

Child Maltreatment 2006



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



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

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Child Maltreatment 2006



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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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

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

Letter from the Associate Commissioner:

I am pleased to present *Child Maltreatment 2006*. This 17th annual report of data collected via the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) is for Federal fiscal year 2006. 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.

- The rate and number of children who were victims of child abuse or neglect is lower for FFY 2006 than it was five years ago. During 2002, children were abused or neglected at a rate of 12.3 per thousand children in the population resulting in an estimated 910,000 victims; for 2006, the rate was 12.1, resulting in an estimated 905,000 victims.
- The rate and number of all children who received an investigation or assessment increased since 2002. For 2002, the rate was 43.8 children per thousand in the population, resulting in an estimated 3,240,000 children who received an investigation or assessment; for 2006, the rate was 47.8 resulting in an estimated 3,573,000 children.
- Nationally, 64.2 percent of child victims experienced neglect, 16.0 percent were physically abused, 8.8 percent were sexually abused, and 6.6 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated. Rates of victimization by maltreatment type have fluctuated only slightly during the past several years.
- For 2006, a nationally estimated 1,530 children died of abuse or neglect at a rate of 2.04 children per 100,000 in the national population.

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

I hope that you find this report to be a useful reference. The document is posted on the Web site of the Administration for Children and Families at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can. Due to the availability of the Child Maltreatment reports on the Internet and the yearly increased usage of the Internet for accessing information contained in these reports, the 2006 report will be the last year that the Child Maltreatment report will be available in print format. For additional copies of the report and other information about child maltreatment, contact the Child Welfare Information Gateway at 1-800-394-3366 or <http://www.childwelfare.gov/>.

Sincerely,

/s/

Christine M. Calpin
Associate Commissioner
Children's Bureau
Administration on Children, Youth and Families

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Acknowledgements

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

National and State statistics about child maltreatment are derived from the data collected by child protective services agencies through NCANDS. The data are analyzed, disseminated, and produced in an annual report. *Child Maltreatment 2006* marks the 17th 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 51 States, including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and aggregate data from one State. Due to the dedication of State agencies, we approach our goal of receiving case-level data from all States. We continue to provide States with technical support to improve data quality. Each year we also conduct a technical assistance meeting for the States, at which they partner with us in discussing issues related to improving data quality.

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

/s/

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

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Summary



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Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

The data are submitted voluntarily by the States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The first report from NCANDS was based on data for 1990; the report for 2006 data is the 17th issuance of this annual report.

How are the data used?

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

What data are collected?

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

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

Where are the data available?

Restricted usage files of State case-level data are available for researchers from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at www.ndacan.cornell.edu. In addition, aggregated counts of key indicators by State are available for 1990–2006.

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

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

During Federal fiscal year 2006, an estimated 3.3 million referrals, involving the alleged maltreatment of approximately 6.0 million children, were made to CPS agencies. An

estimated 3.6 million children received an investigation or assessment.

- Approximately 60 percent (61.7%) of referrals were screened in for investigation or assessment by CPS agencies.
- Approximately 30 percent of the investigations or assessments determined at least one child who was found to be a victim of abuse or neglect with the following report dispositions: 25.2 percent substantiated, 3.0 percent indicated, and 0.4 percent alternative response victim.
- More than 70 percent of the investigations or assessments determined that the child was not a victim of maltreatment with the following dispositions: 60.4 percent unsubstantiated, 5.9 percent alternative response nonvictim, 3.2 percent "other," 1.7 percent closed with no finding, and 0.1 percent intentionally false.

Who reported child maltreatment?

For 2006, more than one-half of all reports (56.3%) of alleged child abuse or neglect were made by professionals. The term professional means that the person had contact with the alleged child maltreatment victim as part of the report source's job. This term includes teachers, police officers, lawyers, and social services staff. The remaining reports were made by nonprofessionals, including friends, neighbors, sports coaches, and relatives.

- The three largest percentages of report sources were from such professionals as teachers (16.5%), lawyers or police officers (15.8%), and social services staff (10.0%).

Who were the child victims?

During 2006, an estimated 905,000 children were determined to be victims of abuse or neglect. Among the children confirmed as victims by CPS agencies in 2006:

- Children in the age group of birth to 1 year had the highest rate of victimization at 24.4 per 1,000 children of the same age group in the national population;
- More than one-half of the child victims were girls (51.5%) and 48.2 percent were boys; and
- Approximately one-half of all victims were White (48.8%); one-quarter (22.8%) were African-American; and 18.4 percent were Hispanic.

What were the most common types of maltreatment?

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

- More than 60 percent (64.1%) of victims suffered neglect;
- More than 15 percent (16.0%) of the victims suffered physical abuse;
- Less than 10 percent (8.8%) of the victims suffered sexual abuse; and
- Less than 10 percent (6.6%) of the victims suffered from emotional maltreatment.

How many children died from abuse or neglect?

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. Yet, each year children die from abuse and neglect. During 2006:

- An estimated 1,530 children died due to child abuse or neglect;
- The overall rate of child fatalities was 2.04 deaths per 100,000 children;
- More than 40 percent (41.1%) of child fatalities were attributed to neglect; physical abuse also was a major contributor to child fatalities;
- More than three-quarters (78.0%) of the children who died due to child abuse and neglect were younger than 4 years old;
- Infant boys (younger than 1 year) had the highest rate of fatalities, at 18.5 deaths

per 100,000 boys of the same age in the national population; and

- Infant girls had a rate of 14.7 deaths per 100,000 girls of the same age.

Who abused and neglected children?

In 2006, nearly 80 percent (79.9%) of perpetrators of child maltreatment were parents, and another 6.7 percent were other relatives of the victim. Women comprised a larger percentage of all perpetrators than men, 57.9 percent compared to 42.1 percent. More than 75 percent (77.5%) of all perpetrators were younger than age 40.

- Of the perpetrators who maltreated children, less than 10 percent (7.0%) committed sexual abuse, while 60.4 percent committed neglect.
- Of the perpetrators who were parents, more than 90 percent (91.5%) were the biological parent of the victim.

Who received services?

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

- Of the children who received postinvestigation services, nearly 60 percent (58.9%) were victims and 30.3 percent were nonvictims.
- Of the children who were placed in foster care, more than 20 percent (21.5%) were victims and 4.4 percent were nonvictims.

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Introduction

CHAPTER 1

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

This *Child Maltreatment 2006* report, now in its 17th edition, presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to CPS agencies in the United States during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) supported by the Children's Bureau. This chapter discusses the background of NCANDS and describes the annual data collection process.

Background of NCANDS

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

During 1992, HHS produced its first NCANDS report based on data from 1990. The *Child Maltreatment* report series has evolved from that initial report. During the early years, States provided aggregated data on key indicators of CPS. Starting with the 1993 data year, States voluntarily began to submit case-level data. For a number of years, States provided both data sets, but starting with data year 2000, the case-level data set became the primary source of data for the annual report. The aggregated data file, the Summary Data Component (SDC), is phasing out as States are able to provide case-level data. For FFY 2006, 51 States reported case-level data (Child Files).²

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

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

² In this report, "States" includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Maryland was not able to provide 2006 data in time for this report.

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

Michael Matthews, Alaska	Frank L. Fornataro, Nebraska
Nicolas Espadas, Arizona	Jane Whitney, New Hampshire
Debbie Williams, California	Paul Nance, New York
Lois Branich, District of Columbia	Tom Pomonis, North Dakota
Keith Perlman, Florida	Bill Hindman, Oklahoma
Virginia Dick, Georgia	Maria Duryea, Oregon
Kendall Darling, Kansas	Evelyn Crespo Rivera, Puerto Rico
Walter G. Fahr, Louisiana	Kim Wiecek, South Dakota
Rosalind Walter, Massachusetts	Cynthia Ellingson, Washington

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

Data collected by NCANDS are a critical source of information for many publications, reports, and activities of the Federal Government and other groups. An annual report on child welfare outcomes includes context and outcome data on safety, based on State submissions to NCANDS.³

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

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

The NCANDS data are used to help assess the performance of several Children's Bureau programs through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process. The PART is a systematic method of assessing the performance of program activities across the Federal Government that "uses a questionnaire to help assess the management and performance of programs. It is used to evaluate a program's purpose, design, planning, management, results, and accountability to determine its overall effectiveness."⁴ The following measures are used to assess one or more Children's Bureau programs including the CAPTA Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) program.

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

⁴ Office of Management and Budget retrieved from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/part.html>.

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

Annual Data Collection Process

States, which submit case-level data, construct a child-specific record for each report of alleged child abuse or neglect that received a disposition as a result of an investigation or an assessment during the reporting period. The reporting period for *Child Maltreatment 2006* was October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006.

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

The population of the States that submitted the Child File accounts for approximately 74 million children or 99 percent of the Nation's child population younger than 18 years (table C-1).⁵

Trend data in this report are based upon the most recent population estimates and data resubmissions from the States, including resubmissions for prior years. To make trends more comparable across years, the population data for Puerto Rico were added into all years and estimates were used for Puerto Rico data prior to 2005, which was its first reporting year. Data were accepted through August 2007.⁶

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau file PRC_EST2006_AGESEX_RES: Estimates of the Resident Population by Single-Year of Age and Sex for Puerto Rico (http://www.census.gov/popest/puerto_rico/files/PRC_EST2006_AGESEX_RES.csv [released 5/17/2007]), and U.S. Census Bureau file SC_EST2006_Alldata6: State Characteristics Population Estimates with 6 Race Groups (http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC_EST2006_Alldata6.csv [released 5/17/2007]). Here and throughout this report, the term "child population" refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years.

⁶ Four States resubmitted FFY 2005 data—Arizona, Arkansas, Nevada, and South Dakota. Trend data reported in Child Maltreatment 2006 reflect those resubmissions. Trends also reflect the addition of two States reporting Child File data for the first time.

Structure of the Report

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

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

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



Reports

CHAPTER 2

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

When an allegation reaches the second stage and is considered a report, the agency either initiates an investigation or pursues an alternative response. The purpose of an investigation is to determine if the child was maltreated—or is at risk of maltreatment—and to establish the appropriate intervention. Alternative responses emphasize an assessment of the family's needs and the prevention of future maltreatment, rather than making a formal determination of maltreatment.¹ Regardless of which type of response the agency uses for a specific report, it must decide if further action is necessary to protect the child. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006:

- Approximately 3.3 million allegations of child abuse and neglect including 6.0 million children were made to CPS agencies.
- About 62 percent (61.7%) of those allegations reached the report stage and either were investigated or received an alternative response.
- Nearly 30 percent (28.6%) of the investigations that reached the report stage determined that at least one child was a victim of child abuse or neglect.

This chapter presents statistics regarding referrals, reports, and investigations or assessments. National estimates for FFY 2006 are based on the child populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Screening of Referrals

The process of determining whether a referral meets a State's standard for an investigation or assessment is known as screening. Screening in a referral means that an allegation of child abuse or neglect met the State's standard for investigation or assessment and the referral reaches the second stage and is called a report. Screening out a referral means that the allegation did not meet the State's standard for an investigation or assessment. Reasons for screening out a referral may include the following: The referral did not concern child abuse or neglect; it did not contain

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

enough information to enable an investigation or assessment to occur; the children in the referral were the responsibility of another agency or jurisdiction, e.g., a military installation or a tribe; or the alleged victim was older than 18 years.

During FFY 2006, an estimated 3.3 million referrals, including approximately 6.0 million children, were made to CPS agencies. The national rate was 43.7 referrals per 1,000 children for FFY 2006 compared with 43.9 referrals per 1,000 children for FFY 2005.^{2,3}

During FFY 2006, CPS agencies screened in 61.7 percent of referrals and screened out 38.3 percent. These results were similar to FFY 2005 data, which indicated 62.1 percent were screened in and 37.9 percent were screened out.

Report Sources

NCANDS collects case-level information for all reports that received a disposition or finding within the year. The information includes the report source, the number of children in the investigation, and the disposition of the report.

Professionals submitted more than one-half (56.3%) of the reports (figure 2–1). The term professional indicates that the person encountered the alleged victim as part of the report source's occupation. State laws require most professionals to notify CPS agencies of suspected maltreatment. The categories of professionals include teachers, legal staff or police officers, social services staff, medical staff, mental health workers, child daycare workers, and foster care providers. The three largest percentages of 2006 reports were from professionals—teachers (16.5%), lawyers or police officers (15.8%) and social services staff (10.0%).⁴

Nonprofessional sources submitted the remaining 43.7 percent of reports. These included parents, relatives, friends and neighbors, alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, anonymous callers, and “other” sources. The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) uses the term “other” sources for those categories that States are not able to crosswalk to any of the NCANDS terms. “Other” sources may include clergy members, sports coaches, camp counselors, bystanders, volunteers, and foster siblings. The three largest groups of nonprofessional reporters were anonymous (8.2%), “other” (8.0%) and other relatives (7.8%).

Investigation or Assessment Results

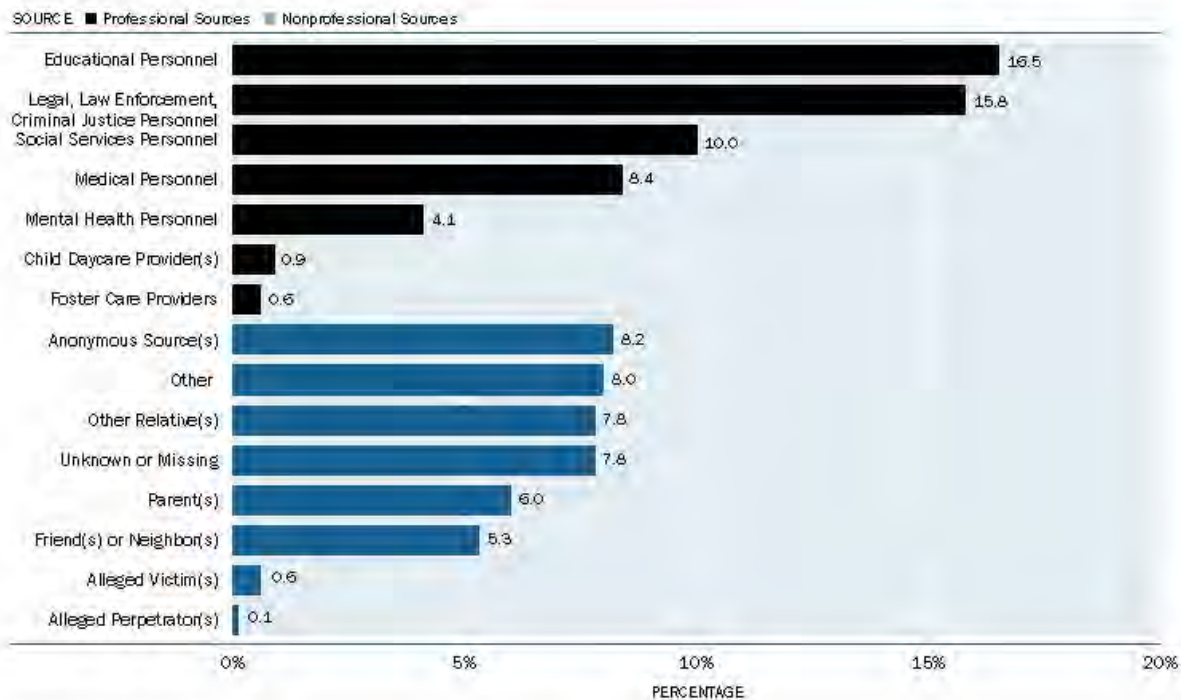
CPS agencies assign a finding—also called a disposition—to a report after the circumstances are investigated and a determination is made as to whether the maltreatment occurred or the child is at risk of maltreatment. For FFY 2006, 1,907, 264 investigations received a disposition. Each

2 Supporting data are provided in table 2–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. States provide aggregated data for the number of referrals. Based on data from 42 States, the national rate of referrals is 43.7 referrals per 1,000 children. A referral can include more than one child. Multiplying this rate by the national child population of 74,754,213 and dividing by 1,000 results in an estimated 3,266,759 referrals for FFY 2006. The estimate was then rounded to 3,300,000. Unless otherwise specified, all rates refer to children younger than 18 years in the national population.

3 The number of children included in all referrals was calculated by multiplying the average number of children included in a referral (1.84) by the number of estimated referrals (3,266,759). This results in an estimated 6,010,836 children, which was rounded to the nearest 100,000. The average number of children included in a referral based on data from 51 States was calculated by dividing the number of children reported (3,511,590) by number of screened-in referrals (1,907,264).

4 See table 2–2.

Figure 2–1 Report Sources, 2006



Based on data from table 2-2.

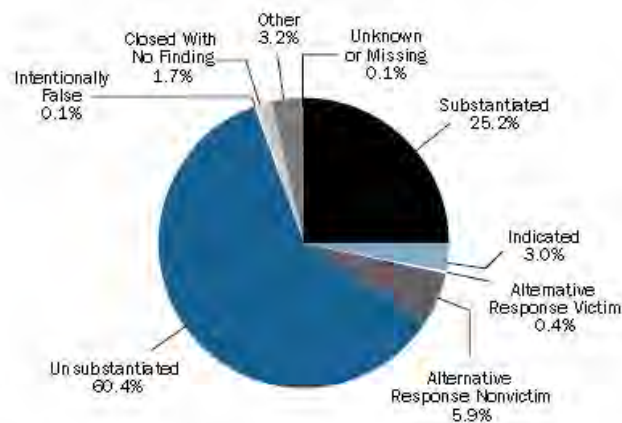
State establishes dispositions by policy and law.⁵ The major NCANDS disposition categories are described below.

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

Two alternative response categories are provided in NCANDS. The category that is most commonly used by States is alternative response nonvictim. Some States also use the alternative response victim category. During FFY 2006, 12 States used the alternative response nonvictim category and 2 States used the alternative response victim category.

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

Figure 2–2 Investigation Dispositions, 2006



Based on data from table 2–3.

For nearly 30 percent of investigations, at least one child was found to be a victim of maltreatment with one of the following dispositions—substantiated (25.2%), indicated (3.0%), or alternative response victim (0.4%) (figure 2–2). The remaining investigations led to a finding that children were not victims of maltreatment and the report received one of the following dispositions—unsubstantiated (60.4%), alternative response nonvictim (5.9%), “other” (3.2%), and closed with no finding (1.7%) or intentionally false (0.1%).⁶ When the 2002 investigation rates were compared to the FFY 2006 rates for each State, it was noted that by FFY 2006, the majority of States had increased their investigation rates.⁷ Two States were unable to submit the data needed for this analysis.

Report Dispositions by Report Source

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

Approximately two-thirds of substantiated or indicated reports were made by professional sources. Approximately 30 percent of substantiated and indicated reports were made by legal staff and police officers.

Nonprofessional report sources accounted for more than one-half of several categories of report disposition, indicating that children were not found to be victims of maltreatment. Those included alternative response nonvictim (58.8%), intentionally false (76.1%), or closed with no finding (54.5%).

Response Time from Report to Investigation

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

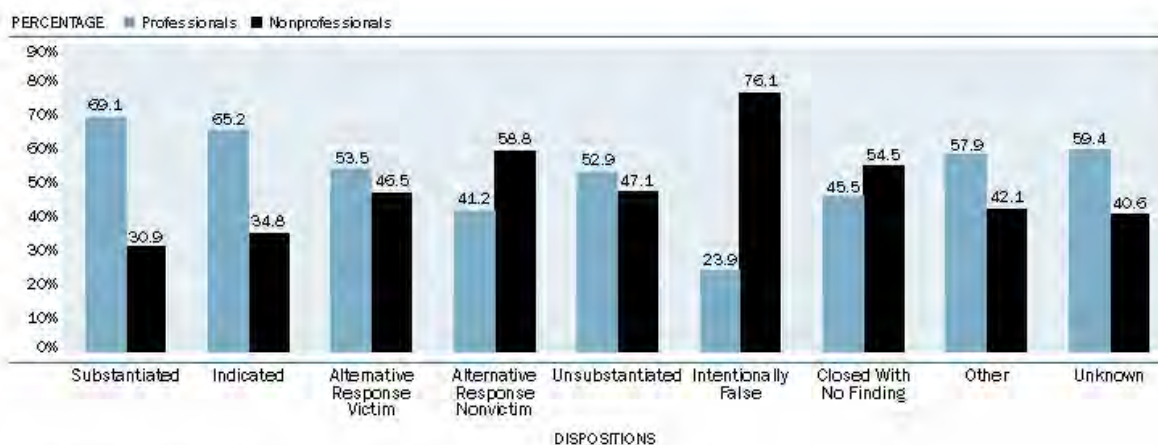
⁶ See table 2–3. “Other” dispositions include those categories that States were not able to crosswalk to NCANDS dispositions.

⁷ See table 2–4.

⁸ See table 2–5.

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

Figure 2–3 Dispositions by Professional and Nonprofessional Report Sources, 2006



Based on data from table 2–5.

Because CPS agencies receive reports of varying degrees of urgency, average response times reflect the types of reports that are received, as well as the ability of workers to meet the time standards. The median response time from report to investigation was 66 hours or approximately 2–3 days. The average response time for these States was 86 hours or approximately 4 days.¹⁰ This is comparable to a median response time of 67 hours and an average response time of 89 hours for FFY 2005.

CPS Workforce and Workload

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

States that reported significant numbers of specialized workers for intake, screening, investigation, and assessment were used to estimate the average number of cases that were handled by CPS workers.¹¹ The average number of completed investigations per investigation worker was 62 per year. (This compares with 67.5 in FFY 2005.) It is important to note that these calculations did not consider other activities of these workers and that some workers conducted more than one function. Also, each investigation could include more than one child. A more accurate calculation of workload would require a systematic estimation of work for a specific timeframe.¹²

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

¹¹ See table 2–7. The number of screening and intake workers (2,237) and the number of investigation workers (16,757) were reported by 33 States.

¹² A workload study in California estimated that an average monthly caseload for workers who exclusively conducted CPS Emergency Response investigations and no other services was 16.15 investigations per worker per month or approximately 194 per year. Each investigation could include more than one child. American Humane Association, 2000, SB 2030 Child Welfare Services Workload Study Report (Sacramento: California Department of Social Services).

Tables and Notes

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

Table 2–1

- For those States that submitted the Child File, the screened-in number is the sum of the reports by disposition. For Summary Data Component (SDC) States, the number is taken directly from the State's report form.
- The national referral rate, 43.7 referrals per 1,000 children in the population, was calculated from the total number of referrals and the child population in the 42 States reporting both screened-in and screened-out referrals. Screened-out referral data were from the Agency File.

Table 2–6

- Data were reported by States in the Agency File.
- The PART target is a 5 percent decrease in the average response time across all reporting States each year. The baseline is from 2003, which had a median of 67 hours.
- States use different criteria to indicate the start of an investigation. Some States use the date the report was approved for investigation, while others use the date of attempted contact with the victim. According to the Children's Bureau, States are encouraged to use the date of successful contact with the victim.

Table 2–7

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

Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2006

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SCREENED-IN REFERRALS		SCREENED-OUT REFERRALS		TOTAL REFERRALS	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	RATE
Alabama	1,114,301	18,651	61.0	11,923	39.0	30,574	27.4
Alaska	181,434	5,755	57.3	4,283	42.7	10,038	55.3
Arizona	1,628,198	33,743	98.9	359	1.1	34,102	20.9
Arkansas	691,186	25,524	66.0	13,163	34.0	38,687	56.0
California	9,532,614	225,911	67.1	110,684	32.9	336,595	35.3
Colorado	1,169,301	30,940	48.1	33,437	51.9	64,377	55.1
Connecticut	818,286	28,500	64.3	15,798	35.7	44,298	54.1
Delaware	203,366	5,781	80.1	1,434	19.9	7,215	35.5
District of Columbia	114,881	5,077	90.0	567	10.0	5,644	49.1
Florida	4,021,555	151,822	59.4	103,957	40.6	255,779	63.6
Georgia	2,455,020	60,277	80.1	14,938	19.9	75,215	30.6
Hawaii							
Idaho	394,280	6,662	43.5	8,639	56.5	15,301	38.8
Illinois							
Indiana	1,577,629	44,051	65.5	23,239	34.5	67,290	42.7
Iowa	710,194	25,029	59.0	17,428	41.0	42,457	59.8
Kansas	695,837	15,164	49.9	15,206	50.1	30,370	43.6
Kentucky	999,531	48,649	76.0	15,404	24.0	64,053	64.1
Louisiana							
Maine	280,994	5,949	32.3	12,485	67.7	18,434	65.6
Maryland							
Massachusetts	1,448,884	38,918	59.7	26,274	40.3	65,192	45.0
Michigan							
Minnesota	1,257,264	19,846	34.9	36,956	65.1	56,802	45.2
Mississippi	759,405	16,888	71.5	6,733	28.5	23,621	31.1
Missouri	1,416,592	47,491	51.0	45,563	49.0	93,054	65.7
Montana	217,848	8,737	69.2	3,883	30.8	12,620	57.9
Nebraska	445,033	13,109	53.3	11,507	46.7	24,616	55.3
Nevada	634,520	14,982	73.7	5,339	26.3	20,321	32.0
New Hampshire	297,625	6,640	41.5	9,359	58.5	15,999	53.8
New Jersey							
New Mexico	508,930	16,565	52.7	14,888	47.3	31,453	61.8
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota	144,934	3,791	50.2	3,763	49.8	7,554	52.1
Ohio							
Oklahoma	894,034	36,673	57.5	27,092	42.5	63,765	71.3
Oregon	856,259	25,598	42.1	35,140	57.9	60,738	70.9
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico	1,018,651	13,797	48.0	14,964	52.0	28,761	28.2
Rhode Island	237,451	8,441	66.3	4,298	33.7	12,739	53.6
South Carolina	1,039,653	16,712	67.2	8,143	32.8	24,855	23.9
South Dakota	194,681	3,908	27.4	10,352	72.6	14,260	73.2
Tennessee	1,442,593	61,886	67.5	29,734	32.5	91,620	63.5
Texas	6,493,965	166,728	82.9	34,382	17.1	201,110	31.0
Utah	791,198	20,206	65.3	10,734	34.7	30,940	39.1
Vermont	133,389	2,315	18.9	9,916	81.1	12,231	91.7
Virginia	1,806,847	29,141	51.7	27,219	48.3	56,360	31.2
Washington	1,526,267	35,698	46.8	40,578	53.2	76,276	50.0
West Virginia	389,071	23,210	46.6	26,575	53.4	49,785	128.0
Wisconsin	1,312,530	29,029	57.2	21,751	42.8	50,780	38.7
Wyoming	121,794	2,437	46.2	2,842	53.8	5,279	43.3
Total	51,978,025	1,400,231		870,929		2,271,160	
Percent			61.7		38.3		
Weighted Rate							43.7
Number Reporting	42	42	42	42	42	42	42

Table 2–2 Report Sources, 2006 (continues on page 14)

STATE	EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL		LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL		SOCIAL SERVICES PERSONNEL		MEDICAL PERSONNEL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	2,839	15.2	3,972	21.3	1,972	10.6	1,679	9.0
Alaska								
Arizona	7,156	21.2	5,876	17.4	2,167	6.4	4,173	12.4
Arkansas	3,552	13.9	2,664	10.4	2,019	7.9	1,859	7.3
California	40,875	18.1	33,739	14.9	14,692	6.5	15,376	6.8
Colorado	5,782	18.7	7,059	22.8	2,050	6.6	3,162	10.2
Connecticut	6,637	23.3	6,204	21.8	2,126	7.5	2,947	10.3
Delaware	1,093	18.9	1,615	27.9	246	4.3	519	9.0
District of Columbia	911	17.9	790	15.6	1,327	26.1	241	4.7
Florida	21,240	14.0	37,904	25.0	14,860	9.8	11,685	7.7
Georgia	15,001	24.9	10,192	16.9	5,016	8.3	5,580	9.3
Hawaii	340	14.9	531	23.2	253	11.1	502	22.0
Idaho	1,177	17.7	1,406	21.1	242	3.6	664	10.0
Illinois	12,972	19.5	13,029	19.6	8,661	13.0	8,595	12.9
Indiana	8,118	18.4	8,491	19.3	2,814	6.4	4,817	10.9
Iowa	3,449	13.8	4,111	16.4	3,832	15.3	1,634	6.5
Kansas	3,394	22.4	1,575	10.4	2,283	15.1	1,049	6.9
Kentucky	3,675	7.6	3,777	7.8	1,496	3.1	1,327	2.7
Louisiana	4,237	16.6	3,453	13.5	2,180	8.5	2,741	10.7
Maine	942	15.8	810	13.6	755	12.7	572	9.6
Maryland								
Massachusetts	4,139	10.6	7,802	20.0	2,094	5.4	3,809	9.8
Michigan	11,547	16.5	10,144	14.5	8,728	12.5	8,040	11.5
Minnesota	4,404	22.2	5,232	26.4	2,198	11.1	1,728	8.7
Mississippi	3,090	18.3	2,292	13.6	488	2.9	1,925	11.4
Missouri	6,993	14.7	6,135	12.9	5,812	12.2	3,345	7.0
Montana	1,055	12.1	1,515	17.3	1,520	17.4	511	5.8
Nebraska	1,715	13.1	2,730	20.8	1,216	9.3	1,156	8.8
Nevada	3,191	21.3	3,320	22.2	1,222	8.2	1,512	10.1
New Hampshire	1,229	18.5	1,189	17.9	482	7.3	773	11.6
New Jersey	7,207	25.6	4,614	16.4	1,784	6.3	3,858	13.7
New Mexico	2,982	18.0	2,617	15.8	933	5.6	1,317	8.0
New York	28,310	18.8	17,374	11.5	28,774	19.1	9,781	6.5
North Carolina	2,297	3.4	2,940	4.4	2,630	3.9	1,766	2.6
North Dakota	148	3.9	237	6.3	93	2.5	68	1.8
Ohio	9,733	13.3	13,340	18.2	12,570	17.2	3,561	4.9
Oklahoma	4,051	11.0	4,494	12.3	6,205	16.9	3,073	8.4
Oregon	710	2.8	2,886	11.3	1,177	4.6	991	3.9
Pennsylvania	5,775	25.0	1,691	7.3	2,783	12.1	3,152	13.7
Puerto Rico	2,090	15.1	1,732	12.6	528	3.8	978	7.1
Rhode Island	1,901	22.5	1,188	14.1	1,074	12.7	1,127	13.4
South Carolina	3,390	20.3	2,879	17.2	1,685	10.1	2,159	12.9
South Dakota	712	18.2	999	25.6	110	2.8	278	7.1
Tennessee	9,054	14.6	9,225	14.9	9,956	16.1	5,222	8.4
Texas	30,117	18.1	23,287	14.0	8,007	4.8	20,595	12.4
Utah	2,052	10.2	5,897	29.2	2,254	11.2	1,083	5.4
Vermont	519	22.4	396	17.1	206	8.9	214	9.2
Virginia	6,671	22.9	5,049	17.3	1,708	5.9	2,234	7.7
Washington	6,295	17.6	4,451	12.5	6,696	18.8	3,071	8.6
West Virginia	3,096	13.3	1,478	6.4	3,197	13.8	1,194	5.1
Wisconsin	4,786	16.5	5,303	18.3	4,653	16.0	1,716	5.9
Wyoming	459	18.8	518	21.3	206	8.5	132	5.4
Total	313,108		300,152		189,980		159,491	
Percent		16.5		15.8		10.0		8.4
Number Reporting	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

STATE	MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL		CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER(S)		FOSTER CARE PROVIDERS		ANONYMOUS SOURCE(S)	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	613	3.3	165	0.9	59	0.3	1,270	6.8
Alaska								
Arizona	1,483	4.4	493	1.5			3,067	9.1
Arkansas	1,948	7.6	323	1.3			3,398	13.3
California	22,479	10.0	1,021	0.5	312	0.1	23,856	10.6
Colorado	1,919	6.2	427	1.4	561	1.8	1,105	3.6
Connecticut	1,939	6.8	369	1.3	261	0.9	3,499	12.3
Delaware	169	2.9	80	1.4	14	0.2	484	8.4
District of Columbia	189	3.7	47	0.9	56	1.1	433	8.5
Florida	4,443	2.9	1,353	0.9			10,480	6.9
Georgia	3,719	6.2	536	0.9			4,207	7.0
Hawaii	38	1.7	3	0.1	9	0.4	70	3.1
Idaho	51	0.8	107	1.6	33	0.5	216	3.2
Illinois	967	1.5	197	0.3	594	0.9	7,025	10.6
Indiana	1,780	4.0	470	1.1	374	0.8	4,340	9.9
Iowa	738	2.9	368	1.5	384	1.5		
Kansas	131	0.9	168	1.1	436	2.9	2,133	14.1
Kentucky	959	2.0			186	0.4	5,780	11.9
Louisiana	629	2.5	116	0.5	70	0.3	1,822	7.1
Maine	551	9.3	74	1.2	11	0.2	470	7.9
Maryland								
Massachusetts			332	0.9	120	0.3	3,671	9.4
Michigan	792	1.1	366	0.5			7,101	10.1
Minnesota	726	3.7	219	1.1	383	1.9	558	2.8
Mississippi	572	3.4	113	0.7	87	0.5	2,587	15.3
Missouri	2,711	5.7	557	1.2	157	0.3		
Montana	318	3.6	99	1.1	72	0.8	337	3.9
Nebraska	644	4.9	226	1.7	97	0.7	607	4.6
Nevada	403	2.7	180	1.2	22	0.1	1,672	11.2
New Hampshire	383	5.8	79	1.2	34	0.5		
New Jersey					618	2.2	2,403	8.5
New Mexico	522	3.2	50	0.3	40	0.2	4,501	27.2
New York	5,150	3.4	394	0.3	2,073	1.4	20,084	13.3
North Carolina			196	0.3			1,307	1.9
North Dakota	12	0.3	12	0.3	4	0.1	11	0.3
Ohio	2,709	3.7	790	1.1	441	0.6	7,443	10.2
Oklahoma	2,008	5.5	751	2.0	171	0.5	817	2.2
Oregon	44	0.2	66	0.3	61	0.2	185	0.7
Pennsylvania	1,335	5.8	431	1.9	1,454	6.3	1,163	5.0
Puerto Rico	31	0.2	22	0.2	4	0.0	4,655	33.7
Rhode Island	193	2.3	159	1.9			889	10.5
South Carolina	386	2.3	129	0.8	100	0.6	1,743	10.4
South Dakota	170	4.4	75	1.9	17	0.4	341	8.7
Tennessee	2,055	3.3	841	1.4	420	0.7		
Texas	5,036	3.0	1,784	1.1	195	0.1	9,286	5.6
Utah	643	3.2	212	1.0	197	1.0		
Vermont	219	9.5	81	3.5	28	1.2	88	3.8
Virginia	1,660	5.7	367	1.3	36	0.1	3,601	12.4
Washington	2,114	5.9	1,051	2.9	314	0.9	759	2.1
West Virginia	114	0.5	128	0.6	117	0.5	5,410	23.3
Wisconsin	1,570	5.4	391	1.3	65	0.2	1,072	3.7
Wyoming	135	5.5			50	2.1	156	6.4
Total	77,400		16,418		10,737		156,102	
Percent		4.1		0.9		0.6		8.2
Number Reporting	47	47	47	47	43	43	45	45

Table 2–2 Report Sources, 2006 (continued from page 13)

STATE	OTHER		OTHER RELATIVE(S)		PARENT(S)		FRIEND(S) OR NEIGHBOR(S)	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	1,068	5.7	2,046	11.0	1,692	9.1	1,022	5.5
Alaska								
Arizona	1,794	5.3	2,724	8.1	2,342	6.9	2,124	6.3
Arkansas	2,899	11.4	2,778	10.9	2,155	8.4	1,760	6.9
California	33,492	14.8	14,442	6.4			6,212	2.7
Colorado	2,655	8.6	2,753	8.9	1,599	5.2	1,647	5.3
Connecticut	1,157	4.1	1,033	3.6	1,568	5.5	298	1.0
Delaware	506	8.8	386	6.7	431	7.5	159	2.8
District of Columbia	207	4.1	309	6.1	303	6.0	224	4.4
Florida	11,481	7.6	12,963	8.5	12,846	8.5	8,913	5.9
Georgia	1,437	2.4	5,296	8.8	4,458	7.4	3,722	6.2
Hawaii	66	2.9	142	6.2	59	2.6	78	3.4
Idaho	740	11.1	489	7.3	552	8.3	842	12.6
Illinois	2,159	3.2	4,253	6.4	4,766	7.2	2,543	3.8
Indiana	1,999	4.5	3,337	7.6	4,416	10.0	2,739	6.2
Iowa	6,261	25.0						
Kansas	767	5.1	976	6.4	1,480	9.8	720	4.7
Kentucky	7,309	15.0	3,782	7.8	4,011	8.2	7,723	15.9
Louisiana	2,211	8.7	3,462	13.6	2,418	9.5	2,031	8.0
Maine	429	7.2	610	10.3	346	5.8	342	5.7
Maryland								
Massachusetts	2,869	7.4	812	2.1	902	2.3		
Michigan	6,142	8.8	5,898	8.4	6,260	8.9	4,220	6.0
Minnesota	1,028	5.2	1,047	5.3	1,164	5.9	1,030	5.2
Mississippi	558	3.3	2,168	12.8	1,691	10.0	1,115	6.6
Missouri	1,190	2.5						
Montana	1,192	13.6	720	8.2	688	7.9	654	7.5
Nebraska	546	4.2	1,162	8.9	60	.5	1,346	10.3
Nevada	381	2.5	1,115	7.4	1,066	7.1	817	5.5
New Hampshire	735	11.1	479	7.2	443	6.7	787	11.9
New Jersey	2,854	10.1	1,360	4.8	2,396	8.5	706	2.5
New Mexico	1,424	8.6	1,111	6.7	787	4.8	173	1.0
New York	14,454	9.6	8,096	5.4	10,779	7.1	5,527	3.7
North Carolina			2,011	3.0	898	1.3	1,414	2.1
North Dakota	37	1.0	55	1.5	39	1.0	30	0.8
Ohio	6,405	8.8	10,997	15.0			4,716	6.4
Oklahoma	4,833	13.2	5,343	14.6	2,373	6.5	2,039	5.6
Oregon	1,075	4.2	389	1.5	155	.6	257	1.0
Pennsylvania	1,340	5.8	936	4.1	1,909	8.3	604	2.6
Puerto Rico	519	3.8	881	6.4	1,336	9.7	649	4.7
Rhode Island	182	2.2	502	5.9	603	7.1	477	5.7
South Carolina	570	3.4	1,685	10.1	1,051	6.3	814	4.9
South Dakota	623	15.9	298	7.6	191	4.9	85	2.2
Tennessee	798	1.3	6,935	11.2	6,061	9.8	9,616	15.5
Texas	15,922	9.5	19,002	11.4	17,532	10.5	11,768	7.1
Utah	938	4.6	2,935	14.5	1,148	5.7	1,383	6.8
Vermont	100	4.3	140	6.0	200	8.6	61	2.6
Virginia	1,745	6.0	2,379	8.2	2,123	7.3	1,163	4.0
Washington	1,668	4.7	3,041	8.5	2,673	7.5	3,300	9.2
West Virginia	2,183	9.4	2,276	9.8	2,472	10.7	1,249	5.4
Wisconsin	1,814	6.2	1,838	6.3	2,044	7.0	1,231	4.2
Wyoming	128	5.3	192	7.9	256	10.5	186	7.6
Total	152,890		147,584		114,742		100,516	
Percent		8.0		7.8		6.0		5.3
Number Reporting	49	49	48	48	46	46	47	47

