

*11 Years of Reporting*

# Child Maltreatment 2000



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

This document was prepared for the Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families by Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., in collaboration with the American Humane Association, under contract ACF-105-99-9801. Members of the technical team who contributed to this report include Ying-Ying T. Yuan, Ph.D., Project Director; Jeffrey Johnson, M.P.H., Associate Project Director; Madonna Aveni; Bill Henry, Ph.D.; Linda Ingram; and Lana Zikratova, M.S. Other members of the Technical Team—Myles Edwards, Ph.D.; John Fluke, Ph.D.; Kim Murphy Ph.D.; Mary Jo Ortiz, M.S.W.; and Larry Shannon, M.S.—also participated in the collection and analysis of data. The report was designed and formatted by Janin/Cliff Design, Inc., and edited by Old Goat Communications.

The information presented in this report was collected from the States through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). In conjunction with these data collection efforts, the NCANDS Technical Team helps States to improve their child protective services information systems, to address technical and programmatic issues of submitting data to the NCANDS, and to enhance the analytical capability of their agencies. For further information on technical assistance, contact the NCANDS Federal Project Officer at the following address:

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Additional copies of this report and other information on child maltreatment can be obtained by contacting the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information by phone at 800-FYI-3366 or on the Internet at <http://www.calib.com/nccanch>. This publication is also available on the Internet at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb>.

Researchers interested in using data from the NCANDS should contact the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at the following address:

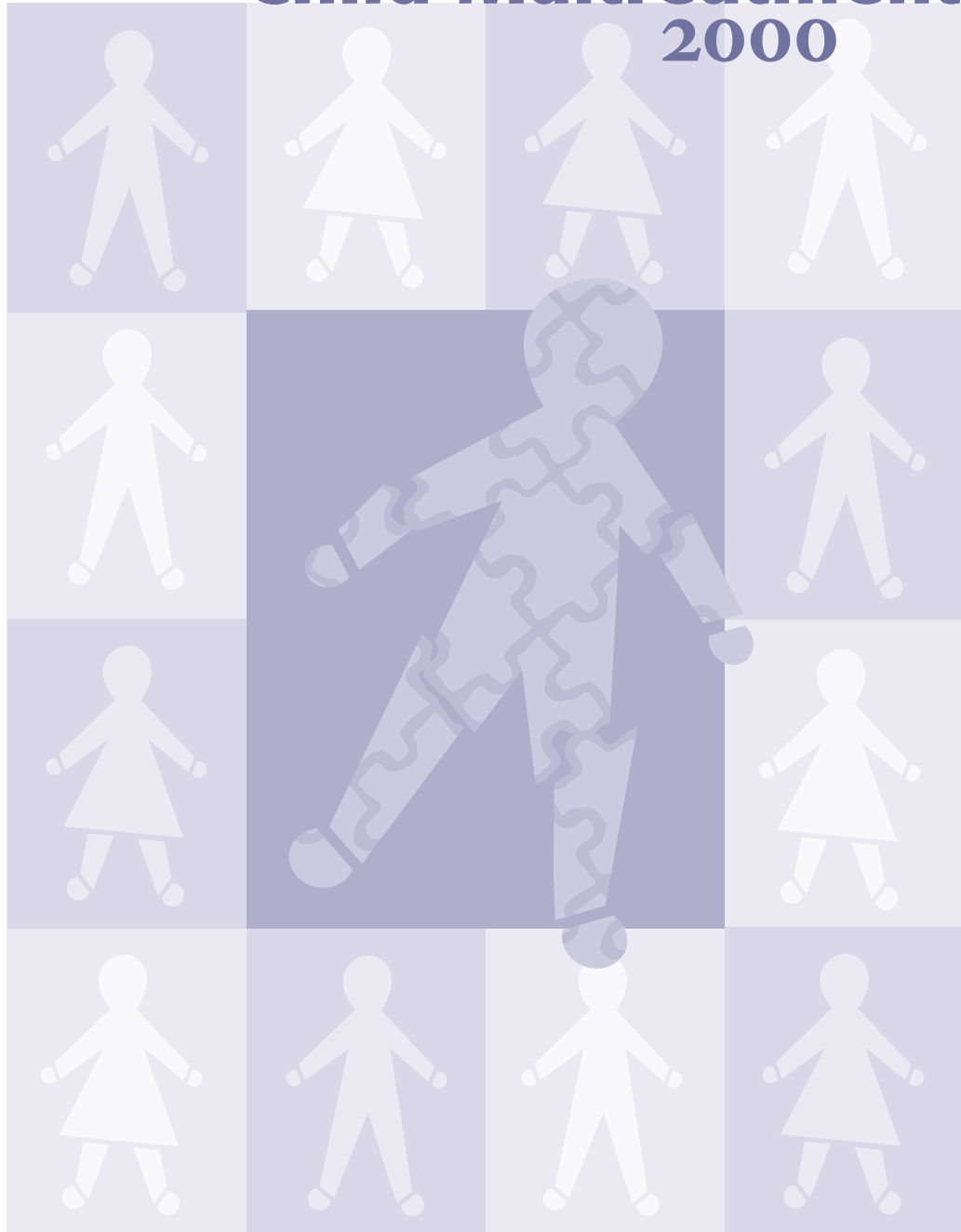
National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect  
Family Life Development Center  
Cornell University  
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DataCAN@cornell.edu  
<http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>

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## Acknowledgments

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

The NCANDS collects annual data on child maltreatment from State child protective services (CPS) agencies and is an important resource for policymakers, child welfare practitioners, and concerned citizens. Furthermore, it addresses the questions of Congressional staff and researchers. This year's report, *Child Maltreatment 2000*, disseminates the analyses of child abuse and neglect data collected through NCANDS.

The national statistics are based upon case-level data from 34 States—a record number—and aggregate data from the rest of the States. The availability of case-level data increases the precision and scope of analyses concerning the problem of child maltreatment. We anticipate that the capacity of the States to provide case-level data will increase in the future. Our goal is to obtain case-level data from all States and the District of Columbia.

On behalf of ACYF, I would like to thank the people who have made this publication possible. The Children's Bureau has been fortunate to partner with informed, motivated State personnel, who have worked hard to provide comprehensive data that reflect the work of their agencies. In addition, CPS administrators and information system managers, serving as representatives to the State Advisory Group, have been a useful source of advice and support for this effort. We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of all of these people.



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



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# Introduction

## CHAPTER 1

This report presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States in 2000. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) by the Children’s Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families in the Administration of Children and Youth, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

This chapter discusses the background and continuing development of NCANDS and describes the annual data collection process. Highlights of the report—including key national estimates and an overview of the report’s sections—are provided.

### Background of NCANDS

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

In 1996, CAPTA was amended to require all States that receive funds from the Basic State Grant program to work with the Secretary of the Department to provide specific data, to the extent practicable, on children who had been maltreated.<sup>2</sup> The NCANDS data elements were revised to meet these requirements (appendix A).

During the initial design phase of NCANDS, the Department convened a State Advisory Group comprised of State CPS program administrators and information systems managers. This group suggested data items and definitions that would best represent a national profile of child maltreatment. As NCANDS evolves, the group continues to meet and discuss ways to improve the participation of States in providing data to NCANDS. The 2000 State Advisory Group members are listed below.

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

<sup>2</sup> In this report, “States” includes the District of Columbia.

Lee Stelmack, California  
Donna J. Pope, Ph.D., Colorado  
Eileen Breslin, Connecticut  
Susan K. Chase, Florida  
Rebecca Jarvis, Georgia  
Antonio Montoya, Iowa  
Walter G. Fahr, Louisiana  
Lee Hunsberger, Michigan  
Gail Clifford, Montana

Otto D. Lynn, L.S.W, Nevada  
Donna Keys, New York  
Kevin Kelly, North Carolina  
Bill D. Hindman, Oklahoma  
Leslie Schockner, Oregon  
Bruce Benedik, Pennsylvania  
Deborah Washington, Texas  
Robert Lewis, D.S.W., Utah  
Phillip M. Zunder, Ph.D., Vermont

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

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

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

## Annual Data Collection Process

States submit a child-specific record for each report alleging child abuse or neglect that received a disposition as a result of an investigation or an assessment during the calendar year.<sup>4</sup> Each child is identified within each report. The data fields in the child-specific record include the demographics of children and their perpetrators, types of maltreatment, investigation or assessment dispositions, risk factors, and services provided as a result of the investigation or assessment. A record number of States (34) submitted child-level data for 2000. The populations of these States account for more than 75 percent (78.1%) of the child population in the United States and a similar percentage (77.1%) of child victims of maltreatment.<sup>5</sup>

The 34 States also reported aggregate-level data for some items that were not obtainable at the child level, such as the number of child protective services workers. The remaining 17 States reported only aggregate statistics.

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Child Welfare Outcomes 1999: Annual Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002).

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

<sup>5</sup> Here and throughout the report, the term “child population” refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years. Supporting data are provided in supplementary table 1-1, which is located at the end of this chapter. Child population and demographic data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000 Summary File 1*.  
<<http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet>>

Upon receipt of data from each State, a technical validation review was conducted to assess the internal consistency of the data and to identify probable causes for missing data. In many instances, the review concluded that corrections were necessary, and the States were requested to resubmit their data. Once a State's case-level data were finalized, aggregate counts were computed and shared with the State. The final step in the data collection process was to develop a composite file of aggregate statistics for all States regardless of the original data source. All analyses for this report were conducted with this composite file unless otherwise noted. The types of data submitted by the State and the data elements in the compiled aggregate data file are presented in appendix B.

Commentary for State data and contact information for State representatives are presented in appendix C.

## Highlights of Findings<sup>6</sup>

The following is a list of key findings from the report. The findings are arranged by chapter.

### Referrals and Reports

Each week CPS agencies receive more than 50,000 referrals (also called reports) alleging that children have been abused or neglected. Almost two-thirds of referrals were screened in by CPS agencies because they were deemed appropriate for investigation or assessment.

- Nationally, 61.7 percent of all referrals (approximately 1,726,000) were screened in and 38.3 percent (approximately 1,070,000) were screened out.
- \* Professionals submitted more than half (56.1%) of the screened-in referrals. Nonprofessional report sources, which include family and community members, submitted the remaining 43.9 percent of screened-in referrals.
- \* Most States have established time standards for initiating the investigation of reports. The average response time from submission of the report to investigation was 54 hours.
- \* More than a quarter of investigations or assessments resulted in a “Substantiated” (28.0%), “Indicated” (3.4%), or “Alternative Response—Victim” (1.0%) disposition, meaning that at least one child involved in an investigation was determined to be a victim. More than half (58.4%) of investigations led to a finding that the alleged maltreatment was “Unsubstantiated.”
- \* The average number of investigations per investigation/assessment worker was 73 per year.

### Child Maltreatment Victims

Victims of maltreatment are defined as children who experienced or who were at risk of experiencing abuse or neglect.

- \* Nationally, an estimated 879,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 2000. The 2000 victimization rate has shown a small, 1-year increase to 12.2 per 1,000 children, but it is still the second-lowest level in the past decade. This increase may be due to various factors including a more timely completion of investigations, a cleared backlog of investigations awaiting dispositions, or a reduced rate in 1999 of 11.8 per 1,000 children due to census population estimates. It is not possible to tell whether this year's slight increase indicates a trend until more data are collected.
- In 2000, 62.8 percent of victims suffered neglect (including medical neglect), 19.3 percent were physically abused, and 10.1 percent were sexually abused; 16.6 percent of victims were associated with additional types of maltreatment.

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<sup>6</sup> Highlights denoted with an asterisk (\*) designate data elements required by CAPTA.

- Children in the age group of birth to 3 years had the highest victimization rate—15.7 victims per 1,000 children. Victimization rates declined as age increased.
- Rates were similar for male and female victims (11.2 and 12.8 respectively) except for victims of sexual abuse. The rate for sexual abuse was 1.7 victims per 1,000 female children compared to 0.4 victims per 1,000 male children.
- More than half of all victims were White (50.6%); a quarter (24.7%) were African American; and a sixth (14.2%) were Hispanic. American Indian/Alaska Natives accounted for 1.6 percent of victims, and Asian-Pacific Islanders accounted for 1.4 percent of victims.
- Children who had been victimized in a prior year were more than three times as likely to experience recurrence compared to children without a history of victimization.

### Perpetrators

A perpetrator of child abuse or neglect is defined as the person who has maltreated a child while in a caretaker relationship to that child.

- Females composed 59.9 percent of all perpetrators, while males composed 40.1 percent. Female perpetrators were typically younger than male perpetrators—41.9 percent of females compared to 31.6 percent of males, were younger than 30 years old.
- The most common pattern of maltreatment was a child victimized by a “Female Parent Acting Alone” (40.0%).<sup>7</sup> At least one parent was the perpetrator for 83.3 percent of victims.
- A “Female Parent Acting Alone” was most commonly responsible for neglect (46.9%) and physical abuse (32.1%) of victims. A “Male Parent Acting Alone” was responsible for 21.5 percent of sexual abuse victims.

### Fatalities

Child fatality estimates are based on data recorded by CPS agencies or other agencies such as the coroner’s office or fatality review boards.

- \* A nationally estimated 1,200 children died of abuse or neglect—a rate of 1.71 children per 100,000 children in the population.
- \* Approximately 2.7 percent of child fatalities occurred in foster care.
- A comparison of the perpetrator relationship to all victims and all fatalities depicted a difference in the “Female Parent Acting Alone” percentages. A “Female Parent Acting Alone” accounted for 40.0 percent of victims, compared to 30.2 percent of fatalities.
- Children younger than a year old accounted for 43.7 percent of fatalities, and 85.1 percent of fatalities were younger than 6 years of age.
- Maltreatment deaths were more often associated with just neglect (34.9%) than with any other type of abuse.
- \* About a sixth (14.9%) of the families of child fatality victims had received family preservation services in the 5 years prior to the deaths, while less than 3 percent (2.6%) of child fatality victims had been in foster care and returned to their families prior to their deaths.

### Services

CPS agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child abuse and neglect and to remedy conditions that have come to the attention of the child welfare agency. Preventive services are provided to parents whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect. Remedial or postinvestigative services are offered to families on a voluntary basis by child welfare agencies or are ordered by the

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<sup>7</sup> In this report, the term “Parent” includes biological parent, adoptive parent, and stepparent.

courts to ensure the safety of children. Data on postinvestigation services are reported if the services were provided within 90 days of the disposition of the report.

- \* A nationally estimated three million children were recipients of preventive services.
- \* The average time from the start of an investigation to provision of service was 35.8 days.
- \* More than half of the child victims, 55.4 percent (an estimated 478,000), received postinvestigation services, while a fifth of nonvictims, 18.7 percent (an estimated 385,000 children), received postinvestigation services.
- \* About a fifth of victims (20.8%) were removed from their homes as a result of investigations or assessments. In addition, 3.5 percent of nonvictims were placed in foster care. Nationally it is estimated that more than 250,000 children were placed in foster care as a result of child abuse investigations or assessments.
- \* Court actions were initiated for 15.3 percent (an estimated 92,000) of victims. A tenth of victims (11.8%) were reported as having court-appointed representatives.

## Structure of the Report

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

- Chapter 2, Reports—referrals and reports of child maltreatment;
- Chapter 3, Victims—characteristics of child maltreatment victims;
- Chapter 4, Perpetrators—perpetrators of maltreatment;
- Chapter 5, Fatalities—fatalities that occurred as a result of maltreatment;
- Chapter 6, Services—services to prevent maltreatment and to assist the victims; and
- Chapter 7, Additional Research Based on NCANDS and State Administrative Data—research activities that use NCANDS data.

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

**Table 1–1 NCANDS Data, by Type, 2000**

DATA TYPE	# OF STATES	CHILD POPULATION		INVESTIGATED REPORTS		CHILDREN SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION <sup>1</sup>		CHILD VICTIMS <sup>2</sup>	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Child-Specific	34	56,477,121	78.1	1,334,344	76.3	2,381,960	79.4	677,281	77.1
Aggregate	17	15,816,691	21.9	413,376	23.7	617,761	20.6	201,678	22.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>72,293,812</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,747,720</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,999,721</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>878,959</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup>Total count of children subjects of an investigation includes estimated counts for Maryland and Nevada.

<sup>2</sup>Total count of victims includes an estimated count for Maryland.





# Reports

## CHAPTER 2

Each week child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States collectively receive more than 50,000 referrals (also referred to as reports) alleging that children have been abused or neglected. Not all referrals receive further attention by the CPS agency. Some are not considered to be within the responsibility of the CPS agency and may be referred to other agencies. Other referrals do not have sufficient data to enable followup to be conducted. For these and other reasons, including the workload of the agency, many referrals are screened out from further attention by CPS. Almost two-thirds of referrals are screened in by CPS agencies because they meet the States' policies for needing an investigation or assessment.

Once a referral has been screened in, the agency determines whether or not the child has been maltreated or is at risk of maltreatment. The CPS agency staff must then decide whether to take further action to protect the child.

This chapter presents statistics on the screening of referrals and the investigation of reports. Of the referrals that were screened in, data are provided on the sources of reports, the CPS response time, and dispositions or findings of investigations. This information is also discussed in terms of data trends for the past 5 years.<sup>1</sup>

### Screening of Referrals

In 2000, CPS agencies screened out 38.3 percent (an estimated 1,070,000) of referrals, (compared to 39.6% or 1,178,000 in 1999), many of which concerned more than one child. The agencies screened in 61.7 percent (an estimated 1,726,000) of referrals (compared to 60.4% or 1,796,000 in 1999). The total 2.8 million referrals concerned approximately five million children. The rate of screened-out referrals per 1,000 children in the population was 14.8 (compared to 16.8 in 1999), while the rate of screened-in referrals was 23.9 (compared to 25.6 in 1999).<sup>2</sup>

### Report Sources

Professionals submitted more than half (56.1 %) of the screened-in referrals. “Professional” implies that the report source came into contact with the alleged victim as part of his or her occupation. In most States, various types of professionals are legally required to report suspected maltreatment. Professional sources include educators, legal and law enforcement personnel, social services personnel, medical personnel, mental health personnel, child day care providers, and substitute

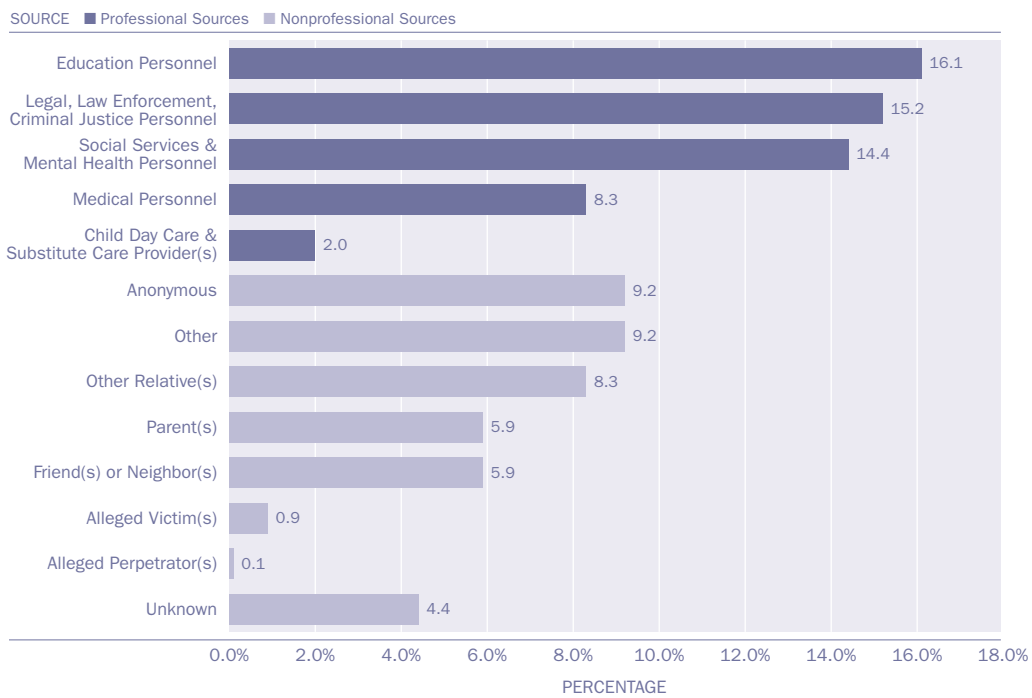
<sup>1</sup> All trend analyses, with the exception of victimization rate, are presented for 5 years (1996–2000). This is the first year in which statistics were computed based on case-level data submissions, as well as aggregate statistics. The improved accuracy of the data may have impacted the trend statistics.

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

care providers.<sup>3</sup> The three most common sources of reports were education personnel (16.1%), legal or law enforcement personnel (15.2%), and social services personnel (14.4%).

Nonprofessional report sources submitted the remaining 43.9 percent of screened-in reports. These sources include parents, other relatives, friends and neighbors, alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, anonymous callers, and other sources not categorized. “Anonymous” and “Other” report sources accounted for the largest portions of reports in the nonprofessional category, each at 9.2 percent (figure 2–1).

**Figure 2–1 Reports by Source, 2000**



Based on data in table 2–2.

The proportion of reports that were made by professional sources has increased almost 3 percentage points from 1996 to 2000, with a concomitant decrease in nonprofessional sources.<sup>4</sup> This may, however, be related to changes in data collection and analysis procedures.

## Response Time From Report to Investigation

Most States have established time standards for initiating the investigation of reports and monitor whether the investigations commence within the priority time standard required. High-priority reports usually require an immediate response from CPS (within 3 to 24 hours). Reports not considered high priority are classified as needing a response from within a few days to within a few weeks. Because the CPS agencies receive reports of varying degrees of urgency, average response times can be expected to reflect the types of reports that are received, as well as the

<sup>3</sup> See supplementary table 2–2.

<sup>4</sup> See supplementary table 2–3.

ability of workers to meet the priority standards. Based on data from 20 States, the average response time from report to investigation was 54 hours.<sup>5</sup> In 1999, the average response time was 64 hours, based on data from 14 States.

## Investigated Reports

CPS agencies assign a finding or disposition to a report after the circumstances are investigated or assessed and a determination is made as to the likelihood that maltreatment occurred or that the child was at risk of maltreatment.<sup>6</sup>

Each State establishes specific dispositions and terminology. States undertake to crosswalk or “map” State-specific terms to standard terminology used by the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). Recognizing that there have been many changes in CPS practice, two new disposition categories that refer to alternative responses, “Alternative Response—Victim,” “Alternative Response—Nonvictim,” were incorporated into NCANDS beginning with 2000 data. The major disposition categories used by NCANDS are as follows:

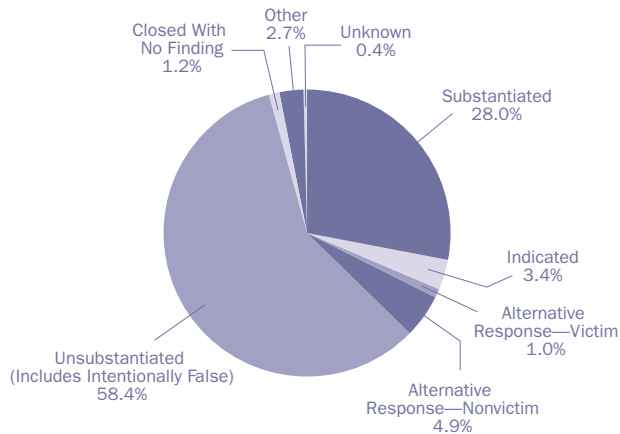
- “Substantiated” is a conclusion that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded by State law or State policy. The most serious level of finding used by a State is mapped to “substantiated.”
- “Indicated” or “Reason to Suspect” is a determination that maltreatment could not be substantiated under State law or policy, but there was reason to suspect that the child might have been maltreated or was at risk of maltreatment. This is applicable only to States that distinguish between substantiated and indicated dispositions.<sup>7</sup>
- “Alternative Response—Victim” is a conclusion that the child was identified as a victim within the alternative response system. Only those States that have a diversified or alternative

response system use this disposition.

- “Alternative Response—Nonvictim” is a conclusion that the alternative response system did not identify the child as a victim of maltreatment. Only those States that have a diversified or alternative response system use this disposition.
- “Unsubstantiated” is a determination that no maltreatment occurred or that there was insufficient evidence under State law or policy to conclude that the child was maltreated or was at risk of being maltreated.

More than a quarter of investigations or assessments resulted in a disposition of “Substantiated” (28.0%), “Indicated” (3.4%), or “Alternative Response—Victim” (1.0%), meaning that at least one child involved in any such investigation was determined to be a victim (figure 2–2). More

**Figure 2–2 Investigations by Disposition, 2000**



Based on data in table 2–5.

<sup>5</sup> See supplementary table 2–4.

<sup>6</sup> See supplementary table 2–5.

<sup>7</sup> The number of States that use the “Indicated” disposition has remained relatively low, dropping from 14 States in 1996 to 10 States in 2000.

than half (58.4%) of investigations led to a finding that the alleged child maltreatment was not substantiated.

For each of the past 5 years, the percentage of substantiated reports in any year has not exceeded 29.0 percent, and the percentage of unsubstantiated reports has been less than 60.0 percent.<sup>8</sup>

## CPS Workforce and Workload

In most large jurisdictions and among many local agencies, different workers conduct the functions of screening and investigation. In rural and smaller agencies, a worker may conduct both functions, and indeed, may provide other child welfare or social services functions. The numbers in this report are estimates that are based on different approaches used by the States. Thus, the average workload across the Nation is difficult to determine from aggregate data.

Data from those States that reported significant numbers of specialized workers for intake, screening, investigation, and assessment were used to estimate the number of cases that were handled by CPS workers (note that not all workers conducted only one function). Data from 27 States in which 85.2 percent of the workers were responsible for investigations and assessments were reviewed. Based on these States, the average number of investigations per worker was 73 per year, and the number of children who were subjects of an investigation was estimated to be 130 per worker.<sup>9</sup> It is important to note that these calculations do not consider other activities of these workers.

A more accurate calculation of workload requires the systematic estimation of work for a specific timeframe. One recent workload study in California estimated that an average monthly caseload for workers exclusively providing CPS Emergency Response investigations and no other services was 16.15 investigations per worker per month or approximately 194 per year.<sup>10</sup> Each investigation could include more than one child.

## Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 2. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit useable data, and a number in bold indicates either a total or an estimate.

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<sup>8</sup> See supplementary table 2–6.

<sup>9</sup> See supplementary table 2–7.

<sup>10</sup> American Humane Association, 2000, SB 2030 Child Welfare Services Workload Study Report, (*Sacramento: California Department of Social Services*).

**Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2000**

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SCREENED-OUT REFERRALS	SCREENED-OUT RATE	SCREENED-IN REFERRALS	SCREENED-IN RATE	TOTAL REFERRALS	TOTAL RATE
Alabama	1,123,422	16,600	14.8	22,368	19.9	38,968	34.7
Alaska	190,717	3,592	18.8	12,832	67.3	16,424	86.1
Arizona	1,366,947	217	0.2	32,321	23.6	32,538	23.8
Arkansas	680,369	11,200	16.5	16,822	24.7	28,022	41.2
California	9,249,829	136,900	14.8	243,312	26.3	380,212	41.1
Colorado	1,100,795	19,534	17.7	30,663	27.9	50,197	45.6
Connecticut	841,688	12,875	15.3	29,850	35.5	42,725	50.8
Delaware	194,587	2,900	14.8	5,566	28.6	8,466	43.5
District of Columbia	114,992	203	1.8	4,150	36.1	4,353	37.9
Florida	3,646,340	7,941	2.2	117,523	32.2	125,464	34.4
Georgia	2,169,234	20,647	9.5	52,176	24.1	72,823	33.6
Hawaii	295,767	16,000	54.1	3,298	11.2	19,298	65.2
Idaho	369,030	6,997	19.0	9,063	24.6	16,060	43.5
Illinois	3,245,451	48,000	14.8	60,547	18.7	108,547	33.4
Indiana	1,574,396	11,131	7.1	15,641	9.9	26,772	17.0
Iowa	733,638	11,917	16.2	21,276	29.0	33,193	45.2
Kansas	712,993	10,050	14.1	19,736	27.7	29,786	41.8
Kentucky	994,818	2,122	2.1	41,731	41.9	43,853	44.1
Louisiana	1,219,799	18,100	14.8	22,291	18.3	40,391	33.1
Maine	301,238	10,352	34.4	5,226	17.3	15,578	51.7
Maryland	1,356,172	20,100	14.8	30,985	22.8	51,085	37.7
Massachusetts	1,500,064	19,489	13.0	36,804	24.5	56,293	37.5
Michigan	2,595,767	47,430	18.3	64,794	25.0	112,224	43.2
Minnesota	1,286,894	10,162	7.9	16,565	12.9	26,727	20.8
Mississippi	775,187	11,500	14.8	18,041	23.3	29,541	38.1
Missouri	1,427,692	56,590	39.6	47,881	33.5	104,471	73.2
Montana	230,062	3,400	14.8	10,092	43.9	13,492	58.6
Nebraska	450,242	5,707	12.7	6,186	13.7	11,893	26.4
Nevada	511,799	7,600	14.8	12,797	25.0	20,397	39.9
New Hampshire	309,562	7,573	24.5	5,736	18.5	13,309	43.0
New Jersey	2,087,558	30,900	14.8	38,330	18.4	69,230	33.2
New Mexico	508,574	9,743	19.2	12,485	24.5	22,228	43.7
New York	4,690,107	141,028	30.1	140,446	29.9	281,474	60.0
North Carolina	1,964,047	29,100	14.8	61,167	31.1	90,267	46.0
North Dakota	160,849	2,400	14.8	4,054	25.2	6,454	40.1
Ohio	2,888,339	42,700	14.8	73,798	25.6	116,498	40.3
Oklahoma	892,360	18,364	20.6	34,791	39.0	53,155	59.6
Oregon	846,526	17,824	21.1	17,728	20.9	35,552	42.0
Pennsylvania	2,922,221	65,226	22.3	22,694	7.8	87,920	30.1
Rhode Island	247,822	4,799	19.4	7,573	30.6	12,372	49.9
South Carolina	1,009,641	5,693	5.6	19,084	18.9	24,777	24.5
South Dakota	202,649	3,000	14.8	4,843	23.9	7,843	38.7
Tennessee	1,398,521	13,028	9.3	35,805	25.6	48,833	34.9
Texas	5,886,759	29,769	5.1	119,013	20.2	148,782	25.3
Utah	718,698	9,398	13.1	15,680	21.8	25,078	34.9
Vermont	147,523	2,200	14.8	2,948	20.0	5,148	34.9
Virginia	1,738,262	16,180	9.3	22,511	13.0	38,691	22.3
Washington	1,513,843	42,746	28.2	24,406	16.1	67,152	44.4
West Virginia	402,393	6,175	15.3	16,525	41.1	22,700	56.4
Wisconsin	1,368,756	20,300	14.8	32,713	23.9	53,013	38.7
Wyoming	128,873	2,285	17.7	2,666	20.7	4,951	38.4
<b>Total/Weighted Average</b>	<b>72,293,812</b>	<b>1,069,687</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1,725,533</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>2,795,220</b>	<b>38.7</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>

The national screened-out rate, 14.8 screened-out referrals per 1,000 children in the population, was calculated from the screened-out referrals and child populations in the 35 States that reported screened-out data. Screened-out referrals in the 35 reporting States were compared to the total child populations in those States to get a rate of referrals per 1,000 children. The number of referrals in the other States were estimated by multiplying this rate by their child populations. Similar procedures were followed in developing the national estimated screen-in rate of 38.7.

