response time with respect to the initial investigation in ranges (e.g., 21–40 days). A midpoint for each range was used for the Federal fiscal year 2005 calculation.

## Children

The State uses dispositions of “services required” or “no services required.” The State maps “services required” dispositions to the NCANDS category of investigations or assessments in which the allegation of maltreatment was substantiated. The “no services required” dispositions are mapped to the NCANDS category children for whom the allegation of maltreatment was not substantiated.

## Services

The State only collects data about the type of service offered and is not able to report about whether a service was provided.

## OHIO

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required

Credible

## Reports

The NCANDS category “other” report sources includes “self (other than victim)” and “other.” Data on worker and supervisor are not reported. Data are incomplete due to current Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) conversion activities.

## Children

The NCANDS category “other” child living arrangement includes “independent living.” The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment disposition includes “low risk,” “low or moderate risk,” “moderate risk,” “moderate or high risk,” and “high risk” allegations. Incident date is not reported. Data are incomplete due to current SACWIS conversion activities.

## Perpetrators

The “other” perpetrator relationship category includes “private out of home care participant,” “public out of home care participant,” “teacher school personnel,” “neighbor or friend,” “nonrelated adult” and “nonrelated child.” Data are incomplete due to current SACWIS conversion activities.

## OKLAHOMA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Credible

### Reports

An assessment is conducted when a report of abuse or neglect does not indicate a serious and immediate threat to the child's health or safety. The assessment is a process of determining the safety needs of the child and engaging the child's family so that family strengths can be enhanced and needs addressed. Assessments have conclusions, not findings, and are mapped to the NCANDS category alternative response nonvictim. An investigation is conducted on a report that constitutes a serious and immediate threat to the child's health and safety.

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

- Priority I—Indicates the child is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. Responded to immediately, but no later than 24 hours after receipt of the report.
- Priority II—Indicates there is no imminent danger of severe injury, but without intervention and safety measures, it is likely the child will not be safe. Responded to within 48 hours to 15 calendar days from the report acceptance date.
- Priority III—Indicates there is no imminent danger and there are no injuries alleged. Responded to within 15 calendar days to no later than 30 calendar days from the report acceptance date.

The average response time has decreased because of the change to attempted and completed face-to-face contacts. In addition, the number of Priority III referrals has decreased, which decreases the period to respond based on State policy. As of July 2006, the policy will change to only Priority I and II responses.

The State uses the following investigation findings: "Services not needed" a finding or conclusion that there is no identified risk of child abuse or neglect and the family does not need preventive or intervention related services. "Services recommended" the report is determined to be unfounded or there is insufficient information to fully determine whether child abuse or neglect has occurred, and the child and family may benefit from preventive and intervention related services. Services may be provided either by Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS) or other community resources or providers. "Confirmed services recommended" the report is determined, based upon credible evidence, to constitute child abuse or neglect that is of such a nature that preventive and intervention related services for the person(s) responsible for the child and the child are recommended but initial court intervention is not required. Services may be provided either by OKDHS or other community resources or providers. "Confirmed report court intervention" the report is determined, based upon credible evidence, to constitute child abuse or neglect that is of such a nature that the child's health or safety is threatened. For example, cases that fit the definition of serious abuse or neglect and warrant court intervention to protect the child. "Reasonable parental discipline" the circumstances of the report indicate that a person(s) responsible for the child used ordinary force and age appropriate, reasonable discipline methods that did not result in injury or visible marks on the child. When a finding is made that the report is the result of reasonable parental discipline, the case information is forwarded to Children and Family Services Division CPS Section programs staff for review. "Unable to locate" a finding or conclusion that may be made when every effort has been made to locate the child victim and family. "Failure to cooperate" a finding or conclusion that may be made when the person(s) responsible for the child does not cooperate in an investigation or assessment by refusing to allow access to the child victim for observation and interview.

