



# Child Maltreatment 2011



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



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If you have questions or require additional information about this report, please contact the Child Welfare Information Gateway at [info@childwelfare.gov](mailto:info@childwelfare.gov) or 1-800-394-3366.

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# Child Maltreatment 2011



# Acknowledgements

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

National and State statistics about child maltreatment are derived from the data collected by child protective services agencies and reported to NCANDS. The data are analyzed, disseminated, and released in an annual report. *Child Maltreatment 2011* marks the 22nd issuance of this report. The administration hopes that the report continues to serve as an important resource for policymakers, child welfare practitioners, researchers, and other concerned citizens.

This year's national statistics were based upon receiving data from 52 States. Case-level data were received from 51 States, including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; aggregate data were received from 1 State. Due to the dedication of State agencies and the technical assistance provided to each State, ACYF has nearly reached our goal of receiving case-level data from all States.

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

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

# Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
SUMMARY	vii
CHAPTER 1: <b>Introduction</b>	1
Background of NCANDS	1
Annual Data Collection Process	2
NCANDS as a Resource	3
Structure of the Report	4
CHAPTER 2: <b>Reports</b>	5
Screening of Referrals	5
Report Dispositions	6
Report Sources	7
CPS Response Time	8
CPS Workforce and Caseload	9
Exhibit and Table Notes	9
CHAPTER 3: <b>Children</b>	15
Children Who Were Subjects of a Report	17
Number of Child Victims	19
Child Victim Demographics	20
Maltreatment Types	21
Risk Factors	22
Perpetrator Relationship	23
Federal Standards and Performance Measures	23
Exhibit and Table Notes	24
CHAPTER 4: <b>Fatalities</b>	56
Number of Child Fatalities	56
Child Fatality Demographics	57
Perpetrator Relationship	59
Maltreatment Types	60
Risk Factors	60
Prior CPS Contact	61
Exhibit and Table Notes	61

CHAPTER 5: <b>Perpetrators</b>	67
Number of Perpetrators	67
Perpetrator Demographics	68
Perpetrator Relationship	68
Maltreatment Types	69
Exhibit and Table Notes	70
CHAPTER 6: <b>Services</b>	81
Prevention Services	81
Postresponse Services	82
History of Receiving Services	84
Exhibit and Table Notes	84
CHAPTER 7: <b>Reports, Research, and Capacity Building Activities Related to Child Maltreatment</b>	96
Reports on National Statistics	96
Research on Child Maltreatment	98
Capacity Building Initiatives	99
Suggestions for Future Research	106
APPENDIX A: <b>Required CAPTA Data Items</b>	110
APPENDIX B: <b>Glossary</b>	112
APPENDIX C: <b>Data Submission and Data Elements</b>	127
APPENDIX D: <b>State Commentary</b>	129
ENDNOTES	237

## Exhibits

Exhibit S-1 Statistics at a Glance, 2011	xi
Exhibit 2-A Referral Rates, 2007-2011	6
Exhibit 2-B Report Disposition Rates, 2007-2011	7
Exhibit 2-C Report Sources, 2007-2011	8
Exhibit 3-A Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	17
Exhibit 3-B Children by Age, Race, and Sex in States with Alternative Response Data Reported to NCANDS, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	18
Exhibit 3-C Child Disposition Rates, 2007-2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	19
Exhibit 3-D Child Victimization Rates, 2007-2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	20
Exhibit 3-E Victims by Age, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	20
Exhibit 3-F Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	21
Exhibit 3-G Selected Maltreatment Types of Victims by Age, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	22
Exhibit 3-H Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	23
Exhibit 4-A Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2007-2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	57
Exhibit 4-B Child Fatalities by Age, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	57
Exhibit 4-C Child Fatalities by Sex, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	58
Exhibit 4-D Child Fatalities by Race, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	58
Exhibit 4-E Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	59
Exhibit 4-F Reported Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	60
Exhibit 4-G Child Fatalities With Selected Caregiver Risk Factors, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	60
Exhibit 5-A Perpetrators by Age, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	68
Exhibit 5-B Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	68
Exhibit 5-C Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2011 <i>(duplicated count)</i>	69
Exhibit 5-D Perpetrators by Maltreatment Type, 2011 <i>(duplicated count)</i>	69
Exhibit 6-A Victims who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	83
Exhibit 6-B Nonvictims Who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	83

## Tables

Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2011	11
Table 2–2 Federal Performance Measure: Response Time in Hours, 2007–2011	12
Table 2–3 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2011	13
Table 2–4 Child Protective Services Caseload, 2011	14
Table 3–1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	29
Table 3–2 Children Who Received a CPS Response, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	31
Table 3–3 Child Victims, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	32
Table 3–4 Victims by Age, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	33
Table 3–5 Victims by Sex, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	39
Table 3–6 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	40
Table 3–7 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2007–2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	42
Table 3–8 Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	44
Table 3–9 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	46
Table 3–10 Children With a Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	48
Table 3–11 Children With Alcohol Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	49
Table 3–12 Children With Drug Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	50
Table 3–13 Federal Performance Measure: First-Time Victims, 2007–2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	51
Table 3–14 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2007–2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	54
Table 3–15 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2007–2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	55
Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	63
Table 4–2 Child Fatalities, 2007–2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	64
Table 4–3 Child Fatalities Whose Families Received Preservation Services in the Past 5 Years, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	65
Table 4–4 Child Fatalities Who Were Reunited With Their Families Within the Previous 5 Years, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	66
Table 5–1 Perpetrators, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	72
Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Age, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	73
Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Sex, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	75
Table 5–4 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	76
Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2011 <i>(duplicated count)</i>	78
Table 5–6 Perpetrators by Parental Type, 2011 <i>(duplicated count)</i>	80
Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services by Funding Source, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	87
Table 6–2 Average Number of Days to Initiation of Services, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	88
Table 6–3 Children Who Received Postresponse Services, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	89
Table 6–4 Victims who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	90
Table 6–5 Nonvictims Who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2010 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	91
Table 6–6 Victims With Court Action, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	92
Table 6–7 Victims With Court-Appointed Representatives, 2011 <i>(duplicate count)</i>	93
Table 6–8 Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	94
Table 6–9 Victims Who Were Reunited With Their Families Within the Previous 5 Years, 2011 <i>(unique count)</i>	95
Table C–1 State Data Submissions, 2011	128





# Summary

## Overview

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

Each State has its own definitions of child abuse and neglect that are based on standards set by Federal law. Federal legislation provides a foundation for States by identifying a set of acts or behaviors that define child abuse and neglect. The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), (42 U.S.C. §5101), as amended by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010, retained the existing definition of child abuse and neglect as, at a minimum:

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

Most States recognize four major types of maltreatment: neglect, physical abuse, psychological maltreatment, and sexual abuse. Although any of the forms of child maltreatment may be found separately, they can occur in combination.

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

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

The data are submitted voluntarily by the States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The first report from NCANDS was based on data for 1990; this report for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2011 data is the 22nd issuance of this annual publication.

## How are the data used?

NCANDS data are used for the *Child Maltreatment* report. In addition, data collected by NCANDS are a critical source of information for many publications, reports, and activities of the Federal Government and other groups. Data from NCANDS are used in the Child and Family Services Reviews of the States, in the *Child Welfare Outcomes: Report to Congress*, and to measure the performance of several Federal programs.

## What data are collected?

Once an allegation (called a referral) of abuse and neglect is received by a CPS agency, it is either screened in for further attention by CPS or it is screened out. A screened-in referral is called a report. CPS agencies respond to all reports. The majority of reports receive investigations, which determines if a child was maltreated or is at-risk of maltreatment and establish whether an intervention is needed. Some reports receive alternative responses, which focuses primarily upon the needs of the family and usually do not determine if a child was maltreated or is at-risk of maltreatment.

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

Case-level data include information about the characteristics of screened-in referrals (reports) of abuse and neglect that are made to CPS agencies, the children involved, the types of maltreatment they suffered, the dispositions of the CPS responses, the risk factors of the child and the caregivers, the services that are provided, and the perpetrators.

## Where are the data available?

The *Child Maltreatment* reports are available on the Children's Bureau website at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>. If you have questions or require additional information about this report, please contact the Child Welfare Information Gateway at [info@childwelfare.gov](mailto:info@childwelfare.gov) or 1-800-394-3366.

Restricted use files of the NCANDS data are archived at the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) at Cornell University. Researchers who are interested in using these data for statistical analyses may contact NDACAN by phone at 607-255-7799 or by email at [ndacan@cornell.edu](mailto:ndacan@cornell.edu).

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

During FFY 2011, an estimated 3.4 million referrals, were received by CPS agencies. The national estimate of 3.4 million referrals were estimated to include 6.2 million children. Of these referrals, 45 States reported counts of both screened-in and screened-out referrals. Based on these data, 60.8 percent were screened in and 39.2 percent were screened out.

For FFY 2011, more than 2 million reports were screened in, had a CPS response, and received a disposition. The national rate of reports that received a disposition was 27.4 per 1,000 children in the national population. An analysis of 5 years' worth of data on reports that received a response and resulted in a disposition reveals only slight fluctuations in the number and rate of reports.

## Who reported child maltreatment?

For 2011, professionals made three-fifths (57.6%) of reports of alleged child abuse and neglect. The term professional means that the person had contact with the alleged child maltreatment victim as part of the report source's job. This term includes teachers, police officers, lawyers, and social services staff. Nonprofessionals—including friends, neighbors, and relatives—submitted one-fifth of reports (18.2%). Unclassified sources submitted the remainder of reports (24.3%). Unclassified includes anonymous, "other," and unknown report sources. States use the code of "other" for any report source that does not have an NCANDS-designated code.

The three largest percentages of report sources were from such professionals as teachers (16.0%), legal and law enforcement personnel (16.7%), and social services personnel (10.6%).

## Who were the child victims?

All 52 States submitted data to NCANDS about the dispositions of children who received one or more CPS responses. For FFY 2011, more than 3.7 million (duplicate count) children were the subjects of at least one report. One-fifth of these children were found to be victims with dispositions of substantiated (18.5%), indicated (1.0%), and alternative response victim (0.5%). The remaining four-fifths of the children were found to be nonvictims of maltreatment. The duplicate count of child victims tallies a child each time he or she was found to be a victim. The unique count of child victims counts a child only once regardless of the number of times he or she was found to be victim during the reporting year.

For FFY 2011, 51 States reported (unique count) 676,569 victims of child abuse and neglect. The unique victim rate was 9.1 victims per 1,000 children in the population. Using this rate, the national estimate of unique victims for FFY 2011 was 681,000. Comparing 2011 (unique count) victim data to 2010 data, 42 States reported a decreased number of victims. Other victim demographics include:

- Victims in the age group of birth to 1 year had the highest rate of victimization at 21.2 per 1,000 children of the same age group in the national population.
- Victimization was split between the sexes with boys accounting for 48.6 percent and girls accounting for 51.1 percent. Fewer than 1 percent of victims were of unknown sex.
- Eighty-seven percent of (unique count) victims were comprised of three races or ethnicities—African-American (21.5%), Hispanic (22.1%), and White (43.9%).

## What were the most common types of maltreatment?

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

- more than 75 percent (78.5%) suffered neglect
- more than 15 percent (17.6%) suffered physical abuse
- less than 10 percent (9.1%) suffered sexual abuse

## How many children died from abuse or neglect?

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. For FFY 2011, 51 States reported a total of 1,545 fatalities. Based on these data, a nationally estimated 1,570 children died from abuse and neglect. Analyses are performed on the number of child fatalities for whom case-level data were obtained:

- The overall rate of child fatalities was 2.10 deaths per 100,000 children.
- Four-fifths (81.6%) of all child fatalities were younger than 4 years old.
- Boys had a higher child fatality rate than girls at 2.47 boys per 100,000 boys in the population. Girls died of abuse and neglect at a rate of 1.77 per 100,000 girls in the population.
- Nearly 90 percent (86.5%) of child fatalities were comprised of African-American (28.2%), Hispanic (17.8%), and White (40.5%) victims.
- Four-fifths (78.3%) of child fatalities were caused by one or more parents.

## Who abused and neglected children?

A perpetrator is the person who is responsible for the abuse or neglect of a child. Fifty States reported case-level data about perpetrators using unique identifiers. In these States, the total duplicated count of perpetrators was 885,003 and the total unique count of perpetrators was 508,849. For 2011:

- Four-fifths (84.6%) of unique perpetrators were between the ages of 20 and 49 years.
- More than one-half (53.6%) of perpetrators were women, 45.1 percent of perpetrators were men, and 1.3 percent were of unknown sex.
- Four-fifths (80.8%) of duplicated perpetrators were parents.
- Of the duplicated perpetrators who were parents, 87.6 percent were the biological parents.

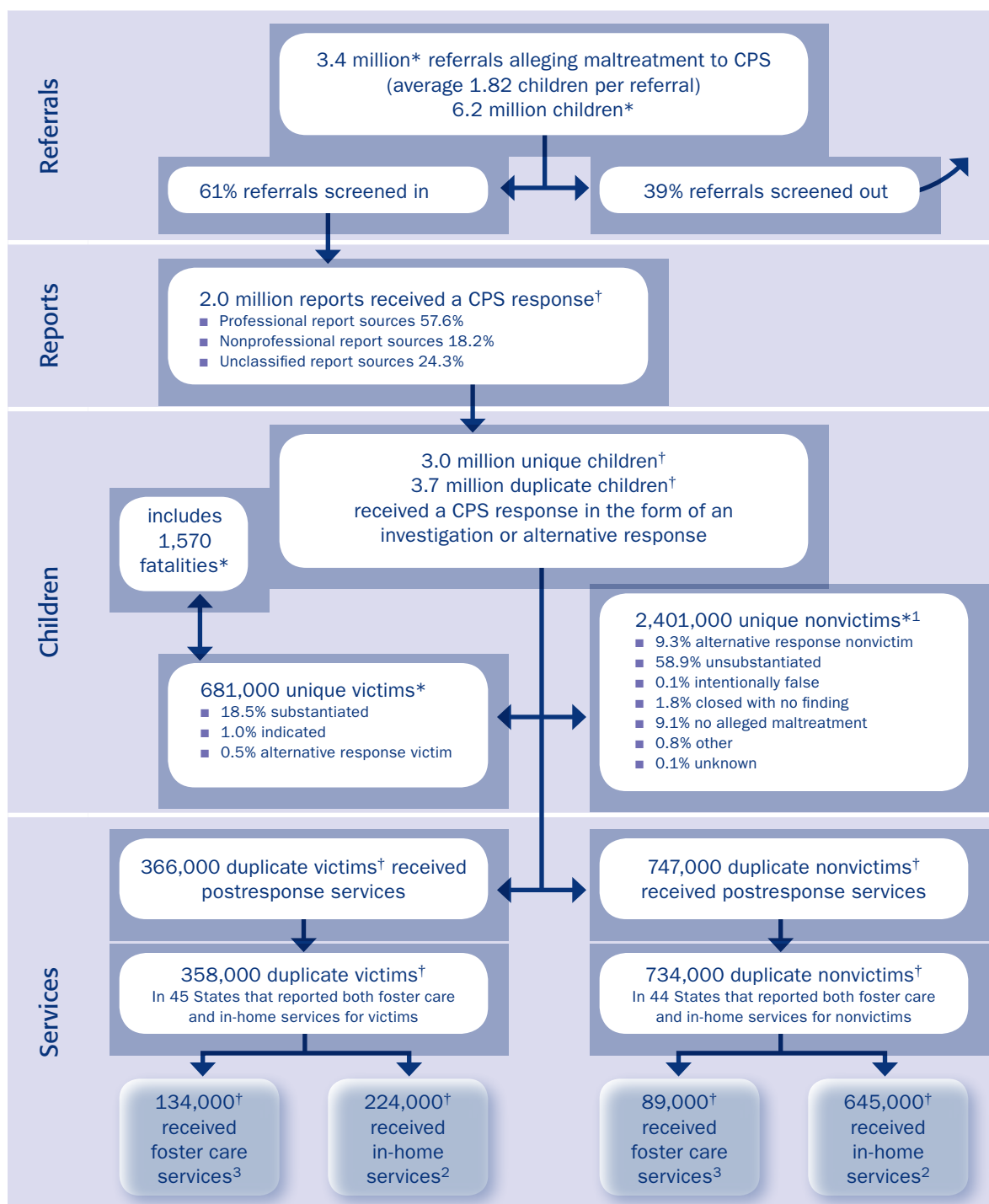
## Who received services?

CPS agencies provide services to children and their families, both in their homes and in foster care. Reasons for the provision of services may include 1) preventing future instances of child maltreatment and 2) remedying conditions that brought the children and their family to the attention of the agency. During 2011, for the duplicate count of children:

- Forty-six States reported approximately 3.3 million children received prevention services.
- Based on data from 40 States, 1,046,947 duplicate children received postresponse services from a CPS agency.
- Three-fifths (61.2%) of duplicate victims and nearly one-third (30.1%) of duplicate nonvictims received postresponse services.

A 1-page chart of key statistics from the annual report is provided on the following page.

## Exhibit S-1 Statistics at a Glance 2011



\* Indicates a nationally estimated number. Please refer to the report Child Maltreatment 2011 for information regarding how the estimates calculated.

† Indicates a rounded number. Please refer to the report Child Maltreatment 2011 for information regarding how the estimates were calculated.

<sup>1</sup> The estimated number of unique nonvictims was calculated by subtracting the unique count of estimated victims from the unique count of estimated children.

<sup>2</sup> These children received in-home services only.

<sup>3</sup> These children received foster care services and could have received other services, including in-home services.



# Introduction

## CHAPTER 1

Child abuse and neglect is one of the Nation's most serious concerns. The Children's Bureau in the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, the Administration for Children and Families within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), addresses this important issue in many ways. The Children's Bureau strives to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of all children by working with State, tribal, and local agencies to develop programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. The Children's Bureau awards funds to States and Tribes on a formula basis and to individual organizations that successfully apply for discretionary funds. Examples of some of these programs are described below.

- Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) discretionary funds are used to support research and demonstration projects related to the identification, prevention, and treatment of child abuse and neglect. Grants are provided to States, local agencies, and university- and hospital-affiliated programs.
- Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act amended Part B of title IV of the Social Security Act. Provisions of the Act include authorization of funds to States to plan for oversight and coordination of services for foster care children, identify which populations are at the greatest risk of maltreatment and identify how services are targeted to them, conduct child welfare program demonstration projects that promote the objectives of foster care and adoption assistance, and improve the quality of monthly caseworker visits.
- Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants are awarded to American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, tribal organizations, and migrant programs to develop linkages with statewide CBCAP programs and support child abuse prevention activities and family services.

This *Child Maltreatment 2011* report presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2011. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS), which is an initiative of the Children's Bureau. Because NCANDS contains all screened-in referrals to CPS agencies that received a disposition or a completed response by CPS during FFY 2011, these data represent the universe of known child maltreatment cases including those that received an alternative response.

## Background of NCANDS

CAPTA was amended in 1988 to direct the Secretary of HHS to establish a national data collection and analysis program, which would make available State child abuse and neglect reporting information.<sup>1</sup> HHS responded by establishing NCANDS as a voluntary national reporting system.

During 1992, HHS produced its first NCANDS report based on data from 1990. The *Child Maltreatment* report series has evolved from that initial report and is now in its 22nd edition. During 1996, CAPTA was amended to require all States that receive funds from the Basic State Grant program to work with the Secretary of HHS to provide specific data, to the extent practicable, about children who had been maltreated. These data elements were incorporated into NCANDS. The required CAPTA data items are provided in appendix A.

CAPTA was most recently reauthorized and amended during December 2010. The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 added new data collection requirements, many of which will be addressed by NCANDS in coming years. NCANDS is subject to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval process to renew existing and to add new data elements. This process occurs every 3 years.

A successful Federal-State partnership is the core component of NCANDS. A State Advisory Group, comprised of State CPS program administrators and information systems managers, suggests strategies for improving the quality of data submitted by the States and reviews proposed modifications to NCANDS. Webinars are held during the summer to provide an opportunity for the State contact persons to give feedback about future modifications to NCANDS. The webinars also provide an opportunity for the Children's Bureau to offer technical assistance to the States. A technical assistance meeting is held annually for all NCANDS State contact persons. The technical assistance meeting serves as a forum for providing guidance to the States about their annual data submissions, discussing data quality issues and potential resolutions, and providing training.

## Annual Data Collection Process

The NCANDS reporting year is based on the FFY calendar; for *Child Maltreatment 2011* it was October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011. States submit case-level data by constructing an electronic file of child-specific records for each report of alleged child abuse and neglect that received a CPS response. Only completed reports that resulted in a disposition (or finding) as an outcome of the CPS response during the reporting year, are submitted in each State's data file. The data submission containing these case-level data is called the Child File.

The Child File is supplemented by agency-level aggregate statistics in a separate data submission called the Agency File. The Agency File contains data that are not reportable at the child-specific level and often gathered from agencies external to CPS. States are asked to submit both the Child File and the Agency File each year. States that are not able to submit case-level data in the Child File submit an aggregate-only data file called the Summary Data Component (SDC). As of FFY 2011, only one State is not able to provide case-level data and submits data via the SDC.

