Child Maltreatment 2007

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

18th YEAR OF REPORTING

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

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Acknowledgements

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

National and State statistics about child maltreatment are derived from the data collected by child protective services agencies through NCANDS. The data are analyzed, disseminated, and published in an annual report. *Child Maltreatment 2007* marks the 18th 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 48 States, including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and aggregate data from two States. Due to the dedication of State agencies, we approach our goal of receiving case-level data from all States. We continue to provide States with technical support to improve data quality. 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.

ACYF wishes 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, which reflect the work of their agencies. In addition, child protective services administrators and information systems managers—serving as representatives to the State Advisory Group—continue to be an important source of advice and support for this effort. ACYF gratefully acknowledges the priorities that were set by State and local agencies to submit these data to the Children's Bureau, and thank the caseworkers and supervisors who contribute to and use the States' information system. The time and effort dedicated by these and other individuals form the basis for our successful Federal-State partnership.

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Summary

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Summary

Overview

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

- 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 psychological maltreatment. Although any of the forms of child maltreatment may be found separately, they also can occur in combination.

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

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

The data are submitted voluntarily by the States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The first report from NCANDS was based on data for 1990; the report for 2007 data is the 18th issuance of this annual publication.

How are the data used?

NCANDS data are used for the annual report, *Child Maltreatment,* which is published each year. In addition, data collected by NCANDS are a critical source of information for many publications, reports, and activities of the Federal Government and other groups. Data from NCANDS are used in the Child and Family Services Reviews of the States, in the *Child Welfare Outcomes: Report to Congress,* and in the Program Assessment Rating Tool.

What data are collected?

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

Case-level data include information on the characteristics of 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. In addition, aggregated counts of key indicators by State are available for 1990–2007.

The *Child Maltreatment* reports are available on the Internet at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can.

How many children were reported and received an investigation or assessment for abuse and neglect?

During Federal fiscal year 2007, an estimated 3.2 million referrals, involving the alleged maltreatment of approximately 5.8 million children, were referred to CPS agencies.

- Approximately 62 percent (61.7%) of referrals were screened in for investigation or assessment by CPS agencies.
- Approximately 25 (25.2%) percent of the investigations or assessments determined at least one child who was found to be a victim of abuse or neglect with the following report dispositions: 24.1 percent substantiated, 0.6 percent indicated, and 0.5 percent alternative response victim.
- More than 74 percent of the investigations or assessments determined that the child was not a victim of maltreatment with the following dispositions: 61.3 percent unsubstantiated, 6.1 percent alternative response nonvictim, 5.7 percent "other," 1.6 percent closed with no finding, and 0.0 percent intentionally false.

Who reported child maltreatment?

For 2007, more than one-half (57.7%) of all reports of alleged child abuse or neglect were made by professionals. The term professional means that the person had contact with the alleged child maltreatment victim as part of the report source's job. This term includes teachers, police officers, lawyers, and social services staff. The remaining reports were made by nonprofessionals, including friends, neighbors, sports coaches, and relatives.

- The three largest percentages of report sources were from such professionals as teachers (17.0%), lawyers or police officers (16.3%), and social services staff (10.2%).

Who were the child victims?

During 2007, an estimated 794,000 children were determined to be victims of abuse or neglect. Among the children confirmed as victims by CPS agencies in 2007:

- Children in the age group of birth to 1 year had the highest rate of victimization at 21.9 per 1,000 children of the same age group in the national population;
- More than one-half of the child victims were girls (51.5%) and 48.2 percent were boys; and
- Approximately one-half of all victims were White (46.1%), 21.7 percent were African-American, and 20.8 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:

- Nearly 60 percent (59.0%) of victims suffered neglect;
- More than 10 percent (10.8%) of the victims suffered physical abuse;
- Less than 10 percent (7.6%) of the victims suffered sexual abuse; and
- Less than 5 percent (4.2%) of the victims suffered from psychological 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 2007:

- An estimated 1,760 children died due to child abuse or neglect;
- The overall rate of child fatalities was 2.35 deaths per 100,000 children;
- More than 30 percent (34.1%) of child fatalities were attributed to neglect only; physical abuse also was a major contributor to child fatalities;
- More than three-quarters (75.7%) 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 18.85 deaths per 100,000 boys of the same age in the national population; and
- Infant girls had a rate of 15.39 deaths per 100,000 girls of the same age.

Who abused and neglected children?

In 2007, nearly 80 percent of perpetrators of child maltreatment (79.9%) were parents, and another 6.6 percent were other relatives of the victim. Women comprised a larger percentage of all perpetrators than men, 56.5 percent compared to 42.4 percent. Nearly 75 percent (74.8%) of all perpetrators were younger than age 40.

- Of the perpetrators who were child daycare providers, nearly 24 percent (23.9%) committed sexual abuse.
- Of the perpetrators who were parents, nearly 90 percent (87.7%) were the biological parent of the victim.

Who received services?

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

- More than 60 percent (62.1%) of victims and 31.2 percent of nonvictms received postinvestigation services.
- More than 20 percent (20.7%) of victims and 3.8 percent of nonvictims were placed in foster care.

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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 *Child Maltreatment 2007* report, now in its 18th edition, presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to CPS agencies in the United States during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) supported by the Children's Bureau. This chapter discusses the background of NCANDS and describes the annual data collection process.

Background of NCANDS

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) was amended in 1988 to direct the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish a national data collection and analysis program that would make available State child abuse and neglect reporting information.[1] HHS responded by establishing NCANDS as a voluntary national reporting system.

During 1992, HHS produced its first NCANDS report based on data from 1990. The Child Maltreatment report series has evolved from that initial report. During the early years, States provided aggregated data on key indicators of CPS. Starting with the 1993 data year, States voluntarily began to submit case-level data. For a number of years, States provided both data sets, but starting with data year 2000, the case-level data set became the primary source of data for the annual report. The aggregated data file, the Summary Data Component (SDC), is phasing out as States are able to provide case-level data.[2] For FFY 2007, 48 States reported case-level data (Child Files) and 2 States reported aggregate data files (SDC).[3]

During 1996, CAPTA was amended to require all States that receive funds from the Basic State Grant program to work with the Secretary of HHS to provide specific data, to the extent practicable, about children who had been maltreated. These data elements were incorporated into NCANDS; the required CAPTA data items are provided in appendix A. An NCANDS glossary of terms is provided as appendix B.

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

2 *In this report, "States" includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.*

3 *Two States—Maryland and Michigan—were not able to submit data to NCANDS prior to the publication of the* Child Maltreatment 2007 *report.*

A State Advisory Group comprising State CPS program administrators and information systems managers assists with the identification and resolution of issues related to CPS data. This group suggests strategies for improving the quality of data submitted by the States and reviews proposed modifications to NCANDS. The Children's Bureau convenes the State Advisory Group annually. The most recent list of State Advisory Group members is provided below:

Alaska, Michael Matthews
California, Debbie Williams
Florida, Keith Perlman
Illinois, Jim Van Leer
Iowa, Jeff Regula
Louisiana, Walter Fahr
Maryland, David Ayer
Massachusetts, Ros Walters
New Mexico, Linnette Carlson
New York, Lillian Denton
North Carolina, Hank Bowers
North Dakota, Tara Muhlhauser
Oklahoma, Bill Hindman
Oregon, Maria Duryea
Puerto Rico, Evelyza Crespo Rivera
South Carolina, Judy Seals
Wisconsin, Michelle Rawlings

In addition to the annual meeting of the State Advisory Group, a technical assistance meeting for all States is held each year. This technical assistance meeting serves as a forum for providing guidance to the States for their annual data submissions 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 based on State submissions to NCANDS includes context and outcome data on safety.[4]

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

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

The NCANDS data are used to help assess the performance of several Children's Bureau programs through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process. The PART is a systematic method of assessing the performance of program activities across the Federal Government that "uses a questionnaire to help assess the management and performance of programs. It is used to evaluate a program's purpose, design, planning, management, results, and accountability to determine its overall effectiveness."[5] The measures listed below are used to assess one or more Children's Bureau programs including the CAPTA Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) program.

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4 *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, 2007).*

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

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

Annual Data Collection Process

States that submit case-level data, construct a child-specific record for each report of alleged child abuse or neglect that received a disposition as a result of an investigation or an assessment during the reporting period; this data file is called the Child File. The reporting period for *Child Maltreatment 2007* was October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007.

Upon receipt of data from each State, a technical validation review was conducted to assess the internal consistency of the data and to identify probable causes for missing data. In many instances, the review concluded that corrections were necessary and the State was requested to resubmit its data. Once a State's case-level data were finalized, aggregate counts were computed and shared with the State. In addition, the aggregate-level data provided in the Agency File were subjected to various logic and consistency checks. (See appendix C, Data Submissions and Data Elements, for additional information regarding data submissions.)

The population of the 48 States that submitted Child Files accounts for approximately 70 million children or 94 percent of the Nation's child population younger than 18 years (table C–1).[6]

Trend data in this report are based on the most recent population estimates and data resubmissions from the States, including resubmissions for prior years. To increase the comparability of the trend data, the population data for Puerto Rico were added into all years and estimates were used for Puerto Rico data prior to 2005, which was its first reporting year. Wherever possible, trend data are presented in 5-year increments, with 2003 as the benchmark year. Data for FFY 2007 were accepted through August 2008.[7]

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6 *U.S. Census Bureau file PRC-EST2007-AGESEX-RES: Estimates of the Resident Population by Single-Year of Age and Sex for Puerto Rico (http://www.census.gov/popest/puerto_rico/files/PRC-EST2007-AGESEX-RES.csv [released 5/1/2008]), and U.S. Census Bureau file SC-EST2007-Alldata6: State Characteristics Population Estimates with 6 Race Groups (http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC-EST2007-Alldata6.csv [released 5/1/2008]). Here and throughout this report, the term "child population" refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years.*

7 *New Hampshire resubmitted its FFY 2006 Agency File. Trend data reported in* Child Maltreatment 2007 *reflect that resubmission.*

Structure of the Report

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

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

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

Reports

CHAPTER 2

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

During the investigation stage, a screened-in referral—called a report—receives an investigation or assessment. The purpose of an investigation or assessment is to determine if a child was maltreated or is at-risk of maltreatment and to establish the appropriate intervention. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007:

- Approximately 3.2 million referrals of child abuse and neglect that included approximately 5.8 million children were made to CPS agencies.
- About 62 percent (61.7%) of those referrals reached the second stage, became a report, and were either investigated or received an assessment.
- More than 25 percent (25.2%) 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 or assessments. National estimates for FFY 2007 are based on the child populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Screening of Referrals

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

During FFY 2007, an estimated 3.2 million referrals, which included approximately 5.8 million children, were referred to CPS agencies. The national rate was 43.0 referrals per 1,000 children for FFY 2007 compared with 43.7 referrals per 1,000 children for FFY 2006.[1,2]

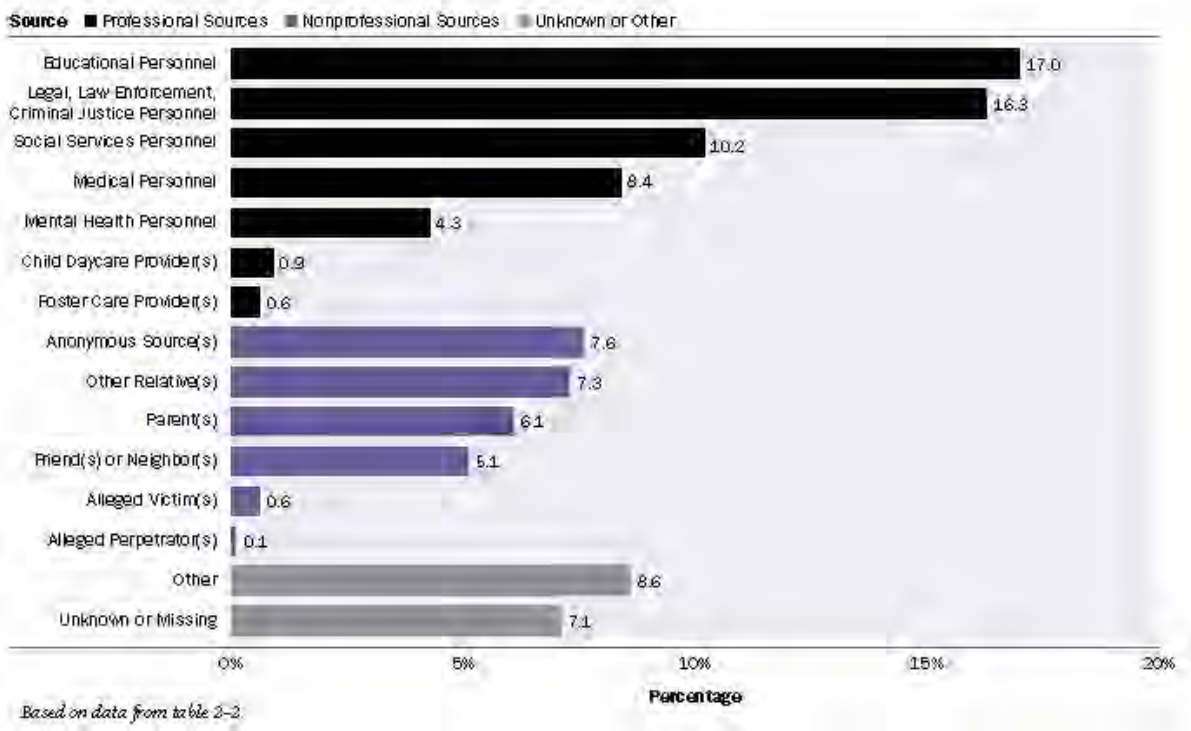
During FFY 2007, CPS agencies screened in 61.7 percent of referrals and screened out 38.3 percent. These results were identical to FFY 2006 data, which indicated 61.7 percent were screened in and 38.3 percent were screened out.

Report Sources

NCANDS collects case-level information for 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 (57.7%) of the reports (figure 2–1). The term professional indicates that the person encountered the alleged victim as part of the report source's

Figure 2–1 Report Sources, 2007



1 *Supporting data are provided in table 2–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. States provide aggregated data for the number of referrals. Based on data from 37 States, the national rate of referrals is 43.0 referrals per 1,000 children. A referral can include more than one child. Multiplying this rate by the national child population of 74,904,677 and dividing by 1,000 results in an estimated 3,220,901 referrals for FFY 2007. The estimate was then rounded to 3,200,000. Unless otherwise specified, all rates refer to children younger than 18 years in the national population.*

2 *The number of children included in all referrals was calculated by multiplying the average number of children included in a referral (1.81) by the number of estimated referrals (3,220,901). This results in an estimated 5,829,831 children, which was rounded to the nearest 100,000. The average number of children included in a referral based on data from 50 States was calculated by dividing the number of children reported (3,359,295) by the number of investigations that received a disposition (1,860,262).*

occupation. State laws require most professionals to notify CPS agencies of suspected maltreatment. The categories of professionals include teachers, legal staff or police officers, social services staff, medical staff, mental health workers, child daycare workers, and foster care providers. The three largest percentages of 2007 reports were from professionals—teachers (17.0%), lawyers or police officers (16.3%), and social services staff (10.2%).[3]

Nonprofessional sources submitted 26.8 percent of reports. These included parents, relatives, friends and neighbors, alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, and anonymous callers. The three largest groups of nonprofessional reporters were anonymous (7.6%), other relatives (7.3%), and parents (6.1%).

Unknown or "other" report sources submitted 15.7 percent of reports. The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) uses the term "other" sources for those categories that States are not able to crosswalk to any of the NCANDS terms.[4] "Other" sources may include clergy members, sports coaches, camp counselors, bystanders, volunteers, and foster siblings. Unknown or "other" report sources are listed separately because either the data are missing or the data cannot be classified into either the professional or nonprofessional category.

Investigation or Assessment Results

CPS agencies assign a finding—also called a disposition—to a report after the circumstances are investigated and a determination is made as to whether the maltreatment occurred or the child is at-risk of maltreatment. For FFY 2007, 1,860,262 investigations or assessments received a disposition. Each State establishes dispositions by policy and law. 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.

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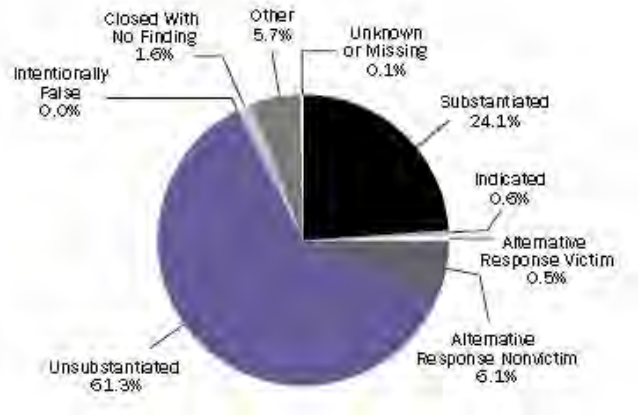
3 *See table 2–2.*

4 *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, 2007

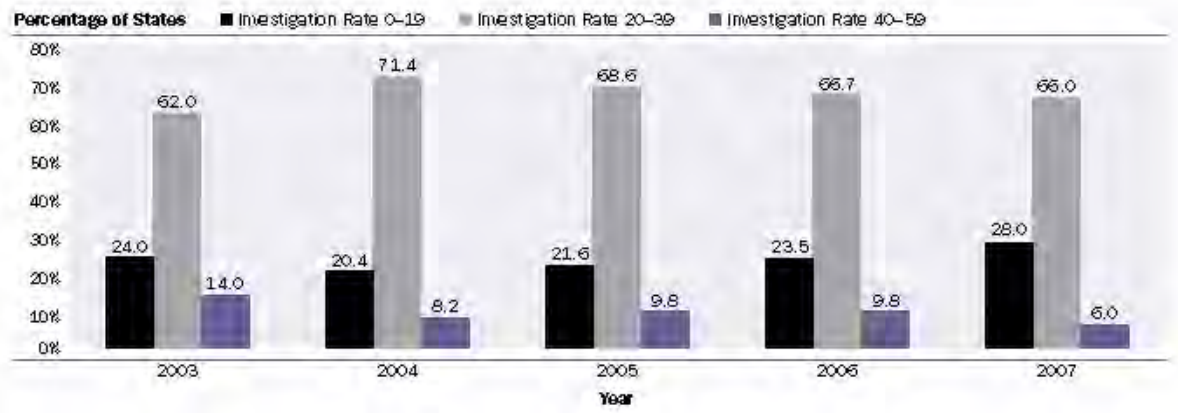


Based on data from table 2-3

Two alternative response categories are provided in NCANDS. The category that is most commonly used by States is alternative response nonvictim. Some States also use the alternative response victim category. During FFY 2007, 11 States used the alternative response nonvictim category and 2 States used the alternative response victim category.

For more than 25 percent (25.2%) of investigations, at least one child was found to be a victim of maltreatment with one of the following dispositions—substantiated (24.1%), indicated (0.6%), or alternative response victim (0.5%) (figure 2–2).[5] The remaining investigations led to a finding that the children were not victims of maltreatment and the report received one of the following dispositions—unsubstantiated (61.3%), alternative response nonvictim (6.1%), "other" (5.7%), closed with no finding (1.6%), and intentionally false (0.0%).[6] When the FFY 2003 investigation rates were analyzed in a 5-year trend, it was noted that by FFY 2007, the majority of States (29) had increased their investigation rates.[7] Three States were unable to submit the data needed for this analysis (figure 2–3).

Figure 2–3 Percentage of States by Investigation Rate, 2003–2007



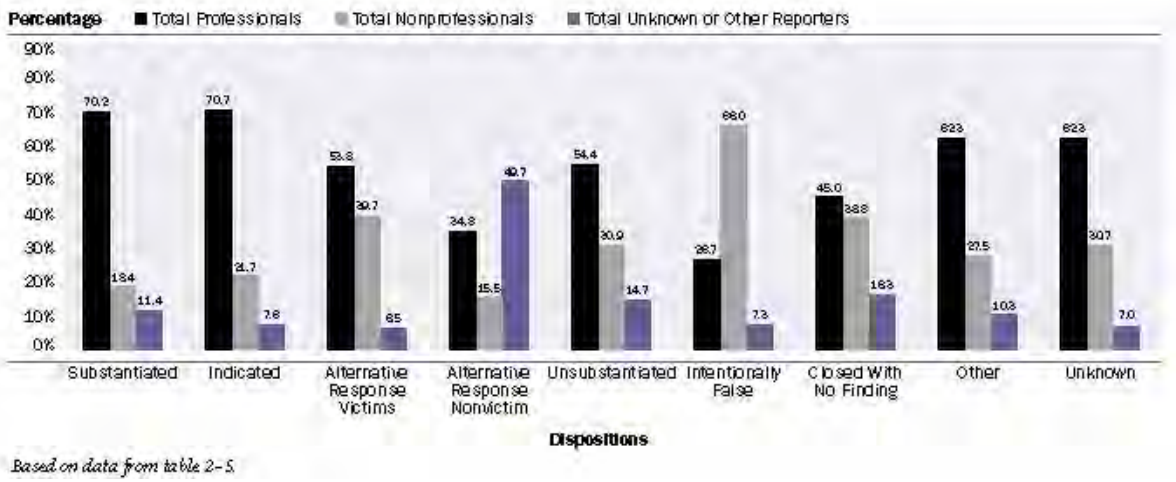
Based on data from table 2-4.

5 *See table 2–3. "Other" dispositions include those categories that States were not able to crosswalk to NCANDS dispositions.*

6 *Due to a change in Florida's State policy, reports with a disposition of "some indication" were mapped to the NCANDS category "other." In prior years, these reports were mapped to the NCANDS category indicated. This change increased the national percentage of "other" from 3.2 percent during FFY 2006 to 5.7 percent during FFY 2007.*

7 *See table 2–4.*

Figure 2–4 Dispositions by Report Sources, 2007



Based on data from table 2–5.

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 2–4). Case-level data submitted to NCANDS were used to examine this hypothesis.[8] 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 report sources. The term professional means that the person had contact with the alleged child maltreatment victim as part of the report source's job. This term includes teachers, police officers, lawyers, and social services staff. About 25 percent of substantiated and indicated reports were made by legal staff and police officers. The remaining reports were made by nonprofessionals, including friends, neighbors, sports coaches, and relatives.

Professional report sources accounted for more than one-half of several categories of report dispositions in which the children were not found to be victims of maltreatment. Those included unsubstantiated (54.4%), "other" (62.3%), or unknown (62.3%).

Response Time from Referral to Investigation

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

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

[8] *See table 2–5.*

priority responses range from 24 hours to 14 days.[9] The average response times reflect the types of reports that are received, as well as the ability of workers to meet the time standards.

The FFY 2007 median response time from report to investigation was 79 hours or approximately 3.3 days.[10] The FFY 2006 median response time was 66 hours or 2.8 days. The FFY 2007 average response time was 84 hours or approximately 3.5 days. This is comparable to an average response time of 86 hours for FFY 2006.

CPS Workforce and Workload

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

States that reported significant numbers of specialized workers for intake, screening, investigation, and assessment were used to estimate the average number of cases that were handled by CPS workers.[11] The weighted average number of completed investigations per investigation worker was 66.4 per year. (This compares with 62.0 in FFY 2006.) 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.[12]

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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9 *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families/Children's Bureau and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.* National Study of Child Protective Services Systems and Reform Efforts: Review of State CPS Policy. *(Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2006). This document is also available at http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/cps-status03*

10 *See table 2–6. This table uses data from the Agency File.*

11 *See table 2–7. The number of screening and intake workers (2,395) and the number of investigation workers (15,792) were reported by 33 States.*

12 *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, 43.0 referrals per 1,000 children in the population, was calculated from the total number of referrals and the child population in the 37 States reporting both screened-in and screened-out referrals. Screened-out referral data are from the Agency File.
- States that reported screened-in referrals, but not screened-out referrals, are not included in this analysis.

Table 2–4

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

Table 2–5

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

Table 2–6

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

Table 2–7

- Only States that were able to report workforce data by screening and intake workers and investigation workers and that provided data for screened-in referrals were included in calculations for screened-in referrals per investigation worker.
- The average number of screened-in referrals per investigation worker is based on dividing the total number of referrals by the total number of investigation workers for the 33 States that submitted these data.

Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2007

State	Child Population	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)		Screened-Out Referrals		Total Referrals	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Rate
Alabama	1,123,537	18,710	61.4	11,752	38.6	30,462	27.1
Alaska	182,218	4,906	50.2	4,869	49.8	9,775	53.6
Arizona	1,669,866	33,188	99.3	245	0.7	33,433	20.0
Arkansas	700,537	27,846	69.3	12,338	30.7	40,184	57.4
California	9,383,924	232,297	68.5	107,006	31.5	339,303	36.2
Colorado	1,192,679	31,520	47.9	34,306	52.1	65,826	55.2
Connecticut							
Delaware	205,646	5,693	77.9	1,613	22.1	7,306	35.5
District of Columbia	113,720	4,506	92.2	382	7.8	4,888	43.0
Florida	4,043,560	154,951	59.6	104,913	40.4	259,864	64.3
Georgia	2,531,609	48,965	77.0	14,656	23.0	63,621	25.1
Hawaii							
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana	1,586,518	41,900	60.8	27,071	39.2	68,971	43.5
Iowa	711,403	23,093	58.0	16,754	42.0	39,847	56.0
Kansas	696,082	16,912	53.9	14,490	46.1	31,402	45.1
Kentucky	1,003,973	48,600	76.4	15,012	23.6	63,612	63.4
Louisiana							
Maine	279,467	6,710	40.2	9,968	59.8	16,678	59.7
Maryland							
Massachusetts	1,432,856	39,801	58.7	27,992	41.3	67,793	47.3
Michigan							
Minnesota	1,260,282	18,993	33.6	37,588	66.4	56,581	44.9
Mississippi	768,704	17,871	66.3	9,093	33.7	26,964	35.1
Missouri	1,424,830	54,635	53.3	47,944	46.7	102,579	72.0
Montana	219,498	8,699	67.7	4,153	32.3	12,852	58.6
Nebraska	446,145	11,290	49.0	11,760	51.0	23,050	51.7
Nevada	660,002	16,342	72.7	6,150	27.3	22,492	34.1
New Hampshire	298,186	6,834	41.8	9,516	58.2	16,350	54.8
New Jersey							
New Mexico	500,276	14,853	49.3	15,277	50.7	30,130	60.2
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio							
Oklahoma	899,507	35,873	57.0	27,092	43.0	62,965	70.0
Oregon	862,908	26,381	41.5	37,123	58.5	63,504	73.6
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	233,115	7,710	62.0	4,733	38.0	12,443	53.4
South Carolina	1,059,917	18,337	67.2	8,956	32.8	27,293	25.8
South Dakota	196,890	3,627	25.0	10,854	75.0	14,481	73.5
Tennessee							
Texas	6,623,366	166,584	82.5	35,431	17.5	202,015	30.5
Utah	816,822	20,386	62.9	12,038	37.1	32,424	39.7
Vermont	131,353	2,564	20.8	9,763	79.2	12,327	93.8
Virginia	1,826,179	30,196	52.0	27,864	48.0	58,060	31.8
Washington	1,536,368	35,262	47.4	39,119	52.6	74,381	48.4
West Virginia	387,381	21,962	69.0	9,851	31.0	31,813	82.1
Wisconsin	1,321,279	26,978	49.3	27,726	50.7	54,704	41.4
Wyoming	125,365	2,442	48.2	2,628	51.8	5,070	40.4
Total	**48,455,968**	**1,287,417**		**798,026**		**2,085,443**	
Percent			**61.7**		**38.3**		
Weighted Rate							**43.0**
Number Reporting	**37**	**37**	**37**	**37**	**37**	**37**	**37**

Table 2–2 Report Sources, 2007 *(continues on page 14)*

	Professional													
	Child Daycare Provider(s)		Educational Personnel		Foster Care Provider(s)		Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel		Medical Personnel		Mental Health Personnel		Social Services Personnel	
State	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alabama	161	0.9	3,028	16.2	42	0.2	4,084	21.8	1,817	9.7	563	3.0	1,981	10.6
Alaska	52	1.1	951	19.4	17	0.3	1,014	20.7	642	13.1	255	5.2	454	9.3
Arizona	478	1.4	6,885	20.7			5,638	17.0	4,273	12.9	1,401	4.2	2,100	6.3
Arkansas	370	1.3	3,606	12.9			2,823	10.1	1,996	7.2	2,488	8.9	2,021	7.3
California	902	0.4	42,244	18.2	239	0.1	35,202	15.2	15,358	6.6	23,211	10.0	15,871	6.8
Colorado	396	1.3	6,265	19.9	502	1.6	7,382	23.4	3,214	10.2	2,036	6.5	2,114	6.7
Connecticut	370	1.4	6,206	23.4	248	0.9	6,211	23.5	2,783	10.5	1,810	6.8	1,768	6.7
Delaware	85	1.5	1,119	19.7	18	0.3	1,562	27.4	571	10.0	186	3.3	290	5.1
District of Columbia	34	0.8	737	16.4	51	1.1	753	16.7	229	5.1	172	3.8	1,140	25.3
Florida	1,381	0.9	23,108	14.9			38,995	25.2	11,074	7.1	4,032	2.6	15,726	10.1
Georgia	371	0.8	12,598	25.7			8,628	17.6	4,860	9.9	2,860	5.8	4,453	9.1
Hawaii	3	0.1	424	16.8	7	0.3	552	21.8	397	15.7	43	1.7	415	16.4
Idaho	85	1.2	1,360	19.2	33	0.5	1,502	21.2	724	10.2	52	0.7	244	3.4
Illinois	169	0.2	13,561	19.9	587	0.9	14,054	20.6	8,585	12.6	969	1.4	8,847	13.0
Indiana	421	1.0	7,797	18.6	402	1.0	8,126	19.4	4,855	11.6	1,704	4.1	2,615	6.2
Iowa	339	1.5	3,389	14.7	324	1.4	3,963	17.2	1,526	6.6	709	3.1	3,453	15.0
Kansas	195	1.2	3,860	22.8	462	2.7	1,582	9.4	966	5.7	110	0.7	2,648	15.7
Kentucky			3,763	7.7	178	0.4	4,030	8.3	1,269	2.6	885	1.8	1,653	3.4
Louisiana	160	0.8	3,601	18.7	106	0.5	2,812	14.6	2,380	12.3	569	2.9	1,586	8.2
Maine	102	1.5	1,109	16.5	13	0.2	958	14.3	671	10.0	613	9.1	826	12.3
Maryland														
Massachusetts	300	0.8	4,179	10.5	97	0.2	8,538	21.5	4,062	10.2			2,127	5.3
Michigan														
Minnesota	239	1.3	4,191	22.1	294	1.5	5,105	26.9	1,386	7.3	711	3.7	1,728	9.1
Mississippi	113	0.6	3,234	18.1	86	0.5	2,547	14.3	2,090	11.7	617	3.5	542	3.0
Missouri	650	1.2	8,446	15.5	173	0.3	7,212	13.2	3,614	6.6	2,762	5.1	6,726	12.3
Montana	128	1.5	1,144	13.2	64	0.7	1,631	18.7	575	6.6	261	3.0	1,346	15.5
Nebraska	224	2.0	1,748	15.5	104	0.9	1,868	16.5	994	8.8	567	5.0	1,178	10.4
Nevada	216	1.3	3,429	21.0	39	0.2	3,718	22.8	1,625	9.9	547	3.3	1,508	9.2
New Hampshire	72	1.1	1,323	19.4	21	0.3	1,255	18.4	734	10.7	434	6.4	531	7.8
New Jersey	183	0.4	11,374	25.5	602	1.3	5,823	13.1	3,310	7.4	1,700	3.8	2,538	5.7
New Mexico	56	0.4	2,955	19.9	21	0.1	2,566	17.3	1,268	8.5	461	3.1	768	5.2
New York	456	0.3	30,687	19.7	2,182	1.4	17,564	11.3	9,697	6.2	5,512	3.5	30,653	19.7
North Carolina	169	0.3	1,835	2.7			2,655	4.0	1,686	2.5			2,262	3.4
North Dakota	76	2.1	725	20.2	14	0.4	942	26.3	265	7.4	85	2.4	328	9.2
Ohio	804	1.0	9,392	12.1	489	0.6	14,035	18.1	5,082	6.6	2,974	3.8	12,545	16.2
Oklahoma	639	1.8	4,120	11.5	149	0.4	4,353	12.1	3,099	8.6	1,868	5.2	6,168	17.2
Oregon	267	1.0	4,467	16.9	224	0.8	6,003	22.8	2,726	10.3	732	2.8	3,564	13.5
Pennsylvania	490	2.1	5,782	24.6	1,369	5.8	1,522	6.5	3,334	14.2	1,371	5.8	3,365	14.3
Puerto Rico	14	0.1	2,376	15.1	6	0.0	1,760	11.2	1,097	7.0	124	0.8	578	3.7
Rhode Island	137	1.8	1,603	20.8			1,119	14.5	1,106	14.3	133	1.7	1,013	13.1
South Carolina	132	0.7	3,727	20.3	145	0.8	3,293	18.0	2,438	13.3	423	2.3	1,865	10.2
South Dakota	66	1.8	580	16.0	13	0.4	1,134	31.3	275	7.6	143	3.9	79	2.2
Tennessee	874	1.4	9,207	14.8	401	0.6	9,718	15.6	5,400	8.7	1,715	2.8	9,306	15.0
Texas	2,038	1.2	30,059	18.0	359	0.2	25,308	15.2	21,650	13.0	5,147	3.1	9,762	5.9
Utah	191	0.9	2,144	10.5	215	1.1	6,133	30.1	1,179	5.8	698	3.4	2,221	10.9
Vermont	68	2.7	520	20.3	15	0.6	474	18.5	222	8.7	290	11.3	237	9.2
Virginia	366	1.2	6,988	23.1	35	0.1	5,457	18.1	2,473	8.2	1,748	5.8	1,828	6.1
Washington	1,034	2.9	6,203	17.6	283	0.8	4,328	12.3	3,117	8.8	1,895	5.4	6,940	19.7
West Virginia	136	0.6	2,917	13.3	111	0.5	1,716	7.8	1,106	5.0	90	0.4	3,013	13.7
Wisconsin	436	1.6	4,557	16.9	62	0.2	4,774	17.7	1,577	5.8	1,413	5.2	4,419	16.4
Wyoming			506	20.7	35	1.4	483	19.8	134	5.5	114	4.7	195	8.0
Total	**16,648**		**316,029**		**10,837**		**302,905**		**155,511**		**79,203**		**189,538**	
Percent		**0.9**		**17.0**		**0.6**		**16.3**		**8.4**		**4.3**		**10.2**
Number Reporting	**48**	**48**	**50**	**50**	**44**	**44**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**48**	**48**	**50**	**50**

