

Child Maltreatment 2009



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



This publication is available on the Children's Bureau Web site at the following address
http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can.

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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 email at ndacan@cornell.edu, or on the Internet at <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>.

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Acknowledgements

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

National and State statistics about child maltreatment are derived from the data collected by child protective services agencies through NCANDS. The data are analyzed, disseminated, and published in an annual report. *Child Maltreatment 2009* marks the 20th issuance of this report. The administration hopes 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 receiving data from 52 States. Case-level data were received from 50 States, including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; aggregate data were received from two States. Due to the dedication of State agencies, we are approaching the goal of receiving case-level data from all States. States continue to be provided with technical support to improve data quality. Each year, we conduct a technical assistance meeting for the States, at which they partner with the Children's Bureau in discussing issues related to improving data quality.

ACYF wishes to thank the many people who made this publication possible. The Children's Bureau has been fortunate to collaborate with informed and committed State personnel who work hard to provide comprehensive data, which reflect the work of their agencies.

ACYF gratefully acknowledges the priorities that were set by State and local agencies to submit these data to the Children's Bureau, and thank the caseworkers and supervisors who contribute to and use the States' information systems. The time and effort dedicated by these and other individuals are the foundation of this successful Federal-State partnership.

Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
SUMMARY	vii
CHAPTER 1: Introduction	1
Background of NCANDS	1
Annual Data Collection Process	2
NCANDS as a Resource	3
Structure of the Report	4
CHAPTER 2: Reports	5
Screening of Referrals	5
Report Sources	6
Report Dispositions	7
CPS Response Time	8
CPS Workforce and Caseload	8
Tables and Notes	9
CHAPTER 3: Children	19
Children Who Were Subjects of a Report	20
Number of Child Victims	21
First-Time Victims	22
Perpetrator Relationship	22
Child Victim Demographics	22
Maltreatment Types	23
Risk Factors	24
Recurrence	24
Maltreatment in Foster Care	24
Tables and Notes	25
CHAPTER 4: Fatalities	54
Number of Child Fatalities	54
Child Fatality Demographics	55
Perpetrator Relationship	56
Maltreatment Types	56
Prior CPS Contact of Child Fatalities	56
Tables and Notes	57

CHAPTER 5: Perpetrators	69
Number of Perpetrators	69
Perpetrator Demographics	69
Perpetrator Relationship	70
Maltreatment Types	71
Tables and Notes	71
CHAPTER 6: Services	83
Preventive Services	84
Postresponse Services	84
In-Home Services	85
Children Who Were Removed From Home	85
History of CPS Services	85
Tables and Notes	86
CHAPTER 7: Reports, Research, and Capacity Building Activities Related to Child Maltreatment	97
Reports on National Statistics	97
Research on Child Maltreatment	99
Capacity Building Initiatives	103
Suggestions for Future Research	110
APPENDIX A: Required CAPTA Data Items	113
APPENDIX B: Glossary	116
APPENDIX C: Data Submission and Data Elements	131
APPENDIX D: State Commentary	138
ENDNOTES	214

Figures

Figure 2-1 Report Sources, 2005–2009	6
Figure 2-2 Reports by Disposition, 2009	8
Figure 3-1 Child Disposition and Victimization Rates, 2005–2009 (<i>duplicate and unique counts</i>)	21
Figure 3-2 Victims by Age, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	22
Figure 3-3 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	23
Figure 3-4 Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	23
Figure 4-1 Child Fatalities by Age, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	55
Figure 4-2 Child Fatalities by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	55
Figure 4-3 Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	56
Figure 5-1 Perpetrators by Age, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	69
Figure 5-2 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	70
Figure 5-3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	70

Tables

Table 2-1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2009	11
Table 2-2 Report Sources, 2005–2009	12
Table 2-3 Reports by Disposition, 2009	13
Table 2-4 Report Disposition Rates, 2005–2009	15
Table 2-5 Response Time in Hours, 2005–2009	16
Table 2-6 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2009	17
Table 2-7 Child Protective Services Caseload, 2009	18
Table 3-1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	28
Table 3-2 Children Who Received a CPS Response, 2009 (<i>duplicate and unique counts</i>)	30
Table 3-3 Child Disposition Rates, 2005–2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	31
Table 3-4 Child Disposition Rates, 2005–2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	32
Table 3-5 Child Victims, 2009 (<i>duplicate and unique counts</i>)	33
Table 3-6 Child Victimization Rates, 2005–2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	34
Table 3-7 Child Victimization Rates, 2005–2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	35
Table 3-8 First-Time Victims, 2005–2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	36
Table 3-9 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	39
Table 3-10 Victims by Age, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	40
Table 3-11 Victims by Sex, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	43
Table 3-12 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	44
Table 3-13 Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	46
Table 3-14 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	48
Table 3-15 Victims With Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	50
Table 3-16 Nonvictims With Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	51
Table 3-17 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2005–2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	52
Table 3-18 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2005–2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	53
Table 4-1 Child Fatalities, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	59
Table 4-2 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2005–2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	60
Table 4-3 Child Fatalities by Age, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	61
Table 4-4 Child Fatalities by Sex, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	62
Table 4-5 Child Fatalities by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	63
Table 4-6 Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	64

Table 4-7 Reported Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	65
Table 4-8 Child Fatalities by Maltreatment Type, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	66
Table 4-9 Child Fatalities Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	67
Table 4-10 Child Fatalities Who Received Family Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	68
Table 5-1 Perpetrators, 2009 (<i>duplicate and unique count</i>)	73
Table 5-2 Perpetrators by Age, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	74
Table 5-3 Perpetrators by Sex, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	76
Table 5-4 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (<i>unique count</i>)	77
Table 5-5 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	79
Table 5-6 Perpetrators by Parental Type, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	81
Table 5-7 Perpetrators by Maltreatment Type, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	82
Table 6-1 Children Who Received Preventive Services by Funding Source, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	88
Table 6-2 Children Who Received Postresponse Services, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	89
Table 6-3 Average Number of Days to Initiation of Services, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	90
Table 6-4 Children Who Received In-Home Services, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	91
Table 6-5 Children Who Were Removed From Home, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	92
Table 6-6 Victims With Court Action, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	93
Table 6-7 Victims With Court-Appointed Representatives, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	94
Table 6-8 Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	95
Table 6-9 Victims Who Received Family Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009 (<i>duplicate count</i>)	96
Table A-1 Required CAPTA Data Items by State Response, 2009	114
Table C-1 State Data Submissions, 2009	132
Table C-2 Child File Data Element List	133
Table C-3 Agency File Data Element List	137



Summary

Overview

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories have mandatory child abuse and neglect reporting laws that require certain professionals and institutions to report suspected maltreatment to a child protective services (CPS) agency.

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

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

Most States recognize four major types of maltreatment: neglect, physical abuse, psychological maltreatment, and sexual 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; this report for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2009 data is the 20th issuance of this annual publication.

How are the data used?

NCANDS data are used for the *Child Maltreatment* report. In addition, data collected by NCANDS are a critical source of information for many publications, reports, and activities of the Federal Government

and other groups. Data from NCANDS are used in the Child and Family Services Reviews of the States, in the *Child Welfare Outcomes: Report to Congress*, and to determine program performance.

What data are collected?

Once an allegation (called a referral) of abuse and neglect is received by a CPS agency, it is either screened in for further attention by CPS or it is screened out. A screened-in referral is called a report. The CPS agency responds to reports by conducting an investigation response or alternative response to determine the likelihood that child 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 and neglect or is at-risk of abuse and neglect. This determination is called a disposition. States establish definitions of specific dispositions.

What data are submitted to NCANDS?

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

Case-level data include information on the characteristics of screened-in referrals (reports) of abuse and neglect that are made to CPS agencies, the children involved, the types of maltreatment that are alleged, the dispositions of the CPS responses, 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 <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>. In addition, aggregated counts of key indicators by State are available for 1990–2009.

The *Child Maltreatment* reports are available on the Children's Bureau Web site at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can.

How many allegations of maltreatment were reported and received an investigation or assessment for abuse and neglect?

During Federal fiscal year 2009, an estimated 3.3 million referrals, involving the alleged maltreatment of approximately 6.0 million children, were received by CPS agencies. Of these referrals, 61.9 percent were screened in for a response by CPS agencies.

- One-quarter of the CPS responses determined at least one child who was found to be a victim of abuse and neglect with the following report dispositions: 22.1 percent substantiated, 1.3 percent indicated, and 0.5 percent alternative response victim.
- Three-quarters of the CPS responses determined that the child was not a victim of maltreatment with the following dispositions: 64.3 percent unsubstantiated, 8.7 percent alternative response nonvictim, 1.6 percent closed with no finding, 1.3 percent “other,” 0.1 percent intentionally false, and 0.2 percent unknown.

Who reported child maltreatment?

For 2009, professionals submitted three-fifths of reports. Professional report sources are persons who encountered the alleged child victim as part of their occupation, such as child daycare providers and medical personnel. Nonprofessional report sources are persons who did not have a relationship with the alleged victim based on their occupation and includes friends, neighbors, and relatives. “Other” report sources are persons who had a relationship with the alleged victim that is not included as an NCANDS code and includes clergy members, sports coaches, and camp counselors.

- The three largest percentages of report sources were from such professionals as teachers (16.5%), law enforcement and legal personnel (16.4%), and social services staff (11.4%).
- Anonymous sources (8.9%), other relatives (7.0%), parents (6.8%), and friends and neighbors (4.9%), accounted for nearly all of the nonprofessional reporters.

Who were the child victims?

All 52 States submitted data to NCANDS about the dispositions of children who received one or more CPS responses. For FFY 2009, more than 3.6 million (duplicate) children were the subjects of at least one report and received one or more dispositions. The duplicate count of child victims counts a child each time he or she was found to be a victim. The unique count of child victims counts a child only once regardless of the number of times he or she was found to be victim during the reporting year. One-fifth of duplicate children were found to be victims with dispositions of substantiated (19.5%), indicated (1.0%), and alternative response victim (0.5%).

The duplicate victim rate was 10.1 victims per 1,000 children in the population, while the unique victim rate was 9.3 victims per 1,000 children in the population. The number of nationally estimated duplicate victims was 763,000; the number of nationally estimated unique victims was 702,000. The following demographics are for unique victims.

- Victims in the age group of birth to 1 year had the highest rate of victimization at 20.6 per 1,000 children of the same age group in the national population.
- Victimization was split between the sexes with boys accounting for 48.2 percent and girls accounting for 51.1 percent. Less than 1 percent of victims had an unknown sex.
- Eighty-seven percent of victims were comprised of three races or ethnicities—African-American (22.3%), Hispanic (20.7%), and White (44.0%).

What were the most common types of maltreatment?

As in prior years, the greatest proportion of children suffered from neglect. A child may have suffered from multiple forms of maltreatment and was counted once for each maltreatment type. CPS investigations or assessments determined that for unique victims:

- More than 75 percent (78.3%) suffered neglect;
- More than 15 percent (17.8%) suffered physical abuse;
- Less than 10 percent (9.5%) suffered sexual abuse; and
- Less than 10 percent (7.6%) suffered from psychological maltreatment.

How many children died from abuse or neglect?

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. Yet, each year children die from abuse and neglect. Forty-nine States reported a total of 1,676 fatalities. Based on these data, a nationally estimated 1,770 children died from abuse and neglect. Fatality analyses are performed for the unique count of children. Of the reported fatalities:

- The overall rate of child fatalities was 2.34 deaths per 100,000 children;
- Four-fifths (80.8%) of all child fatalities were younger than 4 years old;
- Boys had a slightly higher child fatality rate than girls at 2.36 boys per 100,000 boys in the population and girls died of abuse and neglect at a rate of 2.12 per 100,000 girls in the population;
- One-third (35.8%) of child fatalities were attributed to neglect exclusively; and
- One-third (36.7%) of child fatalities were caused by multiple maltreatment types.

Who abused and neglected children?

For the analyses included in this report, a perpetrator is the person who is responsible for the abuse or neglect of a child. Forty-nine States reported case-level data about perpetrators using unique identifiers. In these States, the total duplicate count of perpetrators was 894,951 and the total unique count of perpetrators was 512,790. For 2009:

- Four-fifths (80.9%) of duplicate perpetrators of child maltreatment were parents, and another 6.3 percent were other relatives of the victim;
- Of the duplicate perpetrators who were parents, four-fifths (84.7%) were the biological parents of the victim;
- Women comprised a larger percentage of all unique perpetrators than men, 53.8 percent compared to 44.4 percent; and
- Four-fifths (83.2%) of all unique perpetrators were between the ages of 20 and 49 years.

Who received services?

CPS agencies provide services to children and their families, both in the home and in foster care. Services are provided to prevent future instances of child maltreatment and to remedy conditions that brought the children and their family to the attention of the agency. During 2009, for the duplicate count of children:

- Forty-four States reported that more than 3 million children received preventive services;
- Forty-four States reported that three-fifths (59.9%) of victims and one-quarter of nonvictims (25.8%) received postresponse services;
- One-fifth (20.8%) of victims and 3.6 percent of nonvictims were placed in foster care; and
- Court-appointed representatives were assigned to 16.2 percent of victims.



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. For example, the Children's Bureau collects data on the children who are served by child protective services (CPS) agencies.

Child Maltreatment 2009 presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to CPS agencies in the United States during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2009. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS), which is supported by the Children's Bureau.

Longtime readers of this report may notice changes to the text and layout when compared to prior years' reports. Under direction from the Children's Bureau, the narrative was reworked, terms were clarified, data tables were simplified, and in-depth explanations of data analyses were written. These changes were made to increase the readability of the report. Many of these changes were the result of comments and feedback that were received from readers. Please continue to provide feedback via email to info@childwelfare.gov or the NCANDS Contracting Officer's Technical Representative John Gaudiosi at john.gaudiosi@acf.hhs.gov.

This chapter discusses the history of NCANDS and describes the annual data collection process. It also provides examples of other reports and agencies that use NCANDS data.

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, which 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 and is now in its 20th year. During 1996, CAPTA was amended to require all States that receive funds from the Basic State Grant program to work with the Secretary of HHS to provide specific data, to the extent practicable, about children who had been maltreated. These data elements were incorporated into NCANDS. The required CAPTA data items are provided in appendix A. An NCANDS glossary of terms is provided in appendix B.

During the early years of NCANDS, States provided aggregated data on key indicators of CPS, but as of 2001, case-level data became the primary source for the *Child Maltreatment* report. The aggregated data file, the Summary Data Component (SDC), is phasing out as more States are able to provide case-level data.

A State Advisory Group, comprising of 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 most recent list of State Advisory Group members is provided below:

Alaska, Ayaire Cantil-Voorhees	New Mexico, Linnette Carlson
California, Debbie Williams	New York, Lillian Denton
Connecticut, Bryan Lerch	North Dakota, Marlys Baker
District of Columbia, Lori Peterson	Oklahoma, Elizabeth Roberts
Indiana, Angela Green	Oregon, Anna Cox
Kentucky, Dilip Penmecha	Puerto Rico, Carmen Moreno Cabana
Louisiana, Walter Fahr	South Carolina, Lynn Horne
Massachusetts, Ros Walters	South Dakota, Jaime Reiff
Michigan, Laurie Johnson	Tennessee, Lance Griffin
Missouri, Meliny Staysa	Vermont, Aaron Pelton

A technical assistance meeting for all States is held each year. The technical assistance meeting serves as a forum for providing guidance to the States for their annual data submissions, discussing data quality issues and potential resolutions, and providing training.

Annual Data Collection Process

States that submit case-level data construct a file consisting of child-specific records for each report of alleged child abuse and neglect that received a CPS response during the reporting year. The data submission containing these case-level data is called the Child File. The reporting period for *Child Maltreatment 2009* was October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009. Only reports that received a disposition during the data submission period are submitted in each State's 2009 Child File.

For FFY 2009, data were received from all 52 States (unless otherwise noted, the term States includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico). Of the 52 reporting States, 50 States reported Child Files and 2 States reported aggregate-only data files (SDC).

Additionally, 50 States submitted the Agency File as a supplement to the Child File. The Agency File contains data that are not reportable at the child-specific level. States are asked to submit both the Child File and the Agency File. If a State is not able to submit case-level data, it submits an SDC file.

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 some 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, counts were computed and shared with the State. In addition, the supplemental data provided in the Agency File were subjected to various logic and consistency checks. (See appendix C for additional information regarding data submissions.)

The population of the 50 States that submitted Child Files during FFY 2009 accounts for more than 74 million children or 99 percent of the Nation's child population younger than 18 years.² (See [table C-1](#).)

Trend data in this report are based on the most recent population estimates and data submissions from the States including resubmissions for prior years. Wherever possible, trend data are presented for FFYs 2005–2009. Data for FFY 2009 were accepted through April 2010.

NCANDS as a Resource

The NCANDS data are a critical source of information for many publications, reports, and activities of the Federal Government, child welfare personnel, researchers, and others. Some examples of programs and reports that use NCANDS data are discussed below. Chapter 7 of this report includes additional information regarding the below-mentioned reports and programs.

The *Child Welfare Outcomes: Report to Congress* is an annual report based on State submissions to NCANDS. The report presents information pertaining to State performance on national child welfare outcomes that are based on accepted performance objectives for child welfare practice.

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

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

The NCANDS data also are used to help assess the performance of several Children's Bureau programs. The measures listed below are used to assess one or more Children's Bureau programs including the CAPTA Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) program.

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

Structure of the Report

This report contains the additional chapters listed below. In general, supporting data tables and table notes are located at the end of each chapter.

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

The State Commentary section of this report provides insights into policies and conditions that may affect State data. Comments about State data and contact information for each NCANDS State representative are presented in appendix D. Additional information about specific State policies or practices can be obtained from the NCANDS State representatives.



Reports

CHAPTER 2

Child protective services (CPS) agencies use a two-stage process for handling allegations of child maltreatment: (1) screening and (2) CPS response. During the screening stage, an initial notification—called a referral—alleging child maltreatment is received by CPS. In most States, a referral can include more than one child. Agency hotline or intake units conduct the screening process to determine whether the referral is appropriate for further action. Referrals that do not meet agency criteria are screened out or diverted from CPS to other community agencies.

CPS agencies conduct a response for all screened-in referrals—called reports. The response may be an investigation, which determines if a child was maltreated or is at-risk of maltreatment and establishes whether an intervention is needed or not. The majority of reports receive such investigations. A small, but growing, number of reports are handled by an alternative approach, which focuses primarily upon the needs of the family and may or may not make a determination regarding the alleged maltreatment.

This chapter presents statistics regarding referrals, reports, and the response of CPS agencies to the reports. States provided case-level data in the Child File and aggregate data were provided in the Agency File or the SDC.

Screening of Referrals

A referral may be either screened in or screened out. The reasons behind the determination to screen out a referral may include one or more of the following:

- The allegation did not meet the State's intake standard;
- The allegation did not concern child abuse and neglect;
- The allegation did not contain enough information to enable a CPS response 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.

Forty-five States reported the numbers for both screened-in and screened-out referrals. Based on these data, 61.9 percent were screened in and 38.1 percent were screened out. The percentage of all referrals that were screened-in ranges from 24.4 to 97.2 percent. The rates of total referrals, including both screened-in and screened-out referrals per 1,000 children in each reporting State, range from 15.4 referrals to 104.3 referrals per 1,000 children in the population. (See [table 2-1](#) and related notes.)

A national average rate of 43.1 referrals per 1,000 children was computed based on these data. When applied to the national population of all 52 States, CPS agencies received an estimated 3.3 million referrals during FFY 2009. These referrals were estimated to include 6.0 million children.

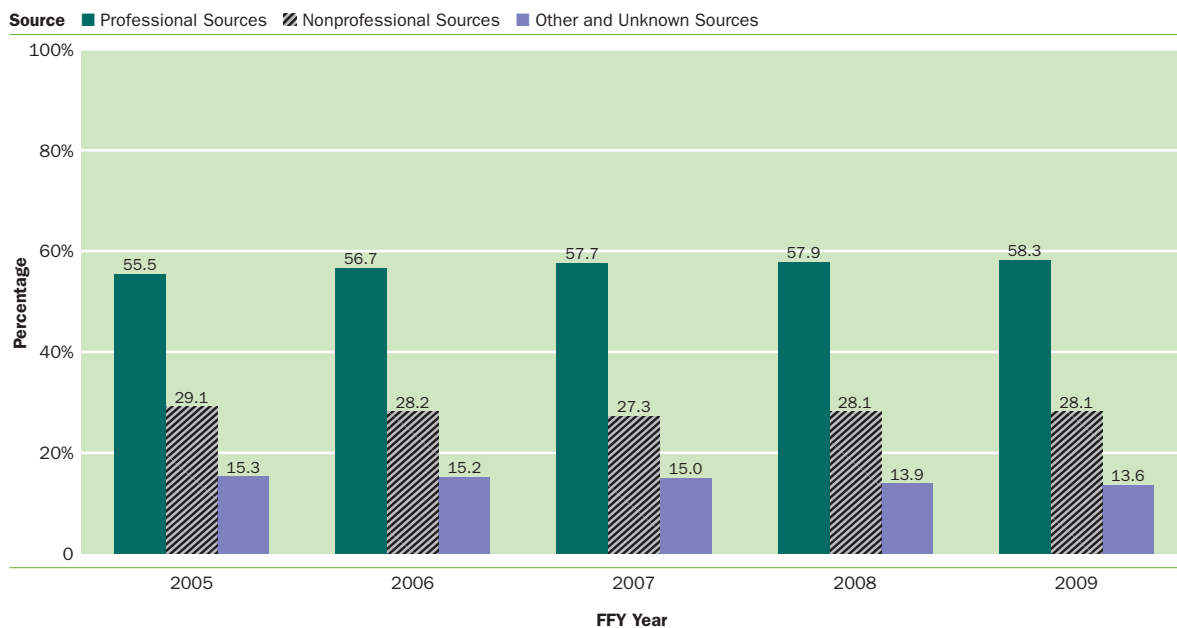
Report Sources

A report source is defined as the category or role of the person who notified a CPS agency of the alleged child maltreatment. Report sources are grouped for certain analyses into the categories of professional, nonprofessional, and “other” and unknown.

Professional report sources are persons who encountered the child as part of their occupation, such as child daycare providers and medical personnel. State laws require most professionals to notify CPS agencies of suspected maltreatment. Nonprofessional report sources are persons who did not have a relationship with the child based on their occupation, such as friends, relatives, and neighbors. State laws vary as to whether nonprofessionals must report their observations of possible abuse and neglect. “Other” report sources are persons who had a relationship that is not included in an NCANDS designated code, such as clergy members, sports coaches, and camp counselors.

For FFY 2009, professionals submitted three-fifths of reports. Education personnel (16.5%), legal and law enforcement personnel (16.4%), social services personnel (11.4%), and medical personnel (8.2%) accounted for more than one-half (52.5%) of all reports. Professionals have reported more than one-half of all reports for the past 5 years. The percentage of professionals submitting reports has increased slightly each year since 2005. (See figure 2–1, [table 2–2](#), and related notes.)

Figure 2–1 Report Sources, 2005–2009



Based on data from [table 2–2](#).

For FFY 2009, nonprofessionals submitted 30 percent of reports. Anonymous sources (8.9%), other relatives (7.0%), parents (6.8%), and friends and neighbors (4.9%), accounted for nearly all of the nonprofessional reporters. The percentage of nonprofessionals who submitted reports has fluctuated slightly since 2005.

“Other” and unknown sources submitted the remainder of reports (13.6%). With “other” sources accounting for 7.9 percent and unknown accounting for 5.7 percent.

Report Dispositions

CPS agencies conduct a series of activities as part of the investigation of reports alleging child abuse and neglect. When conducting an investigation response, CPS agencies assign a finding—also called a disposition—to a report after deciding whether the maltreatment occurred or the child is at-risk of maltreatment. Such a determination must meet the standards of evidence in State law or policy.

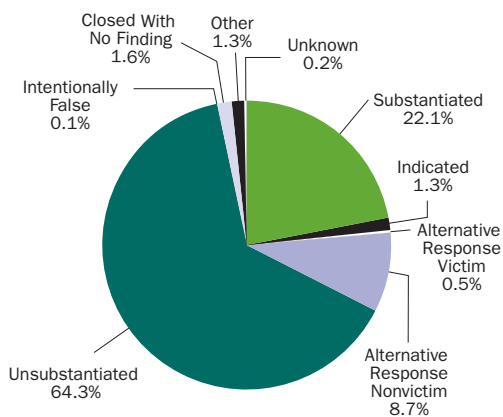
Some States are beginning to use an alternative approach for low- or medium-risk cases. This approach, sometimes called alternative response or differential response, focuses primarily on the service needs of the family and may or may not include a determination of each of the alleged maltreatments. CPS agencies code whether the child is considered a victim or a nonvictim of maltreatment, when reporting alternative response data to NCANDS.

The term disposition is used by NCANDS for both investigation and alternative responses. Each State establishes categories of dispositions by law and policy. States assign to each report, one of the following NCANDS disposition categories. These are the main dispositions, not defined below are additional nonvictims dispositions: intentionally false, closed with no finding, other, and unknown. (See appendix B.)

- **Substantiated:** An investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded by State law or policy.
- **Indicated:** An investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment could not be substantiated under State law or policy, but there was reason to suspect that at least one child may have been maltreated or was at-risk of maltreatment. This is applicable only to States that distinguish between substantiated and indicated dispositions.
- **Alternative Response Victim:** The provision of a response other than an investigation that determines at least one child in the report was a victim of maltreatment.
- **Alternative Response Nonvictim:** The provision of a response other than an investigation that did not determine that any child in the report was a victim of maltreatment.
- **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.

Fifty-two States reported that more than 2 million reports (2,000,488) received a CPS response, were completed, and received a disposition during FFY 2009. Nearly one-quarter of all reports were found to include one or more victims of maltreatment and received dispositions of substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim. Two-thirds of reports found all allegations to be unsubstantiated or intentionally false (64.3% and 0.1%, respectively).

Figure 2–2 Reports by Disposition, 2009



Based on data from [table 2-3](#).

Alternative response dispositions of victims or nonvictims accounted for nearly 10 percent of all report dispositions (0.5% and 8.7%, respectively). Fourteen States used the dispositions pertaining to alternative response. All States used the dispositions of substantiated and unsubstantiated. (See [figure 2-2](#), [table 2-3](#), and related notes.)

Based on data from 52 States, the rate of reports that received a disposition was 26.5 per 1,000 children in the national population. This rate has remained consistent for the past 5 years. (See [table 2-4](#) and related notes.)

CPS Response Time

State policy usually establishes guidelines or requirements for initiating a CPS response to a report. The response time is defined as the time between the receipt of a call to the State or local agency alleging maltreatment and face-to-face contact with the alleged victim, (when appropriate), or with another person who can provide information on the allegation(s).

States have either a single timeframe that applies to responding to all reports or different timeframes for responding to different types of reports. High-priority responses are often stipulated to occur within 1 to 24 hours; lower priority responses may range from 1 to several days.

Based on data from 38 States, the average response time was 69 hours or 2.9 days; the median response time was 59 hours or 2.5 days. Compared to FFY 2008, this reflects a decrease in the length of time between receiving a report and initiating a response. The FFY 2008 average response time, based on 35 reporting States, was 79 hours or 3.3 days, and the median response time was 63 hours or 2.6 days. (See [table 2-5](#) and related notes.)

CPS Workforce and Caseload

Given the large number and the complexity of CPS responses that are conducted each year, there is ongoing interest in the size of the workforce that performs CPS functions. In most agencies, screening and investigation are conducted by different groups of workers. In many rural and smaller agencies, however, one worker may perform both functions, and provide additional services.

Thirty-eight States were able to report on the number of specialized intake and screening workers. The number of investigation workers—who also may conduct alternative responses—was computed by subtracting the reported number of intake and screening workers from the reported total workforce number. Forty-five States were able to report on their total workforce. The workforce was 29,727 in 2009 compared to 30,752 for the same 45 States in 2008. (See [table 2-6](#) and related notes.)

Using data from 38 States, investigation workers conducted an average of 69.7 responses a year compared to 68.3 during FFY 2008. Whether the trend is toward an increased caseload, due to both decreases in staff and increases in responses, cannot be determined as yet. (See [table 2-7](#) and related notes.)

Tables and Notes

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 2. 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.

General

- Rates are per 1,000 children in the population.

Table 2–1 Screened-in and Screened-out Referrals, 2009

- Screened-out referral data are from the Agency File or SDC; screened-in referral data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- Only those States that reported both screened-in and screened-out referrals are included in this table.
- The national referral rate was calculated from the total number of referrals and the child population in the 45 States that reported screened-out referrals. All States reported screened-in referrals.
- The national estimate of total referrals is based upon the rate of referrals multiplied by the national population of all 52 States. The result was divided by 1,000 and rounded to the nearest 100,000.
- The national estimate of children included in referrals was calculated by multiplying the average number of children included in a screened-in referral by the number of estimated referrals. The national estimate was rounded to the nearest 100,000.
- For FFY 2009, the average number of children included in a referral was 1.82.

Table 2–2 Report Sources, 2005–2009

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to make it a 5-year national trend.

Table 2–3 Reports by Disposition, 2009

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.

Table 2–4 Report Dispositions Rates, 2005–2009

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- The yearly national rate is computed based on the total reports and the total child populations for the States reporting for that year.
- The estimated number of reports with a disposition is calculated by multiplying the disposition rate by the population of all 52 States and dividing by 1,000. The total was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- If all 52 States reported disposition data, the estimated number of reports with a disposition is the same number of reports with a disposition rounded to 1,000.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to make it a national trend table.

Table 2–5 Response Time in Hours, 2005–2009

- Data are from the Agency File or the SDC.
- The development of estimates from Child File data also is being explored. If Child File data were to be used, all States could report on these data, but estimates may be less precise because data are collected in the Child File by date and not by time.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to make it a 5-year trend.

Table 2–6 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2009

- Data are from the Agency File or the SDC.
- Some States are able to provide the total number of CPS workers, but not the specifics on worker functions.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to only display workforce data; previously caseload data also were included.

Table 2–7 Child Protective Services Caseload, 2009

- Data are from the Child File and the Agency File or the SDC.
- The term investigation worker includes those who conduct alternative responses.
- The number of completed reports per investigation worker is based on the number of completed reports divided by the number of investigation workers and rounded to the nearest whole number.
- The national reports per worker is based on the total of completed reports for the 38 reporting States divided by the total number of investigation workers and rounded to the nearest whole number.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to only show caseload data; previously workforce data also were included.

Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2009

State	Child Population	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)		Screened-Out Referrals		Total Referrals	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Rate
Alabama	1,128,864	18,651	47.9	20,286	52.1	38,937	34.5
Alaska	183,546	6,100	45.0	7,466	55.0	13,566	73.9
Arizona	1,732,019	32,136	97.2	914	2.8	33,050	19.1
Arkansas	709,968	30,381	72.5	11,547	27.5	41,928	59.1
California	9,435,682	235,812	68.1	110,316	31.9	346,128	36.7
Colorado	1,227,763	33,978	47.6	37,362	52.4	71,340	58.1
Connecticut	807,985	24,937	59.5	16,971	40.5	41,908	51.9
Delaware	206,993	5,862	63.4	3,378	36.6	9,240	44.6
District of Columbia	114,036	6,593	88.2	883	11.8	7,476	65.6
Florida	4,057,773	153,733	75.3	50,469	24.7	204,202	50.3
Georgia	2,583,792	28,095	70.5	11,740	29.5	39,835	15.4
Hawaii							
Idaho	419,190	6,966	46.0	8,187	54.0	15,153	36.1
Illinois							
Indiana	1,589,365	67,505	81.3	15,541	18.7	83,046	52.3
Iowa	713,155	24,940	58.7	17,577	41.3	42,517	59.6
Kansas	704,951	17,942	54.0	15,296	46.0	33,238	47.1
Kentucky	1,014,323	47,633	68.1	22,352	31.9	69,985	69.0
Louisiana	1,123,386	22,804	60.8	14,730	39.2	37,534	33.4
Maine	271,176	6,288	39.6	9,604	60.4	15,892	58.6
Maryland	1,351,935	28,929	53.9	24,708	46.1	53,637	39.7
Massachusetts	1,433,002	42,447	60.3	27,915	39.7	70,362	49.1
Michigan	2,349,892	75,441	62.4	45,536	37.6	120,977	51.5
Minnesota	1,260,797	17,678	32.8	36,232	67.2	53,910	42.8
Mississippi	767,742	19,717	65.0	10,595	35.0	30,312	39.5
Missouri	1,431,338	49,755	51.0	47,746	49.0	97,501	68.1
Montana	219,828	8,148	58.1	5,888	41.9	14,036	63.8
Nebraska	451,641	13,532	54.6	11,255	45.4	24,787	54.9
Nevada	681,033	12,241	68.0	5,759	32.0	18,000	26.4
New Hampshire	289,071	7,880	45.5	9,442	54.5	17,322	59.9
New Jersey							
New Mexico	510,238	14,535	48.1	15,700	51.9	30,235	59.3
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota	143,971	3,886	45.6	4,633	54.4	8,519	59.2
Ohio	2,714,341	78,098	58.5	55,456	41.5	133,554	49.2
Oklahoma	918,849	29,408	45.8	34,816	54.2	64,224	69.9
Oregon	872,811	28,584	42.1	39,301	57.9	67,885	77.8
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	226,825	6,110	56.5	4,695	43.5	10,805	47.6
South Carolina	1,080,732	17,721	64.5	9,752	35.5	27,473	25.4
South Dakota	199,616	3,920	25.5	11,454	74.5	15,374	77.0
Tennessee	1,493,252	57,143	63.2	33,204	36.8	90,347	60.5
Texas	6,895,969	170,576	83.6	33,527	16.4	204,103	29.6
Utah	868,824	20,534	64.2	11,439	35.8	31,973	36.8
Vermont	126,275	3,215	24.4	9,950	75.6	13,165	104.3
Virginia	1,847,182	30,364	50.6	29,631	49.4	59,995	32.5
Washington	1,569,592	30,405	43.3	39,788	56.7	70,193	44.7
West Virginia	386,449	22,249	65.3	11,802	34.7	34,051	88.1
Wisconsin	1,310,250	25,543	45.3	30,840	54.7	56,383	43.0
Wyoming	132,025	2,669	49.0	2,780	51.0	5,449	41.3
Total	59,557,447	1,591,084		978,463		2,569,547	
Percent			61.9		38.1		
Rate							43.1
States Reporting		45		45		45	

Table 2–2 Report Sources, 2005–2009

Report Sources	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
PROFESSIONAL										
Child Daycare Providers	16,676	0.9	16,726	0.9	16,599	0.9	17,473	0.9	15,934	0.8
Education Personnel	310,724	16.2	317,118	16.6	315,701	16.9	337,894	16.7	329,823	16.5
Foster Care Providers	10,839	0.6	10,934	0.6	10,876	0.6	11,421	0.6	11,728	0.6
Legal and Law Enforcement Personnel	301,439	15.7	303,960	15.9	302,425	16.2	326,805	16.1	328,667	16.4
Medical Personnel	155,367	8.1	161,600	8.5	155,417	8.3	165,411	8.2	163,085	8.2
Mental Health Personnel	78,763	4.1	78,126	4.1	79,209	4.2	85,275	4.2	87,875	4.4
Social Services Personnel	191,245	10.0	192,400	10.1	199,370	10.7	228,569	11.3	228,743	11.4
Total Professionals	1,065,053	55.5	1,080,864	56.7	1,079,597	57.7	1,172,848	57.9	1,165,855	58.3
NONPROFESSIONAL										
Alleged Perpetrators	2,811	0.1	2,551	0.1	1,195	0.1	1,150	0.1	1,124	0.1
Alleged Victims	11,587	0.6	11,299	0.6	10,498	0.6	10,937	0.5	10,285	0.5
Anonymous Sources	172,559	9.0	157,079	8.2	147,755	7.9	176,640	8.7	177,366	8.9
Friends and Neighbors	102,168	5.3	101,743	5.3	94,936	5.1	101,229	5.0	97,511	4.9
Other Relatives	151,318	7.9	148,999	7.8	139,196	7.4	146,249	7.2	141,031	7.0
Parents	118,330	6.2	115,482	6.1	117,289	6.3	133,528	6.6	135,373	6.8
Total Nonprofessionals	558,773	29.1	537,153	28.2	510,869	27.3	569,733	28.1	562,690	28.1
OTHER AND UNKNOWN										
Other	155,080	8.1	155,179	8.1	163,528	8.7	161,660	8.0	157,851	7.9
Unknown	138,455	7.2	134,113	7.0	116,929	6.2	119,853	5.9	114,092	5.7
Total Other and Unknown	293,535	15.3	289,292	15.2	280,457	15.0	281,513	13.9	271,943	13.6
Total States Reporting	1,917,361	100.0	1,907,309	100.0	1,870,923	100.0	2,024,094	100.0	2,000,488	100.0
	51		51		51		52		52	

Table 2–3 Reports by Disposition, 2009 *(continues)*

State	Substantiated	Indicated	Alternative Response Victim	Alternative Response Nonvictim	Unsubstantiated
Alabama	5,804				11,891
Alaska	2,105		110		3,334
Arizona	2,687	159			29,290
Arkansas	7,428				21,962
California	49,823				185,985
Colorado	7,697				26,170
Connecticut	6,603				18,334
Delaware	1,372				3,741
District of Columbia	1,990				4,262
Florida	30,134				123,486
Georgia	15,341				12,381
Hawaii	1,139				1,732
Idaho	1,095				5,441
Illinois	17,546				50,619
Indiana	16,198				51,307
Iowa	8,378				16,562
Kansas	1,016				16,926
Kentucky	9,137		1,564	12,013	22,993
Louisiana	5,909			2,511	13,242
Maine	2,484				3,804
Maryland	5,687	5,741			17,501
Massachusetts	23,935				18,512
Michigan	10,601	9,153			48,983
Minnesota	3,276			11,211	2,592
Mississippi	5,302				14,415
Missouri	4,085			25,266	19,433
Montana	950	60			6,407
Nebraska	3,198				10,002
Nevada	2,887			834	8,520
New Hampshire	676				6,745
New Jersey	6,301				49,608
New Mexico	3,328				11,207
New York	54,156			2,544	111,958
North Carolina	4,937		7,546	42,816	12,353
North Dakota	661				3,224
Ohio	14,595	9,620			51,072
Oklahoma	4,303			14,523	8,690
Oregon	7,240				15,218
Pennsylvania	4,084				21,684
Puerto Rico	5,765				8,589
Rhode Island	1,977				4,048
South Carolina	7,062				10,659
South Dakota	851				2,919
Tennessee	6,391	423		29,690	16,705
Texas	40,741				107,056
Utah	8,473				11,296
Vermont	606			118	2,467
Virginia	4,138			21,918	4,187
Washington	4,521			8,067	17,748
West Virginia	3,283				17,079
Wisconsin	3,654				21,886
Wyoming	455			1,796	418
Total	442,005	25,156	9,220	173,307	1,286,643
Percent	22.1	1.3	0.5	8.7	64.3
States Reporting	52	6	3	13	52

Table 2–3 Reports by Disposition, 2009 *(continued)*

State	Intentionally False	Closed With No Finding	Other	Unknown	Total Report Dispositions
Alabama		888	68		18,651
Alaska		550	1		6,100
Arizona					32,136
Arkansas		990	1		30,381
California				4	235,812
Colorado				111	33,978
Connecticut					24,937
Delaware	200	496	53		5,862
District of Columbia		341			6,593
Florida	113				153,733
Georgia		373			28,095
Hawaii					2,871
Idaho	430				6,966
Illinois	426				68,591
Indiana					67,505
Iowa					24,940
Kansas					17,942
Kentucky		1,543	383		47,633
Louisiana		1,131	10	1	22,804
Maine					6,288
Maryland					28,929
Massachusetts					42,447
Michigan		6,704			75,441
Minnesota	11	588			17,678
Mississippi					19,717
Missouri		971			49,755
Montana		604	127		8,148
Nebraska		332			13,532
Nevada					12,241
New Hampshire		325		134	7,880
New Jersey					55,909
New Mexico					14,535
New York					168,658
North Carolina					67,652
North Dakota			1		3,886
Ohio		2,811			78,098
Oklahoma		1,892			29,408
Oregon			6,126		28,584
Pennsylvania			71		25,839
Puerto Rico	304	1,346	1	3,879	19,884
Rhode Island		85			6,110
South Carolina					17,721
South Dakota		150			3,920
Tennessee		3,719	215		57,143
Texas		3,711	18,963	105	170,576
Utah	10	755			20,534
Vermont	23	1			3,215
Virginia	80		10	31	30,364
Washington	69				30,405
West Virginia		1,863		24	22,249
Wisconsin				3	25,543
Wyoming					2,669
Total	1,666	32,169	26,030	4,292	2,000,488
Percent	0.1	1.6	1.3	0.2	100.0
States Reporting	10	24	14	9	52

Table 2–4 Report Disposition Rates, 2005–2009

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reports with a Disposition	Disposition Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated Reports with a Disposition
2005	51	73,397,908	1,930,466	26.3	74,780,977	1,967,000
2006	51	73,651,790	1,907,320	25.9	75,028,427	1,943,000
2007	51	72,896,154	1,870,925	25.7	75,342,238	1,936,000
2008	52	75,411,627	2,024,094	26.8	75,411,627	2,024,000
2009	52	75,512,062	2,000,488	26.5	75,512,062	2,000,000

Table 2–5 Response Time in Hours, 2005–2009

State	Response Time Average				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alabama				24	24
Alaska		199			
Arizona	76	47	59	70	80
Arkansas	189	208	223	122	103
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut		40		46	26
Delaware	152	154	179	177	174
District of Columbia	29	33	28	26	25
Florida	11	10	9	11	9
Georgia					
Hawaii	184	132	116	119	124
Idaho	60	57		61	60
Illinois	12	12	12	14	13
Indiana					44
Iowa	49	43	38	39	37
Kansas	78	74	90	71	70
Kentucky	27	31		29	30
Louisiana				179	153
Maine		120	72	72	72
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota	79	60	55	46	41
Mississippi	207	166	135	212	137
Missouri	45	58	25	35	26
Montana					
Nebraska	413	312	148	314	249
Nevada	47	42	33	26	15
New Hampshire	55	58	60	50	41
New Jersey		48	26	22	17
New Mexico			85		68
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota	31	32	38	38	36
Ohio	5	4			34
Oklahoma	161	141	87	85	81
Oregon			109	90	101
Pennsylvania					
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	18	21	22	21	13
South Carolina	94	84	79	80	66
South Dakota	180	182	113	112	116
Tennessee		71		63	33
Texas	18	34	136	58	57
Utah	110	102	100	90	89
Vermont	67	72	90	105	127
Virginia					
Washington	70	77	89	82	61
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	99	104	109	157	161
Wyoming	29	15	24	24	24
Total	2,594	2,843	2,388	2,765	2,636
Average	89	84	80	79	69
Median	67	59	82	63	59
States Reporting	29	34	30	35	38

Table 2–6 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2009

State	Intake and Screening Workers	Investigation Workers	Intake, Screening, and Investigation Workers
Alabama	82	586	668
Alaska	56	208	264
Arizona	70	973	1,043
Arkansas	35	434	469
California			4,667
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	16	83	99
District of Columbia	59	131	190
Florida	158	1,728	1,886
Georgia			
Hawaii	14	75	89
Idaho	249	19	268
Illinois	87	712	799
Indiana			547
Iowa			222
Kansas	71	278	349
Kentucky	73	1,526	1,599
Louisiana	2	226	228
Maine	28	129	157
Maryland			
Massachusetts	86	281	367
Michigan	91	816	907
Minnesota	123	267	390
Mississippi	13	517	530
Missouri	51	445	496
Montana	17	165	182
Nebraska	31	87	118
Nevada	34	152	186
New Hampshire	10	59	69
New Jersey	94	1,022	1,116
New Mexico	38	186	224
New York			
North Carolina	167	823	990
North Dakota			106
Ohio			
Oklahoma	86	283	369
Oregon	88	344	432
Pennsylvania			3,040
Puerto Rico	46	626	672
Rhode Island	22	42	64
South Carolina			
South Dakota	33	42	75
Tennessee	67	791	858
Texas	490	2,757	3,247
Utah	29	105	134
Vermont	14	62	76
Virginia	106	267	373
Washington	76	242	318
West Virginia			376
Wisconsin	152	256	408
Wyoming			125
Total	2,964	17,745	29,792
States Reporting	38	38	45

Table 2–7 Child Protective Services Caseload, 2009

State	Investigation Workers	Completed Reports	Completed Reports per Investigation Worker
Alabama	586	18,651	32
Alaska	208	6,100	29
Arizona	973	32,136	33
Arkansas	434	30,381	70
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	83	5,862	71
District of Columbia	131	6,593	50
Florida	1,728	153,733	89
Georgia			
Hawaii	75	2,871	38
Idaho	19	6,966	367
Illinois	712	68,591	96
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas	278	17,942	65
Kentucky	1,526	47,633	31
Louisiana	226	22,804	101
Maine	129	6,288	49
Maryland			
Massachusetts	281	42,447	151
Michigan	816	75,441	92
Minnesota	267	17,678	66
Mississippi	517	19,717	38
Missouri	445	49,755	112
Montana	165	8,148	49
Nebraska	87	13,532	156
Nevada	152	12,241	81
New Hampshire	59	7,880	134
New Jersey	1,022	55,909	55
New Mexico	186	14,535	78
New York			
North Carolina	823	67,652	82
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	283	29,408	104
Oregon	344	28,584	83
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	626	19,884	32
Rhode Island	42	6,110	145
South Carolina			
South Dakota	42	3,920	93
Tennessee	791	57,143	72
Texas	2,757	170,576	62
Utah	105	20,534	196
Vermont	62	3,215	52
Virginia	267	30,364	114
Washington	242	30,405	126
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	256	25,543	100
Wyoming			
Total	17,745	1,237,172	
Reports per Worker			69.7
States Reporting	38	38	



Children

CHAPTER 3

Chapter 2 discussed reports alleging child abuse and neglect. Because a report can concern more than one child, this chapter discusses the numbers of all children who were the subjects of the reports and the characteristics of those who were found to be victims of abuse and neglect.

