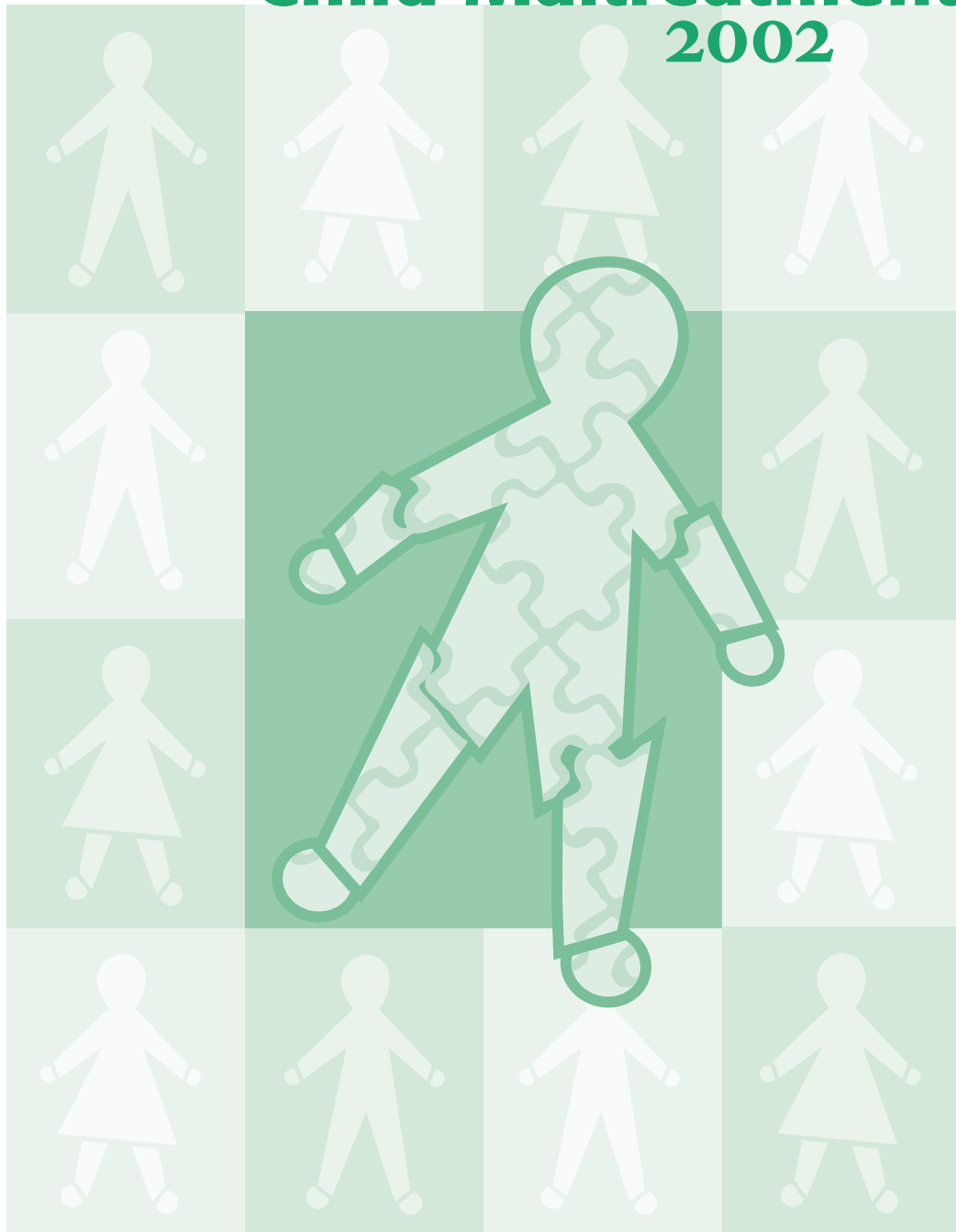


Child Maltreatment 2002





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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

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

Letter from the Associate Commissioner:

I am pleased to present a copy of *Child Maltreatment 2002*. This thirteenth annual publication of data collected via the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) is for calendar year 2002. It reflects our commitment to provide the most complete national information about child maltreatment known to the States' child protective services (CPS) agencies. Key findings in this report include the following.

- During 2002, an estimated 896,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect.
- An estimated 2.6 million referrals of abuse or neglect concerning nearly 4.5 million children were received by CPS agencies. More than two-thirds of those referrals were accepted for investigation or assessment.
- Nationally, 60.5 percent of child victims experienced neglect (including medical neglect), 18.6 percent were physically abused, 9.9 percent were sexually abused, and 6.5 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated.
- For 2002, a national estimate of 1,400 children died of abuse or neglect—a rate of 1.98 children per 100,000 in the national population, which is comparable to the rate of 1.96 children per 100,000 in the national population for 2001.

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

I hope that you find this report to be a useful reference. The document will be posted on the Web site of the Administration for Children and Families at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/publications/cmreports.htm>. For additional copies of the report and other information about child maltreatment, contact the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information at 1-800-394-3366, or <http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov/index.cfm>.

Sincerely,

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

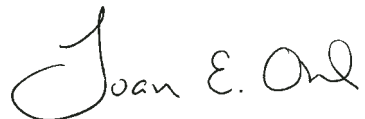
Acknowledgements

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 the NCANDS. The data are analyzed, disseminated, and published in an annual report. *Child Maltreatment 2002* marks the 13th 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 42 States, including the District of Columbia, and aggregate data from the remaining States. An increasing number of States provide NCANDS with case-level data, and we will continue to provide all States with technical assistance to improve data quality and to meet our goal of receiving case-level data from all States.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joan E. Ohl". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joan" being the most prominent part.

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

Contents

Letter from the Associate Commissioner	iii
Acknowledgments	v
Summary	xi
CHAPTER 1: Introduction	1
Background of NCANDS	
Annual Data Collection Process	
Structure of the Report	
CHAPTER 2: Reports	5
Screening of Referrals	
Report Sources	
Response Time from Report to Investigation or Assessment	
Investigated Reports	
Disposition by Report Source	
CPS Workforce and Workload	
Supplementary Tables	
CHAPTER 3: Victims	21
Types of Maltreatment	
Sex and Age of Victims	
Race and Ethnicity of Victims	
Perpetrators of Maltreatment	
Factors Influencing the Determination that a Child is a Victim	
Child Maltreatment Recurrence	
Supplementary Tables	
CHAPTER 4: Fatalities	51
Number of Child Fatalities	
Fatalities by Age and Sex	
Parental Status of Perpetrators	
Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment	
Fatalities by Prior Contact with CPS	
Supplementary Tables	

CHAPTER 5: Perpetrators	61
Characteristics of Perpetrators	
Supplementary Tables	
CHAPTER 6: Services	67
Preventive Services	
Postinvestigation Services	
Factors Influencing the Receipt of Services	
Receipt of Postinvestigation Services	
Receipt of Foster Care Services	
Supplementary Tables	
CHAPTER 7: Additional Research Related to Child Maltreatment	81
Reports on Key Indicators, Outcomes, and National Statistics	
Studies of the Child Welfare System	
Studies of Special Populations or Service Models	
Capacity Building Initiatives	
Suggestions for Future Research	
APPENDIX A: Required CAPTA Data Items	93
APPENDIX B: Glossary	97
APPENDIX C: Data Submissions and CAF Data Elements	103
APPENDIX D: State Commentary	113
APPENDIX E: Reader Survey	143

List of Tables and Figures

Figures

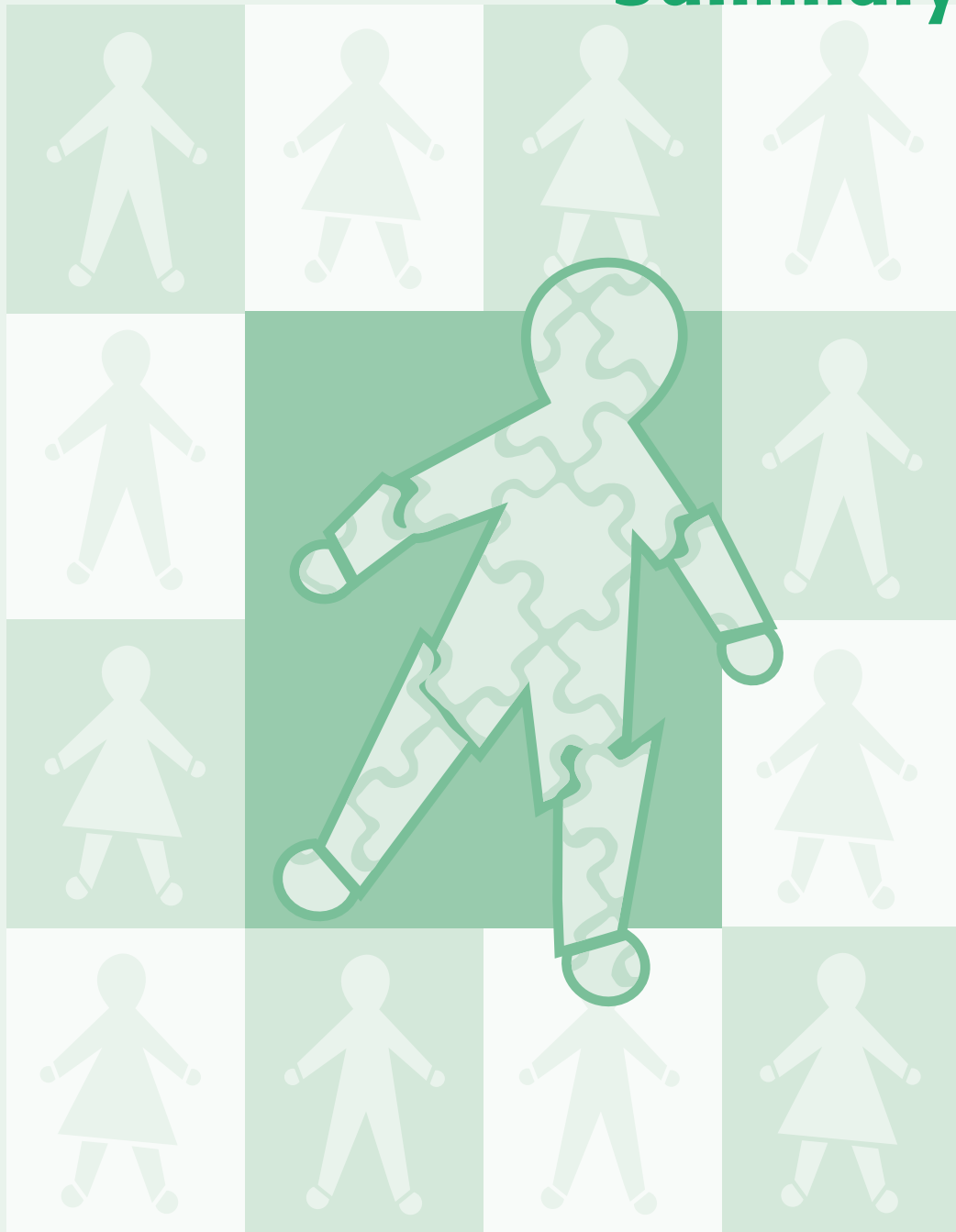
Figure 2–1	Reports by Source, 2002
Figure 3–1	Map of Child Victims by Disposition, 2002
Figure 3–2	Investigation or Assessment and Victimization Rates, 1990–2002
Figure 3–3	Victimization Rates by Maltreatment Type, 1998–2002
Figure 3–4	Victimization Rates by Age Group, 2002
Figure 3–5	Percentage of Child Victims by Race, 2002
Figure 3–6	Victims by Parental Status of Perpetrator, 2002
Figure 4–1	Percentage of Child Fatalities by Age, 2002
Figure 4–2	Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2002
Figure 4–3	Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 2002
Figure 5–1	Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2002
Figure 5–2	Perpetrator Relationship to Victim, 2002
Figure 5–3	Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim and Selected Types of Maltreatment, 2002

Tables

Table 1–1	State by Type of Data, 2002
Table 2–1	Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2002
Table 2–2	Distribution of Reports by Source, 2002
Table 2–3	Distribution of the Source of Reports, 1998–2002
Table 2–4	Response Time in Hours, 2002
Table 2–5	Investigations by Disposition, 2002
Table 2–6	Distribution of Reports by Disposition, 1998–2002
Table 2–7	Distribution of Report Source by Disposition, 1998–2002
Table 2–8	Child Protective Services Workforce, 2002
Table 3–1	Children Subjects of a CPS Investigation or Assessment by Disposition, 2002
Table 3–2	Child Victims by Disposition, 2002
Table 3–3	Rates of Children Subjects of an Investigation or Assessment and Rates of Victimization, 1990–2002
Table 3–4	Distribution of Victims by Maltreatment Type, 2002
Table 3–5	Rates of Victimization by Maltreatment Type, 1998–2002
Table 3–6	Distribution of Maltreatment Type of Victims by Report Source, 2002
Table 3–7	Maltreatment Recurrence within 6 Months, 2002
Table 3–8	Maltreatment Victimization by Sex, 2002
Table 3–9	Victimization Rates by Age, 2002
Table 3–10	Percentage of Victims by Single-Year Age, 2002
Table 3–11	Victimization Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2002
Table 3–12	Distribution of Victims by Perpetrator Status, 2002
Table 3–13	Children in Foster Care Maltreated by Foster Care Provider, 2002
Table 3–14	Factors Associated with Victimization, 2002
Table 3–15	Factors Associated with Maltreatment Recurrence, 2002

Table 4–1	Child Fatalities, 2002
Table 4–2	Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2000–2002
Table 4–3	Child Fatalities in Foster Care, 2002
Table 4–4	Child Fatalities by Age and Sex Using Population-Based Rate, 2002
Table 4–5	Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2002
Table 4–6	Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 2002
Table 4–7	Fatalities by Prior Contact with CPS, 2002
Table 5–1	Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2002
Table 5–2	Perpetrator Relationship to Victim, 2002
Table 5–3	Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim and Types of Maltreatment, 2002
Table 6–1	Children Who Received Preventive Services, 2002
Table 6–2	Preventive Services by Funding Source, 2002
Table 6–3	Receipt of Postinvestigation Services, 2002
Table 6–4	Victims and Nonvictims Removed from Home, 2002
Table 6–5	Victims with Court Action, 2002
Table 6–6	Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives, 2002
Table 6–7	Victims Who Received Family Preservation or Family Reunification Services within Previous 5 Years, 2002
Table 6–8	Factors Related to Receipt of Postinvestigation Services and Foster Care, 2002
Table A–1	Required CAPTA Data Items, by State Response
Table C–1	Combined Aggregate File Data Element List

Summary





Overview

For calendar year 2002, an estimated 1,800,000 referrals alleging child abuse or neglect were accepted by State and local child protective services (CPS) agencies for investigation or assessment. The referrals included more than 3 million children, and of those, approximately 896,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect by the CPS agencies.

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 submitted voluntarily by the States and the District of Columbia. The first report from NCANDS was based on data for 1990; the report on data for 2002 is the 13th annual report.

The 1988 amendments to the Child Abuse and Prevention and Treatment Act (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 from the States.

How are the data used?

Data from the States are used for the annual report, *Child Maltreatment*, which is published each spring. In addition, data from the States are used systematically to measure the impact and effectiveness of CPS through performance outcome measures.

What data are collected?

The 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 the referral of abuse or neglect that are made to CPS agencies, the characteristics of the alleged child abuse or neglect victims, the disposition (or finding) and the alleged maltreatments, the risk factors of the child and the caregivers, the services that are provided, and the characteristics of the perpetrators.

Where are the data available?

Aggregated counts by State are available for 1990–2002 from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University. In addition, restricted usage files of case-level data for certain States are available for researchers.

The *Child Maltreatment* reports are available on the Internet at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/publications/cmreports.htm>.



Victims

An estimated 896,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect for 2002. The rate of victimization per 1,000 children in the national population has dropped from 13.4 children in 1990 to 12.3 children in 2002.

What types of maltreatment were found?

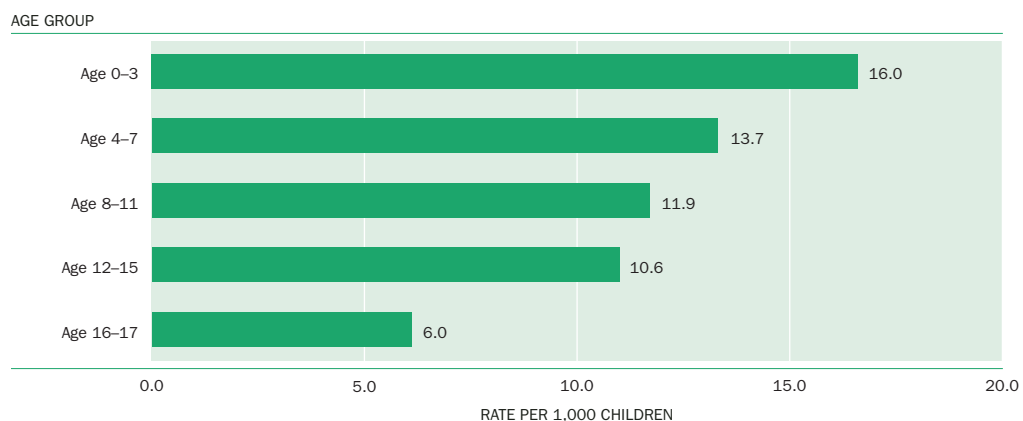
More than 60 percent of child victims were neglected by their parents or other caregivers. Almost 20 percent were physically abused, 10 percent were sexually abused, and 7 percent were emotionally maltreated. In addition, almost 20 percent were associated with “other” types of maltreatment based on specific State laws and policies. A child could be a victim of more than one type of maltreatment.

What were the characteristics of victims?

Children ages birth to 3 years had the highest rates of victimization at 16.0 per 1,000 children (figure S–1). Girls were slightly more likely to be victims than boys.

American Indian or Alaska Native and African-American children had the highest rates of victimization when compared to their national population. While the rate of White victims of child abuse or neglect was 10.7 per 1,000 children of the same race, the rate for American Indian or Alaska Natives was 21.7 per 1,000 children and for African-Americans 20.2 per 1,000 children.

Figure S–1 Victimization Rates by Age Group, 2002





Reports

Approximately two-thirds of referrals were accepted for investigation or assessment during 2002. One-third of referrals were not accepted.

Who made the reports?

More than one-half of all reports that alleged child abuse or neglect were made by such professionals as educators, law enforcement and legal person-

nel, social services personnel, medical personnel, mental health personnel, child daycare providers, and foster care providers. Educators made 16.1 percent of all reports, while law enforcement made 15.7 percent, and social services personnel made 12.6 percent. Such nonprofessionals as friends, neighbors, and relatives submitted approximately 43.6 percent of reports (figure S-2).

Figure S-2 Reports by Source, 2002

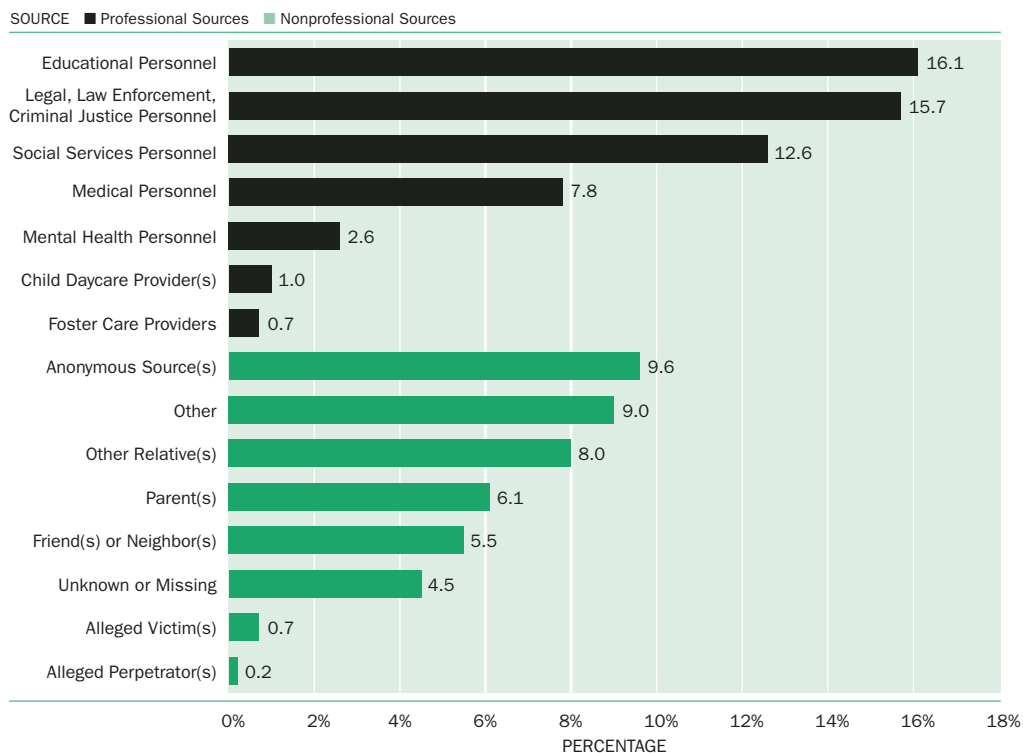
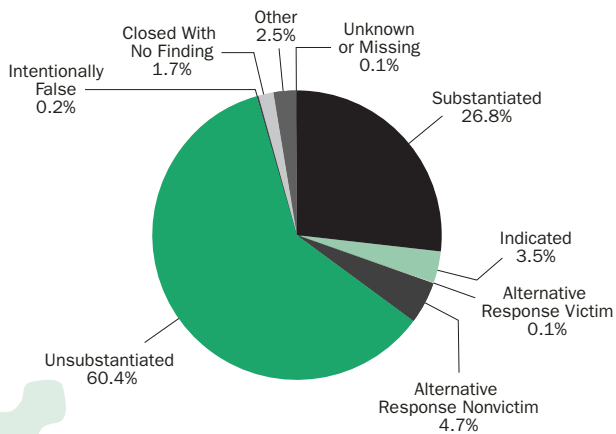


Figure S-3 Reports by Disposition, 2002



What were the results of the investigations and assessments?

After conducting interviews with family members, the alleged child victim, and sometimes other people familiar with the family, the CPS agency makes a determination concerning whether the child is a victim of abuse or neglect, or is at risk of abuse or neglect. This determination is often called a disposition.

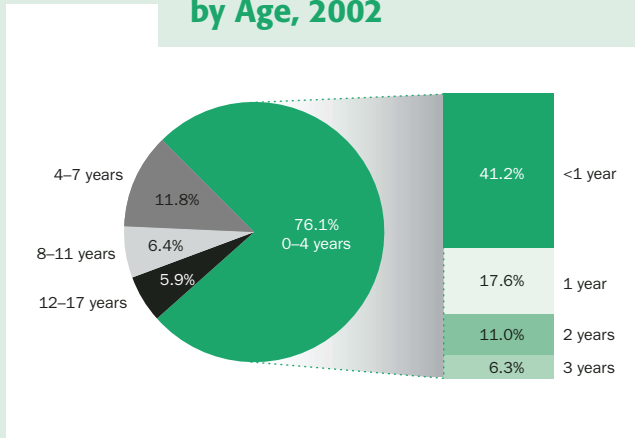
Approximately 30 percent of the reports included at least one child who was found to be a victim of abuse or neglect. Sixty-one percent of the reports were found to be unsubstantiated (including intentionally false); the remaining reports were closed for additional reasons (figure S-3).



Fatalities

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. For 2002, an estimated 1,400 children died due to child abuse or neglect.

Figure S-4 Percentage of Child Fatalities by Age, 2002

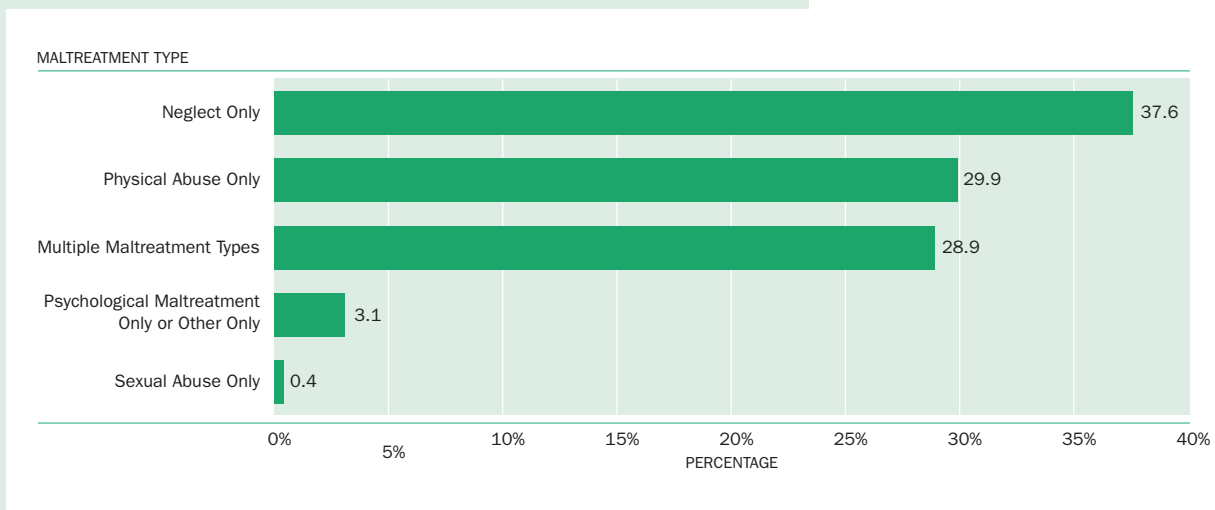


What were the characteristics of these children?

Three-quarters of children who were killed were younger than 4 years old, 12 percent were 4-7 years old, 6 percent were 8-11 years old, and 6 percent were 12-17 years old (figure S-4).

Infant boys (younger than 1 year old) had the highest rate of fatalities, nearly 19 deaths per 100,000 boys of the same age in the national population. Infant girls had a rate of 12 deaths per 100,000 girls of the same age. The overall rate of child fatalities was 2 deaths per 100,000 children. One-third of child fatalities were attributed to neglect. Physical abuse and sexual abuse also were major contributors to fatalities (figure S-5).

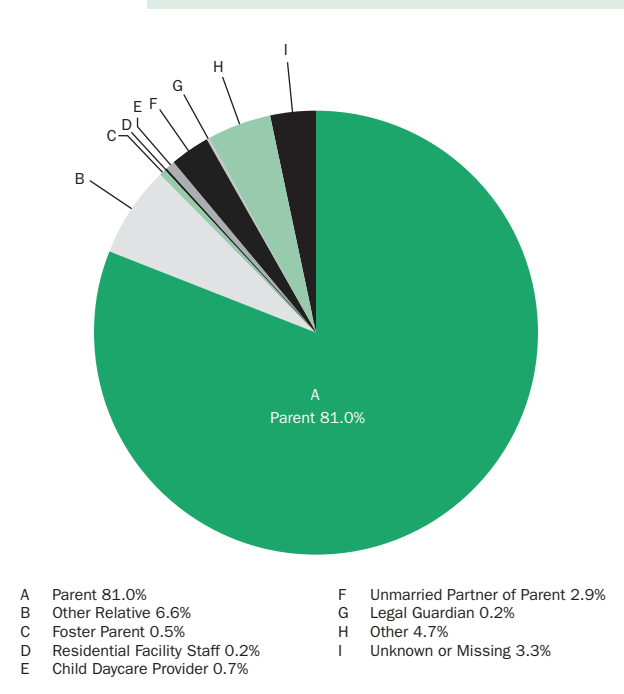
Figure S-5 Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 2002





Perpetrators

Figure S–6 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim, 2002



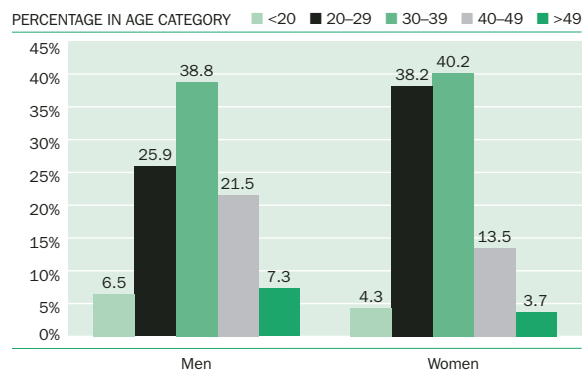
More than 80 percent of perpetrators were parents. Other relatives accounted for 7 percent and unmarried partners of parents accounted for 3 percent of perpetrators. The remaining perpetrators include persons with other (camp counselor, school employee, etc.) or unknown relationships to the child victims (figure S–6).

What were the characteristics of perpetrators?

Female perpetrators, mostly mothers, were typically younger than male perpetrators, mostly fathers. Women also comprised a larger percentage of all perpetrators than men, 58 percent compared to 42 percent (figure S–7).

Nearly 29 percent of all perpetrators of sexual abuse were other relatives, and nearly one-quarter were in nonrelative or nonchildcaring roles. In addition, less than 3 percent of all parent perpetrators were associated with sexual abuse.

Figure S–7 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2002





Services

CPS agencies provide services to some families and their children during, and as a result of, an investigation or assessment.

Who received services?

Approximately 59 percent of victims and 31 percent of nonvictims received services as a result of an investigation or assessment. Additional analyses indicated that children who were prior victims of maltreatment were more than 80 percent more likely to receive services than first time victims. Additionally, children with multiple types of

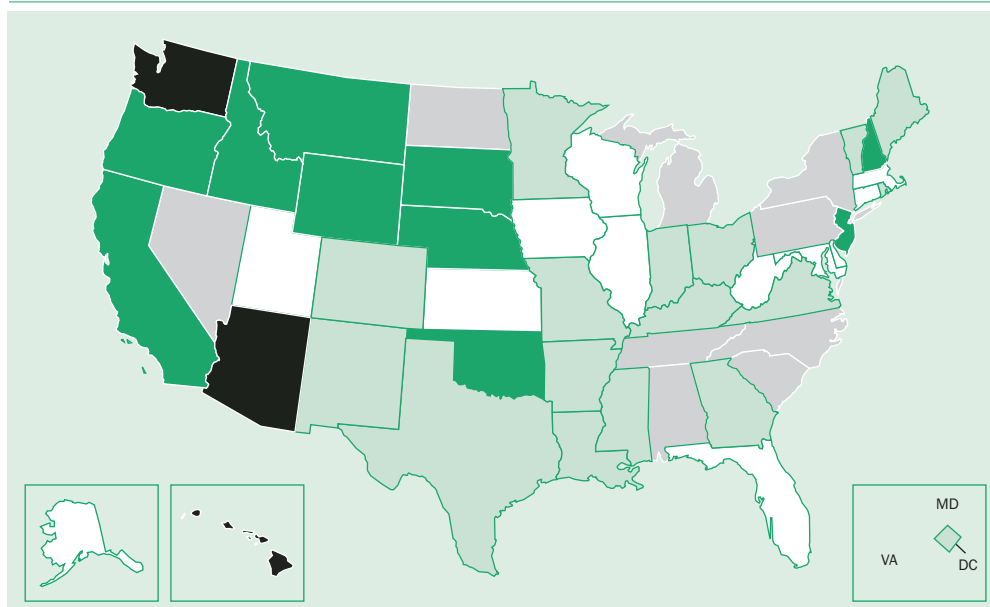
maltreatment were more than 80 percent more likely to receive services than children with only one type of recorded maltreatment.

What services were provided?

Services included both in-home and foster care services. Almost one-fifth of child victims were placed in foster care. About 4 percent of nonvictims also experienced a removal—usually a short-term placement during the course of the investigation (figure S–8).

Figure S–8 Map of Victims Removed from Home, 2002

VICTIMS PER 1,000 CHILDREN <15 15.1–29 29.1–44 44.1–60 NOT AVAILABLE





Introduction

CHAPTER 1

This report presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States during 2002. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) by the Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families in the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

This chapter discusses the background and continuing development of NCANDS and describes the annual data collection process.

Background of NCANDS

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

In 1996, CAPTA was amended to require all States that receive funds from the Basic State Grant program to work with the Secretary of the Department to provide specific data, to the extent practicable, on children who had been maltreated.² The NCANDS data elements were revised to meet these requirements beginning with the submission of 1998 data (appendix A). A glossary of terms is provided as appendix B.

Since the publication of the year 2000 NCANDS data, annual reporting has been primarily based upon case-level data. Previous efforts relied upon the submission of aggregate data through the Summary Data Component (SDC) Survey. Forty-two States contributed case-level data for 2002. A State Advisory Group comprised of State CPS program administrators and information systems managers assists with the resolution of NCANDS issues. 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 2002 State Advisory Group members are listed below:

Kristen Tromble, Alaska
Mary Tran, California
Eileen Breslin, Connecticut
Lois Branich, District of Columbia

Donna Keys, New York
Kevin Kelly, North Carolina
Leslie McGee, Ohio
Bill D. Hindman, Oklahoma

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

² In this report, "States" includes the District of Columbia.

Susan K. Chase, Florida
Shirley Vassy, Georgia
Carl Sciarini, Illinois
Rebecca Meyer, Iowa
Walter G. Fahr, Louisiana
Glenn Ogg, Nebraska
Otto D. Lynn, Nevada

Jim White, Oregon
Susan Stockwell, Pennsylvania
Rebecca Connors, Rhode Island
Mary Livermont, South Dakota
Navina Forsythe, Utah
Rita L. Katzman, Virginia
John Tuohy, Wisconsin

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

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

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

Annual Data Collection Process

States that submit case-level data construct a child-specific record for each report alleging child abuse or neglect that received a disposition as a result of an investigation or an assessment during the calendar year.⁴ The data fields in the child-specific record include the demographics of the children and their perpetrators, the types of maltreatment, investigation or assessment dispositions, risk factors, and services provided as a result of the investigation or assessment.

Case-level data for 2002 were submitted by 42 States. The population of these States accounts for approximately 62 million children or 89 percent of the Nation's child population younger than 18 years (table 1–1).⁵ The case-level data were reported in the Child File. These 42 States also reported aggregate-level data in the Agency File for items that were not obtainable at the child level, such as the number of CPS workers. The remaining nine States reported only aggregate statistics through the SDC. (See appendix C, Data Submissions and CAF Data Elements for additional information regarding data submissions.)

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

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

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

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

instances, the review concluded that corrections were necessary and the States were requested to resubmit their data. Once a State's case-level data were finalized, aggregate counts were computed and shared with the State. The final step in the data collection process was to develop a composite file of aggregate statistics for all States regardless of the original data source. All analyses for this report were conducted with this composite file unless otherwise noted. Commentary for State data and contact information for State representatives are presented as appendix D.