Table 2–2 Report Sources, 2007 *(continued from page 13)*

	Nonprofessional											
	Alleged Perpetrator(s)		Alleged Victim(s)		Anonymous Source(s)		Friend(s) or Neighbor(s)		Other Relative(s)		Parent(s)	
State	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alabama	32	0.2	183	1.0	1,218	6.5	990	5.3	1,951	10.4	1,664	8.9
Alaska	6	0.1	18	0.4	438	8.9	185	3.8	296	6.0	257	5.2
Arizona			243	0.7	3,064	9.2	2,134	6.4	2,767	8.3	2,426	7.3
Arkansas	8	0.0	144	0.5	4,200	15.1	1,784	6.4	3,169	11.4	2,398	8.6
California			1,084	0.5	23,546	10.1	6,147	2.6	11,490	4.9	2,956	1.3
Colorado	1	0.0	223	0.7	1,005	3.2	1,620	5.1	2,572	8.2	1,696	5.4
Connecticut	9	0.0	114	0.4	3,209	12.1	262	1.0	882	3.3	1,417	5.4
Delaware	22	0.4	40	0.7	391	6.9	172	3.0	316	5.6	428	7.5
District of Columbia	26	0.6	40	0.9	392	8.7	172	3.8	313	6.9	223	4.9
Florida			1,882	1.2	627	0.4	8,784	5.7	13,156	8.5	14,395	9.3
Georgia	38	0.1	157	0.3	3,215	6.6	2,635	5.4	4,103	8.4	3,300	6.7
Hawaii			8	0.3	79	3.1	68	2.7	126	5.0	65	2.6
Idaho			61	0.9	221	3.1	910	12.8	490	6.9	569	8.0
Illinois	134	0.2	213	0.3	6,881	10.1	2,496	3.7	4,420	6.5	4,684	6.9
Indiana	49	0.1	236	0.6	4,002	9.6	2,697	6.4	3,200	7.6	3,992	9.5
Iowa	44	0.2										
Kansas			45	0.3	2,674	15.8	663	3.9	1,022	6.0	1,631	9.6
Kentucky			370	0.8	5,633	11.6	8,343	17.2	3,521	7.2	3,865	8.0
Louisiana	34	0.2	71	0.4	1,559	8.1	1,464	7.6	2,423	12.6	1,714	8.9
Maine			25	0.4	520	7.7	474	7.1	599	8.9	430	6.4
Maryland												
Massachusetts	241	0.6	84	0.2	3,441	8.6			841	2.1	946	2.4
Michigan												
Minnesota	17	0.1	84	0.4	465	2.4	849	4.5	782	4.1	792	4.2
Mississippi			195	1.1	2,459	13.8	1,223	6.8	2,301	12.9	1,600	9.0
Missouri												
Montana			3	0.0	358	4.1	547	6.3	735	8.4	695	8.0
Nebraska	8	0.1	956	8.5	423	3.7	1,194	10.6	1,028	9.1	52	0.5
Nevada	2	0.0	73	0.4	1,599	9.8	858	5.3	1,071	6.6	1,168	7.1
New Hampshire			19	0.3			883	12.9	448	6.6	473	6.9
New Jersey			311	0.7	6,933	15.5	1,399	3.1	2,077	4.7	3,689	8.3
New Mexico	50	0.3	47	0.3	3,826	25.8	165	1.1	853	5.7	649	4.4
New York					19,817	12.7	4,998	3.2	7,653	4.9	10,949	7.0
North Carolina			82	0.1	1,109	1.7	1,308	2.0	1,738	2.6	761	1.1
North Dakota	6	0.2	18	0.5	124	3.5	208	5.8	213	5.9	268	7.5
Ohio	4	0.0	438	0.6	8,804	11.4	4,766	6.2	10,833	14.0	996	1.3
Oklahoma	41	0.1	156	0.4	750	2.1	1,889	5.3	5,336	14.9	2,390	6.7
Oregon			468	1.8	1,093	4.1	1,228	4.7	1,601	6.1	607	2.3
Pennsylvania	19	0.1	382	1.6	1,181	5.0	641	2.7	976	4.2	1,855	7.9
Puerto Rico	11	0.1	238	1.5	5,369	34.2	731	4.7	955	6.1	1,588	10.1
Rhode Island			58	0.8	762	9.9	498	6.5	491	6.4	579	7.5
South Carolina	53	0.3	73	0.4	1,672	9.1	967	5.3	1,788	9.8	1,127	6.1
South Dakota	3	0.1	4	0.1	242	6.7	92	2.5	279	7.7	171	4.7
Tennessee	53	0.1	234	0.4			9,659	15.5	7,114	11.4	6,033	9.7
Texas			373	0.2	8,026	4.8	10,491	6.3	17,916	10.8	16,872	10.1
Utah	18	0.1	114	0.6			1,415	6.9	2,863	14.0	1,114	5.5
Vermont	3	0.1	28	1.1	111	4.3	73	2.8	167	6.5	217	8.5
Virginia	48	0.2	137	0.5	3,679	12.2	1,141	3.8	2,244	7.4	2,109	7.0
Washington	9	0.0	239	0.7	712	2.0	3,351	9.5	2,867	8.1	2,650	7.5
West Virginia	20	0.1	166	0.8	5,168	23.5	1,092	5.0	2,068	9.4	2,231	10.2
Wisconsin	3	0.0	137	0.5	1,120	4.2	1,200	4.4	1,849	6.9	1,967	7.3
Wyoming	1	0.0	19	0.8	153	6.3	196	8.0	183	7.5	257	10.5
Total	**1,013**		**10,293**		**142,270**		**95,062**		**136,086**		**112,915**	
Percent		**0.1**		**0.6**		**7.6**		**5.1**		**7.3**		**6.1**
Number Reporting	**32**	**32**	**47**	**47**	**45**	**45**	**47**	**47**	**48**	**48**	**48**	**48**

State	Unknown or Other					
	Other		Unknown or Missing		Total Reports	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alabama	994	5.3	2	0.0	18,710	100.0
Alaska	321	6.5			4,906	100.0
Arizona	1,712	5.2	67	0.2	33,188	100.0
Arkansas	2,839	10.2			27,846	100.0
California	35,504	15.3	18,543	8.0	232,297	100.0
Colorado	2,494	7.9			31,520	100.0
Connecticut	1,061	4.0	129	0.5	26,479	100.0
Delaware	493	8.7			5,693	100.0
District of Columbia	224	5.0			4,506	100.0
Florida	21,791	14.1			154,951	100.0
Georgia	1,141	2.3	606	1.2	48,965	100.0
Hawaii	83	3.3	257	10.2	2,527	100.0
Idaho	836	11.8	2	0.0	7,089	100.0
Illinois	2,133	3.1	368	0.5	68,101	100.0
Indiana	1,804	4.3			41,900	100.0
Iowa	5,374	23.3	3,972	17.2	23,093	100.0
Kansas	1,047	6.2	7	0.0	16,912	100.0
Kentucky	6,921	14.2	8,169	16.8	48,600	100.0
Louisiana	814	4.2			19,293	100.0
Maine	358	5.3	12	0.2	6,710	100.0
Maryland						
Massachusetts	3,253	8.2	11,692	29.4	39,801	100.0
Michigan						
Minnesota	867	4.6	1,483	7.8	18,993	100.0
Mississippi	848	4.7	16	0.1	17,871	100.0
Missouri	1,475	2.7	23,577	43.2	54,635	100.0
Montana	1,171	13.5	41	0.5	8,699	100.0
Nebraska	471	4.2	475	4.2	11,290	100.0
Nevada	488	3.0	1	0.0	16,342	100.0
New Hampshire	616	9.0	25	0.4	6,834	100.0
New Jersey	3,170	7.1	1,497	3.4	44,606	100.0
New Mexico	1,158	7.8	10	0.1	14,853	100.0
New York	15,341	9.9			155,509	100.0
North Carolina			53,209	79.6	66,814	100.0
North Dakota	312	8.7	2	0.1	3,586	100.0
Ohio	6,274	8.1			77,436	100.0
Oklahoma	4,674	13.0	241	0.7	35,873	100.0
Oregon	3,401	12.9			26,381	100.0
Pennsylvania	1,226	5.2			23,513	100.0
Puerto Rico	850	5.4	12	0.1	15,709	100.0
Rhode Island	169	2.2	42	0.5	7,710	100.0
South Carolina	634	3.5			18,337	100.0
South Dakota	546	15.1			3,627	100.0
Tennessee	694	1.1	1,775	2.9	62,183	100.0
Texas	16,053	9.6	2,530	1.5	166,584	100.0
Utah	1,005	4.9	1,076	5.3	20,386	100.0
Vermont	117	4.6	22	0.9	2,564	100.0
Virginia	1,713	5.7	230	0.8	30,196	100.0
Washington	1,634	4.6			35,262	100.0
West Virginia	2,003	9.1	125	0.6	21,962	100.0
Wisconsin	1,899	7.0	1,565	5.8	26,978	100.0
Wyoming	161	6.6	5	0.2	2,442	100.0
Total	**160,167**		**131,785**		**1,860,262**	
Percent		**8.6**		**7.1**		**100.0**
Number Reporting	**49**	**49**	**35**	**35**	**50**	**50**

Table 2–3 Investigation Dispositions, 2007

State	Substantiated	Indicated	Alternative Response Victim	Alternative Response Nonvictim	Unsubstantiated	Intentionally False	Closed With No Finding	Other	Unknown or Missing	Total Dispositions
Alabama	6,387				11,413		910			18,710
Alaska	1,830				2,700		376			4,906
Arizona	2,879	111			30,198					33,188
Arkansas	6,967				19,609		1,270			27,846
California	54,533				177,756				8	232,297
Colorado	7,196				23,259				1,065	31,520
Connecticut	6,634				19,845					26,479
Delaware	1,369				3,773	82	430	39		5,693
District of Columbia	1,699				2,560		247			4,506
Florida	31,656				78,299			44,795	201	154,951
Georgia	21,541				27,424					48,965
Hawaii	1,170				1,357					2,527
Idaho	1,064				6,013	12				7,089
Illinois	17,207				50,421	473				68,101
Indiana	12,899				28,262				739	41,900
Iowa	8,958				14,135					23,093
Kansas	1,558				15,354					16,912
Kentucky	9,843		1,724	13,755	20,935		1,572	771		48,600
Louisiana	5,792			44	12,603		845	9		19,293
Maine	2,566				4,144					6,710
Maryland										
Massachusetts	23,012				16,789					39,801
Michigan										
Minnesota	4,506			10,481	3,219	18	769			18,993
Mississippi	4,791				13,080					17,871
Missouri	5,452			28,144	19,106		1,933			54,635
Montana	1,024	106			6,667		672	230		8,699
Nebraska	2,401				8,649		240			11,290
Nevada	3,068			353	12,921					16,342
New Hampshire	649				5,672		513			6,834
New Jersey	5,352				39,254					44,606
New Mexico	3,784				11,069					14,853
New York	50,989				104,520					155,509
North Carolina	6,775		6,820	35,476	17,743					66,814
North Dakota	660				2,924	2				3,586
Ohio	16,508	10,268			48,516		1,187	957		77,436
Oklahoma	7,344			6,392	19,444		2,693			35,873
Oregon	7,227				12,790			6,364		26,381
Pennsylvania	4,177				19,255			81		23,513
Puerto Rico	5,384				8,427	82	1,114	673	29	15,709
Rhode Island	2,462				5,141		107			7,710
South Carolina	7,222				11,115					18,337
South Dakota	851				2,506		270			3,627
Tennessee	9,961	723		9,979	37,052		4,263	205		62,183
Texas	42,295				96,496		6,213	21,580		166,584
Utah	8,507			125	10,904	10	840			20,386
Vermont	728				1,827	7	1		1	2,564
Virginia	4,377				3,785	70		21,964		30,196
Washington	4,769			7,641	13,389		582	8,881		35,262
West Virginia	4,438				15,636		1,862		26	21,962
Wisconsin	5,468				21,510					26,978
Wyoming	478			1,429	535					2,442
Total	**448,407**	**11,208**	**8,544**	**113,819**	**1,140,001**	**756**	**28,909**	**106,549**	**2,069**	**1,860,262**
Percent	**24.1**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**6.1**	**61.3**	**0.0**	**1.6**	**5.7**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Number Reporting	**50**	**4**	**2**	**11**	**50**	**9**	**23**	**13**	**7**	**50**

Table 2–4 Report Investigation Trends, 2003–2007 *(continues on page 18)*

State	2003			2004			2005		
	Child Population	Total Investigations	Investigation Rate	Child Population	Total Investigations	Investigation Rate	Child Population	Total Investigations	Investigation Rate
Alabama	1,108,511	17,820	16.1	1,106,522	19,118	17.3	1,107,079	18,318	16.5
Alaska	186,907	10,575	56.6				182,990	4,273	23.4
Arizona	1,481,584	33,627	22.7	1,522,131	35,623	23.4	1,574,856	37,088	23.6
Arkansas	676,912	19,680	29.1	679,297	20,076	29.6	684,044	23,120	33.8
California	9,476,210	244,694	25.8	9,516,270	234,035	24.6	9,532,676	228,012	23.9
Colorado	1,141,412	29,362	25.7	1,145,691	29,540	25.8	1,153,869	26,950	23.4
Connecticut	843,135	32,802	38.9	838,707	32,097	38.3	830,770	30,030	36.1
Delaware	198,662	5,432	27.3	200,003	5,276	26.4	202,195	5,799	28.7
District of Columbia	116,430	4,660	40.0	116,631	4,977	42.7	116,098	4,958	42.7
Florida	3,824,062	156,848	41.0	3,893,303	145,393	37.3	3,968,247	148,004	37.3
Georgia	2,310,562	71,501	30.9	2,353,893	85,817	36.5	2,400,364	74,165	30.9
Hawaii	298,392	3,894	13.0	297,856	3,608	12.1	298,637	2,733	9.2
Idaho	375,396	6,264	16.7	379,401	6,502	17.1	386,653	6,499	16.8
Illinois	3,236,597	59,280	18.3	3,233,171	64,784	20.0	3,225,149	66,305	20.6
Indiana	1,569,753	34,287	21.8	1,569,727	35,817	22.8	1,573,346	37,860	24.1
Iowa	714,436	24,172	33.8	711,234	24,366	34.3	709,859	24,536	34.6
Kansas	703,669	15,840	22.5	699,975	15,729	22.5	696,417	14,146	20.3
Kentucky	992,383	45,348	45.7	993,209	46,951	47.3	995,888	47,960	48.2
Louisiana	1,181,619	25,480	21.6	1,174,289	23,843	20.3	1,167,629	26,901	23.0
Maine	292,440	5,143	17.6	289,112	5,358	18.5	285,170	5,396	18.9
Maryland									
Massachusetts	1,490,523	39,686	26.6	1,476,886	38,940	26.4	1,463,169	38,669	26.4
Michigan	2,552,161	74,390	29.1	2,533,054	74,333	29.3	2,509,307	65,174	26.0
Minnesota	1,271,464	17,587	13.8	1,265,837	17,471	13.8	1,260,953	18,843	14.9
Mississippi	761,991	15,998	21.0	761,628	15,801	20.7	762,072	15,745	20.7
Missouri	1,415,504	55,580	39.3	1,413,662	54,216	38.4	1,414,887	55,217	39.0
Montana	221,073	9,023	40.8	219,775	7,450	33.9	218,731	8,181	37.4
Nebraska	445,283	7,160	16.1	445,141	10,962	24.6	445,087	15,501	34.8
Nevada	571,319	13,191	23.1	593,717	13,424	22.6	613,756	14,532	23.7
New Hampshire	308,171	6,878	22.3	304,909	6,400	21.0	301,727	6,583	21.8
New Jersey	2,113,185	42,762	20.2	2,114,289	44,127	20.9	2,105,574	34,806	16.5
New Mexico	504,293	15,278	30.3	504,848	16,445	32.6	506,377	20,225	39.9
New York	4,628,087	149,847	32.4	4,600,581	148,244	32.2	4,565,760	140,214	30.7
North Carolina	2,055,521	59,583	29.0	2,078,868	66,172	31.8	2,112,577	66,698	31.6
North Dakota	150,044	3,899	26.0	148,229	3,912	26.4	146,437	3,961	27.0
Ohio	2,829,458	68,399	24.2	2,810,418	70,280	25.0	2,790,677	71,762	25.7
Oklahoma	885,621	36,641	41.4	883,691	36,070	40.8	886,369	36,952	41.7
Oregon	849,551	20,552	24.2	846,869	23,529	27.8	849,598	25,063	29.5
Pennsylvania	2,858,851	23,601	8.3	2,840,739	23,862	8.4	2,821,095	23,114	8.2
Puerto Rico							1,031,914	31,673	30.7
Rhode Island	247,632	7,012	28.3	245,808	6,707	27.3	241,839	7,101	29.4
South Carolina	1,019,266	18,434	18.1	1,023,278	17,186	16.8	1,030,036	17,088	16.6
South Dakota	196,300	5,534	28.2	195,335	4,620	23.7	194,619	4,445	22.8
Tennessee	1,410,172	29,790	21.1	1,416,415	48,622	34.3	1,428,285	59,998	42.0
Texas	6,162,780	133,827	21.7	6,245,791	140,038	22.4	6,337,618	161,895	25.5
Utah	736,661	20,009	27.2	755,550	21,132	28.0	775,353	21,052	27.2
Vermont	140,452	2,936	20.9	138,247	2,690	19.5	135,814	2,504	18.4
Virginia	1,783,369	15,911	8.9	1,791,792	28,105	15.7	1,803,450	27,937	15.5
Washington	1,517,018	30,222	19.9	1,516,468	32,314	21.3	1,519,924	34,293	22.6
West Virginia	391,377	19,556	50.0	390,144	18,508	47.4	389,162	22,400	57.6
Wisconsin	1,340,100	41,377	30.9	1,330,485	40,205	30.2	1,320,899	29,660	22.5
Wyoming	123,151	2,381	19.3	122,399	2,018	16.5	121,519	2,020	16.6
Total	**71,709,450**	**1,833,753**		**71,735,275**	**1,872,693**		**73,196,521**	**1,916,359**	
Rate			**25.6**			**26.1**			**26.2**
Number Reporting	**50**	**50**	**50**	**49**	**49**	**49**	**51**	**51**	**51**

Table 2–4 Report Investigation Trends, 2003–2007 *(continued from page 17)*

State	2006			2007		
	Child Population	Total Investigations	Investigation Rate	Child Population	Total Investigations	Investigation Rate
Alabama	1,119,663	18,651	16.7	1,123,537	18,710	16.7
Alaska	183,500	5,755	31.4	182,218	4,906	26.9
Arizona	1,625,870	33,743	20.8	1,669,866	33,188	19.9
Arkansas	696,032	25,524	36.7	700,537	27,846	39.7
California	9,401,360	225,911	24.0	9,383,924	232,297	24.8
Colorado	1,173,753	30,940	26.4	1,192,679	31,520	26.4
Connecticut	827,069	28,500	34.5	820,216	26,479	32.3
Delaware	204,023	5,781	28.3	205,646	5,693	27.7
District of Columbia	114,531	5,077	44.3	113,720	4,506	39.6
Florida	4,032,726	151,822	37.6	4,043,560	154,951	38.3
Georgia	2,475,382	60,277	24.4	2,531,609	48,965	19.3
Hawaii	283,576	2,285	8.1	285,694	2,527	8.8
Idaho	399,024	6,662	16.7	407,712	7,089	17.4
Illinois	3,203,178	66,495	20.8	3,199,159	68,101	21.3
Indiana	1,584,017	44,051	27.8	1,586,518	41,900	26.4
Iowa	712,097	25,029	35.1	711,403	23,093	32.5
Kansas	693,395	15,164	21.9	696,082	16,912	24.3
Kentucky	1,003,483	48,649	48.5	1,003,973	48,600	48.4
Louisiana	1,066,962	25,536	23.9	1,079,560	19,293	17.9
Maine	283,332	5,949	21.0	279,467	6,710	24.0
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,446,323	38,918	26.9	1,432,856	39,801	27.8
Michigan	2,483,332	70,036	28.2			
Minnesota	1,261,017	19,846	15.7	1,260,282	18,993	15.1
Mississippi	764,275	16,888	22.1	768,704	17,871	23.2
Missouri	1,425,014	47,491	33.3	1,424,830	54,635	38.3
Montana	218,929	8,737	39.9	219,498	8,699	39.6
Nebraska	445,094	13,109	29.5	446,145	11,290	25.3
Nevada	639,645	14,982	23.4	660,002	16,342	24.8
New Hampshire	302,593	6,640	21.9	298,186	6,834	22.9
New Jersey	2,079,588	28,134	13.5	2,063,789	44,606	21.6
New Mexico	497,679	16,565	33.3	500,276	14,853	29.7
New York	4,467,031	150,796	33.8	4,413,414	155,509	35.2
North Carolina	2,163,091	67,524	31.2	2,217,680	66,814	30.1
North Dakota	143,529	3,791	26.4	142,809	3,586	25.1
Ohio	2,774,850	73,156	26.4	2,751,874	77,436	28.1
Oklahoma	889,658	36,673	41.2	899,507	35,873	39.9
Oregon	857,570	25,598	29.8	862,908	26,381	30.6
Pennsylvania	2,807,284	23,071	8.2	2,786,719	23,513	8.4
Puerto Rico	1,018,306	13,797	13.5	1,002,944	15,709	15.7
Rhode Island	236,719	8,441	35.7	233,115	7,710	33.1
South Carolina	1,048,614	16,712	15.9	1,059,917	18,337	17.3
South Dakota	196,231	3,908	19.9	196,890	3,627	18.4
Tennessee	1,462,511	61,886	42.3	1,471,486	62,183	42.3
Texas	6,489,667	166,728	25.7	6,623,366	166,584	25.2
Utah	796,877	20,206	25.4	816,822	20,386	25.0
Vermont	133,878	2,315	17.3	131,353	2,564	19.5
Virginia	1,821,202	29,141	16.0	1,826,179	30,196	16.5
Washington	1,525,947	35,698	23.4	1,536,368	35,262	23.0
West Virginia	388,451	23,210	59.8	387,381	21,962	56.7
Wisconsin	1,326,996	29,029	21.9	1,321,279	26,978	20.4
Wyoming	122,974	2,437	19.8	125,365	2,442	19.5
Total	**73,317,848**	**1,907,264**		**71,099,024**	**1,860,262**	
Rate			**26.0**			**26.2**
Number Reporting	**51**	**51**	**51**	**50**	**50**	**50**

Report Sources	Substantiated		Indicated		Alternative Response Victim		Alternative Response Nonvictim		Unsubstantiated	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Professionals										
Child Daycare Providers	2,829	0.6	95	0.8	63	0.7	852	0.7	11,232	1.0
Educational Personnel	58,097	13.2	1,349	12.0	918	10.7	13,690	12.0	216,445	19.3
Foster Care Providers	2,131	0.5	120	1.1	1	0.0	278	0.2	7,788	0.7
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	124,683	28.3	2,729	24.3	1,491	17.5	9,853	8.7	129,524	11.5
Medical Personnel	50,960	11.6	989	8.8	917	10.7	4,317	3.8	84,948	7.6
Mental Health Personnel	15,182	3.4	590	5.3	34	0.4	2,924	2.6	54,786	4.9
Social Services Personnel	55,300	12.6	2,052	18.3	1,173	13.7	7,743	6.8	107,315	9.5
Total Professionals	**309,182**	**70.2**	**7,924**	**70.7**	**4,597**	**53.8**	**39,657**	**34.8**	**612,038**	**54.4**
Nonprofessionals										
Alleged Perpetrators	490	0.1	2	0.0			24	0.0	433	0.0
Alleged Victims	1,771	0.4	86	0.8	54	0.6	256	0.2	6,812	0.6
Anonymous Reporters	19,215	4.4	436	3.9	792	9.3	2,202	1.9	110,342	9.8
Friends or Neighbors	14,333	3.3	430	3.8	1,034	12.1	6,372	5.6	63,049	5.6
Other Relatives	27,480	6.2	1,285	11.5	1,071	12.5	4,539	4.0	87,881	7.8
Parents	17,889	4.1	198	1.8	437	5.1	4,250	3.7	78,748	7.0
Total Nonprofessionals	**81,178**	**18.4**	**2,437**	**21.7**	**3,388**	**39.7**	**17,643**	**15.5**	**347,265**	**30.9**
Unknown or Other Reporters										
Unknown	16,775	3.8	10	0.1	330	3.9	52,011	45.7	60,100	5.3
Other	33,385	7.6	837	7.5	229	2.7	4,508	4.0	104,884	9.3
Total Unknown or Other Reporters	**50,160**	**11.4**	**847**	**7.6**	**559**	**6.5**	**56,519**	**49.7**	**164,984**	**14.7**
Total	**440,520**		**11,208**		**8,544**		**113,819**		**1,124,287**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**
Number Reporting	**48**	**48**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**11**	**11**	**48**	**48**

Report Sources	Intentionally False		Closed With No Finding		Other		Unknown		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Professionals										
Child Daycare Providers	3	0.4	169	0.6	1,053	1.1	9	0.4	16,305	10.4
Educational Personnel	50	6.6	2,840	9.8	17,235	17.2	213	10.3	310,837	17.0
Foster Care Providers	4	0.5	106	0.4	143	0.1	28	1.4	10,599	9.5
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	59	7.8	3,991	13.8	23,078	23.0	552	26.7	295,960	16.2
Medical Personnel	31	4.1	1,877	6.5	8,316	8.3	165	8.0	152,520	8.3
Mental Health Personnel	17	2.3	844	2.9	3,939	3.9	70	3.4	78,386	4.3
Social Services Personnel	37	4.9	3,171	11.0	8,603	8.6	252	12.2	185,646	10.1
Total Professionals	**201**	**26.7**	**12,998**	**45.0**	**62,367**	**62.3**	**1,289**	**62.3**	**1,050,253**	**57.4**
Nonprofessionals										
Alleged Perpetrators	1	0.1	22	0.1	35	0.0			1,007	0.7
Alleged Victims	3	0.4	174	0.6	620	0.6	31	1.5	9,807	8.8
Anonymous Reporters	229	30.4	2,911	10.1	4,710	4.7	216	10.4	141,053	7.7
Friends or Neighbors	52	6.9	2,929	10.1	5,329	5.3	98	4.7	93,626	71.0
Other Relatives	78	10.3	3,301	11.4	8,485	8.5	152	7.3	134,272	7.3
Parents	135	17.9	1,875	6.5	8,370	8.4	138	6.7	112,040	6.1
Total Nonprofessionals	**498**	**66.0**	**11,212**	**38.8**	**27,549**	**27.5**	**635**	**30.7**	**491,805**	**26.9**
Unknown or Other Reporters										
Unknown	12	1.6	1,857	6.4	687	0.7	1	0.0	131,783	7.2
Other	43	5.7	2,842	9.8	9,582	9.6	144	7.0	156,454	8.5
Total Unknown or Other Reporters	**55**	**7.3**	**4,699**	**16.3**	**10,269**	**10.3**	**145**	**7.0**	**288,237**	**15.7**
Total	**754**		**28,909**		**100,185**		**2,069**		**1,830,295**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**
Number Reporting	**8**	**8**	**23**	**23**	**12**	**12**	**7**	**7**		

Table 2–6 PART Measure: Response Time in Hours, 2005–2007

State	Response Time Average		
	2005	2006	2007
Alabama			
Alaska		199	
Arizona	76	47	59
Arkansas	189	208	223
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut		40	
Delaware	152	154	179
District of Columbia	29	33	28
Florida	11	10	9
Georgia			
Hawaii	184	132	116
Idaho	60	57	
Illinois	12	12	12
Indiana			
Iowa	49	43	38
Kansas	78	74	90
Kentucky	27	31	
Louisiana			
Maine		120	72
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota	79	60	55
Mississippi	207	166	135
Missouri	45	58	25
Montana			
Nebraska	413	312	148
Nevada	47	42	33
New Hampshire	55	58	60
New Jersey		48	26
New Mexico			85
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota	31	32	38
Ohio	5	4	
Oklahoma	161	141	87
Oregon		116	109
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico		146	307
Rhode Island	18	21	22
South Carolina	94	84	79
South Dakota	180	182	113
Tennessee		71	
Texas	18	34	136
Utah	110	102	100
Vermont	67	72	90
Virginia			
Washington	70	77	4
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	99	104	109
Wyoming	29	15	24
Total	**2,595**	**3,105**	**2,611**
Average	**89**	**86**	**84**
Median	**67**	**66**	**79**
Number Reporting	**29**	**36**	**31**

Table 2–7 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2007

State	Screening and Intake Workers	Investigation Workers	Screening, Intake, Investigation Workers	Screened-In Referrals	Screened-In Referrals per Investigation Worker
Alabama	82	588	670	18,710	32
Alaska	59	199	258	4,906	25
Arizona	70	973	1,043	33,188	34
Arkansas	30	473	503	27,846	59
California			4,871		
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware	14	83	97	5,693	69
District of Columbia	44	77	121	4,506	59
Florida	157	1,719	1,876	154,951	90
Georgia					
Hawaii	14	75	89	2,527	34
Idaho					
Illinois	99	868	967	68,101	78
Indiana			616		
Iowa			222		
Kansas	78	277	355	16,912	61
Kentucky	75	1,540	1,615	48,600	32
Louisiana	9	244	253	19,293	79
Maine	28	129	157	6,710	52
Maryland					
Massachusetts	80	252	332	39,801	158
Michigan					
Minnesota	131	259	390	18,993	73
Mississippi	4	387	391	17,871	46
Missouri	50	420	470	54,635	130
Montana					
Nebraska	28	89	117	11,290	127
Nevada	33	203	236	16,342	81
New Hampshire	12	60	72	6,834	114
New Jersey	94	849	943	44,606	53
New Mexico	39	181	220	14,853	82
New York					
North Carolina	162	800	962	66,814	84
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma	154	231	385	35,873	155
Oregon					
Pennsylvania			3,176		
Puerto Rico	37	112	149	15,709	140
Rhode Island	29	34	63	7,710	227
South Carolina					
South Dakota	31	50	81	3,627	73
Tennessee					
Texas	413	3,080	3,493	166,584	54
Utah	39	115	154	20,386	177
Vermont	26	36	62	2,564	71
Virginia	65	854	919	30,196	35
Washington	74	289	363	35,262	122
West Virginia			401		
Wisconsin	135	246	381	26,978	110
Wyoming			123		
Total	**2,395**	**15,792**	**27,596**	**1,048,871**	
Weighted Average					**66.4**
Average					**85.3**
Number Reporting	**33**	**33**	**39**	**33**	**33**

Children[1]

CHAPTER 3

Each State bases its own definitions of child abuse and neglect on the standards set by Federal and State laws. The child protective services (CPS) units within each State respond to the safety needs of children who are alleged to have been maltreated based on those State definitions. The *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:

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

National child maltreatment estimates for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007 are based on child populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. During FFY 2007:

- An estimated 794,000 children were victims of maltreatment;
- The rate of victimization was 10.6 per 1,000 children in the population; and
- More than 3.5 million children received CPS investigations or assessments.

This chapter provides in-depth information about the characteristics of children found to be abused or neglected during FFY 2007. This chapter also discusses the 5-year trend of children who received investigations or assessments and the 5-year trend of victimization rates.

Children Who Were Subjects of a Report

Based on data from 50 States, the rate of children who were subjects of a screened-in referral (a report) and who subsequently received an investigation or assessment was 47.2 per 1,000 children.[2] State rates ranged from 8.4 to 127.4 per 1,000 children.

When applied to the national population for all 52 States, an estimated 3.5 million children received an investigation or assessment.[3] The national rate of children who received an investigation or assessment rose from 46.3 during FFY 2003 to 48.3 in FFY 2005, but has been decli-

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

2 *Supporting data are provided in table 3–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. The child disposition rate was computed by dividing the total count of children who received an investigation (3,359,295) by the child population for the 50 States that reported these data (71,099,024) and multiplying by 1,000.*

3 *A national estimate of 3,535,501 (rounded to 3.5 million) children who were the subjects of an investigation was calculated by multiplying the child investigation rate (47.2) by the national child population for all 52 States (74,904,677) and dividing by 1,000.*

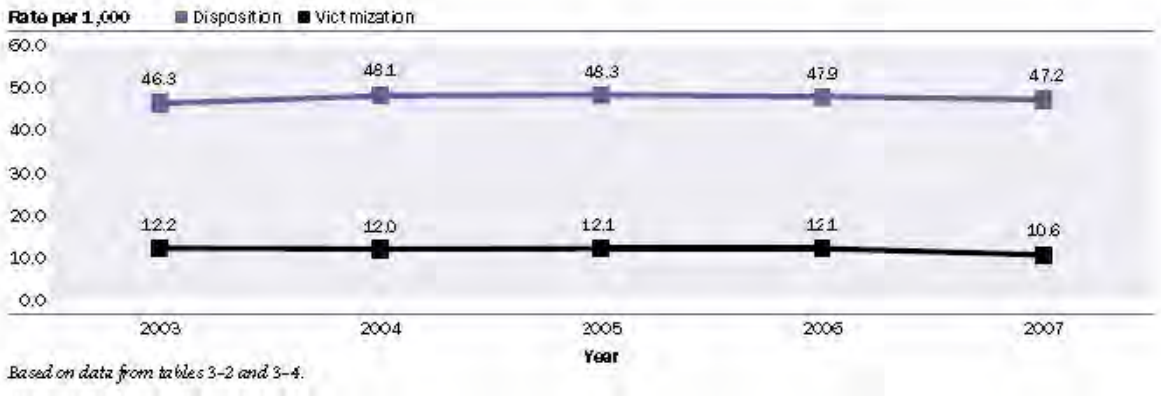
ning since 2005.[4] The FFY 2006 rate was 47.9 and the FFY 2007 rate was 47.2 per 1,000 children (figure 3–1). The national estimate of children who received an investigation or assessment has declined from 3.6 million during 2006 to 3.5 million during 2007.

Child Victims

Based on data from 50 States, nearly one-quarter (22.5%) of children who received an investigation or assessment were found to have been maltreated.[5] This compares to 25.2 percent of children who were found to have been maltreated during FFY 2006. The number of reported victims of maltreatment from the 50 States was 753,357.[6] The victimization rate for FFY 2007 was 10.6 per 1,000 in the population.[7] State rates of victimization ranged from 1.5 to 26.3 per 1,000 children. Based on the victimization rate of 10.6 per 1,000 in the population, an estimated 794,000 children were victims of maltreatment during FFY 2007.[8]

Between FFY 2003 and FFY 2006, the rate of victimization fluctuated between 12.2 and 12.0 per 1,000 children. Between FFY 2006 and FFY 2007, the rate of victimization dropped from 12.1 to 10.6 per 1,000 children, which is a change of 12 percent. This decrease can be attributed to several factors including the increase in children who received an "other" disposition, the decrease in the percentage of children who received a substantiated or indicated disposition, and the decrease in the number of children who received an investigation or assessment. It is not possible to tell whether this year's decrease indicates a trend until more data are collected.

Figure 3–1 Disposition and Victimization Rates, 2003–2007



Based on data from tables 3–2 and 3–4.

4 *See table 3–2.*

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

6 *See table 3–3. A victim was counted once for each report of maltreatment, and therefore, this number is duplicated. Counting each victim only once, regardless of the number of maltreatment reports, gives an unduplicated count of 683,549. This unduplicated victim count is for 48 States, as the States that reported data via the Summary Data Component (SDC) can not report unduplicated counts.*

7 *The victimization rate was computed by dividing the number of total victims (753,357) by the child population for the 50 States that reported these data (71,099,024) and multiplying by 1,000.*

8 *See table 3–4. A national estimate of 794,000 child victims was calculated by multiplying the victimization rate (10.6) by the national population (74,904,677), dividing by 1,000, and rounding to the nearest 1,000.*

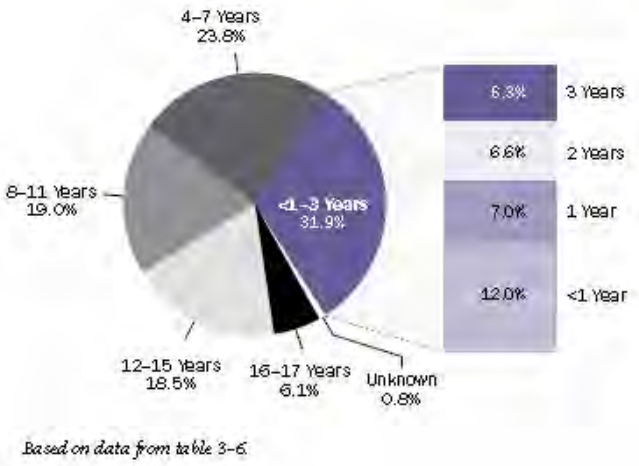
First-Time Victims

Approximately three-quarters of victims (75.4%) had no history of prior victimization.[9] Information regarding first-time victims is a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measure. The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program (CBCAP) reports this PART measure to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) each year as an average of all States. Individual State data are not reported to OMB.