The *Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act* (CAPTA), (42 U.S.C.A. §5106g), as amended by the *Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003*, defines child abuse and neglect as, at a minimum:

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

Each State defines child abuse and neglect and its various types of maltreatments in State statute and policy. State statutes also establish the level of evidence needed to make a specific finding or disposition as a result of the State's inquiry into the allegation of maltreatment. Based on those State definitions, the local child protective services (CPS) agencies respond to the safety needs of children who are the subjects of reports.

Ongoing interest in understanding the outcomes of children and their families—as well as advances in State case management information systems—has resulted in the ability to assign a unique State identifier to each child who receives a CPS response. Traditionally, many States maintained data on reports, but may have assigned new identifiers to a child each time he or she was referred to the agency. Newer capabilities enable the below-listed types of analyses to be conducted.

- **Duplicate:** Counting a child each time that he or she was a subject of a report that received a CPS response. This count is also known as a report-child pair. This type of count is useful when one is interested in the specific characteristics of an event that has occurred.
- **Unique:** Identifying and counting a child once, regardless of the number of reports that received a CPS response. For example, when discussing the age characteristics of children, the unique count may be considered preferable.

In a number of places, this report provides both duplicate and unique counts of children to facilitate comparisons with earlier reports, which primarily reported duplicate counts.

This report continues to focus primarily on children who have been found to be victims of maltreatment. A victim is defined as a child for whom the State determined at least one maltreatment was found to be substantiated or indicated; and a disposition of substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim was assigned.

This chapter provides information about the characteristics of children who were found to be abused and neglected during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2009. National child maltreatment estimates for FFY 2009 are based on child populations for the 52 reporting States (including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico).

Children Who Were Subjects of a Report

Once a referral is screened-in, the local CPS unit usually conducts an investigation response. The investigation includes an assessment of safety and risk, as well as a determination of service needs. At the conclusion of the investigation, a finding or disposition is made as to whether or not the child was maltreated. In most jurisdictions, a finding is made with regard to each specific allegation of maltreatment. For example, the allegation of neglect could be substantiated, while an allegation of physical abuse could be found unsubstantiated.

Some States also have additional responses to reports. One such response is called alternative response. During an alternative response, safety and risk assessments are conducted, but the focus is on working with the family to address issues, as opposed to gathering evidence to substantiate or not substantiate the alleged maltreatment. If alternative response is an option, it is usually offered to families based on the (alleged) type of maltreatment and the initial assessment of risk to the child. Typically such responses do not result in a finding for each allegation of maltreatment. Each State that uses alternative response decides how to map its codes for these programs to the NCANDS maltreatment level codes, including alternative response victim and alternative response nonvictim. Throughout this report, the term disposition is used for both investigation responses and alternative responses.

Given that several types of maltreatment may have been part of a referral, NCANDS assigns the “most serious” maltreatment level value to the child as the child’s disposition. In other words, if one maltreatment type is substantiated and another is not, the disposition of the child is counted as substantiated.

All 52 States submitted data to NCANDS about the dispositions of children who received one or more CPS responses. For FFY 2009, more than 3.6 million (duplicate) children were subjects of at least one report and received one or more dispositions. One-fifth of these children were found to be victims with dispositions of substantiated (19.5%), indicated (1.0%), and alternative response victim (0.5%). The remaining four-fifths of the children were found to be nonvictims of maltreatment. The nonvictim dispositions with the three highest percentages are unsubstantiated (58.8%), no alleged maltreatment (9.3%), and alternative response nonvictim (8.1%). (See [table 3–1](#) and related notes.)

Examining the duplicate and unique counts of children who received a CPS response at the State level reveals the amount of duplication. Using a duplicate count, 3.6 million children received a CPS response at a rate of 48.1 children per 1,000 children in the population. Using a unique count, 3 million children received a CPS response at a rate of 40.3 children per 1,000 children in the population. The two States that submitted SDC data are not included in counting victims uniquely. (See [table 3–2](#) and related notes.)

Five-year trend analyses of the child disposition rates reveal only slight fluctuations in the rates since 2005, regardless of whether the duplicate or unique analyses are examined. (See [tables 3-3, 3-4](#), and related notes.)

Number of Child Victims

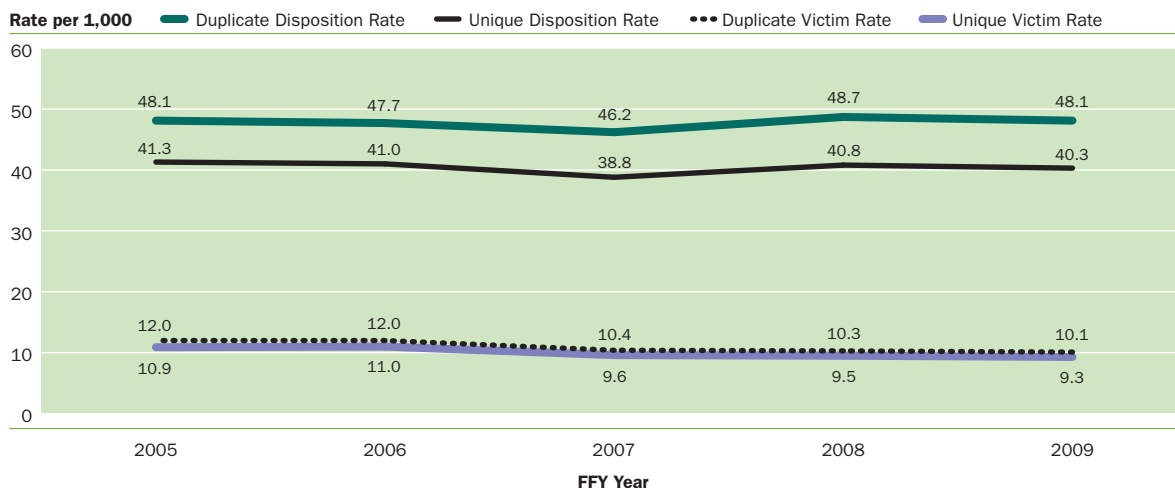
The duplicate count of child victims counts a child each time he or she was found to be a victim. The unique count of child victims counts a child only once regardless of the number of times he or she was found to be a victim during the reporting year.

One-fifth of children who received an investigation or alternative response were found to have been victims of maltreatment. The FFY 2009 duplicate victim rate was 10.1 victims per 1,000 children in the population. The unique victim rate was 9.3 victims per 1,000 children in the population. (See [table 3-5](#) and related notes.)

Analyses of the number and rate of victimization for the past 5 years show an overall decrease regardless of whether the duplicate or unique analyses are examined. For FFY 2009, a nationally estimated 763,000 duplicate and 702,000 unique number of children were victims of maltreatment. The decrease may be attributed to several factors, including a decrease in the number of children who received a CPS response and an increase in the number of States with alternative response dispositions. (See [tables 3-6 and 3-7](#), figure 3-1, and related notes.)

States with larger populations—such as California, Florida, and Texas—have a larger effect on the national numbers. All three States reported a decrease in the number of maltreatment victims for FFY 2009. During recent years, Florida changed its policy for victim dispositions and this change was reflected in the victimization decrease for FFY 2007.

Figure 3-1 Child Disposition and Victimization Rates, 2005–2009 (duplicate and unique counts)



Based on data from [tables 3-3, 3-4, 3-6, and 3-7](#).

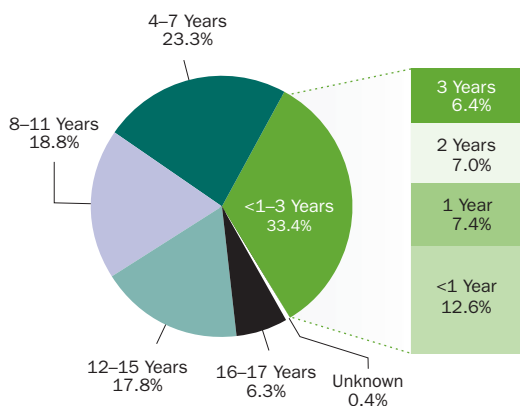
First-Time Victims

Three-quarters of unique victims had no history of prior victimization for each year from FFY 2005 through FFY 2009. Information regarding first-time victims is a Federal Performance measure. The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program (CBCAP) reports this 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, but are presented here for the reader. (See [table 3–8](#).)

Perpetrator Relationship

Victim data were analyzed by relationship of duplicate victims to their perpetrators. Nearly two-fifths of victims were maltreated by their mother acting alone. One-fifth of victims were maltreated by their father acting alone. Eighteen percent (18.0%) of victims were maltreated by both parents. (See [table 3–9](#).)

Figure 3–2 Victims by Age, 2009 (unique count)



Based on data from [table 3–10](#).

Child Victim Demographics

The remaining analyses in this chapter were conducted using the unique count of victims. The youngest children are the most vulnerable to maltreatment. One-third of all FFY 2009 unique victims were younger than 4 years. One-fifth of victims were in the age group 4–7 years. (See [table 3–10](#), figure 3–2, and related notes.)

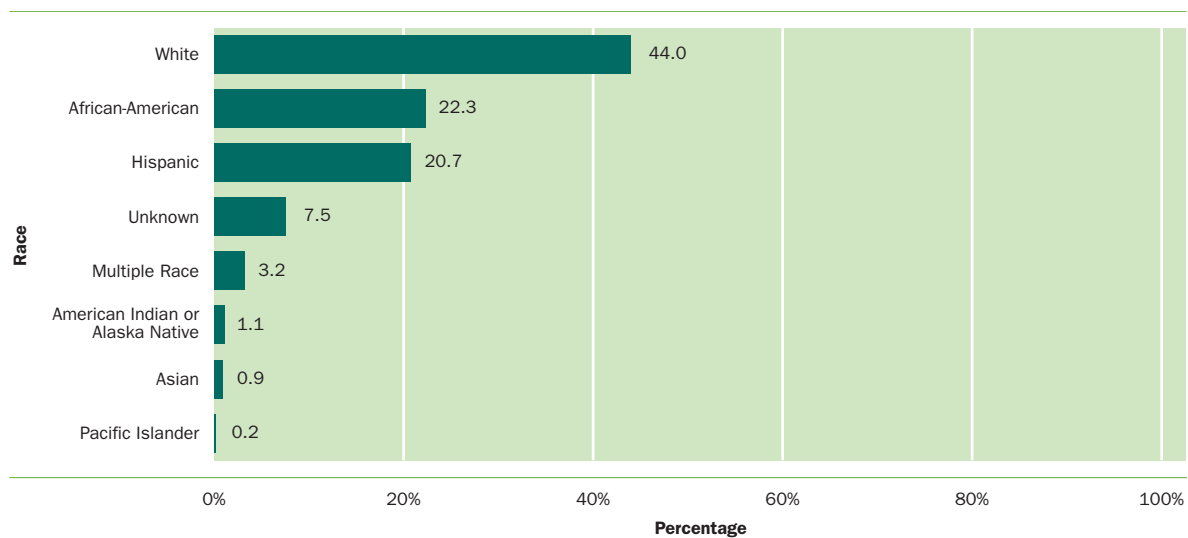
Children younger than 1 year had the highest rate of victimization at 20.6 per 1,000 children in the population of the same age. Victims with the single-year age of 1, 2, or 3 years old had a victimization rates of 11.9, 11.3, and 10.6 victims per 1,000 children of those respective ages in the population. In general, the rate and percentage of victimization decreased with age.

Victimization was split between the sexes with boys accounting for 48.2 percent and girls accounting for 51.1 percent. Less than 1 percent of victims had an unknown sex. (See [table 3–11](#) and related notes.)

Eighty-seven percent of unique victims were comprised of three races or ethnicities—African-American (22.3%), Hispanic (20.7%), and White (44.0%). However, victims of African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and multiple racial descent had the highest rates of victimization at 15.1, 11.6, and 12.4 victims, respectively, per 1,000 children in the population of the same race or ethnicity. (See [table 3–12](#), figure 3–3, and related notes.)

The proportions of the above-mentioned rate and percentage demographics have remained stable for several years, regardless of whether duplicate or unique analyses are examined.

Figure 3–3 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (unique count)

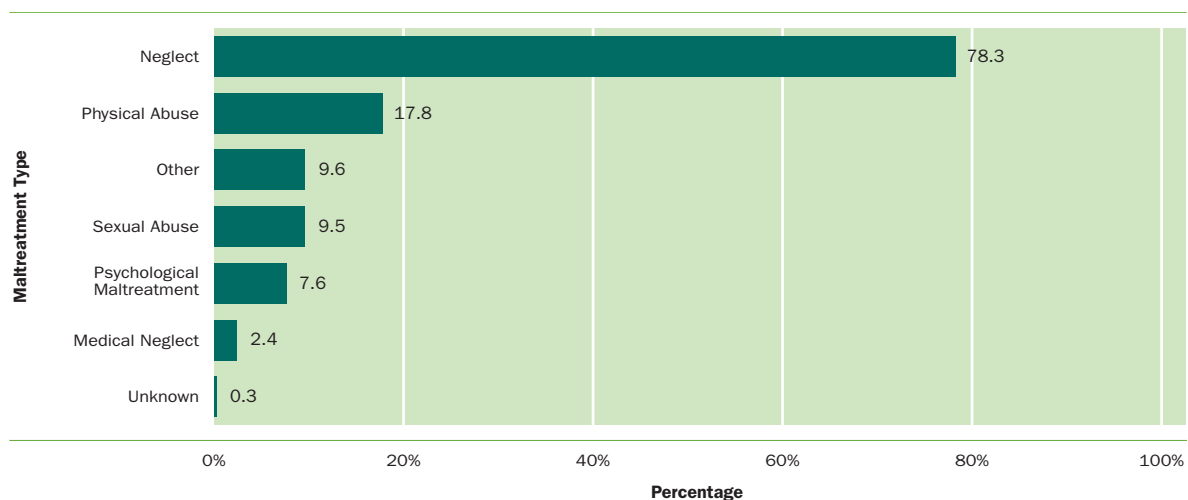


Based on data from [table 3–12](#).

Maltreatment Types

Four-fifths (78.3%) of unique victims were neglected, 17.8 percent were physically abused, 9.5 percent were sexually abused, 7.6 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2.4 percent were medically neglected. These percentages sum to more than 100.0 percent because a child may have suffered more than one type of maltreatment. In addition, 9.6 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 maltreatment as “other” if it does not fall into one of the NCANDS categories listed above. (See [table 3–13](#), figure 3–4, and related notes.)

Figure 3–4 Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2009 (unique count)



Based on data from [table 3–13](#).

Risk Factors

Children who were reported with any of the following risk factors were considered as having a disability: mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual or hearing impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or another medical problem. Children with risk factors may be undercounted as not every child receives a clinical diagnostic assessment from CPS agency staff.

Eleven percent of unique victims were reported as having a disability. Nearly 3 percent (2.9%) of victims had behavior problems, 2.1 percent of victims were emotionally disturbed, and another 3.5 percent of victims had some other medical condition. A victim could have been reported with more than one type of disability. (See [table 3–14](#) and related notes.)

The data were examined to determine if the child had a caregiver risk factor of domestic violence, meaning the child was exposed to domestic violence in the home. The caregiver could have been either the perpetrator or the victim of the domestic violence. For the States that reported this data element, 18.3 percent of victims and 6.5 percent of nonvictims had a caregiver risk factor of domestic violence. (See [tables 3–15](#), [3–16](#), and related notes.)

Recurrence

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:

“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”³

The number of States in compliance with this standard has increased from 17 States for FFY 2005 to 23 States for FFY 2009. The percentage of States that met the standard increased from 34.7 percent during FFY 2005 to 46.0 percent for FFY 2009. (See [table 3–17](#) and related notes.)

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:

“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?”⁴

Counts of children not maltreated in foster care are derived by subtracting the NCANDS count of children maltreated by foster care providers from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) count of children placed in foster care. The observation period for this measure is 12 months. The number of States in compliance has increased from 14 States that met this standard for FFY 2005 to 24 States for FFY 2009. (See [table 3–18](#) and related notes.)

Tables and Notes

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 3. 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.

General

- States that submit SDC data do not provide unique counts.
- Rates are per 1,000 children in the population.

Table 3–1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2009 (duplicate count)

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- Many States investigate all children in the family. Siblings who were not the subjects of an allegation and were not found to be victims of maltreatment were categorized as no alleged maltreatment.

Table 3–2 Children Who Received a CPS Response, 2009 (duplicate and unique counts)

- Data are from the Child File for unique counts and the Child File or the SDC for duplicate counts.
- The rate was computed by dividing the number of children who received a CPS response by the child population and multiplying by 1,000.

Table 3–3 Child Disposition Rates 2005–2009 (duplicate count)

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- If fewer than 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated children who received a CPS response was calculated by multiplying the disposition rate by the child population of all 52 States and dividing by 1,000. The result was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- If 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated children who received a CPS response was calculated by rounding to the nearest 1,000 the number of reported children who received a CPS response.

Table 3–4 Child Disposition Rates 2005–2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- If fewer than 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated children who received a CPS response was calculated by multiplying the disposition rate by the child population of all 52 States and dividing by 1,000. The result was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- If 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated children who received a CPS response was calculated by taking the number of reported children who received a CPS response and rounding it to the nearest 1,000.
- If a State did not provide distinctive IDs for nonvictims, it was excluded from this analysis.

Table 3–5 Child Victims, 2009 (duplicate and unique counts)

- Data are from the Child File for unique counts and the Child File or SDC for duplicate counts.
- The rate was calculated by dividing the number of victims by the child population and multiplying by 1,000.

Table 3–6 Child Victimization Rates 2005–2009 (duplicate count)

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- If fewer than 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated victims was calculated by multiplying the victimization rate by the child population of all 52 States and dividing by 1,000. The result was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- If 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated victims was calculated by taking the number of reported victims and rounding it to the nearest 1,000.

Table 3–7 Child Victimization Rates 2005–2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- If fewer than 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated victims was calculated by multiplying the victimization rate by the child population of all 52 States and dividing by 1,000. The result was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- If 52 States reported data in a given year, the number of estimated victims was calculated by taking the number of reported victims and rounding it to the nearest 1,000.

Table 3–8 PART Measure: First-Time Victims, 2005–2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- States with 95 percent or more first-time victims were excluded from this analysis.

Table 3–9 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2009 (duplicate count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- The categories “mother and other” and “father and other” include victims with one perpetrator identified as a mother or father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.
- The category “other” can include more than one person.
- The category “nonparental perpetrator” is defined as a perpetrator who was not identified as a parent and includes other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, foster care staff, and legal guardian.

Table 3–10 Victims by Age, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- National rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- The category unknown age is defined as victims whose age was unable to be determined or older than 17 years.
- There are no population data for unknown age and therefore, no rate.

Table 3–11 Victims by Sex, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- National rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- There is no population for children with an unknown sex and therefore, no rate.

Table 3–12 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- Counts associated with specific racial groups (e.g., White) do not include Hispanic children.
- National rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- Only those States that reported race and ethnicity separately are included in this analysis.

Table 3–13 Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- The methodology for this analysis was modified for *Child Maltreatment 2009*. The denominator was changed from duplicate victims to unique victims. The numerator is reported maltreatments, which is the same as in the previous report.
- A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, and therefore, the total percent may equal more than 100.

Table 3–14 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- The number in the unique victims column is the number of all victims, regardless of whether they were reported with a disability.
- A victim may have been reported with more than one type of disability.

Table 3–15 Victims with Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- Beginning in *Child Maltreatment 2008*, a threshold was instituted to improve data quality. States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 10 percent of all records contained a reported caregiver risk factor of domestic violence. This threshold reduced the number of States included in the analysis from the prior years.

Table 3–16 Nonvictims with Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- Beginning in *Child Maltreatment 2008*, a threshold was instituted to improve data quality. States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 10 percent of all records contained a reported caregiver risk factor of domestic violence. This threshold reduced the number of States included in the analysis from the prior years.

Table 3–17 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2005–2009 (unique count)

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

Table 3–18 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2005–2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.

Table 3–1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2009 *(duplicate count) (continues)*

State	Duplicate Victims			Duplicate Nonvictims		
	Substantiated	Indicated	Alternative Response Victim	Alternative Response Nonvictim	Unsubstantiated	Intentionally False
Alabama	8,295				18,054	
Alaska	3,774		185		5,850	
Arizona	3,734	188			44,278	
Arkansas	10,556				33,065	
California	79,799				300,410	
Colorado	11,881				40,461	
Connecticut	9,756				27,190	
Delaware	2,071				9,356	398
District of Columbia	3,407				6,997	
Florida	49,078				210,613	217
Georgia	23,921				18,912	
Hawaii	2,072				3,326	
Idaho	1,634				8,695	698
Illinois	29,836				80,958	744
Indiana	24,108				80,258	
Iowa	13,007				25,616	
Kansas	1,363				25,282	
Kentucky	15,044		2,426	18,376	34,493	
Louisiana	9,660			5,012	20,618	
Maine	4,073				6,226	
Maryland	8,511	8,260			24,818	
Massachusetts	38,958				29,190	
Michigan	19,171	13,292			139,491	
Minnesota	4,961			15,529	3,761	17
Mississippi	7,883				23,400	
Missouri	5,451			37,123	27,880	
Montana	1,545	83			11,034	
Nebraska	5,448				17,258	
Nevada	4,708			1,174	13,598	
New Hampshire	984				9,961	
New Jersey	9,293				77,086	
New Mexico	5,368				17,909	
New York	90,031			3,906	185,280	
North Carolina	9,433		15,073	88,383	25,340	
North Dakota	1,254				5,682	
Ohio	21,082	13,002			80,273	
Oklahoma	7,621			25,451	15,419	
Oregon	11,802				24,805	
Pennsylvania	4,084				21,684	
Puerto Rico	11,891				17,881	517
Rhode Island	3,065				6,124	
South Carolina	12,707				17,373	
South Dakota	1,513				5,367	
Tennessee	8,694	492		49,976	25,243	
Texas	69,169				195,146	
Utah	13,706				17,638	16
Vermont	762			187	3,134	25
Virginia	6,068			33,146	5,877	132
Washington	6,560			12,001	26,220	119
West Virginia	5,473				28,880	
Wisconsin	4,947				32,599	
Wyoming	727			4,153	661	
Total	709,939	35,317	17,684	294,417	2,136,670	2,883
Percent	19.5	1.0	0.5	8.1	58.8	0.1
States Reporting	52	6	3	13	52	10

Table 3–1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2009 (duplicate count) (continued)

State	Duplicate Nonvictims				Total Children Who Received a CPS Response
	Closed With No Finding	No Alleged Maltreatment	Other	Unknown	
Alabama	1,202		78		27,629
Alaska	942		1		10,752
Arizona		26,864			75,064
Arkansas	1,500	19,002	1		64,124
California		69,175		4	449,388
Colorado				168	52,510
Connecticut					36,946
Delaware	916	1,068	127		13,936
District of Columbia	554	5,752			16,710
Florida		79,381			339,289
Georgia	583	24,270			67,686
Hawaii				6	5,404
Idaho					11,027
Illinois	6	38,760			150,304
Indiana		311			104,677
Iowa					38,623
Kansas					26,645
Kentucky	2,235		455		73,029
Louisiana	1,945		19	1	37,255
Maine		297			10,596
Maryland		22			41,611
Massachusetts		16,276			84,424
Michigan	16,370	17			188,341
Minnesota	815				25,083
Mississippi				1	31,284
Missouri	1,377			18	71,849
Montana	976	65	196	2	13,901
Nebraska	552	8,117			31,375
Nevada		5,712			25,192
New Hampshire	457	5		242	11,649
New Jersey					86,379
New Mexico					23,277
New York		3,156			282,373
North Carolina					138,229
North Dakota					6,936
Ohio	4,907			42	119,306
Oklahoma	3,318				51,809
Oregon			9,985		46,592
Pennsylvania			71		25,839
Puerto Rico	2,296		1	8,126	40,712
Rhode Island	130				9,319
South Carolina		10,857		29	40,966
South Dakota	306				7,186
Tennessee	6,163		289		90,857
Texas	6,213		20,286	1,295	292,109
Utah	1,158				32,518
Vermont	1				4,109
Virginia		15,971	34	1,368	62,596
Washington					44,900
West Virginia	3,157	12,739		31	50,280
Wisconsin				4	37,550
Wyoming					5,541
Total	58,079	337,817	31,543	11,337	3,635,686
Percent	1.6	9.3	0.9	0.3	100.0
States Reporting	25	21	13	15	52

Table 3–2 Children Who Received a CPS Response, 2009 *(duplicate and unique counts)*

State	Child Population	Duplicate Children Counts		Child Population	Unique Children Counts	
		Number	Rate		Number	Rate
Alabama	1,128,864	27,629	24.5	1,128,864	26,246	23.2
Alaska	183,546	10,752	58.6	183,546	8,816	48.0
Arizona	1,732,019	75,064	43.3	1,732,019	61,836	35.7
Arkansas	709,968	64,124	90.3	709,968	54,116	76.2
California	9,435,682	449,388	47.6	9,435,682	369,035	39.1
Colorado	1,227,763	52,510	42.8	1,227,763	44,741	36.4
Connecticut	807,985	36,946	45.7	807,985	31,300	38.7
Delaware	206,993	13,936	67.3	206,993	11,999	58.0
District of Columbia	114,036	16,710	146.5	114,036	14,544	127.5
Florida	4,057,773	339,289	83.6	4,057,773	274,267	67.6
Georgia	2,583,792	67,686	26.2	2,583,792	62,997	24.4
Hawaii	290,361	5,404	18.6	290,361	5,106	17.6
Idaho	419,190	11,027	26.3	419,190	9,201	21.9
Illinois	3,177,377	150,304	47.3	3,177,377	127,550	40.1
Indiana	1,589,365	104,677	65.9	1,589,365	92,657	58.3
Iowa	713,155	38,623	54.2	713,155	30,870	43.3
Kansas	704,951	26,645	37.8	704,951	22,685	32.2
Kentucky	1,014,323	73,029	72.0	1,014,323	60,145	59.3
Louisiana	1,123,386	37,255	33.2	1,123,386	33,054	29.4
Maine	271,176	10,596	39.1	271,176	9,227	34.0
Maryland	1,351,935	41,611	30.8	1,351,935	36,501	27.0
Massachusetts	1,433,002	84,424	58.9	1,433,002	69,805	48.7
Michigan	2,349,892	188,341	80.1	2,349,892	142,945	60.8
Minnesota	1,260,797	25,083	19.9	1,260,797	22,531	17.9
Mississippi	767,742	31,284	40.7	767,742	26,964	35.1
Missouri	1,431,338	71,849	50.2	1,431,338	58,552	40.9
Montana	219,828	13,901	63.2	219,828	10,893	49.6
Nebraska	451,641	31,375	69.5	451,641	24,268	53.7
Nevada	681,033	25,192	37.0	681,033	21,353	31.4
New Hampshire	289,071	11,649	40.3	289,071	9,848	34.1
New Jersey	2,045,848	86,379	42.2	2,045,848	70,729	34.6
New Mexico	510,238	23,277	45.6	510,238	19,758	38.7
New York	4,424,083	282,373	63.8	4,424,083	224,541	50.8
North Carolina	2,277,967	138,229	60.7	2,277,967	118,040	51.8
North Dakota	143,971	6,936	48.2			
Ohio	2,714,341	119,306	44.0	2,714,341	99,813	36.8
Oklahoma	918,849	51,809	56.4	918,849	44,447	48.4
Oregon	872,811	46,592	53.4			
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	25,839	9.3	2,775,132	23,100	8.3
Puerto Rico	963,847	40,712	42.2	963,847	36,479	37.8
Rhode Island	226,825	9,319	41.1	226,825	7,813	34.4
South Carolina	1,080,732	40,966	37.9	1,080,732	37,369	34.6
South Dakota	199,616	7,186	36.0	199,616	6,385	32.0
Tennessee	1,493,252	90,857	60.8	1,493,252	75,570	50.6
Texas	6,895,969	292,109	42.4	6,895,969	260,486	37.8
Utah	868,824	32,518	37.4	868,824	27,796	32.0
Vermont	126,275	4,109	32.5	126,275	3,508	27.8
Virginia	1,847,182	62,596	33.9	1,847,182	58,599	31.7
Washington	1,569,592	44,900	28.6	1,569,592	37,596	24.0
West Virginia	386,449	50,280	130.1	386,449	40,811	105.6
Wisconsin	1,310,250	37,550	28.7	1,310,250	31,338	23.9
Wyoming	132,025	5,541	42.0	132,025	4,749	36.0
Total	75,512,062	3,635,686		74,495,280	3,002,979	
Rate			48.1			40.3
States Reporting		52			50	

Table 3–3 Child Disposition Rates, 2005–2009 *(duplicate count)*

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported Children (duplicate count) Who Received a CPS Response	Child Disposition Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated Children (duplicate count) Who Received a CPS Response
2005	51	73,397,908	3,531,406	48.1	74,780,977	3,597,000
2006	51	73,651,790	3,512,274	47.7	75,028,427	3,579,000
2007	51	72,896,154	3,371,074	46.2	75,342,238	3,481,000
2008	52	75,411,627	3,674,250	48.7	75,411,627	3,674,000
2009	52	75,512,062	3,635,686	48.1	75,512,062	3,636,000

Table 3–4 Child Disposition Rates, 2005–2009 (*unique count*)

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported Children (unique count) Who Received a CPS Response	Child Disposition Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated Children (unique count) Who Received a CPS Response
2005	47	68,527,153	2,829,636	41.3	74,780,977	3,088,000
2006	48	69,817,326	2,864,027	41.0	75,028,427	3,076,000
2007	49	71,886,504	2,792,720	38.8	75,342,238	2,923,000
2008	50	74,398,024	3,033,992	40.8	75,411,627	3,077,000
2009	50	74,495,280	3,002,979	40.3	75,512,062	3,043,000

Table 3–5 Child Victims, 2009 *(duplicate and unique counts)*

State	Child Population	Duplicate Count Victims		Child Population	Unique Count Victims	
		Number	Rate		Number	Rate
Alabama	1,128,864	8,295	7.3	1,128,864	8,123	7.2
Alaska	183,546	3,959	21.6	183,546	3,544	19.3
Arizona	1,732,019	3,922	2.3	1,732,019	3,803	2.2
Arkansas	709,968	10,556	14.9	709,968	9,926	14.0
California	9,435,682	79,799	8.5	9,435,682	73,962	7.8
Colorado	1,227,763	11,881	9.7	1,227,763	11,341	9.2
Connecticut	807,985	9,756	12.1	807,985	9,090	11.3
Delaware	206,993	2,071	10.0	206,993	2,015	9.7
District of Columbia	114,036	3,407	29.9	114,036	3,279	28.8
Florida	4,057,773	49,078	12.1	4,057,773	45,841	11.3
Georgia	2,583,792	23,921	9.3	2,583,792	23,249	9.0
Hawaii	290,361	2,072	7.1	290,361	2,007	6.9
Idaho	419,190	1,634	3.9	419,190	1,571	3.7
Illinois	3,177,377	29,836	9.4	3,177,377	27,446	8.6
Indiana	1,589,365	24,108	15.2	1,589,365	22,330	14.0
Iowa	713,155	13,007	18.2	713,155	11,636	16.3
Kansas	704,951	1,363	1.9	704,951	1,329	1.9
Kentucky	1,014,323	17,470	17.2	1,014,323	16,187	16.0
Louisiana	1,123,386	9,660	8.6	1,123,386	9,063	8.1
Maine	271,176	4,073	15.0	271,176	3,809	14.0
Maryland	1,351,935	16,771	12.4	1,351,935	15,310	11.3
Massachusetts	1,433,002	38,958	27.2	1,433,002	34,639	24.2
Michigan	2,349,892	32,463	13.8	2,349,892	29,976	12.8
Minnesota	1,260,797	4,961	3.9	1,260,797	4,668	3.7
Mississippi	767,742	7,883	10.3	767,742	7,369	9.6
Missouri	1,431,338	5,451	3.8	1,431,338	5,226	3.7
Montana	219,828	1,628	7.4	219,828	1,521	6.9
Nebraska	451,641	5,448	12.1	451,641	4,871	10.8
Nevada	681,033	4,708	6.9	681,033	4,443	6.5
New Hampshire	289,071	984	3.4	289,071	924	3.2
New Jersey	2,045,848	9,293	4.5	2,045,848	8,725	4.3
New Mexico	510,238	5,368	10.5	510,238	4,915	9.6
New York	4,424,083	90,031	20.4	4,424,083	77,620	17.5
North Carolina	2,277,967	24,506	10.8	2,277,967	22,371	9.8
North Dakota	143,971	1,254	8.7			
Ohio	2,714,341	34,084	12.6	2,714,341	31,270	11.5
Oklahoma	918,849	7,621	8.3	918,849	7,157	7.8
Oregon	872,811	11,802	13.5			
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	4,084	1.5	2,775,132	3,913	1.4
Puerto Rico	963,847	11,891	12.3	963,847	11,136	11.6
Rhode Island	226,825	3,065	13.5	226,825	2,804	12.4
South Carolina	1,080,732	12,707	11.8	1,080,732	12,381	11.5
South Dakota	199,616	1,513	7.6	199,616	1,443	7.2
Tennessee	1,493,252	9,186	6.2	1,493,252	8,822	5.9
Texas	6,895,969	69,169	10.0	6,895,969	66,359	9.6
Utah	868,824	13,706	15.8	868,824	12,704	14.6
Vermont	126,275	762	6.0	126,275	696	5.5
Virginia	1,847,182	6,068	3.3	1,847,182	5,951	3.2
Washington	1,569,592	6,560	4.2	1,569,592	6,070	3.9
West Virginia	386,449	5,473	14.2	386,449	4,978	12.9
Wisconsin	1,310,250	4,947	3.8	1,310,250	4,654	3.6
Wyoming	132,025	727	5.5	132,025	707	5.4
Total	75,512,062	762,940		74,495,280	693,174	
Rate			10.1			9.3
States Reporting		52			50	

Table 3–6 Child Victimization Rates, 2005–2009 *(duplicate count)*

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported (duplicate count) Victims	Child Victimization Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated (duplicate count) Victims
2005	52	74,780,977	900,642	12.0	74,780,977	901,000
2006	51	73,651,790	885,681	12.0	75,028,427	900,000
2007	51	72,896,154	760,863	10.4	75,342,238	784,000
2008	52	75,411,627	773,792	10.3	75,411,627	774,000
2009	52	75,512,062	762,940	10.1	75,512,062	763,000

Table 3–7 Child Victimization Rates, 2005–2009 (*unique count*)

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported (unique count) Victims	Child Victimization Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated (unique count) Victims
2005	49	72,751,837	793,558	10.9	74,780,977	815,000
2006	49	72,647,455	796,310	11.0	75,028,427	825,000
2007	49	71,886,504	690,482	9.6	75,342,238	723,000
2008	50	74,398,024	704,429	9.5	75,411,627	716,000
2009	50	74,495,280	693,174	9.3	75,512,062	702,000

Table 3–8 First-Time Victims, 2005–2009 (unique count) (continues)