For FFY 2011, data were received from all 52 States (unless otherwise noted, the term States includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico). Of the 52 reporting States, 51 States submitted Child Files and 51 States submitted Agency Files. One State submitted an SDC.

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



With each *Child Maltreatment* report, the most recent population data from the U.S. Census Bureau are used to update all data years in each trend table. Wherever possible, trend tables encompass 5 years of data. The most recent data submissions or data resubmissions from States also are included in trend tables. This may account for some differences in the counts from previously released reports. The population of the 51 States that submitted Child Files containing FFY 2011 data accounts for more than 75 million children or 99 percent of the Nation's child population younger than 18 years.<sup>2</sup> (See table C-1.)

## NCANDS as a Resource

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

The *Child Welfare Outcomes: Report to Congress* is an annual report based on State submissions to NCANDS. The report presents information pertaining to State performance on national child welfare outcomes that are based on accepted performance objectives for child welfare practice. NCANDS data also have been incorporated into the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR), which ensures conformity with State plan requirements in titles IV-B, and IV-E of the Social Security Act. NCANDS data are the basis for two of the CFSR national data indicators:

- absence of the recurrence of maltreatment
- absence of maltreatment in foster care

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

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



The National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) was established by the Children’s Bureau to encourage scholars to use existing child maltreatment data in their research. As part of the Training and Technical Assistance Network, NDACAN acquires data sets from various national data collection efforts and from individual researchers, prepares the data and documentation for secondary analysis, and disseminates the data sets to qualified researchers who have applied to use the data. NDACAN houses the NCANDS’s Child Files and Agency Files and licenses researchers to use the data in their work.

## Structure of the Report

Readers who are familiar with this report series will notice a change in the layout when compared to prior years. National aggregated data tables are located within the text of each chapter, rather than at the end of each chapter. By making changes designed to improve the functionality and practicality of the report each year, the Children’s Bureau endeavors to increase readers’ comprehension and knowledge about child maltreatment. Feedback regarding changes made this year, suggestions for potential future changes, or other comments related to the *Child Maltreatment* report are encouraged. Feedback may be provided to the Children’s Bureau’s Child Welfare Information Gateway at [info@childwelfare.gov](mailto:info@childwelfare.gov).

The *Child Maltreatment 2011* report contains the additional chapters listed below. State-by-State data tables and notes discussing methodology are located at the end of each chapter:

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

An NCANDS glossary of terms is provided in appendix B. The State Commentary section (appendix D) of this report provides insights into policies and conditions that may affect State data. Readers are encouraged to use this section as a resource for providing additional context to the chapters’ text and data tables. Appendix D also includes phone and email information for each NCANDS State contact person. Readers who would like additional information about specific State policies or practices are encouraged to contact the States.



# Reports

## CHAPTER 2

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

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

### Screening of Referrals

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

- did not meet the State's intake standard
- did not concern child abuse and neglect
- did not contain enough information for a CPS response to occur
- response by another agency was deemed more appropriate
- children in the referral were the responsibility of another agency or jurisdiction (e.g., military installation or Tribe)
- children in the referral were older than 18 years

During FFY 2011, CPS agencies across the nation received an estimated 3.4 million referrals. The estimate is based on a national referral rate of 45.8 referrals per 1,000 children in the population. Examining 5 years of referral data reveals that both the reported number and national estimated number of referrals have been increasing since 2007. (See table 2-1, exhibit 2-A, and related notes.)

## Exhibit 2–A Referral Rates, 2007–2011

Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)	Screened-Out Referrals	Total Referrals from Reporting States		Child Population of all 52 States	National Estimate of Total Referrals
			Number	Number	Number	Rate		
2007	37	48,710,415	1,252,026	760,903	2,012,929	41.3	75,342,238	3,112,000
2008	42	54,592,919	1,496,707	900,063	2,396,770	43.9	75,411,627	3,311,000
2009	45	59,557,447	1,591,104	978,463	2,569,567	43.1	75,512,062	3,255,000
2010	45	59,247,819	1,581,876	1,011,296	2,593,172	43.8	75,022,478	3,286,000
2011	45	59,153,973	1,647,214	1,061,870	2,709,084	45.8	74,810,766	3,426,000

The national estimate of 3.4 million referrals were estimated to include 6.2 million children. Because the number of referrals has increased since 2007, so too has the national estimate of the number of children included in referrals increased. For FFY 2010, a national estimate of 5.9 million children were included in referrals to CPS agencies.

For FFY 2011, 45 States reported both screened-in and screened-out referrals (table 2–1). Nationally, those States screened in 60.8 percent and screened out 39.2 percent of referrals. These national percentages have remained constant for several years. Reviewing the percentages at the State level, 15 States screened in more than the national screened-in percentage, ranging from 62.6 to 98.6 percent. Twenty-nine States screened out more than the national screened-out percentage, ranging from 39.9 to 75.6 percent. State variations in policy and procedure account for some of the extremes in the percentages. For example, one State counts all calls to the hotline, even misdialled numbers, as a referral. This understandably inflates the State’s percentage of screened-out referrals. Readers are encouraged to read State comments in appendix D for additional information.

## Report Dispositions

Screened-in referrals, known as reports, commonly receive an investigation response. This response includes assessing the allegation of maltreatment according to State law and policy. The primary purpose of this investigation is twofold: (1) to determine whether the child was maltreated or is at-risk of being maltreated (commonly called a disposition or finding) and (2) to determine the child welfare agency’s appropriate services response.

For FFY 2011, more than 2 million reports were screened in, had a CPS response, and received a disposition. The national rate of reports that received a disposition was 27.4 per 1,000 children in the national population. An analysis of 5 years’ worth of data on reports that received a response and resulted in a disposition reveals slight fluctuations in the number and rate of reports. (See exhibit 2–B and related notes.)

## Exhibit 2–B Report Disposition Rates, 2007–2011

Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Reports with a Disposition from Reporting States	Disposition Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	National Estimate of Reports with a Disposition
2007	51	72,896,154	1,870,903	25.7	75,342,238	1,936,000
2008	52	75,411,627	2,024,057	26.8	75,411,627	2,024,000
2009	52	75,512,062	2,000,508	26.5	75,512,062	2,001,000
2010	52	75,022,478	1,987,080	26.5	75,022,478	1,987,000
2011	52	74,810,766	2,047,042	27.4	74,810,766	2,047,000

## Report Sources

A report source is defined as the category or role of the person who notified a CPS agency of the alleged child maltreatment. Report sources are grouped into the categories of professional, nonprofessional, and unclassified.

Professional report sources are persons who encountered the child as part of their occupation, such as child daycare providers, legal and law enforcement personnel, and medical personnel. State laws require most professionals to notify CPS agencies of suspected maltreatment. Nonprofessional report sources are persons who did not have a relationship with the child based on their occupation, such as friends, relatives, and neighbors. State laws vary as to whether nonprofessionals must report their observations of possible abuse and neglect. Unclassified includes anonymous, “other,” and unknown report sources. States use the code of “other” for any report source that does not have an NCANDS-designated code. According to comments provided by the States, the “other” report source includes religious leader, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families staff, landlord, tribal official or member, camp counselor, and private agency staff. Readers are encouraged to review appendix D, State Commentary for additional information as to what is included in the category of “other” report source.

For FFY 2011, professionals submitted three-fifths of reports (57.6%). Education personnel (16.0%), legal and law enforcement personnel (16.7%), medical personnel (8.4%) and social services personnel (10.6%) accounted for the highest percentages of all reports. (See exhibit 2–C and related notes.)

Nonprofessionals submitted one-fifth of reports (18.2%). Friends and neighbors (4.4%), other relatives (6.7%), and parents (6.6%) accounted for nearly all of the nonprofessional reporters. Unclassified sources submitted the remainder of reports (24.3%).

Examining report source data for 5 years shows that the data have been stable. The professional, nonprofessional, and unclassified categories have fluctuated less than two percentage points within each category across the years. Professionals submitted three-fifths of reports for each year.

## Exhibit 2–C Report Sources, 2007–2011

Report Sources	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>PROFESSIONAL</b>										
Child Daycare Providers	16,598	0.9	17,471	0.9	15,934	0.8	14,317	0.7	14,638	0.7
Education Personnel	315,698	16.9	337,888	16.7	329,825	16.5	315,359	16.4	327,804	16.0
Foster Care Providers	10,876	0.6	11,420	0.6	11,727	0.6	10,129	0.5	9,386	0.5
Legal and Law Enforcement Personnel	302,419	16.2	326,800	16.1	328,664	16.4	321,068	16.7	342,393	16.7
Medical Personnel	155,414	8.3	165,404	8.2	163,080	8.2	158,194	8.2	171,062	8.4
Mental Health Personnel	79,209	4.2	85,273	4.2	87,880	4.4	89,342	4.6	95,871	4.7
Social Services Personnel	199,366	10.7	228,563	11.3	228,754	11.4	221,659	11.5	216,981	10.6
<b>Total Professionals</b>	<b>1,079,580</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>1,172,819</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>1,165,864</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>1,130,068</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>1,178,135</b>	<b>57.6</b>
<b>NONPROFESSIONAL</b>										
Alleged Perpetrators	1,195	0.1	1,150	0.1	1,124	0.1	879	0.0	734	0.0
Alleged Victims	10,498	0.6	10,937	0.5	10,285	0.5	8,112	0.4	7,910	0.4
Friends and Neighbors	94,936	5.1	101,229	5.0	97,508	4.9	85,046	4.4	90,655	4.4
Other Relatives	139,196	7.4	146,250	7.2	141,037	7.1	133,975	7.0	138,141	6.7
Parents	117,287	6.3	133,526	6.6	135,375	6.8	131,386	6.8	134,362	6.6
<b>Total Nonprofessionals</b>	<b>363,112</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>393,092</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>385,329</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>359,398</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>371,802</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>OTHER AND UNKNOWN</b>										
Anonymous Sources	147,755	7.9	176,637	8.7	177,367	8.9	173,601	9.0	183,611	9.0
Other	163,525	8.7	161,660	8.0	157,857	7.9	151,874	7.9	168,573	8.2
Unknown	116,931	6.2	119,849	5.9	114,091	5.7	112,652	5.8	144,921	7.1
<b>Total Unclassified</b>	<b>428,211</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>458,146</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>449,315</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>438,127</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>497,105</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>Total States Reporting</b>	<b>1,870,903</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,024,057</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,000,508</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,927,593</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,047,042</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>51</b>		<b>52</b>		<b>52</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>52</b>	

## CPS Response Time

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

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

CPS response time is a Federal Performance Measure with the goal to, “Improve States’ average response time between maltreatment report and investigation [or alternative response], based on the median of States’ reported average response time, in hours, from screened-in reports to the initiation of the investigation.” The national median for all reporting States is submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The targeted goal is a reduction in response time of 5 percent from the prior year. Individual State data are not reported to OMB, but are presented here for the reader.

Based on data from 34 States, the FFY 2011 average response time was 71 hours or 3.0 days; the median response time was 63 hours or 2.6 days. (See table 2–2 and related notes.) The response time data have fluctuated over the past 5 years, due in part, to the number of States that reported data for each year. FFY 2009 had the most States reporting data with 38 States and an average of 69 hours and a median of 59 hours.

## CPS Workforce and Caseload

Given the large number and the complexity of CPS responses that are conducted each year, there is ongoing interest in the size of the workforce that performs CPS functions. In most agencies, screening and investigation response (and alternative response for those States with such programs) tasks are conducted by different groups of workers. In many rural and smaller agencies, one worker may perform all or any combination of those functions and may provide additional services. Due to limitations in States' systems and the fact that workers may conduct more than one function in a CPS agency, the data reported in the workforce and caseload tables vary from State-to-State. In some cases a State may report authorized positions, other States may report a "snapshot" or the actual number of workers on a given day. The Children's Bureau will provide technical assistance for the related data fields and endeavor to ensure that these data continue to become more comparable.

For FFY 2011, 47 States reported a total workforce of 32,970. This is a decrease from FFY 2010 when 47 States reported 33,638 workers. This decrease is due, in part, to a State that changed its methodology for counting workers to one that the State believes is more accurate. Forty States were able to report on the number of specialized intake and screening workers. The number of investigation and alternative response workers was computed by subtracting the reported number of intake and screening workers from the reported total workforce number. (See table 2-3 and related notes.)

Using the data from these 40 States, investigation and alternative response workers completed an average of 70.7 CPS responses for FFY 2011. This is an increase from FFY 2010 when investigation workers completed an average of 66.7 CPS responses. As CPS agencies realign their workforce to improve the multiple types of CPS responses they provide, the methodologies for estimating caseloads may become more complex and State- or county-specific. (See table 2-4 and related notes.)

## Exhibit and Table Notes

The following pages contain the data tables referenced in Chapter 2. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the exhibits and tables is provided below.

### General

- Rates are per 1,000 children in the population.
- NCANDS uses the child population estimates that are released annually by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### Table 2-1 Screened-in and Screened-out Referrals, 2011

- Screened-out referral data are from the Agency File or the Summary Data Component (SDC); screened-in referral data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- Only those States that reported both screened-in and screened-out referrals are included in this table.
- The national referral rate was calculated from the total number of referrals and the child population in the 45 States that reported screened-out referrals. All States reported screened-in referrals.
- The national estimate of total referrals is based upon the rate of referrals multiplied by the national population of all 52 States. The result was divided by 1,000 and rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- The national estimate of children included in referrals was calculated by multiplying the average number of children included in a screened-in referral by the number of estimated referrals. The national estimate was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- For FFY 2011, the average number of children included in a referral was 1.82. The average number of children included in a referral is calculated by dividing the number of children who received a CPS response (see table 3-1) by the number of reports with a disposition.

### **Exhibit 2–A Referral Rates, 2007–2011**

- Screened-out referral data are from the Agency File or SDC; screened-in referral data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- Only those States that reported both screened-in and screened-out referrals are included in this table.
- The national referral rate was calculated for each year by dividing the number of total referrals from reporting States by the child population in reporting States. The result was multiplied by 1,000.
- The national estimate of total referrals is based upon the rate of referrals multiplied by the national population of all 52 States. The result was divided by 1,000 and rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- This is a new exhibit for *Child Maltreatment 2011*.

### **Exhibit 2–B Report Disposition Rates, 2007–2011**

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- The national disposition rate was computed for each year by dividing the number of reports with a disposition by the child population in reporting States. The result was multiplied by 1,000.
- The national estimate of reports with a disposition was calculated by multiplying the disposition rate by the population of all 52 States and dividing by 1,000. The total was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- If all 52 States reported disposition data, the national estimate for the number of reports with a disposition is the number of reports with a disposition rounded to 1,000.

### **Exhibit 2–C Report Sources, 2007–2011**

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, this data table was modified. The report source group of unknown and “other” was renamed unclassified due to a change in the grouping. The category of anonymous sources was included as part of the unclassified group. Previously, anonymous was included in nonprofessional.

### **Table 2–2 Federal Performance Measure: Response Time in Hours, 2007–2011**

- Data are from the Agency File or the SDC.
- The development of estimates from Child File data also is being explored. If Child File data were to be used, all States could report on these data, but the precision of such estimates is unclear because data are collected in the Child File by date and not by time.

### **Table 2–3 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2011**

- Data are from the Agency File or the SDC.
- Some States are able to provide the total number of CPS workers, but not the specifics on worker functions, as classified by NCANDS.

### **Table 2–4 Child Protective Services Caseload, 2011**

- Data are from the Child File and the Agency File or the SDC.
- The number of completed reports per investigation and alternative response worker is based on the number of completed reports divided by the number of investigation and alternative response workers and rounded to the nearest whole number.
- The national number of reports per worker is based on the total of completed reports for the 41 reporting States divided by the total number of investigation and alternative response workers and rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 2-1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2011**

State	Child Population	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)		Screened-Out Referrals		Total Referrals	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Rate
Alabama	1,127,143	18,700	98.6	266	1.4	18,966	16.8
Alaska	188,441	5,669	36.4	9,909	63.6	15,578	82.7
Arizona	1,625,114	31,364	60.8	20,189	39.2	51,553	31.7
Arkansas	710,474	33,670	73.7	11,986	26.3	45,656	64.3
California	9,271,919	238,139	67.8	113,347	32.2	351,486	37.9
Colorado	1,230,088	31,603	44.7	39,144	55.3	70,747	57.5
Connecticut	803,314	29,780	63.0	17,462	37.0	47,242	58.8
Delaware	204,668	7,347	53.3	6,437	46.7	13,784	67.3
District of Columbia	105,334	6,190	92.0	537	8.0	6,727	63.9
Florida	3,994,431	167,212	80.2	41,225	19.8	208,437	52.2
Georgia	2,489,858	22,194	65.8	11,529	34.2	33,723	13.5
Hawaii							
Idaho	428,116	6,545	44.1	8,308	55.9	14,853	34.7
Illinois							
Indiana	1,597,603	61,473	52.7	55,153	47.3	116,626	73.0
Iowa	724,370	28,810	58.4	20,545	41.6	49,355	68.1
Kansas	723,922	20,566	59.8	13,829	40.2	34,395	47.5
Kentucky	1,020,955	49,459	71.3	19,901	28.7	69,360	67.9
Louisiana	1,118,196	26,255	60.1	17,410	39.9	43,665	39.0
Maine	269,218	6,513	42.0	9,003	58.0	15,516	57.6
Maryland	1,346,635	27,315	51.1	26,112	48.9	53,427	39.7
Massachusetts	1,405,015	37,799	51.6	35,495	48.4	73,294	52.2
Michigan	2,295,812	83,320	67.4	40,246	32.6	123,566	53.8
Minnesota	1,277,526	18,186	31.3	39,999	68.7	58,185	45.5
Mississippi	750,239	19,774	75.2	6,536	24.8	26,310	35.1
Missouri	1,412,121	58,782	58.3	41,979	41.7	100,761	71.4
Montana	222,354	7,536	62.6	4,506	37.4	12,042	54.2
Nebraska	460,065	13,489	46.3	15,662	53.7	29,151	63.4
Nevada	663,775	13,667	54.8	11,274	45.2	24,941	37.6
New Hampshire	279,984	8,671	64.5	4,773	35.5	13,444	48.0
New Jersey							
New Mexico	519,419	16,992	53.2	14,940	46.8	31,932	61.5
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota	151,156	3,798	44.5	4,734	55.5	8,532	56.4
Ohio	2,693,092	80,875	53.3	70,857	46.7	151,732	56.3
Oklahoma	936,159	29,736	44.2	37,530	55.8	67,266	71.9
Oregon	863,767	32,169	43.4	42,010	56.6	74,179	85.9
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	219,536	6,477	54.7	5,359	45.3	11,836	53.9
South Carolina	1,080,555	17,444	62.7	10,393	37.3	27,837	25.8
South Dakota	203,156	3,907	25.0	11,716	75.0	15,623	76.9
Tennessee	1,492,136	59,288	63.2	34,511	36.8	93,799	62.9
Texas	6,960,738	178,605	84.3	33,344	15.7	211,949	30.4
Utah	880,309	18,821	56.4	14,566	43.6	33,387	37.9
Vermont	126,018	3,385	24.4	10,499	75.6	13,884	110.2
Virginia	1,853,546	32,566	50.4	32,030	49.6	64,596	34.8
Washington	1,581,757	35,798	47.1	40,194	52.9	75,992	48.0
West Virginia	384,794	17,225	51.5	16,220	48.5	33,445	86.9
Wisconsin	1,326,208	27,060	42.2	37,115	57.8	64,175	48.4
Wyoming	134,937	3,040	49.6	3,090	50.4	6,130	45.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,153,973</b>	<b>1,647,214</b>		<b>1,061,870</b>		<b>2,709,084</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>60.8</b>		<b>39.2</b>		
<b>Rate</b>							<b>45.8</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>45</b>		<b>45</b>		<b>45</b>	



**Table 2–2 Federal Performance Measure: Response Time in Hours, 2007–2011**

State	Response Time Average				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Alabama		24	24	45	42
Alaska					
Arizona	59	70	80		
Arkansas	223	122	103	117	126
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut		46	26	25	24
Delaware	179	177	174	193	196
District of Columbia	28	26	25	25	18
Florida	9	11	9	9	10
Georgia					
Hawaii	116	119	124	155	161
Idaho		61	60	54	58
Illinois	12	14	13	13	13
Indiana			44	77	73
Iowa	38	39	37	38	40
Kansas	90	71	70	68	67
Kentucky		29	30	41	48
Louisiana		179	153	167	196
Maine	72	72	72	72	72
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota	55	46	41	38	37
Mississippi	135	212	137	81	119
Missouri	25	35	26	25	26
Montana					
Nebraska	148	314	249	209	210
Nevada	33	26	15	13	13
New Hampshire	60	50	41	34	31
New Jersey	26	22	17	20	18
New Mexico	85		68		
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota	38	38	36		
Ohio			34	42	21
Oklahoma	87	85	81	79	80
Oregon	109	90	101	99	
Pennsylvania					
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	22	21	13	13	15
South Carolina	79	80	66	68	72
South Dakota	113	112	116	125	98
Tennessee		63	33	13	92
Texas	136	58	57	69	77
Utah	100	90	89	86	86
Vermont	90	105	127	131	89
Virginia					
Washington	89	82	61	49	45
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	109	157	161	133	130
Wyoming	24	24	24	24	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>2,426</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>