Age and Sex of Victims

Nearly 32 percent (31.9%) of all victims of maltreatment were younger than 4 years old (figure 3–2). An additional 23.8 percent were in the age group 4–7 years and 19.0 percent were in the age group 8–11 years.[10] Victimization was split almost evenly between the sexes; 48.2 percent of victims were boys and 51.5 percent of the victims were girls. The sex of 0.3 percent of child victims was unknown.

Figure 3–2 Age by Percentage of Victims, 2007



Based on data from table 3–6.

The youngest children had the highest rate of victimization. The rate of child victimization for boys in the age group of birth to 1 year was 22.2 per 1,000 male children of the same age group (figure 3–3). The child victimization rate for girls in the age group of birth to 1 year was 21.5 per 1,000 female children of the same age group. The victimization rate for children in the age group of 4–7 years was 11.4 per 1,000 for boys and 11.6 per 1,000 for girls. The victimization rate for children in the age group of 16–17 was 5.4 per 1,000 children in the same age group. Overall, the victimization rates decreased for older age groups.

Race and Ethnicity of Victims

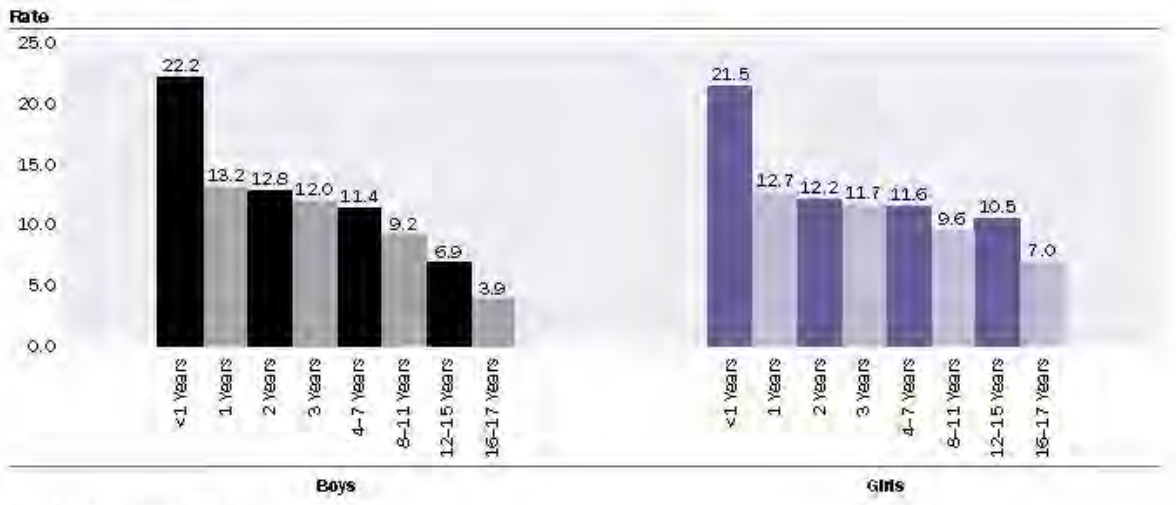
African-American children, American Indian or Alaska Native children, and children of multiple races had the highest rates of victimization at 16.7, 14.2, and 14.0 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively. Hispanic children and White children had rates of 10.3 and 9.1 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively. Asian children had the lowest rate of 2.4 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity.[11] Nearly one-half of all victims were White (46.1%), one-fifth (21.7%) were African-American, and one-fifth (20.8%) were Hispanic.

Types of Maltreatment

During FFY 2007, 59.0 percent of victims experienced neglect, 10.8 percent were physically abused, 7.6 percent were sexually abused, 4.2 percent were psychologically maltreated, less than

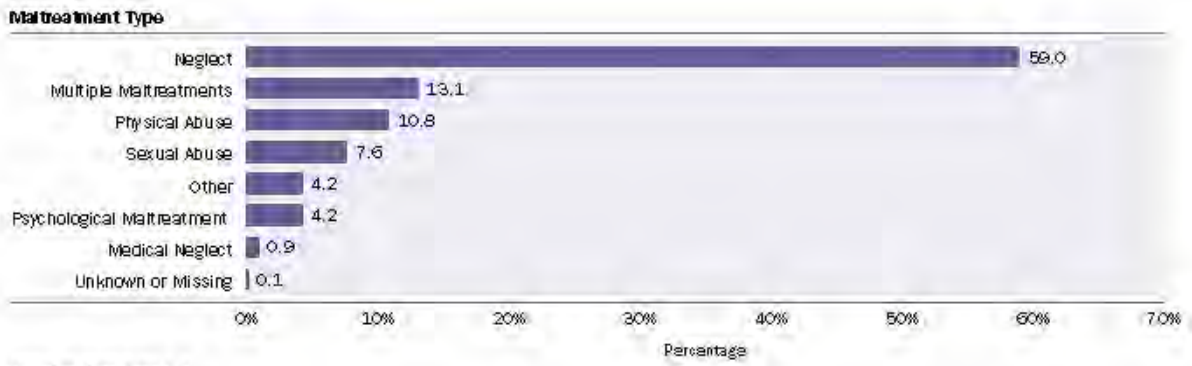
9 *See table 3–5. These are unduplicated victims.*
10 *See table 3–6.*
11 *See table 3–7.*

Figure 3–3 Victimization Rates by Age and Sex, 2007



Based on data from table 3–6.

Figure 3–4 Victims by Maltreatment Type, 2007



Based on data from 3–8.

1 percent were medically neglected, and 13.1 percent were victims of multiple maltreatments (figure 3–4).[12] In addition, 4.2 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."

The data for victims of specific types of maltreatment were analyzed in terms of report sources, race, and age group. Of victims of physical abuse, 25.4 percent were reported by teachers, 23.9 percent were reported by police officers or lawyers, and 13.3 percent were reported by medical staff.[13] Police officers or lawyers accounted for the largest report source percentage of neglect

[12] *See table 3–8.*
[13] *See table 3–9.*

victims (28.1%) and sexual abuse victims (29.4%). "Other" and unknown reporters are not classified as either professional or nonprofessional reporters. They were responsible for 11.5 percent of all reports. Overall, 67.5 percent of victims were reported by professionals and 20.9 percent were reported by nonprofessionals.

When looking at the maltreatment types by race, some disproportionality issues become apparent. Of the victims of all maltreatments, 45.4 percent were White, but only 36.4 percent of medical neglect victims were White. African-Americans comprised 21.4 percent of all victims, but 35.3 percent of medical neglect victims.[14] Of the sexual abuse victims, more than one-half (51.5%) were White, compared with 45.4 percent of all victims who were White.

Analyzing the data by age groups reveals that of the victims who were medically neglected, 20.4 percent were younger than 1 year old (figure 3–5). Victims who were younger than 1 year old comprised 12.0 percent of all maltreatment victims.

Of the victims who were sexually abused, 35.2 percent were in the age group 12–15 years, 23.8 percent were in the age group 8–11 years, and 23.3 percent were in the age group 4–7 years.[15]

Living Arrangement of Victims

Data are incomplete for the living arrangement of victims. Some States that reported data were excluded from the analysis if the State reported more than 50 percent of the data as unknown or missing. Less than one-half of the States (22) reported usable data for this field. It is hoped that the reporting of this data element will improve in the coming years.[16]

In the 22 States that reported living arrangement data, approximately 26 percent (25.5%) of victims were living with a single mother. Nearly 20 percent (19.1%) of victims were living with married parents, while approximately 21 percent of victims (20.9%) were living with both parents, but the marital status was unknown.

Risk Factors

Children who were reported with any of the following risk factors were considered as having a disability: Mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual or hearing impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or another medical problem. In general, children with such risk factors are undercounted, as not every child receives a clinical diagnostic assessment from CPS agency staff. Slightly more than 8 percent (8.1%) of victims had a reported disability. Approximately 3 percent (3.1%) of victims had behavior problems, another 3.1 percent had some other medical condition, and 1.9 percent of victims were emotionally disturbed. A victim could have been reported with more than one type of disability.[17]

The data were examined to determine if the child had a caregiver risk factor of domestic violence, meaning the caregiver perpetrated or was the victim of domestic violence in the child's home environment. For the 34 States that reported this data element, 14.9 percent of victims and 2.6 percent of nonvictims had a caregiver risk factor of domestic violence.[18]

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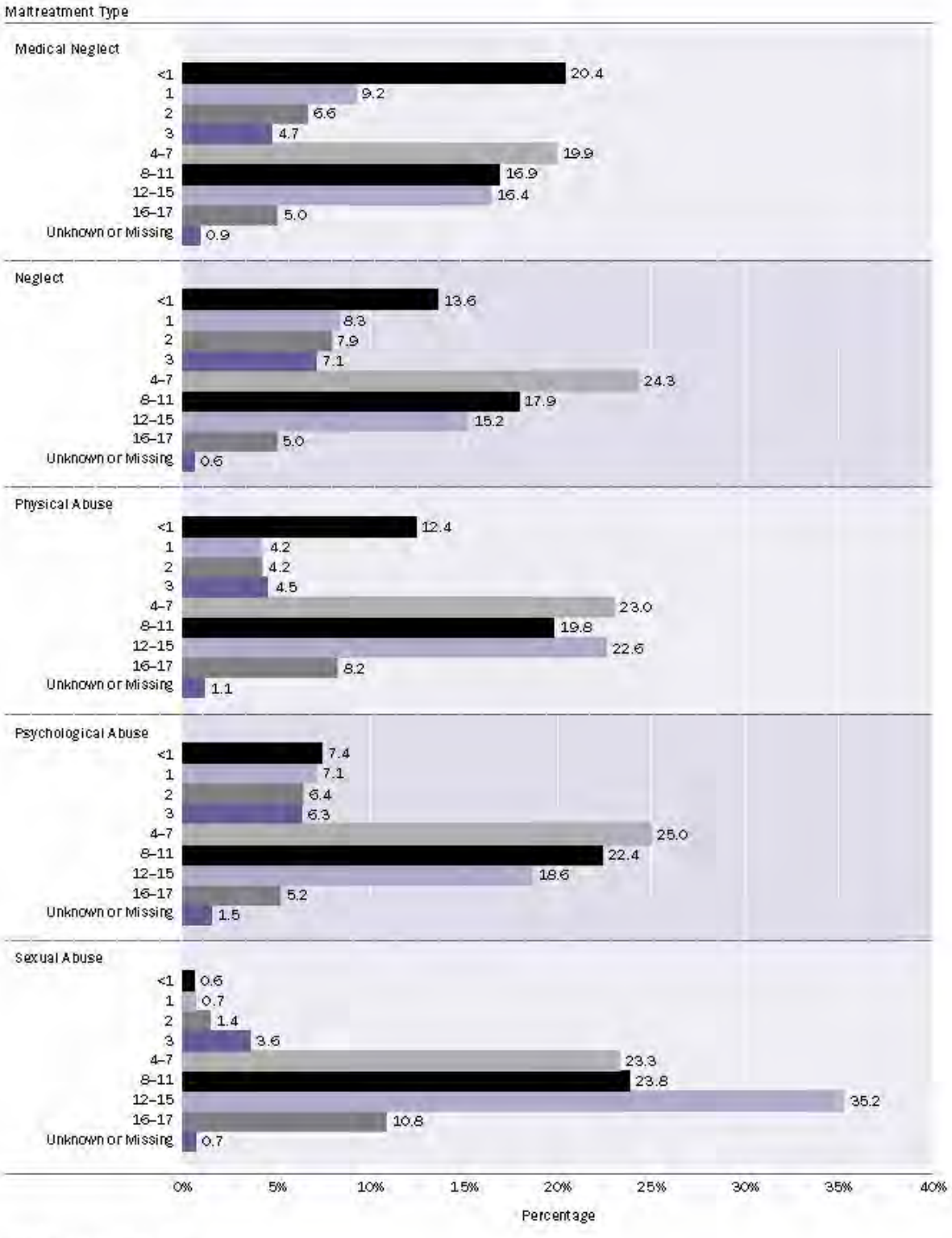
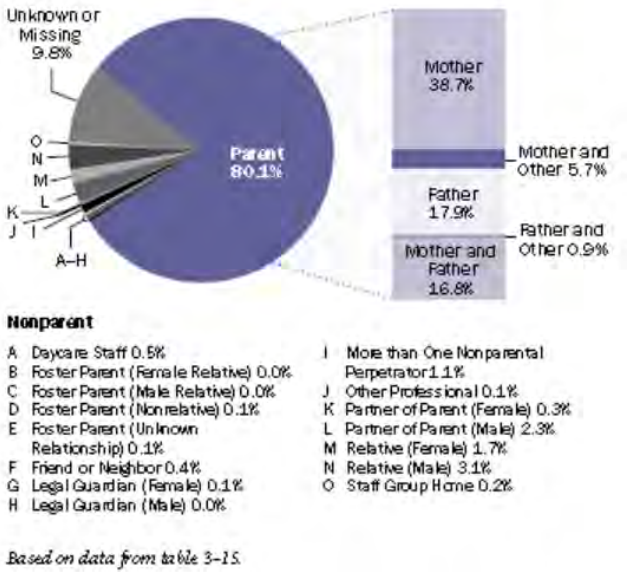
[14] *See table 3–10.*
[15] *See table 3–11.*
[16] *See table 3–12.*
[17] *See table 3–13.*
[18] *See table 3–14.*

Figure 3–5 Victims by Maltreatment Type and Age, 2007



Based on data from table 3-11.

Figure 3–6 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2007



Based on data from table 3–15.

Perpetrator Relationship

Victim data were analyzed by relationship to their perpetrators. Nearly 39 percent (38.7%) of victims were maltreated by their mother acting alone (figure 3–6). Nearly 18 percent (17.9%) of victims were maltreated by their father acting alone. Nearly 17 percent (16.8%) were maltreated by both parents.[19]

Recurrence

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

"Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence. Of all children who were victims of substantiated or indicated abuse or neglect during the first 6 months of the reporting year, what percent did not experience another incident of substantiated or indicated abuse or neglect within a 6-month period?"[20]

The number of States in compliance with this standard has increased from 17 States for FFY 2004 to 24 States for FFY 2007.[21] The national average percent—the average percentage of all States that is reported to the Office of Management and Budget—increased from 91.9 during FFY 2004 to 93.2 for FFY 2007.

Maltreatment in Foster Care

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

"Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care. Of all children in foster care during the reporting period, what percent were not victims of a substantiated or indicated maltreatment by foster parents or facility staff members?"[22]

The number of States in compliance has increased from 16 States that met this standard for FFY 2004 to 19 States for FFY 2007.[23] During FFY 2007, seven States were unable to provide the data needed to compute this measure using the Child File. The national average percent decreased from 99.53 during FFY 2004 to 99.50 during FFY 2007.

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19 *See table 3–15.*

20 *The Data Measures, Data Composites, and National Standards to be Used in the Child and Family Services Reviews, 71 Fed. Reg. 109, 32973 (June 7, 2007).*

21 *See table 3–16.*

22 *The Data Measures, Data Composites, and National Standards to be Used in the Child and Family Services Reviews, 71 Fed. Reg. 109, 32973 (June 7, 2007).*

23 *See table 3–17.*

Tables and Notes

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

Table 3–1

- The child disposition rate was computed by dividing the total count of children who were the subjects of an investigation by the child population for the 50 States that reported these data and multiplying by 1,000.
- Many States investigate all children in the family. Siblings who were not the subject of an allegation and were not found to be victims of maltreatment were categorized as no alleged maltreatment.

Table 3–2

- The disposition rate was computed by dividing the respective actual total counts of children by the population in reporting States and multiplying by 1,000.
- The number of total estimated children who received an investigation was rounded to the nearest 1,000. If fewer than 52 States reported data in a given year, 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 the number of victims divided by the State's child population, multiplied by 1,000.

Table 3–4

- The victimization rate was computed by dividing the respective actual total counts of children by the population in reporting States and multiplying by 1,000.
- The number of total estimated victims was rounded to the nearest 1,000. If fewer than 52 States reported data in a given year, the total is an estimate based on multiplying the rate by the national child population for that year.

Table 3–5

- Only children with substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim dispositions or a maltreatment death are included in this table.
- The two SDC States were not included in this analysis.
- States with 95 percent or more first-time victims were excluded from this analysis.
- The stem-and-leaf statistical method was used to exclude States with data outliers.

Table 3–6

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

Table 3–7

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

Table 3–8

- The methodology for this analysis has changed from previous years. The unit of analysis was changed from counting maltreatments to counting victims. This means that the percentage distributions should not be compared to prior years.
- A victim has one maltreatment type per report and maltreatment types are mutually exclusive.
- The category multiple maltreatments is defined as any two or more types of maltreatment.
- Only those States that reported multiple maltreatment types are included in this analysis.

Table 3–9

- The categories of "other" and unknown may include either professional or nonprofessional reporters.

Table 3–10

- A victim has one maltreatment type per report and maltreatment types are mutually exclusive.
- The category multiple maltreatment types includes children who were the victims of any two or more types of maltreatment

Table 3–11

- The methodology for this analysis has changed from previous years. The unit of analysis was changed from counting maltreatments to counting victims. This means that the percentage distributions should not be compared to prior years.
- A victim has one maltreatment type per report and maltreatment types are mutually exclusive.
- The category multiple maltreatments is defined as any two or more types of maltreatment.

Table 3–12

- States that reported more than 50 percent of data as unknown or missing were excluded from this analysis.

Table 3–13

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

Table 3–14

- Only those States that reported both victim and nonvictim caregiver risk factors were included in this analysis.

Table 3–1 Dispositions of Children Who Received a CPS Investigation, 2007 *(continues on page 34)*

State	Child Population	Substantiated	Indicated	Alternative Response Victim	Alternative Response Nonvictim	Unsubstantiated
Alabama	1,123,537	9,247				17,080
Alaska	182,218	3,138				4,470
Arizona	1,669,866	3,901	124			45,233
Arkansas	700,537	9,847				29,178
California	9,383,924	88,319				286,524
Colorado	1,192,679	10,588				37,495
Connecticut	820,216	9,875				29,879
Delaware	205,646	2,116				9,283
District of Columbia	113,720	2,757				4,093
Florida	4,043,560	53,484				156,374
Georgia	2,531,609	35,729				42,865
Hawaii	285,694	2,075				2,568
Idaho	407,712	1,582				9,408
Illinois	3,199,159	31,058				80,368
Indiana	1,586,518	18,380				44,754
Iowa	711,403	14,051				21,824
Kansas	696,082	2,272				23,140
Kentucky	1,003,973	16,022		2,756	22,134	32,955
Louisiana	1,079,560	9,468			88	19,871
Maine	279,467	4,118				6,585
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,432,856	37,690				27,401
Michigan						
Minnesota	1,260,282	6,847			14,801	4,796
Mississippi	768,704	7,002				20,560
Missouri	1,424,830	7,235			41,824	27,672
Montana	219,498	1,723	163			11,228
Nebraska	446,145	4,108				15,361
Nevada	660,002	5,417			547	22,577
New Hampshire	298,186	912				8,293
New Jersey	2,063,789	7,543				61,442
New Mexico	500,276	6,065				17,711
New York	4,413,414	83,502				172,627
North Carolina	2,217,680	12,294		13,682	72,280	34,968
North Dakota	142,809	1,288				4,984
Ohio	2,751,874	24,423	14,061			76,795
Oklahoma	899,507	13,179			11,070	35,334
Oregon	862,908	11,552				20,464
Pennsylvania	2,786,719	4,177				19,255
Puerto Rico	1,002,944	10,696				17,329
Rhode Island	233,115	3,857				7,806
South Carolina	1,059,917	12,762				17,817
South Dakota	196,890	1,485				4,773
Tennessee	1,471,486	15,134	925		16,794	60,988
Texas	6,623,366	71,111				177,311
Utah	816,822	13,611			238	17,017
Vermont	131,353	872				2,338
Virginia	1,826,179	6,413				5,437
Washington	1,536,368	6,984			11,206	20,646
West Virginia	387,381	7,109				26,728
Wisconsin	1,321,279	7,856				31,815
Wyoming	125,365	772			3,367	820
Total	**71,099,024**	**721,646**	**15,273**	**16,438**	**194,349**	**1,876,240**
Percent		**21.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**5.8**	**55.9**
Rate						
Number Reporting	**50**	**50**	**4**	**2**	**11**	**50**

Table 3–1 Dispositions of Children Who Received a CPS Investigation, 2007 *(continued from page 33)*

State	Intentionally False	Closed With No Finding	No Alleged Maltreatment	Other	Unknown or Missing	Total Children Who Received an Investigation	Child Disposition Rate
Alabama		1,204				27,531	24.5
Alaska		614				8,222	45.1
Arizona			27,142			76,400	45.8
Arkansas		1,882	17,079			57,986	82.8
California			66,613		11	441,467	47.0
Colorado			423		1,258	49,764	41.7
Connecticut					1	39,755	48.5
Delaware	155	786	1,145	61		13,546	65.9
District of Columbia		389	3,927			11,166	98.2
Florida	226		73,605	59,779	368	343,836	85.0
Georgia			36,754			115,348	45.6
Hawaii						4,643	16.3
Idaho	32					11,022	27.0
Illinois	817		37,859			150,102	46.9
Indiana			673		1,227	65,034	41.0
Iowa						35,875	50.4
Kansas						25,412	36.5
Kentucky		2,478		876		77,221	76.9
Louisiana		1,362		12		30,801	28.5
Maine			306			11,009	39.4
Maryland							
Massachusetts			15,661			80,752	56.4
Michigan							
Minnesota	32	1,076			5	27,557	21.9
Mississippi					1	27,563	35.9
Missouri		2,866			26	79,623	55.9
Montana		1,067	63	233		14,477	66.0
Nebraska		517	6,723			26,709	59.9
Nevada			5,498			34,039	51.6
New Hampshire		529			224	9,958	33.4
New Jersey						68,985	33.4
New Mexico						23,776	47.5
New York			3,557		1	259,687	58.8
North Carolina					6	133,230	60.1
North Dakota						6,272	43.9
Ohio		1,952		1,639	721	119,591	43.5
Oklahoma		4,715				64,298	71.5
Oregon				10,182		42,198	48.9
Pennsylvania				81		23,513	8.4
Puerto Rico	169	1,609	1,825	1,139	43	32,810	32.7
Rhode Island		145				11,808	50.7
South Carolina			11,000			41,579	39.2
South Dakota		611				6,869	34.9
Tennessee		7,307		287		101,435	68.9
Texas		10,198		23,794	941	283,355	42.8
Utah	19	1,249				32,134	39.3
Vermont	10	1			1	3,222	24.5
Virginia	105		15,115	32,933	1,339	61,342	33.6
Washington		862		12,688		52,386	34.1
West Virginia		3,103	12,370		47	49,357	127.4
Wisconsin						39,671	30.0
Wyoming						4,959	39.6
Total	**1,565**	**46,522**	**337,338**	**143,704**	**6,220**	**3,359,295**	
Percent	**0.0**	**1.4**	**10.0**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	
Rate							**47.2**
Number Reporting	**9**	**23**	**20**	**13**	**17**	**50**	**50.0**

Taxxxble 3–2 Child Disposition Rates, 2003–2007

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported Children Who Received an Investigation	Disposition Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated Children Who Received an Investigation
2003	50	71,647,511	3,315,532	46.3	74,079,255	3,430,000
2004	49	71,655,146	3,450,067	48.1	74,262,125	3,572,000
2005	51	73,088,291	3,530,889	48.3	74,463,309	3,597,000
2006	51	73,317,848	3,511,590	47.9	74,686,318	3,577,000
2007	50	71,099,024	3,359,295	47.2	74,904,677	3,536,000

Table 3–3 Victimization Rates, 2003–2007

State	2003			2004			2005		
	Child Population	Victims	Rate	Child Population	Victims	Rate	Child Population	Victims	Rate
Alabama	1,108,077	9,290	8.4	1,107,942	9,414	8.5	1,110,799	9,029	8.1
Alaska	186,507	7,996	42.9				183,821	2,693	14.7
Arizona	1,476,752	4,838	3.3	1,515,962	7,344	4.8	1,570,032	6,119	3.9
Arkansas	677,946	7,232	10.7	681,358	7,276	10.7	687,780	8,382	12.2
California	9,414,105	106,198	11.3	9,435,132	98,201	10.4	9,423,057	95,314	10.1
Colorado	1,146,945	8,137	7.1	1,147,795	9,578	8.3	1,157,533	9,406	8.1
Connecticut	844,443	12,256	14.5	840,639	13,285	15.8	833,803	11,419	13.7
Delaware	198,034	1,539	7.8	199,577	1,581	7.9	202,219	1,960	9.7
District of Columbia	115,176	2,518	21.9	115,128	2,378	20.7	114,603	2,840	24.8
Florida	3,822,658	138,499	36.2	3,893,618	129,914	33.4	3,973,594	130,633	32.9
Georgia	2,314,927	43,923	19.0	2,356,973	52,851	22.4	2,416,000	47,158	19.5
Hawaii	285,944	4,046	14.1	286,986	3,629	12.6	284,521	2,762	9.7
Idaho	376,864	1,527	4.1	381,363	1,856	4.9	389,878	1,912	4.9
Illinois	3,233,535	28,344	8.8	3,224,612	29,150	9.0	3,213,832	29,325	9.1
Indiana	1,573,987	21,205	13.5	1,575,420	18,869	12.0	1,578,868	19,062	12.1
Iowa	715,453	13,303	18.6	712,704	13,804	19.4	710,722	14,016	19.7
Kansas	703,323	5,682	8.1	698,594	4,895	7.0	695,911	2,775	4.0
Kentucky	996,488	18,178	18.2	994,300	19,186	19.3	997,849	19,474	19.5
Louisiana	1,179,133	11,432	9.7	1,170,914	10,862	9.3	1,164,224	12,366	10.6
Maine	294,008	4,719	16.1	291,215	4,235	14.5	287,425	3,349	11.7
Maryland	1,375,581	16,688	12.1	1,377,939	15,180	11.0	1,375,018	14,603	10.6
Massachusetts	1,491,711	36,500	24.5	1,477,598	36,201	24.5	1,462,155	35,887	24.5
Michigan	2,558,128	28,690	11.2	2,540,350	28,035	11.0	2,514,489	24,603	9.8
Minnesota	1,273,447	9,230	7.2	1,268,263	8,183	6.5	1,262,427	8,499	6.7
Mississippi	762,472	5,940	7.8	764,474	5,674	7.4	766,074	6,154	8.0
Missouri	1,420,046	10,183	7.2	1,418,725	9,616	6.8	1,420,194	8,945	6.3
Montana	221,427	1,951	8.8	219,996	1,753	8.0	219,162	2,095	9.6
Nebraska	445,370	3,875	8.7	445,445	4,785	10.7	444,912	6,630	14.9
Nevada	572,079	4,578	8.0	595,477	4,462	7.5	616,385	5,230	8.5
New Hampshire	310,268	1,043	3.4	307,729	948	3.1	305,443	941	3.1
New Jersey	2,107,496	8,123	3.9	2,108,034	8,159	3.9	2,097,700	9,812	4.7
New Mexico	496,439	6,238	12.6	495,845	6,333	12.8	496,229	7,285	14.7
New York	4,601,110	75,784	16.5	4,567,217	74,483	16.3	4,516,875	70,878	15.7
North Carolina	2,061,127	32,847	15.9	2,082,517	33,849	16.3	2,118,313	33,250	15.7
North Dakota	148,836	1,494	10.0	146,844	1,668	11.4	145,224	1,547	10.7
Ohio	2,836,361	47,444	16.7	2,818,589	43,093	15.3	2,796,229	42,483	15.2
Oklahoma	881,254	12,529	14.2	877,448	12,483	14.2	879,923	13,941	15.8
Oregon	850,174	10,368	12.2	846,588	11,759	13.9	848,900	12,414	14.6
Pennsylvania	2,860,899	4,571	1.6	2,844,729	4,647	1.6	2,824,287	4,353	1.5
Puerto Rico							1,031,794	15,807	15.3
Rhode Island	247,626	3,290	13.3	245,339	3,068	12.5	240,970	3,366	14.0
South Carolina	1,023,753	11,143	10.9	1,028,461	9,950	9.7	1,036,276	10,759	10.4
South Dakota	196,544	4,346	22.1	195,843	1,917	9.8	195,592	1,617	8.3
Tennessee	1,421,393	9,421	6.6	1,428,422	14,840	10.4	1,443,700	18,376	12.7
Texas	6,156,865	50,522	8.2	6,238,009	50,891	8.2	6,325,760	61,994	9.8
Utah	739,490	12,366	16.7	754,064	13,559	18.0	774,314	13,152	17.0
Vermont	141,299	1,233	8.7	139,178	1,138	8.2	136,559	1,080	7.9
Virginia	1,784,159	6,485	3.6	1,801,602	6,959	3.9	1,814,347	6,469	3.6
Washington	1,511,391	6,020	4.0	1,514,566	6,730	4.4	1,515,424	7,932	5.2
West Virginia	391,267	8,875	22.7	390,582	8,446	21.6	388,725	9,511	24.5
Wisconsin	1,347,573	10,174	7.5	1,340,324	9,325	7.0	1,331,297	9,686	7.3
Wyoming	123,202	786	6.4	122,656	678	5.5	122,141	853	7.0
Total	**73,023,092**	**893,599**		**73,033,085**	**877,120**		**74,463,309**	**900,146**	
Rate			**12.2**			**12.0**			**12.1**
Number Reporting	**51**	**51**	**51**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**52**	**52**	**52**

State	2006			2007		
	Child Population	Victims	Rate	Child Population	Victims	Rate
Alabama	1,119,663	9,378	8.4	1,123,537	9,247	8.2
Alaska	183,500	3,481	19.0	182,218	3,138	17.2
Arizona	1,625,870	4,469	2.7	1,669,866	4,025	2.4
Arkansas	696,032	9,180	13.2	700,537	9,847	14.1
California	9,401,360	89,500	9.5	9,383,924	88,319	9.4
Colorado	1,173,753	10,862	9.3	1,192,679	10,588	8.9
Connecticut	827,069	10,174	12.3	820,216	9,875	12.0
Delaware	204,023	1,933	9.5	205,646	2,116	10.3
District of Columbia	114,531	2,759	24.1	113,720	2,757	24.2
Florida	4,032,726	134,567	33.4	4,043,560	53,484	13.2
Georgia	2,475,382	39,802	16.1	2,531,609	35,729	14.1
Hawaii	283,576	2,045	7.2	285,694	2,075	7.3
Idaho	399,024	1,651	4.1	407,712	1,582	3.9
Illinois	3,203,178	27,756	8.7	3,199,159	31,058	9.7
Indiana	1,584,017	20,925	13.2	1,586,518	18,380	11.6
Iowa	712,097	14,589	20.5	711,403	14,051	19.8
Kansas	693,395	2,630	3.8	696,082	2,272	3.3
Kentucky	1,003,483	19,833	19.8	1,003,973	18,778	18.7
Louisiana	1,066,962	12,472	11.7	1,079,560	9,468	8.8
Maine	283,332	3,548	12.5	279,467	4,118	14.7
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,446,323	36,151	25.0	1,432,856	37,690	26.3
Michigan	2,483,332	27,148	10.9			
Minnesota	1,261,017	7,623	6.0	1,260,282	6,847	5.4
Mississippi	764,275	6,272	8.2	768,704	7,002	9.1
Missouri	1,425,014	7,108	5.0	1,424,830	7,235	5.1
Montana	218,929	1,775	8.1	219,498	1,886	8.6
Nebraska	445,094	6,160	13.8	446,145	4,108	9.2
Nevada	639,645	5,345	8.4	660,002	5,417	8.2
New Hampshire	302,593	822	2.7	298,186	912	3.1
New Jersey	2,079,588	11,680	5.6	2,063,789	7,543	3.7
New Mexico	497,679	5,926	11.9	500,276	6,065	12.1
New York	4,467,031	80,077	17.9	4,413,414	83,502	18.9
North Carolina	2,163,091	28,422	13.1	2,217,680	25,976	11.7
North Dakota	143,529	1,438	10.0	142,809	1,288	9.0
Ohio	2,774,850	41,449	14.9	2,751,874	38,484	14.0
Oklahoma	889,658	13,414	15.1	899,507	13,179	14.7
Oregon	857,570	12,927	15.1	862,908	11,552	13.4
Pennsylvania	2,807,284	4,177	1.5	2,786,719	4,177	1.5
Puerto Rico	1,018,306	15,066	14.8	1,002,944	10,696	10.7
Rhode Island	236,719	4,400	18.6	233,115	3,857	16.5
South Carolina	1,048,614	10,795	10.3	1,059,917	12,762	12.0
South Dakota	196,231	1,529	7.8	196,890	1,485	7.5
Tennessee	1,462,511	19,182	13.1	1,471,486	16,059	10.9
Texas	6,489,667	69,065	10.6	6,623,366	71,111	10.7
Utah	796,877	13,043	16.4	816,822	13,611	16.7
Vermont	133,878	861	6.4	131,353	872	6.6
Virginia	1,821,202	6,828	3.7	1,826,179	6,413	3.5
Washington	1,525,947	7,294	4.8	1,536,368	6,984	4.5
West Virginia	388,451	8,345	21.5	387,381	7,109	18.4
Wisconsin	1,326,996	8,583	6.5	1,321,279	7,856	5.9
Wyoming	122,974	786	6.4	125,365	772	6.2
Total	**73,317,848**	**885,245**		**71,099,024**	**753,357**	
Rate			**12.1**			**10.6**
Number Reporting	**51**	**51**	**51**	**50**	**50**	**50**

Table 3–4 Child Victimization Rates Trend, 2003–2007

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported Victims	Victimization Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated Victims
2003	51	73,023,092	893,599	12.2	74,079,255	904,000
2004	50	73,033,085	877,120	12.0	74,262,125	891,000
2005	52	74,463,309	900,146	12.1	74,463,309	900,000
2006	51	73,317,848	885,245	12.1	74,686,318	904,000
2007	50	71,099,024	753,357	10.6	74,904,677	794,000

Taxxble 3–5 PART Measure: First-Time Victims, 2005–2007

State	2005			2006			2007		
	Total Victims	First-Time Victims		Total Victims	First-Time Victims		Total Victims	First-Time Victims	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,794	5,311	60.4	9,107	6,994	76.8	9,010	6,994	77.6
Alaska				3,122	2,767	88.6			
Arizona	5,884	5,016	85.2	4,341	3,694	85.1	3,920	3,382	86.3
Arkansas	7,876	6,399	81.2	8,657	7,159	82.7	9,161	7,439	81.2
California	86,725	74,633	86.1	82,210	71,217	86.6	81,310	67,365	82.8
Colorado	9,016	7,665	85.0	10,345	8,668	83.8	10,103	8,253	81.7
Connecticut				9,375	7,639	81.5	9,188	6,428	70.0
Delaware	1,908	1,563	81.9	1,892	1,569	82.9	2,047	1,659	81.0
District of Columbia				2,571	2,025	78.8			
Florida							50,451	33,870	67.1
Georgia									
Hawaii	2,696	2,435	90.3	2,006	1,798	89.6	2,019	1,836	90.9
Idaho	1,836	1,493	81.3	1,584	1,268	80.1	1,526	1,216	79.7
Illinois	26,904	20,158	74.9	25,561	19,341	75.7	28,469	21,260	74.7
Indiana	17,683	15,550	87.9	19,168	16,527	86.2	17,030	14,677	86.2
Iowa	12,492	8,991	72.0	12,913	9,164	71.0	12,591	8,837	70.2
Kansas	2,634	2,265	86.0	2,545	2,163	85.0	2,187	1,906	87.2
Kentucky	17,707	12,471	70.4	18,010	12,497	69.4	17,251	12,054	69.9
Louisiana	11,534	8,494	73.6	11,636	8,783	75.5	9,085	7,211	79.4
Maine	3,079	1,646	53.5	3,319	1,716	51.7	3,797	1,869	49.2
Maryland									
Massachusetts	32,035	18,650	58.2	32,113	18,374	57.2	33,542	19,473	58.1
Michigan									
Minnesota	7,989	6,626	82.9	7,198	5,866	81.5	6,493	5,264	81.1
Mississippi	5,821	5,371	92.3	5,883	5,355	91.0	6,606	6,043	91.5
Missouri	8,021	6,833	85.2	6,380	5,215	81.7	6,750	5,556	82.3
Montana	1,933	1,550	80.2	1,674	1,326	79.2	1,755	1,380	78.6
Nebraska	5,823	4,784	82.2	5,441	4,350	79.9	3,733	2,874	77.0
Nevada	4,854	3,367	69.4	4,990	3,403	68.2	5,037	3,446	68.4
New Hampshire	894	284	31.8	795	246	30.9	873	233	26.7
New Jersey	9,232	5,316	57.6	10,839	6,253	57.7	7,146	5,915	82.8
New Mexico	6,519	5,115	78.5	5,401	4,200	77.8	5,500	4,250	77.3
New York	60,111	36,218	60.3	68,174	45,707	67.0	71,745	47,527	66.2
North Carolina	29,595	16,878	57.0	25,692	16,030	62.4	23,553	16,127	68.5
North Dakota									
Ohio	39,235	27,610	70.4	37,759	26,724	70.8	35,731	26,487	74.1
Oklahoma	12,762	10,062	78.8	12,266	9,568	78.0	12,019	9,394	78.2
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	4,174	3,801	91.1	4,016	3,670	91.4	3,996	3,650	91.3
Puerto Rico				14,622	6,480	44.3	9,946	9,192	92.4
Rhode Island	3,035	1,973	65.0	3,813	2,554	67.0	3,349	2,269	67.8
South Carolina	10,391	7,995	76.9	10,490	8,229	78.4	12,358	9,718	78.6
South Dakota	1,488	1,073	72.1	1,449	1,099	75.8	1,404	1,041	74.1
Tennessee	16,743	14,997	89.6	17,405	12,593	72.4	14,881	12,641	84.9
Texas	59,123	49,764	84.2	65,733	55,206	84.0	68,070	56,947	83.7
Utah	12,308	8,374	68.0	12,186	8,228	67.5	12,683	8,629	68.0
Vermont	995	819	82.3	806	655	81.3	806	659	81.8
Virginia									
Washington	6,943	5,783	83.3	6,561	5,320	81.1	6,415	5,251	81.9
West Virginia	8,158	5,743	70.4	7,213	4,543	63.0	6,143	3,819	62.2
Wisconsin	8,897	7,741	87.0	7,934	6,731	84.8	7,151	6,043	84.5
Wyoming				750	662	88.3	754	635	84.2
Total	**573,847**	**430,817**		**605,945**	**453,576**		**637,584**	**480,719**	
Percent			**75.1**			**74.9**			**75.4**
Number Reporting	**40**	**40**	**40**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**44**	**44**	**44**

Table 3–15

- The categories "mother and other" and "father and other" include victims with one perpetrator identified as a mother or father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.
- The category "other" can include more than one person.
- The category nonparental perpetrator is defined as a perpetrator who was not identified as a parent and includes other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, foster care staff, and legal guardian.
- States that reported more than 95 percent of "other" or unknown relationship type were excluded from this analysis.