STATE	UNKNOWN OR MISSING		ALLEGED VICTIM(S)		ALLEGED PERPETRATOR(S)		TOTAL REPORTS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	6	0.0	230	1.2	18	0.1	18,651	100.0
Alaska								
Arizona	66	0.2	278	0.8			33,743	100.0
Arkansas			163	0.6	6	0.0	25,524	100.0
California	18,624	8.2	791	0.4			225,911	100.0
Colorado			219	0.7	2	0.0	30,940	100.0
Connecticut	312	1.1	132	0.5	18	0.1	28,500	100.0
Delaware			42	0.7	37	0.6	5,781	100.0
District of Columbia			33	0.6	7	0.1	5,077	100.0
Florida			2,127	1.4	1,527	1.0	151,822	100.0
Georgia	891	1.5	178	0.3	44	0.1	60,277	100.0
Hawaii	191	8.4	3	0.1			2,285	100.0
Idaho	83	1.2	60	0.9			6,662	100.0
Illinois	413	0.6	231	0.3	90	0.1	66,495	100.0
Indiana			263	0.6	93	0.2	44,051	100.0
Iowa	4,207	16.8			45	0.2	25,029	100.0
Kansas	5	0.0	47	0.3			15,164	100.0
Kentucky	8,244	16.9	380	0.8			48,649	100.0
Louisiana			138	0.5	28	0.1	25,536	100.0
Maine	6	0.1	31	0.5			5,949	100.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts	12,065	31.0	98	0.3	205	0.5	38,918	100.0
Michigan	509	0.7	289	0.4			70,036	100.0
Minnesota			114	0.6	15	0.1	19,846	100.0
Mississippi	15	0.1	187	1.1			16,888	100.0
Missouri	20,591	43.4					47,491	100.0
Montana	50	0.6	6	0.1			8,737	100.0
Nebraska	579	4.4	1,016	7.8	9	0.1	13,109	100.0
Nevada			77	0.5	4	0.0	14,982	100.0
New Hampshire	13	0.2	14	0.2			6,640	100.0
New Jersey			334	1.2			28,134	100.0
New Mexico	9	0.1	38	0.2	61	0.4	16,565	100.0
New York							150,796	100.0
North Carolina	51,977	77.0	88	0.1			67,524	100.0
North Dakota	3,045	80.3					3,791	100.0
Ohio			451	0.6			73,156	100.0
Oklahoma	253	0.7	225	0.6	37	0.1	36,673	100.0
Oregon	17,589	68.7	13	0.1			25,598	100.0
Pennsylvania			468	2.0	30	0.1	23,071	100.0
Puerto Rico	76	0.6	287	2.1	9	0.1	13,797	100.0
Rhode Island	81	1.0	65	0.8			8,441	100.0
South Carolina			80	0.5	41	0.2	16,712	100.0
South Dakota			7	0.2	2	0.1	3,908	100.0
Tennessee	1,361	2.2	244	0.4	98	0.2	61,886	100.0
Texas	3,694	2.2	503	0.3			166,728	100.0
Utah	1,306	6.5	136	0.7	22	0.1	20,206	100.0
Vermont	42	1.8	14	0.6	7	0.3	2,315	100.0
Virginia	212	0.7	153	0.5	40	0.1	29,141	100.0
Washington			257	0.7	8	0.0	35,698	100.0
West Virginia	108	0.5	164	0.7	24	0.1	23,210	100.0
Wisconsin	2,374	8.2	154	0.5	18	0.1	29,029	100.0
Wyoming			17	0.7	2	0.1	2,437	100.0
Total	148,997		10,845		2,547		1,901,509	
Percent		7.8		0.6		0.1		100.0
Number Reporting	33	33	46	46	30	30	50	50

Table 2–3 Investigation Dispositions, 2006

STATE	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	6,650				10,935
Alaska	2,142				3,250
Arizona	3,018	101			30,624
Arkansas	6,664				17,730
California	51,617				174,283
Colorado	7,268				22,535
Connecticut	7,175				21,325
Delaware	1,280				3,914
District of Columbia	1,717				3,069
Florida	33,622	45,256			72,556
Georgia	24,138				36,139
Hawaii	1,145				1,140
Idaho	1,056				5,606
Illinois	15,644				50,385
Indiana	14,789				28,410
Iowa	9,410				15,619
Kansas	1,864				13,300
Kentucky	10,248		1,884	13,744	20,397
Louisiana	7,543			276	16,264
Maine	2,231				3,718
Maryland					
Massachusetts	22,111				16,807
Michigan	16,104				53,932
Minnesota	4,929			10,184	4,052
Mississippi	4,279				12,609
Missouri	5,155			27,295	13,669
Montana	1,012	78			6,638
Nebraska	3,620				9,208
Nevada	3,067			225	11,690
New Hampshire	622				5,576
New Jersey	7,775			20,286	73
New Mexico	3,792				12,773
New York	48,583				102,213
North Carolina	10,046		5,481	25,566	26,431
North Dakota	746				3,045
Ohio	16,989	11,090			43,403
Oklahoma	7,480			6,297	19,782
Oregon	8,009				11,002
Pennsylvania	4,177				18,828
Puerto Rico	7,611				5,763
Rhode Island	2,761				5,556
South Carolina	6,200				10,512
South Dakota	915				2,692
Tennessee	12,050	809		624	43,925
Texas	42,142				93,471
Utah	8,065			173	11,171
Vermont	700				1,593
Virginia	4,639				3,867
Washington	4,905			7,323	13,499
West Virginia	5,271				15,879
Wisconsin	6,872				20,924
Wyoming	484			1,354	599
Total	480,332	57,334	7,365	113,347	1,152,381
Percent	25.2	3.0	0.4	5.9	60.4
Number Reporting	51	5	2	12	51

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS
Alabama		1,066			18,651
Alaska		363			5,755
Arizona					33,743
Arkansas		1,129	1		25,524
California				11	225,911
Colorado				1,137	30,940
Connecticut					28,500
Delaware	88	473	26		5,781
District of Columbia		291			5,077
Florida	139			249	151,822
Georgia					60,277
Hawaii					2,285
Idaho					6,662
Illinois	466				66,495
Indiana				852	44,051
Iowa					25,029
Kansas					15,164
Kentucky		1,551	825		48,649
Louisiana		1,333	120		25,536
Maine					5,949
Maryland					
Massachusetts					38,918
Michigan					70,036
Minnesota	25	656			19,846
Mississippi					16,888
Missouri		1,370	2		47,491
Montana		765	244		8,737
Nebraska		281			13,109
Nevada					14,982
New Hampshire		442			6,640
New Jersey					28,134
New Mexico					16,565
New York					150,796
North Carolina					67,524
North Dakota					3,791
Ohio		1,674			73,156
Oklahoma		3,113	1		36,673
Oregon			6,587		25,598
Pennsylvania			66		23,071
Puerto Rico	74	267	79	3	13,797
Rhode Island		124			8,441
South Carolina					16,712
South Dakota		301			3,908
Tennessee		4,348	130		61,886
Texas		7,771	23,344		166,728
Utah	17	780			20,206
Vermont	19	3			2,315
Virginia	89		20,546		29,141
Washington		486	9,485		35,698
West Virginia		2,033		27	23,210
Wisconsin		1,232		1	29,029
Wyoming					2,437
Total	917	31,852	61,456	2,280	1,907,264
Percent	0.1	1.7	3.2	0.1	100.0
Number Reporting	8	24	14	7	51

Table 2–4 Report Investigation Trends, 2002–2006 (continues on page 20)

STATE	2002			2003		
	CHILD POPULATION	TOTAL INVESTI- GATIONS	INVESTI- GATION RATE	CHILD POPULATION	TOTAL INVESTI- GATIONS	INVESTI- GATION RATE
Alabama	1,113,289	20,544	18.5	1,108,511	17,820	16.1
Alaska	188,013	10,002	53.2	186,907	10,575	56.6
Arizona	1,446,214	33,151	22.9	1,481,584	33,627	22.7
Arkansas	677,364	18,697	27.6	676,912	19,680	29.1
California	9,411,596	260,924	27.7	9,476,210	244,694	25.8
Colorado	1,136,499	27,889	24.5	1,141,412	29,362	25.7
Connecticut	843,549	34,513	40.9	843,135	32,802	38.9
Delaware	197,087	5,163	26.2	198,662	5,469	27.5
District of Columbia	116,797	5,049	43.2	116,430	4,660	40.0
Florida	3,775,071	142,547	37.8	3,824,062	156,848	41.0
Georgia	2,271,043	69,108	30.4	2,310,562	71,501	30.9
Hawaii	295,184	3,619	12.3	298,392	3,894	13.0
Idaho	373,221	6,475	17.3	375,396	6,264	16.7
Illinois	3,244,191	58,704	18.1	3,236,597	59,280	18.3
Indiana	1,572,198	33,336	21.2	1,569,753	34,287	21.8
Iowa	720,151	23,215	32.2	714,436	24,172	33.8
Kansas	706,412	17,504	24.8	703,669	15,840	22.5
Kentucky	991,995	41,218	41.6	992,383	45,348	45.7
Louisiana	1,191,166	23,493	19.7	1,181,619	25,480	21.6
Maine	295,375	4,474	15.1	292,440	5,143	17.6
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,500,585	38,445	25.6	1,490,523	39,686	26.6
Michigan	2,573,013	72,999	28.4	2,552,161	74,390	29.1
Minnesota	1,280,544	17,770	13.9	1,271,464	17,587	13.8
Mississippi	765,512	11,670	15.2	761,991	15,998	21.0
Missouri	1,421,155	53,116	37.4	1,415,504	55,580	39.3
Montana	223,209	10,336	46.3	221,073	9,023	40.8
Nebraska	446,020	7,463	16.7	445,283	7,160	16.1
Nevada	554,124	13,195	23.8	571,319	13,191	23.1
New Hampshire	310,459	7,509	24.2	308,171	6,878	22.3
New Jersey	2,107,273	39,148	18.6	2,113,185	42,762	20.2
New Mexico	504,285	13,995	27.8	504,293	15,278	30.3
New York	4,649,243	155,678	33.5	4,628,087	149,847	32.4
North Carolina	2,030,623	63,747	31.4	2,055,521	59,583	29.0
North Dakota	152,723	4,109	26.9	150,044	3,899	26.0
Ohio	2,852,908	68,236	23.9	2,829,458	68,399	24.2
Oklahoma	886,107	39,592	44.7	885,621	36,641	41.4
Oregon	850,304	17,763	20.9	849,551	20,552	24.2
Pennsylvania	2,878,052	24,330	8.5	2,858,851	23,601	8.3
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	248,334	7,211	29.0	247,632	7,012	28.3
South Carolina	1,016,427	18,579	18.3	1,019,266	18,434	18.1
South Dakota	198,015	8,411	42.5	196,300	5,534	28.2
Tennessee	1,406,170	28,348	20.2	1,410,172	29,790	21.1
Texas	6,081,582	129,956	21.4	6,162,780	133,827	21.7
Utah	732,163	18,965	25.9	736,661	20,009	27.2
Vermont	142,939	3,194	22.3	140,452	2,936	20.9
Virginia	1,767,291	20,619	11.7	1,783,369	15,911	8.9
Washington	1,519,294	18,423	12.1	1,517,018	30,222	19.9
West Virginia	393,227	15,052	38.3	391,377	19,556	50.0
Wisconsin	1,352,569	42,087	31.1	1,340,100	41,377	30.9
Wyoming	124,851	2,403	19.2	123,151	2,381	19.3
Total	71,535,416	1,811,974		71,709,450	1,833,790	
Rate			25.3			25.6
Number Reporting	50	50	50	50	50	50

STATE	2004			2005		
	CHILD POPULATION	TOTAL INVESTI- GATIONS	INVESTI- GATION RATE	CHILD POPULATION	TOTAL INVESTI- GATIONS	INVESTI- GATION RATE
Alabama	1,106,522	19,118	17.3	1,107,079	18,318	16.5
Alaska				182,990	4,273	23.4
Arizona	1,522,131	35,623	23.4	1,574,856	37,088	23.6
Arkansas	679,297	20,076	29.6	684,044	23,120	33.8
California	9,516,270	234,035	24.6	9,532,676	228,012	23.9
Colorado	1,145,691	29,540	25.8	1,153,869	26,950	23.4
Connecticut	838,707	32,097	38.3	830,770	30,030	36.1
Delaware	200,003	5,276	26.4	202,195	5,799	28.7
District of Columbia	116,631	4,977	42.7	116,098	4,958	42.7
Florida	3,893,303	145,393	37.3	3,968,247	148,004	37.3
Georgia	2,353,893	85,817	36.5	2,400,364	74,165	30.9
Hawaii	297,856	3,608	12.1	298,637	2,733	9.2
Idaho	379,401	6,502	17.1	386,653	6,499	16.8
Illinois	3,233,171	64,784	20.0	3,225,149	66,305	20.6
Indiana	1,569,727	35,817	22.8	1,573,346	37,860	24.1
Iowa	711,234	24,366	34.3	709,859	24,536	34.6
Kansas	699,975	15,729	22.5	696,417	14,146	20.3
Kentucky	993,209	46,951	47.3	995,888	47,960	48.2
Louisiana	1,174,289	23,843	20.3	1,167,629	26,901	23.0
Maine	289,112	5,358	18.5	285,170	5,396	18.9
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,476,886	38,940	26.4	1,463,169	38,669	26.4
Michigan	2,533,054	74,333	29.3	2,509,307	65,174	26.0
Minnesota	1,265,837	17,471	13.8	1,260,953	18,843	14.9
Mississippi	761,628	15,801	20.7	762,072	15,745	20.7
Missouri	1,413,662	54,216	38.4	1,414,887	55,217	39.0
Montana	219,775	7,450	33.9	218,731	8,181	37.4
Nebraska	445,141	10,962	24.6	445,087	15,501	34.8
Nevada	593,717	13,424	22.6	613,756	14,532	23.7
New Hampshire	304,909	6,400	21.0	301,727	6,583	21.8
New Jersey	2,114,289	44,127	20.9	2,105,574	34,806	16.5
New Mexico	504,848	16,445	32.6	506,377	20,225	39.9
New York	4,600,581	148,244	32.2	4,565,760	140,214	30.7
North Carolina	2,078,868	66,172	31.8	2,112,577	66,698	31.6
North Dakota	148,229	3,912	26.4	146,437	3,961	27.0
Ohio	2,810,418	70,280	25.0	2,790,677	71,762	25.7
Oklahoma	883,691	36,070	40.8	886,369	36,952	41.7
Oregon	846,869	23,529	27.8	849,598	25,063	29.5
Pennsylvania	2,840,739	23,862	8.4	2,821,095	23,114	8.2
Puerto Rico				1,031,914	31,673	30.7
Rhode Island	245,808	6,707	27.3	241,839	7,101	29.4
South Carolina	1,023,278	17,186	16.8	1,030,036	17,088	16.6
South Dakota	195,335	4,620	23.7	194,619	4,445	22.8
Tennessee	1,416,415	48,622	34.3	1,428,285	59,998	42.0
Texas	6,245,791	140,038	22.4	6,337,618	161,895	25.5
Utah	755,550	21,132	28.0	775,353	21,052	27.2
Vermont	138,247	2,690	19.5	135,814	2,504	18.4
Virginia	1,791,792	28,105	15.7	1,803,450	27,937	15.5
Washington	1,516,468	32,314	21.3	1,519,924	34,293	22.6
West Virginia	390,144	18,508	47.4	389,162	22,400	57.6
Wisconsin	1,330,485	40,205	30.2	1,320,899	29,660	22.5
Wyoming	122,399	2,018	16.5	121,519	2,020	16.6
Total	71,735,275	1,872,693		73,196,521	1,916,359	
Rate			26.1			26.2
Number Reporting	49	49	49	51	51	51

Table 2–4 Report Investigation Trends, 2002–2006 (continued from page 19)

STATE	2006		
	CHILD POPULATION	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	INVESTIGATION RATE
Alabama	1,114,301	18,651	16.7
Alaska	181,434	5,755	31.7
Arizona	1,628,198	33,743	20.7
Arkansas	691,186	25,524	36.9
California	9,532,614	225,911	23.7
Colorado	1,169,301	30,940	26.5
Connecticut	818,286	28,500	34.8
Delaware	203,366	5,781	28.4
District of Columbia	114,881	5,077	44.2
Florida	4,021,555	151,822	37.8
Georgia	2,455,020	60,277	24.6
Hawaii	298,081	2,285	7.7
Idaho	394,280	6,662	16.9
Illinois	3,215,244	66,495	20.7
Indiana	1,577,629	44,051	27.9
Iowa	710,194	25,029	35.2
Kansas	695,837	15,164	21.8
Kentucky	999,531	48,649	48.7
Louisiana	1,090,001	25,536	23.4
Maine	280,994	5,949	21.2
Maryland			
Massachusetts	1,448,884	38,918	26.9
Michigan	2,478,356	70,036	28.3
Minnesota	1,257,264	19,846	15.8
Mississippi	759,405	16,888	22.2
Missouri	1,416,592	47,491	33.5
Montana	217,848	8,737	40.1
Nebraska	445,033	13,109	29.5
Nevada	634,520	14,982	23.6
New Hampshire	297,625	6,640	22.3
New Jersey	2,089,338	28,134	13.5
New Mexico	508,930	16,565	32.5
New York	4,514,342	150,796	33.4
North Carolina	2,155,387	67,524	31.3
North Dakota	144,934	3,791	26.2
Ohio	2,770,035	73,156	26.4
Oklahoma	894,034	36,673	41.0
Oregon	856,259	25,598	29.9
Pennsylvania	2,804,873	23,071	8.2
Puerto Rico	1,018,651	13,797	13.5
Rhode Island	237,451	8,441	35.5
South Carolina	1,039,653	16,712	16.1
South Dakota	194,681	3,908	20.1
Tennessee	1,442,593	61,886	42.9
Texas	6,493,965	166,728	25.7
Utah	791,198	20,206	25.5
Vermont	133,389	2,315	17.4
Virginia	1,806,847	29,141	16.1
Washington	1,526,267	35,698	23.4
West Virginia	389,071	23,210	59.7
Wisconsin	1,312,530	29,029	22.1
Wyoming	121,794	2,437	20.0
Total	73,393,682	1,907,264	
Rate			26.0
Number Reporting	51	51	51

Table 2–5 Disposition by Report Source, 2006 *(continues on page 22)*

REPORT SOURCE	SUBSTANTIATED		INDICATED		ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIMS		ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM		UNSUBSTANTIATED	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PROFESSIONALS										
Educational Personnel	62,674	13.4	7,232	12.6	897	12.2	17,576	15.5	209,017	18.4
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	128,744	27.4	17,276	30.1	1,250	17.0	10,987	9.7	126,211	11.1
Social Services Personnel	58,131	12.4	6,523	11.4	976	13.3	7,459	6.6	107,853	9.5
Medical Personnel	54,500	11.6	3,930	6.9	720	9.8	6,156	5.4	85,657	7.6
Mental Health Personnel	15,290	3.3	1,950	3.4	51	0.7	2,953	2.6	53,368	4.7
Child Daycare Providers	2,967	0.6	385	0.7	43	0.6	696	0.6	11,234	1.0
Foster Care Providers	2,225	0.5	106	0.2	4	0.1	826	0.7	7,251	0.6
Total Professionals	324,531	69.1	37,402	65.2	3,941	53.5	46,653	41.2	600,591	52.9
NONPROFESSIONALS										
Anonymous Reporters	23,337	5.0	3,402	5.9	660	9.0	4,078	3.6	116,950	10.3
Other Reporters	33,516	7.1	4,030	7.0	254	3.4	6,942	6.1	99,456	8.8
Other Relatives	31,613	6.7	5,190	9.1	946	12.8	4,408	3.9	95,550	8.4
Parents	20,048	4.3	3,554	6.2	399	5.4	5,338	4.7	77,823	6.9
Friends or Neighbors	16,453	3.5	2,739	4.8	787	10.7	4,742	4.2	68,629	6.0
Unknown Reporters	17,176	3.7	10	0.0	338	4.6	40,428	35.7	66,897	5.9
Alleged Victims	1,997	0.4	562	1.0	40	0.5	522	0.5	7,186	0.6
Alleged Perpetrators	700	0.1	445	0.8			20	0.0	1,329	0.1
Total Nonprofessionals	144,840	30.9	19,932	34.8	3,424	46.5	66,478	58.8	533,820	47.1
Total	469,371		57,334		7,365		113,131		1,134,411	
Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Number Reporting	48	48	5	5	2	2	12	12	48	48

Table 2–5 Disposition by Report Source, 2006 (continued from page 21)

REPORT SOURCE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE		CLOSED WITH NO FINDING		OTHER		UNKNOWN		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER
PROFESSIONALS									
Educational Personnel	48	5.2	3,054	9.7	11,515	21.0	237	10.4	312,250
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	79	8.6	4,251	13.5	7,651	13.9	583	25.6	297,032
Social Services Personnel	38	4.1	3,590	11.4	3,897	7.1	245	10.7	188,712
Medical Personnel	26	2.8	2,117	6.7	5,162	9.4	164	7.2	158,432
Mental Health Personnel	21	2.3	978	3.1	2,650	4.8	83	3.6	77,344
Child Daycare Providers	4	0.4	209	0.7	785	1.4	17	0.7	16,340
Foster Care Providers	3	0.3	107	0.3	124	0.2	26	1.1	10,672
Total Professionals	219	23.9	14,306	45.5	31,784	57.9	1,355	59.4	1,060,782
NONPROFESSIONALS									
Anonymous Reporters	240	26.2	2,674	8.5	4,319	7.9	246	10.8	155,906
Other Reporters	66	7.2	3,384	10.8	3,947	7.2	183	8.0	151,778
Other Relatives	112	12.2	3,733	11.9	5,424	9.9	164	7.2	147,140
Parents	168	18.3	2,187	6.9	4,888	8.9	144	6.3	114,549
Friends or Neighbors	86	9.4	3,320	10.5	3,325	6.1	148	6.5	100,229
Unknown Reporters	12	1.3	1,658	5.3	870	1.6	1	0.0	127,390
Alleged Victims	9	1.0	200	0.6	282	0.5	34	1.5	10,832
Alleged Perpetrators	5	0.5	13	0.0	30	0.1	5	0.2	2,547
Total Nonprofessionals	698	76.1	17,169	54.5	23,085	42.1	925	40.6	810,371
Total	917		31,475		54,869		2,280		1,871,153
Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number Reporting	8	8	23	23	13	13	7	7	

Table 2–6 PART Measure: Response Time in Hours, 2006

STATE	RESPONSE TIME AVERAGE
Alabama	
Alaska	199
Arizona	47
Arkansas	208
California	
Colorado	
Connecticut	40
Delaware	154
District of Columbia	33
Florida	10
Georgia	
Hawaii	132
Idaho	57
Illinois	12
Indiana	
Iowa	43
Kansas	74
Kentucky	31
Louisiana	
Maine	120
Maryland	
Massachusetts	
Michigan	
Minnesota	60
Mississippi	166
Missouri	58
Montana	
Nebraska	312
Nevada	42
New Hampshire	58
New Jersey	48
New Mexico	
New York	
North Carolina	
North Dakota	32
Ohio	4
Oklahoma	141
Oregon	116
Pennsylvania	
Puerto Rico	146
Rhode Island	21
South Carolina	84
South Dakota	182
Tennessee	71
Texas	34
Utah	102
Vermont	72
Virginia	
Washington	77
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	104
Wyoming	15
Total	3,105
Average	86
Median	66
Number Reporting	36

Table 2–7 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2006

STATE	SCREENING AND INTAKE WORKERS	INVESTIGATION WORKERS	SCREENING, INTAKE, INVESTIGATION WORKERS	SCREENED-IN REFERRALS	SCREENED-IN REFERRALS PER INVESTIGATION WORKER
Alabama	82	590	672	18,651	32
Alaska	31	65	96	5,755	89
Arizona	68	729	797	33,743	46
Arkansas	31	517	548	25,524	49
California			4,609		
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware	6	83	89	5,781	70
District of Columbia	50	83	133	5,077	61
Florida	157	1,731	1,888	151,822	88
Georgia					
Hawaii	14	75	89	2,285	30
Idaho			335		
Illinois	118	971	1,089	66,495	68
Indiana			450		
Iowa			219		
Kansas	67	290	357	15,164	52
Kentucky			1,628		
Louisiana	9	239	248	25,536	107
Maine	28	129	157	5,949	46
Maryland					
Massachusetts	77	249	326	38,918	156
Michigan					
Minnesota	128	263	391	19,846	75
Mississippi	4	391	395	16,888	43
Missouri	51	386	437	47,491	123
Montana					
Nebraska	23	89	112	13,109	147
Nevada	29	142	171	14,982	106
New Hampshire	11	64	75	6,640	104
New Jersey	95	728	823	28,134	39
New Mexico	43	172	215	16,565	96
New York					
North Carolina	159	854	1,013	67,524	79
North Dakota			105		
Ohio					
Oklahoma	41	403	444	36,673	91
Oregon			383		
Pennsylvania			3,054		
Puerto Rico	30	159	189	13,797	87
Rhode Island	30	40	70	8,441	211
South Carolina					
South Dakota	51	56	107	3,908	70
Tennessee	66	616	682	61,886	100
Texas	359	5,015	5,374	166,728	33
Utah	22	106	128	20,206	191
Vermont	26	36	62	2,315	64
Virginia	63	833	896	29,141	35
Washington	122	389	511	35,698	92
West Virginia			403		
Wisconsin	146	264	410	29,029	110
Wyoming			123		
Total	2,237	16,757	30,303	1,039,701	
Weighted Average					62.0
Average					84.5
Number Reporting	33	33	43	33	33



Children¹

CHAPTER 3

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

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

Child protective services (CPS) agencies respond to the needs of children who are alleged to have been maltreated to ensure that they are safe. National estimates for FFY 2006 are based on child populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006:

- An estimated 905,000 children were victims of maltreatment;
- The rate of victimization was 12.1 per 1,000 children in the population; and
- Nearly 3.6 million children received a CPS investigation or assessment.

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

Children Who Were Subjects of an Investigation

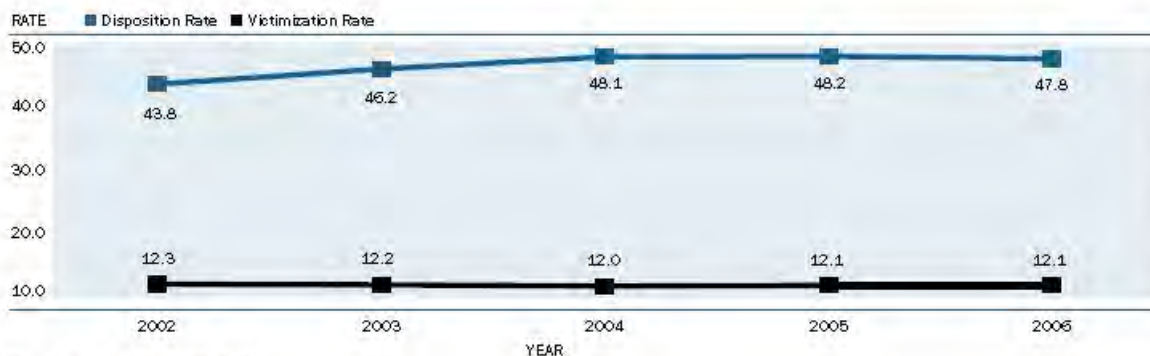
Based on a rate of 47.8 per 1,000 children, an estimated 3.6 million children received an investigation by CPS agencies during FFY 2006.² The rate of all children who received an investigation or assessment increased from 43.8 per 1,000 children for 2002 to 47.8 per 1,000 children for FFY 2006.³ The national estimates are based upon counting a child each time he or she was the subject of a CPS investigation (figure 3-1).

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

² Supporting data are provided in table 3-1, which is located at the end of this chapter. The child disposition rate was computed by dividing the total count of children who were the subjects of an investigation (3,511,590) by the child population for the 51 States that reported these data (73,393,682) and multiplying by 1,000. A national estimate of 3,573,000 (rounded to 3.6 million) children who were the subjects of an investigation was calculated by multiplying the child investigation rate (47.8) by the national child population for all 52 States (74,754,213) and dividing by 1,000.

³ See table 3-2.

Figure 3–1 Child Disposition and Victimization Rates, 2002–2006



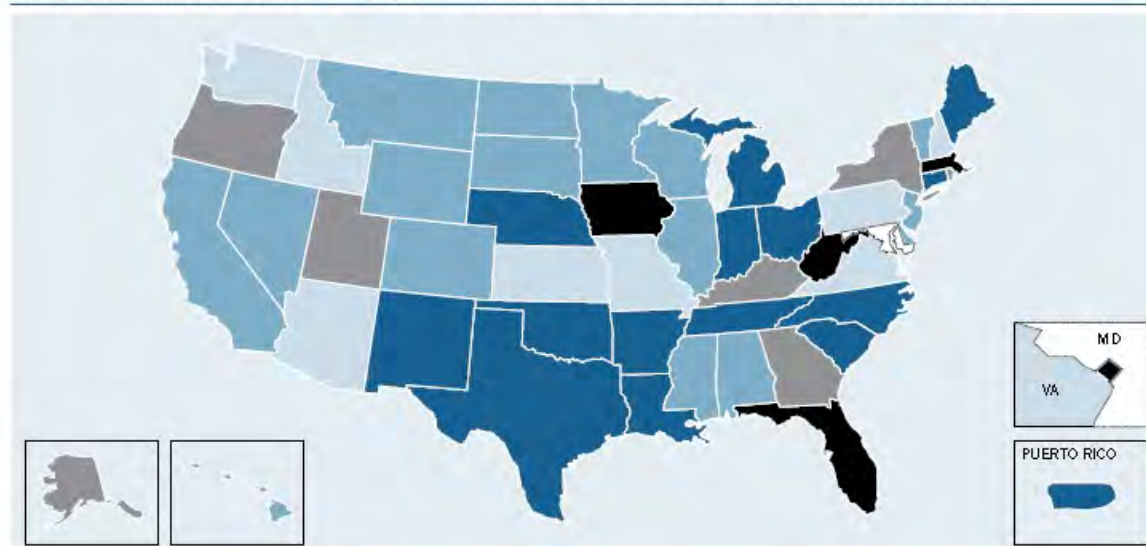
Based on data from table 3–2.

Child Victims

Of the children who received an investigation, approximately one-quarter (25.2%) were determined to have been abused or neglected. Based on a victim rate of 12.1 per 1,000 children, an estimated 905,000 children were found to be victims in the 52 States.⁴ The victimization rates by individual State are illustrated in figure 3–2.

Figure 3–2 Map of Victimization Rates, 2006

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



Based on data from table 3–3.

⁴ See table 3–3. The victimization rate was computed by dividing the number of total victims (885,245) by the child population for the 51 States that reported these data (73,393,682) and multiplying by 1,000. A national estimate of 905,000 child victims was calculated by multiplying the victimization rate by the national population (74,754,213), dividing by 1,000, and rounding to the nearest 1,000.

The rate of victimization decreased from 12.3 per 1,000 during 2002, to 12.1 per 1,000 children during FFY 2006, which is a 1.6 percent decrease. State-specific, 5-year trends illustrate that 28 States decreased their rate from 2002 to 2006, while 22 States increased their rate. Two States were not able to provide data for this analysis.⁵

First-Time Victims

Nearly three-quarters of victims (74.7%) had no history of prior victimization.⁶ Information regarding first-time victims is a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measure. The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program reports this PART measure to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) each year as an average of all States. Individual State data are not reported to OMB.

Types of Maltreatment

During FFY 2006, 64.1 percent of victims experienced neglect, 16.0 percent were physically abused, 8.8 percent were sexually abused, 6.6 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2.2 percent were medically neglected.⁷ In addition, 15.1 percent of victims experienced such “other” types of maltreatment as “abandonment,” “threats of harm to the child,” or “congenital drug addiction.” States may code any condition that does not fall into one of the main categories—physical abuse, neglect, medical neglect, sexual abuse, and psychological or emotional maltreatment—as “other.” These maltreatment type percentages total more than 100 percent because children who were victims of more than one type of maltreatment were counted for each maltreatment.

The data for victims of specific types of maltreatment were analyzed in terms of the report sources. Of victims of physical abuse, 24.2 percent were reported by teachers, 23.1 percent were reported by police officers or lawyers, and 12.1 percent were reported by medical staff.⁸ Overall, 74.9 percent were reported by professionals and 25.1 percent were reported by nonprofessionals. The patterns of reporting of neglect and sexual abuse victims were similar—police officers or lawyers accounted for the largest report source percentage of neglect victims (27.1%) and the largest percentage of sexual abuse victims (28.1%).

Sex and Age of Victims

For FFY 2006, 48.2 percent of child victims were boys, and 51.5 percent of the victims were girls.⁹ The youngest children had the highest rate of victimization. The rate of child victimization for the age group of birth to 1 year was 24.4 per 1,000 children of the same age group. The victimization rate for children in the age group of 1–3 years was 14.2 per 1,000 children in the same age group. The victimization rate for children in the age group of 4–7 years was 13.5 per 1,000 children in the same age group.¹⁰ Overall, the rate of victimization was inversely related to the age group of the child (figure 3–3).

⁵ See table 3–4.

⁶ See table 3–5.

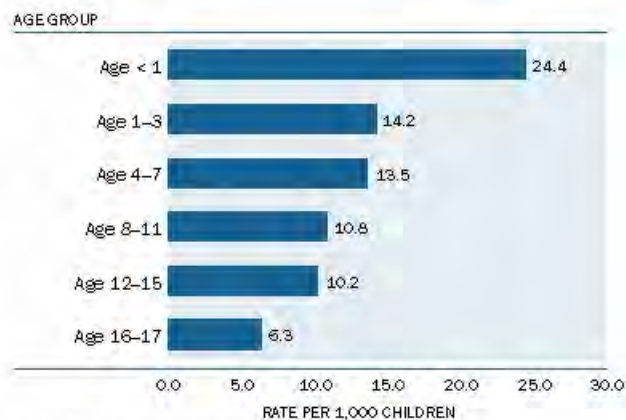
⁷ See table 3–6.

⁸ See table 3–7.

⁹ See table 3–8.

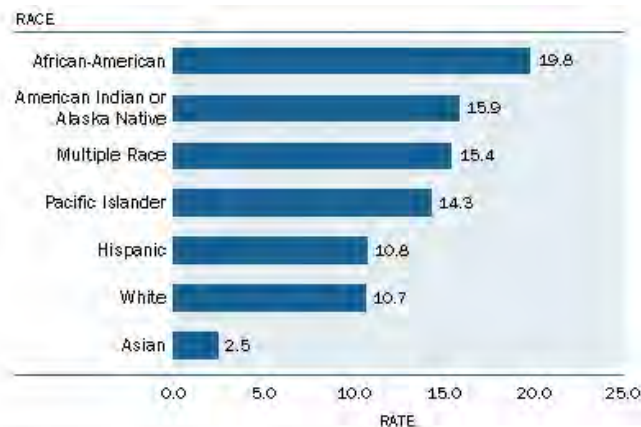
¹⁰ See table 3–9.

Figure 3–3 Victimization Rates by Age Group, 2006



Based on data from table 3–9.

Figure 3–4 Race and Ethnicity of Victims, 2006



Based on data from table 3–11.

Nearly three-quarters of child victims (72.2%) ages birth to 1 year and age group of 1–3 (72.9%) were neglected compared with 55.0 percent of victims ages 16 years and older. For victims in the age group of 4–7 years 15.3 percent were physically abused and 8.2 percent were sexually abused, compared with 20.1 percent and 16.5 percent, respectively, for victims in the age group of 12–15 years old.¹¹

Race and Ethnicity of Victims

African-American children, American Indian or Alaska Native children, and children of multiple races had the highest rates of victimization at 19.8, 15.9, and 15.4 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively (figure 3–4). White children and Hispanic children had rates of approximately 10.7 and 10.8 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, respectively. Asian children had the lowest rate of 2.5 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity.¹²

One-half of all victims were White (48.8); almost one-quarter (22.8) were African-American; and 18.4 percent were Hispanic. For all racial categories except Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, the largest percentage of victims suffered from neglect.¹³

Living Arrangement of Victims

Data are incomplete for the living arrangement of victims. Slightly more than one-half of the States (28) reported on the living arrangement of victims during the alleged abuse or neglect.

Among these 28 States, nearly 40.0 percent (37.3%) of the victims had unknown or missing data on living arrangement and were excluded from the analysis. Approximately 27 percent (26.7%) of victims were living with a single mother. Nearly 20 percent (19.7%) of victims were living with married parents, while approximately 22 percent of victims (21.6%) were living with both parents but the marital status was unknown. It is hoped that the reporting of this data element will improve in the coming years.

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

¹² See table 3–11.

¹³ See table 3–12.

Reported Disability of Victims

Children who were reported with any of the following risk factors were considered as having a disability: mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual or hearing impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or another medical problem. In general, children with such risk factors are undercounted, as not every child receives a clinical diagnostic assessment from CPS agency staff. Nearly 8 percent (7.7%) of victims had a reported disability. Three percent of victims had behavior problems and 1.9 percent of victims were emotionally disturbed. A victim could have been reported with more than one type of disability.¹⁴

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 whether some child characteristics or circumstances place children at a greater risk for being identified as victims during the investigation process. The odds ratio analyses indicate the likelihood that an allegation of maltreatment is confirmed by the CPS agency. Highlights of the findings are listed below.¹⁵

- Children with allegations of multiple types of maltreatment were nearly four times more likely to be considered a victim of maltreatment than were children with allegations of physical abuse. Children with allegations of sexual abuse were nearly twice as likely to be considered victims, and children with allegations of neglect and other abuse types were also significantly more likely to be considered victims than children with allegations of physical abuse.
- Children who were reported as disabled were 54 percent more likely to be considered a victim of maltreatment than children who were not reported as disabled.
- The likelihood of being considered a victim declined, compared with infants, as the age of the children increased.
- Children who were reported by educational personnel were more than twice as likely to be considered a victim of maltreatment as children reported by social and mental health personnel.

Recurrence

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

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

¹⁴ See table 3-14.

¹⁵ See table 3-15.

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

The number of States in compliance with this standard has increased from 17 States for FFY 2004 to 23 States for FFY 2006.¹⁷ During FFY 2006, five States were unable to use the Child File to compute this measure. The national average percent—the average percentage of all States that is reported to the Office of Management and Budget—increased from 91.9 during FFY 2004 to 92.2 for FFY 2006.

Thirty-six States provided sufficient data to support an analysis of the factors that influence the likelihood of recurrence.¹⁸ In this analysis, recurrence was defined as a second substantiated or indicated maltreatment occurring within a 6-month period (183 days). The major results of the analysis are summarized below.

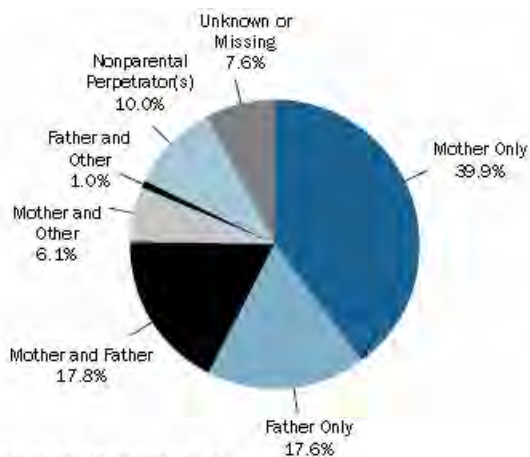
- Children who had been prior victims of maltreatment were 96 percent more likely to experience a recurrence than those who were not prior victims.
- Child victims who were reported with a disability were 52 percent more likely to experience recurrence than children without a disability.
- The oldest victims (16–21 years of age) were the least likely to experience a recurrence, and were 51 percent less likely than were infants (younger than age 1).

Victims by Relationship to Perpetrators

Nearly 83 percent (82.4%) of victims were abused by a parent acting alone or with another person. Approximately, 40 percent (39.9%) of child victims were maltreated by their mothers acting alone; another 17.6 percent were maltreated by their fathers acting alone; and 17.8 percent were abused by both parents.¹⁹ Victims abused by nonparental perpetrators accounted for 10.0 percent (figure 3–5). A nonparental perpetrator is defined as a caregiver who is not a parent and

can include foster parent, child daycare staff, unmarried partner of parent, legal guardian, and residential facility staff.

Figure 3–5 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2006



Based on data from table 3–16.

The data for victims of specific maltreatment types were analyzed in terms of perpetrator relationship to the victim. Of the victims who experienced neglect, 86.7 percent were neglected by a parent. Of the victims who were sexually abused, 26.2 percent were abused by a parent and 29.1 percent were abused by a relative other than a parent.²⁰

¹⁷ See table 3–16.

¹⁸ See table 3–17.

¹⁹ See table 3–18.

²⁰ See table 3–19.

Maltreatment in Foster Care

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

*“Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care. Of all children in foster care during the reporting period, what percent were not victims of a substantiated or indicated maltreatment by foster parents or facility staff members?”*²¹

The number of States in compliance has increased from 16 States that met this standard for FFY 2004 to 19 States for FFY 2006.²² During FFY 2006, 5 States were unable to provide the data needed to compute this measure using the Child File. The national average percent decreased from 99.53 during FFY 2004 to 99.49 during FFY 2006.