**Table 2–3 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2011**

State	Intake and Screening Workers	Investigation and Alternative Response Workers	Intake, Screening, Investigation, and Alternative Response Workers
Alabama	84	523	607
Alaska	21	165	186
Arizona	70	973	1,043
Arkansas	36	427	463
California			4,885
Colorado			
Connecticut	58	413	471
Delaware	26	87	113
District of Columbia	62	70	132
Florida	195	1,466	1,661
Georgia			1,352
Hawaii	9	20	29
Idaho			251
Illinois	107	631	738
Indiana	81	491	572
Iowa	29	207	236
Kansas	70	298	368
Kentucky	73	1,525	1,598
Louisiana	36	215	251
Maine	26	119	145
Maryland			
Massachusetts	90	256	346
Michigan	103	1,196	1,299
Minnesota	143	291	434
Mississippi	47	528	575
Missouri	48	448	496
Montana	18	163	181
Nebraska	31	74	105
Nevada	29	147	176
New Hampshire	10	64	74
New Jersey	108	1,103	1,211
New Mexico	38	194	232
New York			
North Carolina	163	1,020	1,183
North Dakota			136
Ohio			
Oklahoma	98	311	409
Oregon	72	463	535
Pennsylvania			2,847
Puerto Rico	46	924	970
Rhode Island	22	28	50
South Carolina			
South Dakota	35	43	78
Tennessee	64	1,195	1,259
Texas	495	2,687	3,182
Utah	27	91	118
Vermont	21	55	76
Virginia	96	380	476
Washington	97	328	425
West Virginia			450
Wisconsin	147	279	426
Wyoming			120
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>19,898</b>	<b>32,970</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>

**Table 2–4 Child Protective Services Caseload, 2011**

State	Investigation and Alternative Response Workers	Completed Reports (Reports with a Disposition)	Completed Reports per Investigation and Alternative Response Worker
Alabama	523	18,700	36
Alaska	165	5,669	34
Arizona	973	31,364	32
Arkansas	427	33,670	79
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut	413	29,780	72
Delaware	87	7,347	84
District of Columbia	70	6,190	88
Florida	1,466	167,212	114
Georgia			
Hawaii	20	1,977	99
Idaho			
Illinois	631	63,065	100
Indiana	491	61,473	125
Iowa	207	28,810	139
Kansas	298	20,566	69
Kentucky	1,525	49,459	32
Louisiana	215	26,255	122
Maine	119	6,513	55
Maryland			
Massachusetts	256	37,799	148
Michigan	1,196	83,320	70
Minnesota	291	18,186	62
Mississippi	528	19,774	37
Missouri	448	58,782	131
Montana	163	7,536	46
Nebraska	74	13,489	182
Nevada	147	13,667	93
New Hampshire	64	8,671	135
New Jersey	1,103	56,832	52
New Mexico	194	16,992	88
New York			
North Carolina	1,020	69,115	68
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	311	29,736	96
Oregon	463	32,169	69
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	924	15,892	17
Rhode Island	28	6,477	231
South Carolina			
South Dakota	43	3,907	91
Tennessee	1,195	59,288	50
Texas	2,687	178,605	66
Utah	91	18,821	207
Vermont	55	3,385	62
Virginia	380	32,566	86
Washington	328	35,798	109
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	279	27,060	97
Wyoming			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,898</b>	<b>1,405,917</b>	
<b>Reports per Worker</b>			<b>70.7</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	



# Children

## CHAPTER 3

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

The *Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act* (CAPTA), (42 U.S.C. §5101), as amended by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L.111–320), retained the existing definition of child abuse and neglect as, at a minimum:

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

Each State defines the types of child abuse and neglect in State statute and policy. Child protective services (CPS) agencies determine the appropriate response for the alleged maltreatment based on those statutes and policies. The most common response is an investigation. The result of an investigation response is a determination (also known as a disposition) about the alleged child maltreatment. The two most prevalent dispositions are:

- **Substantiated:** An investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded by State law or policy.
- **Unsubstantiated:** An investigation disposition that determines that there was not sufficient evidence under State law to conclude or suspect that the child was maltreated or at-risk of being maltreated.

Less commonly used dispositions for investigation responses include:

- **Indicated:** An investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment could not be substantiated under State law or policy, but there was reason to suspect that at least one child may have been maltreated or was at-risk of maltreatment. This is applicable only to States that distinguish between substantiated and indicated dispositions.
- **Intentionally false:** The unsubstantiated investigation disposition that indicates a conclusion that the person who made the allegation of maltreatment knew that the allegation was not true.
- **Closed with no finding:** A disposition that does not conclude with a specific finding because the investigation could not be completed. Reasons for an incomplete response include: the family moved out of the jurisdiction, the family could not be located, or necessary diagnostic or other reports were not received within required time limits.
- States may also use the category of “other,” if none of the above is applicable.

State statutes also establish the level of evidence needed to determine a disposition of substantiated or indicated. CPS agencies respond to the safety needs of the children who are the subjects of child maltreatment reports based on these State definitions and requirements for levels of evidence.

Some States use an alternative approach, which may be called alternative response, family assessment response (FAR), or differential response (DR). Cases assigned this response often include early determinations that the children have a low-risk of maltreatment. This response usually includes the voluntary acceptance of CPS services and the mutual agreement of family needs. Such cases do not usually make a specific determination of the allegation of maltreatment.

However, in cases where services are required by the agency rather than provided solely on a voluntary basis, some States also use the concept of a victim. While in general, families who are assigned to an alternative response do not receive a finding on the allegations, in this report the term disposition is used for the determinations of both investigation and alternative responses. Each State that uses alternative response decides how to map its codes for these programs to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) codes:

- **Alternative Response Victim:** The provision of a response other than an investigation that determines that a child was a victim of maltreatment.
- **Alternative Response Nonvictim:** The provision of a response other than an investigation that did not determine that a child was a victim of maltreatment.

As alternative response programs evolve, there are more variations to the programs. For example, 11 States mention in their commentary (appendix D) that they have a type of alternative response program that does not go through CPS and (appropriately) the data are not reported to NCANDS. Many of these additional programs provide services for families that do not have allegations of maltreating children and do not meet the State's criteria for CPS intervention. The 11 States with these programs are Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Dakota. Other States commented that an alternative response program is in-progress and may be implemented in the coming years. Readers are encouraged to review appendix D for more information about these programs.

Ongoing interest in understanding the outcomes of children and their families—as well as advances in State child welfare information systems—has resulted in the ability to assign a unique identifier, within the State, to each child who receives a CPS response. These capabilities enable the types of analyses listed below to be conducted:

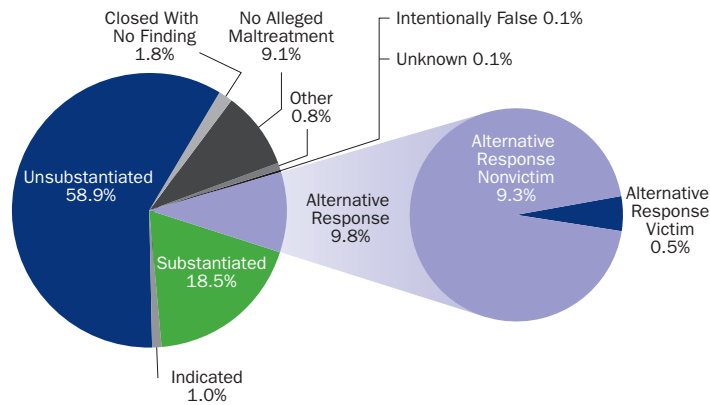
- **Duplicate count:** Counting a child each time that he or she was a subject of a report. This count also is called a report-child pair.
- **Unique count:** Counting a child once, regardless of the number of reports concerning that child, that received a CPS response in the FFY.

As nearly all States are able to report unique counts, the *Child Maltreatment* report series is in the process of transitioning from analyses with duplicate counts to analyses with unique counts. For the *Child Maltreatment 2011* report, basic counts and demographic analyses (age, sex, and race) were conducted with the unique counts. For analyses where events and attributes of the victims were examined—such as disposition type and perpetrator relationship—a duplicate count was used.

## Children Who Were Subjects of a Report

For FFY 2011, more than 3.7 million (duplicate count) children were the subjects of at least one report. One-fifth of these children were found to be victims with dispositions of substantiated (18.5%), indicated (1.0%), and alternative response victim (0.5%). The remaining four-fifths of the children were found to be nonvictims of maltreatment. (See table 3-1, exhibit 3-A, and related notes.)

**Exhibit 3-A Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2011** (duplicate count)



Based on data from [table 3-1](#).

For FFY 2011, 18 States reported 361,907 (duplicate count) children who received an alternative CPS response. This is an increase from FFY 2010 when 14 States reported 331,204 (duplicate count) children who received such a response. As States are increasing their usage of alternative response programs, the numbers and percentages of duplicate children with alternative response dispositions also are increasing.

A special analysis was conducted for the 18 States that reported (duplicate count) children who received alternative responses to NCANDS. For those States, the (duplicate count) children were categorized by disposition in three groups—alternative response (including dispositions of alternative response victims and alternative response nonvictims), victims (including dispositions of substantiated and indicated), and nonvictims (including dispositions of unsubstantiated, intentionally false, closed with no finding, no alleged maltreatment, other, and unknown). (See exhibit 3-B and related notes.)

### Exhibit 3–B Children by Age, Race, and Sex in States with Alternative Response Data Reported to NCANDS, 2011 *(duplicate count)*

	Alternative Response N=361,907	Victims N=267,759	Nonvictims N=751,650
<b>AGE</b>			
<1	7.9%	11.5%	6.6%
01	6.4%	7.1%	6.1%
02	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
03	6.5%	6.7%	6.8%
04–07	25.4%	23.8%	25.4%
08–11	22.0%	19.1%	20.7%
12–15	18.5%	17.7%	18.8%
16–17	6.2%	6.6%	7.6%
Unborn, Unknown, and 18–21	0.4%	0.3%	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>RACE AND ETHNICITY</b>			
African-American	21.9%	22.2%	21.9%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%
Asian	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
Hispanic	8.9%	15.7%	12.2%
Multiple Race	4.6%	3.6%	2.8%
Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Unknown	9.2%	11.0%	15.0%
White	53.2%	45.7%	46.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>SEX</b>			
Female	48.8%	50.8%	49.4%
Male	50.6%	48.7%	49.5%
Unknown	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Based on data from 18 States that reported alternative response data to NCANDS.

The demographics of the children in these 18 States were analyzed. For most of the demographic analyses, the alternative response group when compared with the nonvictims group had remarkably similar percentages. This similarity is logical because children who received an alternative response are deemed to have a low risk of maltreatment and one would expect the group to have similar results as the nonvictim group.

There is one area of difference between the children who received an alternative response and the children who were determined to be nonvictims. The difference is in the race and ethnicity analysis. More than one-half (53.2%) of the children who received an alternative response were White. However, White children comprised less than one-half of victims (45.7%) and nonvictims (46.3%). Similarly, only 8.9 percent of children who received an alternative response were Hispanic, while 15.7 percent of victims and 12.2 percent of nonvictims were Hispanic. This means that in the 18 States, a slightly higher percentage of White children received alternative responses than other races and a lower percentage of Hispanic children received alternative responses than other races. There have been several studies and articles written about potential racial disparity in the child welfare system. Additional research would be needed to determine the reasons behind the racial disparity in the States with alternative response programs.

During FFY 2011, 3 million (unique count) children received either an investigation response or an alternative response. Calculating this unique count of children against the child population results in a national rate of 41.2 children per 1,000 in the population who received a CPS response. (See table 3–2 and related notes.)

Five-year trend analyses of the (unique count) child disposition rates reveal slight fluctuations in the rates since 2007. The disposition rate is the rate of all children who received a CPS response. (See exhibit 3–C and related notes.)

**Exhibit 3–C Child Disposition Rates, 2007–2011** *(unique count)*

Reporting Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Reported Unique Children Who Received a CPS Response	Disposition Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Estimated Unique Children Who Received a CPS Response
2007	49	71,886,504	2,793,074	38.9	75,342,238	2,931,000
2008	50	74,398,024	3,034,305	40.8	75,411,627	3,077,000
2009	50	74,495,280	3,003,142	40.3	75,512,062	3,043,000
2010	51	74,157,309	2,987,485	40.3	75,022,478	3,023,000
2011	51	73,946,999	3,049,679	41.2	74,810,766	3,082,000

## Number of Child Victims

In NCANDS, a victim is defined as a child for whom the State determined at least one maltreatment was substantiated or indicated; and a disposition of substantiated, indicated, or alternative response victim was assigned for a child in a specific report. It is important to note that a child may be a victim in one report and a nonvictim in another report.

For FFY 2011, 51 States reported (unique count) 676,569 victims of child abuse and neglect. The unique count of child victims counts a child only once regardless of the number of times he or she was found to be a victim during the reporting year. The FFY 2011 unique victim rate was 9.1 victims per 1,000 children in the population. (See table 3–3 and related notes.)

Analyses of the number and rate of victimization for the past 5 years show an overall decrease. During FFY 2007, there was a national estimate of 723,000 (unique count) victims of maltreatment. By FFY 2011, the national estimate had decreased to 681,000. Comparing 2011 (unique count) victim data to 2010 data, 31 States reported a decreased number of victims. The decrease may be attributed to several factors, including a decrease in the number of children who received a CPS response and an increase in the number of States with alternative response dispositions. (See exhibit 3–D and related notes.)



### Exhibit 3–D Child Victimization Rates, 2007–2011 *(unique count)*

Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Unique Victims from Reporting States	Victimization Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	National Estimate of Unique Victims
2007	49	71,886,504	690,849	9.6	75,342,238	723,000
2008	50	74,398,024	704,714	9.5	75,411,627	716,000
2009	50	74,495,280	693,485	9.3	75,512,062	702,000
2010	51	74,157,309	688,157	9.3	75,022,478	698,000
2011	51	73,946,999	676,569	9.1	74,810,766	681,000

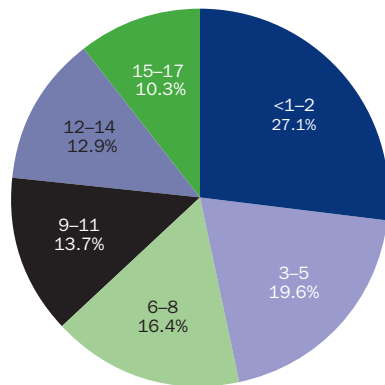
## Child Victim Demographics

The youngest children are the most vulnerable to maltreatment. Fifty-one States reported more than one-quarter (27.1%) of all FFY 2011 (unique count) victims were younger than 3 years. This equals to 182,742 (unique count) victims who were younger than 3 years. Twenty percent (19.6%) of victims were in the age group 3–5 years.

Children younger than 1 year had the highest rate of victimization at 21.2 per 1,000 children in the population of the same age. Victims with the single-year age of 1, 2, or 3 years old had victimization rates of 12.4, 12.3, and 11.4 victims per 1,000 children of those respective ages in the population. In

general, the rate and percentage of victimization decreased with age. (See table 3–4, exhibit 3–E, and related notes.)

### Exhibit 3–E Victims by Age, 2011 *(unique count)*



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

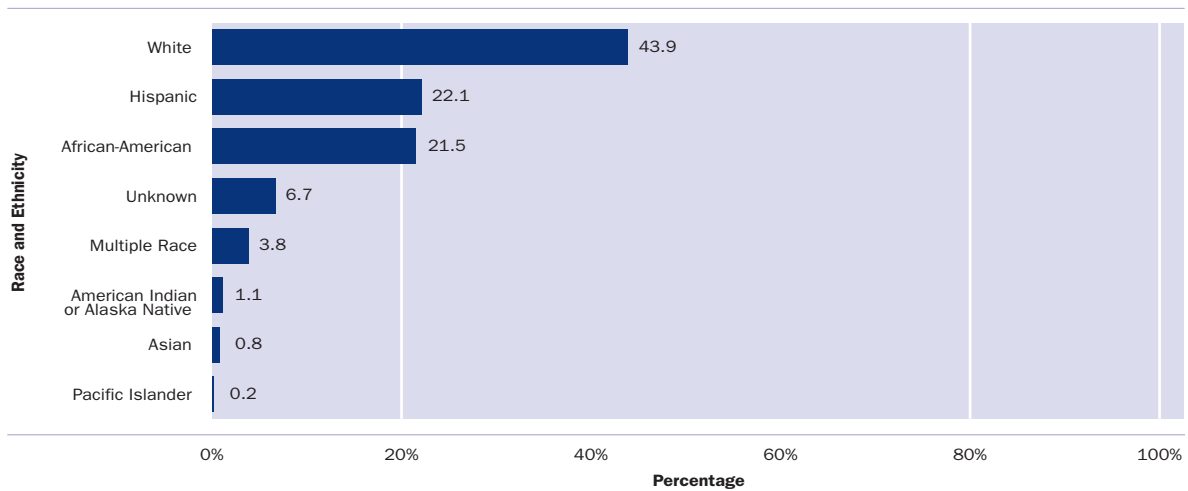
Victimization was split between the sexes, with boys accounting for 48.6 percent and girls accounting for 51.1 percent. Fewer than 1 percent of (unique count) victims had an unknown sex. The FFY 2011 victimization rate for girls was slightly higher at 9.6 per 1,000 girls in the population than boys at 8.7 per 1,000 boys in the population. (See table 3–5 and related notes.)

Eighty-seven percent of (unique count) victims were comprised of three races or ethnicities—African-American (21.5%), Hispanic (22.1%), and White (43.9%). However, victims of

African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and multiple racial descent had the highest rates of victimization at 14.3, 11.4, and 10.1 victims, respectively, per 1,000 children in the population of the same race or ethnicity. (See table 3–6, exhibit 3–F and related notes.)

Analyzing 5 years of race and ethnicity data reveals that the percentage and rate per 1,000 distributions have remained stable for several years. (See table 3–7 and related notes.)

**Exhibit 3–F Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2011** (unique count)



Based on data from [table 3–6](#).

## Maltreatment Types

Four-fifths (78.5%) of (unique count) victims were neglected, 17.6 percent were physically abused, and 9.1 percent were sexually abused. Because a victim may have suffered from more than one type of maltreatment, every maltreatment type was counted, which is why the percentages total to more than 100.0. In addition, 10.3 percent of victims experienced such “other” types of maltreatment as “threatened abuse,” “parent’s drug/alcohol abuse,” “safe relinquishment of a newborn,” or “lack of supervision.” States may code any maltreatment as “other” if it does not fall into one of the NCANDS categories. Readers are encouraged to review State comments about what is included in the “other” maltreatment type category in appendix D. It is important to note that these maltreatment types have been determined by CPS as confirmed. The *Child Maltreatment* report does not include alleged maltreatments. (See table 3–8 and related notes.)

A crosstab relation analysis was conducted to delve further into the characteristics of (unique count) victims. Selected maltreatment types of victims were analyzed by age to examine the distribution of age within each maltreatment type. Of the children who suffered medical neglect, more than one-third (34.6%) were younger than 3 years. Of the victims who were sexually abused, 26.3 percent were in the age group of 12–14 years and 21.8 percent were in the age group of 15–17 years. (See exhibit 3–G and related notes.)

### Exhibit 3–G Selected Maltreatment Types of Victims by Age, 2011 *(unique count)*

Age	Medical Neglect		Neglect		Physical Abuse		Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<1–2	5,212	34.6	159,753	30.1	28,565	24.0	12,946	21.3	1,650	2.7
3–5	2,313	15.3	110,335	20.8	19,394	16.3	11,767	19.3	8,585	14.0
6–8	2,046	13.6	86,282	16.2	19,644	16.5	10,787	17.7	9,978	16.2
9–11	1,820	12.1	68,212	12.8	16,779	14.1	9,782	16.1	11,347	18.5
12–14	1,965	13.0	58,603	11.0	18,207	15.3	8,976	14.8	16,178	26.3
15–17	1,695	11.2	46,660	8.8	15,579	13.1	6,377	10.5	13,411	21.8
Unborn, Unknown, and 18–21	23	0.2	1,568	0.3	657	0.6	204	0.3	323	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,074</b>		<b>531,413</b>		<b>118,825</b>		<b>60,839</b>		<b>61,472</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>

## Risk Factors

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

Eleven percent (11.2%) of (unique count) victims were reported as having a disability. Nearly 4 percent (3.8%) of victims were reported as having a medical condition not classified in NCANDS, 2.6 percent of victims had behavior problems, and 2.1 percent were emotionally disturbed. A victim could have been reported with more than one type of disability. (See table 3–9 and related notes.)