**Table 2–2 Reports by Source, 2000**

STATE	SOCIAL SERVICES & MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL	MEDICAL PERSONNEL	LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL	EDUCATION PERSONNEL	CHILD DAY CARE & SUBSTITUTE CARE PROVIDER(S)	ALLEGED VICTIMS	PARENT(S)
Alabama	2,477	2,052	4,062	3,467	206	320	2,367
Alaska	1,933	1,071	2,081	2,289	164	80	693
Arizona	3,543	3,017	5,720	5,564	617	465	2,762
Arkansas	2,418	1,261	1,784	2,368	242	170	817
California	40,723	18,437	36,788	42,534	2,336	781	10
Colorado							
Connecticut	4,838	3,033	5,710	6,445	807	168	1,935
Delaware	429	478	1,443	939	105	43	435
District of Columbia	1,021	251	826	344	45	34	170
Florida	18,831	9,354	23,771	14,008	1,263	2,493	11,408
Georgia	3,422	4,920	8,349	10,857	616	288	4,623
Hawaii	459	498	568	481	22	23	96
Idaho	349	670	1,569	1,674	125	325	1,009
Illinois	9,155	8,075	10,148	10,706	1,104	207	4,624
Indiana	1,769	399	4,115	3,098	241	120	1,285
Iowa	3,939	1,416	2,766	3,050	703		2
Kansas	3,393	1,267	1,918	3,662	751	99	2,125
Kentucky	848	559	1,596	1,978	227	463	4,213
Louisiana	2,720	2,207	3,242	3,986	85	127	1,800
Maine	1,217	379	621	915	90	21	278
Maryland							
Massachusetts	2,371	3,303	6,954	3,934	530	108	981
Michigan	10,394	7,199	9,523	10,835	4,307	344	2,121
Minnesota	2,094	1,232	3,970	3,921	758	163	1,148
Mississippi	902	1,985	2,539	2,247	837	177	1,264
Missouri	8,573	3,124	5,898	5,722	719		
Montana	1,277	553	1,422	1,678	291	105	808
Nebraska	602	508	1,173	800	204	406	53
Nevada	1,421	1,267	2,365	3,187	280	76	1,298
New Hampshire	575	707	757	1,184	97	12	185
New Jersey	1,407	5,481	6,467	8,213	535	549	3,372
New Mexico	1,557	1,000	1,720	2,878	179	19	635
New York	32,497	9,574	16,570	24,323	2,317		10,112
North Carolina	10,467	5,064	6,318	9,960	1,069	462	5,039
North Dakota	769	247	858	772	110	17	335
Ohio	14,257	3,902	12,210	9,485	1,618	735	
Oklahoma	6,302	2,309	3,691	3,367	536		1,864
Oregon	2,053	1,625	4,779	2,860	525	447	522
Pennsylvania	4,497	3,340	1,681	5,238	1,699	486	2,146
Rhode Island	1,138	903	921	1,286	208	99	661
South Carolina	2,236	2,136	2,828	3,901	247	91	1,453
South Dakota	377	512	1,610	1,428	74	9	437
Tennessee	3,186	5,189	10,103	7,050	842	1,007	2,543
Texas	8,738	12,935	15,137	23,283	2,026	801	12,024
Utah	2,284	767	3,738	1,234	252	111	604
Vermont	479	191	534	695	128	37	308
Virginia	2,292	1,815	3,586	4,748	360	171	1,685
Washington	8,393	1,980	4,239	875	1,941	1,959	2,575
West Virginia	2,744	803	1,135	2,063	301	176	1,684
Wisconsin	7,456	2,036	7,764	6,489	1,155	441	3,597
Wyoming	7	168	407	529	70	42	303
<b>Total</b>	<b>244,829</b>	<b>141,199</b>	<b>257,974</b>	<b>272,550</b>	<b>33,964</b>	<b>15,277</b>	<b>100,409</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>

STATE	OTHER RELATIVE(S)	FRIEND(S) OR NEIGHBOR(S)	ALLEGED PERPETRATORS	ANONYMOUS SOURCES	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL REPORTS
Alabama	2,559	881		1,698	1,876		21,965
Alaska	943	725		1,214	1,111		12,304
Arizona	2,740	3,093		2,967	1,814	19	32,321
Arkansas	2,439	1,243	1	2,213	1,838	28	16,822
California	17,047	9,441		27,030	30,684	17,944	243,755
Colorado							
Connecticut	1,170	581	17	3,324	1,428	394	29,850
Delaware	419	239	27	440	501	68	5,566
District of Columbia	429	293	4	543	190		4,150
Florida	10,023	8,312	193	11,433	6,434		117,523
Georgia	4,735	4,072	50	4,184	6,060		52,176
Hawaii	177	126		211	170	467	3,298
Idaho	627	883		792	1,020		9,043
Illinois	4,114	3,767		7,383	1,088	176	60,547
Indiana	896	743	63	538	708	1,666	15,641
Iowa			10		6,716	2,674	21,276
Kansas	1,360	1,299	1	2,585	1,136	140	19,736
Kentucky	3,106			3,920	14,228	10,593	41,731
Louisiana	2,735	420	14	1,708	3,419		22,463
Maine	455	392		237	351	270	5,226
Maryland							
Massachusetts	760		168	3,758	2,059	11,879	36,805
Michigan	5,694	4,719		5,354	4,303	1	64,794
Minnesota	752	1,010	29	300	860	328	16,565
Mississippi	3,608	1,369		2,114	999		18,041
Missouri					1,285	22,560	47,881
Montana	969	1,244		421	1,324		10,092
Nebraska	452	490	14	1,161	217	106	6,186
Nevada	1,110	1,707	10	558	2,378		15,657
New Hampshire	614	767			825	13	5,736
New Jersey	2,480	2,022		4,353	3,451		38,330
New Mexico	952	315		2,129	1,063	38	12,485
New York	7,983	6,387		17,590	13,093		140,446
North Carolina	8,025	8,018		7,519			61,941
North Dakota	230	270	5	183	258		4,054
Ohio	11,793	6,054		7,011	6,882		73,947
Oklahoma	4,444	910	13	7,449	3,745	161	34,791
Oregon	1,024	1,057		601	2,235		17,728
Pennsylvania	945	725	50	784	1,103		22,694
Rhode Island	442	605		763	335	212	7,573
South Carolina	1,713	1,239	57	2,461	722		19,084
South Dakota	640	419	70	477	1,646		7,699
Tennessee	9,494	6,169	286	4,309	4,854		55,032
Texas	12,721	9,824		8,089	12,030	1,405	119,013
Utah	1,841	1,154	30	697	2,967	1	15,680
Vermont	171	103	20	83	168	31	2,948
Virginia	2,185	1,369			1,418	2,882	22,511
Washington		1,274			1,170		24,406
West Virginia	1,458	1,088	15	3,414	1,485	159	16,525
Wisconsin	2,665	2,296	79	2,321	2,548		38,847
Wyoming	213	290	258	145	227	7	2,666
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,352</b>	<b>99,404</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>156,464</b>	<b>156,422</b>	<b>74,222</b>	<b>1,695,550</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>49</b>

The total percent does not equal 100 due to rounding.

**Table 2–3 Source of Reports, 1996–2000**

YEAR	SOCIAL SERVICES PERSONNEL	MEDICAL PERSONNEL	MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL <sup>3</sup>	LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL	EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL	CHILD DAY CARE PROVIDERS	SUBSTITUTE CARE PROVIDERS	TOTAL PROFESSIONALS <sup>1</sup>	ALLEGED VICTIMS
PERCENT									
1996	11.8	11.0		13.3	15.7	1.1	0.6	53.5	1.2
1997	10.7	9.1	2.6	13.3	16.3	1.1	0.5	53.6	1.2
1998	11.8	8.6	2.7	13.2	15.0	1.1	0.8	53.4	1.0
1999	13.2	8.4	2.5	13.6	15.0	1.1	0.8	54.7	0.9
2000	14.4	8.3		15.2	16.1	2.0		56.1	0.9
TOTAL NUMBER									
1996	173,606	160,599		195,331	230,526	16,174	8,054	784,290	17,310
1997	154,742	131,726	37,900	193,007	236,719	16,032	7,511	777,637	17,463
1998	203,249	148,858	47,114	228,239	259,353	19,674	13,797	920,284	16,327
1999	238,383	151,568	44,677	245,022	270,990	19,567	14,856	985,063	16,364
2000	244,829	141,199		257,974	272,550	33,964 <sup>4</sup>		950,516	15,277

<sup>1</sup> Total Professionals includes Social Services, Medical, Mental Health, Legal/Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice, and Education personnel, and Child Day Care and Substitute Care providers.

<sup>2</sup> Total Nonprofessionals includes Alleged Victims, Parents, Other Relatives, Friends or Neighbors, Alleged Perpetrators, Anonymous or Unknown, and Other reporters.



YEAR	PARENTS	OTHER RELATIVES	FRIENDS OR NEIGHBORS	ALLEGED PERPE-TRATORS	ANONYMOUS OR UNKNOWN	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL NONPROFES-SIONALS <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL PERCENT/ NUMBER	NUMBER OF STATES REPORTING
<b>PERCENT</b>										
1996	6.5	10.4	9.0	0.6	11.8	7.1		46.5	100.0	40
1997	7.7	9.0	8.5	0.2	11.7	8.2		46.4	100.0	42
1998	6.7	9.1	8.0	0.1	12.0	9.7		46.6	100.0	46
1999	6.5	9.8	7.2	0.1	12.2	8.7		45.3	100.0	46
2000	5.9	8.3	5.9	0.1	9.2	9.2	4.4	43.9	100.0	49
<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>										
1996	95,621	152,299	131,565	8,351	172,527	103,934		681,607	1,465,897	40
1997	111,628	130,285	122,863	2,232	170,069	118,222		672,762	1,450,399	42
1998	114,789	156,211	138,637	2,423	207,422	168,009		803,818	1,724,102	46
1999	117,032	176,145	130,160	2,000	219,045	155,753		816,499	1,801,562	46
2000	100,409	141,352	99,404	1,484	156,464 <sup>5</sup>	156,422	74,222	745,034	1,695,550	49

<sup>3</sup> Mental Health Personnel reporters were collapsed into Social Service Personnel reporters for 1996 and 2000.

<sup>4</sup> Child Day Care Provider reporters includes Substitute Care Providers in 2000.

<sup>5</sup> Includes Anonymous only in 2000.

**Table 2-4 Investigation Response Time in Hours, 2000**

STATE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS BETWEEN REPORT AND INVESTIGATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS	TOTAL HOURS
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona	70	32,321	2,262,470
Arkansas	61	16,822	1,026,142
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia	373	3,555	1,326,015
Florida	14	117,523	1,692,331
Georgia			
Hawaii	132	3,298	435,336
Idaho	73	9,063	661,599
Illinois	13	60,547	787,111
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas	66	19,736	1,302,576
Kentucky	50	41,731	2,073,196
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri	49	47,881	2,355,745
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire	139	5,736	795,698
New Jersey			
New Mexico	13	12,485	162,305
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	5	73,798	368,990
Oklahoma	354	34,791	12,316,014
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	19	7,573	143,887
South Carolina	40	19,084	772,329
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	27	119,013	3,184,788
Utah	92	15,680	1,443,030
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia	144	16,525	2,379,600
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	16	2,666	42,656
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>659,828</b>	<b>35,531,818</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Weighted/Average</b>	<b>54</b>		

*The weighted average number of hours from report to investigation is based on dividing the total number of hours spent between report and investigation by the total number of investigations for the 20 States that submitted this data.*

**Table 2–5 Investigations/Assessments by Disposition, 2000** (continued on page 18)

STATE	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE— VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE— NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	6,932				14,044
Alaska	5,829	4,342			1,909
Arizona	4,598	609			19,366
Arkansas	5,608				10,630
California	72,844				170,468
Colorado	5,434				25,229
Connecticut	11,001				18,849
Delaware	1,196	5			4,096
District of Columbia	1,330				1,825
Florida	20,119	36,434			59,772
Georgia	18,942				33,234
Hawaii	1,938				1,360
Idaho	502	1,394			3,449
Illinois	18,147				42,400
Indiana	15,623				.
Iowa	7,547				13,729
Kansas	5,693				14,043
Kentucky	12,150				28,551
Louisiana	6,473	71		728	14,409
Maine	2,695				2,531
Maryland	8,073	7,708			12,922
Massachusetts	19,809				16,995
Michigan	15,210				49,584
Minnesota	7,733		3		8,829
Mississippi	3,758				14,283
Missouri	6,645			30,487	9,493
Montana	1,130	289			7,231
Nebraska	2,297				3,727
Nevada	3,441				8,736
New Hampshire	608				4,698
New Jersey	6,220			26,301	5,809
New Mexico	4,069				8,416
New York	45,818				94,628
North Carolina	18,994				42,173
North Dakota					
Ohio	8,967	6,434	17,325	19,136	19,782
Oklahoma	8,207			6,455	17,452
Oregon	7,306				5,802
Pennsylvania	5,002				17,692
Rhode Island	2,194				5,188
South Carolina	6,280				11,342
South Dakota	1,559	1,522		2,085	2,229
Tennessee	16,572				35,345
Texas	30,226				65,553
Utah	5,734				9,462
Vermont	1,108				1,808
Virginia	5,242				17,269
Washington	4,730		1		10,064
West Virginia	5,490				9,649
Wisconsin	12,001				23,133
Wyoming	920				1,746
<b>Total</b>	<b>489,944</b>	<b>58,808</b>	<b>17,329</b>	<b>85,192</b>	<b>1,020,934</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>58.4</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>

**Table 2–5 Investigations/Assessments by Disposition, 2000** (continued from page 17)

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS
Alabama		769	220		21,965
Alaska		224			12,304
Arizona			7,748		32,321
Arkansas		565	1	18	16,822
California					243,312
Colorado					30,663
Connecticut					29,850
Delaware		269			5,566
District of Columbia	14	360	26		3,555
Florida			1,198		117,523
Georgia					52,176
Hawaii					3,298
Idaho		90		3,628	9,063
Illinois					60,547
Indiana		5		13	15,641
Iowa					21,276
Kansas					19,736
Kentucky		1,030			41,731
Louisiana		563	47		22,291
Maine					5,226
Maryland		2,282			30,985
Massachusetts					36,804
Michigan					64,794
Minnesota					16,565
Mississippi					18,041
Missouri		1,055		201	47,881
Montana		674	381	387	10,092
Nebraska		162			6,186
Nevada				620	12,797
New Hampshire	7	423			5,736
New Jersey					38,330
New Mexico					12,485
New York					140,446
North Carolina					61,167
North Dakota			4,054		4,054
Ohio		1,484		670	73,798
Oklahoma		2,673	4		34,791
Oregon			4,620		17,728
Pennsylvania					22,694
Rhode Island		191			7,573
South Carolina		648		814	19,084
South Dakota		304			7,699
Tennessee					51,917
Texas		6,155	17,079		119,013
Utah		209		275	15,680
Vermont		16		16	2,948
Virginia					22,511
Washington			9,130	481	24,406
West Virginia		1,212		174	16,525
Wisconsin			2,321		37,455
Wyoming					2,666
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21,363</b>	<b>46,829</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>1,747,717</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 2–6 Investigations/Assessments by Disposition, 1996–2000** (continued on page 20)

YEAR	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE— VICTIM <sup>1</sup>	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE— NONVICTIM <sup>1</sup>	UNSUBSTANTIATED <sup>2</sup>
<b>PERCENT</b>					
1996	28.5	6.3			57.0
1997	29.0	5.1			56.0
1998	26.2	3.6	0.8	1.0	57.6
1999	26.6	2.8	0.9	1.1	54.8
2000	28.0	3.4	1.0	4.9	58.4
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS</b>					
1996	449,749	98,693			897,532
1997	432,120	75,899			834,353
1998	477,097	65,885	14,278	18,352	1,048,082
1999	488,073	51,643	16,984	19,723	1,006,203
2000	489,944	58,808	17,329	85,192	1,020,955

<sup>1</sup> Two States—Alaska and Ohio—revised data from prior years to incorporate the new alternative response dispositions.

<sup>2</sup> “Unsubstantiated” includes “Intentionally false”

**Table 2–6 Investigations/Assessments by Disposition, 1996–2000** (continued from page 19)

YEAR	IN NEED OF SERVICES <sup>3</sup>	CLOSED WITH NO FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL PERCENT/ NUMBER	NUMBER OF STATES REPORTING
<b>PERCENT</b>						
1996		1.8	5.4	1.0	100.0	46
1997	0.3	1.9	5.9	1.9	100.0	47
1998	0.3	1.1	7.0	2.3	100.0	51
1999	1.0	4.9	6.9	1.1	100.0	49
2000		1.2	2.7	0.4	100.0	51
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS</b>						
1996		29,060	85,003	15,933	1,575,970	46
1997	4,828	28,081	88,096	27,690	1,491,067	47
1998	4,906	20,694	127,891	42,632	1,819,817	51
1999	17,365	89,002	126,378	20,344	1,835,715	49
2000		21,363	46,829	7,297	1,747,717	51

<sup>3</sup> The category “In Need of Services” was discontinued in 2000.

**Table 2–7 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2000**

STATE	SCREENING, INTAKE, INVESTIGATION, AND ASSESSMENT WORKERS	SCREENING AND INTAKE WORKERS	INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT WORKERS	SCREENED-IN INVESTIGATIONS	SCREENED-IN INVESTIGATIONS PER INVESTIGATION WORKER	CHILDREN SUBJECTS OF AN INVESTIGATION	CHILDREN PER INVESTIGATION WORKER
Alabama	224	82	142	21,965	155	32,655	230
Alaska	99						
Arizona	739	24	715	32,321	45	51,811	73
Arkansas	242	33	209	16,822	81	23,335	112
California	3,372						
Colorado							
Connecticut	316	32	285	29,850	105	45,111	159
Delaware							
District of Columbia	99						
Florida	1,599	154	1,445	117,523	81	205,179	142
Georgia	368	60	308	52,176	169	92,254	299
Hawaii	71						
Idaho	277						
Illinois	571	70	501	60,547	121	146,791	293
Indiana	448						
Iowa	363	170	193	21,276	110	31,317	162
Kansas	575	15	560	19,736	35	30,627	55
Kentucky	879	422	457	41,731	91	63,967	140
Louisiana	288	18	270	22,291	83	36,355	135
Maine	137	26	111	5,226	47	9,687	87
Maryland	540						
Massachusetts	328	68	260	36,804	142	61,226	236
Michigan	740	154	587	64,794	111	164,369	280
Minnesota	379	134	245	16,565	68	24,840	102
Mississippi	445						
Missouri		39					
Montana	188						
Nebraska							
Nevada	131	18	113	12,797	113	20,437	181
New Hampshire	169	15	154	5,736	37	8,138	53
New Jersey	1,188	42	1,146	38,330	33	69,305	61
New Mexico	181	37	144	12,485	87	20,956	146
New York							
North Carolina	826	135	691	61,167	89	123,043	178
North Dakota							
Ohio							
Oklahoma	386	30	356	34,791	98	59,955	168
Oregon	239						
Pennsylvania	2,414						
Rhode Island	96	25	71	7,573	107	11,531	162
South Carolina							
South Dakota	195						
Tennessee	288						
Texas	2,735	159	2,576	119,013	46	193,966	75
Utah	142	10	132	15,680	119	25,102	190
Vermont	165	25	140	2,948	21	3,609	26
Virginia	471	38	433	22,511	52	40,799	94
Washington	470	136	334	24,406	73	38,070	114
West Virginia	279						
Wisconsin							
Wyoming	134						
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,796</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>12,578</b>	<b>917,064</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,634,435</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>







# Victims

## CHAPTER 3

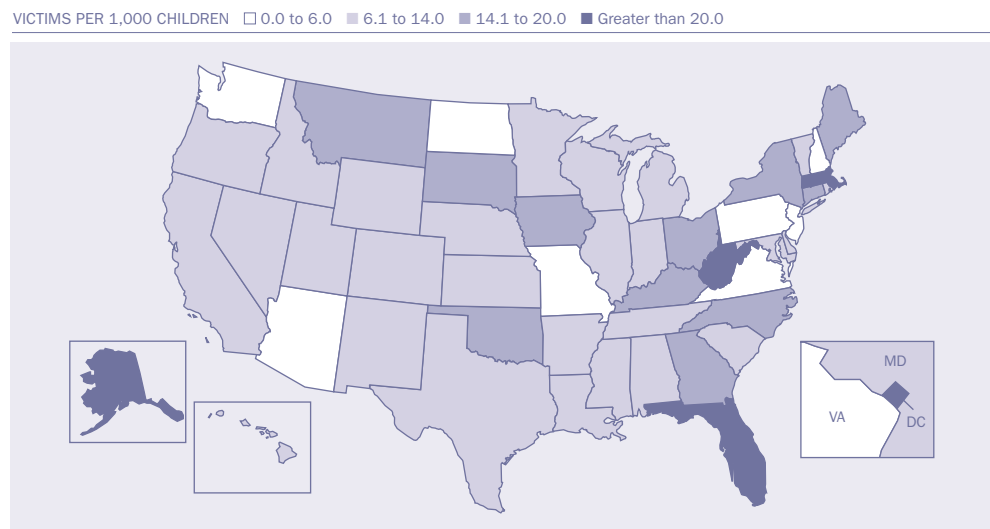
The role of the child protective services (CPS) agency is to respond to the needs of children who are alleged to have been maltreated and to ensure that they remain safe. In 2000, almost three million children were the subjects of a CPS investigation or assessment.<sup>1</sup> Approximately 30 percent were found to have experienced or to have been at risk of experiencing abuse or neglect. These children are considered victims of child maltreatment.

In this chapter, the numbers and characteristics of these victims are analyzed. Rates of victims per 1,000 children in the population and 5-year trends on key variables are also presented. In addition, supplementary analyses based on case-level data are presented on maltreatment types by age and sex of victims and on maltreatment recurrence.

### Victimization Rates

An estimated 879,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 2000. This national estimate is based on data from 50 States.<sup>2</sup> In these States, 12.2 children for every 1,000 children in the population were victims of abuse or neglect. A child was counted each time he or she was found to be a victim of maltreatment (figure 3-1).<sup>3</sup>

**Figure 3-1 Map of Maltreatment Rates, 2000**



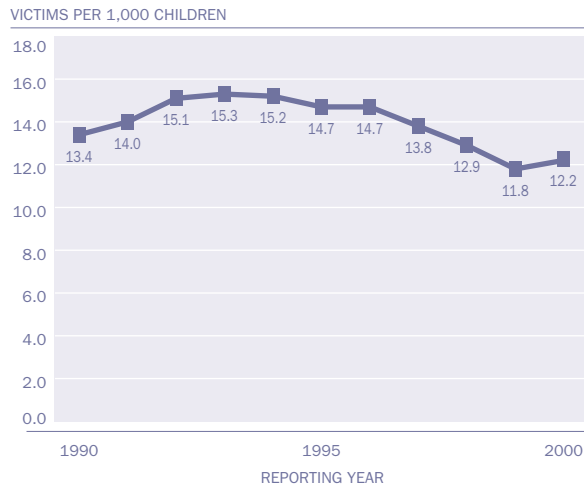
Based on data in table 3-2.

<sup>1</sup> Supporting data are provided in supplementary table 3-1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

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

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

**Figure 3–2 Victimization Rates, 1990–2000**



Based on data from table 3–3.

The 2000 victimization rate has shown a small, 1-year increase to 12.2 per 1,000 children, but it is still the second-lowest level in the past decade. This increase may be due to various factors including a more timely completion of investigations, a cleared backlog of investigations awaiting dispositions, or a reduced rate in 1999 of 11.8 per 1,000 children due to census population estimates. It is not possible to tell whether this year’s slight increase indicates a trend until more data are collected (figure 3–2).

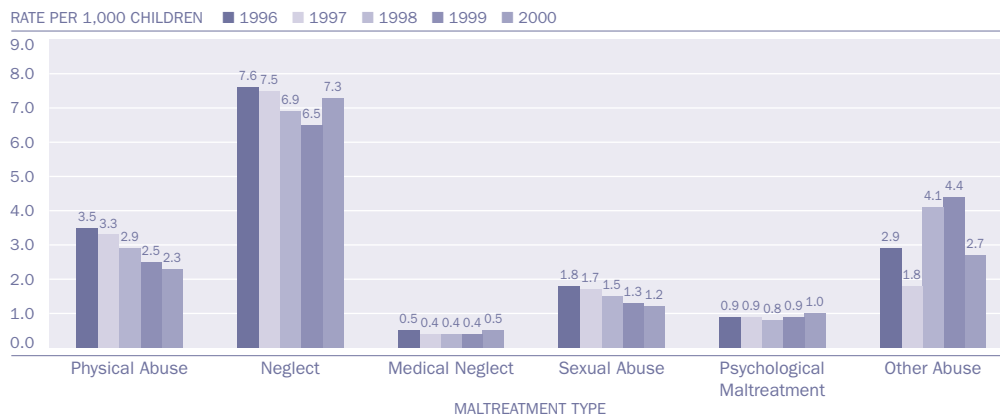
### Types of Maltreatment

In 2000, 62.8 percent of victims suffered neglect (including medical neglect); 19.3 percent were physically abused; 10.1 percent were sexually abused; and 7.7 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated. In addition, 16.6 percent

of victims were associated with “Other” type of maltreatment, which was not coded as one of the main types of maltreatment. For example, some States included “abandonment,” “threats of harm to the child,” and “congenital drug addiction” as “Other.” The percentages total more than 100 percent of victims because children may have been victims of more than one type of maltreatment.<sup>4</sup>

Figure 3–3 illustrates that in 2000, neglect, which had the highest reported incidence, had a rate of 7.3 victims per 1,000 children, and that psychological maltreatment had a rate of 1.0 victims per 1,000 children.

**Figure 3–3 Victimization Rates by Maltreatment Type, 1996–2000**



Based on data from table 3–5.

<sup>4</sup> See supplementary table 3–4.

The rates of victimization by type of maltreatment have fluctuated slightly from year to year. Five-year trends of the rates of physical abuse and sexual abuse per 1,000 children in the population show a decrease. Five-year trends of the rates of medical neglect and psychological or emotional abuse per 1,000 children in the population depict stable rates. For the same timeframe, the rate of neglect per 1,000 children in the population had shown a decrease from 7.6 in 1996 to 6.5 in 1999. Then in 2000, there was an upturn to a rate of 7.3.

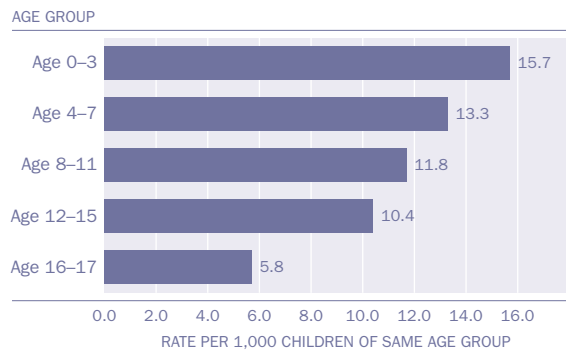
## Age and Sex of Victims

In 2000, 48.1 percent of victims were male, and 51.9 percent of the victims were female. The male victimization rate was 11.2 male children per 1,000 in the population compared to a rate of 12.8 female children per 1,000 in the population.<sup>5</sup>

Children in the age group of birth to 3 years had the highest victimization rate (figure 3-4). Overall, the rate of victimization is inversely related to the age of the child. The victimization rates ranged from 15.7 children per 1,000 children aged birth to 3, to 5.8 children per 1,000 aged 16-17.<sup>6</sup> In terms of

5-year trends, the percentage of victims by age group has remained relatively stable.<sup>7</sup>

**Figure 3-4 Victimization Rates by Age Group, 2000**



Based on data from table 3-7.

## Types of Maltreatment by Age and Sex of Victims (DCDC or Child File)

Case-level data can be used to examine patterns of maltreatment by the age and the sex of victims. In general, younger children had higher rates of victimization across maltreatment categories, except for victims of sexual abuse.<sup>8</sup>

Male and female victims had similar rates of victimization for all types of maltreatment, except sexual abuse. For example, rates of physical abuse, neglect, and medical neglect were nearly identical for children of both sexes. However, the female sexual abuse rate was higher than the male sexual abuse rate (1.7 victims per 1,000 female children compared to 0.4 victims per 1,000 male children).

Other findings, by age group, are listed below:

- The rates of male and female neglect victimization were higher than for other forms of victimization. Children in the age group birth to 3 years had the highest rates of neglect (11.5 for male victims and 11.0 for female victims).

<sup>5</sup> See supplementary table 3-6.

<sup>6</sup> See supplementary table 3-7. For information about victims by single-year age groups, see supplementary table 3-8.

<sup>7</sup> See supplementary table 3-9.

<sup>8</sup> Rates by type of maltreatment and age and sex of victims will vary slightly from the rates of victimization because a child can be the victim of more than one type of maltreatment. See supplementary table 3-10.

- The rate of physical abuse for male victims was highest in the 4–7 years age group (2.7 victims for every 1,000 male children). The highest physical abuse rate for females occurred in the 12–15 age group (3.1 victims for every 1,000 female children).
- The greatest difference in the median age of victims for the sexes was for sexual abuse—the median age for female victims was 11 years and the median age for male victims was 8 years. This pattern is also apparent for physical abuse. Female victims of physical abuse had a median age of 10 years, while male victims of physical abuse had a median age of 8 years.

## Race and Ethnicity of Victims

More than half of all victims were White (50.6%); a quarter (24.7%) were African American; and a sixth (14.2%) were Hispanic. American Indian/Alaska Natives accounted for 1.6 percent of victims, and Asian-Pacific Islanders accounted for 1.4 percent of victims.<sup>9</sup>

## Child Maltreatment Recurrence (DCDC or Child File)

For most children who experience maltreatment recurrence, the efforts of the CPS system have not been successful in preventing the subsequent victimization. However, recurrence may also be influenced by an increased exposure to reporting sources, including service providers. Thus, analyses of short-term recurrence, as in this report, reflect observed recurrence and should be supplemented by analyses of recurrence across longer periods.

Recurrence within 6 months of the initial substantiated or indicated maltreatment occurred with 8.6 percent of abuse or neglect victims.<sup>10</sup> Ten States—Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Texas—had a recurrence rate equal to or less than 6.1 percent, which is the national child safety standard used in evaluating State outcome performance by the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR).<sup>11</sup>

Fifteen States provided sufficient data to support an analysis of the factors that influence the likelihood of recurrence.<sup>12</sup> In this analysis, recurrence is defined as a second substantiated or indicated maltreatment occurring within a 6-month period. The major results of the analysis are summarized below:

- Children who had been victimized prior to a first report in 2000 were more than three times as likely to experience recurrence compared to children without a prior history of victimization.
- In comparison to children who experienced physical abuse, children who were neglected were 27 percent more likely to experience recurrence. Children who experienced more than one type of maltreatment were 15 percent more likely to experience recurrence than physically maltreated children were.
- When postinvestigation services were provided, children were 66 percent more likely to be maltreated again; children placed in foster care were 20 percent more likely to experience abuse and neglect than children who were not placed.

<sup>9</sup> See supplementary table 3–11.

<sup>10</sup> See supplementary table 3–12.

<sup>11</sup> The CFSR was mandated by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P.L. 105–89). The national standards were defined in an Information Memorandum issued by the Administration for Children and Families on August 16, 2001.

<sup>12</sup> See supplementary table 3–13.

- The youngest children (from birth through age 3) were most likely to experience a recurrence of maltreatment.
- Compared to White children, African American children were 22 percent less likely to experience recurrence. Children of Hispanic ethnicity were 16 percent less likely to experience recurrence than White children.
- Children reported by other or unknown sources, which for the most part are nonprofessionals, were 34 percent more likely to experience recurrence than children reported by social services or mental health services personnel. Children reported by education personnel were 18 percent more likely to experience recurrence than children reported by social services or mental health services personnel.
- Children for whom the perpetrator was the female parent only were more likely to experience recurrence than children who were abused by other types of perpetrators.

The regression analysis results support a general conclusion that younger children, those neglected or who experience multiple maltreatment forms, those with female parent perpetrators, and those who have been reported before are the most vulnerable to continued maltreatment. Children and their families who have received services, including placement, and those reported by nonprofessionals and educators are more likely to experience recurrence. These findings are consistent with those reported in the analysis of recurrence for the 1999 data, the first year this analysis was prepared. This year, the influence of the relationship of the perpetrator has also been analyzed.<sup>13</sup>

## Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 3. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit useable data and a number in bold indicates either a total or an estimate.