In previous submissions, abuse in out-of-home care was determined by perpetrator relationship. Reporting then shifted to the “out-of-home” referral designation. Programming now explores both fields to determine incidence of child maltreatment in foster care, which has resulted in more accurate reporting. CPS program managers attribute the increase in the out-of-home care abuse rate to the overall increase in removals.

## **Children**

Previously, prior victims were identified as alleged victims during the reporting year that had a previous substantiated maltreatment during the same reporting year. In the FFY 2005 submission, prior victims are identified as any alleged victim during the reporting year that had a previous substantiated maltreatment anytime back to 1995, the year the SACWIS system was implemented.

## **Fatalities**

The State investigates all reports of child death and near death that may be related to abuse or neglect. Fatalities are not reported in the NCANDS file until the investigation and State office review are completed, which may take up to 12 months and result in out of range reporting. Duplicates may occur when a child attending an unlicensed childcare facility dies. Abuse may be confirmed as to the childcare facility and failure to protect may be confirmed as to the parents. Child fatalities in residential facilities are investigated by a separate unit and not documented in the SACWIS system.

## **Perpetrators**

The State reports all unknown perpetrators. Previously, prior perpetrators were identified as perpetrators of substantiated maltreatments that had a previous substantiated maltreatment that occurred during the reporting year. For FFY 2005, prior perpetrators are identified as perpetrators of a substantiated maltreatment within the reporting year who were a perpetrator in a substantiated maltreatment anytime back to 1995, the year the SACWIS system was implemented.

## **Services**

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

## **OREGON**

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## **Data File(s) Submitted**

SDC

## **Level of Evidence Required**

Reasonable

## **Reports**

The State does not collect data at the child level on referrals. The large increase in reporting by mental health personnel reflects the State’s addition of “therapist” as a new type of mental health report source.

Data are reported based on the assessment date. The NCANDS category “other” disposition includes “unable to determine.”

## **Children**

The numbers of children with unsubstantiated and “other” dispositions were estimated. The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes “threat of harm.”

The NCANDS category unknown sex includes “unborn.”

## **Services**

The same child could be removed more than once during the year and associated with different reports; each removal is counted. The State’s legacy system does not collect data on preventive services; therefore, it does not currently have NCANDS level reporting on these services.

## PENNSYLVANIA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Clear and convincing/Beyond reasonable doubt

### General

The State does not receive funding through the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant.

### Reports

CPS investigations account for approximately 30 percent of the total reports that are investigated or assessed by the child welfare system. State policy addresses neglect through a general protective service investigation rather than a CPS investigation. These neglect cases are not classified as child abuse.

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

The State has three levels of report disposition.

1. **Founded**—a child abuse report with a judicial adjudication based on a finding that a child who is a subject of the report was abused, including the entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or a finding of guilt to a criminal charge involving the same factual circumstances involved in the allegation of child abuse. 2. **Indicated**—a child

abuse report in which it is determined that substantial evidence of the alleged abuse exists based on (a) available medical evidence, (b) the child protective services investigation, and/or (c) an admission of the acts of abuse by the perpetrator. 3. **Unfounded**—any report that is not founded or indicated. For NCANDS purposes, founded and indicated reports are substantiated and unfounded reports are unsubstantiated.

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

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

The State does not maintain unique ID’s for non-victims and so provides NCANDS with sequential unique ID’s for these children.

### Children

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

The physical abuse and sexual abuse categories include imminent risk of physical and sexual abuse.

### Perpetrators

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

## Services

Services data are not known at the State level. The number of children and families who received preventive services funded by a Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant was reported as average per month. This was done to avoid counting duplicates. In previous years, it was reported as an approximate per year.

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## Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

## Reports

Only those reports that contain the four criteria listed below are investigated:

- The report must involve a child younger than 18 years or younger than 21 years if living in Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) foster or institutional care or in DCYF custody, regardless of placement.
- Harm or substantial risk of harm to the child is present.
- A specific incident or pattern of incidents suggesting child abuse or neglect can be identified.