The data were examined to determine if the children had alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and domestic violence caregiver risk factors. This means that the child was exposed to the risk factor behavior in the home. With respect to domestic violence, the caregiver could have been either the perpetrator or the victim of the domestic violence. For the States that reported on the domestic violence caregiver risk factor, 25.1 percent of (unique count) victims and 8.2 percent of (unique count) nonvictims were exposed to this behavior. (See tables 3–10 and related notes.)

Fewer States reported data on the alcohol and drug abuse caregiver risk factors. Ten percent (9.8%) of (unique count) victims and 5.2 percent of (unique count) nonvictims were reported with the alcohol abuse caregiver risk factor and 18.6 percent of victims and 9.4 percent of nonvictims were reported with the drug abuse caregiver risk factor. It is important to note that some States are not able to differentiate between alcohol abuse and drug abuse for some or all children. Those States report both risk factors for the same children in both caregiver risk factor categories. (See tables 3–11, 3–12, and related notes.)

## Perpetrator Relationship

Victim data were analyzed by relationship of (duplicate count) victims to their perpetrators. Four-fifths (81.2%) of victims were maltreated by a parent either acting alone or with someone else. Nearly two-fifths (36.8%) of victims were maltreated by their mother acting alone. One-fifth (19.0%) of victims were maltreated by their father acting alone. One-fifth (18.9%) of victims were maltreated by both parents. Thirteen percent (12.8%) of victims were maltreated by a perpetrator who was not a parent of the child. (See exhibit 3–H and related notes.)

**Exhibit 3–H Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2011** *(duplicate count)*

Perpetrator	Duplicate Victims	
	Number	Percent
<b>PARENT</b>		
Father	130,670	19.0
Father and Other	6,150	0.9
Mother	253,107	36.8
Mother and Other	38,927	5.7
Mother and Father	129,793	18.9
<b>Total Parents</b>	<b>558,647</b>	<b>81.2</b>
<b>NONPARENT</b>		
Child Daycare Provider	2,474	0.4
Foster Parent (Female Relative)	369	0.1
Foster Parent (Male Relative)	106	0.0
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	919	0.1
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	275	0.0
Friend and Neighbor	1,596	0.2
Legal Guardian (Female)	868	0.1
Legal Guardian (Male)	303	0.0
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	7,714	1.1
Other Professional	873	0.1
Partner of Parent (Female)	1,898	0.3
Partner of Parent (Male)	16,734	2.4
Relative (Female)	10,591	1.5
Relative (Male)	19,095	2.8
Group Home and Residential Facility Staff	783	0.1
Other	23,256	3.4
<b>Total Nonparents</b>	<b>87,854</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>UNKNOWN</b>		
Unknown	41,798	6.1
<b>Total Unknown</b>	<b>41,798</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>688,299</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>

## Federal Standards and Performance Measures

Each year during FFY 2007–2011, three-quarters of (unique count) victims did not have a prior history of victimization. Information regarding first-time victims is a Federal Performance measure. The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program (CBCAP) reports this measure to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) each year as an average of all States. Individual State data are not reported to OMB, but are presented here for the reader. (See table 3–13 and related notes.)

Through the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR), the Children’s Bureau established the current national standard for the absence of maltreatment recurrence as 94.6 percent, defined as:

*“Of all children who were victims of substantiated or indicated abuse or neglect during the first 6 months of the reporting year, what percent did not experience another incident of substantiated or indicated abuse or neglect within a 6-month period?”<sup>3</sup>*

The (unique count) of victims are used to determine compliance with this standard. For FFY 2011, the number of States in compliance increased to 26 States, which translates to 51.0 percent that met the standard. The number of States in compliance with the standard has fluctuated during the past 5 years. The fewest number of States in compliance occurred during 2009 with 23 States and the most occurred in 2010 with 27 States. (See table 3–14 and related notes.)

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

*“Of all children in foster care during the reporting period, what percent were not victims of a substantiated or indicated maltreatment by foster parents or facility staff members?”<sup>4</sup>*

The number of States in compliance has increased from 20 States that met this standard for FFY 2007 to 24 States for FFY 2011. The (unique count) of children not maltreated in foster care were derived by subtracting the NCANDS count of children maltreated by foster care providers from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) count of children placed in foster care. The observation period for this measure is 12 months. (See table 3–15 and related notes.)

## Exhibit and Table Notes

The following pages contain the data tables referenced in Chapter 3. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the exhibits and tables is provided below.

### General

- States that submit SDC data do not provide unique counts.
- Rates are per 1,000 children in the population.
- National estimates were calculated by multiplying the rate by the population of all 52 States and dividing by 1,000. The total was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- NCANDS uses the child population estimates that are released annually by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### Table 3–1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2011 *(duplicate count)*

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

### Exhibit 3–A Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2011 *(duplicate count)*

- Based on data from table 3–1.

### **Exhibit 3–B Children by Age, Race, and Sex in States with Alternative Response Data Reported to NCANDS, 2011** *(duplicate count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- Data are from only the 18 States that report alternative response data to NCANDS.
- Counts associated with specific racial groups (e.g., White) do not include Hispanic children.
- Only those States that reported race and ethnicity separately are included in this analysis.
- The category unborn, unknown, and 18–21 includes victims whose ages were unable to be determined or older than 17 years. A few States include victims ages 18–21 as child victims. This category also includes a relatively small number of unborn children.

### **Table 3–2 Children Who Received a CPS Response, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File for unique counts.
- The rate was computed by dividing the number of children who received a CPS response by the child population and multiplying by 1,000.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, this table was modified to only display unique counts.

### **Exhibit 3–C Child Disposition Rates 2007–2011** *(unique count)*

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

### **Table 3–3 Child Victims, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- The rate was calculated by dividing the number of victims by the child population and multiplying by 1,000.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, this table was modified to only display unique counts.

### **Exhibit 3–D Child Victimization Rates, 2007–2011** *(unique count)*

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

### **Table 3–4 Victims by Age, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- National rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, the unknown age category was changed to unborn, unknown, and victims 18–21. The category unknown age is defined as victims whose ages were unable to be determined or older than 17 years. A few States include victims ages 18–21 as child victims. This category also includes a relatively small number of unborn children.
- There are no population data for unknown age and therefore, no rates.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, this table was modified to display single-year age categories and to display rates at the State level instead of percentages.

### **Exhibit 3–E Victims by Age, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Based on data from table 3–4.
- The calculation of percentages on this table do not include unborn, children with unknown age, and children with ages 18–21.

### **Table 3–5 Victims by Sex, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- National rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- There are no population data for children with an unknown sex and therefore, no rates.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, this table was modified to display rates at the State level instead of percentages.

### **Table 3–6 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- Counts associated with specific racial groups (e.g., White) do not include Hispanic children.
- National rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- Only those States that reported race and ethnicity separately are included in this analysis.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, this table was modified to display rates at the State level instead of percentages.

### **Exhibit 3–F Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Based on data from table 3–6.

### **Table 3–7 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2007–2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- Counts associated with specific racial groups (e.g., White) do not include Hispanic children.
- National rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- Only those States that reported race and ethnicity separately are included in this analysis.
- This is a new table for the *Child Maltreatment 2011* report.

### **Table 3–8 Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, and therefore, the total percentages may exceed 100.
- A child may have different maltreatments or the same maltreatment types reported several times and therefore, the maltreatment type count is a duplicate count.
- Only those maltreatment types that were substantiated or indicated are included in this analysis. Alleged maltreatment types are not included.
- The percentages are calculated against the number of unique victims.

### **Exhibit 3–G Selected Maltreatment Types of Victims by Age, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- A child may have different maltreatments or the same maltreatment types reported several times and therefore, the maltreatment count is a multiple response.
- This is a new exhibit for *Child Maltreatment 2011*.
- The categories of “other” and unknown maltreatment types were not included in this analysis.

**Table 3–9 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2011** (*unique count*)

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

**Table 3–10 Children With a Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2011** (*unique count*)

- Data are from the Child File.
- States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 1 percent of the victims or nonvictims were reported with this caregiver risk factor.
- The percentages are calculated against the number of unique victims.

**Table 3–11 Children With an Alcohol Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor, 2011** (*unique count*)

- Data are from the Child File.
- Some States collect and report substance abuse data and are not able to differentiate between alcohol and drug abuse. Those States report the same number of children in both alcohol abuse and drug abuse caregiver risk factor categories.
- States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 1 percent of the victims were reported with this caregiver risk factor.
- The percentages are calculated against the number of unique victims.

**Table 3–12 Children With a Drug Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor, 2011** (*unique count*)

- Data are from the Child File.
- Some States collect and report substance abuse data and are not able to differentiate between alcohol and drug abuse. Those States report the same number of children in both alcohol abuse and drug abuse caregiver risk factor categories.
- States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 1 percent of the victims were reported with this caregiver risk factor.

**Exhibit 3–H Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2011** (*duplicate count*)

- Data are from the Child File.
- The categories “mother and other” and “father and other” include victims with one perpetrator identified as a mother or father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.
- The category “other” can include more than one person.
- The category “nonparental perpetrator” is defined as a perpetrator who was not identified as a parent and includes other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, foster care staff, and legal guardian.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, the perpetrator relationship category “group home staff” was renamed to “group home and residential facility staff.” This category has always included both types of perpetrators.
- Some States are not able to collect and report on group home and residential facility staff perpetrators due to system limitations or jurisdictional issues. More information may be found in appendix D.



**Table 3–13 Federal Performance Measure: First Time Victims, 2007–2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- States with 95 percent or more first-time victims were excluded from this analysis for potentially having data quality issues.

**Table 3–14 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2007–2011** *(unique count)*

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

**Table 3–15 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2007–2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- States were excluded from this analysis if perpetrator information was provided for fewer than 75 percent of victims and if perpetrator relationship information was provided for fewer than 75 percent of perpetrators.

**Table 3–1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2011** *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims			Duplicate Nonvictims		
	Substantiated	Indicated	Alternative Response Victim	Alternative Response Nonvictim	Unsubstantiated	Intentionally False
Alabama	8,781				17,811	
Alaska	3,241				5,703	
Arizona	8,270	878			39,272	
Arkansas	12,043				36,773	
California	86,412				302,890	
Colorado	11,055		17	2,919	35,343	
Connecticut	10,754				33,839	
Delaware	2,552				11,912	324
District of Columbia	2,529				7,046	
Florida	55,770				223,442	110
Georgia	19,199				15,107	
Hawaii	1,376				2,097	
Idaho	1,515				8,640	432
Illinois	27,907			2,245	71,430	472
Indiana	19,300				70,709	
Iowa	12,590				28,312	
Kansas	1,809				29,227	
Kentucky	16,078		2,173	20,588	33,620	
Louisiana	10,118			11,822	18,748	
Maine	3,270				7,429	
Maryland	7,780	7,148			22,068	
Massachusetts	21,948			23,004	14,369	
Michigan	21,284	15,293			162,196	
Minnesota	4,552			16,984	3,369	23
Mississippi	7,246				25,576	
Missouri	6,085			41,206	38,071	
Montana	1,052	55			10,792	
Nebraska	4,747				18,337	
Nevada	5,682			1,602	14,323	
New Hampshire	921				11,456	
New Jersey	8,752				79,171	
New Mexico	6,231				21,498	
New York	83,678			12,963	180,120	
North Carolina	9,507		15,376	94,080	25,518	
North Dakota	1,323				5,577	
Ohio	20,874	12,635		18,114	68,808	
Oklahoma	8,364			25,167	13,163	
Oregon	12,214				26,261	
Pennsylvania	3,388				20,449	
Puerto Rico	11,186				15,527	339
Rhode Island	3,422				6,351	
South Carolina	11,709				16,975	
South Dakota	1,436				5,409	
Tennessee	9,087	542		19,206	58,333	
Texas	65,740				209,966	
Utah	11,257				17,237	34
Vermont	687			1,259	2,358	21
Virginia	6,096			35,580	6,821	133
Washington	7,113			11,171	31,567	164
West Virginia	4,139				22,217	
Wisconsin	5,033			990	34,062	
Wyoming	718			5,441	319	
<b>Total</b>	<b>687,820</b>	<b>36,551</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>344,341</b>	<b>2,187,614</b>	<b>2,052</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>10</b>

**Table 3–1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2011** *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Nonvictims				Total Duplicate Children Who Received a CPS Response
	Closed With No Finding	No Alleged Maltreatment	Other	Unknown	
Alabama	1,056			46	27,694
Alaska	765				9,709
Arizona		24,018			72,438
Arkansas	1,929	20,427			71,172
California		75,062		2	464,366
Colorado				11	49,345
Connecticut					44,593
Delaware	1,268	1,195	137		17,388
District of Columbia	321	5,537		2	15,435
Florida		87,541			366,863
Georgia		21,179			55,485
Hawaii				7	3,480
Idaho					10,587
Illinois	3	33,527			135,584
Indiana	508	61			90,578
Iowa					40,902
Kansas					31,036
Kentucky	2,178		308		74,945
Louisiana	2,642		140	16	43,486
Maine		238			10,937
Maryland					36,996
Massachusetts		14,037			73,358
Michigan	13,219	26			212,018
Minnesota	775				25,703
Mississippi					32,822
Missouri	1,859			38	87,259
Montana	898	70	174		13,041
Nebraska	815	7,977			31,876
Nevada		6,267			27,874
New Hampshire	423	3		279	13,082
New Jersey					87,923
New Mexico					27,729
New York		2,849			279,610
North Carolina					144,481
North Dakota					6,900
Ohio	4,347				124,778
Oklahoma	4,217				50,911
Oregon	4,907		9,215		52,597
Pennsylvania			100		23,937
Puerto Rico	2,738			2,186	31,976
Rhode Island	76				9,849
South Carolina		10,932		2	39,618
South Dakota	419				7,264
Tennessee	7,152				94,320
Texas	6,554		18,473	1,888	302,621
Utah	1,127				29,655
Vermont					4,325
Virginia		17,154	22	236	66,042
Washington	2,708				52,723
West Virginia	2,702	8,870		223	38,151
Wisconsin				9	40,094
Wyoming					6,478
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,606</b>	<b>336,970</b>	<b>28,569</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>3,712,034</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>52</b>

**Table 3–2 Children Who Received a CPS Response, 2011** (unique count)

State	Child Population	Unique Children	
		Number	Rate
Alabama	1,127,143	26,221	23.3
Alaska	188,441	7,989	42.4
Arizona	1,625,114	59,923	36.9
Arkansas	710,474	59,713	84.0
California	9,271,919	381,196	41.1
Colorado	1,230,088	42,099	34.2
Connecticut	803,314	37,073	46.2
Delaware	204,668	14,382	70.3
District of Columbia	105,334	13,187	125.2
Florida	3,994,431	291,929	73.1
Georgia	2,489,858	51,060	20.5
Hawaii	304,604	3,329	10.9
Idaho	428,116	9,018	21.1
Illinois	3,098,125	114,849	37.1
Indiana	1,597,603	79,963	50.1
Iowa	724,370	31,143	43.0
Kansas	723,922	25,436	35.1
Kentucky	1,020,955	61,912	60.6
Louisiana	1,118,196	37,994	34.0
Maine	269,218	9,518	35.4
Maryland	1,346,635	32,950	24.5
Massachusetts	1,405,015	62,443	44.4
Michigan	2,295,812	156,168	68.0
Minnesota	1,277,526	23,016	18.0
Mississippi	750,239	27,138	36.2
Missouri	1,412,121	69,037	48.9
Montana	222,354	10,413	46.8
Nebraska	460,065	24,856	54.0
Nevada	663,775	23,323	35.1
New Hampshire	279,984	11,022	39.4
New Jersey	2,042,810	71,517	35.0
New Mexico	519,419	22,752	43.8
New York	4,286,008	222,195	51.8
North Carolina	2,287,593	123,198	53.9
North Dakota	151,156	6,146	40.7
Ohio	2,693,092	103,554	38.5
Oklahoma	936,159	44,188	47.2
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,761,159	21,570	7.8
Puerto Rico	876,494	27,108	30.9
Rhode Island	219,536	8,263	37.6
South Carolina	1,080,555	36,011	33.3
South Dakota	203,156	6,334	31.2
Tennessee	1,492,136	80,005	53.6
Texas	6,960,738	272,553	39.2
Utah	880,309	25,571	29.0
Vermont	126,018	3,716	29.5
Virginia	1,853,546	61,602	33.2
Washington	1,581,757	42,554	26.9
West Virginia	384,794	33,816	87.9
Wisconsin	1,326,208	33,333	25.1
Wyoming	134,937	5,393	40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,946,999</b>	<b>3,049,679</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>41.2</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>51</b>	

**Table 3–3 Child Victims, 2011** (unique count)

State	Child Population	Unique Victims	
		Number	Rate
Alabama	1,127,143	8,601	7.6
Alaska	188,441	2,898	15.4
Arizona	1,625,114	8,708	5.4
Arkansas	710,474	11,105	15.6
California	9,271,919	80,100	8.6
Colorado	1,230,088	10,604	8.6
Connecticut	803,314	10,012	12.5
Delaware	204,668	2,466	12.0
District of Columbia	105,334	2,377	22.6
Florida	3,994,431	51,920	13.0
Georgia	2,489,858	18,541	7.4
Hawaii	304,604	1,346	4.4
Idaho	428,116	1,470	3.4
Illinois	3,098,125	25,832	8.3
Indiana	1,597,603	17,930	11.2
Iowa	724,370	11,028	15.2
Kansas	723,922	1,729	2.4
Kentucky	1,020,955	16,994	16.6
Louisiana	1,118,196	9,545	8.5
Maine	269,218	3,118	11.6
Maryland	1,346,635	13,740	10.2
Massachusetts	1,405,015	20,262	14.4
Michigan	2,295,812	33,366	14.5
Minnesota	1,277,526	4,342	3.4
Mississippi	750,239	6,712	8.9
Missouri	1,412,121	5,826	4.1
Montana	222,354	1,066	4.8
Nebraska	460,065	4,307	9.4
Nevada	663,775	5,355	8.1
New Hampshire	279,984	876	3.1
New Jersey	2,042,810	8,238	4.0
New Mexico	519,419	5,601	10.8
New York	4,286,008	72,625	16.9
North Carolina	2,287,593	22,940	10.0
North Dakota	151,156	1,295	8.6
Ohio	2,693,092	30,601	11.4
Oklahoma	936,159	7,836	8.4
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	2,761,159	3,287	1.2
Puerto Rico	876,494	10,271	11.7
Rhode Island	219,536	3,131	14.3
South Carolina	1,080,555	11,324	10.5
South Dakota	203,156	1,353	6.7
Tennessee	1,492,136	9,243	6.2
Texas	6,960,738	63,474	9.1
Utah	880,309	10,586	12.0
Vermont	126,018	630	5.0
Virginia	1,853,546	5,964	3.2
Washington	1,581,757	6,541	4.1
West Virginia	384,794	4,000	10.4
Wisconsin	1,326,208	4,750	3.6
Wyoming	134,937	703	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,946,999</b>	<b>676,569</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>9.1</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>51</b>	