Tables and Notes

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

Table 3–1

- The child disposition rate was computed by dividing the total count of children who were the subjects of an investigation (3,511,590) by the child population for the 51 States that reported these data (73,393,682) and multiplying by 1,000.
- Maryland did not submit NCANDS data in FFY 2006.
- Many States investigate all children in the family. Siblings who were not the subject of an allegation and were not found as victims of maltreatment are categorized as no alleged maltreatment.

Table 3–2

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

Table 3–3

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

Table 3–5

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

²¹ See footnote 16.

²² See table 3–20.

Table 3–6

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

Table 3–8

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

Table 3–9

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

Table 3–10

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

Table 3–11

- Counts associated with specific racial groups, (e.g., White) do not include Hispanic children.
- Children of unknown race are not included in this analysis.
- Rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the population count and multiplying by 1,000.

Table 3–12

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

Table 3–13

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

Table 3–14

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

Table 3–15

- 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 a selected 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 43 percent 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 occurrence (e.g., children who are age 16 or older are 57 percent less likely to be victims than children who are younger than 1 year). The reference group is determined by the data analyst and always has a value of 1.00.
- The category of neglect includes medical neglect.
- Asterisks indicate statistical significance.

Table 3–16

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

Table 3–17

- 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 96 percent 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 51 percent less likely than children younger than 1 year to suffer recurrence). The reference group is determined by the data analyst and always has a value of 1.00.
- The category of neglect includes medical neglect.
- Asterisks indicate statistical significance.

Table 3–18

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

Table 3–19

- States are included in this analysis only if they can link more than 74 percent of substantiated victims to perpetrators and report perpetrator relationship for more than 74 percent of perpetrators.

Table 3–20

- States that did not provide perpetrator relationship data for at least 79 percent of perpetrators were excluded from this analysis.

Table 3–1 Dispositions of Children Who Were Subjects of a CPS Investigation, 2006

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	1,114,301	9,378				16,523
Alaska	181,434	3,481				5,414
Arizona	1,628,198	4,332	137			45,997
Arkansas	691,186	9,180				26,258
California	9,532,614	89,500				277,645
Colorado	1,169,301	10,862				36,092
Connecticut	818,286	10,174				32,112
Delaware	203,366	1,933				9,528
District of Columbia	114,881	2,759				4,690
Florida	4,021,555	56,737	77,830			134,053
Georgia	2,455,020	39,802				56,292
Hawaii	298,081	2,045				2,215
Idaho	394,280	1,651				8,273
Illinois	3,215,244	27,756				80,665
Indiana	1,577,629	20,925				44,552
Iowa	710,194	14,589				24,178
Kansas	695,837	2,630				20,058
Kentucky	999,531	16,787		3,046	22,098	31,743
Louisiana	1,090,001	12,472			642	26,359
Maine	280,994	3,548				5,986
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,448,884	36,151				27,580
Michigan	2,478,356	27,148				146,149
Minnesota	1,257,264	7,623			14,836	6,095
Mississippi	759,405	6,272				20,034
Missouri	1,416,592	7,108			41,039	19,995
Montana	217,848	1,666	109			10,864
Nebraska	445,033	6,160				16,436
Nevada	634,520	5,345			354	20,020
New Hampshire	297,625	822				7,954
New Jersey	2,089,338	11,680			35,370	122
New Mexico	508,930	5,926				20,545
New York	4,514,342	80,077				170,178
North Carolina	2,155,387	17,682		10,740	51,524	51,004
North Dakota	144,934	1,438				5,284
Ohio	2,770,035	25,835	15,614			71,144
Oklahoma	894,034	13,414			10,917	35,076
Oregon	856,259	12,927				17,713
Pennsylvania	2,804,873	4,177				18,828
Puerto Rico	1,018,651	15,066				12,452
Rhode Island	237,451	4,400				8,428
South Carolina	1,039,653	10,795				16,657
South Dakota	194,681	1,529				5,009
Tennessee	1,442,593	18,171	1,011		1,046	70,676
Texas	6,493,965	69,065				171,566
Utah	791,198	13,043			325	17,614
Vermont	133,389	861				1,957
Virginia	1,806,847	6,828				5,613
Washington	1,526,267	7,294			10,624	21,189
West Virginia	389,071	8,345				26,834
Wisconsin	1,312,530	8,583				30,861
Wyoming	121,794	786			3,192	841
Total	73,393,682	776,758	94,701	13,786	191,967	1,943,351
Percent		22.1	2.7	0.4	5.5	55.3
Rate						
Number Reporting	51	51	5	2	12	51

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	NO ALLEGED MALTREAT- MENT	OTHER	UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL CHILDREN WHO WERE SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION	CHILD DISPOSITION RATE
Alabama		1,439				27,340	24.5
Alaska		605				9,500	52.4
Arizona			25,989			76,455	47.0
Arkansas		1,753	15,015			52,206	75.5
California			59,966		11	427,122	44.8
Colorado			383		1,273	48,610	41.6
Connecticut						42,286	51.7
Delaware	148	948	1,245	62		13,864	68.2
District of Columbia		450	4,415		1	12,315	107.2
Florida	270		71,350		432	340,672	84.7
Georgia			46,174			142,268	57.9
Hawaii					1	4,261	14.3
Idaho						9,924	25.2
Illinois	828		36,384			145,633	45.3
Indiana			708		1,326	67,511	42.8
Iowa						38,767	54.6
Kansas						22,688	32.6
Kentucky		2,445		916		77,035	77.1
Louisiana		2,150		166	6	41,795	38.3
Maine			254			9,788	34.8
Maryland							
Massachusetts			16,124			79,855	55.1
Michigan			237		13,220	186,754	75.4
Minnesota	38	927			2	29,521	23.5
Mississippi						26,306	34.6
Missouri		2,078		2	48	70,270	49.6
Montana		1,218	65	249		14,171	65.0
Nebraska		581	7,297		26	30,500	68.5
Nevada			4,756			30,475	48.0
New Hampshire		429	4		190	9,399	31.6
New Jersey						47,172	22.6
New Mexico						26,471	52.0
New York			3,181			253,436	56.1
North Carolina					16	130,966	60.8
North Dakota						6,722	46.4
Ohio		2,842			694	116,129	41.9
Oklahoma		5,554		1		64,962	72.7
Oregon				10,605		41,245	48.2
Pennsylvania				66		23,071	8.2
Puerto Rico	166	334	3,735	93	3	31,849	31.3
Rhode Island		168				12,996	54.7
South Carolina			10,468		2	37,922	36.5
South Dakota		597				7,135	36.6
Tennessee		7,080		166	13	98,163	68.0
Texas		13,025		26,631	626	280,913	43.3
Utah	33	1,165			1	32,181	40.7
Vermont	20	3				2,841	21.3
Virginia	145		14,283	30,699	1,258	58,826	32.6
Washington		774		13,695		53,576	35.1
West Virginia		3,410	13,032		53	51,674	132.8
Wisconsin		1,781			5	41,230	31.4
Wyoming						4,819	39.6
Total	1,648	51,756	335,065	83,351	19,207	3,511,590	
Percent	0.0	1.5	9.5	2.4	0.5	100.0	
Rate							47.8
Number Reporting	8	24	22	13	22	51	51

Table 3–2 Child Disposition and Victimization Rates, 2002–2006

REPORTING YEAR	NATIONAL	DISPOSITION			VICTIMS		
	CHILD POPULATION	DISPOSITION RATE	TOTAL ESTIMATED CHILDREN SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION	STATES REPORTING	VICTIM RATE	TOTAL ESTIMATED VICTIMS	STATES REPORTING
2002	73,979,203	43.8	3,240,000	50	12.3	910,000	51
2003	74,144,319	46.2	3,425,000	50	12.2	905,000	51
2004	74,339,840	48.1	3,576,000	49	12.0	892,000	50
2005	74,566,154	48.2	3,594,000	51	12.1	900,000	52
2006	74,754,213	47.8	3,573,000	51	12.1	905,000	51

Table 3–3 Disposition and Rate of Victims, 2006

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM	TOTAL VICTIMS	TOTAL VICTIM RATE
Alabama	1,114,301	9,378			9,378	8.4
Alaska	181,434	3,481			3,481	19.2
Arizona	1,628,198	4,332	137		4,469	2.7
Arkansas	691,186	9,180			9,180	13.3
California	9,532,614	89,500			89,500	9.4
Colorado	1,169,301	10,862			10,862	9.3
Connecticut	818,286	10,174			10,174	12.4
Delaware	203,366	1,933			1,933	9.5
District of Columbia	114,881	2,759			2,759	24.0
Florida	4,021,555	56,737	77,830		134,567	33.5
Georgia	2,455,020	39,802			39,802	16.2
Hawaii	298,081	2,045			2,045	6.9
Idaho	394,280	1,651			1,651	4.2
Illinois	3,215,244	27,756			27,756	8.6
Indiana	1,577,629	20,925			20,925	13.3
Iowa	710,194	14,589			14,589	20.5
Kansas	695,837	2,630			2,630	3.8
Kentucky	999,531	16,787		3,046	19,833	19.8
Louisiana	1,090,001	12,472			12,472	11.4
Maine	280,994	3,548			3,548	12.6
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,448,884	36,151			36,151	25.0
Michigan	2,478,356	27,148			27,148	11.0
Minnesota	1,257,264	7,623			7,623	6.1
Mississippi	759,405	6,272			6,272	8.3
Missouri	1,416,592	7,108			7,108	5.0
Montana	217,848	1,666	109		1,775	8.1
Nebraska	445,033	6,160			6,160	13.8
Nevada	634,520	5,345			5,345	8.4
New Hampshire	297,625	822			822	2.8
New Jersey	2,089,338	11,680			11,680	5.6
New Mexico	508,930	5,926			5,926	11.6
New York	4,514,342	80,077			80,077	17.7
North Carolina	2,155,387	17,682		10,740	28,422	13.2
North Dakota	144,934	1,438			1,438	9.9
Ohio	2,770,035	25,835	15,614		41,449	15.0
Oklahoma	894,034	13,414			13,414	15.0
Oregon	856,259	12,927			12,927	15.1
Pennsylvania	2,804,873	4,177			4,177	1.5
Puerto Rico	1,018,651	15,066			15,066	14.8
Rhode Island	237,451	4,400			4,400	18.5
South Carolina	1,039,653	10,795			10,795	10.4
South Dakota	194,681	1,529			1,529	7.9
Tennessee	1,442,593	18,171	1,011		19,182	13.3
Texas	6,493,965	69,065			69,065	10.6
Utah	791,198	13,043			13,043	16.5
Vermont	133,389	861			861	6.5
Virginia	1,806,847	6,828			6,828	3.8
Washington	1,526,267	7,294			7,294	4.8
West Virginia	389,071	8,345			8,345	21.4
Wisconsin	1,312,530	8,583			8,583	6.5
Wyoming	121,794	786			786	6.5
Total	73,393,682	776,758	94,701	13,786	885,245	
Rate						12.1
Number Reporting	51	51	5	2	51	51

Table 3–4 Victimization Rates, 2002–2006 *(continues on page 40)*

STATE	2002			2003		
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,113,289	9,903	8.9	1,108,511	9,290	8.4
Alaska	188,013	7,950	42.3	186,907	7,996	42.8
Arizona	1,446,214	5,114	3.5	1,481,584	4,838	3.3
Arkansas	677,364	7,302	10.8	676,912	7,232	10.7
California	9,411,596	132,181	14.0	9,476,210	106,198	11.2
Colorado	1,136,499	7,570	6.7	1,141,412	8,137	7.1
Connecticut	843,549	12,818	15.2	843,135	12,256	14.5
Delaware	197,087	1,304	6.6	198,662	1,236	6.2
District of Columbia	116,797	3,032	26.0	116,430	2,518	21.6
Florida	3,775,071	122,131	32.4	3,824,062	138,499	36.2
Georgia	2,271,043	41,206	18.1	2,310,562	43,923	19.0
Hawaii	295,184	3,744	12.7	298,392	4,046	13.6
Idaho	373,221	1,947	5.2	375,396	1,527	4.1
Illinois	3,244,191	28,160	8.7	3,236,597	28,344	8.8
Indiana	1,572,198	20,416	13.0	1,569,753	21,205	13.5
Iowa	720,151	12,202	16.9	714,436	13,303	18.6
Kansas	706,412	6,425	9.1	703,669	5,682	8.1
Kentucky	991,995	16,945	17.1	992,383	18,178	18.3
Louisiana	1,191,166	10,971	9.2	1,181,619	11,432	9.7
Maine	295,375	3,746	12.7	292,440	4,719	16.1
Maryland	1,370,412	15,843	11.6	1,375,688	16,688	12.1
Massachusetts	1,500,585	34,995	23.3	1,490,523	36,500	24.5
Michigan	2,573,013	28,830	11.2	2,552,161	28,690	11.2
Minnesota	1,280,544	9,982	7.8	1,271,464	9,230	7.3
Mississippi	765,512	4,003	5.2	761,991	5,940	7.8
Missouri	1,421,155	9,810	6.9	1,415,504	10,183	7.2
Montana	223,209	1,995	8.9	221,073	1,951	8.8
Nebraska	446,020	3,909	8.8	445,283	3,875	8.7
Nevada	554,124	5,008	9.0	571,319	4,578	8.0
New Hampshire	310,459	962	3.1	308,171	1,043	3.4
New Jersey	2,107,273	8,103	3.8	2,113,185	8,123	3.8
New Mexico	504,285	6,273	12.4	504,293	6,238	12.4
New York	4,649,243	79,049	17.0	4,628,087	75,784	16.4
North Carolina	2,030,623	35,523	17.5	2,055,521	32,847	16.0
North Dakota	152,723	1,493	9.8	150,044	1,494	10.0
Ohio	2,852,908	50,141	17.6	2,829,458	47,444	16.8
Oklahoma	886,107	13,721	15.5	885,621	12,529	14.1
Oregon	850,304	9,228	10.9	849,551	10,368	12.2
Pennsylvania	2,878,052	5,057	1.8	2,858,851	4,571	1.6
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	248,334	3,247	13.1	247,632	3,290	13.3
South Carolina	1,016,427	10,738	10.6	1,019,266	11,143	10.9
South Dakota	198,015	3,961	20.0	196,300	4,346	22.1
Tennessee	1,406,170	8,494	6.0	1,410,172	9,421	6.7
Texas	6,081,582	48,808	8.0	6,162,780	50,522	8.2
Utah	732,163	10,282	14.0	736,661	12,366	16.8
Vermont	142,939	1,447	10.1	140,452	1,233	8.8
Virginia	1,767,291	7,571	4.3	1,783,369	6,485	3.6
Washington	1,519,294	4,673	3.1	1,517,018	6,020	4.0
West Virginia	393,227	6,635	16.9	391,377	8,875	22.7
Wisconsin	1,352,569	11,628	8.6	1,340,100	10,174	7.6
Wyoming	124,851	692	5.5	123,151	786	6.4
Total	72,905,828	897,168		73,085,138	893,296	
Rate			12.3			12.2
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51	51

STATE	2004			2005		
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,106,522	9,414	8.5	1,107,079	9,029	8.2
Alaska				182,990	2,693	14.7
Arizona	1,522,131	7,344	4.8	1,574,856	6,119	3.9
Arkansas	679,297	7,276	10.7	684,044	8,382	12.3
California	9,516,270	98,201	10.3	9,532,676	95,314	10.0
Colorado	1,145,691	9,578	8.4	1,153,869	9,406	8.2
Connecticut	838,707	13,285	15.8	830,770	11,419	13.7
Delaware	200,003	1,581	7.9	202,195	1,960	9.7
District of Columbia	116,631	2,378	20.4	116,098	2,840	24.5
Florida	3,893,303	129,914	33.4	3,968,247	130,633	32.9
Georgia	2,353,893	52,851	22.5	2,400,364	47,158	19.6
Hawaii	297,856	3,629	12.2	298,637	2,762	9.2
Idaho	379,401	1,856	4.9	386,653	1,912	4.9
Illinois	3,233,171	29,150	9.0	3,225,149	29,325	9.1
Indiana	1,569,727	18,869	12.0	1,573,346	19,062	12.1
Iowa	711,234	13,804	19.4	709,859	14,016	19.7
Kansas	699,975	4,895	7.0	696,417	2,775	4.0
Kentucky	993,209	19,186	19.3	995,888	19,474	19.6
Louisiana	1,174,289	10,862	9.2	1,167,629	12,366	10.6
Maine	289,112	4,235	14.6	285,170	3,349	11.7
Maryland	1,374,600	15,180	11.0	1,369,633	14,603	10.7
Massachusetts	1,476,886	36,201	24.5	1,463,169	35,887	24.5
Michigan	2,533,054	28,035	11.1	2,509,307	24,603	9.8
Minnesota	1,265,837	8,183	6.5	1,260,953	8,499	6.7
Mississippi	761,628	5,674	7.4	762,072	6,154	8.1
Missouri	1,413,662	9,616	6.8	1,414,887	8,945	6.3
Montana	219,775	1,753	8.0	218,731	2,095	9.6
Nebraska	445,141	4,785	10.7	445,087	6,630	14.9
Nevada	593,717	4,462	7.5	613,756	5,230	8.5
New Hampshire	304,909	948	3.1	301,727	941	3.1
New Jersey	2,114,289	8,159	3.9	2,105,574	9,812	4.7
New Mexico	504,848	6,333	12.5	506,377	7,285	14.4
New York	4,600,581	74,483	16.2	4,565,760	70,878	15.5
North Carolina	2,078,868	33,849	16.3	2,112,577	33,250	15.7
North Dakota	148,229	1,668	11.3	146,437	1,547	10.6
Ohio	2,810,418	43,093	15.3	2,790,677	42,483	15.2
Oklahoma	883,691	12,483	14.1	886,369	13,941	15.7
Oregon	846,869	11,759	13.9	849,598	12,414	14.6
Pennsylvania	2,840,739	4,647	1.6	2,821,095	4,353	1.5
Puerto Rico				1,031,914	15,807	15.3
Rhode Island	245,808	3,068	12.5	241,839	3,366	13.9
South Carolina	1,023,278	9,950	9.7	1,030,036	10,759	10.4
South Dakota	195,335	1,917	9.8	194,619	1,617	8.3
Tennessee	1,416,415	14,840	10.5	1,428,285	18,376	12.9
Texas	6,245,791	50,891	8.1	6,337,618	61,994	9.8
Utah	755,550	13,559	17.9	775,353	13,152	17.0
Vermont	138,247	1,138	8.2	135,814	1,080	8.0
Virginia	1,791,792	6,959	3.9	1,803,450	6,469	3.6
Washington	1,516,468	6,730	4.4	1,519,924	7,932	5.2
West Virginia	390,144	8,446	21.6	389,162	9,511	24.4
Wisconsin	1,330,485	9,325	7.0	1,320,899	9,686	7.3
Wyoming	122,399	678	5.5	121,519	853	7.0
Total	73,109,875	877,120		74,566,154	900,146	
Rate			12.0			12.1
Number Reporting	50	50	50	52	52	52

Table 3–4 Victimization Rates, 2002–2006 *(continued from page 39)*

STATE	2006		
	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,114,301	9,378	8.4
Alaska	181,434	3,481	19.2
Arizona	1,628,198	4,469	2.7
Arkansas	691,186	9,180	13.3
California	9,532,614	89,500	9.4
Colorado	1,169,301	10,862	9.3
Connecticut	818,286	10,174	12.4
Delaware	203,366	1,933	9.5
District of Columbia	114,881	2,759	24.0
Florida	4,021,555	134,567	33.5
Georgia	2,455,020	39,802	16.2
Hawaii	298,081	2,045	6.9
Idaho	394,280	1,651	4.2
Illinois	3,215,244	27,756	8.6
Indiana	1,577,629	20,925	13.3
Iowa	710,194	14,589	20.5
Kansas	695,837	2,630	3.8
Kentucky	999,531	19,833	19.8
Louisiana	1,090,001	12,472	11.4
Maine	280,994	3,548	12.6
Maryland			
Massachusetts	1,448,884	36,151	25.0
Michigan	2,478,356	27,148	11.0
Minnesota	1,257,264	7,623	6.1
Mississippi	759,405	6,272	8.3
Missouri	1,416,592	7,108	5.0
Montana	217,848	1,775	8.1
Nebraska	445,033	6,160	13.8
Nevada	634,520	5,345	8.4
New Hampshire	297,625	822	2.8
New Jersey	2,089,338	11,680	5.6
New Mexico	508,930	5,926	11.6
New York	4,514,342	80,077	17.7
North Carolina	2,155,387	28,422	13.2
North Dakota	144,934	1,438	9.9
Ohio	2,770,035	41,449	15.0
Oklahoma	894,034	13,414	15.0
Oregon	856,259	12,927	15.1
Pennsylvania	2,804,873	4,177	1.5
Puerto Rico	1,018,651	15,066	14.8
Rhode Island	237,451	4,400	18.5
South Carolina	1,039,653	10,795	10.4
South Dakota	194,681	1,529	7.9
Tennessee	1,442,593	19,182	13.3
Texas	6,493,965	69,065	10.6
Utah	791,198	13,043	16.5
Vermont	133,389	861	6.5
Virginia	1,806,847	6,828	3.8
Washington	1,526,267	7,294	4.8
West Virginia	389,071	8,345	21.4
Wisconsin	1,312,530	8,583	6.5
Wyoming	121,794	786	6.5
Total	73,393,682	885,245	
Rate			12.1
Number Reporting	51	51	51

Table 3–5 PART Measure: First-Time Victims, 2006

STATE	VICTIMS	FIRST-TIME VICTIMS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama	9,107	6,990	76.8
Alaska	3,122	2,690	86.2
Arizona	4,341	3,684	84.9
Arkansas	8,657	7,141	82.5
California	82,210	71,217	86.6
Colorado	10,345	8,668	83.8
Connecticut	9,375	7,639	81.5
Delaware	1,892	1,569	82.9
District of Columbia	2,571	2,010	78.2
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii	2,006	1,798	89.6
Idaho	1,584	1,262	79.7
Illinois	25,561	19,340	75.7
Indiana	19,168	16,473	85.9
Iowa	12,913	9,071	70.2
Kansas	2,545	2,142	84.2
Kentucky	18,010	12,497	69.4
Louisiana	11,636	8,725	75.0
Maine	3,319	1,716	51.7
Maryland			
Massachusetts	32,113	18,374	57.2
Michigan			
Minnesota	7,198	5,866	81.5
Mississippi	5,883	5,355	91.0
Missouri	6,380	5,215	81.7
Montana	1,674	1,317	78.7
Nebraska	5,441	4,340	79.8
Nevada	4,990	3,360	67.3
New Hampshire	795	245	30.8
New Jersey	10,839	6,253	57.7
New Mexico	5,401	4,139	76.6
New York	68,174	45,703	67.0
North Carolina	25,692	16,029	62.4
North Dakota	1,379	1,048	76.0
Ohio	37,759	26,724	70.8
Oklahoma	12,266	9,524	77.6
Oregon	12,035	8,927	74.2
Pennsylvania	4,016	3,666	91.3
Puerto Rico	14,622	6,479	44.3
Rhode Island	3,813	2,532	66.4
South Carolina	10,490	8,221	78.4
South Dakota	1,449	1,099	75.8
Tennessee	17,405	12,593	72.4
Texas	65,733	55,112	83.8
Utah	12,186	8,227	67.5
Vermont	806	655	81.3
Virginia			
Washington	6,561	5,214	79.5
West Virginia	7,213	4,471	62.0
Wisconsin	7,934	6,689	84.3
Wyoming	750	661	88.1
Total	619,359	462,670	
Percent			74.7
Number Reporting	47	47	47

Table 3–6 Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2006

STATE	VICTIMS	NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	9,378	3,911	41.7	3,666	39.1			2,448	26.1
Alaska	3,481	2,007	57.7	496	14.2	152	4.4	158	4.5
Arizona	4,469	3,156	70.6	1,063	23.8			319	7.1
Arkansas	9,180	5,194	56.6	1,729	18.8	526	5.7	2,400	26.1
California	89,500	64,206	71.7	11,076	12.4			6,584	7.4
Colorado	10,862	7,585	69.8	1,715	15.8	168	1.5	1,024	9.4
Connecticut	10,174	9,285	91.3	633	6.2	389	3.8	452	4.4
Delaware	1,933	842	43.6	372	19.2	49	2.5	165	8.5
District of Columbia	2,759	1,595	57.8	405	14.7	165	6.0	152	5.5
Florida	134,567	43,542	32.4	15,182	11.3	2,195	1.6	4,621	3.4
Georgia	39,802	28,365	71.3	4,124	10.4	1,998	5.0	1,642	4.1
Hawaii	2,045	323	15.8	233	11.4	27	1.3	93	4.5
Idaho	1,651	1,249	75.7	264	16.0	11	0.7	78	4.7
Illinois	27,756	18,876	68.0	6,857	24.7	746	2.7	4,974	17.9
Indiana	20,925	15,247	72.9	2,609	12.5	519	2.5	4,346	20.8
Iowa	14,589	11,581	79.4	1,888	12.9	146	1.0	789	5.4
Kansas	2,630	586	22.3	524	19.9	69	2.6	670	25.5
Kentucky	19,833	17,299	87.2	2,186	11.0			801	4.0
Louisiana	12,472	9,845	78.9	3,179	25.5			903	7.2
Maine	3,548	2,428	68.4	631	17.8			376	10.6
Maryland									
Massachusetts	36,151	33,096	91.5	4,677	12.9			981	2.7
Michigan	27,148	20,637	76.0	4,728	17.4	463	1.7	1,227	4.5
Minnesota	7,623	5,779	75.8	1,194	15.7	112	1.5	920	12.1
Mississippi	6,272	3,725	59.4	1,249	19.9	196	3.1	934	14.9
Missouri	7,108	3,674	51.7	2,220	31.2			2,039	28.7
Montana	1,775	1,248	70.3	214	12.1	30	1.7	149	8.4
Nebraska	6,160	5,239	85.0	799	13.0	5	0.1	607	9.9
Nevada	5,345	4,535	84.8	954	17.8	113	2.1	198	3.7
New Hampshire	822	565	68.7	138	16.8	23	2.8	161	19.6
New Jersey	11,680	6,759	57.9	3,392	29.0	717	6.1	1,026	8.8
New Mexico	5,926	4,404	74.3	791	13.3	144	2.4	269	4.5
New York	80,077	73,269	91.5	8,484	10.6	3,519	4.4	2,710	3.4
North Carolina	28,422	14,814	52.1	1,817	6.4	373	1.3	1,378	4.8
North Dakota	1,438	913	63.5	158	11.0	24	1.7	77	5.4
Ohio	41,449	22,507	54.3	9,214	22.2	8	0.0	7,283	17.6
Oklahoma	13,414	11,146	83.1	2,407	17.9	465	3.5	885	6.6
Oregon	12,927	4,770	36.9	983	7.6	260	2.0	1,230	9.5
Pennsylvania	4,177	146	3.5	1,420	34.0	102	2.4	2,525	60.5
Puerto Rico	15,066	8,539	56.7	3,529	23.4	1,553	10.3	584	3.9
Rhode Island	4,400	3,771	85.7	552	12.5	64	1.5	249	5.7
South Carolina	10,795	7,790	72.2	3,270	30.3	420	3.9	772	7.2
South Dakota	1,529	1,349	88.2	187	12.2			65	4.3
Tennessee	19,182	10,187	53.1	6,549	34.1	416	2.2	3,914	20.4
Texas	69,065	51,073	73.9	15,409	22.3	2,649	3.8	7,406	10.7
Utah	13,043	2,754	21.1	1,949	14.9	43	0.3	2,322	17.8
Vermont	861	42	4.9	442	51.3	20	2.3	372	43.2
Virginia	6,828	4,204	61.6	1,904	27.9	170	2.5	950	13.9
Washington	7,294	5,971	81.9	1,264	17.3			441	6.0
West Virginia	8,345	4,635	55.5	2,047	24.5	124	1.5	382	4.6
Wisconsin	8,583	2,567	29.9	1,218	14.2			3,007	35.0
Wyoming	786	557	70.9	50	6.4	7	0.9	62	7.9
Total	885,245	567,787		142,041		19,180		78,120	
Percent			64.1		16.0		2.2		8.8
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51	40	40	51	51

STATE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT		OTHER		UNKNOWN OR MISSING		TOTAL MALTREATMENTS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	80	0.9					10,105	107.8
Alaska	1,157	33.2					3,970	114.0
Arizona	34	0.8					4,572	102.3
Arkansas	109	1.2	6	0.1			9,964	108.5
California	15,774	17.6	150	0.2			97,790	109.3
Colorado	487	4.5			443	4.1	11,422	105.2
Connecticut	309	3.0					11,068	108.8
Delaware	529	27.4	160	8.3			2,117	109.5
District of Columbia	52	1.9	898	32.5			3,267	118.4
Florida	2,416	1.8	91,884	68.3			159,840	118.8
Georgia	8,727	21.9	183	0.5			45,039	113.2
Hawaii	26	1.3	1,860	91.0			2,562	125.3
Idaho	2	0.1	120	7.3			1,724	104.4
Illinois	56	0.2					31,509	113.5
Indiana							22,721	108.6
Iowa	97	0.7	1,524	10.4			16,025	109.8
Kansas	453	17.2	623	23.7	39	1.5	2,964	112.7
Kentucky	115	0.6					20,401	102.9
Louisiana	320	2.6	29	0.2			14,276	114.5
Maine	1,379	38.9					4,814	135.7
Maryland								
Massachusetts	70	0.2	6	0.0			38,830	107.4
Michigan	561	2.1	707	2.6			28,323	104.3
Minnesota	55	0.7					8,060	105.7
Mississippi	582	9.3	22	0.4			6,708	107.0
Missouri	478	6.7					8,411	118.3
Montana	352	19.8	4	0.2			1,997	112.5
Nebraska	387	6.3					7,037	114.2
Nevada	451	8.4					6,251	117.0
New Hampshire	15	1.8					902	109.7
New Jersey	96	0.8			14	0.1	12,004	102.8
New Mexico	1,100	18.6					6,708	113.2
New York	576	0.7	20,470	25.6			109,028	136.2
North Carolina	87	0.3	229	0.8	9,724	34.2	28,422	100.0
North Dakota	779	54.2					1,951	135.7
Ohio	4,136	10.0					43,148	104.1
Oklahoma	3,073	22.9			1	0.0	17,977	134.0
Oregon	317	2.5	7,666	59.3			15,226	117.8
Pennsylvania	56	1.3					4,249	101.7
Puerto Rico	4,076	27.1	1,846	12.3			20,127	133.6
Rhode Island	3	0.1	42	1.0			4,681	106.4
South Carolina	137	1.3	18	0.2			12,407	114.9
South Dakota	46	3.0					1,647	107.7
Tennessee	73	0.4					21,139	110.2
Texas	1,021	1.5					77,558	112.3
Utah	5,664	43.4	2,629	20.2			15,361	117.8
Vermont	8	0.9					884	102.7
Virginia	75	1.1	1	0.0			7,304	107.0
Washington							7,676	105.2
West Virginia	2,046	24.5	668	8.0			9,902	118.7
Wisconsin	41	0.5	2,176	25.4			9,009	105.0
Wyoming	94	12.0	57	7.3			827	105.2
Total	58,577		133,978		10,221		1,009,904	
Percent		6.6		15.1		1.2		114.1
Number Reporting	49	49	26	26	5	5	51	51

Table 3–7 Maltreatment Types of Victims by Report Source, 2006

REPORT SOURCE	NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PROFESSIONALS								
Educational Personnel	61,099	10.8	34,240	24.2	3,217	16.9	8,991	11.5
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	153,363	27.1	32,711	23.1	1,546	8.1	21,882	28.1
Social Services Personnel	71,115	12.6	14,940	10.6	2,745	14.4	11,525	14.8
Medical Personnel	52,217	9.2	17,063	12.1	5,558	29.2	7,330	9.4
Mental Health Personnel	13,370	2.4	4,589	3.2	656	3.4	5,618	7.2
Child Daycare Providers	2,821	0.5	1,822	1.3	110	0.6	294	0.4
Foster Care Providers	1,979	0.3	622	0.4	83	0.4	804	1.0
Total Professionals	355,964	62.9	105,987	74.9	13,915	73.1	56,444	72.4
NONPROFESSIONALS								
Anonymous Reporters	39,927	7.1	4,659	3.3	1,035	5.4	1,639	2.1
Other Reporters	46,353	8.2	7,224	5.1	1,071	5.6	5,464	7.0
Other Relatives	46,841	8.3	8,145	5.8	1,385	7.3	4,254	5.5
Parents	21,592	3.8	6,792	4.8	767	4.0	5,561	7.1
Friends or Neighbors	29,081	5.1	3,593	2.5	634	3.3	1,673	2.1
Unknown Reporters	23,317	4.1	3,873	2.7	141	0.7	2,064	2.6
Alleged Victims	1,608	0.3	1,003	0.7	42	0.2	684	0.9
Alleged Perpetrators	1,043	0.2	251	0.2	38	0.2	158	0.2
Total Nonprofessionals	209,762	37.1	35,540	25.1	5,113	26.9	21,497	27.6
Total	565,726		141,527		19,028		77,941	
Total Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Number Reporting	50	50	50	50	39	39	50	50

REPORT SOURCE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT		OTHER ABUSE		UNKNOWN MALTREATMENT		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER
PROFESSIONALS							
Educational Personnel	7,764	13.5	8,994	6.7	1,805	17.7	126,110
Legal, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Personnel	18,720	32.6	50,645	37.8	1,981	19.4	280,848
Social Services Personnel	5,072	8.8	17,395	13.0	1,720	16.8	124,512
Medical Personnel	2,132	3.7	8,139	6.1	1,039	10.2	93,478
Mental Health Personnel	3,468	6.0	2,376	1.8	22	0.2	30,099
Child Daycare Providers	200	0.3	424	0.3	86	0.8	5,757
Foster Care Providers	148	0.3	384	0.3	17	0.2	4,037
Total Professionals	37,504	65.3	88,357	65.9	6,670	65.3	664,841
NONPROFESSIONALS							
Anonymous Reporters	3,866	6.7	10,411	7.8	819	8.0	62,356
Other Reporters	4,718	8.2	9,433	7.0	27	0.3	74,290
Other Relatives	5,017	8.7	10,532	7.9	1,155	11.3	77,329
Parents	2,609	4.5	7,599	5.7	588	5.8	45,508
Friends or Neighbors	1,600	2.8	5,539	4.1	906	8.9	43,026
Unknown Reporters	1,567	2.7	758	0.6			31,720
Alleged Victims	440	0.8	604	0.5	56	0.5	4,437
Alleged Perpetrators	92	0.2	743	0.6			2,325
Total Nonprofessionals	19,909	34.7	45,619	34.1	3,551	34.7	340,991
Total	57,413		133,976		10,221		1,005,832
Total Percent		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number Reporting	48	48	26	26	5	5	

Table 3–8 Sex of Victims, 2006 (continues on page 46)

STATE	BOYS			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	PERCENT
Alabama	569,693	3,868	6.8	41.2
Alaska	93,616	1,654	17.7	47.5
Arizona	833,054	2,114	2.5	47.3
Arkansas	353,375	3,990	11.3	43.5
California	4,881,203	42,760	8.8	47.8
Colorado	599,328	5,384	9.0	49.6
Connecticut	418,647	4,944	11.8	48.6
Delaware	103,967	931	9.0	48.2
District of Columbia	57,989	1,383	23.8	50.1
Florida	2,059,269	66,923	32.5	49.7
Georgia	1,253,307	19,863	15.8	49.9
Hawaii	154,398	978	6.3	47.8
Idaho	202,396	820	4.1	49.7
Illinois	1,644,077	13,522	8.2	48.7
Indiana	808,588	9,536	11.8	45.6
Iowa	364,353	7,280	20.0	49.9
Kansas	356,861	1,139	3.2	43.3
Kentucky	512,879	9,795	19.1	49.4
Louisiana	557,078	6,123	11.0	49.1
Maine	144,333	1,761	12.2	49.6
Maryland				
Massachusetts	740,637	17,534	23.7	48.5
Michigan	1,269,277	13,360	10.5	49.2
Minnesota	643,382	3,601	5.6	47.2
Mississippi	387,296	2,817	7.3	44.9
Missouri	724,624	3,033	4.2	42.7
Montana	111,707	844	7.6	47.5
Nebraska	227,697	2,998	13.2	48.7
Nevada	324,811	2,698	8.3	50.5
New Hampshire	152,152	381	2.5	46.4
New Jersey	1,068,295	5,610	5.3	48.0
New Mexico	259,161	2,946	11.4	49.7
New York	2,309,646	39,488	17.1	49.3
North Carolina	1,105,822	14,335	13.0	50.4
North Dakota	74,357	748	10.1	52.0
Ohio	1,415,611	19,419	13.7	46.9
Oklahoma	458,280	6,570	14.3	49.0
Oregon	438,459	6,173	14.1	47.8
Pennsylvania	1,435,343	1,475	1.0	35.3
Puerto Rico	520,558	7,140	13.7	47.4
Rhode Island	121,649	2,142	17.6	48.7
South Carolina	532,135	5,251	9.9	48.6
South Dakota	99,992	701	7.0	45.8
Tennessee	738,005	8,819	11.9	46.0
Texas	3,318,089	33,033	10.0	47.8
Utah	406,285	6,099	15.0	46.8
Vermont	68,396	351	5.1	40.8
Virginia	923,740	3,272	3.5	47.9
Washington	783,021	3,551	4.5	48.7
West Virginia	199,354	4,047	20.3	48.5
Wisconsin	671,960	3,436	5.1	40.0
Wyoming	62,559	387	6.2	49.2
Total	37,560,711	427,027		
Rate			11.4	
Percent				48.2
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51

Table 3–8 Sex of Victims, 2006 (continued from page 45)

STATE	GIRLS				UNKNOWN OR MISSING	
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	544,608	5,486	10.1	58.5	24	0.3
Alaska	87,818	1,775	20.2	51.0	52	1.5
Arizona	795,144	2,349	3.0	52.6	6	0.1
Arkansas	337,811	5,185	15.3	56.5	5	0.1
California	4,651,411	46,657	10.0	52.1	83	0.1
Colorado	569,973	5,478	9.6	50.4	0	0.0
Connecticut	399,639	5,204	13.0	51.1	26	0.3
Delaware	99,399	1,000	10.1	51.7	2	0.1
District of Columbia	56,892	1,374	24.2	49.8	2	0.1
Florida	1,962,286	67,512	34.4	50.2	132	0.1
Georgia	1,201,713	19,939	16.6	50.1	0	0.0
Hawaii	143,683	1,060	7.4	51.8	7	0.3
Idaho	191,884	831	4.3	50.3	0	0.0
Illinois	1,571,167	14,035	8.9	50.6	199	0.7
Indiana	769,041	11,338	14.7	54.2	51	0.2
Iowa	345,841	7,307	21.1	50.1	2	0.0
Kansas	338,976	1,491	4.4	56.7	0	0.0
Kentucky	486,652	9,917	20.4	50.0	121	0.6
Louisiana	532,923	6,349	11.9	50.9	0	0.0
Maine	136,661	1,779	13.0	50.1	8	0.2
Maryland						
Massachusetts	708,247	17,850	25.2	49.4	767	2.1
Michigan	1,209,079	13,788	11.4	50.8	0	0.0
Minnesota	613,882	4,022	6.6	52.8	0	0.0
Mississippi	372,109	3,451	9.3	55.0	4	0.1
Missouri	691,968	4,075	5.9	57.3	0	0.0
Montana	106,141	867	8.2	48.8	64	3.6
Nebraska	217,336	3,160	14.5	51.3	2	0.0
Nevada	309,709	2,635	8.5	49.3	12	0.2
New Hampshire	145,473	441	3.0	53.6	0	0.0
New Jersey	1,021,043	6,031	5.9	51.6	39	0.3
New Mexico	249,769	2,912	11.7	49.1	68	1.1
New York	2,204,696	40,330	18.3	50.4	259	0.3
North Carolina	1,049,565	14,087	13.4	49.6	0	0.0
North Dakota	70,577	688	9.7	47.8	2	0.1
Ohio	1,354,424	21,980	16.2	53.0	50	0.1
Oklahoma	435,754	6,842	15.7	51.0	2	0.0
Oregon	417,800	6,754	16.2	52.2	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	1,369,530	2,702	2.0	64.7	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	498,093	7,685	15.4	51.0	241	1.6
Rhode Island	115,802	2,253	19.5	51.2	5	0.1
South Carolina	507,518	5,403	10.6	50.1	141	1.3
South Dakota	94,689	813	8.6	53.2	15	1.0
Tennessee	704,588	10,354	14.7	54.0	9	0.0
Texas	3,175,876	35,879	11.3	51.9	153	0.2
Utah	384,913	6,879	17.9	52.7	65	0.5
Vermont	64,993	510	7.8	59.2	0	0.0
Virginia	883,107	3,555	4.0	52.1	1	0.0
Washington	743,246	3,741	5.0	51.3	2	0.0
West Virginia	189,717	4,266	22.5	51.1	32	0.4
Wisconsin	640,570	5,093	8.0	59.3	54	0.6
Wyoming	59,235	398	6.7	50.6	1	0.1
Total	35,832,971	455,510			2,708	
Rate			12.7			
Percent				51.5		0.3
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51	51