Table 3–16

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

Table 3–17

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

Table 3–6 Age and Sex of Victims, 2007

Age	Boys			Girls		
	Population	Number	Rate per 1,000	Population	Number	Rate per 1,000
<1	2,068,745	45,866	22.2	1,973,437	42,425	21.5
1	2,031,765	26,807	13.2	1,940,663	24,581	12.7
2	1,998,838	25,636	12.8	1,907,376	23,266	12.2
3	1,996,972	23,957	12.0	1,907,169	22,285	11.7
4–7	7,825,411	88,935	11.4	7,480,387	87,020	11.6
8–11	7,633,657	70,147	9.2	7,291,368	70,048	9.6
12–15	8,073,809	56,094	6.9	7,691,765	80,544	10.5
16–17	4,239,626	16,602	3.9	4,032,319	28,276	7.0
Unknown		2,725			3,008	
Total	**35,868,823**	**356,769**		**34,224,484**	**381,453**	
Rate			**9.9**			**11.1**
Total Percent			**48.2**			**51.5**

Age	Unknown	Total Victims			
	Number	Population	Number	Rate per 1,000	Percent
<1	314	4,042,182	88,605	21.9	12.0
1	200	3,972,428	51,588	13.0	7.0
2	170	3,906,214	49,072	12.6	6.6
3	153	3,904,141	46,395	11.9	6.3
4–7	454	15,305,798	176,409	11.5	23.8
8–11	311	14,925,025	140,506	9.4	19.0
12–15	249	15,765,574	136,887	8.7	18.5
16–17	87	8,271,945	44,965	5.4	6.1
Unknown	357		6,090		0.8
Total	**2,295**	**70,093,307**	**740,517**		
Rate				**10.4**	
Total Percent	**0.3**				**100.0**

Based on data from 48 States.

Table 3–7 Race and Ethnicity of Victims, 2007 *(continues on page 42)*

State	African-American			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian			Hispanic		
	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent
Alabama	350,253	1,963	21.2	4,774	6	0.1	10,413	6	0.1	47,919	329	3.6
Alaska	8,086	170	5.4	32,216	1,655	52.7	7,478	18	0.6	14,834	121	3.9
Arizona	67,744	290	7.2	87,460	199	4.9	34,912	14	0.3	701,723	1,576	39.2
Arkansas	138,278	1,941	19.7	5,906	24	0.2	7,896	26	0.3	59,396	598	6.1
California	589,781	11,200	12.7	44,574	574	0.6	930,266	2,448	2.8	4,587,533	45,689	51.7
Colorado	53,464	949	9.0	9,234	57	0.5	30,442	68	0.6	337,335	3,947	37.3
Connecticut	94,082	2,132	21.6	2,315	10	0.1	29,713	49	0.5	133,204	2,704	27.4
Delaware	50,371	1,018	48.1	540	4	0.2	5,950	5	0.2	21,418	249	11.8
District of Columbia	74,918	1,780	64.6				2,681	4	0.1	11,196	171	6.2
Florida	833,346	16,191	30.3	12,276	95	0.2	90,953	184	0.3	987,247	7,938	14.8
Georgia	842,422	14,278	40.0	5,882	11	0.0	66,545	169	0.5	273,527	2,471	6.9
Hawaii	10,778	23	1.1	1,251	2	0.1	78,791	234	11.3	37,490	62	3.0
Idaho	4,763	21	1.3	5,864	77	4.9	4,414	9	0.6	59,726	225	14.2
Illinois	562,116	10,240	33.0	5,383	27	0.1	120,913	158	0.5	668,999	3,499	11.3
Indiana	175,535	3,161	17.2	3,437	38	0.2	20,647	37	0.2	116,663	1,249	6.8
Iowa	26,758	1,374	9.8	3,095	141	1.0	12,449	99	0.7	47,404	689	4.9
Kansas	49,632	279	12.3	6,454	18	0.8	14,827	14	0.6	92,752	145	6.4
Kentucky	94,290	2,518	13.4	1,880	12	0.1	10,175	20	0.1	33,466	374	2.0
Louisiana	413,780	4,072	43.0	6,571	26	0.3	15,012	14	0.1	38,633	153	1.6
Maine	5,015	65	1.6	1,891	50	1.2	3,384	12	0.3	5,353	36	0.9
Maryland												
Massachusetts	108,709	4,689	12.4	3,151	48	0.1	73,669	595	1.6	173,458	8,665	23.0
Michigan												
Minnesota	78,531	1,365	19.9	18,151	571	8.3	58,567	134	2.0	80,077	733	10.7
Mississippi	340,105	3,113	44.5	4,125	12	0.2	6,244	11	0.2	20,671	139	2.0
Missouri	203,623	1,509	20.9	6,212	19	0.3	20,691	23	0.3	65,815	260	3.6
Montana	2,387	13	0.7	20,199	359	19.0				9,705	72	3.8
Nebraska	25,122	442	10.8	5,450	241	5.9	7,916	40	1.0	53,767	405	9.9
Nevada	54,246	1,020	18.8	7,218	51	0.9	31,721	57	1.1	240,563	1,433	26.5
New Hampshire	5,273	20	2.2	687	3	0.3	6,582	6	0.7	11,529	40	4.4
New Jersey	317,985	2,318	30.7	3,233	5	0.1	155,012	61	0.8	405,459	777	10.3
New Mexico	12,939	126	2.1	53,118	482	7.9	5,792	3	0.0	268,657	3,419	56.4
New York	776,415	23,985	28.7	15,159	221	0.3	282,738	1,053	1.3	903,665	19,439	23.3
North Carolina	545,996	8,139	31.3	27,740	477	1.8	45,098	69	0.3	241,551	2,424	9.3
North Dakota												
Ohio	405,194	10,120	26.3	5,097	83	0.2	42,357	65	0.2	101,127	718	1.9
Oklahoma	85,564	1,559	11.8	85,083	993	7.5	13,414	47	0.4	99,812	1,762	13.4
Oregon												
Pennsylvania												
Puerto Rico												
Rhode Island	16,186	438	11.4	1,427	19	0.5	7,001	70	1.8	42,318	933	24.2
South Carolina	355,062	4,860	38.1	3,795	23	0.2	12,840	9	0.1	60,350	452	3.5
South Dakota	3,240	49	3.3	25,861	761	51.2	1,692	5	0.3	7,501	87	5.9
Tennessee	307,396	4,222	26.3	3,474	18	0.1	19,953	28	0.2	80,150	658	4.1
Texas	800,050	12,153	17.1	21,845	92	0.1	193,166	215	0.3	3,010,560	31,535	44.3
Utah	10,744	334	2.5	10,415	360	2.6	13,100	92	0.7	121,014	3,219	23.6
Vermont	1,835	8	0.9	407	1	0.1	1,918	1	0.1	2,416	6	0.7
Virginia	410,319	2,096	32.7	4,563	1	0.0	84,184	49	0.8	165,220	549	8.6
Washington	62,313	471	6.7	25,579	530	7.6	92,464	151	2.2	237,859	1,160	16.6
West Virginia	18,017	186	2.6				2,673	4	0.1	5,963	80	1.1
Wisconsin	112,987	1,659	21.1	14,568	250	3.2	38,216	105	1.3	102,221	570	7.3
Wyoming	2,124	20	2.6	4,028	13	1.7	885	1	0.1	13,296	75	9.7
Total	**9,507,774**	**158,579**		**611,588**	**8,659**		**2,715,754**	**6,482**		**14,800,542**	**151,835**	
Weighted Percent			**21.7**			**1.2**			**0.9**			**20.8**
Weighted Rate			**16.7**			**14.2**			**2.4**			**10.3**
Number Reporting	**46**	**46**	**46**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**46**	**46**	**46**

Table 3–7 Race and Ethnicity of Victims, 2007 *(continued from page 41)*

State	Multiple Race			Pacific Islander			White			Unknown		Total Victims
	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Alabama	17,914	53	0.6	343	2	0.0	691,921	3,186	34.5	3,702	40.0	9,247
Alaska	14,678	95	3.0	1,290	47	1.5	103,636	970	30.9	62	2.0	3,138
Arizona	39,657	129	3.2	2,430	6	0.1	735,940	1,652	41.0	159	4.0	4,025
Arkansas	15,020	605	6.1	752	23	0.2	473,289	6,600	67.0	30	0.3	9,847
California	302,499	2,961	3.4	30,130	318	0.4	2,899,141	22,256	25.2	2,873	3.3	88,319
Colorado	34,941	328	3.1	1,161	20	0.2	726,102	5,102	48.2	117	1.1	10,588
Connecticut	18,418	467	4.7	345	3	0.0	542,139	4,185	42.4	325	3.3	9,875
Delaware	5,540	26	1.2				121,733	814	38.5			2,116
District of Columbia	2,824	11	0.4	56	3	0.1	21,794	11	0.4	777	28.2	2,757
Florida	83,201	1,104	2.1	2,392	56	0.1	2,034,145	27,639	51.7	277	0.5	53,484
Georgia	48,749	532	1.5	1,386	11	0.0	1,293,098	18,156	50.8	101	0.3	35,729
Hawaii	76,360	741	35.7	28,315	341	16.4	52,709	246	11.9	426	20.5	2,075
Idaho	10,383	64	4.0	511	3	0.2	322,051	1,155	73.0	28	1.8	1,582
Illinois				909	9	0.0	1,777,530	16,493	53.1	632	2.0	31,058
Indiana	34,949	832	4.5	499	11	0.1	1,234,788	12,951	70.5	101	0.5	18,380
Iowa	15,747	226	1.6	330	29	0.2	605,620	8,468	60.3	3,025	21.5	14,051
Kansas	21,840	76	3.3	418	4	0.2	510,159	1,708	75.2	28	1.2	2,272
Kentucky	19,897	449	2.4	362	6	0.0	843,903	13,477	71.8	1,922	10.2	18,778
Louisiana	16,147	102	1.1	389	6	0.1	589,028	4,910	51.9	185	2.0	9,468
Maine	5,803	87	2.1	77	3	0.1	257,944	2,604	63.2	1,261	30.6	4,118
Maryland												
Massachusetts	30,936	989	2.6	601	13	0.0	1,042,332	16,786	44.5	5,905	15.7	37,690
Michigan												
Minnesota	39,257	663	9.7	593	4	0.1	985,106	3,106	45.4	271	4.0	6,847
Mississippi	10,176	79	1.1	191	1	0.0	387,192	3,281	46.9	366	5.2	7,002
Missouri				1,135	2	0.0	1,092,376	5,289	73.1	133	1.8	7,235
Montana	6,816	64	3.4	161	2	0.1	178,576	975	51.7	401	21.3	1,886
Nebraska	10,756	52	1.3	243	2	0.0	342,891	2,610	63.5	316	7.7	4,108
Nevada	26,128	332	6.1	3,059	37	0.7	297,067	2,464	45.5	23	0.4	5,417
New Hampshire	5,558	26	2.9				268,454	749	82.1	68	7.5	912
New Jersey	40,170	81	1.1	682	3	0.0	1,141,248	2,623	34.8	1,675	22.2	7,543
New Mexico	9,875	133	2.2	344	5	0.1	149,551	1,477	24.4	420	6.9	6,065
New York	89,350	1,996	2.4	1,998	23	0.0	2,344,089	28,943	34.7	7,842	9.4	83,502
North Carolina	45,694	836	3.2	1,206	104	0.4	1,310,395	13,566	52.2	361	1.4	25,976
North Dakota												
Ohio	69,239	103	0.3	810	12	0.0	2,128,050	24,717	64.2	2,666	6.9	38,484
Oklahoma	52,837	2,447	18.6	779	12	0.1	562,018	6,351	48.2	8	0.1	13,179
Oregon												
Pennsylvania										4,177	100.0	4,177
Puerto Rico												
Rhode Island	5,999	190	4.9	150	3	0.1	160,034	2,020	52.4	184	4.8	3,857
South Carolina	19,121	441	3.5	409	6	0.0	608,340	6,674	52.3	297	2.3	12,762
South Dakota	5,495	92	6.2	115	1	0.1	152,986	450	30.3	40	2.7	1,485
Tennessee				645	8	0.0	1,032,282	10,042	62.5	1,083	6.7	16,059
Texas	106,586	1,870	2.6	4,331	38	0.1	2,486,828	23,264	32.7	1,944	2.7	71,111
Utah	20,420	284	2.1	6,661	201	1.5	634,468	8,993	66.1	128	0.9	13,611
Vermont	2,619	15	1.7				122,121	798	91.5	43	4.9	872
Virginia	55,807	345	5.4	1,115	5	0.1	1,104,971	3,158	49.2	210	3.3	6,413
Washington				7,365	46	0.7	1,028,435	4,377	62.7	249	3.6	6,984
West Virginia	7,300	359	5.0	84	5	0.1	352,675	5,985	84.2	490	6.9	7,109
Wisconsin				473	3	0.0	1,022,632	4,217	53.7	1,052	13.4	7,856
Wyoming	3,002	6	0.8				101,930	595	77.1	62	8.0	772
Total	**1,447,708**	**20,291**		**105,245**	**1,437**		**36,873,717**	**336,093**		**46,445**		**729,821**
Weighted Percent			**2.8**			**0.2**			**46.1**		**6.4**	
Weighted Rate			**14.0**			**13.7**			**9.1**			
Number Reporting	**41**	**41**	**41**	**42**	**42**	**42**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**47**

Table 3–8 Victims by Maltreatment Type, 2007 *(continues on page 44)*

State	Medical Neglect		Multiple Maltreatments		Neglect		Other		Physical Abuse	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama			722	7.8	3,257	35.2			3,148	34.0
Alaska	129	4.1	463	14.8	1,704	54.3			216	6.9
Arizona			154	3.8	2,465	61.2			1,108	27.5
Arkansas	541	5.5	711	7.2	5,439	55.2	4	0.0	1,135	11.5
California			8,475	9.6	56,827	64.3	29	0.0	6,835	7.7
Colorado	125	1.2	472	4.5	6,890	65.1			1,272	12.0
Connecticut	164	1.7	779	7.9	8,188	82.9			336	3.4
Delaware	18	0.9	207	9.8	816	38.6	159	7.5	317	15.0
District of Columbia	77	2.8	458	16.6	1,258	45.6	612	22.2	246	8.9
Florida	474	0.9	9,094	17.0	19,280	36.0	19,095	35.7	3,488	6.5
Georgia	732	2.0	4,659	13.0	21,687	60.7	154	0.4	2,873	8.0
Hawaii	5	0.2	454	21.9	58	2.8	1,461	70.4	58	2.8
Idaho	1	0.1	82	5.2	1,094	69.2	112	7.1	225	14.2
Illinois	338	1.1	4,066	13.1	17,897	57.6			4,264	13.7
Indiana	132	0.7	1,724	9.4	12,302	66.9			1,361	7.4
Iowa	88	0.6	1,182	8.4	10,322	73.5	440	3.1	1,401	10.0
Kansas	40	1.8	211	9.3	413	18.2	466	20.5	332	14.6
Kentucky			490	2.6	15,957	85.0			1,530	8.1
Louisiana			1,075	11.4	6,441	68.0	4	0.0	1,540	16.3
Maine			1,155	28.0	1,814	44.1			210	5.1
Maryland										
Massachusetts			2,610	6.9	32,131	85.3	1	0.0	2,394	6.4
Michigan										
Minnesota	65	0.9	412	6.0	4,721	68.9			861	12.6
Mississippi	225	3.2	431	6.2	3,896	55.6	8	0.1	1,149	16.4
Missouri			1,016	14.0	2,866	39.6	123	1.7	1,462	20.2
Montana	14	0.7	290	15.4	1,097	58.2	1	0.1	118	6.3
Nebraska			490	11.9	3,083	75.0			289	7.0
Nevada	35	0.6	916	16.9	3,582	66.1			506	9.3
New Hampshire	22	2.4	94	10.3	556	61.0			114	12.5
New Jersey			199	2.6	4,853	64.3			1,802	23.9
New Mexico	87	1.4	812	13.4	3,895	64.2			505	8.3
New York	684	0.8	29,017	34.8	47,880	57.3	4,077	4.9	1,231	1.5
North Carolina	567	2.2			20,389	78.5	424	1.6	2,536	9.8
North Dakota										
Ohio	42	0.1	1,028	2.7	19,428	50.5			9,233	24.0
Oklahoma	57	0.4	3,521	26.7	7,664	58.2			735	5.6
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	90	2.2	71	1.7	93	2.2			1,382	33.1
Puerto Rico	212	2.0	3,635	34.0	4,130	38.6	144	1.3	1,020	9.5
Rhode Island	28	0.7	203	5.3	3,176	82.3	45	1.2	248	6.4
South Carolina	274	2.1	1,675	13.1	7,701	60.3	49	0.4	2,500	19.6
South Dakota			81	5.5	1,235	83.2			117	7.9
Tennessee	166	1.0	1,600	10.0	6,604	41.1			3,974	24.7
Texas	1,111	1.6	7,847	11.0	46,806	65.8			9,817	13.8
Utah	15	0.1	1,993	14.6	2,076	15.3	1,384	10.2	1,091	8.0
Vermont	23	2.6	26	3.0	14	1.6			390	44.7
Virginia	88	1.4	385	6.0	3,645	56.8			1,388	21.6
Washington			362	5.2	5,329	76.3			979	14.0
West Virginia	37	0.5	1,235	17.4	3,005	42.3	359	5.0	1,166	16.4
Wisconsin	49	0.6	513	6.5	2,432	31.0	2,033	25.9	910	11.6
Wyoming	4	0.5	28	3.6	548	71.0	23	3.0	54	7.0
Total	**6,759**		**97,123**		**436,944**		**31,207**		**79,866**	
Percent		**0.9**		**13.1**		**59.0**		**4.2**		**10.8**
Number Reporting	**36**	**36**	**47**	**47**	**48**	**48**	**24**	**24**	**48**	**48**

Table 3–8 Victims by Maltreatment Type, 2007 *(continued from page 43)*

State	Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse		Unknown or Missing		Total Victims	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	20	0.2	2,100	22.7			9,247	100.0
Alaska	541	17.2	85	2.7			3,138	100.0
Arizona	30	0.7	268	6.7			4,025	100.0
Arkansas	56	0.6	1,961	19.9			9,847	100.0
California	10,805	12.2	5,348	6.1			88,319	100.0
Colorado	220	2.1	824	7.8	785	7.4	10,588	100.0
Connecticut	107	1.1	301	3.0			9,875	100.0
Delaware	472	22.3	127	6.0			2,116	100.0
District of Columbia	25	0.9	81	2.9			2,757	100.0
Florida	261	0.5	1,792	3.4			53,484	100.0
Georgia	4,544	12.7	1,080	3.0			35,729	100.0
Hawaii	3	0.1	36	1.7			2,075	100.0
Idaho	1	0.1	67	4.2			1,582	100.0
Illinois	9	0.0	4,484	14.4			31,058	100.0
Indiana			2,861	15.6			18,380	100.0
Iowa	64	0.5	554	3.9			14,051	100.0
Kansas	226	9.9	583	25.7	1	0.0	2,272	100.0
Kentucky	52	0.3	746	4.0	3	0.0	18,778	100.0
Louisiana	25	0.3	383	4.0			9,468	100.0
Maine	755	18.3	184	4.5			4,118	100.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts	9	0.0	545	1.4			37,690	100.0
Michigan								
Minnesota	16	0.2	772	11.3			6,847	100.0
Mississippi	527	7.5	765	10.9	1	0.0	7,002	100.0
Missouri	128	1.8	1,640	22.7			7,235	100.0
Montana	260	13.8	106	5.6			1,886	100.0
Nebraska	10	0.2	236	5.7			4,108	100.0
Nevada	178	3.3	200	3.7			5,417	100.0
New Hampshire	11	1.2	115	12.6			912	100.0
New Jersey	6	0.1	683	9.1			7,543	100.0
New Mexico	640	10.6	126	2.1			6,065	100.0
New York	37	0.0	576	0.7			83,502	100.0
North Carolina	110	0.4	1,950	7.5			25,976	100.0
North Dakota								
Ohio	2,400	6.2	6,352	16.5	1	0.0	38,484	100.0
Oklahoma	868	6.6	334	2.5			13,179	100.0
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	38	0.9	2,503	59.9			4,177	100.0
Puerto Rico	1,358	12.7	197	1.8			10,696	100.0
Rhode Island	2	0.1	155	4.0			3,857	100.0
South Carolina	79	0.6	484	3.8			12,762	100.0
South Dakota	9	0.6	42	2.8	1	0.1	1,485	100.0
Tennessee	39	0.2	3,676	22.9			16,059	100.0
Texas	325	0.5	5,205	7.3			71,111	100.0
Utah	4,905	36.0	2,147	15.8			13,611	100.0
Vermont	11	1.3	408	46.8			872	100.0
Virginia	40	0.6	867	13.5			6,413	100.0
Washington			314	4.5			6,984	100.0
West Virginia	1,083	15.2	224	3.2			7,109	100.0
Wisconsin	17	0.2	1,902	24.2			7,856	100.0
Wyoming	44	5.7	71	9.2			772	100.0
Total	**31,366**		**56,460**		**792**		**740,517**	
Percent		**4.2**		**7.6**		**0.1**		**100.0**
Number Reporting	**46**	**46**	**48**	**48**	**6**	**6**	**48**	**48**

Table 3–9 Victims by Maltreatment Type and Report Source, 2007

Report Source	Medical Neglect		Multiple Maltreatments		Neglect		Other Abuse		Physical Abuse	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Professionals										
Child Daycare Providers	28	0.4	555	0.6	2,049	0.5	119	0.4	1,317	1.6
Educational Personnel	1,212	17.9	12946	13.3	46,453	10.6	1,798	5.8	20,256	25.4
Foster Care Providers	25	0.4	659	0.7	1,414	0.3	125	0.4	355	0.4
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	319	4.7	25693	26.5	122,655	28.1	14,974	48.0	19,052	23.9
Medical Personnel	2,709	40.1	8966	9.2	41,236	9.4	1,644	5.3	10,597	13.3
Mental Health Personnel	231	3.4	3482	3.6	10,069	2.3	452	1.4	2,630	3.3
Social Services Personnel	949	14.0	14341	14.8	54,076	12.4	4,501	14.4	8,157	10.2
Total Professionals	**5,473**	**81.0**	**66642**	**68.6**	**277,952**	**63.6**	**23,613**	**75.7**	**62,364**	**78.1**
Nonprofessionals										
Alleged Perpetrators	2	0.0	72	0.1	605	0.1	18	0.1	70	0.1
Alleged Victims	12	0.2	383	0.4	1,182	0.3	71	0.2	452	0.6
Anonymous Reporters	208	3.1	5,921	6.1	28,451	6.5	1,082	3.5	1,985	2.5
Friends or Neighbors	131	1.9	2,986	3.1	22,105	5.1	694	2.2	1,669	2.1
Other Relatives	353	5.2	7,258	7.5	33,571	7.7	1,507	4.8	4,072	5.1
Parents	281	4.2	4,266	4.4	15,381	3.5	1,221	3.9	3,354	4.2
Total Nonprofessionals	**987**	**14.6**	**20,886**	**21.5**	**101,295**	**23.2**	**4,593**	**14.7**	**11,602**	**14.5**
Unknown or Other Reporters										
Other Reporters	250	3.7	7,238	7.5	37,260	8.5	2,590	8.3	3,662	4.6
Unknown Reporters	49	0.7	2,357	2.4	20,437	4.7	411	1.3	2,238	2.8
Total Unknown or Other Reporters	**299**	**4.4**	**9,595**	**9.9**	**57,697**	**13.2**	**3,001**	**9.6**	**5,900**	**7.4**
Total	**6,759**		**97,123**		**436,944**		**31,207**		**79,866**	
Total Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**

Report Source	Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse		Unknown Maltreatment		Total Victims	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Professionals								
Child Daycare Providers	72	0.2	231	0.4	3	0.4	4,374	0.6
Educational Personnel	3,715	11.8	6,301	11.2	96	12.1	92,777	12.5
Foster Care Providers	66	0.2	606	1.1	6	0.8	3,256	0.4
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	11,649	37.1	16,590	29.4	354	44.7	211,286	28.5
Medical Personnel	1,123	3.6	5,589	9.9	90	11.4	71,954	9.7
Mental Health Personnel	2,227	7.1	4,331	7.7	33	4.2	23,455	3.2
Social Services Personnel	2,685	8.6	8,156	14.4	50	6.3	92,915	12.5
Total Professionals	**21,537**	**68.7**	**41,804**	**74.0**	**632**	**79.8**	**500,017**	**67.5**
Nonprofessionals								
Alleged Perpetrators	26	0.1	52	0.1			845	0.1
Alleged Victims	255	0.8	460	0.8	5	0.6	2,820	0.4
Anonymous Reporters	1,482	4.7	953	1.7	16	2.0	40,098	5.4
Friends or Neighbors	723	2.3	1,150	2.0	14	1.8	29,472	4.0
Other Relatives	2,078	6.6	2,850	5.0	56	7.1	51,745	7.0
Parents	1,338	4.3	4,206	7.4	13	1.6	30,060	4.1
Total Nonprofessionals	**5,902**	**18.8**	**9,671**	**17.1**	**104**	**13.1**	**155,040**	**20.9**
Unknown or Other Reporters								
Other Reporters	2,955	9.4	3,546	6.3	56	7.1	57,557	7.8
Unknown Reporters	972	3.1	1,439	2.5			27,903	3.8
Total Unknown or Other Reporters	**3,927**	**12.5**	**4,985**	**8.8**	**56**	**7.1**	**85,460**	**11.5**
Total	**31,366**		**56,460**		**792**		**740,517**	
Total Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**

Based on data from 48 States.

Table 3–10 Victims by Maltreatment Type and Race, 2007

Race	Medical Neglect		Multiple Maltreatments		Neglect		Other		Physical Abuse	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African-American	2,383	35.3	19,694	20.3	92,545	21.2	9235	29.6	21,394	26.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	109	1.6	1,086	1.1	5,805	1.3	144	0.5	586	0.7
Asian	23	0.3	918	0.9	3,587	0.8	306	1.0	881	1.1
Hispanic	1,234	18.3	22,329	23.0	94,142	21.5	5341	17.1	14,151	17.7
Multiple Race	149	2.2	3,038	3.1	12,880	2.9	1049	3.4	1,581	2.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	11	0.2	208	0.2	548	0.1	268	0.9	170	0.2
Unknown or Missing	390	5.8	6,428	6.6	27,154	6.2	1602	5.1	7,277	9.1
White	2,460	36.4	43,422	44.7	200,283	45.8	13262	42.5	33,826	42.4
Total	**6,759**		**97,123**		**436,944**		**31207**		**79,866**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**

Race	Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse		Unknown		Total Victims	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African-American	3,872	12.3	9,450	16.7	51	6.4	158,624	21.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	624	2.0	317	0.6	3	0.4	8,674	1.2
Asian	462	1.5	312	0.6	4	0.5	6,493	0.9
Hispanic	9,947	31.7	10,344	18.3	291	36.7	157,779	21.3
Multiple Race	766	2.4	792	1.4	36	4.5	20,291	2.7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	159	0.5	78	0.1	2	0.3	1,444	0.2
Unknown or Missing	1,970	6.3	6,081	10.8	15	1.9	50,917	6.9
White	13,566	43.3	29,086	51.5	390	49.2	336,295	45.4
Total	**31,366**		**56,460**		**792**		**740,517**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**

Based on data from 48 States.

Table 3–11 Victims by Maltreatment Type and Age, 2007

Age Group	Medical Neglect		Multiple Maltreatments		Neglect		Other Abuse	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<1	1,378	20.4	10,142	10.4	59,440	13.6	4,968	15.9
1	622	9.2	6,118	6.3	36,133	8.3	2,672	8.6
2	447	6.6	5,546	5.7	34,418	7.9	2,423	7.8
3	321	4.7	5,161	5.3	31,174	7.1	2,116	6.8
4–7	1,347	19.9	21,826	22.5	106,223	24.3	7,475	24.0
8–11	1,143	16.9	19,055	19.6	78,348	17.9	5,488	17.6
12–15	1,107	16.4	20,847	21.5	66,548	15.2	4,483	14.4
16–17	335	5.0	7,063	7.3	21,838	5.0	1,448	4.6
Unknown or Missing	59	0.9	1,365	1.4	2,822.0	0.6	134	0.4
Total	**6,759**		**97,123**		**436,944**		**31,207**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**

Age Group	Physical Abuse		Psychological Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Unknown Maltreatment		Total Victims	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<1	9,927	12.4	2,316	7.4	315	0.6	119	15.0	88,605	12.0
1	3,354	4.2	2,226	7.1	405	0.7	58	7.3	51,588	7.0
2	3,346	4.2	2,014	6.4	812	1.4	66	8.3	49,072	6.6
3	3,557	4.5	1,972	6.3	2,032	3.6	62	7.8	46,395	6.3
4–7	18,353	23.0	7,857	25.0	13,137	23.3	191	24.1	176,409	23.8
8–11	15834	19.8	7,033	22.4	13,459	23.8	146	18.4	140,506	19.0
12–15	18,089	22.6	5,846	18.6	19,848	35.2	119	15.0	136,887	18.5
16–17	6,547	8.2	1,622	5.2	6,084	10.8	28	3.5	44,965	6.1
Unknown or Missing	859.0	1.1	480	1.5	368	0.7	3	0.4	6,090	0.8
Total	**79,866**		**31,366**		**56,460**		**792**		**740,517**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**

Based on data from 48 States

Table 3–12 Living Arrangement of Victims, 2007

Victim living with	Victims	
	Number	Percent
Both Parents (Marital Status Unknown)	46,844	20.9
Both Parents (Married)	42,661	19.1
Both Parents (Unmarried)	11,125	5.0
Group Home or Residential Facility	811	0.4
Nonrelative	3,749	1.7
Other Setting	1,534	0.7
Parent and Cohabitating Partner	7,761	3.5
Parent and Stepparent (Married)	3,860	1.7
Relative (Nonparental Caregiver)	4,502	2.0
Single Parent (Father & Other Adult)	1,585	0.7
Single Parent (Father Only)	5,827	2.6
Single Parent (Mother & Other Adult)	11,800	5.3
Single Parent (Mother Only)	57,190	25.5
Unknown or Missing	24,666	11.0
Total	**223,915**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 22 States.