- A person responsible for the child's welfare or living in the same home has allegedly abused or neglected the child. State statute defines a person responsible for the child's welfare as the child's parent, guardian, foster parent (relative or nonrelative), an employee of a public or private residential home or facility, or any staff person providing out-of-home care (out-of-home care includes family daycare, group daycare, and center-based daycare).

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

The Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System RICHIST can link more than one report source per report; however, only one person can be identified as the person who actually makes the report. If more than one report is linked to an investigation, the person identified as the reporter in the first report is used in the Child File.

The number of screening, intake, and investigation or assessment workers is based upon a point-in-time count of full-time equivalents (FTEs) for child protective investigators and child protective supervisors who accept and investigate reports meeting the criteria for investigation and screening. The number of screening and intake workers is based upon a point-in-time count of all FTEs for social caseworkers II and social caseworker supervisors II working in the Intake Unit, who are responsible for screening and intake.

## Children

The NCANDS category "other" maltreatment type includes such institutional allegations as "corporal punishment," "other institutional abuse," and "other institutional neglect." In 2004, there was a policy change for investigations of foster children. In the past, all the foster children in the home were reported as victims with a substantiated allegation of neglect even though the incident did not pertain to them. The current policy is that only the named victim has an allegation, and the facility or home is referred to the licensing unit to look at licensing violations rather than child abuse or neglect.

## Services

The court-appointed special advocate (CASA) organization provided the average number of out-of-court contacts. This number represents the contacts made by CASA volunteers and does not include Guardians ad Litem. These contacts are made both in person and by phone.

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

## SOUTH CAROLINA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

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

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

within 45 days unless a 15-day extension is granted for compelling reasons. DSS distinguishes between “unfounded situations” by statute as follows:

- Unfounded because abuse or neglect was ruled out;
- Unfounded because there was insufficient information to substantiate;
- Unfounded because the investigation could not be completed as a result of the family fleeing or other compelling reason; and
- Unfounded because the information was not accepted for investigation.

For NCANDS purposes, referrals reflecting information not taken for investigation are reported as screened out, rather than as part of the “unfounded population.” The automated system also collects data on investigations unfounded because of actions due to parental good conscience. Investigations that are unfounded because the family fled can be reopened for another 45-day investigation without requiring a new referral, once the family is relocated.

### Children

Children for child protection purposes are defined as individuals up until their 18th birthday. In certain circumstances, a child may also be a viable fetus 24 weeks or more in fetal development. By State statute and policy, DSS must assess the safety and risk to all children in the home during an investigation. Consistent with that logic, if an investigation is indicated (substantiated), the Treatment Plan must consider all children in the home, even if they are not identified as victims.

### Fatalities

The number of child deaths due to child maltreatment represents investigations conducted jointly between DSS and Law Enforcement or by Law Enforcement alone. The South Carolina Code of Laws does not require that DSS conduct an investigation unless there are surviving siblings. The number of children reported as being investigated by outside agencies are the result of a yearly reconciliation that takes place with the Child Fatality Section of the State Law Enforcement Division to ensure that children reported to NCANDS meet the statutory definitions for child maltreatment, rather than the broader definition associated with the South Carolina Criminal Statute of Homicide by Child Abuse. For inclu-

sion in FFY 2005 reporting, the State continues to use the case determination date for children included in the Child File. For children who were identified by outside agencies but not included in the Child File, the child's date of death is used. For FFY 2005, the increase in child deaths related to maltreatment was due to:

- The inclusion of stillbirths due to cocaine ingestion within 24 hours of birth (medical support present); and
- Lack of supervision situations that met the child maltreatment standard of preponderance but did not result in criminal charges.

### Services

DSS does not maintain any automated data on the frequency of contact between court-appointed special advocates and children. These advocates are appointed primarily from certified individuals associated with the South Carolina Guardian ad Litem Program, which is not part of DSS. At least one Judicial District primarily appoints Advocates who are also Attorneys.