**Table 3–4 Victims by Age, 2011** (unique count)

State	<1			1			2		
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate
Alabama	59,427	1,098	18.5	60,441	617	10.2	59,741	624	10.4
Alaska	11,177	379	33.9	10,716	243	22.7	10,918	233	21.3
Arizona	87,061	1,765	20.3	87,868	650	7.4	89,135	638	7.2
Arkansas	38,025	1,220	32.1	38,583	663	17.2	38,703	692	17.9
California	506,265	10,571	20.9	499,727	5,515	11.0	497,749	5,300	10.6
Colorado	66,477	1,201	18.1	67,215	809	12.0	67,936	820	12.1
Connecticut	37,318	1,113	29.8	38,341	691	18.0	38,910	692	17.8
Delaware	11,186	246	22.0	10,980	180	16.4	10,931	192	17.6
District of Columbia	8,923	238	26.7	7,327	113	15.4	6,655	112	16.8
Florida	213,621	6,693	31.3	210,583	4,483	21.3	210,480	4,321	20.5
Georgia	133,611	2,507	18.8	134,390	1,347	10.0	134,044	1,311	9.8
Hawaii	18,127	212	11.7	17,688	97	5.5	17,598	87	4.9
Idaho	22,761	207	9.1	23,409	108	4.6	23,898	107	4.5
Illinois	165,302	3,435	20.8	162,373	2,118	13.0	162,989	2,009	12.3
Indiana	84,220	2,568	30.5	84,463	1,206	14.3	84,766	1,267	14.9
Iowa	38,365	1,172	30.5	39,188	907	23.1	39,632	967	24.4
Kansas	39,992	111	2.8	40,709	100	2.5	40,407	109	2.7
Kentucky	56,065	2,371	42.3	55,238	1,357	24.6	55,148	1,372	24.9
Louisiana	63,289	1,654	26.1	62,294	644	10.3	62,031	670	10.8
Maine	12,875	441	34.3	13,185	222	16.8	13,385	250	18.7
Maryland	73,059	1,602	21.9	72,290	816	11.3	72,141	952	13.2
Massachusetts	73,343	2,427	33.1	71,739	1,502	20.9	71,595	1,424	19.9
Michigan	113,146	5,119	45.2	114,650	2,317	20.2	115,544	2,187	18.9
Minnesota	68,312	535	7.8	69,210	284	4.1	69,602	301	4.3
Mississippi	40,028	701	17.5	40,411	433	10.7	41,354	430	10.4
Missouri	74,978	422	5.6	75,954	394	5.2	76,000	452	5.9
Montana	11,894	136	11.4	12,040	85	7.1	12,402	83	6.7
Nebraska	25,907	506	19.5	26,130	345	13.2	26,137	378	14.5
Nevada	36,675	878	23.9	36,678	428	11.7	36,620	416	11.4
New Hampshire	12,910	102	7.9	12,928	59	4.6	13,451	62	4.6
New Jersey	104,457	1,236	11.8	105,966	544	5.1	105,310	560	5.3
New Mexico	28,752	601	20.9	28,729	426	14.8	28,750	414	14.4
New York	242,280	6,895	28.5	231,479	4,631	20.0	226,251	4,515	20.0
North Carolina	121,983	2,647	21.7	124,536	1,839	14.8	125,371	1,794	14.3
North Dakota	8,993	118	13.1	8,932	86	9.6	9,151	90	9.8
Ohio	139,712	3,806	27.2	138,500	1,978	14.3	140,975	2,089	14.8
Oklahoma	53,393	1,303	24.4	52,362	691	13.2	52,841	646	12.2
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	143,032	121	0.8	142,027	113	0.8	143,210	118	0.8
Puerto Rico	41,656	278	6.7	43,990	584	13.3	43,377	717	16.5
Rhode Island	11,009	458	41.6	10,931	223	20.4	10,999	262	23.8
South Carolina	59,489	1,401	23.6	59,317	830	14.0	60,123	843	14.0
South Dakota	11,830	187	15.8	11,652	127	10.9	11,790	118	10.0
Tennessee	79,558	1,486	18.7	79,185	541	6.8	79,996	525	6.6
Texas	397,633	9,406	23.7	387,482	5,436	14.0	384,970	5,226	13.6
Utah	51,126	818	16.0	52,333	741	14.2	52,647	743	14.1
Vermont	5,935	33	5.6	5,940	40	6.7	6,163	25	4.1
Virginia	101,446	611	6.0	100,875	407	4.0	99,970	456	4.6
Washington	87,638	687	7.8	88,182	512	5.8	88,275	514	5.8
West Virginia	20,571	521	25.3	20,143	307	15.2	20,322	301	14.8
Wisconsin	69,353	447	6.4	69,701	326	4.7	69,898	336	4.8
Wyoming	7,548	82	10.9	7,718	55	7.1	7,929	50	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,991,733</b>	<b>84,772</b>		<b>3,966,728</b>	<b>49,170</b>		<b>3,968,220</b>	<b>48,800</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>21.2</b>			<b>12.4</b>			<b>12.3</b>
<b>Percent</b>			<b>12.5</b>			<b>7.3</b>			<b>7.2</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>	

**Table 3–4 Victims by Age, 2011** *(unique count)*

State	3			4			5		
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate
Alabama	62,324	533	8.6	61,972	518	8.4	61,211	472	7.7
Alaska	10,945	194	17.7	10,787	213	19.7	10,622	194	18.3
Arizona	92,731	597	6.4	93,389	500	5.4	91,525	470	5.1
Arkansas	40,214	688	17.1	40,820	663	16.2	39,919	688	17.2
California	516,629	5,135	9.9	518,416	5,002	9.6	511,265	4,763	9.3
Colorado	69,671	712	10.2	70,855	746	10.5	70,570	677	9.6
Connecticut	40,688	610	15.0	41,839	631	15.1	42,699	576	13.5
Delaware	11,312	170	15.0	11,320	135	11.9	11,402	138	12.1
District of Columbia	6,858	121	17.6	6,400	112	17.5	5,899	141	23.9
Florida	219,641	4,116	18.7	220,517	3,655	16.6	218,546	3,372	15.4
Georgia	140,311	1,219	8.7	141,095	1,252	8.9	140,392	1,166	8.3
Hawaii	17,675	97	5.5	17,417	91	5.2	16,829	93	5.5
Idaho	24,591	112	4.6	24,677	82	3.3	24,454	87	3.6
Illinois	168,156	1,920	11.4	169,416	1,795	10.6	169,926	1,739	10.2
Indiana	87,724	1,155	13.2	88,691	1,189	13.4	88,057	1,047	11.9
Iowa	40,893	954	23.3	41,275	869	21.1	40,948	753	18.4
Kansas	41,431	115	2.8	41,116	111	2.7	40,919	117	2.9
Kentucky	57,261	1,283	22.4	57,449	1,178	20.5	56,816	1,095	19.3
Louisiana	64,485	616	9.6	64,684	597	9.2	62,172	564	9.1
Maine	13,975	227	16.2	14,273	210	14.7	14,534	196	13.5
Maryland	74,279	907	12.2	74,384	873	11.7	73,544	864	11.7
Massachusetts	74,305	1,366	18.4	74,669	1,273	17.0	74,835	1,211	16.2
Michigan	119,282	2,202	18.5	121,768	2,081	17.1	122,320	1,980	16.2
Minnesota	72,282	315	4.4	72,854	288	4.0	71,648	287	4.0
Mississippi	43,430	397	9.1	44,027	440	10.0	41,747	386	9.2
Missouri	78,660	440	5.6	78,701	414	5.3	79,057	385	4.9
Montana	12,555	88	7.0	12,877	69	5.4	12,382	75	6.1
Nebraska	26,707	318	11.9	26,591	329	12.4	26,412	270	10.2
Nevada	38,514	420	10.9	37,953	372	9.8	37,329	348	9.3
New Hampshire	13,870	58	4.2	14,491	59	4.1	14,693	60	4.1
New Jersey	109,258	545	5.0	110,898	493	4.4	110,689	466	4.2
New Mexico	29,910	398	13.3	29,607	390	13.2	29,411	397	13.5
New York	231,888	4,253	18.3	231,682	3,939	17.0	229,684	3,979	17.3
North Carolina	128,611	1,671	13.0	129,290	1,565	12.1	128,534	1,492	11.6
North Dakota	8,962	102	11.4	9,011	95	10.5	8,780	83	9.5
Ohio	144,230	2,092	14.5	146,943	1,972	13.4	146,885	1,823	12.4
Oklahoma	53,707	574	10.7	54,112	571	10.6	52,682	533	10.1
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	147,389	152	1.0	148,228	165	1.1	149,161	151	1.0
Puerto Rico	43,481	671	15.4	44,723	592	13.2	45,692	599	13.1
Rhode Island	11,639	235	20.2	11,466	220	19.2	12,030	179	14.9
South Carolina	61,318	765	12.5	62,423	782	12.5	60,175	753	12.5
South Dakota	12,142	116	9.6	12,177	97	8.0	11,829	98	8.3
Tennessee	83,373	572	6.9	82,905	563	6.8	82,789	532	6.4
Texas	394,500	5,019	12.7	395,023	4,740	12.0	393,733	4,273	10.9
Utah	53,152	715	13.5	52,863	699	13.2	51,915	628	12.1
Vermont	6,455	42	6.5	6,678	41	6.1	6,530	28	4.3
Virginia	104,213	435	4.2	103,683	398	3.8	103,652	343	3.3
Washington	89,963	501	5.6	89,547	409	4.6	87,433	419	4.8
West Virginia	21,348	281	13.2	21,072	285	13.5	20,930	245	11.7
Wisconsin	72,280	315	4.4	73,350	312	4.3	72,959	334	4.6
Wyoming	8,158	59	7.2	8,196	48	5.9	7,888	50	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,097,376</b>	<b>46,598</b>		<b>4,118,600</b>	<b>44,123</b>		<b>4,086,053</b>	<b>41,619</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>11.4</b>			<b>10.7</b>			<b>10.2</b>
<b>Percent</b>			<b>6.9</b>			<b>6.5</b>			<b>6.2</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>	

**Table 3–4 Victims by Age, 2011** (unique count)

State	6			7			8		
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate
Alabama	60,624	445	7.3	61,008	427	7.0	60,767	386	6.4
Alaska	10,314	182	17.6	10,359	167	16.1	10,260	154	15.0
Arizona	90,991	447	4.9	90,639	391	4.3	90,540	413	4.6
Arkansas	39,704	697	17.6	39,433	632	16.0	39,349	566	14.4
California	509,232	4,424	8.7	505,153	4,283	8.5	500,701	3,918	7.8
Colorado	70,470	657	9.3	71,042	611	8.6	70,309	599	8.5
Connecticut	43,381	565	13.0	44,203	541	12.2	44,302	512	11.6
Delaware	11,203	147	13.1	11,403	164	14.4	11,306	128	11.3
District of Columbia	5,783	168	29.1	5,424	120	22.1	5,118	125	24.4
Florida	216,562	3,045	14.1	213,868	2,772	13.0	214,695	2,450	11.4
Georgia	138,957	1,113	8.0	139,208	1,041	7.5	138,034	957	6.9
Hawaii	17,113	83	4.9	17,192	56	3.3	16,873	40	2.4
Idaho	24,575	71	2.9	24,253	84	3.5	24,038	69	2.9
Illinois	170,145	1,530	9.0	172,094	1,463	8.5	170,232	1,377	8.1
Indiana	87,878	1,003	11.4	88,962	975	11.0	87,916	874	9.9
Iowa	40,061	693	17.3	40,285	609	15.1	39,922	561	14.1
Kansas	40,531	99	2.4	40,493	118	2.9	40,599	78	1.9
Kentucky	56,661	1,004	17.7	56,810	912	16.1	56,001	840	15.0
Louisiana	61,763	533	8.6	61,234	496	8.1	60,736	430	7.1
Maine	14,698	173	11.8	14,688	176	12.0	14,619	175	12.0
Maryland	73,217	808	11.0	73,763	749	10.2	72,616	713	9.8
Massachusetts	75,704	1,229	16.2	77,085	1,108	14.4	77,527	1,029	13.3
Michigan	123,275	1,845	15.0	125,745	1,834	14.6	125,152	1,576	12.6
Minnesota	71,956	268	3.7	72,382	275	3.8	70,499	230	3.3
Mississippi	41,583	385	9.3	41,037	343	8.4	40,470	340	8.4
Missouri	77,663	342	4.4	77,973	322	4.1	77,218	295	3.8
Montana	12,239	75	6.1	12,145	52	4.3	12,122	65	5.4
Nebraska	26,196	266	10.2	26,165	244	9.3	25,675	209	8.1
Nevada	37,018	284	7.7	36,868	267	7.2	36,230	238	6.6
New Hampshire	14,836	59	4.0	15,150	56	3.7	15,576	38	2.4
New Jersey	111,733	486	4.3	113,369	446	3.9	112,412	410	3.6
New Mexico	29,477	375	12.7	29,068	340	11.7	28,545	338	11.8
New York	230,730	4,048	17.5	231,799	4,071	17.6	231,693	3,947	17.0
North Carolina	127,239	1,331	10.5	127,591	1,309	10.3	126,331	1,170	9.3
North Dakota	8,460	87	10.3	8,244	57	6.9	8,009	65	8.1
Ohio	145,520	1,819	12.5	148,243	1,674	11.3	147,252	1,516	10.3
Oklahoma	52,661	473	9.0	52,481	411	7.8	51,734	405	7.8
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	148,455	158	1.1	150,582	152	1.0	150,155	161	1.1
Puerto Rico	46,200	614	13.3	45,605	574	12.6	46,009	541	11.8
Rhode Island	11,860	174	14.7	12,161	174	14.3	11,991	154	12.8
South Carolina	59,540	683	11.5	59,069	642	10.9	58,756	580	9.9
South Dakota	11,594	96	8.3	11,407	73	6.4	10,947	72	6.6
Tennessee	81,649	459	5.6	82,460	433	5.3	81,939	427	5.2
Texas	394,237	3,825	9.7	392,894	3,437	8.7	389,171	3,187	8.2
Utah	51,699	642	12.4	50,799	588	11.6	50,571	524	10.4
Vermont	6,726	24	3.6	6,858	32	4.7	7,036	23	3.3
Virginia	103,066	330	3.2	103,409	315	3.0	102,344	298	2.9
Washington	87,295	400	4.6	86,231	387	4.5	85,715	359	4.2
West Virginia	20,920	240	11.5	21,065	224	10.6	21,195	202	9.5
Wisconsin	72,911	295	4.0	74,014	275	3.7	72,929	245	3.4
Wyoming	7,673	31	4.0	7,545	41	5.4	7,506	37	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,073,978</b>	<b>39,230</b>		<b>4,080,958</b>	<b>36,943</b>		<b>4,051,642</b>	<b>34,046</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>9.6</b>			<b>9.1</b>			<b>8.4</b>
<b>Percent</b>			<b>5.8</b>			<b>5.5</b>			<b>5.0</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>	



**Table 3–4 Victims by Age, 2011** (unique count)

State	9			10			11		
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate
Alabama	61,498	387	6.3	64,787	318	4.9	65,374	351	5.4
Alaska	10,092	133	13.2	10,169	112	11.0	10,648	122	11.5
Arizona	88,643	312	3.5	91,965	306	3.3	92,369	299	3.2
Arkansas	38,909	539	13.9	40,099	507	12.6	40,428	488	12.1
California	493,576	3,720	7.5	507,906	3,522	6.9	514,722	3,484	6.8
Colorado	68,708	543	7.9	69,684	531	7.6	69,354	446	6.4
Connecticut	44,866	499	11.1	45,661	506	11.1	47,467	449	9.5
Delaware	11,012	108	9.8	11,500	129	11.2	11,715	100	8.5
District of Columbia	5,156	104	20.2	5,126	140	27.3	5,098	110	21.6
Florida	216,192	2,484	11.5	223,249	2,311	10.4	228,314	2,119	9.3
Georgia	138,655	871	6.3	141,910	849	6.0	143,597	825	5.7
Hawaii	16,057	50	3.1	16,662	50	3.0	16,406	51	3.1
Idaho	23,901	69	2.9	24,228	61	2.5	24,195	53	2.2
Illinois	170,338	1,266	7.4	173,511	1,154	6.7	175,977	1,071	6.1
Indiana	88,147	854	9.7	90,793	776	8.5	92,391	749	8.1
Iowa	39,630	521	13.1	40,263	506	12.6	40,854	463	11.3
Kansas	39,364	102	2.6	40,433	75	1.9	40,927	88	2.2
Kentucky	55,688	775	13.9	57,379	776	13.5	58,281	725	12.4
Louisiana	60,437	440	7.3	62,581	422	6.7	63,693	406	6.4
Maine	14,713	136	9.2	15,148	142	9.4	15,524	117	7.5
Maryland	72,983	661	9.1	75,506	666	8.8	76,114	617	8.1
Massachusetts	76,845	1,032	13.4	78,648	913	11.6	80,273	921	11.5
Michigan	126,881	1,523	12.0	131,703	1,582	12.0	133,587	1,492	11.2
Minnesota	69,316	229	3.3	70,963	194	2.7	71,358	189	2.6
Mississippi	40,265	357	8.9	42,188	345	8.2	43,065	318	7.4
Missouri	76,788	306	4.0	79,191	306	3.9	80,343	263	3.3
Montana	12,117	42	3.5	12,273	47	3.8	12,120	33	2.7
Nebraska	25,361	205	8.1	25,386	197	7.8	25,326	172	6.8
Nevada	36,137	231	6.4	36,967	228	6.2	37,164	209	5.6
New Hampshire	15,721	34	2.2	15,859	47	3.0	16,561	33	2.0
New Jersey	112,062	383	3.4	114,574	393	3.4	117,240	366	3.1
New Mexico	28,735	278	9.7	28,729	265	9.2	29,029	259	8.9
New York	230,913	3,608	15.6	234,871	3,454	14.7	240,970	3,406	14.1
North Carolina	127,295	1,101	8.6	131,446	1,120	8.5	131,518	1,050	8.0
North Dakota	7,802	54	6.9	7,743	68	8.8	7,848	64	8.2
Ohio	148,864	1,494	10.0	153,782	1,339	8.7	155,718	1,303	8.4
Oklahoma	51,868	366	7.1	51,460	318	6.2	52,564	261	5.0
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	149,904	156	1.0	154,144	175	1.1	158,386	157	1.0
Puerto Rico	47,532	519	10.9	51,131	558	10.9	53,122	554	10.4
Rhode Island	12,078	121	10.0	12,073	142	11.8	12,464	133	10.7
South Carolina	58,987	542	9.2	60,629	521	8.6	62,211	502	8.1
South Dakota	10,612	66	6.2	10,803	47	4.4	11,053	50	4.5
Tennessee	82,401	394	4.8	84,096	437	5.2	86,092	392	4.6
Texas	385,065	2,917	7.6	390,975	2,696	6.9	393,009	2,409	6.1
Utah	48,370	543	11.2	48,573	540	11.1	48,606	492	10.1
Vermont	6,826	36	5.3	6,988	34	4.9	7,392	26	3.5
Virginia	101,594	287	2.8	103,483	305	2.9	104,577	269	2.6
Washington	84,947	317	3.7	87,194	306	3.5	88,657	254	2.9
West Virginia	21,189	182	8.6	21,363	186	8.7	22,301	183	8.2
Wisconsin	73,312	248	3.4	74,369	214	2.9	76,084	204	2.7
Wyoming	7,183	48	6.7	7,153	35	4.9	7,354	41	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,035,535</b>	<b>32,193</b>		<b>4,137,317</b>	<b>30,871</b>		<b>4,199,440</b>	<b>29,138</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>8.0</b>			<b>7.5</b>			<b>6.9</b>
<b>Percent</b>			<b>4.8</b>			<b>4.6</b>			<b>4.3</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>	

**Table 3–4 Victims by Age, 2011** *(unique count)*

State	12			13			14		
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate
Alabama	63,798	391	6.1	64,460	446	6.9	63,356	489	7.7
Alaska	10,135	109	10.8	9,980	116	11.6	10,145	92	9.1
Arizona	89,965	310	3.4	89,382	315	3.5	89,323	365	4.1
Arkansas	39,747	429	10.8	39,809	480	12.1	39,569	619	15.6
California	509,792	3,682	7.2	514,503	3,607	7.0	524,351	3,661	7.0
Colorado	67,170	444	6.6	66,131	442	6.7	65,644	437	6.7
Connecticut	47,948	529	11.0	47,528	470	9.9	49,036	447	9.1
Delaware	11,356	93	8.2	11,441	107	9.4	11,117	110	9.9
District of Columbia	5,012	151	30.1	4,951	146	29.5	5,119	141	27.5
Florida	225,624	1,945	8.6	226,387	1,857	8.2	227,999	1,798	7.9
Georgia	138,648	757	5.5	137,457	820	6.0	136,275	783	5.7
Hawaii	16,345	57	3.5	15,982	57	3.6	16,151	71	4.4
Idaho	23,756	79	3.3	23,122	72	3.1	23,188	54	2.3
Illinois	173,490	1,009	5.8	174,597	966	5.5	175,059	952	5.4
Indiana	90,410	748	8.3	90,084	871	9.7	89,196	784	8.8
Iowa	40,042	410	10.2	40,394	428	10.6	40,081	391	9.8
Kansas	39,747	105	2.6	39,717	102	2.6	38,735	101	2.6
Kentucky	57,388	663	11.6	56,857	622	10.9	56,065	577	10.3
Louisiana	61,998	353	5.7	61,147	404	6.6	60,651	384	6.3
Maine	15,732	157	10.0	15,733	129	8.2	15,934	114	7.2
Maryland	75,553	615	8.1	75,178	595	7.9	76,054	627	8.2
Massachusetts	80,347	902	11.2	80,803	932	11.5	81,755	837	10.2
Michigan	133,256	1,439	10.8	133,832	1,462	10.9	134,959	1,391	10.3
Minnesota	70,181	201	2.9	70,083	189	2.7	70,556	170	2.4
Mississippi	41,627	353	8.5	41,461	324	7.8	40,888	315	7.7
Missouri	79,140	274	3.5	79,526	266	3.3	78,631	305	3.9
Montana	12,242	45	3.7	12,225	28	2.3	12,291	32	2.6
Nebraska	24,714	168	6.8	24,275	149	6.1	24,337	134	5.5
Nevada	36,637	194	5.3	36,085	197	5.5	36,386	207	5.7
New Hampshire	16,322	37	2.3	16,904	47	2.8	17,054	40	2.3
New Jersey	116,149	344	3.0	116,768	321	2.7	117,953	343	2.9
New Mexico	28,753	245	8.5	28,124	218	7.8	27,723	225	8.1
New York	237,578	3,433	14.4	239,721	3,610	15.1	243,493	3,849	15.8
North Carolina	128,419	994	7.7	126,764	977	7.7	124,425	945	7.6
North Dakota	7,857	63	8.0	8,158	75	9.2	8,119	55	6.8
Ohio	153,515	1,312	8.5	154,623	1,349	8.7	152,837	1,400	9.2
Oklahoma	51,860	277	5.3	51,438	257	5.0	49,785	235	4.7
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	156,088	178	1.1	157,433	223	1.4	158,831	252	1.6
Puerto Rico	51,201	545	10.6	52,961	550	10.4	53,883	641	11.9
Rhode Island	12,565	132	10.5	12,694	122	9.6	12,882	109	8.5
South Carolina	59,801	441	7.4	59,574	455	7.6	58,795	437	7.4
South Dakota	10,864	45	4.1	10,589	42	4.0	10,787	37	3.4
Tennessee	84,915	487	5.7	83,641	432	5.2	82,701	400	4.8
Texas	381,467	2,283	6.0	377,602	2,129	5.6	375,794	2,029	5.4
Utah	46,651	474	10.2	45,562	604	13.3	44,907	568	12.6
Vermont	7,409	35	4.7	7,562	35	4.6	7,580	44	5.8
Virginia	102,529	256	2.5	102,072	274	2.7	102,232	247	2.4
Washington	87,843	291	3.3	87,839	300	3.4	87,448	252	2.9
West Virginia	21,565	148	6.9	21,722	137	6.3	21,765	148	6.8
Wisconsin	74,684	215	2.9	74,693	212	2.8	74,907	227	3.0
Wyoming	7,151	30	4.2	7,253	22	3.0	7,207	21	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,126,986</b>	<b>28,877</b>		<b>4,126,827</b>	<b>28,990</b>		<b>4,133,959</b>	<b>28,892</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>7.0</b>			<b>7.0</b>			<b>7.0</b>
<b>Percent</b>			<b>4.3</b>			<b>4.3</b>			<b>4.3</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>	