Structure of the Report

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

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

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

Table 1–1 State by Type of Data, 2002

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SDC	CHILD FILE	AGENCY FILE
Alabama	1,107,108	■		
Alaska	192,428	■		
Arizona	1,476,856		■	■
Arkansas	677,522		■	■
California	9,452,391		■	■
Colorado	1,151,118		■	■
Connecticut	872,853		■	■
Delaware	189,698		■	■
District of Columbia	112,128		■	■
Florida	3,882,271		■	■
Georgia	2,268,477	■		
Hawaii	295,514		■	■
Idaho	370,439		■	■
Illinois	3,254,523		■	■
Indiana	1,594,857		■	■
Iowa	698,045		■	■
Kansas	696,519		■	■
Kentucky	931,588		■	■
Louisiana	1,185,674		■	■
Maine	279,058		■	■
Maryland	1,379,925		■	■
Massachusetts	1,463,340		■	■
Michigan	2,570,264		■	■
Minnesota	1,252,125		■	■
Mississippi	760,747		■	■
Missouri	1,397,461		■	■
Montana	216,320		■	■
Nebraska	439,393		■	■
Nevada	572,590	■		
New Hampshire	308,371		■	■
New Jersey	2,127,391		■	■
New Mexico	500,506		■	■
New York	4,613,251		■	■
North Carolina	2,068,840		■	■
North Dakota	146,812	■		
Ohio	2,879,927		■	■
Oklahoma	873,560		■	■
Oregon	855,107	■		
Pennsylvania	2,863,452		■	■
Rhode Island	239,248		■	■
South Carolina	979,163		■	■
South Dakota	195,625	■		
Tennessee	1,404,661	■		
Texas	6,102,316		■	■
Utah	713,012		■	■
Vermont	139,662		■	■
Virginia	1,779,408		■	■
Washington	1,513,360		■	■
West Virginia	389,171		■	■
Wisconsin	1,338,064	■		
Wyoming	122,344		■	■
Total	72,894,483			
Number Reporting	51	9	42	42



Reports

CHAPTER 2

Each week, child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States receive more than 50,000 referrals alleging that children have been abused or neglected. Some of these referrals lie outside the responsibility of the CPS agency and may be referred to other agencies. Other referrals do not have sufficient information to enable followup. For these and other reasons, including the workload of the agency, approximately one-third of referrals are screened out and do not receive further attention from CPS. The remaining two-thirds of referrals are screened in as reports to CPS agencies because they meet the States' policies for conducting an investigation or assessment.

Once a report is accepted, the agency determines whether or not the child was maltreated or is at risk of maltreatment. The agency may initiate an investigation of the alleged incident, or it may pursue an alternative response, which has the goal of determining which services are the most appropriate.¹ Regardless of whether an agency uses an investigation or an alternative response approach for a specific report, it must decide if further action is necessary to protect the child.

This chapter presents statistics on the screening of referrals and the investigation or assessment of reports. Of the referrals that were screened in, data are provided on the sources of reports, the CPS response time, and the dispositions or findings of these investigations.

Screening of Referrals

During 2002, an estimated total of 2.6 million referrals, including 4.5 million children, were made to CPS agencies. The national rate was 35.9 referrals per 1,000 children for 2002 compared to 36.6 referrals per 1,000 children for 2001.²

CPS agencies screened in 67.1 percent of referrals and screened out 32.9 percent.³ These results were almost identical to last year's report, which indicated 67.3 percent were screened in and 32.7 percent were screened out.

¹ The term assessment also is used. Throughout this report, the term investigation or assessment is used to include investigations, assessments, or alternative responses, unless a specific approach is being discussed.

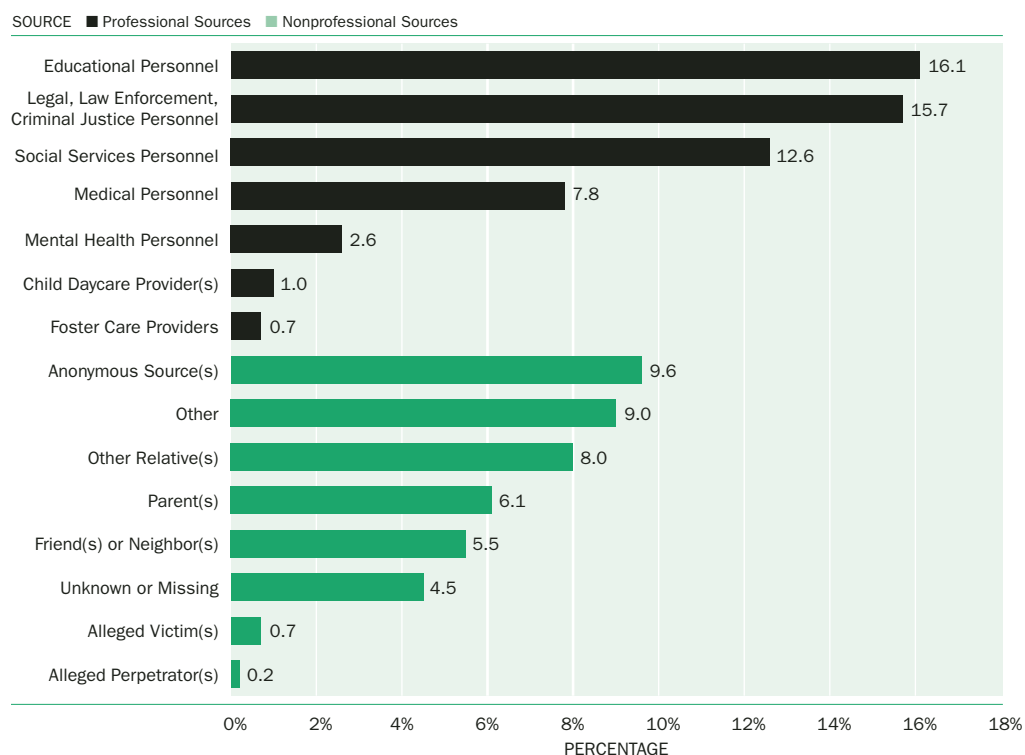
² Unless otherwise specified, all rates refer to children younger than 18 years old in the national population.

³ See supplementary table 2-1, which is located at the end of this chapter. Based on data from 39 States, the national rate of referrals is 35.9 referrals per 1,000 children. A referral can include more than one child. Multiplying this rate by the national population of 72,894,483, results in an estimated 2,617,000 referrals in 2002. The estimate was then rounded to 2,600,000. Of these, approximately 861,000 were screened out and 1,800,000 were screened in.

Report Sources

Professionals submitted more than one-half (56.5%) of the reports (figure 2–1). “Professional” indicates that the report source came into contact with the alleged victim as part of the reporter’s occupation. State laws require most professionals to notify CPS agencies of suspected maltreatment. The categories of professionals include educators, legal and law enforcement personnel, social services personnel, medical personnel, mental health personnel, child daycare providers, and foster care providers. The three most common sources of reports in 2002 were from professionals—educational personnel (16.1%), legal or law enforcement personnel (15.7%), and social services personnel (12.6%).⁴

Figure 2–1 Reports by Source, 2002



Based on data in table 2–2.

Nonprofessional report sources submitted the remaining 43.6 percent of reports. These included parents, other relatives, friends and neighbors, alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, anonymous callers, and “other” sources. Anonymous (9.6%), “other” sources (9.0%) and other relatives (8.0%) accounted for the largest groups of nonprofessional reporters.

Based on data from 38 States for a 5-year timeframe, the percentage of reports made by nonprofessionals decreased from 47.4 percent in 1998 to 43.4 percent in 2002, with an accompanying increase in professional reporters from 52.6 percent to 56.6 percent.⁵

⁴ See table 2–2.

⁵ While the percentage of reports by nonprofessionals has continued to decrease over the last 5 years, in 2001 and 2002, nonprofessionals made more reports than they did in 2000. See table 2–3.

Response Time from Report to Investigation or Assessment

Most States have time standards for initiating the investigation or assessment of reports and monitor whether these commence within the required time standards. While some States have one timeframe for responding to all screened-in referrals, many States establish priorities. Of the States that establish priorities, many specify a high-priority response as within 1 hour or within 24 hours. Lower-priority responses range from 24 hours to 14 days.⁶

Because the CPS agencies receive reports of varying degrees of urgency, average response times reflect the types of reports that are received, as well as the ability of workers to meet the time standards. Based on data from 23 States, the average response time from report to investigation was 52 hours.⁷ A comparison of data from the 17 States that reported average response times for 2001 and 2002 showed an average response time of 55 hours for 2001 and 52 hours for 2002.

Investigated Reports

CPS agencies assign a finding—also called a disposition—to a report after the circumstances are investigated or assessed and a determination is made as to the likelihood that maltreatment occurred or that the child is at risk of maltreatment. Each State establishes specific dispositions and terminology. States crosswalk or “map” State-specific terms to standard terminology used by the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). The major NCANDS disposition categories are described below.

- *Alternative Response Victim*: A conclusion that the child was identified as a victim when a response other than investigation was provided.
- *Alternative Response Nonvictim*: A conclusion that the child was not a victim of maltreatment when a response other than investigation was provided.
- *Indicated*: An investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment cannot 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*: 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.
- *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.

More than one-quarter of investigations or assessments resulted in a disposition of substantiated (26.8%), indicated (3.5%), or alternative response victim (0.1%), meaning that at least one child involved in each of these investigations or assessments was found to be a victim. More than one-half (60.4%) of investigations or assessments led to a finding that the alleged child maltreatment was unsubstantiated.⁸

⁶ 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, 2003). This document is also available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/cps-status03>.

⁷ See table 2–4.

⁸ See table 2–5.

An analysis of the data from 45 States indicates that for the past 5 years, the number and percentage of reports with substantiated dispositions have remained relatively constant.⁹ However, the number and percentage of reports with unsubstantiated dispositions have been increasing slightly since 2000. In 2000, 56.7 percent of reports were unsubstantiated (932,080 reports in 45 States) and in 2002, 60.5 percent (1,024,588 reports in 45 States). The apparent increase in reporting alternative response nonvictims since 1998 is related to the number of States that submitted data. For 1998 and 1999, only two States submitted alternative response data. In 2000, nine States submitted data for alternative response nonvictim.

Disposition by Report Source

Case-level data enable the variation in dispositions by report source to be examined.¹⁰ Based on nearly 2 million reports, key findings include the following.

- Nearly one-quarter (24.6%) of substantiated reports were referred by legal, law enforcement or justice personnel.
- Four groups of reporters accounted for more than one-half of all unsubstantiated reports—educational personnel (17.1%); social services personnel (12.4%); anonymous reporters (11.9%); and legal, law enforcement, or justice personnel (11.0%).

CPS Workforce and Workload

In most large jurisdictions and among many local agencies the functions of screening and investigation are conducted by different workers. In rural and smaller agencies, one worker may perform both functions. Using data from both types of agencies—those that differentiate and those that do not—an average workload was computed.

Data from those States that reported significant numbers of specialized workers for intake, screening, investigation, and assessment were used to estimate the number of cases that were handled by CPS workers.¹¹ The number of screening and intake workers (1,888 or 12.8%) compared to the number of investigation and assessment workers (12,837 or 87.2%) were reported by 27 States. Based on these 27 States, the average number of investigations or assessments per investigation or assessment worker was 76 per year. 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.

Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 2. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in Appendix D.

⁹ See table 2–6.

¹⁰ See table 2–7.

¹¹ See table 2–8.

Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2002

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SCREENED-OUT REFERRALS		SCREENED-IN REFERRALS ¹		TOTAL REFERRALS	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	RATE ²
Alabama	1,107,108	339	1.7	19,281	98.3	19,620	17.7
Alaska	192,428	1,667	12.0	12,182	88.0	13,849	72.0
Arizona	1,476,856	5,381	14.0	33,151	86.0	38,532	26.1
Arkansas	677,522	11,417	37.9	18,697	62.1	30,114	44.4
California							
Colorado	1,151,118	12,265	30.5	27,889	69.5	40,154	34.9
Connecticut	872,853	11,114	24.4	34,513	75.6	45,627	52.3
Delaware	189,698	1,590	23.5	5,163	76.5	6,753	35.6
District of Columbia	112,128	189	3.6	5,049	96.4	5,238	46.7
Florida	3,882,271	83,331	36.9	142,547	63.1	225,878	58.2
Georgia	2,268,477	16,456	19.2	69,108	80.8	85,564	37.7
Hawaii							
Idaho	370,439	6,573	50.4	6,475	49.6	13,048	35.2
Illinois	3,254,523	0	0.0	58,704	100.0	58,704	18.0
Indiana	1,594,857	16,647	33.3	33,336	66.7	49,983	31.3
Iowa	698,045	12,397	34.8	23,215	65.2	35,612	51.0
Kansas	696,519	12,004	40.7	17,504	59.3	29,508	42.4
Kentucky	931,588	2,081	4.8	41,218	95.2	43,299	46.5
Louisiana							
Maine	279,058	11,653	72.3	4,474	27.7	16,127	57.8
Maryland							
Massachusetts	1,463,340	23,457	38.0	38,306	62.0	61,763	42.2
Michigan	2,570,264	50,018	40.7	72,999	59.3	123,017	47.9
Minnesota	1,252,125	15,289	46.2	17,770	53.8	33,059	26.4
Mississippi	760,747	4,878	29.5	11,670	70.5	16,548	21.8
Missouri	1,397,461	53,997	50.4	53,116	49.6	107,113	76.6
Montana	216,320	6,567	38.9	10,336	61.1	16,903	78.1
Nebraska	439,393	6,400	46.2	7,463	53.8	13,863	31.6
Nevada							
New Hampshire	308,371	9,806	56.6	7,509	43.4	17,315	56.1
New Jersey	2,127,391	0	0.0	39,148	100.0	39,148	18.4
New Mexico	500,506	9,886	41.4	13,995	58.6	23,881	47.7
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota	146,812	2,112	33.9	4,109	66.1	6,221	42.4
Ohio							
Oklahoma	873,560	19,370	32.9	39,592	67.1	58,962	67.5
Oregon	855,107	22,492	55.9	17,763	44.1	40,255	47.1
Pennsylvania	2,863,452	12,403	33.8	24,330	66.2	36,733	12.8
Rhode Island	239,248	6,051	45.6	7,211	54.4	13,262	55.4
South Carolina	979,163	7,225	28.0	18,579	72.0	25,804	26.4
South Dakota							
Tennessee							
Texas	6,102,316	22,527	14.8	129,956	85.2	152,483	25.0
Utah	713,012	9,676	33.8	18,965	66.2	28,641	40.2
Vermont							
Virginia	1,779,408	21,778	51.4	20,619	48.6	42,397	23.8
Washington	1,513,360	41,297	69.2	18,423	30.8	59,720	39.5
West Virginia	389,171	7,072	32.0	15,052	68.0	22,124	56.8
Wisconsin							
Wyoming	122,344	2,555	51.5	2,403	48.5	4,958	40.5
Total	47,368,359	559,960		1,141,820		1,701,780	
Weighted Average/Rate			32.9		67.1		35.9
Number Reporting	39	39		39		39	

Data source: Child File, Agency File, and SDC.

A national estimate of 2,600,000 referrals was calculated by multiplying the national referral rate (35.9) by the national population for all 51 States (72,894,483). The result was rounded to the nearest 100,000.

¹ For those States that submitted the Child File, the screened-in number is the sum of the reports by disposition. For SDC States, the number is taken directly from the State's report form.

² The national referral rate, 35.9 referrals per 1,000 children in the population, was calculated from the total number of referrals and the child populations in the 39 States reporting both screened in and screened-out referrals.

Table 2–2 Distribution of Reports by Source, 2002 (continued on page 12)

STATE	EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL		LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL		SOCIAL SERVICES PERSONNEL		MEDICAL PERSONNEL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	3,291	15.8	4,240	20.4	1,730	8.3	1,837	8.8
Alaska	1,779	17.8	1,834	18.3	1,436	14.4	896	9.0
Arizona	5,723	17.3	5,898	17.8	2,102	6.3	3,293	9.9
Arkansas	3,002	16.1	2,090	11.2	1,505	8.0	1,350	7.2
California	44,986	17.2	40,333	15.4	43,194	16.5	17,950	6.9
Colorado	5,184	18.6	6,394	22.9	1,989	7.1	2,487	8.9
Connecticut	6,930	20.1	6,515	18.9	2,883	8.4	3,597	10.4
Delaware	957	18.5	1,320	25.6	260	5.0	454	8.8
District of Columbia	481	9.5	839	16.6	1,201	23.8	299	5.9
Florida	17,105	12.0	30,518	21.4	17,630	12.4	10,198	7.2
Georgia	13,564	19.6	11,014	15.9	12,113	17.5	1,756	2.5
Hawaii	484	13.4	578	16.0	456	12.6	631	17.4
Idaho	1,260	19.5	1,243	19.2	185	2.9	476	7.4
Illinois	10,746	18.3	10,229	17.4	7,584	12.9	8,146	13.9
Indiana	6,754	20.3	6,819	20.5	2,332	7.0	610	1.8
Iowa	3,154	13.6	3,053	13.2	3,942	17.0	1,521	6.6
Kansas	3,576	20.4	1,690	9.7	2,610	14.9	1,210	6.9
Kentucky	2,403	5.8	2,608	6.3	950	2.3	748	1.8
Louisiana	4,330	18.3	3,330	14.1	2,224	9.4	2,187	9.3
Maine	671	15.0	588	13.1	674	15.1	392	8.8
Maryland								
Massachusetts	3,888	10.1	7,594	19.8	2,063	5.4	3,483	9.1
Michigan	12,219	16.7	10,834	14.8	9,616	13.2	7,643	10.5
Minnesota	4,241	23.9	4,265	24.0	1,761	9.9	1,308	7.4
Mississippi	1,921	16.5	1,643	14.1	480	4.1	1,251	10.7
Missouri	5,774	10.9	6,751	12.7	6,549	12.3	3,453	6.5
Montana	1,442	14.0	1,509	14.6	1,674	16.2	496	4.8
Nebraska	963	12.9	1,653	22.1	415	5.6	499	6.7
Nevada	2,562	19.4	2,425	18.4	1,025	7.8	1,017	7.7
New Hampshire	1,590	21.2	1,083	14.4	372	5.0	776	10.3
New Jersey	8,992	23.0	6,464	16.5	1,445	3.7	5,338	13.6
New Mexico	2,776	19.8	2,068	14.8	946	6.8	1,282	9.2
New York	26,126	16.8	18,695	12.0	27,890	17.9	10,198	6.6
North Carolina	10,304	15.9	6,771	10.5	10,978	17.0	5,045	7.8
North Dakota	783	19.1	860	20.9	594	14.5	250	6.1
Ohio	8,801	12.9	12,195	17.9	11,804	17.3	3,312	4.9
Oklahoma	4,041	10.2	4,806	12.1	6,230	15.7	2,881	7.3
Oregon	2,891	16.3	4,073	22.9	2,124	12.0	1,739	9.8
Pennsylvania	5,594	23.0	1,815	7.5	3,469	14.3	3,557	14.6
Rhode Island	1,320	18.3	962	13.3	697	9.7	869	12.1
South Carolina	3,586	19.3	3,016	16.2	1,781	9.6	2,116	11.4
South Dakota	774	9.2	1,202	14.3	144	1.7	180	2.1
Tennessee								
Texas	25,137	19.3	16,718	12.9	6,100	4.7	14,998	11.5
Utah	1,971	10.4	4,895	25.8	2,288	12.1	1,157	6.1
Vermont	725	22.7	562	17.6	267	8.4	212	6.6
Virginia	3,625	17.6	3,285	15.9	1,314	6.4	1,616	7.8
Washington	793	4.3	3,040	16.5	4,360	23.7	1,667	9.0
West Virginia	1,818	12.1	867	5.8	2,241	14.9	709	4.7
Wisconsin	8,210	14.9	10,409	18.8	10,636	19.2	2,572	4.7
Wyoming	491	20.4	403	16.8	224	9.3		
Total	289,738		281,996		226,487		139,662	
Percent		16.1		15.7		12.6		7.8
Number Reporting	49		49		49		48	

Data source: Child File and SDC.

STATE	MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL		CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER(S)		FOSTER CARE PROVIDERS		ANONYMOUS SOURCE(S)	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	751	3.6	211	1.0	51	0.2	1,128	5.4
Alaska			168	1.7			1,246	12.5
Arizona	1,269	3.8	512	1.5			3,119	9.4
Arkansas	1,150	6.2	273	1.5			1,876	10.0
California			1,590	0.6	451	0.2	28,291	10.8
Colorado	1,833	6.6	423	1.5	499	1.8	932	3.3
Connecticut	2,517	7.3	580	1.7	290	0.8	4,746	13.8
Delaware	201	3.9	85	1.6	22	0.4	420	8.1
District of Columbia	263	5.2	55	1.1	31	0.6	665	13.2
Florida	3,908	2.7	1,371	1.0			14,638	10.3
Georgia			686	1.0			11,554	16.7
Hawaii	106	2.9	8	0.2	21	0.6	302	8.3
Idaho	64	1.0	116	1.8	34	0.5	213	3.3
Illinois	1,113	1.9	143	0.2	221	0.4	6,357	10.8
Indiana	1,369	4.1	487	1.5	149	0.4	2,500	7.5
Iowa	543	2.3	370	1.6	350	1.5		
Kansas	271	1.5	238	1.4	560	3.2	2,082	11.9
Kentucky	526	1.3			314	0.8	4,098	9.9
Louisiana	571	2.4	144	0.6	52	0.2	1,743	7.4
Maine	386	8.6	83	1.9	14	0.3	289	6.5
Maryland								
Massachusetts			406	1.1	120	0.3	3,880	10.1
Michigan	784	1.1	517	0.7			6,891	9.4
Minnesota	623	3.5	301	1.7	438	2.5	417	2.3
Mississippi	465	4.0	114	1.0	101	0.9	1,717	14.7
Missouri	3,604	6.8	553	1.0	212	0.4		
Montana	247	2.4	176	1.7	127	1.2	359	3.5
Nebraska	285	3.8	144	1.9	64	0.9	1,323	17.7
Nevada	357	2.7	223	1.7	9	0.1	201	1.5
New Hampshire	371	4.9	109	1.5	53	0.7		
New Jersey					754	1.9	4,617	11.8
New Mexico	523	3.7	129	0.9	36	0.3	3,073	22.0
New York	5,142	3.3	787	0.5	1,894	1.2	23,129	14.9
North Carolina			824	1.3			8,130	12.6
North Dakota	104	2.5	108	2.6	17	0.4	187	4.6
Ohio	2,609	3.8	923	1.4	496	0.7	6,664	9.8
Oklahoma	2,350	5.9	803	2.0	177	0.4	965	2.4
Oregon	238	1.3	285	1.6	148	0.8	613	3.5
Pennsylvania	1,273	5.2	510	2.1	1,552	6.4	846	3.5
Rhode Island	312	4.3	162	2.2	31	0.4	675	9.4
South Carolina	488	2.6	146	0.8	125	0.7	2,194	11.8
South Dakota	274	3.3	54	0.6	4	0.0	490	5.8
Tennessee								
Texas	3,524	2.7	1,536	1.2	347	0.3	9,563	7.4
Utah	711	3.7	237	1.2	245	1.3	913	4.8
Vermont	306	9.6	98	3.1	37	1.2	100	3.1
Virginia	638	3.1	238	1.2			2,483	12.0
Washington	2,146	11.6	129	0.7	1,410	7.7		
West Virginia	72	0.5	133	0.9	127	0.8	3,334	22.1
Wisconsin	2,505	4.5	776	1.4	692	1.3	3,160	5.7
Wyoming	67	2.8	61	2.5	3	0.1	153	6.4
Total	46,859		18,025		12,278		172,276	
Percent		2.6		1.0		0.7		9.6
Number Reporting	43		47		41		45	

Table 2–2 Distribution of Reports by Source, 2002 (continued from page 11)

STATE	OTHER		OTHER RELATIVE(S)		PARENT(S)		FRIEND(S) OR NEIGHBOR(S)	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	1,226	5.9	2,438	11.7	2,124	10.2	1,446	6.9
Alaska	895	8.9	699	7.0	609	6.1	390	3.9
Arizona	1,814	5.5	3,057	9.2	2,929	8.8	3,003	9.1
Arkansas	1,861	10.0	2,440	13.1	1,215	6.5	1,723	9.2
California	36,659	14.0	18,728	7.2	4	0.0	9,068	3.5
Colorado	2,740	9.8	2,511	9.0	1,228	4.4	1,439	5.2
Connecticut	1,593	4.6	1,409	4.1	2,202	6.4	622	1.8
Delaware	393	7.6	355	6.9	423	8.2	207	4.0
District of Columbia	254	5.0	532	10.5	143	2.8	253	5.0
Florida	6,584	4.6	12,436	8.7	14,076	9.9	11,129	7.8
Georgia	6,490	9.4	6,018	8.7	578	0.8	5,012	7.3
Hawaii	192	5.3	230	6.4	178	4.9	116	3.2
Idaho	695	10.7	583	9.0	600	9.3	918	14.2
Illinois	1,261	2.1	4,078	6.9	4,518	7.7	3,220	5.5
Indiana	1,120	3.4	2,364	7.1	3,233	9.7	2,027	6.1
Iowa	6,782	29.2			1	0.0		
Kansas	911	5.2	1,250	7.1	1,854	10.6	1,110	6.3
Kentucky	14,711	35.7	3,094	7.5	3,795	9.2	5	0.0
Louisiana	2,072	8.8	3,027	12.8	2,154	9.1	1,616	6.8
Maine	315	7.0	436	9.7	288	6.4	309	6.9
Maryland								
Massachusetts	2,656	6.9	907	2.4	1,082	2.8		
Michigan	6,262	8.6	6,051	8.3	6,935	9.5	4,912	6.7
Minnesota	828	4.7	915	5.1	1,360	7.7	1,116	6.3
Mississippi	320	2.7	1,560	13.4	1,166	10.0	777	6.7
Missouri	1,839	3.5						
Montana	1,222	11.8	976	9.4	1,029	10.0	999	9.7
Nebraska	243	3.3	579	7.8	58	0.8	562	7.5
Nevada	1,845	14.0	992	7.5	983	7.4	1,521	11.5
New Hampshire	1,105	14.7	713	9.5	341	4.5	941	12.5
New Jersey	3,265	8.3	2,606	6.7	3,257	8.3	1,935	4.9
New Mexico	1,098	7.8	1,006	7.2	772	5.5	230	1.6
New York	14,928	9.6	8,598	5.5	12,223	7.9	6,068	3.9
North Carolina			8,003	12.4	5,600	8.7	8,518	13.2
North Dakota	231	5.6	278	6.8	393	9.6	267	6.5
Ohio	6,156	9.0	10,134	14.9			4,567	6.7
Oklahoma	5,273	13.3	6,038	15.3	2,916	7.4	2,488	6.3
Oregon	2,701	15.2	1,158	6.5	354	2.0	1,039	5.8
Pennsylvania	1,472	6.1	1,035	4.3	2,060	8.5	653	2.7
Rhode Island	274	3.8	404	5.6	570	7.9	495	6.9
South Carolina	702	3.8	1,647	8.9	1,419	7.6	1,213	6.5
South Dakota	432	5.1	328	3.9	244	2.9	172	2.0
Tennessee								
Texas	13,342	10.3	13,779	10.6	13,623	10.5	8,965	6.9
Utah	1,116	5.9	2,762	14.6	996	5.3	1,521	8.0
Vermont	182	5.7	211	6.6	324	10.1	82	2.6
Virginia	869	4.2	1,144	5.5	712	3.5	571	2.8
Washington	809	4.4			1,883	10.2	768	4.2
West Virginia	1,442	9.6	1,384	9.2	1,751	11.6	899	6.0
Wisconsin	2,946	5.3	4,519	8.2	4,724	8.5	3,662	6.6
Wyoming			208	8.7	270	11.2	202	8.4
Total	162,126		143,620		109,197		98,756	
Percent		9.0		8.0		6.1		5.5
Number Reporting	47		46		47		46	

Data source: Child File and SDC.

STATE	UNKNOWN OR MISSING		ALLEGED VICTIM(S)		ALLEGED PERPETRATOR(S)		TOTAL REPORTS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama			314	1.5	47	0.2	20,834	100.0
Alaska			50	0.5			10,002	100.0
Arizona	62	0.2	370	1.1			33,151	100.0
Arkansas	16	0.1	192	1.0	4	0.0	18,697	100.0
California	17,842	6.8	735	0.3	1,512	0.6	261,343	100.0
Colorado			227	0.8	3	0.0	27,889	100.0
Connecticut	398	1.2	196	0.6	35	0.1	34,513	100.0
Delaware			40	0.8	26	0.5	5,163	100.0
District of Columbia			26	0.5	7	0.1	5,049	100.0
Florida			2,627	1.8	327	0.2	142,547	100.0
Georgia			275	0.4	48	0.1	69,108	100.0
Hawaii	302	8.3	14	0.4	1	0.0	3,619	100.0
Idaho	19	0.3	67	1.0	2	0.0	6,475	100.0
Illinois	841	1.4	178	0.3	69	0.1	58,704	100.0
Indiana	3,298	9.9	205	0.6	69	0.2	33,336	100.0
Iowa	3,490	15.0			9	0.0	23,215	100.0
Kansas	75	0.4	67	0.4			17,504	100.0
Kentucky	7,629	18.5	337	0.8			41,218	100.0
Louisiana			124	0.5	38	0.2	23,612	100.0
Maine	8	0.2	21	0.5			4,474	100.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts	11,940	31.2	93	0.2	195	0.5	38,307	100.0
Michigan			335	0.5			72,999	100.0
Minnesota	25	0.1	147	0.8	25	0.1	17,770	100.0
Mississippi	20	0.2	135	1.2			11,670	100.0
Missouri	24,381	45.9					53,116	100.0
Montana	49	0.5	31	0.3			10,336	100.0
Nebraska	145	1.9	523	7.0	7	0.1	7,463	100.0
Nevada			35	0.3	0	0.0	13,195	100.0
New Hampshire	36	0.5	19	0.3			7,509	100.0
New Jersey			475	1.2			39,148	100.0
New Mexico	44	0.3	12	0.1			13,995	100.0
New York							155,678	100.0
North Carolina			460	0.7			64,633	100.0
North Dakota			35	0.9	2	0.0	4,109	100.0
Ohio			575	0.8			68,236	100.0
Oklahoma	310	0.8	263	0.7	51	0.1	39,592	100.0
Oregon			400	2.3			17,763	100.0
Pennsylvania			459	1.9	35	0.1	24,330	100.0
Rhode Island	333	4.6	107	1.5			7,211	100.0
South Carolina			90	0.5	56	0.3	18,579	100.0
South Dakota	4,067	48.4	39	0.5	7	0.1	8,411	100.0
Tennessee								
Texas	1,613	1.2	711	0.5			129,956	100.0
Utah			119	0.6	34	0.2	18,965	100.0
Vermont	39	1.2	36	1.1	13	0.4	3,194	100.0
Virginia	4,047	19.6	77	0.4			20,619	100.0
Washington			1,418	7.7			18,423	100.0
West Virginia	121	0.8	144	1.0	10	0.1	15,052	100.0
Wisconsin			395	0.7	68	0.1	55,274	100.0
Wyoming	297	12.4	21	0.9	3	0.1	2,403	100.0
Total	81,447		13,219		2,703		1,798,389	
Percent		4.5		0.7		0.2		100.0
Number Reporting	28		46		29		49	

Table 2–3 Distribution of the Source of Reports, 1998–2002

SOURCE	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PROFESSIONALS										
Educational Personnel	193,051	14.9	200,339	15.4	186,021	16.4	191,612	16.5	195,207	16.4
Legal, Law Enforcement, Justice Personnel	162,194	12.5	166,182	12.8	161,628	14.3	170,474	14.7	174,175	14.6
Social Services Personnel	153,357	11.9	162,861	12.5	132,433	11.7	143,182	12.3	146,939	12.3
Medical Personnel	112,534	8.7	112,800	8.7	95,372	8.4	93,495	8.0	95,904	8.1
Mental Health Personnel	31,091	2.4	31,991	2.5	32,557	2.9	34,336	3.0	37,786	3.2
Child Daycare Providers	15,723	1.2	15,630	1.2	13,506	1.2	13,909	1.2	12,698	1.1
Foster Care Providers	11,979	0.9	11,640	0.9	10,186	0.9	10,382	0.9	10,824	0.9
Total Professionals	679,929	52.6	701,443	54.0	631,703	55.8	657,390	56.6	673,533	56.6
NONPROFESSIONALS										
Anonymous or Unknown	156,792	12.1	147,411	11.4	144,401	12.7	148,377	12.8	156,489	13.1
Other	129,620	10.0	111,455	8.6	103,811	9.2	100,832	8.7	104,026	8.7
Other Relatives	116,519	9.0	131,814	10.2	95,012	8.4	96,346	8.3	98,321	8.3
Parents	91,154	7.1	93,930	7.2	80,166	7.1	81,643	7.0	80,714	6.8
Friends or Neighbors	104,182	8.1	99,018	7.6	67,480	6.0	67,629	5.8	68,164	5.7
Alleged Victims	12,674	1.0	12,062	0.9	9,824	0.9	8,816	0.8	8,347	0.7
Alleged Perpetrators	1,855	0.1	1,417	0.1	412	0.0	452	0.0	567	0.0
Total Nonprofessionals	612,796	47.4	597,107	46.0	501,106	44.2	504,095	43.4	516,628	43.4
Total Number	1,292,725		1,298,550		1,132,809		1,161,485		1,190,161	
Total Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Number Reporting	38		38		38		38		38	

Data source: Child File and SDC.

Data for 1998 and 1999 are taken from the SDC.

Trend tables only contain data for those States that reported report source data for all 5 years.

Table 2–4 Response Time in Hours, 2002

STATE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS BETWEEN REPORT AND INVESTIGATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS	TOTAL HOURS ¹
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona	51	33,151	1,690,701
Arkansas	72	18,697	1,346,184
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut	12	34,513	414,156
Delaware	162	5,163	836,406
District of Columbia	30	5,049	151,470
Florida	12	142,547	1,710,564
Georgia			
Hawaii	282	3,619	1,020,558
Idaho	61	6,475	394,975
Illinois	15	58,704	880,560
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas	61	17,504	1,067,744
Kentucky	31	41,218	1,277,758
Louisiana			
Maine	100	4,474	447,400
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota	264	17,770	4,691,280
Mississippi	247	11,670	2,882,490
Missouri	44	53,116	2,337,104
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire	73	7,509	548,157
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	5	68,236	341,180
Oklahoma	287	39,592	11,362,904
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	23	7,211	165,853
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	18	129,956	2,339,208
Utah	135	18,965	2,560,275
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia	6	15,052	90,312
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	36	2,403	86,508
Total	2,027	742,594	38,643,747
Weighted Average²	52		
Number Reporting	23	23	23

Data source: Child File, Agency File, and SDC.

¹ The total hours are calculated by multiplying the average number of hours between report and investigation by the total number of investigations.

² The weighted average number of hours from report to investigation is based on dividing the total number of hours spent between report and investigation by the total number of investigations for the 23 States that submitted this data.