Table 3–9 Age Group of Victims, 2006 (continues on page 48)

STATE	AGE < 1				AGE 1–3			
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	%	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	%
Alabama	60,926	986	16.2	11.1	178,683	1,616	9.0	18.2
Alaska	10,120	398	39.3	11.6	29,940	658	22.0	19.2
Arizona	98,407	527	5.4	11.8	288,966	1,053	3.6	23.6
Arkansas	39,844	815	20.5	9.0	115,044	1,450	12.6	16.0
California	555,240	10,933	19.7	12.2	1,601,758	15,665	9.8	17.5
Colorado	68,852	1,270	18.4	11.7	205,055	2,351	11.5	21.7
Connecticut	36,077	1,189	33.0	11.7	124,402	1,903	15.3	18.8
Delaware	11,335	210	18.5	10.9	34,284	374	10.9	19.4
District of Columbia	7,671	326	42.5	11.8	20,829	326	15.7	11.8
Florida	233,381	14,089	60.4	10.5	669,910	28,490	42.5	21.2
Georgia	141,488	4,522	32.0	11.4	421,388	7,741	18.4	19.4
Hawaii	17,529	397	22.6	19.5	52,840	359	6.8	17.7
Idaho	23,031	263	11.4	15.9	68,229	338	5.0	20.5
Illinois	176,773	3,915	22.1	14.1	534,411	6,060	11.3	21.8
Indiana	86,304	2,418	28.0	11.6	260,004	3,826	14.7	18.3
Iowa	39,179	1,674	42.7	11.5	115,368	3,552	30.8	24.3
Kansas	39,459	175	4.4	6.7	116,428	499	4.3	19.1
Kentucky	55,997	2,346	41.9	11.8	165,724	4,261	25.7	21.5
Louisiana	62,336	1,366	21.9	11.2	179,507	2,545	14.2	20.8
Maine	13,880	475	34.2	13.4	42,505	746	17.6	21.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts	77,183	3,587	46.5	10.0	232,739	6,538	28.1	18.1
Michigan	123,873	4,077	32.9	15.0	385,127	4,851	12.6	17.9
Minnesota	69,394	880	12.7	11.6	209,520	1,571	7.5	20.6
Mississippi	43,394	621	14.3	9.9	125,196	1,056	8.4	16.9
Missouri	78,424	482	6.1	6.8	232,487	1,307	5.6	18.4
Montana	11,644	230	19.8	13.4	34,914	398	11.4	23.2
Nebraska	26,097	688	26.4	11.2	77,045	1,426	18.5	23.3
Nevada	37,901	964	25.4	18.0	109,948	1,177	10.7	22.0
New Hampshire	13,987	103	7.4	12.6	44,423	134	3.0	16.4
New Jersey	107,869	1,380	12.8	11.8	339,428	1,978	5.8	17.0
New Mexico	28,978	731	25.2	12.8	85,085	997	11.7	17.5
New York	244,832	6,867	28.0	8.6	734,257	12,824	17.5	16.0
North Carolina	125,599	3,058	24.3	10.8	364,385	5,868	16.1	20.7
North Dakota	8,261	121	14.6	8.4	23,745	278	11.7	19.3
Ohio	146,341	4,184	28.6	10.1	442,336	7,938	17.9	19.3
Oklahoma	52,417	2,079	39.7	15.5	152,040	3,122	20.5	23.3
Oregon	45,608	1,797	39.4	13.9	138,950	2,883	20.7	22.3
Pennsylvania	143,912	237	1.6	5.7	436,884	409	0.9	9.9
Puerto Rico	49,929	945	18.9	6.5	149,555	2,280	15.2	15.6
Rhode Island	12,241	528	43.1	12.0	37,590	877	23.3	20.0
South Carolina	57,330	1,474	25.7	13.9	169,647	2,048	12.1	19.4
South Dakota	11,464	238	20.8	15.6	33,023	382	11.6	25.1
Tennessee	80,383	2,515	31.3	13.1	239,145	3,623	15.1	18.9
Texas	394,904	9,524	24.1	13.8	1,153,713	16,193	14.0	23.5
Utah	48,886	1,129	23.1	8.7	151,194	2,718	18.0	20.9
Vermont	6,353	53	8.3	6.2	19,952	129	6.5	15.0
Virginia	103,270	699	6.8	10.4	306,071	1,373	4.5	20.5
Washington	80,683	1,101	13.6	15.3	246,653	1,548	6.3	21.5
West Virginia	20,897	763	36.5	9.5	63,156	1,609	25.5	19.9
Wisconsin	69,308	705	10.2	8.3	210,508	1,380	6.6	16.2
Wyoming	6,797	88	12.9	11.2	20,314	212	10.4	27.0
Total	4,105,988	100,142			12,194,305	172,940		
Rate			24.4				14.2	
Percent				11.4				19.6
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

Table 3–9 Age Group of Victims, 2006 (continued from page 47)

STATE	AGE 4–7				AGE 8–11			
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	%	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	%
Alabama	242,259	1,889	7.8	21.3	242,078	1,607	6.6	18.1
Alaska	38,124	878	23.0	25.7	38,302	710	18.5	20.7
Arizona	362,386	1,128	3.1	25.2	347,246	785	2.3	17.6
Arkansas	150,037	2,209	14.7	24.4	149,717	1,715	11.5	18.9
California	2,033,201	19,868	9.8	22.2	2,065,423	18,246	8.8	20.4
Colorado	260,347	2,778	10.7	25.6	246,663	2,006	8.1	18.5
Connecticut	173,414	2,440	14.1	24.1	184,608	1,956	10.6	19.3
Delaware	43,793	518	11.8	26.8	43,444	374	8.6	19.4
District of Columbia	24,432	606	24.8	22.0	23,477	583	24.8	21.2
Florida	859,101	32,611	38.0	24.2	855,640	25,582	29.9	19.0
Georgia	545,359	10,005	18.3	25.1	521,052	7,831	15.0	19.7
Hawaii	63,775	388	6.1	19.1	62,318	347	5.6	17.1
Idaho	85,866	395	4.6	23.9	83,659	295	3.5	17.9
Illinois	700,053	6,947	9.9	25.0	701,338	5,348	7.6	19.3
Indiana	343,131	4,887	14.2	23.4	343,039	3,881	11.3	18.6
Iowa	151,031	3,808	25.2	26.1	153,366	2,628	17.1	18.0
Kansas	151,931	694	4.6	26.5	149,870	551	3.7	21.1
Kentucky	217,017	5,073	23.4	25.6	216,156	3,643	16.9	18.4
Louisiana	237,599	3,038	12.8	24.8	232,933	2,355	10.1	19.2
Maine	56,864	836	14.7	23.6	60,659	719	11.9	20.3
Maryland								
Massachusetts	310,353	8,442	27.2	23.4	315,937	7,425	23.5	20.6
Michigan	525,820	6,008	11.4	22.1	545,967	5,142	9.4	18.9
Minnesota	266,474	1,903	7.1	25.0	270,061	1,501	5.6	19.7
Mississippi	164,876	1,579	9.6	25.2	162,613	1,271	7.8	20.3
Missouri	302,251	1,637	5.4	23.1	304,748	1,421	4.7	20.0
Montana	45,331	413	9.1	24.1	46,395	305	6.6	17.8
Nebraska	96,006	1,595	16.6	26.1	94,059	1,117	11.9	18.3
Nevada	139,565	1,282	9.2	24.0	137,617	941	6.8	17.6
New Hampshire	60,725	166	2.7	20.3	66,097	159	2.4	19.4
New Jersey	445,621	2,823	6.3	24.2	461,819	2,333	5.1	20.0
New Mexico	110,401	1,455	13.2	25.5	108,259	1,184	10.9	20.8
New York	957,601	17,911	18.7	22.4	979,526	16,590	16.9	20.7
North Carolina	478,737	7,044	14.7	24.8	457,849	5,541	12.1	19.5
North Dakota	29,906	349	11.7	24.3	31,237	293	9.4	20.4
Ohio	593,582	10,310	17.4	25.0	605,315	7,734	12.8	18.8
Oklahoma	195,903	3,363	17.2	25.1	190,662	2,335	12.2	17.4
Oregon	185,203	3,379	18.2	26.1	187,320	2,420	12.9	18.7
Pennsylvania	581,789	871	1.5	21.0	608,613	867	1.4	20.9
Puerto Rico	220,338	3,868	17.6	26.4	236,767	3,380	14.3	23.1
Rhode Island	49,146	1,041	21.2	23.7	52,157	867	16.6	19.8
South Carolina	225,213	2,548	11.3	24.1	221,184	1,961	8.9	18.5
South Dakota	41,182	360	8.7	23.7	41,022	266	6.5	17.5
Tennessee	314,050	4,599	14.6	24.0	310,818	3,717	12.0	19.4
Texas	1,450,876	18,278	12.6	26.5	1,376,402	12,445	9.0	18.0
Utah	184,101	3,278	17.8	25.1	165,215	2,535	15.3	19.4
Vermont	26,649	213	8.0	24.8	28,944	166	5.7	19.3
Virginia	391,428	1,593	4.1	23.8	384,880	1,233	3.2	18.4
Washington	326,739	1,786	5.5	24.8	332,501	1,371	4.1	19.0
West Virginia	82,720	2,038	24.6	25.3	83,816	1,594	19.0	19.8
Wisconsin	276,786	1,854	6.7	21.8	283,109	1,537	5.4	18.1
Wyoming	25,579	212	8.3	27.0	25,603	131	5.1	16.7
Total	15,844,671	213,194			15,837,500	170,944		
Rate			13.5				10.8	
Percent				24.2				19.4
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

STATE	AGE 12-15				AGE 16-17				TOTAL VICTIMS
	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	%	POPULATION	VICTIMS	RATE	%	
Alabama	256,726	2,249	8.8	25.4	132,844	515	3.9	5.8	8,862
Alaska	42,234	645	15.3	18.8	22,527	133	5.9	3.9	3,422
Arizona	353,389	744	2.1	16.6	177,355	232	1.3	5.2	4,469
Arkansas	155,080	2,153	13.9	23.8	80,870	711	8.8	7.9	9,053
California	2,187,243	18,087	8.3	20.2	1,087,628	6,618	6.1	7.4	89,417
Colorado	257,135	1,896	7.4	17.5	130,929	538	4.1	5.0	10,839
Connecticut	197,421	2,121	10.7	20.9	101,540	531	5.2	5.2	10,140
Delaware	46,554	335	7.2	17.3	23,627	121	5.1	6.3	1,932
District of Columbia	25,880	706	27.3	25.6	12,747	209	16.4	7.6	2,756
Florida	919,557	24,783	27.0	18.4	480,884	8,995	18.7	6.7	134,550
Georgia	544,614	7,586	13.9	19.1	279,219	2,117	7.6	5.3	39,802
Hawaii	67,614	388	5.7	19.1	33,934	152	4.5	7.5	2,031
Idaho	87,543	256	2.9	15.5	45,795	104	2.3	6.3	1,651
Illinois	730,280	4,288	5.9	15.5	370,800	1,191	3.2	4.3	27,749
Indiana	360,833	4,672	12.9	22.4	184,245	1,219	6.6	5.8	20,903
Iowa	164,402	2,196	13.4	15.1	86,093	730	8.5	5.0	14,588
Kansas	156,029	544	3.5	20.8	82,049	154	1.9	5.9	2,617
Kentucky	227,374	3,432	15.1	17.3	117,069	1,073	9.2	5.4	19,828
Louisiana	248,350	2,346	9.4	19.2	128,759	592	4.6	4.8	12,242
Maine	69,263	619	8.9	17.5	37,777	151	4.0	4.3	3,546
Maryland									
Massachusetts	335,908	7,556	22.5	21.0	175,119	2,494	14.2	6.9	36,042
Michigan	591,095	5,433	9.2	20.0	304,646	1,637	5.4	6.0	27,148
Minnesota	288,824	1,365	4.7	17.9	152,160	397	2.6	5.2	7,617
Mississippi	173,371	1,352	7.8	21.6	89,502	376	4.2	6.0	6,255
Missouri	327,548	1,735	5.3	24.5	170,461	513	3.0	7.2	7,095
Montana	51,478	288	5.6	16.8	28,002	82	2.9	4.8	1,716
Nebraska	99,431	1,000	10.1	16.3	52,231	293	5.6	4.8	6,119
Nevada	140,397	764	5.4	14.3	69,247	215	3.1	4.0	5,343
New Hampshire	73,256	198	2.7	24.2	38,666	59	1.5	7.2	819
New Jersey	484,924	2,295	4.7	19.7	248,496	842	3.4	7.2	11,651
New Mexico	115,974	1,047	9.0	18.4	59,962	289	4.8	5.1	5,703
New York	1,049,790	19,193	18.3	24.0	545,228	6,608	12.1	8.3	79,993
North Carolina	482,012	5,536	11.5	19.5	245,658	1,369	5.6	4.8	28,416
North Dakota	33,761	303	9.0	21.1	18,086	94	5.2	6.5	1,438
Ohio	647,542	8,313	12.8	20.2	333,333	2,750	8.3	6.7	41,229
Oklahoma	199,875	1,945	9.7	14.5	103,183	554	5.4	4.1	13,398
Oregon	195,107	1,952	10.0	15.1	103,468	496	4.8	3.8	12,927
Pennsylvania	674,097	1,296	1.9	31.3	356,909	459	1.3	11.1	4,139
Puerto Rico	243,441	3,229	13.3	22.1	118,882	929	7.8	6.3	14,631
Rhode Island	56,791	789	13.9	18.0	29,368	285	9.7	6.5	4,387
South Carolina	238,759	2,050	8.6	19.4	126,155	499	4.0	4.7	10,580
South Dakota	44,229	222	5.0	14.6	23,609	53	2.2	3.5	1,521
Tennessee	327,847	3,479	10.6	18.2	168,918	1,223	7.2	6.4	19,156
Texas	1,411,362	10,149	7.2	14.7	707,561	2,397	3.4	3.5	68,986
Utah	159,145	2,480	15.6	19.0	82,229	894	10.9	6.9	13,034
Vermont	32,910	210	6.4	24.4	18,249	89	4.9	10.3	860
Virginia	409,416	1,319	3.2	19.7	210,549	490	2.3	7.3	6,707
Washington	355,232	1,118	3.1	15.5	184,182	292	1.6	4.0	7,216
West Virginia	90,929	1,584	17.4	19.6	47,448	478	10.1	5.9	8,066
Wisconsin	308,401	2,275	7.4	26.7	163,172	759	4.7	8.9	8,510
Wyoming	28,273	114	4.0	14.5	15,059	28	1.9	3.6	785
Total	16,768,646	170,635			8,606,429	54,029			881,884
Rate			10.2				6.3		
Percent				19.3				6.1	
Number Reporting	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

Table 3–10 Victims by Age Group and Maltreatment Type, 2006

AGE GROUP	VICTIMS	NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Age <1	100,139	72,314	72.2	14,328	14.3	3,629	3.6	445	0.4
Age 1–3	172,940	125,997	72.9	18,731	10.8	3,948	2.3	4,558	2.6
Age 4–7	213,194	138,886	65.1	32,697	15.3	3,843	1.8	17,539	8.2
Age 8–11	170,944	103,964	60.8	29,312	17.1	3,233	1.9	18,314	10.7
Age 12–15	170,635	94,910	55.6	34,348	20.1	3,447	2.0	28,138	16.5
Age 16 and Older	54,564	29,989	55.0	11,998	22.0	1,030	1.9	8,798	16.1
Unknown or Missing	2,829	1,727	61.0	627	22.2	50	1.8	328	11.6
Total	885,245	567,787		142,041		19,180		78,120	
Percent			64.1		16.0		2.2		8.8

AGE GROUP	PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE		OTHER ABUSE		UNKNOWN		TOTAL MALTREATMENTS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Age <1	3,967	4.0	16,300	16.3	1,097	1.1	112,080	111.9
Age 1–3	10,262	5.9	29,016	16.8	2,114	1.2	194,626	112.5
Age 4–7	14,555	6.8	31,833	14.9	2,570	1.2	241,923	113.5
Age 8–11	13,647	8.0	25,406	14.9	1,947	1.1	195,823	114.6
Age 12–15	12,372	7.3	23,465	13.8	1,950	1.1	198,630	116.4
Age 16 and Older	3,524	6.5	7,832	14.4	541	1.0	63,712	116.8
Unknown or Missing	250	8.8	126	4.5	2	0.1	3,110	109.9
Total	58,577		133,978		10,221		1,009,904	
Percent		6.6		15.1		1.2		114.1

Based on data from 51 States

Table 3–11 Race and Ethnicity of Victims, 2006 *(continues on page 52)*

STATE	AFRICAN-AMERICAN				AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	%	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	%
Alabama	349,239	1,739	5.0	18.5	4,637	3	0.6	0.0
Alaska	6,184	233	37.7	6.7	33,498	1,694	50.6	48.7
Arizona	58,036	298	5.1	6.7	88,516	217	2.5	4.9
Arkansas	136,498	1,918	14.1	20.9	4,922	12	2.4	0.1
California	610,803	11,599	19.0	13.0	44,367	623	14.0	0.7
Colorado	49,308	863	17.5	7.9	8,482	78	9.2	0.7
Connecticut	93,569	2,256	24.1	22.2	2,334	12	5.1	0.1
Delaware	51,144	778	15.2	40.2	528	2	3.8	0.1
District of Columbia	81,321	1,637	20.1	59.3	182	0	0.0	0.0
Florida	842,779	40,203	47.7	29.9	11,407	184	16.1	0.1
Georgia	832,899	16,397	19.7	41.2	4,930	5	1.0	0.0
Hawaii	7,114	25	3.5	1.2	1,173	6	5.1	0.3
Idaho	2,059	20	9.7	1.2	5,375	78	14.5	4.7
Illinois	574,682	9,207	16.0	33.2	4,805	22	4.6	0.1
Indiana	173,168	3,387	19.6	16.2	3,129	19	6.1	0.1
Iowa	23,971	1,335	55.7	9.2	2,845	151	53.1	1.0
Kansas	48,013	351	7.3	13.3	6,453	33	5.1	1.3
Kentucky	90,454	2,768	30.6	14.0	1,783	12	6.7	0.1
Louisiana	418,235	5,340	12.8	42.8	7,077	31	4.4	0.2
Maine	3,351	48	14.3	1.4	1,920	44	22.9	1.2
Maryland								
Massachusetts	112,171	4,523	40.3	12.5	3,095	37	12.0	0.1
Michigan	430,214	9,155	21.3	33.7	13,878	214	15.4	0.8
Minnesota	80,048	1,618	20.2	21.2	18,499	561	30.3	7.4
Mississippi	337,954	2,907	8.6	46.3	4,108	5	1.2	0.1
Missouri	205,219	1,545	7.5	21.7	5,827	26	4.5	0.4
Montana	1,018	13	12.8	0.7	21,382	303	14.2	17.1
Nebraska	25,122	862	34.3	14.0	5,427	356	65.6	5.8
Nevada	53,628	1,070	20.0	20.0	6,661	32	4.8	0.6
New Hampshire	3,584	21	5.9	2.6	604	2	3.3	0.2
New Jersey	322,544	3,728	11.6	31.9	3,056	11	3.6	0.1
New Mexico	9,224	138	15.0	2.3	57,114	462	8.1	7.8
New York	798,402	23,045	28.9	28.8	15,027	309	20.6	0.4
North Carolina	539,340	8,986	16.7	31.6	28,355	671	23.7	2.4
North Dakota	1,549	58	37.4	4.0	12,857	317	24.7	22.0
Ohio	411,366	10,998	26.7	26.5	4,987	115	23.1	0.3
Oklahoma	82,622	1,558	18.9	11.6	89,104	1,057	11.9	7.9
Oregon	17,728	663	37.4	5.1	11,599	643	55.4	5.0
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	16,415	540	32.9	12.3	1,577	27	17.1	0.6
South Carolina	354,023	4,067	11.5	37.7	3,526	17	4.8	0.2
South Dakota	2,396	44	18.4	2.9	27,295	785	28.8	51.3
Tennessee	305,571	4,863	15.9	25.4	3,368	32	9.5	0.2
Texas	794,702	11,198	14.1	16.2	18,378	66	3.6	0.1
Utah	6,707	404	60.2	3.1	9,793	317	32.4	2.4
Vermont	1,153	18	15.6	2.1	377	0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	407,330	2,354	5.8	34.5	3,964	6	1.5	0.1
Washington	58,729	607	10.3	8.3	26,090	536	20.5	7.3
West Virginia	14,972	282	18.8	3.4	630	3	4.8	0.0
Wisconsin	111,108	1,792	16.1	20.9	14,418	223	15.5	2.6
Wyoming	1,035	18	17.4	2.3	3,947	12	3.0	1.5
Total	9,958,701	197,477			653,306	10,371		
Weighted Rate			19.8				15.9	
Weighted Percent				22.8				1.2
Number Reporting	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49

Table 3–11 Race and Ethnicity of Victims, 2006 (continued from page 51)

STATE	ASIAN				HISPANIC			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	%	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	%
Alabama	9,494	10	1.1	0.1	40,038	300	7.5	3.2
Alaska	7,497	43	5.7	1.2	14,655	121	8.3	3.5
Arizona	31,435	24	0.8	0.5	675,311	1,595	2.4	35.7
Arkansas	7,555	18	2.4	0.2	52,816	583	11.0	6.4
California	946,506	2,413	2.5	2.7	4,599,190	44,075	9.6	49.2
Colorado	28,669	78	2.7	0.7	324,322	3,967	12.2	36.5
Connecticut	28,301	79	2.8	0.8	127,567	2,835	22.2	27.9
Delaware	5,450	1	0.2	0.1	20,042	231	11.5	12.0
District of Columbia	1,909	8	4.2	0.3	11,072	145	13.1	5.3
Florida	86,559	557	6.4	0.4	960,055	18,344	19.1	13.6
Georgia	63,079	136	2.2	0.3	248,840	2,654	10.7	6.7
Hawaii	84,102	250	3.0	12.2	35,491	51	1.4	2.5
Idaho	3,381	1	0.3	0.1	54,435	266	4.9	16.1
Illinois	118,200	151	1.3	0.5	657,233	2,994	4.6	10.8
Indiana	18,752	31	1.7	0.1	106,624	1,245	11.7	5.9
Iowa	11,634	115	9.9	0.8	43,715	822	18.8	5.6
Kansas	14,539	4	0.3	0.2	88,829	102	1.1	3.9
Kentucky	9,786	20	2.0	0.1	27,982	424	15.2	2.1
Louisiana	14,699	37	2.5	0.3	32,676	101	3.1	0.8
Maine	3,093	7	2.3	0.2	4,019	33	8.2	0.9
Maryland								
Massachusetts	72,157	601	8.3	1.7	167,338	7,934	47.4	21.9
Michigan	59,400	77	1.3	0.3	138,933	863	6.2	3.2
Minnesota	58,032	176	3.0	2.3	73,291	726	9.9	9.5
Mississippi	5,575	6	1.1	0.1	16,000	101	6.3	1.6
Missouri	19,597	12	0.6	0.2	56,171	225	4.0	3.2
Montana	1,270	2	1.6	0.1	8,151	82	10.1	4.6
Nebraska	7,039	39	5.5	0.6	51,054	600	11.8	9.7
Nevada	31,228	58	1.9	1.1	222,749	1,333	6.0	24.9
New Hampshire	5,854	6	1.0	0.7	9,709	51	5.3	6.2
New Jersey	154,347	106	0.7	0.9	397,241	797	2.0	6.8
New Mexico	5,156	2	0.4	0.0	269,425	3,068	11.4	51.8
New York	282,205	839	3.0	1.0	913,325	18,036	19.7	22.5
North Carolina	42,258	89	2.1	0.3	215,231	2,637	12.3	9.3
North Dakota	1,115	3	2.7	0.2	3,554	114	32.1	7.9
Ohio	40,887	69	1.7	0.2	90,769	639	7.0	1.5
Oklahoma	13,082	22	1.7	0.2	92,891	1,696	18.3	12.6
Oregon	30,601	123	4.0	1.0	142,110	1,934	13.6	15.0
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	6,962	66	9.5	1.5	42,176	924	21.9	21.0
South Carolina	11,577	12	1.0	0.1	49,110	362	7.4	3.4
South Dakota	1,501	0	0.0	0.0	6,435	96	14.9	6.3
Tennessee	19,642	41	2.1	0.2	66,566	707	10.6	3.7
Texas	184,856	271	1.5	0.4	2,922,573	29,977	10.3	43.4
Utah	12,016	76	6.3	0.6	109,965	2,858	26.0	21.9
Vermont	1,601	3	1.9	0.3	1,834	6	3.3	0.7
Virginia	82,059	48	0.6	0.7	151,634	513	3.4	7.5
Washington	90,402	97	1.1	1.3	222,298	1,215	5.5	16.7
West Virginia	2,319	8	3.4	0.1	4,378	102	23.3	1.2
Wisconsin	37,034	93	2.5	1.1	93,860	577	6.1	6.7
Wyoming	688	4	5.8	0.5	11,729	85	7.2	10.8
Total	2,775,100	6,932			14,675,412	159,146		
Weighted Rate			2.5				10.8	
Weighted Percent				0.8				18.4
Number Reporting	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49

STATE	MULTIPLE RACE				PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	%	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	%
Alabama	16,474	39	2.4	0.4	268	0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	15,003	84	5.6	2.4	1,373	43	31.3	1.2
Arizona	37,781	140	3.7	3.1	2,332	12	5.1	0.3
Arkansas	13,354	490	36.7	5.3	754	10	13.3	0.1
California	304,902	2,907	9.5	3.2	31,314	292	9.3	0.3
Colorado	32,717	296	9.0	2.7	1,126	19	16.9	0.2
Connecticut	18,238	484	26.5	4.8	302	6	19.9	0.1
Delaware	5,509	26	4.7	1.3	70	0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	2,239	17	7.6	0.6	40	0	0.0	0.0
Florida	78,586	2,101	26.7	1.6	2,057	118	57.4	0.1
Georgia	44,854	473	10.5	1.2	1,147	9	7.8	0.0
Hawaii	85,930	774	9.0	37.8	31,186	391	12.5	19.1
Idaho	8,908	33	3.7	2.0	434	1	2.3	0.1
Illinois					750	11	14.7	0.0
Indiana	33,799	970	28.7	4.6	437	6	13.7	0.0
Iowa	15,168	170	11.2	1.2	293	41	139.9	0.3
Kansas	21,168	81	3.8	3.1	354	2	5.6	0.1
Kentucky	19,937	554	27.8	2.8	358	11	30.7	0.1
Louisiana	15,239	62	4.1	0.5	320	3	9.4	0.0
Maine	5,451	59	10.8	1.7	49	3	61.2	0.1
Maryland								
Massachusetts	30,239	1,012	33.5	2.8	544	10	18.4	0.0
Michigan					596	0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	38,166	739	19.4	9.7	562	3	5.3	0.0
Mississippi	8,798	60	6.8	1.0	113	2	17.7	0.0
Missouri					1,157	1	0.9	0.0
Montana	6,311	73	11.6	4.1	94	2	21.3	0.1
Nebraska	9,932	51	5.1	0.8	185	4	21.6	0.1
Nevada	25,388	352	13.9	6.6	2,821	43	15.2	0.8
New Hampshire	5,254	9	1.7	1.1	102	1	9.8	0.1
New Jersey					610	2	3.3	0.0
New Mexico	9,780	134	13.7	2.3	320	8	25.0	0.1
New York	85,926	1,882	21.9	2.4	1,957	31	15.8	0.0
North Carolina	43,748	750	17.1	2.6	1,058	112	105.9	0.4
North Dakota					101	0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	69,213	495	7.2	1.2	737	15	20.4	0.0
Oklahoma	53,680	2,389	44.5	17.8	730	11	15.1	0.1
Oregon					2,451	40	16.3	0.3
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	5,910	209	35.4	4.8	152	2	13.2	0.0
South Carolina	17,958	436	24.3	4.0	349	6	17.2	0.1
South Dakota	5,302	82	15.5	5.4	87	1	11.5	0.1
Tennessee					589	14	23.8	0.1
Texas	96,279	1,855	19.3	2.7	3,799	26	6.8	0.0
Utah	18,208	224	12.3	1.7	6,887	218	31.7	1.7
Vermont	2,414	4	1.7	0.5	23	0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	54,476	287	5.3	4.2	854	7	8.2	0.1
Washington					7,641	30	3.9	0.4
West Virginia	7,208	359	49.8	4.3	75	2	26.7	0.0
Wisconsin					402	8	19.9	0.1
Wyoming	2,676	3	1.1	0.4	65	0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,372,123	21,165			110,025	1,577		
Weighted Rate			15.4				14.3	
Weighted Percent				2.4				0.2
Number Reporting	40	40	40	40	49	49	49	49

Table 3–11 Race and Ethnicity of Victims, 2006 (continued from page 53)

STATE	WHITE				TOTAL VICTIMS
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	%	NUMBER
Alabama	694,151	3,262	4.7	34.8	9,378
Alaska	103,224	1,184	11.5	34.0	3,481
Arizona	734,787	2,012	2.7	45.0	4,469
Arkansas	475,287	6,096	12.8	66.4	9,180
California	2,995,532	23,599	7.9	26.4	89,500
Colorado	724,677	5,469	7.5	50.3	10,862
Connecticut	547,975	4,240	7.7	41.7	10,174
Delaware	120,623	890	7.4	46.0	1,933
District of Columbia	18,118	15	0.8	0.5	2,759
Florida	2,040,112	72,316	35.4	53.7	134,567
Georgia	1,259,271	19,922	15.8	50.1	39,802
Hawaii	53,085	245	4.6	12.0	2,045
Idaho	319,688	1,222	3.8	74.0	1,651
Illinois	1,798,466	14,847	8.3	53.5	27,756
Indiana	1,241,720	15,108	12.2	72.2	20,925
Iowa	612,568	9,440	15.4	64.7	14,589
Kansas	516,481	2,008	3.9	76.3	2,630
Kentucky	849,231	14,351	16.9	72.4	19,833
Louisiana	601,755	6,668	11.1	53.5	12,472
Maine	263,111	2,301	8.7	64.9	3,548
Maryland					
Massachusetts	1,063,340	16,364	15.4	45.3	36,151
Michigan	1,768,446	16,456	9.3	60.6	27,148
Minnesota	988,666	3,546	3.6	46.5	7,623
Mississippi	386,857	2,756	7.1	43.9	6,272
Missouri	1,094,530	5,198	4.7	73.1	7,108
Montana	179,622	962	5.4	54.2	1,775
Nebraska	346,274	3,770	10.9	61.2	6,160
Nevada	292,045	2,353	8.1	44.0	5,345
New Hampshire	272,518	679	2.5	82.6	822
New Jersey	1,172,495	4,078	3.5	34.9	11,680
New Mexico	157,911	1,413	8.9	23.8	5,926
New York	2,417,500	28,188	11.7	35.2	80,077
North Carolina	1,285,397	14,821	11.5	52.1	28,422
North Dakota	122,100	930	7.6	64.7	1,438
Ohio	2,152,076	27,251	12.7	65.7	41,449
Oklahoma	561,925	6,668	11.9	49.7	13,414
Oregon	617,254	7,538	12.2	58.3	12,927
Pennsylvania					
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	164,259	2,442	14.9	55.5	4,400
South Carolina	603,110	5,661	9.4	52.4	10,795
South Dakota	151,665	461	3.0	30.2	1,529
Tennessee	1,020,433	12,042	11.8	62.8	19,182
Texas	2,473,378	23,931	9.7	34.6	69,065
Utah	627,622	8,850	14.1	67.9	13,043
Vermont	125,987	804	6.4	93.4	861
Virginia	1,106,530	3,453	3.1	50.6	6,828
Washington	1,039,826	4,550	4.4	62.4	7,294
West Virginia	359,489	7,005	19.5	83.9	8,345
Wisconsin	1,027,332	4,775	4.6	55.6	8,583
Wyoming	101,654	591	5.8	75.2	786
Total	39,650,103	422,731			866,002
Weighted Rate			10.7		
Weighted Percent				48.8	
Number Reporting	49	49	49	49	49

Table 3–12 Race of Victims by Maltreatment Type, 2006

RACE	NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE		MEDICAL NEGLECT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
African-American	94,178	51.9	23,458	12.9	2,585	1.4
American Indian Alaska Native	5,685	59.7	612	6.4	83	0.9
Asian	3,421	52.3	956	14.6	35	0.5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	481	32.2	170	11.4	9	0.6
White	197,395	51.5	37,483	9.8	2,607	0.7
Multiple Race	11,074	58.5	1,531	8.1	131	0.7
Hispanic	86,523	54.4	15,322	9.6	1,449	0.9
Unknown or Missing	24,913	55.3	5,792	12.9	401	0.9
Total	423,670		85,324		7,300	
Percent		52.6		10.6		0.9

RACE	SEXUAL ABUSE		PSYCHOLOGICAL, OTHER, OR UNKNOWN MALTREATMENT		MULTIPLE MALTREATMENTS		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER
African-American	9,966	5.5	28,067	15.5	23,294	12.8	181,548
American Indian Alaska Native	388	4.1	1,389	14.6	1,358	14.3	9,515
Asian	319	4.9	922	14.1	882	13.5	6,535
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	74	5.0	540	36.2	219	14.7	1,493
White	30,113	7.9	57,694	15.0	58,058	15.1	383,350
Multiple Race	717	3.8	2,411	12.7	3,068	16.2	18,932
Hispanic	9,816	6.2	23,119	14.5	22,803	14.3	159,032
Unknown or Missing	4,157	9.2	4,469	9.9	5,341	11.8	45,073
Total	55,550		118,611		115,023		805,478
Percent		6.9		14.7		14.3	

Based on data from 50 States.

Table 3–13 Living Arrangement of Victims, 2006

VICTIM LIVING WITH	VICTIMS	
	NUMBER	%
Married parents	45,443	19.7
Married parent and stepparent	3,925	1.7
Unmarried parents	9,981	4.3
Parent and cohabitating partner	10,256	4.5
Both parents, marital status unknown	49,691	21.6
Single parent, mother only	61,455	26.7
Single parent, father only	6,534	2.8
Single parent, mother & other adult	11,321	4.9
Single parent, father & other adult	1,484	0.6
Nonparental relative caregiver	9,146	4.0
Nonrelative caregiver	16,790	7.3
Group home or residential facility	1,681	0.7
Other setting	2,510	1.1
Total	230,217	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 28 States.

Table 3–14 Victims with a Reported Disability, 2006 *(continues on page 58)*

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	MENTAL RETARDATION		EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED		VISUALLY OR HEARING IMPAIRED		LEARNING DISABILITY	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	9,378	90	1.0	137	1.5	32	0.3	128	1.4
Alaska	3,481	14	0.4	28	0.8	3	0.1	4	0.1
Arizona	4,469	13	0.3	65	1.5	169	3.8	122	2.7
Arkansas	9,180	86	0.9	96	1.1	85	0.9	379	4.1
California	89,500	348	0.4	1,756	2.0	744	0.8	74	0.1
Colorado	10,862	3	0.0	4	0.0	7	0.1	5	0.1
Connecticut	10,174	61	0.6	212	2.1	51	0.5	520	5.1
Delaware	1,933	29	1.5	207	10.7	8	0.4	81	4.2
District of Columbia	2,759			33	1.2				
Florida	134,567	597	0.4	1,822	1.4	482	0.4		
Georgia									
Hawaii	2,045	14	0.7	62	3.0	17	0.8	2	0.1
Idaho	1,651	3	0.2	160	9.7	24	1.5	22	1.3
Illinois	27,756	42	0.2	182	0.7	18	0.1	149	0.5
Indiana	20,925	301	1.4	993	4.8	61	0.3	358	1.7
Iowa									
Kansas	2,630	15	0.6	114	4.3	2	0.1	11	0.4
Kentucky	19,833	35	0.2	94	0.5	21	0.1	84	0.4
Louisiana									
Maine	3,548	3	0.1	444	12.5	1	0.0	3	0.1
Maryland									
Massachusetts	36,151	35	0.1	205	0.6	42	0.1	236	0.7
Michigan									
Minnesota	7,623	206	2.7	516	6.8	36	0.5	99	1.3
Mississippi	6,272	46	0.7	47	0.8	16	0.3	148	2.4
Missouri	7,108	19	0.3	323	4.5	9	0.1	111	1.6
Montana	1,775	4	0.2	143	8.1	12	0.7	69	3.9
Nebraska	6,160	77	1.3	762	12.4	34	0.6	260	4.2
Nevada	5,345	101	1.9	160	3.0	3	0.1	5	0.1
New Hampshire	822	78	9.5	135	16.4	9	1.1	53	6.5
New Jersey	11,680	6	0.1	135	1.2	11	0.1	119	1.0
New Mexico	5,926	19	0.3	256	4.3	15	0.3	61	1.0
New York									
North Carolina									
North Dakota	1,438	42	2.9	526	36.6				
Ohio	41,449	34	0.1	421	1.0	35	0.1	588	1.4
Oklahoma	13,414	79	0.6	376	2.8	38	0.3	222	1.7
Oregon	12,927	19	0.2	43	0.3	27	0.2	141	1.1
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico	15,066	182	1.2	347	2.3	59	0.4	716	4.8
Rhode Island	4,400	26	0.6	252	5.7	23	0.5	74	1.7
South Carolina	10,795	83	0.8	154	1.4	47	0.4		
South Dakota	1,529	10	0.7	30	2.0	8	0.5	61	4.0
Tennessee	19,182	31	0.2	121	0.6	21	0.1	69	0.4
Texas	69,065	96	0.1	59	0.1	116	0.2	305	0.4
Utah	13,043	202	1.6	914	7.0	44	0.3	123	0.9
Vermont	861	1	0.1	19	2.2	2	0.2	4	0.5
Virginia	6,828	10	0.2	25	0.4	4	0.1		
Washington	7,294	52	0.7	116	1.6	11	0.2	71	1.0
West Virginia	8,345	16	0.2	223	2.7			85	1.0
Wisconsin	8,583	51	0.6	168	2.0	18	0.2	94	1.1
Wyoming	786	15	1.9	13	1.7	2	0.3	27	3.4
Total	678,558	3,194		12,898		2,367		5,683	
Percent			0.5		1.9		0.3		0.8
Number Reporting	44	43	43	44	44	41	41	39	39

Table 3–14 Victims with a Reported Disability, 2006 (continued from page 57)

STATE	PHYSICALLY DISABLED		BEHAVIOR PROBLEM		OTHER MEDICAL CONDITION		VICTIMS WITH REPORTED DISABILITY	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	33	0.4	486	5.2	220	2.4	915	9.8
Alaska	3	0.1	87	2.5	16	0.5	126	3.6
Arizona	1	0.0	187	4.2	636	14.2	876	19.6
Arkansas	47	0.5	1,058	11.5	496	5.4	1,478	16.1
California	340	0.4	185	0.2	6,812	7.6	10,200	11.4
Colorado	13	0.1	114	1.1	42	0.4	174	1.6
Connecticut	39	0.4	306	3.0	229	2.3	970	9.5
Delaware	8	0.4	71	3.7	196	10.1	380	19.7
District of Columbia					198	7.2	228	8.3
Florida	647	0.5	622	0.5	2,128	1.6	4,172	3.1
Georgia								
Hawaii	10	0.5	2,033	99.4	140	6.9	2,033	99.4
Idaho	41	2.5	289	17.5	263	15.9	469	28.4
Illinois	46	0.2			55	0.2	432	1.6
Indiana	226	1.1	2,773	13.3	190	0.9	3,907	18.7
Iowa								
Kansas	18	0.7			2	0.1	138	5.3
Kentucky	29	0.2	245	1.2	104	0.5	400	2.0
Louisiana								
Maine	4	0.1	9	0.3	9	0.3	461	13.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts	39	0.1	64	0.2	583	1.6	877	2.4
Michigan								
Minnesota	73	1.0	1,224	16.1	318	4.2	1,764	23.1
Mississippi	3	0.1	324	5.2	562	9.0	714	11.4
Missouri	128	1.8	141	2.0	97	1.4	638	9.0
Montana	8	0.5	87	4.9	73	4.1	264	14.9
Nebraska	65	1.1	609	9.9	354	5.8	1,300	21.1
Nevada	100	1.9	128	2.4	5	0.1	333	6.2
New Hampshire	17	2.1	43	5.2	134	16.3	288	35.0
New Jersey	45	0.4	271	2.3	285	2.4	735	6.3
New Mexico	18	0.3	60	1.0	213	3.6	457	7.7
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota							562	39.1
Ohio	25	0.1	1,892	4.6	420	1.0	2,923	7.1
Oklahoma	65	0.5	222	1.7	541	4.0	858	6.4
Oregon	12	0.1	736	5.7			882	6.8
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico	70	0.5	1,115	7.4	334	2.2	2,168	14.4
Rhode Island	11	0.3	212	4.8	168	3.8	573	13.0
South Carolina	56	0.5	1,523	14.1	700	6.5	2,160	20.0
South Dakota	12	0.8	161	10.5	93	6.1	287	18.8
Tennessee	28	0.2	301	1.6	152	0.8	634	3.3
Texas	81	0.1	1,220	1.8	800	1.2	2,677	3.9
Utah	107	0.8	1,049	8.0	169	1.3	2,144	16.4
Vermont	4	0.5			7	0.8	33	3.8
Virginia	3	0.0	105	1.5	28	0.4	127	1.9
Washington	16	0.2			70	1.0	274	3.8
West Virginia	12	0.1	494	5.9			672	8.1
Wisconsin	27	0.3	17	0.2	204	2.4	377	4.4
Wyoming	2	0.3	37	4.7	47	6.0	114	14.5
Total	2,532		20,500		18,093		52,194	
Percent		0.4		3.0		2.7		7.7
Number Reporting	42	42	38	38	41	41	44	44

Table 3–15 Factors Associated with Victimization, 2006

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIO ASSOCIATED WITH VICTIMIZATION (N=2,064,472)	
PRIOR VICTIM		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.43	***
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT		
Physical Abuse	1.00	
Neglect	1.69	***
Sexual Abuse	1.98	***
Psychological Abuse, Other, Unknown	1.64	***
Multiple Forms of Maltreatment	3.72	***
DISABLED CHILD		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.54	***
CHILD AGE		
<1 year	1.00	
1–3 years	0.60	***
4–7 years	0.55	***
8–11 years	0.52	***
12–15 years	0.49	***
16–21 years	0.43	***
CHILD SEX		
Boy	1.00	
Girl	1.05	***
CHILD RACE AND ETHNICITY		
White	1.00	
African-American	0.95	***
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1.26	***
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.16	***
Hispanic	1.06	***
Other or Multiple Race	1.15	***
Unable to Determine or Missing	0.58	***
REPORT SOURCE		
Social and Mental Health Personnel	1.00	
Medical Personnel	1.09	***
Law Enforcement or Legal Personnel	0.63	***
Educational Personnel	2.06	***
Daycare or Foster Care Providers	0.63	***
Nonprofessional, Other, or Unknown	0.50	***

* $p < 0.01$

** $p < 0.001$

*** $p < 0.0001$

Based on data from 29 States.