**Table 3–4 Victims by Age, 2011** (unique count)

State	15			16			17			Unborn, Unknown, and 18–21	Total Unique Victims
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate		
Alabama	63,132	553	8.8	65,587	299	4.6	67,636	198	2.9	49	8,601
Alaska	10,131	107	10.6	10,297	63	6.1	10,746	49	4.6	36	2,898
Arizona	88,617	345	3.9	89,841	350	3.9	91,130	213	2.3	22	8,708
Arkansas	39,102	633	16.2	38,601	487	12.6	39,460	328	8.3	86	11,105
California	534,251	3,664	6.9	548,121	3,333	6.1	559,560	2,417	4.3	99	80,100
Colorado	65,425	370	5.7	66,290	324	4.9	67,137	176	2.6	59	10,604
Connecticut	48,546	505	10.4	49,553	349	7.0	51,028	248	4.9	79	10,012
Delaware	11,459	121	10.6	11,838	111	9.4	12,187	84	6.9	3	2,466
District of Columbia	5,153	122	23.7	5,469	129	23.6	5,863	81	13.8	3	2,377
Florida	230,252	1,693	7.4	236,114	1,543	6.5	241,787	1,174	4.9	89	51,920
Georgia	134,967	753	5.6	137,223	651	4.7	141,084	306	2.2	13	18,541
Hawaii	16,468	55	3.3	16,795	54	3.2	17,226	38	2.2	7	1,346
Idaho	23,151	67	2.9	22,784	50	2.2	23,135	36	1.6	2	1,470
Illinois	177,862	849	4.8	182,306	715	3.9	184,352	446	2.4	18	25,832
Indiana	90,314	856	9.5	91,220	605	6.6	92,371	391	4.2	12	17,930
Iowa	40,080	320	8.0	40,637	296	7.3	41,820	205	4.9	3	11,028
Kansas	39,294	97	2.5	39,613	56	1.4	39,895	37	0.9	8	1,729
Kentucky	56,281	562	10.0	57,343	501	8.7	58,224	352	6.0	29	16,994
Louisiana	60,073	378	6.3	61,268	369	6.0	63,660	181	2.8	4	9,545
Maine	16,037	112	7.0	16,624	84	5.1	17,541	45	2.6	12	3,118
Maryland	76,805	630	8.2	78,863	543	6.9	80,286	434	5.4	68	13,740
Massachusetts	83,307	785	9.4	85,514	814	9.5	86,721	507	5.8	50	20,262
Michigan	136,274	1,415	10.4	140,998	1,198	8.5	143,440	676	4.7	47	33,366
Minnesota	70,560	155	2.2	72,165	133	1.8	73,599	88	1.2	11	4,342
Mississippi	41,420	339	8.2	42,216	305	7.2	43,022	189	4.4	12	6,712
Missouri	79,070	295	3.7	80,753	214	2.7	82,475	131	1.6		5,826
Montana	12,399	32	2.6	12,753	28	2.2	13,278	16	1.2	35	1,066
Nebraska	24,407	163	6.7	25,114	135	5.4	25,225	94	3.7	25	4,307
Nevada	36,788	173	4.7	37,011	163	4.4	36,715	92	2.5	10	5,355
New Hampshire	17,604	42	2.4	17,941	26	1.4	18,113	16	0.9	1	876
New Jersey	118,811	347	2.9	121,642	280	2.3	123,519	253	2.0	22	8,238
New Mexico	27,876	146	5.2	28,800	156	5.4	29,401	102	3.5	28	5,601
New York	248,911	4,225	17.0	257,338	4,126	16.0	264,727	2,471	9.3	165	72,625
North Carolina	124,298	898	7.2	125,855	758	6.0	128,087	273	2.1	6	22,940
North Dakota	8,123	55	6.8	8,293	34	4.1	8,671	23	2.7	21	1,295
Ohio	155,836	1,392	8.9	158,238	1,150	7.3	161,419	872	5.4	221	30,601
Oklahoma	49,435	215	4.3	50,268	164	3.3	51,508	115	2.2	21	7,836
Oregon											
Pennsylvania	162,923	278	1.7	168,076	235	1.4	173,135	174	1.0	168	3,287
Puerto Rico	54,471	634	11.6	55,484	552	9.9	55,976	410	7.3	138	10,271
Rhode Island	13,008	113	8.7	13,547	101	7.5	14,139	67	4.7	12	3,131
South Carolina	58,620	412	7.0	59,959	366	6.1	61,769	141	2.3	228	11,324
South Dakota	10,864	30	2.8	10,922	25	2.3	11,294	18	1.6	9	1,353
Tennessee	83,514	373	4.5	84,655	375	4.4	86,267	265	3.1	150	9,243
Texas	372,651	1,862	5.0	374,731	1,590	4.2	379,801	731	1.9	279	63,474
Utah	43,423	486	11.2	43,916	446	10.2	43,196	317	7.3	18	10,586
Vermont	7,511	60	8.0	8,208	37	4.5	8,221	34	4.1	1	630
Virginia	101,843	251	2.5	105,488	223	2.1	107,070	175	1.6	84	5,964
Washington	87,392	255	2.9	89,034	218	2.4	91,124	148	1.6	12	6,541
West Virginia	22,179	157	7.1	22,515	109	4.8	22,629	59	2.6	85	4,000
Wisconsin	75,043	221	2.9	76,782	171	2.2	78,939	124	1.6	29	4,750
Wyoming	6,951	15	2.2	7,065	20	2.8	7,459	15	2.0	3	703
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,162,912</b>	<b>28,616</b>		<b>4,251,668</b>	<b>25,064</b>		<b>4,337,067</b>	<b>16,035</b>		<b>2,592</b>	<b>676,569</b>
<b>Rate</b>			<b>6.9</b>			<b>5.9</b>			<b>3.7</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>4.2</b>			<b>3.7</b>			<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 3–5 Victims by Sex, 2011** (unique count)

State	Boys			Girls			Unknown	Total Unique Victims
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Number	
Alabama	575,358	3,707	6.4	551,785	4,883	8.8	11	8,601
Alaska	96,896	1,415	14.6	91,545	1,471	16.1	12	2,898
Arizona	829,769	4,438	5.3	795,345	4,257	5.4	13	8,708
Arkansas	363,470	5,145	14.2	347,004	5,957	17.2	3	11,105
California	4,743,085	38,779	8.2	4,528,834	41,278	9.1	43	80,100
Colorado	629,907	5,231	8.3	600,181	5,373	9.0		10,604
Connecticut	410,998	4,775	11.6	392,316	5,185	13.2	52	10,012
Delaware	104,360	1,183	11.3	100,308	1,283	12.8		2,466
District of Columbia	53,276	1,198	22.5	52,058	1,176	22.6	3	2,377
Florida	2,042,643	25,931	12.7	1,951,788	25,897	13.3	92	51,920
Georgia	1,272,189	9,264	7.3	1,217,669	9,257	7.6	20	18,541
Hawaii	156,662	684	4.4	147,942	658	4.4	4	1,346
Idaho	219,621	757	3.4	208,495	713	3.4		1,470
Illinois	1,581,574	12,541	7.9	1,516,551	13,137	8.7	154	25,832
Indiana	817,088	8,354	10.2	780,515	9,554	12.2	22	17,930
Iowa	370,975	5,517	14.9	353,395	5,509	15.6	2	11,028
Kansas	370,697	689	1.9	353,225	1,040	2.9		1,729
Kentucky	523,088	8,426	16.1	497,867	8,352	16.8	216	16,994
Louisiana	570,783	4,666	8.2	547,413	4,840	8.8	39	9,545
Maine	138,300	1,569	11.3	130,918	1,545	11.8	4	3,118
Maryland	687,066	6,591	9.6	659,569	7,118	10.8	31	13,740
Massachusetts	718,067	10,042	14.0	686,948	9,883	14.4	337	20,262
Michigan	1,175,113	16,651	14.2	1,120,699	16,713	14.9	2	33,366
Minnesota	653,260	2,025	3.1	624,266	2,317	3.7		4,342
Mississippi	383,308	3,085	8.0	366,931	3,624	9.9	3	6,712
Missouri	722,310	2,642	3.7	689,811	3,184	4.6		5,826
Montana	114,061	546	4.8	108,293	511	4.7	9	1,066
Nebraska	235,373	2,120	9.0	224,692	2,185	9.7	2	4,307
Nevada	339,716	2,683	7.9	324,059	2,672	8.2		5,355
New Hampshire	143,252	447	3.1	136,732	429	3.1		876
New Jersey	1,044,547	3,925	3.8	998,263	4,289	4.3	24	8,238
New Mexico	264,359	2,822	10.7	255,060	2,757	10.8	22	5,601
New York	2,190,899	36,444	16.6	2,095,109	35,972	17.2	209	72,625
North Carolina	1,169,803	11,559	9.9	1,117,790	11,381	10.2		22,940
North Dakota	77,284	631	8.2	73,872	660	8.9	4	1,295
Ohio	1,375,981	14,309	10.4	1,317,111	16,104	12.2	188	30,601
Oklahoma	479,329	3,833	8.0	456,830	4,001	8.8	2	7,836
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	1,412,426	1,092	0.8	1,348,733	2,194	1.6	1	3,287
Puerto Rico	448,822	5,031	11.2	427,672	5,210	12.2	30	10,271
Rhode Island	112,497	1,607	14.3	107,039	1,515	14.2	9	3,131
South Carolina	551,223	5,613	10.2	529,332	5,556	10.5	155	11,324
South Dakota	104,296	661	6.3	98,860	691	7.0	1	1,353
Tennessee	762,273	4,118	5.4	729,863	5,104	7.0	21	9,243
Texas	3,558,198	30,588	8.6	3,402,540	32,757	9.6	129	63,474
Utah	451,772	5,001	11.1	428,537	5,562	13.0	23	10,586
Vermont	64,718	246	3.8	61,300	384	6.3		630
Virginia	946,472	2,825	3.0	907,074	3,138	3.5	1	5,964
Washington	809,692	3,184	3.9	772,065	3,331	4.3	26	6,541
West Virginia	197,039	1,995	10.1	187,755	1,993	10.6	12	4,000
Wisconsin	678,336	2,066	3.0	647,872	2,638	4.1	46	4,750
Wyoming	69,352	353	5.1	65,585	349	5.3	1	703
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,811,583</b>	<b>329,004</b>		<b>36,135,416</b>	<b>345,587</b>		<b>1,978</b>	<b>676,569</b>
<b>Rate</b>			<b>8.7</b>			<b>9.6</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>48.6</b>			<b>51.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>51</b>			<b>51</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 3–6 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2011** (unique count)

State	African-American			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian			Hispanic		
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate
Alabama	339,749	2,354	6.9	6,243	12	1.9	13,340	20	1.5	72,175	339	4.7
Alaska	6,472	128	19.8	32,674	1,291	39.5	9,786	31	3.2	15,156	114	7.5
Arizona	69,377	697	10.0	80,303	343	4.3	39,686	26	0.7	706,571	3,380	4.8
Arkansas	131,433	2,009	15.3	5,742	14	2.4	9,553	17	1.8	78,123	723	9.3
California	517,901	10,418	20.1	37,507	486	13.0	978,701	1,753	1.8	4,788,337	43,360	9.1
Colorado	51,388	914	17.8	7,625	77	10.1	33,746	86	2.5	380,769	3,911	10.3
Connecticut	88,861	2,217	24.9	1,880	16	8.5	35,109	78	2.2	162,348	2,944	18.1
Delaware	51,008	1,098	21.5	587	1	1.7	7,010	4	0.6	28,000	239	8.5
District of Columbia	65,193	1,413	21.7	217	1	4.6	2,192	1	0.5	13,467	242	18.0
Florida	814,633	15,393	18.9	10,517	103	9.8	101,555	182	1.8	1,121,607	9,247	8.2
Georgia	832,085	7,527	9.0	5,200	10	1.9	80,382	74	0.9	330,131	1,256	3.8
Hawaii	5,816	28	4.8	689	1	1.5	76,845	127	1.7	46,189	25	0.5
Idaho	3,902	31	7.9	5,084	32	6.3	4,635	3	0.6	74,422	199	2.7
Illinois	502,993	8,111	16.1	4,693	29	6.2	133,956	172	1.3	732,829	3,041	4.1
Indiana	175,008	3,272	18.7	3,207	11	3.4	26,367	49	1.9	158,749	1,334	8.4
Iowa	30,324	1,066	35.2	2,642	117	44.3	13,748	88	6.4	65,280	892	13.7
Kansas	46,930	188	4.0	6,010	12	2.0	17,593	14	0.8	124,661	206	1.7
Kentucky	93,284	1,966	21.1	1,703	10	5.9	13,464	21	1.6	52,489	491	9.4
Louisiana	421,139	4,271	10.1	8,072	14	1.7	16,515	13	0.8	58,383	209	3.6
Maine	6,387	53	8.3	2,117	34	16.1	3,788	5	1.3	6,561	92	14.0
Maryland	429,473	6,098	14.2	3,222	7	2.2	74,259	115	1.5	155,776	1,021	6.6
Massachusetts	109,221	2,512	23.0	2,802	20	7.1	82,346	297	3.6	213,869	4,996	23.4
Michigan	375,494	8,387	22.3	14,168	175	12.4	63,118	81	1.3	172,831	1,418	8.2
Minnesota	94,556	836	8.8	17,354	391	22.5	68,695	115	1.7	104,649	495	4.7
Mississippi	326,187	2,923	9.0	4,449	32	7.2	6,505	9	1.4	28,304	187	6.6
Missouri	194,250	993	5.1	5,716	15	2.6	23,977	9	0.4	83,195	199	2.4
Montana	1,573	7	4.5	20,659	233	11.3	1,431	1	0.7	11,553	56	4.8
Nebraska	26,351	670	25.4	5,112	180	35.2	8,958	36	4.0	71,664	581	8.1
Nevada	54,973	1,001	18.2	5,723	46	8.0	37,434	50	1.3	265,633	1,575	5.9
New Hampshire	4,560	28	6.1	578	4	6.9	7,719	1	0.1	13,977	62	4.4
New Jersey	289,565	2,341	8.1	3,587	2	0.6	179,098	91	0.5	470,732	1,738	3.7
New Mexico	9,313	154	16.5	52,209	316	6.1	5,735	5	0.9	304,333	3,358	11.0
New York	690,074	20,555	29.8	15,147	279	18.4	300,491	997	3.3	983,624	18,089	18.4
North Carolina	538,305	6,899	12.8	29,274	504	17.2	56,846	66	1.2	322,210	2,241	7.0
North Dakota	2,856	52	18.2	12,687	314	24.7	1,426	1	0.7	5,935	37	6.2
Ohio	389,903	5,741	14.7	4,268	19	4.5	47,720	48	1.0	138,664	904	6.5
Oklahoma	77,673	771	9.9	98,534	582	5.9	15,777	13	0.8	137,365	1,194	8.7
Oregon												
Pennsylvania												
Puerto Rico												
Rhode Island	15,384	350	22.8	1,162	14	12.0	6,951	31	4.5	46,203	709	15.3
South Carolina	344,354	3,958	11.5	4,043	37	9.2	14,628	16	1.1	86,275	472	5.5
South Dakota	3,744	45	12.0	26,682	606	22.7	2,217	5	2.3	9,756	99	10.1
Tennessee	297,103	1,127	3.8	3,395	9	2.7	23,860	6	0.3	114,298	257	2.2
Texas	815,550	10,264	12.6	20,169	43	2.1	242,299	208	0.9	3,401,661	29,991	8.8
Utah	10,466	287	27.4	8,867	166	18.7	13,503	67	5.0	148,601	2,401	16.2
Vermont	2,190	6	2.7				2,088	1	0.5	2,924	4	1.4
Virginia	389,085	1,616	4.2	4,735	1	0.2	106,697	47	0.4	214,324	657	3.1
Washington	62,786	460	7.3	23,828	330	13.8	104,791	91	0.9	308,490	1,030	3.3
West Virginia	14,923	92	6.2	593	2	3.4	2,699	2	0.7	7,865	48	6.1
Wisconsin	114,549	1,012	8.8	13,870	195	14.1	42,162	50	1.2	139,474	457	3.3
Wyoming	1,387	25	18.0	3,994	13	3.3				18,613	94	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,939,731</b>	<b>142,364</b>		<b>629,539</b>	<b>7,149</b>		<b>3,161,401</b>	<b>5,223</b>		<b>16,999,045</b>	<b>146,614</b>	
<b>Rate</b>			<b>14.3</b>			<b>11.4</b>			<b>1.7</b>			<b>8.6</b>
<b>Percent</b>			<b>21.5</b>			<b>1.1</b>			<b>0.8</b>			<b>22.1</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>49</b>			<b>48</b>			<b>48</b>				<b>49</b>