Table 2–5 Investigations by Disposition, 2002

STATE	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	6,873				12,364
Alaska	4,275	3,675			1,857
Arizona	3,565	9			24,184
Arkansas	5,711				12,387
California	73,476				187,434
Colorado	5,843				18,478
Connecticut	9,787				24,726
Delaware	840	2			3,851
District of Columbia	1,852				2,914
Florida	27,514	42,565			71,115
Georgia	24,425				44,683
Hawaii	1,982				1,637
Idaho	933	385			5,151
Illinois	16,035				38,897
Indiana	14,589				18,650
Iowa	8,286				14,929
Kansas	4,394				13,110
Kentucky	9,472		1,420	9,339	19,243
Louisiana	6,714	199		11	15,945
Maine	2,086				2,388
Maryland					
Massachusetts	21,014				17,292
Michigan	16,844				56,155
Minnesota	6,598			3,866	7,306
Mississippi	2,765				8,905
Missouri	6,882			32,876	11,583
Montana	935	291			7,374
Nebraska	2,472				4,796
Nevada	2,875				10,037
New Hampshire	669				6,303
New Jersey	5,814			26,516	6,818
New Mexico	4,047				9,948
New York	47,819				107,859
North Carolina	18,865				44,787
North Dakota			782	3,327	
Ohio	19,649	13,022	23	86	35,003
Oklahoma	7,959			8,036	21,140
Oregon	5,862				7,010
Pennsylvania	5,057				19,273
Rhode Island	2,185				4,864
South Carolina	6,446				11,275
South Dakota	1,470	2,491			3,596
Tennessee	6,370				21,978
Texas	32,010				70,947
Utah	6,914				11,349
Vermont	1,155				1,992
Virginia	5,265				8,244
Washington	3,158				8,473
West Virginia	4,444				9,213
Wisconsin	11,628				26,326
Wyoming	465			1,109	829
Total	486,288	62,639	2,225	85,166	1,094,618
Percent	26.8	3.5	0.1	4.7	60.4
Number Reporting	49	9	3	9	49

Data source: Child File and SDC.

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS
Alabama		1,307			20,544
Alaska		194		1	10,002
Arizona			5,393		33,151
Arkansas		564	5	30	18,697
California				14	260,924
Colorado			3,568		27,889
Connecticut					34,513
Delaware		437		33	5,163
District of Columbia		281	2		5,049
Florida	192		536	625	142,547
Georgia					69,108
Hawaii					3,619
Idaho		6			6,475
Illinois	3,772				58,704
Indiana		95		2	33,336
Iowa					23,215
Kansas					17,504
Kentucky		1,744			41,218
Louisiana		569	55		23,493
Maine					4,474
Maryland					
Massachusetts					38,306
Michigan					72,999
Minnesota					17,770
Mississippi					11,670
Missouri		1,770	1	4	53,116
Montana		1,735		1	10,336
Nebraska		195			7,463
Nevada				283	13,195
New Hampshire	11	526			7,509
New Jersey					39,148
New Mexico					13,995
New York					155,678
North Carolina			95		63,747
North Dakota					4,109
Ohio		362		91	68,236
Oklahoma		2,457			39,592
Oregon			4,891		17,763
Pennsylvania					24,330
Rhode Island		162			7,211
South Carolina		828		30	18,579
South Dakota		841	13		8,411
Tennessee					28,348
Texas		6,770	20,229		129,956
Utah	36	665		1	18,965
Vermont	32	11		4	3,194
Virginia		7,110			20,619
Washington			6,304	488	18,423
West Virginia		1,337		58	15,052
Wisconsin			4,133		42,087
Wyoming					2,403
Total	4,043	29,966	45,225	1,665	1,811,835
Percent	0.2	1.7	2.5	0.1	100.0
Number Reporting	5	23	13	15	50

Table 2–6 Distribution of Reports by Disposition, 1998–2002

YEAR	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Substantiated	426,047	26.7	450,023	26.6	432,813	27.3	443,838	26.8	450,817	26.6
Indicated	53,421	3.3	39,288	2.3	46,839	3.0	62,845	3.8	58,964	3.5
Alternative Response										
Victim	14,278	0.9	16,984	1.0	18,032	1.1	6,470	0.4	2,225	0.1
Alternative Response										
Nonvictim	18,352	1.1	19,723	1.2	88,215	5.6	79,546	4.8	85,166	5.0
Unsubstantiated ¹	915,986	57.3	914,622	54.1	932,080	58.7	997,977	60.3	1,024,588	60.5
In Need of Services ²	4,906	0.3	17,365	1.0						
Closed With No Finding	20,531	1.3	85,673	5.1	19,280	1.2	19,625	1.2	29,677	1.8
Other	125,976	7.9	126,771	7.5	42,543	2.7	43,161	2.6	41,657	2.5
Unknown	18,648	1.2	20,344	1.2	6,900	0.4	2,207	0.1	1,662	0.1
Total Investigations	1,598,145		1,690,793		1,586,702		1,655,669		1,694,756	
Total Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.1
Reporting	45		45		45		45		45	

Data Source: Child File and SDC.

Only States providing data for dispositions for the years 1998 thru 2002 are included in this table.

All data were from the Summary Data Component (SDC) for years 1998 and 1999.

¹ Unsubstantiated includes intentionally false.

² The category in need of services was discontinued in 2000.

Table 2–7 Distribution of Report Source by Disposition, 2002

REPORT SOURCE	SUBSTANTIATED		INDICATED		ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM		ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM		UNSUBSTANTIATED	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PROFESSIONALS										
Educational Personnel	63,281	13.7	9,001	13.3	81	5.5	13,296	16.2	179,098	17.1
Legal, Law Enforcement, Justice Personnel	113,043	24.6	16,411	24.2	109	7.4	9,516	11.6	115,174	11.0
Social Services Personnel	65,817	14.3	9,313	13.7	50	3.4	6,047	7.4	129,302	12.4
Medical Personnel	46,892	10.2	4,541	6.7	32	2.2	6,046	7.4	75,002	7.2
Mental Health Personnel	11,074	2.4	2,033	3.0	24	1.6	2,778	3.4	27,311	2.6
Child Day Care Providers	3,767	0.8	687	1.0			452	0.5	11,955	1.1
Foster Care Providers	2,719	0.6	137	0.2	8	0.5	499	0.6	7,906	0.8
Total Professionals	306,593	66.6	42,123	62.1	304	20.6	38,634	47.1	545,748	52.2
NONPROFESSIONALS										
Anonymous Reporters	25,621	5.6	5,492	8.1	97	6.6	4,630	5.6	124,775	11.9
Other Reporters	37,075	8.1	2,954	4.4	590	40.2	8,483	10.3	96,420	9.2
Other Relatives	32,350	7.0	6,602	9.7	109	7.4	4,315	5.2	93,803	9.0
Parents	19,539	4.2	4,967	7.3	121	8.3	4,375	5.3	70,449	6.7
Friends or Neighbors	17,289	3.8	4,853	7.1			2,577	3.1	68,029	6.5
Unknown Reporters	18,386	4.0	12	0.0	226	15.4	18,656	22.7	36,155	3.5
Alleged Victims	2,442	0.5	751	1.1	19	1.3	511	0.6	8,079	0.8
Perpetrators	972	0.2	124	0.2			14	0.0	1,435	0.1
Total Nonprofessionals	153,674	33.4	25,755	37.9	1,162	79.3	43,561	52.8	499,145	47.8
Total	460,267		67,878		1,466		82,195		1,044,893	
Percent		100.0		100.0		99.9		99.9		100.0
Number Reporting		41		7		2		8		41

Data source: Child File.

REPORT SOURCE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE		CLOSED WITH NO FINDING		OTHER		UNKNOWN		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
PROFESSIONALS									
Educational Personnel	176	4.3	2,922	10.4	5,932	16.4	70	4.8	273,857
Legal, Law Enforcement, Justice Personnel	164	4	3,384	12.1	5,749	15.8	147	10	263,697
Social Services Personnel	190	4.6	2,412	8.6	3,024	8.3	239	16.2	216,394
Medical Personnel	119	2.9	1,655	5.9	3,527	9.7	73	5.0	137,887
Mental Health Personnel	40	1.0	698	2.5	1,880	5.2	81	5.5	45,919
Child Day Care Providers	11	0.3	205	0.7	377	1.0	16	1.1	17,470
Foster Care Providers	4	0.1	85	0.3	554	1.5	31	2.1	11,943
Total Professionals	704	17.2	11,361	40.6	21,043	58.0	657	44.6	967,167
NONPROFESSIONALS									
Anonymous Reporters	1,405	34.3	3,213	11.5	1,918	5.3	247	16.8	167,398
Other Reporters	176	4.3	3,029	10.8	2,927	8.1	185	12.6	151,839
Other Relatives	481	11.7	2,764	9.9	3,139	8.7	52	3.5	143,615
Parents	682	16.6	1,667	6.0	3,939	10.9	105	7.1	105,844
Friends or Neighbors	595	14.5	1,945	6.9	2,289	6.3	166	11.3	97,743
Unknown Reporters	28	0.7	3,859	13.8	240	0.7	7	0.5	77,569
Alleged Victims	26	0.6	137	0.5	779	2.1	53	3.6	12,797
Perpetrators	2	0.0	11	0.0	2	0.0			2,560
Total Nonprofessionals	3,395	82.8	16,625	59.4	15,233	42.0	815	55.4	759,365
Total	4,099		27,986		36,276		1,472		1,726,532
Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number Reporting		5		20		40		33	

Table 2–8 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2002

STATE	SCREENING AND INTAKE WORKERS	INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT WORKERS	SCREENING, INTAKE, INVESTIGATION, AND ASSESSMENT WORKERS	SCREENED-IN INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS	SCREENED-IN INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS PER INVESTIGATION WORKER
Alabama			237		
Alaska			73		
Arizona	42	629	671	33,151	53
Arkansas	28	364	392	18,697	51
California			3,317		
Colorado					
Connecticut	50	325	375	34,513	106
Delaware	5	54	59	5,163	96
District of Columbia			109		
Florida	158	1,639	1,797	142,547	87
Georgia					
Hawaii	10	63	73	3,619	57
Idaho			276		
Illinois	134	870	1,004	58,704	68
Indiana			448		
Iowa			268		
Kansas	12	432	444	17,504	41
Kentucky					
Louisiana	17	211	228	23,493	111
Maine	28	129	157	4,474	35
Maryland			445		
Massachusetts	73	238	311	38,306	161
Michigan	105	629	734	72,999	116
Minnesota	136	261	397	17,770	68
Mississippi	2	327	329	11,670	36
Missouri	44	1,278	1,322	53,116	42
Montana	14	193	207	10,336	54
Nebraska					
Nevada			131		
New Hampshire	10	58	68	7,509	130
New Jersey	63	1,291	1,354	39,148	30
New Mexico	32	185	217	13,995	76
New York					
North Carolina	147	580	727	63,747	110
North Dakota					
Ohio	306	1,179	1,485	68,236	58
Oklahoma	33	312	345	39,592	127
Oregon			255		
Pennsylvania			2,749		
Rhode Island	22	73	95	7,211	99
South Carolina			311		
South Dakota			232		
Tennessee			363		
Texas	210	802	1,012	129,956	162
Utah	56	151	207	18,965	126
Vermont			55		
Virginia	37	191	228	20,619	108
Washington	114	373	487	18,423	49
West Virginia			119		
Wisconsin					
Wyoming			140		
Total	1,888	12,837	24,253	973,463	
Weighted Average					75.8
Number Reporting	27	27	44	27	27

Data source: Child File, Agency File, and SDC.

Only States that were able to report workforce data by screening and intake workers and investigation or assessment workers and provided data for screened-in investigations were included in calculations for screened-in investigations per investigation or assessment worker.

¹ The weighted average number of screened-in investigations per investigation worker is based on dividing the total number of investigations by the total number of investigation and assessment workers for the 27 States that submitted these data.

Figure 3–2 Investigation or Assessment and Victimization Rates, 1990–2002



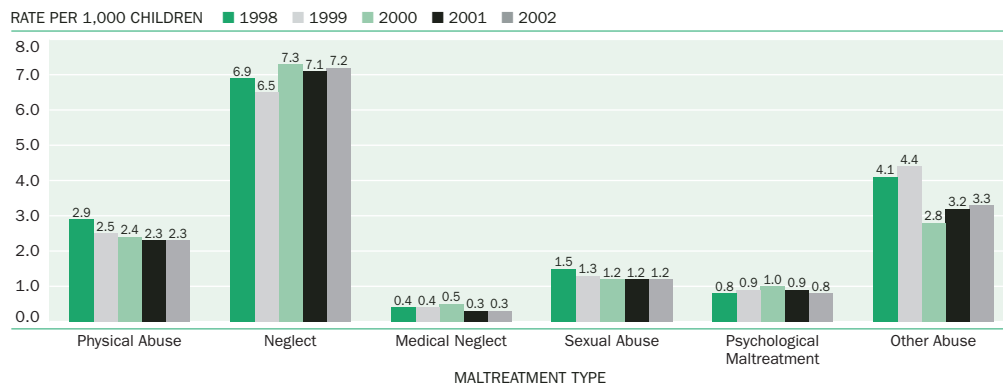
Based on data from table 3–3.

Types of Maltreatment

During 2002, 60.5 percent of victims experienced neglect (including medical neglect); 18.6 percent were physically abused; 9.9 percent were sexually abused; and 6.5 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated.⁴ In addition, 18.9 percent of victims experienced such “other” types of maltreatment as “abandonment,” “threats of harm to the child,” and “congenital drug addiction.” States may code any maltreatment type 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 maltreatment type percentages total more than 100 percent because many children were victims of more than one type of maltreatment and were coded multiple times.

Figure 3–3 illustrates that the rates of victimization by type of maltreatment have fluctuated slightly from year to year.⁵ The most recent 3-year trends show that the rates of most types of maltreatment have been relatively stable.

Figure 3–3 Victimization Rates by Maltreatment Type, 1998–2002



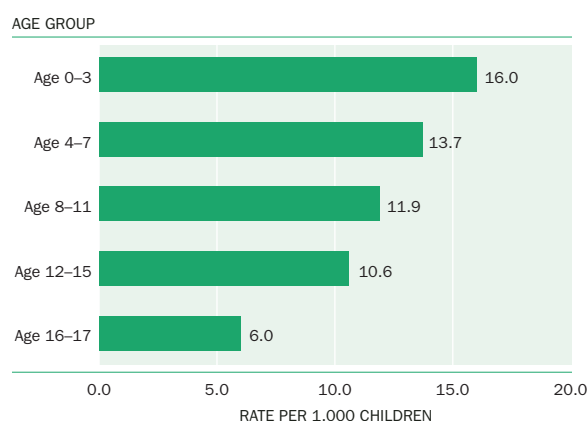
Based on data from table 3–5.

⁴ See table 3–4.

⁵ See table 3–5.

There are distinct patterns associated with reporters of certain types of maltreatment. Almost one-half of physical abuse victims were reported to CPS by either educational personnel (22.2%) or legal and justice personnel (20.8%).⁶ Legal and justice personnel reported 24.5 percent of neglect victims, 24.3 percent of sexual abuse victims, and 29.1 percent of psychological maltreatment victims. Medical personnel were responsible for reporting 27.0 percent of medical neglect victims.

Figure 3–4 Victimization Rates by Age Group, 2002

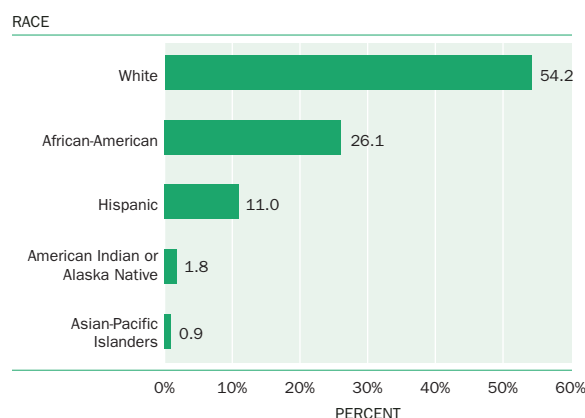


Based on data from table 3–8.

Sex and Age of Victims

For 2002, 48.1 percent of child victims were boys, and 51.9 percent of the victims were girls.⁷ The youngest children had the highest rate of victimization. The rate of child victimization for the age group of birth to 3 years was 16.0 per 1,000 children of the same age group. The victimization rate of children in the age group of 4–7 years was 13.7 per 1,000 children in the same age group.⁸ Overall, the rate of victimization was inversely related to the age of the child (figure 3–4). The youngest children accounted for the largest percentage of victims. Children younger than 1-year-old accounted for 9.6 percent of victims, and children age 1–9 years accounted for approximately 6.0 percent for each single-year age.⁹

Figure 3–5 Percentage of Child Victims by Race, 2002



Based on data from table 3–10.

Race and Ethnicity of Victims

American Indian or Alaska Native children and African-American children had the highest rates of victimization at 21.7 and 20.2 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively.¹⁰ White children and Hispanic children had rates of approximately 10.7 and 9.5 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively. Asian-Pacific Islander children had the lowest rate of 3.7 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity.

One-half of all victims were White (54.2%); one-quarter (26.1%) were African-American; and one-tenth (11.0%) were Hispanic (figure 3–5). American Indians or Alaska Natives accounted for 1.8 percent of victims, and Asian-Pacific Islanders accounted for 0.9 percent of victims.

⁶ See table 3–6.

⁷ See table 3–7.

⁸ See table 3–8.

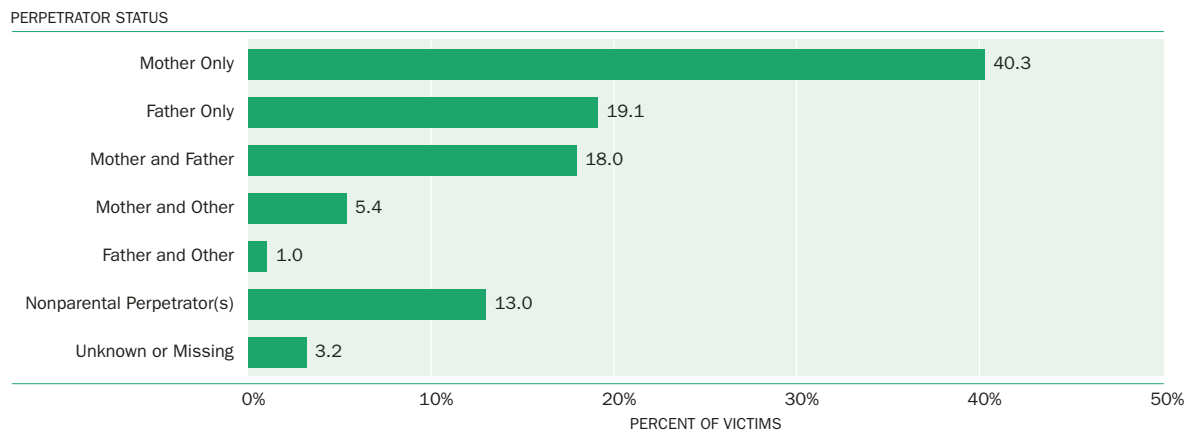
⁹ See table 3–9.

¹⁰ See table 3–10.

Perpetrators of Maltreatment

Approximately two-fifths (40.3%) of child victims were maltreated by their mothers acting alone; another 19.1 percent were maltreated by their fathers acting alone; 18.0 percent were abused by both their mother and father.¹¹ Victims abused by a nonparental perpetrator accounted for 13.0 percent of the total (figure 3–6).

Figure 3–6 Victims by Parental Status of Perpetrator, 2002



Based on data from table 3–11. N=36 States.

Through the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR), the Children’s Bureau established the indicator of the incidence of child abuse or neglect in foster care as:

“A State meets the national standard for this indicator if, of all children in foster care in the State during the period under review, the percentage of children who were the subject of substantiated or indicated maltreatment by a foster parent or facility staff is 0.57% or less.”¹²

Analysis of NCANDS CFSR data indicates that States have improved in meeting this standard as the percentage of reporting States in compliance has increased from 57.14 percent for 2000, to 60.00 percent for 2001, to 60.53 percent for 2002.¹³

Factors Influencing the Determination That a Child is a Victim of Maltreatment

The determination as to whether or not a child is considered a victim of maltreatment is made during a CPS investigation. A multivariate analysis was conducted to examine what factors and characteristics of children influence this determination. This analysis was possible because the Child File format incorporates child characteristics—such as maltreatment type—for both victim and nonvictim children.

¹¹ See table 3–11.

¹² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. *National Standards for the Child and Family Service Reviews. Information Memorandum, ACYF-CB-IM-00-11. December 28, 2000.* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. *Updated National Standards for the Child and Family Service Reviews and Guidance on Program Improvement Plans. Information Memorandum, ACYF-CB-IM-01-07. August 16, 2001.*

¹³ See table 3–12.

The basic hypothesis explored in this analysis is that some child characteristics or circumstances place children at greater risk for being identified as victims during the investigation process. The odds ratio analyses indicate the likelihood of different groups of children to be found victims of maltreatment by the CPS agency. Highlights of the findings are listed below.

- Children who were identified as victims in the past were 42 percent more likely to be determined to be maltreated compared to children who were not victimized previously.¹⁴
- Children with allegations of multiple types of maltreatment were 100 percent more likely to be determined to be maltreated than children with allegations of physical abuse. Children with allegations of psychological maltreatment or other types of maltreatment were about 27 percent less likely to be considered victims than children with allegations of physical abuse.
- Findings of victimization are inversely related to the age of a child. Children who were younger than 4 years old were most likely to be determined to be maltreated compared to all other age groups.
- Both American Indian or Alaska Native children and Asian-Pacific Islander children were 20 percent more likely to be determined victims than White children. This result indicates that even though fewer children of American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian-Pacific Islander descent were determined to be maltreated, of those who were reported, a high percentage were determined to be maltreated.
- Children who were reported by law enforcement personnel were 100 percent more likely to be determined to be maltreated than children reported by social and mental health personnel.¹⁵

Child Maltreatment Recurrence

For most children who experience repeat maltreatment, the efforts of the CPS system have not been successful in preventing subsequent victimization. Through the CFSR, the Children's Bureau established the standard for recurrence of maltreatment as:

*"A State meets the national standard for this indicator if, of all children who were victims of substantiated or indicated child abuse and/or neglect during the first 6 months of the period under review, 6.1% or fewer children had another substantiated or indicated report within 6 months."*¹⁶

Analysis of NCANDS CFSR data indicate that States have improved in meeting this standard as the percentage of reporting States in compliance has increased from 29.4 percent for 2000, to 33.3 percent for 2001, to 38.1 percent for 2002.¹⁷

Twenty-six States provided sufficient data to support an analysis of the factors that influence the likelihood of recurrence.¹⁸ In this analysis, recurrence is defined as a second substantiated or indicated maltreatment occurring within a 6-month period. The major results of the analysis are summarized below.

- In comparison to children who experienced physical abuse, children who were neglected were 46 percent more likely to experience recurrence.
- Children who received postinvestigation services were 44 percent more likely to be found to be maltreated again compared to children who did not receive services.

¹⁴ Includes substantiated, indicated, and alternative response victim dispositions.

¹⁵ See table 3-13.

¹⁶ See footnote 12 on p. 24.

¹⁷ See table 3-14.

¹⁸ See table 3-15.

- Children who had been removed from their home were 21 percent more likely to experience abuse and neglect again than children who were not placed.
- The youngest children (from birth through age 3) were the most likely to experience a recurrence of maltreatment.
- Compared to White children, Asian-Pacific Islanders were 41 percent less likely to experience recurrence. African-American children were 21 percent less likely to experience recurrence than White children.
- Children reported by “other” or unknown sources, which for the most part were nonprofessionals, were 34 percent more likely to experience recurrence than children reported by social services or mental health personnel. Children reported by law enforcement personnel were 9 percent less likely to experience recurrence than children reported by social services or mental health personnel.
- Children for whom the perpetrator was a nonparent were 16 percent less likely to experience recurrence than children who were abused by their mother.

The measurement of recurrence is based on investigations and assessments by the CPS agency. The data indicate the extent to which the efforts of the CPS agency were not successful in preventing subsequent victimization. These analyses show that receiving services increases the likelihood that a child is re-reported to CPS. One hypothesis is that increased contact with mandated reporters increases the potential for re-reporting.

The logistic regression analysis results indicated that children who had one or more of the following characteristics had the greatest likelihood of recurrence: 3 years old or younger, experienced neglect, experienced multiple types of maltreatment, maltreated by their mothers acting alone, and who previously had been victims of maltreatment. Children and their families who received services, including placement, and those reported by nonprofessionals or educators were more likely to experience recurrence. These findings are consistent with those reported in analyses of recurrence for previous years.

Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 3. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in Appendix D.

Table 3–1 Children Subjects of a CPS Investigation or Assessment by Disposition, 2002

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	1,107,108	9,903				20,850
Alaska	192,428	4,275	3,675			1,857
Arizona	1,476,856	5,099	15			37,862
Arkansas	677,522	7,302				18,194
California	9,452,391	132,181				380,682
Colorado	1,151,118	7,570			2,128	27,411
Connecticut	872,853	12,818				40,478
Delaware	189,698	1,304				6,014
District of Columbia	112,128	3,032				4,783
Florida	3,882,271	47,998	74,133			130,566
Georgia	2,268,477	41,206				85,471
Hawaii	295,514	3,744				3,552
Idaho	370,439	1,399	548			7,456
Illinois	3,254,523	28,160				60,861
Indiana	1,594,857	20,416				29,406
Iowa	698,045	12,202				22,591
Kansas	696,519	6,425				20,271
Kentucky	931,588	14,713		2,232	14,535	28,573
Louisiana	1,185,674	10,709	262		17	25,815
Maine	279,058	3,746				4,310
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,463,340	33,396				28,890
Michigan	2,570,264	28,830				147,698
Minnesota	1,252,125	9,982				11,042
Mississippi	760,747	4,003				14,006
Missouri	1,397,461	9,810			51,397	16,742
Montana	216,320	1,542	453			12,383
Nebraska	439,393	3,909				7,984
Nevada	572,590	5,008				17,483
New Hampshire	308,371	962				8,905
New Jersey	2,127,391	8,103			49,470	13,213
New Mexico	500,506	6,273				16,585
New York	4,613,251	79,049				183,588
North Carolina	2,068,840	35,521		2		92,003
North Dakota	146,812			1,493	5,596	
Ohio	2,879,927	30,758	19,382	1	97	56,419
Oklahoma	873,560	13,721			13,971	36,954
Oregon	855,107	9,228				11,006
Pennsylvania	2,863,452	5,057				19,273
Rhode Island	239,248	3,247				7,247
South Carolina	979,163	10,738				20,050
South Dakota	195,625	1,470	2,491			3,596
Tennessee	1,404,661	8,494				29,031
Texas	6,102,316	48,808				125,114
Utah	713,012	10,282			1	18,520
Vermont	139,662	1,447				2,495
Virginia	1,779,408	7,571				11,894
Washington	1,513,360	4,671		2		14,118
West Virginia	389,171	6,635				15,286
Wisconsin	1,338,064	11,628				26,326
Wyoming	122,344	692			2,527	1,136
Total	71,514,558	775,037	100,959	3,730	139,739	1,925,990
Percent		24.7	3.2	0.1	4.5	61.4
Rate¹						
Number Reporting	50	49	8	5	10	49

Data source: Child File and SDC.

¹ The national child disposition rate was computed by dividing the total count of children who were the subjects of an investigation (3,134,694) by the child population for the 50 States that reported this data (71,514,558) and multiplying by 1,000.

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL CHILDREN WHO WERE SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION OR ASSESSMENT	CHILD DISPOSITION RATE
Alabama		1,929			32,682	29.5
Alaska		194		1	10,002	52.0
Arizona			9,312		52,288	35.4
Arkansas		739	1	1	26,237	38.7
California				17	512,880	54.3
Colorado			2,483	960	40,552	35.2
Connecticut				118	53,414	61.2
Delaware		651		73	8,042	42.4
District of Columbia		425	3		8,243	73.5
Florida	378			1,781	254,856	65.6
Georgia					126,677	55.8
Hawaii				22	7,318	24.8
Idaho		9			9,412	25.4
Illinois	7,110		41,190		137,321	42.2
Indiana		107		234	50,163	31.5
Iowa					34,793	49.8
Kansas					26,696	38.3
Kentucky		2,685			62,738	67.3
Louisiana		923	87	12	37,825	31.9
Maine				65	8,121	29.1
Maryland						
Massachusetts					62,286	42.6
Michigan				13,636	190,164	74.0
Minnesota				5,320	26,344	21.0
Mississippi					18,009	23.7
Missouri		2,695	1	8	80,653	57.7
Montana		2,673		27	17,078	78.9
Nebraska		349		20	12,262	27.9
Nevada					22,491	39.3
New Hampshire		696		1	10,564	34.3
New Jersey					70,786	33.3
New Mexico				139	22,997	45.9
New York				6	262,643	56.9
North Carolina			176		127,702	61.7
North Dakota					7,089	48.3
Ohio		576		3,262	110,495	38.4
Oklahoma		4,325			68,971	79.0
Oregon			7,679		27,913	32.6
Pennsylvania					24,330	8.5
Rhode Island		213		65	10,772	45.0
South Carolina		14		135	30,937	31.6
South Dakota		841	13		8,411	43.0
Tennessee					37,525	26.7
Texas		11,006	25,263	184	210,375	34.5
Utah	61	970		2	29,836	41.8
Vermont	38	14		6	4,000	28.6
Virginia	313	1	19,493	1,280	40,552	22.8
Washington			9,097	830	28,718	19.0
West Virginia		2,074		94	24,089	61.9
Wisconsin			4,133		42,087	31.5
Wyoming					4,355	35.6
Total	7,900	34,109	118,931	28,299	3,134,694	
Percent	0.3	1.1	3.8	0.9	100.0	
Rate¹						43.8
Number Reporting	5	23	14	28	50	50

A national estimate of 3,193,000 children who were the subjects of an investigation or assessment was calculated by multiplying the child disposition rate (43.8) by the national population (72,894,483) and dividing by 1,000. The total was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Table 3–2 Child Victims by Disposition, 2002

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	TOTAL VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,107,108	9,903			9,903	8.9
Alaska	192,428	4,275	3,675		7,950	41.3
Arizona	1,476,856	5,099	15		5,114	3.5
Arkansas	677,522	7,302			7,302	10.8
California	9,452,391	132,181			132,181	14.0
Colorado	1,151,118	7,570			7,570	6.6
Connecticut	872,853	12,818			12,818	14.7
Delaware	189,698	1,304			1,304	6.9
District of Columbia	112,128	3,032			3,032	27.0
Florida	3,882,271	47,998	74,133		122,131	31.5
Georgia	2,268,477	41,206			41,206	18.2
Hawaii	295,514	3,744			3,744	12.7
Idaho	370,439	1,399	548		1,947	5.3
Illinois	3,254,523	28,160			28,160	8.7
Indiana	1,594,857	20,416			20,416	12.8
Iowa	698,045	12,202			12,202	17.5
Kansas	696,519	6,425			6,425	9.2
Kentucky	931,588	14,713		2,232	16,945	18.2
Louisiana	1,185,674	10,709	262		10,971	9.3
Maine	279,058	3,746			3,746	13.4
Maryland	1,379,925	7,826	8,017		15,843	11.5
Massachusetts	1,463,340	33,396			33,396	22.8
Michigan	2,570,264	28,830			28,830	11.2
Minnesota	1,252,125	9,982			9,982	8.0
Mississippi	760,747	4,003			4,003	5.3
Missouri	1,397,461	9,810			9,810	7.0
Montana	216,320	1,542	453		1,995	9.2
Nebraska	439,393	3,909			3,909	8.9
Nevada	572,590	5,008			5,008	8.7
New Hampshire	308,371	962			962	3.1
New Jersey	2,127,391	8,103			8,103	3.8
New Mexico	500,506	6,273			6,273	12.5
New York	4,613,251	79,049			79,049	17.1
North Carolina	2,068,840	35,521		2	35,523	17.2
North Dakota	146,812			1,493	1,493	10.2
Ohio	2,879,927	30,758	19,382	1	50,141	17.4
Oklahoma	873,560	13,721			13,721	15.7
Oregon	855,107	9,228			9,228	10.8
Pennsylvania	2,863,452	5,057			5,057	1.8
Rhode Island	239,248	3,247			3,247	13.6
South Carolina	979,163	10,738			10,738	11.0
South Dakota	195,625	1,470	2,491		3,961	20.2
Tennessee	1,404,661	8,494			8,494	6.0
Texas	6,102,316	48,808			48,808	8.0
Utah	713,012	10,282			10,282	14.4
Vermont	139,662	1,447			1,447	10.4
Virginia	1,779,408	7,571			7,571	4.3
Washington	1,513,360	4,671		2	4,673	3.1
West Virginia	389,171	6,635			6,635	17.0
Wisconsin	1,338,064	11,628			11,628	8.7
Wyoming	122,344	692			692	5.7
Total	72,894,483	782,863	108,976	3,730	895,569	
Rate						12.3
Number Reporting	51	50	9	5	51	51

Data source: Child File and SDC.

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

A national estimate of 896,000 child victims was derived by multiplying the national rate of victimization of 12.3 child victims per 1,000 children in the population by the national population of 72,894,483 and dividing by 1,000. The total was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Table 3–3 Rates of Children Subjected to an Investigation and Rates of Victimization, 1990–2002

REPORTING YEAR	CHILD POPULATION	INVESTIGATION RATE	STATES REPORTING	TOTAL CHILDREN SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION OR ASSESSMENT	VICTIM RATE	STATES REPORTING	TOTAL VICTIMS
1990	64,163,192	36.1	36	2,316,000	13.4	45	860,000
1991	65,069,507	38.2	39	2,486,000	14.0	46	911,000
1992	66,073,841	41.2	41	2,722,000	15.1	48	998,000
1993	66,961,573	42.1	42	2,819,000	15.3	47	1,025,000
1994	67,803,294	42.1	42	2,855,000	15.2	46	1,031,000
1995	68,437,378	42.2	43	2,888,000	14.7	47	1,006,000
1996	69,022,127	42.0	42	2,899,000	14.7	46	1,015,000
1997	69,527,944	41.9	44	2,913,000	13.7	45	953,000
1998	69,872,059	42.1	51	2,939,000	12.9	51	904,000
1999	70,199,435	41.0	50	2,878,000	11.8	50	828,000
2000	72,346,696	41.9	49	3,031,000	12.2	50	883,000
2001	72,616,308	43.2	48	3,137,000	12.4	51	903,000
2002	72,894,483	43.8	50	3,193,000	12.3	51	896,000

Data source: CAF.

Victimization and investigation rates were computed by dividing the respective counts of children by the population and multiplying by 1,000.

All totals are rounded to the nearest 100,000. If fewer than 51 States reported data, the total is an estimate based on multiplying the rate by the child population for that year.