State	2005					2006				
	Child Population	Unique Victims	First-Time Victims (unique)			Child Population	Unique Victims	First-Time Victims (unique)		
			Number	Percent	Rate			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,112,165	8,794	5,311	60.4	4.8	1,121,516	9,107	6,994	76.8	6.2
Alaska						184,591	3,122	2,767	88.6	15.0
Arizona	1,584,196	5,884	5,016	85.2	3.2	1,642,298	4,341	3,694	85.1	2.2
Arkansas	689,690	7,876	6,399	81.2	9.3	697,878	8,657	7,159	82.7	10.3
California	9,472,272	86,725	74,633	86.1	7.9	9,445,218	82,210	71,217	86.6	7.5
Colorado	1,161,528	9,016	7,665	85.0	6.6	1,177,483	10,345	8,668	83.8	7.4
Connecticut						829,516	9,718	7,925	81.5	9.6
Delaware	202,539	1,908	1,563	81.9	7.7	204,213	1,892	1,569	82.9	7.7
District of Columbia						114,599	2,571	2,025	78.8	17.7
Florida										
Georgia										
Hawaii	291,956	2,696	2,436	90.4	8.3	290,999	2,006	1,798	89.6	6.2
Idaho	390,823	1,836	1,493	81.3	3.8	400,077	1,584	1,268	80.1	3.2
Illinois	3,216,707	26,904	20,158	74.9	6.3	3,203,606	25,561	19,341	75.7	6.0
Indiana	1,580,379	17,683	15,550	87.9	9.8	1,587,180	19,168	16,527	86.2	10.4
Iowa	710,387	12,492	8,991	72.0	12.7	711,806	12,913	9,164	71.0	12.9
Kansas	697,756	2,634	2,265	86.0	3.2	695,759	2,545	2,163	85.0	3.1
Kentucky	999,742	17,707	12,471	70.4	12.5	1,006,793	18,010	12,497	69.4	12.4
Louisiana	1,163,182	11,534	8,494	73.6	7.3	1,065,461	11,636	8,783	75.5	8.2
Maine	287,843	3,079	1,646	53.5	5.7	283,959	3,319	1,716	51.7	6.0
Maryland										
Massachusetts	1,470,840	32,035	18,650	58.2	12.7	1,457,532	32,113	18,374	57.2	12.6
Michigan										
Minnesota	1,265,947	7,989	6,626	82.9	5.2	1,265,031	7,198	5,866	81.5	4.6
Mississippi	764,341	5,821	5,371	92.3	7.0	760,647	5,883	5,355	91.0	7.0
Missouri	1,426,384	8,021	6,833	85.2	4.8	1,432,228	6,380	5,215	81.7	3.6
Montana	219,635	1,933	1,550	80.2	7.1	219,383	1,674	1,326	79.2	6.0
Nebraska	445,444	5,823	4,784	82.2	10.7	445,712	5,441	4,350	79.9	9.8
Nevada	621,390	4,854	3,367	69.4	5.4	645,817	4,990	3,403	68.2	5.3
New Hampshire	305,853	894	284	31.8	0.9	303,259	795	246	30.9	0.8
New Jersey	2,106,520	9,232	5,316	57.6	2.5	2,087,647	10,839	6,253	57.7	3.0
New Mexico	499,200	6,519	5,115	78.5	10.2	501,069	5,401	4,200	77.8	8.4
New York	4,581,057	60,111	36,218	60.3	7.9	4,537,739	68,174	45,707	67.0	10.1
North Carolina	2,121,462	29,595	16,878	57.0	8.0	2,164,399	25,692	16,030	62.4	7.4
North Dakota										
Ohio	2,801,944	39,235	27,610	70.4	9.9	2,782,614	37,759	26,724	70.8	9.6
Oklahoma	883,926	12,667	9,685	76.5	11.0	892,657	12,153	9,193	75.6	10.3
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	2,841,615	4,174	3,801	91.1	1.3	2,830,129	4,016	3,670	91.4	1.3
Puerto Rico						1,018,338	14,622	6,486	44.4	6.4
Rhode Island	241,889	3,035	1,973	65.0	8.2	237,347	3,813	2,554	67.0	10.8
South Carolina	1,036,822	10,391	7,995	76.9	7.7	1,050,102	10,490	8,229	78.4	7.8
South Dakota	196,386	1,488	1,073	72.1	5.5	197,028	1,449	1,099	75.8	5.6
Tennessee	1,446,799	16,743	14,997	89.6	10.4	1,467,014	17,405	12,593	72.4	8.6
Texas	6,351,674	59,123	49,764	84.2	7.8	6,517,641	65,733	55,206	84.0	8.5
Utah	775,993	12,308	8,374	68.0	10.8	802,503	12,186	8,228	67.5	10.3
Vermont	136,312	995	819	82.3	6.0	133,544	806	655	81.3	4.9
Virginia										
Washington	1,524,662	6,943	5,783	83.3	3.8	1,537,221	6,561	5,320	81.1	3.5
West Virginia	388,104	8,158	5,743	70.4	14.8	388,135	7,213	4,543	63.0	11.7
Wisconsin	1,332,999	8,897	7,741	87.0	5.8	1,328,580	7,934	6,731	84.8	5.1
Wyoming						123,430	750	662	88.3	5.4
Total	59,348,363	573,752	430,441			61,789,698	606,175	453,493		
Percent				75.0					74.8	
Rate					7.3					7.3
States Reporting		40	40				45	45		

Table 3–8 First-Time Victims, 2005–2009 (unique count) (continued)

State	2007					2008				
	Child Population	Unique Victims	First-Time Victims (unique)			Child Population	Unique Victims	First-Time Victims (unique)		
			Number	Percent	Rate			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,127,750	9,010	6,994	77.6	6.2	1,129,522	9,011	6,902	76.6	6.1
Alaska						180,558	3,993	2,858	71.6	15.8
Arizona	1,688,329	3,920	3,382	86.3	2.0	1,717,156	3,450	2,995	86.8	1.7
Arkansas	703,688	9,161	7,439	81.2	10.6	706,653	8,759	7,177	81.9	10.2
California	9,426,972	81,310	67,365	82.8	7.1	9,424,028	78,421	66,097	84.3	7.0
Colorado	1,195,633	10,103	8,253	81.7	6.9	1,210,628	10,699	8,625	80.6	7.1
Connecticut	822,400	9,140	6,391	69.9	7.8	814,394	8,972	6,274	69.9	7.7
Delaware	205,720	2,047	1,659	81.0	8.1	206,820	2,226	1,837	82.5	8.9
District of Columbia										
Florida	4,081,907	50,451	33,870	67.1	8.3	4,070,878	47,981	28,019	58.4	6.9
Georgia										
Hawaii	290,741	2,019	1,836	90.9	6.3	289,851	1,828	1,389	76.0	4.8
Idaho	409,562	1,526	1,216	79.7	3.0	415,823	1,764	1,496	84.8	3.6
Illinois	3,194,525	26,593	19,804	74.5	6.2	3,182,952	27,372	20,375	74.4	6.4
Indiana	1,591,648	17,030	14,677	86.2	9.2	1,591,833	20,367	18,075	88.7	11.4
Iowa	711,901	12,591	8,837	70.2	12.4	712,516	10,133	7,194	71.0	10.1
Kansas	699,565	2,187	1,906	87.2	2.7	700,577	1,629	1,401	86.0	2.0
Kentucky	1,011,382	17,251	12,054	69.9	11.9	1,015,949	16,835	11,754	69.8	11.6
Louisiana	1,103,546	9,085	7,211	79.4	6.5	1,120,742	9,533	7,317	76.8	6.5
Maine	280,607	3,797	1,869	49.2	6.7	275,741	3,716	1,816	48.9	6.6
Maryland	1,367,674	9,066	7,306	80.6	5.3	1,356,198	14,382	12,115	84.2	8.9
Massachusetts	1,448,018	33,542	19,473	58.1	13.4	1,438,671	36,772	21,359	58.1	14.8
Michigan						2,392,899	27,383	20,330	74.2	8.5
Minnesota	1,265,225	6,493	5,264	81.1	4.2	1,262,103	5,510	4,495	81.6	3.6
Mississippi	766,898	6,606	6,043	91.5	7.9	767,660	7,429	6,677	89.9	8.7
Missouri	1,435,038	6,785	5,601	82.5	3.9	1,434,930	5,324	4,402	82.7	3.1
Montana	220,081	1,755	1,380	78.6	6.3	220,377	1,538	1,173	76.3	5.3
Nebraska	447,011	3,733	2,874	77.0	6.4	448,361	4,190	3,248	77.5	7.2
Nevada	667,521	5,037	3,446	68.4	5.2	676,837	4,561	3,044	66.7	4.5
New Hampshire	299,006	873	233	26.7	0.8	294,001	1,063	283	26.6	1.0
New Jersey	2,069,756	7,146	5,915	82.8	2.9	2,053,346	8,588	7,268	84.6	3.5
New Mexico	504,573	5,500	4,250	77.3	8.4	506,235	5,164	3,982	77.1	7.9
New York	4,499,658	71,745	47,527	66.2	10.6	4,453,218	72,922	47,995	65.8	10.8
North Carolina	2,219,913	23,553	16,127	68.5	7.3	2,254,288	22,445	16,376	73.0	7.3
North Dakota										
Ohio	2,766,058	35,731	26,487	74.1	9.6	2,738,630	33,331	28,080	84.2	10.3
Oklahoma	902,105	11,926	9,108	76.4	10.1	907,488	10,219	7,599	74.4	8.4
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	2,817,244	3,996	3,650	91.3	1.3	2,795,791	3,872	3,583	92.5	1.3
Puerto Rico	1,002,111	9,946	9,193	92.4	9.2					
Rhode Island	233,542	3,349	2,269	67.8	9.7	229,788	2,775	1,900	68.5	8.3
South Carolina	1,065,850	12,358	9,718	78.6	9.1	1,075,249	12,178	9,687	79.5	9.0
South Dakota	198,098	1,404	1,041	74.1	5.3	198,582	1,331	997	74.9	5.0
Tennessee	1,479,255	14,881	12,641	84.9	8.5	1,491,242	10,945	9,345	85.4	6.3
Texas	6,647,219	68,070	56,947	83.7	8.6	6,765,835	67,913	56,207	82.8	8.3
Utah	829,615	12,683	8,629	68.0	10.4	850,682	12,364	8,343	67.5	9.8
Vermont	131,099	806	659	81.8	5.0	128,637	638	511	80.1	4.0
Virginia										
Washington	1,549,129	6,415	5,251	81.9	3.4	1,558,023	6,264	5,142	82.1	3.3
West Virginia	388,250	6,143	3,819	62.2	9.8	387,394	5,300	3,472	65.5	9.0
Wisconsin	1,324,183	7,151	6,043	84.5	4.6	1,316,468	5,407	4,458	82.4	3.4
Wyoming	126,410	754	635	84.2	5.0	128,990	678	547	80.7	4.2
Total	67,216,416	644,668	486,292			68,898,544	657,175	494,219		
Percent				75.4					75.2	
Rate					7.2					7.2
States Reporting		45	45				46	46		

Table 3–8 First-Time Victims, 2005–2009 (unique count) (continued)

State	2009				
	Child Population	Unique Victims	First-Time Victims (unique)		
			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,128,864	8,123	6,828	84.1	6.0
Alaska	183,546	3,544	2,539	71.6	13.8
Arizona	1,732,019	3,803	3,323	87.4	1.9
Arkansas	709,968	9,926	8,110	81.7	11.4
California	9,435,682	73,962	62,410	84.4	6.6
Colorado	1,227,763	11,341	8,962	79.0	7.3
Connecticut	807,985	9,090	6,375	70.1	7.9
Delaware	206,993	2,015	1,627	80.7	7.9
District of Columbia					
Florida	4,057,773	45,841	24,860	54.2	6.1
Georgia					
Hawaii	290,361	2,007	1,582	78.8	5.4
Idaho	419,190	1,571	1,281	81.5	3.1
Illinois	3,177,377	27,446	20,508	74.7	6.5
Indiana	1,589,365	22,330	19,877	89.0	12.5
Iowa	713,155	11,636	8,139	69.9	11.4
Kansas	704,951	1,329	1,181	88.9	1.7
Kentucky	1,014,323	16,187	11,338	70.0	11.2
Louisiana	1,123,386	9,063	6,765	74.6	6.0
Maine	271,176	3,809	1,804	47.4	6.7
Maryland	1,351,935	15,310	12,097	79.0	8.9
Massachusetts	1,433,002	34,639	19,780	57.1	13.8
Michigan	2,349,892	29,976	22,063	73.6	9.4
Minnesota	1,260,797	4,668	3,765	80.7	3.0
Mississippi	767,742	7,369	6,653	90.3	8.7
Missouri	1,431,338	5,226	4,315	82.6	3.0
Montana	219,828	1,521	1,192	78.4	5.4
Nebraska	451,641	4,871	3,763	77.3	8.3
Nevada	681,033	4,443	3,106	69.9	4.6
New Hampshire	289,071	924	228	24.7	0.8
New Jersey	2,045,848	8,725	7,324	83.9	3.6
New Mexico	510,238	4,915	3,840	78.1	7.5
New York	4,424,083	77,620	50,184	64.7	11.3
North Carolina	2,277,967	22,371	16,816	75.2	7.4
North Dakota					
Ohio	2,714,341	31,270	27,802	88.9	10.2
Oklahoma	918,849	7,157	5,398	75.4	5.9
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	3,913	3,636	92.9	1.3
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	226,825	2,804	1,990	71.0	8.8
South Carolina	1,080,732	12,381	1,005	8.1	0.9
South Dakota	199,616	1,443	1,060	73.5	5.3
Tennessee	1,493,252	8,822	7,847	88.9	5.3
Texas	6,895,969	66,359	54,382	82.0	7.9
Utah	868,824	12,704	8,412	66.2	9.7
Vermont	126,275	696	567	81.5	4.5
Virginia					
Washington	1,569,592	6,070	4,473	73.7	2.8
West Virginia	386,449	4,978	3,393	68.2	8.8
Wisconsin	1,310,250	4,654	3,895	83.7	3.0
Wyoming	132,025	707	597	84.4	4.5
Total	68,986,423	649,559	477,092		
Percent				73.4	
Rate					6.9
States Reporting		46	46		

Table 3–9 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

Perpetrator	Duplicate Victims	
	Number	Percent
PARENT		
Father	133,268	18.6
Father and Other	6,411	0.9
Mother	270,087	37.7
Mother and Other	39,468	5.5
Mother and Father	128,797	18.0
NONPARENT		
Child Daycare Provider	3,272	0.5
Foster Parent (Female Relative)	394	0.1
Foster Parent (Male Relative)	99	0.0
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	1,178	0.2
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	381	0.1
Friend and Neighbor	1,910	0.3
Legal Guardian (Female)	944	0.1
Legal Guardian (Male)	245	0.0
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	7,479	1.0
Other Professional	985	0.1
Partner of Parent (Female)	1,840	0.3
Partner of Parent (Male)	15,814	2.2
Relative (Female)	11,986	1.7
Relative (Male)	20,192	2.8
Group Home Staff	1,076	0.2
Other	29,617	4.1
Unknown	40,860	5.7
Total	716,303	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 48 States.

Table 3–10 Victims by Age, 2009 (unique count) (continues)

State	<1			1			2		
	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%
Alabama	62,128	1,018	12.5	63,535	539	6.6	64,979	530	6.5
Alaska	11,347	458	12.9	11,429	286	8.1	10,958	256	7.2
Arizona	103,592	510	13.4	102,498	346	9.1	105,794	314	8.3
Arkansas	40,590	1,070	10.8	41,214	604	6.1	42,136	633	6.4
California	554,411	9,862	13.3	559,208	5,258	7.1	558,792	4,907	6.6
Colorado	73,276	1,323	11.7	72,808	850	7.5	73,373	852	7.5
Connecticut	41,216	1,088	12.0	41,520	642	7.1	42,692	634	7.0
Delaware	11,921	220	10.9	12,087	163	8.1	12,024	128	6.4
District of Columbia	7,848	357	10.9	7,628	141	4.3	7,859	138	4.2
Florida	231,945	6,353	13.9	232,442	4,187	9.1	239,532	3,830	8.4
Georgia	147,740	3,304	14.2	151,103	1,718	7.4	153,584	1,599	6.9
Hawaii	18,673	285	14.2	18,478	160	8.0	17,904	137	6.8
Idaho	25,185	247	15.7	25,401	108	6.9	25,470	122	7.8
Illinois	181,133	3,838	14.0	179,925	2,326	8.5	179,630	2,207	8.0
Indiana	88,683	2,835	12.7	89,699	1,579	7.1	90,371	1,518	6.8
Iowa	40,742	1,455	12.5	41,396	1,095	9.4	41,500	1,005	8.6
Kansas	41,506	121	9.1	41,764	91	6.8	42,177	86	6.5
Kentucky	56,470	2,258	13.9	57,849	1,324	8.2	59,478	1,254	7.7
Louisiana	63,785	1,365	15.1	67,258	675	7.4	68,881	648	7.1
Maine	13,739	532	14.0	13,931	326	8.6	14,531	267	7.0
Maryland	76,511	1,751	11.4	77,124	979	6.4	77,365	946	6.2
Massachusetts	77,177	3,858	11.1	77,519	2,516	7.3	77,668	2,274	6.6
Michigan	123,960	4,850	16.2	123,258	1,950	6.5	122,807	1,944	6.5
Minnesota	73,019	585	12.5	73,418	316	6.8	74,281	331	7.1
Mississippi	43,850	845	11.5	45,316	466	6.3	47,311	454	6.2
Missouri	80,605	387	7.4	81,913	338	6.5	82,251	382	7.3
Montana	12,838	193	12.7	12,793	126	8.3	12,693	120	7.9
Nebraska	27,813	592	12.2	27,272	422	8.7	27,216	385	7.9
Nevada	40,286	725	16.3	40,698	371	8.4	41,945	390	8.8
New Hampshire	14,214	110	11.9	14,391	56	6.1	14,596	46	5.0
New Jersey	110,569	1,377	15.8	111,978	587	6.7	112,162	556	6.4
New Mexico	30,381	554	11.3	30,469	355	7.2	31,067	358	7.3
New York	247,880	7,465	9.6	248,655	4,672	6.0	248,608	4,313	5.6
North Carolina	132,275	2,935	13.1	134,291	1,793	8.0	135,936	1,655	7.4
North Dakota									
Ohio	147,725	3,872	12.4	148,496	2,209	7.1	150,153	2,140	6.8
Oklahoma	54,677	1,357	19.0	55,064	628	8.8	55,755	554	7.7
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	147,416	265	6.8	149,910	158	4.0	152,173	146	3.7
Puerto Rico	45,100	243	2.2	45,304	494	4.4	46,443	790	7.1
Rhode Island	12,228	446	15.9	12,084	228	8.1	12,251	223	8.0
South Carolina	60,666	1,651	13.3	62,138	964	7.8	65,805	860	6.9
South Dakota	12,342	232	16.1	12,070	138	9.6	12,233	128	8.9
Tennessee	85,091	1,588	18.0	87,117	515	5.8	86,558	471	5.3
Texas	413,480	9,374	14.1	417,476	5,976	9.0	416,836	5,622	8.5
Utah	57,018	1,134	8.9	55,948	914	7.2	54,966	858	6.8
Vermont	6,509	47	6.8	6,581	36	5.2	6,678	32	4.6
Virginia	106,950	705	11.8	107,466	426	7.2	108,497	433	7.3
Washington	89,453	756	12.5	91,464	447	7.4	92,441	459	7.6
West Virginia	20,512	590	11.9	21,379	339	6.8	21,975	335	6.7
Wisconsin	73,086	524	11.3	73,403	278	6.0	74,102	304	6.5
Wyoming	8,200	102	14.4	8,342	62	8.8	8,302	65	9.2
Total	4,247,761	87,612		4,284,510	51,177		4,322,739	48,639	
Percent			12.6			7.4			7.0
Rate			20.6			11.9			11.3
States Reporting		50			50			50	

Table 3–10 Victims by Age, 2009 (unique count) (continued)

State	3			4–7			8–11		
	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%
Alabama	62,645	508	6.3	246,612	1,739	21.4	248,959	1,406	17.3
Alaska	10,471	269	7.6	40,351	867	24.5	38,694	692	19.5
Arizona	103,600	275	7.2	402,340	972	25.6	372,189	661	17.4
Arkansas	40,487	603	6.1	158,640	2,226	22.4	154,106	1,817	18.3
California	543,121	4,367	5.9	2,111,716	16,175	21.9	1,973,908	13,772	18.6
Colorado	72,663	788	6.9	284,287	2,863	25.2	264,315	2,222	19.6
Connecticut	42,380	524	5.8	174,019	2,058	22.6	178,172	1,790	19.7
Delaware	11,894	150	7.4	46,396	499	24.8	44,179	393	19.5
District of Columbia	7,015	134	4.1	25,567	750	22.9	22,589	696	21.2
Florida	233,050	3,317	7.2	901,235	10,802	23.6	870,030	8,045	17.5
Georgia	150,183	1,456	6.3	590,694	5,484	23.6	563,793	4,391	18.9
Hawaii	17,174	114	5.7	66,290	455	22.7	59,245	371	18.5
Idaho	24,650	88	5.6	94,767	347	22.1	90,167	287	18.3
Illinois	176,798	1,986	7.2	707,343	6,779	24.7	689,829	5,090	18.5
Indiana	89,435	1,446	6.5	350,086	5,122	22.9	349,445	4,042	18.1
Iowa	40,933	946	8.1	155,773	2,938	25.2	153,259	2,035	17.5
Kansas	40,388	88	6.6	157,642	331	24.9	152,657	267	20.1
Kentucky	57,414	1,105	6.8	223,873	3,880	24.0	221,342	2,943	18.2
Louisiana	56,467	606	6.7	250,677	2,173	24.0	244,803	1,679	18.5
Maine	14,287	250	6.6	57,319	913	24.0	58,836	748	19.6
Maryland	75,227	884	5.8	297,599	3,697	24.1	289,553	2,919	19.1
Massachusetts	77,155	2,130	6.1	309,927	7,778	22.5	314,469	6,915	20.0
Michigan	122,941	1,818	6.1	501,272	6,557	21.9	520,170	5,719	19.1
Minnesota	72,336	305	6.5	279,120	1,156	24.8	268,974	936	20.1
Mississippi	43,215	457	6.2	169,395	1,691	22.9	165,629	1,448	19.6
Missouri	80,137	350	6.7	312,590	1,182	22.6	310,486	1,034	19.8
Montana	12,236	107	7.0	47,110	366	24.1	46,638	271	17.8
Nebraska	26,348	370	7.6	102,496	1,182	24.3	94,950	895	18.4
Nevada	41,015	300	6.8	156,371	1,046	23.5	145,272	704	15.8
New Hampshire	15,635	54	5.8	61,742	219	23.7	63,101	203	22.0
New Jersey	109,511	525	6.0	455,053	1,963	22.5	446,287	1,641	18.8
New Mexico	29,877	314	6.4	117,298	1,258	25.6	108,000	977	19.9
New York	239,951	3,975	5.1	959,881	16,800	21.6	948,263	15,436	19.9
North Carolina	131,882	1,545	6.9	514,691	5,250	23.5	499,154	4,299	19.2
North Dakota									
Ohio	147,683	2,027	6.5	586,028	7,133	22.8	597,727	5,657	18.1
Oklahoma	53,528	536	7.5	207,188	1,750	24.5	197,970	1,158	16.2
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	149,714	138	3.5	594,572	758	19.4	600,002	772	19.7
Puerto Rico	47,994	728	6.5	198,751	2,760	24.8	223,623	2,375	21.3
Rhode Island	11,957	189	6.7	48,388	659	23.5	49,256	525	18.7
South Carolina	62,196	764	6.2	238,355	2,840	22.9	234,672	2,335	18.9
South Dakota	11,512	111	7.7	44,043	361	25.0	41,779	224	15.5
Tennessee	84,513	484	5.5	327,763	1,897	21.5	326,450	1,618	18.3
Texas	414,474	5,035	7.6	1,623,301	17,101	25.8	1,480,240	11,847	17.9
Utah	54,014	835	6.6	204,963	3,039	23.9	187,101	2,481	19.5
Vermont	6,232	37	5.3	26,315	154	22.1	27,254	133	19.1
Virginia	105,934	405	6.8	415,201	1,402	23.6	397,132	1,077	18.1
Washington	90,301	417	6.9	344,958	1,417	23.3	339,223	1,180	19.4
West Virginia	21,275	331	6.6	84,987	1,247	25.1	83,950	925	18.6
Wisconsin	72,192	279	6.0	285,357	1,084	23.3	283,734	910	19.6
Wyoming	7,889	42	5.9	29,360	169	23.9	27,525	124	17.5
Total	4,213,929	44,512		16,589,702	161,289		16,069,101	130,085	
Percent			6.4			23.3			18.8
Rate			10.6			9.7			8.1
States Reporting		50			50			50	

Table 3–10 Victims by Age, 2009 (unique count) (continued)

State	12–15			16–17			Unknown		Total Unique Victims
	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Number	%	
Alabama	249,162	1,810	22.3	130,844	490	6.0	83	1.0	8,123
Alaska	39,049	507	14.3	21,247	153	4.3	56	1.6	3,544
Arizona	358,772	552	14.5	183,234	172	4.5	1	0.0	3,803
Arkansas	153,037	2,092	21.1	79,758	768	7.7	113	1.1	9,926
California	2,052,255	13,991	18.9	1,082,271	5,554	7.5	76	0.1	73,962
Colorado	254,325	1,808	15.9	132,716	603	5.3	32	0.3	11,341
Connecticut	189,374	1,769	19.5	98,612	541	6.0	44	0.5	9,090
Delaware	44,610	337	16.7	23,882	122	6.1	3	0.1	2,015
District of Columbia	22,515	779	23.8	13,015	278	8.5	6	0.2	3,279
Florida	882,453	6,653	14.5	467,086	2,529	5.5	125	0.3	45,841
Georgia	544,476	3,898	16.8	282,219	1,376	5.9	23	0.1	23,249
Hawaii	60,524	350	17.4	32,073	132	6.6	3	0.1	2,007
Idaho	88,330	270	17.2	45,220	100	6.4	2	0.1	1,571
Illinois	700,475	3,983	14.5	362,244	1,203	4.4	34	0.1	27,446
Indiana	350,011	4,390	19.7	181,635	1,386	6.2	12	0.1	22,330
Iowa	156,309	1,604	13.8	83,243	547	4.7	11	0.1	11,636
Kansas	150,337	263	19.8	78,480	80	6.0	2	0.2	1,329
Kentucky	221,171	2,485	15.4	116,726	915	5.7	23	0.1	16,187
Louisiana	242,381	1,469	16.2	129,134	440	4.9	8	0.1	9,063
Maine	63,167	599	15.7	35,366	156	4.1	18	0.5	3,809
Maryland	298,817	2,840	18.5	159,739	1,218	8.0	76	0.5	15,310
Massachusetts	325,790	6,704	19.4	173,297	2,376	6.9	88	0.3	34,639
Michigan	544,503	5,306	17.7	290,981	1,758	5.9	74	0.2	29,976
Minnesota	274,816	758	16.2	144,833	246	5.3	35	0.7	4,668
Mississippi	164,979	1,460	19.8	88,047	523	7.1	25	0.3	7,369
Missouri	315,450	1,166	22.3	167,906	387	7.4			5,226
Montana	48,766	208	13.7	26,754	61	4.0	69	4.5	1,521
Nebraska	95,365	755	15.5	50,181	258	5.3	12	0.2	4,871
Nevada	143,255	676	15.2	72,191	224	5.0	7	0.2	4,443
New Hampshire	68,759	174	18.8	36,633	62	6.7			924
New Jersey	461,083	1,518	17.4	239,205	538	6.2	20	0.2	8,725
New Mexico	106,355	780	15.9	56,791	228	4.6	91	1.9	4,915
New York	996,296	17,593	22.7	534,549	7,235	9.3	131	0.2	77,620
North Carolina	480,047	3,850	17.2	249,691	1,044	4.7			22,371
North Dakota									
Ohio	612,556	5,771	18.5	323,973	2,187	7.0	274	0.9	31,270
Oklahoma	192,438	901	12.6	102,229	260	3.6	13	0.2	7,157
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	636,764	1,078	27.5	344,581	510	13.0	88	2.2	3,913
Puerto Rico	238,681	2,497	22.4	117,951	1,074	9.6	175	1.6	11,136
Rhode Island	52,317	389	13.9	28,344	132	4.7	13	0.5	2,804
South Carolina	232,141	2,046	16.5	124,759	628	5.1	293	2.4	12,381
South Dakota	42,790	179	12.4	22,847	56	3.9	14	1.0	1,443
Tennessee	325,930	1,583	17.9	169,830	660	7.5	6	0.1	8,822
Texas	1,411,297	8,849	13.3	718,865	2,339	3.5	216	0.3	66,359
Utah	170,107	2,523	19.9	84,707	904	7.1	16	0.1	12,704
Vermont	29,993	210	30.2	16,713	45	6.5	2	0.3	696
Virginia	397,550	1,031	17.3	208,452	377	6.3	95	1.6	5,951
Washington	339,996	985	16.2	181,756	355	5.8	54	0.9	6,070
West Virginia	86,330	819	16.5	46,041	264	5.3	128	2.6	4,978
Wisconsin	291,997	949	20.4	156,379	311	6.7	15	0.3	4,654
Wyoming	27,571	111	15.7	14,836	30	4.2	2	0.3	707
Total	16,235,472	123,318		8,532,066	43,835		2,707		693,174
Percent			17.8			6.3		0.4	
Rate			7.6			5.1			
States Reporting		50			50		47		50

Table 3–11 Victims by Sex, 2009 (unique count)

State	Boys			Girls			Unknown		Total Unique Victims
	Child Population	Number	Percent	Child Population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	576,256	3,411	42.0	552,608	4,702	57.9	10	0.1	8,123
Alaska	94,536	1,756	49.5	89,010	1,741	49.1	47	1.3	3,544
Arizona	885,522	1,852	48.7	846,497	1,947	51.2	4	0.1	3,803
Arkansas	362,632	4,394	44.3	347,336	5,524	55.7	8	0.1	9,926
California	4,832,846	35,587	48.1	4,602,836	38,301	51.8	74	0.1	73,962
Colorado	628,226	5,597	49.4	599,537	5,744	50.6			11,341
Connecticut	413,341	4,469	49.2	394,644	4,584	50.4	37	0.4	9,090
Delaware	105,679	1,001	49.7	101,314	1,014	50.3			2,015
District of Columbia	58,249	1,611	49.1	55,787	1,663	50.7	5	0.2	3,279
Florida	2,080,260	22,789	49.7	1,977,513	22,964	50.1	88	0.2	45,841
Georgia	1,320,969	11,306	48.6	1,262,823	11,897	51.2	46	0.2	23,249
Hawaii	150,713	966	48.1	139,648	1,037	51.7	4	0.2	2,007
Idaho	214,730	775	49.3	204,460	796	50.7			1,571
Illinois	1,623,694	13,194	48.1	1,553,683	14,084	51.3	168	0.6	27,446
Indiana	812,766	10,428	46.7	776,599	11,853	53.1	49	0.2	22,330
Iowa	365,006	5,832	50.1	348,149	5,803	49.9	1	0.0	11,636
Kansas	360,880	566	42.6	344,071	763	57.4			1,329
Kentucky	518,881	7,883	48.7	495,442	8,143	50.3	161	1.0	16,187
Louisiana	574,401	4,461	49.2	548,985	4,543	50.1	59	0.7	9,063
Maine	138,787	1,943	51.0	132,389	1,859	48.8	7	0.2	3,809
Maryland	690,134	7,392	48.3	661,801	7,873	51.4	45	0.3	15,310
Massachusetts	732,100	17,033	49.2	700,902	16,879	48.7	727	2.1	34,639
Michigan	1,202,546	14,952	49.9	1,147,346	15,021	50.1	3	0.0	29,976
Minnesota	644,918	2,248	48.2	615,879	2,420	51.8			4,668
Mississippi	392,610	3,378	45.8	375,132	3,982	54.0	9	0.1	7,369
Missouri	731,266	2,359	45.1	700,072	2,867	54.9			5,226
Montana	112,780	745	49.0	107,048	722	47.5	54	3.6	1,521
Nebraska	231,217	2,336	48.0	220,424	2,535	52.0			4,871
Nevada	349,931	2,288	51.5	331,102	2,155	48.5			4,443
New Hampshire	147,752	426	46.1	141,319	498	53.9			924
New Jersey	1,047,728	4,168	47.8	998,120	4,526	51.9	31	0.4	8,725
New Mexico	259,682	2,454	49.9	250,556	2,446	49.8	15	0.3	4,915
New York	2,260,365	38,683	49.8	2,163,718	38,669	49.8	268	0.3	77,620
North Carolina	1,165,235	11,339	50.7	1,112,732	11,032	49.3			22,371
North Dakota									
Ohio	1,386,707	14,485	46.3	1,327,634	16,612	53.1	173	0.6	31,270
Oklahoma	471,310	3,445	48.1	447,539	3,712	51.9			7,157
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	1,418,753	1,327	33.9	1,356,379	2,586	66.1			3,913
Puerto Rico	492,412	5,505	49.4	471,435	5,582	50.1	49	0.4	11,136
Rhode Island	116,278	1,378	49.1	110,547	1,416	50.5	10	0.4	2,804
South Carolina	553,195	6,029	48.7	527,537	6,199	50.1	153	1.2	12,381
South Dakota	102,141	711	49.3	97,475	731	50.7	1	0.1	1,443
Tennessee	761,466	3,048	34.5	731,786	3,907	44.3	1,867	21.2	8,822
Texas	3,529,857	31,958	48.2	3,366,112	34,278	51.7	123	0.2	66,359
Utah	446,632	5,880	46.3	422,192	6,800	53.5	24	0.2	12,704
Vermont	64,651	292	42.0	61,624	404	58.0			696
Virginia	942,985	2,769	46.5	904,197	3,177	53.4	5	0.1	5,951
Washington	802,654	3,033	50.0	766,938	2,988	49.2	49	0.8	6,070
West Virginia	197,806	2,456	49.3	188,643	2,514	50.5	8	0.2	4,978
Wisconsin	669,725	2,013	43.3	640,525	2,589	55.6	52	1.1	4,654
Wyoming	68,013	311	44.0	64,012	396	56.0			707
Total	38,111,223	334,262		36,384,057	354,478		4,434		693,174
Percent			48.2			51.1		0.6	100.0
Rate			8.8			9.7			
States Reporting		50			50		36		50

Table 3–12 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 *(unique count) (continues)*

State	African-American			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian			Hispanic		
	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%
Alabama	338,532	2,141	26.4	4,674	13	0.2	12,396	10	0.1	64,429	327	4.0
Alaska	9,017	158	4.5	31,659	1,652	46.6	8,552	55	1.6	16,884	109	3.1
Arizona	76,809	313	8.2	87,518	177	4.7	39,193	10	0.3	754,363	1,452	38.2
Arkansas	134,192	1,975	19.9	6,610	15	0.2	8,881	28	0.3	70,989	588	5.9
California	553,879	9,547	12.9	42,962	540	0.7	967,104	2,043	2.8	4,736,730	38,442	52.0
Colorado	56,190	1,042	9.2	9,750	76	0.7	33,157	84	0.7	366,807	4,348	38.3
Connecticut	90,639	1,979	21.8	2,364	9	0.1	32,538	77	0.8	144,500	2,683	29.5
Delaware	49,554	906	45.0	565	4	0.2	6,662	17	0.8	25,003	230	11.4
District of Columbia	70,166	1,946	59.3	273	1	0.0	3,154	3	0.1	13,960	228	7.0
Florida	808,245	13,553	29.6	12,504	115	0.3	98,403	179	0.4	1,070,805	7,024	15.3
Georgia	828,429	9,579	41.2	6,402	14	0.1	74,589	70	0.3	324,493	1,562	6.7
Hawaii	12,027	34	1.7	1,431	2	0.1	78,143	241	12.0	43,508	71	3.5
Idaho	5,739	21	1.3	6,157	77	4.9	4,710	7	0.4	68,682	167	10.6
Illinois	535,683	9,050	33.0	5,741	38	0.1	133,210	126	0.5	705,192	3,042	11.1
Indiana	175,053	3,824	17.1	3,534	14	0.1	23,520	45	0.2	137,909	1,565	7.0
Iowa	28,972	946	8.1	3,543	130	1.1	13,681	63	0.5	55,999	684	5.9
Kansas	50,218	172	12.9	6,492	9	0.7	16,338	9	0.7	104,019	115	8.7
Kentucky	95,524	1,737	10.7	2,090	8	0.0	11,601	18	0.1	45,929	434	2.7
Louisiana	421,219	4,020	44.4	6,842	32	0.4	16,599	16	0.2	50,029	191	2.1
Maine	6,301	70	1.8	2,026	34	0.9	3,752	9	0.2	6,657	73	1.9
Maryland	423,875	7,449	48.7	3,495	9	0.1	68,350	124	0.8	141,459	1,082	7.1
Massachusetts	108,227	4,569	13.2	3,111	41	0.1	80,843	678	2.0	194,727	8,090	23.4
Michigan	393,080	8,515	28.4	13,293	153	0.5	63,826	96	0.3	156,510	1,536	5.1
Minnesota	82,680	1,035	22.2	18,921	341	7.3	63,475	125	2.7	94,442	515	11.0
Mississippi	331,347	3,405	46.2	4,388	20	0.3	6,940	10	0.1	27,028	136	1.8
Missouri	198,534	1,042	19.9	6,417	14	0.3	24,049	16	0.3	79,096	219	4.2
Montana	3,003	16	1.1	20,774	284	18.7				11,494	68	4.5
Nebraska	25,962	750	15.4	5,617	295	6.1	8,733	28	0.6	63,824	543	11.1
Nevada	54,218	951	21.4	7,447	42	0.9	33,419	50	1.1	263,782	1,251	28.2
New Hampshire	6,293	20	2.2	714	5	0.5	7,099	4	0.4	13,357	72	7.8
New Jersey	298,868	2,562	29.4	3,216	2	0.0	166,974	108	1.2	442,088	1,504	17.2
New Mexico	14,087	131	2.7	52,388	402	8.2	6,590	6	0.1	282,203	2,833	57.6
New York	739,769	22,393	28.8	15,088	238	0.3	310,503	1,012	1.3	960,678	19,095	24.6
North Carolina	533,736	7,108	31.8	27,909	370	1.7	51,305	97	0.4	296,159	2,306	10.3
North Dakota												
Ohio	393,208	6,083	19.5	5,475	20	0.1	46,713	35	0.1	123,160	860	2.8
Oklahoma	85,762	956	13.4	82,950	505	7.1	14,346	18	0.3	120,670	1,005	14.0
Oregon												
Pennsylvania												
Puerto Rico												
Rhode Island	15,848	266	9.5	1,442	13	0.5	7,332	49	1.7	45,268	648	23.1
South Carolina	343,549	4,742	38.3	4,041	23	0.2	15,109	21	0.2	81,034	555	4.5
South Dakota	3,767	36	2.5	26,004	690	47.8	2,175	4	0.3	10,340	74	5.1
Tennessee	299,046	2,004	22.7	3,663	7	0.1	22,036	6	0.1	107,483	288	3.3
Texas	788,129	11,437	17.2	23,692	79	0.1	218,993	254	0.4	3,247,131	30,419	45.8
Utah	13,111	358	2.8	11,116	256	2.0	14,930	83	0.7	141,968	2,947	23.2
Vermont	2,111	4	0.6	393	2	0.3	1,993	2	0.3	2,805	3	0.4
Virginia	399,265	1,812	30.4	4,820	1	0.0	93,184	39	0.7	197,128	609	10.2
Washington	67,354	427	7.0	26,023	394	6.5	101,310	108	1.8	276,821	941	15.5
West Virginia	18,863	126	2.5				2,689	3	0.1	7,724	56	1.1
Wisconsin	112,659	929	20.0	14,991	158	3.4	40,038	57	1.2	118,032	366	7.9
Wyoming	2,621	20	2.8	4,296	11	1.6				16,514	78	11.0
Total	10,105,360	152,159		634,821	7,335		3,059,137	6,143		16,329,812	141,434	
Percent			22.3			1.1			0.9			20.7
Rate			15.1			11.6			2.0			8.7
States Reporting		48			47			46			48	

Table 3–12 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 *(unique count) (continued)*

State	Multiple Race			Pacific Islander			White			Unknown		Total Unique Victims
	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Number	%	
Alabama	22,252	171	2.1	421	1	0.0	686,160	4,072	50.1	1,388	17.1	8,123
Alaska	14,257	156	4.4	1,518	100	2.8	101,659	804	22.7	510	14.4	3,544
Arizona	45,051	154	4.0	2,674	21	0.6	726,411	1,531	40.3	145	3.8	3,803
Arkansas	18,854	621	6.3	953	33	0.3	469,489	6,596	66.5	70	0.7	9,926
California	327,066	2,420	3.3	32,294	235	0.3	2,775,647	18,580	25.1	2,155	2.9	73,962
Colorado	37,833	391	3.4	1,431	22	0.2	722,595	5,177	45.6	201	1.8	11,341
Connecticut	20,222	428	4.7				517,308	3,605	39.7	309	3.4	9,090
Delaware	5,945	41	2.0	110	1	0.0	119,154	812	40.3	4	0.2	2,015
District of Columbia				73	2	0.1	23,330	18	0.5	1,081	33.0	3,279
Florida	100,390	1,321	2.9	3,152	31	0.1	1,964,274	22,814	49.8	804	1.8	45,841
Georgia	59,923	809	3.5	1,804	5	0.0	1,288,152	11,120	47.8	90	0.4	23,249
Hawaii	71,001	822	41.0	29,782	339	16.9	54,469	235	11.7	263	13.1	2,007
Idaho	11,472	54	3.4	584	2	0.1	321,846	1,197	76.2	46	2.9	1,571
Illinois				1,250	8	0.0	1,725,779	14,522	52.9	660	2.4	27,446
Indiana	38,244	1,122	5.0	601	12	0.1	1,210,504	15,545	69.6	203	0.9	22,330
Iowa	17,913	161	1.4	395	30	0.3	592,652	6,444	55.4	3,178	27.3	11,636
Kansas	23,476	43	3.2				503,900	964	72.5	17	1.3	1,329
Kentucky	23,828	374	2.3	556	6	0.0	834,795	11,174	69.0	2,436	15.0	16,187
Louisiana	22,501	98	1.1	476	4	0.0	605,720	4,510	49.8	192	2.1	9,063
Maine	6,534	133	3.5	116	5	0.1	245,790	2,637	69.2	848	22.3	3,809
Maryland	42,519	300	2.0	856	13	0.1	671,381	4,941	32.3	1,392	9.1	15,310
Massachusetts	36,498	1,053	3.0	738	7	0.0	1,008,858	14,323	41.3	5,878	17.0	34,639
Michigan	68,751	1,796	6.0	942	3	0.0	1,653,490	17,522	58.5	355	1.2	29,976
Minnesota	40,617	496	10.6				959,815	1,838	39.4	318	6.8	4,668
Mississippi	13,265	78	1.1	235	9	0.1	384,539	3,328	45.2	383	5.2	7,369
Missouri				1,298	7	0.1	1,082,699	3,847	73.6	81	1.5	5,226
Montana	7,101	63	4.1	207	1	0.1	175,365	853	56.1	236	15.5	1,521
Nebraska	11,933	70	1.4	427	2	0.0	335,145	2,858	58.7	325	6.7	4,871
Nevada	28,842	292	6.6	3,706	48	1.1	289,619	1,778	40.0	31	0.7	4,443
New Hampshire	6,309	28	3.0				255,194	725	78.5	70	7.6	924
New Jersey	45,248	112	1.3	941	8	0.1	1,088,513	2,738	31.4	1,691	19.4	8,725
New Mexico	11,127	129	2.6	456	4	0.1	143,387	1,246	25.4	164	3.3	4,915
New York	106,484	1,921	2.5	2,405	19	0.0	2,289,156	25,212	32.5	7,730	10.0	77,620
North Carolina	55,465	934	4.2	1,584	52	0.2	1,311,809	11,241	50.2	263	1.2	22,371
North Dakota												
Ohio				967	18	0.1	2,069,513	16,605	53.1	7,649	24.5	31,270
Oklahoma	55,109	1,465	20.5	939	5	0.1	559,073	3,202	44.7	1	0.0	7,157
Oregon												
Pennsylvania										3,913	100.0	3,913
Puerto Rico												
Rhode Island	6,762	161	5.7	170	1	0.0	150,003	1,484	52.9	182	6.5	2,804
South Carolina	23,692	477	3.9	546	10	0.1	612,761	6,194	50.0	359	2.9	12,381
South Dakota	5,841	97	6.7				151,378	496	34.4	46	3.2	1,443
Tennessee				854	3	0.0	1,026,363	4,183	47.4	2,331	26.4	8,822
Texas	130,483	1,885	2.8	5,263	45	0.1	2,482,278	20,589	31.0	1,651	2.5	66,359
Utah	23,967	223	1.8	7,698	177	1.4	656,034	8,543	67.2	117	0.9	12,704
Vermont	2,931	2	0.3				115,986	670	96.3	13	1.9	696
Virginia	62,820	264	4.4	1,496	6	0.1	1,088,469	3,005	50.5	215	3.6	5,951
Washington	85,756	532	8.8	8,518	52	0.9	1,003,810	3,210	52.9	406	6.7	6,070
West Virginia	8,610	224	4.5	88	1	0.0	347,750	4,276	85.9	292	5.9	4,978
Wisconsin	33,975	122	2.6	720	3	0.1	989,835	2,487	53.4	532	11.4	4,654
Wyoming	3,506	1	0.1	155	1	0.1	103,785	515	72.8	81	11.5	707
Total	1,784,373	22,044		119,399	1,352		38,495,642	300,266		51,305		682,038
Percent			3.2			0.2			44.0		7.5	100.0
Rate			12.4			11.3			7.8			
States Reporting		43			42			48		49		49