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<sup>13</sup> *The inclusion of perpetrator data reduced the number of States that could be included in the analyses due to the lack of either perpetrator data or perpetrator relationship data. Criteria used for excluding data from some States are discussed on the first page of Chapter 4, Perpetrators.*

**Table 3-1 Children Subjects of a CPS Investigation or Assessment by Disposition, 2000**

STATE	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE— VICTIM	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE— NONVICTIM	UNSUBSTANTIATED
Alabama	9,990				21,342
Alaska	4,154	2,803			1,322
Arizona	6,557	903			30,330
Arkansas	7,479				15,093
California	129,678				356,445
Colorado	7,467				21,921
Connecticut	14,462				30,465
Delaware	1,813				6,469
District of Columbia	2,911				3,982
Florida	34,203	61,646			107,348
Georgia	30,806				61,448
Hawaii	3,533				2,646
Idaho	818	2,353			6,758
Illinois	31,446				103,557
Indiana	21,890				1,019
Iowa	10,822				20,495
Kansas	8,356				21,685
Kentucky	18,600				43,681
Louisiana	10,526	92		1,605	22,825
Maine	4,779				4,804
Maryland					
Massachusetts	32,334				28,892
Michigan	26,680				127,196
Minnesota	11,824				12,985
Mississippi	6,389				24,281
Missouri	7,658			49,150	13,220
Montana	2,693	654			14,893
Nebraska	3,701				5,955
Nevada	5,775				14,662
New Hampshire	842				6,655
New Jersey	8,727			49,081	11,497
New Mexico	6,288				14,411
New York	74,065				156,384
North Carolina	36,186				86,857
North Dakota					
Ohio	14,241	9,651	30,192	31,110	31,952
Oklahoma	13,861			11,477	30,034
Oregon	11,381				9,038
Pennsylvania	5,002				17,692
Rhode Island	3,361				7,905
South Carolina	11,246				24,762
South Dakota	1,559	1,522		4,789	2,229
Tennessee	16,572				35,345
Texas	45,800				109,458
Utah	8,729				15,557
Vermont	1,347				2,199
Virginia	7,416				30,193
Washington	7,090		5		15,545
West Virginia	8,244				16,738
Wisconsin	12,001				23,133
Wyoming	1,332				2,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>752,634</b>	<b>79,624</b>	<b>30,197</b>	<b>147,212</b>	<b>1,775,783</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>

*Due to expunging polices, Indiana does not submit "Unsubstantiated" reports. The 1,019 children reported as having an "Unsubstantiated" disposition were children included in "Substantiated" reports where another child received a "Substantiated" disposition.*

STATE	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	CLOSED WITHOUT A FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS
Alabama		1,069	254		32,655
Alaska		152			8,431
Arizona			14,021		51,811
Arkansas		759	4		23,335
California				4	486,127
Colorado			1,908	4,187	35,483
Connecticut				184	45,111
Delaware		394		7	8,683
District of Columbia	23	606	56		7,578
Florida			1,763	219	205,179
Georgia					92,254
Hawaii				5	6,184
Idaho		152		4,077	14,158
Illinois				11,788	146,791
Indiana		5		455	23,369
Iowa					31,317
Kansas				586	30,627
Kentucky		1,686			63,967
Louisiana		913	65	329	36,355
Maine				104	9,687
Maryland					
Massachusetts					61,226
Michigan				10,493	164,369
Minnesota				31	24,840
Mississippi					30,670
Missouri		1,635		2,749	74,412
Montana		1,476	626	785	21,127
Nebraska		271		13	9,940
Nevada					20,437
New Hampshire		634		7	8,138
New Jersey					69,305
New Mexico			95	162	20,956
New York					230,449
North Carolina					123,043
North Dakota	4		6,981		6,985
Ohio		2,453		1,113	120,712
Oklahoma		4,570	13		59,955
Oregon			7,197		27,616
Pennsylvania					22,694
Rhode Island		251		14	11,531
South Carolina		1,281		1,555	38,844
South Dakota		304			10,403
Tennessee					51,917
Texas		10,349	28,232	127	193,966
Utah		804		12	25,102
Vermont		22		41	3,609
Virginia	675			2,515	40,799
Washington			14,534	896	38,070
West Virginia		1,894		269	27,145
Wisconsin			2,321		37,455
Wyoming				52	3,864
<b>Total</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>31,680</b>	<b>78,070</b>	<b>42,779</b>	<b>2,938,681</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>50</b>

**Table 3–2 Child Victims by Disposition, 2000**

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE—VICTIM	TOTAL VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,123,422	9,990			9,990	8.9
Alaska	190,717	4,154	2,803		6,957	36.5
Arizona	1,366,947	6,557	903		7,460	5.5
Arkansas	680,369	7,479			7,479	11.0
California	9,249,829	129,678			129,678	14.0
Colorado	1,100,795	7,467			7,467	6.8
Connecticut	841,688	14,462			14,462	17.2
Delaware	194,587	1,813			1,813	9.3
District of Columbia	114,992	2,911			2,911	25.3
Florida	3,646,340	34,203	61,646		95,849	26.3
Georgia	2,169,234	30,806			30,806	14.2
Hawaii	295,767	3,533			3,533	11.9
Idaho	369,030	818	2,353		3,171	8.6
Illinois	3,245,451	31,446			31,446	9.7
Indiana	1,574,396	21,890			21,890	13.9
Iowa	733,638	10,822			10,822	14.8
Kansas	712,993	8,356			8,356	11.7
Kentucky	994,818	18,600			18,600	18.7
Louisiana	1,219,799	10,526	92		10,618	8.7
Maine	301,238	4,779			4,779	15.9
Maryland	1,356,172				<b>16,500</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Massachusetts	1,500,064	32,334			32,334	21.6
Michigan	2,595,767	26,680			26,680	10.3
Minnesota	1,286,894	11,824			11,824	9.2
Mississippi	775,187	6,389			6,389	8.2
Missouri	1,427,692	7,658			7,658	5.4
Montana	230,062	2,693	654		3,347	14.5
Nebraska	450,242	3,701			3,701	8.2
Nevada	511,799	5,775			5,775	11.3
New Hampshire	309,562	842			842	2.7
New Jersey	2,087,558	8,727			8,727	4.2
New Mexico	508,574	6,288			6,288	12.4
New York	4,690,107	74,065			74,065	15.8
North Carolina	1,964,047	36,186			36,186	18.4
North Dakota	160,849				0	0.0
Ohio	2,888,339	14,241	9,651	30,192	54,084	18.7
Oklahoma	892,360	13,861			13,861	15.5
Oregon	846,526	11,381			11,381	13.4
Pennsylvania	2,922,221	5,002			5,002	1.7
Rhode Island	247,822	3,361			3,361	13.6
South Carolina	1,009,641	11,246			11,246	11.1
South Dakota	202,649	1,559	1,522		3,081	15.2
Tennessee	1,398,521	16,572			16,572	11.8
Texas	5,886,759	45,800			45,800	7.8
Utah	718,698	8,729			8,729	12.1
Vermont	147,523	1,347			1,347	9.1
Virginia	1,738,262	7,416			7,416	4.3
Washington	1,513,843	7,090		5	7,095	4.7
West Virginia	402,393	8,244			8,244	20.5
Wisconsin	1,368,756	12,001			12,001	8.8
Wyoming	128,873	1,332			1,332	10.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,293,812</b>	<b>752,634</b>	<b>79,624</b>	<b>30,197</b>	<b>879,000</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

The number of victims for Maryland is estimated (displayed in bold). This estimate was calculated by multiplying Maryland's child population by the victimization rate from the reporting States. The rate of victims for each State was based on their number of victims divided by the State's child population, multiplied by 1,000.



**Table 3—3 Victimization Rates, 1990—2000**

REPORTING YEAR	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIM RATE	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VICTIMS <sup>1</sup>
1990	64,163,192	13.4	<b>861,000</b>
1991	65,069,507	14.0	<b>912,000</b>
1992	66,073,841	15.1	<b>995,000</b>
1993	66,961,573	15.3	<b>1,026,000</b>
1994	67,803,294	15.2	<b>1,032,000</b>
1995	68,437,378	14.7	<b>1,006,000</b>
1996	69,022,127	14.7	<b>1,012,000</b>
1997	69,527,944	13.8	<b>957,000</b>
1998	69,872,059	12.9	<b>904,000</b>
1999	70,199,435	11.8	<b>829,000</b>
2000	72,293,812	12.2	<b>879,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rounded to thousands

**Table 3-4 Victims by Maltreatment Type, 2000**

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	PHYSICAL ABUSE		NEGLECT		MEDICAL NEGLECT		SEXUAL ABUSE	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	9,990	4,033	40.4	4,379	43.8			2,649	26.5
Alaska	6,957	1,850	26.6	4,210	60.5			844	12.1
Arizona	7,460	1,828	24.5	5,325	71.4			559	7.5
Arkansas	7,479	1,666	22.3	3,943	52.7	253	3.4	2,083	27.9
California	129,678	20,940	16.1	73,463	56.7			10,738	8.3
Colorado	7,467	2,004	26.8	5,391	72.2	5,331	71.4	1,074	14.4
Connecticut	14,462	2,144	14.8	8,702	60.2	504	3.5	554	3.8
Delaware	1,813	371	20.5	580	32.0	63	3.5	170	9.4
District of Columbia	2,911	391	13.4	1,979	68.0	80	2.7	185	6.4
Florida	95,849	15,376	16.0	34,450	35.9	2,073	2.2	5,487	5.7
Georgia	30,806	3,785	12.3	21,226	68.9	1,507	4.9	2,312	7.5
Hawaii	3,533	483	13.7	517	14.6	58	1.6	246	7.0
Idaho	3,171	693	21.9	1,471	46.4	356	11.2	346	10.9
Illinois	31,446	3,989	12.7	13,840	44.0	1,054	3.4	3,177	10.1
Indiana	21,890	3,961	18.1	14,481	66.2	793	3.6	4,208	19.2
Iowa	10,822	2,422	22.4	7,366	68.1	168	1.6	945	8.7
Kansas	8,356	4,537	54.3	6,438	77.0	2,187	26.2	2,293	27.4
Kentucky	18,600	5,062	27.2	12,551	67.5			1,459	7.8
Louisiana	10,618	2,440	23.0	8,122	76.5			711	6.7
Maine	4,779	1,447	30.3	2,963	62.0			974	20.4
Maryland									
Massachusetts	32,334	6,107	18.9	28,256	87.4			1,036	3.2
Michigan	26,680	6,061	22.7	18,317	68.7	731	2.7	1,571	5.9
Minnesota	11,824	2,594	21.9	8,707	73.6	18	0.2	877	7.4
Mississippi	6,389	1,614	25.3	3,003	47.0			1,452	22.7
Missouri	7,658	2,101	27.4	3,458	45.2	205	2.7	2,170	28.3
Montana	3,347	300	9.0	2,027	60.6	69	2.1	363	10.8
Nebraska	3,701	863	23.3	2,625	70.9	2	0.1	405	10.9
Nevada	5,775	1,042	18.0	2,473	42.8	109	1.9	261	4.5
New Hampshire	842	156	18.5	544	64.6	22	2.6	175	20.8
New Jersey	8,727	2,169	24.9	4,607	52.8	1,260	14.4	756	8.7
New Mexico	6,288	2,109	33.5	3,986	63.4	142	2.3	380	6.0
New York	74,065	10,292	13.9	66,281	89.5	2,723	3.7	3,059	4.1
North Carolina	36,186	1,402	3.9	32,521	89.9	757	2.1	1,263	3.5
North Dakota									
Ohio	54,084	14,960	27.7	28,484	52.7	20	0.0	7,565	14.0
Oklahoma	13,861	2,757	19.9	11,095	80.0	457	3.3	1,084	7.8
Oregon	11,381	1,380	12.1	2,402	21.1	409	3.6	1,185	10.4
Pennsylvania	5,002	1,882	37.6	182	3.6	145	2.9	2,497	49.9
Rhode Island	3,361	667	19.8	2,484	73.9	78	2.3	248	7.4
South Carolina	11,246	1,525	13.6	5,965	53.0	451	4.0	610	5.4
South Dakota	3,081	663	21.5	2,167	70.3			194	6.3
Tennessee	16,572	3,317	20.0	7,109	42.9	539	3.3	3,478	21.0
Texas	45,800	12,929	28.2	27,154	59.3	2,136	4.7	6,681	14.6
Utah	8,729	1,378	15.8	2,556	29.3	88	1.0	1,713	19.6
Vermont	1,347	298	22.1	515	38.2	29	2.2	549	40.8
Virginia	7,416	2,116	28.5	4,348	58.6	181	2.4	816	11.0
Washington	7,095	1,537	21.7	5,038	71.0	263	3.7	498	7.0
West Virginia	8,244	2,395	29.1	3,918	47.5	98	1.2	634	7.7
Wisconsin	12,001	1,833	15.3	3,333	27.8	75	0.6	4,809	40.1
Wyoming	1,332	363	27.3	840	63.1	16	1.2	137	10.3
<b>Total/Percent</b>	<b>862,455</b>	<b>166,232</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>515,792</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>25,450</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>87,480</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>		<b>49</b>		<b>39</b>		<b>49</b>	

*A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, and therefore, the total percent may equal more than 100.*

STATE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT		OTHER		UNKNOWN		TOTAL MALTREATMENTS	TOTAL PERCENT
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%		
Alabama	374	3.7					11,435	114.5
Alaska	938	13.5	9	0.1			7,851	112.9
Arizona	111	1.5			3	0.0	7,826	104.9
Arkansas	46	0.6	89	1.2			8,080	108.0
California	24,211	18.7	13,643	10.5			142,995	110.3
Colorado	1,185	15.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,985	200.7
Connecticut	4,903	33.9	397	2.7			17,204	119.0
Delaware	339	18.7	290	16.0			1,813	100.0
District of Columbia	428	14.7	752	25.8	682	23.4	4,497	154.5
Florida	3,219	3.4	59,036	61.6			119,641	124.8
Georgia	1,402	4.6	2,483	8.1			32,715	106.2
Hawaii	113	3.2	2,977	84.3			4,394	124.4
Idaho	45	1.4	20	0.6	240	7.6	3,171	100.0
Illinois	55	0.2	13,752	43.7			35,867	114.1
Indiana							23,443	107.1
Iowa	134	1.2	298	2.8			11,333	104.7
Kansas	7,362	88.1	6,895	82.5	351	4.2	30,063	359.8
Kentucky	456	2.5					19,528	105.0
Louisiana	459	4.3	28	0.3			11,760	110.8
Maine	2,606	54.5					7,990	167.2
Maryland								
Massachusetts	137	0.4	34	0.1			35,570	110.0
Michigan	1,939	7.3					28,619	107.3
Minnesota	99	0.8					12,295	104.0
Mississippi	128	2.0	192	3.0			6,389	100.0
Missouri	310	4.0	200	2.6	203	2.7	8,647	112.9
Montana	450	13.4	138	4.1			3,347	100.0
Nebraska	181	4.9					4,076	110.1
Nevada	202	3.5	2,959	51.2			7,046	122.0
New Hampshire	21	2.5					918	109.0
New Jersey	286	3.3			8	0.1	9,086	104.1
New Mexico	418	6.6	6	0.1			7,041	112.0
New York	840	1.1	16,910	22.8			100,105	135.2
North Carolina	108	0.3	135	0.4			36,186	100.0
North Dakota								
Ohio	2,979	5.5			76	0.1	54,084	100.0
Oklahoma	1,551	11.2			192	1.4	17,136	123.6
Oregon	728	6.4	6,644	58.4			12,748	112.0
Pennsylvania	101	2.0	317	6.3	1	0.0	5,125	102.5
Rhode Island	8	0.2	204	6.1			3,689	109.8
South Carolina	66	0.6	7,868	70.0	1,000	8.9	17,485	155.5
South Dakota	347	11.3					3,371	109.4
Tennessee	386	2.3	1,743	10.5			16,572	100.0
Texas	1,547	3.4	640	1.4			51,087	111.5
Utah	3,559	40.8	833	9.5	3	0.0	10,130	116.0
Vermont	12	0.9					1,403	104.2
Virginia	134	1.8					7,595	102.4
Washington	452	6.4	21	0.3			7,809	110.1
West Virginia	855	10.4	1,545	18.7			9,445	114.6
Wisconsin	48	0.4	2,463	20.5			12,561	104.7
Wyoming	15	1.1	9	0.7			1,380	103.6
<b>Total/Percent Number Reporting</b>	<b>66,293 48</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>143,530 34</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2,759 12</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,007,536 49</b>	<b>116.8</b>

**Table 3–5 Victimization Rates by Maltreatment Type, 1996–2000**

YEAR	PHYSICAL ABUSE	NEGLECT	MEDICAL NEGLECT	SEXUAL ABUSE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT	OTHER ABUSE
<b>1996</b>						
Population	65,004,736	65,004,736	49,047,175	65,004,736	60,367,380	55,136,621
Number of Victims	224,899	492,997	25,397	117,018	55,156	157,811
Rate	3.5	7.6	0.5	1.8	0.9	2.9
Number of States	45	45	32	45	38	32
<b>1997</b>						
Population	58,452,893	58,452,893	42,190,820	58,452,893	55,874,790	48,171,022
Number of Victims	194,512	435,877	18,552	96,984	48,599	88,018
Rate	3.3	7.5	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.8
Number of States	43	43	30	43	38	29
<b>1998</b>						
Population	66,964,555	66,964,555	52,149,316	66,964,555	64,547,430	53,510,996
Number of Victims	196,443	461,316	20,369	99,730	51,744	218,032
Rate	2.9	6.9	0.4	1.5	0.8	4.1
Number of States	48	48	36	48	44	34
<b>1999</b>						
Population	67,421,449	67,421,449	51,155,321	67,421,449	65,892,458	49,715,250
Number of Victims	167,703	439,094	18,809	88,801	59,842	219,549
Rate	2.5	6.5	0.4	1.3	0.9	4.4
Number of States	49	49	39	49	48	33
<b>2000</b>						
Population	70,776,791	70,776,791	53,852,121	70,776,791	69,202,395	52,816,814
Number of Victims	166,232	515,792	25,450	87,480	66,293	143,530
Rate	2.3	7.3	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.7
Number of States	49	49	39	49	48	34
<b>Total Number of Victims</b>	<b>949,789</b>	<b>2,345,076</b>	<b>108,577</b>	<b>490,013</b>	<b>281,634</b>	<b>826,940</b>

Rates were based on the number of victims divided by the child population in the reporting States and multiplied by 1,000. The numbers for victims are based on data from reporting States for that year. Data for 1996–1999 are based on SDC submissions only.

**Table 3–6 Maltreatment Victims by Sex, 2000**

STATE	MALE POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE VICTIMS	FEMALE VICTIMS	% MALE	% FEMALE	RATE OF MALE VICTIMS	RATE OF FEMALE VICTIMS
Alabama	575,653	547,769	4,101	5,867	41.1	58.9	7.1	10.7
Alaska	98,001	92,716	3,465	3,490	49.8	50.2	35.4	37.6
Arizona	701,311	665,636	3,681	3,743	49.6	50.4	5.2	5.6
Arkansas	349,275	331,094	3,145	4,330	42.1	57.9	9.0	13.1
California	4,744,538	4,505,291	62,003	67,513	47.9	52.1	13.1	15.0
Colorado	565,710	535,085	3,519	3,948	47.1	52.9	6.2	7.4
Connecticut	431,089	410,599	7,288	7,071	50.8	49.2	16.9	17.2
Delaware	99,898	94,689	866	947	47.8	52.2	8.7	10.0
District of Columbia	57,920	57,072	1,448	1,463	49.7	50.3	25.0	25.6
Florida	1,870,986	1,775,354	47,242	48,344	49.4	50.6	25.2	27.2
Georgia	1,111,589	1,057,645	14,966	15,840	48.6	51.4	13.5	15.0
Hawaii	152,225	143,542	1,702	1,816	48.4	51.6	11.2	12.7
Idaho	189,726	179,304	1,514	1,643	48.0	52.0	8.0	9.2
Illinois	1,662,432	1,583,019	15,111	16,162	48.3	51.7	9.1	10.2
Indiana	807,718	766,678	10,010	11,781	45.9	54.1	12.4	15.4
Iowa	376,710	356,928	5,430	5,391	50.2	49.8	14.4	15.1
Kansas	366,280	346,713	4,068	4,286	48.7	51.3	11.1	12.4
Kentucky	511,347	483,471	9,072	9,400	49.1	50.9	17.7	19.4
Louisiana	623,095	596,704	5,227	5,389	49.2	50.8	8.4	9.0
Maine	154,563	146,675	2,344	2,426	49.1	50.9	15.2	16.5
Maryland								
Massachusetts	769,145	730,919	14,831	14,781	50.1	49.9	19.3	20.2
Michigan	1,331,722	1,264,045	13,144	13,536	49.3	50.7	9.9	10.7
Minnesota	660,231	626,663	5,720	6,098	48.4	51.6	8.7	9.7
Mississippi	395,624	379,563	1,533	4,856	24.0	76.0	3.9	12.8
Missouri	731,617	696,075	3,397	4,261	44.4	55.6	4.6	6.1
Montana	118,245	111,817	1,530	1,744	46.7	53.3	12.9	15.6
Nebraska	230,386	219,856	1,759	1,869	48.5	51.5	7.6	8.5
Nevada	263,194	248,605	2,923	2,851	50.6	49.4	11.1	11.5
New Hampshire	158,653	150,909	381	459	45.4	54.6	2.4	3.0
New Jersey	1,069,475	1,018,083	4,298	4,384	49.5	50.5	4.0	4.3
New Mexico	259,250	249,324	2,983	3,162	48.5	51.5	11.5	12.7
New York	2,402,657	2,287,450	36,253	36,923	49.5	50.5	15.1	16.1
North Carolina	1,006,125	957,922	18,118	18,068	50.1	49.9	18.0	18.9
North Dakota								
Ohio	1,477,885	1,410,454	25,891	28,014	48.0	52.0	17.5	19.9
Oklahoma	457,628	434,732	6,625	7,226	47.8	52.2	14.5	16.6
Oregon	434,145	412,381	5,374	6,005	47.2	52.8	12.4	14.6
Pennsylvania	1,499,561	1,422,660	1,924	3,078	38.5	61.5	1.3	2.2
Rhode Island	127,199	120,623	1,684	1,673	50.2	49.8	13.2	13.9
South Carolina	516,516	493,125	5,505	5,606	49.5	50.5	10.7	11.4
South Dakota	103,961	98,688	1,504	1,577	48.8	51.2	14.5	16.0
Tennessee	718,534	679,987	7,562	8,977	45.7	54.3	10.5	13.2
Texas	3,014,733	2,872,026	21,579	24,056	47.3	52.7	7.2	8.4
Utah	369,796	348,902	4,018	4,677	46.2	53.8	10.9	13.4
Vermont	75,731	71,792	542	805	40.2	59.8	7.2	11.2
Virginia	889,102	849,160	3,600	3,813	48.6	51.4	4.0	4.5
Washington	777,060	736,783	3,532	3,563	49.8	50.2	4.5	4.8
West Virginia	206,785	195,608	4,032	4,183	49.1	50.9	19.5	21.4
Wisconsin	701,705	667,051	4,971	7,027	41.4	58.6	7.1	10.5
Wyoming	66,236	62,637	659	671	49.5	50.5	9.9	10.7
<b>Total/Percent/Rate</b>	<b>36,282,967</b>	<b>34,493,824</b>	<b>412,074</b>	<b>444,793</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>

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

**Table 3–7 Victims by Age Group, 2000**

STATE	AGE 0–3 POPULATION	VICTIMS AGE 0–3	RATE OF AGES 0–3	AGE 4–7 POPULATION	VICTIMS AGE 4–7	RATE OF AGES 4–7	AGE 8–11 POPULATION	VICTIMS AGE 8–11
Alabama	236,087	2,489	10.5	245,814	2,244	9.1	259,481	2,157
Alaska	37,729	1,774	47.0	40,805	1,833	44.9	45,698	1,698
Arizona	305,826	2,561	8.4	308,197	1,660	5.4	313,944	1,427
Arkansas	144,953	1,629	11.2	146,333	1,790	12.2	155,098	1,616
California	1,963,556	34,289	17.5	2,135,311	32,311	15.1	2,184,317	30,047
Colorado	237,950	2,158	9.1	241,521	1,808	7.5	251,936	1,715
Connecticut	176,695	3,879	22.0	190,685	3,578	18.8	200,308	3,252
Delaware	40,942	458	11.2	43,333	408	9.4	45,728	424
District of Columbia	25,750	759	29.5	27,824	769	27.6	27,446	699
Florida	751,928	26,786	35.6	798,858	23,091	28.9	860,125	21,952
Georgia	476,042	8,044	16.9	483,212	7,509	15.5	502,436	7,493
Hawaii	61,907	1,098	17.7	66,381	803	12.1	68,833	787
Idaho	78,031	856	11.0	78,795	761	9.7	83,489	705
Illinois	695,613	10,763	15.5	734,034	8,014	10.9	748,483	6,684
Indiana	336,899	5,360	15.9	347,995	5,096	14.6	362,127	4,742
Iowa	150,231	3,313	22.1	156,976	2,715	17.3	168,201	2,269
Kansas	150,505	2,185	14.5	153,729	2,123	13.8	161,757	1,923
Kentucky	212,197	5,037	23.7	218,493	4,831	22.1	227,831	4,251
Louisiana	253,864	2,783	11.0	262,008	2,745	10.5	277,231	2,472
Maine	55,868	1,354	24.2	62,517	1,166	18.7	72,013	1,119
Maryland								
Massachusetts	315,658	8,151	25.8	335,306	7,769	23.2	354,652	7,674
Michigan	533,516	7,790	14.6	573,462	6,221	10.8	616,327	6,272
Minnesota	262,097	2,218	8.5	276,127	2,110	7.6	297,419	2,082
Mississippi	163,139	1,574	9.6	169,493	1,597	9.4	177,776	1,537
Missouri	294,420	1,774	6.0	308,937	1,785	5.8	331,509	1,790
Montana	43,548	949	21.8	47,120	816	17.3	53,235	832
Nebraska	93,400	1,076	11.5	96,181	885	9.2	102,232	817
Nevada	116,118	1,962	16.9	118,675	1,464	12.3	118,468	1,202
New Hampshire	59,535	189	3.2	67,448	202	3.0	75,024	192
New Jersey	446,843	2,752	6.2	474,780	1,992	4.2	492,737	1,935
New Mexico	104,086	1,463	14.1	109,303	1,389	12.7	117,289	1,508
New York	980,839	18,932	19.3	1,055,324	17,483	16.6	1,105,837	17,217
North Carolina	432,294	10,695	24.7	438,272	9,386	21.4	459,855	8,433
North Dakota								
Ohio	599,059	14,278	23.8	634,761	13,179	20.8	673,004	11,996
Oklahoma	189,804	4,350	22.9	190,001	3,379	17.8	201,780	2,948
Oregon	177,734	4,039	22.7	182,272	2,980	16.3	195,818	2,461
Pennsylvania	574,769	851	1.5	636,301	1,085	1.7	695,200	1,187
Rhode Island	50,666	938	18.5	55,423	821	14.8	59,277	764
South Carolina	211,428	2,920	13.8	219,282	2,448	11.2	239,480	2,702
South Dakota	40,724	585	14.4	42,199	792	18.8	45,976	745
Tennessee	298,882	4,598	15.4	308,377	4,292	13.9	325,318	3,531
Texas	1,299,417	13,599	10.5	1,309,179	10,728	8.2	1,330,012	8,573
Utah	169,786	2,370	14.0	154,921	2,146	13.9	154,941	1,934
Vermont	26,780	220	8.2	30,963	314	10.1	35,486	314
Virginia	368,773	2,055	5.6	384,603	1,899	4.9	406,347	1,698
Washington	314,371	2,295	7.3	329,353	1,786	5.4	352,317	1,602
West Virginia	80,822	1,845	22.8	85,655	1,936	22.6	92,692	1,625
Wisconsin	271,999	2,298	8.4	291,874	2,630	9.0	318,508	2,372
Wyoming	24,757	374	15.1	25,945	356	13.7	29,113	319
<b>Total/Rate</b>	<b>14,937,837</b>	<b>234,715</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15,694,358</b>	<b>209,125</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>16,474,111</b>	<b>193,694</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>

STATE	RATE OF AGES 8-11	AGE 12-15 POPULATION	VICTIMS AGE 12-15	RATE OF AGES 12-15	AGE 16-17 POPULATION	VICTIMS AGE 16-17	RATE OF AGES 16-17
Alabama	8.3	254,132	2,388	9.4	127,908	520	4.1
Alaska	37.2	44,972	1,320	29.4	21,513	332	15.4
Arizona	4.5	295,139	1,395	4.7	143,841	402	2.8
Arkansas	10.4	154,394	1,888	12.2	79,591	500	6.3
California	13.8	1,989,189	25,029	12.6	977,456	7,868	8.0
Colorado	6.8	247,399	1,399	5.7	121,989	342	2.8
Connecticut	16.2	186,425	3,002	16.1	87,575	613	7.0
Delaware	9.3	43,328	386	8.9	21,256	136	6.4
District of Columbia	25.5	22,464	489	21.8	11,508	164	14.3
Florida	25.5	829,646	18,144	21.9	405,783	5,754	14.2
Georgia	14.9	474,055	5,773	12.2	233,489	1,696	7.3
Hawaii	11.4	65,232	623	9.6	33,414	206	6.2
Idaho	8.4	84,472	629	7.4	44,243	181	4.1
Illinois	8.9	710,836	4,777	6.7	356,485	1,183	3.3
Indiana	13.1	351,072	4,871	13.9	176,303	1,000	5.7
Iowa	13.5	169,914	1,806	10.6	88,316	602	6.8
Kansas	11.9	163,938	1,653	10.1	83,064	456	5.5
Kentucky	18.7	221,965	3,503	15.8	114,332	975	8.5
Louisiana	8.9	281,019	2,121	7.5	145,677	486	3.3
Maine	15.5	74,252	852	11.5	36,588	169	4.6
Maryland							
Massachusetts	21.6	335,474	6,595	19.7	158,974	1,766	11.1
Michigan	10.2	586,969	5,036	8.6	285,493	1,346	4.7
Minnesota	7.0	301,019	1,288	4.3	150,232	384	2.6
Mississippi	8.6	174,085	1,283	7.4	90,694	367	4.0
Missouri	5.4	328,408	1,831	5.6	164,418	424	2.6
Montana	15.6	56,869	625	11.0	29,290	112	3.8
Nebraska	8.0	104,476	661	6.3	53,953	171	3.2
Nevada	10.1	107,100	850	7.9	51,438	190	3.7
New Hampshire	2.6	73,186	216	3.0	34,369	33	1.0
New Jersey	3.9	454,519	1,541	3.4	218,679	465	2.1
New Mexico	12.9	118,234	1,238	10.5	59,662	296	5.0
New York	15.6	1,037,173	16,072	15.5	510,934	4,228	8.3
North Carolina	18.3	427,710	6,436	15.0	205,916	1,230	6.0
North Dakota							
Ohio	17.8	656,786	10,192	15.5	324,729	3,156	9.7
Oklahoma	14.6	203,103	2,390	11.8	107,672	613	5.7
Oregon	12.6	192,292	1,597	8.3	98,410	304	3.1
Pennsylvania	1.7	680,797	1,345	2.0	335,154	480	1.4
Rhode Island	12.9	55,479	645	11.6	26,977	159	5.9
South Carolina	11.3	226,692	2,329	10.3	112,759	676	6.0
South Dakota	16.2	48,554	564	11.6	25,196	216	8.6
Tennessee	10.9	310,719	3,183	10.2	155,225	943	6.1
Texas	6.4	1,295,115	6,589	5.1	653,036	1,373	2.1
Utah	12.5	154,990	1,735	11.2	84,060	524	6.2
Vermont	8.8	36,333	392	10.8	17,961	99	5.5
Virginia	4.2	389,356	1,333	3.4	189,183	410	2.2
Washington	4.5	345,449	1,091	3.2	172,353	203	1.2
West Virginia	17.5	93,805	1,569	16.7	49,419	444	9.0
Wisconsin	7.4	324,685	3,684	11.3	161,690	955	5.9
Wyoming	11.0	32,085	217	6.8	16,973	60	3.5
<b>Total/Rate</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>15,815,305</b>	<b>164,575</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7,855,180</b>	<b>45,212</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	