### Perpetrators

By State Statute, a perpetrator is defined as an adult. While this is usually a person age 18 or older, a minor can be a perpetrator when the maltreatment involves their biological child. A person under age 18 is also considered an adult when they are legally married. State Statute permits a finding of child abuse and neglect without a named perpetrator. However, if a specific perpetrator is identified as having sexually or physically abused a child (excepting excessive corporal punishment), a Family Court Judicial Review is required to determine if the person should be entered in the Central Registry. Reviews can also be sought when neglectful behavior is so extreme that the perpetrator's capacity to care for other children should be limited. Placement in the Central Registry can result in the following:

- Not able to be employed in a child care or residential care facility;
- Not able to become a foster parent; and
- Not able to perform certain volunteer functions, particularly related to the Foster Care Review Board or the Guardian ad Litem programs.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

There are 104 CPS staff members in the field who carry out the responsibility of intake, screening, and investigation. South Dakota Child Protection Services has become more specialized in intake and investigation. Even some of the smaller offices are now assigning the investigation process to be completed by a specific worker(s). In the past, there had been more workers assigned to investigations than is currently. The larger offices have specific investigation units. In prior years, when reporting the number of individuals completing the intake, screening, and investigation tasks, it was more of an estimate because there would be overlap from social workers doing case management and investigations. Also in prior years, the State reported some of the high-level management completing screening because they will screen as backup. These staff are no longer included in this number. The reported number only includes intake specialists, screeners, supervisors, and initial family assessment social workers (investigators).

Start date for an investigation is the date the report is provided to an intake specialist. Initial contact with the victim is to be made in accordance with the Screening Guideline and Response Decision. The response decision is related to whether the report information indicates immediate danger (immediate response), foreseeable danger (same day to 72 hours), risk and child is 0-6 years old or cannot protect self (within 7 calendar days from the date of the report), risk and child is 7-18 years old and there is indication that the child can self-protect (within 14 calendar days from the date of the

report), or immediate or foreseeable danger or risk and the perpetrator does not have access to child. A referral is screened out if it does not meet the criteria in the Screening Guideline and Response Decision Tool. The Screening Guideline and Response Decision was implemented statewide during July 2004. The guideline has improved workers' response time and initial contact. The State implemented a policy for periods related to submitting referrals to supervisors or screeners for screening. This has also helped to improve the timeliness of agency contact with child. These new policies and procedures were implemented in conjunction with the State's Program Improvement Plan.

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

## Children

The data reported in the Child File include children who were victims of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect in which the perpetrator is the parent, guardian, or custodian. Prior to January 1, 2004, the term victim also included children involved in investigations whose outcome was indicated. This disposition category was deleted because the Initial Family Assessment addresses indicated cases through the safety evaluation process. Therefore, because of deleting the indicated category, the child victim data have been lower in the last several report periods than in prior years.

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

To substantiate an allegation, the social worker must decide that it is more likely than not that child abuse or neglect occurred—a preponderance of the evidence. There must also be an

application of one or more of the subsections of the State statute definition of child abuse and neglect. The statute definitions are listed below.

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

## Fatalities

Child fatalities include children who died due to substantiated child abuse and neglect by their parent, guardian, or custodian. The number reported each year are those victims involved in a report disposed during the report period, even if their date of death may have actually been in the previous year.

## Perpetrators

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

## Services

Most postinvestigation services are not reported. This is the first year that the State has reported foster care services.

The Agency File data include services provided to children and families funded from the Community Based Family Resource and Support Grant. Those served primarily include individuals who received benefit from parenting education classes.

## TENNESSEE

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Material evidence

### Reports

Child protective services (CPS) referrals are processed through one of 12 central intake offices located in each of the State's 12 regions. Screeners evaluate the referral to determine if it should be forwarded as a full CPS investigation. Central intake then assigns these investigations a priority level (1, 2, or 3) and assigns them to the appropriate region and county. Current State policy requires CPS case managers to take action by the same day, the end of the next day, or within 5 days for priorities 1, 2, & 3, respectively.