Table 3–13 Victims with a Reported Disability, 2007 *(continues on page 50)*

State	Total Victims	Emotionally Disturbed		Behavior Problem		Learning Disability		Mental Retardation	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	9,247	123	1.3	415	4.5	91	1.0	54	0.6
Alaska	3,138	20	0.6	55	1.8	1	0.0	4	0.1
Arizona	4,025	46	1.1	128	3.2	93	2.3	6	0.2
Arkansas	9,847	130	1.3	1,146	11.6	433	4.4	108	1.1
California	88,319	1,680	1.9	194	0.2	75	0.1	415	0.5
Colorado	10,588	3	0.0	85	0.8	4	0.0	3	0.0
Connecticut	9,875	181	1.8	237	2.4	458	4.6	46	0.5
Delaware	2,116	284	13.4	87	4.1	84	4.0	29	1.4
District of Columbia	2,757	20	0.7						
Florida	53,484	636	1.2	46	0.1	68	0.1	248	0.5
Georgia									
Hawaii	2,075	55	2.7	2,073	99.9	2	0.1	10	0.5
Idaho	1,582	163	10.3	314	19.9	14	0.9	12	0.8
Illinois	31,058	221	0.7			219	0.7	58	0.2
Indiana	18,380	780	4.2	2,305	12.5	356	1.9	237	1.3
Iowa									
Kansas	2,272	141	6.2			19	0.8	21	0.9
Kentucky	18,778	45	0.2	193	1.0	64	0.3	21	0.1
Louisiana									
Maine	4,118	456	11.1	7	0.2	4	0.1	8	0.2
Maryland									
Massachusetts	37,690	245	0.7	57	0.2	213	0.6	41	0.1
Michigan									
Minnesota	6,847	482	7.0	1,023	14.9	82	1.2	206	3.0
Mississippi	7,002	42	0.6	316	4.5	134	1.9	49	0.7
Missouri	7,235	714	9.9	311	4.3	226	3.1	56	0.8
Montana	1,886	113	6.0	69	3.7	60	3.2	2	0.1
Nebraska	4,108	437	10.6	336	8.2	118	2.9	44	1.1
Nevada	5,417	197	3.6	257	4.7	3	0.1	32	0.6
New Hampshire	912	142	15.6	48	5.3	55	6.0	79	8.7
New Jersey	7,543	90	1.2	152	2.0	50	0.7	10	0.1
New Mexico	6,065	432	7.1	62	1.0	32	0.5	40	0.7
New York									
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio	38,484	180	0.5	430	1.1	249	0.7	17	0.0
Oklahoma	13,179	369	2.8	207	1.6	207	1.6	77	0.6
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico	10,696	314	2.9	1,184	11.1	633	5.9	127	1.2
Rhode Island	3,857	217	5.6	211	5.5	49	1.3	19	0.5
South Carolina	12,762	211	1.7	1,672	13.1			103	0.8
South Dakota	1,485	33	2.2	131	8.8	61	4.1	5	0.3
Tennessee	16,059	30	0.2	244	1.5	15	0.1	20	0.1
Texas	71,111	28	0.0	1,029	1.5	287	0.4	70	0.1
Utah	13,611	647	4.8	1,781	13.1	143	1.1	199	1.5
Vermont	872	25	2.9			7	0.8		
Virginia	6,413	28	0.4	84	1.3			2	0.0
Washington	6,984	120	1.7			86	1.2	43	0.6
West Virginia	7,109	211	3.0	474	6.7	87	1.2	8	0.1
Wisconsin	7,856	228	2.9	72	0.9	145	1.9	39	0.5
Wyoming	772	28	3.6	59	7.6	24	3.1	19	2.5
Total	**567,614**	**10,547**		**17,494**		**4,951**		**2,587**	
Percent			**1.9**		**3.1**		**0.9**		**0.5**
Number Reporting	**42**	**42**	**42**	**37**	**37**	**39**	**39**	**40**	**40**

Table 3–13 Victims with a Reported Disability, 2007 *(continued from page 49)*

State	Other Medical Condition		Physically Disabled		Visually Or Hearing Impaired		Victims with Reported Disability	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	191	2.1	19	0.2	17	0.2	752	8.1
Alaska	16	0.5	3	0.1	3	0.1	88	2.8
Arizona	515	12.8	1	0.0	170	4.2	733	18.2
Arkansas	587	6.0	48	0.5	89	0.9	1,632	16.6
California	7,440	8.4	378	0.4	722	0.8	10,846	12.3
Colorado	27	0.3	4	0.0	4	0.0	121	1.1
Connecticut	186	1.9	26	0.3	42	0.4	821	8.3
Delaware	256	12.1	11	0.5	8	0.4	497	23.5
District of Columbia	241	8.7					260	9.4
Florida	920	1.7	270	0.5	175	0.3	1,567	2.9
Georgia								
Hawaii	121	5.8	11	0.5	9	0.4	2,074	100.0
Idaho	289	18.3	55	3.5	47	3.0	503	31.8
Illinois	87	0.3	61	0.2	31	0.1	581	1.9
Indiana	190	1.0	163	0.9	51	0.3	3,251	17.7
Iowa								
Kansas	2	0.1	22	1.0	5	0.2	182	8.0
Kentucky	90	0.5	11	0.1	14	0.1	309	1.7
Louisiana								
Maine	15	0.4	5	0.1			486	11.8
Maryland								
Massachusetts	613	1.6	39	0.1	46	0.1	877	2.3
Michigan								
Minnesota	317	4.6	42	0.6	41	0.6	1,580	23.1
Mississippi	551	7.9	10	0.1	13	0.2	708	10.1
Missouri	204	2.8	246	3.4	32	0.4	1,339	18.5
Montana	71	3.8	8	0.4	8	0.4	216	11.5
Nebraska	172	4.2	20	0.5	7	0.2	699	17.0
Nevada	8	0.2	37	0.7	5	0.1	299	5.5
New Hampshire	141	15.5	16	1.8	8	0.9	322	35.3
New Jersey	270	3.6	8	0.1	9	0.1	495	6.6
New Mexico	256	4.2	23	0.4	19	0.3	660	10.9
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio	192	0.5	11	0.0	15	0.0	842	2.2
Oklahoma	469	3.6	62	0.5	39	0.3	778	5.9
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico	349	3.3	49	0.5	40	0.4	2,032	19.0
Rhode Island	166	4.3	15	0.4	20	0.5	529	13.7
South Carolina	756	5.9	53	0.4	74	0.6	2,399	18.8
South Dakota	87	5.9	7	0.5	7	0.5	278	18.7
Tennessee	83	0.5	16	0.1	4	0.0	380	2.4
Texas	820	1.2	50	0.1	96	0.1	2,380	3.4
Utah	230	1.7	70	0.5	49	0.4	2,659	19.5
Vermont	7	0.8	4	0.5	2	0.2	35	4.0
Virginia	25	0.4	5	0.1	4	0.1	101	1.6
Washington	60	0.9	26	0.4	18	0.3	310	4.4
West Virginia			4	0.1			639	9.0
Wisconsin	269	3.4	23	0.3	18	0.2	458	5.8
Wyoming	26	3.4	5	0.7	8	1.0	118	15.3
Total	**17,315**		**1,937**		**1,969**		**45,836**	
Percent		**3.1**		**0.3**		**0.3**		**8.1**
Number Reporting	**41**	**41**	**41**	**41**	**39**	**39**	**42**	**42**

Table 3–14 Children with Caregiver Risk Factor of Domestic Violence, 2007

State	Total Victims	Victims with Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor		Total Nonvictims	Nonvictims with Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent
Alabama						
Alaska	3,138	364	11.6	5,084	134	2.6
Arizona						
Arkansas	9,847	437	4.4	48,139	423	0.9
California	88,319	98	0.1	353,148	147	0.0
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware	2,116	793	37.5	11,430	318	2.8
District of Columbia	2,757	228	8.3	8,409	160	1.9
Florida	53,484	20,224	37.8	290,352	1,406	0.5
Georgia	35,729	7,149	20.0	79,619	3,077	3.9
Hawaii	2,075	465	22.4	2,568	473	18.4
Idaho	1,582	410	25.9	9,440	414	4.4
Illinois	31,058	3,547	11.4	119,044	2,083	1.7
Indiana	18,380	2,731	14.9	46,654	642	1.4
Iowa	14,051	168	1.2	21,824	71	0.3
Kansas						
Kentucky	18,778	3,044	16.2	58,443	1,471	2.5
Louisiana						
Maine	4,118	1,143	27.8	6,891	571	8.3
Massachusetts	37,690	1,272	3.4	43,062	218	0.5
Minnesota	6,847	1,712	25.0	20,710	3,079	14.9
Mississippi	7,002	626	8.9	20,561	200	1.0
Missouri	7,235	458	6.3	72,388	805	1.1
Montana						
Nebraska	4,108	48	1.2	22,601	132	0.6
Nevada	5,417	78	1.4	28,622	247	0.9
New Hampshire	912	365	40.0	9,046	1,754	19.4
New Jersey	7,543	43	0.6	61,442	132	0.2
New Mexico	6,065	1,340	22.1	17,711	1,289	7.3
New York	83,502	10,433	12.5	176,185	3,033	1.7
North Carolina						
Ohio	38,484	6,427	16.7	81,107	4,422	5.5
Oklahoma						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico	10,696	1,887	17.6	22,114	323	1.5
Rhode Island	3,857	1,086	28.2	7,951	1,426	17.9
South Carolina	12,762	2,260	17.7	28,817	956	3.3
South Dakota	1,485	410	27.6	5,384	853	15.8
Tennessee	16,059	262	1.6	85,376	806	0.9
Texas	71,111	18,235	25.6	212,244	20,733	9.8
Utah	13,611	5,389	39.6	18,523	519	2.8
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin	7,856	565	7.2	31,815	933	2.9
Wyoming	772	159	20.6	4,187	58	1.4
Total	**628,446**	**93,856**		**2,030,891**	**53,308**	
Percent			**14.9**			**2.6**
Number Reporting	**34**	**34**	**34**	**34**	**34**	**34**

Table 3–15 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2007

Perpetrator	Victims	
	Number	Percent
Parent		
Mother	269,330	38.7
Mother and Other	39,977	5.7
Father	124,761	17.9
Father and Other	6,235	0.9
Mother and Father	116,788	16.8
Nonparent		
Daycare Staff	3,605	0.5
Foster Parent (Female Relative)	304	0.0
Foster Parent (Male Relative)	62	0.0
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	951	0.1
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	490	0.1
Friend or Neighbor	2,840	0.4
Legal Guardian (Female)	780	0.1
Legal Guardian (Male)	216	0.0
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	7,427	1.1
Other Professional	894	0.1
Partner of Parent (Female)	2,236	0.3
Partner of Parent (Male)	16,010	2.3
Relative (Female)	11,726	1.7
Relative (Male)	21,425	3.1
Staff Group Home	1,466	0.2
Unknown or Missing	67,797	9.8
Total	**695,320**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 46 States.

Table 3–16 Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2004–2007

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

Table 3–17 Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2004–2007

State	Percent 2004	Percent 2005	Percent 2006	Percent 2007
Alabama		99.86	99.72	99.85
Alaska		99.01	99.10	98.81
Arizona	99.70	99.88	99.79	99.84
Arkansas	99.80	99.53	99.45	99.49
California	99.69	99.56	99.57	99.78
Colorado	99.31	99.13	99.42	99.41
Connecticut			99.38	99.47
Delaware	99.81	99.88	99.95	99.77
District of Columbia	99.72	99.66	99.79	99.56
Florida	99.54	99.46	99.45	98.85
Georgia				
Hawaii	99.30	99.19	99.12	99.65
Idaho	99.69	99.81	99.58	99.91
Illinois	99.41	99.46	99.47	99.51
Indiana	99.33	99.30	99.05	99.69
Iowa	99.63	99.68	99.71	99.64
Kansas	99.48	99.87	99.89	99.92
Kentucky	99.62	99.47	99.77	99.69
Louisiana		99.41	99.41	99.79
Maine	99.72	99.70	99.97	99.83
Maryland				
Massachusetts	98.87	98.73	99.05	99.14
Michigan	99.69	99.88	99.80	
Minnesota	99.70	99.58	99.61	99.67
Mississippi	99.51	99.50	99.23	99.18
Missouri	99.47	99.64	99.66	99.56
Montana	99.77	99.64	99.67	99.77
Nebraska	99.82	99.57	99.52	99.56
Nevada	99.79	99.77	99.89	99.66
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	99.21	99.32	99.32	99.90
New Mexico		99.66	99.62	99.54
New York	99.29	98.90	98.72	98.60
North Carolina	99.01	99.18	99.25	99.31
North Dakota				
Ohio	99.68	99.57	99.51	99.59
Oklahoma	98.84	98.82	98.95	98.73
Oregon				
Pennsylvania	99.80	99.81	99.81	99.80
Puerto Rico			99.82	99.94
Rhode Island	98.68	98.41	98.51	98.68
South Carolina	99.51	99.43	99.82	99.81
South Dakota	99.89	99.72	100.00	99.86
Tennessee		99.15	99.27	99.24
Texas	99.74	99.45	99.68	99.58
Utah	99.47	99.58	99.72	99.00
Vermont	99.27	99.86	99.95	99.70
Virginia	99.61	99.75	99.64	99.80
Washington	99.64	99.73	99.57	99.77
West Virginia				
Wisconsin		99.46	99.70	99.57
Wyoming			99.83	99.47
Number Reporting	**37**	**43**	**46**	**45**
Number Met Standard	**16**	**14**	**19**	**19**
Percent Met Standard	**43.2**	**32.6**	**41.3**	**42.2**

Fatalities

CHAPTER 4

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

Child protective services agencies (CPS) are the most critical source of data concerning abuse and neglect fatalities. However, not all fatalities come to the attention of CPS and NCANDS recommends to States that they work with their health departments, vital statistics departments, medical examiner's offices, and fatality review teams to obtain more comprehensive information about child maltreatment deaths. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007:

- There were a nationally estimated 1,760 child fatality victims;
- Approximately four-fifths of deaths were reported based on case-level data from CPS agencies and one-fifth of child fatality data were reported from agencies other than child welfare; and
- Three-quarters (75.7%) of child fatality victims were younger than 4 years.

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

Number of Child Fatalities

Forty-eight States reported a total of 1,586 fatalities, of which 1,280 were reported in case-level data files and 306 were reported as aggregated data. Forty-three States were able to report case-level data on fatalities.[1]

Based on these data, an estimated 1,760 children nationally (compared to 1,530 children for FFY 2006) died from abuse or neglect.[2] The rate per 100,000 children was 2.35 deaths for FFY 2007 compared to a rate of 2.05 for FFY 2006. With the exception of FFY 2005, the number and rate of fatalities has been increasing over the past 5 years. The national estimate is influenced by which States report data. For FFY 2007, several States reported increased fatalities when compared to FFY 2006, thus resulting in a higher national estimate. To some degree, this can be attributed to improved data collection and reporting, but all the causes of the increase are not specifically identifiable.

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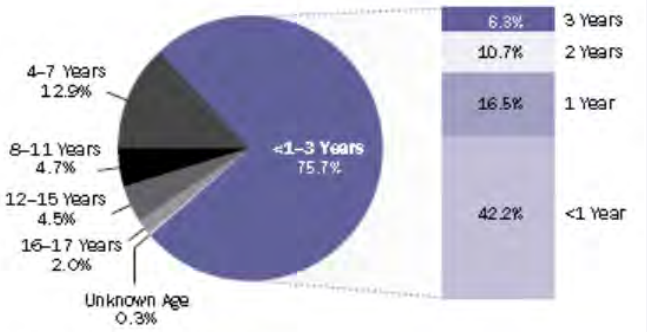
1 *Supporting data are provided in table 4–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. The 1,280 case-level fatalities were reported in the Child Files and the 306 fatalities were reported in the SDC or Agency Files.*

2 *See table 4–2. An FFY 2007 national estimate of 1,760 fatalities was derived by multiplying the national weighted rate of fatalities (2.35 per 100,000) by the national child population (74,904,677) and dividing by 100,000. The estimate was then rounded to the nearest 10.*

Figure 4–1 Age of Fatalities by Age Group Percentage, 2007



Based on data from table 4–3.

Age and Sex of Child Fatalities

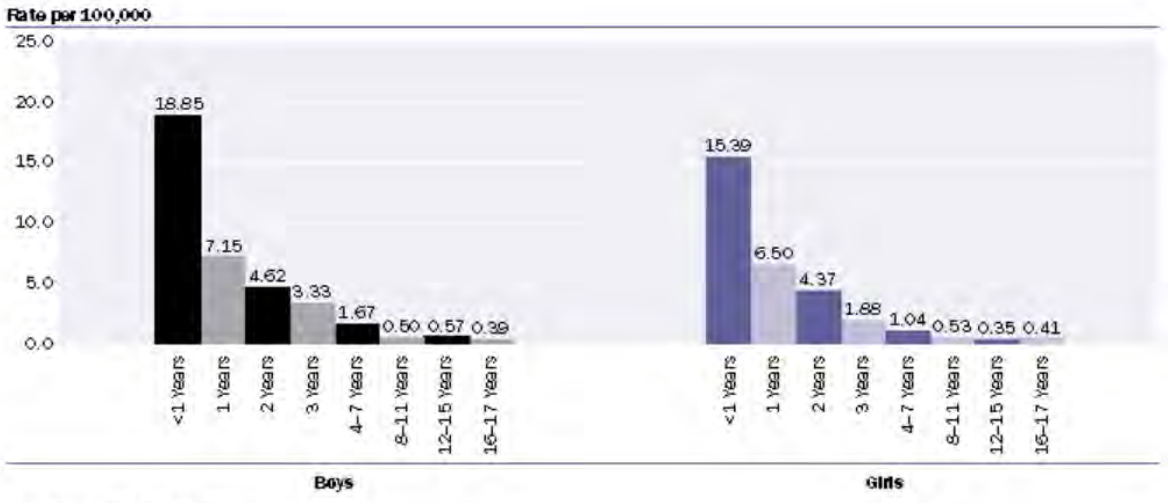
More than 40 percent (42.2%) of all fatalities were children younger than 1 year, 16.5 percent were children age 1 year, 10.7 percent were children age 2 years, and 6.3 percent were children age 3 years. Therefore, 75.7 percent were younger than 4 years old. Nearly 13 percent (12.9%) were between the ages of 4 and 7 years, thus indicating that the majority of children who die from child abuse or neglect are young children (figure 4–1).

The examination of age and sex of child fatalities reveals that the very young are more vulnerable to death that is attributable to child abuse or neglect. Infant boys (younger than 1 year) had a fatality rate of 18.85 per 100,000 boys of the same age.[3] Infant girls (younger than 1 year) had a fatality rate of 15.39 per 100,000 girls of the same age. In general, fatality rates for both boys and girls decreased with age (figure 4–2).

Race and Ethnicity of Child Fatalities

Nearly one-half (41.1%) of all fatalities were White children.[4] More than one-quarter (26.1%) were African-American children, and nearly one-fifth (16.9%) were Hispanic children. Children of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Pacific Islander, and multiple race categories collectively accounted for 4.8 percent of fatalities. More than 10 percent (11.1%) of children were of unknown race.

Figure 4–2 Fatality Rates by Age and Sex, 2007

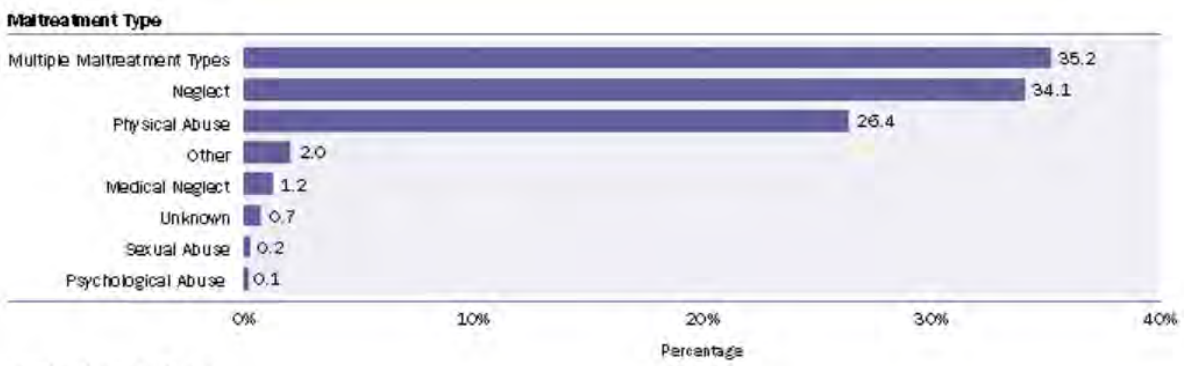


Based on data from table 4–3.

[3] *See table 4–3.*

[4] *See table 4–4.*

Figure 4–3 Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2007



Based on data in table 4–6.

Perpetrator Relationship

Nearly 70 percent (69.9%) of child fatalities were caused by one or more parents.[5] More than one-quarter (27.1%) of fatalities were perpetrated by the mother acting alone.[6] Child fatalities with unknown perpetrators accounted for 16.4 percent.

Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities

Slightly more than one-third of fatalities (35.2%) were caused by multiple forms of maltreatment. Neglect accounted for 34.1 percent and physical abuse for 26.4 percent (figure 4–3).[7] Medical neglect accounted for 1.2 percent of fatalities.

Prior CPS Contact of Child Fatalities

Some children who died from maltreatment were already known to CPS agencies. Children whose families had received family preservation services in the past 5 years accounted for 11.9 percent of child fatalities. Slightly more than 2 percent (2.6%) of the child fatalities had been in foster care and were reunited with their families in the past 5 years.[8]

Tables and Notes

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

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

Table 4–1

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

Table 4–2

- Fatality rates were computed by dividing the number of child fatalities by the population of reporting States and multiplying by 100,000.
- Estimated child fatalities were computed by multiplying the fatality rate by the national child population and dividing by 100,000. The estimate was then rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 4–3

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

Table 4–4

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

Table 4–5

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

Table 4–6

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

Table 4–7

- Each Total Child Fatalities column contains data for only those States that reported data in the subsequent column. E.g. The data in the first Total Child Fatalities column are shown for those States that reported fatality victims and whose Families Received Family Preservation Services in the Past 5 Years

Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2006–2007

State	2006					2007				
	Child Population	Child File or SDC Fatalities	Agency File Fatalities	Total Child Fatalities	Fatalities per 100,000 Children	Child Population	Child File or SDC Fatalities	Agency File Fatalities	Total Child Fatalities	Fatalities per 100,000 Children
Alabama	1,119,663	24	0	24	2.14	1,123,537	18	5	23	2.05
Alaska	183,500	0	2	2	1.09	182,218		4	4	2.20
Arizona	1,625,870	16		16	0.98	1,669,866	25	3	28	1.68
Arkansas	696,032	19		19	2.73	700,537	20		20	2.85
California	9,401,360		140	140	1.49	9,383,924		184	184	1.96
Colorado	1,173,753	24		24	2.04	1,192,679	27	1	28	2.35
Connecticut	827,069	3		3	0.36	820,216	4		4	0.49
Delaware	204,023	0	1	1	0.49	205,646	0	0	0	0.00
District of Columbia	114,531	2	0	2	1.75	113,720	2	0	2	1.76
Florida	4,032,726	140	0	140	3.47	4,043,560	153	0	153	3.78
Georgia	2,475,382	63		63	2.55	2,531,609	61		61	2.41
Hawaii	283,576	4		4	1.41	285,694	4		4	1.40
Idaho	399,024	1		1	0.25	407,712	1		1	0.25
Illinois	3,203,178	58	0	58	1.81	3,199,159	74	0	74	2.31
Indiana	1,584,017	31	11	42	2.65	1,586,518	38	15	53	3.34
Iowa	712,097	6	0	6	0.84	711,403	5	0	5	0.70
Kansas	693,395	5	0	5	0.72	696,082	10	0	10	1.44
Kentucky	1,003,483	36	0	36	3.59	1,003,973	41	0	41	4.08
Louisiana	1,066,962	37		37	3.47	1,079,560	26	1	27	2.50
Maine	283,332	0	1	1	0.35	279,467	0	1	1	0.36
Maryland										
Massachusetts										
Michigan										
Minnesota	1,261,017	14	0	14	1.11	1,260,282	17	0	17	1.35
Mississippi	764,275	4	0	4	0.52	768,704	15	4	19	2.47
Missouri	1,425,014	43		43	3.02	1,424,830	50		50	3.51
Montana	218,929	1	0	1	0.46	219,498	1	0	1	0.46
Nebraska	445,094	3	12	15	3.37	446,145	3	13	16	3.59
Nevada	639,645	11	3	14	2.19	660,002	17	4	21	3.18
New Hampshire	302,593	1	1	2	0.66	298,186	2	3	5	1.68
New Jersey	2,079,588	31	1	32	1.54	2,063,789	29	4	33	1.60
New Mexico	497,679	7	7	14	2.81	500,276	4	3	7	1.40
New York	4,467,031	73		73	1.63	4,413,414	96		96	2.18
North Carolina										
North Dakota	143,529	1	1	2	1.39	142,809	1		1	0.70
Ohio	2,774,850	74	0	74	2.67	2,751,874	90		90	3.27
Oklahoma	889,658	26		26	2.92	899,507	29	2	31	3.45
Oregon	857,570		17	17	1.98	862,908	12		12	1.39
Pennsylvania	2,807,284	33	0	33	1.18	2,786,719	47	0	47	1.69
Puerto Rico	1,018,306		5	5	0.49	1,002,944	5	5	10	1.00
Rhode Island	236,719	0	0	0	0.00	233,115	0	0	0	0.00
South Carolina	1,048,614	10	9	19	1.81	1,059,917	12	7	19	1.79
South Dakota	196,231	1		1	0.51	196,890	8		8	4.06
Tennessee	1,462,511	22		22	1.50	1,471,486	44		44	2.99
Texas	6,489,667	257		257	3.96	6,623,366	227	1	228	3.44
Utah	796,877	13	0	13	1.63	816,822	11	0	11	1.35
Vermont	133,878	0	0	0	0.00	131,353	1	2	3	2.28
Virginia	1,821,202	20		20	1.10	1,826,179	31		31	1.70
Washington	1,525,947		21	21	1.38	1,536,368		27	27	1.76
West Virginia	388,451	6	9	15	3.86	387,381	8	4	12	3.10
Wisconsin	1,326,996	13		13	0.98	1,321,279	22		22	1.67
Wyoming	122,974	1		1	0.81	125,365	2	0	2	1.60
Total	**67,225,102**	**1,134**	**241**	**1,375**		**67,448,488**	**1,293**	**293**	**1,586**	
Weighted Rate					**2.05**					**2.35**
Number Reporting	**48**	**44**	**31**	**48**		**48**	**45**	**34**	**48**	

Table 4–2 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2003–2007

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported Fatalities	Fatality Rate Per 100,000 Children	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated Child Fatalities
2003	50	70,961,965	1,372	1.93	74,079,255	1,430
2004	49	70,950,568	1,441	2.03	74,262,125	1,510
2005	51	72,344,996	1,418	1.96	74,463,309	1,460
2006	48	67,225,102	1,375	2.05	74,686,318	1,530
2007	48	67,448,488	1,586	2.35	74,904,677	1,760

Table 4–3 Age and Sex of Child Fatalities, 2007

Age	Boys			Girls			Unknown	Total Child Fatalities			
	Population	Number	Rate per 100,000	Population	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Population	Number	Rate per 100,000	Percent
<1	1,607,023	303	18.85	1,533,236	236	15.39	1	3,140,259	540	17.20	42.2
1	1,579,741	113	7.15	1,507,943	98	6.50		3,087,684	211	6.83	16.5
2	1,559,569	72	4.62	1,488,034	65	4.37		3,047,603	137	4.50	10.7
3	1,561,944	52	3.33	1,491,034	28	1.88		3,052,978	80	2.62	6.3
4–7	6,122,190	102	1.67	5,854,808	61	1.04	2	11,976,998	165	1.38	12.9
8–11	5,956,311	30	0.50	5,689,242	30	0.53		11,645,553	60	0.52	4.7
12–15	6,270,127	36	0.57	5,974,898	21	0.35		12,245,025	57	0.47	4.5
16–17	3,292,749	13	0.39	3,133,184	13	0.41		6,425,933	26	0.40	2.0
Unknown		3					1		4		0.3
Total	**27,949,654**	**724**		**26,672,379**	**552**		**4**	**54,622,033**	**1,280**		
Rate			**2.59**			**2.07**				**2.34**	
Percent											**100.1**

Based on data from 40 States.

Table 4–4 Race and Ethnicity of Child Fatalities, 2007

Race	Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
African-American	334	26.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	0.6
Asian	11	0.9
Hispanic	216	16.9
Multiple Race	38	2.9
Pacific Islander	5	0.4
Unable to Determine or Missing	142	11.1
White	526	41.1
Total	**1,280**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 40 States.

Table 4–5 Perpetrator Relationships to Child Fatalities, 2007

Relationship to Child	Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
PARENT		
Mother	347	27.1
Mother and Other	96	7.5
Father	208	16.3
Father and Other	11	0.9
Mother and Father	232	18.1
NONPARENT		
Daycare Staff	24	1.9
Foster Parent (Female Relative)	0	0.0
Foster Parent (Male Relative)	0	0.0
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	3	0.2
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	3	0.2
Friend or Neighbor	2	0.2
Legal Guardian (Female)	0	0.0
Legal Guardian (Male)	0	0.0
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	52	4.1
Other Professional	2	0.2
Partner of Parent (Female)	4	0.3
Partner of Parent (Male)	35	2.7
Relative (Female)	29	2.3
Relative (Male)	20	1.6
Staff Group Home	2	0.2
Unknown or Missing	210	16.4
[illegible]l	**1,280**	
[illegible]cent		**100.0**

Table 4–6 Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2007

Maltreatment Type	Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	15	1.2
Multiple Maltreatment Types	451	35.2
Neglect	437	34.1
Other	26	2.0
Physical Abuse	338	26.4
Psychological Abuse	1	0.1
Sexual Abuse	3	0.2
Unknown	9	0.7
Total	**1,280**	
Percent		**99.9**

Based on data from 40 States.

Table 4–7 Prior CPS Contact of Child Fatalities, 2007

State	Total Child Fatalities	Fatality Victims Whose Families Received Preservation Services in the Past 5 Years	Total Child Fatalities	Fatality Victims Who Had Been Reunited With Their Families in the Past 5 Years
Alabama	23	6	23	1
Alaska	4	0	4	0
Arizona				
Arkansas	20	2		
California				
Colorado	28	0	28	0
Connecticut				
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	2	0	2	0
Florida	153	51	153	4
Georgia				
Hawaii			4	0
Idaho				
Illinois	74	0	74	0
Indiana				
Iowa	5	0	5	0
Kansas	10	0	10	0
Kentucky	41	1	41	0
Louisiana	27	0	27	1
Maine	1	0	1	0
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota	17	2	17	1
Mississippi	19	0	19	0
Missouri	50	3	50	1
Montana			1	0
Nebraska	16	3	16	2
Nevada	21	0	21	1
New Hampshire	5	0	5	1
New Jersey	33	8	33	2
New Mexico	7	0	7	0
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma	31	1	31	0
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Puerto Rico			10	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina				
South Dakota	8	1		
Tennessee				
Texas	228	23	228	7
Utah	11	2	11	0
Vermont	3	0	3	0
Virginia				
Washington	27	0	27	2
West Virginia				
Wisconsin			22	0
Wyoming	2	0	2	0
Total	**866**	**103**	**875**	**23**
Percent		**11.9**		**2.6**
Number Reporting	**29**	**29**	**31**	**31**

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Perpetrators

CHAPTER 5

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

The introduction of alternative response by child protective services (CPS) agencies to allegations of maltreatment has not only contributed to the decrease in victims, but also to a decrease in perpetrators. Perpetrators may be counted multiple times if they maltreated more than one child.[1]

Given the definition of child abuse and neglect, which largely pertains to caregivers and not to persons unknown to a child, most perpetrators of child maltreatment are parents. Also included are relatives, foster parents, and residential facility staff. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007:

- There were approximately 859,000 perpetrators;
- Nearly 80 percent (79.9%) of perpetrators were parents of the victim;
- Approximately 60 percent (61.1%) of perpetrators were found to have neglected children.

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

Age and Sex of Perpetrators

For FFY 2007, 56.5 percent of the perpetrators were women, 42.4 percent were men and 1.1 percent were of unknown sex.[2] Women typically were younger than men. The median age was 30 years for women and 33 years for men. Of the women who were perpetrators, more than 40 percent (45.0%) were younger than 30 years of age, compared with one-third of the men (34.5%) (figure 5–1). These proportions have remained consistent for the past few years.

Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators

The racial distribution of perpetrators was similar to the race of their victims. During FFY 2007, nearly one-half (48.5%) of perpetrators were White and one-fifth (19.0%) were African-American. Approximately 20 percent (19.8%) of perpetrators were Hispanic.[3] These proportions also have remained consistent for the past few years.

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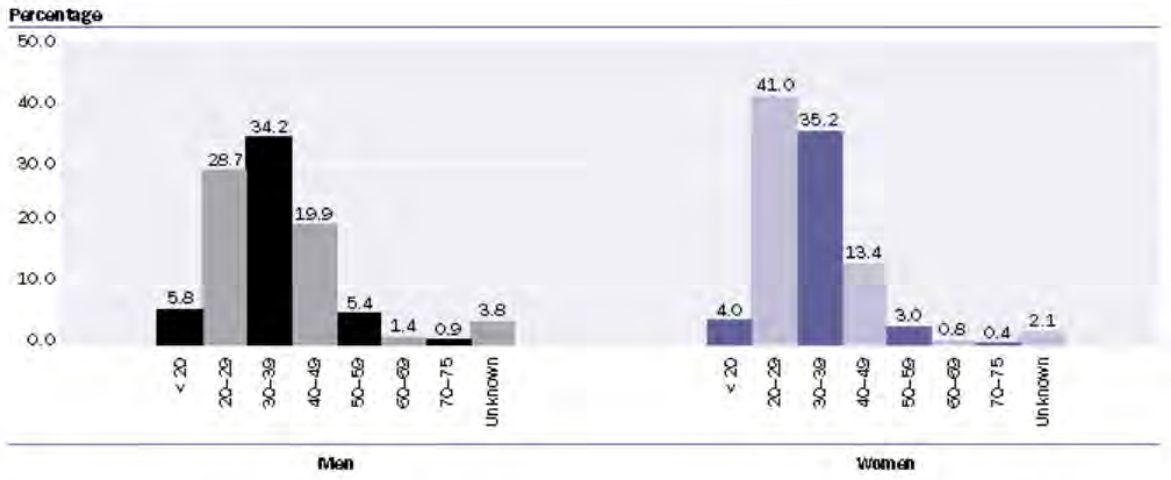
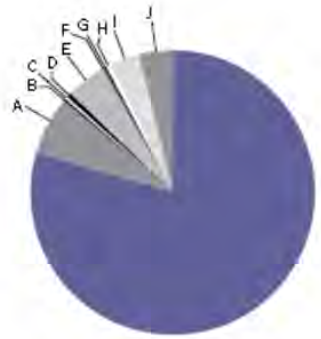
1 *A perpetrator is counted for each child in each report.*
2 *Supporting data are provided in table 5–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.*
3 *See table 5–2.*

Figure 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2007



Based on data from table 5–1.

Figure 5–2 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2007



A Other Relative 6.6%
B Foster Parent 0.4%
C Residential Facility Staff 0.2%
D Child Daycare Provider 0.5%
E Unmarried Partner of Parent 4.5%
F Legal Guardian 0.2%
G Other Professionals 0.1%
H Friends or Neighbors 0.5%
I Other 3.4%
J Unknown or Missing 3.7%

Based on data from table 5–3.

Perpetrator Relationship

Nearly 80 percent (79.9%) of perpetrators were parents.[4] Other relatives accounted for an additional 6.6 percent. Unmarried partners of parents accounted for 4.5 percent (figure 5–2). Of the parents who were perpetrators, nearly 90 percent (87.7%) were biological parents, 4.2 percent were stepparents, and 0.6 percent were adoptive parents.[5]

Types of Maltreatment

More than one-half (61.1%) of all perpetrators were found to have neglected children.[6] Nearly 13 percent (12.7%) of all perpetrators were associated with more than one type of maltreatment. Slightly more than 10 percent (10.3%) of perpetrators physically abused children, and 7.1 percent sexually abused children.

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

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

Overall, 7.2 percent of all perpetrators were associated with sexually abusing a child. The percentage of perpetrators of sexual abuse was highest among friends or neighbors (57.7%), other relatives (32.0%), and child daycare providers (23.9%).

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

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

Table 5–3

- States with more than 95 percent of "other" or unknown relationship type were excluded from this analysis.
- The category of "other" includes scout leader, sports coach, and clergy member.

Table 5–4

- States with more than 95 percent of "other" or unknown parental type were excluded from this analysis.

Table 5–5

- The categories neglect and medical neglect are displayed separately. In prior years' reports, these categories were combined and displayed as neglect.
- The categories psychological maltreatment, "other," and unknown are displayed separately. In prior years' reports, these categories were combined.

Table 5–6

- This table was in the Children chapter in prior years.
- The categories neglect and medical neglect are displayed separately. In prior years' reports, these categories were combined and displayed as neglect.
- The categories psychological maltreatment, "other," and unknown are displayed separately. In prior years' reports, these categories were combined.
- States with more than 95 percent of "other" or unknown relationship type were excluded from this analysis.