Table 3–4 Distribution of Victims by Maltreatment Type, 2002

STATE	VICTIMS	PHYSICAL ABUSE		NEGLECT		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	9,903	4,519	45.6	4,162	42.0			2,353	23.8
Alaska	7,950	1,677	21.1	4,953	62.3			627	7.9
Arizona	5,114	1,271	24.9	3,602	70.4			394	7.7
Arkansas	7,302	1,533	21.0	3,682	50.4	206	2.8	2,390	32.7
California	132,181	17,482	13.2	58,513	44.3			9,879	7.5
Colorado	7,570	1,892	25.0	3,396	44.9	121	1.6	890	11.8
Connecticut	12,818	1,546	12.1	8,823	68.8	390	3.0	557	4.3
Delaware	1,304	275	21.1	538	41.3	43	3.3	113	8.7
District of Columbia	3,032	693	22.9	2,401	79.2			160	5.3
Florida	122,131	17,710	14.5	39,537	32.4	2,374	1.9	5,989	4.9
Georgia	41,206	3,941	9.6	30,729	74.6	1,656	4.0	2,256	5.5
Hawaii	3,744	476	12.7	692	18.5	82	2.2	246	6.6
Idaho	1,947	384	19.7	1,312	67.4	44	2.3	154	7.9
Illinois	28,160	9,991	35.5	15,561	55.3	978	3.5	4,571	16.2
Indiana	20,416	3,626	17.8	13,605	66.6	564	2.8	4,206	20.6
Iowa	12,202	2,129	17.4	8,755	71.8	198	1.6	894	7.3
Kansas	6,425	1,658	25.8	1,763	27.4	143	2.2	921	14.3
Kentucky	16,945	3,316	19.6	12,868	75.9			1,119	6.6
Louisiana	10,971	2,429	22.1	8,320	75.8			825	7.5
Maine	3,746	1,060	28.3	2,476	66.1			633	16.9
Maryland	15,843	5,134	32.4	8,841	55.8			2,236	14.1
Massachusetts	33,396	5,682	17.0	29,715	89.0			1,195	3.6
Michigan	28,830	5,718	19.8	19,945	69.2	698	2.4	1,679	5.8
Minnesota	9,982	2,148	21.5	7,299	73.1	27	0.3	921	9.2
Mississippi	4,003	829	20.7	2,162	54.0	122	3.0	674	16.8
Missouri	9,810	2,769	28.2	4,790	48.8	337	3.4	2,811	28.7
Montana	1,995	1,349	67.6	689	34.5	33	1.7	205	10.3
Nebraska	3,909	863	22.1	2,802	71.7	2	0.1	376	9.6
Nevada	5,008	880	17.6	2,634	52.6	102	2.0	244	4.9
New Hampshire	962	206	21.4	580	60.3	27	2.8	204	21.2
New Jersey	8,103	1,952	24.1	4,334	53.5	1,059	13.1	744	9.2
New Mexico	6,273	2,124	33.9	4,245	67.7	153	2.4	382	6.1
New York	79,049	10,202	12.9	71,238	90.1	2,902	3.7	3,189	4.0
North Carolina	35,523	1,232	3.5	32,083	90.3	729	2.1	1,230	3.5
North Dakota	1,493	337	22.6	965	64.6	54	3.6	138	9.2
Ohio	50,141	11,650	23.2	27,229	54.3	17	0.0	7,749	15.5
Oklahoma	13,721	2,807	20.5	11,784	85.9	455	3.3	1,037	7.6
Oregon	9,228	1,034	11.2	2,486	26.9	417	4.5	926	10.0
Pennsylvania	5,057	1,939	38.3	197	3.9	146	2.9	2,746	54.3
Rhode Island	3,247	644	19.8	2,476	76.3	62	1.9	228	7.0
South Carolina	10,738	3,591	33.4	6,955	64.8	365	3.4	947	8.8
South Dakota	3,961	818	20.7	3,345	84.4			186	4.7
Tennessee	8,494	2,886	34.0	3,820	45.0	610	7.2	2,225	26.2
Texas	48,808	13,127	26.9	30,115	61.7	2,336	4.8	7,513	15.4
Utah	10,282	1,659	16.1	2,187	21.3	101	1.0	2,235	21.7
Vermont	1,447	749	51.8	89	6.2	40	2.8	628	43.4
Virginia	7,571	2,049	27.1	4,474	59.1	188	2.5	997	13.2
Washington	4,673	994	21.3	3,418	73.1	165	3.5	324	6.9
West Virginia	6,635	2,040	30.7	3,641	54.9	85	1.3	514	7.7
Wisconsin	11,628	1,687	14.5	3,058	26.3	77	0.7	4,911	42.2
Wyoming	692	213	30.8	420	60.7	20	2.9	85	12.3
Total	895,569	166,920		523,704		18,128		88,656	
Percent			18.6		58.5		2.0		9.9
Number Reporting	51	51		51		40		51	

Data source: Child File and SDC.

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

STATE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT		OTHER		UNKNOWN OR MISSING		TOTAL MALTREATMENTS	TOTAL PERCENT
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%		
Alabama	228	2.3					11,262	113.7
Alaska	693	8.7					7,950	100.0
Arizona	46	0.9					5,313	103.9
Arkansas	54	0.7	13	0.2			7,878	107.9
California	21,591	16.3	43,564	33.0	1	0.0	151,030	114.3
Colorado	418	5.5			1,264	16.7	7,981	105.4
Connecticut	3,626	28.3	268	2.1			15,210	118.7
Delaware	268	20.6	185	14.2			1,422	109.0
District of Columbia			3	0.1			3,257	107.4
Florida	3,533	2.9	80,597	66.0			149,740	122.6
Georgia	1,682	4.1	4,668	11.3			44,932	109.0
Hawaii	123	3.3	3,262	87.1			4,881	130.4
Idaho	15	0.8	153	7.9			2,062	105.9
Illinois	64	0.2	1,746	6.2			32,911	116.9
Indiana							22,001	107.8
Iowa	147	1.2	851	7.0			12,974	106.3
Kansas	1,094	17.0	1,486	23.1	51	0.8	7,116	110.8
Kentucky	247	1.5					17,550	103.6
Louisiana	402	3.7	3	0.0			11,979	109.2
Maine	2,061	55.0					6,230	166.3
Maryland	39	0.2					16,250	102.6
Massachusetts	102	0.3	54	0.2			36,748	110.0
Michigan	1,561	5.4	997	3.5			30,598	106.1
Minnesota	76	0.8					10,471	104.9
Mississippi	388	9.7	8	0.2			4,183	104.5
Missouri	617	6.3	266	2.7			11,590	118.1
Montana	12	0.6	223	11.2			2,511	125.9
Nebraska	268	6.9					4,311	110.3
Nevada	123	2.5	1,025	20.5			5,008	100.0
New Hampshire	18	1.9					1,035	107.6
New Jersey	296	3.7			15	0.2	8,400	103.7
New Mexico	245	3.9	3	0.0			7,152	114.0
New York	808	1.0	19,333	24.5			107,672	136.2
North Carolina	110	0.3	137	0.4	2	0.0	35,523	100.0
North Dakota	781	52.3					2,275	152.4
Ohio	6,730	13.4					53,375	106.4
Oklahoma	646	4.7			2	0.0	16,731	121.9
Oregon	421	4.6	5,091	55.2			10,375	112.4
Pennsylvania	81	1.6			34	0.7	5,143	101.7
Rhode Island	11	0.3	55	1.7			3,476	107.1
South Carolina	235	2.2	38	0.4			12,131	113.0
South Dakota	925	23.4					5,274	133.1
Tennessee	115	1.4	507	6.0			10,163	119.6
Texas	1,202	2.5	461	0.9			54,754	112.2
Utah	4,210	40.9	1,491	14.5	13	0.1	11,896	115.7
Vermont	7	0.5					1,513	104.6
Virginia	133	1.8					7,841	103.6
Washington	246	5.3	16	0.3			5,163	110.5
West Virginia	1,272	19.2	426	6.4			7,978	120.2
Wisconsin	47	0.4	2,535	21.8			12,315	105.9
Wyoming	5	0.7					743	107.4
Total	58,022		169,465		1,382		1,026,277	
Percent		6.5		18.9		0.2		114.6
Number Reporting	49		31		8		51	

Table 3–5 Rates of Victimization by Maltreatment Type, 1998–2002

MALTREATMENT TYPE	1998				1999			
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	# STATES	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	# STATES
Physical Abuse	67,127,166	196,611	2.9	49	67,421,449	167,975	2.5	49
Neglect	67,127,166	461,985	6.9	49	67,421,449	439,473	6.5	49
Medical Neglect	52,311,927	20,402	0.4	37	52,503,589	18,912	0.4	40
Sexual Abuse	67,127,166	99,830	1.5	49	67,421,449	90,043	1.3	49
Psychological Maltreatment	64,710,041	52,231	0.8	45	65,892,458	59,848	0.9	48
Other Abuse	53,510,996	218,032	4.1	34	49,715,250	219,952	4.4	33
Unknown	5,776,629	1,879	0.3	6	16,940,846	823	0.1	8

MALTREATMENT TYPE	2000				2001			
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	# STATES	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	# STATES
Physical Abuse	70,986,531	167,318	2.4	50	72,616,308	168,285	2.3	51
Neglect	70,986,531	515,674	7.3	50	72,616,308	516,658	7.1	51
Medical Neglect	54,088,687	25,498	0.5	40	54,137,736	17,670	0.3	39
Sexual Abuse	70,986,531	87,598	1.2	50	72,616,308	86,845	1.2	51
Psychological Maltreatment	69,400,652	66,967	1.0	49	70,916,457	61,776	0.9	49
Other Abuse	51,797,756	143,404	2.8	33	54,600,173	175,980	3.2	34
Unknown	14,609,450	2,778	0.2	12	8,573,505	2,348	0.3	7

MALTREATMENT TYPE	2002			
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	# STATES
Physical Abuse	72,894,483	166,920	2.3	51
Neglect	72,894,483	523,704	7.2	51
Medical Neglect	55,118,362	18,128	0.3	40
Sexual Abuse	72,894,483	88,656	1.2	51
Psychological Maltreatment	71,187,498	58,022	0.8	49
Other Abuse	51,653,475	169,465	3.3	31
Unknown	19,946,283	1,382	0.1	8

Data Source: CAF.

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

Data for 1998–1999 were based on SDC submissions only.

Table 3–6 Distribution of Maltreatment Type of Victims by Report Source, 2002

REPORT SOURCE	PHYSICAL ABUSE		NEGLECT		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PROFESSIONALS								
Educational Personnel	39,416	22.2	53,056	10.9	3,037	15.4	9,086	11.1
Legal, Law Enforcement, Justice Personnel	36,963	20.8	119,735	24.5	1,517	7.7	19,834	24.3
Social Services Personnel	21,927	12.3	68,095	14.0	3,000	15.2	13,785	16.9
Medical Personnel	17,932	10.1	37,366	7.7	5,304	27.0	6,971	8.5
Mental Health Personnel	4,812	2.7	9,093	1.9	613	3.1	4,572	5.6
Child Daycare Providers	2,359	1.3	3,078	0.6	171	0.9	397	0.5
Foster Care Providers	929	0.5	2,061	0.4	79	0.4	927	1.1
Total Professionals	124,338	69.9	292,484	59.9	13,721	69.7	55,572	68.1
NONPROFESSIONALS								
Anonymous or Unknown	12,464	7.0	43,549	8.9	1,139	5.8	6,702	8.2
Other	11,327	6.4	40,841	8.4	1,623	8.2	5,157	6.3
Other Relatives	8,799	4.9	20,519	4.2	911	4.6	5,923	7.3
Parents	4,986	2.8	25,831	5.3	741	3.8	1,837	2.2
Friends or Neighbors	6,282	3.5	20,860	4.3	388	2.0	3,197	3.9
Unknown Reporters	7,967	4.5	41,055	8.4	1,059	5.4	2,345	2.9
Alleged Victims	1,427	0.8	1,738	0.4	79	0.4	720	0.9
Alleged Perpetrators	353	0.2	1,011	0.2	16	0.1	202	0.2
Total Nonprofessionals	53,605	30.1	195,404	40.1	5,956	30.3	26,083	31.9
Total	177,943		487,888		19,677		81,655	
Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Number Reporting	41		41		34		41	

REPORT SOURCE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT		OTHER ABUSE		UNKNOWN MALTREATMENT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PROFESSIONALS						
Educational Personnel	8,188	12.8	15,150	8.8	144	9.0
Legal, Law Enforcement, Justice Personnel	18,650	29.1	54,584	31.7	672	42.2
Social Services Personnel	9,349	14.6	25,546	14.8	149	9.4
Medical Personnel	2,915	4.5	12,335	7.2	189	11.9
Mental Health Personnel	1,991	3.1	2,506	1.5	53	3.3
Child Daycare Providers	268	0.4	661	0.4	9	0.6
Foster Care Providers	258	0.4	521	0.3	9	0.6
Total Professionals	41,619	64.9	111,303	64.6	1,225	76.9
NONPROFESSIONALS						
Anonymous or Unknown	6,514	10.2	12,293	7.1	127	8.0
Other	5,202	8.1	13,834	8.0	101	6.3
Other Relatives	2,389	3.7	8,773	5.1	61	3.8
Parents	2,073	3.2	8,021	4.7	36	2.3
Friends or Neighbors	1,922	3.0	3,121	1.8		
Unknown Reporters	3,688	5.8	13,502	7.8	28	1.8
Alleged Victims	470	0.7	570	0.3	14	0.9
Alleged Perpetrators	252	0.4	756	0.4		
Total Nonprofessionals	22,510	35.1	60,870	35.4	367	23.1
Total	64,129		172,173		1,592	
Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0
Number Reporting	39		27		10	

Data source: Child File.

Table 3–7 Maltreatment Victimization by Sex, 2002

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	BOY			
		POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	1,107,108	569,108	4,092	7.2	41.4
Alaska	192,428	97,594	3,864	39.6	48.6
Arizona	1,476,856	727,107	2,565	3.5	50.2
Arkansas	677,522	349,321	3,046	8.7	41.7
California	9,452,391	4,770,324	62,877	13.2	47.6
Colorado	1,151,118	579,222	3,639	6.3	48.1
Connecticut	872,853	439,209	6,357	14.5	49.8
Delaware	189,698	97,622	649	6.6	49.8
District of Columbia	112,128	55,237	1,523	27.6	50.3
Florida	3,882,271	1,931,535	60,209	31.2	49.4
Georgia	2,268,477	1,126,440	20,126	17.9	48.8
Hawaii	295,514	150,040	1,829	12.2	49.0
Idaho	370,439	191,037	941	4.9	48.3
Illinois	3,254,523	1,655,196	13,481	8.1	48.2
Indiana	1,594,857	813,481	9,302	11.4	45.7
Iowa	698,045	367,591	6,065	16.5	49.7
Kansas	696,519	361,253	3,094	8.6	48.2
Kentucky	931,588	491,627	8,109	16.5	48.2
Louisiana	1,185,674	613,483	5,314	8.7	48.4
Maine	279,058	148,881	1,819	12.2	48.9
Maryland	1,379,925	695,607	7,448	10.7	47.3
Massachusetts	1,463,340	752,350	16,070	21.4	49.5
Michigan	2,570,264	1,321,233	14,112	10.7	48.9
Minnesota	1,252,125	652,748	4,879	7.5	48.9
Mississippi	760,747	389,399	1,756	4.5	43.9
Missouri	1,397,461	722,313	4,386	6.1	44.7
Montana	216,320	114,921	916	8.0	47.5
Nebraska	439,393	227,186	1,866	8.2	48.3
Nevada	572,590	279,370	2,491	8.9	49.8
New Hampshire	308,371	158,659	486	3.1	50.6
New Jersey	2,127,391	1,073,948	3,915	3.6	48.6
New Mexico	500,506	256,059	2,912	11.4	47.5
New York	4,613,251	2,365,702	38,675	16.3	49.5
North Carolina	2,068,840	1,025,633	17,890	17.4	50.4
North Dakota	146,812	78,945	762	9.7	51.3
Ohio	2,879,927	1,470,951	23,820	16.2	47.7
Oklahoma	873,560	451,655	6,728	14.9	49.0
Oregon	855,107	438,431	4,477	10.2	48.5
Pennsylvania	2,863,452	1,486,065	1,895	1.3	37.5
Rhode Island	239,248	124,991	1,690	13.5	52.1
South Carolina	979,163	503,230	5,156	10.2	48.6
South Dakota	195,625	102,337	1,954	19.1	49.8
Tennessee	1,404,661	714,989	3,704	5.2	43.6
Texas	6,102,316	3,060,584	22,594	7.4	46.5
Utah	713,012	365,779	4,611	12.6	45.0
Vermont	139,662	73,759	561	7.6	38.8
Virginia	1,779,408	894,468	3,578	4.0	47.3
Washington	1,513,360	776,302	2,362	3.0	50.6
West Virginia	389,171	205,081	3,268	15.9	49.5
Wisconsin	1,338,064	697,942	4,652	6.7	40.2
Wyoming	122,344	64,863	300	4.6	43.4
Total	72,894,483	37,080,808	428,815		
Rate				11.6	
Percent					48.1
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51

Data Source: Child File and SDC.

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

STATE	GIRL			
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	541,712	5,784	10.7	58.6
Alaska	92,352	4,086	44.2	51.4
Arizona	690,344	2,546	3.7	49.8
Arkansas	331,250	4,255	12.8	58.3
California	4,531,167	69,160	15.3	52.4
Colorado	548,050	3,931	7.2	51.9
Connecticut	418,444	6,397	15.3	50.2
Delaware	92,553	655	7.1	50.2
District of Columbia	54,442	1,507	27.7	49.7
Florida	1,833,445	61,640	33.6	50.6
Georgia	1,072,112	21,080	19.7	51.2
Hawaii	141,520	1,901	13.4	51.0
Idaho	180,604	1,006	5.6	51.7
Illinois	1,576,609	14,468	9.2	51.8
Indiana	772,398	11,048	14.3	54.3
Iowa	348,395	6,134	17.6	50.3
Kansas	342,061	3,330	9.7	51.8
Kentucky	464,963	8,706	18.7	51.8
Louisiana	587,702	5,657	9.6	51.6
Maine	141,331	1,903	13.5	51.1
Maryland	664,558	8,297	12.5	52.7
Massachusetts	715,174	16,375	22.9	50.5
Michigan	1,254,444	14,718	11.7	51.1
Minnesota	619,756	5,103	8.2	51.1
Mississippi	373,709	2,247	6.0	56.1
Missouri	687,425	5,422	7.9	55.3
Montana	108,709	1,011	9.3	52.5
Nebraska	216,865	1,999	9.2	51.7
Nevada	264,002	2,514	9.5	50.2
New Hampshire	150,965	475	3.1	49.4
New Jersey	1,022,648	4,146	4.1	51.4
New Mexico	246,328	3,218	13.1	52.5
New York	2,252,893	39,508	17.5	50.5
North Carolina	976,780	17,633	18.1	49.6
North Dakota	74,865	722	9.6	48.7
Ohio	1,404,269	26,092	18.6	52.3
Oklahoma	429,188	6,992	16.3	51.0
Oregon	416,595	4,750	11.4	51.5
Pennsylvania	1,410,272	3,162	2.2	62.5
Rhode Island	118,554	1,551	13.1	47.9
South Carolina	480,594	5,456	11.4	51.4
South Dakota	97,180	1,967	20.2	50.2
Tennessee	676,843	4,790	7.1	56.4
Texas	2,916,714	26,030	8.9	53.5
Utah	345,218	5,643	16.3	55.0
Vermont	69,948	886	12.7	61.2
Virginia	854,534	3,983	4.7	52.7
Washington	736,294	2,308	3.1	49.4
West Virginia	194,059	3,340	17.2	50.5
Wisconsin	663,687	6,933	10.4	59.8
Wyoming	61,364	391	6.4	56.6
Total	35,265,888	462,856		
Rate			13.1	
Percent				51.9
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51

Table 3–8 Victimization Rates by Age, 2002

STATE	AGE 0–3			AGE 4–7			AGE 8–11	
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	
Alabama	240,395	2,346	9.8	234,573	2,028	8.6	250,615	
Alaska	39,912	2,171	54.4	39,089	2,001	51.2	43,903	
Arizona	338,824	1,612	4.8	324,112	1,236	3.8	332,796	
Arkansas	147,207	1,602	10.9	145,632	1,768	12.1	151,194	
California	2,048,655	35,177	17.2	2,059,855	31,525	15.3	2,215,793	
Colorado	259,475	2,290	8.8	245,711	1,843	7.5	257,705	
Connecticut	177,490	3,522	19.8	190,719	2,925	15.3	205,167	
Delaware	41,368	372	9.0	39,922	294	7.4	43,522	
District of Columbia	27,984	745	26.6	24,290	716	29.5	26,463	
Florida	833,989	35,449	42.5	817,904	28,753	35.2	884,999	
Georgia	527,235	12,247	23.2	485,351	10,131	20.9	507,973	
Hawaii	68,389	1,180	17.3	61,748	844	13.7	67,023	
Idaho	80,285	626	7.8	78,878	426	5.4	82,511	
Illinois	716,595	9,780	13.6	706,970	6,973	9.9	744,251	
Indiana	343,334	5,652	16.5	345,746	4,881	14.1	363,637	
Iowa	144,670	3,950	27.3	146,450	3,010	20.6	158,190	
Kansas	150,938	1,729	11.5	147,948	1,688	11.4	154,637	
Kentucky	203,844	5,152	25.3	198,357	4,365	22.0	209,575	
Louisiana	260,926	3,109	11.9	247,138	2,616	10.6	265,250	
Maine	51,816	1,229	23.7	55,147	969	17.6	64,305	
Maryland	294,843	3,440	11.7	290,401	3,769	13.0	319,090	
Massachusetts	310,993	8,786	28.3	311,645	7,873	25.3	336,031	
Michigan	529,902	8,434	15.9	545,086	6,416	11.8	598,242	
Minnesota	254,074	2,869	11.3	263,537	2,571	9.8	284,330	
Mississippi	169,386	1,062	6.3	160,052	954	6.0	171,416	
Missouri	294,135	2,386	8.1	293,599	2,307	7.9	317,583	
Montana	42,266	613	14.5	43,109	444	10.3	48,627	
Nebraska	94,922	1,253	13.2	92,359	1,009	10.9	97,798	
Nevada	129,020	1,847	14.3	128,877	1,198	9.3	131,773	
New Hampshire	58,058	220	3.8	64,215	194	3.0	72,562	
New Jersey	454,023	2,481	5.5	464,437	1,830	3.9	492,374	
New Mexico	106,388	1,564	14.7	103,888	1,430	13.8	113,242	
New York	988,730	19,724	19.9	985,921	17,808	18.1	1,065,710	
North Carolina	473,516	10,875	23.0	443,681	8,628	19.4	468,804	
North Dakota	29,094	372	12.8	30,096	348	11.6	32,673	
Ohio	613,879	13,200	21.5	610,967	12,072	19.8	658,461	
Oklahoma	191,389	4,662	24.4	185,409	3,215	17.3	194,798	
Oregon	180,769	3,425	18.9	183,457	2,336	12.7	192,994	
Pennsylvania	568,704	848	1.5	593,498	1,021	1.7	666,165	
Rhode Island	47,893	961	20.1	50,835	771	15.2	56,382	
South Carolina	215,937	2,923	13.5	202,437	2,269	11.2	221,305	
South Dakota	40,983	845	20.6	40,076	1,024	25.6	43,359	
Tennessee	308,919	2,435	7.9	300,549	2,039	6.8	318,381	
Texas	1,385,893	16,292	11.8	1,328,292	12,588	9.5	1,367,248	
Utah	178,176	2,788	15.6	157,119	2,486	15.8	149,992	
Vermont	25,096	297	11.8	27,800	321	11.5	32,640	
Virginia	391,900	2,332	6.0	377,499	1,749	4.6	404,513	
Washington	316,650	1,635	5.2	320,989	1,146	3.6	346,528	
West Virginia	76,807	1,679	21.9	82,305	1,501	18.2	89,657	
Wisconsin	270,641	2,180	8.1	276,447	2,358	8.5	304,985	
Wyoming	24,120	225	9.3	24,452	164	6.7	27,303	
Total	15,770,437	252,593		15,578,574	212,831		16,654,475	
Percent			16.0			13.7		
Number Reporting	51	51		51	51		51	

Data source: Child File and SDC.

STATE	AGE 8-11		AGE 12-15			AGE 16-17		
	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,960	7.8	254,445	2,352	9.2	126,796	537	4.2
Alaska	1,895	43.2	46,005	1,516	33.0	23,432	367	15.7
Arizona	996	3.0	327,637	993	3.0	153,850	269	1.7
Arkansas	1,521	10.1	155,812	1,849	11.9	77,897	520	6.7
California	30,608	13.8	2,133,291	26,802	12.6	1,000,453	7,956	8.0
Colorado	1,719	6.7	260,288	1,388	5.3	127,545	312	2.4
Connecticut	2,883	14.1	205,942	2,783	13.5	94,031	620	6.6
Delaware	295	6.8	43,404	259	6.0	21,559	82	3.8
District of Columbia	754	28.5	22,991	618	26.9	10,435	190	18.2
Florida	26,756	30.2	910,307	23,622	25.9	435,714	7,514	17.2
Georgia	9,013	17.7	507,850	7,732	15.2	241,158	1,785	7.4
Hawaii	794	11.8	66,129	677	10.2	32,243	234	7.3
Idaho	426	5.2	85,201	366	4.3	43,648	103	2.4
Illinois	5,963	8.0	733,499	4,344	5.9	354,955	1,058	3.0
Indiana	4,349	12.0	365,063	4,461	12.2	177,356	1,050	5.9
Iowa	2,495	15.8	163,096	1,984	12.2	85,477	641	7.5
Kansas	1,433	9.3	160,134	1,213	7.6	82,368	326	4.0
Kentucky	3,490	16.7	209,973	3,017	14.4	109,534	920	8.4
Louisiana	2,487	9.4	270,700	2,202	8.1	140,915	540	3.8
Maine	816	12.7	70,698	605	8.6	36,954	126	3.4
Maryland	3,586	11.2	323,806	3,531	10.9	152,235	1,174	7.7
Massachusetts	7,582	22.6	341,090	7,070	20.7	164,388	1,946	11.8
Michigan	6,607	11.0	604,190	5,853	9.7	293,207	1,520	5.2
Minnesota	2,312	8.1	298,271	1,745	5.9	152,140	458	3.0
Mississippi	937	5.5	172,507	814	4.7	87,317	226	2.6
Missouri	2,307	7.3	326,610	2,247	6.9	165,522	544	3.3
Montana	392	8.1	53,304	364	6.8	28,874	94	3.3
Nebraska	794	8.1	101,236	642	6.3	52,798	173	3.3
Nevada	911	6.9	126,001	742	5.9	57,150	184	3.2
New Hampshire	237	3.3	76,593	237	3.1	37,008	66	1.8
New Jersey	1,736	3.5	491,095	1,534	3.1	227,389	495	2.2
New Mexico	1,413	12.5	117,264	1,232	10.5	59,395	306	5.2
New York	18,182	17.1	1,064,800	18,223	17.1	510,398	5,019	9.8
North Carolina	8,048	17.2	466,532	6,590	14.1	217,026	1,378	6.3
North Dakota	338	10.3	35,569	328	9.2	19,466	107	5.5
Ohio	10,789	16.4	669,106	9,844	14.7	328,261	3,122	9.5
Oklahoma	2,804	14.4	198,692	2,459	12.4	102,780	562	5.5
Oregon	1,877	9.7	198,860	1,307	6.6	98,508	283	2.9
Pennsylvania	1,163	1.7	694,768	1,427	2.1	340,008	550	1.6
Rhode Island	692	12.3	56,737	624	11.0	27,374	189	6.9
South Carolina	2,334	10.5	227,114	2,117	9.3	112,377	497	4.4
South Dakota	1,003	23.1	46,234	715	15.5	24,743	212	8.6
Tennessee	1,883	5.9	320,505	1,582	4.9	156,913	490	3.1
Texas	9,958	7.3	1,353,015	7,916	5.9	667,337	1,962	2.9
Utah	2,112	14.1	149,765	2,224	14.8	77,699	626	8.1
Vermont	340	10.4	35,934	385	10.7	18,179	99	5.4
Virginia	1,618	4.0	408,414	1,416	3.5	197,332	435	2.2
Washington	1,013	2.9	353,324	676	1.9	176,003	132	0.7
West Virginia	1,382	15.4	92,566	1,276	13.8	47,607	367	7.7
Wisconsin	2,281	7.5	320,665	3,826	11.9	164,645	919	5.6
Wyoming	141	5.2	29,776	129	4.3	16,560	33	2.0
Total	197,425		16,746,808	177,858		8,156,959	49,318	
Rate		11.9			10.6			6.0
Number Reporting	51		51	51		51	51	

Table 3–9 Victims by Single-Year of Age, 2002

STATE	AGE <1	AGE 1	AGE 2	AGE 3	AGE 4	AGE 5	AGE 6	AGE 7	AGE 8	AGE 9	AGE 10
Alabama	746	531	527	542	524	493	502	509	483	517	505
Alaska	636	543	492	500	500	486	514	501	455	463	459
Arizona	614	317	363	318	328	296	322	290	263	246	252
Arkansas	426	359	412	405	400	461	459	448	435	370	340
California	12,910	7,676	7,178	7,413	7,448	7,685	8,157	8,235	8,154	7,799	7,393
Colorado	821	489	517	463	450	471	478	444	433	436	441
Connecticut	1,194	791	776	761	739	723	741	722	768	711	736
Delaware	121	92	76	83	71	72	86	65	81	76	72
District of Columbia	286	162	153	144	153	171	203	189	203	183	178
Florida	11,351	8,260	8,063	7,775	7,392	7,380	6,950	7,031	6,957	6,779	6,541
Georgia	4,239	2,736	2,677	2,595	2,488	2,534	2,579	2,530	2,310	2,374	2,211
Hawaii	548	218	199	215	211	221	204	208	210	189	193
Idaho	190	155	156	125	122	114	91	99	116	98	114
Illinois	3,884	2,037	2,020	1,839	1,857	1,814	1,664	1,638	1,534	1,629	1,441
Indiana	1,926	1,163	1,261	1,302	1,275	1,211	1,193	1,202	1,148	1,111	1,058
Iowa	1,183	909	954	904	832	811	668	699	627	640	629
Kansas	468	402	422	437	460	445	395	388	399	347	358
Kentucky	1,561	1,189	1,212	1,190	1,114	1,142	1,085	1,024	911	895	875
Louisiana	979	728	721	681	672	657	670	617	640	648	646
Maine	433	266	273	257	257	235	249	228	210	201	204
Maryland	1,004	730	819	887	891	948	962	968	889	930	930
Massachusetts	2,840	1,968	2,031	1,947	1,972	1,913	2,015	1,973	1,992	1,870	1,918
Michigan	3,535	1,663	1,621	1,615	1,568	1,605	1,564	1,679	1,583	1,666	1,703
Minnesota	898	643	666	662	621	652	635	663	567	565	617
Mississippi	323	240	277	222	233	237	236	248	248	257	218
Missouri	612	559	605	610	594	585	580	548	559	589	588
Montana	180	142	158	133	124	101	121	98	102	90	86
Nebraska	401	290	289	273	276	266	240	227	212	203	198
Nevada	658	433	434	322	322	322	277	277	278	211	211
New Hampshire	81	44	43	52	50	49	48	47	62	47	65
New Jersey	1,183	433	427	438	417	441	487	485	501	445	378
New Mexico	507	323	369	365	310	332	380	408	372	365	336
New York	6,591	4,411	4,368	4,354	4,149	4,334	4,612	4,713	4,771	4,612	4,465
North Carolina	3,499	2,521	2,499	2,356	2,263	2,178	2,094	2,093	2,043	1,991	2,035
North Dakota	89	81	95	107	95	91	82	80	80	92	72
Ohio	3,884	3,054	3,178	3,084	3,070	3,106	2,973	2,923	2,846	2,734	2,686
Oklahoma	1,721	980	993	968	903	802	790	720	728	702	709
Oregon	1,265	757	738	665	659	573	594	510	531	455	465
Pennsylvania	256	185	185	222	249	289	244	239	282	310	281
Rhode Island	353	190	196	222	198	202	175	196	168	176	185
South Carolina	1,144	611	584	584	555	570	575	569	592	583	573
South Dakota	194	194	195	262	262	262	250	250	250	250	250
Tennessee	878	547	491	519	520	538	495	486	456	454	477
Texas	5,857	3,463	3,570	3,402	3,404	3,278	3,028	2,878	2,719	2,669	2,419
Utah	800	646	644	698	669	659	590	568	515	552	539
Vermont	89	67	74	67	72	86	89	74	85	76	96
Virginia	923	442	501	466	429	424	433	463	412	430	417
Washington	657	324	310	344	305	324	281	236	265	243	258
West Virginia	455	388	428	408	366	384	383	368	344	388	315
Wisconsin	715	441	499	525	597	574	566	621	596	555	578
Wyoming	67	58	50	50	53	47	36	28	48	35	29
Total Victims	86,175	55,851	55,789	54,778	53,489	53,594	53,045	52,703	51,433	50,257	48,743
Percent	9.6	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

Data source: Child File and SDC.