### Fatalities

Only deaths associated with a CPS investigation are reported to NCANDS.

### Perpetrators

The State has recently gained the ability to track perpetrator and victim relationships. The numbers currently available may not accurately reflect true data trends until more recent investigations containing these data are the majority of the latest data submission.

## Services

Other than foster care custody and court-appointed representatives, the State does not have a method for recording CPS investigations and services provided by State agencies.

## TEXAS

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

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

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

The State hierarchy for overall disposition is, from highest to lowest, "RTB—reason to believe," "UTD—unable to determine," "UTC—unable to

complete,” and “R/O—ruled out.” Mapping for NCANDS reporting is RTB=01, UTD=88, UTC=07, and R/O=05. Analyses on sample cases from the Report Disposition Hierarchy report revealed that this inconsistency occurs in investigations where there are multiple alleged victims and one has a maltreatment disposition of UTD while the other has a maltreatment disposition of R/O. According to the State’s hierarchy, the overall disposition for these investigations is UTD. Mapping the report disposition to unsubstantiated as indicated in the Report Disposition Hierarchy report would be inconsistent with the State’s policy. These situations result in 5 percent of report disposition hierarchy errors in the Federal fiscal year 2005 data.

Incident date data are not collected. There is no CPS program requirement or State requirement to capture incident date so there is no data field for this information.

### **Children**

Cultural awareness has risen, possibly as a result of the State’s work around disproportionality. As a result, workers are entering race data more accurately and choosing multiple categories more often.

The State is able to provide data on living arrangement only for children in substitute care at the time of the maltreatment incident or those investigated in a State operated or contracted setting that serves adults and children.

### **Perpetrators**

Currently the State’s relationship code for foster parents does not distinguish between relative and nonrelative.

### **Services**

Postinvestigation services include services that began or continued for the child or the child’s family because of the CPS response to the reported allegations. The State is not able to collect data on juvenile petitions and court-appointed representatives. This is because juvenile petitions are not filed in the State and court-appointed representatives data are not a required data element in the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System, and therefore, the data are rarely entered.

## **UTAH**

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### **Data File(s) Submitted**

Child File, Agency File

### **Level of Evidence Required**

Reasonable

### **Reports**

During 2004, the State initiated an alternative response pilot program for minor cases of child witnesses of domestic violence. For the 2005 data submission period, this increased the number of alternative response children and decreased the number of emotional maltreatment cases.

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

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

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

### **Children**

State law defines domestic violence in the presence of a child as abuse. This allegation represents approximately 30 percent of all substantiated cases. This category is mapped to emotional abuse in NCANDS, which accounts for the large volume of emotional abuse.

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

### **Fatalities**

All maltreatment fatalities that are reported to CPS are included in the Child File. The State reported 10 fatalities in FFY 2004 and 10 fatalities in FFY 2005.

### **Services**

The increase in the number of recipients of preventive services funded by the Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant is due to better reporting from agencies. The decrease in the number of recipients of preventive services funded by the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program is due to incomplete reporting by agencies.

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

The decrease in the number of children receiving foster care services reflects a change in programming to report only those who enter foster care due to a CPS removal.

## **VERMONT**

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### **Data File(s) Submitted**

Child File, Agency File

### **Level of Evidence Required**

Reasonable

### **Reports**

The Family Services Division of the Vermont Department for Children and Families is responsible for investigating allegations of child abuse or neglect by caretakers and sexual abuse by any person. The department investigates “risk of physical harm” and “risk of sexual abuse.” These are mapped to NCANDS terms physical abuse and sexual abuse, respectively.

### **Perpetrators**

The State collects both relative and nonrelative foster parent information as it relates to the placement of children. For abuse information, however, there is an option of foster home or relative, but not relative foster home. If a relative foster parent is the perpetrator, the NCANDS code other relative is used.