Table 3–16 Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2004–2006

STATE	PERCENT 2004	PERCENT 2005	PERCENT 2006
Alabama		98.1	98.1
Alaska		92.0	92.6
Arizona	97.0	96.9	97.4
Arkansas	95.5	94.1	95.3
California	91.2	91.6	92.6
Colorado	96.0	96.1	95.7
Connecticut	91.1	91.6	92.8
Delaware	98.0	97.1	98.4
District of Columbia	87.4	94.7	93.0
Florida	90.8	88.7	89.1
Georgia		93.0	95.3
Hawaii	95.5	97.3	97.3
Idaho	93.9	96.2	96.1
Illinois	92.4	92.2	92.7
Indiana	93.7	92.7	92.3
Iowa	90.0	90.6	90.1
Kansas	93.5	94.6	96.8
Kentucky	92.2	93.0	93.0
Louisiana	93.5	93.4	94.1
Maine	91.8	91.6	93.7
Maryland	93.0	92.8	
Massachusetts	89.4	89.4	88.0
Michigan	94.5	95.4	94.8
Minnesota	94.8	94.4	94.7
Mississippi	95.5	94.7	94.3
Missouri	91.5	93.4	94.4
Montana	93.5	92.8	94.6
Nebraska	91.2	90.1	90.8
Nevada	94.7	93.4	93.8
New Hampshire	95.4	94.0	97.2
New Jersey	95.0	95.1	93.9
New Mexico	90.0	91.4	91.0
New York	86.0	87.3	86.3
North Carolina	92.1	93.3	95.6
North Dakota			97.0
Ohio	92.5	93.2	92.7
Oklahoma	91.8	91.4	91.9
Oregon			93.5
Pennsylvania	97.1	97.2	97.8
Puerto Rico			98.0
Rhode Island	92.2	91.1	87.3
South Carolina	97.8	97.2	97.4
South Dakota	93.1	93.6	95.3
Tennessee	96.4	91.9	91.7
Texas	96.0	95.9	95.7
Utah	92.8	93.4	93.5
Vermont	95.5	96.0	94.8
Virginia	97.0	97.6	98.0
Washington	90.4	89.9	92.0
West Virginia	88.9	86.6	88.7
Wisconsin		92.6	93.9
Wyoming	96.9	95.5	96.1
Number Reporting	45	49	51
Number Met Standard	17	17	23
Percent	37.8	34.7	45.1

Table 3–17 Factors Associated with Maltreatment Recurrence, 2006

FACTOR CATEGORIES	RISK RATIO ASSOCIATED WITH RECURRENCE (N=233,325)	
PRIOR VICTIM		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.96	***
DISABILITY		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.52	***
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT		
Physical Abuse	1.00	
Neglect	1.30	***
Sexual Abuse	0.99	
Psychological Maltreatment , Other , Unknown	1.49	***
Multiple Maltreatments	1.24	***
POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES		
None	1.00	
In-Home Services	1.14	***
Foster Care Services	1.57	***
CHILD AGE		
<1 years	1.00	
1–3 Years	1.04	
4–7 Years	0.97	
8–11 Years	0.84	***
12–15 Years	0.77	***
16–21 Years	0.49	***
CHILD RACE AND ETHNICITY		
White	1.00	
African-American	0.84	***
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.00	
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.70	***
Hispanic	0.85	***
Other or Multiple Race	0.97	
Unable to Determine or Missing	0.54	***
REPORT SOURCE		
Social and Mental Health Personnel	1.00	
Medical Personnel	0.98	
Law Enforcement or Legal Personnel	0.97	
Educational Personnel	1.34	***
Child Daycare or Foster Care Providers	1.20	
Non-professional, Other, or Unknown	1.28	***
PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP		
Mother	1.00	
Father	0.97	
Both Parents	0.95	
Mother and Other	1.04	
Father and Other	0.91	
Nonparental Perpetrator	0.88	***
Perpetrator Relationship Unknown	0.95	

* $p < 0.01$

** $p < 0.001$

*** $p < 0.0001$

Data source: Child File.

Based on data from 36 States.

Table 3–18 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2006

PERPETRATOR	VICTIMS	
	NUMBER	%
Mother Only	284,326	39.9
Father Only	125,353	17.6
Mother and Father	126,992	17.8
Mother and Other	43,175	6.1
Father and Other	7,015	1.0
Female Partner of Parent	1,247	0.2
Male Partner of Parent	13,146	1.8
Female Legal Guardian	1,116	0.2
Male Legal Guardian	278	0.0
Relative	34,675	4.9
Foster Parent (Relative)	320	0.0
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	1,133	0.2
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	768	0.1
Residential Facility Staff	1,185	0.2
Daycare Staff	3,615	0.5
Other Professional	903	0.1
Friend or Neighbor	2,940	0.4
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	10,133	1.4
Unknown or Missing	53,876	7.6
Total	712,196	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 47 States.

Table 3–19 Victims by Maltreatment Types and Perpetrator Relationship, 2006

MALTREATMENT TYPE	PARENT		OTHER RELATIVE		FOSTER PARENT		RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Physical Abuse	72,141	76.8	6,814	7.3	563	0.6	328	0.3
Neglect	479,429	86.7	24,782	4.5	2,244	0.4	768	0.1
Sexual Abuse	17,235	26.2	19,113	29.1	207	0.3	168	0.3
Psychological Maltreatment, Other, or Unknown	80,105	80.7	4,712	4.7	323	0.3	164	0.2
Multiple Maltreatments	82,674	80.0	5,627	5.4	508	0.5	282	0.3
Total	731,584		61,048		3,845		1,710	
Percent		79.9		6.7		0.4		0.2

MALTREATMENT TYPE	CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER		UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT		LEGAL GUARDIAN		OTHER PROFESSIONALS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Physical Abuse	746	0.8	5,772	6.1	262	0.3	334	0.4
Neglect	2,864	0.5	14,890	2.7	1,563	0.3	322	0.1
Sexual Abuse	1,167	1.8	3,979	6.1	73	0.1	312	0.5
Psychological Maltreatment, Other, or Unknown	187	0.2	6,257	6.3	137	0.1	61	0.1
Multiple Maltreatments	357	0.3	3,827	3.7	286	0.3	98	0.1
Total	5,321		34,725		2,321		1,127	
Percent		0.6		3.8		0.3		0.1

MALTREATMENT TYPE	FRIENDS OR NEIGHBORS		OTHER		UNKNOWN OR MISSING		TOTAL VICTIMS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Physical Abuse	661	0.7	3,156	3.4	3,199	3.4	93,976	100.0
Neglect	635	0.1	10,447	1.9	15,122	2.7	553,066	100.0
Sexual Abuse	2,860	4.4	16,001	24.4	4,547	6.9	65,662	100.0
Psychological Maltreatment, Other, or Unknown	154	0.2	3,499	3.5	3,614	3.6	99,213	100.0
Multiple Maltreatments	352	0.3	4,153	4.0	5,223	5.1	103,387	100.0
Total	4,662		37,256		31,705		915,304	
Percent		0.5		4.1		3.5		100.0

Based on data from 47 States.

Table 3–20 Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2004–2006

STATE	PERCENT 2004	PERCENT 2005	PERCENT 2006
Alabama		99.86	99.72
Alaska		99.01	99.09
Arizona	99.70	99.88	99.79
Arkansas	99.80	99.77	99.45
California	99.69	99.56	99.57
Colorado	99.31	99.13	99.42
Connecticut			99.39
Delaware	99.81	99.88	99.95
District of Columbia	99.72	99.66	99.79
Florida	99.54	99.46	99.45
Georgia			
Hawaii	99.30	99.20	99.13
Idaho	99.69	99.81	99.58
Illinois	99.41	99.46	99.47
Indiana	99.33	99.30	99.05
Iowa	99.63	99.68	99.71
Kansas	99.48	99.87	99.89
Kentucky	99.62	99.47	99.77
Louisiana		99.41	99.41
Maine	99.72	99.70	99.97
Maryland			
Massachusetts	98.87	98.73	99.05
Michigan	99.69	99.88	99.80
Minnesota	99.70	99.58	99.61
Mississippi	99.51	99.50	99.23
Missouri	99.47	99.64	99.66
Montana	99.77	99.64	99.67
Nebraska	99.82	99.57	99.52
Nevada	99.79	99.81	99.89
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	99.21	99.37	99.39
New Mexico		99.66	99.62
New York	99.29	98.90	98.72
North Carolina	99.01	99.18	99.25
North Dakota			
Ohio	99.68	99.57	99.54
Oklahoma	98.84	98.82	98.95
Oregon			99.34
Pennsylvania	99.80	99.81	99.81
Puerto Rico			99.82
Rhode Island	98.68	98.41	98.51
South Carolina	99.51	99.43	99.82
South Dakota	99.89	99.72	100.00
Tennessee		99.15	99.27
Texas	99.74	99.45	99.68
Utah	99.47	99.58	99.72
Vermont	99.27	99.86	99.95
Virginia	99.61	99.75	99.64
Washington	99.64	99.73	99.57
West Virginia			
Wisconsin		99.46	99.71
Wyoming			99.82
Number Reporting	37	43	47
Number Met Standard	16	15	19
Percent Met Standard	43.24	34.88	40.43



Fatalities

CHAPTER 4

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. The collection of accurate data regarding fatalities attributed to child abuse and neglect is challenging and requires coordination among many agencies. According to a recent article, “the ambiguity involved in investigation and determining the cause of a child’s death often prevents accurate estimates of death from maltreatment.”¹ The NCANDS case-level data are from public child protective services (CPS) agencies and, therefore, do not include information for deaths that are not investigated by a CPS agency. Recognizing that the data from CPS agencies may be underestimated, NCANDS also recommends to States that they work with their health departments, vital statistics departments, medical examiners offices, and their fatality review teams to obtain information about other deaths and report these data in the Agency File.² During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006:

- There were an estimated 1,530 child fatality victims;
- Approximately one-fifth (17.6%) of child fatality data were reported from agencies other than child welfare; and
- More than three-quarters (78.0%) of child fatality victims were younger than 4 years.

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

Number of Child Fatalities

During FFY 2006, an estimated 1,530 children (compared to 1,460 children for FFY 2005) died from abuse or neglect—at a rate of 2.04 deaths per 100,000 children.³ 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 2.04 is an increase from the rate for FFY 2005 of 1.96 per 100,000 children.⁴ This increase can be attributed to better reporting practices and is not necessarily an increase in the number of fatalities.

While most fatality data were obtained from State child welfare agencies, many agencies also received data from additional sources. For FFY 2006, nearly one-fifth (17.6%) of fatalities were

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

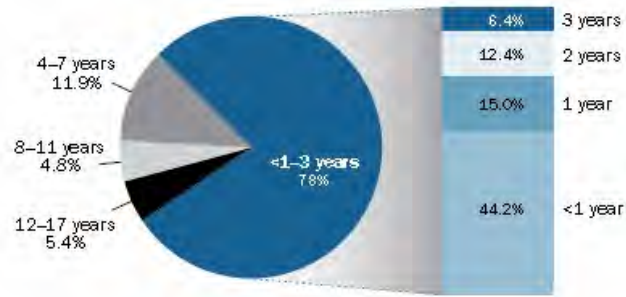
² Another issue is the lag in determining cause of death. Some deaths that appear suspicious may not be firmly determined to be caused by child abuse or neglect for several months or even years, if final determination is made through the court process. States report to NCANDS deaths that received dispositions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

³ Supporting data are provided in table 4–1, which is located at the end of this chapter. An FFY 2006 national estimate of 1,530 fatalities was derived by multiplying the national weighted rate of 2.04 by the national child population (74,754,213) and dividing by 100,000. The estimate was then rounded to the nearest 10.

⁴ See table 4–2.

reported through the Agency File, which includes fatalities reported by health departments and fatality review boards. The coordination of data collection with other agencies contributes to a fuller understanding of the size of the phenomenon, as well as to better estimation.

Figure 4–1 Age of Fatalities, 2006



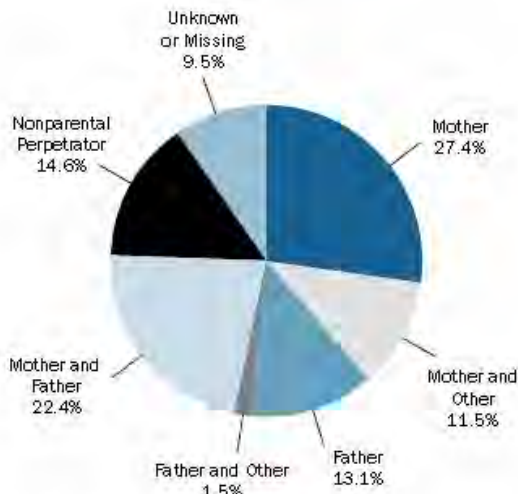
Based on data from table 4–3.

Age and Sex of Child Fatalities

More than three-quarters (78.0%) of children who were killed were younger than 4 years of age, 11.9 percent were 4–7 years of age, 4.8 percent were 8–11 years of age, and 5.4 percent were 12–17 years of age (figure 4–1).

The youngest children experienced the highest rates of fatalities. Infant boys (younger than 1 year) had a fatality rate of 18.5 deaths per 100,000 boys of the same age.⁵ Infant girls (younger than 1 year) had a fatality rate of 14.7 deaths per 100,000 girls of the same age. In general, fatality rates for both boys and girls decreased with age.

Figure 4–2 Perpetrator Relationships of Child Fatalities, 2006



Based on data from table 4–5.

Race and Ethnicity of Child Fatalities

Nearly one-half (43.0%) of all fatalities were White children.⁶ More than one-quarter (29.4%) were African-American children, and nearly one-fifth (17.0%) were Hispanic children. Children of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Pacific Islander, “other,” and multiple race categories collectively accounted for 10.7 percent of fatalities.

Perpetrator Relationships of Child Fatalities

Three-quarters (75.9%) of child fatalities were caused by one or more parents (figure 4–2).⁷ More than one-quarter (27.4%) of fatalities were perpetrated by the mother acting alone.⁸

Nonparental perpetrators (e.g., other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, “other,” and legal guardian) were responsible for 14.7 percent of fatalities.

⁵ See table 4–3.

⁶ See table 4–4.

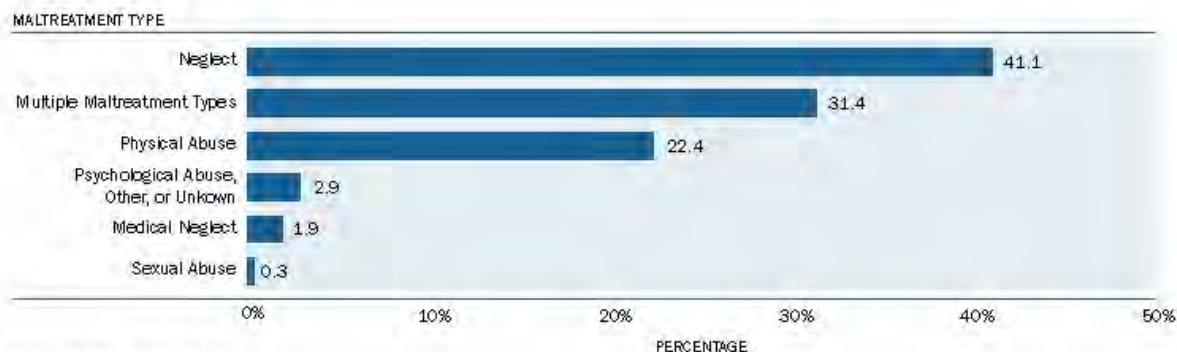
⁷ Includes the following categories: mother; father; mother and father; “mother with other,” and “father with other.”

⁸ See table 4–5.

Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities

The three main categories of maltreatment related to fatalities were neglect (41.1%), combinations of maltreatments (31.4%), and physical abuse (22.4%) (figure 4–3).⁹ Medical neglect accounted for 1.9 percent of fatalities.

Figure 4–3 Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2006



Prior CPS Contact of Child Fatalities

Some children who died from maltreatment were already known to CPS agencies. Children whose families had received family preservation services in the past 5 years accounted for 13.7 percent of child fatalities. Slightly more than 2 percent (2.3%) of the child fatalities had been in foster care and were reunited with their families in the past 5 years.¹⁰

Tables and Notes

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

Table 4–2

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

⁹ See table 4–6

¹⁰ See table 4–7.

Table 4–3

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

Table 4–4

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

Table 4–5

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

Table 4–6

- The category multiple maltreatment types includes a combination of any two or more types of maltreatment. The category of “other or unknown” abuse includes psychological abuse.

Table 4–7

- The percentage of child fatalities among children receiving family preservation services during the past 5 years was computed by dividing the number of children who died in 2006 while receiving family preservation services by the total number of fatalities in the States reporting fatalities among children receiving family preservation services.
- The percentage of child fatalities among children receiving family reunification services during the past 5 years was computed by dividing the number of children who died in 2006 while receiving family reunification services by the total number of fatalities in the States reporting fatalities among children receiving family reunification services.

Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2005–2006 (continues on page 70)

STATE	2005				
	CHILD POPULATION	CHILD FILE OR SDC FATALITIES	AGENCY FILE FATALITIES	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITIES PER 100,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,107,079	22	2	24	2.17
Alaska	182,990		3	3	1.64
Arizona	1,574,856	22		22	1.40
Arkansas	684,044	16		16	2.34
California	9,532,676		140	140	1.47
Colorado	1,153,869	20		20	1.73
Connecticut	830,770	9		9	1.08
Delaware	202,195	0	0	0	0.00
District of Columbia	116,098	2	0	2	1.72
Florida	3,968,247	117	0	117	2.95
Georgia	2,400,364	76		76	3.17
Hawaii	298,637	2	0	2	0.67
Idaho	386,653	0		0	0.00
Illinois	3,225,149	68	0	68	2.11
Indiana	1,573,346	28	1	29	1.84
Iowa	709,859	9	0	9	1.27
Kansas	696,417	6	0	6	0.86
Kentucky	995,888	29	0	29	2.91
Louisiana	1,167,629	21		21	1.80
Maine	285,170	0	1	1	0.35
Maryland	1,369,633		28	28	2.04
Massachusetts	1,463,169		8	8	0.55
Michigan	2,509,307		48	48	1.91
Minnesota	1,260,953	15	0	15	1.19
Mississippi	762,072	14	0	14	1.84
Missouri	1,414,887	42		42	2.97
Montana	218,731	2	0	2	0.91
Nebraska	445,087	4	2	6	1.35
Nevada	613,756	4	13	17	2.77
New Hampshire	301,727		2	2	0.66
New Jersey	2,105,574	30		30	1.42
New Mexico	506,377	7	5	12	2.37
New York	4,565,760	75		75	1.64
North Carolina					
North Dakota	146,437	0		0	0.00
Ohio	2,790,677	83	0	83	2.97
Oklahoma	886,369	41		41	4.63
Oregon	849,598	18		18	2.12
Pennsylvania	2,821,095	40	0	40	1.42
Puerto Rico	1,031,914	4		4	0.39
Rhode Island	241,839	5	0	5	2.07
South Carolina	1,030,036	18	5	23	2.23
South Dakota	194,619	5		5	2.57
Tennessee	1,428,285	34	0	34	2.38
Texas	6,337,618	197	0	197	3.11
Utah	775,353	10		10	1.29
Vermont	135,814	0	0	0	0.00
Virginia	1,803,450		26	26	1.44
Washington	1,519,924		9	9	0.59
West Virginia	389,162	7	9	16	4.11
Wisconsin	1,320,899	13		13	0.98
Wyoming	121,519	2		2	1.65
Total	72,453,577	1,117	302	1,419	
Weighted Rate					1.96
Number Reporting	51	43	33	51	51

Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2005–2006 (continued from page 69)

STATE	2006				
	CHILD POPULATION	CHILD FILE OR SDC FATALITIES	AGENCY FILE FATALITIES	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITIES PER 100,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,114,301	24	0	24	2.15
Alaska	181,434	0	2	2	1.10
Arizona	1,628,198	16		16	0.98
Arkansas	691,186	19		19	2.75
California	9,532,614		140	140	1.47
Colorado	1,169,301	24		24	2.05
Connecticut	818,286	3		3	0.37
Delaware	203,366	0	1	1	0.49
District of Columbia	114,881	2	0	2	1.74
Florida	4,021,555	140	0	140	3.48
Georgia	2,455,020	63		63	2.57
Hawaii	298,081	4		4	1.34
Idaho	394,280	1		1	0.25
Illinois	3,215,244	58	0	58	1.80
Indiana	1,577,629	31	11	42	2.66
Iowa	710,194	6	0	6	0.84
Kansas	695,837	5	0	5	0.72
Kentucky	999,531	36	0	36	3.60
Louisiana	1,090,001	37		37	3.39
Maine	280,994	0	1	1	0.36
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota	1,257,264	14	0	14	1.11
Mississippi	759,405	4	0	4	0.53
Missouri	1,416,592	43		43	3.04
Montana	217,848	1	0	1	0.46
Nebraska	445,033	3	12	15	3.37
Nevada	634,520	11	3	14	2.21
New Hampshire	297,625	1	2	3	1.01
New Jersey	2,089,338	31	1	32	1.53
New Mexico	508,930	7	7	14	2.75
New York	4,514,342	73		73	1.62
North Carolina					
North Dakota	144,934	1	1	2	1.38
Ohio	2,770,035	74	0	74	2.67
Oklahoma	894,034	26		26	2.91
Oregon	856,259		17	17	1.99
Pennsylvania	2,804,873	33	0	33	1.18
Puerto Rico	1,018,651		5	5	0.49
Rhode Island	237,451	0	0	0	0.00
South Carolina	1,039,653	10	9	19	1.83
South Dakota	194,681	1		1	0.51
Tennessee	1,442,593	22		22	1.53
Texas	6,493,965	257		257	3.96
Utah	791,198	13	0	13	1.64
Vermont	133,389	0	0	0	0.00
Virginia	1,806,847	20		20	1.11
Washington	1,526,267		21	21	1.38
West Virginia	389,071	6	9	15	3.86
Wisconsin	1,312,530	13		13	0.99
Wyoming	121,794	1		1	0.82
Total	67,311,055	1,134	242	1,376	
Weighted Rate					2.04
Number Reporting	48	44	31	48	48

Table 4–2 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2002–2006

REPORTING YEAR	STATES REPORTING	POPULATION OF REPORTING STATES	REPORTED FATALITIES	RATE PER 100,000 CHILDREN	NATIONAL CHILD POPULATION (52 STATES)	ESTIMATED CHILD FATALITIES
2002	51	72,905,828	1,453	1.99	73,979,203	1,470
2003	50	71,029,617	1,372	1.93	74,144,319	1,430
2004	49	71,031,007	1,441	2.03	74,339,840	1,510
2005	51	72,453,577	1,419	1.96	74,566,154	1,460
2006	48	67,311,055	1,376	2.04	74,754,213	1,530

Table 4–3 Age and Sex of Child Fatalities, 2006

AGE	BOYS			GIRLS		
	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000
<1	1,531,444	284	18.5	1,462,500	215	14.7
1	1,525,624	108	7.1	1,457,529	61	4.2
2	1,527,348	82	5.4	1,458,173	58	4.0
3	1,504,541	42	2.8	1,437,652	30	2.1
4–7	5,902,038	91	1.5	5,647,666	43	0.8
8–11	5,868,580	29	0.5	5,603,650	25	0.4
12–17	9,430,198	39	0.4	8,983,687	22	0.2
Total	27,289,773	675		26,050,857	454	
Rate			2.5			1.7
Percent						

TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES				
AGE	POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE PER 100,000	PERCENT
<1	2,993,944	499	16.7	44.2
1	2,983,153	169	5.7	15.0
2	2,985,521	140	4.7	12.4
3	2,942,193	72	2.4	6.4
4–7	11,549,704	134	1.2	11.9
8–11	11,472,230	54	0.5	4.8
12–17	18,413,885	61	0.3	5.4
Total	53,340,630	1,129		
Rate			2.1	
Percent				100.1

Based on data from 39 States.

Table 4–4 Race and Ethnicity of Child Fatalities, 2006

RACE	CHILD FATALITIES	
	NUMBER	%
White	473	43.0
African-American	324	29.4
Hispanic	187	17.0
Unable to Determine or Missing	81	7.4
Other or Multiple Race	14	1.3
Asian	12	1.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	0.8
Pacific Islander	1	0.1
Total	1,101	
Percent		100.1

Based on data from 38 States.

Table 4–5 Perpetrator Relationships to Child Fatalities, 2006

RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	CHILD FATALITIES	
	NUMBER	%
Mother	288	27.4
Mother and Other	121	11.5
Father	138	13.1
Father and Other	16	1.5
Mother and Father	235	22.4
Female Relative	31	3.0
Male Relative	17	1.6
Female Foster Parent (Relative)	0	0.0
Male Foster Parent (Relative)	0	0.0
Female Partner of Parent	0	0.0
Male Partner of Parent	30	2.9
Female Legal Guardian	1	0.1
Male Legal Guardian	0	0.0
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	5	0.5
Foster Parent Unknown Relationship	4	0.4
Staff Group Home	4	0.4
Daycare Staff	32	3.0
Other Professional	0	0.0
Friend or Neighbor	2	0.2
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	26	2.5
Unknown or Missing	100	9.5
Total	1,050	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 36 States.

Table 4–6 Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2006

MALTREATMENT TYPE	CHILD FATALITIES	
	NUMBER	%
Neglect	466	41.1
Multiple Maltreatment Types	356	31.4
Physical Abuse	254	22.4
Other, or Unknown	33	2.9
Medical Neglect	22	1.9
Sexual Abuse	3	0.3
Total	1,134	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 39 States.

Table 4–7 Prior CPS Contact of Child Fatalities, 2006

STATE	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITY VICTIMS WHOSE FAMILIES RECEIVED PRESERVATION SERVICES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITY VICTIMS WHO HAD BEEN REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS
Alabama	24	5	24	1
Alaska	2	0	2	0
Arizona				
Arkansas	19	5	19	0
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware	1	0	1	0
District of Columbia	2	0	2	0
Florida	140	52	140	4
Georgia				
Hawaii			4	0
Idaho	1	0	1	0
Illinois	58	0	58	0
Indiana				
Iowa	6	0	6	0
Kansas	5	1	5	0
Kentucky	36	0	36	0
Louisiana	37	4	37	1
Maine	1	0	1	0
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota	14	0	14	0
Mississippi	4	0	4	2
Missouri	43	2	43	1
Montana	1	0	1	0
Nebraska	15	5	15	3
Nevada	14	0	14	0
New Hampshire	3	0	3	0
New Jersey	32	12	32	1
New Mexico	14	1	14	0
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio	74	16	74	2
Oklahoma	26	4	26	0
Oregon	17	2	17	0
Pennsylvania				
Puerto Rico			5	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina				
South Dakota	1	1	1	0
Tennessee				
Texas	257	9	257	4
Utah	13	0	13	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia				
Washington	21	2	21	1
West Virginia	15	2	15	0
Wisconsin			13	1
Wyoming	1	0	1	0
Total	897	123	919	21
Percent		13.7		2.3
Number Reporting	33	33	36	36

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Perpetrators

CHAPTER 5

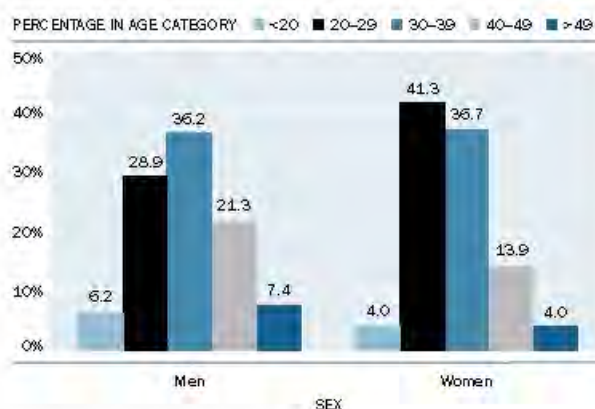
The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) defines a perpetrator as a person who is considered responsible for the maltreatment of a child. Thus, this chapter provides data about only those perpetrators of child abuse victims and does not include data about alleged perpetrators.

Given the definition of child abuse and neglect, which largely pertains to caregivers, not to persons unknown to a child, most perpetrators of child maltreatment are parents. Also included are relatives, foster parents, and residential facility staff. During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006:

- Nearly 80 percent (79.9%) of perpetrators were parents of the victim;
- Approximately 60 percent (60.4%) of perpetrators were found to have neglected children; and
- Approximately 58 percent (57.9%) of perpetrators were women, and 42 percent (42.1%) of perpetrators were men.

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

Figure 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2006



Based on data from table 5–1. N=50 States.

Characteristics of Perpetrators

For FFY 2006, 57.9 percent of the perpetrators were women and 42.1 percent were men.²

Women typically were younger than men. The median age of women was 31 years and 34 years for men. Of the women who were perpetrators, more than 40 percent (45.3%) were younger than 30 years of age, compared with one-third of the men (35.1%) (figure 5–1).

The racial distribution of perpetrators was similar to the race of their victims. During FFY 2006, more than one-half (53.7%) of perpetrators were White and one-fifth (20.7%) were African-American. Approximately 20 percent (19.5%) of perpetrators were Hispanic.³

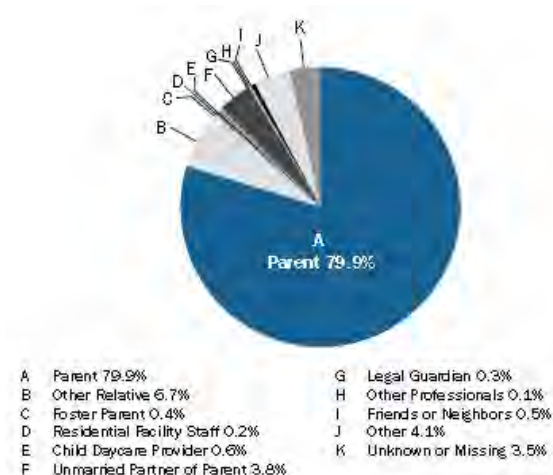
¹ A perpetrator is counted for each child in each report.

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

³ See table 5–2.

Nearly 80 percent (79.9%) of perpetrators were parents.⁴ Other relatives accounted for an additional 6.7 percent. Unmarried partners of parents accounted for 3.8 percent (figure 5–2). Of the parents who were perpetrators, more than 90 percent (91.5%) were biological parents, 4.2 percent were stepparents, and 0.7 percent were adoptive parents.⁵

Figure 5–2 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2006



Based on data from table 5–3. N=47 States.

More than one-half (60.4%) of all perpetrators were found to have neglected children.⁶ Slightly more than 10 percent (10.3%) of perpetrators physically abused children, and 7.0 percent sexually abused children. More than 11 percent (11.5%) of all perpetrators were associated with more than one type of maltreatment.

Tables and Notes

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

Table 5–1

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

Table 5–3

- States that did not provide data or report perpetrator relationship for at least 79 percent of perpetrators were excluded from this analysis.
- The category of “other” includes scout leader, sports coach, and clergy member.

Table 5–4

- States that did not provide data or report perpetrator relationship for at least 79 percent of perpetrators were excluded from this analysis.
- States that did not provide data on type of parent, including those States where the parental type was more than 90 percent unknown, were excluded from this analysis.

Table 5–5

- The category of neglect includes medical neglect.
- The category of multiple maltreatment types includes a combination of any two or more types of maltreatment.
- The category of psychological maltreatment, “other,” or unknown includes only victims with a single type of maltreatment.

⁴ See table 5–3.

⁵ See table 5–4.

⁶ See table 5–5.

Table 5–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2006

AGE	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
< 20	22,980	6.2	20,659	4.0	43,639	4.9
20–29	107,996	28.9	212,419	41.3	320,415	36.1
30–39	135,153	36.2	188,489	36.7	323,642	36.5
40–49	79,358	21.3	71,643	13.9	151,001	17.0
> 49	27,627	7.4	20,806	4.0	48,433	5.5
Total	373,114	100.0	514,016	100.0	887,130	100.0
Weighted Percent		42.1		57.9		100.0

Based on data from 50 States.

Men median age = 34

Women median age = 31

Total median age = 32

Table 5–2 Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators, 2006

RACE	PERPETRATORS	
	NUMBER	%
White	469,145	53.7
African-American	180,633	20.7
Hispanic	170,208	19.5
Unable to Determine or Missing	24,076	2.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	12,315	1.4
Asian	8,250	0.9
Multiple Race	7,785	0.9
Pacific Islander	2,012	0.2
Total	874,424	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 50 States.

Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2006

STATE	PARENT	NONPARENTAL PERPETRATOR				
		OTHER RELATIVE	FOSTER PARENT	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	CHILD DAYCARE PROVIDER	UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT
Alabama	8,069	1,729	29	18	60	596
Alaska	3,947	127	42	1		162
Arizona	4,822	383	36	31		171
Arkansas	7,656	1,063	15	31	65	
California	86,400	5,118	445	186		304
Colorado	10,610	1,049	90	38	83	24
Connecticut	9,918	474	50	24	28	432
Delaware	1,768	104	1	1	8	167
District of Columbia	2,484	165	6	5	2	
Florida	52,986	4,594	332	109	632	5,705
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,700	111	62	5		
Idaho	1,953	32	15		1	56
Illinois	24,771	2,602	133	34	642	2,598
Indiana	19,319	2,120	146	111	20	1,303
Iowa	14,355	815	29	21	184	847
Kansas	2,190	422	12	6		
Kentucky	18,092	1,230	66	3	81	1,336
Louisiana						
Maine	3,831	133	2		4	331
Maryland						
Massachusetts	40,251	1,907	154	87	139	3,363
Michigan	33,668	1,105	71	3	10	1,167
Minnesota	7,606	808	45	27	116	660
Mississippi	6,102	657	46	5	5	208
Missouri	5,737	844	49	45	58	759
Montana	1,706	62	4	7	8	89
Nebraska	6,497	458	59	32	76	411
Nevada	5,643	95	15	1		
New Hampshire						
New Jersey	11,054	670	119	38	115	514
New Mexico	5,983	392	36			236
New York	88,677	5,984	438	397	373	312
North Carolina	14,271	780	63	85	91	692
North Dakota	1,739	65				136
Ohio	35,854	3,906	136	39	238	2,171
Oklahoma	18,944	961	331		221	43
Oregon	12,417	1,937	122	4	1	869
Pennsylvania	2,322	643	27	61	631	524
Puerto Rico	14,350	319	54	4	5	15
Rhode Island	4,786	124	58	29	26	
South Carolina	12,300	833	14	2	47	667
South Dakota	1,714	52		7	17	65
Tennessee	16,450	3,551	96	71	181	241
Texas	74,562	9,167	174	84	647	5,104
Utah	11,509	1,556	11	1	92	854
Vermont	588	101	1		1	57
Virginia	6,014	569	32	20	247	189
Washington	8,797	352	128	16	57	501
West Virginia						
Wisconsin	5,302	852	46	18	98	829
Wyoming	870	27	5	3	11	17
Total	731,584	61,048	3,845	1,710	5,321	34,725
Weighted Percent	79.9	6.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.8
Number Reporting	47	47	45	41	39	41

STATE	NONPARENTAL PERPETRATOR				UNKNOWN OR MISSING	TOTAL PERPETRATORS
	LEGAL GUARDIAN	OTHER PROFESSIONALS	FRIENDS OR NEIGHBORS	OTHER		
Alabama		18		1,962	210	12,691
Alaska	29			81	7	4,396
Arizona	30			10		5,483
Arkansas	47	21		1,520	1,012	11,430
California	661			5,116	886	99,116
Colorado	15	5	9	718	751	13,392
Connecticut	208	17	22	672	4	11,849
Delaware				65	142	2,256
District of Columbia	17			149	527	3,355
Florida	79	272		1,962	3,876	70,547
Georgia						
Hawaii	48			158	22	3,106
Idaho	7		8			2,072
Illinois		113		927	126	31,946
Indiana	33			3,030	549	26,631
Iowa	57			1,573	1,814	19,695
Kansas			21		693	3,344
Kentucky				1,239	1	22,048
Louisiana						
Maine	4			37	779	5,121
Maryland						
Massachusetts	233	45		974	327	47,480
Michigan				1,178		37,202
Minnesota	15			185	9	9,471
Mississippi	13	4	85	260	50	7,435
Missouri		41		768	784	9,085
Montana	3		6	28	4	1,917
Nebraska	11			314	174	8,032
Nevada	14		63	9	1,311	7,151
New Hampshire						
New Jersey				274	411	13,195
New Mexico	26	1	6	114	1,071	7,865
New York	354	7		1,512	8,363	106,417
North Carolina					1,710	17,692
North Dakota			10	57		2,007
Ohio		74	406	4,485	1,252	48,561
Oklahoma	98	1		1,403	345	22,347
Oregon			197	826	110	16,483
Pennsylvania	29	31		461		4,729
Puerto Rico	66		1	27	521	15,362
Rhode Island				549	12	5,584
South Carolina	73		12	240	108	14,296
South Dakota	6			42	17	1,920
Tennessee	70	108	2,381	71	394	23,614
Texas		259	302	1,836	305	92,440
Utah	43	31	575	695	981	16,348
Vermont		2	125	34	53	962
Virginia	26	62		269	792	8,220
Washington			25		379	10,255
West Virginia						
Wisconsin		15	408	1,364	819	9,751
Wyoming	6			62	4	1,005
Total	2,321	1,127	4,662	37,256	31,705	915,304
Weighted Percent	0.3	0.1	0.5	4.1	3.5	100.0
Number Reporting	30	20	19	43	42	47

Table 5–4 Type of Parental Perpetrators, 2006

STATE	BIOLOGICAL PARENT	STEPPARENT	ADOPTIVE PARENT	UNKNOWN PARENTAL TYPE	TOTAL PARENTS
Alabama	5,702	85	24	2,258	8,069
Alaska	3,619	241	87		3,947
Arizona	4,757		35	30	4,822
Arkansas	6,980	536	83	57	7,656
California	75,767	3,788	807	6,038	86,400
Colorado	9,499	911	131	69	10,610
Connecticut					
Delaware	1,614	53	11	90	1,768
District of Columbia	2,429	26	18	11	2,484
Florida	48,576	3,310	402	698	52,986
Georgia					
Hawaii	2,492	138	70		2,700
Idaho	1,851	84	18		1,953
Illinois					
Indiana	18,241	1,078			19,319
Iowa	13,741	560	54		14,355
Kansas	1,966	186	38		2,190
Kentucky	17,031	951	93	17	18,092
Louisiana					
Maine	3,601	196	34		3,831
Maryland					
Massachusetts	38,321	1,478	400	52	40,251
Michigan					
Minnesota	7,245	287	74		7,606
Mississippi	5,667	334	101		6,102
Missouri	5,074	564	99		5,737
Montana	1,590	91	25		1,706
Nebraska	6,068	373	56		6,497
Nevada	5,388	164	20	71	5,643
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	10,581	390	83		11,054
New Mexico	5,794	163	26		5,983
New York	76,057	281		12,339	88,677
North Carolina	13,268	871	132		14,271
North Dakota	1,611	107	21		1,739
Ohio	34,136	238	260	1,220	35,854
Oklahoma	17,006	1,448	323	167	18,944
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	2,007	315			2,322
Puerto Rico	13,551	799			14,350
Rhode Island	4,560	174	52		4,786
South Carolina	11,585	574	98	43	12,300
South Dakota	1,629	75	10		1,714
Tennessee	16,303		147		16,450
Texas	70,020	4,431	111		74,562
Utah	10,368	964	88	89	11,509
Vermont	531	37	20		588
Virginia	5,527	396	54	37	6,014
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	4,885	319	98		5,302
Wyoming	805	63	2		870
Total	587,443	27,079	4,205	23,286	642,013
Percent	91.5	4.2	0.7	3.6	100.0
Number Reporting	42	40	38	17	42

Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Type of Maltreatment, 2006

MALTREATMENT TYPE	PERPETRATORS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
Neglect	569,348	60.4
Physical Abuse	97,533	10.3
Multiple Maltreatments	108,093	11.5
Psychological Maltreatment, “Other,” or Unknown	101,518	10.8
Sexual Abuse	66,365	7.0
Total	942,857	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 50 States.