STATE	AGE 11	AGE 12	AGE 13	AGE 14	AGE 15	AGE 16	AGE 17	AGE 18-21	UNKNOWN	TOTAL VICTIMS
Alabama	455	532	547	638	635	338	199	29	651	9,903
Alaska	518	416	396	390	314	250	117			7,950
Arizona	235	266	260	242	225	184	85	2	6	5,114
Arkansas	376	373	446	522	508	345	175	7	35	7,302
California	7,262	7,111	7,158	6,543	5,990	4,780	3,176	103	10	132,181
Colorado	409	364	381	360	283	197	115	13	5	7,570
Connecticut	668	723	713	678	669	407	213	11	74	12,818
Delaware	66	74	64	65	56	58	24	1	1	1,304
District of Columbia	190	196	133	151	138	115	75	9		3,032
Florida	6,479	6,302	6,161	5,885	5,274	4,571	2,943		37	122,131
Georgia	2,118	2,120	1,991	1,890	1,731	1,296	489	197	101	41,206
Hawaii	202	183	185	155	154	135	99	3	12	3,744
Idaho	98	101	98	94	73	67	36			1,947
Illinois	1,359	1,199	1,195	1,065	885	682	376		42	28,160
Indiana	1,032	1,034	1,210	1,057	1,160	690	360	2	21	20,416
Iowa	599	508	544	528	404	405	236	2	120	12,202
Kansas	329	338	318	275	282	206	120	8	28	6,425
Kentucky	809	793	751	792	681	560	360	1		16,945
Louisiana	553	591	573	546	492	397	143	17		10,971
Maine	201	173	172	148	112	101	25	1		3,746
Maryland	837	908	838	919	866	700	474	63	280	15,843
Massachusetts	1,802	1,902	1,825	1,767	1,576	1,259	687	8	131	33,396
Michigan	1,655	1,643	1,506	1,439	1,265	1,014	506			28,830
Minnesota	563	496	421	453	375	290	168	11	16	9,982
Mississippi	214	218	229	191	176	148	78	10		4,003
Missouri	571	524	597	611	515	398	146	3	16	9,810
Montana	114	97	83	91	93	59	35	2	86	1,995
Nebraska	181	179	181	159	123	103	70	4	34	3,909
Nevada	211	211	211	160	160	92	92		126	5,008
New Hampshire	63	63	68	68	38	39	27		8	962
New Jersey	412	417	416	375	326	295	200	25	2	8,103
New Mexico	340	335	358	275	264	196	110	10	318	6,273
New York	4,334	4,460	4,551	4,653	4,559	3,361	1,658	44	49	79,049
North Carolina	1,979	1,800	1,690	1,636	1,464	1,032	346		4	35,523
North Dakota	94	77	95	66	90	64	43			1,493
Ohio	2,523	2,492	2,514	2,512	2,326	1,868	1,254	92	1,022	50,141
Oklahoma	665	692	635	612	520	356	206	11	8	13,721
Oregon	426	388	339	314	266	205	78			9,228
Pennsylvania	290	337	343	360	387	346	204	48		5,057
Rhode Island	163	146	167	167	144	112	77	3	7	3,247
South Carolina	586	566	524	529	498	367	130	16	582	10,738
South Dakota	253	178	178	178	181	106	106	107	55	3,961
Tennessee	496	459	477	367	279	315	175	52	13	8,494
Texas	2,151	2,156	2,130	1,977	1,653	1,367	595	50	42	48,808
Utah	506	487	600	579	558	369	257	10	36	10,282
Vermont	83	67	97	114	107	64	35	5		1,447
Virginia	359	364	366	364	322	273	162	6	15	7,571
Washington	247	198	188	163	127	95	37		71	4,673
West Virginia	335	304	324	325	323	229	138	8	422	6,635
Wisconsin	552	640	836	1,118	1,232	603	316		64	11,628
Wyoming	29	31	32	36	30	21	12			692
Total Victims	46,992	46,232	46,115	44,602	40,909	31,530	17,788	994	4,550	895,569
Percent	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6	3.5	2.0	0.1	0.5	100.0
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	38	38	51

Table 3–10 Victimization Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2002 *(continues on page 44)*

STATE	AFRICAN-AMERICAN ONLY			AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE ONLY		
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	353,043	3,001	8.5	5,137	13	2.5
Alaska	7,734	470	60.8	38,164	3,813	99.9
Arizona	51,837	364	7.0	96,368	189	2.0
Arkansas	141,292	1,549	11.0	4,548	11	2.4
California						
Colorado	52,469	658	12.5	8,286	79	9.5
Connecticut	100,463	3,117	31.0	2,119	13	6.1
Delaware	44,640	629	14.1	535	0	0.0
District of Columbia						
Florida	829,860	37,139	44.8	10,730	152	14.2
Georgia	762,322	17,323	22.7	4,532	29	6.4
Hawaii	6,757	50	7.4	666	5	7.5
Idaho	2,078	16	7.7	5,235	84	16.0
Illinois	599,009	10,208	17.0	4,860	15	3.1
Indiana	167,713	3,590	21.4	3,441	32	9.3
Iowa	22,563	1,019	45.2	2,726	86	31.5
Kansas	50,134	915	18.3	6,520	56	8.6
Kentucky	85,916	2,011	23.4	1,666	13	7.8
Louisiana	472,827	5,243	11.1	7,039	31	4.4
Maine						
Maryland	437,562	7,978	18.2	3,549	15	4.2
Massachusetts	108,804	4,642	42.7	3,215	46	14.3
Michigan	450,817	10,320	22.9	15,729	215	13.7
Minnesota	68,871	2,493	36.2	18,972	621	32.7
Mississippi	340,167	1,676	4.9	3,608	4	1.1
Missouri	203,682	1,837	9.0	5,805	36	6.2
Montana	1,053	26	24.7	20,790	435	20.9
Nebraska	24,441	414	16.9	5,348	233	43.6
Nevada	45,153	936	20.7	6,766	87	12.9
New Hampshire	3,152	22	7.0	670	3	4.5
New Jersey	338,617	3,621	10.7	3,197	21	6.6
New Mexico	9,417	193	20.5	59,701	585	9.8
New York	840,367	22,931	27.3	16,157	324	20.1
North Carolina	536,338	12,062	22.5	29,492	588	19.9
North Dakota	1,519	57	37.5	11,890	288	24.2
Ohio	418,959	14,763	35.2	5,467	97	17.7
Oklahoma	84,564	1,840	21.8	89,302	2,061	23.1
Oregon	18,675	449	24.0	11,858	545	46.0
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island	15,590	473	30.3	1,486	30	20.2
South Carolina	353,594	4,401	12.4	3,259	17	5.2
South Dakota	2,023	0	0.0	26,809	1,642	61.2
Tennessee	297,583	2,359	7.9	3,073	13	4.2
Texas	745,628	9,107	12.2	16,995	86	5.1
Utah	6,576	346	52.6	10,484	247	23.6
Vermont	1,150	8	7.0	555	2	3.6
Virginia	410,432	2,792	6.8	4,368	2	0.5
Washington	62,768	443	7.1	27,430	344	12.5
West Virginia	15,459	223	14.4	646	0	0.0
Wisconsin	115,591	2,193	19.0	15,229	378	24.8
Wyoming	1,175	17	14.5	3,651	21	5.8
Total	9,710,384	195,924		628,073	13,607	
Percent			20.2			21.7
Number Reporting	47	47		47	47	

Data source: Child File and SDC.

Counts associated with specific racial groups, including population, do not include Hispanic children who were reported separately. Rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the population count and multiplying by 1,000. States for which more than 25 percent of records were missing race or ethnicity were excluded.

STATE	ASIAN-PACIFIC ISLANDER ONLY			WHITE ONLY		
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	8,638	32	3.7	698,404	5,399	7.7
Alaska	8,611	194	22.5	114,067	3,019	26.5
Arizona	26,871	39	1.5	719,497	2,343	3.3
Arkansas	6,289	19	3.0	479,610	5,063	10.6
California						
Colorado	28,493	77	2.7	750,551	3,865	5.1
Connecticut	25,227	82	3.3	603,169	5,583	9.3
Delaware	4,566	3	0.7	121,470	558	4.6
District of Columbia						
Florida	73,145	404	5.5	2,106,708	73,396	34.8
Georgia	49,366	151	3.1	1,252,852	20,712	16.5
Hawaii	126,331	1,574	12.5	52,153	409	7.8
Idaho	3,916	3	0.8	306,225	1,454	4.7
Illinois	108,899	97	0.9	1,896,685	14,363	7.6
Indiana	16,638	67	4.0	1,294,342	15,081	11.7
Iowa	11,610	81	7.0	614,720	8,745	14.2
Kansas	14,050	22	1.6	530,370	4,785	9.0
Kentucky	8,149	20	2.5	800,354	12,653	15.8
Louisiana	15,387	39	2.5	644,213	5,374	8.3
Maine						
Maryland	54,828	107	2.0	772,650	6,245	8.1
Massachusetts	63,904	554	8.7	1,095,187	15,605	14.2
Michigan	53,652	113	2.1	1,858,824	16,701	9.0
Minnesota	53,647	323	6.0	1,017,010	4,936	4.9
Mississippi	5,571	16	2.9	391,534	1,554	4.0
Missouri	17,632	25	1.4	1,097,836	7,554	6.9
Montana	1,558	4	2.6	180,726	1,050	5.8
Nebraska	6,906	22	3.2	354,660	2,624	7.4
Nevada	25,076	49	2.0	306,262	3,507	11.5
New Hampshire	4,625	3	0.6	287,033	857	3.0
New Jersey	133,626	83	0.6	1,246,434	2,848	2.3
New Mexico	5,244	16	3.1	163,438	1,779	10.9
New York	260,439	664	2.5	2,483,732	32,579	13.1
North Carolina	37,148	307	8.3	1,286,991	19,092	14.8
North Dakota	1,209	10	8.3	126,610	1,093	8.6
Ohio	37,708	111	2.9	2,271,324	31,160	13.7
Oklahoma	13,241	94	7.1	568,652	8,101	14.2
Oregon	31,348	129	4.1	644,017	5,946	9.2
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island	7,076	67	9.5	173,921	1,947	11.2
South Carolina	9,757	21	2.2	568,329	5,469	9.6
South Dakota	1,611	0	0.0	156,455	1,780	11.4
Tennessee	17,006	22	1.3	1,021,559	5,099	5.0
Texas	157,454	215	1.4	2,541,696	18,292	7.2
Utah	18,163	243	13.4	579,625	7,007	12.1
Vermont	1,669	3	1.8	132,036	1,381	10.5
Virginia	69,308	68	1.0	1,134,281	3,622	3.2
Washington	92,414	85	0.9	1,070,560	3,088	2.9
West Virginia	2,400	13	5.4	361,407	5,537	15.3
Wisconsin	36,395	213	5.9	1,066,542	7,856	7.4
Wyoming	815	2	2.5	103,016	566	5.5
Total	1,757,616	6,486		38,047,737	407,677	
Percent			3.7			10.7
Number Reporting	47	47		47	47	

Table 3–10 Victimization Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2002 *(continued from page 43)*

STATE	MULTIPLE RACE			HISPANIC			TOTAL		
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama				27,371	204	7.5	1,107,108	9,903	8.9
Alaska				10,933	158	14.5	192,428	7,950	41.3
Arizona	30,504	153	5.0	551,779	1,840	3.3	1,476,856	5,114	3.5
Arkansas	11,773	288	24.5	34,010	336	9.9	677,522	7,302	10.8
California									
Colorado	30,228	137	4.5	281,091	2,600	9.2	1,151,118	7,570	6.6
Connecticut	18,734	390	20.8	123,141	3,336	27.1	872,853	12,818	14.7
Delaware				14,047	111	7.9	189,698	1,304	6.9
District of Columbia									
Florida				790,425	9,976	12.6	3,882,271	122,131	31.5
Georgia				163,242	1,551	9.5	2,268,477	41,206	18.2
Hawaii	72,642	1,023	14.1	36,965	59	1.6	295,514	3,744	12.7
Idaho	7,500	12	1.6	45,485	286	6.3	370,439	1,947	5.3
Illinois				588,674	2,617	4.4	3,254,523	28,160	8.7
Indiana	30,560	614	20.1	82,163	885	10.8	1,594,857	20,416	12.8
Iowa	13,220	31	2.3	33,206	550	16.6	698,045	12,202	17.5
Kansas	18,975	113	6.0	76,470	122	1.6	696,519	6,425	9.2
Kentucky	16,246	283	17.4	19,257	39	2.0	931,588	16,945	18.2
Louisiana	15,128	68	4.5	31,080	102	3.3	1,185,674	10,971	9.3
Maine									
Maryland				77,677	626	8.1	1,379,925	15,843	11.5
Massachusetts	30,540	614	20.1	161,690	6,432	39.8	1,463,340	33,396	22.8
Michigan				126,833	848	6.7	2,570,264	28,830	11.2
Minnesota	35,815	580	16.2	57,810	840	14.5	1,252,125	9,982	8.0
Mississippi	7,533	18	2.4	12,334	43	3.5	760,747	4,003	5.3
Missouri				42,839	222	5.2	1,397,461	9,810	7.0
Montana	5,251	49	9.3	6,942	69	9.9	216,320	1,995	9.2
Nebraska	8,993	18	2.0	39,045	314	8.0	439,393	3,909	8.9
Nevada				169,373	232	1.4	572,590	5,008	8.7
New Hampshire	4,895	8	1.6	7,996	35	4.4	308,371	962	3.1
New Jersey				366,490	379	1.0	2,127,391	8,103	3.8
New Mexico	8,092	117	14.5	254,614	2,959	11.6	500,506	6,273	12.5
New York	90,061	1,700	18.9	922,495	14,970	16.2	4,613,251	79,049	17.1
North Carolina	34,605	307	8.9	144,266	2,981	20.7	2,068,840	35,523	17.2
North Dakota				2,887	45	15.6	146,812	1,493	10.2
Ohio	65,705	500	7.6	80,764	579	7.2	2,879,927	50,141	17.4
Oklahoma	47,548	291	6.1	70,253	1,237	17.6	873,560	13,721	15.7
Oregon				117,466	1,076	9.2	855,107	9,228	10.8
Pennsylvania									
Rhode Island	6,022	80	13.3	35,153	574	16.3	239,248	3,247	13.6
South Carolina	13,570	274	20.2	30,654	306	10.0	979,163	10,738	11.0
South Dakota				4,496	0	0.0	195,625	3,961	20.2
Tennessee				43,065	207	4.8	1,404,661	8,494	6.0
Texas	81,973	1,170	14.3	2,558,570	19,195	7.5	6,102,316	48,808	8.0
Utah				82,471	2,035	24.7	713,012	10,282	14.4
Vermont				1,721	10	5.8	139,662	1,447	10.4
Virginia	46,811	328	7.0	114,208	465	4.1	1,779,408	7,571	4.3
Washington				186,278	546	2.9	1,513,360	4,673	3.1
West Virginia	5,798	240	41.4	3,461	52	15.0	389,171	6,635	17.0
Wisconsin				76,837	526	6.8	1,338,064	11,628	8.7
Wyoming	2,279	1	0.4	11,408	41	3.6	122,344	692	5.7
Total	761,001	9,407		8,719,435	82,616		60,187,454	751,553	
Percent			12.4			9.5			12.5
Number Reporting	28	28		47	47		47	47	

Data source: Child File and SDC.

Counts associated with specific racial groups, including population, do not include Hispanic children who were reported separately. Rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the population count and multiplying by 1,000. States for which more than 25 percent of records were missing race or ethnicity were excluded.

Table 3–11 Distribution of Victims by Perpetrator Status, 2002

PARENTAL STATUS OF VICTIM'S PERPETRATOR(S)	VICTIMS	PERCENT
Maltreated by Mother Only	243,320	40.3
Maltreated by Father Only	115,375	19.1
Maltreated by Mother and Father	108,657	18.0
Maltreated by Mother and Other ¹	32,459	5.4
Maltreated by Father and Other ¹	5,827	1.0
Maltreated by Nonparental Perpetrator(s) ²	78,482	13.0
Unknown	19,234	3.2
Total	603,354	
Percent		100.0

Data source: Child File and SDC.

¹ Category includes victims with one parent identified as a perpetrator and another with an unspecified relationship.

² Category includes victims with at least one nonparental perpetrator identified.

Table 3–12 Children in Foster Care Maltreated by Foster Care Provider, 2000–2002

STATE	PERCENT 2000	PERCENT 2001	PERCENT 2002
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona	0.34	0.17	0.25
Arkansas	0.17	0.26	0.26
California		0.34	0.33
Colorado			0.29
Connecticut			
Delaware		0.11	0.12
District of Columbia		0.33	0.39
Florida	0.14	0.32	0.52
Georgia			
Hawaii	1.54	0.96	1.03
Idaho		0.36	0.30
Illinois	0.72	0.60	0.64
Indiana	0.44	0.56	0.73
Iowa	0.79	0.89	0.38
Kansas	0.49	0.50	0.61
Kentucky	0.47	0.61	0.37
Louisiana	0.73	0.58	0.74
Maine	0.08	0.48	0.30
Maryland			
Massachusetts	1.03	1.13	1.02
Michigan	0.33	0.34	0.25
Minnesota	0.18	0.24	0.29
Mississippi			0.59
Missouri	0.52	0.60	0.66
Montana	0.19	0.19	0.63
Nebraska	0.04	0.08	0.09
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1.30	0.59	0.69
New Mexico		0.06	1.53
New York	0.77	0.98	0.87
North Carolina	1.52	1.11	0.95
North Dakota			
Ohio		0.13	0.15
Oklahoma	1.27	1.40	1.62
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	0.25	0.24	0.35
Rhode Island	1.66	1.62	1.10
South Carolina		0.51	0.46
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	0.30	0.30	0.19
Utah	0.54	0.55	0.08
Vermont	0.59	0.34	0.05
Virginia			0.29
Washington	0.97	0.79	0.24
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	0.43	0.74	0.33
Number Reporting	28	35	38
Number Met Standard*	16	21	23
Percent	57.14	60.00	60.53

Data source: Child File and SDC.

* Standard: 0.57% or less.

Table 3–13 Factors Associated with Victimization, 2002

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIO ASSOCIATED WITH VICTIMIZATION (N=1,430,465)
PRIOR VICTIM	
No	1.00
Yes	1.42 *
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT	
Physical Abuse Only	1.00
Neglect Only ¹	1.32 *
Sexual Abuse Only	1.45 *
Psychological Maltreatment Only, Other Only, Unknown Only	0.73 *
Multiple Maltreatment Types	2.03 *
CHILD AGE	
0–3 years	1.00
4–7 years	0.83 *
8–11 years	0.81 *
12–15 years	0.79 *
16–21 years	0.69 *
CHILD SEX	
Boy	1.00
Girl	1.06 *
CHILD RACE AND ETHNICITY	
White Only	1.00
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	1.20 *
Asian-Pacific Islander Only	1.20 *
African-American Only	1.05 *
Hispanic	1.18 *
Other or Multiple Race ²	1.30 *
Unable to Determine or Missing ²	0.70 *
REPORT SOURCE	
Social and Mental Health Personnel	1.00
Medical Personnel	1.30 *
Law Enforcement or Legal Personnel	2.15 *
Educational Personnel	0.72 *
Child Daycare and Foster Care Providers	0.71 *
Other and Unknown	0.55 *

* $p < 0.0001$

Data source: Child File.

Logistic regression models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the outcome of interest (in this case victimization). Odds ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Odds ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence (e.g. victims of prior abuse or neglect are 1.42 times more likely to be victims of maltreatment than children with no history of prior abuse or neglect). Odds ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of recurrence (e.g. victims who are age 16 or older are 31 percent less likely than children age 0–3 to be victims).

¹ Neglect includes medical neglect.

² Does not include Hispanic.

Table 3–14 Maltreatment Recurrence within 6 Months, 2002

STATE	PERCENT 2000	PERCENT 2001	PERCENT 2002
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona	6.1	4.0	3.5
Arkansas	5.6	5.4	5.9
California	10.7	11.2	11.2
Colorado			3.3
Connecticut	11.4	11.0	11.8
Delaware	3.0	2.8	1.2
District of Columbia		8.3	6.4
Florida	6.7	8.4	8.7
Georgia			
Hawaii	6.4	7.2	4.8
Idaho		9.3	4.2
Illinois	9.7	10.1	7.5
Indiana	8.2	7.1	6.9
Iowa	11.8	11.2	11.4
Kansas	7.8	8.3	8.2
Kentucky	8.6	8.6	8.3
Louisiana	8.0	6.8	7.5
Maine	4.7	5.7	6.0
Maryland			8.0
Massachusetts	10.2	11.1	10.6
Michigan	3.3	3.6	7.8
Minnesota	4.6	5.3	5.9
Mississippi			4.6
Missouri	5.9	10.3	7.9
Montana	13.1	10.6	12.0
Nebraska	7.6	5.5	4.7
Nevada			
New Hampshire	8.2	8.3	2.6
New Jersey	5.8	6.3	6.9
New Mexico	8.5	7.7	6.9
New York	12.9	14.1	13.7
North Carolina	8.5	8.5	9.0
North Dakota			
Ohio		8.2	8.2
Oklahoma	11.7	9.8	9.6
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	3.5	2.8	2.9
Rhode Island	12.4	11.0	10.2
South Carolina		3.4	3.9
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	4.2	4.2	4.1
Utah	7.1	7.1	7.7
Vermont	7.9	6.9	5.5
Virginia		1.8	2.2
Washington	11.9	11.7	10.8
West Virginia	6.7	5.7	7.9
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	6.8	5.9	8.1
Number Reporting	34	39	42
Number Met Standard*	10	13	16
Percent	29.4	33.3	38.1

Data source: Child File.

Reports within 24 hours of the initial report are not counted as recurrence.

* Standard: 6.1% or less.

Table 3–15 Factors Associated with Maltreatment Recurrence, 2002

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIO ASSOCIATED WITH RECURRENCE (N=196,774)
PRIOR VICTIM	
No	1.00
Yes	2.03 *
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT	
Physical Abuse Only	1.00
Neglect Only ¹	1.46 *
Sexual Abuse Only	1.03
Psychological Maltreatment Only, Other Only, Unknown Only	1.19 *
Multiple Maltreatment Types	1.13 *
POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES	
No	1.00
Yes	1.44 *
FOSTER CARE SERVICES	
No	1.00
Yes	1.21 *
CHILD AGE	
0–3 years	1.00
4–7 years	0.98
8–11 years	0.87 *
12–15 years	0.86 *
16–21 years	0.60 *
CHILD RACE AND ETHNICITY	
White Only	1.00
American Indian and Alaska Native Only	0.87
Asian-Pacific Islander Only	0.59 *
African-American Only	0.79 *
Hispanic	1.00
Other and Multiple Race ²	1.06
Unable to Determine or Missing ²	0.66 *
REPORT SOURCE	
Social and Mental Health Personnel	1.00
Medical Personnel	0.97
Law Enforcement or Legal Personnel	0.91 *
Educational Personnel	1.23 *
Child Daycare and Foster Care Providers	1.16
Other and Unknown	1.34 *
PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP	
Mother Only	1.00
Father Only	0.91 *
Both Parents	0.92 *
Mother and Other	1.03
Father and Other	0.95
Nonparental Perpetrator	0.84 *
Perpetrator Relationship Unknown	0.91 *

* $p < 0.01$

Data source: Child File.

Proportional hazard models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the distribution of elapsed time to the event of interest (in this case recurrence). Risk ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Risk ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence (e.g., victims of prior abuse or neglect are 2.03 times more likely to be victims of maltreatment than children with no history of prior abuse or neglect.). Risk ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of recurrence (e.g., victims who are age 16 or older are 40 percent less likely than children age 0 to 3 to suffer recurrence). The effect of child sex was tested, but found to make no contribution to the overall model.

¹ Neglect includes medical neglect.

² Does not include Hispanic.



Fatalities

CHAPTER 4

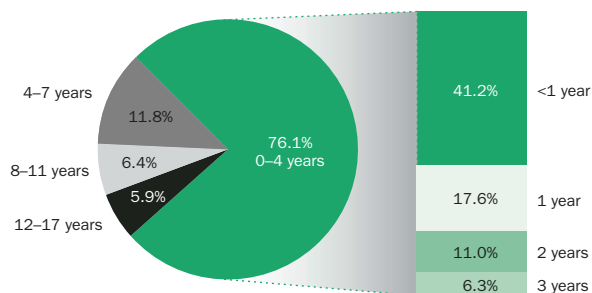
Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. In this chapter, national estimates of the number and rate of child maltreatment deaths per 100,000 children are provided. The characteristics of these fatality victims also are discussed.

Number of Child Fatalities

For 2002, an estimated 1,400 children died from abuse or neglect at a rate of 1.98 deaths per 100,000 children.¹ The national estimate was based on data from State child welfare information systems, as well as other data sources available to the States. The rate of fatalities per 100,000 children has increased from 1.84 for 2000 to 1.96 for 2001, and 1.98 for 2002.²

While most fatality data were from State child welfare agencies, many of these agencies also received data from additional sources. For example, statistics on approximately 20 percent (21.1%) of fatalities were from health departments and fatality review boards for 2002, compared to 11.4 percent for 2001. The coordination of data collection with other agencies contributes to a greater understanding of the size of the phenomenon as well as to better estimation. It is likely that the observed increased rate of fatalities is due to improved reporting by some of the States.

Figure 4–1 Percentage of Child Fatalities by Age, 2002



Based on data from table 4–4. N=940

Deaths of children under the custody or supervision of the child welfare agency are of special concern. CPS agencies in 50 States reported the deaths of 17 children (1.2% of reported deaths) in foster care.³

Fatalities by Age and Sex

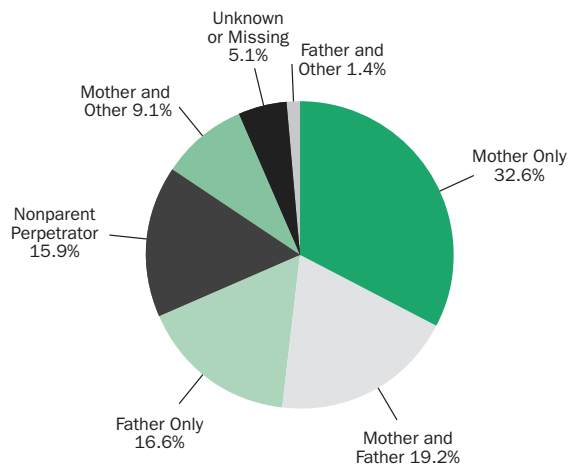
Three-quarters (76.1%) of children who were killed were younger than 4 years of age; 11.8 percent were 4–7 years of age; 6.4 percent were 8–11 years of age; and 5.9 percent were 12–17 years of age (figure 4–1).

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

² See supplementary table 4–2.

³ See supplementary table 4–3.

Figure 4–2 Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2002



Based on data from table 4–5. N=901.

The youngest children experienced the highest rates of fatalities. Based on case-level data from 31 States, infant boys (younger than 1 year old) had a fatality rate of 18.8 deaths per 100,000 boys of the same age.⁴ Infant girls (younger than 1 year old) had a fatality rate of 12.4 deaths per 100,000 girls of the same age. Rates for both boys and girls decreased with the age of the children.

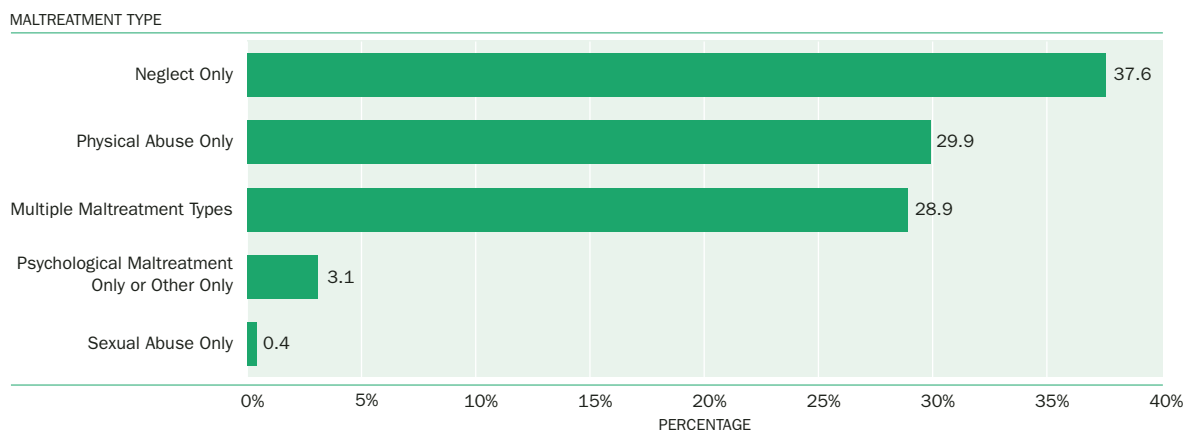
Parental Status of Perpetrators

Almost one-third (32.6%) of fatalities were perpetrated by the mother acting alone.⁵ Three-quarters (78.9%) of child fatalities were caused by one or more parents (figure 4–2).⁶ Nonparental perpetrators (e.g., daycare providers, foster parents, or residential facility staff) were responsible for 15.9 percent of fatalities.

Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment

The three main categories of maltreatment recorded related to fatalities were neglect (37.6%), physical abuse (29.9%), and combinations of maltreatment types (28.9%) (figure 4–3).⁷

Figure 4–3 Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 2002



Based on data in table 4–6. N=922.

⁴ See supplementary table 4–4.

⁵ See supplementary table 4–5.

⁶ Includes the following categories: Mother only, Father only, Mother and Father, Mother with other, and Father with other.

⁷ See supplementary table 4–6.

Fatalities by Prior Contact with CPS

Some children who died were already known to the child welfare agency. Children whose families had received family preservation services in the past 5 years accounted for 12 percent of child fatalities. Two percent had been in foster care and reunited with their families in the past 5 years.⁸

Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 4. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in Appendix D.

⁸ See supplementary table 4–7.

Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2002

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILD FILE AND SDC FATALITIES	AGENCY FILE FATALITIES	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITIES PER 100,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,107,108	29		29	2.62
Alaska	192,428	1		1	0.52
Arizona	1,476,856	21		21	1.42
Arkansas	677,522	13		13	1.92
California ¹	9,452,391		129	129	1.36
Colorado	1,151,118	25		25	2.17
Connecticut	872,853	9	2	11	1.26
Delaware	189,698	0	0	0	0.00
District of Columbia	112,128	7	6	13	11.59
Florida	3,882,271	97		97	2.50
Georgia	2,268,477	51		51	2.25
Hawaii	295,514	7		7	2.37
Idaho	370,439	2		2	0.54
Illinois	3,254,523	70		70	2.15
Indiana	1,594,857	58		58	3.64
Iowa	698,045	15		15	2.15
Kansas	696,519	1		1	0.14
Kentucky	931,588	23		23	2.47
Louisiana	1,185,674	37		37	3.12
Maine	279,058	0	3	3	1.08
Maryland	1,379,925		33	33	2.39
Massachusetts	1,463,340		17	17	1.16
Michigan					
Minnesota	1,252,125	16		16	1.28
Mississippi	760,747	7		7	0.92
Missouri	1,397,461	52	1	53	3.79
Montana	216,320	4		4	1.85
Nebraska	439,393	6	7	13	2.96
Nevada	572,590	3		3	0.52
New Hampshire	308,371		0	0	0.00
New Jersey	2,127,391	22	8	30	1.41
New Mexico	500,506		3	3	0.60
New York	4,613,251	68		68	1.47
North Carolina	2,068,840		26	26	1.26
North Dakota	146,812	2		2	1.36
Ohio	2,879,927	72		72	2.50
Oklahoma	873,560	23		23	2.63
Oregon	855,107	21		21	2.46
Pennsylvania	2,863,452	49	3	52	1.82
Rhode Island	239,248	1		1	0.42
South Carolina	979,163	13	3	16	1.63
South Dakota	195,625	5		5	2.56
Tennessee	1,404,661	18		18	1.28
Texas	6,102,316	206		206	3.38
Utah	713,012	12		12	1.68
Vermont	139,662	0	0	0	0.00
Virginia	1,779,408		22	22	1.24
Washington	1,513,360	1	14	15	0.99
West Virginia	389,171	13	16	29	7.45
Wisconsin	1,338,064	14		14	1.05
Wyoming	122,344	3		3	2.45
Total	70,324,219	1,097	293	1,390	
Rate					1.98
Number Reporting	50	43	19	50	50

Data source: Child File, SDC, and Agency File.

A national estimate of 1,400 fatalities was derived by multiplying the national rate of 1.98 by the total population—total population for all 51 States equals 72,894,483—and dividing by 100,000. The estimate was then rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 4–2 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2000–2002

REPORTING YEAR	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES	RATE PER 100,000	STATES REPORTING	TOTAL CHILD POPULATION (51 STATES)	ESTIMATED CHILD FATALITIES
2000	1,306	1.84	49	72,346,696	1,300
2001	1,373	1.96	50	72,616,308	1,400
2002	1,390	1.98	50	72,894,483	1,400

Data Source: Child File, Agency File, and SDC

Fatality rates were computed by dividing the respective counts of fatalities by the population of reporting States and multiplying by 100,000. Estimated fatalities were computed by dividing the product of the respective fatality rates and the national child population by 100,000 and rounding the result to the nearest 100.

Table 4–3 Child Fatalities in Foster Care, 2002

STATE	TOTAL FATALITIES	CHILD FILE & SDC FOSTER CARE FATALITIES	AGENCY FILE FOSTER CARE FATALITIES	TOTAL FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE
Alabama	29	0		0
Alaska	1	0		0
Arizona	21	0		0
Arkansas	13	0		0
California ¹	129			
Colorado	25	0		0
Connecticut	11		0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	13	0	0	0
Florida	97	1		1
Georgia	51	3		3
Hawaii	7	0		0
Idaho	2	0		0
Illinois	70	1		1
Indiana	58	0		0
Iowa	15	0		0
Kansas	1	0		0
Kentucky	23	0		0
Louisiana	37	0		0
Maine	3	0	0	0
Maryland	33		1	1
Massachusetts	17		0	0
Michigan				
Minnesota	16	0		0
Mississippi	7	0		0
Missouri	53	1	0	1
Montana	4	0		0
Nebraska	13	0		0
Nevada	3	0		0
New Hampshire	0		0	0
New Jersey	30	1	0	1
New Mexico	3		0	0
New York	68	3		3
North Carolina	26			
North Dakota	2			
Ohio	72	0		0
Oklahoma	23	1		1
Oregon	21	0		0
Pennsylvania	52	0		0
Rhode Island	1	0		0
South Carolina	16	0	0	0
South Dakota	5	0		0
Tennessee	18	0		0
Texas	206	4		4
Utah	12	0		0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	22		1	1
Washington	15	0	0	0
West Virginia	29	0		0
Wisconsin	14			
Wyoming	3	0		0
Total	1,390	15	2	17
Number Reporting	50	40	14	46

Data source: Child File, Agency File, and SDC.

States that did not provide perpetrator relationship data are not included in this analysis.

Table 4–4 Child Fatalities by Age and Sex Using Population-Based Rate, 2002

AGE	BOYS			GIRLS		
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000
<1	1,261,208	237	18.8	1,205,442	150	12.4
1	1,261,331	93	7.4	1,210,946	72	5.9
2	1,218,676	66	5.4	1,163,206	37	3.2
3	1,200,839	37	3.1	1,149,286	22	1.9
4–7	4,882,576	58	1.2	4,658,344	53	1.1
8–11	5,201,613	34	0.7	4,957,462	26	0.5
12–17	7,847,460	28	0.4	7,463,759	27	0.4
Total	22,873,703	553		21,808,445	387	
Rate			2.4			1.8
Percentage						

AGE	TOTAL FATALITY VICTIMS			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	RATE PER 100,000
<1	2,466,650	387	41.2	15.7
1	2,472,277	165	17.6	6.7
2	2,381,882	103	11.0	4.3
3	2,350,125	59	6.3	2.5
4–7	9,540,920	111	11.8	1.2
8–11	10,159,075	60	6.4	0.6
12–17	15,311,219	55	5.9	0.4
Total	44,682,148	940		
Rate				2.1
Percentage			100.2	

Data Source: Child File.

Percent does not equal 100 due to rounding.