**Table 3–8 Victims by Single-Year Age, 2000**

STATE	AGE <1	AGE 1	AGE 2	AGE 3	AGE 4	AGE 5	AGE 6	AGE 7	AGE 8	AGE 9	AGE 10
Alabama	860	533	584	512	547	566	559	572	574	551	529
Alaska	544	409	427	394	457	460	460	456	460	450	410
Arizona	1,316	449	406	390	429	390	426	415	393	380	331
Arkansas	441	363	395	430	397	463	474	456	439	441	381
California	12,272	7,457	7,288	7,272	7,595	8,089	8,369	8,258	8,082	7,827	7,430
Colorado	749	486	465	458	446	446	434	482	492	482	385
Connecticut	1,327	885	827	840	816	936	891	935	880	862	813
Delaware	161	102	86	109	91	93	106	118	123	108	116
District of Columbia	228	195	174	162	159	184	224	202	165	213	179
Florida	8,908	6,148	5,979	5,751	5,592	5,709	5,928	5,862	5,867	5,827	5,350
Georgia	2,211	2,097	1,879	1,857	1,718	1,824	1,976	1,991	2,059	1,935	1,782
Hawaii	482	212	207	197	200	201	194	208	199	211	197
Idaho	249	211	195	201	203	184	189	185	209	177	168
Illinois	4,322	2,148	2,175	2,118	1,985	2,058	1,976	1,995	1,911	1,712	1,590
Indiana	1,781	1,125	1,211	1,243	1,165	1,235	1,289	1,407	1,294	1,226	1,128
Iowa	950	723	842	798	704	685	653	673	631	592	539
Kansas	626	554	493	512	521	544	525	533	566	471	448
Kentucky	1,461	1,170	1,242	1,164	1,199	1,236	1,214	1,182	1,138	1,143	1,028
Louisiana	874	611	679	619	661	662	754	668	696	633	610
Maine	445	315	288	306	285	266	299	316	291	295	281
Maryland											
Massachusetts	2,616	1,864	1,868	1,803	1,834	1,943	1,972	2,020	2,063	1,880	1,912
Michigan	3,317	1,492	1,521	1,460	1,455	1,518	1,627	1,621	1,663	1,659	1,581
Minnesota	690	535	517	476	448	486	595	581	551	557	503
Mississippi	402	383	391	398	381	393	415	408	392	382	415
Missouri	490	394	454	436	430	419	468	468	482	446	465
Montana	260	261	214	214	196	197	211	212	205	205	211
Nebraska	351	243	228	254	202	222	221	240	234	219	186
Nevada	639	471	472	380	380	380	352	352	352	352	249
New Hampshire	62	35	42	50	42	60	50	50	49	44	50
New Jersey	1,365	436	493	458	422	510	534	526	533	534	458
New Mexico	470	349	321	323	290	329	393	377	393	390	357
New York	6,719	4,208	4,088	3,917	3,942	4,174	4,635	4,732	4,563	4,450	4,290
North Carolina	3,419	2,498	2,425	2,353	2,230	2,266	2,456	2,434	2,388	2,189	1,981
North Dakota											
Ohio	4,425	3,179	3,350	3,324	3,183	3,321	3,256	3,419	3,339	3,129	2,880
Oklahoma	1,559	944	961	886	854	870	797	858	809	792	727
Oregon	1,374	930	908	827	819	765	714	682	690	631	578
Pennsylvania	278	169	180	224	234	270	296	285	293	315	282
Rhode Island	331	197	224	186	197	203	203	218	205	191	209
South Carolina	910	739	644	627	583	582	634	649	713	702	668
South Dakota	125	125	125	210	210	210	186	186	186	186	186
Tennessee	1,636	930	987	1,045	1,027	1,138	1,080	1,047	999	912	830
Texas	5,189	2,765	2,908	2,737	2,786	2,674	2,623	2,645	2,422	2,263	2,024
Utah	689	564	529	588	552	531	529	534	523	527	482
Vermont	67	52	48	53	79	70	93	72	84	97	57
Virginia	694	471	461	429	456	449	481	513	449	436	426
Washington	822	481	500	492	440	393	506	447	471	408	408
West Virginia	515	419	448	463	480	489	482	485	468	385	376
Wisconsin	670	466	562	600	626	706	637	661	675	616	548
Wyoming	116	67	95	96	82	90	91	93	83	78	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,407</b>	<b>51,860</b>	<b>51,806</b>	<b>50,642</b>	<b>50,030</b>	<b>51,889</b>	<b>53,477</b>	<b>53,729</b>	<b>52,746</b>	<b>50,511</b>	<b>47,117</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>



STATE	AGE 11	AGE 12	AGE 13	AGE 14	AGE 15	AGE 16	AGE 17	AGE 18-21	UNKNOWN	TOTAL VICTIMS
Alabama	503	543	591	638	616	329	191		192	9,990
Alaska	378	345	351	340	284	218	114			6,957
Arizona	323	359	368	363	305	256	146	2	13	7,460
Arkansas	355	422	478	507	481	333	167	15	41	7,479
California	6,708	6,518	6,732	6,107	5,672	4,708	3,160	129	5	129,678
Colorado	356	369	365	368	297	212	130	10	35	7,467
Connecticut	697	749	813	721	719	391	222	12	126	14,462
Delaware	77	82	100	112	92	92	44	1		1,813
District of Columbia	142	131	124	117	117	99	65	31		2,911
Florida	4,908	4,604	4,724	4,597	4,219	3,481	2,273	3	119	95,849
Georgia	1,717	1,485	1,460	1,451	1,377	1,087	609	161	130	30,806
Hawaii	180	160	154	189	120	133	73	3	13	3,533
Idaho	151	181	150	161	137	125	56		39	3,171
Illinois	1,471	1,355	1,255	1,133	1,034	762	421	1	24	31,446
Indiana	1,094	1,120	1,255	1,297	1,199	614	386		821	21,890
Iowa	507	449	448	458	451	360	242	4	113	10,822
Kansas	438	451	420	429	353	295	161	16		8,356
Kentucky	942	919	846	910	828	573	402	3		18,600
Louisiana	533	537	554	546	484	360	126	11		10,618
Maine	252	236	244	220	152	118	51	3	116	4,779
Maryland										
Massachusetts	1,819	1,743	1,731	1,641	1,480	1,181	585	8	371	32,334
Michigan	1,369	1,277	1,303	1,271	1,185	924	422	15		26,680
Minnesota	471	333	327	342	286	251	133	12	3,730	11,824
Mississippi	348	312	375	361	235	212	155	31		6,389
Missouri	397	437	455	510	429	306	118		54	7,658
Montana	211	168	169	144	144	56	56	11	2	3,347
Nebraska	178	172	175	162	152	117	54	5	86	3,701
Nevada	249	249	250	175	176	95	95		107	5,775
New Hampshire	49	61	58	47	50	21	12	1	9	842
New Jersey	410	425	392	356	368	290	175	18	24	8,727
New Mexico	368	332	317	299	290	199	97	8	386	6,288
New York	3,914	3,817	3,933	4,357	3,965	2,817	1,411	38	95	74,065
North Carolina	1,875	1,809	1,629	1,568	1,430	926	304		6	36,186
North Dakota										
Ohio	2,648	2,608	2,553	2,649	2,382	1,920	1,236	229	1,054	54,084
Oklahoma	620	634	637	594	525	414	199	10	171	13,861
Oregon	562	470	432	382	313	205	99			11,381
Pennsylvania	297	272	352	366	355	291	189	46	8	5,002
Rhode Island	159	199	164	150	132	106	53	2	32	3,361
South Carolina	619	586	624	580	539	447	229		171	11,246
South Dakota	187	141	141	141	141	108	108	108	71	3,081
Tennessee	790	885	817	751	730	576	367		25	16,572
Texas	1,864	1,798	1,704	1,655	1,432	1,010	363	11	4,927	45,800
Utah	402	409	458	419	449	311	213	4	16	8,729
Vermont	76	87	96	124	85	68	31	8		1,347
Virginia	387	331	364	361	277	244	166	5	16	7,416
Washington	315	323	302	237	229	133	70	7	111	7,095
West Virginia	396	397	432	380	360	260	184	7	818	8,244
Wisconsin	533	560	825	1,027	1,272	612	343		62	12,001
Wyoming	75	54	66	46	51	33	27	6		1,332
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,320</b>	<b>41,904</b>	<b>42,513</b>	<b>41,759</b>	<b>38,399</b>	<b>28,679</b>	<b>16,533</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>14,139</b>	<b>862,455</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>49</b>

**Table 3–9 Distribution of Victims by Age Group, 1996–2000**

YEAR	AGE 0–3	AGE 4–7	AGE 8–11	AGE 12–15	AGE 16+	TOTAL PERCENT/ NUMBER	NUMBER OF REPORTING STATES
<b>PERCENT</b>							
1996	25.5	26.9	22.1	19.2	6.2	100.0	41
1997	25.5	27.1	22.4	19.3	5.7	100.0	41
1998	26.1	26.5	22.7	18.8	5.9	100.0	44
1999	26.2	25.5	23.1	19.4	5.9	100.0	47
2000	27.7	24.7	22.9	19.4	5.3	100.0	49
<b>NUMBER OF VICTIMS</b>							
1996	199,806	211,057	173,414	150,721	48,362	783,360	41
1997	164,540	174,323	144,572	124,017	36,872	644,324	41
1998	197,234	200,920	171,974	142,307	44,794	757,229	44
1999	200,983	196,059	176,999	148,593	45,095	767,729	47
2000	234,715	209,125	193,694	164,575	45,212	847,321	49

*Data from 1996–1999 are based on the SDC only.*

**Table 3—10 Victimization Rates by Age, Sex, and Maltreatment Type, 2000  
(DCDC, Child File)**

AGE/SEX GROUP	NEGLECT	PHYSICAL ABUSE	SEXUAL ABUSE	MEDICAL NEGLECT	PSYCHOLOGICAL/EMOTIONAL ABUSE
Male 0–3	11.5	2.2	0.2	0.6	1.2
Female 0–3	11.0	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.2
Male 4–7	8.6	2.7	0.7	0.3	1.1
Female 4–7	8.3	2.0	1.6	0.3	1.2
Male 8–11	7.1	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.7
Female 8–11	6.8	2.0	1.8	0.2	1.0
Male 12–15	4.9	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Female 12–15	6.2	3.1	2.9	0.2	0.3
Male 16–17	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Female 16–17	3.5	2.2	1.7	0.1	0.1
All Males	7.3	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.7
All Females	7.6	2.2	1.7	0.3	0.8
<b>MEDIAN AGE</b>					
Male	6	8	8	5	7
Female	7	10	11	5	8

Based on data from 34 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

*N* = 327,257 male and 346,981 female report-child victim pairs.

A report-child victim pair counts each child in each report in which he or she is found to be a victim, thus some children are counted more than once. Each child can be the victim of more than one type of maltreatment.

Rates were based on the number of victims of maltreatment for each age/sex group, divided by the same age/sex group in the population and multiplied by 1,000.

**Table 3–11 Child Victims by Race, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

STATE	AFRICAN AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE		ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER		WHITE	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama	3,845	38.5	6	0.1	23	0.2	5,967	59.7
Alaska	447	6.4	3,146	45.2	223	3.2	2,570	36.9
Arizona	587	7.9	260	3.5	13	0.2	3,427	45.9
Arkansas	1,675	22.4	7	0.1	23	0.3	5,419	72.5
California	20,184	15.6	1,235	1.0	4,979	3.8	42,707	32.9
Colorado	526	7.0	93	1.3	58	0.8	4,848	64.9
Connecticut	3,459	23.9	15	0.1	141	1.0	6,321	43.7
Delaware	800	44.1			6	0.3	875	48.3
District of Columbia	1,987	68.3			14	0.5	41	1.4
Florida	28,692	29.9	124	0.1	343	0.4	58,876	61.4
Georgia	14,232	46.2	20	0.1	83	0.3	14,435	46.9
Hawaii	59	1.7	7	0.2	1,643	46.5	383	10.8
Idaho	25	0.8	90	2.8	15	0.5	2,597	81.9
Illinois	12,086	38.4	16	0.1	1,138	3.6	15,106	48.0
Indiana	3,910	17.9	45	0.2	59	0.3	16,321	74.6
Iowa	897	8.3	83	0.8	68	0.6	8,007	74.0
Kansas	1,228	14.7	96	1.2	43	0.5	6,205	74.3
Kentucky	2,425	13.0	8	0.0	21	0.1	14,250	76.6
Louisiana	5,422	51.1	15	0.1	31	0.3	4,882	46.0
Maine	42	0.9	26	0.5	22	0.5	2,102	44.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts	4,007	12.4	44	0.1	594	1.8	12,618	39.0
Michigan	10,585	39.7	166	0.6			14,325	53.7
Minnesota	2,967	25.1	845	7.2	437	3.7	5,786	48.9
Mississippi	3,199	50.1	14	0.2	37	0.6	3,139	49.1
Missouri	1,724	22.5	25	0.3	29	0.4	5,679	74.2
Montana	41	1.2	856	25.6	12	0.4	1,842	55.0
Nebraska	477	12.9	225	6.1	23	0.6	2,464	66.6
Nevada	1,371	23.7	72	1.3	43	0.7	3,823	66.2
New Hampshire	15	1.8	1	0.1	4	0.5	458	54.4
New Jersey	3,851	44.1	29	0.3	66	0.8	3,146	36.1
New Mexico	188	3.0	655	10.4	18	0.3	1,911	30.4
New York	23,941	32.3	190	0.3	627	0.9	30,718	41.5
North Carolina	13,234	36.6	683	1.9	255	0.7	18,733	51.8
North Dakota								
Ohio	16,891	31.2	215	0.4	159	0.3	34,323	63.5
Oklahoma	1,788	12.9	1,757	12.7	69	0.5	8,739	63.1
Oregon	486	4.3	333	2.9	97	0.9	6,374	56.0
Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island	472	14.0	42	1.3	62	1.8	2,061	61.3
South Carolina	5,125	45.6	25	0.2	50	0.4	5,880	52.3
South Dakota			1,400	45.4			1,478	48.0
Tennessee	5,035	30.4	18	0.1	48	0.3	10,633	64.2
Texas	9,322	20.4	93	0.2	208	0.5	17,711	38.7
Utah	140	1.6	108	1.2	89	1.0	3,379	38.7
Vermont	21	1.6	3	0.2	19	1.4	1,291	95.8
Virginia	2,713	36.6	3	0.0	106	1.4	3,680	49.6
Washington	624	8.8	466	6.6	179	2.5	4,719	66.5
West Virginia	350	4.3			23	0.3	6,906	83.8
Wisconsin	2,268	18.9	342	2.9	247	2.1	8,398	70.0
Wyoming	23	1.7	77	5.8	8	0.6	1,023	76.8
<b>Total/Percent</b>	<b>213,386</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>13,979</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12,455</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>436,576</b>	<b>50.6</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>47</b>		<b>45</b>		<b>46</b>		<b>48</b>	

*A victim may have been identified as more than one race, and therefore, the total percent may be more than 100.*

STATE	MULTIPLE RACE		HISPANIC		UNKNOWN/UNABLE TO DETERMINE		TOTAL VICTIMS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Alabama			86	0.9	63	0.6	9,990	100.0
Alaska			167	2.4	404	5.8	6,957	100.0
Arizona	268	3.6	2,531	33.9	374	5.0	7,460	100.0
Arkansas			161	2.2	194	2.6	7,479	100.0
California			51,375	39.6	9,198	7.1	129,678	100.0
Colorado			1,596	21.4	1,942	26.0	7,467	121.4
Connecticut	305	2.1	3,573	24.7	648	4.5	14,462	100.0
Delaware			127	7.0	5	0.3	1,813	100.0
District of Columbia			105	3.6	803	27.6	2,911	101.3
Florida			6,920	7.2	894	0.9	95,849	100.0
Georgia			1,020	3.3	1,016	3.3	30,806	100.0
Hawaii	782	22.1	69	2.0	590	16.7	3,533	100.0
Idaho			284	9.0	160	5.1	3,171	100.0
Illinois			2,942	9.4	158	0.5	31,446	100.0
Indiana	356	1.6	925	4.2	274	1.3	21,890	100.0
Iowa			418	3.9	1,349	12.5	10,822	100.0
Kansas	114	1.4	226	2.7	444	5.3	8,356	100.0
Kentucky	286	1.5	48	0.3	1,562	8.4	18,600	100.0
Louisiana	75	0.7	110	1.0	83	0.8	10,618	100.0
Maine	28	0.6	56	1.2	2,503	52.4	4,779	100.0
Maryland								
Massachusetts	300	0.9	3,686	11.4	11,085	34.3	32,334	100.0
Michigan			594	2.2	1,010	3.8	26,680	100.0
Minnesota	578	4.9	857	7.3	354	3.0	11,824	100.0
Mississippi			653	10.2			6,389	110.2
Missouri	8	0.1	141	1.8	52	0.7	7,658	100.0
Montana			84	2.5	512	15.3	3,347	100.0
Nebraska	1	0.0	253	6.8	258	7.0	3,701	100.0
Nevada			257	4.5	209	3.6	5,775	100.0
New Hampshire	8	1.0	44	5.2	312	37.1	842	100.0
New Jersey			476	5.5	1,159	13.3	8,727	100.0
New Mexico	93	1.5	3,031	48.2	392	6.2	6,288	100.0
New York			13,367	18.1	5,222	7.1	74,065	100.0
North Carolina	236	0.7	2,963	8.2	82	0.2	36,186	100.0
North Dakota								
Ohio			587	1.1	2,894	5.4	54,084	101.8
Oklahoma	486	3.5	856	6.2	166	1.2	13,861	100.0
Oregon			957	8.4	3,134	27.5	11,381	100.0
Pennsylvania					5,002	100.0	5,002	100.0
Rhode Island	32	1.0	611	18.2	81	2.4	3,361	100.0
South Carolina			194	1.7	166	1.5	11,246	101.7
South Dakota					203	6.6	3,081	100.0
Tennessee			172	1.0	666	4.0	16,572	100.0
Texas	918	2.0	16,758	36.6	790	1.7	45,800	100.0
Utah			1,141	13.1	3,872	44.4	8,729	100.0
Vermont			5	0.4	8	0.6	1,347	100.0
Virginia	237	3.2	473	6.4	204	2.8	7,416	100.0
Washington			913	12.9	194	2.7	7,095	100.0
West Virginia	221	2.7	49	0.6	695	8.4	8,244	100.0
Wisconsin			622	5.2	124	1.0	12,001	100.0
Wyoming			109	8.2	92	6.9	1,332	100.0
<b>Total/Percent</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>122,592</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>61,602</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>865,922</b>	<b>100.2</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>47</b>		<b>49</b>		<b>49</b>	

**Table 3–12 Maltreatment Recurrence within 6 Months, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

STATE	NUMBER OF UNIQUE VICTIMS JANUARY–JUNE 2000	VICTIMS OF RECURRENT MALTREATMENT WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF INITIAL REPORT	PERCENTAGE
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona	3,558	218	6.1
Arkansas	3,887	216	5.6
California	60,886	6,494	10.7
Colorado			
Connecticut	6,905	786	11.4
Delaware	922	28	3.0
District of Columbia			
Florida	42,749	2,864	6.7
Georgia			
Hawaii	1,734	111	6.4
Idaho			
Illinois	15,391	1,491	9.7
Indiana	10,096	829	8.2
Iowa	5,041	595	11.8
Kansas	4,080	319	7.8
Kentucky	7,994	690	8.6
Louisiana	5,021	401	8.0
Maine	2,107	98	4.7
Maryland			
Massachusetts	15,354	1,569	10.2
Michigan	13,482	450	3.3
Minnesota	6,334	290	4.6
Mississippi			
Missouri	3,436	203	5.9
Montana			
Nebraska	1,445	117	8.1
Nevada			
New Hampshire	289	23	8.0
New Jersey	4,335	253	5.8
New Mexico	2,986	255	8.5
New York	32,876	4,247	12.9
North Carolina	15,841	1,343	8.5
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	6,287	735	11.7
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,606	92	3.5
Rhode Island	1,634	203	12.4
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	22,290	928	4.2
Utah	4,241	299	7.1
Vermont	658	52	7.9
Virginia			
Washington	3,075	366	11.9
West Virginia	4,343	290	6.7
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	633	43	6.8
<b>Total/Percentage</b>	<b>312,516</b>	<b>26,898</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>

*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 does not “roll up” these reports into the initial report.*

**Table 3–13 Factors Associated with Maltreatment Recurrence, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIO ASSOCIATED WITH RECURRENCE (N=97,406)
<b>PRIOR VICTIM</b>	
No	1.00
Yes	3.32 *
<b>TYPE OF MALTREATMENT</b>	
Physical Abuse	1.00
Neglect/Medical Neglect	1.27 *
Multiple Forms of Maltreatment	1.15 *
Other Abuse	1.03
Sexual Abuse	0.93
<b>POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES</b>	
No	1.00
Yes	1.66 *
<b>FOSTER CARE SERVICES</b>	
No	1.00
Yes	1.20 *
<b>CHILD AGE</b>	
0–3 years	1.00
4–7 years	0.83 *
8–11 years	0.76 *
12–15 years	0.71 *
16+ years	0.48 *
<b>CHILD RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	
White Only	1.00
Other, Unable to Determine, Missing, Multiple Race	0.93
Hispanic	0.84 *
Asian/Pacific Islander Only	0.84
African-American Only	0.78 *
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	0.69
<b>REPORT SOURCE</b>	
Social/Mental Health Services	1.00
Other/Unknown	1.34 *
Education Personnel	1.18 *
Day Care/Foster Care Providers	1.09
Medical Personnel	1.05
Law Enforcement/Legal Personnel	1.01
<b>PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP</b>	
Female Parent Acting Alone	1.00
Female Parent and Other	0.94
Both Parents	0.92 *
Other	0.91
Male Parent Acting Alone	0.87 *
Child Day Care Provider	0.83
Male Parent and Other	0.80 *
Family Relative	0.76 *
Residential Facility	0.66
Foster Parent	0.54 *

\*  $p < 0.01$

Proportional hazard models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the distribution of elapsed time to the event of interest (in this case recurrence). Odds ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Odds ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence (e.g., victims of prior abuse/neglect are 3.32 times more likely than children with no history of prior abuse/neglect to suffer abuse/neglect); odds ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of recurrence (e.g., victims who are age 16 or older are 48% less likely than children age 0 to 3 to suffer recurrence). The effect of child sex was tested, but found to make no contribution to the overall model. States included in the proportional hazards model are Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Washington.







# Perpetrators

## CHAPTER 4

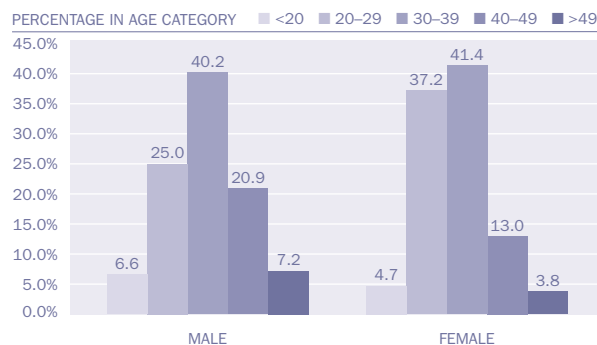
Perpetrators of child maltreatment are the persons responsible for a child’s well-being, such as the parents or caretakers, who have abused or neglected the child. “Caretakers” typically includes those persons who are responsible for the supervision of a child e.g. grandparents, babysitters, and daycare workers.

Based on case-specific data, perpetrators are described from two perspectives.<sup>1</sup> The first uses the perpetrator as the unit of analysis; the second considers the maltreated child as the unit of analysis.

### Characteristics of Perpetrators (DCDC or Child File)

For 2000, the majority of perpetrators were women (59.9%), and men accounted for 40.1 percent of perpetrators.<sup>2</sup> Female perpetrators were typically younger than male perpetrators. Of female perpetrators, 41.9 percent were less than 30 years of age compared to 31.6 percent of male perpetrators (figure 4-1). The median age of perpetrators for men was 34 years; the median age for women was 31 years.

**Figure 4-1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**



Based on data from table 4-1. N=33 States.

“Parents” accounted for 78.8 percent of perpetrators. “Other relatives” accounted for 8.5 percent of perpetrators.<sup>3</sup>

### Characteristics of Victims in Relation to their Perpetrators (DCDC or Child File)

In order to establish whether perpetrators act alone or in concert with others, the data were examined from the perspective of the victim. In these analyses new categories of relationship were constructed—namely, “Mother Only,” “Father Only,” “Both Parents,” and other relationship combinations.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Four criteria were used in order to determine whether to include a State’s perpetrator data in each analysis. For analyses on relationship, States were excluded if fewer than 25 percent of perpetrators had relationship data or less than 50 percent of perpetrators were coded as “parent.” For analyses on age or sex, States were excluded if fewer than 75 percent of perpetrators had age data; or fewer than 75 percent of perpetrators had sex data. When these tests were applied, several States were excluded from analyses that included relationship data. No States were excluded due to not meeting the age or sex criteria.

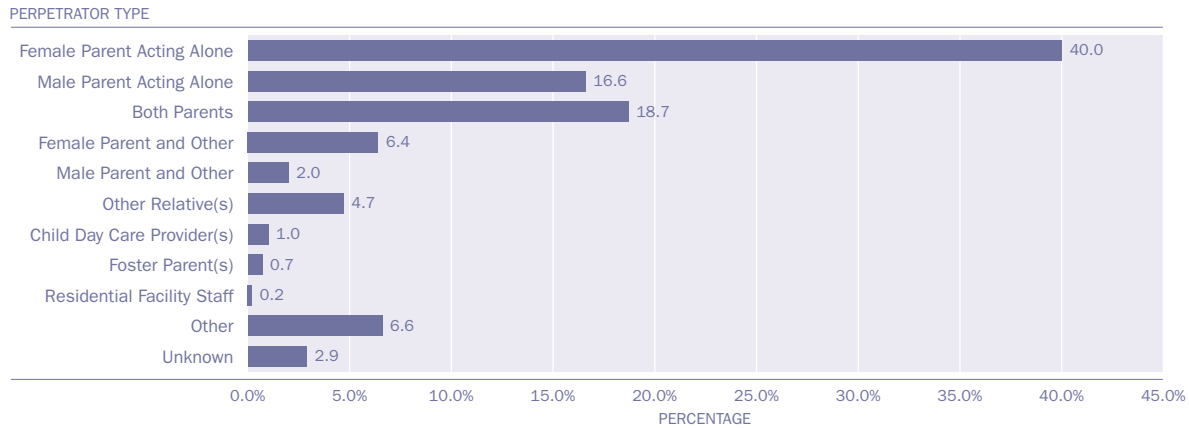
<sup>2</sup> Supporting data are provided in supplementary table 4-1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

<sup>3</sup> See supplementary table 4-2.

<sup>4</sup> In this report, the terms “Mother” and “Father” include biological parent, adoptive parent, and stepparent. These terms are generated from codes indicating the perpetrator’s sex (male or female) and relationship to the child (parent). In tables, figures, and technical notes the terms “Female Parent Acting Alone” and “Male Parent Acting Alone” are used.

A “Mother Only” was reported as the perpetrator for 40.0 percent of child victims (figure 4–2). A “Father Only” accounted for 16.6 percent of victims, and “Both Parents” accounted for 18.7 percent. At least one parent was the perpetrator for 83.7 percent of victims. These percentages were similar to those in 1999.

**Figure 4–2 Percentage of Victims by Type of Perpetrator, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**



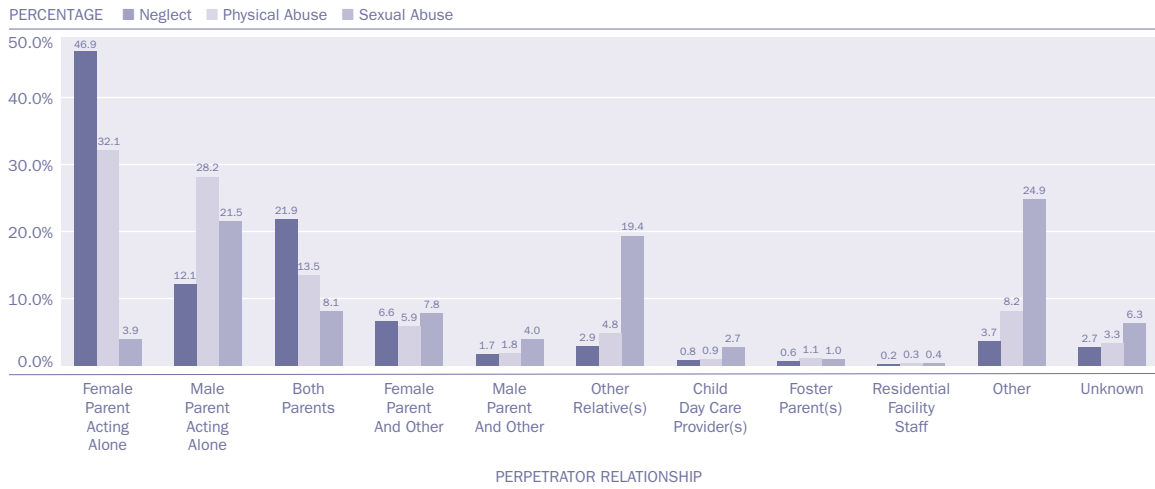
Based on data from table 4–3. N=28 States.

A “Mother Only” was most commonly found to be responsible for neglect (46.9% of victims) and for physical abuse (32.1% of victims).<sup>5</sup> “Father Only” and “Other Relatives” were responsible for 21.5 percent and 19.4 percent of sexual abuse victims, respectively. “Other” perpetrators were responsible for 24.9 percent of sexual abuse victims (figure 4–3).

Almost 90 percent (89.4%) of neglect victims and 81.5 percent of physical abuse victims—but only 45.3 percent of sexual abuse victims—were abused by their parents.

<sup>5</sup> See supplementary table 4–4.

**Figure 4–3 Percentage of Victims by Relationship of Perpetrator and Maltreatment Type, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**



Based on data from table 4–3. N=28 States.

## Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 4. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit useable data and a number in bold indicates either a total or an estimate.

**Table 4–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

AGE	MALE <sup>1</sup>		FEMALE <sup>2</sup>		TOTAL <sup>3</sup>	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
<20	19,413	6.6	20,458	4.7	39,871	5.5
20–29	73,283	25.0	162,969	37.2	236,252	32.3
30–39	117,713	40.2	181,293	41.4	299,006	40.9
40–49	61,095	20.9	56,837	13.0	117,932	16.1
>49	21,201	7.2	16,453	3.8	37,654	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>292,705</b>		<b>438,010</b>		<b>730,715</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>40.1</b>		<b>59.9</b>		<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 33 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Percentages are based on a total count of 730,715 perpetrators from reports in which the perpetrator's age and sex were provided. A perpetrator is counted for each report and each child with whom he or she is associated.