**Table 3–6 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2011** (unique count)

State	Multiple Race			Pacific Islander			White			Unknown	Total Unique Victims
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate	Number	
Alabama	28,165	284	10.1	587	2	3.4	666,884	4,978	7.5	612	8,601
Alaska	23,303	187	8.0	2,783	66	23.7	98,267	707	7.2	374	2,898
Arizona	54,963	341	6.2	2,877	16	5.6	671,337	3,539	5.3	366	8,708
Arkansas	22,363	750	33.5	2,387	26	10.9	460,873	7,513	16.3	53	11,105
California	404,572	2,613	6.5	33,094	191	5.8	2,511,807	18,603	7.4	2,676	80,100
Colorado	48,450	377	7.8	1,648	23	14.0	706,462	4,975	7.0	241	10,604
Connecticut	27,698	492	17.8	318	5	15.7	487,100	3,975	8.2	285	10,012
Delaware	9,717	46	4.7				108,270	1,073	9.9	5	2,466
District of Columbia				41	2	48.8	20,518	9	0.4	709	2,377
Florida	126,659	1,756	13.9	2,746	25	9.1	1,816,714	24,217	13.3	997	51,920
Georgia	75,305	675	9.0	1,685	4	2.4	1,165,070	8,926	7.7	69	18,541
Hawaii	96,371	583	6.0	36,554	240	6.6	42,140	148	3.5	194	1,346
Idaho	13,187	38	2.9				326,220	1,134	3.5	33	1,470
Illinois				710	15	21.1	1,631,364	13,834	8.5	630	25,832
Indiana	55,600	1,052	18.9	521	14	26.9	1,178,151	11,644	9.9	554	17,930
Iowa	24,663	315	12.8	618	33	53.4	587,095	6,955	11.8	1,562	11,028
Kansas	35,330	97	2.7	630	1	1.6	492,768	1,207	2.4	4	1,729
Kentucky	35,071	418	11.9	685	7	10.2	824,259	10,786	13.1	3,295	16,994
Louisiana	27,552	150	5.4	425	5	11.8	586,110	4,727	8.1	156	9,545
Maine	8,530	96	11.3	89	3	33.7	241,746	1,932	8.0	903	3,118
Maryland	61,800	292	4.7	594	8	13.5	621,511	4,686	7.5	1,513	13,740
Massachusetts	47,283	705	14.9	605	3	5.0	948,889	8,054	8.5	3,675	20,262
Michigan	96,779	2,406	24.9	544	5	9.2	1,572,878	20,572	13.1	322	33,366
Minnesota	58,445	521	8.9				933,246	1,953	2.1	31	4,342
Mississippi	14,898	84	5.6	239	3	12.6	369,657	3,239	8.8	235	6,712
Missouri				1,874	10	5.3	1,049,786	4,446	4.2	154	5,826
Montana	9,626	50	5.2				177,358	651	3.7	68	1,066
Nebraska	16,430	79	4.8	333	2	6.0	331,217	2,498	7.5	261	4,307
Nevada	37,316	358	9.6	4,245	29	6.8	258,451	2,235	8.6	61	5,355
New Hampshire	8,464	36	4.3	69	1	14.5	244,617	680	2.8	64	876
New Jersey	57,200	160	2.8	586	6	10.2	1,042,042	2,508	2.4	1,392	8,238
New Mexico	12,700	120	9.4	291	3	10.3	134,838	1,498	11.1	147	5,601
New York	126,984	1,781	14.0	1,829	16	8.7	2,167,859	23,777	11.0	7,131	72,625
North Carolina	82,708	1,110	13.4	1,683	36	21.4	1,256,567	11,860	9.4	224	22,940
North Dakota	5,557	79	14.2	86	4	46.5	122,609	676	5.5	132	1,295
Ohio	111,163	1,067	9.6	1,091	13	11.9	2,000,283	14,682	7.3	8,127	30,601
Oklahoma	85,476	1,830	21.4	1,397	5	3.6	519,937	3,441	6.6		7,836
Oregon											
Pennsylvania											
Puerto Rico											
Rhode Island	9,219	209	22.7	151	1	6.6	140,466	1,591	11.3	226	3,131
South Carolina	34,207	520	15.2	577	6	10.4	596,471	5,925	9.9	390	11,324
South Dakota	8,444	118	14.0	84	2	23.8	152,229	462	3.0	16	1,353
Tennessee	45,722	133	2.9	848	1	1.2	1,006,910	4,298	4.3	3,412	9,243
Texas	150,326	1,999	13.3	5,490	47	8.6	2,325,243	19,311	8.3	1,611	63,474
Utah	28,531	175	6.1	9,325	179	19.2	661,016	7,202	10.9	109	10,586
Vermont	4,013	3	0.7	25	1	40.0	114,364	602	5.3	13	630
Virginia	92,014	285	3.1	1,277	20	15.7	1,045,414	3,145	3.0	193	5,964
Washington	119,958	600	5.0	12,082	55	4.6	949,822	3,559	3.7	416	6,541
West Virginia	12,726	202	15.9	86	1	11.6	345,902	3,487	10.1	166	4,000
Wisconsin	44,764	142	3.2	401	6	15.0	970,988	2,411	2.5	477	4,750
Wyoming	3,965	3	0.8	112	1	8.9	105,969	522	4.9	45	703
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,504,217</b>	<b>25,337</b>		<b>134,322</b>	<b>1,142</b>		<b>36,789,694</b>	<b>290,853</b>		<b>44,329</b>	<b>663,011</b>
<b>Rate</b>			<b>10.1</b>			<b>8.5</b>			<b>7.9</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>3.8</b>			<b>0.2</b>			<b>43.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>46</b>			<b>45</b>			<b>49</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>

**Table 3–7 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2007–2011** (unique count)

Race or Hispanic Ethnicity	2007			
	Child Population	Number	Percent	Rate per 1,000
<b>SINGLE RACE</b>				
African-American	9,805,890	150,729	22.3	15.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	626,795	7,796	1.2	12.4
Asian	2,857,165	6,225	0.9	2.2
Hispanic	15,279,673	141,112	20.8	9.2
Pacific Islander	117,983	1,361	0.2	11.5
Unknown		40,738	6.0	
White	37,546,130	310,274	45.8	8.3
<b>MULTIPLE RACE</b>				
Two or More Races	1,580,800	18,672	2.8	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,814,436</b>	<b>676,907</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Rate</b>				<b>10.0</b>
<b>Total States Reporting</b>		<b>47</b>		
2008				
Race or Hispanic Ethnicity	Child Population	Number	Percent	Rate per 1,000
<b>SINGLE RACE</b>				
African-American	10,162,463	156,483	22.8	15.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	637,255	8,023	1.2	12.6
Asian	2,991,254	6,479	0.9	2.2
Hispanic	15,894,728	142,301	20.7	9.0
Pacific Islander	119,907	1,281	0.2	10.7
Unknown		45,477	6.6	
White	38,858,916	307,117	44.7	7.9
<b>MULTIPLE RACE</b>				
Two or More Races	1,654,776	20,485	3.0	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,319,299</b>	<b>687,646</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Rate</b>				<b>9.8</b>
<b>Total States Reporting</b>		<b>48</b>		
2009				
Race or Hispanic Ethnicity	Child Population	Number	Percent	Rate per 1,000
<b>SINGLE RACE</b>				
African-American	10,105,360	152,207	22.4	15.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	634,821	7,277	1.1	11.5
Asian	3,059,137	6,146	0.9	2.0
Hispanic	16,329,812	141,653	20.9	8.7
Pacific Islander	119,813	1,351	0.2	11.3
Unknown		47,323	7.0	
White	38,495,642	300,310	44.3	7.8
<b>MULTIPLE RACE</b>				
Two or More Races	1,784,373	22,169	3.3	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,528,958</b>	<b>678,436</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Rate</b>				<b>9.6</b>
<b>Total States Reporting</b>		<b>48</b>		

**Table 3–7 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2007–2011** (unique count)

Race or Hispanic Ethnicity	2010			
	Child Population	Number	Percent	Rate per 1,000
<b>SINGLE RACE</b>				
African-American	10,043,281	147,240	21.9	14.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	633,539	7,128	1.1	11.3
Asian	3,125,148	5,806	0.9	1.9
Hispanic	16,755,770	144,273	21.4	8.6
Pacific Islander	135,339	1,324	0.2	9.8
Unknown		42,586	6.3	
White	37,201,611	301,624	44.8	8.1
<b>MULTIPLE RACE</b>				
Two or More Races	2,363,517	23,591	3.5	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,258,205</b>	<b>673,572</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Rate</b>				<b>9.6</b>
<b>Total States Reporting</b>		<b>49</b>		
Race or Hispanic Ethnicity	2011			
	Child Population	Number	Percent	Rate per 1,000
<b>SINGLE RACE</b>				
African-American	9,939,731	142,364	21.5	14.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	629,539	7,149	1.1	11.4
Asian	3,161,401	5,223	0.8	1.7
Hispanic	16,999,045	146,614	22.1	8.6
Pacific Islander	134,322	1,142	0.2	8.5
Unknown		44,329	6.7	
White	36,789,694	290,853	43.9	7.9
<b>MULTIPLE RACE</b>				
Two or More Races	2,504,217	25,337	3.8	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,157,949</b>	<b>663,011</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Rate</b>				<b>9.5</b>
<b>Total States Reporting</b>		<b>49</b>		



**Table 3–8 Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2011** *(unique count)*

State	Unique Victims	Medical Neglect		Neglect		Other		Physical Abuse	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	8,601			3,221	37.4			4,299	50.0
Alaska	2,898	41	1.4	2,618	90.3			387	13.4
Arizona	8,708			8,173	93.9			1,088	12.5
Arkansas	11,105	834	7.5	7,928	71.4	8	0.1	2,012	18.1
California	80,100			67,554	84.3	86	0.1	8,539	10.7
Colorado	10,604	193	1.8	8,595	81.1			1,394	13.1
Connecticut	10,012	366	3.7	8,535	85.2			605	6.0
Delaware	2,466	10	0.4	892	36.2	245	9.9	414	16.8
District of Columbia	2,377	130	5.5	1,504	63.3	912	38.4	455	19.1
Florida	51,920	1130	2.2	28,817	55.5	26,514	51.1	5,326	10.3
Georgia	18,541	1015	5.5	12,336	66.5			2,375	12.8
Hawaii	1,346	16	1.2	228	16.9	1,163	86.4	183	13.6
Idaho	1,470	11	0.7	1,116	75.9	106	7.2	285	19.4
Illinois	25,832	518	2.0	19,537	75.6			5,162	20.0
Indiana	17,930	377	2.1	15,615	87.1			2,029	11.3
Iowa	11,028	133	1.2	10,272	93.1	795	7.2	1,459	13.2
Kansas	1,729	32	1.9	300	17.4	377	21.8	358	20.7
Kentucky	16,994			16,381	96.4			1,469	8.6
Louisiana	9,545			7,782	81.5	56	0.6	2,686	28.1
Maine	3,118			2,286	73.3			516	16.5
Maryland	13,740			9,925	72.2			3,462	25.2
Massachusetts	20,262			19,748	97.5	10	0.0	3,036	15.0
Michigan	33,366	1034	3.1	30,769	92.2	12,943	38.8	7,885	23.6
Minnesota	4,342	47	1.1	3,136	72.2			938	21.6
Mississippi	6,712	258	3.8	4,879	72.7	16	0.2	1,352	20.1
Missouri	5,826	174	3.0	3,550	60.9			1,739	29.8
Montana	1,066	11	1.0	979	91.8	5	0.5	134	12.6
Nebraska	4,307	3	0.1	4,203	97.6			470	10.9
Nevada	5,355	72	1.3	3,968	74.1			1,980	37.0
New Hampshire	876	30	3.4	738	84.2			83	9.5
New Jersey	8,238	188	2.3	6,803	82.6			1,189	14.4
New Mexico	5,601	138	2.5	4,806	85.8			756	13.5
New York	72,625	3949	5.4	77,943	107.3	22,782	31.4	7,991	11.0
North Carolina	22,940	484	2.1	19,833	86.5	105	0.5	2,233	9.7
North Dakota	1,295	30	2.3	911	70.3			205	15.8
Ohio	30,601	497	1.6	15,340	50.1			12,315	40.2
Oklahoma	7,836	151	1.9	6,075	77.5			2,325	29.7
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	3,287	74	2.3	114	3.5			1,056	32.1
Puerto Rico	10,271	529	5.2	6,327	61.6	54	0.5	2,314	22.5
Rhode Island	3,131	75	2.4	2,938	93.8	30	1.0	447	14.3
South Carolina	11,324	392	3.5	7,760	68.5	23	0.2	4,352	38.4
South Dakota	1,353			1,275	94.2			171	12.6
Tennessee	9,243	172	1.9	5,882	63.6			1,344	14.5
Texas	63,474	1731	2.7	52,715	83.0			12,588	19.8
Utah	10,586	26	0.2	2,372	22.4	2,791	26.4	1,541	14.6
Vermont	630	19	3.0	33	5.2			290	46.0
Virginia	5,964	117	2.0	3,716	62.3			1,763	29.6
Washington	6,541			5,645	86.3			1,366	20.9
West Virginia	4,000	58	1.5	2,135	53.4	436	10.9	1,373	34.3
Wisconsin	4,750	4	0.1	2,677	56.4			1,052	22.1
Wyoming	703	5	0.7	528	75.1	9	1.3	34	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>676,569</b>	<b>15,074</b>		<b>531,413</b>		<b>69,466</b>		<b>118,825</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>2.2</b>		<b>78.5</b>		<b>10.3</b>		<b>17.6</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>51</b>	

**Table 3–8 Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2011** *(unique count)*

State	Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse		Unknown		Total Reported Maltreatments	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	39	0.5	1,887	21.9			9,446	109.8
Alaska	523	18.0	141	4.9			3,710	128.0
Arizona	39	0.4	343	3.9			9,643	110.7
Arkansas	101	0.9	2,273	20.5			13,156	118.5
California	15,925	19.9	4,890	6.1			96,994	121.1
Colorado	420	4.0	1,051	9.9	45	0.4	11,698	110.3
Connecticut	3,320	33.2	479	4.8			13,305	132.9
Delaware	1,053	42.7	176	7.1			2,790	113.1
District of Columbia	33	1.4	47	2.0			3,081	129.6
Florida	727	1.4	2,391	4.6			64,905	125.0
Georgia	4,536	24.5	943	5.1			21,205	114.4
Hawaii	12	0.9	88	6.5			1,690	125.6
Idaho	3	0.2	92	6.3			1,613	109.7
Illinois	15	0.1	4,314	16.7			29,546	114.4
Indiana	71	0.4	3,016	16.8			21,108	117.7
Iowa	79	0.7	562	5.1			13,300	120.6
Kansas	193	11.2	680	39.3			1,940	112.2
Kentucky	44	0.3	674	4.0			18,568	109.3
Louisiana	62	0.6	893	9.4			11,479	120.3
Maine	1,277	41.0	168	5.4			4,247	136.2
Maryland	22	0.2	1,928	14.0			15,337	111.6
Massachusetts	27	0.1	775	3.8			23,596	116.5
Michigan	13,008	39.0	1,192	3.6			66,831	200.3
Minnesota	52	1.2	802	18.5			4,975	114.6
Mississippi	835	12.4	857	12.8			8,197	122.1
Missouri	237	4.1	1,405	24.1			7,105	122.0
Montana	106	9.9	54	5.1			1,289	120.9
Nebraska	52	1.2	247	5.7			4,975	115.5
Nevada	85	1.6	352	6.6			6,457	120.6
New Hampshire	14	1.6	95	10.8			960	109.6
New Jersey	35	0.4	913	11.1			9,128	110.8
New Mexico	1,231	22.0	208	3.7			7,139	127.5
New York	587	0.8	2,429	3.3			115,681	159.3
North Carolina	121	0.5	1,893	8.3	214	0.9	24,883	108.5
North Dakota	480	37.1	57	4.4			1,683	130.0
Ohio	2,254	7.4	5,420	17.7			35,826	117.1
Oklahoma	1,604	20.5	637	8.1	7	0.1	10,799	137.8
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	28	0.9	2,144	65.2			3,416	103.9
Puerto Rico	4,226	41.1	264	2.6	1485	14.5	15,199	148.0
Rhode Island	3	0.1	127	4.1			3,620	115.6
South Carolina	111	1.0	633	5.6			13,271	117.2
South Dakota	13	1.0	64	4.7			1,523	112.6
Tennessee	265	2.9	2,599	28.1			10,262	111.0
Texas	521	0.8	6,213	9.8			73,768	116.2
Utah	4,988	47.1	1,634	15.4			13,352	126.1
Vermont	6	1.0	356	56.5			704	111.7
Virginia	90	1.5	911	15.3			6,597	110.6
Washington			475	7.3			7,486	114.4
West Virginia	1,189	29.7	177	4.4			5,368	134.2
Wisconsin	48	1.0	1,433	30.2			5,214	109.8
Wyoming	129	18.3	70	10.0			775	110.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,839</b>		<b>61,472</b>		<b>1,751</b>		<b>858,840</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>9.0</b>		<b>9.1</b>		<b>0.3</b>		<b>126.9</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>51</b>	

**Table 3–9 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2011** (*unique count*)

State	Unique Victims	Behavior Problem		Emotionally Disturbed		Learning Disability		Mental Retardation	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	8,601			51	0.6			3	0.0
Alaska	2,898	59	2.0	27	0.9	47	1.6	3	0.1
Arizona	8,708	419	4.8	158	1.8	324	3.7	13	0.1
Arkansas	11,105	551	5.0	290	2.6	204	1.8	82	0.7
California	80,100	189	0.2	1,397	1.7	48	0.1	455	0.6
Colorado	10,604	41	0.4	5	0.0	7	0.1	2	0.0
Connecticut	10,012	176	1.8	110	1.1	408	4.1	24	0.2
Delaware	2,466	92	3.7	329	13.3	41	1.7	26	1.1
District of Columbia	2,377			30	1.3				
Florida	51,920	72	0.1	235	0.5	147	0.3	77	0.1
Georgia	18,541	1,086	5.9	1,783	9.6	308	1.7	103	0.6
Hawaii	1,346	79	5.9	38	2.8	2	0.1	6	0.4
Idaho	1,470	259	17.6	83	5.6	17	1.2	8	0.5
Illinois	25,832		0.0	112	0.4	274	1.1	46	0.2
Indiana	17,930	1,906	10.6	778	4.3	503	2.8	139	0.8
Iowa									
Kansas	1,729			152	8.8	29	1.7	16	0.9
Kentucky	16,994	15	0.1	3	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0
Louisiana									
Maine	3,118	4	0.1	540	17.3	1	0.0	1	0.0
Maryland	13,740			114	0.8	81	0.6	20	0.1
Massachusetts	20,262	24	0.1	100	0.5	104	0.5	23	0.1
Michigan									
Minnesota	4,342	591	13.6	349	8.0	57	1.3	103	2.4
Mississippi	6,712	348	5.2	28	0.4	101	1.5	39	0.6
Missouri	5,826	130	2.2	387	6.6	91	1.6	27	0.5
Montana	1,066	79	7.4	31	2.9	35	3.3	3	0.3
Nebraska	4,307	187	4.3	310	7.2	83	1.9	19	0.4
Nevada	5,355	409	7.6	356	6.6	7	0.1	49	0.9
New Hampshire	876	21	2.4	130	14.8	20	2.3	77	8.8
New Jersey	8,238	834	10.1	118	1.4	359	4.4	23	0.3
New Mexico	5,601	47	0.8	371	6.6	29	0.5	20	0.4
New York									
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio	30,601	798	2.6	632	2.1	205	0.7	292	1.0
Oklahoma	7,836	159	2.0	493	6.3	440	5.6	91	1.2
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico	10,271	1,356	13.2	595	5.8	864	8.4	138	1.3
Rhode Island	3,131	73	2.3	146	4.7	15	0.5	18	0.6
South Carolina	11,324	1,400	12.4	202	1.8			80	0.7
South Dakota	1,353	127	9.4	35	2.6	42	3.1	10	0.7
Tennessee	9,243	154	1.7					1	0.0
Texas	63,474	391	0.6	6	0.0	147	0.2	73	0.1
Utah	10,586	827	7.8	92	0.9	48	0.5	74	0.7
Vermont	630			8	1.3	2	0.3		
Virginia	5,964	54	0.9	21	0.4			1	0.0
Washington	6,541	273	4.2	130	2.0	1	0.0	17	0.3
West Virginia	4,000	206	5.2	163	4.1	72	1.8	2	0.1
Wisconsin	4,750	34	0.7	214	4.5	99	2.1	21	0.4
Wyoming	703	52	7.4	16	2.3	32	4.6	30	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>522,483</b>	<b>13,522</b>		<b>11,168</b>		<b>5,300</b>		<b>2,261</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>2.6</b>		<b>2.1</b>		<b>1.0</b>		<b>0.4</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>39</b>		<b>42</b>	

**Table 3–9 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2011** *(unique count)*

State	Other Medical Condition		Physically Disabled		Visually or Hearing Impaired		Total Reported Disabilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	19	0.2	3	0.0	10	0.1	86	1.0
Alaska	19	0.7	3	0.1	3	0.1	161	5.6
Arizona	1,923	22.1	1	0.0	981	11.3	3,819	43.9
Arkansas	2,148	19.3	25	0.2	565	5.1	3,865	34.8
California	7,750	9.7	322	0.4	733	0.9	10,894	13.6
Colorado	20	0.2	4	0.0	5	0.0	84	0.8
Connecticut	122	1.2	23	0.2	17	0.2	880	8.8
Delaware	219	8.9	3	0.1	6	0.2	716	29.0
District of Columbia	163	6.9					193	8.1
Florida	497	1.0	98	0.2	81	0.2	1,207	2.3
Georgia	758	4.1	132	0.7	76	0.4	4,246	22.9
Hawaii	80	5.9	9	0.7	6	0.4	220	16.3
Idaho	156	10.6	28	1.9	10	0.7	561	38.2
Illinois	102	0.4	28	0.1	625	2.4	1,187	4.6
Indiana	140	0.8	140	0.8	67	0.4	3,673	20.5
Iowa								
Kansas	34	2.0	26	1.5	4	0.2	261	15.1
Kentucky	22	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.0	55	0.3
Louisiana								
Maine	4	0.1	1	0.0		0.0	551	17.7
Maryland	38	0.3	28	0.2	32	0.2	313	2.3
Massachusetts	302	1.5	18	0.1	16	0.1	587	2.9
Michigan								
Minnesota	189	4.4	29	0.7	20	0.5	1,338	30.8
Mississippi	457	6.8	11	0.2	9	0.1	993	14.8
Missouri	124	2.1	142	2.4	13	0.2	914	15.7
Montana	48	4.5	6	0.6	9	0.8	211	19.8
Nebraska	101	2.3	21	0.5	20	0.5	741	17.2
Nevada	24	0.4	44	0.8	1	0.0	890	16.6
New Hampshire	91	10.4	15	1.7	5	0.6	359	41.0
New Jersey	330	4.0	42	0.5	24	0.3	1,730	21.0
New Mexico	190	3.4	14	0.2	18	0.3	689	12.3
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio	592	1.9	56	0.2	88	0.3	2,663	8.7
Oklahoma	606	7.7	31	0.4	37	0.5	1,857	23.7
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico	516	5.0	92	0.9	46	0.4	3,607	35.1
Rhode Island	81	2.6	6	0.2	6	0.2	345	11.0
South Carolina	725	6.4	1,400	12.4	51	0.5	3,858	34.1
South Dakota	62	4.6	13	1.0	8	0.6	297	22.0
Tennessee	4	0.0	5	0.1			164	1.8
Texas	565	0.9	67	0.1	86	0.1	1,335	2.1
Utah	56	0.5	6	0.1	31	0.3	1,134	10.7
Vermont	4	0.6	1	0.2	2	0.3	17	2.7
Virginia	26	0.4	7	0.1	4	0.1	113	1.9
Washington	155	2.4	9	0.1	25	0.4	610	9.3
West Virginia							443	11.1
Wisconsin	126	2.7	20	0.4	13	0.3	527	11.1
Wyoming	21	3.0	2	0.3	1	0.1	154	21.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,609</b>		<b>2933</b>		<b>3,755</b>		<b>58,548</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>3.8</b>		<b>0.6</b>		<b>0.7</b>		<b>11.2</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>40</b>		<b>44</b>	