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

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

Table 4–5 Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2002

PERPETRATOR	NUMBER OF FATALITY VICTIMS	PERCENT OF FATALITY VICTIMS
Mother Only	294	32.6
Mother and Father	173	19.2
Father Only	150	16.6
Nonparental Perpetrator ¹	143	15.9
Mother and Other ²	82	9.1
Unknown	46	5.1
Father and Other ²	13	1.4
Total	901	99.9

Data Source: Child File.

Percent does not equal 100 due to rounding.

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

¹ Category includes victims with at least one perpetrator identified as a nonparent; no parent was involved.

² Category includes victims with one perpetrator identified as a Mother or Father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.

Table 4–6 Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 2002

MALTREATMENT TYPE	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES	PERCENT OF CHILD FATALITIES
Neglect Only	347	37.6
Physical Abuse Only	276	29.9
Multiple Maltreatment Types ¹	266	28.9
Psychological or Other Maltreatment Only	29	3.1
Sexual Abuse Only	4	0.4
Total	922	99.9

Data source: Child File.

Percent does not equal 100 due to rounding.

¹ Category includes a combination of any two or more maltreatment types.

Table 4–7 Fatalities by Prior Contact with CPS, 2002

STATE	CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITY VICTIMS WHOSE FAMILIES RECEIVED PRESERVATION SERVICES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS	FATALITY VICTIMS WHO HAD BEEN REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS
Alabama	29	14	0
Alaska	1	0	0
Arizona			
Arkansas	13	0	0
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut	11	4	0
Delaware	0	0	0
District of Columbia	13	3	0
Florida	97	23	4
Georgia			
Hawaii	7		0
Idaho	2	0	0
Illinois	70	0	0
Indiana			
Iowa	15	1	1
Kansas	1	1	0
Kentucky	23	0	0
Louisiana	37	5	0
Maine	3	0	0
Maryland	33	8	
Massachusetts	17	10	4
Michigan			
Minnesota	16	0	0
Mississippi			
Missouri	53	0	1
Montana	4	0	0
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire	0	0	0
New Jersey	30	5	2
New Mexico	3	0	0
New York	68	0	0
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	72	21	2
Oklahoma	23	1	1
Oregon	21	3	0
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	1	0	0
South Carolina	16	0	0
South Dakota	5	3	2
Tennessee			
Texas	206	11	2
Utah	12	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0
Virginia	22	0	0
Washington	15		0
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	3	0	0
Total	942	113	19
Percent of Fatalities		12.0	2.0
Number Reporting	36	34	35

Data source: Child File.



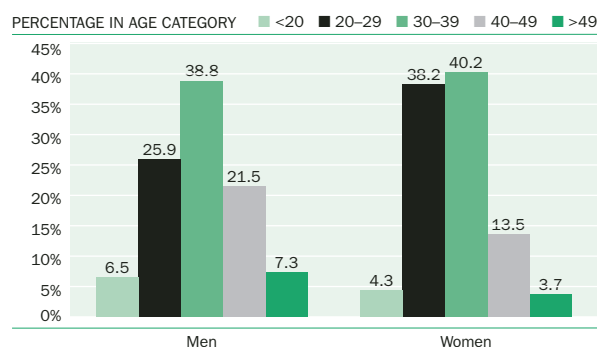
Perpetrators

CHAPTER 5

A perpetrator of child maltreatment is a person who was found to have abused or neglected a child. In most cases, the perpetrator is responsible for the child's well-being and is often a parent or another caregiver. Nonparental caregivers

include persons who were responsible for the supervision of a child, e.g., relatives, foster parents, or residential facility staff.

Figure 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2002

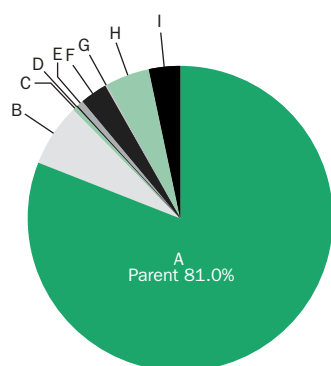


Based on data from table 5–1. N=41 States.

Characteristics of Perpetrators

For 2002, 58.3 percent of the perpetrators were women and 41.7 percent were men.¹ Female perpetrators were typically younger than male perpetrators. The median age of perpetrators was 31 years for women and 34 years for men. More than 40 percent (42.5%) of women who were perpetrators were younger than 30 years of age compared to one-third of the men (32.4%) who were younger than 30 years (figure 5–1).

Figure 5–2 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim, 2002



Based on data from table 5–2. N=37 States.

By far, the largest percentage of perpetrators (81.0%) were parents, including birth parents, adoptive parents, and stepparents (figure 5–2). Other relatives accounted for an additional 6.6 percent. Unmarried partners of parents accounted for 2.9 percent of perpetrators.²

More than one-half (53.3%) of all perpetrators were found to have neglected children.³ Slightly more than 10 percent (11.0%) of perpetrators physically abused children, and 6.9 percent sexually abused children.

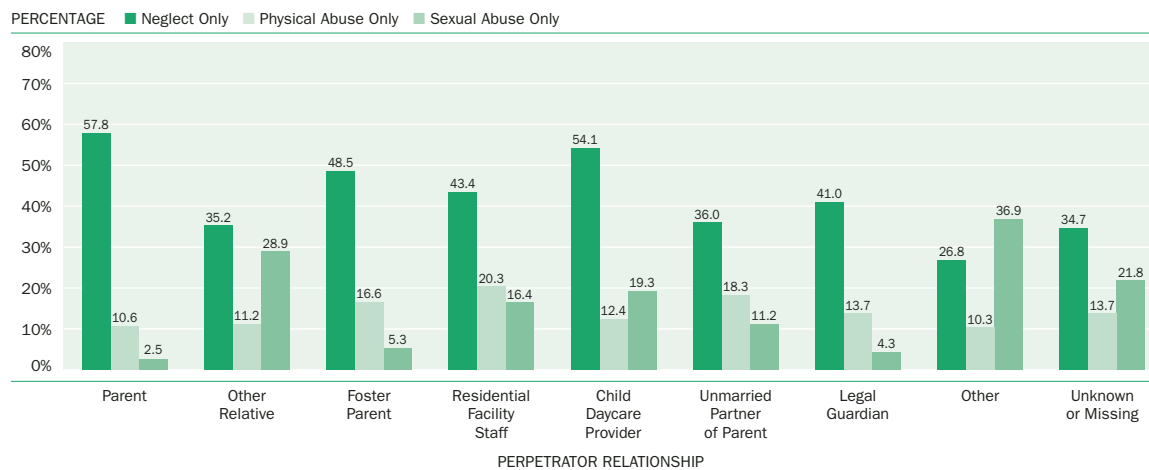
¹ Supporting data are provided in supplementary table 5–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

² See supplementary table 5–2.

³ See supplementary table 5–3.

There were variations in these overall patterns when the relationship of perpetrator to the child victim was considered. Less than 3 percent (2.5%) of parents committed sexual abuse; however, 28.9 percent of other relatives, 19.3 percent of daycare providers, 16.4 percent of residential facility staff, and 11.2 percent of unmarried partners of parents committed sexual abuse (figure 5–3). More than one-third (36.9%) of perpetrators who were in “other” types of relationships to the child victims—including camp counselors, school employees, and hospital staff—committed sexual abuse.

Figure 5–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim and Selected Types of Maltreatment, 2002



Based on data from table 5–3. N=37 States.

Supplementary Tables

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.

Table 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2002

AGE	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
< 20	21,524	6.5	20,089	4.3	41,613	5.2
20-29	85,694	25.9	177,059	38.2	262,753	33.1
30-39	128,338	38.8	186,328	40.2	314,666	39.6
40-49	71,007	21.5	62,523	13.5	133,530	16.8
> 49	24,217	7.3	17,359	3.7	41,576	5.2
Total	330,780	100.0	463,358	100.0	794,138	
Percent		41.7		58.3		100.0

Data source: Child File.

Percentages are based on 794,138 perpetrators, out of 831,234 perpetrator reports, in which the perpetrator's age and sex were provided. A perpetrator is counted for each child victim for each report.

Median age of men = 34

Median age of women = 31

Total median age = 32

Table 5–2 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim, 2002

STATE	PARENT	NONPARENTAL PERPETRATOR			
		OTHER RELATIVE	FOSTER PARENT	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona	5,378	460	11	48	
Arkansas	5,628	999	22		35
California	120,233	8,407	727		
Colorado	6,413	671	57	11	88
Connecticut					
Delaware	1,289	97	2		
District of Columbia	2,607	199	18	13	4
Florida	39,649	3,280	352	69	665
Georgia					
Hawaii	4,617	281	63	8	
Idaho	2,029	82	12		4
Illinois	24,412	2,603	197	87	132
Indiana	18,647	1,891	128	24	41
Iowa	11,681	638	48	18	719
Kansas	5,818	709	46	25	
Kentucky	13,633	1,062	62		33
Louisiana	10,803	1,601	63	62	53
Maine	4,612	344	51	2	7
Maryland					
Massachusetts	36,800	1,796	153	134	115
Michigan	34,224	1,141	96	14	25
Minnesota	9,503	818	32	27	148
Mississippi	3,867	415	17	22	9
Missouri	7,982	1,007	92	101	107
Montana	1,986	145	26	8	7
Nebraska	3,603	381	8	4	
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	7,230	617	100	85	145
New Mexico	4,476	593	44	11	
New York	95,684	6,281	740	126	870
North Carolina	32,183	1,508	79	122	221
North Dakota					
Ohio	41,313	4,172		68	325
Oklahoma	17,928	1,016	448		180
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	3,021	723	50	94	668
Rhode Island	3,311	157	27	33	39
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas	49,406	7,255	69	19	404
Utah	7,347	1,099	4		55
Vermont	993	160	2	3	4
Virginia	6,514	544	34	13	281
Washington	5,571	193	52	2	47
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	718	46	2	3	6
Total	651,109	53,391	3,934	1,256	5,437
Percent	81.0	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.7
Number Reporting	37	37	36	30	30

Data Source: Child File.

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

STATE	NONPARENTAL PERPETRATOR			UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL PERPETRATORS
	UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT	LEGAL GUARDIAN	OTHER		
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona	228	35	20		6,180
Arkansas	34	14	12	2,246	8,990
California	99	682	6,578	7,562	144,288
Colorado	14	7	392	721	8,374
Connecticut					
Delaware	101		18	35	1,542
District of Columbia			191	521	3,553
Florida	3,762	136	2,915	171	50,999
Georgia					
Hawaii		51	354	46	5,420
Idaho	65	6	11	103	2,312
Illinois	2,135		2,024		31,590
Indiana	1,267	35	2,523	1,096	25,652
Iowa	615		662	1,346	15,727
Kansas				1,706	8,304
Kentucky	913		665	1,473	17,841
Louisiana	20	6	880	579	14,067
Maine	357	3	49	1,129	6,554
Maryland					
Massachusetts	3,115	172	945	406	43,636
Michigan			2,111	444	38,055
Minnesota	643	30	313	824	12,338
Mississippi	147	3	257	40	4,777
Missouri	839		1,232	1,216	12,576
Montana	115	5	66	100	2,458
Nebraska				971	4,967
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	380		190	249	8,996
New Mexico	244	23	225	6	5,622
New York		263	1,779	63	105,806
North Carolina			1,408	2	35,523
North Dakota					
Ohio	2,902		5,168	1,608	55,556
Oklahoma	53	131	1,286	273	21,315
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	373	39	639		5,607
Rhode Island			425	28	4,020
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas	3,415		2,144	200	62,912
Utah	668	9	1,344	361	10,887
Vermont			356	55	1,573
Virginia	199	32	261	966	8,844
Washington	377		20	187	6,449
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	9	5	60	3	852
Total	23,089	1,687	37,523	26,736	804,162
Percent	2.9	0.2	4.7	3.3	100.0
Number Reporting	28	21	35	34	37

Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim and Types of Maltreatment, 2002

MALTREATMENT TYPE	PARENT		OTHER RELATIVE		FOSTER PARENT	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Physical Abuse only	68,972	10.6	5,970	11.2	654	16.6
Neglect only ¹	376,420	57.8	18,786	35.2	1,909	48.5
Sexual Abuse only	16,210	2.5	15,413	28.9	208	5.3
Psychological Abuse only or Other only	83,734	12.9	4,474	8.4	409	10.4
Multiple Maltreatment Types ²	105,773	16.2	8,748	16.4	754	19.2
Total	651,109		53,391		3,934	
Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0

MALTREATMENT TYPE	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF		CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER		UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Physical Abuse only	255	20.3	674	12.4	4,228	18.3
Neglect only ¹	545	43.4	2,944	54.1	8,312	36.0
Sexual Abuse only	206	16.4	1,047	19.3	2,594	11.2
Psychological Abuse only or Other only	66	5.3	169	3.1	3,132	13.6
Multiple Maltreatment Types ²	184	14.7	603	11.1	4,823	20.7
Total	1,256		5,437		23,089	
Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0

MALTREATMENT TYPE	LEGAL GUARDIAN		OTHER		UNKNOWN OR MISSING		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS	TOTAL PERCENT
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT		
Physical Abuse only	231	13.7	3,851	10.3	3,657	13.7	88,492	11.0
Neglect only ¹	692	41.0	10,057	26.8	9,277	34.7	428,942	53.3
Sexual Abuse only	72	4.3	13,845	36.9	5,827	21.8	55,422	6.9
Psychological Abuse only or Other only	342	20.3	3,661	9.8	3,653	13.7	99,640	12.4
Multiple Maltreatment Types ²	350	20.8	6,109	16.3	4,322	16.2	131,666	16.4
Total	1,687		37,523		26,736		804,162	
Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0

Data Source: Child File.

¹ Includes medical neglect only.

² Any situation when a child has experienced two or more types of maltreatment.



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, home visits, individual and family counseling, and homemaker help.
- *Postinvestigation services* (also termed remedial 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 are usually based on an assessment of the family's strengths, weaknesses, and needs. These services include individual counseling, case management, family-based services (services provided to the entire family, such as counseling or family support), in-home services (such as family preservation), foster care services, and court services.

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

Preventive Services

During 2002, approximately 2.4 million children (2,406,000) received preventive services at a rate of 33.0 per 1,000 children.³ This compares with a rate of 28.0 per 1,000 children for 2001.

Preventive services were funded by the following Federal programs, as well as other State 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, improving risk and safety assessment protocols, training CPS workers and mandated reporters, and improving services to infants disabled with life-threatening conditions.
- *Title II of CAPTA, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.]*—Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants assist each State in preventing child abuse and neglect and in promoting healthy parent-child relationships by developing, operating, expanding, and enhancing a net-

¹ Data about preventive services are captured through the Agency File or the SDC Survey. States are not limited to reporting those children who received an investigation or assessment by the CPS agency.

² Data about postinvestigation (remedial) services are collected through the Child File or the SDC Survey. States are asked to report only those children who received an investigation or assessment by the CPS agency within 90 days of the disposition date.

³ See supplementary table 6–1.

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

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

Some States were able to estimate the number of recipients of services by funding source. States have flexibility in determining who will receive preventive services, what services will be offered, and how the services will be provided. Approximately 30.1 percent of children received preventive services under Promoting Safe and Stable Families grants and 21.6 percent under the Social Services Block Grant.⁴ The Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant provided the preventive services for 8.4 percent and 7.9 percent of children, respectively. Nearly one-third of the children (31.5%) were not identified with a specific funding source.

Postinvestigation Services

More than three-quarters of States have policies requiring workers to provide short-term services, if needed, during an investigation or assessment. A similar percentage of States require workers to plan or assist with the planning of ongoing services.⁵ Almost 60 percent (58.7%) of the child victims (a nationally estimated 526,000) received postinvestigation services.⁶ Of the children who were not found to be victims of maltreatment, 31.1 percent or an estimated 708,000 children received such services. This compares to 58.4 percent of victims and 28.8 percent of nonvictims who received services in 2001. The increased number of nonvictims who received postinvestigation services may be due to increased accuracy of the States' data as well as an increase in service delivery.

With a few exceptions, the State data on the average number of days to provision of services appear to fall within the timeframe allowed for an investigation or shortly thereafter. The weighted average time from the start of investigation to provision of service was 54 days.

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. Almost one-fifth of victims (18.9%) were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation

⁴ See table 6–2.

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

⁶ See table 6–3.

or assessment.⁷ In addition, 4.2 percent of nonvictims experienced a removal. This compares with 19.0 percent of victims and 4.7 percent of nonvictims for 2001. Children who were not identified as victims of maltreatment, but were removed, include children who were removed on an emergency basis during an investigation and siblings of victims who were removed. Nationally, it is estimated that 265,000 children were removed from their homes as a result of a child abuse investigation or assessment in 2002.⁸

Court proceedings to determine temporary custody of the victim, guardianship of the victim, or disposition of State dependency petitions were reported as being initiated for 17.8 percent of victims.⁹ Court-appointed representatives were assigned for 18.0 percent of child victims.¹⁰ One-quarter of child victims (24.9 %) received family preservation services and 5.7 percent had received family reunification services within the previous 5 years.¹¹

Factors Influencing the Receipt of Services

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

Receipt of Postinvestigation Services

There are several reasons why only some children and families receive postinvestigation services or family reunification services. For example, there may not be enough services available for families or the waiting lists may be very long. One hypothesis is that the characteristics of a child's case may influence the receipt of services. This hypothesis was explored by using the case-level data submissions to examine which factors influenced whether or not a child received postinvestigation services. Highlights of the findings are listed below.¹²

- Child victims of prior maltreatment were 81 percent more likely to receive services than children with no prior victimization.
- When compared to physical abuse victims, victims of multiple types of maltreatment were 81 percent more likely to receive services and sexual abuse victims were 21 percent less likely to receive services.
- Child victims in the age group of birth to 3 years were approximately 25 percent more likely to receive services than child victims older than 4 years.
- Compared to White children, children of "other" or multiple race were 60 percent more likely to receive services. African-American and Hispanic children were 27 percent and 42 percent, respectively, more likely to receive services than White children.
- If the reporter of the child abuse or maltreatment was categorized as law enforcement or legal personnel, the victim was 26 percent less likely to receive services than if the reporter was categorized as a social or mental health professional.

⁷ See table 6-4.

⁸ The national estimate of 265,000 children who were removed from their home is the sum of a nationally estimated 169,000 victims and 96,000 nonvictims who were removed from their homes.

⁹ See table 6-5.

¹⁰ See table 6-6.

¹¹ See table 6-7.

¹² See table 6-8.

- Children who were abused or maltreated by their father were 47 percent less likely to receive services than children who were abused or maltreated by their mother.

Receipt of Foster Care Services

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

- Prior child victims were 96 percent more likely to be placed in foster care than children with no prior victimization.
- Sexual abuse victims were 36 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than physical abuse victims.
- Child victims age 4 to 11 years were approximately 36 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than victims who were age birth to 3 years.
- African-American child victims were 51 percent more likely to be placed in foster care than White child victims.
- If the reporter of the child abuse or neglect was categorized as educational personnel, the child victim was 43 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than if the reporter was categorized as a social or mental health professional.
- Children who were abused or neglected by their father only were 56 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than children who were abused or neglected by their mother acting alone.

Supplementary Tables

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.

Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services, 2002

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES ¹	RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,107,108	13,841	12.5
Alaska			
Arizona	1,476,856	4,640	3.1
Arkansas	677,522	45,348	66.9
California			
Colorado	1,151,118	6,484	5.6
Connecticut	872,853	96,783	110.9
Delaware			
District of Columbia	112,128	950	8.5
Florida	3,882,271	157,792	40.6
Georgia	2,268,477	134,112	59.1
Hawaii	295,514	3,551	12.0
Idaho	370,439	9,695	26.2
Illinois	3,254,523	11,282	3.5
Indiana			
Iowa	698,045	44,080	63.1
Kansas	696,519	13,666	19.6
Kentucky	931,588	43,192	46.4
Louisiana	1,185,674	37,400	31.5
Maine			
Maryland	1,379,925	15,009	10.9
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota	1,252,125	18,486	14.8
Mississippi	760,747	19,026	25.0
Missouri			
Montana	216,320	3,408	15.8
Nebraska			
Nevada	572,590	69,110	120.7
New Hampshire	308,371	82,287	266.8
New Jersey	2,127,391	150,165	70.6
New Mexico	500,506	29,117	58.2
New York	4,613,251	107,249	23.2
North Carolina	2,068,840	438	0.2
North Dakota			
Ohio	2,879,927	83,979	29.2
Oklahoma	873,560	4,528	5.2
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,863,452	226,641	79.1
Rhode Island	239,248	6,447	26.9
South Carolina	979,163	8,611	8.8
South Dakota	195,625	7,648	39.1
Tennessee	1,404,661	14,339	10.2
Texas	6,102,316	145,108	23.8
Utah	713,012	53,359	74.8
Vermont	139,662	3,708	26.5
Virginia	1,779,408	16,857	9.5
Washington	1,513,360	24,568	16.2
West Virginia	389,171	27,357	70.3
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	122,344	9,970	81.5
Total	52,975,610	1,750,231	
Rate			33.0
Number Reporting	39	39	39

Data source: CAF.

¹ A national estimate of 2,406,000 children who received preventive services was derived by multiplying the total rate per 1,000 children (33.0) by the total child population (72,894,483) for all 51 States.

Table 6–2 Preventive Services by Funding Source, 2002

STATE	TOTAL RECIPIENTS OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES	CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANT		COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANT	
		NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama	13,841				
Alaska					
Arizona	4,640			496	10.7
Arkansas	45,348	240	0.5		
California					
Colorado	6,484				
Connecticut	96,783	80,128	82.8	3,965	4.1
Delaware					
District of Columbia	950	215	22.6	185	19.5
Florida	157,792	7,982	5.1	11,857	7.5
Georgia	134,112	20,281	15.1	64	0.0
Hawaii	3,551				
Idaho	9,695			6,598	68.1
Illinois	11,282	2,257	20.0	1,073	9.5
Indiana					
Iowa	44,080			2,598	5.9
Kansas	13,666	694	5.1	9,028	66.1
Kentucky	43,192			706	1.6
Louisiana	37,400	103	0.3	28,334	75.8
Maine					
Maryland	15,009				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota	18,486	6,595	35.7		
Mississippi	19,026	976	5.1	596	3.1
Missouri					
Montana	3,408			566	16.6
Nebraska					
Nevada	69,110	13,195	19.1	12,313	17.8
New Hampshire	82,287	2,755	3.3	5,856	7.1
New Jersey	150,165	737	0.5	2,235	1.5
New Mexico	29,117	9,235	31.7	1,859	6.4
New York	107,249			4,739	4.4
North Carolina	438			438	100.0
North Dakota					
Ohio	83,979				
Oklahoma	4,528				
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	226,641			13,965	6.2
Rhode Island	6,447	109	1.7	1,972	30.6
South Carolina	8,611				
South Dakota	7,648			3,035	39.7
Tennessee	14,339			14,339	100.0
Texas	145,108				
Utah	53,359			2,403	4.5
Vermont	3,708			1,753	47.3
Virginia	16,857			1,973	11.7
Washington	24,568	1,936	7.9		
West Virginia	27,357	204	0.7	4,404	16.1
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	9,970			426	4.3
Total	1,750,231	147,642		137,776	
Rate			8.4		7.9
Number Reporting	39	17		28	

Data source: CAF.

STATE	PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES		SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT		OTHER	
	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama					13,841	100.0
Alaska						
Arizona					4,144	89.3
Arkansas	42,224	93.1	2,884	6.4		
California						
Colorado	6,484	100.0				
Connecticut	12,690	13.1				
Delaware						
District of Columbia	388	40.8	162	17.1		
Florida	114,431	72.5			23,522	14.9
Georgia	7,629	5.7			106,138	79.1
Hawaii	1,335	37.6			2,216	62.4
Idaho	3,097	31.9				
Illinois	7,426	65.8			526	4.7
Indiana						
Iowa					41,482	94.1
Kansas	3,695	27.0			249	1.8
Kentucky	2,978	6.9	36,610	84.8	2,898	6.7
Louisiana	651	1.7	7,381	19.7	931	2.5
Maine						
Maryland					15,009	100.0
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota	11,355	61.4			536	2.9
Mississippi	2,116	11.1	2,718	14.3	12,620	66.3
Missouri						
Montana	796	23.4			2,046	60.0
Nebraska						
Nevada	18,054	26.1	25,548	37.0		
New Hampshire	1,312	1.6	1,052	1.3	71,312	86.7
New Jersey	3,140	2.1	80,288	53.5	63,765	42.5
New Mexico	745	2.6	17,278	59.3		
New York			98,628	92.0	3,882	3.6
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio			83,979	100.0		
Oklahoma					4,528	100.0
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	206,019	90.9			6,657	2.9
Rhode Island	1,109	17.2			3,257	50.5
South Carolina	3,373	39.2	776	9.0	4,462	51.8
South Dakota	4,613	60.3				
Tennessee						
Texas	58,681	40.4			86,427	59.6
Utah	1,626	3.0			49,330	92.4
Vermont					1,955	52.7
Virginia					14,884	88.3
Washington	8,098	33.0	14,534	59.2		
West Virginia	3,599	13.2			19,150	70.0
Wisconsin						
Wyoming	2,206	22.1	7,338	73.6		
Total	529,870		379,176		555,767	
Rate		30.1		21.6		31.5
Number Reporting	28		14		26	

Table 6–3 Receipt of Postinvestigation Services, 2002

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	CHILD VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES		TOTAL NONVICTIMS
		NUMBER	PERCENT	
Alabama	9,903	4,116	41.6	22,779
Alaska	7,950	2,002	25.2	2,052
Arizona	5,114	5,114	100.0	47,174
Arkansas	7,302	5,752	78.8	18,935
California	132,181	98,564	74.6	380,699
Colorado	7,570	2,545	33.6	32,982
Connecticut	12,818	2,941	22.9	40,596
Delaware	1,304	656	50.3	
District of Columbia	3,032	2,528	83.4	
Florida	122,131	72,034	59.0	132,725
Georgia	41,206	25,300	61.4	85,471
Hawaii	3,744	3,156	84.3	3,574
Idaho	1,947	1,186	60.9	7,465
Illinois	28,160	5,452	19.4	109,161
Indiana	20,416	6,580	32.2	29,747
Iowa	12,202	5,793	47.5	22,591
Kansas	6,425	3,076	47.9	20,271
Kentucky	16,945	10,745	63.4	45,793
Louisiana	10,971	5,317	48.5	26,854
Maine	3,746	1,177	31.4	4,375
Maryland	15,843	2,415	15.2	
Massachusetts	33,396	28,649	85.8	28,890
Michigan	28,830	23,092	80.1	161,334
Minnesota	9,982	9,977	99.9	16,362
Mississippi	4,003	1,934	48.3	14,006
Missouri	9,810	9,133	93.1	70,843
Montana	1,995	1,053	52.8	15,083
Nebraska	3,909	2,198	56.2	8,353
Nevada				
New Hampshire	962	962	100.0	9,602
New Jersey	8,103	7,272	89.7	62,683
New Mexico	6,273	6,273	100.0	16,724
New York				
North Carolina	35,523	20,288	57.1	
North Dakota				
Ohio	50,141	13,152	26.2	60,354
Oklahoma	13,721	9,101	66.3	55,250
Oregon	9,228	4,447	48.2	
Pennsylvania	5,057	5,047	99.8	19,273
Rhode Island	3,247	1,703	52.4	7,525
South Carolina	10,738	8,844	82.4	20,199
South Dakota	3,961	1,036	26.2	4,450
Tennessee				
Texas	48,808	20,895	42.8	161,567
Utah	10,282	8,955	87.1	19,554
Vermont	1,447	639	44.2	2,553
Virginia	7,571	4,515	59.6	32,981
Washington	4,673	2,769	59.3	24,045
West Virginia	6,635	4,201	63.3	
Wisconsin	11,628	7,539	64.8	
Wyoming	692	354	51.2	
Total	801,525	470,477		1,844,875
Percent/Weighted Average			58.7	
Number Reporting	47	47	47	39

Data source: CAF.

The national estimate of 526,000 victims who received postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the total number of victims for 51 States (801,525) by the percent of child victims who received postinvestigation services for the 47 States that reported data (58.7%) and dividing the total by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

STATE	CHILD NONVICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES		AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO SERVICES ¹	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SERVICES
	NUMBER	PERCENT		
Alabama	1,914	8.40		
Alaska	171	8.33	32	2,173
Arizona	38,020	80.60	33	43,134
Arkansas	9,645	50.94	43	15,397
California	171,572	45.07		
Colorado	4,953	15.02	16	7,498
Connecticut	1,986	4.89	5	4,927
Delaware			40	656
District of Columbia			30	2,528
Florida	38,816	29.25	88	110,850
Georgia	1,779	2.08		
Hawaii	2,407	67.35	8	5,563
Idaho	1,621	21.71		
Illinois	5,372	4.92	37	10,824
Indiana	381	1.28	16	6,961
Iowa	5,136	22.73	33	10,929
Kansas	4,234	20.89	26	7,310
Kentucky	14,493	31.65	28	25,238
Louisiana	1,944	7.24	71	7,261
Maine	229	5.23	95	1,406
Maryland			337	2,415
Massachusetts	6,633	22.96	9	35,282
Michigan	10,049	6.23	33	33,141
Minnesota	16,350	99.93	40	26,327
Mississippi	1,843	13.16	102	3,777
Missouri	58,853	83.08	30	67,986
Montana	2,057	13.64	40	3,110
Nebraska	1,793	21.47	103	3,991
Nevada				
New Hampshire	9,602	100.00	126	10,564
New Jersey	41,474	66.16	15	48,746
New Mexico	16,724	100.00	53	22,997
New York				
North Carolina			41	20,288
North Dakota				
Ohio	6,565	10.88		
Oklahoma	30,574	55.34	20	39,675
Oregon				
Pennsylvania	19,265	99.96		
Rhode Island	1,699	22.58	43	3,402
South Carolina	6,391	31.64	29	15,235
South Dakota	104	2.34		
Tennessee				
Texas	10,184	6.30	49	31,079
Utah	17,552	89.76	111	26,507
Vermont	589	23.07	30	1,228
Virginia	5,228	15.85	72	9,743
Washington	4,764	19.81	61	7,533
West Virginia			44	4,201
Wisconsin				
Wyoming			73	354
Total	572,966		2,062	680,236
Percent/Weighted Average		31.1	54	
Number Reporting	39	39	38	38

¹ Numbers rounded to whole days.

The national estimate of 708,000 nonvictims who received postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the total number of nonvictims for 51 States (2,276,302) by the percent of child victims who received postinvestigation services for the 39 States that reported data (31.1%) and dividing the total by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Table 6–4 Victims and Nonvictims Removed from Home, 2002

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME		TOTAL	NONVICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME	
Alabama						
Alaska	7,950	470	5.9	2,052	6	0.3
Arizona	5,114	2,724	53.3	47,174	7,732	16.4
Arkansas	7,302	1,279	17.5			
California	132,181	41,516	31.4	380,699	25,805	6.8
Colorado	7,570	1,499	19.8	32,982	1,034	3.1
Connecticut	12,818	1,427	11.1	40,596	266	0.7
Delaware	,304	125	9.6			
District of Columbia	3,032	760	25.1			
Florida	122,131	5,050	4.1	132,725	1,399	1.1
Georgia	41,206	8,111	19.7	85,471	715	0.8
Hawaii	3,744	1,863	49.8	3,574	543	15.2
Idaho	1,947	814	41.8	7,465	233	3.1
Illinois	28,160	3,652	13.0	109,161	2,171	2.0
Indiana	20,416	3,328	16.3	29,747	110	0.4
Iowa	12,202	1,641	13.4	22,591	900	4.0
Kansas	6,425	639	9.9	20,271	860	4.2
Kentucky	16,945	3,517	20.8	45,793	1,899	4.1
Louisiana	10,971	2,419	22.0	26,854	821	3.1
Maine	3,746	842	22.5	4,375	211	4.8
Maryland	15,843	1,463	9.2			
Massachusetts	33,396	4,794	14.4	28,890	1,760	6.1
Michigan						
Minnesota	9,982	2,619	26.2	16,362	1,301	8.0
Mississippi	4,003	830	20.7	14,006	614	4.4
Missouri	9,810	2,768	28.2	70,843	3,237	4.6
Montana	1,995	828	41.5	15,083	1,301	8.6
Nebraska	3,909	1,395	35.7	8,353	536	6.4
Nevada						
New Hampshire	962	322	33.5	9,602	516	5.4
New Jersey	8,103	2,419	29.9	62,683	2,904	4.6
New Mexico	6,273	994	15.8	16,724	127	0.8
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	50,141	7,581	15.1	60,354	3,244	5.4
Oklahoma	13,721	4,084	29.8	55,250	568	1.0
Oregon	9,228	3,989	43.2			
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island	3,247	854	26.3	7,525	449	6.0
South Carolina						
South Dakota	3,961	1,210	30.5	4,450	0	0.0
Tennessee						
Texas	48,808	8,581	17.6	161,567	1,189	0.7
Utah	10,282	1,377	13.4	19,554	680	3.5
Vermont	1,447	225	15.5	2,553	68	2.7
Virginia	7,571	1,562	20.6	32,981	1,377	4.2
Washington	4,673	2,301	49.2	24,045	2,792	11.6
West Virginia	6,635	968	14.6			
Wisconsin	11,628	1,369	11.8			
Wyoming	692	247	35.7			
Total	711,474	134,456		1,602,355	67,368	
Percent			18.9			4.2
Number Reporting	42	42	42	34	34	34

A national estimate of 169,000 victims who were removed from home was calculated by multiplying the total number of victims for all States (895,569) by the percent of victims removed from home for the 42 States that reported data (18.9%) and dividing the total by 100. The number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

A national estimate of 96,000 nonvictims who were removed from home was calculated by multiplying the total number of nonvictims for all 51 States (2,276,302) by the percent of nonvictims removed from home for the 34 States that reported data (4.2%) and dividing the total by 100. The number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Table 6–5 Victims with Court Action, 2002

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WITH COURT ACTION	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama			
Alaska	7,950	779	9.8
Arizona	5,114	1,905	37.3
Arkansas	7,302	516	7.1
California	132,181	29,944	22.7
Colorado	7,570	589	7.8
Connecticut	12,818	2,806	21.9
Delaware	1,304	43	3.3
District of Columbia	3,032	904	29.8
Florida			
Georgia	41,206	9,101	22.1
Hawaii	3,744	725	19.4
Idaho	1,947	665	34.2
Illinois	28,160	3,461	12.3
Indiana	20,416	3,662	17.9
Iowa	12,202	364	3.0
Kansas	6,425	1,384	21.5
Kentucky	16,945	50	0.3
Louisiana	10,971	967	8.8
Maine	3,746	442	11.8
Maryland			
Massachusetts	33,396	5,088	15.2
Michigan			
Minnesota	9,982	2,047	20.5
Mississippi	4,003	81	2.0
Missouri	9,810	2,768	28.2
Montana	1,995	920	46.1
Nebraska	3,909	1,565	40.0
Nevada			
New Hampshire	962	507	52.7
New Jersey			
New Mexico	6,273	6,273	100.0
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	13,721	814	5.9
Oregon	9,228	3,209	34.8
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	3,247	1,259	38.8
South Carolina	10,738	1,843	17.2
South Dakota	3,961	1,024	25.9
Tennessee			
Texas	48,808	10	0.0
Utah	10,282	1,377	13.4
Vermont	1,447	371	25.6
Virginia	7,571	309	4.1
Washington	4,673	1,248	26.7
West Virginia	6,635	1,177	17.7
Wisconsin	11,628	3,286	28.3
Wyoming	692	135	19.5
Total	525,994	93,618	
Weighted Average			17.8
Number Reporting	39	39	39

Data Source: CAF.