Table 3–13 Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2009 *(unique count) (continues)*

State	Unique Victims	Medical Neglect		Neglect		Other		Physical Abuse	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	8,123			3,031	37.3			3,956	48.7
Alaska	3,544	67	1.9	3,164	89.3			451	12.7
Arizona	3,803			2,739	72.0			980	25.8
Arkansas	9,926	770	7.8	6,517	65.7	3	0.0	1,906	19.2
California	73,962			61,345	82.9	91	0.1	8,475	11.5
Colorado	11,341	176	1.6	8,891	78.4			1,714	15.1
Connecticut	9,090	352	3.9	8,819	97.0			631	6.9
Delaware	2,015	23	1.1	857	42.5	181	9.0	363	18.0
District of Columbia	3,279	136	4.1	2,214	67.5	985	30.0	516	15.7
Florida	45,841	1,050	2.3	24,179	52.7	25,752	56.2	4,826	10.5
Georgia	23,249	1,082	4.7	16,076	69.1			3,071	13.2
Hawaii	2,007	34	1.7	309	15.4	1,904	94.9	192	9.6
Idaho	1,571	17	1.1	1,177	74.9	135	8.6	326	20.8
Illinois	27,446	638	2.3	20,304	74.0			6,169	22.5
Indiana	22,330	492	2.2	19,536	87.5			2,703	12.1
Iowa	11,636	124	1.1	10,725	92.2	655	5.6	1,532	13.2
Kansas	1,329	42	3.2	233	17.5	306	23.0	293	22.0
Kentucky	16,187			15,428	95.3			1,626	10.0
Louisiana	9,063			7,505	82.8	36	0.4	2,542	28.0
Maine	3,809			2,870	75.3			668	17.5
Maryland	15,310			11,125	72.7			3,937	25.7
Massachusetts	34,639			35,896	103.6	11	0.0	4,778	13.8
Michigan	29,976	882	2.9	26,998	90.1	9,663	32.2	7,076	23.6
Minnesota	4,668	67	1.4	3,509	75.2			959	20.5
Mississippi	7,369	307	4.2	4,804	65.2	33	0.4	1,403	19.0
Missouri	5,226	145	2.8	2,797	53.5			1,731	33.1
Montana	1,521	24	1.6	1,279	84.1	4	0.3	209	13.7
Nebraska	4,871	2	0.0	4,745	97.4			577	11.8
Nevada	4,443	78	1.8	3,368	75.8			1,314	29.6
New Hampshire	924	30	3.2	743	80.4			111	12.0
New Jersey	8,725	212	2.4	6,898	79.1			1,635	18.7
New Mexico	4,915	127	2.6	4,100	83.4			731	14.9
New York	77,620	4,791	6.2	83,017	107.0	23,012	29.6	8,853	11.4
North Carolina	22,371	416	1.9	19,553	87.4	169	0.8	2,392	10.7
North Dakota									
Ohio	31,270	467	1.5	14,903	47.7			11,724	37.5
Oklahoma	7,157	181	2.5	6,372	89.0			1,360	19.0
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	3,913	112	2.9	152	3.9			1,332	34.0
Puerto Rico	11,136	696	6.3	7,082	63.6	34	0.3	2,376	21.3
Rhode Island	2,804	40	1.4	2,611	93.1	49	1.7	406	14.5
South Carolina	12,381	470	3.8	8,960	72.4	37	0.3	4,245	34.3
South Dakota	1,443			1,351	93.6			181	12.5
Tennessee	8,822	254	2.9	5,204	59.0			1,347	15.3
Texas	66,359	2,181	3.3	54,305	81.8			14,196	21.4
Utah	12,704	40	0.3	2,672	21.0	2,800	22.0	1,666	13.1
Vermont	696	14	2.0	28	4.0			364	52.3
Virginia	5,951	159	2.7	3,753	63.1			1,658	27.9
Washington	6,070			5,019	82.7			1,498	24.7
West Virginia	4,978	62	1.2	2,796	56.2	600	12.1	1,511	30.4
Wisconsin	4,654	68	1.5	2,576	55.4			1,032	22.2
Wyoming	707	9	1.3	500	70.7	27	3.8	57	8.1
Total	693,174	16,837		543,035		66,487		123,599	
Percent			2.4		78.3		9.6		17.8
States Reporting	50	40		50		22		50	

Table 3–13 Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2009 *(unique count) (continued)*

State	Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse		Unknown		Total Reported Maltreatments	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	30	0.4	1,880	23.1			8,897	109.5
Alaska	719	20.3	103	2.9			4,504	127.1
Arizona	24	0.6	347	9.1			4,090	107.5
Arkansas	122	1.2	2,320	23.4			11,638	117.2
California	12,965	17.5	5,472	7.4			88,348	119.5
Colorado	525	4.6	1,119	9.9	79	0.7	12,504	110.3
Connecticut	414	4.6	406	4.5			10,622	116.9
Delaware	662	32.9	156	7.7			2,242	111.3
District of Columbia	39	1.2	106	3.2			3,996	121.9
Florida	630	1.4	2,151	4.7			58,588	127.8
Georgia	4,838	20.8	1,167	5.0			26,234	112.8
Hawaii	10	0.5	76	3.8			2,525	125.8
Idaho	1	0.1	93	5.9			1,749	111.3
Illinois	16	0.1	4,471	16.3			31,598	115.1
Indiana	178	0.8	3,955	17.7			26,864	120.3
Iowa	83	0.7	584	5.0			13,703	117.8
Kansas	139	10.5	471	35.4			1,484	111.7
Kentucky	69	0.4	721	4.5			17,844	110.2
Louisiana	80	0.9	703	7.8			10,866	119.9
Maine	1,755	46.1	271	7.1			5,564	146.1
Maryland	58	0.4	1,893	12.4			17,013	111.1
Massachusetts	55	0.2	955	2.8			41,695	120.4
Michigan	8,426	28.1	1,251	4.2			54,296	181.1
Minnesota	38	0.8	788	16.9			5,361	114.8
Mississippi	810	11.0	1,084	14.7			8,441	114.5
Missouri	283	5.4	1,492	28.5			6,448	123.4
Montana	347	22.8	94	6.2			1,957	128.7
Nebraska	22	0.5	395	8.1			5,741	117.9
Nevada	136	3.1	368	8.3			5,264	118.5
New Hampshire	17	1.8	149	16.1			1,050	113.6
New Jersey	16	0.2	899	10.3			9,660	110.7
New Mexico	896	18.2	240	4.9			6,094	124.0
New York	800	1.0	2,769	3.6			123,242	158.8
North Carolina	67	0.3	1,828	8.2	81	0.4	24,506	109.5
North Dakota								
Ohio	2,034	6.5	6,082	19.4			35,210	112.6
Oklahoma	1,433	20.0	556	7.8	1	0.0	9,903	138.4
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	42	1.1	2,512	64.2			4,150	106.1
Puerto Rico	4,317	38.8	244	2.2	1,764	15.8	16,513	148.3
Rhode Island	2	0.1	121	4.3			3,229	115.2
South Carolina	129	1.0	804	6.5			14,645	118.3
South Dakota	45	3.1	70	4.9			1,647	114.1
Tennessee	208	2.4	2,752	31.2			9,765	110.7
Texas	663	1.0	6,306	9.5	3	0.0	77,654	117.0
Utah	6,547	51.5	2,255	17.8			15,980	125.8
Vermont	10	1.4	368	52.9			784	112.6
Virginia	69	1.2	943	15.8			6,582	110.6
Washington			449	7.4			6,966	114.8
West Virginia	1,614	32.4	244	4.9			6,827	137.1
Wisconsin	57	1.2	1,392	29.9			5,125	110.1
Wyoming	92	13.0	89	12.6			774	109.5
Total	52,532		65,964		1,928		870,382	
Percent		7.6		9.5		0.3		125.6
States Reporting	49		50		5		50	

Table 3–14 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2009 *(unique count) (continues)*

State	Unique Victims	Behavior Problem		Emotionally Disturbed		Learning Disability		Mental Retardation	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	8,123			13	0.2			6	0.1
Alaska	3,544	59	1.7	21	0.6	55	1.6	8	0.2
Arizona	3,803	178	4.7	49	1.3	133	3.5	7	0.2
Arkansas	9,926	851	8.6	98	1.0	322	3.2	65	0.7
California	73,962	179	0.2	1,506	2.0	67	0.1	427	0.6
Colorado	11,341	70	0.6	6	0.1	3	0.0	5	0.0
Connecticut	9,090	255	2.8	156	1.7	406	4.5	32	0.4
Delaware	2,015	66	3.3	259	12.9	54	2.7	21	1.0
District of Columbia	3,279			27	0.8				
Florida	45,841	83	0.2	281	0.6	154	0.3	112	0.2
Georgia									
Hawaii	2,007	91	4.5	51	2.5	2	0.1	8	0.4
Idaho	1,571	329	20.9	175	11.1	15	1.0	3	0.2
Illinois	27,446			237	0.9	263	1.0	66	0.2
Indiana	22,330	2,922	13.1	1,258	5.6	505	2.3	207	0.9
Iowa									
Kansas	1,329			89	6.7	21	1.6	4	0.3
Kentucky	16,187	84	0.5	47	0.3	38	0.2	19	0.1
Louisiana									
Maine	3,809	11	0.3	508	13.3	3	0.1	6	0.2
Maryland	15,310			470	3.1	320	2.1	117	0.8
Massachusetts	34,639	68	0.2	176	0.5	196	0.6	52	0.2
Michigan									
Minnesota	4,668	715	15.3	373	8.0	65	1.4	129	2.8
Mississippi	7,369	383	5.2	39	0.5	130	1.8	41	0.6
Missouri	5,226	154	2.9	448	8.6	145	2.8	26	0.5
Montana	1,521	188	12.4	41	2.7	55	3.6	2	0.1
Nebraska	4,871	367	7.5	582	11.9	134	2.8	34	0.7
Nevada	4,443	448	10.1	400	9.0	3	0.1	33	0.7
New Hampshire	924	37	4.0	182	19.7	35	3.8	70	7.6
New Jersey	8,725	680	7.8	113	1.3	272	3.1	28	0.3
New Mexico	4,915	39	0.8	465	9.5	33	0.7	33	0.7
New York									
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma	7,157	207	2.9	415	5.8	207	2.9	88	1.2
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico	11,136	1,134	10.2	420	3.8	719	6.5	118	1.1
Rhode Island	2,804	109	3.9	180	6.4	39	1.4	16	0.6
South Carolina	12,381	1,620	13.1	114	0.9			29	0.2
South Dakota	1,443	167	11.6	40	2.8	94	6.5	10	0.7
Tennessee	8,822	98	1.1	30	0.3	27	0.3	31	0.4
Texas	66,359	765	1.2	12	0.0	231	0.3	77	0.1
Utah	12,704	1,180	9.3	80	0.6	52	0.4	81	0.6
Vermont	696			18	2.6	3	0.4	2	0.3
Virginia	5,951	34	0.6	9	0.2			5	0.1
Washington	6,070	257	4.2	124	2.0	5	0.1	30	0.5
West Virginia	4,978	264	5.3	174	3.5	81	1.6	5	0.1
Wisconsin	4,654	68	1.5	227	4.9	98	2.1	26	0.6
Wyoming	707	42	5.9	15	2.1	26	3.7	21	3.0
Total	484,076	14,202		9,928		5,011		2,100	
Percent			2.9		2.1		1.0		0.4
States Reporting	42	36		42		38		41	

Table 3–14 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2009 *(unique count) (continued)*

State	Other Medical Condition		Physically Disabled		Visually or Hearing Impaired		Total Reported Disabilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	1,062	13.1					1,081	13.3
Alaska	17	0.5			2	0.1	162	4.6
Arizona	547	14.4			255	6.7	1,169	30.7
Arkansas	478	4.8	40	0.4	87	0.9	1,941	19.6
California	7,726	10.4	325	0.4	693	0.9	10,923	14.8
Colorado	13	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.0	109	1.0
Connecticut	155	1.7	33	0.4	30	0.3	1,067	11.7
Delaware	185	9.2	5	0.2	7	0.3	597	29.6
District of Columbia	184	5.6					211	6.4
Florida	633	1.4	123	0.3	93	0.2	1,479	3.2
Georgia								
Hawaii	95	4.7	13	0.6	11	0.5	271	13.5
Idaho	255	16.2	47	3.0	22	1.4	846	53.9
Illinois	102	0.4	80	0.3	44	0.2	792	2.9
Indiana	254	1.1	187	0.8	61	0.3	5,394	24.2
Iowa								
Kansas	4	0.3	12	0.9	2	0.2	132	9.9
Kentucky	58	0.4	10	0.1	7	0.0	263	1.6
Louisiana								
Maine	8	0.2	6	0.2			542	14.2
Maryland	127	0.8	114	0.7	118	0.8	1,266	8.3
Massachusetts	537	1.6	22	0.1	44	0.1	1,095	3.2
Michigan								
Minnesota	248	5.3	53	1.1	15	0.3	1,598	34.2
Mississippi	559	7.6	9	0.1	21	0.3	1,182	16.0
Missouri	147	2.8	172	3.3	20	0.4	1,112	21.3
Montana	68	4.5	9	0.6	20	1.3	383	25.2
Nebraska	193	4.0	35	0.7	26	0.5	1,371	28.1
Nevada	27	0.6	30	0.7	2	0.0	943	21.2
New Hampshire	131	14.2	16	1.7	4	0.4	475	51.4
New Jersey	249	2.9	43	0.5	20	0.2	1,405	16.1
New Mexico	185	3.8	17	0.3	21	0.4	793	16.1
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio								
Oklahoma	279	3.9	33	0.5	9	0.1	1,238	17.3
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico	449	4.0	51	0.5	48	0.4	2,939	26.4
Rhode Island	120	4.3	9	0.3	4	0.1	477	17.0
South Carolina	596	4.8	1,620	13.1	26	0.2	4,005	32.3
South Dakota	80	5.5	13	0.9	6	0.4	410	28.4
Tennessee	70	0.8	13	0.1	12	0.1	281	3.2
Texas	804	1.2	65	0.1	90	0.1	2,044	3.1
Utah	56	0.4	5	0.0	34	0.3	1,488	11.7
Vermont	5	0.7	1	0.1			29	4.2
Virginia	7	0.1			1	0.0	56	0.9
Washington	175	2.9	19	0.3	57	0.9	667	11.0
West Virginia			2	0.0		0.0	526	10.6
Wisconsin	138	3.0	30	0.6	19	0.4	606	13.0
Wyoming	36	5.1	4	0.6	2	0.3	146	20.7
Total	17,062		3,273		1,938		53,514	
Percent		3.5		0.7		0.4		11.1
States Reporting	41		37		37		42	

Table 3–15 Victims With Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2009 *(unique count)*

State	Unique Victims	Victims With Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor (unique)	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,123	43	0.5
Alaska	3,544	343	9.7
Arizona			
Arkansas	9,926	650	6.5
California	73,962	82	0.1
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	2,015	884	43.9
District of Columbia	3,279	491	15.0
Florida	45,841	20,147	43.9
Georgia	23,249	2,168	9.3
Hawaii	2,007	551	27.5
Idaho	1,571	382	24.3
Illinois	27,446	9,814	35.8
Indiana	22,330	5,692	25.5
Iowa	11,636	135	1.2
Kansas			
Kentucky	16,187	2,408	14.9
Louisiana			
Maine	3,809	1,254	32.9
Maryland	15,310	583	3.8
Massachusetts	34,639	1,482	4.3
Michigan	29,976	18,378	61.3
Minnesota	4,668	1,401	30.0
Mississippi	7,369	416	5.6
Missouri	5,226	958	18.3
Montana			
Nebraska	4,871	47	1.0
Nevada	4,443	98	2.2
New Hampshire	924	431	46.6
New Jersey	8,725	1,960	22.5
New Mexico	4,915	1,404	28.6
New York	77,620	13,916	17.9
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	31,270	7,530	24.1
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	3,913	256	6.5
Puerto Rico	11,136	1,918	17.2
Rhode Island	2,804	1,067	38.1
South Carolina			
South Dakota	1,443	444	30.8
Tennessee	8,822	72	0.8
Texas	66,359	23,575	35.5
Utah	12,704	3,153	24.8
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington	6,070	2,048	33.7
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	4,654	380	8.2
Wyoming	707	136	19.2
Total	693,174	126,697	
Percent			18.3
States Reporting	38	38	

Table 3–16 Nonvictims With Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2009 *(unique count)*

State	Unique Nonvictims	Nonvictims With Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor (unique)	
		Number	Percent
Alabama			
Alaska	5,272	154	2.9
Arizona			
Arkansas	44,190	440	1.0
California	295,073	155	0.1
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	9,984	402	4.0
District of Columbia	11,265	713	6.3
Florida	228,426	13,072	5.7
Georgia	39,748	1,377	3.5
Hawaii	3,099	739	23.8
Idaho	7,630	498	6.5
Illinois	100,104	11,894	11.9
Indiana	70,327	1,075	1.5
Iowa	19,234	47	0.2
Kansas			
Kentucky	43,958	999	2.3
Louisiana			
Maine	5,418	668	12.3
Maryland	21,191	431	2.0
Massachusetts	35,166	185	0.5
Michigan	112,969	19,359	17.1
Minnesota	17,863	3,423	19.2
Mississippi	19,595	102	0.5
Missouri	53,326	4,271	8.0
Montana			
Nebraska	19,397	111	0.6
Nevada	16,910	206	1.2
New Hampshire	8,924	2,305	25.8
New Jersey	62,004	5,948	9.6
New Mexico	14,843	1,576	10.6
New York	146,921	5,115	3.5
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	68,543	6,141	9.0
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	25,343	710	2.8
Rhode Island	5,009	1,233	24.6
South Carolina			
South Dakota	4,942	877	17.7
Tennessee	66,748	447	0.7
Texas	194,127	29,788	15.3
Utah	15,092	375	2.5
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington	31,526	4,382	13.9
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	26,684	1,293	4.8
Wyoming	4,042	44	1.1
Total	1,854,893	120,555	
Percent			6.5
States Reporting	36	36	

Table 3–17 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2005–2009 *(unique count)*

State	Percentage of Victims Without Another Incident of Maltreatment During a 6-Month Period (unique)				
	2005 Percent	2006 Percent	2007 Percent	2008 Percent	2009 Percent
Alabama	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.7	98.8
Alaska	92.0	92.6	89.0	90.9	90.5
Arizona	96.9	97.4	98.6	98.3	98.5
Arkansas	94.1	95.3	93.3	94.7	94.5
California	91.6	92.6	92.8	92.7	93.2
Colorado	96.1	95.7	95.3	94.9	95.8
Connecticut	91.4	92.4	93.5	93.7	93.7
Delaware	97.1	98.4	97.3	98.2	97.9
District of Columbia	94.7	93.0	95.6	95.9	96.4
Florida	88.7	89.1	94.4	93.5	93.0
Georgia	93.0	95.3	96.6	97.8	97.8
Hawaii	97.3	97.3	96.4	96.7	96.1
Idaho	96.2	96.1	96.4	95.0	96.6
Illinois	92.2	92.7	92.5	92.5	92.9
Indiana	92.7	92.3	93.2	93.6	92.7
Iowa	90.6	90.1	91.2	91.9	91.0
Kansas	94.6	96.8	96.8	96.5	98.5
Kentucky	93.0	93.0	93.5	94.2	94.7
Louisiana	93.4	94.1	95.9	93.5	94.0
Maine	91.6	93.7	92.7	92.3	92.8
Maryland	92.8		96.0	96.3	95.1
Massachusetts	89.4	88.0	88.7	88.1	88.6
Michigan	95.4	94.8		92.9	93.3
Minnesota	94.4	94.7	94.7	94.0	94.3
Mississippi	94.7	94.3	95.2	93.9	94.6
Missouri	93.4	94.4	95.5	97.1	96.1
Montana	92.8	94.6	91.0	94.8	94.1
Nebraska	90.1	90.8	93.3	89.4	90.4
Nevada	93.4	93.8	93.8	95.1	93.9
New Hampshire	94.0	97.2	97.6	95.8	92.2
New Jersey	95.1	93.9	95.1	95.4	94.4
New Mexico	91.4	91.0	90.0	91.8	91.4
New York	87.3	86.3	87.7	87.9	87.8
North Carolina	93.3	95.6	96.2	97.5	97.6
North Dakota					
Ohio	93.2	92.7	93.6	93.7	92.7
Oklahoma	90.8	91.4	90.6	91.8	94.2
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	97.2	97.8	97.0	97.6	97.4
Puerto Rico		98.0	96.5	97.7	97.2
Rhode Island	91.1	87.3	86.9	90.3	93.0
South Carolina	97.2	97.4	97.2	97.4	97.6
South Dakota	93.6	95.3	95.9	96.1	94.3
Tennessee	91.9	91.7	93.7	95.4	96.8
Texas	95.9	95.7	96.2	96.2	96.3
Utah	93.4	93.5	92.9	93.9	92.3
Vermont	96.0	94.8	96.1	98.4	96.2
Virginia	97.6	98.0	97.8	97.8	98.0
Washington	89.9	92.0	92.7	93.9	93.7
West Virginia	86.6	88.7	88.0	89.3	91.5
Wisconsin	92.6	93.9	92.8	94.3	95.4
Wyoming	95.5	96.1	97.3	95.0	97.1
States Reporting	49	49	49	50	50
Number Met 94.6% Standard	17	22	25	26	23
Percent Met Standard	34.7	44.9	51.0	52.0	46.0

Table 3–18 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2005–2009 *(unique count)*

State	Percentage of Foster Care Children Who Were Not Victimized by a Foster Care Provider (unique)				
	2005 Percent	2006 Percent	2007 Percent	2008 Percent	2009 Percent
Alabama	99.86	99.72	99.85	99.81	99.91
Alaska	98.98	99.07	98.78	99.58	99.02
Arizona	99.88	99.79	99.84	99.84	99.86
Arkansas	99.53	99.45	99.49	99.43	99.53
California	99.56	99.58	99.77	99.71	99.70
Colorado	99.13	99.42	99.41	99.46	99.62
Connecticut		99.38	99.49	99.27	98.87
Delaware	99.88	99.95	99.77	99.83	99.85
District of Columbia	99.66	99.79	99.56	99.86	99.72
Florida	99.46	99.45	98.85	98.66	99.67
Georgia					
Hawaii	99.19	99.12	99.65	99.81	99.55
Idaho	99.81	99.58	99.91	99.88	99.65
Illinois	99.46	99.49	99.53	99.42	99.40
Indiana	99.30	99.05	99.69	99.58	99.56
Iowa	99.68	99.71	99.64	99.71	99.13
Kansas	99.87	99.89	99.92	99.99	99.95
Kentucky	99.47	99.77	99.67	99.76	99.55
Louisiana	99.41	99.41	99.79	99.53	99.29
Maine	99.70	99.97	99.83	99.96	99.89
Maryland			99.73	99.60	99.56
Massachusetts	98.73	99.05	99.14	98.93	99.16
Michigan	99.88	99.80		99.62	99.29
Minnesota	99.58	99.61	99.67	99.71	99.66
Mississippi	99.50	99.23	99.18	98.54	98.19
Missouri	99.64	99.66	99.62	99.69	99.70
Montana	99.64	99.67	99.77	99.74	99.53
Nebraska	99.57	99.52	99.56	99.45	99.69
Nevada	99.77	99.89	99.66	99.56	99.54
New Hampshire					99.93
New Jersey	99.32	99.32	99.90	99.91	99.84
New Mexico	99.66	99.62	99.54	99.56	99.76
New York	98.90	98.72	98.60	98.27	97.96
North Carolina	99.18	99.25	99.31	99.34	99.50
North Dakota					
Ohio	99.57	99.51	99.59	99.71	99.60
Oklahoma	98.84	98.94	98.78	99.08	99.80
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	99.81	99.81	99.80	99.80	99.81
Puerto Rico		99.82	99.94	99.96	99.73
Rhode Island	98.41	98.51	98.67	99.28	98.65
South Carolina	99.43	99.82	99.81	99.93	99.88
South Dakota	99.72	100.00	99.86	99.93	99.72
Tennessee	99.15	99.27	99.24	99.48	99.58
Texas	99.45	99.68	99.58	99.64	99.80
Utah	99.58	99.72	99.00	99.53	99.34
Vermont	99.86	99.95	99.70	100.00	99.94
Virginia	99.75	99.64	99.79	99.76	99.75
Washington	99.73	99.57	99.77	99.62	99.80
West Virginia				99.91	99.75
Wisconsin	99.47	99.71	99.58	99.75	99.76
Wyoming		99.83	99.47	99.55	99.87
States Reporting	43	46	46	48	49
Number Met 99.68% Standard	14	19	19	24	24
Percent Met Standard	32.6	41.3	41.3	50.0	49.0



Fatalities

CHAPTER 4

A child fatality is the most tragic consequence of abuse and neglect. Collecting accurate and timely data about these fatalities is challenging and requires coordination among child protective services (CPS) agencies, law enforcement, medical examiners' offices, and the judicial system. A determination of homicide due to child maltreatment can take time to finalize.

CPS agencies are the most critical source of data concerning abuse and neglect fatalities. However, the NCANDS fatality data are a proportion of all child fatalities caused by maltreatment and the proportion varies by State. Because not all of these fatalities may come to the attention of CPS, NCANDS recommends that States work with their health departments, vital statistics departments, medical examiners' offices, and death review teams to obtain more comprehensive information about child maltreatment fatalities. Fatality data that are gathered from these external departments and offices are reported to NCANDS in the Agency File. Case-level details are not available for these fatality records.

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

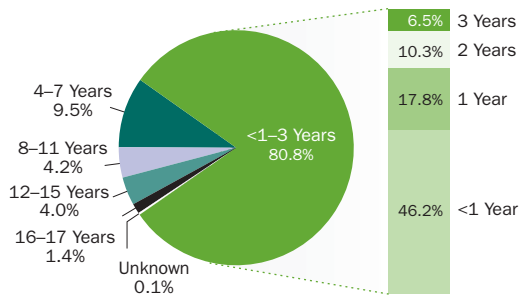
Number of Child Fatalities

Forty-nine States reported a total of 1,676 fatalities. Of those 49 States, 44 reported case-level data on 1,343 fatalities and 40 reported aggregate data on 333 fatalities. Fatality rates by State ranged from 0.00 to 4.38 per 100,000 children in the population. (See [table 4-1](#) and related notes.)

Based on these data, a nationally estimated 1,770 children (compared with 1,720 children for FFY 2008) died from abuse and neglect. The national fatality rate per 100,000 children in the population was 2.34 for FFY 2009 compared with a national fatality rate of 2.28 for FFY 2008. (See [table 4-2](#) and related notes.)

The number and rate of fatalities have been increasing during the past 5 years. Because the national estimate of child fatalities is influenced by which States report, even small fluctuations in the data can affect the national estimate and the national rate. The number of reported fatalities for FFY 2008 and FFY 2009 was similar (1,671 compared to 1,676, respectively) however, the populations of the reporting States were different enough to affect both the national estimate and the national rate. Several States that did report an increase in the number of child fatalities from FFY 2008 to FFY 2009 explained in their State commentary (see appendix D) that the increase was the result of new legislation, new procedures, and better reporting.

Figure 4–1 Child Fatalities by Age, 2009 (unique count)



Based on data from [table 4-3](#).

Child Fatality Demographics

The youngest children are more vulnerable to death as the result of child abuse and neglect. Four-fifths (80.8%) of all child fatalities were younger than 4 years old. Examining this percentage by single-year-age revealed that 46.2 percent of child fatalities were younger than 1 year, 17.8 percent were 1 year old, 10.3 percent were 2 years old, and 6.5 percent were 3 years old. (See [table 4–3](#), figure 4–1, and related notes.)

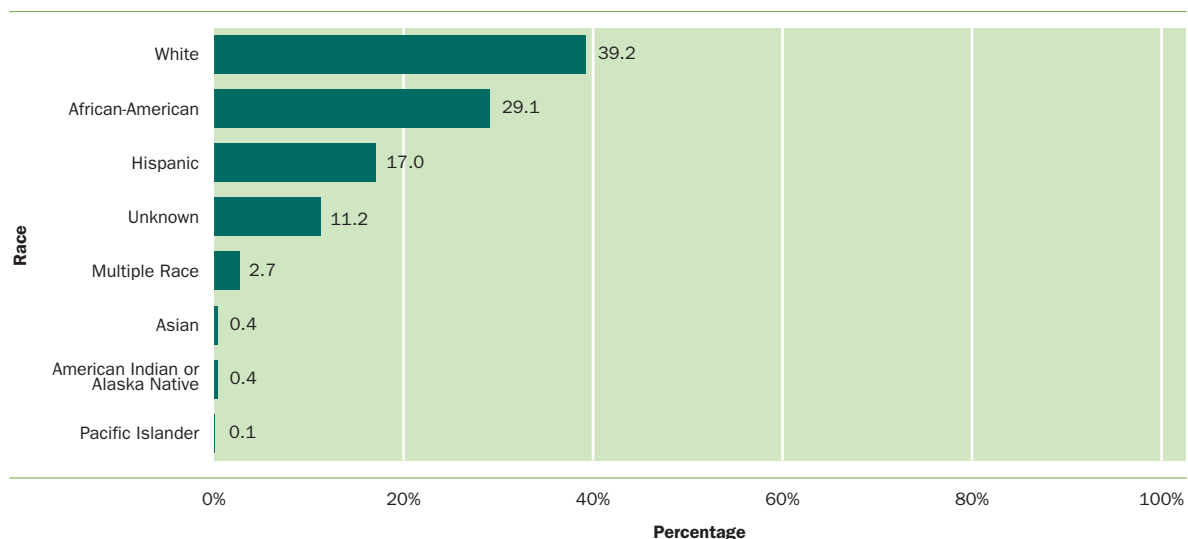
The vulnerability of the youngest victims also is demonstrated by the rates of child fatalities. Children younger than 1 year died from child abuse and neglect at a rate of 18.43 per 100,000

children younger than 1 year in the population. Child fatality rates decreased with age. The child fatality rate of children in the age group of 16–17 was 0.28 per 100,000 children in the population of the same age group.

Boys had a slightly higher child fatality rate than girls at 2.36 boys per 100,000 boys in the population. Girls died of abuse and neglect at a rate of 2.12 per 100,000 girls in the population. (See [table 4–4](#) and related notes.)

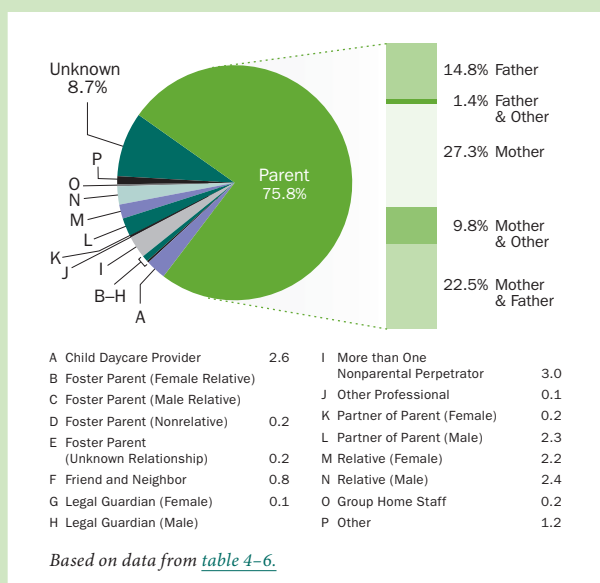
More than 80 percent of child fatalities were comprised of African-American, Hispanic, and White victims. Nearly one-third (29.1%) were African-American, nearly one-fifth (17.0%) were Hispanic, and nearly two-fifths (39.2%) were White. Children of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, multiple race, and Pacific Islander racial categories collectively accounted for 3.6 percent of child fatalities. More than 10 percent (11.2%) of children were of unknown race. (See [table 4–5](#), figure 4–2, and related notes.)

Figure 4–2 Child Fatalities by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (unique count)



Based on data from [table 4-5](#).

Figure 4–3 Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2009 (*unique count*)



Perpetrator Relationship

Three-quarters (75.8%) of child fatalities were caused by one or more parents. More than one-quarter (27.3%) of fatalities were perpetrated by the child’s mother acting alone and more than one-fifth (22.5%) of child fatalities were caused by both parents. Child fatalities with unknown perpetrator relationship data accounted for 8.7 percent. (See [table 4–6](#), figure 4–3, and related notes.)

Maltreatment Types

Because a victim may have suffered from more than one type of maltreatment, and this is especially true for child fatalities, two analyses were conducted for maltreatment types. In the first, all maltreatments were analyzed so the total percentages equal more than 100.0 percent. Of the children who died, 66.7 percent suffered

neglect either exclusively or in combination with another maltreatment type and 44.8 percent suffered physical abuse either exclusively or in combination. (See [table 4–7](#) and related notes.)

Analyzing the children by mutually exclusive types of maltreatment reveals that 36.7 percent of all child fatalities suffered from multiple maltreatment types. Another 35.8 percent of child fatalities died exclusively from neglect, and 23.2 percent died exclusively from physical abuse. (See [table 4–8](#) and related notes.)

Prior CPS Contact of Child Fatalities

Some children who died from abuse and neglect were already known to CPS agencies. In 34 reporting States, the children whose families had received family preservation services in the past 5 years accounted for 11.9 percent of child fatalities. In 36 reporting States, 2 percent (1.9%) of child fatalities had been in foster care and were reunited with their families in the past 5 years. (See [table 4–9](#), [table 4–10](#), and related notes.)

Tables and Notes

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 4. 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.

General

- Three States did not report fatality data for FFY 2009—Alaska, Massachusetts, and North Carolina.
- Rates are per 100,000 children in the population.

Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2009

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File or the SDC.
- Fatality rates were computed by dividing the number of total child fatalities by the population of reporting States and multiplying by 100,000.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to display Child File fatalities in a separate column as this data group is used for several analyses. Also the table displays data for FFY 2009 only, when previously two data years were displayed.

Table 4–2 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2005–2009

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

Table 4–3 Child Fatalities by Age, 2009

- Data are from the Child File.
- There are no population data for unknown age and therefore, no rate.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to display only age data by State. Previously this table displayed age and sex data as a national aggregate.
- States that report fatalities in the Agency File or SDC are not included in this analysis.

Table 4–4 Child Fatalities by Sex, 2009

- Data are from the Child File.
- There are no population data for unknown sex and therefore, no rate.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to display only sex data by State. Previously this table displayed age and sex data as a national aggregate.
- States that report fatalities in the Agency File or SDC are not included in this analysis.

Table 4–5 Child Fatalities by Race, 2009

- Data are from the Child File.
- The category multiple race is defined as any combination of two or more race categories.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to include child population and rate per 100,000 children.
- States that report fatalities in the Agency File or SDC are not included in this analysis.

Table 4–6 Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2009

- Data are from the Child File.
- 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 relationship categories listed under nonparental perpetrator include any perpetrator relationship that was not identified as a biological parent, adoptive parent, or stepparent.
- The unknown relationship category includes victims with an unknown perpetrator.

Table 4–7 Reported Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- This analysis counts each maltreatment type each child fatality suffered.
- A child fatality may have suffered from more than one type of maltreatment and therefore, the total percentage is more than 100.0 percent.
- This is a new table for FFY 2009.

Table 4–8 Child Fatalities by Maltreatment Type, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- This analysis counts each child fatality by the type of maltreatment the child suffered. If a child suffered from multiple types of maltreatment, the child is counted in the multiple maltreatment types category.
- The category multiple maltreatment types includes a combination of any two or more types of maltreatment.

Table 4–9 Child Fatalities Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File or the SDC.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to display only family preservation services data by State. Previously, reunification services data also were included.

Table 4–10 Child Fatalities Who Received Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File or the SDC.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to display only reunification services data by State. Previously, preservation services data also were included.

Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2009 (unique count)

State	Child Population	Child Fatalities Reported in the Child File	Child Fatalities Reported in the SDC or Agency File	Total Unique Child Fatalities	Unique Child Fatalities per 100,000 Children
Alabama	1,128,864	12	2	14	1.24
Alaska					
Arizona	1,732,019	29	1	30	1.73
Arkansas	709,968	13		13	1.83
California	9,435,682		185	185	1.96
Colorado	1,227,763	34	2	36	2.93
Connecticut	807,985	4		4	0.50
Delaware	206,993	3	0	3	1.45
District of Columbia	114,036	4	1	5	4.38
Florida	4,057,773	156	0	156	3.84
Georgia	2,583,792	60		60	2.32
Hawaii	290,361	3		3	1.03
Idaho	419,190	4		4	0.95
Illinois	3,177,377	77	0	77	2.42
Indiana	1,589,365	27	23	50	3.15
Iowa	713,155	10	0	10	1.40
Kansas	704,951	8	0	8	1.13
Kentucky	1,014,323	32	2	34	3.35
Louisiana	1,123,386	36	4	40	3.56
Maine	271,176		2	2	0.74
Maryland	1,351,935	17		17	1.26
Massachusetts					
Michigan	2,349,892	58		58	2.47
Minnesota	1,260,797	21	0	21	1.67
Mississippi	767,742	12	2	14	1.82
Missouri	1,431,338	32	7	39	2.72
Montana	219,828	0	0	0	0.00
Nebraska	451,641	3	7	10	2.21
Nevada	681,033	25	4	29	4.26
New Hampshire	289,071	1	0	1	0.35
New Jersey	2,045,848	21	3	24	1.17
New Mexico	510,238	7	3	10	1.96
New York	4,424,083	86	23	109	2.46
North Carolina					
North Dakota	143,971		2	2	1.39
Ohio	2,714,341	79		79	2.91
Oklahoma	918,849	20	2	22	2.39
Oregon	872,811		13	13	1.49
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	39	1	40	1.44
Puerto Rico	963,847	5	0	5	0.52
Rhode Island	226,825	2	0	2	0.88
South Carolina	1,080,732	20	8	28	2.59
South Dakota	199,616	4		4	2.00
Tennessee	1,493,252	46	0	46	3.08
Texas	6,895,969	267	12	279	4.05
Utah	868,824	8	0	8	0.92
Vermont	126,275	3	0	3	2.38
Virginia	1,847,182	28	0	28	1.52
Washington	1,569,592		21	21	1.34
West Virginia	386,449	6	0	6	1.55
Wisconsin	1,310,250	21	3	24	1.83
Wyoming	132,025	0	0	0	0.00
Total	71,617,547	1,343	333	1,676	
Rate					2.34
States Reporting		44	40	49	

Table 4–2 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2005–2009 *(unique count)*

Reporting Year	Number of States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Number of Reported Child Fatalities (unique)	Rate per 100,000 Children	Child Population of all 52 States	Number of Estimated Child Fatalities (unique)
2005	51	72,659,515	1,413	1.94	74,780,977	1,450
2006	49	69,002,501	1,380	2.00	75,028,427	1,500
2007	50	70,676,241	1,610	2.28	75,342,238	1,720
2008	51	73,157,339	1,671	2.28	75,411,627	1,720
2009	49	71,617,547	1,676	2.34	75,512,062	1,770

Table 4–3 Child Fatalities by Age, 2009 *(unique count)*

Age	Child Population	Unique Child Fatalities		
		Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000
<1	3,369,359	621	46.2	18.43
1	3,396,668	239	17.8	7.04
2	3,432,413	138	10.3	4.02
3	3,346,712	87	6.5	2.60
4–7	13,210,740	128	9.5	0.97
8–11	12,844,817	56	4.2	0.44
12–15	12,935,168	54	4.0	0.42
16–17	6,788,438	19	1.4	0.28
Unknown		1	0.1	
Total	59,324,315	1,343		
Percent			100.0	
Rate				2.26

Based on data from 44 States.