Table 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2007

Age	Men		Women		Unknown Sex		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 20	21,326	5.8	19,251	4.0	180	2.0	40,757	4.7
20–29	104,625	28.7	199,202	41.0	1,410	15.4	305,237	35.5
30–39	124,536	34.2	170,980	35.2	1,578	17.2	297,094	34.6
40–49	72,511	19.9	64,976	13.4	879	9.6	138,366	16.1
50–59	19,514	5.4	14,672	3.0	328	3.6	34,514	4.0
60–69	5,020	1.4	4,055	0.8	73	0.8	9,148	1.1
70–75	3,231	0.9	1,897	0.4	611	6.7	5,739	0.7
Other or Unknown	13,802	3.8	10,423	2.1	4,113	44.8	28,338	3.3
Total	**364,565**		**485,456**		**9,172**		**859,193**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**
Weighted Percent		**42.4**		**56.5**		**1.1**		**100.0**

Based on data from 47 States.

Men median age = 33

Women median age = 30

Unknown sex median age = 35

Total median age = 32

Table 5–2 Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators, 2007

Race	Perpetrators	
	Number	Percent
African-American	163,443	19.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	11,565	1.3
Asian	8,634	1.0
Hispanic	170,473	19.8
Multiple Race	7,899	0.9
Pacific Islander	1,978	0.2
Unable to Determine or Missing	78,616	9.1
White	416,585	48.5
Total	**859,193**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 47 States.

Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2007

State	Parent	Nonparental Perpetrator				
		Child Daycare Provider	Foster Parent	Friends or Neighbors	Legal Guardian	Other
Alabama	8,100	59	19			1,781
Alaska	3,690		57		10	76
Arizona	4,175		9		39	1
Arkansas	8,959	68	24		47	1,838
California	91,713		261			2
Colorado	10,333	74	68	13	20	756
Connecticut	10,123	34	42	78	165	604
Delaware	2,196	16	2	45		14
District of Columbia	2,417	4	7		24	174
Florida	40,559	143	75			1,366
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,742		24		65	158
Idaho	1,919		6	2	11	
Illinois	27,956	717	124			906
Indiana	17,858	17	40		57	2,192
Iowa	15,163	134	64		68	1,583
Kansas	1,827		10	10		
Kentucky	17,606	9	61			1,134
Louisiana						
Maine	4,394		7		7	45
Maryland						
Massachusetts	41,968	78	117		325	931
Michigan						
Minnesota	6,659	143	45	43	48	190
Mississippi	6,873	6	51	59	9	283
Missouri	5,971	55	54			803
Montana	1,929	5	6	9	3	36
Nebraska	4,223	88	59		14	187
Nevada	6,300		46	269	16	11
New Hampshire	753		2			70
New Jersey	6,759	54	16	9		181
New Mexico	7,059		40	17	45	94
New York	92,223	418	472		363	1,618
North Carolina	8,389	258	68			
North Dakota						
Ohio	33,263	56	123	273		4,624
Oklahoma	18,766	217	447		144	1,345
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	2,303	634	25		26	436
Puerto Rico	11,719		10	11	42	172
Rhode Island	4,095	37	42			414
South Carolina	14,715	41	14	8	69	251
South Dakota	1,678	29			4	46
Tennessee	13,251	186	84	2,288	56	39
Texas	77,536	604	198	327		2,030
Utah	11,993	43	57	564	40	781
Vermont	549		11	146		50
Virginia	5,747	247	13		33	264
Washington	8,519	57	59	33		
West Virginia	6,625	9	5		19	457
Wisconsin	5,065	99	46	243		675
Wyoming	832	12	14		1	47
Total	**677,492**	**4,651**	**3,024**	**4,447**	**1,770**	**28,665**
Weighted Percent	**79.9**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**3.4**
Number Reporting	**46**	**34**	**45**	**20**	**29**	**42**

State	Nonparental Perpetrator				Unknown or Missing	Total Perpetrators
	Other Professionals	Other Relative	Residential Facility Staff	Unmarried Partner of Parent		
Alabama	14	1,724	10	576	207	12,490
Alaska		101		158	14	4,106
Arizona		394	30	206		4,854
Arkansas	23	1,085	25		469	12,538
California		5,539	32	7,762	192	105,501
Colorado	4	957	39	14	644	12,922
Connecticut	29	478	31	674	84	12,342
Delaware		158	4	130		2,565
District of Columbia		153	7		560	3,346
Florida	209	1,964	551	3,781	5,768	54,416
Georgia						
Hawaii		85	2		9	3,085
Idaho		42		65		2,045
Illinois	87	2,821	26	2,804	160	35,601
Indiana		1,664	48	1,100	349	23,325
Iowa		929	7	1,105		19,053
Kansas		333			644	2,824
Kentucky		1,214	7	1,259		21,290
Louisiana						
Maine		132	1	317	1,058	5,961
Maryland						
Massachusetts	53	1,882	83	3,627	324	49,388
Michigan						
Minnesota		635	17	620	52	8,452
Mississippi	8	711	4	270	88	8,362
Missouri	18	932	43	775	326	8,977
Montana		68	1	84	13	2,154
Nebraska		274	8	315	5	5,173
Nevada		127	4	5	349	7,127
New Hampshire		2		1	349	1,177
New Jersey	31	383	10	382	165	7,990
New Mexico		481		438	10	8,184
New York	3	6,537	462	479	8,393	110,968
North Carolina		495	79	548	2,474	12,311
North Dakota						
Ohio	62	4,026	57	601	2,562	45,647
Oklahoma	1	952		33	235	22,140
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	14	700	64	535		4,737
Puerto Rico	2	606	2	39	316	12,919
Rhode Island		108	25		20	4,741
South Carolina	1	968	6	789	95	16,957
South Dakota		48	5	93	18	1,921
Tennessee	77	3,166	74	232	371	19,824
Texas	214	9,285	82	5,616	272	96,164
Utah	58	1,539	7	1,020	891	16,993
Vermont	8	95		64	28	951
Virginia	74	547	21	182	794	7,922
Washington		344	19	479	299	9,809
West Virginia		329		1	2,660	10,105
Wisconsin	24	861	18	650	356	8,037
Wyoming		40	8	19	4	977
Total	**1,014**	**55,914**	**1,919**	**37,848**	**31,627**	**848,371**
Weighted Percent	**0.1**	**6.6**	**0.2**	**4.5**	**3.7**	**100.0**
Number Reporting	**22**	**46**	**38**	**41**	**40**	**46**

Table 5–4 Type of Parental Perpetrators, 2007

State	Adoptive Parent	Biological Parent	Stepparent	Unknown Parental Type	Total Parents
Alabama	35	5,500	84	2,481	8,100
Alaska	113	3,378	199		3,690
Arizona	14	4,135		26	4,175
Arkansas	90	8,171	602	96	8,959
California	838	79,571	4,084	7,220	91,713
Colorado	120	9,269	875	69	10,333
Connecticut					
Delaware	18	1,999	68	111	2,196
District of Columbia	10	2,354	47	6	2,417
Florida	278	37,849	2,432		40,559
Georgia					
Hawaii	51	2,527	164		2,742
Idaho	22	1,790	107		1,919
Illinois					
Indiana		16,849	1,009		17,858
Iowa	32	14,591	540		15,163
Kansas	22	1,637	168		1,827
Kentucky	90	16,431	1,069	16	17,606
Louisiana					
Maine	32	4,133	229		4,394
Maryland					
Massachusetts	400	40,005	1,520	43	41,968
Michigan					
Minnesota	74	6,409	176		6,659
Mississippi	100	6,389	384		6,873
Missouri	104	5,291	576		5,971
Montana	11	1,801	117		1,929
Nebraska	49	3,936	238		4,223
Nevada	32	5,944	256	68	6,300
New Hampshire	12	687	36	18	753
New Jersey	54	6,463	242		6,759
New Mexico	42	6,731	285	1	7,059
New York		79,090	376	12,757	92,223
North Carolina	127	7,708	554		8,389
North Dakota					
Ohio	101	9,070	46	24,046	33,263
Oklahoma	287	16,888	1,411	180	18,766
Oregon					
Pennsylvania		2,002	301		2,303
Puerto Rico		10,811	908		11,719
Rhode Island	56	3,901	138		4,095
South Carolina	128	13,894	630	63	14,715
South Dakota	2	1,595	81		1,678
Tennessee	93	13,158			13,251
Texas	92	73,077	4,367		77,536
Utah	106	10,723	1,081	83	11,993
Vermont	19	487	43		549
Virginia	59	5,289	355	44	5,747
Washington					
West Virginia	44	6,141	425	15	6,625
Wisconsin	51	4,817	197		5,065
Wyoming	8	758	66		832
Total	**3,816**	**553,249**	**26,486**	**47,343**	**630,894**
Percent	**0.6**	**87.7**	**4.2**	**7.5**	**100.0**
Number Reporting	**39**	**43**	**41**	**19**	**43**

Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Type of Maltreatment, 2007

Maltreatment Type	Perpetrators	
	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	7,082	0.8
Multiple Maltreatments	108,767	12.7
Neglect	525,351	61.1
Other	34,628	4.0
Physical Abuse	88,218	10.3
Psychological Maltreatment	32,907	3.8
Sexual Abuse	61,332	7.1
Unknown	908	0.1
Total	**859,193**	
Percent		**100.0**

Based on data from 47 States.

Table 5–6 Perpetrators by Maltreatment Types and Relationship to the Victim, 2007

	Parent		Nonparental Perpetrator									
			Child Daycare Provider		Foster Parent		Friends or Neighbors		Legal Guardian		Other	
Maltreatment Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	6,509	1.0	16	0.3	43	1.4	4	0.1	28	1.6	39	0.1
Multiple Maltreatments	86,454	12.8	217	4.7	455	15.0	336	7.6	332	18.8	2,853	10.0
Neglect	447,571	66.1	2,592	55.7	1,659	54.9	757	17.0	1,070	60.5	8,542	29.8
Other	26,719	3.9	47	1.0	68	2.2	77	1.7	59	3.3	893	3.1
Physical Abuse	65,948	9.7	655	14.1	457	15.1	640	14.4	209	11.8	2,808	9.8
Psychological Maltreatment	27,376	4.0	6	0.1	102	3.4	65	1.5	22	1.2	655	2.3
Sexual Abuse	16,168	2.4	1,111	23.9	231	7.6	2,568	57.7	49	2.8	12,828	44.8
Unknown	747	0.1	7	0.2	9	0.3			1	0.1	47	0.2
Total	**677,492**		**4,651**		**3,024**		**4,447**		**1,770**		**28,665**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**

Based on data from 46 States.

Maltreatment Type	Nonparental Perpetrator								Unknown or Missing		Total Perpetrators	
	Other Professionals		Other Relative		Residential Facility Staff		Unmarried Partner of Parent					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	6	0.6	249	0.4	26	1.4	30	0.1	132	0.4	7,082	0.8
Multiple Maltreatments	44	4.3	5,448	9.7	399	20.8	5,005	13.2	5,839	18.5	107,382	12.7
Neglect	267	26.3	23,713	42.4	816	42.5	17,162	45.3	13,735	43.4	517,884	61.0
Other	42	4.1	1,384	2.5	150	7.8	2,458	6.5	2,726	8.6	34,623	4.1
Physical Abuse	269	26.5	6,121	10.9	339	17.7	5,515	14.6	3,703	11.7	86,664	10.2
Psychological Maltreatment	44	4.3	1,081	1.9	29	1.5	2,339	6.2	1,174	3.7	32,893	3.9
Sexual Abuse	342	33.7	17,870	32.0	156	8.1	5,339	14.1	4,273	13.5	60,935	7.2
Unknown			48	0.1	4	0.2			45	0.1	908	0.1
Total	**1,014**		**55,914**		**1,919**		**37,848**		**31,627**		**848,371**	
Percent		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**

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Services

CHAPTER 6

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

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

During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007:

- An estimated 3.8 million children received preventive services;
- Nearly 42 percent of victims received in-home postinvestigation services; and
- An estimated 271,000 children received foster care services as a result of investigations or assessments.

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

Preventive Services

For FFY 2007, 50.2 children per 1,000 children in the population received preventive services. This results in a national estimate of approximately 3.8 million children.[3] During 2006, it was determined that 50.7 children per 1,000 children or approximately 3.8 million children received preventive services. While the 2007 estimate of 3.8 children receiving preventive services is

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

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

3 *Thirty-eight States reported that 3,051,099 children received preventive services at a rate of 50.2 per 1,000 children. Preventive services include those services provided to families who were not the subject of a referral to CPS. When this rate (50.2) is applied to the national population of 74,904,677, it is estimated that 3,760,215 children received preventive services. Supporting data are provided in table 6–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.*

consistent with 2006, it is a significant increase from 2005, due, in part, to improved data collection and a change in estimating methodology.

Beginning in 2006, State counts of both families and children who received preventive services were used for the national estimate; prior to 2006 only the counts of children were used.[4,5] Some States are able to report the number of families who received services funded by a specific funding source, but are not able to report the number of children.

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

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

Some States were able to estimate the number of child recipients of services by funding source. Approximately 31 percent (31.1%) of children received preventive services funded by Promoting Safe and Stable Families grants, and nearly 20 percent (19.3%) were funded by the Social Services Block Grant.[6] The Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect provided preventive services for 3.5 percent and 16.9 percent of children, respectively. Nearly 30 percent (29.2%) of children received services that were paid with "other" sources, including other Federal and State programs.

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4 *The number of families who received preventive services was multiplied by the average number of children per family (1.86) and added to the reported number of children to obtain the total number of children who received services in each State prior to estimating the national number.*

5 *The average number of children per family retrieved October 2007, from http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/hh-fam/tabST-F1-2000.pdf*

6 *See table 6–2.*

Postinvestigation Services

More than three-quarters of States have policies requiring workers to provide short-term services, if needed, during an investigation. A similar percentage of States require workers to assist with planning ongoing services.[7] During FFY 2007, a total of 1,046,179 children received postinvestigation services. With a few exceptions, the State data on the average number of days to the provision of services fall within the timeframe allowed for an investigation or shortly thereafter. The average time from the start of investigation to provision of service was 40 days.[8]

In-Home Services

In-home services are those activities provided to individuals or families to assist with household care that improve or maintain the family's well-being. These activities may include home maintenance and household chores. Nearly 42 percent (41.9%) of child victims received in-home postinvestigation services. Of the children who were not found to be victims of maltreatment, 27.6 percent of children received such services. These data result in national estimates of 333,000 victims and 757,000 nonvictims who received in-home services.[9]

Children Who Were Removed From Home

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. Nationally, it is estimated that 269,000 children were removed from their homes as a result of a child maltreatment investigation.[10] Approximately one-fifth of victims (20.7%) were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation compared to 21.5 percent for FFY 2006.[11] Although the national percentage of victims who were removed from home or received foster care services at the time of the investigation is 20.7 percent, several States reported more than 40 percent of victims received foster care services.[12] In addition, 3.8 percent of nonvictims experienced removal.

More than two-thirds (69.2%) of the victims who were removed from their homes suffered from neglect, 8.6 percent from physical abuse, 3.2 percent from sexual abuse, and 14.3 percent from multiple types of maltreatment.[13]

Court-appointed representatives were assigned to 14.6 percent of child victims.[14] This number is understood within the context of two other statistics—States report that 19.0 percent of victims were the subject of court proceedings and 20.7 percent were placed in foster care as a result of an

7 *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).*

8 *See table 6–3.*

9 *See table 6–4. A national estimate of 333,000 victims who received in-home postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of victims (794,000) by the percentage of child victims who received in-home postinvestigation services for the 42 States that reported victim in-home postinvestigation data (41.9%) and dividing by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000. A national estimate of 757,000 nonvictims who received in-home postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of nonvictims (2,742,000) by the percentage of child nonvictims who received in-home postinvestigation services for the 42 States that reported nonvictim postinvestigation data (27.6%) and dividing by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.*

10 *The national estimate of 269,000 children who were removed from their home was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of victims (794,000) by 20.7 and multiplying the national estimate of nonvictims (2,742,000) by 3.8, adding the resulting two numbers, dividing by 100, and rounding to the nearest 1,000.*

11 *See table 6–5.*

12 *These States are California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming.*

13 *See table 6–6.*

14 *See table 6–7.*

investigation. Given the statutory requirement in CAPTA, "in every case involving an abused or neglected child which results in a judicial proceeding, a Guardian ad Litem…who may be an attorney or a court-appointed special advocate…shall be appointed to represent the child in such proceedings," many States are working to improve the reporting of the court-appointed representative data element. Nearly one-fourth of child victims (23.1%) received family preservation services and 6.2 percent received family reunification services within the previous 5 years.[15]

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 used during table creation is provided below.

Table 6–1

- The total number of recipients of preventive services is computed by multiplying the number of families receiving services by 1.86 and adding this to the number of children receiving preventive services.

Table 6–2

- The total number of recipients of preventive services by funding source is computed by multiplying the number of families receiving services under each funding source by 1.86 and adding this to the number of children receiving preventive services under each funding source.

Table 6–3

- The average number of days to services was calculated by subtracting the report date from the service date for each report and calculating the average for each State. The State average was rounded to a whole day. The State averages were summed and the total (1,650) was divided by the number of States that reported these data (41). The result was rounded to a whole day.
- States with an average of less than one day to the onset of services are represented with a zero.

Table 6–4

- Total percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of victims or nonvictims who received in-home postinvestigation services by the total number of victims or nonvictims and multiplying by 100 for only those States that reported services data excluding foster care services.

Table 6–5

- Total percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of victims or nonvictims who were removed from the home by the total number of victims or nonvictims and multiplying by 100 only for those States reporting foster care.

Table 6–6

- The categories neglect and medical neglect are displayed separately. In prior years' reports these categories were combined and displayed as neglect.
- The categories psychological maltreatment, "other," and unknown are displayed separately. In prior years' reports these categories were combined.

[15] *See table 6–8.*

Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services, 2007

State	Child Population	Children Who Received Preventive Services	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Children
Alabama			
Alaska	182,218	3,497	19.2
Arizona	1,669,866	51,055	30.6
Arkansas	700,537	21,081	30.1
California	9,383,924	743,215	79.2
Colorado	1,192,679	64,668	54.2
Connecticut			
Delaware	205,646	7,850	38.2
District of Columbia	113,720	4,306	37.9
Florida	4,043,560	32,317	8.0
Georgia	2,531,609	220,137	87.0
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois	3,199,159	47,777	14.9
Indiana	1,586,518	29,826	18.8
Iowa	711,403	84,673	119.0
Kansas	696,082	27,238	39.1
Kentucky			
Louisiana	1,079,560	87,042	80.6
Maine	279,467	2,954	10.6
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota	1,260,282	126,517	100.4
Mississippi	768,704	135,042	175.7
Missouri	1,424,830	6,587	4.6
Montana	219,498	11,184	51.0
Nebraska	446,145	15,066	33.8
Nevada	660,002	51,599	78.2
New Hampshire	298,186	141,109	473.2
New Jersey	2,063,789	248,502	120.4
New Mexico	500,276	2,831	5.7
New York	4,413,414	211,567	47.9
North Carolina	2,217,680	15,069	6.8
North Dakota			
Ohio	2,751,874	36,774	13.4
Oklahoma	899,507	39,231	43.6
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,786,719	41,723	15.0
Puerto Rico	1,002,944	185,502	185.0
Rhode Island	233,115	7,121	30.5
South Carolina			
South Dakota	196,890	4,072	20.7
Tennessee			
Texas	6,623,366	56,936	8.6
Utah	816,822	76,977	94.2
Vermont	131,353	10,943	83.3
Virginia	1,826,179	68,468	37.5
Washington	1,536,368	115,763	75.3
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	125,365	14,880	118.7
Total	**60,779,256**	**3,051,099**	
Weighted Rate			**50.2**
Number Reporting	**38**	**38**	**38**

Table 6–2 Funding Sources, 2007

State	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant		Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect		Promoting Safe and Stable Families		Social Services Block Grant		Other		Total Recipients of Preventive Services
	Number of Recipients	Percent of Recipients	Number of Recipients	Percent of Recipients	Number of Recipients	Percent of Recipients	Number of Recipients	Percent of Recipients	Number of Recipients	Percent of Recipients	
Alabama											
Alaska			526	15.0	2,039	58.3	646	18.5	286	8.2	3,497
Arizona			336	0.7	28,296	55.4			22,423	43.9	51,055
Arkansas	2,228	10.6			9,052	42.9	9,801	46.5			21,081
California	1,049	0.1	138,502	18.6	354,835	47.7			248,829	33.5	743,215
Colorado	10,268	15.9	19,270	29.8	35,130	54.3					64,668
Connecticut											
Delaware					1,583	20.2	1,060	13.5	5,207	66.3	7,850
District of Columbia	464	10.8					195	4.5	3,647	84.7	4,306
Florida	5,557	17.2	3,691	11.4	21,148	65.4	1,458	4.5	463	1.4	32,317
Georgia					107,365	48.8			112,772	51.2	220,137
Hawaii											
Idaho											
Illinois	15,682	32.8	3,209	6.7	18,868	39.5	7,998	16.7	2,020	4.2	47,777
Indiana			7,984	26.8	9,199	30.8	10,125	33.9	2,518	8.4	29,826
Iowa			7,508	8.9	77,165	91.1					84,673
Kansas	607	2.2	23,457	86.1	3,086	11.3			88	0.3	27,238
Kentucky											
Louisiana	320	0.4	51,645	59.3	4,300	4.9	16,042	18.4	14,735	16.9	87,042
Maine	154	5.2	2,800	94.8							2,954
Maryland											
Massachusetts											
Michigan											
Minnesota	4,751	3.8	4,261	3.4	44,621	35.3	72,884	57.6			126,517
Mississippi	3,363	2.5	472	0.3	24,681	18.3	41,403	30.7	65,123	48.2	135,042
Missouri			368	5.6	419	6.4			5,800	88.1	6,587
Montana			9,184	82.1	2,000	17.9					11,184
Nebraska			6,138	40.7	8,928	59.3					15,066
Nevada			12,953	25.1	9,729	18.9	12,099	23.4	16,818	32.6	51,599
New Hampshire	281	0.2	10,903	7.7	1,605	1.1	1,605	1.1	126,715	89.8	141,109
New Jersey	1,027	0.4	60,450	24.3	6,696	2.7	178,562	71.9	1,767	0.7	248,502
New Mexico			743	26.2	2,088	73.8					2,831
New York			14,465	6.8			179,826	85.0	17,276	8.2	211,567
North Carolina			1,805	12.0	10,394	69.0			2,870	19.0	15,069
North Dakota											
Ohio							36,774	100.0			36,774
Oklahoma			21,998	56.1	17,233	43.9					39,231
Oregon											
Pennsylvania			29,378	70.4					12,345	29.6	41,723
Puerto Rico			13,102	7.1	28,036	15.1			144,364	77.8	185,502
Rhode Island	1,427	20.0	275	3.9	128	1.8			5,291	74.3	7,121
South Carolina											
South Dakota			4,072	100.0							4,072
Tennessee											
Texas					56,936	100.0					56,936
Utah			2,102	2.7	2,081	2.7			72,794	94.6	76,977
Vermont			8,817	80.6					2,126	19.4	10,943
Virginia	53,120	77.6	713	1.0	9,771	14.3			4,864	7.1	68,468
Washington	5,961	5.1	51,150	44.2	40,677	35.1	17,975	15.5			115,763
West Virginia											
Wisconsin											
Wyoming			2,790	18.8	12,090	81.3					14,880
Total	**106,259**		**515,067**		**950,179**		**588,453**		**891,141**		**3,051,099**
Percent		**3.5**		**16.9**		**31.1**		**19.3**		**29.2**	
Number Reporting	**16**	**16**	**32**	**32**	**31**	**31**	**16**	**16**	**24**	**24**	**38**

Table 6–3 Children Who Received Postinvestigation Services, 2007

State	Total Victims	Victims Who Received Postinvestigation Services		Total Nonvictims	Nonvictims Who Received Postinvestigation Services		Total Children Who Received Services	Average Number of Days to Services
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		
Alabama								
Alaska	3,138	976	31.1	5,084	278	5.5	1,254	70
Arizona	4,025	3,868	96.1	72,375	64,569	89.2	68,437	46
Arkansas	9,847	7,799	79.2	48,139	7,219	15.0	15,018	34
California	88,319	68,412	77.5	353,148	196,702	55.7	265,114	13
Colorado	10,588	3,557	33.6	39,176	5,354	13.7	8,911	16
Connecticut	9,875	2,705	27.4	29,880	1,756	5.9	4,461	5
Delaware	2,116	1,146	54.2	11,430	738	6.5	1,884	42
District of Columbia	2,757	2,642	95.8	8,409	1,307	15.5	3,949	0
Florida	53,484	27,017	50.5	290,352	62,197	21.4	89,214	
Georgia								
Hawaii	2,075	1,415	68.2	2,568	755	29.4	2,170	15
Idaho	1,582	1,307	82.6	9,440	2,755	29.2	4,062	0
Illinois	31,058	6,287	20.2	119,044	7,648	6.4	13,935	44
Indiana	18,380	7,197	39.2	46,654	380	0.8	7,577	16
Iowa	14,051	14,051	100.0	21,824	21,824	100.0	35,875	30
Kansas	2,272	1,333	58.7	23,140	5,765	24.9	7,098	32
Kentucky	18,778	17,094	91.0	58,443	36,617	62.7	53,711	15
Louisiana	9,468	4,852	51.2	21,333	1,669	7.8	6,521	36
Maine	4,118	1,369	33.2	6,891	419	6.1	1,788	75
Maryland								
Massachusetts	37,690	33,294	88.3	43,062	14,932	34.7	48,226	9
Michigan								
Minnesota	6,847	4,631	67.6	20,710	4,959	23.9	9,590	34
Mississippi	7,002	3,149	45.0	20,561	2,843	13.8	5,992	93
Missouri	7,235	5,234	72.3	72,388	36,617	50.6	41,851	37
Montana	1,886	862	45.7	12,591	1,193	9.5	2,055	37
Nebraska	4,108	2,248	54.7	22,601	5,962	26.4	8,210	6
Nevada	5,417	5,306	98.0	28,622	26,116	91.2	31,422	63
New Hampshire	912	912	100.0	9,046	9,046	100.0	9,958	82
New Jersey	7,543	5,880	78.0	61,442	31,108	50.6	36,988	25
New Mexico	6,065	2,632	43.4	17,711	1,788	10.1	4,420	36
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio	38,484	23,942	62.2	81,107	31,755	39.2	55,697	29
Oklahoma	13,179	8,519	64.6	51,119	8,869	17.3	17,388	41
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	4,177	151	3.6	19,336	626	3.2	777	
Puerto Rico	10,696	6,238	58.3	22,114	5,381	24.3	11,619	40
Rhode Island	3,857	2,262	58.6	7,951	2,412	30.3	4,674	34
South Carolina	12,762	12,032	94.3	28,817	9,121	31.7	21,153	22
South Dakota	1,485	748	50.4	5,384	372	6.9	1,120	
Tennessee	16,059	4,497	28.0	85,376	7,060	8.3	11,557	56
Texas	71,111	36,629	51.5	212,244	12,697	6.0	49,326	56
Utah	13,611	13,013	95.6	18,523	15,060	81.3	28,073	117
Vermont	872	372	42.7	2,350	466	19.8	838	55
Virginia	6,413	3,703	57.7	54,929	10,261	18.7	13,964	62
Washington	6,984	4,091	58.6	45,402	10,126	22.3	14,217	93
West Virginia	7,109	5,888	82.8	42,248	9,650	22.8	15,538	51
Wisconsin	7,856	4,507	57.4	31,815	5,312	16.7	9,819	55
Wyoming	772	415	53.8	4,187	313	7.5	728	28
Total	**586,063**	**364,182**		**2,188,966**	**681,997**		**1,046,179**	
Percent			**62.1**			**31.2**		
Average								**40**
Number Reporting	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**41**

Table 6–4 Children Who Received In-Home Services, 2007

State	Total Victims	Victims Who Received In-Home Services		Total Nonvictims	Nonvictims Who Received In-Home Services		Total Children	Total Children Who Received In-Home Services	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama									
Alaska	3,138	89	2.8	5,084	79	1.6	8,222	168	2.0
Arizona	4,025	2,263	56.2	72,375	59,599	82.3	76,400	61,862	81.0
Arkansas	9,847	5,993	60.9	48,139	5,813	12.1	57,986	11,806	20.4
California	88,319	31,291	35.4	353,148	162,321	46.0	441,467	193,612	43.9
Colorado	10,588	1,817	17.2	39,176	4,595	11.7	49,764	6,412	12.9
Connecticut	9,875	1,638	16.6	29,880	1,540	5.2	39,755	3,178	8.0
Delaware	2,116	770	36.4	11,430	569	5.0	13,546	1,339	9.9
District of Columbia	2,757	2,225	80.7	8,409	1,121	13.3	11,166	3,346	30.0
Florida	53,484	25,892	48.4	290,352	61,746	21.3	343,836	87,638	25.5
Georgia									
Hawaii	2,075	450	21.7	2,568	306	11.9	4,643	756	16.3
Idaho	1,582	352	22.3	9,440	2,471	26.2	11,022	2,823	25.6
Illinois	31,058	2,118	6.8	119,044	5,497	4.6	150,102	7,615	5.1
Indiana	18,380	3,174	17.3	46,654	258	0.6	65,034	3,432	5.3
Iowa	14,051	11,426	81.3	21,824	20,488	93.9	35,875	31,914	89.0
Kansas	2,272	1,026	45.2	23,140	4,702	20.3	25,412	5,728	22.5
Kentucky	18,778	12,955	69.0	58,443	34,228	58.6	77,221	47,183	61.1
Louisiana	9,468	2,513	26.5	21,333	1,042	4.9	30,801	3,555	11.5
Maine	4,118	491	11.9	6,891	52	0.8	11,009	543	4.9
Maryland									
Massachusetts	37,690	27,890	74.0	43,062	12,422	28.8	80,752	40,312	49.9
Michigan									
Minnesota	6,847	1,958	28.6	20,710	3,373	16.3	27,557	5,331	19.3
Mississippi	7,002	1,784	25.5	20,561	1,951	9.5	27,563	3,735	13.6
Missouri	7,235	3,468	47.9	72,388	34,265	47.3	79,623	37,733	47.4
Montana	1,886	165	8.7	12,591	537	4.3	14,477	702	4.8
Nebraska	4,108	908	22.1	22,601	4,897	21.7	26,709	5,805	21.7
Nevada	5,417	2,542	46.9	28,622	24,003	83.9	34,039	26,545	78.0
New Hampshire	912	684	75.0	9,046	8,995	99.4	9,958	9,679	97.2
New Jersey	7,543	5,121	67.9	61,442	29,465	48.0	68,985	34,586	50.1
New Mexico	6,065	1,231	20.3	17,711	1,272	7.2	23,776	2,503	10.5
New York									
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio	38,484	18,050	46.9	81,107	28,277	34.9	119,591	46,327	38.7
Oklahoma	13,179	5,651	42.9	51,119	8,686	17.0	64,298	14,337	22.3
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico	10,696	6,173	57.7	22,114	5,378	24.3	32,810	11,551	35.2
Rhode Island	3,857	1,220	31.6	7,951	2,090	26.3	11,808	3,310	28.0
South Carolina	12,762	9,252	72.5	28,817	7,906	27.4	41,579	17,158	41.3
South Dakota									
Tennessee	16,059	1,993	12.4	85,376	4,425	5.2	101,435	6,418	6.3
Texas	71,111	25,471	35.8	212,244	11,274	5.3	283,355	36,745	13.0
Utah	13,611	11,945	87.8	18,523	15,017	81.1	32,134	26,962	83.9
Vermont	872	237	27.2	2,350	381	16.2	3,222	618	19.2
Virginia	6,413	2,530	39.5	54,929	9,323	17.0	61,342	11,853	19.3
Washington	6,984	1,035	14.8	45,402	4,745	10.5	52,386	5,780	11.0
West Virginia	7,109	4,915	69.1	42,248	8,950	21.2	49,357	13,865	28.1
Wisconsin	7,856	2,087	26.6	31,815	3,467	10.9	39,671	5,554	14.0
Wyoming	772	105	13.6	4,187	197	4.7	4,959	302	6.1
Total	**580,401**	**242,898**		**2,164,246**	**597,723**		**2,744,647**	**840,621**	
Percent			**41.9**			**27.6**			**30.6**
Number Reporting	**42**	**42**	**42**	**42**	**42**	**42**	**42**	**42**	**42**

Table 6–5 Children Who Were Removed From Home, 2007

State	Total Victims	Victims Removed From Home		Total Nonvictims	Nonvictims Removed From Home	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama						
Alaska	3,138	887	28.3	5,084	199	3.9
Arizona	4,025	1,605	39.9	72,375	4,970	6.9
Arkansas	9,847	1,806	18.3	48,139	1,406	2.9
California	88,319	37,121	42.0	353,148	34,381	9.7
Colorado	10,588	1,740	16.4	39,176	759	1.9
Connecticut	9,875	1,067	10.8	29,880	216	0.7
Delaware	2,116	376	17.8	11,430	169	1.5
District of Columbia	2,757	417	15.1	8,409	186	2.2
Florida	53,484	1,125	2.1	290,352	451	0.2
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,075	965	46.5	2,568	449	17.5
Idaho	1,582	955	60.4	9,440	284	3.0
Illinois	31,058	4,169	13.4	119,044	2,151	1.8
Indiana	18,380	4,023	21.9	46,654	122	0.3
Iowa	14,051	2,625	18.7	21,824	1,336	6.1
Kansas	2,272	307	13.5	23,140	1,063	4.6
Kentucky	18,778	4,139	22.0	58,443	2,389	4.1
Louisiana	9,468	2,339	24.7	21,333	627	2.9
Maine	4,118	878	21.3	6,891	367	5.3
Maryland						
Massachusetts	37,690	5,404	14.3	43,062	2,510	5.8
Michigan						
Minnesota	6,847	2,673	39.0	20,710	1,586	7.7
Mississippi	7,002	1,365	19.5	20,561	892	4.3
Missouri	7,235	1,766	24.4	72,388	2,352	3.2
Montana	1,886	697	37.0	12,591	656	5.2
Nebraska	4,108	1,340	32.6	22,601	1,065	4.7
Nevada	5,417	2,764	51.0	28,622	2,113	7.4
New Hampshire	912	228	25.0	9,046	51	0.6
New Jersey	7,543	759	10.1	61,442	1,643	2.7
New Mexico	6,065	1,401	23.1	17,711	516	2.9
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	38,484	5,892	15.3	81,107	3,478	4.3
Oklahoma	13,179	2,868	21.8	51,119	183	0.4
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	4,177	151	3.6	19,336	626	3.2
Puerto Rico	10,696	65	0.6	22,114	3	0.0
Rhode Island	3,857	1,042	27.0	7,951	322	4.0
South Carolina	12,762	2,780	21.8	28,817	1,215	4.2
South Dakota	1,485	748	50.4	5,384	372	6.9
Tennessee	16,059	2,504	15.6	85,376	2,635	3.1
Texas	71,111	11,158	15.7	212,244	1,423	0.7
Utah	13,611	1,068	7.8	18,523	43	0.2
Vermont	872	135	15.5	2,350	85	3.6
Virginia	6,413	1,173	18.3	54,929	938	1.7
Washington	6,984	3,056	43.8	45,402	5,381	11.9
West Virginia	7,109	973	13.7	42,248	700	1.7
Wisconsin	7,856	2,420	30.8	31,815	1,845	5.8
Wyoming	772	310	40.2	4,187	116	2.8
Total	**586,063**	**121,284**		**2,188,966**	**84,274**	
Weighted Percent			**20.7**			**3.8**
Number Reporting	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**