Table 6–6 Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives, 2002

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WITH COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES		AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONTACTS WITH COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES
		NUMBER	PERCENT	
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona	5,114	1,922	37.6	
Arkansas	7,302	252	3.5	0.0
California	132,181	37,101	28.1	
Colorado	7,570	3	0.0	
Connecticut				
Delaware	1,304	20	1.5	5.0
District of Columbia	3,032	166	5.5	0.0
Florida				
Georgia	41,206	6,612	16.0	
Hawaii	3,744	1,863	49.8	
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana	20,416	9	0.0	
Iowa	12,202	3,660	30.0	
Kansas				
Kentucky	16,945	329	1.9	
Louisiana				
Maine	3,746	660	17.6	
Maryland				
Massachusetts	33,396	3,570	10.7	
Michigan				
Minnesota	9,982	1,535	15.4	
Mississippi	4,003	1,108	27.7	
Missouri				
Montana	1,995	490	24.6	
Nebraska	3,909	1,553	39.7	
Nevada				
New Hampshire	962	35	3.6	9.0
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma	13,721	814	5.9	
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island	3,247	550	16.9	15.0
South Carolina	10,738	37	0.3	
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah	10,282	1,377	13.4	
Vermont	1,447	371	25.6	
Virginia	7,571	200	2.6	22.0
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming	692	28	4.0	
Total/Weighted Average	356,707	64,265	18.0	16.2
Unweighted Average			15.3	8.5
Number Reporting	25	25	25	6

Data Source: CAF.

Table 6–7 Victims Who Received Family Preservation or Family Reunification Services Within Previous 5 Years, 2002

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS		VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED REUNIFICATION SERVICES WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas	7,302	1,810	24.8	0	0.0
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia	3,032	90	3.0	18	0.6
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii	3,744			108	2.9
Idaho	1,947	243	12.5	106	5.4
Illinois					
Indiana					
Iowa	12,202	48	0.4	1,230	10.1
Kansas	6,425	4,887	76.1	891	13.9
Kentucky					
Louisiana	10,971	1,473	13.4		
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi	4,003	985	24.6		
Missouri	9,810	3,673	37.4	2,391	24.4
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire	962	84	8.7	155	16.1
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio	50,141	25,403	50.7	2,658	5.3
Oklahoma	13,721	308	2.2	1,104	8.0
Oregon	9,228	1,549	16.8	687	7.4
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island	3,247			37	1.1
South Carolina	10,738			65	0.6
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas	48,808	6,322	13.0	768	1.6
Utah	10,282	424	4.1	174	1.7
Vermont	1,447	336	23.2	41	2.8
Virginia					
Washington	4,673	897	19.2	713	15.3
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	692	266	38.4	125	18.1
Total	213,375	48,798		11,271	
Percent			24.9		5.7
Number Reporting	20	17	17	18	18

Data Source: CAF.

Table 6–8 Factors Related to Receipt of Postinvestigation Services and Foster Care, 2002

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIO ¹ PREDICTING SERVICES (N=414,497)	ODDS RATIO ¹ PREDICTING FOSTER CARE (N=414,497)
PRIOR VICTIM		
No	1.00	1.00
Yes	1.81 *	1.96 *
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT		
Physical Abuse Only	1.00	1.00
Neglect Only ²	1.04 *	1.04 *
Sexual Abuse Only	0.79 *	0.64 *
Other Abuse	1.40 *	1.07 *
Multiple Maltreatment Types	1.81 *	2.18 *
CHILD AGE		
0–3 years	1.00	1.00
4–7 years	0.74 *	0.64 *
8–11 years	0.74 *	0.63 *
12–15 years	0.78 *	0.74 *
16–21 years	0.74 *	0.78 *
CHILD RACE/ETHNICITY		
White Only	1.00	1.00
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	1.11 *	1.20 *
Asian-Pacific Islander Only	1.04	0.86 *
African-American Only	1.27 *	1.51 *
Hispanic	1.42 *	1.35 *
Other or Multiple Race ³	1.60 *	1.60 *
Unable to Determine or Missing ³	0.53 *	0.51 *
REPORT SOURCE		
Social and Mental Health Personnel	1.00	1.00
Medical Personnel	1.15 *	0.99
Legal Personnel or Law Enforcement	0.74 *	0.88 *
Educational Personnel	0.81 *	0.57 *
Child Daycare and Foster Care Providers	1.12 *	1.00
Other or Unknown	0.81 *	0.67 *
PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP		
Mother Only	1.00	1.00
Father Only	0.53 *	0.44 *
Both Parents	1.05 *	1.06 *
Mother and Other	1.01	0.96
Father and Other	0.76 *	0.85 *
Nonparental Perpetrator	0.47 *	0.61 *
Perpetrator Relationship Unknown	0.74 *	0.76 *

* $p < 0.01$

Data source: Child File.

¹ Logistic regression models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the outcome of interest (in this case victimization). Odds ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Odds ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence (e.g. victims of prior abuse or neglect were 1.81 times more likely than children with no history of prior abuse or neglect to receive post investigation services); odds ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of recurrence (e.g. victims who were age 16 or older were 26 percent less likely than children age birth to 3 to receive postinvestigation services).

² Neglect includes medical neglect.

³ Does not include Hispanic.



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 private organizations sponsored these studies. Suggestions for future research conclude the chapter.

Reports on Key Indicators, Outcomes, and National Statistics

Child Welfare Outcomes

The Children's Bureau is preparing *Child Welfare Outcomes 2001: Annual Report*, the fourth annual report in the series. The report contains information, by State, on key child maltreatment indicators, including the two measures designed to reduce recurrence of child abuse and neglect, and reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect in foster care. As part of the Child and Family Services Reviews, the following national standards were established for both measures.

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

These key measures, as well as other contextual data on child victims, are based on data submitted to NCANDS. The report also contains data on foster care and adoption and information derived from the Child and Family Services Reviews. The report will be available on the Children's Bureau Web site at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb>.

For further information about the Child Welfare Outcomes 2001: Annual Report, contact:

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Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, HHS, is producing *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 2003*. The report will include data derived from NCANDS. The data include the estimated number of child victims, types of maltreatment, sex of victims, age of victims, and race and Hispanic origin of victims. A figure graphically displays trends in the percentage of victims by type of maltreatment from 1990 to 2001. The report will be released in early 2004 and will be available on the Internet at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/hspinddb.htm>.

For further information about *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 2003*, contact:

Meredith Kelsey
Project Director
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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Washington, DC 20201
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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 2002 edition of the *Statistical Abstract* was published and is available on CD-ROM. An on-line version is available at <http://www.census.gov/statab/>.

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

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Studies of the Child Welfare System

National Study of Child Protective Services Systems and Reform Efforts

The *National Study of Child Protective Services Systems and Reform Efforts* was sponsored by the Children's Bureau and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. The National Study was designed to describe the current status of the child protective services (CPS) system as well as reform efforts underway in selected States and counties. Acknowledging the state of change that currently exists within the field of CPS and the dynamic nature of the relationship between policy and practice, CPS systems were examined from three perspectives:

- State policies and mandates that define CPS functions and specify how these functions are carried out;
- Local CPS agency organization and practices; and
- Innovative reform efforts that seek to restructure, redefine, or reformulate the purposes and functions of CPS.

The study resulted in four reports—*Literature Review*, *Review of State CPS Policy*, *Findings on Local CPS Practices*, and *A Summary Report*. The reports are available on the Internet at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/cps-status03>.

For further information regarding the *National Study of Child Protective Services Systems and Reform Efforts*, contact:

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National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being

A 1996 Congressional mandate directed HHS to conduct a national study of children in the child welfare system or at risk of abuse or neglect. In response, the Administration on Children, Youth, and Families launched the *National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being* (NSCAW).

The study examines child and family outcomes of well-being and seeks to link those outcomes to experiences with the child welfare system and the community environment. NSCAW collects data associated with more than 6,200 children from public child welfare agencies in a stratified random sample of 92 localities across the United States. Data collection began in 1999, with three waves of followup 12, 18, and 36 months later. Wave 4, the 36-month followup, is scheduled for completion March 2004.

Two reports on State and county-level child welfare services characteristics were issued and are available at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/core/ongoing_research. General and restricted release versions of NSCAW Combined Waves 1–3 are available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University. The Web site for the archive is www.ndacan.cornell.edu.

The next report will focus on a subset of more than 700 children who were in foster care for one year. Information on the children was gathered from child welfare workers, foster care providers, and the children.

For additional information about the *National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being*, contact:
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Studies of Special Populations or Service Models

Comparison of Fatality and Nonfatality Victims in the NCANDS 2000 Case-Level Data

Using case-level data from NCANDS 2000, fatality and nonfatality cases were compared by child demographics and maltreatment types. A logistic regression model was developed to predict the likelihood of a child fatality. The model showed that infants and toddlers were more likely to die as the result of child maltreatment compared to older children.

Bivariate analyses indicated that more boys died than girls. Also, Hispanic children were overly represented in fatalities, but the logistic regression model revealed no differences in gender and Hispanic ethnicity in predicting the likelihood of a fatality. Although bivariate analyses indicated no differences between African-American and White children in the likelihood of dying, the logistic model predicted that African-American children were slightly more likely to suffer a fatality. These analyses were reported in the fall 2003 issue of *The NDACAN Update*. Copies of the newsletter are located on the NDACAN Web site at www.ndacan.cornell.edu.

The research was conducted by Veronica Banks, M.P.H. For further information about these analyses, contact:

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Law Enforcement Investigation Models Study

The goal of the *Law Enforcement Investigation Models Study* was to describe models of collaboration between CPS and law enforcement in response to child abuse and neglect. The two-part study was funded by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation and was guided by the Center for Community Partnerships in Child Welfare.

The study resulted in two reports. The first, released April 2002, presented the results of a statutory and policy manual analysis. The report described three basic models of State-level collaboration between law enforcement and CPS in the United States. The second report, released June 2003, provided in-depth, site-specific analyses of the collaborative models for six sites.

For further information about the *Law Enforcement Investigation Models Study*, contact:

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Capacity Building Initiatives

National Indian Child Welfare Association

The National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA) is in the second year of a 3-year grant from the Children's Bureau to help American Indian communities develop a system for reporting incidents of child abuse and neglect.

During the first year of the grant, representatives from five tribal sites with support from NICWA staff, created culturally appropriate definitions of child abuse and neglect. The sites are as follows:

- Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Grand Ronde, Oregon;
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Warm Springs, Oregon;
- Muscogee Creek Nation, Okmulgee, Oklahoma;
- Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah, Oklahoma; and
- Kawerak, Inc., Nome, Alaska.

In addition, the NCANDS data elements were reviewed as candidates for the inclusion. During the last year of the project, trial reports will be collected at the tribal sites and sent electronically to NICWA and then to NCANDS, pending approval by the tribal government at each site. The effort will serve as a model for future data collection from American Indian and Alaska Native tribes.

For additional information regarding this project, contact:

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Development of Uniform Definitions for Child Maltreatment Surveillance

In April 2003, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Violence Prevention, brought together experts from Federal, non-Federal, and State agencies to discuss uniform definitions for public health surveillance of child maltreatment at the 14th National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect in St. Louis, Missouri.

Federal partners included representatives from the CDC, the Administration on Children and Families, and the National Institute for Child Health and Development. Non-Federal partners included experts on child maltreatment from Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc.; Prevent Child Abuse America; Westat, Inc.; and the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Oklahoma. State partners included representatives from such State health departments as California, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Michigan, and Missouri.

The meeting began with a description of the public health approach to child maltreatment surveillance and the available sources for child maltreatment data. Participants discussed definitions of child maltreatment and then broke into smaller groups to discuss specific case definitions for four subtypes of child maltreatment—physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and psychological maltreatment. The CDC plans to develop a set of uniform definitions for surveillance purposes. The definitions will be designed to encourage persons who already are collecting epidemiological data on injury through surveillance to include child maltreatment as part of their surveillance systems.

For additional information about this meeting, contact:

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Fostering Results

In June 2003, the Pew Charitable Trusts initiated support for the Children and Family Research Center (CFRC) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign through a grant to the University of Illinois Foundation. CFRC then launched *Fostering Results*. The project addresses Federal financing incentives that favor foster care services and seeks ways to improve court oversight of child welfare cases through a targeted public education and outreach campaign at the national level and in selected States.

Fostering Results engages such influential people as judges, child welfare directors, and advocates for foster, birth, and adoptive families. The Trusts and CFRC welcome additional partners to spearhead the efforts of this initiative.

For further information about *Fostering Results*, contact:
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Recurrence Rates for Child Maltreatment

The Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, in collaboration with Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., and the University of Texas, has developed interactive software that displays recurrence rates for child maltreatment in an online analytical processing environment. The software enables managers to view data from a number of perspectives. Also, additional data, such as client demographics, can be displayed by various units of analysis.

For further information about this interactive software, contact:
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National Working Group to Improve Child Welfare Data

The National Working Group to Improve Child Welfare Data comprises representatives from State child welfare agencies and is facilitated by the Child Welfare League of America. The National Working Group collaborates with researchers, other national organizations, and the Children's Bureau to address data quality and comparability between States.

The Group developed recommendations to the Children's Bureau in a report titled *Making Information Work on Behalf of Children*. Recommendations focused on three areas:

- Data use for program improvement;
- Improvements to the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis System (AFCARS); and
- Development of the next generation of outcomes.

The National Working Group has produced three reports on data comparability—*Placement Stability and Out-of-Home Care Populations*, *Child Maltreatment in Foster Care*, and *Child Fatalities*.

For further information about the National Working Group, contact:
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National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

Through a cooperative agreement with the Children's Bureau, the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) serves as the official repository for NCANDS data. NDACAN holds both the State-level, aggregate, cumulative files; and the case-level, individual, child files. Researchers are encouraged to use NCANDS data if they meet the archive's criteria for eligibility and terms of use.

Cumulative files contain aggregate numbers for all reporting States from 1990–2001. The data include counts of reports, victims, perpetrators, fatalities, caseworkers, and children who receive services. The data are particularly useful for State-level trend analyses. Case-level data from 1995–2000 are also available. Case-level child files enable researchers to investigate relationships among such multiple characteristics as maltreatment occurrence, type of victimization, child and caregiver characteristics, report source, and service delivery.

Because States must give permission for NDACAN to archive their data, data from some States are not available. The following table shows the number of States that submitted case-level data and have made the data available to the research community.

Year	Available State Case-Level Data Submissions
1995	10
1996	8
1997	9
1998	12
1999	14
2000	21

For further information about the data archive, contact:

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Compendium of National Statistical Data Collections that Inform Juvenile Justice

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

For further information regarding *The Compendium of National Statistical Data Collections That Inform Juvenile Justice*, contact:

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Suggestions for Further Research

Topics of interest for future research are suggested. Although far from comprehensive, these topics would be of interest to the field.

Additional Recurrence Research

To date, recurrence has been examined for 6-month periods. It would be of interest to examine recurrence for multiple years. Questions to consider are listed below.

- What factors are predictive of a second investigation?
- Which report sources are the most likely to be associated with a second investigation?
- What factors are predictive of a repeated victimization?
- Do services decrease subsequent investigations?
- Do services decrease subsequent victimization?

Longitudinal Patterns of Child Maltreatment

Service data are collected through NCANDS, but remain relatively underexamined. While not all States provide complete service data, for those States that do provide complete service data, the questions listed below could be examined.

- What services are most often provided to victims of maltreatment?
- Do different service patterns exist between children who are first-time victims and children who are repeat victims?
- Do service patterns vary within States according to county characteristics?

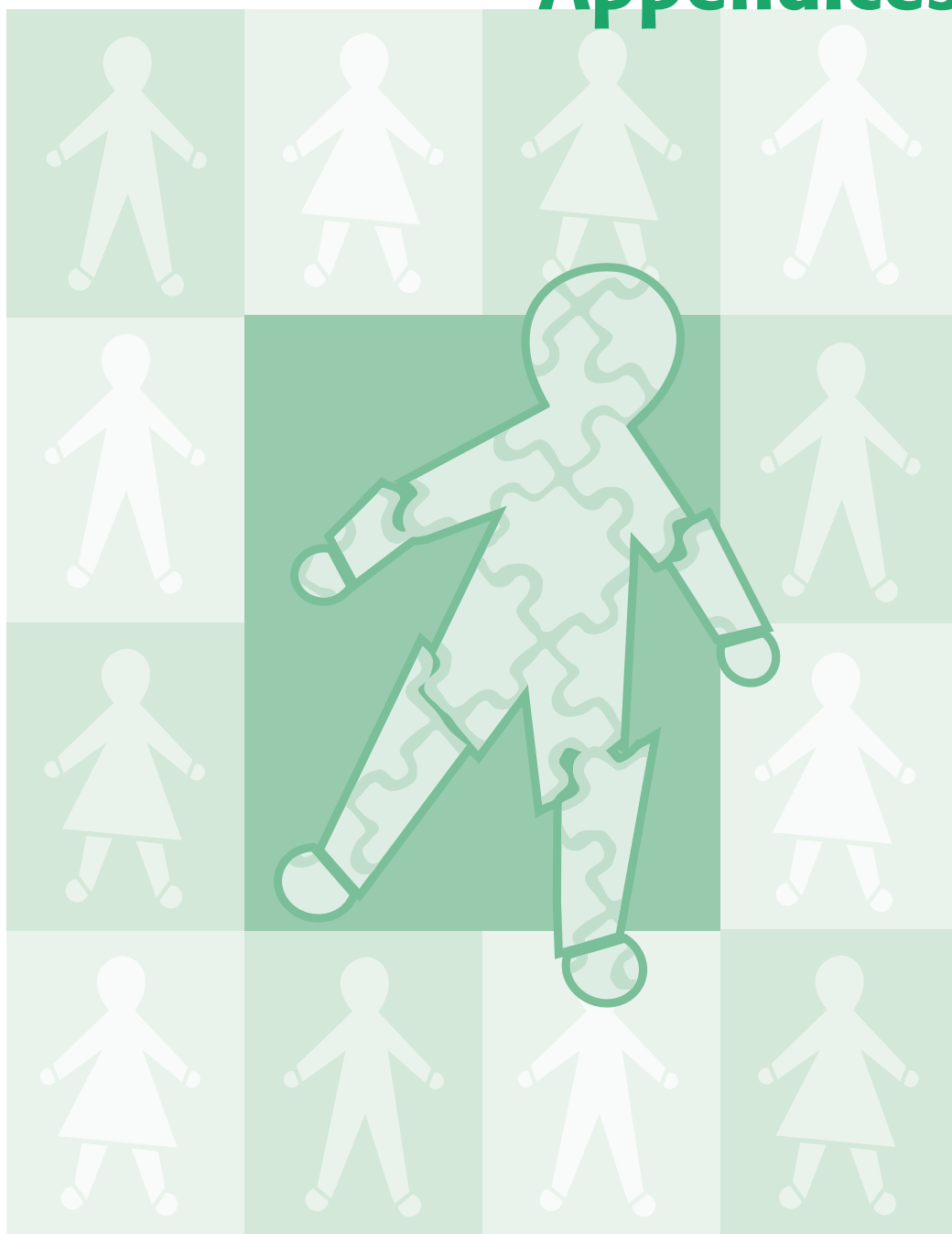
Perpetrators of Child Abuse and Neglect

While not designed as a data collection system for perpetrator data, the NCANDS Child File contains a significant amount of information about caregivers and perpetrators. The information includes demographics and risk factors that occur within the family. Questions to consider are listed below.

- Are there different risk factors associated with male perpetrators compared to female perpetrators?
- Are there different risk factors associated with perpetrators of different types of maltreatment?
- Are there different risk factors associated with perpetrators of victims of different ages?

Opportunities for presenting these and other findings occur each year at the annual National Child Welfare conference sponsored by the Children's Bureau.

Appendices





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.

¹ The latest version 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

STATE	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION (1,2)*	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND SERVICE RECEIPT (3a,3b)	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND REMOVAL STATUS (3c)	FAMILIES WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES FROM THE STATE (4)	CHILD FATALITIES (5)	CHILD FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE (6)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCREENING AND INTAKE (7)
Alabama	■	■		■	■	■	
Alaska	■	■	■		■	■	
Arizona	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
California	■	■	■				
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Connecticut	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Delaware	■		■		■	■	■
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Hawaii	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Illinois	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indiana	■	■	■		■	■	■
Iowa	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kentucky	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Louisiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maine	■	■	■		■	■	■
Maryland	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Massachusetts	■	■	■		■	■	■
Michigan	■	■					■
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mississippi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Missouri	■	■	■		■	■	■
Montana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nebraska	■	■	■		■	■	
Nevada	■			■	■	■	
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Mexico	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New York	■			■	■	■	
North Carolina	■	■		■	■		■
North Dakota	■				■		
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oregon	■		■		■	■	
Pennsylvania	■	■		■	■	■	
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■		■	■	■	
South Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Tennessee	■			■	■	■	
Texas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Wisconsin	■		■		■		
Wyoming	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Number	51	44	42	39	49	46	31

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

STATE	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO INVESTIGATION (8)	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO SERVICES (9)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR INTAKE, ASSESSMENT, AND INVESTIGATION (10)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED PRESERVATION SERVICES WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS (11)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS (11)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE ASSIGNED COURT- APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES (12)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONTACTS OF COURT- APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE WITH CHILD (12)
Alabama							
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware							
District of Columbia							
Florida							
Georgia							
Hawaii							
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana							
Iowa							
Kansas							
Kentucky							
Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan							
Minnesota							
Mississippi							
Missouri							
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire							
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio							
Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							
South Carolina							
South Dakota							
Tennessee							
Texas							
Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
Number	23	38	30	17	18	25	7



Glossary

APPENDIX B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANONYMOUS OR UNKNOWN REPORT SOURCE: An individual who 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.

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

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

BOY: A male child younger than 18 years.

CAPTA: See Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

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

CASA: See Court-Appointed Special Advocate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHILD ID: See Child Identifier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COURT-APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE: Adult volunteers trained to advocate for abused and neglected children 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.

DISPOSITION: See Investigation Disposition.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FTE: See Full-Time Equivalent.

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

GIRL: A female child younger than 18 years.

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

GUARDIAN AD LITEM: See Court-Appointed Representative.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIVING ARRANGEMENT: See Child's Living Arrangement.

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

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

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

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

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

NCANDS: The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System.

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

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

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

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.

PARENT: The birth mother or father, adoptive mother or father, or step mother 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 ID: See Perpetrator Identifier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT: A referral of child abuse or neglect that was accepted for an investigation or assessment by a CPS agency.

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

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

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

REPORT ID: See Report Identifier.

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

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

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

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

RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO THE INITIAL INVESTIGATION: The time between the log-in of a call to the State agency 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 REPORTS: Referrals of child maltreatment that met the State’s standards for acceptance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Data Submissions and CAF Data Elements

APPENDIX C

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

To provide State-level statistics, case-level data were aggregated by key variables for those States that submitted the Child File. The aggregated numbers from the Child File, the Agency file, and the SDC were combined into one data file—the Combined Aggregate File (CAF). Creating this new file enabled the three data sources to be merged into one file that would provide State-level data for all the States. The data element list for the CAF is provided in table C–1.

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 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Data in the Combined Aggregate File are based on the State's submission of the SDC or the Child File and the Agency File. For most items, data from the SDC are duplicated counts, comparable to the report-child pair. Some State exceptions are noted in the commentary section in Child Maltreatment 2002.

REFERRALS AND INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

SOURCE OF REFERRALS SCREENED IN (REPORT COUNT)

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

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

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

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

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

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

INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS (REPORT COUNT)

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

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

INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

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

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

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

WORKERS

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

CHILDREN BY DISPOSITION (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

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

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

CHILD VICTIMS BY TYPE OF MALTREATMENT (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

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

Counts from the Child File are based on report-child pairs. A child is counted for each maltreatment that is associated with a substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim disposition. A child may be the victim of more than one type of maltreatment.

CHILD VICTIMS BY TYPE OF MALTREATMENT (CHILD COUNT)

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

Unduplicated counts were computed for States that submitted Child File data. Numbers are based on counting each child only once per maltreatment type. A child who was the victim of two different types of maltreatment is counted under each type of maltreatment. These counts were not used in Child Maltreatment 2002.

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

VICTIMS BY SEX (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT)

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

Counts from the Child File are based on report-child pairs.

VICTIMS BY SEX (CHILD COUNT)

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

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

VICTIMS BY AGE (REPORT-CHILD PAIR COUNT))

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
98	Less than 1 year	vlt1rc
99	1 year	v1rc
100	2 years	v2rc
101	3 years	v3rc
102	4 years	v4rc
103	5 years	v5rc
104	6 years	v6rc
105	7 years	v7rc
106	8 years	v8rc
107	9 years	v9rc
108	10 years	v10rc
109	11 years	v11rc
110	12 years	v12rc
111	13 years	v13rc
112	14 years	v14rc
113	15 years	v15rc
114	16 years	v16rc
115	17 years	v17rc
116	18–21 years	v18_21rc
117	Unknown Age	vageunrc

Counts from the Child File are based on report-child pairs.

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

VICTIMS BY AGE (CHILD COUNT)

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
118	Less than 1 year (unduplicated)	vlt1c
119	1 year (unduplicated)	v1c
120	2 years (unduplicated)	v2c
121	3 years (unduplicated)	v3c
122	4 years (unduplicated)	v4c
123	5 years (unduplicated)	v5c
124	6 years (unduplicated)	v6c
125	7 years (unduplicated)	v7c
126	8 years (unduplicated)	v8c
127	9 years (unduplicated)	v9c
128	10 years (unduplicated)	v10c
129	11 years (unduplicated)	v11c
130	12 years (unduplicated)	v12c
131	13 years (unduplicated)	v13c
132	14 years (unduplicated)	v14c
133	15 years (unduplicated)	v15c
134	16 years (unduplicated)	v16c
135	17 years (unduplicated)	v17c
136	18–21 years (unduplicated)	v18_21c
137	Unknown Age (unduplicated)	vageunc

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

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

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

To integrate ethnicity and racial data across the different collection tools and to maximize comparability of data, some adjustments were made. Data from the Child File were adjusted so that children of Hispanic ethnicity were counted only as Hispanic ethnicity. Based on data from the Child File, children of multiple racial backgrounds, but who are not Hispanic, were counted as multiple race. Counts by racial group, including multiple race, may be undercounts of children who are of a specific race. Data from the SDC were adjusted in that counts of Hispanic children were used to reduce the counts of children of unknown race, “other race,” or unable to determine race. “Other race,” unknown, and unable to determine were collapsed because of definitional variation by State and by type of submission. The race category of other, unknown, and unable to determine includes additional races reported by the SDC only. Data from the SDC may include children of multiple race or of Hispanic ethnicity in each of the race categories or under unknown race. The sum of percentages of children by race and ethnicity, reported through the SDC, may be more than 100 percent due to this unavoidable duplication.

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

VICTIMS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (CHILD COUNT)

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

To integrate ethnicity and racial data across the different collection tools and to maximize comparability of data, some adjustments were made. Data from the Child File were adjusted so that children of Hispanic ethnicity were counted only as Hispanic ethnicity. Based on data from the Child File, children of multiple racial backgrounds, but who are not Hispanic, were counted as multiple race. Counts by racial group, including multiple race, may be undercounts of children who are of a specific race. Each child is counted only once. Data reported in the SDC are not included in these data elements because the SDC does not provide counts of unique children. Data from the SDC were adjusted in that counts of Hispanic children were used to reduce the counts of children of unknown race, “other race”, or unable to determine race, where this was appropriate. “Other”, unknown, and unable to determine were collapsed because of definitional variation by State and by type of submission. Data from the SDC may include children of multiple race or of Hispanic ethnicity in each of the race categories or under unknown race. The sum of percentages of children by race and ethnicity, reported through the SDC, may be more than 100 percent due to this unavoidable duplication.

CHILD FATALITIES (CHILD COUNT)

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

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

CHILDREN BY SOURCE OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES FUNDING

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

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

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

FAMILIES BY SOURCE OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES FUNDING

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

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

POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES

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

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

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

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

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

continues

Table C–1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*

ADDITIONAL SERVICE INFORMATION

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



State Commentary

APPENDIX D

Alabama

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

Perpetrators

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

Alaska

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State uses child-based reporting. There is one report or investigation per child, per incident. Reasons for screening-out reports include insufficient information, workload adjustment (used when not enough staff are available to respond to the lowest priority reports), dual track (contracting agencies provide assessment and referral services to low-priority reports of harm), tribal jurisdiction (a tribe has assumed jurisdiction, has custody of the child, and conducts the investigation), and military (referred to the military for follow-up). During this reporting period, 670 reports were referred to dual track, 91 to tribes, and 146 to the military. Separate categories of tribal jurisdiction and military were added early in 2002. Prior to 2002, most of these reports were counted in one of the other nonassigned categories. For 2002, the number of screened-out referrals excludes those screened out as non-CPS (not under this agency's jurisdiction).

In addition to the exclusion of non-CPS referrals, the decline from 2001 to 2002 in the total number of received referrals reflects both a decrease in the number of calls received and better classification of referrals of harm, including identification of duplicates.

Social services personnel include CPS agencies, human service agencies, and Native American agencies or tribes. Medical personnel include mental health personnel. Parents include custodial and noncustodial parents. Friends and neighbors include partners of custodial and noncustodial parents. The category of "other reporter" includes community members, grant agencies, and the military.

There has been a chronic problem getting investigations properly closed and entered into the State's information system. During an effort in 2001 to clear the backlog, the date of entry was entered for the disposition date rather than the

actual closing date, for some cases. As a result, the number of investigations disposed during 2001 that were assigned in prior years was significantly larger than the comparable number for 2002. The drop in the total number of investigations disposed (and corresponding child victims) reflects a decrease in both the number of reports and in the investigations assigned during the year that were completed and entered into the State's information system by the time this report was generated.

Staff positions for CPS functions and for screening and intake functions may not have been actively staffed for the entire year.

In regard to response time to investigation, the State records the date received, date screened, date assigned for investigation, and date disposed for reports. The time or date of actual contact is not available. For the 10,002 reports disposed during the year, the average time in days from receipt to assignment was 2.1 days.

The average response time with respect to the provision of services is based on 2,173 reports for which children were reported as receiving services.

Fifty percent of these reports were responded to within 1 day following the day of receipt.

Victims

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

The State has a very high proportion of substantiated and indicated dispositions, compared to unsubstantiated dispositions. One reason may be that the definition of indicated is broader than that used by many States and the definition of unsubstantiated is narrower. However, even when indicated reports are excluded, Alaska still has a higher substantiation rate. Another aspect of this difference may be the way the State defines harm. For instance, in 1998, the child protection statute was changed to include exposure to domestic

violence (which is reported as psychological or emotional abuse or neglect). This increased the rate of substantiated reports.

Beginning in 2001, children were counted once for each report disposed during the year. In prior years, children were counted only once regardless of the number of reports where the child appeared.

Neglect includes medical neglect and abandonment. In prior years, abandonment was reported as other.

Since 2001, children are counted once for each report disposed. In previous years, a child was counted only once, regardless of the number of reports disposed. A report where more than one type of abuse is substantiated or indicated is recorded in the category of the most serious abuse with the most serious disposition.

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

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

Fatalities

The number of fatalities includes deaths from child maltreatment by a primary caregiver. A primary caregiver is defined as the individual responsible—including parents, relatives, and babysitters—for care of the child. The children and families involved with these deaths may or may not have had prior contact with the State's Office of Children's Services.

Services

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

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

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

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) volunteers are required to see their child clients at least twice per month. The Office of Public Advocacy indicated that in the more populous areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Bethel, caseloads are so large that GALs may only see children three or four times per year outside of court. GALs in rural areas may see children twice as often.

Arizona

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Probable cause

Reports

The number of screened-out referrals includes those in which the alleged abuse or neglect occurred on a reservation or military base and those that were referred to a private contractor in the Family Builders program. The referrals selected for the Family Builders program show a low risk of harm to the children associated with the allegations. During the program, the families are taught a variety of skills, including crisis and anger management.

Reports classified as “other disposition” are of low-priority reports (with a proportionately larger number of children) directly referred to social services agencies for voluntary services. These reports were not assigned to a local office for investigation.

Perpetrators

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

Services

Preventive services included intensive family services, resource centers, respite care for in-home, latchkey, human service workers in the schools, supportive services, homemaker services, and daycare. The children numbers were included in the family numbers.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

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

The number of CPS workers was estimated based on the average of the Emergency Response FTEs per month, including supervisors, for a year. The actual number of FTEs who performed Emergency Response is not reported to the State.

Fatalities

The number of child fatalities in 2002 is an estimate based upon the fatalities in 2000. The California Department of Health Services (DHS) under the auspices of the California State Child Death Review Council conducts an annual reconciliation audit. Three statewide data systems are used during the audit—DHS Vital Statistics Death Records, Department of Justice Homicide Files and Child Abuse Central Index—and the findings from the Child Death Review Team county reviews. The 2000 audit estimated 129 total fatalities. (2001 and 2002 data are not available.)

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

Data year 2002 is the first year that the State has submitted the Child File and the Agency file. The data should be used cautiously when conducting longitudinal analyses. Reporting for prior years was in SDC format.

Reports

The State's recent implementation of the SACWIS system, Trails, is now the source of NCANDS data. The shift in systems may impact the comparability of previous year's data to the present.

Victims

The category of "other maltreatment type" includes court-ordered services for child protection, as well as "at-risk requests services" which indicates at-risk youth. Unknown maltreatment type includes all other program targets with abuse or neglect report dates.

Fatalities

The number of fatalities for 2002 was calculated using the Child File.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable cause

General

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

Reports

A centralized intake unit—the Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline—operates 24-hours a day, 7 days a week. CPS workers receive the reports of suspected abuse and neglect and forward them to a regional office for investigation. Hotline field staff 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.

Regional 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.

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

Fatalities

DCF collects data on all reported child fatalities regardless of whether or not the child or family received DCF services. If a child, who is in an active case or has had a prior substantiated report, dies, the Special Review Unit conducts an investigation. 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.