<sup>1</sup> median age = 34.0

<sup>2</sup> median age = 31.0

<sup>3</sup> median age = 32.0

**Table 4–2 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

STATE	PARENT(S)	OTHER RELATIVE(S)	FOSTER PARENT(S)	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	CHILD DAY CARE PROVIDER(S)	UNMARRIED PARTNER OF PARENT	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL PERPETRATORS
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona	8,339	410	26	31	1	279	43	2	9,131
Arkansas	6,642	1,054	15		45	58	48	2,334	10,196
California									
Colorado									
Connecticut	17,665	812	429	162		1,203	725	20	21,016
Delaware									
District of Columbia									
Florida	24,756	2,210	184	31	452		4,395	157	32,185
Georgia									
Hawaii	3,925	307	91	6			341	68	4,738
Idaho									
Illinois	39,260	8,018	492	87	1,706	3,965	2,684	307	56,519
Indiana	21,669	2,369	83	34	48	1,433	2,882	1,583	30,101
Iowa	10,270	693	44	73	754	522	607	765	13,728
Kansas	7,302	865	53					2,357	10,577
Kentucky	18,746	1,226	86		54	1,196	764	553	22,625
Louisiana	9,755	1,472	50	80	45	29	910	659	13,000
Maine	6,138	520	10	6	12	448	71	909	8,114
Maryland									
Massachusetts	35,591	1,678	175	82	94	2,924	1,170	81	41,795
Michigan	31,020	1,157	134	3	13		2,385		34,712
Minnesota	11,832	831	34	11	93	835	315	1,258	15,209
Mississippi									
Missouri	5,916	717	40	141	42	621	770	429	8,676
Montana									
Nebraska	3,392	254	4					1,047	4,697
Nevada									
New Hampshire									
New Jersey	7,857	536	107	169	137	420	164	237	9,627
New Mexico	7,241	764			1	307	258	6	8,577
New York	88,949	5,137	753	90	940		2,081	89	98,039
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma	13,207	667	229		175	15	659	201	15,153
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	3,055	681	66	53	666	462	560	1	5,544
Rhode Island	3,386	141	37	50	51		444	30	4,139
South Carolina									
South Dakota									
Tennessee									
Texas	45,892	6,648	91	15	352	3,171	2,069	163	58,401
Utah	7,557	1,200	25	5	35	771	1,714	200	11,507
Vermont	850	150	14	3	1		390	42	1,450
Virginia									
Washington	7,744		411		257	42	468	195	9,117
West Virginia									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming	1,194	184	6	2	50		166	7	1,609
<b>Total</b>	<b>449,150</b>	<b>40,701</b>	<b>3,689</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>18,701</b>	<b>27,083</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>560,182</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>

**Table 4–3 Percentage of Victims by Type of Perpetrator, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	NUMBER	PERCENT <sup>1</sup>
Female Parent Acting Alone	167,847	40.0
Male Parent Acting Alone	69,832	16.6
Both Parents	78,485	18.7
Female Parent and Other	26,790	6.4
Male Parent and Other	8,273	2.0
Other Relative(s)	19,896	4.7
Child Day Care Provider(s)	4,318	1.0
Foster Parent(s)	3,052	0.7
Residential Facility Staff	914	0.2
Other	27,777	6.6
Unknown	12,321	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>419,505</b>	<b>99.8</b>

Based on data from 28 States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming. Percentages are based on duplicated counts of 419,505 victims. A perpetrator is counted for each report and each child with whom he or she is associated.

<sup>1</sup> Total does not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

**Table 4–4 Victims to Perpetrator Relationship by Maltreatment Type, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

PERPETRATORS RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD VICTIMS	MALTREATMENT TYPE					
	NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE		SEXUAL ABUSE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Female Parent Acting Alone	131,166	46.9	28,130	32.1	1,659	3.9
Male Parent Acting Alone	33,866	12.1	24,718	28.2	9,057	21.5
Both Parents	61,200	21.9	11,826	13.5	3,409	8.1
Female Parent and Other	18,382	6.6	5,206	5.9	3,276	7.8
Male Parent and Other	4,831	1.7	1,547	1.8	1,690	4.0
Other Relative(s)	7,998	2.9	4,169	4.8	8,180	19.4
Child Day Care Provider(s)	2,302	0.8	794	0.9	1,141	2.7
Foster Parent(s)	1,765	0.6	937	1.1	424	1.0
Residential Facility Staff	497	0.2	225	0.3	175	0.4
Other	10,451	3.7	7,146	8.2	10,520	24.9
Unknown	7,484	2.7	2,909	3.3	2,667	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>279,942</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>87,607</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>42,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 28 States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Within the maltreatment types, a child victim is counted each time he or she is associated with a maltreatment and a perpetrator. A child may be counted in more than one type of maltreatment. Note that some of the percentage columns may not total 100 percent due to rounding of the category percentages.



# Fatalities

## CHAPTER 5

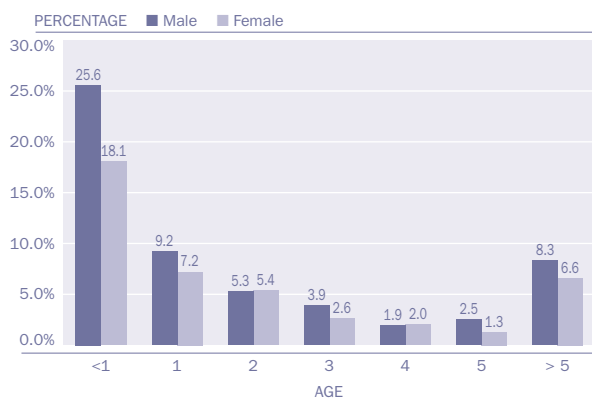
Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. In this chapter, national estimates of the number and rate of child maltreatment fatalities per 100,000 children are provided. The characteristics of child fatality victims, relationships of the victims to the perpetrator, and 5-year trends are discussed.

### Number of Child Fatalities

In 2000, 1.71 children of every 100,000 children in the population died from abuse or neglect.<sup>1</sup> This year's rate is based on more comprehensive reporting than in previous years and yields a national estimate of 1,200 child deaths from abuse and neglect. Many States supplemented the automated case data with data from other agencies in their States, including health departments.<sup>2</sup>

Deaths that occur while a child is under the custody or supervision of the child welfare agency are especially egregious. Child protective services (CPS) in 45 States reported 32 deaths that occurred in foster care. Of these, 17 deaths were reported by other agencies such as the coroner's office and fatality review boards. Approximately 2.7 percent of child fatalities reported by the States occurred in some type of out-of-home placement setting.<sup>3</sup>

**Figure 5–1 Fatality Victims by Age and Sex, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**



Based on data from table 5–4. N=684.

### Fatality Victims by Age and Sex (DCDC, Child File)

Fatality victims were typically very young (figure 5–1). Children younger than a year accounted for 43.7 percent of the fatalities, and 85.1 percent were younger than 6 years of age. The risk of a child being a fatality victim declined consistently through age 4. Male children accounted for 56.7 percent and female children accounted for 43.3 percent of victims in all age groups.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> An examination of the rate for the past 5 years reveals that the increase is due to reporting from additional sources.

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

<sup>2</sup> See supplementary table 5–2.

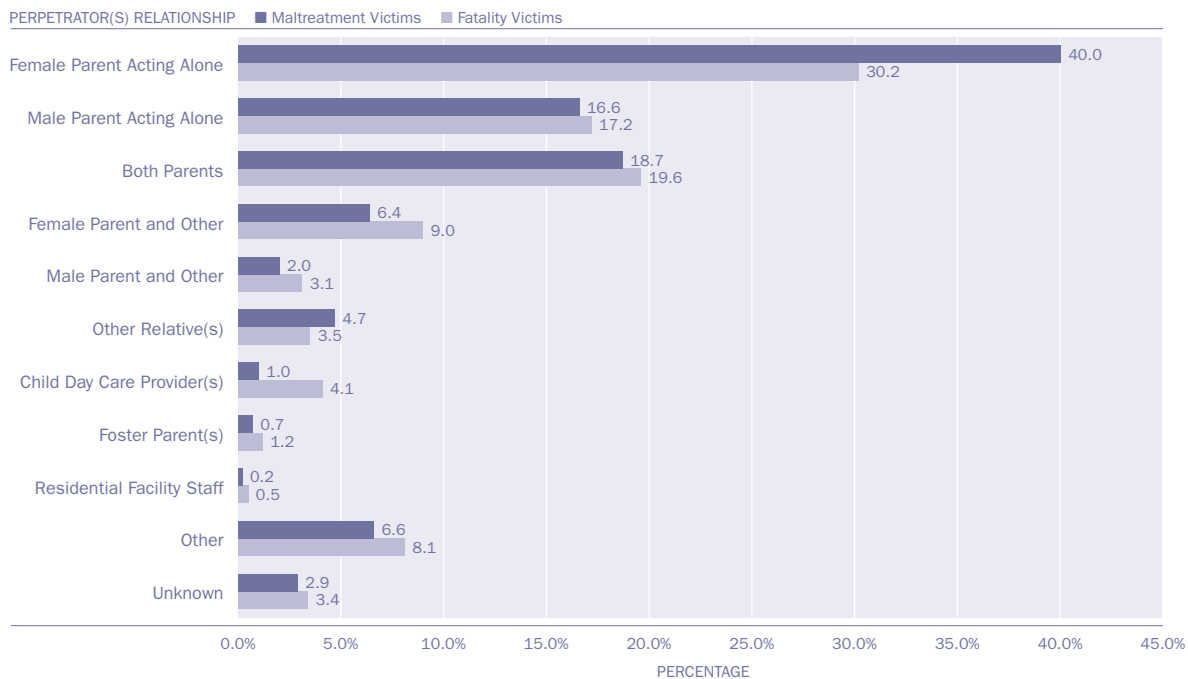
<sup>3</sup> See supplementary table 5–3.

<sup>4</sup> See supplementary table 5–4.

## Fatality Perpetrators (DCDC, Child File)

Most child fatality victims, 79.1 percent, were maltreated by their parent or parents (figure 5–2).<sup>5</sup> This compares to 83.7 percent of all child victims who were maltreated by their parent or parents. These percentages are consistent with the findings reported in previous years. The most striking difference between maltreatment fatalities and all types of maltreatment is that the “Mother Only” category perpetrated maltreatment fatalities less frequently than other perpetrators. Less than a third (30.2%) of child fatalities were attributed to the “Mother Only,” compared to 40.0 percent for all victims of maltreatment.

**Figure 5–2 Maltreatment Victims and Fatality Victims by Perpetrator Type, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**



Based on data from tables 4–3 and 5–5.

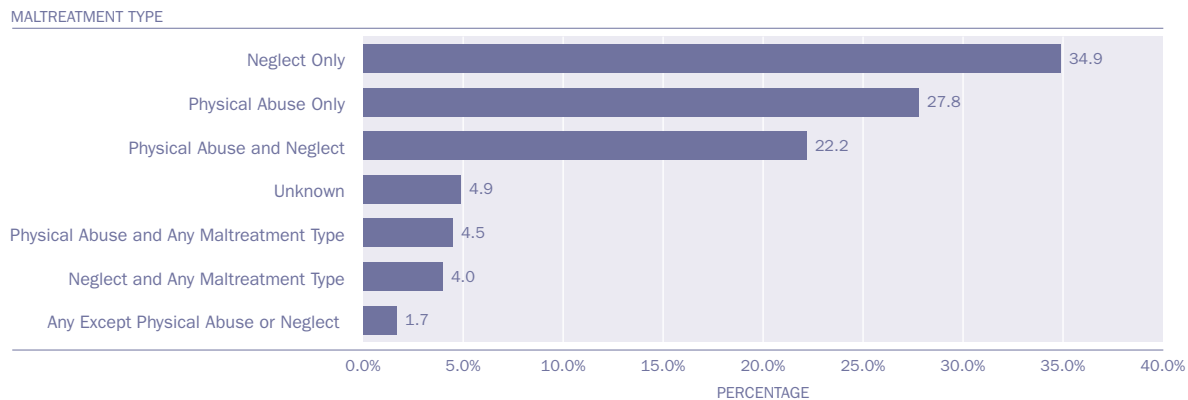
## Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment (DCDC, Child File)

Maltreatment deaths were more often associated with just neglect (34.9%) than with any other type of abuse (figure 5–3). Physical abuse alone was identified in more than a quarter of reported deaths (27.8%). A combination of physical abuse and neglect was associated with 22.2 percent of child fatalities.

<sup>5</sup> This could include “Female Parent Acting Alone,” “Male Parent Acting Alone,” “Both Parents,” “Female Parent with Other,” and “Male Parent with Other.”



**Figure 5–3 Fatality Victims by Type of Maltreatment, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**



Based on data in table 5–6. N=708. See Table 3–4 for complete list of maltreatment types.

## Fatalities by Prior Contact with CPS

About one-sixth of the families of child fatality victims (14.9%) had received family preservation services in the 5 years prior to the death of victims. Less than 3 percent (2.6%) of child fatality victims had been returned to their families prior to their deaths.<sup>6</sup> In 1999, those percentages were 12.5 and 2.7, respectively.

## Supplementary Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 5. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit useable data and a number in bold indicates either a total or an estimate.

<sup>6</sup> See supplementary table 5–7.

**Table 5–1 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 1996–2000**

YEAR	CHILD POPULATION	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES	RATE PER 100,000 CHILDREN	NUMBER OF STATES REPORTING	TOTAL CHILD POPULATION (51 STATES)	ESTIMATED CHILD FATALITIES
1996	58,775,848	935	1.59	42	69,022,127	1,097
1997	61,724,366	979	1.59	43	69,527,944	1,105
1998	69,426,417	1,098	1.58	50	69,872,059	1,104
1999	67,421,449	1,089	1.62	49	70,199,435	1,137
2000	60,784,175	960	1.58	41	72,293,812	1,142
2000 <sup>1</sup>	70,292,811	1,201	1.71	48	72,293,812	1,236

*Child population numbers are on a State-by-State basis, the more States that are used in data analysis the larger the child population number.*

<sup>1</sup> *The second rate for 2000 includes those States that provided additional child fatalities reported by agencies other than CPS. The other agencies include the coroner's office and fatality review boards.*

**Table 5–2 Child Fatalities, 2000**

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CPS REPORTED CHILD FATALITIES	CHILD FATALITIES REPORTED IN AGENCY FILE	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES	FATALITIES PER 100,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,123,422	27		27	2.40
Alaska	190,717	8		8	4.19
Arizona	1,366,947	7	0	7	0.51
Arkansas	680,369	12		12	1.76
California	9,249,829	30	23	30	0.32
Colorado	1,100,795	31		31	2.82
Connecticut	841,688	4	4	8	0.95
Delaware					
District of Columbia	114,992	5		5	4.35
Florida	3,646,340	65		65	1.78
Georgia	2,169,234	45		45	2.07
Hawaii	295,767	3		3	1.01
Idaho	369,030	1		1	0.27
Illinois	3,245,451	61	15	76	2.34
Indiana	1,574,396	40	4	44	2.79
Iowa	733,638	10	3	13	1.77
Kansas	712,993	7		7	0.98
Kentucky	994,818	21	0	21	2.11
Louisiana	1,219,799	30	6	36	2.95
Maine	301,238	2	1	3	1.00
Maryland					
Massachusetts	1,500,064		4	4	0.27
Michigan	2,595,767		49	49	1.89
Minnesota	1,286,894	21		21	1.63
Mississippi	775,187	12		12	1.55
Missouri	1,427,692	48		48	3.36
Montana	230,062	2		2	0.87
Nebraska					
Nevada	511,799	3		3	0.59
New Hampshire	309,562		9	9	2.91
New Jersey	2,087,558	25	12	37	1.77
New Mexico	508,574		6	6	1.18
New York	4,690,107	79		79	1.68
North Carolina	1,964,047		47	47	2.39
North Dakota	160,849	0		0	0.00
Ohio	2,888,339	58		58	2.01
Oklahoma	892,360		45	45	5.04
Oregon	846,526	21		21	2.48
Pennsylvania	2,922,221	38		38	1.30
Rhode Island	247,822	3		3	1.21
South Carolina	1,009,641	20		20	1.98
South Dakota	202,649	6		6	2.96
Tennessee	1,398,521	3		3	0.21
Texas	5,886,759	177		177	3.01
Utah	718,698	12		12	1.67
Vermont	147,523	1	0	1	0.68
Virginia	1,738,262		29	29	1.67
Washington	1,513,843	7	7	14	0.92
West Virginia	402,393	4	0	4	0.99
Wisconsin	1,368,756	10		10	0.73
Wyoming	128,873	1	3	1	0.78
<b>Total/Rate</b>	<b>70,292,811</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1.71</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>

The rate of fatalities per 100,000 children, 1.71, is based on the child population of only those States that provided data. This rate was applied to the total U.S. population, resulting in a national estimate of 1,236. These deaths were reported to CPS agencies and, in some instances, might have included deaths identified by such other agencies as a coroner's office or a fatality review board.

**Table 5—3 Child Fatalities in Foster Care, 2000**

STATE	TOTAL FATALITIES	CPS REPORTED CHILD FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE	CHILD FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE (AGENCY FILE)	TOTAL CHILD FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE	PERCENT OF CHILD FATALITIES THAT OCCURRED IN FOSTER CARE
Alabama	27	0		0	0.0
Alaska	8	0		0	0.0
Arizona	7		0	0	0.0
Arkansas	12		0	0	0.0
California	30		12	12	40.0
Colorado	31	2		2	6.5
Connecticut	8		1	1	12.5
Delaware					
District of Columbia	5	0		0	0.0
Florida	65		0	0	0.0
Georgia	45	0		0	0.0
Hawaii	3	0		0	0.0
Idaho	1	0		0	0.0
Illinois	76	2		2	2.6
Indiana	44		0	0	0.0
Iowa	13		0	0	0.0
Kansas	7	0		0	0.0
Kentucky	21		0	0	0.0
Louisiana	36		1	1	2.8
Maine	3		0	0	0.0
Maryland					
Massachusetts	4		0	0	0.0
Michigan	49		1	1	2.0
Minnesota	21	0		0	0.0
Mississippi	12	0		0	0.0
Missouri	48	2		2	4.2
Montana	2	0		0	0.0
Nebraska					
Nevada	3	0		0	0.0
New Hampshire	9		0	0	0.0
New Jersey	37		0	0	0.0
New Mexico	6		0	0	0.0
New York	79	2		2	2.5
North Carolina	47		1	1	2.1
North Dakota	0	0		0	0.0
Ohio	58	1		1	1.7
Oklahoma	45		0	0	0.0
Oregon	21	0		0	0.0
Pennsylvania	38	2		2	5.3
Rhode Island	3	0		0	0.0
South Carolina	20	1		1	5.0
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas	177	1		1	0.6
Utah	12		0	0	0.0
Vermont	1		0	0	0.0
Virginia	29		0	0	0.0
Washington	14	2	0	2	14.3
West Virginia	4		1	1	25.0
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	1		0	0	0.0
<b>Total/Percentage</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>

Percentage of fatalities that occurred in foster care is based on total fatalities in States that reported on fatalities in foster care.

**Table 5–4 Child Fatality Victims by Age and Sex, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

AGE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL FATALITY VICTIMS	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
<1	175	25.6	124	18.1	299	43.7
1	63	9.2	49	7.2	112	16.4
2	36	5.3	37	5.4	73	10.7
3	27	3.9	18	2.6	45	6.6
4	13	1.9	14	2.0	27	3.9
5	17	2.5	9	1.3	26	3.8
>5	57	8.3	45	6.6	102	14.9
<b>Total/Percentage</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 25 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

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

**Table 5–5 Child Fatality Victims by Perpetrator Type, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

PERPETRATOR	NUMBER OF FATALITY VICTIMS	PERCENT OF FATALITY VICTIMS
Female Parent Acting Alone	197	30.2
Male Parent Acting Alone	112	17.2
Both Parents	128	19.6
Female Parent and Other	59	9.0
Male Parent and Other	20	3.1
Other Relative(s)	23	3.5
Child Day Care Provider(s)	27	4.1
Foster Parent(s)	8	1.2
Residential Facility Staff	3	0.5
Other	53	8.1
Unknown	22	3.4
<b>Total/Percentage</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 23 States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming.

See also table 4–4.

**Table 5–6 Child Fatality Victims by Type of Maltreatment, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

MALTREATMENT TYPE	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES	PERCENT OF CHILD FATALITIES
Neglect Only	247	34.9
Physical Abuse Only	197	27.8
Physical Abuse and Neglect	157	22.2
Neglect and Any Maltreatment Type	32	4.5
Physical Abuse and Any Maltreatment Type	28	4.0
Any Except Physical Abuse and Neglect	12	1.7
Unknown	35	4.9
<b>Total/Percent</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 25 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

**Table 5–7 Child Fatality Victims by Prior Contact with CPS, 2000**

STATE	CHILD VICTIMS WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF MALTREATMENT IN STATES THAT REPORTED ON PRIOR CONTACT WITH CPS	CHILD VICTIMS WHO DIED FROM MALTREATMENT AND WHOSE FAMILIES RECEIVED FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS	CHILD VICTIMS WHO DIED FROM MALTREATMENT AND HAD BEEN REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS
Alabama	27	6	0
Alaska	8	3	1
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado	31	1	1
Connecticut	8	0	0
Delaware			
District of Columbia	5	0	1
Florida	65	16	0
Georgia	45		1
Hawaii			
Idaho	1	0	0
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa	13	0	0
Kansas			
Kentucky	21		1
Louisiana	36	3	0
Maine	3	0	0
Maryland			
Massachusetts	4	1	0
Michigan	49	7	2
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana	2	0	0
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire	9	0	0
New Jersey	37	0	0
New Mexico	6	1	
New York			
North Carolina	47	0	
North Dakota	0	0	0
Ohio	58	23	2
Oklahoma	45	3	1
Oregon	21	7	3
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont	1	0	0
Virginia	29		0
Washington	14		1
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Percent of Fatalities</b>		<b>14.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>

*Percent of fatalities for each of the two types of prior contact is based only on the fatalities in States that reported prior family preservation services (N=477) or prior reunification (N=533), respectively.*



# Services

## CHAPTER 6

Child protective services (CPS) agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child abuse and neglect and to remedy conditions that have come to the attention of child welfare agencies. Preventive services are provided to parents whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect. These services are designed to increase child-rearing competence of the parents or caretakers and their level of understanding of the developmental stages of childhood.

Remedial services (postinvestigation services) are offered on a voluntary basis by child welfare agencies or ordered by the courts to ensure the safety of children. These services address the safety of the child and are usually based on an assessment of the family's strengths, weaknesses, and needs.

This chapter examines the number of children who received preventive services and the number who received postinvestigative services. It also examines factors that may influence the provision of services.

### Preventive Services

Data on preventive services are collected both by the number of children and by the number of families. Almost 26.0 children per 1,000 in the population received preventive services.<sup>1</sup> This compares with a rate of 22.3 children per 1,000 in 1999.

When a family receives preventive services so do the children within that family. In order to determine the total number of estimated children who received preventive services, the number of families who received preventive services was multiplied by 1.8 and that total was added to the number of children reported by the States as having received preventive services. This calculation yielded a total national estimate of three million children who received preventive services at a rate of 41.7 children per 1,000.<sup>2</sup>

Examples of preventive services include respite care, parenting education, housing assistance, substance abuse treatment, day care, home visits, individual and family counseling, homemaker help, transportation, crisis, and domestic violence. Such services are funded through a variety of Federal and State programs. Data were collected regarding children and families who received preventive services funded by the following Federal programs:

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<sup>1</sup> Supporting data are provided in supplementary table 6–1, which is located at the end of this chapter.

<sup>2</sup> Children who received services through more than one program may have been counted more than once.

- 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 grants serve as a catalyst to assist States in screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, improving risk and safety assessment protocols, training CPS workers and mandated reporters, and improving services to infants disabled with life-threatening conditions.
- Title II of CAPTA, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.]—Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants assist each State in preventing child abuse and neglect and in promoting healthy parent-child relationships by developing, operating, expanding, and enhancing a network of community-based, prevention-focused resource and support programs that coordinate resources among a broad range of human services organizations.
- Title IV–B, Subpart 2, Section 430, of the Social Security Act, as amended Promoting Safe and Stable Families [42.U.S.C. 629 et seq.]—This legislation has the goal of keeping families together by funding such services as preventive intervention so that children do not have to be removed from their homes, services to develop alternative placements if children cannot remain safely in the home, and reunification services to enable children to return to their homes, if appropriate.
- Title XX of the Social Security Act, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), [42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.]—States may use these funds for preventive services such as child day care, child protective services, information and referral, counseling, and employment, as well as other services that meet the goal of preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children.

Some States were able to estimate the number of recipients of services by funding source.<sup>3</sup> Variations in use of Federal funds are due to each State’s flexibility in determining who will receive services, what services will be offered, and how the services will be provided. Approximately 24.9 percent of children received preventive services under Promoting Safe and Stable Families grants and 19.7 percent under Social Services Block Grants. Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants and the Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant provided the other identified preventive services for 14.4 percent and 3.7 percent of children, respectively.

## Remedial Services

Remedial services include individual counseling, case management, family-based services (services provided to the entire family, such as counseling or family support), in-home services (such as family preservation), foster care services, and court services.<sup>4</sup>

Only half of the child victims (55.4% or an estimated 478,000) received postinvestigation services that were provided in addition to conducting an investigation or assessment as a response to an allegation of maltreatment. Of the children who were not found to be victims of maltreatment, 18.7 percent or an estimated 385,000 children received postinvestigation services.<sup>5</sup> This compares to 55.8 percent of child victims and 14.2 percent of child nonvictims who received services in 1999. The weighted average time from the start of investigation to provision of service was 36 days.<sup>6</sup> This response time compares to a weighted average of 47 days for 1999.

<sup>3</sup> See supplementary table 6–2.

<sup>4</sup> Data are reported for services provided within 90 days of the disposition date and therefore, the number of service recipients may be an undercount.

<sup>5</sup> See supplementary table 6–3.

<sup>6</sup> See supplementary table 6–4.



Children may be removed from their homes during or after an investigation. Some children who are removed on an emergency basis may spend a short time in foster care, while other children may spend a longer time. About a fifth of victims (20.8%) were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation or assessment. In addition, 3.5 percent of the children who were not victims of child abuse or neglect were removed from their homes. Nationally, it is estimated that more than 250,000 children were removed from their homes as a result of a child abuse investigation or assessment.<sup>7</sup>

Court proceedings to determine temporary custody of the victim, guardianship of the victim, or disposition of State dependency petitions were initiated for 15.3 percent of victims. Slightly fewer children were reported as having court-appointed representatives (11.8%).<sup>8</sup>

## Factors Influencing the Receipt of Services (DCDC, Child File)

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

### Receipt of Postinvestigation Services

There are several reasons why only some children and families receive postinvestigation services, which include individual counseling, case management, family-based services (services provided to the entire family, such as counseling or family support), in-home services (such as family preservation), foster care services, and court services. For example, there may not be enough services available for families or the waiting lists may be very long.

It has been hypothesized, that the characteristics of a child's case influence the receipt of services.<sup>9</sup> This hypothesis has been explored by using the case-level data submissions to examine which factors influence whether a child has received postinvestigation services. Highlights of the findings are listed below:

- Victims of multiple maltreatments were more than twice as likely to receive services than victims of only physical abuse. Victims of sexual abuse were less likely than victims of any other type of maltreatment to receive services.
- Victims of prior maltreatment were 80 percent more likely to receive services than children with no prior victimizations.
- American Indian/Alaska Native, African American, Hispanic, and Asian-Pacific Islander, children were respectively 49 percent, 30 percent, 17 percent, and 7 percent more likely to receive services than White children.
- Children reported by medical personnel were 10 percent more likely to receive services than children reported by social and mental health service professionals. Children reported by any other type of reporting source were less likely to receive services.
- Children younger than 4 years old were more likely to receive services.

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<sup>7</sup> In 1999, the percentages of children placed in foster care were 20.7 of victims and 3.2 percent of nonvictims. See supplementary table 6–5.

<sup>8</sup> See supplementary table 6–7.

<sup>9</sup> See supplementary table 6–8.

- A child's sex made no difference in the receipt of services.
- Children maltreated by parents and foster parents were the most likely to receive services.

### **Receipt of Foster Care Services**

The factors associated with children being removed from the home and placed in foster care were very similar to the factors associated with children receiving services. The characteristics of a child's case—maltreatment type, prior victimization, race, report source, age, and sex—had the same influence on the decision to remove a child from the home as on the decision to provide services. However, children who were abused by a foster parent or residential facility staff person were more likely to be removed than children abused by any other type of perpetrator, but they were not more likely to receive services.

The results from these analyses were similar to those from the analysis of 1999 data. This year the relationship of the perpetrator has been included in the analysis.

## **Supplementary Tables**

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 6. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit useable data and a number in bold indicates either a total or an estimate.

**Table 6–1 Children and Families who Received Preventive Services, 2000**

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES	RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN	FAMILIES WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES	TOTAL ESTIMATED CHILDREN RECEIVING PREVENTIVE SERVICES	TOTAL ESTIMATED RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,123,422	12,878	11.5	7,522	26,418	23.5
Alaska	190,717	3,230	16.9	1,267	5,511	28.9
Arizona	1,366,947	2,521	1.8	12,482	24,989	18.3
Arkansas	680,369	12,002	17.6		12,002	17.6
California	9,249,829	238,438	25.8		238,438	25.8
Colorado	1,100,795	28,376	25.8		28,376	25.8
Connecticut	841,688	53,473	63.5	83,776	204,270	242.7
Delaware	194,587	5,016	25.8		5,016	25.8
District of Columbia	114,992	941	8.2	413	1,684	14.7
Florida	3,646,340	72,414	19.9		72,414	19.9
Georgia	2,169,234	135,062	62.3	58,330	240,056	110.7
Hawaii	295,767	1,081	3.7	841	2,595	8.8
Idaho	369,030	3,225	8.7	10,046	21,308	57.7
Illinois	3,245,451	9,975	3.1	3,789	16,795	5.2
Indiana	1,574,396	40,584	25.8		40,584	25.8
Iowa	733,638	38,407	52.4	6,710	50,485	68.8
Kansas	712,993	63,833	89.5	35,059	126,939	178.0
Kentucky	994,818	75,087	75.5	9,802	92,731	93.2
Louisiana	1,219,799	16,435	13.5	34,918	79,287	65.0
Maine	301,238	8,589	28.5	4,116	15,998	53.1
Maryland	1,356,172	15,740	11.6	7,170	28,646	21.1
Massachusetts	1,500,064	38,668	25.8		38,668	25.8
Michigan	2,595,767			5,000	9,000	3.5
Minnesota	1,286,894	21,194	16.5	6,640	33,146	25.8
Mississippi	775,187	22,373	28.9	15,099	49,551	63.9
Missouri	1,427,692	54,980	38.5	25,758	101,344	71.0
Montana	230,062	3,159	13.7	1,435	5,742	25.0
Nebraska	450,242	11,606	25.8		11,606	25.8
Nevada	511,799	64,516	126.1	6,840	76,828	150.1
New Hampshire	309,562	34,000	109.8	37,615	101,707	328.6
New Jersey	2,087,558	198,547	95.1	5,568	208,569	99.9
New Mexico	508,574	47,615	93.6	472	48,465	95.3
New York	4,690,107	111,952	23.9	53,776	208,749	44.5
North Carolina	1,964,047	1,521	0.8	765	2,898	1.5
North Dakota	160,849	4,146	25.8		4,146	25.8
Ohio	2,888,339	20,566	7.1	16,866	50,925	17.6
Oklahoma	892,360	34,096	38.2	20,986	71,871	80.5
Oregon	846,526	21,821	25.8		21,821	25.8
Pennsylvania	2,922,221	75,328	25.8		75,328	25.8
Rhode Island	247,822	2,180	8.8	1,539	4,950	20.0
South Carolina	1,009,641			774	1,393	1.4
South Dakota	202,649	3,909	19.3	2,349	8,137	40.2
Tennessee	1,398,521	48,893	35.0	7,155	61,772	44.2
Texas	5,886,759	22,927	3.9		22,927	3.9
Utah	718,698	24,705	34.4		24,705	34.4
Vermont	147,523	2,476	16.8	4,136	9,921	67.3
Virginia	1,738,262	71,520	41.1	105,660	261,708	150.6
Washington	1,513,843	21,866	14.4	40,853	95,401	63.0
West Virginia	402,393	2,475	6.2	2,562	7,087	17.6
Wisconsin	1,368,756	35,283	25.8		35,283	25.8
Wyoming	128,873	23,927	185.7	5,814	34,392	266.9
<b>Total/Rate</b>	<b>72,293,812</b>	<b>1,863,556</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>643,903</b>	<b>3,022,581</b>	<b>41.7</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>		

The total estimated number of children who received preventive services was calculated by multiplying the number of families who received preventive services by 1.8 and by adding that total to the number of children reported by the States as having received preventive services.

Some children may have been counted more than once. For States that did not report on families who received preventive services, the total estimated number of children was not calculated. The number of children reported by the States as having received preventive services was used instead.