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Services

CHAPTER 6

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

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

During Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006:

- An estimated 3.8 million children received preventive services;
- Nearly 60 percent of victims received postinvestigation services; and
- An estimated 312,000 children received foster care services as a result of an investigation.

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

Preventive Services

For FFY 2006, 50.7 children per 1,000 children in the population received preventive services. This results in a national estimate of approximately 3.8 million children.³ During 2005, it was estimated that 25.7 children per 1,000 children or approximately 2 million children received preventive services.

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

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

³ Thirty-nine States reported that 3,199,485 children received preventive services for a rate of 50.7 per 1,000 children. Preventive services include services provided to families who were not the subject of a referral to CPS. When this rate is applied to the national population of 74,754,213, it is estimated that 3,790,039 children received preventive services. Supporting data are provided in table 6-1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

This significant increase from 2005 to 2006 of the number of children who received preventive services is due, in part, to improved data collection and estimation. During 2006, State counts of both families and children who received preventive services were used for the national estimate; in prior years only the counts of children were used.^{4,5} Some States are able to report the number of families who received services funded by a specific funding source, but are not able to report the number of children.

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

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

Some States were able to estimate the number of child recipients of services by funding source. Nearly 30 percent (27.5%) percent of children received preventive services funded by Promoting Safe and Stable Families grants, and nearly 20 percent (17.9%) were funded by the Social Services Block Grant.⁶ The Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect provided the preventive services for 5.8 percent and 15.3 percent of children, respectively. More than 30 percent (33.5%) of children received services that were paid with “other” sources, including other Federal and State programs.

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

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

⁶ See table 6–2.

Postinvestigation Services

More than three-quarters of States have policies requiring workers to provide short-term services, if needed, during an investigation. A similar percentage of States require workers to assist with the planning of ongoing services.⁷ Nearly 60 percent (58.9%) of child victims received postinvestigation services. Of the children who were not found to be victims of maltreatment, 30.3 percent of children received such services. These data result in national estimates of 533,000 victims and 808,000 nonvictims who received services.⁸ With a few exceptions, the State data on the average number of days to the provision of services fall within the timeframe allowed for an investigation or shortly thereafter. The average time from the start of investigation to provision of service was 43 days.⁹

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. Approximately one-fifth of victims (21.5%) were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation compared to 21.7 percent for FFY 2005.¹⁰ Although the national percentage of victims who were removed from home or received foster care services at the time of the investigation is 21.5 percent, several States reported more than 40 percent of victims received foster care services.¹¹

In addition, 4.4 percent of nonvictims experienced removal. Nationally, it is estimated that 312,000 children were removed from their homes as a result of a child maltreatment investigation.¹² Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) of the victims who were removed from their homes suffered from neglect, 8.6 percent from physical abuse, 3.2 percent from sexual abuse, and 16.8 percent from multiple types of maltreatment.¹³

Court-appointed representatives were assigned to 12.9 percent of child victims.¹⁴ This number is understood within the context of two other statistics—States report the 15.2 percent of victims were the subject of court proceedings and 21.5 percent were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation. Given the statutory requirement in CAPTA that “in every case involving an abused or neglected child which results in a judicial proceeding, a guardian ad litem...who may be an attorney or a court appointed special advocate...shall be appointed to represent the child in such proceedings,” many States are working to improve their reporting of the court-

⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Administration for Children and Families/Children’s Bureau and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. [HHS/ACF and OASPE] National Study of Child Protective Services Systems and Reform Efforts: Review of State CPS Policy.* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003).

⁸ A national estimate of 533,000 victims who received postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of victims (905,000) by the percent of child victims who received postinvestigation services for the 46 States that reported victim postinvestigation data (58.9%) and dividing by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000. A national estimate of 808,000 nonvictims who received postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of nonvictims (2,668,000) by the percent of child nonvictims who received postinvestigation services for the 44 States that reported nonvictim postinvestigation data (30.3%) and dividing by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

⁹ See table 6–3.

¹⁰ See table 6–4.

¹¹ These States are Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota, and Washington.

¹² The national estimate of 312,000 children who were removed from their home was calculated by multiplying the national estimate of victims (905,000) by 21.5% and multiplying the national estimate of nonvictims (2,668,000) by 4.4%, adding the resulting two numbers, dividing by 100, and rounding to the nearest 1,000.

¹³ See table 6–5.

¹⁴ See table 6–6.

appointed representative data element. Nearly one-third of child victims (31.0%) had received family preservation services and 8.1 percent had received family reunification services within the previous 5 years.¹⁵

Factors Influencing the Receipt of Services

A multivariate analysis was used to examine which factors influenced the receipt of services, and among children who received services, which factors influenced the removal of victims from their homes. Three analyses were conducted. The first analysis focused on all victims and examined factors associated with receipt of any postinvestigation service, either in-home, foster care, or both. The second and third analyses focused on only victims who received any postinvestigation services; one examined factors associated with receipt of in-home services only and the other examined factors associated with any placement in foster care. The results of these analyses are the inverse of each other, but they provide two different perspectives on the factors contributing to the type of services provided.

Receipt of Postinvestigation Services

Only some children and families with reports of maltreatment receive postinvestigation services or family reunification services, due to a variety of factors. Including that services are not usually available for all families, and the waiting lists may be very long. The characteristics of a child's case may also influence the receipt of services. Case-level data submissions were analyzed to examine which factors influenced whether or not a victim or the victim's family received postinvestigation services. Highlights of the findings are listed below.¹⁶

- Child victims who were reported with a disability were two times more likely to receive postinvestigation services than children without a disability.¹⁷
- When compared with physical abuse victims, victims of multiple maltreatments were 65 percent more likely and victims of neglect were 20 percent more likely to receive services. Victims of sexual abuse were 24 percent less likely to receive services.
- African-American child victims were 22 percent more likely and Hispanic child victims were 16 percent more likely to receive services when compared with White victims.
- Child victims who were abused or maltreated by nonparental perpetrators were 60 percent less likely to receive postinvestigation services than child victims who were abused or maltreated by their mothers alone. Child victims who were abused by both parents, or by their mothers along with another person, were significantly more likely to receive services than child victims who were maltreated by their mothers alone.

Receipt of In-Home Services

For this analysis, only victims who received any postinvestigation service were included. Findings related to these child victims who received or whose families received only services provided in the home or the community, and not foster care placement, include the following.

¹⁵ See table 6–7.

¹⁶ The bulleted findings identify those factors that were more than 1.50 or less than 0.50. See table 6–8.

¹⁷ In general, children with such conditions are undercounted as not every child receives a clinical diagnostic assessment.

- Child victims with reported disabilities were 39 percent as likely to receive only in-home services as child victims without reported disabilities.
- Children who were sexually abused or had “other abuse” types were more likely to receive exclusively in home services than children who were physically abused. Children who were neglected or who were maltreated in more than one way were significantly less likely to receive only in-home services.
- When compared with infants, older children were significantly more likely to receive exclusively in-home services. Children age 8 to 11 were twice as likely to receive in home services.
- Child victims who were abused or maltreated by their fathers were twice as likely to receive only in-home services as child victims who were abused or maltreated by their mothers.
- Victims referred by mental health and educational personnel were more than twice as likely to receive only in-home services as victims who were referred by the social services personnel.

Receipt of Foster Care Services

For this analysis, only victims who received any postinvestigation service were included. Findings related to these child victims who received services include the following.

- Among children who received any services, prior child victims were 63 percent more likely to be placed in foster care than children with no prior victimization.
- Child victims reported with a disability were two and a half times more likely to be placed in foster care than child victims with no reported disability.
- When compared with victims of physical abuse, victims of multiple maltreatments were 79 percent more likely to be placed in foster care, and victims of neglect were 22 percent more likely to be placed in foster care.
- When compared with White child victims, African-American child victims were 27 percent more likely and victims of “other” or multiple races were 52 percent more likely to be placed in foster care.
- Children who were victimized by their fathers were 50 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than children who were victimized by their mothers.
- Victims referred by mental health personnel were 53 percent less likely and victims referred by educational personnel were 50 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than victims referred by social services personnel.

Tables and Notes

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

Table 6–1

- Beginning with FFY 2006, the total number of recipients of preventive services is computed by multiplying the number of families receiving services by 1.86 and adding this to the number of children receiving preventive services.

Table 6-2

- Beginning with FFY 2006, the total number of recipients of preventive services by funding source is computed by multiplying the number of families receiving services under each funding source by 1.86 and adding this to the number of children receiving preventive services under each funding source.

Table 6-3

- The average number of days to services was rounded to whole days.
- States with an average of less than 1 day to the onset of services are represented with a zero.
- Total percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of victims or nonvictims who received postinvestigation services by the total number of victims or nonvictims and multiplying by 100 for only those States that reported services data.

Table 6-4

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

Table 6-5

- The category neglect includes medical neglect.

Table 6-6

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

Table 6-7

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

Table 6-8

- The category of in-home services does not include children with foster care services.
- Logistic regression models associate the contribution of the values within a factor to the outcome of interest (in this case postinvestigation services, in-home services, and foster care placement). 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 42 percent more likely than children with no history of prior abuse or neglect to receive postinvestigation services). Odds ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of occurrence (e.g., victims who were age 16 or older were 48 percent less likely than children younger than 1 year old to receive postinvestigation services).
- The category neglect includes medical neglect.

Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services, 2006

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES	RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
Alabama			
Alaska	181,434	2,842	15.7
Arizona	1,628,198	47,290	29.0
Arkansas	691,186	66,703	96.5
California	9,532,614	728,977	76.5
Colorado	1,169,301	28,416	24.3
Connecticut			
Delaware	203,366	6,589	32.4
District of Columbia	114,881	4,530	39.4
Florida	4,021,555	165,105	41.1
Georgia	2,455,020	190,338	77.5
Hawaii			
Idaho	394,280	14,260	36.2
Illinois	3,215,244	36,975	11.5
Indiana	1,577,629	32,124	20.4
Iowa	710,194	83,864	118.1
Kansas	695,837	28,584	41.1
Kentucky	999,531	12,729	12.7
Louisiana	1,090,001	84,057	77.1
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota	1,257,264	94,212	74.9
Mississippi	759,405	82,614	108.8
Missouri	1,416,592	5,369	3.8
Montana	217,848	9,276	42.6
Nebraska	445,033	24,459	55.0
Nevada	634,520	44,842	70.7
New Hampshire	297,625	107,685	361.8
New Jersey	2,089,338	247,272	118.3
New Mexico	508,930	9,487	18.6
New York	4,514,342	213,295	47.2
North Carolina	2,155,387	16,565	7.7
North Dakota			
Ohio	2,770,035	34,495	12.5
Oklahoma	894,034	25,383	28.4
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,804,873	40,750	14.5
Puerto Rico	1,018,651	162,635	159.7
Rhode Island	237,451	5,366	22.6
South Carolina			
South Dakota	194,681	4,809	24.7
Tennessee	1,442,593	229,032	158.8
Texas	6,493,965	80,786	12.4
Utah	791,198	39,224	49.6
Vermont	133,389	4,420	33.1
Virginia	1,806,847	76,120	42.1
Washington	1,526,267	108,006	70.8
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Total	63,090,539	3,199,485	
Rate			50.7
Number Reporting	39	39	39

Table 6–2 Funding Sources, 2006

STATE	TOTAL RECIPIENTS OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES	CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANT		COMMUNITY-BASED GRANTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT	
		NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama					
Alaska	2,842			804	28.3
Arizona	47,290			1,000	2.1
Arkansas	66,703	2,802	4.2		
California	728,977	644	0.1	46,122	6.3
Colorado	28,416			19,491	68.6
Connecticut					
Delaware	6,589				
District of Columbia	4,530	481	10.6		
Florida	165,105	9,626	5.8	3,383	2.0
Georgia	190,338				
Hawaii					
Idaho	14,260			4,331	30.4
Illinois	36,975	23,746	64.2	2,760	7.5
Indiana	32,124			7,184	22.4
Iowa	83,864			8,944	10.7
Kansas	28,584	699	2.4	20,651	72.2
Kentucky	12,729			7,002	55.0
Louisiana	84,057	132	0.2	51,283	61.0
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota	94,212	1,357	1.4	6,842	7.3
Mississippi	82,614	4,797	5.8	314	0.4
Missouri	5,369			631	11.8
Montana	9,276			4,669	50.3
Nebraska	24,459			6,045	24.7
Nevada	44,842			6,142	13.7
New Hampshire	107,685	206	0.2	9,570	8.9
New Jersey	247,272	913	0.4	60,450	24.4
New Mexico	9,487			797	8.4
New York	213,295			14,691	6.9
North Carolina	16,565			1,503	9.1
North Dakota					
Ohio	34,495				
Oklahoma	25,383			12,741	50.2
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	40,750			33,393	81.9
Puerto Rico	162,635			11,391	7.0
Rhode Island	5,366	1,302	24.3	679	12.7
South Carolina					
South Dakota	4,809			4,809	100.0
Tennessee	229,032	87,000	38.0	87,032	38.0
Texas	80,786				
Utah	39,224			2,716	6.9
Vermont	4,420			2,225	50.3
Virginia	76,120	47,700	62.7	765	1.0
Washington	108,006	5,761	5.3	50,220	46.5
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
Total	3,199,485	187,166		490,580	
Percent			5.8		15.3
Number Reporting	39	15	15	33	33

STATE	PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES		SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT		OTHER	
	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama						
Alaska	1,617	56.9			421	14.8
Arizona	27,959	59.1			18,331	38.8
Arkansas	62,841	94.2	1,060	1.6		
California	333,682	45.8			348,529	47.8
Colorado	8,925	31.4				
Connecticut						
Delaware	1,592	24.2	398	6.0	4,599	69.8
District of Columbia	156	3.4	329	7.3	3,564	78.7
Florida	63,089	38.2	7,356	4.5	81,651	49.5
Georgia	59,524	31.3			130,814	68.7
Hawaii						
Idaho	8,558	60.0			1,371	9.6
Illinois					10,469	28.3
Indiana	9,028	28.1	13,256	41.3	2,656	8.3
Iowa					74,920	89.3
Kansas	7,041	24.6			193	0.7
Kentucky	5,321	41.8	406	3.2		
Louisiana	5,919	7.0	15,520	18.5	11,203	13.3
Maine						
Maryland						
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota	14,899	15.8	70,891	75.2	223	0.2
Mississippi	3,600	4.4	36,955	44.7	36,948	44.7
Missouri	387	7.2			4,351	81.0
Montana	4,607	49.7				
Nebraska	18,414	75.3				
Nevada	8,973	20.0	11,295	25.2	18,432	41.1
New Hampshire	2,595	2.4	1,614	1.5	93,700	87.0
New Jersey	5,580	2.3	178,562	72.2	1,767	0.7
New Mexico	1,782	18.8			6,908	72.8
New York			182,488	85.6	16,116	7.6
North Carolina	11,974	72.3			3,088	18.6
North Dakota						
Ohio			34,495	100.0		
Oklahoma	11,584	45.6	1,058	4.2		
Oregon						
Pennsylvania					7,357	18.1
Puerto Rico	13,053	8.0			138,191	85.0
Rhode Island	143	2.7			3,242	60.4
South Carolina						
South Dakota						
Tennessee	55,000	24.0				
Texas	80,786	100.0				
Utah	1,490	3.8			35,018	89.3
Vermont					2,195	49.7
Virginia	13,673	18.0			13,982	18.4
Washington	35,375	32.8	16,650	15.4		
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						
Total	879,167		572,333		1,070,239	
Percent		27.5		17.9		33.5
Number Reporting	32	32	16	16	28	28

Table 6–3 Children Who Received Postinvestigation Services, 2006

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES		TOTAL NONVICTIMS
		NUMBER	PERCENT	
Alabama				
Alaska	3,481	948	27.2	6,019
Arizona	4,469	4,289	96.0	71,986
Arkansas	9,180	7,041	76.7	43,026
California	89,500	68,574	76.6	337,622
Colorado	10,862	3,880	35.7	37,748
Connecticut	10,174	3,342	32.8	32,112
Delaware	1,933	974	50.4	11,931
District of Columbia	2,759	2,687	97.4	9,556
Florida	134,567	67,987	50.5	206,105
Georgia				
Hawaii	2,045	1,872	91.5	2,216
Idaho	1,651	1,344	81.4	8,273
Illinois	27,756	5,620	20.2	117,877
Indiana	20,925	7,294	34.9	
Iowa	14,589	14,589	100.0	24,178
Kansas	2,630	1,411	53.7	20,058
Kentucky	19,833	18,268	92.1	57,202
Louisiana	12,472	6,665	53.4	29,323
Maine	3,548	1,205	34.0	6,240
Maryland				
Massachusetts	36,151	31,790	87.9	43,704
Michigan	27,148	21,912	80.7	159,606
Minnesota	7,623	4,951	64.9	21,898
Mississippi	6,272	2,767	44.1	20,034
Missouri	7,108	6,518	91.7	63,162
Montana	1,775	934	52.6	12,396
Nebraska	6,160	3,782	61.4	24,340
Nevada	5,345	5,181	96.9	25,130
New Hampshire	822	822	100.0	8,577
New Jersey	11,680	9,659	82.7	35,492
New Mexico	5,926	2,495	42.1	20,545
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio	41,449	12,055	29.1	74,680
Oklahoma	13,414	8,537	63.6	51,548
Oregon	12,927	6,645	51.4	
Pennsylvania	4,177	415	9.9	18,894
Puerto Rico	15,066	5,483	36.4	16,783
Rhode Island	4,400	2,873	65.3	8,596
South Carolina	10,795	10,082	93.4	27,127
South Dakota	1,529	742	48.5	5,606
Tennessee	19,182	5,463	28.5	78,981
Texas	69,065	33,688	48.8	211,848
Utah	13,043	12,715	97.5	19,138
Vermont	861	404	46.9	1,980
Virginia	6,828	4,224	61.9	51,998
Washington	7,294	4,159	57.0	46,282
West Virginia	8,345	6,530	78.3	43,329
Wisconsin	8,583	4,485	52.3	32,647
Wyoming	786	499	63.5	4,033
Total	726,128	427,800		2,149,826
Percent			58.9	
Average				
Number Reporting	46	46	46	44

STATE	NONVICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES		TOTAL CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SERVICES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO SERVICES
	NUMBER	PERCENT		
Alabama				
Alaska	359	6.0	1,307	72
Arizona	63,627	88.4	67,916	50
Arkansas	6,079	14.1	13,120	32
California	180,763	53.5	249,337	12
Colorado	5,032	13.3	8,912	16
Connecticut	2,290	7.1	5,632	5
Delaware	824	6.9	1,798	40
District of Columbia	1,520	15.9	4,207	0
Florida	54,834	26.6	122,821	
Georgia				
Hawaii	1,748	78.9	3,620	6
Idaho	2,149	26.0	3,493	0
Illinois	7,808	6.6	13,428	43
Indiana			7,294	15
Iowa	24,178	100.0	38,767	30
Kansas	4,657	23.2	6,068	31
Kentucky	38,303	67.0	56,571	14
Louisiana	2,293	7.8	8,958	40
Maine	392	6.3	1,597	76
Maryland				
Massachusetts	15,195	34.8	46,985	9
Michigan	10,347	6.5	32,259	40
Minnesota	5,087	23.2	10,038	34
Mississippi	2,789	13.9	5,556	123
Missouri	53,408	84.6	59,926	30
Montana	1,188	9.6	2,122	36
Nebraska	6,055	24.9	9,837	7
Nevada	22,469	89.4	27,650	61
New Hampshire	8,577	100.0	9,399	85
New Jersey	21,641	61.0	31,300	12
New Mexico	2,542	12.4	5,037	72
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio	11,296	15.1	23,351	
Oklahoma	9,581	18.6	18,118	42
Oregon			6,645	36
Pennsylvania	624	3.3	1,039	
Puerto Rico	1,327	7.9	6,810	48
Rhode Island	2,836	33.0	5,709	37
South Carolina	8,434	31.1	18,516	22
South Dakota	349	6.2	1,091	
Tennessee	6,150	7.8	11,613	55
Texas	12,448	5.9	46,136	59
Utah	17,370	90.8	30,085	112
Vermont	402	20.3	806	41
Virginia	10,523	20.2	14,747	60
Washington	9,527	20.6	13,686	105
West Virginia	8,957	20.7	15,487	50
Wisconsin	5,295	16.2	9,780	61
Wyoming	146	3.6	645	77
Total	651,419		1,079,219	
Percent		30.3		
Average				43
Number Reporting	44	44	46	42

Table 6–4 Children Who Were Removed From Home, 2006

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME		TOTAL NONVICTIMS	NONVICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME	
		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama						
Alaska	3,481	772	22.2	6,019	254	4.2
Arizona	4,469	2,021	45.2	71,986	5,023	7.0
Arkansas	9,180	1,690	18.4	43,026	1,486	3.5
California	89,500	37,944	42.4	337,622	38,620	11.4
Colorado	10,862	1,989	18.3	37,748	930	2.5
Connecticut	10,174	1,306	12.8	32,112	222	0.7
Delaware	1,933	365	18.9	11,931	216	1.8
District of Columbia	2,759	443	16.1	9,556	262	2.7
Florida	134,567	15,711	11.7	206,105	1,681	0.8
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,045	1,192	58.3	2,216	396	17.9
Idaho	1,651	954	57.8	8,273	193	2.3
Illinois	27,756	3,838	13.8	117,877	2,250	1.9
Indiana	20,925	3,977	19.0	46,586	105	0.2
Iowa	14,589	3,307	22.7	24,178	1,691	7.0
Kansas	2,630	297	11.3	20,058	856	4.3
Kentucky	19,833	4,739	23.9	57,202	2,718	4.8
Louisiana	12,472	3,306	26.5	29,323	965	3.3
Maine	3,548	754	21.3	6,240	329	5.3
Maryland						
Massachusetts	36,151	5,350	14.8	43,704	2,457	5.6
Michigan						
Minnesota	7,623	2,788	36.6	21,898	1,586	7.2
Mississippi	6,272	1,254	20.0	20,034	945	4.7
Missouri	7,108	2,036	28.6	63,162	2,159	3.4
Montana	1,775	782	44.1	12,396	731	5.9
Nebraska	6,160	2,414	39.2	24,340	1,266	5.2
Nevada	5,345	2,834	53.0	25,130	1,521	6.1
New Hampshire	822	224	27.3	8,577	47	0.5
New Jersey	11,680	3,503	30.0	35,492	2,365	6.7
New Mexico	5,926	1,191	20.1	20,545	356	1.7
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	41,449	6,702	16.2	74,680	3,344	4.5
Oklahoma	13,414	2,718	20.3	51,548	180	0.3
Oregon	12,927	4,780	37.0			
Pennsylvania	4,177	415	9.9	18,894	624	3.3
Puerto Rico	15,066	169	1.1	16,783	21	0.1
Rhode Island	4,400	1,274	29.0	8,596	377	4.4
South Carolina	10,795	2,589	24.0	27,127	1,153	4.3
South Dakota	1,529	742	48.5	5,606	349	6.2
Tennessee	19,182	3,073	16.0	78,981	2,284	2.9
Texas	69,065	11,961	17.3	211,848	1,650	0.8
Utah	13,043	1,053	8.1	19,138	45	0.2
Vermont	861	162	18.8	1,980	61	3.1
Virginia	6,828	1,211	17.7	51,998	858	1.7
Washington	7,294	3,139	43.0	46,282	5,410	11.7
West Virginia	8,345	788	9.4	43,329	581	1.3
Wisconsin	8,583	2,341	27.3	32,647	1,874	5.7
Wyoming	786	329	41.9	4,033	63	1.6
Total	698,980	150,427		2,036,806	90,504	
Weighted Percent			21.5			4.4
Number Reporting	45	45	45	44	44	44

Table 6–5 Maltreatment Types of Victims Who Were Removed From Home, 2006 *(continues on page 96)*

STATE	PHYSICAL ABUSE		NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama						
Alaska	34	4.4	523	67.7	17	2.2
Arizona	211	10.4	1,698	84.0	41	2.0
Arkansas	236	14.0	1,057	62.5	156	9.2
California	2,706	7.1	28,061	74.0	1,079	2.8
Colorado	151	7.6	1,547	77.8	46	2.3
Connecticut	30	2.3	1,107	84.8	6	0.5
Delaware	30	8.2	198	54.2	5	1.4
District of Columbia	83	18.7	156	35.2	12	2.7
Florida	565	3.6	3,804	24.2	95	0.6
Georgia						
Hawaii	29	2.4	57	4.8	14	1.2
Idaho	59	6.2	754	79.0	11	1.2
Illinois	416	10.8	2,518	65.6	194	5.1
Indiana	180	4.5	3,211	80.7	71	1.8
Iowa	209	6.3	2,273	68.7	103	3.1
Kansas	36	12.1	60	20.2	58	19.5
Kentucky	305	6.4	4,156	87.7	101	2.1
Louisiana	253	7.7	2,377	71.9	62	1.9
Maine	11	1.5	330	43.8	14	1.9
Maryland						
Massachusetts	260	4.9	4,392	82.1	95	1.8
Michigan						
Minnesota	298	10.7	2,142	76.8	117	4.2
Mississippi	104	8.3	852	67.9	75	6.0
Missouri	304	14.9	1,069	52.5	106	5.2
Montana	39	5.0	513	65.6	21	2.7
Nebraska	128	5.3	1,900	78.7	62	2.6
Nevada	135	4.8	2,021	71.3	35	1.2
New Hampshire	13	5.8	183	81.7	4	1.8
New Jersey	743	21.2	2,470	70.5	93	2.7
New Mexico	56	4.7	838	70.4	10	0.8
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	1,179	17.6	4,049	60.4	760	11.3
Oklahoma	89	3.3	1,618	59.5	6	0.2
Oregon	158	3.3	1,427	29.9	151	3.2
Pennsylvania	137	33.0	24	5.8	238	57.3
Puerto Rico	15	8.9	47	27.8	2	1.2
Rhode Island	95	7.5	1,067	83.8	12	0.9
South Carolina	373	14.4	1,611	62.2	78	3.0
South Dakota	30	4.0	636	85.7	3	0.4
Tennessee	768	25.0	1,544	50.2	211	6.9
Texas	1,526	12.8	7,847	65.6	168	1.4
Utah	45	4.3	253	24.0	7	0.7
Vermont	105	64.8	24	14.8	23	14.2
Virginia	141	11.6	878	72.5	34	2.8
Washington	244	7.8	2,679	85.3	59	1.9
West Virginia	105	13.3	362	45.9	35	4.4
Wisconsin	295	12.6	1,091	46.6	261	11.1
Wyoming	10	3.0	272	82.7	3	0.9
Total	12,939		95,696		4,754	
Percent		8.6		63.6		3.2
Number Reporting	45	45	45	45	45	45

Table 6–5 Maltreatment Types of Victims Who Were Removed From Home, 2006 *(continued from page 95)*

STATE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT, OTHER, OR UNKNOWN		MULTIPLE MALTREATMENT TYPES		TOTAL VICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama						
Alaska	60	7.8	138	17.9	772	100.0
Arizona	12	0.6	59	2.9	2,021	100.0
Arkansas	13	0.8	228	13.5	1,690	100.0
California	1,782	4.7	4,316	11.4	37,944	100.0
Colorado	103	5.2	142	7.1	1,989	100.0
Connecticut	1	0.1	162	12.4	1,306	100.0
Delaware	67	18.4	65	17.8	365	100.0
District of Columbia	71	16.0	121	27.3	443	100.0
Florida	4,986	31.7	6,261	39.9	15,711	100.0
Georgia						
Hawaii	717	60.2	375	31.5	1,192	100.0
Idaho	78	8.2	52	5.5	954	100.0
Illinois			710	18.5	3,838	100.0
Indiana			515	12.9	3,977	100.0
Iowa	182	5.5	540	16.3	3,307	100.0
Kansas	108	36.4	35	11.8	297	100.0
Kentucky	13	0.3	164	3.5	4,739	100.0
Louisiana	13	0.4	601	18.2	3,306	100.0
Maine	66	8.8	333	44.2	754	100.0
Maryland						
Massachusetts	5	0.1	598	11.2	5,350	100.0
Michigan						
Minnesota	10	0.4	221	7.9	2,788	100.0
Mississippi	94	7.5	129	10.3	1,254	100.0
Missouri	30	1.5	527	25.9	2,036	100.0
Montana	77	9.8	132	16.9	782	100.0
Nebraska	11	0.5	313	13.0	2,414	100.0
Nevada	38	1.3	605	21.3	2,834	100.0
New Hampshire			24	10.7	224	100.0
New Jersey	27	0.8	170	4.9	3,503	100.0
New Mexico	70	5.9	217	18.2	1,191	100.0
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	211	3.1	503	7.5	6,702	100.0
Oklahoma	39	1.4	966	35.5	2,718	100.0
Oregon	1,797	37.6	1,247	26.1	4,780	100.0
Pennsylvania	9	2.2	7	1.7	415	100.0
Puerto Rico	40	23.7	65	38.5	169	100.0
Rhode Island			100	7.8	1,274	100.0
South Carolina	20	0.8	507	19.6	2,589	100.0
South Dakota	6	0.8	67	9.0	742	100.0
Tennessee	7	0.2	543	17.7	3,073	100.0
Texas	20	0.2	2,400	20.1	11,961	100.0
Utah	339	32.2	409	38.8	1,053	100.0
Vermont			10	6.2	162	100.0
Virginia	11	0.9	147	12.1	1,211	100.0
Washington			157	5.0	3,139	100.0
West Virginia	95	12.1	191	24.2	788	100.0
Wisconsin	472	20.2	222	9.5	2,341	100.0
Wyoming	22	6.7	22	6.7	329	100.0
Total	11,722		25,316		150,427	
Percent		7.8		16.8		100.0
Number Reporting	39	39	45	45	45	45

Table 6–6 Victims with Court Action and Court-Appointed Representatives, 2006

STATE	VICTIMS WITH COURT ACTION OR PETITION			VICTIMS WITH COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES		
	TOTAL VICTIMS	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL VICTIMS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama						
Alaska	3,481	298	8.6	3,481	589	16.9
Arizona	4,469	1,366	30.6	4,469	1,855	41.5
Arkansas	9,180	1,937	21.1	9,180	176	1.9
California	89,500	24,708	27.6	89,500	24,116	26.9
Colorado	10,862	2,419	22.3			
Connecticut	10,174	3,284	32.3			
Delaware	1,933	80	4.1	1,933	18	0.9
District of Columbia	2,759	717	26.0	2,759	257	9.3
Florida	134,567	524	0.4	134,567	2,419	1.8
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,045	1,452	71.0	2,045	1,329	65.0
Idaho	1,651	1,002	60.7			
Illinois	27,756	3,629	13.1			
Indiana	20,925	4,382	20.9	20,925	321	1.5
Iowa	14,589	5,277	36.2	14,589	5,557	38.1
Kansas	2,630	853	32.4			
Kentucky	19,833	99	0.5	19,833	4,580	23.1
Louisiana	12,472	3,306	26.5			
Maine	3,548	295	8.3	3,548	670	18.9
Maryland						
Massachusetts	36,151	6,148	17.0	36,151	4,563	12.6
Michigan						
Minnesota	7,623	1,449	19.0	7,623	1,209	15.9
Mississippi	6,272	159	2.5	6,272	2,146	34.2
Missouri	7,108	2,036	28.6			
Montana	1,775	857	48.3	1,775	449	25.3
Nebraska	6,160	2,732	44.4	6,160	2,686	43.6
Nevada	5,345	2,925	54.7	5,345	201	3.8
New Hampshire	822	446	54.3	822	18	2.2
New Jersey						
New Mexico	5,926	1,174	19.8	5,926	1,174	19.8
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma	13,414	1,880	14.0	13,414	1,880	14.0
Oregon	12,927	17	0.1			
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico	15,066	75	0.5	15,066	11	0.1
Rhode Island	4,400	2,171	49.3	4,400	2,319	52.7
South Carolina	10,795	3,641	33.7	10,795	252	2.3
South Dakota						
Tennessee	19,182	450	2.3	19,182	450	2.3
Texas						
Utah	13,043	1,053	8.1	13,043	1,053	8.1
Vermont	861	252	29.3	861	252	29.3
Virginia	6,828	521	7.6	6,828	52	0.8
Washington	7,294	1,296	17.8			
West Virginia	8,345	758	9.1	8,345	101	1.2
Wisconsin	8,583	973	11.3			
Wyoming	786	308	39.2	786	25	3.2
Total	571,080	86,949		469,623	60,728	
Percent			15.2			12.9
Number Reporting	40	40	40	30	30	30

Table 6–7 Victims Who Received Family Preservation or Family Reunification Services Within Previous 5 Years, 2006

STATE	VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS			VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED REUNIFICATION SERVICES WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS		
	TOTAL VICTIMS	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL VICTIMS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas	9,180	2,153	23.5	9,180	409	4.5
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware				1,933	70	3.6
District of Columbia	2,759	461	16.7	2,759	22	0.8
Florida	134,567	70,841	52.6	134,567	18,166	13.5
Georgia						
Hawaii				2,045	112	5.5
Idaho	1,651	327	19.8	1,651	142	8.6
Illinois						
Indiana	20,925	925	4.4			
Iowa	14,589	58	0.4	14,589	891	6.1
Kansas	2,630	811	30.8	2,630	310	11.8
Kentucky						
Louisiana	12,472	1,309	10.5			
Maine						
Maryland						
Massachusetts	36,151	9,208	25.5	36,151	2,159	6.0
Michigan						
Minnesota	7,623	882	11.6	7,623	760	10.0
Mississippi						
Missouri	7,108	4,941	69.5	7,108	3,298	46.4
Montana						
Nebraska	6,160	1,989	32.3			
Nevada	5,345	87	1.6	5,345	263	4.9
New Hampshire	822	65	7.9	822	19	2.3
New Jersey	11,680	5,473	46.9			
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	41,449	19,951	48.1	41,449	2,107	5.1
Oklahoma	13,414	761	5.7	13,414	759	5.7
Oregon	12,927	2,048	15.8	12,927	864	6.7
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico				15,066	321	2.1
Rhode Island				4,400	652	14.8
South Carolina				10,795	92	0.9
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas	69,065	9,773	14.2	69,065	1,504	2.2
Utah	13,043	293	2.2	13,043	202	1.5
Vermont	861	92	10.7	861	18	2.1
Virginia						
Washington	7,294	1,080	14.8	7,294	577	7.9
West Virginia						
Wisconsin				8,583	538	6.3
Wyoming	786	367	46.7	786	246	31.3
Total	432,501	133,895		424,086	34,501	
Percent			31.0			8.1
Number Reporting	23	23	23	25	25	25

Table 6–8 Factors Related to Receipt of Postinvestigation Services and Foster Care, 2006

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIO PREDICTING SERVICES (N=509,578)	ODDS RATIO OF PREDICTING IN-HOME SERVICES (N = 509,578)	ODDS RATIO PREDICTING FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT (N=509,578)
PRIOR VICTIM			
No	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yes	1.42 ***	0.90 ***	1.71 ***
CHILD DISABILITY			
No	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yes	2.00 ***	0.63 ***	2.83 ***
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT			
Physical Abuse Only	1.00	1.00	1.00
Neglect Only	1.20 ***	0.98	1.27 ***
Sexual Abuse Only	0.76 ***	0.82 ***	0.65 ***
“Other” Abuse	0.97	1.35 ***	0.62 ***
Multiple Maltreatments	1.65 ***	0.87 ***	2.02 ***
CHILD AGE			
<1 years	1.00	1.00	1.00
1–3 years	0.66 ***	1.15 ***	0.59 ***
4–7 years	0.59 ***	1.22 ***	0.47 ***
8–11 years	0.56 ***	1.26 ***	0.43 ***
12–15 years	0.57 ***	1.15 ***	0.50 ***
16–21 years	0.52 ***	1.04	0.51 ***
CHILD RACE/ETHNICITY			
White	1.00	1.00	1.00
African-American	1.22 ***	0.95 ***	1.33 ***
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.07	0.94	1.11 *
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.05	1.11 **	0.96
Hispanic	1.16 ***	1.13 ***	1.02
“Other” or Multiple Race	1.43 ***	0.85 ***	1.63 ***
Unable to Determine or Missing	0.35 ***	0.77 ***	0.29 ***
REPORT SOURCE			
Social Services Personnel	1.00	1.00	1.00
Medical Personnel	1.05 **	1.30 ***	0.82 ***
Mental Health Personnel	0.77 ***	1.48 ***	0.50 ***
Law Enforcement or Legal Personnel	0.73 ***	1.07 ***	0.67 ***
Educational Personnel	0.80 ***	1.44 ***	0.51 ***
Child Daycare Providers	0.89 *	1.30 ***	0.68 ***
Foster Care Providers	1.25 ***	1.08	1.19 *
“Other” or Unknown	0.85 ***	1.34 ***	0.62 ***
PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP			
Mother Only	1.00	1.00	1.00
Father Only	0.55 ***	1.02	0.43 ***
Both Parents	1.27 ***	1.04 **	1.20 ***
Mother and Other	1.17 ***	0.99	1.20 ***
Father and Other	0.84 ***	0.89 **	0.97
Nonparental Perpetrator	0.40 ***	0.66 ***	0.51 ***
Perpetrator Relationship Unknown	0.52 ***	0.79 ***	0.64 ***

* $p \leq 0.01$

** $p \leq 0.001$

*** $p \leq 0.0001$

Data source: Child File.