Services

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

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

The information on prevention services is garnered from monthly or quarterly reports by community agencies and that are submitted to the Research Division and reviewed by the Strategic Planning Division, the Children's Trust Fund, the Adolescent Services Division, or the Substance Abuse Division.

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

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

The State uses the Basic State Grant to fund multidisciplinary teams to improve the investigation and prosecution of sexual abuse cases. The State, in conjunction with a local hospital, also uses this

grant to fund a High Risk Newborn Program, but the reports are family based, not child based.

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

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

Delaware

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The number of children in screened-out referrals was estimated to be 2,226, using 1.4 children per referral as the multiplier.

According to the Division of Family Services policy, urgent referrals should be contacted within 24 hours, and that routine referrals should be contacted within 10 days or 240 hours. These standards were met more than 90 percent of the time.

Of the FTEs, 5 were assigned to intake and 54 were assigned to investigation at the end of 2002. In addition 10 FTEs were assigned as after-hours staff, and 7 FTEs were assigned as weekend and holiday staff to provide 24/7 hotline coverage and to respond to allegations as needed. The State also has two Institutional Abuse investigators and two Special Investigators who have statewide police powers.

Victims

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

Services

In 2002, 824 (54 percent) of 1,525 victims had cases opened for treatment and received case management services.

District of Columbia

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The hotline is a centralized system that receives all referrals of abuse and neglect. Some abuse cases are jointly investigated by CPS and by the Metropolitan Police Department.

Victims

Many records are missing race and ethnicity data.

Services

The range of service codes that have been mapped to family preservation includes "academic guidance," "case management," "family therapy," "housing subsidies," "family conferencing," "parent support groups," "psychological services," and "concrete services."

Florida

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Indicated—credible evidence (offering reasonable grounds for being believed).

Substantiated—preponderance (superiority in weight, most of the evidence supports abuse, or quality and importance. At least one piece of evidence in support of abuse is exceptionally strong, such as DNA findings or a pediatrician's willingness to testify the injuries were from abuse).

Reports

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

An estimated 5,747 children who were subjects of a report have data in the new system, Home-Safenet, Child Safety Assessment (HSn CSA). The children were entered into the new system by beta sites, Leon and Broward counties, from July to December 2002. These reports (approximately 2 percent of our total) are not included in the data presented in this publication.

"Other report source" includes attorney, spiritual healer, GAL, guardian, human rights advocacy committee, and client relations' coordinator.

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

Response time is based on 154,230 reports. The response commences when the CPS investigator or another person designated to respond attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the number of minutes from the received date and time to the commencement date and time. The minutes for all cases are averaged and converted to hours. An initial onsite response is conducted immediately in situations in which any one of the following allegations is made: (1) a child's immediate safety or well-being is endangered; (2) the family may flee or the child will be unavailable within 24 hours; (3) institutional abuse or neglect is alleged; (4) an employee of the department has allegedly committed an act of child abuse or neglect directly related to the job duties of the employee, or when the allegations otherwise warrant an immediate response as specified in statute or policy; (5) a special condition referral for emergency services is received; or (6) the facts otherwise so warrant. All other initial responses must be conducted with an attempted on-site visit with the child victim within 24 hours.

The staff figures provide allocated positions as of December 31, 2002. They do not include vacancies, overtime, or temporary staff. Staff consist of 141 hotline counselors, 17 hotline supervisors, 1,401 child protective investigators, and 238 investigator supervisors. Hotline staff also take calls related to adult protective services. Child calls represent about 80 percent of their workload.

Victims

The Child File includes only children alleged to be victims, not other children in the household.

Each child is counted in only one racial category.

Perpetrators

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

Fatalities

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

Services

Preventive services data are only for a six month period, January through June 2002.

Preventive services includes, but is not limited to, afterschool enrichment and recreation, childcare 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 afterschool tutoring program, one child and one family were served. When one of the children in the family received a direct service but the parent did not, siblings were not counted as receiving a service. However, the family was counted. Children and families may have been counted more than once because of the receipt of multiple services or the use of multiple funding sources. A small amount of Social Services Block Grant funds was used and is counted in "other funding sources."

Georgia

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

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, allegations from an individual who had three previously unfounded referrals, 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 social services personnel count includes Department of Human Resources staff and professional counselors. "Other report sources" includes nonmandated reporters and religious leaders or staff.

Victims

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

Fatalities

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

Services

The State maintains data on services through counts of cases, not children. Thus, estimates were provided.

Only data for removals that occurred during an investigation are included. Data on removals that occurred after the investigation decision, or within 90 days of the decision, were unavailable.

The number of children served by CASA volunteers was estimated by counting the number of out-of-court contacts.

The Child Placement Project Study (a project of the Georgia Supreme Court) provided the number of victims who received a court-appointed representative. The program count is for the period FFY 2001.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

No Information

Services

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The 2002 Child File submission reflected changes in disposition categorization. As of March 1, 2002, the State changed from five to three dispositional findings—"substantiated," "unsubstantiated-insufficient evidence," and "unsubstantiated-unfounded." The category of indicated was discontinued. Both types of unsubstantiated dispositions were mapped to unsubstantiated.

Fatalities

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

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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.

Medical personnel reporters include mental health personnel. “Other report source” includes foster care providers and alleged perpetrators.

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

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

Victims

Children who are at substantial risk of physical injury or substantial risk of sexual injury are counted under “other maltreatment.” These involve situations where the parent, caregiver, another person residing in the home, or the parent’s paramour has created a real and significant danger of sexual abuse or physical injury to the child that would likely cause disfigurement, death or impairment of physical health, or loss or impairment of bodily functions.

Indiana

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

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

Fatalities

The Agency File fatality count is by State fiscal year of July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Reports

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

Screening, intake, and investigation or assessment was conducted by 268 staff members. This is the number of Social Worker III FTEs allocated in the State according to the Office of Field Support. Social Worker III is the classification of Child Protective Assessment Workers who are assigned investigations and follow them through to completion. The State does not collect the number of staff responsible for screening and intake.

State law stipulates that the Department of Human Services respond to reports within 24 hours.

Services

Postinvestigation services refer to services opened for indicated children within 90 days of the assessment. Foster care refers to children who entered foster care within 90 days after completion of the assessment.

State law requires that every child who appears in juvenile court have a GAL.

Kansas

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Services

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

This was the first full year that the State reported alternative response referrals.

Services

There is current discussion on how the State can more accurately report the number of clients receiving family preservation services. It is difficult to extract the information at this time.

Louisiana

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The number of screening, intake, investigation, and assessment staff was based on the number of authorized investigative and intake staff in the agency budget.

The number of screening and intake staff was based on the number of staff allocated for intake responsibility or after hours on call in the agency budget. The FTE was based on a Random Moment Sampling of workers' time.

Services

Preventive services funded by the State Child Abuse and Neglect Grant were provided to 103 children, 66 of whom were served by the Children's Hospital FACES-HIV Prevention Program, and 37 of whom were served by the Prevent Child Abuse Louisiana Children's Nurturing Program.

The Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant covered 28,334 children. These data excludes any one-time presentations or those programs which could be classified as primarily public awareness. There were an additional 32,500 children who are not included because the service was a single service unit and usually a one-time public appearance.

There were 651 unduplicated children who received services from the Child Protection Resource Centers' Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program.

The agency's Family Services Program under the Social Services Block Grant served 7,381 children.

There were 931 children served by the Office of Public Health/Maternal & Child Health through

the Healthy Families America and Public Health Visiting Nurses Program.

The Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant covered 7,201 families in 2002. These data exclude any one-time presentations or those programs which could be classified as primarily public awareness. There were an additional 25,320 families and 30,320 parents who are not included because the service was a single service unit and usually a one-time public presentation. These were not counted because they did not meet the NCANDS definition.

These data are for out of court contacts from 11 CASA programs that reported for a full year and one new CASA program with one case. The total number of child victims seen in 2002 was 2,179.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

The number of children reported to be subject of a report but not referred for investigation was an undercount, because only the number of children who were referred to a community agency for followup was 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 in the eight district offices perform intake and screening functions.

Fatalities

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

Services

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Maryland has a disposition category "ruled out" for situations of maltreatment that cannot be substantiated. Such reports are required to be expunged from the data base within 120 days of their receipt. Therefore, the complete counts of unsubstantiated reports and children associated with these reports were not available.

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

Services

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

Massachusetts

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

A referral is screened out because there is no reasonable cause to believe that a 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 estimated number of screening, intake, and investigation workers was an estimated number of FTEs that was derived by dividing the number of intakes and investigations completed during the calendar year by the monthly workload standards. The monthly workload standards are 75 screenings per FTE and 12 investigations per FTE. The number includes both State staff and staff working for the Judge Baker Guidance Center. The Judge Baker Guidance Center handles CPS functions during evening and weekend hours when State offices are closed. Because assessments are case-management activities rather than screening, intake, and investigation activities, the

number of workers completing assessments was not reported.

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

Fatalities

The State maintains a database with child fatality information entered by the Case Investigation Unit.

As of 2001, a revised version of this database records information on all child fatalities regardless of whether or not the family was known to the Department of Social Services prior to the fatality.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

The total number of reports not referred for investigation was 50,018. The reasons for screening out include—already investigated, discounted after preliminary investigation, does not meet Child Protection Law definition of Child Abuse and Neglect, no reasonable cause, the referring person is unreliable or not credible, or the report is withdrawn with cause.

The total of 133,773 complaints includes those that were disposed, pending, unassigned, rejected, and transferred. The number of unassigned reports that were transferred to another county or agency for investigation was 7,851. The number

of assigned reports that were pending was 1,769. The number of reports in which a preponderance of evidence was not found was 53,601. The source for these counts was the local office intake system for Wayne County and Service Workers Support System (SWSS) for the other 82 counties. These were complaint dispositions for fiscal year 2002.

Victims

CPS implemented changes to treat additional substantiated reports of maltreatment as separate cases (prior to this change the cases were linked) and therefore the recurrence rate has increased. The rate should not be viewed as an increase in maltreatment but as a more accurate view of recurrence.

Services

The State uses a five category system for case disposition. The five categories are determined by a combination of evidence, risk level, or safety assessment. Category one requires a court petition because a child is unsafe or a petition is mandated in the law for another reason. Category two is preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect occurred and the initial risk level is high or intensive. Category three is a preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect occurred and the initial risk level is low or moderate. Children's protective services must assist the family in voluntarily participating in community-based services. Category four is not a preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. Category five is no evidence that abuse or neglect occurred.

Minnesota

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

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

The State implemented a two-track response to allegations child maltreatment. This alternative response program enables CPS workers to provide a noninvestigative or alternative method of approaching families who have been reported as possibly abusing or neglecting their children. This program was in a pilot phase in previous years, and is now expanded to statewide availability. Thus, 2002 data show fewer substantiated reports and victims, as these terms were used for the investigative approach but were not appropriate for alternative responses. This reduction in numbers of substantiated reports and victims is expected to continue into future years as more county agencies adopt the alternative response.

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

Services

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

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The number of staff responsible for the screening and intake of reports during the year was comprised of workers who were responsible for intake for the statewide 1-800 abuse line.

Victims

The Department of Family and Children Services discontinued the use of the terms substantiated and unsubstantiated with the implementation of the SACWIS system. All report dispositions are now classified as "indicated" or "no evidence." "Indicated" numbers are mapped to NCANDS term substantiated.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Probable cause

Reports

Screening and intake staff, which included the total number of staff in the child abuse and neglect centralized hotline registry. The screening and intake staff distributes the referrals to local staff for investigation. Screening, intake, and investigation or assessment staff included field staff who are responsible for investigating reports of child abuse and neglect.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

State statute mandates that the agency investigate all allegations indicating reasonable cause to suspect that a child was abused or neglected.

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

Due to the State's rural nature, the majority of workers perform both intake and assessment functions. It was not possible to separate out the number of workers who perform only one of these functions. This number includes social workers, case aides, licensing workers, permanency workers, and supervisors.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Fatalities

The Bureau of Vital Statistics provided data about child victims who died as a result of maltreatment and were not reported in the Child File.

Nevada

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

The State has a bifurcated social services system in which counties with populations in excess of 100,000 are required to maintain their own CPS system. As a result, there have been three data streams to be considered for each statewide data item—one each for Clark and Washoe counties and one for the remainder of the State. In 2002, the Washoe County Department of Social Services started using the State's SACWIS computer system—the Unified Information Technology System for Youth (U.N.I.T.Y.). The Clark County Department of Family Services will be converting to the State's system in 2003. For this report, the State did not count the number of children, only the number of reports.

Reports

Law enforcement reporters include coroner and juvenile probation staff. "Other report source" includes clergy members. More than one source per report may be entered.

Victims

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

For 2002 data, Clark County coded all Hispanics as Caucasian race.

Services

The Nevada State Community Connections Program provided much of the data for preventive services. For title IV-B, the total provided by the program officer is not unduplicated. Only individuals served are tracked and they do not distinguish between children and families. The number of families under the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant reflects the number of reports. The SSBG family count reflects the number of adults served under the SSBG.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The assessment and investigation process includes 3 special investigation workers and 65 assessment workers. This is a point-in-time snapshot taken in June 2002.

Fatalities

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

Services

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

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

A CASA GAL is required to visit the children to whom they are appointed at least once per month. The average number of contacts was nine, which indicates that not all children are being served by a CASA GAL for all twelve months of that year. Some cases do not start until part way through the year and other cases close during the course of it.

New Jersey

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

During 1994, the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) began an initiative that has a more careful classification of incoming referrals, as either child abuse and neglect or a family problem. The families classified as having "family problems" were not believed to have committed child abuse or neglect according to State statute. The types of situations that may lead to such a

classification include homelessness; domestic violence; unresolved, child-related medical, emotional, or substance abuse problems; children with disabilities needing assistance; problems that affect the ability of parents to provide basic care for their children; and cases in which parents lack the skills to parent adequately. These cases are classified as alternative response nonvictim.

Reports

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

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

Services

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

The numbers included in preventive services were taken from the CWA annual report *Services Funded by SSBG for County Welfare Agencies for 2000* (fiscal year) under the service categories prevention and intervention and case management. These totals may also be duplicated.

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

Children considered "family problem at-risk" were not included in the counts on service

outcomes because information about whether children did or did not receive services, or were removed as the result of a referral, is recorded only for investigations of abuse or neglect and not for assessments of children at risk.

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

New Mexico

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The count of screening, intake, and investigation and assessment staff represents the total number of FTEs, which includes social workers, case workers, and supervisors responsible for intake and investigations. The count of screening and intake workers represents the total number of FTEs, which includes case workers, social workers, and supervisors in the Statewide Central Intake (SCI) unit.

Services

The number of children who received services under the Child Abuse and Neglect Grant were estimated based on the contracted slots.

The average number of annual contacts per CASA worker was 10. The number of out-of-court contacts between the court-appointed representatives and the child victims they represent was calculated by multiplying the average number of annual contacts per CASA worker (10) by the number of children served by the New Mexico CASA Network Agency, for a total of 21,620.

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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.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Reasons why reports may not be referred for investigative assessment include:

- The alleged perpetrator is not a parent or caretaker;
- The victim is not a juvenile under the statutory definition; or
- The allegation does not fall within any of the statutory definitions of abuse, neglect, or dependency.

Legislation, effective in 1997, 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.

Victims

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

North Dakota

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Some credible evidence

General

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

The text of the statute, in part, states:

“An assessment is a fact-finding process designed to provide information that enables a determination to be made that services are required to provide for

the protection and treatment of an abused or neglected child. The Department of Human Services (DHS) immediately shall initiate an assessment or cause an assessment of any report of child abuse or neglect including, when appropriate, the assessment of the home or residence of the child, any school or child care facility attended by the child, and the circumstances surrounding the report of abuse or neglect. If the report alleges a violation of a criminal statute involving sexual or physical abuse, DHS and an appropriate law enforcement agency shall coordinate the planning and execution of their investigation efforts to avoid a duplication of fact-finding efforts and multiple interviews.

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

Reports

The count of reports by report source does not include those contained in a separate Residential Child Abuse and Neglect database.

Victims

The State uses dispositions of services required or no services required. The number reported for alternative response victims represents the Services Required assessments. The number reported for alternative response, children not identified as victims represent the No Services Required assessments.

Ohio

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

No Information

General

Effective April 1, 2001, the State began requiring dispositions on all reports. From January 1, 1998 through this date, the majority of reports received a case resolution (overall level of risk) only. Children with no report disposition were reported to NCANDS under the alternative response victim or nonvictim categories based upon the level of risk assessed.

The NCANDS data for 2002 represents the first full year since 1998 that dispositions were required for all reports of child abuse and neglect. As expected, this had a substantial impact on the data. Specifically, the State reported significantly fewer numbers of children under the alternative response categories, and considerably higher numbers of children under the disposition categories.

Reports

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

Fatalities

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

Services

Social Services Block Grant services that fall under abuse, neglect, and prevention include foster care; independent living/transitional living; prevention and intervention; and protective services.

Victims who had been reunified within the past 5 years include child victims who were in foster care and whose parent(s), (e.g., mother, father, adoptive mother, or adoptive father) was (were) listed as the alleged perpetrator.

Oklahoma

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

There were 19,370 referrals and an additional 36,633 children screened out prior to being referred for investigation or assessment. The State considers referrals that allege child abuse and neglect as “family based.” More than one child can be involved within one referral and children can be duplicated if additional reports are received during the calendar year. Allegations that are entered in the SACWIS system and become “information/referral” are counted as screen outs, but may not have client information and therefore, will not have child counts.

Response time is based on the identified priority of the referral. The following is the average response time based on priority:

- Priority I—11hrs. (Maximum time allowed is 24 hrs);
- Priority II—350 hrs. (Maximum time allowed is 15 days or 360 hrs); and
- Priority III—624hrs. (Maximum time allowed is 30 days or 720 hrs).

Child Welfare staff whose primary worker type is “intake” have the responsibility to receive, screen, investigate, and assess reports of abuse and neglect. However, Child Welfare staff whose primary worker type is “generic” also have the responsibility to receive, screen, investigate and assess reports of abuse and neglect as part of their assigned work. Therefore, this count is an estimate of the number of staff during calendar year 2002 whose primary assignment was “intake” and a percentage of the staff who are “generic.” These numbers are staff and not FTE.

There were 33 screening and intake workers during 2002 that staffed the Statewide Child Abuse Hotline and two metro County Child Abuse Hotlines.

Contacts by CASAs were not documented in the Oklahoma SACWIS system. All 77 county court systems in the State appointed their advocates. Many court systems used CASA, but others have their own advocate programs. Their documentation methods vary from county to county and most often consist of narrative type reports to the court. All children involved in the juvenile court system had either a court-appointed advocate or a GAL.

Of the children in the Child File, 1,104 children had a previous removal where their removal end date was reunification. The average number of out-of-court contacts between the court-appointed representatives and the child victims they represent is not available in SACWIS. Court-appointed representatives are assigned to every child who is involved in the Juvenile Court system; however the type of services and contacts vary from county to county.

Services

The Department of Human Services provided preventive services to 4,528 children who were identified as at risk. The Department of Education: Childhood/Family Education Office provided preventive services through the Parents as Teachers (OPAT) program. The Oklahoma Children's Services Parents Assistance Center, (State Funded) provided education and support groups for at risk families.

During State fiscal year 2002, the Oklahoma State Department of Health, Family Health Services provided the following prevention programs to families:

- Office of Child Abuse Prevention, community-based family resource and support programs, providing home visitation and center-based activities;
- Children First, Public Nurse home visitation;
- Sooner Start, Early Intervention: families received intervention services for their infants and toddlers who have disabilities; and
- Department of Education: Childhood/Family Education Office provided prevention services through the Parents as Teachers (OPAT) program.

The Tribal Programs served 1,321 families and the Parents Assistance Programs served 380 families.

The Department of Human Services provided preventive services directly and through contracts with various agencies. These programs are both funded by the state. Department of Education: Childhood/Family Education Office provided preventive services through the Parents as Teachers (OPAT) program, which served families. Oklahoma Children's Services Parents Assistance Center, (State Funded) provides group support and education. Oklahoma High Risk Project, Parenting Helpline

Fatalities

Information on child fatalities not reported in the Child File, is not documented in the SACWIS.

Oregon

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

Data were reported based on the assessment date. The State classification "unable to determine" was mapped to the NCANDS term "other dispositions"

Victims

The numbers of children with unsubstantiated and "other dispositions" were estimated.

The classification "threat of harm." is mapped to "other maltreatment types."

Services

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Clear and convincing/Beyond reasonable doubt

General

The State does not accept funds from the Basic State Grant.

Reports

The State has a narrow definition of child abuse, CPS investigations account for approximately 30 percent of the total reports investigated or assessed by the child welfare system. The number of screened-out referrals includes referrals of general protective service, information and referral, and emergency clearances for placements.

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

Reports of “imminent risk of physical and sexual abuse” have been included in the physical abuse and sexual abuse categories. The number of reports for those categories includes 92 reports of “imminent risk of physical abuse” and 44 reports of “imminent risk of sexual abuse.”

Victims

State policy addresses neglect through a general protective service investigation rather than a CPS investigation. These neglect cases are not classified as child abuse.

The definition of abuse includes “(i.) any recent act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes nonaccidental serious physical injury to a child less than 18 years old; (ii.) an act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes nonaccidental serious mental injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iii.) any act or failure to act or series of such acts or failure to act by a perpetrator which creates an imminent risk of serious physical injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iv.) serious physical neglect by a perpetrator constituting prolonged or repeated lack of supervision or the failure to provide the essentials of life, including adequate medical care, which endangers a child’s life or development or impairs the child’s functioning.” (*Pennsylvania Child Protective Services Law*, title 23, PA C.S.A. Chapter 63.)

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

Perpetrators

The other category includes eleven perpetrators of “student abuse” (six teachers, one counselor, and four other school staff).

Adoptive parents are included in the biological parents category.

All perpetrators of child abuse are caretakers. Perpetrators of “student abuse” are not caretakers.

Fatalities

Three reports of child maltreatment resulting in death had a final disposition of “founded” in 2002 as a result of criminal court action. These reports had initial dispositions of pending criminal court in 2000 and 2001 and had not been previously reported to NCANDS.

Rhode Island

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Reports that contain the following four criteria are investigated.

- The report must involve a child younger than 18 years or younger than 21 years if living in DCYF foster or institutional care or in DCYF custody, regardless of placement.
- Harm or substantial risk of harm to the child is present.
- A specific incident or pattern of incidents suggesting child abuse or neglect can be identified.
- A person responsible for the child's welfare or living in the same home has allegedly abused or neglected the child. State statute defines a person responsible for the child's welfare as the child's parent, guardian, foster parent (relative or nonrelative), an employee of a public or private residential home or facility, or any staff person providing out-of-home care (out-of-home care includes family daycare, group daycare, and center-based daycare).

A report that contains at least one, but not all four criteria, is considered an "early warning report," and is not investigated.

While the RICHIST system 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, investigation, and assessment workers was based upon 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 upon a point in time count of all FTEs for Social Caseworkers II and Social Caseworker Supervisors II working in the Intake Unit, who are responsible for screening and intake.

Victims

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

Services

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

South Carolina

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

In June 2002, there were extensive revisions to the South Carolina Code of Laws, which impacted the reporting of data to NCANDS. Significant amendments are listed below.

- The definition of threat of harm was removed and "significant risk of harm" language was substituted. This change clarifies the definition while preserving the concept of risk of harm in the statute. As a result, the State no longer reports a large amount of data in the "other maltreatment types" because the substantial risk of injury is more clearly linked to the specific maltreatment type.
- Information about screened-out referrals and unfounded investigations are now preserved for at least 5 years on the automated system

and the information is available to staff when screening subsequent reports.

- The Department is permitted to maintain identifying information and other demographics on alleged perpetrators.

Reports

As a result of a South Carolina Supreme Court ruling and with guidance from the State Attorney General, the Department accepts referrals on a viable fetus when the mother is alleged to be using illegal substances. A viable fetus is defined as an unborn child 24 weeks or more into fetal development.

The Department distinguishes between “unfounded situations” by statute as follows: unfounded because abuse or neglect was ruled out, unfounded because there was insufficient information to substantiate, unfounded because the investigation could not be completed as a result of the family fleeing or other compelling reason, and unfounded because the information was not taken for investigation. For NCANDS purposes, referrals reflecting information not taken for investigation are reported as screened out, rather than as part of the “unfounded population.” The automated system also collects data on investigations unfounded as a result of actions due to parental good conscience. Investigations that are unfounded because the family fled can be reopened for another 45-day investigation without requiring a new referral, when the family is located.

Fatalities

The number of child deaths due to child maltreatment represents investigations conducted jointly between the Department of Social Services and law enforcement or by law enforcement alone. South Carolina Code of Laws does not require the Department of Social Services to conduct an investigation unless there are surviving siblings. The category of children reported as being investigated by outside agencies alone is the result of a yearly reconciliation activity that takes place to ensure that children reported to NCANDS meet the statutory definitions for child maltreatment rather than the broader definition of the charge of Homicide by Child Abuse contained in the criminal code.

The number of fatalities for the 2002 reporting period includes one child whose death occurred in 2001 but the case determination was not made until 2002. All other child deaths reported through the Child File occurred in 2002 and had case determinations made in 2002.

Services

The Department currently does not maintain any automated data on the frequency of contact between GALs and children. GALs are appointed primarily from certified individuals associated with the South Carolina Guardian ad Litem Program, which is not part of the Department of Social Services. Also, at least one judicial district primarily appoints guardians who are also attorneys. For South Carolina, the estimated number of children who received preventive services was calculated by multiplying the number of families who received preventive services by 1.8, which is the estimated number of children per family. The estimated number of children per family was derived by dividing the total number of children by the total number of reports.

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

By August of 2002, all Child Protection Services Offices in the State were trained and began implementing the Initial Family Assessment (IFA) process. This takes the place of the investigation and assessment processes that were in place until this time. When a report of child maltreatment needs to be investigated, the IFA process is used, which results in the following actions:

- A thorough family-centered evaluation of child maltreatment and family functioning.
- Findings related to maltreatment, risk, and safety.
- Specific assessment and attention to immediate threats of safety and foreseeable threats of harm.
- Sufficient information to meet evidentiary standards.
- An accurate determination of whether or not the case should be open for service.
- An information and decision foundation for effectively continuing CPS involvement.
- A greater likelihood that families will experience a family friendly approach.

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Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Material evidence

Reports

The functions of staff who are responsible for the screening and intake of reports during the year are determined by county agencies. These functions, across the 95 counties, are performed on an as-needed basis by a variety of staff, including non-CPS staff.

Services

The Children Funding Source: Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant data represent an unduplicated count for fiscal year 2002.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The average response time was 17.75 hours for Priority 1 calls and 172.35 hours for Priority 2 calls.

During 2002, there were 3,590 CPS FTE caseworkers, with 1,012 CPS FTE caseworkers assigned to handle intake and investigations as their primary responsibility. All cases on the workload are captured each month, and if 80 percent are intakes, the worker is classified as an intake worker. If 80 percent of the cases are investigations, the worker is classified as an investigation worker.

Services

There were of 58,681 children served by the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. The Services to At-Risk Youth program served 34,475 children and the Community Youth Development served 24,206 children.

The Second Chance Teen Parenting program served 609 children; the At-Risk Mentoring program served 2,435 children and the Community in Schools program served 83,383 children for a total of 86,427 children served by other programs.

The Healthy Families program served 1,768 families and the Home Institution program for Preschool Youngsters served 393 families for a total of 2,161 families served by other funded programs.

Utah

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The disposition of closed with no finding includes cases when the family could not be located.

Initial investigation is defined as face-to-face contact with the alleged victim. Consequently, the average time may be longer than other States with less stringent standards. Outlying data points were excluded.

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

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

The Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services is responsible for investigating allegations of child abuse or neglect by caretakers and sexual abuse by any person. The department investigates “risk of physical harm” and “risk of sexual abuse.” Beginning with 2002, these are mapped to NCANDS terms physical abuse and sexual abuse respectively. In previous years, both were mapped to neglect.

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.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

An alternative response system was implemented statewide beginning with May 2002. Reports placed in the “investigation” track receive a disposition of “founded” (substantiated) or “unfounded” (unsubstantiated) for each maltreatment allegation. Reports placed in the “family assessment” track receive a family assessment; no determination is made as to whether or not maltreatment actually occurred.

Reports

Referrals were screened out if they did not meet the State definition of a valid report or if they had insufficient information to locate the family. Criteria for a referral to be screened in include the alleged victim was younger than 18 years old; the alleged abuser or neglecter met the definition of “caretaker;” the allegation met the definition of abuse or neglect; and the alleged abuse or neglect occurred in the State, or the child was a State resident.

State law requires that records of unsubstantiated and alternative response referrals be purged from the database one year after the report date. As a result, some unsubstantiated and alternative response cases were not included in the NCANDS file.

The total FTEs for all child protective services were estimated by statewide random moment sampling of program activity for the year.

Victims and Perpetrators

The Department of Social Services continues to improve its use of identifiers. Every time a new referral is entered in the State’s SACWIS, the system assigns each person in the referral a new identification number. Workers are instructed to search the database for identical children and perpetrators and to employ a merge function to combine the records for each individual, thus, giving them a single identification number. This is not done consistently, which impacts the counts of unique victims and perpetrators and measures of maltreatment recurrence. The Department of Social Services has revised the SACWIS to correct some problems with the merge function and continues to address the issue through training.

Services

The service of a juvenile court petition is not a mandated field for workers to fill out. Thus, the reported number is an undercount.

The number of children with out-of-court contacts was derived from aggregate reports from some local CASA programs. The Department of Criminal Justice Services received data for State fiscal year 2002 from 10 of the 26 CASA programs. Not all localities are served by a CASA program.

Workers enter data into the SACWIS to indicate that a case was opened for postinvestigation services. In most localities, the specific services planned and provided are documented in the SACWIS only for foster care children.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

A referral was screened out for the following reasons: the child could not be located, the alleged subject was not a caretaker, or the allegation of child abuse and neglect did not meet the State’s legal definition. Of the referrals that were screened in, some were assessed as needing a “high standard of investigation” (face-to-face contact with the victim) and some were assessed as “families in need of services.”

Each social worker’s responsibilities are identified at the office level and coded as “CPS,” “intake,” or “after hours.” The monthly average for all three categories is 486.5 FTEs. The monthly average for just “intake” and “after hours” is 114.1 FTEs.

During 2002, the State implemented a Central Intake Unit, which was dissolved mid-2003.

For the response time with respect to the initial investigation of reports of child abuse or neglect, 85 percent of the victims in the screened-in referrals were seen within 10 days. This is a State agency program standard.

Victims

With respect to the average number of out-of-court contacts between the court-appointed representatives, 34.1 hours was the average number of hours spent with a client.

Services

Families received preventive services from the following sources: Community Networks; CPS Child Care Services; Family Reconciliation Services; Family Preservation; and Intensive Family Preservation Services.

The Families Funding Source: Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant value is estimated from community programs.

The Department opens a case for services at the time a CPS referral is screened-in. The automated information system does not distinguish between services provided for the purpose of the investigation and services provided during the investigation, which are for the purpose of supporting the family or reducing the risk present in the family. By policy, investigations are to be completed within 90 days of the referral. To most accurately distinguish between those children who received services, in addition to CPS investigation or assessment services, and those who did not, CPS cases open longer than 90 days were counted as receiving postinvestigative services, and cases open for 90 or fewer days were counted as not having received postinvestigative services.

West Virginia

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

No information.

General

The Families and Children Tracking System (FACTS) has been in operation for 5 years; this is the fourth full report obtained from the new system. Revisions are continuously being made to improve programming and ease of use by workers.

Reports

The number of staff responsible for CPS functions is based on payroll data. This estimate of FTEs is determined by multiplying the percentage of time workers spend on CPS cases by the total number of CPS workers and social workers in the State. Workers are cross-trained and assist each other in performing the various CPS functions. Therefore, the estimate of screening and intake workers cannot be made.

Fatalities

In addition to the 13 fatalities reported in the Child File, 16 fatalities were reported by the WV Child Fatality Review Team. Those deaths included eight cases of homicide; seven cases in which death resulted from a parent, caregiver, or responsible adult's failure to adequately supervise or protect the child; and one death resulted from an unrestrained child killed in a motor vehicle accident.

Services

The numbers of children and families receiving preventive services through the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant (Basic State Grant) were tabulated from monthly or annual performance reports submitted by contracted providers funded through this source. Preventive services provided through the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant included many of the same contracts as the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant. The numbers of children and families receiving preventive services through the Safe and Stable Families Program were tabulated from monthly or annual performance reports submitted by contracted providers funded through this source.

Some of the contracted providers were Family Refuge Center, West Virginia Youth Advocate, Stop Abusive Family Environments, Prester Center, TEAM for West Virginia Children, Children's Home of Wheeling, and Community Action of Southern West Virginia.

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Data Sources

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

Child abuse and neglect data were submitted by local agencies for manual entry into a database. The State is implementing a SACWIS system that collects more complete and timely child abuse and neglect data. The reporting features were implemented in Milwaukee County during 2001 and will be implemented statewide by 2004. For 2002, approximately 40 percent of the data is from the SACWIS system and 60 percent from the manual process. Child File reporting will begin once the reporting features are in use statewide.

Reports

The State is child-based, that is, each report in the SDC has only one child. Abuse or neglect reports that are investigated by local agencies can involve multiple children.

There can be more than one source per report. The category "other dispositions" refers to those investigations where critical sources of information that are necessary for establishing a preponderance of evidence cannot be found or accessed.

Victims

In addition to dispositions of substantiated abuse and neglect, the data includes dispositions where evidence justifies a belief that abuse or neglect is likely to occur. "Other dispositions" includes children who are subjects of reports with a disposition indicating the likelihood of abuse or neglect.

Perpetrators

There may be more than one perpetrator per child.

Fatalities

The count of fatalities includes only those children who were subjects of reports of abuse or neglect in which the allegation was substantiated. The State updated the Child Fatality count to 12 (rather than 14). This update was not able to be changed in *Child Maltreatment 2002*, but the update will be included in future reports on fatalities.

Wyoming

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Report

Each active worker—with at least one open CPS incident at the time this report was generated—was counted as a screening, intake, investigation, or assessment worker. As a general practice, there is no difference between screening and intake workers and investigation and assessment workers.

Services

Children were considered to have received family preservation services in the last 5 years if family preservation contracts were written on any incident in that period. Children were considered to have received reunification services if in the 5 years prior to the beginning of the reporting period, there was a placement that ended with reunification.



Reader Survey

APPENDIX E

Please take a few minutes and let us know what you think of *Child Maltreatment 2002*. Your responses will help us to meet your needs more effectively in the future.

1. On a scale of 1–5 (1 = not effective, 5 = very effective), how would you rate the report for the following characteristics?

a. Content	1	2	3	4	5
b. Format	1	2	3	4	5
c. Usefulness	1	2	3	4	5

2. Please list the five tables that you would consider the most useful.

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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