**Table 6–2 Funds for Preventive Services, 2000**

STATE	TOTAL ESTIMATED CHILD RECIPIENTS	CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANT		COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANT	
		NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama					
Alaska	5,511			2,190	39.7
Arizona	24,989			432	1.7
Arkansas	33,606				
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut	204,270	88	0.0	566	0.3
Delaware					
District of Columbia	1,684	64	3.8	228	13.5
Florida	229,316	17,000	7.4	4,288	1.9
Georgia	240,056			1,370	0.6
Hawaii	2,595	1,104	42.6		
Idaho					
Illinois	16,795			2,218	13.2
Indiana					
Iowa	50,485			2,460	4.9
Kansas	126,939	19,537	15.4	96,158	75.8
Kentucky	92,731			30,027	32.4
Louisiana	79,287	11,813	14.9	49,542	62.5
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi	49,551	1,143	2.3	3,572	7.2
Missouri					
Montana	5,742			748	13.0
Nebraska					
Nevada	76,828	12,797	16.7	12,610	16.4
New Hampshire	101,707	1,165	1.1		
New Jersey	208,569	1,944	0.9		
New Mexico	48,465	15,370	31.7	875	1.8
New York	208,749			26,103	12.5
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma	71,871			29,699	41.3
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island	4,950			893	18.0
South Carolina	1,393				
South Dakota	8,137			5,487	67.4
Tennessee					
Texas	22,927				
Utah	24,705			56	0.2
Vermont	9,921			4,239	42.7
Virginia	261,708			6,979	2.7
Washington	95,401	5,122	5.4	42,300	44.3
West Virginia	7,087	578	8.2	564	8.0
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	34,392			14,049	40.9
<b>Total/Weighted Percent</b>	<b>2,350,367</b>	<b>87,725</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>337,653</b>	<b>14.4</b>

*Some children may have been counted more than once. For States that did not report on families who received preventive services, the total estimated number of children was not calculated. The number of children reported by the States as having received preventive services was used instead.*

STATE	PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES		SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT		OTHER	
	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS
Alabama						
Alaska	2,951	53.6	369	6.7		
Arizona	18,828	75.3			5,729	22.9
Arkansas	30,139	89.7	3,466	10.3		
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut	49,383	24.2			154,232	75.5
Delaware						
District of Columbia	21	1.3	73	4.3	1,298	77.1
Florida	163,485	71.3			44,543	19.4
Georgia	14,432	6.0	15,579	6.5	208,675	86.9
Hawaii	1,491	57.4				
Idaho						
Illinois	13,045	77.7	756	4.5	776	4.6
Indiana						
Iowa	3,789	7.5			44,236	87.6
Kansas	10,766	8.5			478	0.4
Kentucky	2,036	2.2	58,264	62.8	2,404	2.6
Louisiana	1,488	1.9	10,193	12.9	6,252	7.9
Maine						
Maryland						
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota						
Mississippi	16,123	32.5	9,843	19.9	18,870	38.1
Missouri						
Montana	886	15.4			4,108	71.5
Nebraska						
Nevada	5,622	7.3	45,799	59.6		
New Hampshire	9,313	9.2	906	0.9	90,323	88.8
New Jersey	1,600	0.8	95,899	46.0	109,126	52.3
New Mexico	2,021	4.2	30,199	62.3		
New York			173,769	83.2	8,877	4.3
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma	22,940	31.9			19,232	26.8
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island	4,057	82.0				
South Carolina	751	53.9			643	46.1
South Dakota	2,650	32.6				
Tennessee						
Texas	1,789	7.8			21,138	92.2
Utah					24,649	99.8
Vermont					5,682	57.3
Virginia	163,357	62.4	5,626	2.1	85,746	32.8
Washington	34,556	36.2	13,424	14.1		
West Virginia	5,945	83.9				
Wisconsin						
Wyoming	2,688	7.8			17,655	51.3
<b>Total/Weighted Percent</b>	<b>586,152</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>464,165</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>874,672</b>	<b>37.2</b>

**Table 6–3 Receipt of Postinvestigation Services, 2000**

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATIVE SERVICES		TOTAL NONVICTIMS	NONVICTIMS WHO RECEIVED POSTINVESTIGATIVE SERVICES	
		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama	9,990	1,352	13.5	22,665	884	3.9
Alaska	6,957	1,899	27.3	1,474	136	9.2
Arizona	7,460	7,460	100.0	44,351	30,622	69.0
Arkansas	7,479	6,213	83.1	15,856	288	1.8
California	129,678	69,129	53.3	356,449	<b>66,615</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Colorado	7,467	2,563	34.3	28,016	9,317	33.3
Connecticut	14,462	3,481	24.1	30,649	2,224	7.3
Delaware	1,813	1,813	100.0	6,870	6,870	100.0
District of Columbia	2,911	2,155	74.0	4,667	616	13.2
Florida	95,849	<b>53,076</b>	<b>55.4</b>	109,330	<b>20,432</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Georgia	30,806	19,128	62.1	61,448	3,371	5.5
Hawaii	3,533	3,032	85.8	2,651	1,910	72.1
Idaho	3,171	1,079	34.0	10,987	940	8.6
Illinois	31,446	7,079	22.5	115,345	7,626	6.6
Indiana	21,890	6,962	31.8	1,479	440	29.8
Iowa	10,822	5,140	47.5	20,495	4,862	23.7
Kansas	8,356	4,038	48.3	22,271	5,167	23.2
Kentucky	18,600	14,204	76.4	45,367	22,592	49.8
Louisiana	10,618	5,723	53.9	25,737	12	0.1
Maine	4,779	1,527	32.0	4,908	249	5.1
Maryland						
Massachusetts	32,334	27,981	86.5	28,892	6,915	23.9
Michigan	26,680	22,603	84.7	137,689	<b>25,732</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Minnesota	11,824	11,799	99.8	13,016	12,861	98.8
Mississippi	6,389	6,389	100.0	24,281	<b>4,538</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Missouri	7,658	5,616	73.3	66,754	22,744	34.1
Montana	3,347	1,378	41.2	17,780	1,708	9.6
Nebraska	3,701	2,213	59.8	6,239	1,317	21.1
Nevada	5,775	<b>3,198</b>	<b>55.4</b>			
New Hampshire	842	842	100.0	7,296	7,296	100.0
New Jersey	8,727	7,414	85.0	60,578	35,187	58.1
New Mexico	6,288	1,628	25.9	14,668	914	6.2
New York	74,065	<b>41,013</b>	<b>55.4</b>	156,384	<b>29,226</b>	<b>18.7</b>
North Carolina	36,186	23,408	64.7	86,857	201	0.2
North Dakota				6,985	<b>1,305</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Ohio	54,084	26,309	48.6	66,628	11,605	17.4
Oklahoma	13,861	3,066	22.1	46,094	1,620	3.5
Oregon	11,381	3,679	32.3	16,235	<b>3,034</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Pennsylvania	5,002	4,768	95.3	17,692	13,649	77.2
Rhode Island	3,361	1,911	56.9	8,170	1,726	21.1
South Carolina	11,246	11,246	100.0	27,598	306	1.1
South Dakota	3,081	1,673	54.3	7,322	44	0.6
Tennessee	16,572	<b>9,177</b>	<b>55.4</b>	35,345	<b>6,605</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Texas	45,800	19,530	42.6	148,166	2,343	1.6
Utah	8,729	1,213	13.9	16,373	531	3.2
Vermont	1,347	550	40.8	2,262	<b>423</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Virginia	7,416	3,987	53.8	33,383	2,513	7.5
Washington	7,095	3,957	55.8	30,975	192	0.6
West Virginia	8,244	4,779	58.0	18,901	338	1.8
Wisconsin	12,001	8,798	73.3	25,454	<b>4,757</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Wyoming	1,332	405	30.4	2,532	<b>473</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>862,455</b>	<b>477,583</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>2,061,564</b>	<b>385,276</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>

*Nonvictims includes children with "Unsubstantiated" and "Intentionally False" dispositions.*

**Table 6–4 Response Time in Days to Provision of Services, 2000**

STATE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO SERVICES <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SERVICES	TOTAL DAYS TO PROVISION OF SERVICES
Alabama			
Alaska	104	2,035	210,826
Arizona	44	38,082	1,658,565
Arkansas	41	6,501	268,515
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut	34	5,705	195,784
Delaware	37	8,683	317,390
District of Columbia	41	2,771	113,611
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii	7	4,942	36,721
Idaho	19	2,019	38,361
Illinois	38	14,705	557,430
Indiana	19	7,402	143,523
Iowa	31	10,002	314,336
Kansas	25	9,205	232,189
Kentucky	23	36,796	843,550
Louisiana	56	5,735	323,732
Maine	120	1,776	213,109
Maryland			
Massachusetts	9	34,896	321,228
Michigan			
Minnesota	53	24,660	1,307,820
Mississippi			
Missouri	51	28,360	1,448,794
Montana			
Nebraska	119	3,530	418,431
Nevada			
New Hampshire	148	8,138	1,203,139
New Jersey	16	42,601	679,319
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina	35	23,609	817,962
North Dakota			
Ohio	18	37,914	682,452
Oklahoma	59	4,686	276,894
Oregon	7	3,674	25,718
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	68	3,637	247,606
South Carolina	31	11,552	363,773
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	40	21,873	876,491
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	80	6,500	521,906
Washington	62	4,149	257,114
West Virginia	34	5,117	175,891
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>421,255</b>	<b>15,092,179</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>31</b>		
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>36</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Numbers rounded to whole days

**Table 6–5 Victims and Nonvictims Removed from Home, 2000**

STATE	VICTIMS	VICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME	PERCENT OF VICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME	NONVICTIMS	NONVICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME	PERCENT OF NONVICTIMS REMOVED FROM HOME
Alabama	9,990	256	2.6	22,665	<b>725</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Alaska	6,957	807	11.6	1,474	2	0.1
Arizona	7,460	3,555	47.7	44,351	5,459	12.3
Arkansas	7,479	1,689	22.6	15,856	62	0.4
California	129,678	41,778	32.2	356,449	<b>11,406</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Colorado	7,467	707	9.5	28,016	674	2.4
Connecticut	14,462	1,183	8.2	30,649	225	0.7
Delaware	1,813	197	10.9	6,870	505	7.4
District of Columbia	2,911	670	23.0	4,667	113	2.4
Florida	95,849	<b>20,128</b>	<b>21.0</b>	109,330	<b>3,499</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Georgia	30,806	8,922	29.0	61,448	161	0.3
Hawaii	3,533	1,735	49.1	2,651	349	13.2
Idaho	3,171	728	23.0	10,987	243	2.2
Illinois	31,446	4,151	13.2	115,345	2,577	2.2
Indiana	21,890	3,166	14.5	1,479	130	8.8
Iowa	10,822	1,445	13.4	20,495	723	3.5
Kansas	8,356	1,778	21.3	22,271	1,924	8.6
Kentucky	18,600	3,540	19.0	45,367	1,830	4.0
Louisiana	10,618	2,487	23.4	25,737	4	0.0
Maine	4,779	983	20.6	4,908	222	4.5
Maryland						
Massachusetts	32,334	4,644	14.4	28,892	1,699	5.9
Michigan	26,680	<b>5,603</b>	<b>21.0</b>	137,689	<b>4,406</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Minnesota	11,824	2,542	21.5	13,016	1,015	7.8
Mississippi	6,389	2,308	36.1	24,281	<b>777</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Missouri	7,658	2,500	32.6	66,754	8,583	12.9
Montana	3,347	1,197	35.8	17,780	1,243	7.0
Nebraska	3,701	2,153	58.2	6,239	1,132	18.1
Nevada	5,775	<b>1,213</b>	<b>21.0</b>			
New Hampshire	842	299	35.5	7,296	78	1.1
New Jersey	8,727	1,454	16.7	60,578	1,974	3.3
New Mexico	6,288	853	13.6	14,668	134	0.9
New York	74,065	<b>15,554</b>	<b>21.0</b>	156,384	<b>5,004</b>	<b>3.2</b>
North Carolina	36,186	2,573	7.1	86,857	20	0.0
North Dakota				6,985	265	3.8
Ohio	54,084	8,627	16.0	66,628	2,918	4.4
Oklahoma	13,861	884	6.4	46,094	246	0.5
Oregon	11,381	3,950	34.7	16,235	<b>520</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Pennsylvania	5,002	<b>1,050</b>	<b>21.0</b>	17,692	<b>566</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Rhode Island	3,361	822	24.5	8,170	435	5.3
South Carolina	11,246	2,163	19.2	27,598	306	1.1
South Dakota	3,081	1,036	33.6	7,322	<b>234</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Tennessee	16,572	<b>3,480</b>	<b>21.0</b>	35,345	<b>1,131</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Texas	45,800	7,367	16.1	148,166	326	0.2
Utah	8,729	1,199	13.7	16,373	526	3.2
Vermont	1,347	317	23.5	2,262	72	3.2
Virginia	7,416	995	13.4	33,383	685	2.1
Washington	7,095	3,019	42.6	30,975	128	0.4
West Virginia	8,244	1,283	15.6	18,901	51	0.3
Wisconsin	12,001	2,190	18.2	25,454	<b>815</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Wyoming	1,332	223	16.7	2,532	<b>81</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>862,455</b>	<b>181,403</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>2,061,564</b>	<b>66,203</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>

*Bold indicates an estimate that was calculated by applying the weighted percentage of victims (21.0%) or nonvictims (3.2%) removed from the home in reporting States to the number of child victims and children with “Unsubstantiated” dispositions in States that did not report removals.*



**Table 6–6 Victims with Court Action, 2000**

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WITH COURT ACTION	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
Alabama	9,990	256	2.6
Alaska	6,957	789	11.3
Arizona	7,460	2,234	30.0
Arkansas	7,479	548	7.3
California	129,678	23,689	18.3
Colorado	7,467	983	13.2
Connecticut	14,462	3,349	23.2
Delaware	1,813	70	3.9
District of Columbia	2,911	805	27.7
Florida			
Georgia	30,806	6,668	21.7
Hawaii	3,533	855	24.2
Idaho	3,171	734	23.2
Illinois	31,446	4,247	13.5
Indiana	21,890	3,600	16.5
Iowa	10,822	316	2.9
Kansas	8,356	1,922	23.0
Kentucky	18,600	146	0.8
Louisiana	10,618	1,207	11.4
Maine	4,779	659	13.8
Maryland			
Massachusetts	32,334	4,848	15.0
Michigan			
Minnesota	11,824	1,836	15.5
Mississippi			
Missouri	7,658	11	0.1
Montana			
Nebraska	3,701	1,531	41.4
Nevada			
New Hampshire	842	440	52.3
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina	36,186	2,428	6.7
North Dakota			
Ohio	54,084	10,553	19.5
Oklahoma	13,861	631	4.6
Oregon	11,381	2,872	25.2
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	3,361	1,069	31.8
South Carolina			
South Dakota	3,081	1,180	38.3
Tennessee			
Texas	45,800	1,099	2.4
Utah	8,729	1,199	13.7
Vermont	1,347	311	23.1
Virginia	7,416	263	3.6
Washington	7,095	1,562	22.0
West Virginia	8,244	1,502	18.2
Wisconsin	12,001	5,343	44.5
Wyoming	1,332	120	9.0
<b>Total/Weighted Average</b>	<b>602,515</b>	<b>91,875</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>38</b>		

**Table 6–7 Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives**

STATE	TOTAL VICTIMS	VICTIMS WITH COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES		
		NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE CONTACTS
Alabama	9,990	256	2.6	
Alaska				
Arizona	7,460	2,307	30.9	
Arkansas	7,479	194	2.6	
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware	1,813	17	0.9	
District of Columbia	2,911	130	4.5	
Florida				
Georgia	30,806	4,796	15.6	
Hawaii	3,533	1,735	49.1	
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana	21,890	48	0.2	
Iowa	10,822	3,455	31.9	
Kansas				
Kentucky	18,600	426	2.3	
Louisiana				
Maine	4,779	878	18.4	
Maryland				
Massachusetts	32,334	3,204	9.9	
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska	3,701	1,178	31.8	
Nevada				
New Hampshire	842	44	5.2	8.5
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island	3,361	498	14.8	31.0
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah	8,729	1,199	13.7	
Vermont	1,347	265	19.7	
Virginia	7,416	379	5.1	16.0
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
<b>Total/Weighted Average</b>	<b>177,813</b>	<b>21,009</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Unweighted Average</b>			<b>14.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>Number Reporting</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>

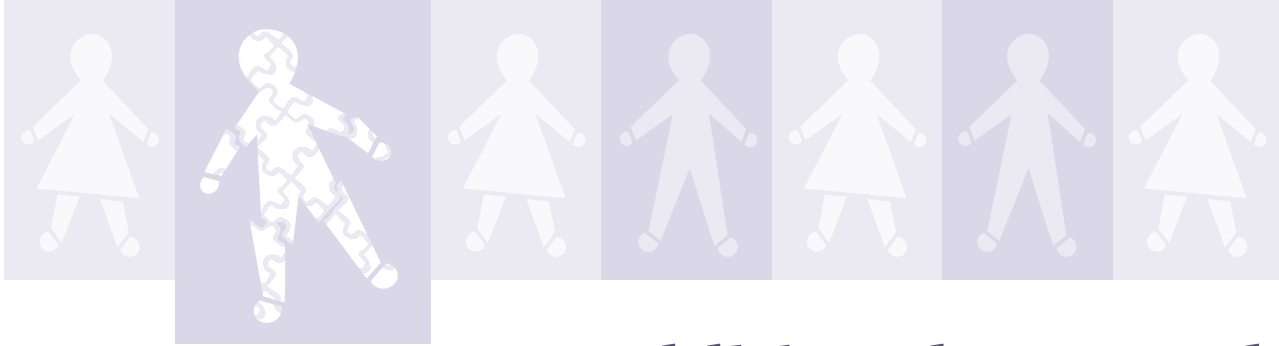
**Table 6–8 Factors Related to Receipt of Postinvestigation Services and Foster Care, 2000 (DCDC, Child File)**

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIOS PREDICTING SERVICES (N=214,034)	ODDS RATIOS PREDICTING FOSTER CARE (N=100,004)
<b>TYPE OF MALTREATMENT</b>		
Physical abuse	1.00	1.00
Neglect/Medical neglect	1.24 *	1.22 *
Sexual abuse	0.77 *	0.69 *
Other	1.18 *	1.32 *
Multiple maltreatments	2.28 *	1.95 *
<b>PRIOR VICTIM</b>		
No	1.00	1.00
Yes	1.80 *	1.48 *
<b>RACE</b>		
White only	1.00	1.00
African American only	1.30 *	1.28 *
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.49 *	1.66 *
Asian-Pacific Islander	1.07	1.08
Other/Multiple race categories	0.62 *	0.91 *
Hispanic	1.17 *	1.02
<b>REPORT SOURCE</b>		
Social services & mental health personnel	1.00	1.00
Medical personnel	1.10 *	0.83 *
Legal, law enforcement, criminal justice personnel	0.63 *	0.74 *
Education personnel	0.73 *	0.54 *
Child day care & substitute care providers	0.87 *	0.72 *
Other	0.72 *	0.60 *
<b>CHILD AGE</b>		
0-3 years	1.00	1.00
4-7 years	0.69 *	0.69 *
8-11 years	0.69 *	0.68 *
12-15 years	0.76 *	0.93 *
16+ years	0.61 *	1.10
<b>CHILD SEX</b>		
Male	1.00	1.00
Female	1.00	0.99
<b>PERPETRATOR TYPE</b>		
Female parent acting alone	1.00	1.00
Male parent acting alone	0.55 *	0.68 *
Both parents	1.01	0.98
Female parent and other	0.91 *	0.99
Male parent and other	0.69 *	1.10
Other relative(s)	0.44 *	1.00
Child day care provider(s)	0.32 *	0.96
Foster parent(s)	0.96	2.30 *
Residential facility staff	0.31 *	1.58 *
Other	0.41 *	0.91 *

\* $p < .01$

*Fifteen States were included in these analyses: Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Washington.*





# Additional Research Based on NCANDS and State Administrative Data

## CHAPTER 7

In this chapter, several examples of additional analyses that examine child maltreatment are discussed.

### Reports Research

The goal of the *National Study of CPS Systems and Reform Efforts* is to describe the overall status of child protective services (CPS) systems and of reform efforts that are underway. The study is funded by the Children’s Bureau and managed by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, both within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The three main areas of the study are the State policies that define CPS functions and specify how these functions are carried out; local CPS agency organization and the practices that implement CPS functions; and innovative reform efforts that seek to restructure, redefine, or reformulate the purposes and functions of CPS.

As a part of the study, National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) data will be used in conjunction with local agency-level survey data. The purpose of the analysis will be to explore the relationship of organizational features and practices on the age, race, and sex of rates of children reported and the impact of these local agency characteristics on rates of reporting, victimization, postinvestigation service provision, types of maltreatment, and recurrence. County-level data from the NCANDS will be used to support these analyses. A report will be produced to discuss commonalities and differences in how CPS work is carried out as a means of providing a comprehensive picture of the CPS system nationwide.

For further information about the *National Study of CPS Systems and Reform Efforts*, contact:

Laura Radel

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Avenue SW, Room 450–G

Washington, DC 20201

Laura.Radel@hhs.gov

In 1998, the Children’s Bureau funded three studies to increase the knowledge on “Unsubstantiated” reports. One study *The Dynamics of Unsubstantiated Reports: A Multi-State Study*, conducted by the American Humane Association in collaboration with the American

Public Human Services Association and Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., used data from the NCANDS to test several different hypotheses.<sup>1</sup> Some of the key findings are:

- Differences in rates of unsubstantiation are due in part to differences in State policy. The inclusion of explicit disposition options that address uncertainty at the end of the investigation reduces the proportion of reports that are unsubstantiated. Higher levels of evidence required to substantiate a report were associated with higher rates of unsubstantiation.
- There is some evidence that personal and organizational factors influence disposition decision-making even in the presence of key case factors.
- Decisionmaker characteristics—The study suggests that there may be two independent types of worker characteristics—proclivity and contextual. Proclivity is the worker’s tendency to lean toward substantiating an ambiguous case, or to want to err on the side of child safety. By contrast, the contextual decision-maker characteristic appears to be much more complex. Thus, experience as a caseworker, assessment of one’s own casework skills, positive views of policy, and supportive relationships with co-workers tend to increase the level of unsubstantiation. However, other organizationally-based contextual characteristics—increased workload, and bureaucratic distractions interact with these other contextual characteristics such that when they are present, the level of of unsubstantiation is lower.
- Increases in worker-perceived supervisory support are associated with lower levels of substantiation.

For further information about *The Dynamics of Unsubstantiated Reports: A Multi-State Study*, contact:

American Humane Association  
63 Inverness Drive East  
Englewood, CO 80112-5117  
303-792-9900

or

John D. Fluke, Ph.D.  
Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc.  
15884 East Crestridge Circle  
Aurora, CO 80015  
jfluke@wrma.com

Another study, *Recidivism in Child Protective Services Among Substantiated and Unsubstantiated Cases*, addressed the rates of recidivism of substantiated and unsubstantiated reports.<sup>2</sup> Drake, et al., from the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, used the administrative data of the Missouri Department of Social Services. Subjects were followed for 4.5 years. The main findings included the following:

- Children with initial “Substantiated” dispositions were slightly more likely than children with initial “Unsubstantiated” dispositions to have another report if the initial report concerned neglect, emotional maltreatment, or “Other” abuse.
- A statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.003$ ) was found between the percentages of “Substantiated” reports compared to “Unsubstantiated” reports that had a subsequent “Substantiated” report. (This did not hold true for victims of sexual, physical, or “mixed” abuse.)

<sup>1</sup> Fluke, J., Parry, C., Shapiro, P., Hollinshead, D., Bollenbacher, V., Baumann, D., Davis-Brown, K., (2001). *The Dynamics of Unsubstantiated Reports: A Multi-State Study*. Englewood, CO: *The American Humane Association*.

<sup>2</sup> Drake, B., Jonson-Reid, M., Way, I., Chung, S., (2001). *Recidivism in Child Protective Services Among Substantiated and Unsubstantiated Cases*. *Unpublished Final Report, Grant #90CA159101*.

- The risk of recidivism did not differ between “Substantiated” reports that received services and “Unsubstantiated” reports.
- Recidivism was most likely to be associated with neglect.

For further information about the *Recidivism in Child Protective Services Among Substantiated and Unsubstantiated Cases* study, contact:

Brett Drake, Ph.D.  
 George Warren Brown School of Social Work  
 Washington University  
 Campus Box 1196  
 One Brookings Drive  
 St. Louis, MO 63113  
 Bretttd@gwbssw.wustl.edu

## Victims Research

In the *Child Abuse and Neglect Among American Indian/Alaska Native Children: An Analysis of Existing Data* study funded by Casey Family Programs, data from the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC) were used to compare White and American Indian victims of abuse or neglect.<sup>3</sup> Individual case data from 1995 to 1999 were combined into one file and sorted to select only the first case for each child. Each American Indian child was matched to a White child by age, gender, State, year of incident, and Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic ethnicity was found to be a confounding variable, and all Hispanic cases were dropped from the final analysis, which included 9,031 American Indian and 9,027 White children. Statistically significant differences between these groups were found on the following variables:

- American Indian children were more likely than White children to have foster care services provided and to have a juvenile court petition filed.
- American Indian children were more likely than White children to be victims of neglect and less likely to be victims of physical abuse or sexual abuse.
- Both the American Indian children and the American Indian caretakers were more likely than White children and White caretakers to have problems with alcohol.
- There was a higher likelihood of violence between caretakers of an American Indian child than between caretakers of a White child.
- American Indian families were more likely than White families to receive public assistance.

For further information about the *Child Abuse and Neglect Among American Indian/Alaska Native Children: An Analysis of Existing Data* study, contact:

Kathleen A. Earle, Ph.D.  
 Institute for Child and Family Policy  
 Muskie School of Public Service  
 University of Southern Maine  
 400 Congress Street  
 Portland, ME 04112–5010  
 kearle@usm.maine.edu

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<sup>3</sup> Earle, K.A., & Cross, A. (2001) *Child Abuse and Neglect Among American Indian/Alaska Native Children: An Analysis of Existing Data*. Seattle, WA: Casey Family Programs.

Another study, the *Occurrence and Recurrence of Physical Abuse in Young Children: A Secondary Analysis of NCANDS* undertook to examine the occurrence and recurrence of physical abuse in young children. Child maltreatment information for 1995–1999 from the Detailed Case Data Component were examined. The first occurrence of physical abuse was compared to other types of maltreatment in children younger than 3 years, and the recurrence of physical abuse after a first occurrence before the child’s first birthday was compared to children with no recurrence or with recurrence of other forms of maltreatment. Critical findings of the study included:

- Among 577,655 reports concerning children younger than 3 years old, there were 30,202 confirmed physical abuse reports in 16 States during 1995–1999.
- Reports coming from medical sources (Odds Ratio=5.2), for male children (OR=1.1), children with drug exposure (OR=5.2), behavior problems (OR=1.6), in families with drug problems (OR=1.6), or other violence (OR=1.7) had increased risk for physical abuse occurrence ( $p<0.01$ ).
- Older children (OR=0.70) and those with other medical (OR=0.54) or family medical problems (OR=0.71), inadequate housing (OR=0.31), or who received public assistance (OR=0.70) had less risk for physical abuse.
- The overall incidence of first confirmed reports for physical abuse was 2.5 cases per 1,000 children younger than 3 years. Physical abuse recurrence occurred in less than 1 percent of children.
- Child learning disability (OR=20.9) and prior provision of family support services (OR=3.20) were associated with increased recurrence before age 3 ( $p<0.05$ ).

Only eight States contributed data for at least three consecutive years to the DCDC during 1995–1999, and substantial data are missing. The subtype of physical abuse is also not specified in the DCDC. Different types of injuries resulting from physical abuse are postulated to have different rates of occurrence and recurrence, and the impact of these specific injuries cannot be assessed. In addition, the archived DCDC data do not include confidential child data on child fatalities, an important outcome of physical abuse. Future research will benefit from improved consistency of State reporting and additional information about the subtypes of abuse, including fatalities.

For further information about the *Occurrence and Recurrence of Physical Abuse in Young Children: A Secondary Analysis of NCANDS* study, contact:

Vincent John Palusci, M.D.  
Director  
Child Protection Team  
DeVos Children’s Hospital  
100 Michigan Street, NE  
MC–98  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503  
Vincent.Palusci@Spectrum-Health.org

*The Evidence Base for Child Welfare Policy* study conducted in conjunction with The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago examined the patterns of reports to and response by CPS agencies with regards to the age of child victims. The key findings based on 1999 data include those listed below:



- The youngest children alleged to have been maltreated are the most likely to be the subject of a “Substantiated” or “Indicated” report and found to be victims of maltreatment.
- The highest rates of victimization were for children less than 1 year of age.
- Maltreatment of the very young was most likely to have been reported by medical and health professionals.
- Of victims removed from the home as a consequence of a report alleging maltreatment, the youngest children were the most likely to be placed in foster care.
- The recurrence of maltreatment was lowest for the very young—those less than 1 year old.

For further information about *The Evidence Base for Child Welfare Policy* study, contact:

Ying-Ying T. Yuan, Ph.D.  
 Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc.  
 12300 Twinbrook Parkway, Suite 310  
 Rockville, MD 20852  
 yyuan@wrma.com

The *Child Welfare Outcomes 1999: Annual Report* examined certain features of the child welfare system in conjunction with demographic conditions.<sup>4</sup> The findings included the following:

- The correlation between the percentages of child victims experiencing neglect and of children living in poverty was not significant.
- State variation in recurrence was not correlated with the percentage of child victims who were neglected. Recurrence was significantly correlated with the rate of child victims per 1,000 children in the population.

For further information about the *Child Welfare Outcomes 1999: Annual Report*, contact:

Marianne Rufty  
 Children’s Bureau  
 330 C Street SW  
 Washington, DC 20447  
 mrufty@acf.hhs.gov

## Services Research

The *National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW)* study, follows a nationally representative sample of children who come into contact with the child welfare system and assesses their social, emotional, cognitive, and functional status, as well as services needed and provided for children and their families. More than 6,000 children in 36 States are included in the study. The sample includes both children who are receiving services from the child welfare system, and children who have been the subject of investigations by child protective services, but who have not come into the system.

The study includes direct assessments and interviews of children, their primary caregivers (either their parents or substitute caregivers, such as foster parents), and their caseworkers. Information from teachers is obtained, via questionnaires, for school-aged children. The sampling was dependent on being able to estimate the size of the child welfare population in the U.S. at the

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<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children’s Bureau. *Child Welfare Outcomes 1999: Annual Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002).

county level. To obtain these estimates for the approximately 3,000 counties in the U.S., the NSCAW statisticians used NCANDS data along with Census data, natality statistics, and State child welfare statistics, where available. The NCANDS data provided State and county level statistics on reporting and substantiation.

For further information about the *National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW)* study, contact:

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ACF/DHHS  
370 L'Enfant Promenade SW  
Washington, DC 20447  
mbwebb@acf.hhs.gov

## Suggestions for Future Research

Some topics of interest for future research or program planning and review are briefly discussed below.

### Characteristics of Victims

While it is hypothesized that certain children are more at risk for maltreatment and recurrence, there remains additional research to be conducted. The NCANDS data include items on factors such as financial assistance, child and adult alcohol and drug abuse, and racial and ethnic background of children and perpetrators. These factors can be examined further in terms of disposition rates and recurrence rates.