Based on data from 36 States

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Additional Research Related to Child Maltreatment

CHAPTER 7

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

Reports on Key Indicators, Outcomes, and National Statistics

Child Welfare Outcomes

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

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

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

For further information about *Child Welfare Outcomes 2003: Annual Report*, contact:

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America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being

This newly restructured annual report is a compendium of indicators drawn from the most reliable official statistics that illustrates both the promises and the difficulties young people confront. The report is a product of collaboration among 22 Federal agencies that form the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. The 2007 report presents two new sections—Physical Environment and Safety and Health Care—and nine new indicators. One such indicator is on child maltreatment and used data from NCANDS.

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

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

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Statistical Abstract of the United States

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

The 2007 edition of the *Statistical Abstract* was published and is available on CD-ROM. An online version is available at <http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/>.

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Studies of the Characteristics of Children in the Child Welfare System

Outcomes for Children With Allegations of Neglect Who Receive Alternative Response and Traditional Investigations: Findings From NCANDS

This analysis focused on the question of whether children in alternative response systems are kept as safe as children who receive traditional investigations. This study used 2004 and 2005 NCANDS data to examine patterns of reentry into the child protective services (CPS) system among children who receive assessments and those who receive traditional investigations following allegations of neglect. Neglect was chosen as the focus of this study because it is often associated with conditions related to poverty and caregiver behavior and is, therefore, likely to be more chronic in nature. The relatively high rates of repeat victimization seen in children with allegations of neglect justify neglect as an important focus for intervention and prevention of subsequent maltreatment.

Two forms of event history analyses were conducted—trajectory pattern analysis and proportional hazards analysis. The trajectory analysis demonstrated little difference in the rereporting rate of children who received an assessment following allegations of neglect, compared with children who received traditional investigations.

The proportional hazards analysis revealed that children in the assessment track had a somewhat decreased risk of rereporting when compared with children receiving investigations. The risk of rereporting was generally greater for assessed children who were placed in foster care than for investigated children who were placed in foster care.

For additional information on this analysis, contact:

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National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being

The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW) is a nationally representative, longitudinal survey that focuses on the well-being of more than 6,200 children—in two samples—who have encountered the child welfare system.

- The NSCAW I core sample of 5,501 children in 36 States represents all children who were investigated for child maltreatment during the 15-month baseline period, which began in October 1999. Children were included whether or not the case was substantiated or founded and whether or not they received child welfare services as a result of the investigation.
- A second NSCAW I sample component of more than 727 children represents all children who had been in foster care for about 1 year.

In NSCAW I, direct interviews and assessments were conducted with the children, their caregivers, caseworkers, and teachers, at baseline and again at 18 months and 36 months after a

CPS investigation. A 12-month postbaseline followup with caregivers and caseworkers focused on services received during the year after the investigation. More than 80 percent of the children and families interviewed at baseline participated in the 36-month followup interviews. A fourth followup of children was conducted during 2005–2007.

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

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

NSCAW I data collection is scheduled to be completed in December 2007, and the NSCAW II baseline will begin in March 2008. An 18-month followup is scheduled to begin in September 2009. Study reports and research briefs and more information about NSCAW methods and measures are available at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse_neglect/nscaw/index.html.

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

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

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Longitudinal Analysis of Repeated Child Abuse Reporting and Victimization: Multistate Analysis of Associated Factors

Most children who are subjects of maltreatment reports to CPS are involved just once with CPS; however, some children experience repeated investigations and victimizations. The present study examines individual, maltreatment, and service-related factors associated with maltreatment rereporting and substantiated rereporting in a multi-State context. Case-level NCANDS data with a sample of 505,621 children were analyzed.

Within 24 months, 22 percent of children were rereported, and 7 percent were rereported with substantiation. Children who were younger, white or of mixed race, who had disabilities, and whose caregivers abused alcohol, were more likely to be rereported and substantiated than specific reference groups. Service provision, including foster care placement, was associated with increased likelihood of these subsequent events. These findings suggest that reentry into CPS is a complex interaction of risks to children and systemic factors tied to the intervention they receive.

For additional information about the Longitudinal Analysis of Repeated Child Abuse Reporting and Victimization: Multistate Analysis of Associated Factors contact:

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Fourth National Incidence Study (NIS-4)

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

Earlier research has shown that many more children are abused and neglected in a community than are observed at any single agency. To develop a comprehensive picture of the extent of child abuse and neglect, NIS-4 is pulling together data from a number of agency sources in each study county. The NIS estimates begin with data from the local CPS agency concerning the reports they received and accepted for investigation during the study reference period. Building on this foundation, the NIS estimates also incorporate data on abused and neglected children who were seen by professionals in a number of other community agencies, including the county public health, public housing, juvenile probation departments, and the sheriff or State police. Data were also gathered from scientifically selected samples of other agencies, including voluntary social service and mental health agencies, municipal police departments, schools, hospitals, daycare centers, and shelters for runaway youth and battered women. Designated professionals in the selected community agencies served as study “sentinels” by staying on the lookout for children who were abused or neglected during the study period and by providing descriptive information on the cases they encountered.

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

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

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

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Capacity-Building Initiatives

The National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology

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

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

For further information about the NRC-CWDT, contact:

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The Family Violence and Trauma Research Project

The Family Violence and Trauma Project (FVTP) provides support to the Army Community and Family Support Center Headquarters, Department of the Army Family, Advocacy Committee; the Family Advocacy Research Subcommittee; Family Advocacy Program Managers; Chiefs of Social Work Services; and Army social workers in the form of briefings, papers, staff studies and a quarterly newsletter on the scientific and medical aspects of child and spouse abuse.

FVTP completed the only two empirical research studies of Family Violence and Deployment. These studies documented the importance of predeployment family violence as a risk factor for postdeployment family violence and the possible role of the “honeymoon phase” of troops returning home.

The FVTP writes and publishes *Joining Forces Joining Families*, a quarterly newsletter that brings important research to the field. This newsletter is widely distributed to U.S. military organizations and other government and academic institutions with an interest in family advocacy research. The newsletter and additional information on the Center for the Study of Traumatic Stress can be found at the Center’s Web site <http://www.centerforthestudyoftraumaticstress.org/research.family.shtml>.

For further information about the Family Violence and Trauma Research Project, contact:
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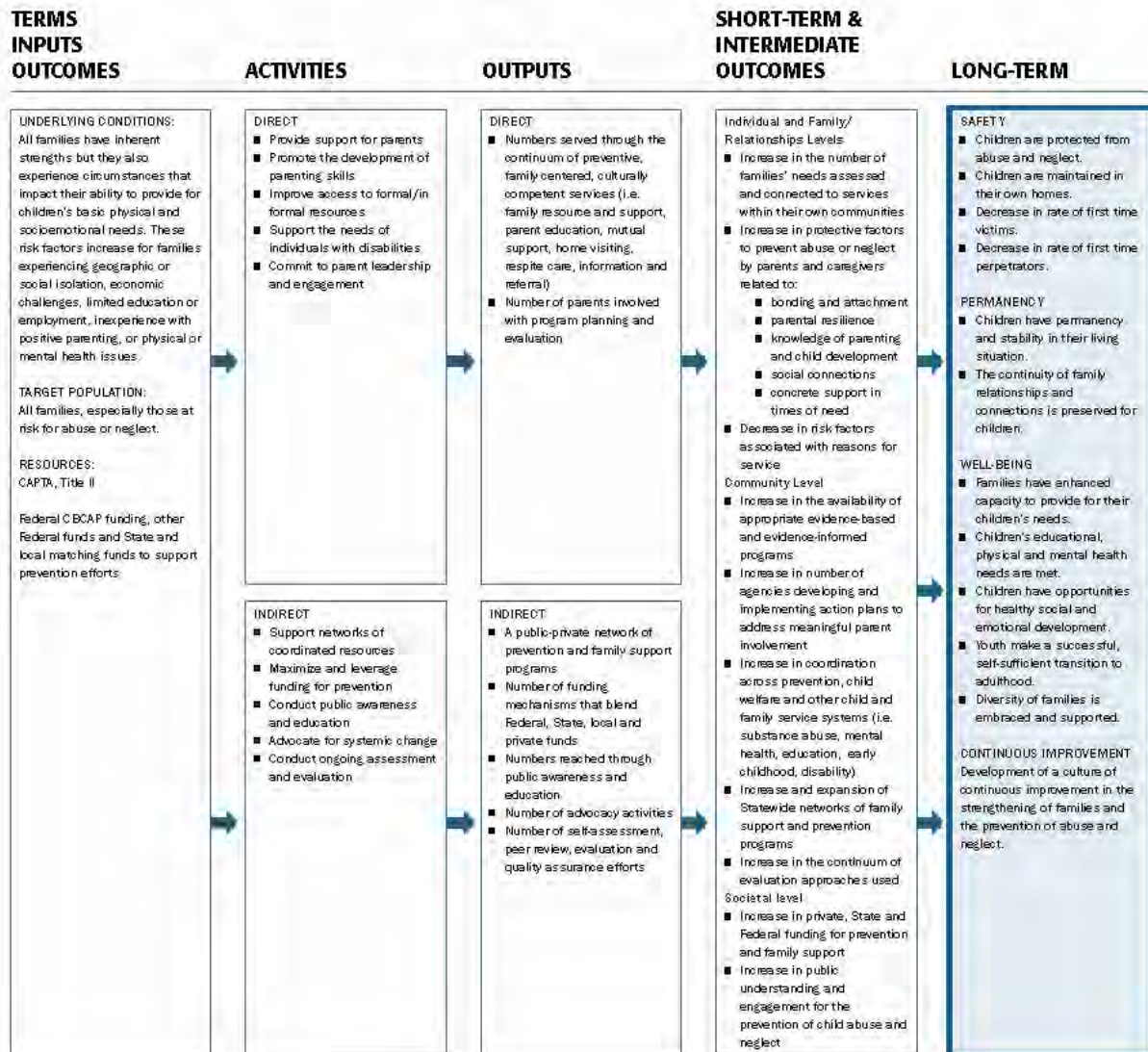
Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (CBCAP)

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

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

It is estimated that CBCAP programs serve nearly 200,000 families and more than half a million children every year. This number does not include the hundreds of thousands of State residents who benefit from the child abuse prevention public awareness and education activities carried out by lead agencies every year.

CBCAP CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



For further information regarding the CBCAP program, contact:

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Suggestions for Future Research

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

- What are the effects of disproportionality in the child welfare system? How does it affect investigations or assessments, services, and outcomes?
- What are the specific issues regarding maltreatment of youths in foster care?
- What risk factors identified through investigations or assessments are associated with children who were removed from home and placed in foster care?

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

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

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

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

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

For more information about access to NDACAN, researchers may contact:
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NCANDS Child File Transformed into a Relational Database

Each year, states submit their NCANDS Child File data to the Children’s Bureau. The resulting file is a rectangular, or flat, data file consisting of rows and columns. There are 146 columns—one for each data element. There are as many rows as there are report-child pairs, because each different child on a CPS report generates a new record in the file, like this:

Record Number	Report Identifier	Child Identifier	Element 1	Element 2	Element 3...
1	Report 1	Child 1	value	value	value
2	Report 1	Child 2	value	value	value
3	Report 2	Child 1	value	value	value
4	Report 3	Child 1	value	value	value
5	Report 3	Child 2	value	value	value

The seeming simplicity of this data file structure conceals quite a bit of complexity. The complexity, and the resulting difficulty in analyzing data elements, stems from the fact that not all data elements contain information about the same entity. The entity defined by a row is a Report-Child. Many of the data elements contain information about this entity. The element “CdEmotnl,” for example captures whether this child was recorded as being clinically emotionally disturbed at the time of this report. However, many of the data elements are not about this child on this report, but are about some other entity. The elements “ReportID,” “Report Date,” “Report Source,” and so forth, are not about the report-child, but about the report itself. The information would simply be repeated for each child on the report. To count the number of reports, one must account for multiple report IDs. Similarly, the child’s sex and race are permanent characteristics about the child, and are repeated if the child appears on other reports.

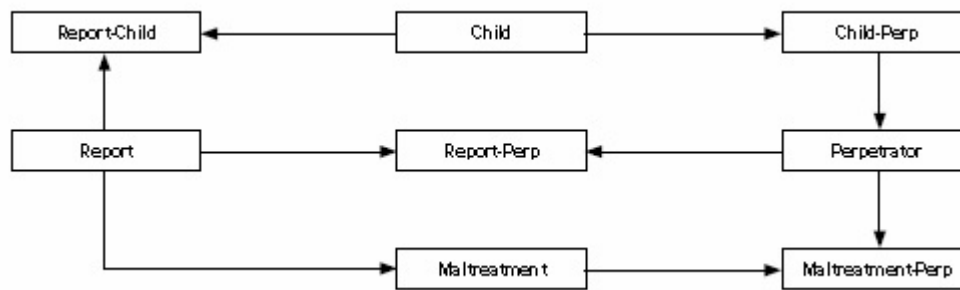
Other entities, like maltreatments and perpetrators, are handled differently. Since multiple maltreatments or multiple perpetrators cannot generate new records, the information about these entities must be spread out into other data elements within the same record. For example, a record allows information, such as maltreatment type and maltreatment disposition, to be stored for up to four maltreatments on the same record. For each of these maltreatments, there can be up to three perpetrators. A column is created in the dataset for each of these possibilities, whether data is stored there or not.

To do seemingly simple analysis tasks, such as counting the number of distinct perpetrators in a State, or computing the average number of maltreatments suffered by children, requires counting across these multiple elements, while accounting for empty cells or repeating data. It can be diffi-

cult to obtain the appropriate counts. In *Child Maltreatment 2005*, for example, counts of perpetrators are overestimated because a perpetrator is counted once for each child he or she victimizes.

To facilitate analysis of the Child File, staff at the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University undertook to restructure the data in such a way that each entity would reside in a separate table, with defined relationships between the tables. Such a structure is known as a relational database. In database terminology, the process of abstracting entities, characteristics of entities, and the relationships among the entities is called “normalization.”

The process of normalization requires asking, for each data element, what entity it is describing. In doing so, the Archive identified eight distinct entities. A separate table was created for each entity, and each element was re-assigned to a specific table. The entities and the relationships between them are illustrated below. An arrow should be read as “may appear one or more times in.” For example, one Child appears many times in the Report-Child table, and one Perpetrator may appear one or more times in the Report-Perp table.



The entities Child, Report, Perpetrator, and Maltreatment are “atomic”. There is one record in the table for each distinct entity (within a State). For example, there is one record in the Child table for each distinct child identifier within each state. The structure of the Child table looks like this:

State	ChildID	Child Sex	Child Race 1	Child Race 2...
AK	1	value	value	value
AK	2	value	value	value
AK	3	value	value	value
CA	1	value	value	value
CA	2	value	value	value

Other tables contain information about composite entities. Such entities require more than one identifier to define a record. For example, the Child-Perp table, which stores data elements that describe the relationship between each distinct child-perpetrator pair, looks like this:

State	ChildID	PerpID	Relationship	Parent Role	Caretaker
AK	1	1	value	value	value
AK	2	1	value	value	value
AK	2	2	value	value	value
CA	1	1	value	value	value
CA	2	1	value	value	value

This restructured dataset makes it much easier to obtain distinct counts of the atomic entities. To obtain a distinct, unduplicated, count of children who were subjects of a CPS investigation, for example, the researcher need only ask how many records there are in the Child table. Similarly, the Perpetrator table contains a separate record for each distinct perpetrator contained in the NCANDS data. Not only does the relational database allow for simple queries of the data, it also provides sophisticated users with the ability to develop complex queries, framing questions that could not realistically be obtained from the flat file structure of the NCANDS Child File. For example, it is possible to find how many distinct children have been physically abused by more than one type of perpetrator or to count how many reports during the year in which a perpetrator has been substantiated for maltreatment.

Problems arise in creating this version of the NCANDS data. In the relational version, a value for a data element appears only once, while in the flat file, the same element may appear multiple times. As a result, different values for the same element may occur. For example, a child's date of birth (DOB) appears in the original dataset once for each report that the child appears on. It is possible that there would be more than one version of the date, or records where no DOB appears. In moving the data from the flat file to the Child table in the relational database, only one DOB is acceptable. The one that is selected may not be the correct one, or it might end up with a missing value where the value is not missing on some other record.

Another problem is that counts produced from the relational database may vary from the published counts in the *Child Maltreatment* report series, causing possible confusion and making comparisons with historical published values less meaningful.

Due to such considerations, the Archive's intention is to refrain from making this version of the database available to the research community at this time. Before releasing the data or publishing information that appears to conflict with published reports, there is more work to be done. Archive staff need to collaborate with the NCANDS Technical Team and NCANDS State Representatives to compare the national DBMS with State SACWIS systems, and to explore implications for future NCANDS development. Creation of a relational database that accurately reflects the data that have been submitted by the States is the ultimate goal, with the hope that a more complete and nuanced national portrait of child maltreatment in the United States can be achieved.

For more information about the NCANDS relational database, researchers may contact:

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Appendices



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Required CAPTA Data Items

APPENDIX A

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

- (1) The number of children who were reported to the State during the year as abused or neglected.
- (2) Of the number of children described in paragraph (1), the number with respect to whom such reports were—
 - (A) substantiated;
 - (B) unsubstantiated; or
 - (C) determined to be false.
- (3) Of the number of children described in paragraph (2)—
 - (A) the number that did not receive services during the year under the State program funded under this section or an equivalent State program;
 - (B) the number that received services during the year under the State program funded under this section or an equivalent State program; and
 - (C) the number that were removed from their families during the year by disposition of the case.
- (4) The number of families that received preventive services from the State during the year.
- (5) The number of deaths in the State during the year resulting from child abuse or neglect.
- (6) Of the number of children described in paragraph (5), the number of such children who were in foster care.
- (7) The number of child protective services workers responsible for the intake and screening of reports filed in the previous year.
- (8) The agency response time with respect to each such report with respect to initial investigation of reports of child abuse or neglect.
- (9) The response time with respect to the provision of services to families and children where an allegation of abuse or neglect has been made.
- (10) The number of child protective services workers responsible for intake, assessment, and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports relative to the number of reports investigated in the previous year.
- (11) The number of children reunited with their families or receiving family preservation services that, within five years, result in subsequent substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect, including the death of the child.
- (12) The number of children for whom individuals were appointed by the court to represent the best interests of such children and the average number of out of court contacts between such individuals and children.

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

Table A-1 Required CAPTA Data Items, by State Response, 2006

STATE	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION (1,2)*	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND SERVICE RECEIPT (3A,3B)	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND REMOVAL STATUS (3C)	FAMILIES WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES FROM THE STATE (4)	CHILD FATALITIES (5)	CHILD FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE (6)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCREENING AND INTAKE (7)
Alabama	■				■	■	■
Alaska	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arizona	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
California	■	■	■	■	■		
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Connecticut	■	■	■		■	■	
Delaware	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■			■	■		
Hawaii	■	■	■		■	■	■
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Illinois	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Iowa	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kentucky	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Louisiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maine	■	■	■		■	■	■
Maryland							
Massachusetts	■	■	■				■
Michigan	■	■					
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mississippi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Montana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nebraska	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nevada	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Mexico	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New York	■			■	■	■	
North Carolina	■			■			■
North Dakota	■				■		
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oregon	■		■		■	■	
Pennsylvania	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Puerto Rico	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tennessee	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Texas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia	■	■	■		■	■	
Wisconsin	■	■	■		■	■	■
Wyoming	■	■	■		■	■	■
Number	51	45	45	39	48	45	38

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

STATE	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO INVESTIGATION (8)	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO SERVICES (9)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR INTAKE, ASSESSMENT AND INVESTIGATION (10)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED PRESERVATION SERVICES WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS (11)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS (12)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE ASSIGNED COURT APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES (12)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONTACTS OF COURT APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE WITH CHILD (12)
Alabama			■				
Alaska	■	■	■			■	
Arizona	■	■	■			■	
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	
California		■				■	
Colorado		■					
Connecticut	■	■					
Delaware	■	■	■		■	■	■
District of Columbia	■		■	■	■	■	
Florida	■		■	■	■	■	
Georgia							
Hawaii	■	■	■		■	■	
Idaho	■		■	■	■		
Illinois	■	■	■				
Indiana		■		■		■	
Iowa	■	■		■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■		■
Kentucky	■	■				■	
Louisiana		■	■	■			■
Maine	■	■	■			■	
Maryland							
Massachusetts		■	■	■	■	■	
Michigan		■					
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Mississippi	■	■	■			■	
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■		■
Montana		■				■	
Nebraska	■	■	■	■		■	
Nevada	■	■	■	■	■	■	
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■			
New Mexico		■	■			■	■
New York							
North Carolina		■	■				
North Dakota	■						
Ohio	■			■	■		
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oregon	■	■		■	■		
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Rhode Island	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■			■	■	
South Dakota	■	■	■				
Tennessee	■	■	■			■	
Texas	■	■	■	■	■		
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Virginia		■	■			■	
Washington	■	■	■	■	■		
West Virginia		■				■	
Wisconsin	■	■	■		■		
Wyoming	■	■		■	■	■	
Number	36	42	34	24	25	30	7

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Glossary

APPENDIX B

ACRONYMS

AFCARS: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System

CAF: Combined aggregate file

CAPTA: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

CASA: Court-appointed special advocate

CFSR: Child and Family Services Reviews

CHILD ID: Child Identifier

CPS: Child protective services

FFY: Federal fiscal year

FIPS: Federal information processing standards

FTE: Full-time equivalent

GAL: Guardian ad litem

HIPAA: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

NCANDS: National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System

PART: Program Assessment Rating Tool

PERPETRATOR ID: Perpetrator identifier

REPORT ID: Report identifier.

SACWIS: Statewide automated child welfare information system

SSBG: Social Services Block Grant

TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

AFCARS: See Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOY: A male child younger than 18 years.

CAPTA: See Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

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

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

CASA: See Court-Appointed Special Advocate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHILD ID: See Child Identifier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CPS: See Child Protective Services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISPOSITION: See Investigation Disposition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIPS: see Federal Information Processing Standards.

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

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

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

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

FTE: See Full-Time Equivalent.

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

GIRL: A female child younger than 18 years.

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

GUARDIAN AD LITEM: See Court-Appointed Representative.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NCANDS: See National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER RELATIVE: A nonparental family member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERPETRATOR ID: See Perpetrator Identifier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELATIVE: A person connected to the child by blood, including parents, siblings, and grandparents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT ID: See Report Identifier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SERVICES: See Postinvestigation Services and Preventive Services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORKER ID: See Worker Identifier.

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



Data Submission and Data Elements

APPENDIX C

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

To provide State-level statistics, case-level data were aggregated by key variables for those States that submitted the Child File. The aggregated numbers from the Child File, the Agency file, and the SDC were combined into one data file—the Combined Aggregate File (CAF). Creating this new file enabled the three data sources to be merged into one file that would provide State-level data for all the States. The data element lists for the Child File and the Agency File are provided as tables C-2 and C-3, respectively.

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

Table C-1 State Data Submissions, 2006

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SDC	CHILD FILE	AGENCY FILE
Alabama	1,114,301		■	■
Alaska	181,434		■	■
Arizona	1,628,198		■	■
Arkansas	691,186		■	■
California	9,532,614		■	■
Colorado	1,169,301		■	■
Connecticut	818,286		■	■
Delaware	203,366		■	■
District of Columbia	114,881		■	■
Florida	4,021,555		■	■
Georgia	2,455,020		■	■
Hawaii	298,081		■	■
Idaho	394,280		■	■
Illinois	3,215,244		■	■
Indiana	1,577,629		■	■
Iowa	710,194		■	■
Kansas	695,837		■	■
Kentucky	999,531		■	■
Louisiana	1,090,001		■	■
Maine	280,994		■	■
Maryland	1,360,531			
Massachusetts	1,448,884		■	■
Michigan	2,478,356		■	
Minnesota	1,257,264		■	■
Mississippi	759,405		■	■
Missouri	1,416,592		■	■
Montana	217,848		■	■
Nebraska	445,033		■	■
Nevada	634,520		■	■
New Hampshire	297,625		■	■
New Jersey	2,089,338		■	■
New Mexico	508,930		■	■
New York	4,514,342		■	■
North Carolina	2,155,387		■	■
North Dakota	144,934	■	■	■
Ohio	2,770,035		■	■
Oklahoma	894,034		■	■
Oregon	856,259	■	■	■
Pennsylvania	2,804,873		■	■
Puerto Rico	237,451		■	■
Rhode Island	1,039,653		■	■
South Carolina	194,681		■	■
South Dakota	1,442,593		■	■
Tennessee	6,493,965		■	■
Texas	791,198		■	■
Utah	133,389		■	■
Vermont	1,806,847		■	■
Virginia	1,526,267		■	■
Washington	389,071		■	■
West Virginia	1,312,530		■	■
Wisconsin	121,794		■	■
Wyoming	1,018,651		■	■
Total	74,754,213			
Number Reporting	52	2	51	50

Table C-2 Child File Data Element List

I. REPORT DATA

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

II. CHILD DATA

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

III. MALTREATMENT DATA

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

IV. CHILD RISK FACTOR DATA

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

continues

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

V. CAREGIVER RISK FACTOR DATA

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

VI. SERVICES PROVIDED DATA

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

VII. STAFF DATA

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

continues

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

VIII. PERPETRATORS DATA

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

continues

Table C–2 Child File Data Element List *(continued)***VIII. PERPETRATORS DATA** *(continued)*

FIELD	CHILD DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	(SHORT NAME)
140	Perpetrator-3 Prior Abuser	(PER3PIOR)
141	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-1	(PER3MAL1)
142	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-2	(PER3MAL2)
143	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-3	(PER3MAL3)
144	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-4	(PER3MAL4)

IX. ADDITIONAL FIELDS

FIELD	CHILD DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	(SHORT NAME)
145	AFCARS ID	(AFCARSID)
146	Incident Date	(INCIDDT)

Table C–3 Agency File Data Element

1. PREVENTIVE SERVICES

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

2. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON REFERRALS AND REPORTS

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

3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CHILD VICTIMS REPORTED IN CHILD FILE

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

4. INFORMATION ON CHILD FATALITIES NOT REPORTED IN CHILD FILE

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

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State Commentary¹

APPENDIX D

ALABAMA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

Perpetrators

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

Services

Due to an ongoing conversion of the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS), data are not available for children who were removed from the home. The State is

not able to collect data by individual funding source for children or families due to multiple sources being combined.

ALASKA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

This is the State's second Child File data submission. Investigations of reports received prior to July 1, 2004, were documented in the Legacy system and were not migrated to the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). By excluding investigations of reports received prior to July 2004 that were completed during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005, the number of investigations reported in FFY 2005 could have been understated. There are 34 percent more investigations reported for FFY 2006.

Screened-out referrals for FFY 2006 include those created in error; with insufficient information for assessment; within the law enforcement jurisdiction only; multiple referrals of the same incident; with no alleged

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

maltreatment; referred to another State and that are uninvestigated due to being referred to dual track, to the military, or to a Tribe.

Data for response time with respect to the initial investigation or assessment were collected using a stratified sample.

Children

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

Services data prior to September 2004 are not available, so complete data on children receiving family preservation services and family reunification services within the past 5 years will not be available until FFY 2010.

Fatalities

All fatalities are reported in the Agency File.

Services

FFY 2006 is the first year the State is able to provide services and risk factor data.

ARIZONA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Probable Cause

Reports

Screened-out referrals are those in which the caretaker(s) reside on an Indian reservation or military base and the State does not have jurisdiction. All other referrals are investigated.

Children

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

The State continues to experience a high percentage of CPS worker and supervisor turnover, resulting in a larger than normal number of inexperienced CPS staff for whom the State needs to provide additional training. Efforts are underway to substantially increase training relating to substantiation issues. Because the laws governing substantiating maltreatment and removing children are not integrated, children placed in out-of-home care may not have a substantiated maltreatment allegation.

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

Fatalities

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

Services

The funding for preventive services has increased.

ARKANSAS

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

An investigation is initiated when a worker has a face-to-face interview with the alleged victim(s) without the presence of the offender. If the alleged victim is too young to interview, then the worker must observe the alleged victim(s). The start time to an investigation is captured in hours and minutes.

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

Children

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

Fatalities

Child deaths are reported and accepted through the hotline.

Services

Postinvestigation services are considered services that begin during an investigation and continue past the investigation close date up to within 90 days of the investigation close date.

CALIFORNIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

In the past, the State defined an “associated referral” as a subsequent referral that was determined to report the same incident of maltreatment as the primary (or original) referral, and counted all reports. Beginning with the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2004, the State obtained Federal approval to not count “associated referrals.”

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

The State tracks the percentage of cases in which face-to-face contact with a child occurs, or is attempted, within the regulatory periods in those situations when a face-to-face contact is determined necessary.

Children

“Substantial risk” allegations are determined to be if the caseworker intends to provide voluntary or preventive services without the requirement that another sibling in the referral was abused. The social worker is not required to select any additional allegations, but is required to select an abuse subcategory to show the type of abuse or

neglect for which the child may be at risk. Child living arrangement data are reported only for children in foster care.

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

Fatalities

Under the auspices of the California State Child Death Review Council, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) produces an estimate of the number of child abuse and neglect (CAN) fatalities on the basis of an annual Reconciliation Audit conducted with county Child Death Review Teams (CDRTs). The Audit uses four statewide data systems (i.e., DHS Vital Statistics Death Records, Department of Justice Homicide Files and Child Abuse Central Index, and the Department of Social Services Child Welfare Services/Case Management System) and the findings from CDRT reviews. Because the Audits for 2003–2004 are still in progress, the best estimate on the number of fatal child abuse and neglect deaths available for California is the results from the 2002 Audit. The estimate for 2002 is 140 child abuse and neglect fatalities.

Services

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

COLORADO

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The investigation start date is the date the child protection caseworker supervisor recorded into the tracking system an acceptance of an investigation by child welfare. Report dispositions are determined by the child protection caseworker and recorded after child protective services supervisory approval of the disposition. The State does not have an algorithm in the extraction code that determines the report disposition hierarchy. The code changes are expected to be in effect for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007 data.

The State has approximately a 5 percent increase in disposed allegations due to extraction code changes that moved the overall file date parameter from the supervisor approval date to the date the caseworker approved the overall disposition.

Children

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

State data contains “youth in conflict” children in the assessment dispositions. These records have no abuse or neglect allegation and are reported with a disposition of unknown or missing for FFY 2006. These children were previously reported with dispositions of “other.”

Perpetrators

The State does not have the capacity in the tracking system selection values to discern relative foster parent from relatives, or to discern relative foster parents from nonrelative foster parents.

Services

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

CONNECTICUT

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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 14 area offices. In addition, DCF operates four facilities—a children's psychiatric hospital, an emergency and diagnostic residential program, a treatment facility for children with serious mental health issues, and a juvenile justice facility.

Reports

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

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

Fatalities

DCF collects data on all reported child fatalities regardless of whether or not the child or family received DCF services. The Special Review Unit

conducts an investigation for cases when a child dies and either had an active CPS case or had a prior substantiated report. The medical examiner is responsible for determining the cause of death and the criminal nature of the death. DCF makes the determination concerning abuse and neglect.

DELAWARE

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

Children

The State uses 48 statutory types of child abuse, neglect, and dependency to substantiate an investigation. The State code defines the following terms: "abuse" shall mean any physical injury to a child by those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child, through unjustified force as defined in §468 of Title 11, including emotional abuse, torture, criminally negligent treatment, sexual abuse, exploitation, maltreatment, or mistreatment. "neglect" shall mean the failure to provide, by those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child, the proper or necessary education as required by law; nutrition; or medical, surgical or any other care necessary for the child's well-being. "depen-

dent child” shall mean a child whose physical, mental, or emotional health and well-being is threatened or impaired because of inadequate care and protection by the child’s custodian, who is unable to provide adequate care for the child, whether or not caused by the child’s behavior.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Lois Branic

Child and Family Services Agency
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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. All reports are jointly investigated by child protective services and by the Metropolitan Police Department. During 2003, the disposition values were changed to comply with, “The Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Act of 1977” (DC law 2-22; DC Official Code 4-1301.02). Changes in social work practices based on the new law and other agency initiatives, resulted in the changes in NCANDS maltreatment dispositions and report dispositions for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005. This law added a new paragraph (12A) to

read as follows: “(12A) “Inconclusive report” means a report...which cannot be proven to be either substantiated or unjustified which results in the use of additional dispositional values.”

Services

The District of Columbia Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA) contracts with The Healthy Families Thriving Communities Collaborative Council (HFTCC) to provide both post and preventive services community-based services to families referred by CFSA. The number of families referred is available but the specific types of services are not reported to the agency

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

received about situations that the caller initially thought were child abuse or neglect, but did not meet the statutory criteria.

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

Response time in the Agency File is based on 151,818 reports. The response commences when the assigned Child Protective Investigator attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the number of minutes from the received date and time 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 in the Agency File represent allocated positions as of 9/30/2006. They do not take into account vacancies, overtime or temporary staff. Included are 140 hotline counselors, 17 Hotline Supervisors, 1,100 State full-time equivalent (FTE) Child Protective Investigators, 190 State FTE Investigator Supervisors, 369 Sheriff Office Child Protective Investigators, and 72 Sheriff Office Investigator Supervisors. Hotline staff also take calls related to adult protective services. Child calls represent about 80 percent of their workload.

Workers and supervisors are related to the individual’s assignment to a unit. If an individual

transfers or is promoted from one unit or agency to another during the year, the worker will not retain the same value in the system.

Children

The Child File includes children alleged to be victims and other children in the household.

The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) identification number field is populated with the number created for the child regardless of whether that child was removed or reported to AFCARS.

The State maps “threatened harm,” including domestic violence situations, as “other” maltreatment. “Threatened harm” is defined as behavior that is not accidental and is likely to result in harm to the child. However, the State does not believe it is appropriate to include these with maltreatments where harm has already occurred due to abuse (willful action) or neglect (omission which is a serious disregard of parental responsibilities).

Perpetrators

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

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

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

Fatalities

Fatality counts include any report disposed during the year, even those victims whose dates of death may have been in a prior year. Only verified abuse or neglect deaths are counted. The finding was verified when a preponderance of the credible evidence resulted in a determination

that death was the result of abuse or neglect. All suspected child maltreatment fatalities must be reported for investigation and are included in the Child File.

Services

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

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

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

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

For example, if a child attended an after school tutoring program, one child and one family were served. When one of the children in the family received a direct service but the parent did not, siblings were not counted as receiving a service. However, the family was counted. Children and families may have been counted more than once because of the receipt of multiple services or the use of multiple funding sources.

GEORGIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 is the first Child File submission by the State. The shift from the SDC File to the Child File may impact the comparability of previous years' data to the present year's data.

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. Referrals are screened out if they do not contain the components of a CPS report.

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

Social services personnel includes Department of Human Resources staff. The "other" report

source category includes other nonmandated reporters, religious leaders or staff, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families staff.

Children

Prior to 2004, multiracial victims were included in the NCANDS category of unknown race. As of 2004, a child victim may be counted in more than one racial group and is reported separately for all categories that apply. Also as of 2004, the State collects data on child victim by Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, and by Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander race.

Services

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable, foreseeable risk

Reports

Reports to child protective services (CPS) are handled in one of three ways: 1) least severe cases are contracted to Family Strengthening Services (FSS), 2) less severe cases are diverted to Voluntary Case Management (VCM), and 3) the severe cases are sent to investigation. Cases that were previously investigated and confirmed as “threatened harm” may now be diverted to FSS or VCM, without investigation. This results in a drop in reports included in the NCANDS Child

File. As a majority of recurrence cases were “threatened harm,” this would also result in a reduction in recurrence rate.

Children

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

Perpetrators

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

Services

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

IDAHO

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

Children

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

Services

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

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

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

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

ILLINOIS

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

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

"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. All investigations, with the exception of cases involving only lock-out of an adolescent or teenager, must be initiated within 24 hours according to State law. Lock-out cases must be initiated within 48 hours.

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

Children

Children who are at risk of physical injury are counted under physical abuse and children who are at risk of sexual injury are counted under sexual abuse.

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

Perpetrators

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

Services

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

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

Children

The NCANDS category “other” living arrangement includes “school,” “State institution,” “nursing home,” “hospital,” “other,” “registered ministries,” and “all unregistered/unlicensed centers.” Incident date is not reported.

Fatalities

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

Perpetrators

The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship includes “babysitter,” “resident,” “self,” “other,” and “unavailable.”

Services

The decrease in some preventive services funds is because monies had to be shifted in different funding sources to continue some of the programs. Some of the providers had to use county funds for reimbursement.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of credible evidence (greater than 50%)

Reports

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

Children

The number of victims associated with prior child abuse assessments decreased with Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005, due to a change in logic—not to count unknown perpetrators in the prior abuse check and another correction to include only founded, substantiated, or indicated incidents as prior. The removal date logic was reviewed after a suggestion by the Federal team and changed accordingly.

Services

Services include out-of-home placements and community care activities as a direct result of child abuse assessment.

KANSAS

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Clear and convincing

Reports

During July 2004, the Kansas Administrative Regulations for the definitions of abuse and neglect were changed. This change has had an impact on which reports are screened in and screened out for further assessment. A screened-out report is a report to Social Rehabilitative Services (SRS) alleging a child in need of care that was not accepted for investigation or assessment.

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

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

Children

Substantiated means the facts or circumstances provide clear and convincing evidence to conclude abuse or neglect did occur based on the Kansas Statutes Annotated and Kansas Administrative Regulations definition of abuse or neglect. Not all victims have an assigned AFCARS ID.

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

Services

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

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence

Preponderance

Perpetrators

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

Services

Service data were reported for both victims and nonvictims.

LOUISIANA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

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

Referrals are screened in if they meet the three primary criteria for case acceptance: a child victim younger than 18 years, an allegation of child abuse or neglect as defined by the Louisi-

ana Children's Code, and the alleged perpetrator is the legal caretaker of the alleged victim. The State does not capture information on screened-out referrals.

The State is currently unable to provide data on response time to initial investigation in the Agency File.

Children

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

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

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

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

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

- Cases with no injury or harm, no extreme risk of harm, insufficient evidence to meet validity standard, or a noncaretaker perpetrator. If evidence of abuse or neglect by a parent, caretaker, adult household occupant, or person who is dating or engaged to a parent or caretaker sufficient to meet the agency

standard is not obtained, the allegation shall be found invalid. Any evidence that a child has been injured or harmed by persons other than the parent or caretaker or adult household occupant and there was no culpability by a parent or caretaker or adult household occupant, or person dating or engaged to parent or caretaker shall be determined invalid. Indicated is not a finding that is used.

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

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

The NCANDS category "other" dispositions includes:

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

not the subject of a child abuse or neglect investigation.

- The significant decrease in the number of alternative response nonvictim cases is a direct result of the temporary closure of the two offices in the Metropolitan New Orleans area that were closed due to Hurricane Katrina and the significant population displacement. The significant increase in closed with no finding cases was a result of closing “unable to locate” cases after Katrina and the closure of a number of cases prior to the start of the new Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

Perpetrators

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

Services

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

The implementation of two legislative acts during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005, Act 148 (Voluntary Placements Discontinued) and Act 338 (Substance Exposed Infants) were the primary cause for the increasing foster care services increases.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

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

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

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

Children

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

Fatalities

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

Perpetrators

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

Services

Nine private agencies under contract with the Bureau of Child and Family Services provide preventive and postassessment services in all

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

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Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State was not able to submit FFY 2006 data in time for publication in *Child Maltreatment*.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

A referral may be screened out because there is no reasonable cause to believe that the child was abused or neglected; the alleged perpetrator was not a caretaker; the specific situation is outdated and has no bearing on current risk to

children; the specific condition is known and is being addressed by an ongoing service case; the specific condition was investigated and a duplicate investigation would be unnecessarily intrusive to the family; the reported child is 18 years old or older; or the report is not credible due to a history of unreliability from the same individual. The State has a policy for completing investigations within 24 hours for emergency reports and within 10 days for nonemergency reports.

Currently the role of the reporter is not a mandatory item when entering a protective intake in FamilyNet (the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System). When the Family Engagement Model changes are made to FamilyNet, reporter role could be made mandatory.

The number of screening, intake, and investigation workers is based on an estimated number of (full-time equivalents) FTEs, derived by dividing the number of intakes and investigations completed during the calendar year by the monthly workload standards. The number includes both State staff and staff working for the Judge Baker Guidance Center. The Judge Baker Guidance Center handles 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.