Table 4–4 Child Fatalities by Sex, 2009 *(unique count)*

Sex	Child Population	Unique Child Fatalities		
		Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000
Boys	30,345,065	717	53.4	2.36
Girls	28,979,250	615	45.8	2.12
Unknown		11	0.8	
Total	59,324,315	1,343		
Percent			100.0	
Rate				2.26

Based on data from 44 States.

Table 4–5 Child Fatalities by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 *(unique count)*

Race and Ethnicity	Child Population	Unique Child Fatalities		
		Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000
African-American	9,190,559	389	29.1	4.23
American Indian or Alaska Native	506,750	5	0.4	0.99
Asian	1,929,945	5	0.4	0.26
Hispanic	11,043,467	228	17.0	2.06
Multiple Race	1,545,095	36	2.7	2.33
Pacific Islander	77,578	1	0.1	1.29
Unknown		150	11.2	
White	34,067,074	524	39.2	1.54
Total	58,360,468	1,338		
Percent			100.0	
Rate				2.29

Based on data from 43 States.

Table 4–6 Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2009 *(unique count)*

Perpetrator	Unique Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
PARENT		
Father	185	14.8
Father and Other	17	1.4
Mother	341	27.3
Mother and Other	122	9.8
Mother and Father	280	22.5
NONPARENT		
Child Daycare Provider	32	2.6
Foster Parent (Female Relative)		
Foster Parent (Male Relative)		
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	3	0.2
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	2	0.2
Friend and Neighbor	10	0.8
Legal Guardian (Female)	1	0.1
Legal Guardian (Male)		
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	38	3.0
Other Professional	1	0.1
Partner of Parent (Female)	2	0.2
Partner of Parent (Male)	29	2.3
Relative (Female)	28	2.2
Relative (Male)	30	2.4
Group Home Staff	2	0.2
Other	15	1.2
Unknown	109	8.7
Total	1,247	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 42 States.

Table 4–7 Reported Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2009 *(unique count)*

Maltreatment Type	Reported Maltreatments	
	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	132	9.8
Neglect	896	66.7
Other	283	21.1
Physical Abuse	602	44.8
Psychological Maltreatment	16	1.2
Sexual Abuse	26	1.9
Unknown	0	0.0
Total	1,955	
Percent		145.6

Based on data from 44 States. N equals 1,343 child fatalities.

Table 4–8 Child Fatalities by Maltreatment Type, 2009 *(unique count)*

Maltreatment Type	Unique Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	24	1.8
Multiple Maltreatment Types	493	36.7
Neglect	481	35.8
Other	27	2.0
Physical Abuse	311	23.2
Psychological Maltreatment	1	0.1
Sexual Abuse	6	0.4
Unknown	0	0.0
Total	1,343	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 44 States.

Table 4–9 Child Fatalities Who Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous 5 Years, 2009 *(unique count)*

State	Unique Child Fatalities	Unique Child Fatalities Who Received Preservation Services in the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	14	1	0.1
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	13	1	0.1
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	3	0	0.0
District of Columbia	5	0	0.0
Florida	156	64	6.4
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho	4	0	0.0
Illinois	77	0	0.0
Indiana			
Iowa	10	0	0.0
Kansas	8	1	0.1
Kentucky	34	0	0.0
Louisiana	40	6	0.6
Maine	2	4	0.4
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan	58	0	0.0
Minnesota	21	2	0.2
Mississippi	14	0	0.0
Missouri	39	3	0.3
Montana	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	10	0	0.0
Nevada	29	0	0.0
New Hampshire	1	0	0.0
New Jersey	24	6	0.6
New Mexico	10	1	0.1
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	22	2	0.2
Oregon	13	1	0.1
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	5	0	0.0
Rhode Island	2	0	0.0
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee	46	3	0.3
Texas	279	22	2.2
Utah	8	2	0.2
Vermont	3	0	0.0
Virginia	28	0	0.0
Washington	21	1	0.1
West Virginia	6	0	0.0
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	0	0	0.0
Total	1,005	120	
Percent			11.9
States Reporting	34	34	

Table 4–10 Child Fatalities Who Received Family Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009 *(unique count)*

State	Unique Child Fatalities	Unique Child Fatalities Who Received Family Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	14	0	0.0
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	13	0	0.0
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	3	0	0.0
District of Columbia	5	0	0.0
Florida	156	9	0.9
Georgia			
Hawaii	3	0	0.0
Idaho	4	0	0.0
Illinois	77	0	0.0
Indiana			
Iowa	10	0	0.0
Kansas	8	0	0.0
Kentucky	34	0	0.0
Louisiana	40	1	0.1
Maine	2	0	0.0
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota	21	1	0.1
Mississippi	14	0	0.0
Missouri	39	1	0.1
Montana	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	10	0	0.0
Nevada	29	1	0.1
New Hampshire	1	0	0.0
New Jersey	24	0	0.0
New Mexico	10	0	0.0
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	22	0	0.0
Oregon	13	1	0.1
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	5	1	0.1
Rhode Island	2	0	0.0
South Carolina	28	1	0.1
South Dakota			
Tennessee	46	1	0.1
Texas	279	2	0.2
Utah	8	0	0.0
Vermont	3	0	0.0
Virginia	28	0	0.0
Washington	21	0	0.0
West Virginia	6	0	0.0
Wisconsin	24	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0	0.0
Total	1,002	19	
Percent			1.9
States Reporting	36	36	



Perpetrators

CHAPTER 5

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) defines a perpetrator as a person who has been determined to have caused or knowingly allowed the maltreatment of a child. At this time, NCANDS does not collect information about alleged perpetrators.

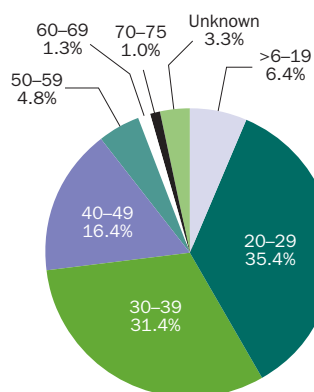
This chapter presents data about the demographic characteristics of perpetrators, the relationship of perpetrators to their victims, and the types of maltreatment they committed.

Number of Perpetrators

As States have improved their child welfare information systems, persons involved in child abuse and neglect responses have received unique identifiers within child protective services (CPS) agency databases. This enables the below-listed types of analyses to be conducted.

- **Duplicate perpetrators:** Counting a perpetrator each time the perpetrator is associated with maltreating a child in one or more reports. This is also known as a report-child-perpetrator triad. In other words, if a report-child pair record had three perpetrators, then three report-child-perpetrator triad records were created.
- **Unique perpetrators:** Identifying and counting a perpetrator once, regardless of the number of children the perpetrator is associated with maltreating or the number of records associated with a perpetrator.

Figure 5–1 Perpetrators by Age, 2009 (unique count)



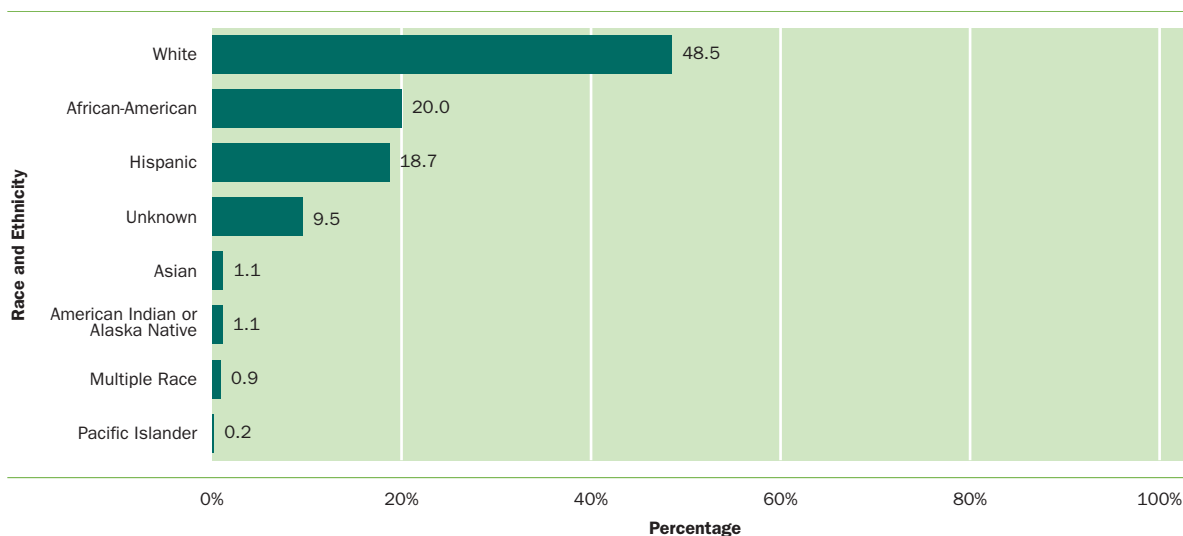
Based on data from [table 5–2](#).

Forty-nine States reported case-level data about perpetrators using unique identifiers. In these States, the total duplicate count of perpetrators was 894,951 and the total unique count of perpetrators was 512,790. (See [table 5–1](#) and related notes.) The majority of analyses in this chapter are from these 49 States.

Perpetrator Demographics

More than 80 percent of unique perpetrators were between the ages of 20 and 49 years. One-third (35.4%) were in the age group of 20–29 years; 31.4 percent were in the age group 30–39 years; and 16.4 percent were in the group 40–49 years. (See [table 5–2](#), figure 5–1, and

Figure 5–2 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (*unique count*)



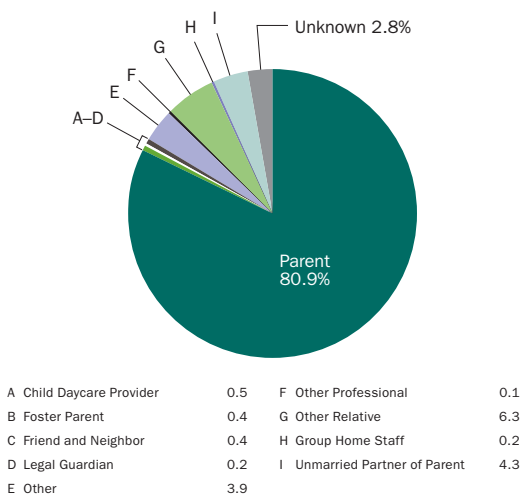
Based on data from [table 5–4](#).

related notes.) More than 40 percent (44.4%) were men and more than one-half (53.8%) were women; 2 percent (1.8%) were of unknown sex. (See [table 5–3](#) and related notes.)

The racial distribution of unique perpetrators were similar to the race of their victims. During FFY 2009, one-fifth (20.0%) of perpetrators were African-American, one-fifth (18.7%) of perpetrators were Hispanic, and one-half (48.5) percent were White. Perpetrators of American Indian or Alaska Native (1.1%), Asian (1.1%), and multiple race (0.9%) descent accounted for 3 percent of perpetrators. Race

or ethnicity was not reported for 9.5 percent of perpetrators. These proportions have remained consistent for the past few years. (See [table 5–4](#), figure 5–2, and related notes.)

Figure 5–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2009 (*duplicate count*)



Based on data from [table 5–5](#).

Perpetrator Relationship

Eighty percent (80.9%) of duplicate perpetrators were parents, 6.3 percent were relatives other than parents, and 4.3 percent were unmarried partners of parents. Perpetrators of an unknown relationship accounted for 2.8 percent and “other” relationship accounted for 3.9 percent. The remaining relationship categories each accounted for less than 1 percent. (See [table 5–5](#), figure 5–3, and related notes.)

Of the duplicate perpetrators who were parents, more than four-fifths (84.7%) were the biological parents, 4 percent were stepparents and 0.7

percent were adoptive parents. The remaining 10.6 percent were of unknown parental relationship. (See [table 5–6](#) and related notes.)

Maltreatment Types

Three-fifths (61.6%) of duplicate perpetrators were found to have neglected children. More than 10 percent (13.9%) of perpetrators were associated with more than one type of maltreatment. Ten percent (10.0%) physically abused children and 6.5 percent sexually abused children. (See [table 5–7](#) and related notes.)

Tables and Notes

The following pages contain the data tables referenced in Chapter 5. 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.

General

- Georgia did not report perpetrator data.
- The SDC file does not contain perpetrator counts.

Table 5–1 Perpetrators, 2009 (duplicate and unique counts)

- Data are from the Child File.
- This is a new table for FFY 2009.

Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Age, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- Valid ages for a perpetrator are between 6–75 years old.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to display only age data by State. Previously this table displayed age and sex data as a national aggregate. The count also was changed from duplicate to unique perpetrators.

Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Sex, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to display only sex data by State. Previously this table displayed age and sex data as a national aggregate. The count also was changed from duplicate to unique perpetrators.

Table 5–4 Perpetrators by Race or Ethnicity, 2009 (unique count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- The category multiple race is defined as any combination of two or more race categories.
- Counts associated with each racial group are exclusive and do not include Hispanic.
- This table was changed for FFY 2009 to display race data by State. Previously this table displayed race data as a national aggregate. The count also was changed from duplicate to unique perpetrators.

Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Relationship to their Victims, 2009 (duplicate count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- The “other” category includes scout leader, sports coach, and clergy member.

Table 5–6 Perpetrators by Parental Type, 2009 (duplicate count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- During FFY 2009, the methodology for these analyses changed. In prior years, States were excluded for a high percentage of unknown parental type. This made the number included in the parental type table different from the number in the parent column on the perpetrator relationship table. For FFY 2009, the number of parental perpetrators is the same for both tables.

Table 5–7 Perpetrators by Maltreatment Type, 2009 (duplicate count)

- Data are from the Child File.
- The multiple maltreatment category includes any perpetrator who committed more than one type of maltreatment to a child in a specific record.

Table 5–1 Perpetrators, 2009 *(duplicate and unique counts)*

	Duplicate Perpetrators	Unique Perpetrators
Alabama	10,306	6,758
Alaska	4,888	2,418
Arizona	4,881	3,336
Arkansas	13,354	8,478
California	99,771	57,295
Colorado	14,575	8,848
Connecticut	12,173	7,681
Delaware	2,423	1,564
District of Columbia	4,258	2,394
Florida	57,073	33,756
Georgia		
Hawaii	3,164	1,634
Idaho	2,157	1,334
Illinois	36,836	19,874
Indiana	31,714	18,859
Iowa	17,268	9,439
Kansas	1,683	1,089
Kentucky	19,983	10,884
Louisiana	10,870	6,446
Maine	6,111	3,553
Maryland	16,834	11,932
Massachusetts	50,940	27,948
Michigan	41,465	23,276
Minnesota	6,042	3,649
Mississippi	9,448	5,874
Missouri	6,994	4,719
Montana	1,843	1,118
Nebraska	6,752	3,456
Nevada	6,226	3,525
New Hampshire	1,257	813
New Jersey	10,641	6,729
New Mexico	7,218	4,081
New York	121,649	62,421
North Carolina	9,439	4,823
North Dakota		
Ohio	40,666	25,644
Oklahoma	13,056	6,922
Oregon		
Pennsylvania	4,683	3,952
Puerto Rico	12,348	6,665
Rhode Island	3,814	2,251
South Carolina	13,789	7,662
South Dakota	1,856	982
Tennessee	11,275	7,806
Texas	94,719	52,278
Utah	17,075	8,957
Vermont	796	574
Virginia	7,667	4,959
Washington	8,319	5,254
West Virginia	7,977	4,344
Wisconsin	5,771	4,004
Wyoming	904	532
Total	894,951	512,790
States Reporting	49	49

Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Age, 2009 (unique count) (continues)

State	> 6–19		20–29		30–39		40–49	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	851	12.6	2,441	36.1	1,714	25.4	769	11.4
Alaska	79	3.3	934	38.6	761	31.5	410	17.0
Arizona	129	3.9	1,318	39.5	1,139	34.1	540	16.2
Arkansas	910	10.7	2,996	35.3	2,358	27.8	1,091	12.9
California	3,226	5.6	18,842	32.9	18,821	32.8	10,639	18.6
Colorado	656	7.4	3,184	36.0	2,775	31.4	1,405	15.9
Connecticut	353	4.6	2,613	34.0	2,510	32.7	1,528	19.9
Delaware	74	4.7	581	37.1	534	34.1	266	17.0
District of Columbia	100	4.2	695	29.0	814	34.0	409	17.1
Florida	1,100	3.3	13,083	38.8	11,037	32.7	5,881	17.4
Georgia								
Hawaii	57	3.5	538	32.9	558	34.1	304	18.6
Idaho	71	5.3	488	36.6	466	34.9	236	17.7
Illinois	1,703	8.6	7,754	39.0	6,152	31.0	2,884	14.5
Indiana	1,881	10.0	6,999	37.1	5,563	29.5	2,318	12.3
Iowa	571	6.0	3,702	39.2	3,076	32.6	1,334	14.1
Kansas	183	16.8	345	31.7	291	26.7	140	12.9
Kentucky	473	4.3	4,684	43.0	3,490	32.1	1,421	13.1
Louisiana	263	4.1	2,771	43.0	2,176	33.8	857	13.3
Maine	148	4.2	1,484	41.8	1,143	32.2	529	14.9
Maryland	873	7.3	3,248	27.2	3,592	30.1	2,227	18.7
Massachusetts	1,131	4.0	8,919	31.9	9,185	32.9	5,896	21.1
Michigan	1,185	5.1	8,945	38.4	8,075	34.7	3,779	16.2
Minnesota	330	9.0	1,361	37.3	1,168	32.0	582	15.9
Mississippi	493	8.4	2,140	36.4	1,972	33.6	802	13.7
Missouri	246	5.2	1,624	34.4	1,476	31.3	722	15.3
Montana	44	3.9	433	38.7	377	33.7	145	13.0
Nebraska	207	6.0	1,387	40.1	1,155	33.4	491	14.2
Nevada	138	3.9	1,310	37.2	1,224	34.7	656	18.6
New Hampshire	66	8.1	286	35.2	234	28.8	164	20.2
New Jersey	651	9.7	2,093	31.1	2,197	32.6	1,321	19.6
New Mexico	182	4.5	1,474	36.1	1,248	30.6	499	12.2
New York	2,336	3.7	18,204	29.2	21,277	34.1	14,657	23.5
North Carolina	173	3.6	1,646	34.1	1,790	37.1	845	17.5
North Dakota								
Ohio	2,752	10.7	8,865	34.6	6,981	27.2	3,165	12.3
Oklahoma	393	5.7	2,939	42.5	2,103	30.4	857	12.4
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	497	12.6	1,140	28.8	1,109	28.1	703	17.8
Puerto Rico	173	2.6	1,191	17.9	1,097	16.5	491	7.4
Rhode Island	172	7.6	865	38.4	722	32.1	354	15.7
South Carolina	225	2.9	2,872	37.5	2,823	36.8	1,248	16.3
South Dakota	44	4.5	436	44.4	307	31.3	123	12.5
Tennessee	670	8.6	1,983	25.4	1,597	20.5	718	9.2
Texas	4,905	9.4	22,583	43.2	15,441	29.5	6,399	12.2
Utah	1,096	12.2	3,281	36.6	2,861	31.9	1,246	13.9
Vermont	111	19.3	177	30.8	145	25.3	87	15.2
Virginia	224	4.5	1,779	35.9	1,410	28.4	770	15.5
Washington	153	2.9	1,736	33.0	1,760	33.5	908	17.3
West Virginia	151	3.5	1,640	37.8	1,370	31.5	590	13.6
Wisconsin	358	8.9	1,126	28.1	954	23.8	462	11.5
Wyoming	22	4.1	215	40.4	166	31.2	79	14.8
Total	32,829		181,350		161,194		83,947	
Percent		6.4		35.4		31.4		16.4
States Reporting	49		49		49		49	

Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Age, 2009 (*unique count*) (*continued*)

State	50–59		60–69		70–75		Unknown		Total Unique Perpetrators
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	237	3.5	72	1.1	663	9.8	11	0.2	6,758
Alaska	101	4.2	25	1.0	8	0.3	100	4.1	2,418
Arizona	141	4.2	40	1.2	5	0.1	24	0.7	3,336
Arkansas	379	4.5	130	1.5	40	0.5	574	6.8	8,478
California	3,008	5.3	756	1.3	276	0.5	1,727	3.0	57,295
Colorado	390	4.4	84	0.9	14	0.2	340	3.8	8,848
Connecticut	387	5.0	78	1.0	19	0.2	193	2.5	7,681
Delaware	73	4.7	27	1.7	9	0.6			1,564
District of Columbia	125	5.2	42	1.8	6	0.3	203	8.5	2,394
Florida	1,893	5.6	507	1.5	150	0.4	105	0.3	33,756
Georgia									
Hawaii	87	5.3	35	2.1	13	0.8	42	2.6	1,634
Idaho	58	4.3	11	0.8	4	0.3			1,334
Illinois	864	4.3	211	1.1	56	0.3	250	1.3	19,874
Indiana	653	3.5	165	0.9	59	0.3	1,221	6.5	18,859
Iowa	367	3.9	84	0.9	16	0.2	289	3.1	9,439
Kansas	65	6.0	16	1.5	6	0.6	43	3.9	1,089
Kentucky	424	3.9	137	1.3	34	0.3	221	2.0	10,884
Louisiana	254	3.9	88	1.4	36	0.6	1	0.0	6,446
Maine	136	3.8	27	0.8	6	0.2	80	2.3	3,553
Maryland	755	6.3	188	1.6	42	0.4	1,007	8.4	11,932
Massachusetts	1,569	5.6	329	1.2	85	0.3	834	3.0	27,948
Michigan	993	4.3	220	0.9	68	0.3	11	0.0	23,276
Minnesota	167	4.6	31	0.8	9	0.2	1	0.0	3,649
Mississippi	306	5.2	105	1.8	30	0.5	26	0.4	5,874
Missouri	272	5.8	91	1.9	26	0.6	262	5.6	4,719
Montana	38	3.4	14	1.3	5	0.4	62	5.5	1,118
Nebraska	140	4.1	30	0.9	7	0.2	39	1.1	3,456
Nevada	144	4.1	41	1.2	12	0.3	-	0.0	3,525
New Hampshire	41	5.0	3	0.4	1	0.1	18	2.2	813
New Jersey	328	4.9	84	1.2	22	0.3	33	0.5	6,729
New Mexico	153	3.7	29	0.7	12	0.3	484	11.9	4,081
New York	4,432	7.1	1,037	1.7	334	0.5	144	0.2	62,421
North Carolina	252	5.2	92	1.9	25	0.5		0.0	4,823
North Dakota									
Ohio	934	3.6	229	0.9	2,711	10.6	7	0.0	25,644
Oklahoma	304	4.4	78	1.1	36	0.5	212	3.1	6,922
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	273	6.9	118	3.0	36	0.9	76	1.9	3,952
Puerto Rico	172	2.6	59	0.9	25	0.4	3,457	51.9	6,665
Rhode Island	97	4.3	14	0.6	4	0.2	23	1.0	2,251
South Carolina	337	4.4	88	1.1	15	0.2	54	0.7	7,662
South Dakota	40	4.1	9	0.9	1	0.1	22	2.2	982
Tennessee	249	3.2	118	1.5	8	0.1	2,463	31.6	7,806
Texas	2,009	3.8	661	1.3	211	0.4	69	0.1	52,278
Utah	340	3.8	91	1.0	16	0.2	26	0.3	8,957
Vermont	26	4.5	10	1.7	7	1.2	11	1.9	574
Virginia	273	5.5	91	1.8	30	0.6	382	7.7	4,959
Washington	247	4.7	63	1.2	14	0.3	373	7.1	5,254
West Virginia	178	4.1	50	1.2	7	0.2	358	8.2	4,344
Wisconsin	144	3.6	19	0.5	5	0.1	936	23.4	4,004
Wyoming	12	2.3	5	0.9	3	0.6	30	5.6	532
Total	24,867		6,532		5,227		16,844		512,790
Percent		4.8		1.3		1.0		3.3	
States Reporting	49		49		49		46		49

Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Sex, 2009 (unique count)

State	Men		Women		Unknown		Total Unique Perpetrators
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	3,496	51.7	3,201	47.4	61	0.9	6,758
Alaska	1,058	43.8	1,319	54.5	41	1.7	2,418
Arizona	1,499	44.9	1,817	54.5	20	0.6	3,336
Arkansas	4,036	47.6	4,310	50.8	132	1.6	8,478
California	25,565	44.6	31,519	55.0	211	0.4	57,295
Colorado	4,579	51.8	4,226	47.8	43	0.5	8,848
Connecticut	3,515	45.8	4,076	53.1	90	1.2	7,681
Delaware	834	53.3	730	46.7			1,564
District of Columbia	632	26.4	1,701	71.1	61	2.5	2,394
Florida	16,793	49.7	16,939	50.2	24	0.1	33,756
Georgia							
Hawaii	722	44.2	904	55.3	8	0.5	1,634
Idaho	536	40.2	798	59.8			1,334
Illinois	9,340	47.0	10,375	52.2	159	0.8	19,874
Indiana	9,382	49.7	9,354	49.6	123	0.7	18,859
Iowa	4,506	47.7	4,930	52.2	3	0.0	9,439
Kansas	700	64.3	387	35.5	2	0.2	1,089
Kentucky	4,412	40.5	6,267	57.6	205	1.9	10,884
Louisiana	2,340	36.3	4,101	63.6	5	0.1	6,446
Maine	1,718	48.4	1,831	51.5	4	0.1	3,553
Maryland	4,620	38.7	6,619	55.5	693	5.8	11,932
Massachusetts	11,581	41.4	15,193	54.4	1,174	4.2	27,948
Michigan	9,311	40.0	13,953	59.9	12	0.1	23,276
Minnesota	1,691	46.3	1,957	53.6	1	0.0	3,649
Mississippi	2,269	38.6	3,591	61.1	14	0.2	5,874
Missouri	2,634	55.8	1,959	41.5	126	2.7	4,719
Montana	473	42.3	602	53.8	43	3.8	1,118
Nebraska	1,697	49.1	1,759	50.9			3,456
Nevada	1,539	43.7	1,986	56.3			3,525
New Hampshire	423	52.0	384	47.2	6	0.7	813
New Jersey	2,821	41.9	3,872	57.5	36	0.5	6,729
New Mexico	1,671	40.9	2,354	57.7	56	1.4	4,081
New York	26,350	42.2	36,041	57.7	30	0.0	62,421
North Carolina	1,684	34.9	2,043	42.4	1,096	22.7	4,823
North Dakota							
Ohio	12,720	49.6	12,117	47.3	807	3.1	25,644
Oklahoma	3,249	46.9	3,612	52.2	61	0.9	6,922
Oregon							
Pennsylvania	2,802	70.9	1,150	29.1			3,952
Puerto Rico	2,033	30.5	4,598	69.0	34	0.5	6,665
Rhode Island	964	42.8	1,278	56.8	9	0.4	2,251
South Carolina	2,338	30.5	5,316	69.4	8	0.1	7,662
South Dakota	355	36.2	617	62.8	10	1.0	982
Tennessee	2,413	30.9	3,011	38.6	2,382	30.5	7,806
Texas	22,600	43.2	29,609	56.6	69	0.1	52,278
Utah	5,383	60.1	3,547	39.6	27	0.3	8,957
Vermont	382	66.6	192	33.4			574
Virginia	2,330	47.0	2,541	51.2	88	1.8	4,959
Washington	2,114	40.2	2,886	54.9	254	4.8	5,254
West Virginia	1,918	44.2	2,421	55.7	5	0.1	4,344
Wisconsin	1,641	41.0	1,512	37.8	851	21.3	4,004
Wyoming	225	42.3	306	57.5	1	0.2	532
Total	227,894		275,811		9,085		512,790
Percent		44.4		53.8		1.8	
States Reporting	49		49		43		49

Table 5–4 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 *(unique count) (continues)*

State	African-American		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	1,656	24.5	8	0.1	11	0.2	210	3.1
Alaska	119	4.9	1,045	43.2	33	1.4	45	1.9
Arizona	284	8.5	156	4.7	19	0.6	1,072	32.1
Arkansas	1,650	19.5	6	0.1	27	0.3	429	5.1
California	7,755	13.5	549	1.0	1,932	3.4	25,730	44.9
Colorado	756	8.5	55	0.6	79	0.9	2,333	26.4
Connecticut	1,788	23.3	15	0.2	77	1.0	2,064	26.9
Delaware	676	43.2	3	0.2	10	0.6	131	8.4
District of Columbia	1,297	54.2	2	0.1	1	0.0	131	5.5
Florida	9,619	28.5	73	0.2	153	0.5	4,268	12.6
Georgia								
Hawaii	38	2.3	2	0.1	258	15.8	53	3.2
Idaho	15	1.1	29	2.2	5	0.4	124	9.3
Illinois	5,800	29.2	17	0.1	121	0.6	2,130	10.7
Indiana	3,338	17.7	20	0.1	56	0.3	1,031	5.5
Iowa	615	6.5	91	1.0	39	0.4	342	3.6
Kansas	128	11.8	11	1.0	8	0.7	90	8.3
Kentucky	1,149	10.6	13	0.1	12	0.1	139	1.3
Louisiana	2,518	39.1	23	0.4	13	0.2	122	1.9
Maine	53	1.5	40	1.1	8	0.2	38	1.1
Maryland								
Massachusetts	3,430	12.3	49	0.2	501	1.8	4,661	16.7
Michigan	6,390	27.5	144	0.6	71	0.3	871	3.7
Minnesota	817	22.4	266	7.3	94	2.6	333	9.1
Mississippi	2,361	40.2	16	0.3	9	0.2	102	1.7
Missouri	877	18.6	9	0.2	11	0.2	151	3.2
Montana	9	0.8	197	17.6			24	2.1
Nebraska	534	15.5	155	4.5	22	0.6	322	9.3
Nevada	779	22.1	29	0.8	61	1.7	833	23.6
New Hampshire	21	2.6			3	0.4	32	3.9
New Jersey	1,933	28.7	6	0.1	90	1.3	1,065	15.8
New Mexico	126	3.1	309	7.6	7	0.2	2,041	50.0
New York	18,082	29.0	206	0.3	983	1.6	14,715	23.6
North Carolina	1,351	28.0	99	2.1	23	0.5	472	9.8
North Dakota								
Ohio	4,762	18.6	17	0.1	38	0.1	471	1.8
Oklahoma	1,005	14.5	342	4.9	20	0.3	692	10.0
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	275	12.2	15	0.7	41	1.8	414	18.4
South Carolina	2,768	36.1	11	0.1	9	0.1	261	3.4
South Dakota	29	3.0	430	43.8	5	0.5	43	4.4
Tennessee	1,340	17.2	12	0.2	8	0.1	125	1.6
Texas	9,210	17.6	78	0.1	239	0.5	20,689	39.6
Utah	246	2.7	166	1.9	63	0.7	1,774	19.8
Vermont	17	3.0			1	0.2	8	1.4
Virginia	1,424	28.7	2	0.0	35	0.7	445	9.0
Washington	398	7.6	331	6.3	84	1.6	584	11.1
West Virginia	127	2.9			3	0.1	33	0.8
Wisconsin	519	13.0	113	2.8	43	1.1	197	4.9
Wyoming	9	1.7	8	1.5			45	8.5
Total	98,093		5,168		5,326		91,885	
Percent		20.0		1.1		1.1		18.7
States Reporting	46		43		44		46	

Table 5–4 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2009 (unique count) (continued)

State	Multiple Race		Pacific Islander		White		Unknown		Total Unique Perpetrators
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	9	0.1	1	0.0	3,372	49.9	1,491	22.1	6,758
Alaska	33	1.4	58	2.4	787	32.5	298	12.3	2,418
Arizona	47	1.4	19	0.6	1,547	46.4	192	5.8	3,336
Arkansas	213	2.5	33	0.4	5,880	69.4	240	2.8	8,478
California			247	0.4	17,730	30.9	3,352	5.9	57,295
Colorado	80	0.9	14	0.2	3,870	43.7	1,661	18.8	8,848
Connecticut	59	0.8	2	0.0	3,381	44.0	295	3.8	7,681
Delaware	3	0.2	2	0.1	734	46.9	5	0.3	1,564
District of Columbia			2	0.1	23	1.0	938	39.2	2,394
Florida	171	0.5	25	0.1	18,713	55.4	734	2.2	33,756
Georgia									
Hawaii	357	21.8	332	20.3	287	17.6	307	18.8	1,634
Idaho	16	1.2	2	0.1	1,109	83.1	34	2.5	1,334
Illinois	0	0.0	7	0.0	11,125	56.0	674	3.4	19,874
Indiana	136	0.7	15	0.1	13,679	72.5	584	3.1	18,859
Iowa	19	0.2	16	0.2	5,294	56.1	3,023	32.0	9,439
Kansas	5	0.5			804	73.8	43	3.9	1,089
Kentucky	25	0.2	4	0.0	8,118	74.6	1,424	13.1	10,884
Louisiana	9	0.1	6	0.1	3,592	55.7	163	2.5	6,446
Maine	60	1.7	5	0.1	2,768	77.9	581	16.4	3,553
Maryland									
Massachusetts	194	0.7	5	0.0	12,005	43.0	7,103	25.4	27,948
Michigan	123	0.5	14	0.1	15,435	66.3	228	1.0	23,276
Minnesota	208	5.7	3	0.1	1,829	50.1	99	2.7	3,649
Mississippi	9	0.2	1	0.0	2,926	49.8	450	7.7	5,874
Missouri			6	0.1	3,383	71.7	282	6.0	4,719
Montana	14	1.3	1	0.1	706	63.1	167	14.9	1,118
Nebraska	37	1.1	4	0.1	2,051	59.3	331	9.6	3,456
Nevada	64	1.8	38	1.1	1,652	46.9	69	2.0	3,525
New Hampshire	11	1.4			617	75.9	129	15.9	813
New Jersey	17	0.3	4	0.1	2,334	34.7	1,280	19.0	6,729
New Mexico	67	1.6	3	0.1	1,272	31.2	256	6.3	4,081
New York	449	0.7	17	0.0	22,317	35.8	5,652	9.1	62,421
North Carolina	35	0.7	3	0.1	2,761	57.2	79	1.6	4,823
North Dakota									
Ohio			14	0.1	13,748	53.6	6,594	25.7	25,644
Oklahoma	1,022	14.8	4	0.1	3,759	54.3	78	1.1	6,922
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island	23	0.6	2	0.1	1,357	60.3	124	5.5	2,251
South Carolina	46	0.6	3	0.0	4,356	56.9	208	2.7	7,662
South Dakota	23	2.3	3	0.3	405	41.2	44	4.5	982
Tennessee			7	0.1	3,426	43.9	2,888	37.0	7,806
Texas	326	0.6	44	0.1	19,960	38.2	1,732	3.3	52,278
Utah	68	0.8	117	1.3	6,223	69.5	300	3.3	8,957
Vermont					533	92.9	15	2.6	574
Virginia	26	0.5	4	0.1	2,715	54.7	308	6.2	4,959
Washington	166	3.2	51	1.0	2,987	56.9	653	12.4	5,254
West Virginia	60	1.4			3,821	88.0	300	6.9	4,344
Wisconsin	27	0.7	3	0.1	1,833	45.8	1,269	31.7	4,004
Wyoming			1	0.2	399	75.0	70	13.2	532
Total	4,257		1,142		237,623		46,747		490,241
Percent		0.9		0.2		48.5		9.5	
States Reporting	39		42		46		46		46

Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2009 *(duplicate count) (continues)*

State	Parent	Nonparental Perpetrator				
		Child Daycare Provider	Foster Parent	Friend and Neighbor	Legal Guardian	Other
Alabama	6,574	6	12	12	41	583
Alaska	4,426		50		19	61
Arizona	4,130		29		63	10
Arkansas	9,522	93	40		64	2,116
California	87,630		349			4
Colorado	11,363	90	49	28	15	1,001
Connecticut	9,851	31	76	67	180	569
Delaware	1,961	8	4	56		29
District of Columbia	3,873	3	8		13	174
Florida	42,549	183	31			1,871
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,795		38		48	144
Idaho	2,019	3	12	1	14	1
Illinois	29,198	664	168			967
Indiana	23,933	27	82		52	2,804
Iowa	13,909	187	74		54	1,204
Kansas	1,011		8	12		312
Kentucky	16,560	8	89		1	1,118
Louisiana						
Maine	4,814	24	3		7	98
Maryland	11,843	30	69		16	822
Massachusetts	43,033	129	124		352	1,007
Michigan	36,946	7	256	31	226	2,672
Minnesota	4,803	104	46	25	59	89
Mississippi	7,775	15	83	66	15	267
Missouri	4,625	36	29			627
Montana	1,634	7	15	6	4	22
Nebraska	5,684	47	31		10	198
Nevada	5,504		42	435	4	17
New Hampshire	901					84
New Jersey	8,831	104	28	71		190
New Mexico	6,240		26	12	60	74
New York	105,548	728	695		402	1,766
North Carolina	6,216	122	22			
North Dakota						
Ohio	27,989	18	111	182		6,433
Oklahoma	10,881	420	117		70	851
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	2,305	548	33		22	506
Puerto Rico	11,392		43	6	68	101
Rhode Island	3,277	19	50			389
South Carolina	12,340	26	14	6	79	206
South Dakota	1,603	11	8		10	48
Tennessee	6,824	76	55	1,578	30	35
Texas	76,328	569	82	292		1,882
Utah	12,111	32	32	503	36	1,133
Vermont	445	4	1	129		69
Virginia	5,585	206	20		36	399
Washington	6,867	43	73	22		456
West Virginia	6,504	5	25		23	671
Wisconsin	3,914	83	31	131		353
Wyoming	734	35	1		2	56
Total	714,800	4,751	3,284	3,671	2,095	34,489
Percent	80.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	3.9
States Reporting	48	39	47	26	34	47

Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2009 *(duplicate count) (continued)*

State	Nonparental Perpetrator					Total Duplicate Perpetrators
	Other Professional	Other Relative	Group Home Staff	Unmarried Partner of Parent	Unknown	
Alabama	1	655	4	89	2,329	10,306
Alaska		164	1	156	11	4,888
Arizona		401	29	219		4,881
Arkansas	46	1,177	5		291	13,354
California		4,837	26	6,925		99,771
Colorado	4	1,199	36	27	763	14,575
Connecticut	63	498	55	708	75	12,173
Delaware	1	166		198		2,423
District of Columbia		187				4,258
Florida	231	2,552	118	4,426	5,112	57,073
Georgia						
Hawaii	1	105			33	3,164
Idaho		45	2	60		2,157
Illinois	89	2,939	30	2,629	152	36,836
Indiana		2,259	71	2,138	348	31,714
Iowa		823	43	974		17,268
Kansas		274	2		64	1,683
Kentucky		1,075	3	1,128	1	19,983
Louisiana						
Maine		155	3	496	511	6,111
Maryland		1,367	53	8	2,626	16,834
Massachusetts	85	1,900	73	3,845	392	50,940
Michigan	2	1,102			223	41,465
Minnesota	7	447	12	446	4	6,042
Mississippi	9	818	28	266	106	9,448
Missouri	35	714	27	630	271	6,994
Montana	1	51	2	93	8	1,843
Nebraska		294	11	473	4	6,752
Nevada		194		1	29	6,226
New Hampshire		2	1	1	268	1,257
New Jersey	67	656	10	589	95	10,641
New Mexico		419		364	23	7,218
New York	9	7,039	727	489	4,246	121,649
North Carolina		486	60	543	1,990	9,439
North Dakota						
Ohio	48	4,114	23		1,748	40,666
Oklahoma		550		18	149	13,056
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	22	646	55	546		4,683
Puerto Rico	75	454	2	12	195	12,348
Rhode Island		37	31		11	3,814
South Carolina		604		416	98	13,789
South Dakota		66	4	83	23	1,856
Tennessee	70	2,154	28	85	340	11,275
Texas	210	8,717	22	6,353	264	94,719
Utah	55	1,059	21	1,126	967	17,075
Vermont	2	83		49	14	796
Virginia	57	674	8	310	372	7,667
Washington		397		417	44	8,319
West Virginia	13	388	3	9	336	7,977
Wisconsin	22	666	10	314	247	5,771
Wyoming		46	3	20	7	904
Total	1,225	55,655	1,642	37,679	24,790	884,081
Percent	0.1	6.3	0.2	4.3	2.8	100.0
States Reporting	26	48	38	41	41	48

Table 5–6 Perpetrators by Parental Type, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

State	Adoptive Parent	Biological Parent	Stepparent	Unknown Parental Type	Total Parents (duplicate)
Alabama	27	6,012	322	213	6,574
Alaska	63	4,084	279		4,426
Arizona	15	4,097		18	4,130
Arkansas	99	8,812	597	14	9,522
California	941	73,763	3,731	9,195	87,630
Colorado	121	10,122	1,058	62	11,363
Connecticut				9,851	9,851
Delaware	13	1,763	76	109	1,961
District of Columbia	30	3,776	67		3,873
Florida	284	40,133	2,130	2	42,549
Georgia					
Hawaii	73	2,593	129		2,795
Idaho	29	1,857	133		2,019
Illinois	186	27,513	1,499		29,198
Indiana	2	22,541	1,390		23,933
Iowa	32	13,397	480		13,909
Kansas	17	891	103		1,011
Kentucky	118	15,640	784	18	16,560
Louisiana					
Maine	47	4,516	251		4,814
Maryland	63	11,505	268	7	11,843
Massachusetts	391	41,249	1,339	54	43,033
Michigan	692	34,559	1,695		36,946
Minnesota	92	4,504	207		4,803
Mississippi	133	7,209	433		7,775
Missouri	73	4,071	481		4,625
Montana	13	1,520	101		1,634
Nebraska	72	5,294	318		5,684
Nevada	44	5,079	255	126	5,504
New Hampshire	10	865	18	8	901
New Jersey	67	8,501	263		8,831
New Mexico	62	5,913	265		6,240
New York		84,127	373	21,048	105,548
North Carolina	64	5,608	544		6,216
North Dakota					
Ohio				27,989	27,989
Oklahoma	204	9,750	794	133	10,881
Oregon					
Pennsylvania		2,012	293		2,305
Puerto Rico		10,404	988		11,392
Rhode Island	35	3,132	110		3,277
South Carolina	128	11,761	428	23	12,340
South Dakota	1	1,535	67		1,603
Tennessee	68	6,756			6,824
Texas	148	72,046	4,134		76,328
Utah	136	10,846	1,030	99	12,111
Vermont	7	415	23		445
Virginia	47	5,122	377	39	5,585
Washington			318	6,549	6,867
West Virginia	75	5,930	487	12	6,504
Wisconsin	55	3,633	226		3,914
Wyoming	5	673	56		734
Total	4,782	605,529	28,920	75,569	714,800
Percent	0.7	84.7	4.0	10.6	100.0
States Reporting	42	45	44	21	48

Table 5–7 Perpetrators by Maltreatment Type, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

Maltreatment Type	Duplicate Perpetrators	
	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	8,069	0.9
Multiple Maltreatment Types	124,610	13.9
Neglect	551,268	61.6
Other	34,399	3.8
Physical Abuse	89,116	10.0
Psychological Maltreatment	29,430	3.3
Sexual Abuse	57,954	6.5
Unknown	105	0.0
Total	894,951	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 49 States.