### Services

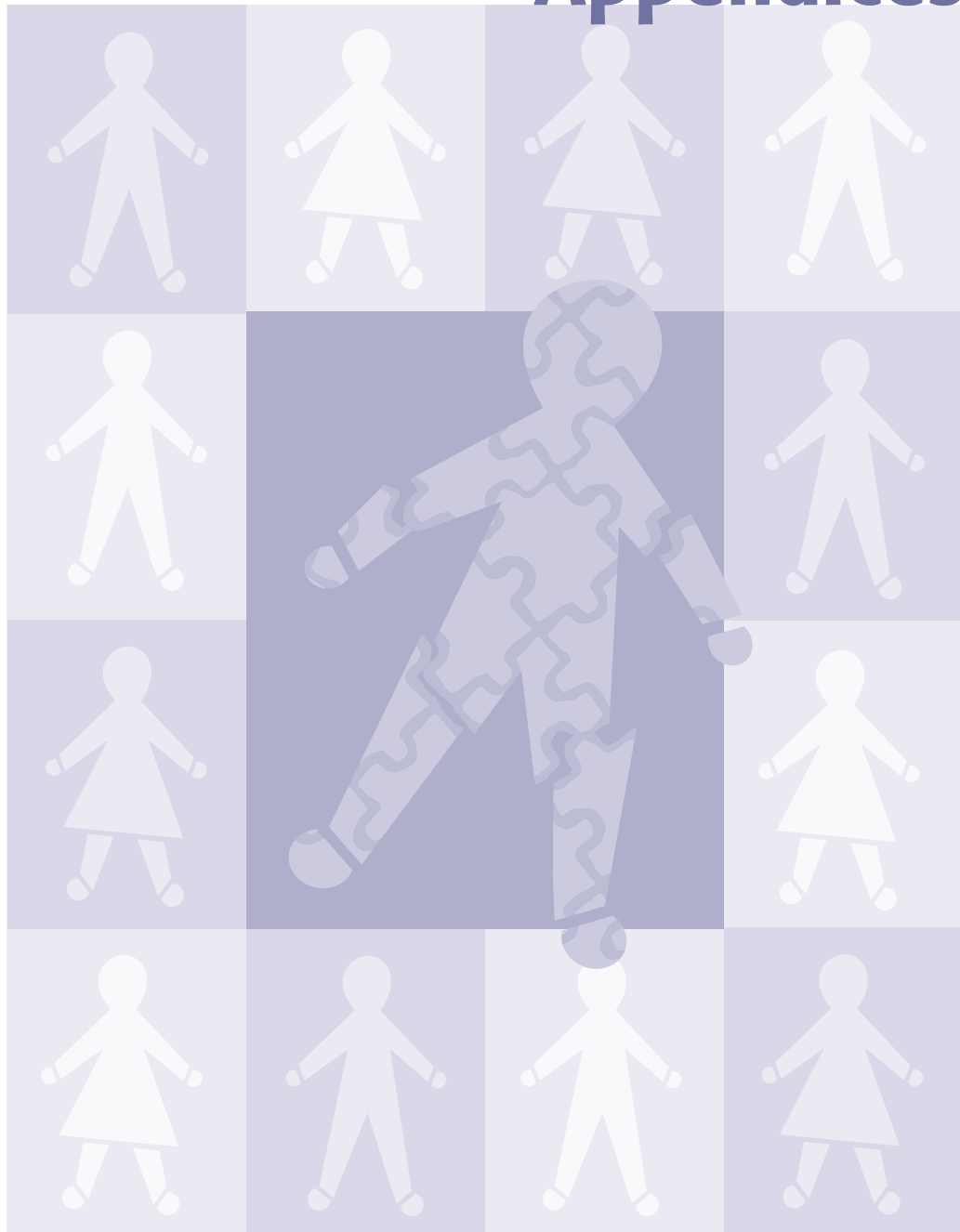
The linkages between service provision and the types of reports that are investigated and assessed continue to be an issue for research. Characteristics of children who receive services as a consequence of reports alleging abuse or neglect should be examined. Of special interest, perhaps, are the characteristics of children in reports that receive “Unsubstantiated” dispositions as related to service provision. Starting with data for 2000, some States have included service data on “Unsubstantiated” reports. These new data will help to address this question.

### Perpetrators

The characteristics of perpetrators, including risk factors associated with the family or the perpetrator, can be further studied to determine what, if any, characteristics relate to multiple maltreatments by a perpetrator.

Researchers interested in pursuing these or other topics based on the NCANDS data should contact the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect, which is maintained by the Family Life Development Center, New York State College of Human Ecology, Cornell University, under a cooperative agreement with the Children's Bureau. The Archive provides technical assistance and training on the use of child welfare data. It maintains case-level data and the multiyear data set of NCANDS. Intensive training is provided at a 1-week Summer Institute in June of each year. Contact information is provided on the inside cover of this report.

# Appendices







# CAPTA Required Data Items

## APPENDIX A

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

- 1) 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 CAPTA Required Items, by State Response**

STATE	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION (1)	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND SERVICE RECEIPT (2,3)	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE, BY DISPOSITION AND REMOVAL STATUS (2,3)	FAMILIES WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES FROM THE STATE (4)	CHILD FATALITIES (5)	CHILD FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE (6)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCREENING AND INTAKE (7)
Alabama	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Alaska	■	■	■		■	■	■
Arizona	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
California	■	■	■		■	■	
Colorado	■	■	■		■	■	
Connecticut	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Delaware	■	■	■				
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Hawaii	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Illinois	■	■	■	■	■		■
Indiana	■	■	■		■	■	■
Iowa	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■		■
Kentucky	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Louisiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maine	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maryland			■	■			
Massachusetts	■	■	■		■		■
Michigan	■	■		■	■	■	■
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■		■
Mississippi	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■		■
Montana	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Nebraska	■	■	■				
Nevada	■			■	■	■	■
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Mexico	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New York	■			■	■		
North Carolina	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
North Dakota	■				■	■	
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oregon	■	■	■		■		
Pennsylvania	■	■	■		■		
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■		■
South Carolina	■	■	■	■	■	■	
South Dakota	■	■	■	■	■		■
Tennessee	■			■			
Texas	■	■	■		■		■
Utah	■	■	■		■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Wisconsin	■	■	■		■		
Wyoming	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>Number</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>

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

STATE	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO INVESTIGATION (8)	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO SERVICES (9)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR INTAKE, ASSESSMENT, AND INVESTIGATION (10)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED PRESERVATION SERVICES WITHIN THE PAST 5 YEARS (11)	CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES WITHIN THE PAST 5 YEARS (11)	CHILD VICTIMS ASSIGNED COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES (12)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONTACTS OF COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE WITH CHILD (12)
Alabama			■			■	
Alaska		■	■		■		
Arizona	■	■	■			■	
Arkansas	■	■	■			■	
California			■				
Colorado				■			
Connecticut		■	■				
Delaware		■				■	
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Florida	■		■	■	■		
Georgia			■			■	
Hawaii	■	■	■			■	
Idaho	■	■	■	■			
Illinois	■	■	■				
Indiana		■	■			■	
Iowa		■	■			■	
Kansas	■	■	■				■
Kentucky	■	■	■			■	
Louisiana		■	■				■
Maine		■	■			■	
Maryland			■				
Massachusetts		■	■			■	
Michigan			■				
Minnesota		■	■				
Mississippi			■				
Missouri	■	■					
Montana			■	■	■		
Nebraska		■				■	
Nevada			■				
New Hampshire	■	■	■			■	■
New Jersey		■	■				
New Mexico	■	■	■				
New York							
North Carolina		■	■				
North Dakota							
Ohio	■	■		■	■		
Oklahoma	■	■	■				
Oregon		■	■	■	■		
Pennsylvania			■				
Rhode Island	■	■	■			■	■
South Carolina	■	■			■		
South Dakota			■				
Tennessee			■				
Texas	■		■				
Utah	■	■	■			■	
Vermont			■	■	■		
Virginia	■	■	■			■	■
Washington		■	■				
West Virginia	■	■	■				
Wisconsin							
Wyoming	■		■				
<b>Number of States</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>







# Data Submissions and CAF Data Elements

## APPENDIX B

Child-level data are collected through an automated file composed of child-specific records. Most States that submitted child-level data used the Child File, which is a revision of the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC). A few States have not yet converted their child-level data submissions to the Child File and have continued to submit the DCDC. States that submit the Child File also submit the Agency File, which collects aggregate data on such items as preventive services and screened-out reports. The remaining States submitted their data using the Summary Data Component (SDC); see table B-1.

In order to provide State-level statistics, case-level data were aggregated on key variables for those States that submitted either the Child File or the DCDC. The aggregated numbers from the Child File, the Agency file, the DCDC, and the SDC were combined into one data file—the Combined Aggregate File (CAF). Creating this new file enabled the four data sources to be merged into one file that would provide State-level data for all the States. The data element list for the CAF is provided in table B-2.

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

**Table B-1 State by Type of Data**

STATE	SDC	DCDC	CHILD FILE	AGENCY FILE
Alabama	■			
Alaska	■			
Arizona			■	■
Arkansas			■	■
California	■	■		
Colorado	■			
Connecticut			■	■
Delaware			■	
District of Columbia	■			
Florida	■	■		
Georgia	■			
Hawaii			■	■
Idaho	■			
Illinois			■	■
Indiana			■	■
Iowa			■	■
Kansas			■	■
Kentucky			■	■
Louisiana			■	■
Maine			■	■
Maryland	■			
Massachusetts			■	■
Michigan	■	■		
Minnesota			■	■
Mississippi	■			
Missouri			■	■
Montana	■			
Nebraska			■	■
Nevada	■			
New Hampshire			■	■
New Jersey			■	■
New Mexico			■	■
New York			■	■
North Carolina			■	■
North Dakota	■			
Ohio	■			
Oklahoma			■	■
Oregon	■			
Pennsylvania			■	■
Rhode Island			■	■
South Carolina	■			
South Dakota	■			
Tennessee	■			
Texas			■	■
Utah			■	■
Vermont	■	■		
Virginia			■	■
Washington			■	■
West Virginia			■	■
Wisconsin	■			
Wyoming	■	■		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>

**Table B–2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

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

Data in the Combined Aggregate File are based on the State’s submission of the SDC, or the DCDC, or the Child File; and the Agency File. Case-level data from States that submitted both the DCDC and the SDC are from the DCDC. For these States, data from the SDC were used to supplement their case-level data to address items reported through the Agency File. For most items, data from the SDC are duplicated counts, comparable to the “report-child pair.” Some State exceptions are noted in the commentary section in *Child Maltreatment 2000*.

**REFERRALS AND INVESTIGATIONS**

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

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

**SOURCE OF REFERRALS SCREENED IN (REPORTS)**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
10	Social Services and Mental Health Personnel	rsocmhr
11	Medical Personnel	rmedr
12	Legal, Law Enforcement, or Criminal Justice Personnel	rlegr
13	Education Personnel	redu
14	Child Day Care and Substitute Care Provider(s)	rccsubr
15	Alleged Victim(s)	rvicr
16	Parent(s)	rparr
17	Other Relative(s)	rrelr
18	Friends or Neighbor(s)	rfrir
19	Alleged Perpetrator(s)	rperpr
20	Anonymous	ranor
21	Other	rothr
22	Unknown	runkr

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

**INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
23	Average Response Time to Investigation (Hours)	resptime
24	Reports with Substantiated Dispositions	invsubr
25	Reports with Indicated Dispositions	invindr
26	Reports with Alternative Response—Victim Dispositions	invarvr
27	Reports with Alternative Response—Nonvictim Disposition	inarnvr
28	Reports with Unsubstantiated Dispositions	invunr

*continues*

**Table B–2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List** *(continued)*

**INVESTIGATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS** *(continued)*

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
29	Reports with Intentionally False Dispositions	invfalr
30	Reports Closed With No Finding	invnor
31	Reports with Other Dispositions	invothr
32	Reports with Unknown Dispositions	invunkr

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

**WORKERS**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
33	Estimated Number of CPS Workers	worknum
34	Estimated Number of Workers Who Conduct Only Screening or Intake	numsi

**CHILDREN BY DISPOSITION**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
35	Children with Substantiated Dispositions	chsubrc
36	Children with Indicated Dispositions	chindrc
37	Children with Alternative Response—Victim Dispositions.	charvrc
38	Children with Alternative Response—Nonvictim Dispositions	charnrc
39	Children with Unsubstantiated Dispositions	chunrc
40	Children with Intentionally False Dispositions	chfalsrc
41	Children Whose Investigations Were Closed With No Finding	chnorc
42	Children with Other Dispositions	chothrc
43	Children with Unknown Dispositions	chunkrc
44	Total Child Victims	vicrc
45	Total Unique Count of Child Victims	vicc
46	Total Nonvictims	nonvicrc

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

**CHILD VICTIMS BY TYPE OF MALTREATMENT**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
47	Victims of Physical Abuse	vphycr
48	Victims of Neglect	vnegrc
49	Victims of Medical Neglect	vmedrc
50	Victims of Sex Abuse	vsexrc
51	Victims of Psychological or Emotional Abuse	vpsycr
52	Victims of Other	vothrc
53	Victims of Unknown Maltreatment	vunkrc

Counts from the DCDC or Child File are based on “report-child pairs.” A child is counted for each maltreatment that is associated with a “Substantiated,” “Indicated,” or “Alternate Response—Victim” disposition. A child may be the victim of more than one type of maltreatment.

*continues*

**Table B–2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List** *(continued)*

**CHILD VICTIMS BY TYPE OF MALTREATMENT** *(continued)*

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
54	Victims of Physical Abuse (unduplicated)	vphyc
55	Victims of Neglect (unduplicated)	vnegc
56	Victims of Medical Neglect (unduplicated)	vmedc
57	Victims of Sexual Abuse (unduplicated)	vsexc
58	Victims of Psychological or Emotional Abuse or Neglect (unduplicated)	vpsyc
59	Victims of Other Abuse (unduplicated)	vothc
60	Victims of Unknown Maltreatment (unduplicated)	vunkc

Unduplicated counts were computed for States that submitted DCDC or Child File data. Numbers are based on counting each child only once per maltreatment type. A child who was the victim of two different types of maltreatment is counted under each type of maltreatment. These counts were not used in Child Maltreatment 2000.

**VICTIMS BY SEX**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
61	Males	vsexmrc
62	Females	vsexfrc
63	Sex Unknown	vsexunrc

Counts from the DCDC or Child File are based on “report-child pairs.”

**VICTIMS BY AGE**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
64	Less than 1 year	vlt1rc
65	1 year	v1rc
66	2 years	v2rc
67	3 years	v3rc
68	4 years	v4rc
69	5 years	v5rc
70	6 years	v6rc
71	7 years	v7rc
72	8 years	v8rc
73	9 years	v9rc
74	10 years	v10rc
75	11 years	v11rc
76	12 years	v12rc
77	13 years	v13rc
78	14 years	v14rc
79	15 years	v15rc
80	16 years	v16rc
81	17 years	v17rc
82	18-21 years	v18_21rc
83	Unknown Age	vageunrc

Counts from the DCDC or the Child File are based on “report-child pairs.”

*continues*

**Table B–2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List** *(continued)*

**VICTIMS BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
84	Black, African American	vraarc
85	American Indian or Alaska Native	vraianrc
86	Asian-Pacific Islander	vraspirc
87	White	vrwhrc
88	Multiple Race	vrmultrc
89	Other, Unknown, Unable to Determine	vrunudrc
90	Hispanic	vhisprc

In order to integrate ethnicity and racial data across the different collection tools and to maximize comparability of data, some adjustments were made. Data from the DCDC and the Child File were adjusted so that children of Hispanic ethnicity are counted only as Hispanic ethnicity. Furthermore, based on data from the DCDC or the Child File, children of multiple racial backgrounds, but who are not Hispanic, have been counted as “Multiple Race.” Counts by racial group, including multiple race, may be undercounts of children who are of a specific race. Data from the SDC were adjusted in that counts of Hispanic children were used to reduce the counts of children of “Unknown Race,” “Other Race,” or “Unable to Determine Race,” where this was appropriate. “Other,” “Unknown,” and “Unable to Determine” have been collapsed because of the different meaning of each term by State and by type of submission. Data from the SDC may include children of multiple race or of Hispanic ethnicity in each of the race categories or under “Unknown Race.” The sum of percentages of children by race/ethnicity, reported through the SDC, may be more than 100 percent due to this unavoidable duplication.

**CHILD FATALITIES**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
91	Fatalities Reported in the Agency File	fatalag
92	Fatalities Reported in the DCDC or Child File	fatalch
93	Fatalities Reported in the SDC	fatalsdc
94	Total Fatalities	fataltot
95	Fatalities in Foster Care in the Agency File	fatfcag
96	Fatalities in Foster Care in the DCDC or Child File	fatfcch
97	Fatalities in Foster Care in the SDC	fatfcsdc
98	Total Fatalities in Foster Care	fatfctot
99	Fatalities Whose Families Received Family Preservation Within Last 5 Years	fatalfps
100	Fatalities Who had Been Reunified Within the last 5 years	fatalfr

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

**CHILDREN BY SOURCE OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES FUNDING**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
101	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	psstgtc
102	Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant	pscospc
103	Promoting Safe & Stable Families Program	pstlivbc
104	Social Services Block Grant	pstlxxc
105	Other Sources	psotherc
106	Total Children Receiving Preventive Services	pstotc

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

*continues*

**Table B–2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List** *(continued)*

**FAMILIES BY SOURCE OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES FUNDING**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
107	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	psstgft
108	Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant	pscospf
109	Promoting Safe & Stable Families Program	pstlivbf
110	Social Services Block Grant	pstlxxf
111	Other Sources	psotherf
112	Total Families Receiving Preventive Services	pstotf

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

**POSTINVESTIGATION SERVICES**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
113	Average Hours (converted from days) From Start of Investigation to Postinvestigation Services Calculated from the DCDC or Child File	srtimdc
114	Average Hours from Start of Investigation to Provision of Services Reported in the SDC.	srtimdc
115	Children with Substantiated Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	sersubrc
116	Children with Indicated Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serindrc
117	Children with Alternative Response—Victim Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serarvrc
118	Children with Alternative Response—Nonvictim Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	srarnvrc
119	Children with Unsubstantiated Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serunrc
120	Children with Intentionally False Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serfalrc
121	Children Whose Investigations Were Closed With No Finding Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	sernorc
122	Children with Other Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serothrc
123	Children with Substantiated Dispositions Who Received Additional Services/Postinvestigation Services	serunkrc

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

**CHILDREN REMOVED FROM THEIR HOME BY DISPOSITION**

FIELD	DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME	SHORT NAME
124	Children with Substantiated Dispositions	remsubrc
125	Children with Indicated Disposition	remindrc
126	Children with Alternative Response—Victim Dispositions	remarvrc
127	Children with Alternative Response—Nonvictim Dispositions	rmarnvrc
128	Children with Unsubstantiated Dispositions	remunrc
129	Children with Intentionally False Dispositions	remfalrc
130	Children Whose Investigations Were Closed With No Finding	remnorc
131	Children with Other Dispositions	remothrc
132	Children with Unknown Dispositions	remunkrc

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

*continues*

**Table B-2 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List** *(continued)*

<b>ADDITIONAL SERVICE INFORMATION</b>		
<b>FIELD</b>	<b>DATA ELEMENT LONG NAME</b>	<b>SHORT NAME</b>
133	Victims Whose Families Received Family Preservation Services within the Past 5 Years	fp5yrs
134	Victims Who Had Been Reunified within the Past 5 Years	freun5yr
135	Victims Subject of a Juvenile Court Action or Petition	vjuvptrc
136	Victims Who Received a Court-Appointed Representative	vcrtprc
137	Average Number of Times the Court Appointed Representative Met with the Child Out-of-Court	contcars





# State Commentary

## APPENDIX C

This appendix consists of State notes that clarify the NCANDS submissions for year 2000. The categories reference the chapters of this report. Contact information for the State person responsible for submitting the State's NCANDS data is also provided.

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#### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

#### Reports

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

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#### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

#### Reports

Reasons for screening out referrals include “non-CPS issue,” “insufficient information,” “workload adjustment” (when there was not enough staff to respond to the lowest priority cases), and “dual track” (reports were assessed by an organization contracted to provide assessment and referral services to low priority reports of harm). In this reporting period, 470 of the screened-out referrals were referred to the “dual track.” The State does not maintain case-level data on these referrals.

The “Social Services and Mental Health Personnel” reporting source category includes personnel in social service agencies, human resource agencies, and Native American agencies. “Medical Personnel” includes mental health personnel. “Parents” includes custodial and noncustodial parents. “Friends and Neighbors” includes custodial and noncustodial parents’ partners. “Other” includes substitute care providers, those in the community, in grant agencies, and in the military.

There has been a chronic problem of getting investigations properly closed and entered into the State information system. During 2000, an effort was made to officially close dormant investigations. As a result, the number of investigations closed during the year may be higher than would be typical. Unfortunately, for some cases the date of entry was entered for the disposition date rather than the actual closing date. This error tends to overstate the number of investigations closed during 2000.

Worker data were based on the number of staff positions provided by regional managers. Supervisors and caseworkers who occasionally perform these duties are not included, nor are workers whose primary duties are permanency planning.

There is one report or investigation per child, per incident.

In regard to response time to investigation, the database records only the day the report is received and referred for investigation, not the time of day. For the 12,832 reports referred during the year, the average time in days was 2.7 from receipt to referral.

## Victims

The unduplicated numbers of children in each disposition category are reported. However, if a child had one “Substantiated” and one “Unsubstantiated” investigation in 2000, the child would be counted once as substantiated and once as unsubstantiated. Allegations determined to be “Intentionally False” are included in “Unsubstantiated.”

“Neglect” includes medical neglect. “Other” maltreatment type includes abandoned children.

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

## Services

Recipients of preventive services were estimated from information on grant documents. The number of families may include some duplicates. Due to discrepancies in the data in fields used to calculate receipt of services and removal from home, 62 children reported as receiving foster care (52 substantiated and 10 indicated) were not reported as receiving services. Of the 62, many were children who were taken into emergency custody and released quickly; thus, no family case was opened for services.

The average response time to provision of services was high because in some cases improper closure dates were entered.

State law mandates the appointment of a guardian ad litem (GAL) in every court case in which abuse or neglect is alleged. Shortages of GALs in some remote areas mean this requirement is not always met. The Office of Public Advocacy estimates GALs are appointed in 95–99

percent of all cases. A statewide average of out-of-court contacts was not collected. The Office of Public Advocacy indicated that in the more populous areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Bethel the caseloads are so high that children may be seen only three or four times a year outside of court. In rural areas, GALs may see children twice as often. Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs) are required to see their child clients at least twice a month. In 2000, 188 CASAs represented 617 children.

## Arizona

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Reports

The number of reports not referred for investigation included those in which the alleged abuse/neglect occurred on a reservation or military base and those that were referred to a private contractor in the Family Builders program. The reports selected for this program show a low risk of harm to the reported victims associated with the allegations. The families involved are taught a variety of skills including crisis and anger management.

The number of CPS workers was based upon data from the Chief Financial Officer of the Department.

“Other” dispositions consists of low-priority reports (with a proportionately larger number of children) directly referred to social services agencies for voluntary services. These reports were not assigned to a local office for investigation.

## Perpetrators

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

## Arkansas

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### General

Pursuant to a contractual agreement between the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Arkansas State Police (ASP), in 1997 the ASP Family Protection Unit (FPU) assumed responsibility for the Child Abuse Hotline and some child maltreatment investigations.

The FPU conducts child maltreatment investigations for: any placement managed, approved, or licensed by DHS for the care of children, including day care homes, DHS foster homes, residential facilities, and preadoptive homes; allegations involving DHS employees; and selected “priority 1” reports. Priority 1 reports are those that describe abuse with a deadly weapon, bone fractures, brain damage/skull fracture, burns, scalding, immersion/suffocation, internal injuries, poison/noxious substances, oral sex, sexual contact, sexual exploitation, sexual penetration, subdural hematoma, or death.

### Reports

The number of investigation workers may be undercounted because some caseworkers who conduct investigations on an irregular basis may not have been counted.

### Services

Preventive services includes Intensive Family Services, Resource Centers, Respite Care for In-Home, Latchkey, Human Service Workers in the Schools, Supportive Services, Homemaker Services, and Day Care. The children numbers were included in the family numbers.

## California

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, SDC  
(SDC is used for supplementary information only.)

### General

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

### Reports

The total number of CPS reports attributed to parents as report sources is exceptionally low, possibly due to the current design of the information system. The integrity of this number is being investigated.

The number of CPS workers is an estimate based on the average of the emergency response full-time equivalents (FTEs) per month, including supervisors, for a year. The actual number of FTEs who performed emergency response work is not reported to the State.

### Services

Children with “Unsubstantiated” dispositions who received services were not reported because this information is not collected through the DCDC.

## Colorado

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### General

These data reflect a combination of data and databases with fundamentally different structures. Data come from sources as varied as hand counts by county staff, phone reports from court representatives, and automated files. To the extent possible, the automated data systems of the Child Welfare Eligibility and Services Tracking System (CWEST) and the Colorado Central Registry for Child Protection (CCRCP) were used to produce the data. CWEST records associate data with an individual child. CCRCP records associate data with an incident. An incident might include up to six child victims and up to nine perpetrators. The only common linkage between these two data sets is the State child identifier, which is a required field in CWEST but is optional in CCRCP.

### Reports

Family-based data are hand-counted at the county level. Data are only available for confirmed incidents.

### Victims

“Other” includes court-ordered services for child protection; and “Unknown Maltreatment” includes all other program targets with abuse or neglect report dates. Counts are of opened cases, not unique children. Data are from CWEST, which is child-based.

### Fatalities

Fatality data are preliminary and will be finalized after the Colorado Child Fatality Review Committee reviews all child maltreatment fatalities.

### Services

Only paid core services or out-of-home placement services are tracked in CWEST. Caseworker-

provided services are not specifically identified by account codes. However, cases that had a report of abuse or neglect and were transferred to “ongoing services” were included because they would have received caseworker-provided services.

The number of child victims whose families received Family Preservation Services in the previous five years is an undercount because some child victims in the CCRCP do not have State identifiers to match to prior services data.

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### General

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

### Reports

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

Regional staff investigate reports of abuse and neglect. Investigation protocols include contact with the family, with the children apart from their parents, and with all collateral systems to which the family and child are known. Serious cases of abuse, neglect, and medical neglect are referred to the police, as are all cases of sexual abuse, according to departmental policy. The Consent Decree Monitoring Division, the Human Resources Division, and the DCF Hotline provided information for screening, intake, investigation, and assessment workers.

### **Fatalities**

DCF collects data on all reported child fatalities regardless of whether or not the child or family received DCF services. A Special Review Unit collects and analyzes the data and conducts investigations when a child has died as the result of maltreatment and there is an active case or prior substantiated report. The Medical Examiner is responsible for determining the cause of death and the criminal nature of the death. DCF makes determinations concerning abuse and neglect.

### **Services**

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

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

The information on prevention services is garnered from community agency monthly or quarterly utilization reports that are received by the Research Division (for performance-based contracts) and reviewed by the Strategic Planning Division, the Children's Trust Fund, the Adolescent Services Division, or the Substance Abuse Division.

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

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

The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant was used to fund the High Risk Newborn Program for families.

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

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

## **Delaware**

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

Child File

### **Victims**

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

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### Reports

An agency-wide organization chart was used to calculate workforce numbers. These are nonvacant, nonclerical positions in the Intake Division.

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, SDC  
(SDC is used for supplementary information only.)

### Reports

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

Reports received alleging child maltreatment include both initial and additional reports. They also include some "special conditions" reports that do not constitute abuse or neglect but require a protective response (e.g., a parent is hospitalized or incarcerated). More than three-

quarters of reports referred for investigation were initial reports.

An initial report is the first report received at the hotline alleging maltreatment of a child by a parent, adult household member, or person responsible for the child's welfare. An initial abuse report always requires the commencement of a new investigation. An additional report, which is received after an initial report, is another report to the central abuse hotline by either the same or a different reporter. An additional report can add new allegations of maltreatment, new incidents of the same maltreatment contained in the initial report, additional alleged victims or alleged perpetrators if they relate to the initial report, or subsequent information alleging that the immediate safety or well-being of the alleged victim(s) is threatened (thereby changing the investigation response time from a 24-hour response to an immediate response). An additional report requires additional investigative activity, but does not become a new investigation. Ultimately, the additional report is combined and closed out with the initial report of the same incident.

"Other" report sources includes attorney, GAL, spiritual healer, guardian, human rights advocacy committee, and client relations coordinator. Report sources for initial and additional reports are included; additional reporters, who do not provide different information on subsequent reports, are not included.

Screening, intake, investigation, and assessment staff includes call floor counselors (136 FTEs), hotline supervisors (18 FTEs), protective investigation field staff (1,231), and protective investigation field unit supervisors (214). The numbers are based on allocated staff as of December 31, 2000, excluding vacancies, overtime, and temporary staff. Hours worked were not tracked. (Call floor counselors and hotline supervisors also receive reports of adult abuse, neglect, and exploitation, which represent about 20 percent of their workload.)

The response commences when the CPS investigator or another person designated to respond attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the number of minutes from the Received Date and Time to the Commencement Date and Time. The minutes for all cases are averaged and converted to hours. An

initial on-site response is conducted immediately in situations in which any one of the following allegations is made: (1) a child's immediate safety or well-being is endangered; (2) the family may flee or the child will be unavailable within 24 hours; (3) institutional abuse or neglect is alleged; (4) an employee of the department has allegedly committed an act of child abuse or neglect directly related to the job duties of the employee, or when the allegations otherwise warrant an immediate response as specified in statute or policy; (5) a special condition referral for emergency services is received; or (6) the facts otherwise so warrant. All other initial responses must be conducted with an attempted on-site visit with the child victim within 24 hours.

### **Victims**

"Children by Disposition" includes only children alleged to be victims, not other children in the household.

The number of "Intentionally False" dispositions is suspected to be underreported. The coding method was changed in October 1995, and the new method has not been used consistently. A child is not counted in more than one racial category.

### **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/neglect deaths are counted. The finding was verified when a preponderance of the credible evidence resulted in a determination that death was the result of abuse or neglect.

### **Services**

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

accounted for 459 of the children and 369 of the families identified as receiving preventive services.

By statute, "families" may include biological, adoptive, and foster families; relative caregivers; guardians; and extended families. A single adult 18 years old or older living alone may be counted as one family. If a child does not have a family (because of abandonment, termination of parents' rights, institutional care, or other factors), the child is counted as one family.

Numbers reported under preventive services include families who received services (carryover and new) in the reporting period and children in the families who received services, without regard to funding sources. If a parent received services, (e.g., parent education and training) all children in the family were identified as children served. Children could not be served without the family being served. For example, if a child attended an after-school tutoring program, one child and one family were served. When one of the children in the family received a direct service but the parent did not, siblings were not counted as receiving a service. However, the family was counted.

Preventive services data exclude public awareness campaigns. The numbers may be low because of incomplete reporting. Children and families may be funded from more than one source of preventive services funds. A small amount of Social Services Block Grant funds was used and is included in "Other."

Postinvestigation services were provided to children in the following numbers, by disposition: "Substantiated" (25,290); "Indicated" (32,105); "Unsubstantiated" (31,482); "Intentionally False" (91); "Other" (11,701); and "Unknown" (4,799). These figures included children who received or continued to receive services after investigation, and children who received out-of-home placement services (shelter or relative) during the investigation.

Children were removed from home in the following numbers, by disposition: "Substantiated" (11,619); "Indicated" (3,923); "Unsubstantiated" (1,491); "Intentionally False" (2); "Other" (39); and "Unknown" (837). These numbers were based on interim placement and include children placed out-of-home (shelter or relative) during the investigation.



Family preservation services include Intensive Crisis Counseling, Family Builders, Voluntary Family Services, Protective Supervision, Substitute Care, Post-Placement Supervision, and Adoption Services. Not all family preservation services may be included. A family identification number was used to determine whether any other member of the child's family had received such services, as well as to track history for the child in question.

Reunification includes reunification with parents, legal guardians, and other relatives following foster care. It does not include children returned home after an out-of-home placement resulting from a prior investigation, when that placement was discontinued after investigation. Nor does it include reunification with a parent/guardian after placement with a relative not licensed or paid as foster care.

## Georgia

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### Reports

Screened-out referrals were those that did not contain the components of a CPS report. These components are a child less than 18 years old, a known or unknown individual reported to be a perpetrator, and a report of conditions indicating child maltreatment. Situations in which no allegations of maltreatment were included in the report 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/truancy issues, reports from a reporter who had reported three previously unfounded reports, situations involving an unborn child, or juvenile delinquency issues. For many of these reports,

referrals were made to other resources, such as early intervention or prevention programs.

"Other" report sources includes other nonmandated reporters and religious leaders or staff.