### **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

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### **Data File(s) Submitted**

Child File, Agency File

### **Level of Evidence Required**

Preponderance

### **Reports**

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

The investigation start date in the Child File is defined as the first completed face-to-face contact with any alleged victim or, if none, the “first meaningful contact.” The “first meaningful contact” is identified by the worker as a contact that provides information regarding whether or not the abuse or neglect occurred or regarding child safety and immediate family service needs. The information system captures time to the minute. However, due to data entry issues that make the dates and times unreliable, response time is not reported in the Agency File. The data are improving because of system edits and worker training. Periodic management reports to help address this issue are being developed.

### **Children**

The Department of Social Services continues to improve its use of identifiers. Every time a new report is entered in the State’s information system, the system assigns each person in the report

a new identification number. Workers are instructed to search the database for identical children and to employ a merge function to give them a single identification number. This is not done consistently, affecting the count of unique victims and measures of maltreatment recurrence. While risk factor data can be recorded for any child, risk factors are not always documented. A new module for postinvestigation in-home services was added to the information system in July 2004, increasing the opportunity to document risk factors.

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes those maltreatment allegation types that are not covered in the State’s child abuse and neglect law. The NCANDS category “other” disposition type includes Disposition levels for all allegations in the family assessment track that are coded as “other.” The increase in the number of children with no alleged maltreatments is due to siblings of alleged victims in family assessment reports.

### **Fatalities**

All fatalities are reported in the Agency File. A change was made to the information system that will allow reporting through the Child File next year.

### **Perpetrators**

Issues described for victims regarding unique identification numbers and risk factor data apply to perpetrators as well.

### **Services**

Children should be placed into foster care by a juvenile court in response to a request made through a juvenile petition. In the majority of cases, the petition should have been filed prior to placing the child into foster care, at which point the court may have already appointed a Guardian ad Litem, or court representative, to the case. However, in some circumstances, the child may be placed into foster care without a prior juvenile petition before the court if it is found that emergency removal is in the child’s best interest and there is no less drastic alternative available than immediately placing the child into foster care.

## WASHINGTON

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

### Reports

Of the Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 referrals that were screened in, some were assessed as needing a "high standard of investigation" (face-to-face contact with the victim) and some were assessed as "families in need of services."

The Child Protective Services Washington Administrative Code was implemented early in 2003. The code reduced the types of child abuse or neglect on child protective services (CPS) referrals from 11 to 5 types: sex abuse, physical abuse, physical neglect, sex exploitation, and abandonment.

Dispositions of referrals are reported based on findings of the alleged victims reported in "high standard of investigation" referrals. A report is substantiated if any alleged victim with any child abuse or neglect was founded; the referral is reported unsubstantiated if all alleged child abuse or neglect was unfounded. The NCANDS category "other" disposition includes the number of reports that resulted in inconclusive investigations. Referrals that have been determined to be of low risk are reported as alternative response nonvictim.

The response time is the time from which the referral was taken and a social worker has face-to-face contact with the victim. For approximately 79 percent of the referrals assessed as needing a "high standard of investigation," the child was seen within 10 working days of the referral. Ten days is the State agency program standard.

### Children

Dispositions of the alleged victims reported in "high standard of investigation" referrals are based on findings. An alleged victim is substantiated if any of the alleged child abuse or neglect was founded; the alleged victim is reported as unsubstantiated if all alleged child abuse or neglect identified was unfounded. The NCANDS category "other" dispositions includes the number of children in inconclusive investigations. The State implemented mandatory risk assessment training for new intake and CPS staff and has offered additional training for the experienced social worker during the past year. The focus of these trainings has been on chronically referred families and allegations of neglect. This specialized training has provided the social workers with skills needed to identify the facts of the incident and relate these facts to the definition of child abuse, which has increased the number of children found as victims.