Services

CHAPTER 6

Child protective services (CPS) agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child maltreatment or to remedy conditions underlying child maltreatment. CPS may begin to provide services while conducting a response and continue to provide services after the response has been completed. Often during the response, such services as assistance with housing, employment, education, and training are provided.

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) collects two types of services data. Data on preventive services are collected in aggregate by funding source. These data are based on reporting from a number of different agencies to CPS. Data also are collected about children who received a CPS response in the Child File. Only those services that were provided beyond the completion of a CPS response and up to 90 days afterward are reported by States. These services are called postresponse services. Definitions and examples of these two service types are provided below.

- Preventive services are provided to parents whose children are at-risk of abuse and neglect. These services are designed to increase the understanding of parents and other caregivers of the developmental stages of childhood and to improve their child-rearing competencies. Examples include such services as family support, child daycare, education and training, employment, housing, and information and referral.
- Postresponse services (also known as postinvestigation services) address the safety of the child and usually are based on an assessment of the family's situation, including service needs and family strengths. Examples of postresponse services include both in-home services and foster care services. In-home services include any service that is provided to the family—such as counseling, mental health services, substance abuse services, and other services—while the child is still living at home. Foster care services are those that remove a child from the family and place the child with either relatives or nonrelatives.

Both types of service areas provide significant challenges with reporting data to NCANDS. Reporting on preventive services depends on the ability and capacity of many hundreds of providers to report data to State agencies, who also face issues of capacity. Reporting on postresponse services is challenging due to various typologies of services and also the subcontracting of services to private providers, who also may have an array of services under one program.

This chapter presents information about children who received preventive and postresponse services. The discussion of preventive services counts children by funding source and may include duplication across sources or within sources. The discussion of postresponse services counts children per response by CPS. Thus a child may be counted more than once.

Preventive Services

States and local agencies determine who will receive preventive services, what services will be offered, and how the services will be provided. Preventive services may be funded by the State or the following Federal programs.

- Section 106 of title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended [42 U.S.C. 5106 et seq.]—The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant (Basic State Grant) 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 multi-disciplinary 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 program provides funding to States to develop, operate, expand, and enhance community-based, prevention-focused programs and activities designed to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect.
- Title IV–B, Subpart 2, Section 430, of the Social Security Act, as amended [42.U.S.C. 629 et seq.] Promoting Safe and Stable Families—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 family reunification services to enable children to return to their homes, if appropriate.
- Title XX of the Social Security Act, [42. U.S.C. 1397 et seq.], Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)—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.

Forty-four States reported that more than 3 million children received preventive services. Of these 44 States, 33 reported on the use of Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 30 reported on the use of Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, and 30 reported on the use of such “other” funding sources as State funds. Fewer States reported on the use of the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant or on the use of the Social Services Block Grant. Variation in reporting occurs due to the complexities of reporting on numbers of children or families when services may be provided by a large number of private nonprofit agencies or community-based agencies. States continue to work to improve reporting on these data. (See [table 6–1](#) and related notes.)

Postresponse Services

NCANDS collects information on services that were provided beyond the completion of the response and up to 90 days afterward. Services may have begun before, during, or after completion of the response. Both victims and nonvictims received such services. Based on data from 44 States, three-fifths (59.9%) of victims and one-quarter of nonvictims (25.8%) received postresponse services. In other words, victims were twice as likely to receive postresponse services as nonvictims.

These patterns also occur at the State level. In almost all States, the percentage of victims who received services is greater than the percentage of nonvictims who received such services. However, due to the large number of nonvictims, more nonvictims received services than victims. (See [table 6–2](#) and related notes.)

States provide data on the start of postresponse services. For those children who were not already receiving services at the start of the report, the average number of days from receipt of a report to initiation of services was 40 days. (See [table 6–3](#) and related notes.)

In-Home Services

In-home services include all services—except foster care or removal from the home—that are provided to families while the child is living in the home. Services may be provided directly in the home or in a professional setting. Approximately 232,000 victims received in-home services. This accounted for two-fifths of the children who were found to be victims in the 44 reporting States. More than 538,000 nonvictims received in-home services. This accounted for one-fifth of nonvictims in these States. (See [table 6–4](#) and related notes.)

Children Who Were Removed From Home

Another subset of postresponse services are substitute care services. In these 44 States, approximately 124,000 victims were removed from their homes. This accounted for one-fifth of all victims in these States. Nearly 87,000 nonvictims were removed, accounting for 3.6 percent of nonvictims in these States. Victims were more likely to be removed as part of postresponse services than were nonvictims. (See [table 6–5](#) and related notes.)

States also report on the number of victims for whom some court action had been undertaken. Court action can include any legal action taken by the CPS agency or the courts on behalf of the child, including authorization to place a child in foster care and filing for temporary custody, protective custody, dependency, or termination of parental rights. Based on 43 reporting States, 17.6 percent of victims had court actions. These include children who were removed, as well as other children who may have had petitions while remaining at home. (See [table 6–6](#) and related notes.)

States were less able to report on the number of victims with court-appointed representatives. Thirty-two States reported that 16.2 percent of victims received court-appointed representatives. These numbers are likely to be an undercount given the statutory requirement in CAPTA, “in every case involving an abused or neglected child which results in a judicial proceeding, a Guardian ad Litem . . . who may be an attorney or a court-appointed special advocate . . . shall be appointed to represent the child in such proceedings. . . .”⁵ Many States are working to improve the reporting of the court-appointed representative data element. (See [table 6–7](#) and related notes.)

History of CPS Services

Two data elements in the Agency File collect information on past histories of victims. Based on data from 23 States, one-fifth of victims (20.3%) had received family preservation services within the previous 5 years. (See [table 6–8](#) and related notes.). Based on data from 25 States, 4.9 percent of victims had received family reunification services within the previous 5 years. (See [table 6–9](#) and related notes.)

Tables and Notes

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 6. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies used during table creation is provided below.

Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services by Funding Source, 2009

- Data are from the Agency File or the SDC.
- Children who received preventive services may have received them through CPS or through other agencies.
- Children may be counted more than once either under a single funding source or across funding sources.
- Some programs maintain their data in terms of families rather than in terms of children. If a family count was provided, the number of families was multiplied by the average number of children per family (1.86) and used as the estimate of the number of children who received services or added to any counts of children that were also provided. The average number of children per family was retrieved October 2009, from <http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/hh-fam/tabST-F1-2000.pdf>.

Table 6–2 Children Who Received Postresponse Services

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- A child is counted each time that a response was completed and services were provided. The child was classified as a victim or nonvictim based on the findings of the response.
- Only those services that were initiated after or continue after the completion of a CPS response were counted in this analysis.

Table 6–3 Average Days to Initiation of Services, 2009

- Data are from the Child File.
- A sample of children, whose service date was later than the report date, was constructed. For these children, the average days to initiation of services was calculated by subtracting the report date from the initiation of services date for each report and calculating the average for each State. The State average was rounded to a whole day.
- A zero represents a State average of less than 1 day.
- The national average was calculated by summing the State averages and the resulting total was divided by the number of States that reported these data. The result was rounded to a whole day.

Table 6–4 Children Who Received In-Home Services, 2009

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- Puerto Rico reported 6,193 children out of 11,891 victims and 13,119 children out of 28,821 nonvictims received in-home services.
- A child is counted each time that a CPS response was completed and in-home services were provided.
- The classification of victim or nonvictim is mutually exclusive at the report-child pair response level.
- The average percent is computed using the number of victims or nonvictims who received in-home services divided by the number of victims or nonvictims, respectively in the State or total for all 44 States.

Table 6–5 Children Who Were Removed from the Home, 2009

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- South Dakota reported 795 children out of 1,513 victims and 297 children out of 5,673 nonvictims were removed from their home.
- A child is counted each time that a CPS response was completed and was removed. The child or the family also may have received in-home services.
- The classification of victim or nonvictim is mutually exclusive at the report-child pair response level.
- The average percent is computed using the number of victims or nonvictims who were removed from home and divided by the number of victims or nonvictims, respectively in the State or total for all 44 States.

Table 6–6 Victims with Court Action, 2009

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- Additional analyses examined the relationship between removal and court action. While in some States, children who had a court action had been removed, in other States the relationship was not that clear. Additional attention will be given to the relationship between reporting that a child had had court action and that a child was removed or remained in the home.

Table 6–7 Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives, 2009

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- Court-appointed representatives include attorneys and court-appointed special advocates (CASA) volunteers, who represent the interests of the child in a maltreatment hearing.
- States are further examining the relationship between reporting that a child has a court-appointed representative and that the child was the subject of a court action. Variation in dates of activities and representation may contribute to data problems in some States.

Table 6–8 Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File or SDC.

Table 6–9 Victims Who Received Family Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File or SDC.

Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services by Funding Source, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

State	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	Social Services Block Grant	Other	Total Recipients of Preventive Services
Alabama					9,776	9,776
Alaska		486	2,592	666	295	4,038
Arizona		3,452	14,737		13,599	31,788
Arkansas	4,334		33,914	33,197		71,445
California	465	139,030	442,598		263,138	845,231
Colorado			42,203			42,203
Connecticut					1,059	1,059
Delaware			2,164	618	4,291	7,072
District of Columbia	687		1,102	788	5,334	7,911
Florida						
Georgia			86,719		138,882	225,601
Hawaii						
Idaho		11,082	4,528			15,610
Illinois	12,176	6,770	19,348	10,629	1,111	50,035
Indiana	13,894	13,894	13,894	13,894	52,152	107,729
Iowa		8,891	87,540			96,431
Kansas	459	27,867	3,256		105	31,687
Kentucky		2,491	743	17,265		20,500
Louisiana	31	66,489	5,530	11,185	13,557	96,793
Maine	167	3,374				3,541
Maryland					4,246	4,246
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota	2,584	5,501	3,138	59,012		70,235
Mississippi	591	716	1,367	42,258	153,168	198,100
Missouri		151	773		2,978	3,902
Montana			3,108			3,108
Nebraska		2,790	9,064			11,854
Nevada		27,280	12,050	46,825	3,731	89,886
New Hampshire	157	21,324	10,842	10,842	136,000	179,165
New Jersey		1,140	7,946	168,205		177,291
New Mexico			2,630		19,357	21,987
New York		10,860			20,232	31,092
North Carolina		4,218	7,283		1,051	12,553
North Dakota						
Ohio				46,531		46,531
Oklahoma		11,833	3,026		16,626	31,486
Oregon						
Pennsylvania		21,046			15,275	36,321
Puerto Rico		5,573	13,442		21,961	40,976
Rhode Island	1,914		448		5,629	7,991
South Carolina						
South Dakota		4,097				4,097
Tennessee					27,645	27,645
Texas		1,362	28,683		251	30,296
Utah		2,416	5,637		111,412	119,465
Vermont		6,620			2,267	8,887
Virginia	49,034	962	6,465		5,350	61,811
Washington	6,390	53,196	38,122			97,708
West Virginia					72,655	72,655
Wisconsin						
Wyoming		2,790	12,090			14,880
Total	92,883	467,701	926,985	461,915	1,123,132	3,072,615
Percent	3.0	15.2	30.2	15.0	36.6	100.0
States Reporting	14	30	33	14	30	44

Table 6–2 Children Who Received Postresponse Services, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Victims (Duplicate Count) Who Received Postresponse Services		Duplicate Nonvictims	Nonvictims (Duplicate Count) Who Received Postresponse Services	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,295	1,538	18.5	19,334	1,099	5.7
Alaska	3,959	1,155	29.2	6,793	746	11.0
Arizona	3,922	3,769	96.1	71,142	61,079	85.9
Arkansas	10,556	8,613	81.6	53,568	8,712	16.3
California	79,799	66,122	82.9	369,589	224,954	60.9
Colorado	11,881	3,159	26.6	40,629	4,615	11.4
Connecticut	9,756	2,592	26.6	27,190	1,723	6.3
Delaware	2,071	792	38.2	11,865	542	4.6
District of Columbia	3,407	2,069	60.7	13,303	1,933	14.5
Florida	49,078	11,055	22.5	290,211	9,280	3.2
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,072	1,356	65.4	3,332	836	25.1
Idaho	1,634	1,279	78.3	9,393	2,748	29.3
Illinois	29,836	13,464	45.1	120,468	13,886	11.5
Indiana	24,108	10,077	41.8	80,569	483	0.6
Iowa	13,007	13,007	100.0	25,616	25,616	100.0
Kansas	1,363	729	53.5	25,282	5,625	22.2
Kentucky	17,470	16,120	92.3	55,559	34,215	61.6
Louisiana	9,660	5,201	53.8	27,595	2,142	7.8
Maine	4,073	1,175	28.8	6,523	271	4.2
Maryland	16,771	13,651	81.4	24,840	5,427	21.8
Massachusetts	38,958	34,864	89.5	45,466	16,285	35.8
Michigan	32,463	17,725	54.6	155,878	9,160	5.9
Minnesota	4,961	3,348	67.5	20,122	4,502	22.4
Mississippi	7,883	3,736	47.4	23,401	3,656	15.6
Missouri	5,451	3,900	71.5	66,398	27,197	41.0
Montana	1,628	786	48.3	12,273	1,101	9.0
Nebraska	5,448	2,901	53.2	25,927	6,638	25.6
Nevada	4,708	4,439	94.3	20,484	16,735	81.7
New Hampshire	984	984	100.0	10,665	10,665	100.0
New Jersey	9,293	5,552	59.7	77,086	23,059	29.9
New Mexico	5,368	2,054	38.3	17,909	1,960	10.9
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	34,084	13,252	38.9	85,222	18,660	21.9
Oklahoma	7,621	5,371	70.5	44,188	8,364	18.9
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	3,065	1,610	52.5	6,254	1,560	24.9
South Carolina	12,707	8,092	63.7	28,259	5,127	18.1
South Dakota						
Tennessee	9,186	2,706	29.5	81,671	7,544	9.2
Texas	69,169	39,934	57.7	222,940	16,175	7.3
Utah	13,706	12,364	90.2	18,812	13,698	72.8
Vermont	762	318	41.7	3,347	618	18.5
Virginia	6,068	3,320	54.7	56,528	9,718	17.2
Washington	6,560	3,042	46.4	38,340	4,201	11.0
West Virginia	5,473	4,754	86.9	44,807	7,292	16.3
Wisconsin	4,947	3,139	63.5	32,603	5,005	15.4
Wyoming	727	470	64.6	4,814	276	5.7
Total	593,938	355,584		2,426,195	625,128	
Percent			59.9			25.8
States Reporting	44	44		44	44	

Table 6–3 Average Number of Days to Initiation of Services, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

State	Children (Duplicate Count) Who Received Services	Children (Duplicate Count) Who Received Services After the Report Date	Average Number of Days to Initiation of Services
Alabama	2,637	1,088	137
Alaska	1,901	913	61
Arizona	64,848	7,660	53
Arkansas	17,325	16,709	34
California	291,076	269,794	12
Colorado	7,774	4,582	20
Connecticut	4,315	1,113	8
Delaware	1,334	1,027	43
District of Columbia	4,002	22	60
Florida	20,335	2,052	35
Georgia			
Hawaii	2,192	1,812	16
Idaho	4,027	2,172	0
Illinois	27,350	17,979	33
Indiana	10,560	9,956	14
Iowa	38,623	34,668	30
Kansas	6,354	3,923	30
Kentucky	50,335	49,757	14
Louisiana	7,343	6,095	46
Maine	1,446	901	87
Maryland	19,078	9,876	20
Massachusetts	51,149	30,518	10
Michigan	26,885	15,655	30
Minnesota	7,850	7,757	35
Mississippi	7,392	3,321	64
Missouri	31,097	1,376	20
Montana	1,887	1,194	40
Nebraska	9,539	2,809	17
Nevada	21,174	3,459	57
New Hampshire	11,649	1,671	76
New Jersey	28,611	6,233	37
New Mexico	4,014	3,715	23
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	31,912	21,420	19
Oklahoma	13,735	13,726	42
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	3,170	1,888	30
South Carolina	13,219	10,417	3
South Dakota			
Tennessee	10,250	3,487	59
Texas	56,109	55,340	54
Utah	26,062	5,585	99
Vermont	936	478	64
Virginia	13,038	9,409	66
Washington	7,243	5,126	31
West Virginia	12,046	6,290	43
Wisconsin	8,144	7,401	73
Wyoming	746	726	23
Total	980,712	661,100	1,768
Average			40
States Reporting	44	44	

Table 6–4 Children Who Received In-Home Services, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Victims (Duplicate Count) Who Received In-Home Services		Duplicate Nonvictims	Nonvictims (Duplicate Count) Who Received In-Home Services	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,295	497	6.0	19,334	484	2.5
Alaska	3,959	400	10.1	6,793	469	6.9
Arizona	3,922	1,901	48.5	71,142	55,966	78.7
Arkansas	10,556	6,621	62.7	53,568	7,106	13.3
California	79,799	34,565	43.3	369,589	190,607	51.6
Colorado	11,881	1,637	13.8	40,629	3,912	9.6
Connecticut	9,756	1,687	17.3	27,190	1,478	5.4
Delaware	2,071	576	27.8	11,865	441	3.7
District of Columbia	3,407	1,657	48.6	13,303	1,714	12.9
Florida	49,078	228	0.5	290,211	1,257	0.4
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,072	401	19.4	3,332	383	11.5
Idaho	1,634	457	28.0	9,393	2,552	27.2
Illinois	29,836	9,216	30.9	120,468	11,611	9.6
Indiana	24,108	4,800	19.9	80,569	362	0.4
Iowa	13,007	10,677	82.1	25,616	24,180	94.4
Kansas	1,363	571	41.9	25,282	4,643	18.4
Kentucky	17,470	12,759	73.0	55,559	32,134	57.8
Louisiana	9,660	2,438	25.2	27,595	1,153	4.2
Maine	4,073	430	10.6	6,523	38	0.6
Maryland	16,771	11,347	67.7	24,840	4,732	19.0
Massachusetts	38,958	29,108	74.7	45,466	13,397	29.5
Michigan	32,463	12,753	39.3	155,878	8,676	5.6
Minnesota	4,961	1,603	32.3	20,122	3,077	15.3
Mississippi	7,883	2,145	27.2	23,401	2,533	10.8
Missouri	5,451	3,370	61.8	66,398	26,573	40.0
Montana	1,628	129	7.9	12,273	501	4.1
Nebraska	5,448	1,101	20.2	25,927	5,333	20.6
Nevada	4,708	2,272	48.3	20,484	15,516	75.7
New Hampshire	984	758	77.0	10,665	10,613	99.5
New Jersey	9,293	2,551	27.5	77,086	20,465	26.5
New Mexico	5,368	941	17.5	17,909	1,490	8.3
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	34,084	8,647	25.4	85,222	15,306	18.0
Oklahoma	7,621	3,317	43.5	44,188	8,208	18.6
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	3,065	888	29.0	6,254	1,403	22.4
South Carolina	12,707	6,321	49.7	28,259	4,196	14.8
South Dakota						
Tennessee	9,186	1,064	11.6	81,671	4,789	5.9
Texas	69,169	31,660	45.8	222,940	14,660	6.6
Utah	13,706	11,356	82.9	18,812	13,644	72.5
Vermont	762	191	25.1	3,347	518	15.5
Virginia	6,068	2,386	39.3	56,528	8,931	15.8
Washington	6,560	1,237	18.9	38,340	3,292	8.6
West Virginia	5,473	3,896	71.2	44,807	6,740	15.0
Wisconsin	4,947	1,393	28.2	32,603	3,047	9.3
Wyoming	727	125	17.2	4,814	168	3.5
Total	593,938	232,077		2,426,195	538,298	
Percent			39.1			22.2
States Reporting	44	44		44	44	

Table 6–5 Children Who Were Removed From Home, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Victims (Duplicate Count) Removed From Home		Duplicate Nonvictims	Nonvictims (Duplicate Count) Removed From Home	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,295	1,041	12.5	19,334	615	3.2
Alaska	3,959	755	19.1	6,793	277	4.1
Arizona	3,922	1,868	47.6	71,142	5,113	7.2
Arkansas	10,556	1,992	18.9	53,568	1,606	3.0
California	79,799	31,557	39.5	369,589	34,347	9.3
Colorado	11,881	1,522	12.8	40,629	703	1.7
Connecticut	9,756	905	9.3	27,190	245	0.9
Delaware	2,071	216	10.4	11,865	101	0.9
District of Columbia	3,407	412	12.1	13,303	219	1.6
Florida	49,078	10,827	22.1	290,211	8,023	2.8
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,072	955	46.1	3,332	453	13.6
Idaho	1,634	822	50.3	9,393	196	2.1
Illinois	29,836	4,248	14.2	120,468	2,275	1.9
Indiana	24,108	5,277	21.9	80,569	121	0.2
Iowa	13,007	2,330	17.9	25,616	1,436	5.6
Kansas	1,363	158	11.6	25,282	982	3.9
Kentucky	17,470	3,361	19.2	55,559	2,081	3.7
Louisiana	9,660	2,763	28.6	27,595	989	3.6
Maine	4,073	745	18.3	6,523	233	3.6
Maryland	16,771	2,304	13.7	24,840	695	2.8
Massachusetts	38,958	5,756	14.8	45,466	2,888	6.4
Michigan	32,463	4,972	15.3	155,878	484	0.3
Minnesota	4,961	1,745	35.2	20,122	1,425	7.1
Mississippi	7,883	1,591	20.2	23,401	1,123	4.8
Missouri	5,451	530	9.7	66,398	624	0.9
Montana	1,628	657	40.4	12,273	600	4.9
Nebraska	5,448	1,800	33.0	25,927	1,305	5.0
Nevada	4,708	2,167	46.0	20,484	1,219	6.0
New Hampshire	984	226	23.0	10,665	52	0.5
New Jersey	9,293	3,001	32.3	77,086	2,594	3.4
New Mexico	5,368	1,113	20.7	17,909	470	2.6
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	34,084	4,605	13.5	85,222	3,354	3.9
Oklahoma	7,621	2,054	27.0	44,188	156	0.4
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	3,065	722	23.6	6,254	157	2.5
South Carolina	12,707	1,771	13.9	28,259	931	3.3
South Dakota						
Tennessee	9,186	1,642	17.9	81,671	2,755	3.4
Texas	69,169	8,274	12.0	222,940	1,515	0.7
Utah	13,706	1,008	7.4	18,812	54	0.3
Vermont	762	127	16.7	3,347	100	3.0
Virginia	6,068	934	15.4	56,528	787	1.4
Washington	6,560	1,805	27.5	38,340	909	2.4
West Virginia	5,473	858	15.7	44,807	552	1.2
Wisconsin	4,947	1,746	35.3	32,603	1,958	6.0
Wyoming	727	345	47.5	4,814	108	2.2
Total	593,938	123,507		2,426,195	86,830	
Percent			20.8			3.6
States Reporting	44	44		44	44	

Table 6–6 Victims With Court Action, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Victims (Duplicate Count) With Court Action	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,295	403	4.9
Alaska	3,959	717	18.1
Arizona	3,922	1,412	36.0
Arkansas	10,556	2,233	21.2
California	79,799	23,608	29.6
Colorado	11,881	2,261	19.0
Connecticut	9,756	2,566	26.3
Delaware	2,071	61	2.9
District of Columbia	3,407	124	3.6
Florida	49,078	3	0.0
Georgia			
Hawaii	2,072	1,097	52.9
Idaho	1,634	881	53.9
Illinois	29,836	3,620	12.1
Indiana	24,108	6,828	28.3
Iowa	13,007	3,713	28.5
Kansas	1,363	538	39.5
Kentucky	17,470	149	0.9
Louisiana	9,660	2,763	28.6
Maine	4,073	259	6.4
Maryland	16,771	1,159	6.9
Massachusetts	38,958	6,752	17.3
Michigan	32,463	8,122	25.0
Minnesota	4,961	1,376	27.7
Mississippi	7,883	254	3.2
Missouri	5,451	530	9.7
Montana	1,628	698	42.9
Nebraska	5,448	1,688	31.0
Nevada	4,708	2,459	52.2
New Hampshire	984	537	54.6
New Jersey	9,293	1,788	19.2
New Mexico	5,368	1,082	20.2
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	7,621	1,564	20.5
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	3,065	1,189	38.8
South Carolina	12,707	3,318	26.1
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,186	81	0.9
Texas	69,169	7,597	11.0
Utah	13,706	1,008	7.4
Vermont	762	178	23.4
Virginia	6,068	350	5.8
Washington	6,560	1,622	24.7
West Virginia	5,473	841	15.4
Wisconsin	4,947	643	13.0
Wyoming	727	267	36.7
Total	559,854	98,339	
Percent			17.6
States Reporting	43	43	

Table 6–7 Victims With Court-Appointed Representatives, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Victims (Duplicate Count) With Court-Appointed Representatives	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,295	340	4.1
Alaska	3,959	329	8.3
Arizona	3,922	1,768	45.1
Arkansas	10,556	170	1.6
California	79,799	27,122	34.0
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	2,071	17	0.8
District of Columbia	3,407	145	4.3
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii	2,072	962	46.4
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana	24,108	370	1.5
Iowa	13,007	4,001	30.8
Kansas			
Kentucky	17,470	2,915	16.7
Louisiana			
Maine	4,073	768	18.9
Maryland			
Massachusetts	38,958	5,227	13.4
Michigan			
Minnesota	4,961	1,184	23.9
Mississippi	7,883	2,363	30.0
Missouri	5,451	466	8.5
Montana	1,628	267	16.4
Nebraska	5,448	1,905	35.0
Nevada	4,708	152	3.2
New Hampshire	984	6	0.6
New Jersey	9,293	7	0.1
New Mexico	5,368	1,082	20.2
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	34,084	45	0.1
Oklahoma	7,621	1,564	20.5
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	3,065	1,304	42.5
South Carolina	12,707	760	6.0
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,186	81	0.9
Texas			
Utah	13,706	1,008	7.4
Vermont	762	178	23.4
Virginia	6,068	40	0.7
Washington			
West Virginia	5,473	107	2.0
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	727	72	9.9
Total	350,820	56,725	
Percent			16.2
States Reporting	32	32	

Table 6–8 Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Victims (Duplicate Count) Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	10,556	2,113	20.0
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia	3,407	497	14.6
Florida	49,078	24,681	50.3
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho	1,634	312	19.1
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas	1,363	353	25.9
Kentucky	17,470	1,039	5.9
Louisiana	9,660	1,390	14.4
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts	38,958	9,457	24.3
Michigan			
Minnesota	4,961	1,328	26.8
Mississippi	7,883	12	.2
Missouri	5,451	560	10.3
Montana			
Nebraska	5,448	1,872	34.4
Nevada	4,708	169	3.6
New Hampshire	984	67	6.8
New Jersey	9,293	1,393	15.0
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	7,621	401	5.3
Oregon	11,802	1,782	15.1
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	11,891	225	1.9
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,186	611	6.7
Texas	69,169	11,793	17.0
Utah	13,706	251	1.8
Vermont	762	114	15.0
Virginia			
Washington	6,560	846	12.9
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Total	301,551	61,266	
Percent			20.3
States Reporting	23	23	

Table 6–9 Victims Who Received Family Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2009 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Victims (Duplicate Count) Who Received Family Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	10,556	243	2.3
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	2,071	46	2.2
District of Columbia	3,407	16	0.5
Florida	49,078	2,651	5.4
Georgia			
Hawaii	2,072	108	5.2
Idaho	1,634	117	7.2
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas	1,363	200	14.7
Kentucky	17,470	903	5.2
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts	38,958	2,287	5.9
Michigan			
Minnesota	4,961	470	9.5
Mississippi			
Missouri	5,451	238	4.4
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	4,708	437	9.3
New Hampshire	984	30	3.0
New Jersey	9,293	446	4.8
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	7,621	490	6.4
Oregon	11,802	772	6.5
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	11,891	1,434	12.1
Rhode Island	3,065	625	20.4
South Carolina	12,707	97	0.8
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,186	491	5.3
Texas	69,169	1,535	2.2
Utah	13,706	204	1.5
Vermont	762	26	3.4
Virginia			
Washington	6,560	690	10.5
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	4,947	425	8.6
Wyoming			
Total	303,422	14,981	
Percent			4.9
States Reporting	25	25	



Reports, Research, and Capacity Building Activities Related to Child Maltreatment

CHAPTER 7

This chapter describes additional activities related to understanding child maltreatment. These activities include several that use data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). Ideas and suggestions for future research also are included.

Reports on National Statistics

Child Welfare Outcomes Report

Child Welfare Outcomes 2004–2007: Report to Congress (Outcomes) is the ninth in a series of annual reports from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Children’s Bureau. The reports are developed in accordance with section 479A of the Social Security Act (as amended by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997) and provide information pertaining to State performance on the following national child welfare outcomes:

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

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

The Outcomes reports provide State-level data as well as national trends on the outcome measures. Demographic data such as race and ethnicity and age give a broader picture of State and national data. The reports incorporate data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) and the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) on the 12 original

measures, as well as data on 15 additional measures that HHS developed in 2004 and 2005 to assess State performance during the second round of the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs), which began in March 2007.

The most recent report (2004–2007) also contains information on the new, Congressionally mandated measures of State performance on monthly caseworker visits (MCV) and visits in the home (VIH). These measures are not currently part of AFCARS or NCANDS, but are reported to the Children's Bureau as part of each State's Annual Progress and Services Report. The basis of the caseworker visit reporting requirement is the Child and Family Services Improvement Act of 2006, P.L. 109-288. More detailed information on the reporting requirements for caseworker visit data is found in a Program Instruction published April 2008 by the Children's Bureau in ACYF-CB-PI-08-03, which can be accessed at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/laws_policies/policy/pi/2008/pi0803.htm.

The Outcomes report is available on the Children's Bureau Web site at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cwo04-07/>.

For further information about *Child Welfare Outcomes 2004–2007: Report to Congress*, contact:

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America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2010

Each year since 1997, the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics has published a report on the well-being of children and families. The Forum alternates publishing a detailed report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, with *America's Children in Brief*, a summary version that highlights selected indicators. In 2010, the Forum published a brief report. This report, along with data updates for all indicators, can be found on the Forum's Web site at <http://childstats.gov>. The Forum will be publishing a full detailed report in July 2011.

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

The indicators and background measures are chosen because they are easy to understand; are based on substantial research connecting them to child well-being; vary across important areas of children's lives; are measured regularly so that they can be updated and show trends over time; and represent large segments of the population, rather than one particular group. The indicators are organized into seven sections, each focusing on a domain relevant to children's lives: Family and Social Environment, Economic Circumstances, Health Care, Physical Environment and Safety, Behavior, Education, and Health.

For further information about *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* or the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, contact:

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Statistical Abstract of the United States

The Statistical Abstract of the United States, 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, and age. The second table reports the number of CPS responses, the number of children who were subjects of a CPS response, and the number of victims by State.

The 2010 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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Research on Child Maltreatment

Fourth National Incidence Study (NIS-4)

On January 27, 2010, HHS submitted a *Report to Congress* on findings from the Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-4). The NIS-4 measured the incidence and prevalence of child maltreatment by a wide array of demographic characteristics. Like its predecessors, NIS-4 was a Congressionally mandated study. It was mandated by the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-36). NIS-4 aimed 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.

Data collection for the NIS-4 occurred in two phases (2005 and 2006) 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.

To develop a comprehensive picture of the extent of child abuse and neglect, NIS-4 pulled together data from a number of agency sources in each study county. The NIS estimates began 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 incorporated 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.

The NIS-4 used two sets of standardized definitions of maltreatment: the “Harm Standard” and the “Endangerment Standard.” Children identified under the Harm Standard were considered to be maltreated only if they had already experienced harm or injury from the abuse or neglect. Children identified under the Endangerment Standard included all of those identified under the Harm Standard, plus children who experienced abuse or neglect that put them at risk of harm.

Key Findings from the NIS-4

Overall Incidence of Maltreatment

- Compared to the NIS-3 (1993), the NIS-4 (2005/2006) found that there was a 26 percent decline in the rate of overall Harm Standard maltreatment, from 23.1 to 17.1 per 1,000 children in the population.
- Under the Endangerment Standard, the overall incidence of children who experienced maltreatment showed no statistically reliable change since the NIS-3. Significant decreases in the incidence of overall abuse and all specific categories of abuse were counterbalanced by a significant increase in the incidence of emotional neglect.

Incidence by Child and Family Characteristics

- In the NIS-4, children in low socioeconomic status households had significantly higher maltreatment rates than other children.
- Children with no parent in the labor force or with an unemployed parent had significantly higher maltreatment rates than children with employed parents.
- Compared to children living with married biological parents, those whose single parent had a live-in partner had more than 8 times the rate of maltreatment overall, over 10 times the rate of abuse, and more than 6 times the rate of neglect. Compared to the NIS-3, the NIS-4 incidence rates were higher for children living with one parent but lower for children living with two parents.
- Unlike previous NIS cycles, the NIS-4 found race differences in maltreatment rates, with rates for Black children significantly higher than those for White and Hispanic children. Although rates declined for all racial groups on most types of maltreatment since the NIS-3, rates of maltreatment declined more for White children than for Black and Hispanic children.

Additional information about the Fourth National Incidence Study is available at <http://www.nis4.org>.

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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 children who have encountered the child welfare system. Two cohorts of children and families have been included in NSCAW to date.

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. Children and families were followed for five waves of data collection, ending in 2006.

The NSCAW II baseline began in March 2008. The NSCAW II design and protocol are very similar to the prior study. Data are collected from 5,700 children, current caregivers, caseworkers, and teachers sampled from the NSCAW I-selected counties using similar measures. An 18-month followup began in September 2009. NSCAW II data also will include administrative data like that provided by the States for NCANDS and AFCARS, to obtain more complete data about reports, service receipt, and placement history.

The NSCAW data sets are archived for use by the research community, through licensing agreements, at the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University. The Archive also maintains a bibliography of publications using NSCAW data. The data sets represent an important resource for researchers interested in child maltreatment, child welfare, child development, and services to high-risk children and families. Two edited volumes based on NSCAW data are now available: *Child Welfare and Child Well-Being: New Perspectives from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being* (Webb, Dowd, Jones Harden, Landsverk, and Testa, Eds., Oxford Press, 2009); and *Child Protection: Using Research to Improve Policy and Practice* (Haskins, Wulczyn, and Webb, Eds., Brookings Press, 2007).

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. For more information on accessing the NSCAW data sets, please see <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>.

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Activities to Assess the Feasibility of Creating and Maintaining a National Child Abuse Registry

The HHS will examine the feasibility of developing and maintaining a national registry of child maltreatment perpetrators. The study is required by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act. Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc. (WRMA), in partnership with the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law, has been awarded the contract to conduct the study. The study will address important knowledge gaps identified in the May 2009 Interim Report to the Congress of the Feasibility of a National Child Abuse Registry.

WRMA will conduct two main activities: a Prevalence Study and a Key Informant Survey. The Prevalence Study will examine how often perpetrators are identified in substantiated child maltreatment investigations in multiple states. Analyses will also examine the type of maltreatment committed by interstate perpetrators, and the proportion who offend in neighboring states. The Key Informant Survey will address the structures and data standards of existing state registries, due process and other legal issues related to the development and use of such registries, and the level of state interest in participating in a national registry.

The project will produce a final report that the government will adapt for use as a report to the Congress on a national abuse registry. The period of performance is September 21, 2009 through January 20, 2012.

For additional information about the National Child Abuse Registry, contact:

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Ohio Alternative Response Evaluation: Final Report

The Ohio Alternative (Differential) Response pilot project was implemented in 10 Ohio County CPS offices from July 2008 through September 2009. Families judged to be appropriate for an alternative response family assessment were randomly assigned to either the experimental condition (a family assessment) or the control condition (a traditional CPS investigation).

The study population included 2,285 experimental group families and 2,244 control group families. Evaluation findings were broadly positive. The experimental families expressed greater satisfaction with the workers and the services that they received and a greater sense of participation in the decisionmaking process. The workers reported feeling that they were able to intervene more effectively with alternative response families than with other families. Service referrals were more frequent among workers involved with alternative response.

Additionally, the workers judged experimental families as more cooperative and responsive in their reactions. The workers in experimental cases had more contacts with families and made more collateral contacts on behalf of families. Experimental families were offered and received more services, with significant increases in poverty-related services. There was no evidence that family assessments reduced the safety of children when compared to traditional investigations. Statistically significant declines were found among experimental families in newly accepted reports and in the number of children later removed for placement.

The *Ohio Alternative Response Evaluation: Final Report* is available online at <http://www.iarstl.org/papers/OhioAREvaluation.pdf>.

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Capacity Building Initiatives

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

This program provides funding to States to develop, operate, expand, and enhance community-based, prevention-focused programs and activities designed to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect. To receive these funds, the Governor must designate a lead agency to receive the funds and implement the program. Some of the core features of the program include:

- Federal, State, and private funds are blended and made available to community agencies for child abuse and neglect prevention activities and family support programs.
- An emphasis on promoting parent leadership and participation in the planning, implementation and evaluation of prevention programs.
- Interagency collaborations with public and private agencies in the States to form a child abuse prevention network to promote greater coordination of resources.
- Funds are used to support programs such as voluntary home visiting programs, parenting programs, family resource centers, respite and crisis care, parent mutual support, and other family support programs.
- An emphasis on promoting the increased use and high quality implementation of evidence-based and evidence-informed programs and practices.
- A focus on the continuum of evaluation approaches which use both qualitative and quantitative methods to assess the effectiveness of the funded programs and activities.

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

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

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Children's Bureau Training and Technical Assistance Network

The purpose of the Training and Technical Assistance (TTA Network) is to build the capacity of State, local, Tribal, and other publicly administered or publicly supported child welfare agencies and family and juvenile courts through the provision of training, technical assistance, research, and consultation on the full array of Federal requirements administered by the Children's Bureau. TTA Network members provide assistance to States and Tribes in improving child welfare systems and conformity with the outcomes and systemic factors defined in the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs) and the results of other monitoring reviews conducted by the Children's Bureau to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and families.

Many State and Tribal requests for training and technical assistance are made to Regional Administration for Children and Families (ACF) offices. For a listing of Regional ACF offices and the States they serve, visit the ACF Web site at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/oro>.

To read a PDF booklet that was designed to communicate to States and Tribes the specific focus of each TTA Network, please see <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/tta/cbttan.pdf>.

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

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

The Archive's Child Abuse and Neglect Digital Library (canDL) is an online resource that visitors can use to search for published articles that are based on analyses of data housed at the Archive. Users can search for citations, read abstracts, find links to the journal publisher's site, and create bibliographies. Another useful feature of canDL is that the full text can be downloaded if a user's organization subscribes to a particular journal. A list of recent articles relevant to child maltreatment data is included at the end of this chapter.

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

Data submission year	Number of States in the data set
2000	20
2001	23 (including DC)
2002	23 (including DC)
2003	23 (including DC)
2004	45 (including DC)
2005	49 (including DC)
2006	49 (including DC and PR)
2007	48 (including DC and PR)
2008	49 (including DC and PR)

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

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

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The National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology

The National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology (NRC-CWDT), a service of the Children's Bureau and member of the Children's Bureau Training and Technical Assistance Network, provides a broad range of technical assistance to the courts and State and Tribal child welfare agencies to improve outcomes for children and families through data, systems, and technology.

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

The Center also provides technical assistance for the Child and Family Services Reviews process and other Federal, State, and local legislative requirements, policies, and initiatives. Onsite technical assistance can also address related NCANDS issues. NRC-CWDT also coordinates the Children's Bureau's annual data and technology conference.

The NRC-CWDT is operated by the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) and its partners, Westat, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), and the National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA). Additional dissemination of information and promising practices can be found at <http://www.nrccwdt.org>.

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Children's Bureau National Quality Improvement Centers

The National Quality Improvement Centers (QICs) are a critical component of the Children's Bureau's National Training and Technical Assistance Network (TTA Network). The QICs have the following roles and responsibilities:

- Develop knowledge about evidence-based and evidence-informed strategies which address a priority area identified by the Children's Bureau;
- Evaluate the impact of research and demonstration projects funded to address the QIC's focus area;
- Develop, implement, and support a national information-sharing network to disseminate evidence-based and evidence-informed practices;
- Provide national leadership by maintaining resource information on an identified focus topic; and
- Collaborate and coordinate with other members of the TTA Network.