CPS staff in larger counties devote full time to CPS functions. In smaller counties, staff responsible for these functions may also be responsible for all social service functions. The numbers are based on a workload study conducted by the Children's Research Center (CRC). The number of CPS positions allotted was 994. This number was multiplied by the percentages of requested functions as captured on the workload study to determine the number of FTEs responsible for the screening, intake, investigation, and assessment of reports. CRC data were based on the study month of August 16, 1998, to September 15, 1998. Six percent of time was used for intake and screening; 31 percent of time was used for investigation and assessment. Thus, the number of FTEs responsible for screening, intake, investigation, and assessment of reports during the year was 37 percent of the 994 positions (368 FTEs) and the number of FTEs responsible for screening and intake was only 6 percent of the positions (60 FTEs).

During 2000, two actions were taken to supplement the State's CPS workforce. First, the Commissioner of DHR directed the Division of Family and Children Services to laterally transfer 154 employees from economic support service positions to CPS. Second, the legislature approved funds for an additional 70 CPS positions.

### Victims

Race and Hispanic ethnicity are captured as a single field in which only one of the following codes can be chosen: "black," "white," "Hispanic," "Asian," "American Indian/Alaskan," or "multi-racial."

### Fatalities

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

### Services

The reported numbers of families and children who received preventive services increased in 2000. As agencies have become aware of the need to report preventive service numbers, they have



made an effort to enhance their capacity to provide them. Additional agencies are attempting to obtain figures for future reporting. Information for this report came from the Georgia Council on Child Abuse (GCCA) and the Children's Trust Fund of Georgia, both of which funnel State and Federal money into local preventive efforts. Preventive programs reported by these organizations included First Step programs, Second Step programs, Healthy Families Georgia, Fathers of Young Children, Positive Fathering, Building Young Families, and others. GCCA was able to provide some breakdowns of children and families served by funding source.

The State maintains data on services through counts on cases, not children. Thus, estimates were provided for data on services for the same units as data on dispositions.

The current source can provide only data for removals that occurred up to the time an investigation decision was made (policy requires that the investigation be completed within 30 days of receipt of the report). Data on removals that occurred after the decision, or within 90 days of the decision, were unavailable.

Victims for whom court action was taken is the number of children served by CASAs. The Child Placement Project Study (a project of the Georgia Supreme Court) provided the number of "Victims Who Received Court-Appointed Representative."

## Hawaii

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Idaho

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### Reports

Large numbers of investigations and children with "Unknown" dispositions occurred this year because the SACWIS did not require a disposition to be recorded before closing a case. The numbers were more than double from the 1999 numbers. A disposition is now required before case closure.

### Services

The families who received preventive services were counted on the SACWIS; 1,246 families from the Family Preservation School Program and 4,400 families from the Trust Fund are also included.

## Illinois

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

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

"Medical Personnel" report source includes mental health personnel. "Other" report source includes substitute care providers and alleged perpetrators.

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

### **Fatalities**

The 15 child fatalities reported in the Agency File were pending reports when the Child File was submitted.

### **Services**

The number of families receiving preventive services was estimated by adding the total number of “intact family cases” (“intact” means that none of the children were removed and placed in substitute care) opened during the year, the number of families receiving “family support services,” and the number of families receiving “extended family support services.” The number of children receiving preventive services was estimated by multiplying the number of families receiving services by 2.62, the average number of children in a DCFS family case. The range of services included prevention and support, protection, crisis intervention, time-limited family reunification, and adoption promotion and support.

## **Indiana**

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

Child File, Agency File  
The Child File contained only substantiated reports due to expungement protocols.

### **Victims**

The State did not report the number of children found to be “Unsubstantiated” in “Unsubstantiated” reports. The number of children reported as “Unsubstantiated” was the number of children found as “Unsubstantiated” in “Substantiated” reports.

## **Iowa**

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

Child File, Agency File

### **Reports**

Referrals are not accepted for assessment if they do not meet the criteria for assessment or if they have been previously assessed.

Assessments were conducted by 193 staff members. Approximately 170 additional staff served as intake staff, including supervisory staff and ongoing social casework staff.

## Services

Postinvestigation services refers to services opened for indicated children within 90 days of the assessment.

Foster care refers to children who entered foster care within 90 days after completion of the assessment.

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

## Kansas

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Reports

There are two response times for reports alleging abuse and neglect, which depend on maltreatment type and preliminary risk factors. A worker must assess safety of the children on the same business day or within 72 hours of report receipt.

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Victims

“Neglect” includes medical neglect.

## Louisiana

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Reports

The number of screening, intake, investigation, and assessment workers includes all first line workers and their supervisors, and five assessment staff from a contract with Kingsley House. The Random Moment Sample method was used by the Department of Social Services to determine the number of FTEs. This method measures the time ascribed to various activities by the professional staff at the local level.

In 79 percent of all investigations, the alleged victim was seen within the State’s mandated response times of 24 hours, 3 calendar days, or 10 working days, depending upon the nature of the report. This proportion was based on a sample of 2,163 investigations.

## Services

Preventive services provided through the State Child Abuse and Neglect Grant included 97 children and 29 families who received services from FACES, a comprehensive case management program for families with a child or parent infected with HIV. The State Grant also covered 86 children and 6,432 families who received services from Prevent Child Abuse Louisiana. Preventive services provided to children through “Other” sources included 710 children and 974 adults who received home visitations from the Healthy Families America Program (Maternal and Child Health, Office of Public Health) and from the Public Health Visiting Nurses Program. In addition, home visitation programs funded by the Louisiana Trust Fund served 2,105 families.

There were 1,705 children with a CASA-appointed representative, the basis for calculating the 1.58 average contacts per month of children with court-appointed representatives.

According to agency policy, a worker has up to 60 days to complete an investigation and refer the case for postinvestigation services.

## Maine

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

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

The number of children reported to be subject of a report but not referred for investigation is an undercount, because only the number of children who have been referred to a community agency for follow up is known.

The number of FTEs is from the Legislative Line List. Screening and intake staff includes the full-time staff of the Central Child Protection Intake Unit and a proportion of field staff in the eight district offices performing intake and screening functions.

### Fatalities

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

### Services

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

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### Reports

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

### Services

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

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

A screened-out referral is a determination that there is no reasonable cause to believe that a child was abused or neglected; the alleged perpetrator was not a caretaker; the specific situation being reported is outdated and has no bearing on cur-

rent risk to children; the specific condition is known and is being addressed by an ongoing service case; the specific condition being reported was investigated and a duplicate investigation would be unnecessarily intrusive to the family; the reported child is 18 years old or older; or the report is not credible due to a history of unreliability from the same reporter.

The number of screening, intake, and investigation workers is an estimated number of FTEs that is derived by dividing the number of intakes and investigations completed during the calendar year by the monthly workload standards. The monthly workload standards are 75 screenings per FTE and 12 investigations per FTE. The number includes both State staff and staff working for the Judge Baker Guidance Center. The Judge Baker Guidance Center handles CPS functions during evening and weekend hours when State offices are closed. (Because assessments are case management activities rather than screening, intake, and investigation activities, the number of workers completing assessments was not reported.)

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

### Fatalities

Four fatalities were reported in the Agency File. The State maintains a database with child fatality information entered by the Case Investigation Unit. The number of fatalities represents only those children from families known to DSS such as families with an open case status; families being investigated as the result of a maltreatment report received prior to the child's death; families who had an open case within the 6 months preceding the child's death; and families who had a substantiated maltreatment report within 6 months preceding the child's death, but the case was not opened for services. As of 2001, a revised version of this database is recording information on all child fatalities regardless of whether the family was known to DSS prior to the fatality.

## Michigan

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

Reports not referred for investigation include 9,381 reports transferred to another county, agency, or organization for investigation (e.g., Bureau of Regulatory Services, law enforcement, or an Indian tribe); 38,049 reports that were already investigated were unfounded after preliminary investigation, did not meet the Child Protection Law definition of abuse/neglect, were false complaints, or were withdrawn with cause.

Workforce data were computed based on a 2000 CPS workload study, which determined that the 740 Michigan Family Independence Agency CPS workers spend an average of 1.5 hours per intake. Each worker has 105.1 hours available each month to perform CPS tasks. Each worker can do 70 intakes per month (105.1 divided by 1.5) or 840 per year. The number of CPS complaints per year (128,982) was divided by the number of intakes per worker per year (840) to estimate the number of screening and intake workers.

### Fatalities

Child fatality data are maintained in the CPS Program Office as a part of the Child Death Review process. The contractor, Michigan Public Health Institute, compiles statewide data, which, along with the information received from the 83 Michigan Family Independence Agency county offices, is assembled for submission to NCANDS. The Child File does not contain child fatality data.

### Services

The State had 9,218 children enter foster care during 2000.

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

At the county agency, social workers field telephone calls, walk-ins, faxes, and letters that allege child maltreatment. Counties are allowed to screen out reports when the situation has already been assessed or investigated, when the allegations do not meet the legal definitions of child abuse or neglect, or when the child is not in the county.

The number of children who were screened out may be an undercount because workers may have screened out the report prior to recording all the details on every child.

### Victims

Recalculations based on date of birth resulted in the following rates: age 0-3, 12.1 per 1,000 (n=3,163); age 4-7, 11.1 per 1,000 (n=3,073); age 8-11, 10.2 per 1,000 (n=3,033); age 12-15, 6.4 per 1,000 (n=1,926); age 16-17, 3.4 per 1,000 (n=518).

### Services

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

The number of families who received preventive services is based on families who received family-based crisis services, family-based counseling services, and family-based life management skills services. The family is counted as a unit.

Counties report client-specific, rather than funding-source specific services to the DHS. A breakdown of service recipient numbers by funding source cannot be provided.

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### Reports

"Medical personnel" includes mental health personnel.

### Victims

"Neglect" includes medical neglect. "Other" includes exploited children, and children abused/neglected and exploited.

The estimated number of children subjects of an investigation or assessment by disposition was calculated by multiplying the number of reports by the national average of 1.7 children per investigation.

## Missouri

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

Reports are screened out if there are no allegations of child abuse or neglect, if the victim is older than 18 years old, if there is no identifying information, or if no location (either household or incident) is provided.

The 39 members of the screening and intake staff work in the Central Registry, take calls 24-hours a day, and distribute the referrals to local staff for investigation. The number of those doing investigations and assessments cannot be provided because in most parts of the State, staff persons that have other child welfare duties conduct investigations.

The average response time to investigation was 49 hours; the median response time was 16 hours.

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### Reports

A State statute mandates that all reports indicating reasonable cause to suspect that a child is abused or neglected, be investigated.

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

### Victims

“Other” dispositions for children subjects of an investigation include “insufficient information to warrant an investigation.”

## Nebraska

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

The numbers of screened-out reports were based, in part, on a status code of “not accepted/no maltreatment.” Due to inaccurate data entry, some corrections were made based on an analysis of sample data.

### Fatalities

The State is establishing a process to better access and analyze fatality data either directly from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, or through a renewed collaborative effort with the Child Death Review Team. This process should be in place in time to report 2001 data.

## Nevada

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### General

The information provided represents a combined total from the State and Clark and Washoe counties. Nevada has a bifurcated social services system in which counties with populations in excess of 100,000 are required to maintain their own CPS system. As a result, there are three data streams to be considered for each statewide data item.



## Reports

“Law enforcement report sources” includes coroner and juvenile probation. “Other” report sources includes clergy. More than one report source per report may be entered.

Types of workers include intake/assessment staff, investigators, and caseworkers.

## Services

The Nevada State Community Connections Program provided much of the data for preventive services.

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Reports

Two State Supreme Court cases may affect the number of “Substantiated” investigations. These cases established that nonaccidental injuries (e.g., bruises) to a child might not result in a substantiated determination of physical abuse because the injuries alone do not indicate that the child was “harmed” or that the responsible parent was “abusive.”

Screening, intake, investigation, and assessment workers included 71 assessment workers, 2 Children in Need of Service workers, 66 Family Service workers, 18 coordinators, and 12 supervisors.

## Fatalities

Data on child fatalities were obtained from the Chief Medical Examiner, the Assistant Attorney General, and the State Police.

## Services

By law, each child victim receives a court-appointed GAL. CASAs handled approximately 50 percent of these appointments. CASA volunteers have appointments with victims on a monthly basis.

## New Jersey

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## General

In 1994, the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) began an initiative that has a more careful classification of incoming referrals, as either child abuse and neglect or a family problem. The families classified as having “family problems” were not believed to have committed child abuse or neglect according to State statute. The types of situations that may lead to such a classification include homelessness; domestic violence; unresolved, child-related medical, emotional, or substance abuse problems; children with disabilities needing assistance; problems that affect the ability of parents to provide basic care for their children; and cases in which parents lack the skills to parent adequately. These cases are classified as “Alternative Response—Nonvictim.”

## Reports

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

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



## Fatalities

The State reported 12 child abuse deaths in addition to the 25 reported on the Child File. The Child Fatality/Near Fatality Review Board, the Coroner's Office, or DYFS have confirmed that these 12 fatalities were the result of abuse or neglect. However, this number may be an undercount as there are cases that are still undergoing review as to cause of death.

## Services

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

DYFS does not maintain CWA data. The CWA numbers included in preventive services were taken from the CWA annual report *Services Funded by SSBG for County Welfare Agencies for 2000* (fiscal year) under the service categories "prevention/intervention" and "case management." These totals may also be duplicated.

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

Children considered "family problem at-risk" were not included in the counts on service outcomes because information about whether children did or did not receive services, or were removed as the result of a referral, is recorded only for investigations of abuse/neglect and not for assessments of children at risk.

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

## New Mexico

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Reports

Referrals not resulting in investigations can occur when the situation is currently known to the Department or an investigation is pending; the situation does not meet the definition for abuse, neglect, or exploitation; there is a lack of identifying information; or the perpetrator is not a family member or does not reside in the home.

The number of CPS workers includes 37 intake workers, of whom 7 were supervisors; 140 CPS investigation workers, of whom 27 were supervisors; and 4 investigation substance abuse counselors. These numbers are from the State report, *Breakdown of Social Workers by County & Service Type*.

## Fatalities

The Office of Medical Investigation reported six fatalities included in the Agency File. One of these families was provided with family preservation services within the previous 5 years.

## Services

Family preservation services provided by Protective Services Division staff are used to prevent removal and to aid in reunification efforts. The Department also contracts with community agencies that provide family preservation and reunification services. Internal data not taken from the SACWIS depict that 1,002 children were the subjects of a petition in 2000.

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

The number of reports not referred for investigation was derived by subtracting the number of investigated reports from the total number of calls to the Child Abuse and Maltreatment Hotline. There is no policy for screening out calls to the hotline. Thus, the reports not referred may have been queries for information and referral, concerned families with no children less than 18 years old, perpetrators who were not legally responsible for the child, concerned maltreatments that did not occur in the State, or had insufficient demographic information to locate the child or the family.

Data fields related to maltreatment types were duplicated in 1999. The double counting was corrected in 2000.

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

Reasons why reports may not be referred for investigative assessment include the problem described, does not meet any of the statutory definitions; the individual is not a juvenile under statutory definitions; and the allegation in no way suggests that the action or inaction of a parent or caretaker resulted in harm to the child.

Legislation, effective in 1997, requires that when a report is made alleging abuse, neglect, or dependency with regard to any child in a family, all minors living in the home must be treated as alleged victims.

Data on the number of workers are in terms of FTEs.

### Victims

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

### Fatalities

The Agency File contains all child deaths that the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner determined to have been caused by abuse.

No child fatalities were in families that received family preservation services in the previous year. The State was not able to determine the number who received family preservation services during the previous five years.

### Services

Preventive services includes the following programs: Family Preservation Services, Family Support Services and Intensive Family Preservation Services. The decrease in the number of children and families served since last year is the result of an increase in scope for the Family Support Services to provide services other than preventive services.

## North Dakota

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### General

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

The text of the North Dakota statute, in part, states:

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

Upon completion of the assessment of the initial report of child abuse or neglect, a decision must be made whether services are required to provide for the protection and treatment of an abused or neglected child. This determination is the responsibility of DHS. Upon a decision that services are required, DHS promptly shall make a written report of the decision to the juvenile court having

jurisdiction in the matter. DHS promptly shall file a report of a decision that services are required under this section in the child abuse information index. The Division of Children and Family Services shall maintain a child abuse information index of all reports of decisions that services are required for child abuse, neglect, or death resulting from abuse or neglect.” (Excerpted from *North Dakota Legislative Code*, Chapter 50–25.1)

### Reports

All 4,054 investigation dispositions were categorized as “Other.” These included “no services required but services recommended” (969); “no services required and no services recommended” (2,382); and “services required” (703).

All 6,981 child dispositions were categorized as “Other,” and further broken down as “no services required but services recommended” (1,515); “no services required and no services recommended” (4,083); and “services required” (1,383).

A response time of 72 hours or less was reported for 3,462 of 3,586 reports.

The State reported 38 full-time social workers and 64 part-time social workers who provided child protection intake and assessment services.

## Ohio

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### General

*Ohio Administrative Code* rules, effective January 1, 1998, instituted a two-track system comprised of an Assessment Track and an Investigation Track. All reports of child abuse and neglect in which the alleged perpetrator is known to the child (with the exception of third-party and out-of-home care reports) are addressed through the

Assessment Track. Third-party and out-of-home care reports are addressed through the Investigation Track.

A tool to assess risk, the Family Risk Assessment Matrix, is used on cases in the Assessment Track. A case resolution, which reflects the overall level of risk, is reported for the family. The NCANDS category, “Children for Whom the Allegation of Maltreatment Was Given an Alternative Response Disposition That Identified Child Victims,” includes children given a case resolution of low/moderate risk to high risk. These children are considered victims. “No risk” and “low risk” dispositions are considered to be “Alternative Response—Nonvictim” dispositions.

Investigation Track reports are assigned a case disposition of substantiated, indicated, or unsubstantiated.

## Reports

The “Other Relatives” includes parents.

## Fatalities

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

## Services

The counts for “Children Who Did Not Receive Services” in the SDC consists of children whose cases were closed at the intake level.

“Victims Who Had Been Reunited within the Past 5 Years” consists of child victims who had been in foster care whose parent, (e.g., mother, father, adoptive mother, or adoptive father) was listed as the alleged perpetrator.

## Oklahoma

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Reports

CPS staff investigate or assess allegations of abuse or neglect in which the perpetrator is identified as: a parent, whether custodial or noncustodial; a legal guardian or custodian; an adult residing in the home of the child, including an adult who is cohabitating with the child’s parent; or a person other than a person responsible for the child (PRFC) only to the extent necessary to determine whether harm to the child reflects a PRFC’s unwillingness or inability to protect the child.

Title 10 mandates the investigation of alleged abuse or neglect by the foster parent or the owner, the operator, or the employee of a child-care facility. Schoolteachers, officials, Department of Human Services employees, and other persons providing services to the child are not PRFCs unless employed in a childcare facility. Certain allegations of failure to protect or corporal punishment in the home of a foster parent or kinship placement may be conducted as an assessment.

The average response time was based on the calculation, in hours, from the time the referral is received to the time of the first actual or attempted face-to-face victim interview. The average was calculated by summing the total hours of all the accepted referrals and dividing by the number of accepted referrals. The average response time for priority 1 referrals was 13 hours (policy requires 24 hours); for priority 2 referrals it was 448 hours or 37.3 days (policy requires 15 days); and for priority 3 referrals it was 632 hours or 52.7 days (policy requires 30 days).

The number of CPS employees (not FTEs) was estimated based on SACWIS data regarding Permanency Planning and “comprehensive” workers. Comprehensive workers may receive, screen, investigate, and assess reports of abuse and neglect. Therefore, a percentage of these workers, and all CPS staff, were included in the reported numbers. The primary function of staff of the child abuse hotline and two metro county hotlines is the documentation of child abuse and neglect reports; the two metro hotlines may also screen referrals.

Prior to April 1, 1999, referrals were coded only as investigations with dispositions of “confirmed,” “ruled out,” “uncertain,” “reasonable parental discipline,” and “unable to locate.” Referrals received after April 1, 1999, were coded as investigations

or assessments. The following dispositions were used for investigations (the NCANDS category follows in parentheses): “confirmed-court intervention requested” (Substantiated); “confirmed-services recommended” (Substantiated); “reasonable parental discipline” (not reported as these are expunged); “services recommended” (Unsubstantiated); “services not needed” (Unsubstantiated) and “unable to locate” (Closed With No Finding). The following dispositions were used for assessments (the NCANDS category follows in parentheses): “confirmed-services recommended” (Substantiated); “reasonable parental discipline” (not reported as these are expunged); “services recommended” (Alternative Response—Nonvictim); “services not needed” (Alternative Response—Nonvictim); and “unable to locate” (Closed With No Finding).

### Perpetrators

A separate division of the Department of Human Services investigates alleged abuse by residential facility staff. Law enforcement personnel investigate abuse by a noncaretaker or a third-party perpetrator. Therefore, information about abuse by residential facility staff or third-party perpetrators is not documented in the SACWIS.

### Fatalities

Fatality data were only reported in the Agency File. The data on investigation of a child’s death has always been in the SACWIS. However, due to the delay in receiving all the information needed to determine if the child’s death was a result of abuse or neglect, a separate file of child fatalities has continued to be maintained. Data fields on child abuse fatalities have been incorporated into the SACWIS, so in the future child fatality determinations will be recorded in SACWIS and the data will be reported in the Child File.

## Oregon

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### Reports

Data were reported based on the assessment date, not the referral or report date. Most data are not available until the report has been assessed. “Other” dispositions refer to the State classification “unable to determine.”

### Victims

The number of children with “Unsubstantiated” allegations or risk of maltreatment was estimated. Duplicated victim counts were reported. “Other” maltreatment refers to “threat of harm.”

### Services

Preventive services are provided or coordinated through local Children and Family Commissions. The same child could be removed more than once during the year and associated with different reports. Each removal was counted.

## Pennsylvania

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### General

The State does not accept funds from the Basic State Grant and is not required to submit data to the NCANDS.

### Reports

The State has a narrow definition of child abuse, CPS investigations account for approximately 30 percent of the total reports investigated or assessed by the child welfare system. The number of reports not referred for investigation includes reports of general protective service, information and referral, and emergency clearances for placements.

In the county-administered child welfare system, some counties have caseworkers who specialize in investigations or assessments, other counties

have generic caseworkers that perform other child welfare functions in addition to investigations or assessments. Any caseworker who performed a direct child welfare function was reported.

## Victims

State policy addresses neglect through a general protective services investigation rather than a child protective services investigation. These neglect cases are not classified as child abuse. The definition of abuse includes “(i.) any recent act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes nonaccidental serious physical injury to a child less than 18 years old; (ii.) an act or failure to act by a perpetrator that causes nonaccidental serious mental injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iii.) any act or failure to act or series of such acts or failure to act by a perpetrator which creates an imminent risk of serious physical injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child less than 18 years old; (iv.) serious physical neglect by a perpetrator constituting prolonged or repeated lack of supervision or the failure to provide the essentials of life, including adequate medical care, which endangers a child’s life or development or impairs the child’s functioning.” (*Pennsylvania Child Protective Services Law*, title 23, PA C.S.A. Chapter 63.)

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

## Services

Foster care data were not included in the Child File. However, aggregate estimates of child victims in foster care were obtained from other sources. Child victims in the NCANDS files were compared to children in the AFCARS file for the same time. If there was a match, that child was counted as being in foster care. Approximately 23 percent received foster care services. Based on these percentages, an estimated 1,100 victims received foster care services because of a child abuse or neglect investigation.

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## Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Reports

For a report to be referred for investigation, the following criteria must be met: the alleged victim must be a child less than 18 years old and living in his or her own home or less than 21 years old if living in custody of the Department of Children Youth and Families; harm or substantial risk of harm to the child must be present; a specific incident or pattern of incidents suggesting abuse or neglect must be identified; and a person responsible for the child’s welfare or living in the same home, including temporary caretakers such as babysitters or siblings caring for the child, must be the alleged perpetrator of the incident.

The RICHIST system can link more than one report source per report. However, only one person can be identified as “reporter” (the person who actually makes the report). If more than one report is linked to an investigation, the person identified as the “reporter” in the first report is used in the Child File.

The number of screening, intake, investigation, and assessment workers was based upon a point in time count of FTEs for Child Protective Investigators and Child Protective Supervisors who take and investigate reports meeting the criteria for investigation and screening. The number of screening and intake workers is based upon a point in time count of all FTEs for Social Caseworkers II and Social Caseworker Supervisors II working in the Intake Unit and are responsible for screening and intake.

## Victims

“Other” maltreatment includes such institutional allegations as corporal punishment, other institutional abuse, and other institutional neglect.

## Services

The CASA organization provided the average number of out-of-court contacts. This number does not include the contacts of GALs.

## South Carolina

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## Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

## Victims

“Other” maltreatment includes “educational neglect” (946); “abandonment” (75); “contributing to the delinquency of a minor” (112); and various forms of “threat of harm” (6,725). The “threat of harm of physical abuse” (2,709) and “threat of harm of physical neglect” (3,092) were the most frequent types of “threat of harm.”

## Fatalities

The number of fatalities in 2000 increased from the number in 1999 partially as a result of better coordination between the three agencies that gather data on child maltreatment fatalities—the State Child Fatality Group, the State Department of Social Services, and the State Department of Health and Environmental Control. The number was also affected by the abuse-related death of a sibling group.

## South Dakota

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## Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

## General

An assessment track has been used along with an investigation track since 1995. The assessment process focuses more on the family than on the specific child who was reported as an alleged victim. Whether a report is assigned an investigation or an assessment is based on a number of factors, including presence of possible criminal charges, the prior history of the family, the severity of the allegation, the health and safety of the child, and other risk issues. The assessment process is targeted to address the needs of families for whom CPS has had no prior referrals and parents of younger children.

Assessments are designed to identify the strengths and needs of the whole family and requires the participation of the family as a unit to the extent practical. The allegations in a referral serve only as a reference point to assist the family in identifying problems that may be hampering family functioning and that do not need to be proved or disproved. The ideal outcome of the family assessment is the identification of natural supports for the family, development of a functioning referral network for the family, and if necessary, a family service agreement to alleviate the problems identified by the family.

The outcomes of the 2,085 family assessments, which included 4,789 children were as follows: “no assessment needed” (122); “assessment not completed/family refused” (390); “assessment completed, no follow-up services needed” (181); “assessment completed/family refused follow-up services” (44); “referred for child abuse/neglect investigation” (84); “assessment completed/family referred to other resources” (309); “assessment completed/open for follow-up services” (54); “assessment not initiated/family declined/short term intervention or services by CPS” (109); “assessment not initiated/family referred to another agency for services” (58); “assessment initiated/not completed/family dropped out” (127); “closed without a finding” (296); and missing (311). These children were included as “Alternative Response—Nonvictim.” In prior years, such children were not counted as having received a disposition.



## Tennessee

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### Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

### Reports

The increase in the number of children subject to an investigation compared to 1999 (51,917 versus 33,629) does not reflect an actual increase. It reflects a more accurate manual count of investigations than previously reported by the pre-SACWIS computer system.

## Texas

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

The following State terms are mapped to the NCANDS terms in parentheses: "reason to believe" (Substantiated); "ruled out" (Unsubstantiated); "family moved" (Closed With No Finding); and "unable to determine" and "administrative closure" (Other). While data are not available for "assessments in which children/families were found to be in need of services" at this time, a Flexible Response pilot program is in the process of statewide implementation.

The number of workers was derived from payroll information and contained workers with the classifications of—intake, investigation, family support, substitute care, foster/adoptive training and placement, eligibility, and intensive family support.

The average response time for priority 1 calls was 27 hours (based on 36,562 reports); the average response time for priority 2 calls was 180 hours (based on 85,220 reports).

## Utah

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Reports

"Closed With No Finding" includes "unable to locate," "family moved," and "transferred to another region."

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

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



## Vermont

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, SDC  
(SDC is used for supplementary information only.)

### Services

The number of recipients of “Other” preventive services is a duplicated count of recipients of at-risk childcare, intensive family-based services, and parent education programs.

## Virginia

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File  
There may be some discontinuity in the data compared to previous years because of the number of reports eliminated during the validation phase.

### Reports

The category of “anonymous” was incorrectly mapped and may be a significant part of the count in the “Unknown” category.

The numbers for reports and children not referred for investigation are from reports that were not valid or had insufficient information to locate the family. For a report to be accepted for investigation, the alleged victim must be less than 18 years old, the alleged abuser or neglector must

meet the definition of “caretaker,” the allegation must meet the definition of abuse or neglect, and the alleged abuse or neglect must have occurred in the State, or the child must be a State resident.

Data on CPS staff were based on Random Moment Sampling (RMS). RMS is used to document the specific program and activity a worker is engaged in at a randomly selected moment in time. The information is used to determine how the shares of various programs are funded with local, State, and Federal dollars. This method enables the Department of Social Services to meet Federal record-keeping requirements without requiring workers to keep minute-by-minute activity records during the workday. An RMS observer interviews the selected worker to ask what program and activity is being worked on at the selected moment. Each worker, on average, is asked 2.7 times per quarter to complete a RMS observation form. The measurement for this workload study was conducted in 35 out of 122 localities in staggered 6-week periods in January, February, and March 2000. The results of the study indicated that CPS work is 8 percent intake (including screening), 51 percent investigations, and 41 percent ongoing CPS cases.

### Services

The service of a juvenile court petition is not a currently mandated field for workers to fill out. Thus, the reported count is low.

The number of children with out-of-court contacts was derived from the number of children assigned a CASA, based on a manual count of the CASA programs. The average number of out-of-court contacts between court representatives and child victims was derived from a manual count of monthly reports from 25 CASA programs in the State. Not all localities have a CASA program, and only 17 programs reported data.

## Washington

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Data File(s) Submitted  
Child File, Agency File

### Reports

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

Each social worker's responsibilities are identified at the office level and coded as "CPS," "intake," or "after hours." The monthly average for all three categories is 469.5 FTEs. The monthly average for just "intake" and "after hours" is 136.0 FTEs.

### Fatalities

Vital Statistics in the Department of Health collects information on all child deaths.

### Services

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

The Department opens a case for services at the time a CPS referral is accepted for investigation. The automated information system does not distinguish between services provided for the purpose of the investigation and services provided during the investigation, which are for the purpose of supporting the family or reducing the risk present in the family. By policy, investigations are to be completed within 90 days of the referral. To most accurately distinguish between those children who received services, in addition

to CPS investigation or assessment services, and those who did not, CPS cases open longer than 90 days were counted as receiving postinvestigative services, and cases open for 90 or fewer days were counted as not having received postinvestigative services.

## West Virginia

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### Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### General

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

### Services

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

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

## Wisconsin

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Data Sources  
SDC

### General

Child abuse and neglect data are submitted by local agencies for entry in the CAN database. The State is implementing a SACWIS system that will collect more complete and timely CAN data. The reporting features were implemented in Milwaukee County in 2001 and will be implemented statewide by 2004.

### Reports

There can be more than one report source per report. “Other” dispositions refer to those investigations where the critical sources of information necessary for establishing a preponderance of evidence cannot be found or accessed.

### Victims

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

## Wyoming

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### Data File(s) Submitted

DCDC, Agency File

### Report

The average time for reports requiring an “immediate” response was 3 hours; the average time for “nonimmediate” response was 16 hours.

Each active worker with at least one open CPS incident at the time this report was generated was counted as a screening, intake, investigation, or assessment worker.

### Services

In addition to the CPS incident database, the count of children and families who received preventive services also included those served by Children’s Trust Fund and Family Preservation grants.

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

### Fatalities

The three fatalities reported in the Agency File include one fatality from the Child File.





# Reader Survey

## APPENDIX D

Please take a few minutes and let us know what you think of *Child Maltreatment 2000*. Your responses will help us to meet your needs more effectively in the future.

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

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

**2. What additional child abuse and neglect topics would you like to be included in the report?**

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**3. How could the report be improved?**

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**4. How will you use NCANDS data for future research?**

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**5. If you have used NCANDS data in your research, would you share your results with us?  
Provide us with your name, address, and research topic so that we may contact you.**

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**6. Have you accessed previous copies of this report on the Children's Bureau Web site?**

Yes       No

**Please mail or fax this form so that your opinions can help shape future *Child Maltreatment* reports.**

**Mail**

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PLACE  
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