Children

Living arrangement data are not collected during investigations with enough specificity to report, except for children who are in placement. Child alcohol and drug abuse are not reported because FamilyNet does not distinguish between types of substance abuse. Data on child health and behavior are collected, but it is not mandatory to enter the data during an investigation. Data on

caretaker health and behavior conditions are not usually collected. The investigation start date is defined as the date that the intake is screened in for investigation.

Fatalities

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

Services

Data are collected only for those services that are provided by DSS. DSS can be granted custody of a child who is never removed from home. When the DSS is granted custody, the child will have an appointed representative, but that data might not be recorded in FamilyNet.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

The State did not report investigation start date.

The NCANDS category "other" report source includes "hospital/clinic," "FIA-operated facility," "DMH-operated facility," "other public agency," "private agency personnel (not social worker, physician or nurse)."

Unsubstantiated cases do not have maltreatment codes for any role. The new CPS system will establish alleged maltreatment at the intake of a complaint and this will be reported in the future.

Children

Maltreatment information is not available for nonvictims in reports. The NCANDS category "other" living arrangement includes "other out-of-home" and "multiple placements."

Fatalities

No fatalities were reported in the Child File.

Perpetrators

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

Services

Currently services plans are completed in word templates and are not apart of a system. The new Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) will capture this information.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State made significant improvements to the ease of recording screened-out referrals during mid-2004. Greater ease of use, training for counties, State quality assurance reviews, and enhanced local supervision during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 all contributed to more complete reporting of screened-out referrals.

The NCANDS category “other” report source includes “clergy,” “Department of Human Services birth match,” “other mandated,” and “other non-mandated.”

Children

The NCANDS category “other” living arrangement includes “independent living” and “other.”

Fatalities

All fatalities are reported in the Child File.

Perpetrators

The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship includes “other nonrelative.”

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

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

Children

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

MISSOURI

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence as of August 28, 2004.

Reports

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

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

Children

The State counts a child as a victim of abuse or neglect following a substantiated finding of abuse or neglect based on a preponderance of evidence standard or court adjudicated determination. Children who received an alternative response are not considered to be victims of abuse or neglect. Therefore, the State’s rate of prior victimization is not comparable to States who define victimization in a different manner, and may result in a lower rate of victimization than such States. For example, the State prefers to measure its rate of prior victimization by calculating the total number of 2006 substantiated records, and dividing it by the total number of prior substantiated records, not including unsubstantiated or alternate response records.

Medical neglect maltreatments could not be reported due to mapping and data issues.

Fatalities

All fatalities are reported in the Child File.

Perpetrators

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

Services

Data were obtained for child contacts with court-appointed special advocates (CASA) from the Missouri CASA Association. Data for child contacts with Guardians ad Litem were not available for 2006. The Children's Trust Fund provided supplemental data regarding preventive services.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

Services

Data for preventive services are collected by State fiscal year.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

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

Reports:

The State continues to see an increase of reports each year. The State's annual report shows a slight increase between 2005 and 2006 calendar year reports but the data for the NCANDS submission indicates a decrease between Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 and FFY 2006. The difference between the State's annual report and the *Child Maltreatment* report is that the annual report accounts for all allegations of maltreatment, no matter what the finding, while *Child Maltreatment* report includes only those allegations where a finding date is within the reporting period.

The State places emphasis on safety. This practice is believed to have an impact on more reports being accepted for assessments. The new Intake Report Screening Tool was updated during FFY 2004. Intake workers are more familiar with the tool and are accepting reports that they may have otherwise screened out in the past.

The disposition type "petition to be filed" was recently changed to "court pending." This disposition is mapped to substantiated for NCANDS reporting. If the court does not find enough evidence to substantiate the report, then the disposition is changed to "inconclusive" (substantiated by the department).

"Court pending" is not a final disposition. These reports eventually are changed to either "court substantiated" or "inconclusive" and very rarely "unsubstantiated." During FFY 2005, the State began monitoring reports. When a change or

update is made, in most if not all cases the new finding date is entered. Many times this new date causes the report to be included in a subsequent NCANDS reporting period. Research in 2005 showed that 1,166 reports included in the *Child Maltreatment 2005* report were also included in previous years' reports. One cause of this was directed at the effort with cleaning up the old reports that were once "court pending."

The report counts for 2005 may have been inflated more than it actually would have been because of this monitoring and clean up effort. When comparing 2006 to 2005 the decrease in report counts may be contributed to this effort as well. The State continues to emphasize reviews of the "court pending" reports and to apply a final disposition as soon as possible, but depending upon the timing, reports may continue to reflect in subsequent reporting years.

The plan is to no longer include "court pending" dispositions in the NCANDS submission starting in FFY 2007. When applied to FFY 2006 data there was a 2 percent decrease across the board.

Children

The State has been more and more diligent in including all children in the reports especially if they live in the home where the abuse is being reported. This kind of reporting causes a disproportionate correlation when comparing report count with the abuse type count changes from one report period to the next.

The State has noticed a recurrence rate increase since FFY 2003. This is attributed to the change in policy and procedures to all reports being recorded and the emphasis on safety. The recurrence measurement as well as the abuse in foster care both uses the report date instead of the incident date. Because all reports are recorded, it is believed that there may be some reports used to calculate these measurements where the same incident or allegation is reflected in both reports. This duplication is being counted as a recurrence and depending on the report date this may look like the child was in foster care when the incident actually occurred prior to the child's removal from the home.

County data and maltreatment level for the child is included in the allegation. Children who are not victims do not have this information included in their report. These two fields have caused a mismatch when comparing two fields where the information is pulled in for the child, i.e. investigation date and report maltreatment level.

Fatalities

During FFY 2005, the State conducted some in-depth analysis of previous reports and found some duplication in reporting. This is caused by a child being reported in the Agency File and appearing in the Child File 1 or 2 years later. In FFY 2005 this was cleaned up so that children would not be counted more than once. Child fatalities for "court pending" disposition reports were not included in the FFY 2006 report, but continue to be monitored to ensure that they are either included in subsequent years or added to the Agency File when it is determined that they will not be included in the current or subsequent reports.

The State continues to work closely with the Child Death Review Team to identify fatalities that are not included in the Child Welfare System but were determined by the Child Death Review Team to have been caused by child abuse and neglect.

Services

The State is analyzing how services are computed. NCANDS only includes services that are implemented or continue after the disposition date. Best practice includes discontinuing services when the service is no longer required or needed. In many instances, this may be prior to the disposition date. In these cases, the number reported in NCANDS does not accurately reflect if a service was provided but if a service was implemented and provided after the disposition date.

The State considers many NCANDS elements as a service, including foster care and court-appointed representative. This is being reviewed for a better and more accurate method.

NEVADA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible Evidence

General

The State's CPS ostensibly functions as three regional service areas: the Rural Region operates as a State supervised and State administered delivery system, and the Northern (Washoe County) and Southern (Clark County) Regions operate as State supervised and county administered delivery systems. All three service areas are now using a single data system under the State's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)—the Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth (U.N.I.T.Y.).

Reports

An alternative response program was implemented several years ago, although the data were not reported until the Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006 submission. Additional county staff were hired during 2006 to increase capability for referrals that otherwise would have been screened out. The State will start reporting incident date beginning in FFY 2007 with full reporting in FFY 2008.

Children and Perpetrators

During 2006, edits were placed in the SACWIS to make data entry of all demographic information (race, gender, etc.) mandatory along with removal of default values on ethnicity. Additionally, reports were developed and training bulletins distributed to ensure accuracy in reporting. Year-to-year changes are generally due to increased accuracy in reporting.

Fatalities

Prior to FFY 2005, the State reported only those child fatalities that were investigated and substantiated by the child welfare agency. Beginning

with the FFY 2005 NCANDS submission, the State worked closely with the Health Division as well as Child Fatality Review Team to more accurately report child fatalities that were due to maltreatment. In 2006, a statewide initiative was implemented for more comprehensive investigations of child fatalities. The State does not believe there has been an increase in child fatalities but rather more accurate reporting of child fatalities.

Services

Many of the preventive services are delivered by nonprofit agencies that received State grants. For the 2006 funding cycle, the State's goal was to narrow the scope of service provision in an effort to target the biggest needs and increase the measurable outcome in targeted service categories. Year-to-year changes are due to this focus and will continue to be notable in FFY 2007.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The number of screening and intake workers includes 9 intake workers and 2 supervisors. The number of investigation and assessment workers includes 73 assessment workers and 2 workers who specialize in investigating allegations of abuse and neglect in out-of-home placements. This is a point-in-time snapshot taken during September 2006.

The investigation start date is defined as the date the report is approved for assessment. Dates and days are the smallest units of time maintained in the State's system.

The State uses a tiered system of required response time, ranging from 24 to 72 hours, depending on level of risk at the time of the referral. The average for all referrals is reported to NCANDS.

Fatalities

Data for the Agency File were obtained from the Department of Justice. One fatality was included in the Child File. The report was judged to be founded, due to other allegations in the report, however, the fatality itself was not found to be caused by abuse or neglect.

Services

The State combines funding from Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program and the Social Services Block Grant into a Comprehensive Family Support Services Program. The funds are braided, so the families that receive services through the Comprehensive Family Support Services Program are reported in both the PSSFP and SSGB areas. Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect data were provided by the New Hampshire Children's Trust Fund.

The NCANDS category "other" funding sources for preventive services includes New Hampshire State Incentive Funds and Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Grant.

A Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) or other Guardian ad Litem (GAL) was appointed for approximately 70 percent of abuse or neglect cases during FFY 2006. CASA of New Hampshire requires a CASA to visit the children to whom they are appointed at least once per month. The average number of contacts was 8.5. However, not all children were served by a CASA for all 12 months of the year. Some cases did not start until part way through the year and other cases closed during the course of it. The agency does not collect data regarding the remaining 30 percent of cases in which children are served by non-CASA GALs.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The Division of Youth and Family Services requires all referrals to receive either an assessment or a CPS investigation.

As of April 1, 2005, the State officially changed the investigation or assessment findings from:

- Substantiated
- Unsubstantiated
- Unfounded

to:

- Substantiated
- Unfounded

The State did not report FFY 2006 unfounded dispositions to NCANDS and reported unsubstantiated dispositions for reports prior to April 1, 2005. This change significantly reduced the number of reports that were submitted to NCANDS during FFY 2006 from prior years.

The legacy system does not maintain an investigation start date other than the report date and the date the intake is forwarded to a local office from centralized screening.

Children

During FFY 2006, the number of victims increased about 20 percent. The number of neglect victims increased 40 percent and the number of sexual abuse victims increased 19 percent. The increase is likely due to a combination of the addition of "risk" as a CPS allegation type in July 2004 (these were previously recorded as "at risk," which did not receive a CPS disposi-

tion) and the removal of the “unsubstantiated” disposition in April 2005. The number of CPS reports, in general, increased due to the new CPS “risk” category and the number of CPS reports that were substantiated increased due to the removal of the “unsubstantiated” finding.

Perpetrators

The legacy system currently does not assign unique IDs to perpetrators. The ID is unique within the case and incident only.

NEW MEXICO

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

With the FFY 2006 NCANDS submission, the State modified mapping and coding to incorporate new or modified Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) functionality, and to comply with new NCANDS FFY 2006 data submission instructions.

Reports

The SACWIS has been operational since 1997 and achieved SACWIS Tier 1 Status (SACWIS Compliance Achieved) on May 12, 2006. The New Mexico SACWIS system (FACTS) is the data source for all NCANDS child file data.

Data submitted for FFY 2005 had a disproportionately high number of submitted reports. This resulted from the substantial efforts that were directed toward clearing a backlog of pending investigations. This effort began in November 2004, with the largest impact seen during the last 3 quarters of FFY 2005. This resulted in an approximately 23 percent increase in reports for FFY 2005 (when compared to the resubmitted FFY 2004 data). When comparing FFY 2006 to FFY 2004, the number of reports increased by 6 percent.

Prior to 2006, the State did not capture the investigation start date. A new user-entered field—date/time of initiation was implemented during May 2006. This field is a “required field” and is used to identify the actual date and time that the investigation begins. This is defined in policy as the time when the investigation worker has face-to-face contact with all alleged victims in the report. The State is not able to report incident date at this time.

For the FFY 2006 data submission, the State has some errors related to invalid investigation start date. The errors result primarily from 3 conditions:

- Multiple reports can be linked to a single investigation, but the investigation only has one initiation date; thus, multiple reports linked to a single investigation must use the investigation initiation date from the initial report. The State is exploring an online solution for this circumstance.
- Some reports are made to the statewide central intake (SCI) after the county has initiated an investigation. In these cases, the reporter is usually law enforcement or Children Youth and Families Department (CYFD) staff who are already on the scene when allegations are identified. Thus, because of quick and flexible response by CYFD and law enforcement, the investigation date can actually precede the official report date.
- FACTS occasionally goes into a “read only” mode during a version upgrade or maintenance cycle. After the completion of these activities, the actual reports are then entered into FACTS, once the application has come back on line. New functionality was implemented on 5/20/2007 to more accurately capture the actual date and time the report was received, even during such application outages.

The NCANDS category “other” report source includes “clergy,” “self,” “nonrelated,” “public agency,” and “out-of-State Agency.”

A screened-out report is a report that has not met the criteria for “acceptance for investigation” [8.10.2.7 NMAC – Rp, 8.10.2.7 NMAC, 11/15/05].

Children

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

caregiver. The State does not report alternate response victim information. All child protective service (CPS) screened-in reports are addressed through a CPS investigation.

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes “exploitation-extortion,” “exploitation-parasitic relationship,” and “exploitation-unexplained disappearance of funds.”

From CPS Investigations administrative code 8.10.3.7 NMAC – Rp, 8.10.3.7 NMAC, 6/15/06

“‘Substantiation’ in a child abuse and/or neglect investigation means the victim(s) is under the age of 18, a caretaker/provider has been identified as the perpetrator and/or identified as failing to protect, and credible evidence exists to support the conclusion by the investigation worker that the child has been abused and/or neglected as defined by the New Mexico Children’s Code. Credible evidence upon which to base a finding of substantiation includes:

1. Caretaker admission;
2. Physical facts/evidence;
3. Collateral and/or witness statements/observations;
4. Child disclosure; and/or
5. Investigation worker observation.”

“‘Unsubstantiated’ means that the information collected during the investigation does not support a finding that the child was abused and/or neglected.”

The State modified coding for “alcohol abuse (child),” “drug abuse (child),” “alcohol abuse (caregiver),” and “drug abuse (caregiver)” to include generic substance abuse or polysubstance abuse categories. This modification had little effect on the data reported for child drug or alcohol abuse. However, caregiver alcohol abuse increased from approximately 14 percent for FFY 2005 to 61 percent for FFY 2006. Caregiver drug abuse nearly doubled from 39 percent in FFY 2005 to 65 percent in FFY 2006.

Perpetrators

The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship includes “sibling’s guardian,” “nonrelative,” “foster sibling,” “reference person,” “conservator,” “caregiver,” and “surrogate parent.”

A new field (alleged perpetrator relationship to alleged victim) was implemented May 2006 and is a required field. perpetrator relationship and perpetrator as parent are now coded from this field for all investigations completed from May 2006 forward.

New Mexico’s previous submissions incorrectly coded unknown perpetrator age to “75” instead of “99”, resulting in no unknown perpetrator ages being reported. The correction of this error for the FFY 2006 submission resulted in a significant increase in the aggregate perpetrator count.

The newest NCANDS guidance: If the child is not under the care, placement or supervision of the child welfare agency, the State should code the perpetrator relationship as 88 [other] instead of 03, 04, 05, or 33 [foster parent relationship codes] was issued just prior to the State’s FFY 2006 submittal. This modification will be made for the FFY 2007 submittal.

Services

For the FFY 2006 NCANDS submittal, the State fine-tuned mapping for foster care services to include clients in care prior to the report date if foster care services continued beyond the investigation completion date. There is a similar modification to the field of Juvenile Court Petition. In addition, the State narrowed the definition of legal actions that are mapped to juvenile court petition.

The State has seen an overall increase in number of children entering foster care during the previous 4 years, with the most dramatic increase being noted during FFY 2005. Methamphetamine use and substance abuse in general, have been noted as significant precipitators of entry into the child welfare system. Other conditions which may influence the number of children entering foster care include economic factors and standardization of the State’s intake screening tools. Economic stressors for families result in increased numbers of children entering the child protective service system. Clarification and standardization of the screening tools also may be related to the increased numbers in foster care.

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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.

Services

Data elements for NCANDS services fields are not supported completely by the State application at this time.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File, SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Some credible evidence

General

This is the State's first Child File data submission, which includes data for victims only.

Reports

The child neglect and abuse law was amended in 1995 to move from an incident-based investigation method to a service method in which assessments are made of child safety and future risk of harm. The current emphasis is on what services are available to ameliorate any future risk. This approach focuses on identifying and building on the family's capacities and strengths. 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. Reports in which determinations are made that services are not required are expunged from the database and are therefore not reported to NCANDS.

Children

The State uses dispositions of "services required" or "no services required." The State maps "services required" dispositions to the NCANDS category of investigations or assessments in which the allegation of maltreatment was substantiated. The "no services required" dispositions are mapped to the NCANDS category children for whom the allegation of maltreatment was not substantiated but are not reported in the Child File. It is estimated that 5,284 children have allegations of maltreatment that were not substantiated.

Services

Services data are not reported in the Child File.

Perpetrators

The State reports perpetrator relationships, but is unable to report incidences of child abuse or neglect in institutional settings in the Child File. This results in the underreporting of the safety measure, absence of abuse or neglect in foster care.

OHIO

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The NCANDS category “other” report source includes “self (other than victim)” and “other.” Data on worker and supervisor are not reported. Data are incomplete due to current Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) conversion activities. The median (rather than the mean) response time in hours was reported in the Agency File.

Children

The State is not able to report child living arrangement data is not available.

Perpetrators

The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship includes “foster child,” “private out of home care participant,” “public out of home care participant,” “non-related adult,” and “non-related child.” Data are incomplete due to current SACWIS conversion activities.

Services

The reduction in number of children receiving services funded by the Social Services Block Grant was due to one county not submitting its report.

OKLAHOMA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

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

- The report received is not appropriate for child protective services if:
 - The report clearly falls outside the definitions of abuse and neglect;
 - The victim is age 18 or older and not in voluntary placement with the Oklahoma Department of Human Services;
 - The alleged perpetrator is not a person responsible for the child;
 - The information to locate the family child is insufficient; and
 - The family is in need of assistance, but there is no information indicating that abuse or neglect has occurred.
- The report received is duplicative of a previous report
- An assessment is conducted when a report of abuse or neglect does not indicate a serious and immediate threat to the child’s health or safety. The assessment is a process of determining the safety needs of the child and engaging the child’s family so that family strengths can be enhanced and needs addressed. Children who receive an assessment are coded to the NCANDS category alternative response nonvictim.

A Priority I investigation response time indicates that the child is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. These instances are responded to within 24 hours after receipt of the report. A Priority II response time indicates that there is no imminent danger of severe injury, but without intervention and safety measures it is likely the child will not be safe. These instances

are responded to within 48 hours to 15 calendar days from the report acceptance date.

The decrease in number of hours from report to investigation during FFY 2006 reflects the elimination of Priority III investigation response time, as well as the increase of Priority II reports being responded to within 15 days.

Children

During previous reporting years, prior victims were identified as alleged victims during the reporting year that had a previous substantiated maltreatment during the same reporting year. Starting with the FFY 2005 submission, prior victims are identified as any alleged victim during the reporting year who had a previous substantiated maltreatment anytime back to 1995, the year the SACWIS system was implemented.

Fatalities

The State investigates all reports of child death and near death that may be related to abuse or neglect. Fatalities are not reported in the NCANDS file until the investigation and State office reviews are completed, which may take up to 12 months. Duplicate fatalities may occur when a child attending an unlicensed childcare facility dies and the abuse is confirmed to the childcare facility and failure to protect is confirmed to the parents. The State does not report child fatalities in residential facilities as these referrals are investigated by a separate unit and are not recorded in the SACWIS.

Perpetrators

In previous years, prior perpetrators were identified as perpetrators of substantiated maltreatments who had a previous substantiated maltreatment that occurred during the reporting year. Starting with FFY 2005, prior perpetrators are identified as perpetrators of a substantiated maltreatment within the reporting year who were a perpetrator in a substantiated maltreatment anytime back to 1995, the year the SACWIS system was implemented.

Services

For previous submissions, abuse in out-of-home care was determined by perpetrator relationship. Reporting then shifted to the “out-of-home” referral designation. Programming now

examines both fields to determine incidence of child abuse or neglect in foster care, which has resulted in more accurate reporting. CPS program managers attribute the “out-of-home” care abuse rate to an overall increase in removals.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File, SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

This is the State’s first Child File data submission. The State does not collect child-level data on nonvictims.

Children

The numbers of children with unsubstantiated and “other” dispositions were estimated. The number of children with unsubstantiated dispositions is estimated to be 17,713. The number of children with “other” dispositions is estimated to be 10,605. The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes “threat of harm.” The NCANDS category unknown sex includes “unborn.”

Services

The State’s legacy system does not collect data on preventive services.

Perpetrators

The State only provides data on perpetrator relationships and demographics. Also, the State is not able to assign unique perpetrator IDs.

PENNSYLVANIA

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Substantial evidence or clear and convincing/
beyond reasonable doubt.

General

The State will receive funding through the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant in 2007.

Reports

Child protective services investigations account for approximately 30 percent of the total reports investigated or assessed by the child welfare system. State policy addresses neglect through a general protective services investigation rather than a child protective services investigation. The 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 non-accidental serious physical injury to a child less than 18 years old; (ii.) an act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes non-accidental serious mental injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iii.) any act or failure to act or series of such acts or failure to act by a perpetrator which creates an imminent risk of serious physical injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iv.) serious physical neglect by a perpetrator constituting prolonged or repeated lack of supervision or the failure to provide the essentials of life, including adequate medical care, which endangers a child’s life or development or impairs the child’s functioning.”

The State has the following three levels of report disposition.

- **Founded**—A child abuse report with a judicial adjudication based on a finding that a child who is a subject of the report has been abused, including the entry of a plea of guilty

or nolo contendere or a finding of guilt to a criminal charge involving the same factual circumstances involved in the allegation of child abuse.

- **Indicated**—A child abuse report in which it is determined that substantial evidence of the alleged abuse exists based on (a) available medical evidence, (b) the child protective services investigation, or (c) an admission of the acts of abuse by the perpetrator.
- **Unfounded**—Any report that is not founded or indicated. For NCANDS purposes, founded and indicated reports are substantiated and unfounded reports are unsubstantiated.
- Although response time is not reported at the State level, Pennsylvania Child Protective Services Law mandates that upon receipt of a report of suspected child abuse, the investigating agency shall immediately commence an appropriate investigation and see the child immediately if emergency protective custody is required or has been taken, or if it cannot be determined from the report whether emergency protective custody is needed. Otherwise, the investigating agency shall commence an appropriate investigation and see the child within 24 hours of the receipt of the report. The county agency, which is responsible for the investigation, documents all contacts with the alleged victim.

The State has a county administered child welfare system in which some counties have caseworkers who specialize in child protective services investigations or assessments and other counties have generic caseworkers who perform other child welfare functions in addition to investigations or assessments. Our reported number of workers is the total number of caseworkers performing any direct child welfare function.

Children

The State is not permitted to retain in its statewide central register information pertaining to the race and ethnicity of the subjects of a child abuse report. Imminent risk of physical and sexual abuse are included in the physical abuse and sexual abuse categories, respectively.

Perpetrators

State law requires a perpetrator to be 14 years or older.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

General

FFY 2006 is the first time the State has submitted a Child File and Agency File.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Reports that contain the following four criteria are investigated. A report that contains at least one, but not all four criteria, is considered an “early warning report,” and is not investigated.

- The report must involve a child younger than 18 years or younger than 21 years if living in Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) foster or institutional care, or in DCYF custody regardless of placement.
- Harm or substantial risk of harm to the child is present.
- A specific incident or pattern of incidents suggesting child abuse or neglect can be identified.
- A person responsible for the child’s welfare or living in the same home has allegedly abused or neglected the child. State statute defines a person responsible for the child’s welfare as the child’s parent, guardian, foster

parent (relative or nonrelative), an employee of a public or private residential home or facility, or any staff person providing out-of-home care (out-of-home care includes include family daycare, group daycare, and center-based daycare).

- Even though the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) can link to 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 first report source from the first report is reported to NCANDS in the Child File.

The 20 percent increase in the number of investigations from Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 to FFY 2006 is due, in part, to a worsening social climate in the State.

The number of screening, intake, and investigation or assessment workers was based upon a point-in-time count of full-time equivalents (FTEs) for Child Protective Investigators and Child Protective Supervisors who accept and investigate reports meeting the criteria for investigation and screening. The number of screening and intake workers is based upon a point-in-time count of all FTEs for Social Caseworkers II and Social Caseworker Supervisors II who are responsible for screening and intake.

Children

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes such institutional allegations as “corporal punishment,” “other institutional abuse,” and “other institutional neglect.” During 2004, there was a policy change for investigations of foster children. In the past, all the foster children in the home would be added as victims with a substantiated allegation of neglect even if the incident did not pertain to them. The current policy is that only the named victim has an allegation, and the facility or home is referred to the Licensing Unit to look at licensing violations rather than child abuse or neglect.

Services

The court-appointed special advocate (CASA) organization provided the average number of out-of-court contacts. This number represents the contacts made by CASA volunteers and does not include Guardians-ad-Litem. Contact was made both in-person and via phone. The number

of families who received preventive services through the Community Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect included secondary or direct services.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

There are 107 CPS staff members in the field who carry out the responsibility of intake, screening, and initial family assessments. South Dakota Child Protection Services has become more specialized in intake and workers completing the initial family assessments. Even some of the smaller offices are now assigning the initial family assessment process to be completed by specific workers. The larger offices have specific Initial Family Assessment workers, including Intake Specialists, Screeners, Supervisors, and Initial Family Assessment workers.

The start date for an investigation is the date the report was provided to an Intake Specialist. Initial contact with the victim is to be made in accordance with the Screening Guideline and Response Decision. The response decision is related to whether the report information is “immediate danger” (immediate response), “foreseeable danger” (within 3 calendar days from the date of the report), “determined to be risk and child is 0–6 years old or cannot protect self” (within 7 calendar days from the date of the report), “risk and child is 7–18 years old and there is indication that the child can self-protect” (within 14 calendar days from the date of the report) or “immediate or foreseeable danger or risk and the perpetrator does not have access to child.” A report is considered screened out if it does not meet the criteria in the Screening Guideline and Response Decision Tool as described above. The Screening Guideline and Response Decision was implemented statewide July 1, 2004. The guideline has improved workers’ response time and initial contact. The State implemented a policy for timeframes related to submitting reports to supervisors or screeners. This also helped to improve the timeliness of agency contact with child. These new policies and procedures were implemented in conjunction with the State’s Program Improvement Plan.

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

Children

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

A policy regarding reports received regarding a new incident of maltreatment within 45 days of a previous assigned report may be screened out as “screen out/initial family assessment pending.” The findings from this report are included on the disposition findings on the first report as “additional findings.” The policy also includes a report received on the same incident as the previous assigned report, which can be screened out and it is marked as a duplicate report in the Statewide Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). This policy affected the total investigations assigned.

To substantiate an allegation, the social worker must decide that it is more likely than not that child abuse or neglect occurred—a preponderance of the evidence. There must also be an application of one or more of the subsections of the State statute definition of child abuse and neglect. The statute definitions are as follows:

- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian has abandoned the child or has subjected the child to mistreatment or abuse;
- Who lacks proper parental care through the actions or omissions of the parent, guardian, or custodian;
- Whose environment is injurious to his welfare;
- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian fails or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, supervision, education, medical care, or any other care necessary for his health, guidance, or well-being;
- Who is homeless, without proper care, or not domiciled with his parent, guardian, or custodian through no fault of his parent, guardian, or custodian;
- Who is threatened with substantial harm;
- Who has sustained emotional harm or mental injury as indicated by an injury to his intellectual or psychological capacity evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment in his ability to function within his normal range of performance and behavior, with due regard to his culture;
- Who is subject to sexual abuse, sexual molestation, or sexual exploitation by his parent, guardian, custodian or any other person responsible for his care;
- Who was subject to prenatal exposure to abusive use of alcohol or any controlled drug or substance not lawfully prescribed by a practitioner as authorized by chapters 22–42 and 34–20 B; and
- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian knowingly exposes the child to an environment that is being used for the manufacture, use, or distribution of methamphetamine or any other unlawfully manufactured controlled drug or substance.

- The State resubmitted its FFY 2005 Child File to NCANDS. This resubmission increased the number of children with the closed with no finding disposition. Cases are determined closed with no finding if staff were unable to make contact for an assigned investigation.

Fatalities

A child fatality is defined as a child who died due to substantiated child abuse and neglect by a parent, guardian, or custodian. The number of fatalities reported each year includes those victims involved in a report disposed during the report period, even if their date of death may have actually been in the previous year.

Perpetrators

A perpetrator of child abuse and neglect is defined as a parent, guardian, or custodian. The State SACWIS designates one perpetrator per child per allegation.

Services

The Agency File data include services provided to children and families where funds were used from the Community Based Family Resource and Support Grant. This primarily includes individuals who benefited from parenting education classes.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Material Evidence

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State schema regarding disposition hierarchy differs from the NCANDS disposition hierarchy. The State has “other” and closed with no finding codes as superseding unsubstantiated at the report level. This hierarchy is based on the principle that the two ends of the disposition spectrum are “founded” and “unfounded,” with all else in the middle. NCANDS takes a slightly different view that the two “sure” points are “founded” and “unfounded” and everything else is less than either of these two points.

The State’s hierarchy for disposition is, from highest to lowest, “RTB-reason to believe,” “UTD-unable to determine,” “UTC-unable to complete,” and “R/O-ruled out.” Mapping for NCANDS reporting is: RTB=01, UTD=88, UTC=07, and R/O=05. Analysis on sample cases from the report disposition hierarchy report revealed that this inconsistency occurs for investigations where an alleged victim has multiple maltreatment allegations and one has a disposition of UTD while the other has a maltreatment disposition of R/O. According to the State’s hierarchy, the overall disposition for these investigations is UTD. Mapping the report disposition to unsubstantiated as indicated in NCANDS’s report disposition hierarchy report would be inconsistent with the State’s policy.

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

New intake training focused on clear explanations of confidentiality to the reporters of suspected child maltreatment. This resulted in an increase of individuals willing to identify themselves and led to a decrease in the number of anonymous report sources. Also, a State review of the NCANDS data found a 4 percent increase of unknown from FFY 2005 (15,327) to FFY 2006 (15,982). Another factor for the decrease in anonymous report category is a 42 percent increase in Internet reports from FFY 2005 (53,959) to FFY 2006 (76,756). Individuals making reports via the Internet are not anonymous.

Children

An increase of 8.6 percent for substantiated reports corresponds with an 11.5 percent increase in the number of victims from FFY 2005 to FFY 2006. All races or ethnicities, with the exception of American Indian, had increases similar to the increase in African-American counts.

Fatalities

The increase in nonfacility fatalities may be due, in part, to CPS having established a closer relationship with law enforcement. Cases not formerly brought to the attention of CPS, are now being examined for issues of child abuse or neglect

Screeners were added to CPS staff during FFY 2006 to screen cases prior to referral for investigation. This, coupled with an 8.6 percent increase in substantiated reports together with the ratio of substantiated reports being up 0.4 percent from FFY 2005 to FFY 2006 contributes to the 16.5 percent increase in victims of neglect.

Many of the risk factors are determined based on conditions that must be clinically diagnosed before being entered into the State’s information system as characteristics for an individual. During the course of an investigation, it is generally not known if an individual has been diagnosed with specific conditions and therefore, most often no characteristics are entered. The State believes the NCANDS data are an accurate depiction of data based on what is available during the investigation.

Perpetrators

The 12.9 percent increase in perpetrators is due, in part, to the increase in substantiated reports. While the number of perpetrators with an “undetermined” race increased from FFY 2005 to FFY 2006, the ratio remained relatively constant (FFY 2005 2.1% to FFY 2006 2.8%) when compared with the overall number of perpetrators.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

During 2004, the State initiated an alternative response pilot program for minor cases of child witnesses of domestic violence. This program change increased the number of alternative response children and decreased the number of emotional maltreatment cases.

The investigation start date is defined as the date a child is first seen by CPS. If this is not possible, the State records the date CPS initially contacted any party who could provide information essential to the investigation or assessment as the investigation start date. The data are captured in date, hours, and minutes.

A referral is screened out in situations including, but not limited to, any of the following:

- The minimum required information for accepting a referral is not available;
- As a result of research, the information is found not credible or reliable;
- The specific incidence or allegation has been previously investigated and no new information is gathered;
- If all the information provided by the referent were found to be true and the case finding would still be unsupported; or
- The specific allegation is under investigation, and no new information is gathered.
- Children

State law defines domestic violence in the presence of a child as abuse. This allegation

represents approximately 30 percent of all substantiated cases. This category is mapped to emotional abuse in NCANDS, which accounts for the large volume of emotional abuse in the State's data submission.

The State uses the following findings: "Supported" a finding, based on the information available to the worker at the end of the investigation, that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that abuse, neglect, or dependency occurred, and that the identified perpetrator is responsible. "Unsupported" a finding based on the information available to the worker at the end of the investigation that there was insufficient information to conclude that abuse, neglect, or dependency occurred. A finding of unsupported means that the worker was unable to make a positive determination that the allegation was actually without merit. "Without Merit" an affirmative finding at the completion of the investigation that the alleged abuse, neglect, or dependency did not occur, or that the alleged perpetrator was not responsible. "Unable to Locate" a category indicating that even though the Child and Family Services Child Protective Services worker has followed the steps outlined in Child and Family services practice guideline and has made reasonable efforts, the Child and Family Services Child Protective Services worker has been unable to make face-to-face contact with the alleged victims to investigate an allegation of abuse, neglect, or dependency and to make a determination of whether the allegation should be classified as supported, nonsupported, or without merit.

Fatalities

All maltreatment fatalities, which are reported to CPS, are included in the Child File.

Services

Postinvestigation services include those services provided by the division or resulting from connections and referrals to community services that were set up for the family.

VERMONT

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The Family Services Division of the Vermont Department for Children and Families is responsible for investigating allegations of child abuse or neglect by caretakers and sexual abuse by any person. The department investigates “risk of physical harm” and “risk of sexual abuse.”

Perpetrators

The State collects both relative and nonrelative foster parent information as it relates to the placement of children. For abuse information, however, there is an option of foster home or relative, but not relative foster home. If a relative foster parent was the perpetrator, the system would capture that as “other relative.”

Services

The number of recipients of “other” preventive services is a duplicated count of recipients of at risk childcare, intensive family-based services, and parent education programs.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

A referral could be 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 Federal FFY 2006 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.”

Dispositions of referrals are reported based on findings of the alleged victims reported in “high standard of investigation” referrals. A report is substantiated if any alleged victim with any child abuse or neglect was founded; the referral is reported unsubstantiated if all alleged child abuse or neglect was unfounded. The NCANDS category “other” disposition includes the number of reports that resulted in inconclusive investigations. Referrals that have been determined to be of low risk are reported as alternative response nonvictim. During September 2005, there was a system change that defaults low-risk referrals to alternative response, which caused an increase in the number of alternative response referrals.

Children

Dispositions of the alleged victims reported in “high standard of investigation” referrals are based on findings. An alleged victim is substantiated if any of the alleged child abuse or neglect was founded; the alleged victim is reported as unsubstantiated if all alleged child abuse or neglect identified was unfounded. The NCANDS category “other” dispositions includes the number of children in inconclusive investigations.

Fatalities

The State previously counted only those child fatalities where the medical examiner or coroner ruled the manner of death was a homicide. During 2006, the State began counting those child fatalities that were determined to be the result of abuse or neglect by a medical examiner or coroner or if there was a CPS finding of abuse or neglect.

Services

Families received preventive services from the following sources: Community Networks, CPS Child Care, Family Reconciliation Services, Family Preservation, and Intensive Family Preservation Services. The number of recipients of the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant is estimated from several community programs.

The Department opens a case for services at the time a CPS referral is screened-in. The automated information system does not distinguish between services provided for the purpose of the investigation and services during the investigation, which are for the purpose of supporting the family or reducing the risk present in the family. By policy, investigations are to be completed within 90 days of the referral. On average, court-appointed representatives spent 38 hours with a client.

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Data File(s) Submitted

Childfile, Agency file

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State data is child-based where each report is associated with a single child. The report date refers to the date when the agency was notified of the alleged maltreatment and the investigation begin date refers to the date when the agency made initial contact with the child or other member of the family. Screened-out reports are those reports where the information provided does not constitute potential maltreatment of a child or risk of maltreatment of a child.

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes those instances where the child was not alleged or found to have been maltreated, but was alleged or found to be at risk of maltreatment.

Children

A child is considered to be a victim when an allegation is substantiated or when the child is found to be at risk of maltreatment. The NCANDS category “other” disposition for alleged victims includes children who are subjects of reports with a disposition where the critical sources of information cannot be found or accessed to determine whether or not maltreatment as alleged occurred.

Perpetrators

Perpetrator detail is included for allegations where the child was substantiated or found to be at risk of maltreatment. The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship includes perpetrators who are not primary or secondary caregivers to the child, such as another child or a peer to the child victim, school personnel, a stranger, or a family friend.

Fatalities

The count of fatalities includes only those children who died and were subjects of reports of abuse or neglect in which the maltreatment allegation was substantiated.

WYOMING

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Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The State uses first face-to-face contact with an alleged child victim to determine incident date. The date the report is made to the office is used to determine the actual date. Dates and number of days are the smallest units of time measure kept by the State's data system. When the data are entered and as the case is made into an incident that becomes the incident start date.

An increase in child protection reports is due to community people becoming more aware of the issues and child protection needs and because some services providers are currently aware that State law prohibits them from being reprimanded for sharing allegations of abuse to the Department. There also was an increase of medical personnel inquiring about Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) violations versus mandatory reporting.

Children

Governor Dave Freudenthal and the First Lady Nancy Freudenthal developed and promoted several initiatives for the safety of children and families. In the last 2-3 years, they have promoted the "Children and Families Initiative," which is one of the most significant actions being taken to assure a positive future for the families who will live in and lead this State in

the coming years. For more than 2 years a group of citizens, parents, teachers and many others have discussed the needs of families and their children.

The First Lady has also promoted the "Wyoming First Lady's Family Night" event that started Sept. 26, 2005 and she has advocated occurring every Monday night amongst families. Churches, community sites, and schools helped bring the message that eating together as a family creates strong bonds that can help both parents and teens through tough times. Studies have shown that frequent family dinners are associated with a decreased risk of teenagers smoking, drinking and using illegal drugs. Another initiative from the First Lady is her "Underage Drinking Initiative" which is a collective responsible to keep children safe and sober. The particular focus is on the 9-15 age group.

The other major initiative across the State of Wyoming is the Methamphetamine Initiative, which includes developing and eventually implementing a long-term residential treatment facility, establishing and supporting intensive outpatient drug supervision programs, creating and distributing information for parents and addicts about available resources for addicts, developing a specialized foster care program for mothers in need of treatment for methamphetamine and other drug addictions..

The State has had an increase in child protection reports and investigations because people have become more aware of issues and child protection needs. The FFY 2006 data also show an increase in alternative responses by the Department because some of the CPS allegations don't rise to the level of an investigation per State statutes and Department of Family Services Child Protection Rules and policies. The Prevention and Assessment Track responses offer services for the family but will not a victim or perpetrator because the allegations do not have a finding or rise to a level of a finding.

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Reader Feedback

APPENDIX E

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK!

This form is provided for the reader in case you would like to share your thoughts with us about *Child Maltreatment 2006*. Your feedback will help us meet your needs more effectively in the future.

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

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

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

3. What additional child abuse and neglect topics would you like to be included in the report?

4. How will you use NCANDS data for future research?

5. If you have used NCANDS data in your research, would you share your results with us? Provide us with your name, address, and research topic so that we may contact you.

6. Have you accessed previous copies of this report on the Children's Bureau Web site?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please mail or fax this form so that your opinions can help shape future *Child Maltreatment* reports.

Mail

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Four horizontal lines for an address or return address.

PLACE
POSTAGE
HERE

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