Table 6–6 Maltreatment Types of Victims Who Were Removed From Home, 2007

State	Multiple Maltreatment Types		Medical Neglect		Neglect		Other		Physical Abuse	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama										
Alaska	162	18.3	57	6.4	579	65.3			17	1.9
Arizona	90	5.6			1,273	79.3			183	11.4
Arkansas	268	14.8	133	7.4	1,128	62.5	1	0.1	168	9.3
California	4,898	13.2			27,223	73.3	6	0.0	2,293	6.2
Colorado	118	6.8	27	1.6	1,314	75.5			119	6.8
Connecticut	130	12.2	6	0.6	883	82.8			34	3.2
Delaware	82	21.8	3	0.8	174	46.3	84	22.3	25	6.6
District of Columbia	107	25.7	7	1.7	172	41.2	70	16.8	48	11.5
Florida	289	25.7	17	1.5	545	48.4	207	18.4	52	4.6
Georgia										
Hawaii	286	29.6			33	3.4	607	62.9	26	2.7
Idaho	58	6.1	1	0.1	740	77.5	97	10.2	51	5.3
Illinois	688	16.5	18	0.4	2,750	66.0			462	11.1
Indiana	526	13.1	25	0.6	3,235	80.4			174	4.3
Iowa	435	16.6	11	0.4	1,787	68.1	114	4.3	164	6.2
Kansas	38	12.4	6	2.0	76	24.8	72	23.5	34	11.1
Kentucky	155	3.7			3,600	87.0			250	6.0
Louisiana	421	18.0			1,662	71.1			179	7.7
Maine	329	37.5			448	51.0			21	2.4
Maryland										
Massachusetts	564	10.4			4,476	82.8			288	5.3
Michigan										
Minnesota	209	7.8	24	0.9	2,014	75.3			295	11.0
Mississippi	103	7.5	47	3.4	903	66.2			143	10.5
Missouri	394	22.3			917	51.9	41	2.3	298	16.9
Montana	141	20.2	4	0.6	477	68.4	1	0.1	21	3.0
Nebraska	167	12.5			1,067	79.6			69	5.1
Nevada	631	22.8	14	0.5	1,832	66.3			156	5.6
New Hampshire	35	15.4	5	2.2	170	74.6			11	4.8
New Jersey	25	3.3			600	79.1			117	15.4
New Mexico	291	20.8	14	1.0	939	67.0			51	3.6
New York										
North Carolina										
North Dakota										
Ohio	287	4.9	7	0.1	3,548	60.2			1,241	21.1
Oklahoma	898	31.3	5	0.2	1,820	63.5			91	3.2
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	5	3.3	3	2.0	4	2.6			23	15.2
Puerto Rico	23	35.4	2	3.1	30	46.2			2	3.1
Rhode Island	80	7.7	4	0.4	901	86.5			50	4.8
South Carolina	512	18.4	37	1.3	1,707	61.4	11	0.4	432	15.5
South Dakota	55	7.4			652	87.2			25	3.3
Tennessee	468	18.7	33	1.3	1,210	48.3			549	21.9
Texas	2,122	19.0	103	0.9	7,445	66.7			1,354	12.1
Utah	418	39.1	1	0.1	294	27.5	271	25.4	52	4.9
Vermont	15	11.1	5	3.7	4	3.0			76	56.3
Virginia	134	11.4	21	1.8	839	71.5			115	9.8
Washington	184	6.0			2,549	83.4			277	9.1
West Virginia	254	26.1	1	0.1	460	47.3	27	2.8	147	15.1
Wisconsin	291	12.0	25	1.0	1,192	49.3	503	20.8	232	9.6
Wyoming	16	5.2	2	0.6	258	83.2	4	1.3	14	4.5
Total	**17,402**		**668**		**83,930**		**2,116**		**10,429**	
Percent		**14.3**		**0.6**		**69.2**		**1.7**		**8.6**
Number Reporting	**44**	**44**	**32**	**32**	**44**	**44**	**16**	**16**	**44**	**44**

State	Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse		Unknown		Total Victims Removed from Home	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama								
Alaska	54	6.1	18	2.0			887	100.0
Arizona	19	1.2	40	2.5			1,605	100.0
Arkansas	7	0.4	101	5.6			1,806	100.0
California	1,754	4.7	947	2.6			37,121	100.0
Colorado	20	1.1	34	2.0	108	6.2	1,740	100.0
Connecticut	6	0.6	8	0.7			1,067	100.0
Delaware	7	1.9	1	0.3			376	100.0
District of Columbia	4	1.0	9	2.2			417	100.0
Florida	5	0.4	10	0.9			1,125	100.0
Georgia								
Hawaii	2	0.2	11	1.1			965	100.0
Idaho	1	0.1	7	0.7			955	100.0
Illinois	2	0.0	249	6.0			4,169	100.0
Indiana			63	1.6			4,023	100.0
Iowa	18	0.7	96	3.7			2,625	100.0
Kansas	17	5.5	64	20.8			307	100.0
Kentucky	20	0.5	114	2.8			4,139	100.0
Louisiana	8	0.3	69	2.9			2,339	100.0
Maine	76	8.7	4	0.5			878	100.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts			76	1.4			5,404	100.0
Michigan								
Minnesota	7	0.3	124	4.6			2,673	100.0
Mississippi	103	7.5	66	4.8			1,365	100.0
Missouri	34	1.9	82	4.6			1,766	100.0
Montana	32	4.6	21	3.0			697	100.0
Nebraska			37	2.8			1,340	100.0
Nevada	57	2.1	74	2.7			2,764	100.0
New Hampshire	3	1.3	4	1.8			228	100.0
New Jersey			17	2.2			759	100.0
New Mexico	95	6.8	11	0.8			1,401	100.0
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio	190	3.2	619	10.5			5,892	100.0
Oklahoma	45	1.6	9	0.3			2,868	100.0
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	3	2.0	113	74.8			151	100.0
Puerto Rico	7	10.8	1	1.5			65	100.0
Rhode Island			7	0.7			1,042	100.0
South Carolina	26	0.9	55	2.0			2,780	100.0
South Dakota	6	0.8	10	1.3			748	100.0
Tennessee	11	0.4	233	9.3			2,504	100.0
Texas	15	0.1	119	1.1			11,158	100.0
Utah	25	2.3	7	0.7			1,068	100.0
Vermont	8	5.9	27	20.0			135	100.0
Virginia	9	0.8	55	4.7			1,173	100.0
Washington			46	1.5			3,056	100.0
West Virginia	59	6.1	25	2.6			973	100.0
Wisconsin	6	0.2	171	7.1			2,420	100.0
Wyoming	10	3.2	6	1.9			310	100.0
Total	**2,771**		**3,860**		**108**		**121,284**	
Percent		**2.3**		**3.2**		**0.1**		**100.0**
Number Reporting	**38**	**38**	**44**	**44**	**1**	**1**	**44**	**44**

Table 6–7 Victims with Court Action and Court-Appointed Representatives, 2007

State	Total Victims	Victims with Court Action or Petition		Total Victims	Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama						
Alaska	3,138	352	11.2	3,138	545	17.4
Arizona	4,025	1,089	27.1	4,025	1,512	37.6
Arkansas	9,847	2,282	23.2	9,847	168	1.7
California	88,319	24,959	28.3	88,319	28,760	32.6
Colorado	10,588	2,364	22.3			
Connecticut	9,875	2,655	26.9			
Delaware	2,116	116	5.5	2,116	8	0.4
District of Columbia	2,757	658	23.9	2,757	165	6.0
Florida				53,484	1,933	3.6
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,075	1,160	55.9	2,075	971	46.8
Idaho	1,582	1,016	64.2			
Illinois	31,058	3,935	12.7			
Indiana	18,380	4,531	24.7	18,380	250	1.4
Iowa	14,051	4,593	32.7	14,051	4,893	34.8
Kansas	2,272	933	41.1			
Kentucky	18,778	107	0.6	18,778	4,031	21.5
Louisiana	9,468	2,339	24.7			
Maine	4,118	369	9.0	4,118	783	19.0
Maryland						
Massachusetts	37,690	6,068	16.1	37,690	4,560	12.1
Michigan						
Minnesota	6,847	1,482	21.6	6,847	1,283	18.7
Mississippi	7,002	195	2.8	7,002	2,298	32.8
Missouri	7,235	1,766	24.4	7,235	1,133	15.7
Montana	1,886	765	40.6	1,886	354	18.8
Nebraska	4,108	1,404	34.2	4,108	1,518	37.0
Nevada	5,417	2,776	51.2	5,417	203	3.7
New Hampshire	912	526	57.7	912	18	2.0
New Jersey	7,543	549	7.3	7,543	2	0.0
New Mexico	6,065	1,367	22.5	6,065	1,367	22.5
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio				38,484	101	0.3
Oklahoma	13,179	2,147	16.3	13,179	2,147	16.3
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico	10,696	121	1.1	10,696	1	0.0
Rhode Island	3,857	1,671	43.3	3,857	1,760	45.6
South Carolina	12,762	4,089	32.0	12,762	314	2.5
South Dakota						
Tennessee	16,059	290	1.8	16,059	290	1.8
Texas	71,111	9,202	12.9			
Utah	13,611	1,068	7.8	13,611	1,068	7.8
Vermont	872	200	22.9	872	200	22.9
Virginia	6,413	450	7.0	6,413	48	0.7
Washington	6,984	1,225	17.5			
West Virginia	7,109	947	13.3	7,109	112	1.6
Wisconsin	7,856	988	12.6			
Wyoming	772	271	35.1	772	45	5.8
Total	**488,433**	**93,025**		**429,607**	**62,841**	
Percent			**19.0**			**14.6**
Number Reporting	**40**	**40**	**40**	**33**	**33**	**33**

Table 6–8 Victims Who Received Family Preservation or Family Reunification Services Within Previous 5 Years, 2007

State	Total Victims	Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years		Total Victims	Victims Who Received Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas	9,847	2,386	24.2	9,847	454	4.6
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware				2,116	84	4.0
District of Columbia	2,757	420	15.2	2,757	6	0.2
Florida	53,484	23,328	43.6	53,484	3,410	6.4
Georgia						
Hawaii				2,075	115	5.5
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana	18,380	1,112	6.1			
Iowa	14,051	22	0.2	14,051	888	6.3
Kansas	2,272	667	29.4	2,272	368	16.2
Kentucky	18,778	1,901	10.1	18,778	1,538	8.2
Louisiana	9,468	1,198	12.7			
Maine						
Maryland						
Massachusetts	37,690	9,387	24.9	37,690	2,061	5.5
Michigan						
Minnesota	6,847	1,104	16.1	6,847	650	9.5
Mississippi	7,002	117	1.7			
Missouri	7,235	5,409	74.8	7,235	3,499	48.4
Montana						
Nebraska	4,108	2,209	53.8			
Nevada	5,417	75	1.4	5,417	218	4.0
New Hampshire	912	86	9.4	912	35	3.8
New Jersey	7,543	5,481	72.7			
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma	13,179	720	5.5	13,179	743	5.6
Oregon	11,552	1,774	15.4	11,552	784	6.8
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island				3,857	528	13.7
South Carolina				12,762	92	0.7
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas	71,111	16,058	22.6	71,111	1,960	2.8
Utah	13,611	265	1.9	13,611	196	1.4
Vermont	872	82	9.4	872	21	2.4
Virginia						
Washington	6,984	980	14.0	6,984	525	7.5
West Virginia						
Wisconsin				7,856	535	6.8
Wyoming	772	48	6.2	772	153	19.8
Total	**323,872**	**74,829**		**306,037**	**18,863**	
Percent			**23.1**			**6.2**
Number Reporting	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**

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Additional Research Related to Child Maltreatment

CHAPTER 7

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

Reports on Key Indicators, Outcomes, and National Statistics

Child Welfare Outcomes

Child Welfare Outcomes 2002–2005: Report to Congress is the seventh in a series of annual reports from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau. The reports are developed in accordance with section 479A of the Social Security Act (as amended by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997) and provide information pertaining to State performance on the following national child welfare outcomes.

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

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

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

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

For further information about *Child Welfare Outcomes 2002–2005: Report to Congress,* contact:
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America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2008

Each year since 1997, the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics has published a report on the well-being of children and families. The Forum alternates publishing a detailed report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being,* with a summary version that highlights selected indicators. This year, the Forum is publishing *America's Children in Brief;* it will publish the more detailed report in 2009. The Forum updates all indicators and background data on its Web site (http://childstats.gov) annually.

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

All the indicators and background measures presented in *America's Children in Brief* have been used in previous reports by the Forum. Indicators are chosen because they are easy to understand; are based on substantial research connecting them to child well-being; vary across important areas of children's lives; are measured regularly so that they can be updated and show trends over time; and represent large segments of the population, rather than one particular group. The indicators are organized into seven sections, each focusing on a domain relevant to children's lives: Family and Social Environment, Economic Circumstances, Health Care, Physical Environment and Safety, Behavior, Education, and Health. The report can be found online at http://childstats.gov.

For further information about *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2008*, 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 2007 edition of the *Statistical Abstract* was published and is available on CD-ROM. An online version is available at http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/.

For further information about the *Statistical Abstract,* contact:
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Statistical Abstract
U.S. Census Bureau
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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. Data collection with a second longitudinal sample began during 2008.

The NSCAW I core sample of 5,501 children in 36 States represents all children who were investigated for child maltreatment during the 15-month baseline period, which began in October 1999. Children were included whether or not the case was substantiated or founded and whether or not they received child welfare services as a result of the investigation.

The NSCAW II baseline began in March 2008. The NSCAW II design and protocol are very similar to the prior study. Data will be collected from 5,700 children, current caregivers, caseworkers, and teachers sampled from the NSCAW I-selected counties using similar measures. An 18-month followup is scheduled to begin in September 2009. Drawing a new sample of children from the same locations will allow researchers to better gauge the effect of changes in policies, practices, and external constraints like budget resources. NSCAW II data also will include administrative data like that provided by the States for NCANDS and AFCARS, to obtain more complete data about rereports, service receipt, and placement history.

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.

Study reports and research briefs and more information about NSCAW methods and measures are available at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse_neglect/nscaw/index.html. The data from NSCAW are available to researchers through licensing agreements with 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.

For additional information about the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being, contact:
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State Policies and Characteristics and their Relationship to County Level Safety Measures

The Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR) were developed in response to a mandate in the Social Security Amendments of 1994. The CFSR are the HHS results-oriented, comprehensive monitoring system of State performance regarding safety, permanency, and well-being of children who come into contact with public child welfare systems. The CFSR use data from the NCANDS to compute two safety measures:

- *Absence of maltreatment recurrence* the standard is 94.6 percent and for FFY 2006, 45.0 percent of the States passed; and
- *Absence of maltreatment in foster care* the standard is 99.68 percent and for FFY 2006 40.43 percent of the States passed.

This analysis examined such CFSR variables as substantiation rates, rereporting, and the receipt of services aggregated at the county level to determine if they predict performance on the two safety measures. NCANDS FFY 2006 data from nearly 1,500 counties in 33 States were used.

- Initial analyses of the absence of maltreatment recurrence measure revealed a moderately negative correlation between rereporting and the absence of recurrence. Higher levels of rereporting within a county indicate poorer performance for that county on the safety measure.
- Multivariate regression analysis confirmed the rereporting relationship to performance on the measure and revealed a similar relationship between substantiation rates and performance.
- Logistic regression further confirmed the relationship between substantiation, rereporting and performance. It also revealed that victims who received services had less recurrence than those who did not receive services. However, both regression models demonstrated that these relationships were weak.
- Discriminant Function Analysis showed that approximately 69 percent of original grouped cases were correctly classified.
- County level analysis of the absence of maltreatment in foster care measure demonstrated weak relationships between the CFSR variables and this safety measure. The most significant relationship was between the number of victims placed in foster care during the reporting period and the absence of maltreatment in foster care with a beta weight of 0.009.
- Discriminant Function Analysis showed that approximately 64 percent of the original grouped cases were correctly classified.

The next phase of this analysis will include hierarchal linear modeling to determine if States' characteristics and policies can affect county performance on both safety measures.

For further information about these analyses contact:
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Nonfatal Maltreatment of Infants—United States, October 2005–September 2006

To determine the extent of nonfatal infant maltreatment in the United States, the CDC and the Federal Administration for Children and Families (ACF) collaborated to perform data analysis on child victims younger than 1 year old. Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006 NCANDS data were used. This report is the first published national analysis of substantiated nonfatal maltreatment of infants using NCANDS data. During FFY 2006, approximately 904,000 children younger than 18 years were victims of maltreatment that was substantiated by State and local child protective services (CPS) agencies.

The analysis showed that 91,278 unique victims younger than 1 year experienced nonfatal maltreatment. Nearly 40 percent (38.8%) of the infants were younger than 1 month and of those, 84.3 percent (29,881) were younger than 1 week.

For the victims younger than 1 week, 68.5 percent suffered from neglect (including medical neglect) and 13.2 percent from physical abuse. Of the 29,881 victims younger than 1 week, 86.9 percent were reported to CPS agencies by such professionals as medical personnel (19,486 victims) and social services personnel (5,542 victims).

The concentration of reports of neglect in the first few days of life and the preponderance of reports from medical professionals during the same period suggests that neglect often was identified at birth. One hypothesis is that the majority of reports resulted from maternal or newborn drug tests. To view this report in full go to http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5713a2.htm.

For additional information about this analysis, contact:
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Updated Trends in Child Maltreatment, 2006

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

CCRC researchers analyzed NCANDS data and other available statistics about neglect, and sexual and physical abuse maltreatment types to examine trends from 1992 to 2006.

Substantiations of sexual abuse declined 53 percent and physical abuse declined 48 percent from 1992 through 2006. Substantiations of neglect have fluctuated during the period since 1992, but have not shown a strong trend either up or down. Since 1992, the majority of States have experienced drops in sexual abuse cases, led by Idaho and Arizona with a 94 percent drop in both States, followed by Alaska (88 percent) and South Dakota (87 percent). Only two States and the District of Columbia experienced increases for that time period.

The researchers also have reviewed hypotheses for why sexual and physical abuse cases have declined including sustained economic improvement, an increased number of law enforcement and child protection personnel, greater public awareness, and new treatment options and services for families including psychiatric medications. More information regarding the analysis can be found at http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/index.html.

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

The National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology

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

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

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

For further information about the NRC-CWDT contact:
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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 strengthen and support families to reduce the likelihood of child abuse and neglect; and
- Fostering understanding, appreciation, and knowledge of diverse populations to effectively prevent and treat child abuse and neglect.

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

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

For further information regarding the CBCAP program, contact:
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Non-Resident Fathers in Child Welfare

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

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

Efforts of child protection and child welfare professionals in identifying, locating, contacting and engaging non-resident fathers are a focus for system improvement. The QIC-NRF uses the 6–month recurrence rate of child victimization as a safety indicator. Computations were the same as for the NCANDS Safety Profile using data from States that reported data on the living arrangement of child victims. When the child victim was initially living with parents of known marital status, either married or unmarried, the 6–month recurrence rate was 7.3 percent. When the child was initially living with the mother, the 6–month recurrence rate was 8.6 percent. The 6–month recurrence rate was 11.4 percent for a child living in a home in which parental marital status was unknown or the mother was living with another adult.

The QIC-NRF attention to children in foster care will enable the available information about non-resident fathers to be expanded through the use of the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) data. Caretaker family status is a field in AFCARS that is a counterpart to the NCANDS living arrangement field. However, reported data on caretaker family status in AFCARS is more comprehensive than reported data on child living arrangement in NCANDS. For States using common encryption of child identifiers in NCANDS and AFCARS, the caretaker family status value will be merged from the AFCARS file to the NCANDS file. These data will help to provide baseline child maltreatment recurrence results in the assessment of intervention program effects.

Preliminary analysis of results from two States yielded a 6–month recurrence rate for children with married family caretaker status of 10.1 percent and for children with single female family caretaker status of 12.7 percent. The 6–month recurrence rate for children with unmarried family caretaker status was 11.9 percent, but that result is equivocal because it is unknown if the unmarried caretakers were both biological parents. Additional research is being conducted.

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

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

- What are the effects of workload upon investigation processes and dispositions? Do workers with larger caseloads take longer to complete dispositions? Are investigations that take longer more likely to be determined to be unsubstantiated?
- What are the effects of developing differential response approaches in CPS? Are allegations that receive an investigation more likely to be determined to be substantiated as other allegations receive alternative response?
- At the county level, what are the effects of race and poverty on CPS decisions?
- What risk factors identified through investigations or assessments are associated with children who were removed from home and placed in foster care?

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

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

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

Data submission year	Number of States in the data set
2000	20
2001	23 (including DC)
2002	23 (including DC)
2003	23 (including DC)
2004	45 (including DC)
2005	49 (including DC)
2006	51 (including DC and PR)

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

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

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Required CAPTA Data Items

APPENDIX A

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

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

(2) Of the number of children described in paragraph (1), the number with respect to whom such reports were—
   - (A) substantiated;
   - (B) unsubstantiated; or
   - (C) determined to be false.

(3) Of the number of children described in paragraph (2)—
   - (A) the number that did not receive services during the year under the State program funded under this section or an equivalent State program;
   - (B) the number that received services during the year under the State program funded under this section or an equivalent State program; and
   - (C) the number that were removed from their families during the year by disposition of the case.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(10) The number of child protective services workers responsible for intake, assessment, and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports relative to the number of reports investigated in the previous year.

(11) The number of children reunited with their families or receiving family preservation services that, within five years, result in subsequent substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect, including the death of the child.

(12) The number of children for whom individuals were appointed by the court to represent the best interests of such children and the average number of out of court contacts between such individuals and children.

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[1] *The most recent reauthoriztion 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, 2007

State	Children reported to the state, by disposition (1,2)*	Children reported to the state, by disposition and service receipt (3a,3b)	Children reported to the state, by disposition and removal status (3c)	Families who received preventive services from the state (4)	Child fatalities (5)	Child fatalities in foster care (6)	CPS workers responsible for screening and intake (7)
Alabama	■				■	■	■
Alaska	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arizona	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
California	■	■	■	■	■		
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Connecticut	■	■	■		■	■	
Delaware	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■			■	■		
Hawaii	■	■	■		■	■	■
Idaho	■	■	■		■	■	
Illinois	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Iowa	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kentucky	■	■	■		■	■	■
Louisiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maine	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maryland							
Massachusetts	■	■	■				■
Michigan							
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mississippi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Montana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nebraska	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nevada	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Mexico	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New York	■			■	■	■	
North Carolina	■			■			■
North Dakota	■				■	■	
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oregon	■		■		■		
Pennsylvania	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Puerto Rico	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tennessee	■	■	■		■	■	
Texas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia	■	■	■		■	■	
Wisconsin	■	■	■		■	■	■
Wyoming	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Number	**50**	**44**	**45**	**38**	**48**	**45**	**37**

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

State	Response time with respect to investigation (8)	Response time with respect to services (9)	CPS workers responsible for intake, assessment and investigation (10)	Child victims who received preservation services within the last 5 years (11)	Child victims who were reunited with their families within the last 5 years (12)	Child victims who were assigned court appointed representatives (12)	Average number of contacts of court appointed representative with child (12)
Alabama			■				
Alaska		■	■			■	
Arizona	■	■	■			■	
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	
California		■				■	
Colorado		■					
Connecticut		■					
Delaware	■	■	■		■	■	■
District of Columbia	■		■	■	■	■	
Florida	■		■	■	■	■	
Georgia							
Hawaii	■	■	■		■	■	
Idaho							
Illinois	■	■	■				
Indiana		■		■		■	
Iowa	■	■		■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■		■
Kentucky		■	■	■	■	■	
Louisiana		■	■	■			■
Maine	■	■	■			■	
Maryland							
Massachusetts		■	■	■	■	■	
Michigan							
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Mississippi	■	■	■	■		■	
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Montana		■				■	
Nebraska	■	■	■	■		■	
Nevada	■	■	■	■	■	■	
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■		■	
New Mexico	■	■	■			■	■
New York							
North Carolina		■	■				
North Dakota	■						
Ohio		■				■	
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oregon	■			■	■		
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico	■	■	■			■	
Rhode Island	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■			■	■	
South Dakota	■		■				
Tennessee		■				■	
Texas	■	■	■	■	■		
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Virginia		■	■			■	
Washington	■	■	■	■	■		
West Virginia		■				■	
Wisconsin	■	■	■		■		
Wyoming	■	■		■	■	■	
Number	**31**	**40**	**33**	**23**	**23**	**33**	**7**

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Glossary

APPENDIX B

ACRONYMS

AFCARS: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System

CAF: Combined aggregate file

CAPTA: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

CASA: Court-appointed special advocate

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

CFSR: Child and Family Services Reviews

CHILD ID: Child identifier

CPS: Child protective services

FFY: Federal fiscal year

FIPS: Federal information processing standards

FTE: Full-time equivalent

GAL: Guardian ad litem

HIPAA: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

NCANDS: National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System

PART: Program Assessment Rating Tool

PERPETRATOR ID: Perpetrator identifier

PSSF: Promoting Safe and Stable Families

REPORT ID: Report identifier.

SACWIS: Statewide automated child welfare information system

SSBG: Social Services Block Grant

TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOY: A male child younger than 18 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISPOSITION: See Report Disposition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GIRL: A female child younger than 18 years.

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

GUARDIAN AD LITEM: See Court-Appointed Representative.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEGLECT OR DEPRIVATION OF NECESSITIES: A type of maltreatment that refers to the failure by the caregiver to provide needed, age-appropriate care although financially able to do so or offered financial or other means to do so. This can include fetal alcohol syndrome, prenatal substance abuse exposure, abandonment, or educational neglect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER RELATIVE: A nonparental family member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PSYCHOLOGICAL OR EMOTIONAL MALTREATMENT: A type of maltreatment that refers to acts or omissions, other than physical abuse or sexual abuse that caused, or could have caused, conduct, cognitive, affective, or other mental disorders and includes emotional neglect, psychological abuse, and mental injury. Frequently occurs as verbal abuse or excessive demands on a child's performance. This can include risk of physical or sexual abuse, threatened harm, or domestic violence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCREENED-OUT REFERRAL: Allegations of child maltreatment that 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: See Postinvestigation Services and Preventive Services.

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

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

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

STATE: The primary geopolitical unit from which child maltreatment data are collected. U.S. territories, U.S. military commands, and Washington, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Data Submission and Data Elements

APPENDIX C

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

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, 2007

State	Child Population	SDC	Child File	Agency File
Alabama	1,123,537		■	■
Alaska	182,218		■	■
Arizona	1,669,866		■	■
Arkansas	700,537		■	■
California	9,383,924		■	■
Colorado	1,192,679		■	■
Connecticut	820,216		■	
Delaware	205,646		■	■
District of Columbia	113,720		■	■
Florida	4,043,560		■	■
Georgia	2,531,609		■	■
Hawaii	285,694		■	■
Idaho	407,712		■	
Illinois	3,199,159		■	■
Indiana	1,586,518		■	■
Iowa	711,403		■	■
Kansas	696,082		■	■
Kentucky	1,003,973		■	■
Louisiana	1,079,560		■	■
Maine	279,467		■	■
Maryland	1,358,797			
Massachusetts	1,432,856		■	■
Michigan	2,446,856			
Minnesota	1,260,282		■	■
Mississippi	768,704		■	■
Missouri	1,424,830		■	■
Montana	219,498		■	■
Nebraska	446,145		■	■
Nevada	660,002		■	■
New Hampshire	298,186		■	■
New Jersey	2,063,789		■	■
New Mexico	500,276		■	■
New York	4,413,414		■	■
North Carolina	2,217,680		■	■
North Dakota	142,809	■		
Ohio	2,751,874		■	■
Oklahoma	899,507		■	■
Oregon	862,908	■		
Pennsylvania	2,786,719		■	■
Puerto Rico	1,002,944		■	■
Rhode Island	233,115		■	■
South Carolina	1,059,917		■	■
South Dakota	196,890		■	■
Tennessee	1,471,486		■	
Texas	6,623,366		■	■
Utah	816,822		■	■
Vermont	131,353		■	■
Virginia	1,826,179		■	■
Washington	1,536,368		■	■
West Virginia	387,381		■	■
Wisconsin	1,321,279		■	■
Wyoming	125,365		■	■
Total	**74,904,677**			
Number Reporting	**52**	**2**	**48**	**45**

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

I. Report Data

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

II. Child Data

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

III. Maltreatment Data

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

IV. Child Risk Factor Data

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

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

V. Caregiver Risk Factor Data

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

VI. Services Provided Data

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

VII. Staff Data

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

VIII. Perpetrators Data

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
88	Perpetrator-1 Id	(PER1ID)
89	Perpetrator-1 Relationship	(PER1REL)
90	Perpetrator-1 As A P arent	(PER1PRNT)
91	Perpetrator-1 As A C aregiver	(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 P arent	(PER2PRNT)
110	Perpetrator-2 As A C aregiver	(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 P arent	(PER3PRNT)
129	Perpetrator-3 As A C aregiver	(PER3CR)
130	Perpetrator-3 Age At Report	(PER3AGE)
131	Perpetrator-3 Sex	(PER3SEX)
132	Perpetrator-3 Race American Indian Or Alaska Native	(P3RACAI)
133	Perpetrator-3 Race Asian	(P3RACAS)
134	Perpetrator-3 Race Black Or African American	(P3RACBL)
135	Perpetrator-3 Race Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	(P3RACNH)
136	Perpetrator-3 Race White	(P3RACWH)
137	Perpetrator-3 Race Unable To Determine	(P3RACUD)
138	Perpetrator-3 Ethnicity	(PER3ETHN)
139	Perpetrator-3 Military Member	(PER3MIL)

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

VIII. Perpetrators Data *(continued)*

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

IX. Additional Fields

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

Table C–3 Agency File Data Elements

1. Preventive Services

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

2. Additional Information On Referrals And Reports

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

3. Additional Information On Child Victims Reported In Child File

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

4. Information On Child Fatalities Not Reported In Child File

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

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State Commentary

APPENDIX D

ALABAMA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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 by days after the initial 12 hours. In serious harm reports, the response time is immediate to no later than 12 hours. In all other reports, alleged 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 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 Statewide 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

Screened-out referrals for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007 include those created in error, with insufficient information for assessment, with multiple referrals of the same incident, with no alleged maltreatment, and referred to another entity for investigation. Other entities include other States, the military, the police, a tribe, and dual track.

The disposition date of a report is established when the findings of the investigation are formally approved by the investigator's supervisor. Due in part to the pressure of caseload issues and other priorities, final approval of an investigation does not always correspond to when investigation work is completed; some children may have been removed and placed prior to the final disposition of an investigation.

While the State has the capability to record time and date of initial face-to-face contact between investigators and alleged victim(s), documentation of this variable is currently inconsistent to a level that time to investigation is not reported in this year's submission.

Fatalities

The Alaska Office of Children's Services investigates only those fatalities with at least one sibling or other children potentially at-risk of harm.

Services

This is the first NCANDS submission with data solely from the State's SACWIS. Complete data on children receiving family preservation services and family reunification services within the past 5 years will not be available until FFY 2010. Continued improvements to the SACWIS will enhance data quality in subsequent submissions.

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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 caregiver(s) reside on an Indian reservation or military base and the State does not have jurisdiction. All other referrals are investigated.

Children

A substantiated report is defined as probable cause to support a finding of abuse or neglect. (Probable cause is defined as the facts provide a reasonable ground to believe that abuse or neglect occurred).

There was a change in State law regarding substance exposed newborns. Previously, 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 rare.

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

Although there are fewer children and families who received preventive services under the Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant for 2007, the overall numbers of clients receiving preventive services in the State increased when compared to 2006.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Investigation start date is defined as the first face-to-face contact with the alleged victim. The State Police hotline receives all child maltreatment referrals. If a referral does not meet the definition of child abuse or neglect it is not screened in for investigation.

Children

The State does not use the NCANDS categories of indicated or alternate response victim.

Services

Postinvestigation services include an open child protective or supportive service case from the investigation.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

The State tracks the percentage of investigations in which face-to-face contact with a child occurs, or is attempted, within the regulatory time frames in those situations when a face-to-face contact is determined to be necessary. For the quarter ending September 2007, the immediate response compliance rate was 96.3 percent and the 10-day response compliance rate was 91.8 percent.

Children

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

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

Fatalities

Under the auspices of the California State Child Death Review Council, the California Department of Health Service (DHS) produces an estimate of the number of child abuse and neglect (CAN) fatalities on the basis of an annual Reconciliation Audit conducted with county Child Death Review Teams (CDRTs). The Audit uses four statewide data systems (i.e., DHS Vital Statistics Death Records, Department of Justice Homicide Files and Child Abuse Central Index, and the Department of Social Services Child Welfare Services/Case Management System) and the findings from CDRT reviews. Because the Audits for 2003–2005 are pending finalization, the number provided is an estimate based on an estimate for 2005. The estimate of fatal child abuse and neglect deaths available for 2007 is 184.

Perpetrators

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

Services

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

COLORADO

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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 the child protection caseworker supervisor recorded an acceptance of a referral into the SACWIS. Report dispositions are determined by the child protection caseworker and recorded after CPS supervisory approval of the disposition.

Children

The State does not have an alternative response program and only reports data on "founded" or "unsubstantiated" abuse. The State does not use the NCANDS category intentionally false. State data contains "youth in conflict" children in the assessment dispositions. These records do not have an abuse or neglect allegation and are reported to NCANDS with an unknown disposition. These children were previously reported with dispositions of "other."

Fatalities

Child fatalities are reviewed by the State Fatality Review Board, which can result in a delay in inputting the disposition of such referrals into the SACWIS. Such instances are reported in the Agency File.

Perpetrators

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

Services

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable cause

General

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

Reports

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

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

Fatalities

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

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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. The State will examine further ways to effectively map investigation start dates for all family abuse and institutional abuse investigations to the date of initial contact by CPS staff.

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" 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" 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; and
- "Dependent child" 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. This is mapped to the NCANDS category "other."

Fatalities

Fatalities reported in the Child File and Agency File are only counted if the fatalities were as a result from maltreatment (abuse, dependency, or neglect).

Services

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

Children

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

Perpetrators

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

FLORIDA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

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

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

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

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

Reports

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

The response commences when the assigned Child Protective Investigator attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the number of minutes from the received date and time of the report to the commencement date and time. The minutes for all cases are averaged and converted to hours. An initial onsite response is conducted immediately in situations in which any one of the following allegations is made:

- A child's immediate safety or well-being is endangered;
- The family may flee or the child will be unavailable within 24 hours;
- Institutional abuse or neglect is alleged;
- An employee of the department has allegedly committed an act of child abuse or neglect directly related to the job duties of the employee, or when the allegations otherwise warrant an immediate response as specified in statute or policy;
- A special condition referral for emergency services is received; or
- The facts otherwise so warrant. All other initial responses must be conducted with an attempted onsite visit with the child victim within 24 hours.

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

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 State maps threatened harm, including domestic violence situations, to the NCANDS category "other" maltreatment. 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 risk factors are only available if there is an ongoing services case—either already open at the time the report is received, or opened due to the report.

Fatalities

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

Perpetrators

By policy, perpetrator data are captured only for verified reports, which have a higher level of evidence than indicated reports. Most data captured for caregiver risk factors are only available if there is an ongoing services case–either already open at the time the report is received, or opened due to the report.

All licensed foster parents and nonfinalized adoptive parents are mapped to the NCANDS category of nonrelative foster parents, although some may be related to the child. Approved relative caregivers (license not issued) are mapped to the NCANDS category other relatives.