National QICs have two phases—planning and implementation. During the first year, or the planning phase, a national advisory committee is formed and a needs assessment on a specific area is conducted. Once the work and evaluation plans are finalized, the implementation plan is designed. During the implementation phase, the QIC awards, monitors, evaluates, and provides assistance to support 4-year research and demonstration projects. The projects are designed to test and evaluate a variety of models or hypotheses in the QIC-specific area that was determined by the needs assessment.

For further information about the National Quality Improvement Centers and for a list of contacts by QIC, go to <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/tta/index.htm#qips>.

QIC Non-resident Fathers in Child Welfare

The Quality Improvement Center on Non-Resident Fathers in Child Welfare (QIC-NRF) is a program of the Children's Bureau operated by the American Humane Association and its partners, the American Bar Association Center for Children and the Law and the National Fatherhood Initiative, under a cooperative agreement. There are three purposes of the QIC-NRF: (1) Improve child welfare outcomes by seeking to involve non-resident fathers in their children's lives, (2) Build the knowledge base around non-resident father engagement in child welfare cases, and (3) Maintain a child-centric approach to fathers.

Efforts of child protection and child welfare professionals in identifying, locating, contacting and engaging nonresident fathers are a QIC-NRF focus for system improvement.⁶ Baseline results of these efforts are reflected in the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) Child Living Arrangement field. The Child Living Arrangement field value of "Single parent household, mother only" indicates unambiguously children from living arrangements with a non-resident father. This enables assessment of safety outcomes for children living apart from their fathers.

The QIC-NRF uses the lack of 6 month recurrence of child victimization rate as a safety indicator. The computation method used for QIC-NRF is the same as for the NCANDS Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR) Safety Profile. The QIC-NRF determination of a national baseline for safety of child victims with non-resident fathers uses only States with sufficient numbers of records with valid Child Living Arrangement values. A State meets sufficient numbers for inclusion if it has at least 1,000 records for parents with known marital status, at least 1,000 records for parents with unknown marital status, at least 1,000 records for single mothers, and at least 1,000 records for single mothers living with another adult. Previously, six States met a higher criterion of 2,000 records per category. In 2008, there were seven States meeting a 1,000 record criterion, with one previously included State not reaching criterion for 2008 and two new States reaching criterion.

For the 2008 NCANDS data, the seven States reaching the sufficiency criterion had 92,414 records. From this seven State data set, when the child victim was initially living with parents of known marital status, which could be either married or unmarried, the 6-month safety rate was 92.0 percent.

When the child was initially living with parents of unknown relationship, the safety rate was 89.4 percent. When the child was living with her/his mother and another adult, the 6-month safety rate was 91.5 percent. The 6-month safety rate was 90.7 percent for a child living in a home with a single mother alone. These results are very similar when the same six States used with 2007 NCANDS data are used with 2008 NCANDS data. The change of three States did not affect the safety pattern across Child Living Arrangement categories. Children have the best safety rates when it is known that a mother and a father are in the home. A change from 2007 to 2008 has been that children with parents of unknown marital status became the group with the worse safety results. In 2007, children of single mothers had the lowest safety rates.

The QIC-NRF attention to children in foster care allows the available information about non-resident fathers to be expanded through the use of the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). Caretaker Family Status is a field in AFCARS that is a counterpart to the NCANDS Child Living Arrangement. However, field values are populated at a higher rate on Caretaker Family Status in AFCARS than reported data of Child Living Arrangement in NCANDS. For states using common encryption of child identifiers in NCANDS and AFCARS, the Caretaker Family Status value is merged from the AFCARS file to the NCANDS file. These additional data help to provide baseline child maltreatment safety results in the assessment of the QIC-NRF intervention program effects.

Preliminary analysis of results from two States yielded a 6-month safety rate for children with married parents Family Caretaker Status of 92.1 percent and for children with single female Family Caretaker Status of 91.5 percent. The 6-month recurrence rate for children with unmarried parents Family Caretaker Status was 91.9 percent, but that result remains equivocal as it is unknown if the unmarried caretakers were both biological parents. These safety results show a different pattern from the results based upon the NCANDS “Child Living Arrangement” field. This may be due to the effect that the children, for whom AFCARS data are available, have been in placement and living in their family of origin.

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QIC Early Childhood

In FY 2009, the Children’s Bureau funded the Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP) to create the National Quality Improvement Center on Preventing the Abuse and Neglect of Infants and Young Children (QIC), hereafter known as the QIC on Early Childhood (QIC-EC). CSSP has partnered with ZERO TO THREE: National Center for Infants, Toddlers, and Families, and the National Alliance of Children’s Trust and Prevention Funds.

The purpose of this 5-year project is to generate and disseminate robust evidence and new knowledge about program and systems strategies that contribute to child maltreatment prevention and optimal developmental outcomes for infants, young children, and their families. The QIC-EC will support a number of collaborative research and demonstration projects across the child abuse prevention, child

welfare, early childhood, and other health, education, and social service systems. The research and demonstration projects will explore a broad range of issues about gathering child abuse and neglect prevention evidence, how to improve developmental outcomes for infants and young children, what kind of collaborations and systems are effective, and how these efforts can result in better outcomes for young children and their families at greatest risk for child maltreatment.

The new knowledge that emerges from the research and demonstration projects will be built around three key components: (a) a social-ecological approach to prevention that addresses child maltreatment at multiple levels—individual, family, community, and policy; (b) evidence of effectiveness that integrates professional experience and expertise in the context of families’ culture, characteristics, and values with scientifically rigorous methodology; and (c) a more thorough understanding of how building protective factors, in addition to reducing risk factors, can reduce maltreatment for young children and their families. The QIC-EC has the following roles and responsibilities:

- Develop knowledge about evidence-based and evidence-informed strategies aimed at preventing the abuse and neglect of infants and young children;
- Promote collective problem solving through funding selected early childhood and child abuse prevention research and demonstration projects that advance innovative evidence-based and evidence-informed practice improvements and knowledge about preventing child maltreatment and promoting child and family well-being;
- Establish a national information-sharing network to disseminate promising practices;
- Evaluate the impact of projects implementing evidence-based or evidence-informed child abuse prevention programs in reducing the risk of child maltreatment; and
- Identify barriers to prevention and recommend changes in policies, procedures, and practice.

During the current phase, Phase II, the QIC-EC will announce, award, monitor, provide technical assistance to, and evaluate 48-month research and demonstration projects. These projects will test and rigorously evaluate a variety of program and systems models or hypotheses related to improving the social, physical, cognitive, and emotional well-being of children 0–5 years old—and their families—who are at the greatest risk of abuse, neglect, abandonment, and poor developmental outcomes. Supported projects will exhibit cross-agency partnerships that target young children and their caregivers, including those who are impacted by substance abuse and/or HIV/AIDS.

The QIC-EC also will support up to four 2-year dissertation research awards to advanced level doctoral students conducting research in this area. The QIC-EC will build a regional and national learning network of public and private organizations that are working to address child abuse and neglect prevention to ensure that they receive timely updates on lessons learned. The QIC-EC will actively collaborate with the existing federal resource centers and the T/TA network throughout the grant period to provide them with the latest knowledge emerging from the QIC-EC. The QIC-EC will conduct a cross-site evaluation of the research and demonstration projects it supports and will evaluate the overall impact of the QIC-EC.

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QIC Differential Response in Child Protective Services

The American Humane Association, in partnership with Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc. and the Institute of Applied Research, has been awarded a Federal cooperative agreement with the Children's Bureau to develop the National Quality Improvement Center on Differential Response in Child Protective Services (QIC-DR). Also the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law and the National Conference of State Legislatures are contributing their expertise. The purpose of this project is to substantially expand the knowledge base on differential response.

Differential response (DR), also referred to as dual track, multiple track or alternative response (AR), is an approach that allows child protective services to respond differently to accepted reports of child abuse and neglect based on factors such as the type and severity of the alleged maltreatment, the number and sources of previous reports, and the willingness of the family to participate in services.

Several resources were developed during the needs assessment phase of the QIC-DR, including a comprehensive literature review on prior differential response evaluations, an annotated bibliography, and a legislative analysis. These products, along with the results of key informant interviews, focus groups, and informational summits with diverse audiences, are posted on the QIC-DR's Web site at <http://www.differentialresponseqic.org/>.

After the initial phase of assessing existing models, gaps, and needs, the QIC selected three fundamental questions to address:

- (1) Are children whose families participate in AR as safe as or safer than children whose families receive an investigation response (IR)?
- (2) What are the differences between AR and IR pathways in terms of family engagement, caseworker practice, services provided, and other factors that may affect child and family outcomes?
- (3) What are the cost and funding implications for child protective services agencies that implement and maintain an approach that includes both AR and IR services?

The evaluation includes process, outcome, and cost evaluations conducted at the following three research and demonstration project sites: a five-county consortium in Colorado, a six-county consortium in Ohio, and all of Illinois. Process evaluation activities will collect data on participating clients and the services they receive. Outcome evaluation activities will be conducted to assess how the implementation of the DR system affects outcomes for children and families—in particular, safety, permanency and well-being.

The outcome evaluation will use a randomized control trial (RCT) design with random assignment occurring at each site. Children and families will be assigned randomly either to the treatment group, which will receive AR or to the control group, which will receive IR. A cost evaluation is also planned to assess the relative costs of AR and IR services.

Three sources of data will be used to gather information on RCT families, including CPS administrative data largely based on NCANDS data elements; supplementary case reports provided by the caseworker; and a voluntary family exit survey. The family exit survey will cover such issues as

satisfaction, levels of engagement, services received, and family outcomes. This survey will be given to all randomized control trial families, will be completed by the primary adult caregiver, and collected at or shortly after, the case is closed. In addition, a survey of caseworkers and supervisors will be fielded to assess knowledge, practices, skills, and attitudes.

Data from the family exit surveys will be linked to data from the child protective services case record and supplementary case report information. Some sites may link caseworker survey data to the records of the cases they have served.

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Suggestions for Future Research

The underlying causes and effects of child maltreatment continue to be compelling research issues. The most effective programs to prevent child abuse and neglect or the recurrence of child abuse and neglect are also of interest. Thus, research and evaluation studies are needed in order to provide the necessary information so that both public and private providers of service can address the needs of children and their families more effectively and efficiently.

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

- What can be learned by examining county-level child maltreatment statistics in conjunction with county-level social indicator data?
- What are the circumstances that result in siblings of different ages being maltreated? If an older child is found to be physically abused, is the younger child considered too emotionally maltreated or neglected? Is the reverse the more likely case?
- Although it is found that children who are maltreated are more likely to come from single parent households with live in partners than from dual parent households, what services are found to be effective in reducing the likelihood of maltreatment of such children?
- What are state and local policies and practices relating to emotional maltreatment?
- At the local level, how does the introduction of differential response affect the numbers of families who receive services from child welfare?

Several recent articles on child maltreatment data also suggest future avenues for research. These references are listed below.

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Appendices





Required CAPTA Data Items

APPENDIX A

In 1996, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act was amended to read “Each State to which a grant is made under this section shall annually work with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to provide, to the maximum extent practicable, a report that includes the following.”²

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

Table A-1 Required CAPTA Data Items by State Response, 2009 *(continues)*

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	52	46	46	44	49	47	39

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

Table A-1 Required CAPTA Data Items by State Response, 2009 *(continued)*

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	39	45	38	23	25	32	6

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



Glossary

APPENDIX B

Acronyms

- AFCARS:** Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System
- CAPTA:** Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
- CASA:** Court-appointed special advocate
- CBCAP:** Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
- CFSR:** Child and Family Services Reviews
- CHILD ID:** Child identifier
- CPS:** Child protective services
- FFY:** Federal fiscal year
- FIPS:** Federal information processing standards
- FTE:** Full-time equivalent
- GAL:** Guardian ad litem
- NCANDS:** National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System
- OMB:** Office of Management and Budget
- PERPETRATOR ID:** Perpetrator identifier
- PSSF:** Promoting Safe and Stable Families
- REPORT ID:** Report identifier
- SACWIS:** Statewide automated child welfare information system
- SDC:** Summary data component
- 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 to assist with bringing about the adoption of a child.

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

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

AGE: A number representing the years that the victim or perpetrator had been alive at the time of the alleged maltreatment.

AGENCY FILE: A type of data file submitted by a State to NCANDS on a periodic basis. The file contains supplemental aggregated child abuse data from such agencies as medical examiners' offices and non-CPS services providers.

ALCOHOL ABUSE: Compulsive use of alcohol that is not of a temporary nature. This term can be applied to a caregiver or a child. If applied to a child it can include Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and 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: The provision of a response other than an investigation that did not determine that any child in the report was a victim of maltreatment. The term differential response is sometimes used instead of alternative response.

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE VICTIM: The provision of a response other than an investigation that determines at least one child in the report was a victim of maltreatment. The term differential response is sometimes used instead of alternative response.

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 REPORT SOURCE: An individual who notifies a CPS agency of suspected child maltreatment without identifying himself or herself.

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.

BASIC STATE GRANT: see CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANT

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

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

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

BOY: A male child younger than 18 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES REVIEWS: The 1994 Amendments to the Social Security Act (SSA) authorized the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to review State child and family service programs to ensure conformity with the requirements in titles IV–B and IV–E of the SSA. Has a focus on States’ capacity to create positive outcomes for children and families. Under a final rule, which became effective March 25, 2000, States are assessed for substantial conformity with certain Federal requirements for child protective, foster care, adoption, family preservation and family support, and independent living services.

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

CHILD DISPOSITION: A determination made by a social service agency that evidence is or is not sufficient under State law to conclude that maltreatment occurred. A disposition is applied to each individual child within a report.

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: A type of data file submitted by a State to NCANDS on a periodic basis that contains a child-specific record for each report of alleged child abuse and neglect that received a disposition as a result of an investigation or an alternative response during the reporting period.

CHILD IDENTIFIER (Child ID): A unique identification assigned to each child. This identification is not the State’s 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: A disposition that does not conclude with a specific finding because the investigation could not be completed. Reasons for an incomplete response include the family moved out of the jurisdiction; the family could not be located; or necessary diagnostic or other reports were not received within required time limits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COURT-APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE (CASA): 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: A determination made by a social service agency that evidence is or is not sufficient under State law to conclude that maltreatment occurred. A disposition is applied to each individual child within a report and to the overall report.

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: The compulsive use of drugs that is not of a temporary nature. This term can be applied to a caregiver or a child. If applied to a child, it can include infants exposed to drugs during pregnancy.

DUPLICATE COUNT: Identifying and counting the unit of analysis—children, perpetrators, victims, etc.—for each report.

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

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

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. This term can be applied to a child or a caregiver.

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 and neglect, because either an injury resulting from the abuse and neglect was the cause of death; or abuse and neglect were contributing factors to the cause of death.

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY): 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.

FINDING: See REPORT DISPOSITION.

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

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

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

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

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

GIRL: A female child younger than 18 years.

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

GUARDIAN AD LITEM: See COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN-HOME SERVICES: Includes all services provided to families except foster care or removal from the home. Services may be provided directly in the home or in a professional setting.

INTAKE: The activities associated with the receipt of a referral—the assessment or screening and the decision to accept for a CPS response.

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

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

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

INVESTIGATION WORKER: A CPS agency person who performs either an investigation response or alternative response to determine whether the alleged victim(s) in the screened-in referral (report) was maltreated or is at-risk of maltreatment.

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. This term can be applied to a caregiver or a child.

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

LEGAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL: People employed by a local, State, tribal, or Federal justice agency. This includes police, 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.

LEVEL OF EVIDENCE: The type of proof required by State statute to make a specific finding or disposition regarding an allegation of child abuse and neglect.

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 alleged by a report source that received a CPS response. Types include medical neglect, neglect or deprivation of necessities, physical abuse, psychological or emotional maltreatment, sexual abuse, 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.

MENTAL RETARDATION: A clinically diagnosed condition of significantly less-than-average general cognitive and motor functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior that adversely affect socialization and learning. This term can be applied to a caregiver or a child.

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 case-level and aggregate data.

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

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

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

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

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

NONVICTIM: A child with a maltreatment disposition of alternative response nonvictim, unsubstantiated, closed with no finding, no alleged maltreatment, other, and unknown.

NONPROFESSIONAL REPORT SOURCE: Persons who did not have a relationship with the child based on their occupation, such as friends, relatives, and neighbors.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB): The office assists the President of the United States with overseeing the preparation of the Federal budget and supervising its administration in Executive Branch agencies. It evaluates the effectiveness of agency programs, policies, and procedures, assesses competing funding demands among agencies, and sets funding priorities.

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

OTHER RELATIVE: A nonparental family member.

OTHER MEDICAL CONDITION: A medical condition other than mental retardation, visual or hearing impairment, physical disability, or emotionally disturbed, that significantly affects functioning or development or requires special medical care such as chronic illnesses. Includes HIV positive or AIDS diagnoses. This term can be applied to a caregiver or a child.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHYSICALLY DISABLED: A clinically diagnosed physical condition that adversely affects day-to-day motor functioning, such as cerebral palsy, spina bifida, multiple sclerosis, orthopedic impairments, and other physical disabilities. This term can be applied to a caregiver or a child.

POSTRESPONSE SERVICES (also known as 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. Postresponse services are delivered within the first 90 days after the disposition of the report.

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

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

PROFESSIONAL REPORT SOURCE: Persons who encountered the child as part of their occupation, such as daycare providers and medical personnel.

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.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: Participation in any of the following social services programs: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, General Assistance, Medicaid, Social Security Income, Food Stamps, etc.

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

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

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

RELATIVE: A person connected to the child by blood or marriage.

REMOVAL DATE: The month, day, and year that the child was removed from his or her normal place of residence to a substitute care setting by a CPS agency 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 CPS.

REPORT: A screened-in referral alleging child maltreatment. Reports receive a child protective services (CPS) response in the form of an investigation response or an alternative response.

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

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

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

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

REPORT IDENTIFIER (Report ID): 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 FROM REFERRAL TO INVESTIGATION OR ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE: The response time is defined as the time between the receipt of a call to the State or local agency alleging maltreatment and face-to-face contact with the alleged victim, wherever this is appropriate, or with another person who can provide information on the allegation(s).

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

SACWIS: See STATEWIDE AUTOMATED CHILD WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEM (SACWIS).

SCREENED-IN REFERRAL: An allegation of child maltreatment that met the State's standards for acceptance and became a report.

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

SCREENING: Agency hotline of intake units determine whether an initial notification (called a referral) of alleged child maltreatment is appropriate for further action. Referrals that do not meet agency criteria are screened out or diverted from child protective services (CPS) to other community agencies.

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

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

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

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

STATE ADVISORY GROUP: A group comprised of State CPS program administrators and information systems managers who assist with the identification and resolution of issues related to CPS data. The group suggests strategies for improving the quality of data submitted by States to NCANDS and reviews proposed NCANDS modifications.

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.

SUBSTITUTE CARE: See FOSTER CARE.

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

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

UNIQUE COUNT: Identifying and counting the unit of analysis—children, perpetrators, victims, etc.—once, regardless of the number of reports.

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

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

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

VISUALLY OR HEARING IMPAIRED: A clinically diagnosed condition related to a visual impairment or permanent or fluctuating hearing or speech impairment that may significantly affect functioning or development. This term can be applied to a caregiver or a child.

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

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

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



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

Once validated, the Child Files, Agency Files, and SDC files were loaded into a multiyear, multi-State relational database—the Enhanced Analytical Database (EAD). Loading these data into the relational database enabled the production of a multidimensional data cube for State-level analyses.

The FFY 2009 flat file dataset is available to researchers from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) at Cornell University. Researchers who are interested in using these data can contact NDACAN by phone at 607-255-7799, by email at ndacan@cornell.edu, or on the Internet at <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>.

Table C-1 State Data Submissions, 2009

State	Child Population	AGENCY FILE	Child File	SDC
Alabama	1,128,864	■	■	
Alaska	183,546	■	■	
Arizona	1,732,019	■	■	
Arkansas	709,968	■	■	
California	9,435,682	■	■	
Colorado	1,227,763	■	■	
Connecticut	807,985	■	■	
Delaware	206,993	■	■	
District of Columbia	114,036	■	■	
Florida	4,057,773	■	■	
Georgia	2,583,792	■	■	
Hawaii	290,361	■	■	
Idaho	419,190	■	■	
Illinois	3,177,377	■	■	
Indiana	1,589,365	■	■	
Iowa	713,155	■	■	
Kansas	704,951	■	■	
Kentucky	1,014,323	■	■	
Louisiana	1,123,386	■	■	
Maine	271,176	■	■	
Maryland	1,351,935	■	■	
Massachusetts	1,433,002	■	■	
Michigan	2,349,892	■	■	
Minnesota	1,260,797	■	■	
Mississippi	767,742	■	■	
Missouri	1,431,338	■	■	
Montana	219,828	■	■	
Nebraska	451,641	■	■	
Nevada	681,033	■	■	
New Hampshire	289,071	■	■	
New Jersey	2,045,848	■	■	
New Mexico	510,238	■	■	
New York	4,424,083	■	■	
North Carolina	2,277,967	■	■	
North Dakota	143,971			■
Ohio	2,714,341	■	■	
Oklahoma	918,849	■	■	
Oregon	872,811			■
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	■	■	
Puerto Rico	963,847	■	■	
Rhode Island	226,825	■	■	
South Carolina	1,080,732	■	■	
South Dakota	199,616	■	■	
Tennessee	1,493,252	■	■	
Texas	6,895,969	■	■	
Utah	868,824	■	■	
Vermont	126,275	■	■	
Virginia	1,847,182	■	■	
Washington	1,569,592	■	■	
West Virginia	386,449	■	■	
Wisconsin	1,310,250	■	■	
Wyoming	132,025	■	■	
Total	75,512,062			
States Reporting	52	50	50	2

Table C–2 Child File Data Element List *(continues)***I. Report Data**

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

II. Child Data

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

III. Maltreatment Data

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

IV. Child Risk Factor Data

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

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

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)

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 List**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)



State Commentary

APPENDIX D

Alabama

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2009 is the first full NCANDS submission from the State's new Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS); therefore, variances in data compared to previous years may occur. Due to conversion during the year, a large number of reports received during the reporting period do not have sufficient data on elements not previously captured, such as living arrangements, perpetrator relationships, and race. Continued improvements will enhance data quality in subsequent submissions.

The estimate of child protective services (CPS) workers is based on the current, filled CPS agency positions and the caseload standards set for CPS functions.

Reports

The number of screened-out referrals increased due to the learning curve for users of the new SACWIS. This should level out for subsequent submissions.

Children

The number of children in screened-out referrals increased due to the learning curve for users of the new SACWIS. This should level out in subsequent submissions.

Alabama *(continued)*

Perpetrators

State law does not allow a person younger than 14 years of age to be identified as a perpetrator. Perpetrator relationship is underreported due to SACWIS conversion. This will be corrected in future submissions.

Fatalities

The fatalities reported in the Agency File are due to the report-received date being more than 2 years from the beginning of the FFY 2009 reporting period.

Services

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 Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable with effort

Reports

Screened-out referrals for FFY 2009 include created in error, insufficient information for assessment, multiple referrals of the same incident, no alleged maltreatment, and referred to another entity for investigation. Other entities include other States, military, police, and tribes.

The count of completed investigations for FFY 2009 is significantly lower than FFY 2008 primarily due to efforts undertaken during FFY 2008 that reduced an accumulated backlog of pending investigations.

While the State has the capability to record time and date of initial face-to-face contact between investigators and alleged victim(s), documentation of this variable is currently inconsistent to a level that investigation start date and time to investigation are not reported in this year's submission. Time to investigate data will be provided in a subsequent data submission when the quality of the reported data concerning investigation initiation reaches an acceptable standard.

This was the third NCANDS submission spanning a complete FFY with the State's new SACWIS, ORCA. ORCA became fully functional in November 2005 (during FFY 2006). Complete data on events within the past five years will not become fully available until FFY 2010. Continued improvements to ORCA will enhance data quality in subsequent submissions.

Services

Many services are provided through contracting providers and cannot be reported to NCANDS.

Arizona

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Probable cause

Arkansas

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

A child maltreatment investigation will be determined to be true, unsubstantiated, exempted from finding due to religious exemption, exempted from finding-underage juvenile aggressor, or inactive, based on the criteria in the Child Maltreatment Assessment Protocol (PUB-357).

A child maltreatment investigation will be determined true in the event of: an admission of the fact of maltreatment by persons responsible; an adjudication of dependency-neglect; a determination of the existence of maltreatment by Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) staff, based on a preponderance of the evidence; a medical diagnosis of failure to thrive; or any other medical or legal form of confirmation deemed valid by DCFS.

A child maltreatment investigation will be determined unsubstantiated in the event that the allegation of child maltreatment is not supported by a preponderance of the evidence following an assessment by DCFS or the assessment concludes the injuries were the result of reasonable and moderate physical discipline inflicted by a parent or guardian for the purpose of restraining or correcting the child.

There was a 10 percent increase in the number of investigations from FFY 2008, and an associated increase in the number of victims. DCFS believes this is due to the state of the economy and higher levels of stress on people.

Reports

The State does not capture incident date.

Children

Child and caregiver risk factor data continues to be limited due to inconsistent reporting.

Fatalities

All child maltreatment deaths are reported in the Child File.

Services

Services provided to the family during the investigation process are frequently not documented. This documentation is left to the caseworker to enter when the case is opened.

California

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Effective FFY 2009, the State made a change in reporting investigation start date. The State now uses the earliest date of completed, in-person contact with the victim or contact with any party who has information essential to the assessment of the disposition of the investigation. Previously, attempted contacts with the victim were included and collateral contacts were excluded.

In the Agency File, response time includes all child abuse and neglect reports that require, and receive, an in-person investigation within the time frame specified by the report response type. Reports are classified as either immediate response or 10-day response. For reports coded as immediate response to be counted in the immediate response measure, the actual visit (or attempted visit) must have occurred within 24 hours of the report receipt date. For reports coded as 10-day response to be counted in the 10-day response measure, the actual visit (or attempted visit) must have occurred within 10 days of the report receipt date. For the quarter ending June 2009, the immediate response compliance rate was 97.4 percent and the 10-day response compliance rate was 94.9 percent.

Children

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

The SACWIS has two medical neglect values that were never previously mapped to NCANDS. This was corrected for FFY 2009.

Currently, living arrangement data are reported only for children in foster care. Further analysis is needed to determine if data are available for living arrangements at the time of the report.

Perpetrators

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

Effective FFY 2008, the methodology for collection of abuse in foster care perpetrated by the caregiver was changed to report this based solely on a system indicator. Previously, the extraction code included

reports with the indicator checked, and added reports based on the perpetrator relationship. The State has discontinued use of the perpetrator relationship for this item to eliminate duplication of reports.

Fatalities

Under the auspices of the State Child Death Review Council, the State Department of Public Health (DPH) produces an estimate of the number of child abuse and neglect 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., Department of Public Health Vital Statistics Death Records, Department of Justice Homicide Files, Child Abuse Central Index, Department of Social Services Child Welfare Services/Case Management System) and the findings from CDRT reviews. The most recent audit, conducted in 2008 for child deaths occurring in 2005, remains the best estimate of the current number of child abuse and neglect deaths available; the estimate for 2009 is 185 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 who participated in a randomized clinical study and received case management services and group intervention.

Colorado

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Report dispositions are determined by the child protection caseworker and recorded after CPS supervisory approval of the disposition. Youth-in-conflict reports have a State disposition of “no abuse/neglect investigation” and are reported to NCANDS as unknown disposition.

Children

The State is beginning a 3-year pilot of the differential response (DR) model involving five counties. At this time, the State does not record the value intentionally false. State data contains youth-in-conflict children in the assessment dispositions.

Services

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

Connecticut

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable cause

Delaware

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Data Files 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 includes family abuse and institutional abuse investigations. More than 60 percent of reports have a response time of routine.

There has been an 11 percent increase in the number of referrals received from FFY 2008 to FFY 2009. However, for FFY 2009 there was an 8 percent decrease in the number of referrals accepted out of those received during the 12-month period.

The median time for investigation could be affected by the decline in cases because the State has a dual response system.

Children

The State uses 50 statutory types of child abuse, neglect, and dependency to substantiate an investigation. The State code defines the following terms: "abuse" is 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 Title 11, including emotional abuse, torture, criminally negligent treatment, sexual abuse, exploitation, maltreatment, or mistreatment. Neglect is defined as 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 wellbeing. "Dependent child" is defined as a child younger than 18 years who does not have parental care because of the death, hospitalization, incarceration, residential treatment of the parent, or because of the parent's inability to care for the child through no fault of the parent.

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 determining child victims reunited with their families in the previous 5 years, the State did not include 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.

Delaware *(continued)*

The State currently only captures child risk factors for children in treatment cases. Since the State is opening fewer investigation cases than it had previously, the number of children who move on to treatment cases also has declined.

Fatalities

All fatalities are reported in the Child File.

Services

Court-appointed representative data will not be reported for FFY 2009. The State is currently re-evaluating these data and working on ways to report more accurate information regarding court contacts and the number of children served.

The number of children and families served in prevention and intervention programs decreased between FFY 2008 and FFY 2009. This decline has been attributed to the State's current budget crisis.

District of Columbia

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The District has sustained an increase in the number of reports and is maintaining a high rate of closure. A significant number of reports opened in FFY 2008 were carried over and completed in this reporting period which contributed to the increased number of reports for FFY 2009.

Perpetrators

The District has remapped perpetrator relationship codes and the modification was reflected in this submission.

Florida

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

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

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

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

Reports

The criteria to accept a report are that a child younger than 18 years old, who has not been 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 or can be located in the State. Screened-out referrals reflect phone calls received about situations that did not meet the statutory criteria.

The response commences when the assigned child protective investigator attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the number of minutes from the received date and time of the report to the commencement date and time. The minutes for all cases are averaged and converted to hours. An initial onsite response is conducted immediately in situations in which any one of the following allegations is made: (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 onsite visit with the child victim within 24 hours.

In the FFY 2007 NCANDS submission, the State mapped all reports with a disposition of "some indication" to "other" instead of substantiated. This resulted in a change in the number of substantiated reports. The State believed it to be appropriate to separate these reports from those mapped to substantiated as there is not a preponderance of credible evidence that abuse or neglect occurred in these reports. In the FFY 2008 and 2009 NCANDS submissions, the State mapped all reports with a disposition of

“some indication” to unsubstantiated. This is consistent with the statutory intent of the State’s legislation to use only “verified” findings to document substantiated abuse and identify perpetrators of abuse.

Children

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

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

The State continues to map threatened harm, including domestic violence situations, to the NCANDS category “other” maltreatment. Threatened harm is defined as behavior which is not accidental and which is likely to result in harm to the child, which leads a prudent person to have reasonable cause to suspect abuse or neglect has occurred or may occur in the immediate future if no intervention is provided. 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 State statute, perpetrators are only identified in “verified” cases of abuse or neglect.

Licensed foster parents and nonfinalized adoptive parents are mapped to nonrelative foster parents, although some may be related to the child. Approved relative caregivers (license not issued) are mapped to relative foster parent.

The State reviews all children verified as abused with a perpetrator relationship of relative foster parent, nonrelative foster parent, or group home or residential facility staff during the investigation against actual placement data to validate the child was in one of these placements when the report was received. If it is determined that the child was not in one of these placements on the report received date then the perpetrator relationship is mapped to “other.”

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

Fatalities

Fatality counts include any report closed during the year—even those victims whose dates of death may have been in a prior year. Only verified abuse or neglect deaths are counted. The finding is verified when a preponderance of the credible evidence results 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. The death maltreatment is an actual code that is reported as “other” maltreatment in the NCANDS mapping.

Services

Beginning in FFY 2009, the State reports services based on actual services provided. In prior years’ submissions, the data reported in the Child File were those recommended by the child protective investigator (CPI), based on their safety assessment, at the closure of the investigation. Referrals were made, but services may or may not have been received.

Georgia

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State’s new SACWIS system (SHINES) was phased in by regions from September 2007 through June 2008. The shift from the Legacy System to SHINES may affect the comparability of previous years’ data to the present.

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

The State’s decrease in submitted records was due, in part, to a policy change; FFY 2006 was the first complete year with the Family Support report provision. Family Support allows caseworkers to help families find the right services and do not warrant a full investigation. Although this report disposition is not included in the Child File, it affects the number of investigations accepted for service. The decrease also was due to a more efficient management style that was introduced and includes detailed data collection, monthly review meetings of all relevant data, and emphasis placed on improving the intake screening process.

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

The NCANDS category of 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.

Services

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

Hawaii

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable, foreseeable risk

Reports

The State only uses two disposition categories—substantiated and unsubstantiated. A child is categorized as substantiated if one or more of the alleged maltreatments is confirmed with more than 50 percent certainty.

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

Children

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes “threatened abuse” or “threatened neglect.”

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 Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The investigation start date is defined as the date and time the child was seen by a CPS staff member. The date and time was compared against the report date and time when CPS was notified about the alleged abuse. Cases that involve an initial investigation from law enforcement may have a CPS investigation date later than the report disposition date.

The State only reports substantiated, unsubstantiated, and unsubstantiated due to false reporting maltreatment dispositions.

Children

The State's SACWIS cannot provide living arrangement data to the degree of detail requested. The State counts children by region, not county. The State's SACWIS does not count children by county.

Services

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

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

For the Agency File data, the numbers of children and families who received preventive services under Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grants were provided by a manual count from the Children's Trust Fund for Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant Programs. Due to the economic downturn, some of these services have reallocated their money to required resources, resulting in a lower count.

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. Families served from Community Resources for Families School Prevention Program were measured from the Community Resource Emergency Assistance (CREA) system.

Illinois

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

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

The NCANDS category “other” report 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 lockout of an adolescent/teenager, must be initiated within 24 hours according to State law. Lockout cases must be initiated within 48 hours.

Children

Children who are at-risk of physical injury are counted under physical abuse and children who are at-risk of sexual injury are counted under sexual abuse per the instructions provided.

Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) IDs are not available for all children due to system limitations.

Services

Prevention services data for children and families may appear low due to counts based on the State fiscal year.

Most of the State’s prevention monies support the children and families served by the State Department of Human Services and are controlled by that agency.

Indiana

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

Effective January 2009, a statewide Department of Child Services (DCS) financial/payment system (Kid Tracks) began operation to replace individual county accounting offices. This has resulted in major shifts in record-keeping and reporting responsibilities and has affected the State's ability to provide data in the same way it was in previous years.

Effective December 2008, the State's outside maintenance contractor was terminated and all Child Welfare Information System (ICWIS) system maintenance/support tasks were brought in-house. As a result, there have been numerous staff changes and steep learning curves as new employees explore the existing system and data. The staff also is learning both the NCANDS extraction code and State business rules in preparation for a rewrite of the extraction code for the new child welfare data system currently in development. The Management Gateway for Indiana's Kids (MaGIK) is expected to go live in 2011.

Reports

Per State 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 in report county are due to the report having started in one county and transferred to another.

In FFY 2008, the State implemented a standard that assessments (investigations) were to be completed within 30 days. Five years ago, up to 90 days was allowed for completion; this time limit was gradually decreased during calendar years 2007 and 2008. FFY 2009 was the first full reporting period during which the 30 day standard was applied.

Children

The State believes the 10.4 percent increase in the number of victims compared to FFY 2008 is related, in part, to the general downturn in the economy.

The NCANDS category "other" child living arrangement includes "school," "state institution," "nursing home," "hospital," "other," "registered ministries," and "all unregistered/unlicensed centers."

The State added psychological and emotional abuse as an allegation of neglect in FFY 2008.

Perpetrators

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

Services

Effective February 2010, as part of the State Program Improvement Plan (PIP) requirements, DCS initiated an effort to enter into the ICWIS all services provided to families and track timeliness of data entry. Since September 2009, the State also has been piloting a new services referral form in ICWIS, the use of which will soon be implemented statewide. The State anticipates these actions will significantly improve reporting of services for NCANDS in FFY 2010.

Iowa

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance, credible (greater than 50%)

General

The State is challenged by the current economic situation, but has been able to maintain funding levels for child welfare services.

Reports

The State saw a 10 percent increase in the number of abuse reports received and investigated during FFY 2009 compared to FFY 2008. The rate at which reports were substantiated remained constant, however. The increase was likely tied to the recession and its affect on children and families.

Children

The number of children involved in one or more abuse reports during FFY 2009 increased by approximately 10 percent compared to FFY 2008.

Services

The State's transition to a pay-for-results model of purchasing child welfare services is continuing to show promise in improving outcomes for children and families. Work to enhance the reporting capabilities of the system to account for these changes is still ongoing. This process may cause anomalies in the services data as the reporting systems are improved.

Kansas

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Clear and convincing

Reports

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

Children

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes “lack of supervision.”

Perpetrators

The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship equals “not related.”

Services

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

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

Kentucky

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Perpetrators

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

Services

Services data were reported for victims and nonvictims.

Louisiana

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

FFY 2009 was the third full year of data from the State's new SACWIS, which is still in development.

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.

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 State Children's Code, and the alleged perpetrator is the legal caretaker of the alleged victim.

Children

The State term for a substantiated case is "valid." When determining a final finding of "valid" child abuse and neglect, the worker and supervisor review the information gathered during the investigation carefully. If the available facts, when viewed in light of surrounding circumstances, would cause a reasonable person to believe that the following exists, then the allegation is valid.

- 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; caretaker as defined in the State Children's Code; adult occupant of the household in which the child victim normally resides; 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.

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 State 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. Therefore, all of these cases are counted as alternate response nonvictim cases. There is a significant increase of alternative response cases for this submission because the State began statewide implementation of alternative response and now includes data from all parishes in the State.

The NCANDS category “other” dispositions includes: “tracking only,” for persons who are not a subject of an investigation but are included because of their relationship to a child (including 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; and “noninvolved person responsible for the child” for a parent or guardian who is not the subject of a child abuse or neglect investigation.

Data on victims of medical neglect were not included in the Child File. However, the State is able to determine that there were 284 substantiated and unduplicated victims of medical neglect for FFY 2009.

Perpetrators

The State is unable to capture the perpetrator relationship accurately and therefore reports the code “unknown” for 95 percent of cases.

Fatalities

Any fatalities not counted in the Child File are provided in the Agency File. The State does accept reports on child fatalities with no surviving siblings in the home.

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.

Data for postinvestigation services are limited to cases which had a CPS intervention, a referral was made, and a case was opened for in-home services, family preservation services, foster care, or adoptive care.

Maine

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

All reports, including those that are screened out, are documented in the State's SACWIS.

Investigation start date is defined as the date and time (in hours and minutes) of the first face-to-face contact with an alleged victim. Policy requires this contact to occur within 72 hours of the approval of a report as appropriate for CPS.

The State assigns some appropriate reports to alternative response programs under contracts with community agencies. Reports appropriate for CPS where the maltreatment alleged is considered to be of low to moderate severity may be assigned to these agencies for alternative response assessment. There are alleged victims and alleged maltreatment in these reports but the alternative response agency makes no findings of maltreatment. Alternative response assessments are not documented in the SACWIS and are not included in the NCANDS Child File.

Referrals to the alternative response programs are not considered screened out, but are not included in the NCANDS Child File.

Children

The State documents all household members, including children and others involved in the report. Children with allegations of maltreatment are designated as alleged victims. Some children in the household do not have specific allegations associated with them, are not designated as alleged victims, and are not included in the NCANDS Child File.

The term indicated is used when the maltreatment found is low to moderate severity. The term substantiated is used when the maltreatment found is high severity. The State submits both indicated and substantiated children in the NCANDS Child File as victims in a substantiated report.

Perpetrators

Perpetrators are identified and relationships of perpetrators to victims are designated in the SACWIS. Perpetrators receive notice of their right to appeal any maltreatment finding made against them. Low to moderate severity findings (indicated) that are appealed result in a desk review only. High severity findings (substantiated) that are appealed can result in an administrative hearing with all due process.

There are some missing relationships of perpetrators to victims in the Child File. The missing data occurs when the caseworker does not review the relationships section prior to closing the assessment.

Maine *(continued)*

The State recently changed the programming in the SACWIS, making perpetrator relationship a required element. The Child File submitted for FFY 2010 should have complete information on relationships of perpetrators to victims.

Fatalities

The State does not include fatality as a finding in the SACWIS. Fatalities are tracked and recorded in a separate database. Suspicious child deaths including child abuse and neglect deaths are reviewed by a multidisciplinary Child Death and Serious Injury Review Board. The State reports all child deaths caused by a parent caregiver in the NCANDS Agency File. Fatalities are not included in the NCANDS Child File.

Services

Only services that are being paid for by a service authorization are included in the Child File data. The State has no mechanism for tracking services provided to families when those services are paid for by another funding source, or are free.

Maryland

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

In addition to the FFY 2009 submission, the State resubmitted FFY 2008 and FFY 2007 data.

General

Interim AFCARS report processing during modifications resulted in the AFCARS IDs reported for NCANDS to be selected from noncurrent files. This will not be a problem in future submittals as the AFCARS modifications have been implemented.

Children

State statute and policy do not separately define medical neglect.

Massachusetts

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Michigan

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Reports

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).”

Children

The NCANDS category “other” living arrangement includes “other out-of-home” and “multiple placements.” New maltreatment codes are in use now, most notably “threatened harm.” Incident date is not collected.

Minnesota

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State's SACWIS was implemented in 2000. The State began an alternative response (AR), now referred to as family assessment, pilot program in 2001 that went statewide by FFY 2005. Family assessment is now the standard response to reports of alleged child abuse and neglect.