### Fatalities

The Children's Administration reviews all child fatalities to determine if the death was a result of abuse and neglect.

### Services

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

The department opens a case for services at the time a CPS referral is screened-in. The automated information system does not distinguish between services provided for the purpose of the investigation and services during the investigation, which are for the purpose of supporting the family or reducing the risk present in the family. By policy, investigations are to be completed within 90 days of the referral. On average, court appointed representatives spent 38 hours with a client.

The State reported an increase of more than 30 percent of victims younger than 1 year for FFY 2005. The most vulnerable youth need to be placed before a safety plan is established resulting in a significant increase in the number of children placed in out-of-home care.

## WEST VIRGINIA

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tstrawderman@wvdhhr.org

### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

Investigation date is the date when CPS first had face-to-face contact with the alleged victim of child maltreatment or attempted to have face-to-face contact. If this face-to-face contact is not attempted or completed, the date would be when CPS initially contacted any party who could provide information essential to the investigation or assessment.

The NCANDS category “other” report sources includes “clergy.” The NCANDS category “other” dispositions includes “client moved or unable to locate,” “duplicate entry of data,” “client refused to cooperate,” and “worker unable to complete.”

### Children

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes “caretaker or child alcohol and drug use” and “refusal to obtain psychiatric attention,” “risk of maltreatment,” and “no risk of maltreatment.”

### Perpetrators

The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship includes “custodian (legal),” “father (putative),” and “no relationship.”

### Services

Data on preventive services are not available.

## WISCONSIN

*John Tuohy*

Director  
Office of Policy, Evaluation, and Planning  
Wisconsin Department of Health and  
Family Services  
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Madison, WI 53708  
608-267-3832  
608-267-6836  
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### Data File(s) Submitted:

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required:

Preponderance

### Reports

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

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type refers to those instances when the child was not alleged or found to have been maltreated, but was alleged or found to be at risk of maltreatment.

### Children

A child is considered to be a victim when an allegation is substantiated or when the child is found to be at risk of maltreatment. The NCANDS category “other” disposition for alleged victims includes children who are subjects of reports with a disposition where the critical sources of information cannot be found or accessed to determine whether or not maltreatment as alleged occurred.

## **Perpetrators**

Perpetrators and perpetrator detail is included for allegations where the child was substantiated or found to be at risk of maltreatment. The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship includes perpetrators who are not primary or secondary caregivers to the child, such as another child or a peer to the child victim, school personnel, a stranger, or a family friend.

## **Fatalities**

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

## **Services**

The State’s Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System is currently being enhanced to better facilitate the assessment and case planning process and to ensure greater consistency in service reporting. The State will review how to modify the NCANDS file to incorporate service reporting for future data submissions.

## **WYOMING**

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Cheyenne, WY 82001  
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307-777-3693 Fax  
dhibba@state.wy.us

## **Data File(s) Submitted**

Child File, Agency File

## **Level of Evidence Required**

Credible

## **Reports**

The State uses first face-to-face contact with an alleged child victim to determine incident date. The date the report is made to the office is used to determine the actual date. Dates and number of days are the smallest units of time measure kept by the State’s data system. The incident start date is the date when the data are entered into the system and the case becomes an incident.

## **Perpetrators**

Data were generally not available for perpetrators or perpetrator characteristics. Future work is planned on improving data collection and extraction procedures in this area.



# Reader Survey

APPENDIX E

## LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK!

Please take a few minutes and let us know what you think of *Child Maltreatment 2005*. Your responses will help us to meet your needs more effectively in the future.

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

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

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

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

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

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**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.**

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**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, DBA  
Mathematical Statistician  
Children's Bureau  
1250 Maryland Avenue, SW  
8th Floor  
Washington, DC 20024

### Fax

attn: John A. Gaudiosi, DBA  
re: Child Maltreatment 2005  
(202) 401-5917

### E-mail

jgaudiosi@acf.hhs.gov



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PLACE  
POSTAGE  
HERE

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