Services

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

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

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

Numbers reported under preventive services include families who received services (carryover and new) in the reporting period and children in the families who received services. If a parent received services, (e.g., parent education and training) all children in the family were identified as children served. Children could not be served without the family being served. For example, if a child attended an 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.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The components of a CPS report are a child younger than 18 years, a known or unknown individual alleged to be a perpetrator, and a referral of conditions indicating child maltreatment. Screened-out referrals were those that did not contain the components of a CPS report.

Situations in which no allegations of maltreatment were included in the referral and in which local or county protocols did not require a response, were screened out. Such situations could have included historical incidents, custody issues, poverty issues, educational neglect or truancy issues, situations involving an unborn child, or juvenile delinquency issues. For many of these, referrals were made to other resources, such as early intervention or prevention programs.

The NCANDS category 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 (TANF) staff.

Services

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable, foreseeable risk

Reports

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

Children

The NCANDS category "other" maltreatment type category includes "threatened abuse" or "threatened neglect." The State only uses two disposition categories—substantiated and unsubstantiated. A child is categorized as substantiated if one or more of the alleged maltreatments is confirmed with more than 50 percent certainty.

The State instituted a differential response system in December 2005. The system is an intake process that assesses each report to child welfare services to determine the most appropriate, most effective, and least intrusive response that can be provided by child welfare services or community partners to a report of child abuse or neglect. If a case presents a safety concern, child welfare services will always conduct an investigation and take action to protect the child. If the report presents a risk concern, families will be offered voluntary services with a community provider.

Perpetrators

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

Services

The State is not able to report children and families who received 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. The numbers of victims receiving family preservation and family reunification services are unique counts.

IDAHO

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

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

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

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

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

Children

Children who are at-risk of physical injury are counted under physical abuse and children who are at-risk of sexual injury are counted under sexual abuse per the instructions provided for this year's submission.

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

Perpetrators

The NCANDS category "other" perpetrator relationship includes "church staff" and "nonstaff person."

Services

Discrepancies in data from year to year can be attributed to changes in reporting forms.

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

Per statute, the State has three separate response times dependent on the type of allegation. The NCANDS category "other" report source includes "military" and "other." Inconsistencies with report county may be caused by the report being started in one county and transferred to another county.

Children

The NCANDS category "other" living arrangement includes "school," "state institution," "nursing home," "hospital," "other," "registered ministries," and "all unregistered/unlicensed centers." The State does not report incident date.

Fatalities

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

Perpetrators

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

Services

Due to information system limitations, services data are not complete. The redesign of the system will enable capture of this information because the Family Case Manager will have to enter the service referral in Indiana Child Welfare Information System (ICWIS) to enable the bookkeeper to pay the vendor for the service.

IOWA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of credible evidence (greater than 50 percent)

Reports

The number of reports declined during FFY 2007; however, the proportion of substantiated reports has remained steady.

Children

The State has experienced a rise in the number of child victims in recent years. Beginning in 2007, data suggests that this trend is leveling off or reversing, but it is still too early to be sure. The State is in the third year of the Better Results for Kids initiative. This new model of practice puts greater emphasis on preserving family relationships and finding alternatives to prevent the need for removal of children from the home. As indicated by the drop in children who entered care as a result of an abuse investigation, it appears that the initiative is achieving the desired results, although it is still too soon to tell if the trend will continue.

Services

The State is in the process of changing the service array and the methods used for purchasing services from a per-unit model to a pay-for-results model. The new model is designed to provide more flexibility in meeting the needs of child and families. Transitioning to the new service array may cause services-related data anomalies.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Clear and convincing

Reports

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," and "volunteer."

Children

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

Perpetrators

Programming for the perpetrator relationship of "not related" was not mapped to the NCANDS category "other." Programming will be corrected for next year's submission.

Services

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

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

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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 and indicated victims, but not for alternative response victims.

Services

Service data were reported for victims and nonvictims.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

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

Referrals are screened in if they meet the three primary criteria for case acceptance: a child victim younger than 18 years, an allegation of child abuse or neglect as defined by the Louisiana Children's Code, and the alleged perpetrator is the legal caretaker of the alleged victim. The

State does capture information on screened-out referrals, but is unable to provide data on them at this time.

FFY 2007 was the first full year of data from the State's new information system. Because of the change to the new system, there will be some differences if comparing data from prior years. The new system uses case open date and the previous system used the transaction date. Some notable differences in data from prior years:

- Overall 20–30 percent reduction in number of report child-pairs submitted, unique child victims, unique perpetrator IDs, victims in substantiated reports and nonvictims in unsubstantiated reports
- The total number of investigations decreased by 24.4 percent (This reduction also is a result of population shifts due to Hurricane Katrina)
- The total number of reports by dispositions decreased this year (as a result of the decrease in the total number of investigations)

Children

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The NCANDS category "other" dispositions includes:

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

For alternative response nonvictims, there was a significant decrease in cases because the program was only operational in the New Orleans area prior to Hurricane Katrina. The large population shifts and disruptions following Katrina caused a closure of the Orleans alternative response program and reduction in staff of the Jefferson Parish alternative response program. The agency implemented a statewide alternative response program in 2008. The 2008 data will have a significant increase in alternative response nonvictim cases.

The victim race data show an increase in the number of Hispanic victims (59.1%). This increase is related to the increase in Hispanic workers (and families) in the area as part of the post-Hurricanes Katrina/Rita rebuilding effort.

The number of victims who suffered sexual abuse and the number of victims who suffered emotional maltreatment decreased. These decreases are also a direct result of the decrease in total number of investigations.

Perpetrators

The number of perpetrators decreased (as a result of the decrease in total number of investigations). The State is not able to capture the perpetrator relationship accurately and therefore reports the code "other" for 95 percent of cases.

Services

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State's SACWIS is used to document all reports made to 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 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 designated as an alleged victim. Additional children in the family who were designated as "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 has an appeals process for perpetrators that do not agree with a specific finding. The 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 for 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

The State was not able to submit FFY 2007 data in time for publication in *Child Maltreatment.*

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

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

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

Currently, the role of the reporter is not a mandatory item when entering a protective intake in the State's SACWIS titled FamilyNet. However, this could change in the future.

The number of screening, intake, and investigation workers is based on an estimated number of FTES, derived by dividing the number of intakes and investigations completed during the calendar year by the monthly workload standards. The number includes both State staff and staff working for the Judge Baker Guidance Center. The Judge Baker Guidance Center handles CPS functions during evening and weekend hours when State offices are closed. Because

assessments are case management activities rather than screening, intake, and investigation activities, the number of workers completing assessments was not reported.

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

Children

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 risk factors are not reported because FamilyNet 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 caregiver health and behavior conditions are not usually collected.

Fatalities

The State maintains a database with child fatality information entered by the Case Investigation Unit. This database records information on all child fatalities allegedly due to abuse or neglect regardless of whether or not the family was known to the Department of Social Services prior to the fatality.

Services

Data are collected only for those services that are provided by the Department of Social Services. The Department of Social Services can be granted custody of a child who is never removed from home and placed in substitute care. When the department 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

The State was not able to submit FFY 2007 data in time for publication in *Child Maltreatment*.

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

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

Children

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

Fatalities

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

Perpetrators

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

Services

The increase in the number of children who received preventive services is due to a new query (system change) in place.

MISSISSIPPI

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The State implemented a safety assessment program as a part of an investigation. The assessment program has three levels. Level 1 is screened out. Level 2 is screened in and a safety assessment is initiated within 72 hours. Level 3 is screened in and a full investigation is initiated within 24 hours. A Level 2 can escalate to a Level 3. Level 3 is a felony report and Level 2 is any other abuse and neglect concern where the caregiver is the perpetrator. If not screened in, the intake supervisor has 24 hours to screen. After that, the worker's time starts from assignment times.

Children

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

Perpetrators

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

Fatalities

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

General

The State recently integrated a SACWIS for the data used for NCANDS reporting. Therefore, variances in data compared to previous years may occur.

Reports

The investigation start date is defined as the date of the first actual face-to-face contact with an alleged victim. 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. State policy allows multidisciplinary team members to make the initial face-to-face contact for safety assurance; however, Children's Division staff are required to have face-to-face contact with the alleged victim and all household children within 72 hours. Data provided for FFY 2007 includes contacts made by multidisciplinary team members.

The State does not retain the maltreatment type for reports that are classified as alternative response nonvictim, unsubstantiated, or closed 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.

Children

The State counts a child as a victim of abuse or neglect following a substantiated finding of abuse or neglect based on a preponderance of evidence standard or court adjudicated determination. Children who received an alternative response are not considered to be victims of abuse or neglect. Therefore, the rate of prior victimization is not comparable to States that define victimization in a different manner, and may result in a lower rate of victimization than such States. For example, the rate of prior victimization is calculated by taking the total number of 2007 substantiated records, and dividing it by the total number of prior substantiated records, not including unsubstantiated or alternate response records.

Cases involving medical neglect were not reported in the FFY 2007 data submission due to mapping and data issues.

Fatalities

All fatalities are reported in the Child File.

Perpetrators

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

Services

Data were obtained for child contacts with Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) from the Missouri CASA Association. Data for child contacts with Guardians ad Litem were not available for 2007.

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

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

Services

Data for preventive services are collected by State fiscal year. There was a significant increase in the numbers of children and families who received preventive services under the Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant.

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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 from calendar year to calendar year, but a decrease in reports for the NCANDS submissions for FFY 2006 and FFY 2007. The difference between the State's annual report and the NCANDS submission is that the State's report accounts for all allegations of maltreatment, no matter what the finding, while the NCANDS submission includes only those allegations where a finding date is within the reporting period.

Beginning in FFY 2007, the State has discontinued reporting to NCANDS records with "court pending" dispositions. "Court pending" is not a final disposition and is changed to a final disposition after the court has made final judgment. Previous reports included this disposition and categorized these records as a substantiated disposition.

The State implemented a new safety model during FFY 2007. The Nebraska Safety Intervention System (NSIS) placed greater emphasis on the safety of the child and is a comprehensive assessment of the family. It is expected that the NSIS will have only a minor impact on the data submission because the methods used to determine if an abuse occurred is not changing.

Children

The decrease of nearly 33 percent in the number of victims is due to the State no longer reporting child victims with a final disposition of "court pending."

Also during FFY 2007, 513 victims' records only had basic demographic data. An analysis determined that these children had a final disposition of "unable to locate." The State will make changes to the future reports to include the abuse types and, if possible, the demographics of the perpetrator.

The recurrence rate for the State continues to increase from year-to-year. The State treats each reporter's call as a separate report hence, reports of the same incident and child may be counted more than once. This reporting practice has impacted Nebraska's recurrence rate. Twenty percent of the children in this years report reflect in more than one report and 8.4 percent of those children were identified as victims.

The State has proposed to adopt a rollup practice used by many other States. This new practice is projected to be implemented for FFY 2008 reporting.

Fatalities

Fatalities with "court pending" disposition reports were not included in the FFY 2007 report but continue to be monitored to ensure that they are either included in subsequent years or added to the Agency File when it is determined that they will not be included in the current or subsequent reports.

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

For FFY 2007, 16 child deaths were reported in the Child File and the Agency File. There were 3 children reported in the Child File (1 child died in December 2005 and the other 2 died in calendar year 2006).

The 13 children reported in the Agency File all died in calendar year 2007. These incidents were investigated by agencies external to the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Protection and Safety Division.

There were two additional abuse and neglect victims whose deaths occurred in FFY 2007. These two deaths will be reported in the FFY 2008 file because the final disposition was determined after the reporting period.

Services

The 10 percent decrease in services is due to the Nebraska Safety Intervention System (NSIS) implementation. The State is attempting to find a method to collect the informal services provided to the family similar to they way this use to be completed in the Safety Plan. NCANDS includes services that are implemented or continued after the disposition date. Best practice in includes discontinuing services when the service is no longer required or needed. In many, instances this may be prior to the disposition date.

NEVADA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible Evidence

General

In the State, 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 use a single data system under the State's SACWIS—the Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth (UNITY).

Reports

The State began reporting alternative response data during FFY 2006. Additional staff were hired to address referrals that otherwise would have been screened out.

Per State policy, the investigation start date allows for attempted contacts, therefore, this outcome will typically be less that 100 percent for face-to-face contact. The State began reporting incident date in FFY 2007.

Children

The NCANDS risk factors fields coding was modified to be more accurate during FFY 2007. While some improvement will be noted for these fields in the FFY 2007 submission, more significant improvement should be noted in the FFY 2008 submission.

Fatalities

The State's fatality reporting is more accurate after a statewide effort to enter child fatality data into UNITY. Also, the case-review process was formalized through legislation and policy. The activities related to reporting, collaborative investigations, education of forensic interviewing, and training provided to law enforcement and CPS throughout the State during the prior year resulted in a better assessment of causative factors of child death and abuse in care. An increase in child fatality case reviews in service areas and improved investigatory protocols through staff training has contributed to more accurate reporting.

Services

Many preventive services are delivered by nonprofit agencies that received grants from the State. The grants for the 2007 funding cycle provided more skills-based training to students statewide while providing outreach to a significant number of children and youth.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The number of screening and intake workers includes intake workers and supervisors. The number of investigation and assessment workers includes assessment workers and workers who specialize in investigating allegations of abuse and neglect in out-of-home placements. This is a point-in-time snapshot taken in 2007.

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

Fatalities

Data for the Agency File were obtained from the Department of Justice. One child fatality was included in the Child File.

Services

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

Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect data were provided by the New Hampshire Children's Trust Fund. The NCANDS category "other" funding sources for preventive services includes State Incentive Funds, and Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Grant.

A CASA or other GAL is appointed to represent the interests of children in all abuse and neglect cases. CASA of New Hampshire requires a CASA to visit the children to whom they are appointed at least once per month. However, not all children were served by a CASA 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. The agency does not collect data regarding cases in which children are served by non-CASA GALs.

NEW JERSEY

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The Division of Youth and Family Services requires all referrals of abuse and neglect to undergo a CPS investigation.

The State did not report FFY 2006 "unfounded" dispositions to NCANDS and reported unsubstantiated dispositions only for reports received prior to April 2005. This change significantly reduced the number of reports that were submitted to NCANDS during FFY 2006 as compared to prior years.

Beginning in FFY 2007, all child abuse and neglect reports, including those with "unfounded" dispositions, are reported to NCANDS. Also beginning in FFY 2007, the state no longer reports to NCANDS at-risk alternate response nonvictim assessments as had been done in prior years.

In addition to data systems changes related to the implementation of SACWIS in August 2007, the State has seen significant changes in organizational structure; tracking and monitoring of outcomes; implementation of new case practice protocols; and reduced caseloads for workers. Comparison of FFY 2007 data to prior fiscal years needs to consider the recent SACWIS implementation.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The investigation start date is a user-entered field that is defined as the time when the investigation worker had face-to-face contact with all alleged victims in the report. Beginning with FFY 2007, if the child welfare agency is unable to locate a family, an investigation start date is not reported. The State does not report incident date.

A screened-out report is a report that has not met the Children, Youth & Families Department's criteria for "acceptance for investigation" [8.10.2.7 NMAC-Rp, 8.10.2.7 NMAC, 11/15/05]. The State administrative code does not use alternate response victim. All screened-in reports are addressed through a CPS investigation [8.10.3.7 NMAC-Rp, 8.10.3.7].

Children

The State is not able to report the victim's living arrangement. The NCANDS category "other" maltreatment type includes "exploitation-extortion," "exploitation-parasitic relationship," and "exploitation-unexplained disappearance of funds."

From CPS Investigations administrative New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC), 6/15/06:

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

Credible evidence upon which to base a finding of substantiation includes:

- Caretaker admission;
- Physical facts/evidence;
- Collateral and/or witness statements/observations;
- Child disclosure; and/or
- Investigation worker observation."

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

Fatalities

Due to a lengthy investigation process, three child deaths that occurred during FFY 2007 will be reported in the FFY 2008 Child File.

Perpetrators

The State is not able to report the following NCANDS perpetrator fields: mental retardation-caregiver, visually or hearing impaired-caregiver, and learning disability-caregiver.

An on-line change to specifically define perpetrator relationship was implemented in May 2006. FFY 2007 is the first full NCANDS submission incorporating this change. The availability of perpetrator relationship data increased from 88 percent for FFY 2006 to 99 percent for FFY2007.

The State does not report residential staff perpetrators as any report of alleged abuse or neglect that occurs at a facility is screened out. CPS does not have jurisdiction via policy and procedure to investigate allegations of abuse or neglect in facilities. All screened-out referrals are cross-reported to law enforcement having jurisdiction over the incident and such reports are cross-reported to Licensing and Certification.

If the alleged maltreatment involves a child in Children, Youth & Families Department's custody, then a safety assessment is conducted for that child to ensure that the placement is safe.

The NCANDS category "other" perpetrator relationship includes "sibling's guardian," "nonrelative," "foster sibling," "reference person," "conservator," "caregiver," and "surrogate parent." Also, beginning in FFY 2007, the perpetrator relationship is coded to the NCANDS category "other" if the perpetrator is a

foster parent, but the child is not under the care, placement, or supervision of the child welfare agency.

Services

Postinvestigation services are reported for any child or family involved in a CPS report with an identified service documented in the SACWIS system as service delivered, a payment for service delivered, or a component of a service plan.

The State is not able to report the following NCANDS fields: home-based services, information and referral services, legal services, respite care services, special services-juvenile delinquent, and "other" services.

As of the FFY 2007 submission, the special services-juvenile delinquent field is not reported, as these data do not meet the NCANDS definition of services that began or continued "as a result of the CPS response to reported allegations." Juvenile justice services are delivered under the authority of the Children, Youth and Families Department, but within a separate division from the child welfare system and in response to a law enforcement referral based on an offense by the child. There is no relationship between CPS reports and investigations and decisions to provide juvenile justice services within the Children, Youth and Families Department.

Beginning with the FFY 2007 submission, some services are coded "unknown" instead of "no" if no information exists in the SACWIS to identify the service. This change in coding more accurately represents services received by families. The affected services include: postinvestigation services, family support services, counseling services, educational and training services, employment services, family planning services, health and home health services, housing services, mental health services, pregnancy and parenting services for young parents, special services-disabled, substance abuse services, and transportation services.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

There is no policy for screening out hotline calls.

Children

The NCANDS category "other" maltreatment type includes and, is mostly comprised of, "parent's drug/alcohol misuse." The State is not able to report the NCANDS risk factor fields at this time.

Services

The State is not able to report the NCANDS services fields at this time.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

During FFY 2006, the State implemented, statewide, an alternative response program. After receiving reports of alleged child maltreatment, the allegations are screened by the county agency to determine if they meet the statutory definition of abuse, neglect, or dependency. A child is considered a dependent child if he or she does not have a parent or caretaker or if the parent or caretaker is unable to provide for the care or supervision of the child. Once reports are accepted by the county agency because the allegations meet statutory definitions, it is assigned to either an Investigative Assessment or a Family Assessment track.

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

Legislation requires that for all allegations of abuse, neglect, or dependency with regard to any child in a family, all minors living in the home must be treated as alleged victims. The staffing numbers were provided by an annual survey of the 100 social services departments in the State.

Fatalities

Data about child fatalities are only reported via the Chief Medical Examiner's Office. Due to the process in which this information is reported, the most recent data available is for 2006 therefore, the State did not report fatality data for FFY 2007.

Children

The NCANDS category "other" maltreatment type includes "dependency" and "encouraging, directing, or approving delinquent acts involving moral turpitude committed by a juvenile."

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Some credible evidence

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

Services data are not reported in the SDC.

OHIO

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

Beginning with each agency's implementation of SACWIS, there were two new dispositions available in addition to the other four dispositions that were a part of the State's legacy system. The additional dispositions are "family moved–unable to complete assessment/investigation

(A/I)" and "family moved–referred to appropriate public children services agency (PCSA)." These dispositions and "unable to locate" are mapped to the NCANDS category "closed with no finding."

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

The rolling implementation of the State's SACWIS, which began during January 2007, made it difficult to obtain consistent data on workers and supervisors, screened-in and screened-out referrals and children, and mean response time in hours.

Services

Beginning in September 2006, the State began implementing a new assessment model that provides systematic decisionmaking criteria for opening cases for ongoing agency services.

Beginning with the SACWIS implementation, agencies can record the use of services at any point during the life of a case, including services provided during assessment or investigation.

Due to the rolling implementation of the SACWIS, data are not collected on the number of families receiving services through the Social Services Block Grant.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

A Priority I investigation indicates the child is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. Allegations of abuse and neglect may be severe and conditions extreme. The situation is responded to immediately, the same day of receipt of the report. A Priority II investigation indicates there is no imminent danger of severe injury, but without intervention and safety measures it is likely the child will not be safe. This level has a response time of 2 to 15 calendar days from the date the report was accepted. The investigation level Priority III was discontinued as of July 2006. The average response time has decreased as a result of this change.

A report is screened out if it meets the criteria listed below:

- The report received is duplicative of a previous report;
- The report received is not appropriate for CPS whereby:
  - The report clearly falls outside the definitions of abuse and neglect;
  - The victim is age 18 or older and not in voluntary placement with Oklahoma Department of Human Services;
  - The alleged perpetrator is not a person responsible for the child;
  - The information to locate the family child is insufficient; or
- The family is in need of assistance, but there is no information indicating that abuse or neglect has occurred.

The State uses the investigation findings listed below.

- "Services not needed" a finding that there is no identified risk of child abuse or neglect and the family does not need prevention or intervention related services. This is mapped to the NCANDS category unsubstantiated.
- "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 prevention and intervention related services. Services may be provided either by Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS) or other community resources or providers. This is mapped to the NCANDS category unsubstantiated.
- "Confirmed–services recommended" the report is determined, based upon credible evidence, to constitute child abuse or neglect that is of such a nature that prevention 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.
- "Assessments–Conducted" when a report of abuse or neglect does not indicate a serious and immediate threat to the child's health or safety. The assessment is a process of determining the safety needs of the child and engaging the child's family so that family strengths can be enhanced and needs addressed. Assessments have conclusions not findings. The conclusion is mapped to the NCANDS category alternative response nonvictim.

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. Duplicate fatalities may occur when a child attending an unlicensed childcare facility dies and the abuse is confirmed to the childcare facility and failure to protect the child confirmed to the parents. The State does not report child fatalities in residential facilities as these referrals are investigated by a separate unit and not documented in the SACWIS.

Perpetrators

Prior perpetrators are defined as perpetrators of a substantiated maltreatment within the reporting year who were a perpetrator in a substantiated maltreatment back to 1995, the year the SACWIS was implemented.

Services

Postinvestigation services is 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 investigation start date is defined as is the date of actual child or parental contact.

A report is screened-out when:

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

Children

The numbers of children with unsubstantiated and "other" dispositions are estimated. The NCANDS category "other" disposition includes "unable to determine."

The NCANDS category "other" maltreatment type includes "threat of harm." The NCANDS category unknown sex includes "unborn."

Services

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

Perpetrators

The State only provides data on perpetrator relationships. Unique perpetrators between reports cannot be identified.

PENNSYLVANIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Substantial evidence or clear and convincing/ beyond reasonable doubt

Reports

The definition of abuse includes "(i.) any recent act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes non–accidental serious physical injury to a child less than 18 years old; (ii.) an act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes non–accidental serious mental injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iii.) any act or failure to act or series of such acts or failure to act by a perpetrator which creates an imminent risk of serious physical injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iv.) serious physical neglect by a perpetrator constituting prolonged or repeated lack of supervision or the failure to provide the essentials of life, including adequate medical care, which endangers a child's life or development or impairs the child's functioning."

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

The State has a county administered child welfare system in which some counties have caseworkers that specialize in CPS investigations and 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.

Children

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

The NCANDS category physical abuse maltreatment type includes "imminent risk of physical abuse" and the NCANDS category sexual abuse maltreatment type includes "imminent risk of sexual abuse."

Perpetrators

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

Services

The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant funding was used to establish and operate citizen review panels, develop and provide training to mandated reporters under the Child Protective Services Law, and purchase the Ages and Stages Development and Social and Emotional questionnaires for all county children and youth agencies and numerous private children and youth agencies.

The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program data are from various fiscal reporting documents. Family Centers provided preventive services to approximately 8,845 families, on average, per month. There are 20 Fatherhood programs located within Family Centers throughout the State. These services are provided through a combination of Federal, State, and local funding sources.

The NCANDS category "other" funding source includes such data as 31 Children's Trust Fund grantees served approximately 2,500 families and 190 early childhood education practitioners. Also, 3,947 families were served through 23 Nurse-Family Partnership programs in 39 counties.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

General

FFY 2006 was the first time the Commonwealth submitted a Child File and an Agency File.

Children

The numbers of substantiated children and reports in have decreased when compared to prior years because of better identification of children and families with allegations of maltreatment not reaching the level of a full investigation. These children and families are referred to community based services.

The number of FFY 2007 children with "other" dispositions increased 61 percent when compared to FFY 2006. This is due, in part, because duplicate referrals are mapped to the NCANDS category "other" disposition.

Services

The Commonwealth was not able to report foster care services for FFY 2007.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Reports that contain the following four criteria are investigated. A report that contains at least one, but not all four criteria, is considered an "information and referral," and is not 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).

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

The number of screening, intake, and investigation or assessment workers was based on a point-in-time count of FTEs for Child Protective Investigators and Child Protective Supervisors who accept and investigate reports meeting the criteria for investigation and screening. The number of screening and intake workers is based on a point-in-time count of all FTEs for Social Caseworkers II and Intake Casework Supervisors II.

Children

The NCANDS category "other" maltreatment type includes such institutional allegations as "corporal punishment," "other institutional abuse," and "other institutional neglect." Per State policy, only the named victim in a foster home has an allegation of abuse or neglect and the facility or home is referred to the Licensing Unit to look at licensing violations rather than child abuse or neglect.

Services

The CASA organization provided the average number of out-of-court contacts. This number represents the contacts made by CASA volunteers and does not include Gardians-ad-Litem. These contacts are both in person and by phone.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

There are 81 CPS staff members in the field who carry out the responsibility of intake, screening, and initial family assessments. This number has decreased from the prior years, due to the State having specific staff who complete these responsibilities. In the past, the State would count CPS staff that cover intake for a few hours or complete only one or two initial family assessments. South Dakota Child Protection Services has become more specialized in intake.

The State has specific Family Services Specialists who complete the initial family assessment process. In larger metropolitan areas, the State has Family Services Specialists that complete the screening process and in smaller areas, the Family Services Specialist Supervisors are responsible for the screening process. The Child File includes Family Services Specialists that are responsible for intake, screening, supervising, and completing Initial Family Assessments.

A report is considered screened out if it does not meet the criteria in the Screening Guideline and Response Decision Tool as described above. The Screening Guideline and Response Decision was implemented statewide July 2004. The guideline has improved Family Service Specialists response time and initial contact. The State implemented a policy for time frames related to submitting reports to Family Services Specialists Supervisors or Screeners for screening. This has also helped to improve the timeliness of agency contact with child. These policies and procedures were implemented in conjunction with South Dakota's Program Improvement Plan.

The start date for an investigation is defined as the date the report is provided to a Family Services Specialist. Initial contact with the victim is to be made in accordance with the Screening Guideline and Response Decision. The response decision is related to whether the report information is immediate danger (face-to-face contact with the child must be immediate–same day response), foreseeable danger (face-to-face contact with the child within 3 calendar days from the date of the report), risk and child is 0–6 years old and/or cannot protect self (face-to-face contact with the child within 7 calendar days from the date of the report), risk and child is 7–18 years old and there is indication that the child can self protect (face-to-face contact with the child within 14 calendar days from the date of the report) or immediate or foreseeable danger or risk and abuser does not have access to child.

The State implemented policy in January 2008 regarding diligent efforts in making initial contact with the children, as staff at times are unable to locate a family through no fault of their own and these efforts have not been accurately reflected with the State findings of timeliness.

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

Children

The data include children who were victims of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect where the perpetrator is the parent, guardian, or custodian.

A policy regarding reports received 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 report received on the same incident as the previous assigned report, which can be screened out and it is marked as a duplicate report in the SACWIS. This policy affected the total investigations assigned.

To substantiate, the Family Services Specialist 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 as follows:

- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian has abandoned the child or has subjected the child to mistreatment or abuse;
- Who lacks proper parental care through the actions or omissions of the parent, guardian or custodian;
- Whose environment is injurious to his welfare;
- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian fails or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, supervision, education, medical care or any other care necessary for his health, guidance, or well-being; or 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/her 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/her culture;
- Who is subject to sexual abuse, sexual molestation, or sexual exploitation by his/her parent, guardian, custodian or any other person responsible for his/her 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 34–20 B; and
- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian knowingly exposes the child to an environment that is being used for the manufacture, use, or distribution of methamphetamine or any other unlawfully manufactured controlled drug or substance.

Fatalities

A child fatality is defined as a child who died due to substantiated child abuse and neglect by a 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

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

The increase in alternative response nonvictims is due to the continued implementation of a multiple response system. This number will continue to grow during the next two or three report cycles as additional regions bring their programs on line.

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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 point at which the first actual or attempted contact is made with a principal in the investigation. The investigation start date is captured in MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM. A worker may begin an investigation on a family in an open CPS case in which maltreatment is suspected. There are also instances in which workers begin their investigation when families and children are brought to or walk-in an office or 24 hour shelter. In both situations, the worker would report the maltreatment incident after the first face-to-face contact initializing the investigation had been 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 being after the investigation start date.

The State's CPS schema regarding disposition hierarchy differs from the NCANDS disposition hierarchy. The State has "other" and "closed-no finding" codes as superseding "unsubstantiated" at the report level. 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's 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. These State codes are mapped to the following NCANDS dispositions: RTB to substantiated, UTD to "other," UTC to closed with no finding, and R/O to unsubstantiated. Analysis

on sample cases from the Report Disposition Hierarchy report revealed that this inconsistency occurs in investigations where an alleged victim has multiply maltreatment allegations and one has a disposition of UTD while the other has a maltreatment disposition of R/O. According to the State's hierarchy, the overall disposition for these investigations is UTD. Mapping the report disposition to "unsubstantiated" as indicated in the Report Disposition Hierarchy report would be inconsistent with the State's policy.

There is no CPS program requirement or State requirement to capture incident date so there is no data field in the SACWIS system for this information.

Children

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

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

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

A person is designated as "not involved" when:

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

Living arrangement data are provided only for children investigated while in a substitute care living arrangement. All others living arrangements are reported as unknown.

Services

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

UTAH

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The investigation start date is defined as the date a child is first seen by 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 not credible or reliable;
- The specific incidence or allegation has been previously investigated and no new information is gathered;
- If all the information provided by the referent were found to be true and the case finding would still be unsupported; and
- The specific allegation is under investigation and no new information is gathered.

Children

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

The State uses the following findings:

- "Supported" a finding, based on the information available to the worker at the end of the investigation, that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that abuse, neglect, or

dependency occurred, and that the identified perpetrator is responsible;

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

Fatalities

All maltreatment fatalities are included in the Child File.

Services

The new Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program and Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program contracts emphasize direct service more than networking therefore serve more individuals.

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

VERMONT

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The Family Services Division of the Vermont Department for Children and Families is responsible for investigating allegations of child abuse or neglect by caretakers and sexual abuse by any person. The department investigates "risk of physical harm" and "risk of sexual abuse."

Perpetrators

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

Services

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

VIRGINIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

Children

The NCANDS category "other" disposition type includes disposition levels for all allegations in the family assessment track that are coded as "other." The NCANDS category "other" maltreatment type includes those maltreatment allegation types that are not covered in the State's child abuse and neglect law.

WASHINGTON

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The NCANDS 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.

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.

Fatalities

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

Services

Families received preventive services from the following sources: Community Networks, CPS Child Care, Family Reconciliation Services, Family Preservation, and Intensive Family Preservation Services. The number of recipients of the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant is estimated from several community programs.

The department opens a case for services at the time a CPS referral is screened-in. The automated information system does not distinguish between services provided for the purpose of the investigation and services during the investigation, which are for the purpose of supporting the family or reducing the risk present in the family. By policy, investigations are to be completed within 90 days of the referral. On average, court-appointed representatives spent 38 hours with a client.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State's data are child-based where each report is associated with a single child. The report date refers to the date when the agency was notified of the alleged maltreatment and the investigation 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 maltreated, but was alleged or found to be at risk of maltreatment.

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

Children

A child is considered to be a victim when an allegation is substantiated or when the child is found to be at-risk of maltreatment. The NCANDS "unsubstantiated" maltreatment disposition includes instances where the allegation was unsubstantiated for that child, when that child was not found to be at risk or maltreatment, or when critical sources of information cannot be

found or accessed to determine whether or not maltreatment as alleged occurred. Beginning with FFY 2007, the State discontinued the report disposition of closed with no finding as State policy dictates that all reports have a substantiated or unsubstantiated finding.

Perpetrators

Perpetrator data are 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 (i.e. noncaregivers) such as another child or peer to the child victim or a stranger.

Fatalities

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

Services

The State is planning to enhance its SACWIS to better facilitate the assessment and case planning process and to ensure greater consistency in services reporting. The State will review how to modify the NCANDS file to incorporate service reporting for future data submissions.

WYOMING

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The investigation start date is defined as the first face-to-face contact with an alleged child victim. Report date is defined as the date the report is made to the office. The numbers of days are the smallest units of time kept by the State's data system. Per State law, face-to-face contact with the victim is required within 7 days of an intake or referral to start the investigation.

The State has seen an increase in CPS reports and investigations because the community has become more aware of child protection needs. The State has seen an increase in alternative response dispositions because some of the increased CPS allegations did not rise to the level of an investigation per State statutes and Department of Family Services Child Protection rules and policies.

Children

During the previous 3–4 years, the State developed and promoted several initiatives for the safety of children and families. The Children and Families Initiative, is one such program involving citizens, parents, teachers, and others who discuss the needs of families and their children. The Methamphetamine Initiative created a foster care program for mothers in need of treatment for methamphetamine and other drug addictions.

Perpetrators

Improved caseworker training may have resulted in better reporting of abuse in care.

Services

The Prevention and Assessment Track responses offer services for the family, but not a victim or perpetrator because the allegations do not have a finding or rise to a level of a finding.

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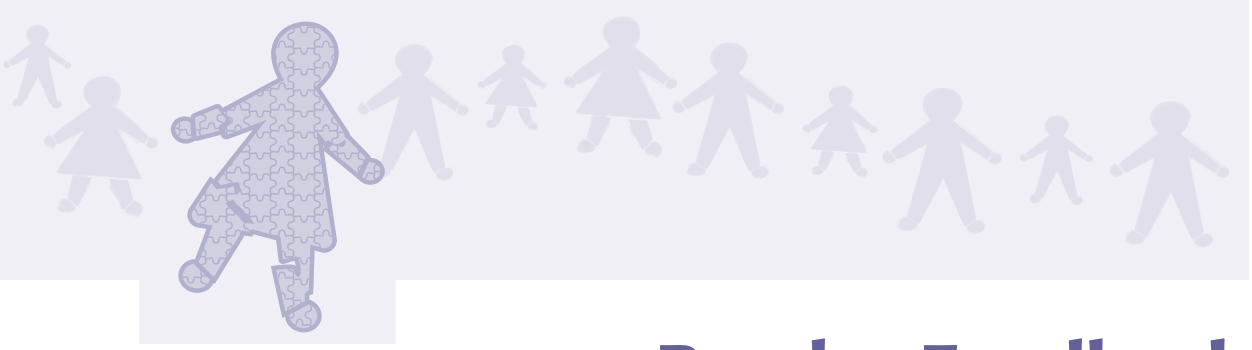

Reader Feedback

APPENDIX E

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK!

This form is provided for the reader in case you would like to share your thoughts with us about *Child Maltreatment 2007.* Your feedback will help us meet your needs more effectively in the future.

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

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

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

_____

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

_____

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

Mail

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PLACE
POSTAGE
HERE

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