Family assessment cases are those that have been screened in as involving allegations of child maltreatment under State Statute, but are considered to be of low or moderate risk to the children. A family assessment is, by State Statute, the presumptive assessment methodology. Local agency staff are required to select a specific reason why an investigative approach is needed, such as previous reports, reports of substantial endangerment, level of violence, or behavior that is criminal in nature (e.g. assault or criminal sexual conduct).

Reports

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

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

Children

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

Perpetrators

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

Fatalities

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

Services

Primary prevention services are often provided without reference to individually identified recipients or their precise ages, so reporting by age is not possible. Clients with "age unknown," are not included

Minnesota *(continued)*

as specifically children or adults. Recent improvements in reporting block granted prevention services by age have made it appear as if there is a significant increase in services. In actuality, there has been an increase in reporting by specific age. This is the major factor in the difference between FFY 2008 and FFY 2009 numbers.

Please also note that, in prior years, the State reported both children and families; these were counts of the number of children (unduplicated) and the number of families from which those children came. For greater understanding of the FFY 2009 data, the State reports only the number of children who were served so that the reader will not think the family count is in addition to the child count.

Mississippi

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

The Strengths and Risk Assessment (SARA) is family centered and consists of statements concerning different levels of severity with a number assigned from one (lowest level) to three (highest level). This is done once a case is opened in conjunction with the initial review and the final individual service plan (ISP). Completing the assessment is mandatory before the initial review or final ISP can be submitted. Level 1 is screened out. Level 2 is screened in and a safety assessment is initiated within 72 hours. Level 3 is screened in and a full investigation is initiated within 24 hours. A Level 2 can escalate to a Level 3. Level 3 is a felony or a report involving a child in State custody and Level 2 is any other abuse and neglect concern where the caregiver is the perpetrator. If not immediately screened in, the intake supervisor has 24 hours to screen in or screen out. After that, the worker's time starts from the assignment time.

Even though the State has levels of intake, the response time is still based upon all investigations regardless of level. The hours are calculated from the date and time of intake to the attempted contact or the alleged victim contact.

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

Perpetrators

In order for a child to be investigated as a perpetrator, he/she must be at least 12 years old, and one or more of the following must exist: they are in a caretaker role; they are 36 months older than the victim; or they forcibly overpower the victim.

If one or more of these conditions exist, this does not preclude the Agency from completing a safety assessment or making a referral for services. The Mississippi Centralized Intake (MCI) staff must assess the possibility of parental neglect having contributed to one child harming another. Any report that meets the criteria listed above must be referred to Youth Services by the County of Responsibility (COR) intake supervisor.

Fatalities

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

Services

In previous years, children received preventive services through the Families First Resource Centers, funded by the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. Currently, Economic Assistance has the responsibility of Families First Resource Centers. The “other” funding source for children who received preventive services from the State during the year is the Temporary Assistance for Needed Families (TANF) program.

The majority of substantiated investigations result in services such as family preservation, protection, prevention, and placement. However, just because an investigation is substantiated does not mean a case must be opened and services provided.

Missouri

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Montana

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

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

Services

Data for preventive services are collected by State fiscal year.

Nebraska

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance is required for court-substantiated and agency substantiated dispositions.

General

The State's SACWIS was implemented in 1997 and has been operational since then. There have been enhancements made over the years and the State is close to being fully certified.

A new safety model was implemented during FFY 2007. The Nebraska Safety Intervention System (NSIS) has placed greater emphasis on the safety of the child and is a comprehensive assessment of the family. It is expected that the NSIS will have minor impact on data reporting because the methods used to determine if an abuse occurred is not changing. What has changed are the methods used to keep a child safe and the incorporating of additional data fields that support the requirements for reporting Federal Measures.

Reports

There was an increase in reports from FFY 2008 to FFY 2009. The State calendar year (CY) trending reports indicate an increase but not to the degree reported to NCANDS. The State is showing an increase of about 4.5 percent from CY 2008 to CY 2009 for reports that are assessed and substantiated. The State believes the difference is due to what is extracted and included in the two different reports. The Child File includes child abuse and neglect reports from previous years where the final disposition was entered during the report period.

Starting in FFY 2007 Nebraska no longer includes records where the disposition was "court pending." "Court pending" is not a final disposition and will be changed to a final disposition after the court has made final judgment. Reports prior to FFY 2007 included "court pending" reports and categorized the report as a substantiated report. "Court pending" reports that would have been included in FFY 2007 and FFY 2008 may have been finalized in FFY 2009.

The investigation start date is the earliest contact date with any one of the victims in the report. The intake report is linked directly to the assessment and the contact date and time are recorded in hour and minute. In many cases this may be the same date as the day the report was received.

Children

There was an increase in child victims from FFY 2008 to FFY 2009. This change correlates very closely to the increase in reports. As well, the State practice is to document a new report for each instance instead of integrating a new report into an existing report. However, the State has situations where a child or victim is part of more than one report. This also impacts the recurrence rate.

There were a total of 688 records that did not have any additional information, just basic demographics. The “unable to locate” intake closing reason has been discontinued as of November 2008 but the disposition is still able to be entered by the worker.

The recurrence rate has decreased from FFY 2008 to FFY 2009. The State is showing some improvement for recurrence rate but the practice of entering each report as a new report, even though it may be a duplicate in its system, impacts this rate.

Perpetrators

There was an increase in the count of perpetrators from FFY 2008 to FFY 2009. This increase correlates almost directly with the increase in child victims and reports (a report may involve more than one perpetrator).

Perpetrator information is collected on all perpetrators entered into the State’s SACWIS. Perpetrator relationship is a required data field and mapped to “other” or “unknown” if the relationship is not provided by the reporter or caller.

Fatalities

The State continues to work closely with the State Child Death Review Team to identify child fatalities that are not included in the child welfare system. When a child fatality is not included in the Child File the agency makes a determination if the child fatality should be included in the Agency File.

The State has not changed any of its current procedures that would have impacted the decrease in the total count of fatalities. Nebraska believes that the reporting change, to be more consistent with calendar year tracking implemented in FFY 2008, is a factor. More child fatalities were included in FFY 2008, due to multiple fatalities in several families. In previous years some of the fatalities included in the Agency File would have been included in the Child File.

Services

The State had an increase in the count of children who received services after the disposition of the report from FFY 2008 to FFY 2009. There was a corresponding increase of unique child victims. As well, best practice in the State includes discontinuing services when the service is no longer required or needed. This may be prior to the disposition date in many instances. Only services that continue after the report disposition date are included and reported as a postinvestigation service.

The State’s new safety model implemented a new safety plan template. The new safety plan records informal services in a narrative entry and informal services are not captured in a data field. The old safety plan model did identify informal services as a data field.

Nevada

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

CPS within the State 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 have used a single data system under the State's SACWIS—the Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth (U.N.I.T.Y.).

An alternative response program was piloted in Washoe, Clark and Elko Counties in 2007 and expanded statewide in 2008–2009. Currently, all but 6 counties have an alternative response program within the State. Reports assigned to an alternative response program are limited to priority 3 reports in the following categories: educational neglect, environmental neglect, physical neglect, medical neglect, and improper supervision.

State policy allows for attempted contacts when reporting investigation start date; therefore, data will typically be less than 100 percent for face-to-face contact.

Reports

The State has seen a steady decline in reports necessitating investigations for the last 2 years.

The decline in reports is most impacted by the decline in reports in Clark County, which accounts for 71 percent of the State's population and 64 percent of all CPS reports. Reasons for the decline are most likely a result of a combination of factors, some of which may include: revised child abuse and neglect allegation definitions which were implemented in October 2008; revised intake policies and procedures in Clark County; an increase in outpatient substance abuse treatment slots; and possibly drug court capacity in Clark County during FFY 2009. In addition, current data indicates that meth use in the State has declined significantly over the past few years.

Fatalities

The State reports fatalities in the Child File and Agency File (unduplicated). The number of reported fatalities has almost doubled since the last reporting period. There are likely multiple factors that contributed to the increase; such as the passing of new legislation, the implementation of policies and procedures developed by DCFS regarding public disclosures of child fatalities and near fatalities, and improvement in the State's data collection process.

Nevada *(continued)*

The State also has been hit hard by the current economic crisis and is leading the nation in unemployment and foreclosures. It appears that increasingly, working parents may leave their children with paramours, grandparents, or other caregivers as an alternative to licensed daycare facilities. Another consideration may be changes to Clark County's intake and investigative practices. Case load size and lack of funding and resources are the primary reasons cited by Clark County. Lastly, the number of fatalities related to accidental drowning exceeded previous years.

New Hampshire

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

Past commentary indicated that the State would be changing extract and reporting processes for FFY 2009, in order to improve data quality. However, because of the earlier submission date for FFY 2009, the State was unable to implement these changes in time for this submission.

Reports

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

The investigation start date is currently defined as the date the report is approved for assessment. Future data submissions will define the investigation start date as the date of the first interview. Dates and days are the smallest units of time maintained in the State's SACWIS for NCANDS reporting.

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

The NCANDS category “other” report source includes “private agency,” “city, town, county,” “clergy,” “community I&R,” “other community agency,” “camp,” “fore department staff,” “guardian ad litem,” “landlord,” “other state,” and “utility company.”

The State does not use the following values for report disposition, per policy: indicated or reason to suspect; alternative response victim; alternative response nonvictim; and unsubstantiated due to intentionally false reporting.

The State does not have an alternative response program.

The State does not collect or report incident date.

Children

Because the State does not collect incident date, it is unable to report living arrangement, except for children who are in placement at the time of the report.

New Hampshire *(continued)*

For prior victimization, the State currently reports prior allegations of abuse or neglect, regardless of whether they were substantiated. Changes will be implemented to correct this in future submissions.

Perpetrators

The State reports a high rate of unknown for perpetrator relationship, due to two factors: not all relationship values in the SACWIS are currently mapped to an NCANDS value; and the extract does not currently reciprocate relationships when only the victim's relationship to the perpetrator is entered into the SACWIS. These issues will be addressed in upcoming changes to the extract.

Fatalities

Data for the Agency File were obtained from the Department of Justice as well as the SACWIS.

The State reports fatalities (unduplicated) in both the Child and Agency Files.

Services

The State currently reports that postinvestigation services occurred for all reports accepted for assessment. This issue is under review and the NCANDS file will be modified to reflect Federal guidelines.

Data on court-appointed representative are underreported. By law, all assessments with court involvement have a guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocate (CASA) appointed to represent the children's interests. The State is in the process of making changes to the extract to ensure complete reporting.

The State does not capture data on family planning services or housing services.

New Jersey

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State implemented a SACWIS in August 2007.

Reports

The State investigates all reports of child abuse and neglect. The State captures the start of an investigation by date only. The investigation start date in the Child File is reported as the first date a face-to-face contact is made with the alleged child victim.

Children

The State has an alternative response program, which is focused on linking families with needed services to prevent the conditions that may lead to incidents of abuse or neglect. DR is engaged only in response to requests for child welfare services. The use of DR is not included in NCANDS reporting as it is not a response to reports of abuse and neglect. Rather, all reports of child abuse and neglect are investigated.

Fatalities

The State reports child fatalities from the SACWIS in the Child File. Child fatalities not reported in the Child File but which are designated child fatalities under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) are reported in the Agency File.

Services

The SACWIS reports those services specifically designated as family preservation services, family support services, and foster care services as postinvestigation services in the Child File.

New Mexico

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

The State's SACWIS has been operational since 1997 and achieved full (Tier 1) SACWIS compliance in May 2006. Called the Family and Client Tracking System (FACTS), this is the data source for all NCANDS Child File data.

Reports

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

From the State Administrative Code (8.10.3.7 NMAC-Rp, 8.10.3.7 NMAC, 6/15/06) regarding child protective services investigations, the following definitions are noted. 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 State Children's Code. Credible evidence upon which to base a finding of substantiation includes: caretaker admission; physical facts/evidence; collateral and/or witness statements/observations; child disclosure; and/or investigation worker observation. Unsubstantiated means that the information collected during the investigation does not support a finding that the child was abused and/or neglected.

Investigation start date is a required, user-entered field and is defined as the time when the investigation worker has initial face-to-face contact with all alleged victims in the report. Beginning with FFY 2007, in instances where the child welfare agency is unable to locate a family, investigation start date is not reported. Beginning with the FFY 2008 submission, if more than one child welfare agency report is associated with an investigation, the State is able to report the individual investigation start date for each report. This new functionality was implemented in May 2008 and the State is pleased to report that the effect of this change has resulted in more accurate and complete investigation start date data, when compared to prior year submissions. Additionally, the State discovered an error in mapping investigation start date, corrected for FFY 2009.

New Mexico *(continued)*

As provided in the Agency file, FACTS captures investigation initiation date and time (hours: minutes). The State assigns a priority to each report as follows: emergency (3 hours), priority 1 (24 hours), and priority 2 (5 days or 120 hours).

The State does not report incident date.

Children

The State does not capture data on child living arrangement, or caregiver risk factors for mental retardation, visually or hearing impaired, and learning disability.

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes “exploitation–extortion,” “exploitation–parasitic relationship,” and “exploitation–unexplained disappearance of funds.”

Perpetrators

The State does not report residential staff perpetrators, as the State screens out any report of alleged abuse/neglect that occurs at a facility. The child welfare agency does not have jurisdiction via policy/procedure to investigate allegations of abuse and neglect in facilities. However, the following is done with the screened-out reports of child maltreatment: any screened-out report is cross-reported to law enforcement having jurisdiction over the incident; and such reports are cross-reported to Licensing and Certification, the entity in the State with administrative oversight of residential facilities.

If an alleged maltreatment incident involves a child in the child welfare agency’s custody, then a safety assessment is conducted for that child, to ensure that the placement is safe.

The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship includes “sibling’s guardian,” “nonrelative,” “foster sibling,” “reference person,” “conservator,” “caregiver,” “surrogate parent,” or the perpetrator is a foster parent and the child is not under the care, placement, or supervision of the child welfare agency.

Fatalities

Based on analyses of child fatalities in recent years, the State found that a single allegation of “physical abuse–death” was not adequate to identify all child fatalities. As a result, during FFY 2009 the State added a new allegation of “physical neglect–death” to the SACWIS. This new allegation is mapped to all 4 maltreatment type data elements and to maltreatment death, when appropriate. Three of the seven child fatalities reported in the FFY 2009 Child File were attributable to neglect, rather than abuse.

There are two additional child fatalities in FFY 2009 still pending Office of the Medical Investigator (OMI) findings to determine the cause of death. Pending OMI review, these additional deaths will be reported in the FFY 2010 submission if they are determined to result from maltreatment.

Services

Postinvestigation services are reported for any child or family involved in a child welfare agency report that has an identified service documented in the SACWIS as a service delivered, a payment for service delivered, or a component of a service plan. Services must fall within the NCANDS date parameters to be reported.

New Mexico *(continued)*

The State added four new transportation service types to the SACWIS in order to capture more specific data related to the purpose of the transportation event.

The State added a new service type to the SACWIS to identify and report legal services provided to nonresident children.

The State does not capture data on home-based services, information and referral services, respite care services, other services, and special services-juvenile delinquent.

New York

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

In December 2008, the State implemented an alternative response program, referred to as family assessment response. The State is now reporting alternative response maltreatment levels and report dispositions, beginning with FFY 2009 data.

Reports

There is no policy for screening out hotline calls.

Children

Most children with the maltreatment type “other” are accounted for by the allegation “parent’s drug/alcohol use.”

The State is not able to report child risk factor data at this time.

Perpetrators

The State is not able to report perpetrator risk factor data at this time, except for domestic violence.

Fatalities

State practice allows multiple reports of child fatalities for the same child. These are considered duplicates by the NCANDS validation software, which remove them from the Child File. All of these fatalities are reported in the Agency File.

Services

The State is not able to report NCANDS services at this time. Title XX funds are not used for providing child preventive services.

North Carolina

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Title	Chief	Fax	919-733-6924
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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State maintains a statewide two-track response to allegations of child maltreatment. Following receipt of reports of alleged child maltreatment, allegations are screened by the county agency against State General Statute, using a structured intake rubric to determine if the allegations meet the statutory definition of abuse, neglect, or dependency.

Once a report is accepted by the county agency because the allegations have met statutory definitions, the report is then assigned to one of two tracks: either investigative assessment or a family assessment. Accepted reports of child abuse (and certain types of “special” neglect cases such as conflicts of interest, abandonment, or alleged neglect of a foster child) are mandatorily assigned as investigative assessments. Accepted reports of child maltreatment that would meet statutory definitions of neglect or dependency may be assigned as either family or investigative assessment at the county’s discretion. A child is a dependent child if they have no parent or caretaker or if the parent or caretaker is unable to provide for the care or supervision of the child.

Family assessments place a greater emphasis on globally assessing the underlying issues of maltreatment rather than focusing solely on determining whether the incident of maltreatment occurred. In a family assessment, the family is engaged using Family-Centered Principles of Partnership throughout the entire assessment. Case decision findings at the conclusion of a family assessment do not indicate whether a report was substantiated (founded) or not; rather a determination of the level of services a family may need is made. A perpetrator is not listed in the State’s Central Registry for family assessments.

The staffing numbers were provided by an annual survey of the 100 social services departments in the State.

Children

Legislation requires that for all allegations of abuse, neglect, or dependency with regard to any child in a family, all minors living in the home must be treated as alleged victims.

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

North Carolina *(continued)*

Fatalities

Data about child fatalities are only reported via the Chief Medical Examiner's Office. Due to the process in which this information is reported, the most recent data available is for 2008. During calendar year 2008 there were 33 child maltreatment related deaths.

North Dakota

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Data Files Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State implemented a new child welfare computer application system in November 2009. The system is named FRAME (there is no acronym associated with this). This will result in improved data collection and reporting for NCANDS beginning in FFY 2010, including submission of a Child File and Agency File. The data will be extracted from FRAME to a data warehouse by using a Cognos reporting tool.

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. The State does not have an alternative response process in place.

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.

Ohio

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

The State completed the statewide implementation of its SACWIS during FFY 2009. Cuyahoga County, the largest metropolitan county, began entering data into the SACWIS in December, 2008.

With SACWIS implementation, the State has experienced a significant increase in duplicate person records. A great deal of effort was expended during the past year by State and county staffs to merge person records in SACWIS where appropriate. It is likely, however, that some individuals were identified in the Child File multiple times due to having more than one person ID number.

Children

Due to the duplicate persons issue noted above, the State did not report the number of children involved in screened-out reports of maltreatment.

Fatalities

The State reports all child fatalities in the Child File.

Services

The State is a State supervised, county administered child protective services system. Federal grant funds are used for State-level program development and support to the county agencies providing direct services to children and families. These data are not collected.

Oklahoma

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

Throughout FFY 2009, the State has been phasing in its implementation of Practice Model. Training and regular technical assistance are occurring statewide. The Practice Model is a shift from an incident-based approach to a safety model, utilizing an enhanced safety assessment. Engagement skills and critical thinking are key components of the safety assessment, used to assess family functioning and protective capacities and any recommendations for safety planning and intervention. As implementation has progressed, the State has seen: a continuous decline in the number of children removed and in care; a decline in the number of overall investigations; and an increase in alternative response nonvictims.

The State has seen a 30 percent reduction in the number of children in out-of-home care since July 1, 2007. In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2009, 25 percent fewer children were removed than in SFY 2007.

Reports

Reports are categorized as priority I or priority II, which affects investigation response time. Priority I indicates that the child is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. Allegations of abuse and neglect may be severe and conditions extreme. The situation is responded to immediately, the same day of receipt of the report. Priority II indicates there is no imminent danger of severe injury, but without intervention and safety measures, it is likely the child will not be safe. Priority II investigations or assessments are initiated within 2 to 15 calendar days from the date the report is accepted for investigation or assessment.

The State has an alternative response nonvictim disposition. Assessments are 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. Generally, assessments are conducted when it appears that the concerns outlined in the report indicate inadequate parenting or life management rather than very serious, dangerous actions and parenting practices. Assessments do not have findings.

Children

The State does not currently report living arrangement and military family member. Living arrangement will be reported in the FFY 2010 submission. The State will review the feasibility of reporting military family member.

Fatalities

The State investigates all reports of child death and near death that may be related to abuse or neglect. Fatalities are not reported to NCANDS until the investigation and State office review are completed, which may take up to 12 months and result in out-of-range reporting.

Duplicate fatalities may occur when a child attending an unlicensed childcare facility dies. Abuse may be confirmed as to the childcare facility and failure to protect may be confirmed as to the parents.

Child fatalities in residential facilities are not reported to NCANDS as these referrals are investigated by a separate unit and not documented in the SACWIS.

Perpetrators

The State reports all unknown perpetrators.

A prior perpetrator is defined as a perpetrator of a substantiated maltreatment within the reporting year who has also been a perpetrator in a substantiated maltreatment anytime back to 1995, the year of SACWIS implementation.

Services

Postinvestigation services are services that are provided during the investigation and continue after the investigation, or services that begin within 90 days of closure of the investigation.

Oregon

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Data Files Submitted

SDC File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The State does not collect data at the child level on nonvictims.

A report is screened out when: no report of child abuse or neglect has been made; the information indicates there is risk present in the family, but no safety threat; a report of child abuse or neglect is determined to be third party child abuse, but the alleged perpetrator does not have access to the child, and the parent or caregiver is willing and able to protect the child; an expectant mother reports that conditions or circumstances would endanger the child when born; or the child protection screener is unable to identify the family.

The investigation start date is the date of actual child or parental contact.

Children

The numbers of children with unsubstantiated and “other” dispositions are estimated. The NCANDS category “other” dispositions include “unable to determine.”

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes “threat of harm.”

The NCANDS category unknown sex includes “unborn.”

The State’s SACWIS allows for discrete reporting of more than one race, as well as reporting of ethnicity without respect to race. Children with more than one race are reported as unable to determine; the Child Maltreatment report combines unable to determine with unknown. State counts of child victims by unknown race include the following: 683 multiple race, 711 unable to determine, and 1,006 unknown.

Fatalities

Fatality reports are dependent upon medical examiner report findings, law enforcement findings, and completed CPS assessments. The fatality cannot be reported as being due to child abuse or neglect until these findings are final.

Services

The State system does not collect data on preventive services.

Pennsylvania

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Substantial evidence or clear and convincing/beyond reasonable doubt

Reports

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

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

The State has a county administered child welfare system in which some counties have caseworkers that specialize in CPS investigations and other counties have generic caseworkers that perform other child welfare functions in addition to CPS investigations. The reported number of workers is the total number of caseworkers performing any direct child welfare function.

Children

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

Perpetrators

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

Pennsylvania *(continued)*

Services

Children's Trust Fund (CTF) reporting increased from FFY 2008 to FFY2009 due to the nature of the programs being operated by several of the grantees. One had schoolwide abuse prevention programming taking place, and therefore counted large numbers of children served. Another has a public education campaign where they distribute parent resource materials that benefit the family, so they also counted a large number of children served. Finally, a third grantee delivered a training series for families open to the public and also counted a large number of children benefiting from this service.

Puerto Rico

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

General

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

Children

The increase in the number of children reported to NCANDS can be attributed to more timely data entry. The issue of large numbers of children with unknown maltreatment type and level will be addressed in the future through additional training for staff and enhancing the data entry system.

Services

The Territory does not collect data on foster care services at this time. These data will be available after implementation of a new adoption data collection system.

Rhode Island

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

Reports that contain the following four criteria are investigated: (1) 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; (2) harm or substantial risk of harm to the child is present; (3) a specific incident or pattern of incidents suggesting child abuse or neglect can be identified; and (4) 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).

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

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

The total number of CPS workers is based upon currently occupied full time equivalent positions (FTEs) for child protective investigators, child protective supervisors, intake social caseworkers II, and intake casework supervisors II. Supervisors accept, screen, and investigate reports meeting criteria for child abuse and child neglect. Intake and case monitoring social caseworkers II and intake casework supervisors II are responsible for screening all new cases entering DCYF via child protective investigations, intake service self-referrals, and family court referrals. Upon screening those cases, intake determines whether cases can be closed to DCYF upon referral to community-based services or if the family warrants legal status or a higher level of DCYF oversight and permanency planning which results in transfer to DCYF Family Service Units.

Investigation start date is defined as the date when CPS first had face-to-face contact with the alleged victim of the child maltreatment or attempted to have face-to-face contact. The data are recorded as a date and time stamp.

Rhode Island *(continued)*

Children

The NCANDS category “other” maltreatment type includes institutional allegations such as corporal punishment, other institutional abuse, and other institutional neglect. In 2004, there was a policy change for investigations of foster children. In the past, all the foster children in the home would be added as victims with a substantiated allegation of neglect even though the incident did not pertain to them. The current policy is that only the named victim has an allegation, and the facility or home is referred to the Licensing Unit to look at licensing violations rather than child abuse or neglect.

South Carolina

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

South Dakota

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

There are 75 CPS staff members in the field who carry out the responsibility of intake, screening, and initial family assessments. This number has decreased from prior years, due to the State having specific staff completing these responsibilities. In the past, CPS staff that would cover intake for a few hours or would complete one or two initial family assessments were counted. CPS has become more specialized in intake, with regional intake in 11 areas of the State and family service specialists specializing in intake. The State also has specific family services specialists who only complete the initial family assessment process. In larger metropolitan areas of the State, there are specific family services specialists that complete the screening process; in smaller areas, supervisors are responsible for the screening process. The report includes family services specialists that are responsible for intake, screening, supervising, and completing initial family assessments.

A policy regarding reports received related to a new incident of maltreatment within 45 days of a previously 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 previously assigned report, which can be screened out. The screened-out report is marked as a duplicate report in the SACWIS (called FACIS). This policy affected the total investigations assigned and recurrence.

The start date for an investigation is the date the report is assigned to a family services specialist. Initial contact with the victim is to be made in accordance with the Screening Guideline and Response Decision Tool. The response decision is related to whether the report information is immediate danger (face-to-face contact with the child immediately on the same day), foreseeable danger (face-to-face contact with the child within 3 calendar days from the date of the report), risk and child is 0–6 years old and/or cannot protect self (face-to-face contact with the child within 7 calendar days from the date of the report), risk and child is 7–18 years old and there is indication that the child can self protect (face-to-face contact with the child within 14 calendar days from the date of the report), or immediate or foreseeable danger or risk and 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. The Screening Guideline and Response Decision Tool was implemented statewide on July 1, 2004 and has improved family service specialists response time and initial contact.

The State has a policy in place for time frames related to submitting reports to supervisors or screeners for screening. This also has helped to improve the timeliness of agency contact with children. When

immediate or foreseeable danger is indicated, the intake family services specialist must verbally inform the supervisor/screener of the Request for Services (RFS). In these cases, the RFS is to be submitted to the supervisor within 24 hours. All other RFSs must be submitted to the supervisor within two working days of the initial RFS contact. If the intake family services specialist is waiting for collateral contacts to call back or is having difficulty contacting the collaterals, the intake family services specialist must inform the supervisor of the RFS and get approval to extend the date of submission. Submission of the RFS may not be extended beyond four working days.

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

The NCANDS category “other” report sources includes “clergy,” “community person,” “coroner,” “domestic violence shelter employee or volunteer,” “funeral director,” “other State agency,” “public official,” and “tribal official.”

Children

The data reported in the Child File includes children who were victims of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect where the perpetrator is the parent, guardian, or custodian.

For a report to be substantiated, the family services specialist must determine that the facts show 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 wellbeing;
- 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, marijuana, or any controlled drug or substance not lawfully prescribed by a practitioner as authorized by chapters 22–42 and 34–20B; or

South Dakota *(continued)*

- 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.

Perpetrators

Perpetrators of child abuse and neglect are parents, guardians, or custodians. The State information system designates one perpetrator per child per allegation.

Fatalities

Child fatality data includes children who died due to substantiated child abuse and neglect by their parent, guardian, or custodian. The number reported each year are those victims involved in a report disposed during the report period, even if their date of death may have actually been in the previous year.

Services

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

Tennessee

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

Texas

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

All reports of maltreatment, excluding those which during the screening process are determined not to warrant a full investigation based on reliable collateral information, are investigated.

The State considers the start of the investigation to be the point at which the first actual or attempted contact is made with a principal in the investigation. In some instances, the worker will begin an investigation on a family in an open CPS case in which maltreatment is suspected. There are also instances in which workers begin their investigation when families and children are brought to, or walk in to, an office or 24-hour shelter. In both situations, the worker would then report the maltreatment incident after the first face-to-face contact initializing the investigation has been made. Because the report date is recorded as the date the suspected maltreatment is reported to the agency, these situations would result in the report date being after the investigation start date.

The State's CPS schema regarding disposition hierarchy differs from the NCANDS report disposition hierarchy. The State has "other" and "closed-no finding" codes as superseding "unsubstantiated" at the report level. The State works on the principle that the two ends of the disposition spectrum are "founded" and "unfounded," with all else in the middle.

There is no CPS program requirement or State requirement to capture incident date so there is no data field in the SACWIS for this information. The State considers it inaccurate to report one date for an incident because the abuse or neglect may be ongoing.

Children

The State can provide data for living arrangement at the time of the alleged incident of maltreatment only for children investigated while in a substitute care living arrangement. All others are reported as unknown.

Perpetrators

Relationships reported for individuals are based on the person's relationship to the oldest alleged victim in the investigation. The State is unable to report the perpetrator's relationship to each individual victim but rather reports data as the perpetrator relates to the oldest alleged victim.

Utah

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

Encryption of the NCANDS Child IDs and Adoption and Foster Care Reporting System (AFCARS) IDs has changed in order to include an AFCARS ID for each record. Therefore, matching to previous years is not possible.

Reports

The investigation start date is defined as the date a child is first seen by CPS. If this is not possible, the State records the date CPS initially contacted any party who could provide information essential to the investigation or assessment as the investigation start date. The data are captured in date, hours, and minutes.

A referral is screened out in situations including, but not limited to, any of the following: the minimum required information for accepting a referral is not available; as a result of research, the information is found not credible or reliable; the specific incidence or allegation has been previously investigated and no new information is gathered; if all the information provided by the referent were found to be true and the case finding would still be unsupported; and the specific allegation is under investigation and no new information is gathered.

Children

State law defines domestic violence in the presence of a child, or a child's knowledge of domestic violence, as abuse. This allegation represents approximately 45 percent of all substantiated cases. This term 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" is 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" is 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" is an affirmative finding at the completion of the investigation that the alleged abuse, neglect, or dependency did not occur, or that the alleged perpetrator was not responsible; and "unable to locate:" a term indicating that even though the CPS worker has followed the steps outlined in Division of Child and Family Services practice guideline and has made reasonable efforts, the CPS 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.

Duplicate IDs belong to unknown victims and perpetrators. A group of IDs has been identified for unknown persons.

Fatalities

All maltreatment fatalities that are reported to CPS are included in the Child File.

Services

CAPTA funding was not used to provide services delivered to children that are designed to prevent child abuse and neglect.

SSBG funds are allocated to staff salaries, including in-home services staff salaries. SSBG funding is not used to fund positions that provide primary prevention.

An unduplicated count of children and families who receive preventive services is not available.

The new CBCAP and PSSF contracts emphasize direct service more than networking, and therefore serve more individuals.

Postinvestigation services include those services provided by the division, or connections and referrals to community services that were set up for the family.

Vermont

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

Reports

The Family Services Division of the Department for Children and Families implemented an alternative response system on July 1, 2009. In the first six months, about 40 percent of cases were assigned to the assessment pathway. In the assessment pathway, the disposition options are “services needed” and “no services needed.” As this is a new option for accepting a report, it increased the overall number of reports being processed.

The Family Services Division is responsible for investigating allegations of child abuse or neglect by caretakers and sexual abuse by any person. The department investigates “risk of physical harm” and “risk of sexual abuse.” These are mapped to NCANDS terms physical abuse and sexual abuse respectively.

All calls to the child abuse hotline are counted as referrals, resulting in a very high rate of referrals per 1,000 children, and making it appear that the State has a very low screened-in rate.

The start of the investigation is defined as when the first alleged victim is interviewed. When the alleged victim is not interviewed, the earliest other interview is used. The State falls back to a worker-entered start date if both of the prior options are unavailable. Currently, the ability to enter down to minutes is provided; however, workers tend to enter date information only.

Perpetrators

The State collects both relative and nonrelative foster parent information as it relates to the placement of children. For abuse information, however, there is an option of foster home or relative, but not relative foster home. If a relative foster parent was the perpetrator, the system would capture that under other relative.

Services

The number of recipients of “other” preventive services is a duplicated count of recipients of at-risk childcare, intensive family-based services, and parent education programs.

Virginia

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

In accordance with State Administrative Code 22VAC40-705-130(A) (3) the record of a unfounded case shall be purged one year after the date of the complaint or report if there are no subsequent founded or unfounded complaints and/or reports regarding the individual against whom allegations of abuse and/or neglect were made or regarding the same child in that one year.

Therefore, with each subsequent data resubmission there is a decrease in the number of unsubstantiated reports submitted. Because FFY 2009 data collection occurred earlier than in prior years, fewer numbers of unsubstantiated cases were purged.

The State Administrative Code 22VAC40-705-10 defines family assessment as the collection of information necessary to determine: the immediate safety needs of the child; the protective and rehabilitative services needs of the child and family that will deter abuse or neglect; risk of future harm to the child; and alternative plans for the child's safety if protective and rehabilitative services are indicated and the family is unable or unwilling to participate in services. These arrangements may be made in consultation with the caretaker(s) of the child.

Reports

Reports placed in the investigation track receive a disposition of "founded" (substantiated) or "unfounded" (unsubstantiated) for each maltreatment allegation. Reports placed in the family assessment track receive a family assessment; no determination is made as to whether or not maltreatment actually occurred. The State reports these family assessment cases as alternative response nonvictim in the Child File.

Response time is determined by the priority assigned to the valid report based on the information collected at intake. It is measured from the date of the report. The State continues to seek improvements to the automated data system and to provide technical assistance to local departments of social services (LDSS) to improve documentation of the initial response to the investigation or family assessment.

Policy and guidance regarding response times was updated in 2008. This update provided LDSS with more direction about specific response timeframes for each priority level. Prior to this policy update, the LDSS had to determine on their own what timeframes constituted each priority level.

Virginia *(continued)*

Children

Child and caregiver risk factors are collected using nonmandatory fields in the State system. Hence, they are not entered consistently.

Living arrangement information is not currently captured in the State system.

Perpetrators

The increase in the number of “other” relationships is likely due to data cleanup efforts where “unknown,” “other,” and “missing” cases were clarified and “other” was entered when it was truly an “other.” In the past these were often left blank.

Washington

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State began information system conversion four months into the FFY 2009 reporting period. Implementation during FFY 2009 of a new intake type, CPS Risk Only, has resulted in a decrease in total referrals reported to NCANDS. These intakes are excluded because there are no identified victims or findings. CPS Risk Only intakes involve a child whose circumstances places him or her at imminent risk of serious harm but does not include child abuse and neglect allegations. It also may involve the alleged abuse or neglect of 18-21 year olds in facilities licensed or certified to care for children. A complete investigation is required and if the intake is later determined to meet criteria of CPS, a victim and findings will be recorded and the record included in the NCANDS Child File.

The NCANDS category "other" disposition previously included the number of reports and children that resulted in "inconclusive" investigations. Legislative changes resulted in "inconclusive" no longer being a findings term.

Race values "unable to determine" or "declined/refused" are all mapped to unable to determine. Prior submissions only mapped unable to determine. The State's pre-SACWIS included a value of "other race not identified" and "race question not asked" which does not appear to have been mapped to NCANDS previously. These values are now mapped to unable to determine.

Reports

Referrals that have been determined to be of low risk are reported as alternative response nonvictim.

Children

Dispositions of the alleged victims reported in "high standard of investigation" referrals are based on findings. An alleged victim is substantiated if any of the alleged child abuse or neglect was founded; the alleged victim is reported as unsubstantiated if all alleged child abuse or neglect identified was unfounded.

Perpetrators

The collection of perpetrator relationship data has changed for group home, relative foster care, and nonrelative foster care. Residential facility staff distinguishes whether the child was in foster care at the time of the abuse. If the child was abused by residential facility staff and they were not in foster care the perpetrator relationship is mapped to "other." A foster parents' relative relationship status

Washington *(continued)*

to the child is now collected and mapped accordingly and the State no longer maps to foster parent relationship unknown or unspecified.

Fatalities

Beginning in 2006, the State included those child fatalities who were determined to be the result of abuse or neglect by a medical examiner or coroner or if there was a CPS finding of abuse or neglect. The State previously counted only those child fatalities where the medical examiner or coroner ruled the manner of death was a homicide.

Services

Families received preventive services from the following sources: Community Networks, CPS Child Care, Family Reconciliation Services, Family Preservation, and Intensive Family Preservation Services. The number of recipients of the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant is estimated from several community programs.

West Virginia

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

In 2009, two Policy Clarifications were issued, regarding Information Collection to support Initial Assessment Decisions and CPS Policy Concerning Recurrent Referrals. These policy clarifications gave guidance to field staff on how to proceed with multiple referrals of the same allegation and guidance on gathering information to support the assessment decisions.

Reports

Training was provided to other agencies on State definitions of abuse and neglect. As a result, the number of reports from these agencies has decreased.

The implementation of the Safety Management System (SAMS) has had a profound impact on the increase in the number of referrals screened out.

Children

Policy clarifications were made concerning risk factors do not drive the decision of whether a child has been maltreated.

Perpetrators

In order to increase the accuracy of reporting foster parent perpetrators a change was made to look at the role in case/referral. The State also made the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim a mandatory field.

Services

The State is currently unable to differentiate counts based on funding sources for preventive services.

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

State data are child-based, where each report is associated with a single child. The report date refers to the date when the agency was notified of the alleged maltreatment and the investigation start 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 maltreatment of a child or risk of maltreatment of a child.

In the CPS system, several maltreatment reports for a single child may be assessed in a single investigation. Beginning with the FFY 2007 NCANDS submission, the State corrected its coding for report disposition to not calculate the report disposition for all the child's allegations that were assessed across multiple reports as part of a single investigation. Instead, report disposition is calculated based only on the allegations in each unique report.

Children

A child is considered to be a victim when an allegation is substantiated or when the child is found to be at risk of maltreatment. The NCANDS unsubstantiated maltreatment disposition includes instances where the allegation was unsubstantiated for that child, when that child was not found to be at risk of maltreatment, or when critical sources of information cannot be found or accessed to determine whether or not maltreatment as alleged occurred. Beginning with the FFY 2007 NCANDS submission the State no longer reports the report disposition of closed with no finding as State policy dictates that all CPS reports have a finding of either substantiated or unsubstantiated.

Perpetrators

Perpetrators and perpetrator detail are included for allegations where the child was substantiated or found to be at risk of maltreatment. The NCANDS category "other" perpetrator relationship includes perpetrators who are not primary or secondary caregivers to the child (i.e. noncaregivers), such as another child or peer to the child victim, or a stranger. The 2005 Wisconsin Act 232 eliminated the requirement, effective October 2006, that CPS agencies complete a CPS initial assessment in situations where the alleged perpetrator is a noncaregiver.

Fatalities

The count of fatalities includes only those children who were subjects of reports of abuse or neglect in which the maltreatment allegation was substantiated.

Services

The State is planning to enhance its SACWIS to better facilitate the assessment and case planning process and to ensure greater consistency in service reporting. The State continues to evaluate and support data quality related to service documentation and ultimately to modify the NCANDS file to incorporate service reporting for future data submissions.

Wyoming

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Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

In October 2009 the Department of Family Services (DFS) changed intake and assessment and investigation policies allowing more time (up to 7 days) to verify a referral or report alleging abuse or neglect. The State improved the descriptions of allegations in the assessment and investigation policies to make it more clear the assignment of referrals in the multiple track responses.

Reports

The State is still requiring immediate action be taken (children seen face-to-face at that time and no later than 24 hours) on cases where imminent danger is defined, and policy requires the alleged victim to be seen no later than 7 days on all other referrals. Although the SACWIS will show minutes and hours, the data measure is kept in “days” units.

The State has an incident-based SACWIS, therefore, it does not provide information regarding the number of children screened out.

Services

The State allows for families to receive services on a voluntary basis through “prevention” or “assessment” differential tracks. Families may receive services through this process to prevent abuse or neglect or any risks that may be present in the family dynamics. The State is collaborating with other agencies and National Resource Centers to improve policy and practice.

The State receives Family Preservation grant funds that are then sent to private agency providers. The providers use those funds independently and offer services to families.

The SACWIS does not have the ability to calculate the number of families served, only the amount of funds provided to each private agency. The SACWIS does not collect information regarding family reunification services.



Endnotes

- ¹ 42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq., Public Law 100–294 passed April 25, 1988.
- ² U.S. Census Bureau file SC-EST2009-alldata6-ALL.csv: State Characteristics Population Estimates with 6 Race Groups (<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/sc-est2009-alldata6-ALL.csv> [released 06/10/2010]) and U.S. Census Bureau file PRC-EST2009-AGESEX-RES.csv: Estimates of the Resident Population by Single-Year of Age and Sex for Puerto Rico (http://www.census.gov/popest/puerto_rico/files/PRC-est2009-AGESEX-RES.csv [released 06/10/2010]). Here and throughout this report, the term “child population” refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years.
- ³ 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).
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ CAPTA, *The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003*, Public Law 108–36, (42 U.S.C. 5106), retrieved June 21, 2010, from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/laws_policies/cblaws/capta03/.
- ⁶ Malm, K., Murray, J., and Geen, R. *What About the Dads? Child Welfare Agencies’ Efforts to Identify, Locate, and Involve Nonresident Fathers*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2006.
- ⁷ 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.