**Table 3–10 Children With a Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2011** (unique count)

State	Unique Victims	Unique Victims with Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor		Unique Nonvictims	Unique Nonvictims with Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,601	126	1.5			
Alaska	2,898	248	8.6	5,091	159	3.1
Arizona						
Arkansas	11,105	918	8.3	48,608	656	1.3
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware	2,466	1,272	51.6	11,916	481	4.0
District of Columbia	2,377	345	14.5	10,810	405	3.7
Florida	51,920	22,603	43.5	240,009	10,446	4.4
Georgia	18,541	2,058	11.1	32,519	1,421	4.4
Hawaii	1,346	365	27.1	1,983	427	21.5
Idaho	1,470	375	25.5	7,548	452	6.0
Illinois	25,832	8,572	33.2	89,017	9,624	10.8
Indiana	17,930	3,401	19.0	62,033	773	1.2
Iowa	11,028	119	1.1			
Kansas						
Kentucky	16,994	2,263	13.3	44,918	827	1.8
Louisiana						
Maine	3,118	1,053	33.8	6,400	877	13.7
Maryland	13,740	209	1.5			
Massachusetts	20,262	854	4.2			
Michigan	33,366	18,082	54.2	122,802	18,742	15.3
Minnesota	4,342	1,195	27.5	18,674	3,167	17.0
Mississippi	6,712	276	4.1			
Missouri	5,826	966	16.6	63,211	4,550	7.2
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada	5,355	119	2.2			
New Hampshire	876	395	45.1	10,146	2,676	26.4
New Jersey	8,238	1,790	21.7	63,279	6,251	9.9
New Mexico	5,601	1,422	25.4	17,151	1,446	8.4
New York	72,625	14,452	19.9	149,570	6,372	4.3
North Carolina						
North Dakota	1,295	377	29.1	4,851	1,005	20.7
Ohio	30,601	7,041	23.0	72,953	7,536	10.3
Oklahoma	7,836	1,956	25.0	36,352	2,875	7.9
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	3,287	191	5.8			
Puerto Rico	10,271	2,129	20.7			
Rhode Island	3,131	1,310	41.8	5,132	1,326	25.8
South Carolina						
South Dakota	1,353	425	31.4	4,981	1,022	20.5
Tennessee						
Texas	63,474	23,648	37.3	209,079	29,709	14.2
Utah	10,586	2,321	21.9	14,985	422	2.8
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington	6,541	1,053	16.1	36,013	1,692	4.7
West Virginia						
Wisconsin	4,750	376	7.9	28,583	1,603	5.6
Wyoming	703	158	22.5	4,690	93	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>496,397</b>	<b>124,463</b>		<b>1,423,304</b>	<b>117,035</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>25.1</b>			<b>8.2</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	

**Table 3–11 Children With Alcohol Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor, 2011** (unique count)

State	Unique Victims	Unique Victims with Alcohol Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor		Unique Nonvictims	Unique Nonvictims with Alcohol Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama						
Alaska	2,898	309	10.7	5,091	224	4.4
Arizona						
Arkansas	11,105	193	1.7			
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware	2,466	297	12.0			
District of Columbia	2,377	775	32.6	10,810	1,426	13.2
Florida						
Georgia	18,541	614	3.3	32,519	397	1.2
Hawaii	1,346	218	16.2	1,983	263	13.3
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
Iowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine	3,118	657	21.1	6,400	455	7.1
Maryland	13,740	159	1.2			
Massachusetts						
Michigan	33,366	2,716	8.1			
Minnesota	4,342	492	11.3	18,674	1,481	7.9
Mississippi	6,712	223	3.3			
Missouri	5,826	550	9.4	63,211	1,714	2.7
Montana	1,066	113	10.6	9,347	193	2.1
Nebraska						
Nevada	5,355	528	9.9	17,968	413	2.3
New Hampshire	876	143	16.3	10,146	430	4.2
New Jersey	8,238	1,245	15.1	63,279	2,864	4.5
New Mexico	5,601	3,250	58.0	17,151	5,441	31.7
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota	1,295	563	43.5	4,851	993	20.5
Ohio	30,601	442	1.4	72,953	905	1.2
Oklahoma	7,836	1,446	18.5	36,352	2,162	5.9
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	3,287	349	10.6			
Puerto Rico	10,271	781	7.6			
Rhode Island	3,131	136	4.3	5,132	72	1.4
South Carolina						
South Dakota	1,353	658	48.6	4,981	836	16.8
Tennessee						
Texas	63,474	6,321	10.0	209,079	9,491	4.5
Utah	10,586	1,472	13.9	14,985	225	1.5
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington	6,541	1,928	29.5	36,013	3,997	11.1
West Virginia	4,000	48	1.2			
Wisconsin	4,750	186	3.9	28,583	725	2.5
Wyoming	703	203	28.9	4,690	95	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,801</b>	<b>27,015</b>		<b>674,198</b>	<b>34,802</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>9.8</b>			<b>5.2</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	

**Table 3–12 Children With Drug Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor, 2011** (unique count)

State	Unique Victims	Unique Victims with Drug Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor		Unique Nonvictims	Unique Nonvictims with Drug Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,781	365	4.2			
Alaska	3,241	150	4.6			
Arizona						
Arkansas	12,043	368	3.1	48,608	727	1.5
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware	2,552	401	15.7	11,916	184	1.5
District of Columbia	2,529	775	30.6	10,810	1,426	13.2
Florida						
Georgia	19,199	2,673	13.9	32,519	1,905	5.9
Hawaii	1,376	515	37.4	1,983	572	28.8
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
Iowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine	3,270	907	27.7	6,400	898	14.0
Maryland	14,928	541	3.6			
Massachusetts						
Michigan	36,577	2,716	7.4			
Minnesota	4,552	609	13.4	18,674	1,272	6.8
Mississippi	7,246	621	8.6			
Missouri	6,085	1,260	20.7	63,211	2,908	4.6
Montana	1,107	123	11.1	9,347	201	2.2
Nebraska						
Nevada	5,682	528	9.3	17,968	413	2.3
New Hampshire	921	143	15.5	10,146	559	5.5
New Jersey	8,752	2,455	28.1	63,279	5,733	9.1
New Mexico	6,231	3,475	55.8	17,151	6,706	39.1
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio	33,509	9,931	29.6	72,953	8,914	12.2
Oklahoma	8,364	3,178	38.0	36,352	4,426	12.2
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	3,388	349	10.3			
Puerto Rico	11,186	757	6.8			
Rhode Island	3,422	296	8.6	5,132	200	3.9
South Carolina						
South Dakota	1,436	363	25.3	4,981	482	9.7
Tennessee	9,629	926	9.6	70,762	1,672	2.4
Texas	65,740	18,805	28.6	209,079	27,072	12.9
Utah	11,257	570	5.1	14,985	793	5.3
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington	7,113	2,959	41.6	36,013	6,935	19.3
West Virginia	4,139	335	8.1			
Wisconsin	5,033	227	4.5	28,583	727	2.5
Wyoming	718	242	33.7	4,690	82	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>310,006</b>	<b>57,563</b>		<b>795,542</b>	<b>74,807</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>18.6</b>			<b>9.4</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	

**Table 3–13 Federal Performance Measure: First-Time Victims, 2007–2011** (unique count)

State	2007					2008				
	Child Population	Victims	First-Time Victims			Child Population	Victims	First-Time Victims		
			Number	Percent	Rate			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,127,750	9,010	6,994	77.6	6.2	1,129,522	9,011	6,902	76.6	6.1
Alaska						180,558	3,993	2,858	71.6	15.8
Arizona	1,688,329	3,920	3,382	86.3	2.0	1,717,156	3,450	2,995	86.8	1.7
Arkansas	703,688	9,161	7,439	81.2	10.6	706,653	8,759	7,177	81.9	10.2
California	9,426,972	81,310	67,365	82.8	7.1	9,424,028	78,421	66,097	84.3	7.0
Colorado	1,195,633	10,103	8,253	81.7	6.9	1,210,628	10,699	8,625	80.6	7.1
Connecticut	822,400	9,507	6,649	69.9	8.1	814,394	9,262	6,499	70.2	8.0
Delaware	205,720	2,047	1,659	81.0	8.1	206,820	2,226	1,837	82.5	8.9
District of Columbia										
Florida	4,081,907	50,451	33,870	67.1	8.3	4,070,878	47,981	28,019	58.4	6.9
Georgia										
Hawaii	290,741	2,019	1,836	90.9	6.3	289,851	1,828	1,389	76.0	4.8
Idaho	409,562	1,526	1,216	79.7	3.0	415,823	1,764	1,496	84.8	3.6
Illinois	3,194,525	26,593	19,804	74.5	6.2	3,182,952	27,372	20,375	74.4	6.4
Indiana	1,591,648	17,030	14,677	86.2	9.2	1,591,833	20,367	18,075	88.7	11.4
Iowa	711,901	12,591	8,837	70.2	12.4	712,516	10,133	7,194	71.0	10.1
Kansas	699,565	2,187	1,906	87.2	2.7	700,577	1,629	1,401	86.0	2.0
Kentucky	1,011,382	17,251	12,054	69.9	11.9	1,015,949	16,835	11,754	69.8	11.6
Louisiana	1,103,546	9,085	7,211	79.4	6.5	1,120,742	9,533	7,317	76.8	6.5
Maine	280,607	3,797	1,869	49.2	6.7	275,741	3,716	1,816	48.9	6.6
Maryland	1,367,674	9,066	7,306	80.6	5.3	1,356,198	14,382	12,115	84.2	8.9
Massachusetts	1,448,018	33,542	19,473	58.1	13.4	1,438,671	36,772	21,359	58.1	14.8
Michigan						2,392,899	27,383	20,330	74.2	8.5
Minnesota	1,265,225	6,493	5,264	81.1	4.2	1,262,103	5,510	4,495	81.6	3.6
Mississippi	766,898	6,606	6,043	91.5	7.9	767,660	7,429	6,677	89.9	8.7
Missouri	1,435,038	6,785	5,601	82.5	3.9	1,434,930	5,324	4,402	82.7	3.1
Montana	220,081	1,755	1,380	78.6	6.3	220,377	1,538	1,173	76.3	5.3
Nebraska	447,011	3,733	2,874	77.0	6.4	448,361	4,190	3,248	77.5	7.2
Nevada	667,521	5,037	3,446	68.4	5.2	676,837	4,561	3,044	66.7	4.5
New Hampshire	299,006	873	233	26.7	0.8	294,001	1,063	283	26.6	1.0
New Jersey	2,069,756	7,146	5,915	82.8	2.9	2,053,346	8,588	7,268	84.6	3.5
New Mexico	504,573	5,500	4,250	77.3	8.4	506,235	5,164	3,982	77.1	7.9
New York	4,499,658	71,745	47,527	66.2	10.6	4,453,218	72,917	47,990	65.8	10.8
North Carolina	2,219,913	23,553	16,127	68.5	7.3	2,254,288	22,445	16,376	73.0	7.3
North Dakota										
Ohio	2,766,058	35,731	26,487	74.1	9.6	2,738,630	33,331	28,080	84.2	10.3
Oklahoma	902,105	11,926	9,108	76.4	10.1	907,488	10,219	7,599	74.4	8.4
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	2,817,244	3,996	3,650	91.3	1.3	2,795,791	3,872	3,583	92.5	1.3
Puerto Rico	1,002,111	9,946	9,193	92.4	9.2					
Rhode Island	233,542	3,349	2,269	67.8	9.7	229,788	2,775	1,900	68.5	8.3
South Carolina	1,065,850	12,358	9,718	78.6	9.1	1,075,249	12,178	9,687	79.5	9.0
South Dakota	198,098	1,404	1,041	74.1	5.3	198,582	1,331	997	74.9	5.0
Tennessee	1,479,255	14,881	12,641	84.9	8.5	1,491,242	10,945	9,345	85.4	6.3
Texas	6,647,219	68,070	56,947	83.7	8.6	6,765,835	67,913	56,207	82.8	8.3
Utah	829,615	12,683	8,629	68.0	10.4	850,682	12,364	8,343	67.5	9.8
Vermont	131,099	806	659	81.8	5.0	128,637	638	511	80.1	4.0
Virginia										
Washington	1,549,129	6,415	5,251	81.9	3.4	1,558,023	6,264	5,142	82.1	3.3
West Virginia	388,250	6,143	3,819	62.2	9.8	387,394	5,300	3,472	65.5	9.0
Wisconsin	1,324,183	7,151	6,043	84.5	4.6	1,316,468	5,407	4,458	82.4	3.4
Wyoming	126,410	754	635	84.2	5.0	128,990	678	547	80.7	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,216,416</b>	<b>645,035</b>	<b>486,550</b>			<b>68,898,544</b>	<b>657,460</b>	<b>494,439</b>		
<b>Percent</b>				<b>75.4</b>					<b>75.2</b>	
<b>Rate</b>					<b>7.2</b>					<b>7.2</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>				<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>		



**Table 3–13 Federal Performance Measure: First-Time Victims, 2007–2011** (unique count)

State	2009					2010				
	Child Population	Victims	First-Time Victims			Child Population	Victims	First-Time Victims		
			Number	Percent	Rate			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,128,864	8,123	6,828	84.1	6.0	1,130,523	9,367	7,883	84.2	7.0
Alaska	183,546	3,544	2,539	71.6	13.8	188,169	2,825	1,980	70.1	10.5
Arizona	1,732,019	3,803	3,323	87.4	1.9	1,630,756	6,023	5,271	87.5	3.2
Arkansas	709,968	9,926	8,110	81.7	11.4	711,084	11,729	9,660	82.4	13.6
California	9,435,682	73,962	62,410	84.4	6.6	9,297,344	76,758	65,070	84.8	7.0
Colorado	1,227,763	11,341	8,962	79.0	7.3	1,225,617	11,166	8,562	76.7	7.0
Connecticut	807,985	9,432	6,648	70.5	8.2	815,431	9,954	7,109	71.4	8.7
Delaware	206,993	2,015	1,627	80.7	7.9	205,616	2,125	1,746	82.2	8.5
District of Columbia										
Florida	4,057,773	45,841	24,860	54.2	6.1	3,996,070	50,239	26,994	53.7	6.8
Georgia										
Hawaii	290,361	2,007	1,582	78.8	5.4	304,573	1,744	1,342	76.9	4.4
Idaho	419,190	1,571	1,281	81.5	3.1	428,721	1,609	1,306	81.2	3.0
Illinois	3,177,377	27,446	20,508	74.7	6.5	3,123,630	26,442	19,636	74.3	6.3
Indiana	1,589,365	22,330	19,877	89.0	12.5	1,605,298	21,362	18,694	87.5	11.6
Iowa	713,155	11,636	8,139	69.9	11.4	726,778	12,005	8,322	69.3	11.5
Kansas	704,951	1,329	1,181	88.9	1.7	726,079	1,504	1,337	88.9	1.8
Kentucky	1,014,323	16,187	11,338	70.0	11.2	1,023,118	17,029	11,869	69.7	11.6
Louisiana	1,123,386	9,063	6,765	74.6	6.0	1,116,293	8,344	6,228	74.6	5.6
Maine	271,176	3,809	1,804	47.4	6.7	273,457	3,269	1,488	45.5	5.4
Maryland	1,351,935	15,310	12,097	79.0	8.9	1,352,083	13,059	10,168	77.9	7.5
Massachusetts	1,433,002	34,639	19,780	57.1	13.8	1,417,262	24,428	13,270	54.3	9.4
Michigan	2,349,892	29,976	22,063	73.6	9.4	2,333,718	32,412	23,171	71.5	9.9
Minnesota	1,260,797	4,668	3,765	80.7	3.0	1,282,527	4,462	3,648	81.8	2.8
Mississippi	767,742	7,369	6,653	90.3	8.7	754,068	7,403	6,625	89.5	8.8
Missouri	1,431,338	5,226	4,315	82.6	3.0	1,423,109	5,313	4,503	84.8	3.2
Montana	219,828	1,521	1,192	78.4	5.4	222,979	1,383	1,013	73.2	4.5
Nebraska	451,641	4,871	3,763	77.3	8.3	458,894	4,572	3,483	76.2	7.6
Nevada	681,033	4,443	3,106	69.9	4.6	664,456	4,654	3,079	66.2	4.6
New Hampshire	289,071	924	228	24.7	0.8	286,377	851	196	23.0	0.7
New Jersey	2,045,848	8,725	7,324	83.9	3.6	2,062,462	8,981	7,459	83.1	3.6
New Mexico	510,238	4,915	3,840	78.1	7.5	518,998	5,440	4,151	76.3	8.0
New York	4,424,083	77,620	50,184	64.7	11.3	4,317,426	77,011	48,767	63.3	11.3
North Carolina	2,277,967	22,371	16,816	75.2	7.4	2,279,498	21,895	16,755	76.5	7.4
North Dakota										
Ohio	2,714,341	31,270	27,802	88.9	10.2	2,723,536	31,295	26,746	85.5	9.8
Oklahoma	918,849	7,138	5,354	75.0	5.8	929,314	7,207	5,639	78.2	6.1
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	3,913	3,636	92.9	1.3	2,789,150	3,555	3,326	93.6	1.2
Puerto Rico										
Rhode Island	226,825	2,804	1,990	71.0	8.8	223,542	3,268	2,287	70.0	10.2
South Carolina	1,080,732	12,381	1,005	8.1	0.9	1,079,569	11,802	9,241	78.3	8.6
South Dakota	199,616	1,443	1,060	73.5	5.3	202,892	1,360	1,023	75.2	5.0
Tennessee	1,493,252	8,822	7,847	88.9	5.3	1,494,958	8,760	7,104	81.1	4.8
Texas	6,895,969	66,359	54,382	82.0	7.9	6,879,384	64,937	52,205	80.4	7.6
Utah	868,824	12,692	8,390	66.1	9.7	871,474	12,854	8,547	66.5	9.8
Vermont	126,275	696	567	81.5	4.5	128,735	658	533	81.0	4.1
Virginia										
Washington	1,569,592	6,070	4,473	73.7	2.8	1,580,986	6,593	4,720	71.6	3.0
West Virginia	386,449	4,978	3,393	68.2	8.8	386,435	3,961	2,762	69.7	7.1
Wisconsin	1,310,250	4,654	3,895	83.7	3.0	1,336,617	4,569	3,826	83.7	2.9
Wyoming	132,025	707	597	84.4	4.5	135,155	725	604	83.3	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,986,423</b>	<b>649,870</b>	<b>477,299</b>			<b>68,664,161</b>	<b>646,902</b>	<b>479,348</b>		
<b>Percent</b>				<b>73.4</b>					<b>74.1</b>	
<b>Rate</b>					<b>6.9</b>					<b>7.0</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>				<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>		

**Table 3–13 Federal Performance Measure: First-Time Victims, 2007–2011** (unique count)

State	2011				
	Child Population	Victims	First-Time Victims		
			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,127,143	8,601	7,186	83.5	6.4
Alaska	188,441	2,898	2,113	72.9	11.2
Arizona	1,625,114	8,708	7,604	87.3	4.7
Arkansas	710,474	11,105	9,022	81.2	12.7
California	9,271,919	80,100	68,112	85.0	7.3
Colorado	1,230,088	10,604	8,143	76.8	6.6
Connecticut	803,314	10,012	7,213	72.0	9.0
Delaware	204,668	2,466	2,018	81.8	9.9
District of Columbia					
Florida	3,994,431	51,920	26,982	52.0	6.8
Georgia					
Hawaii	304,604	1,346	1,028	76.4	3.4
Idaho	428,116	1,470	1,190	81.0	2.8
Illinois	3,098,125	25,832	19,151	74.1	6.2
Indiana	1,597,603	17,930	15,068	84.0	9.4
Iowa	724,370	11,028	7,481	67.8	10.3
Kansas	723,922	1,729	1,559	90.2	2.2
Kentucky	1,020,955	16,994	12,032	70.8	11.8
Louisiana	1,118,196	9,545	7,101	74.4	6.4
Maine	269,218	3,118	1,444	46.3	5.4
Maryland	1,346,635	13,740	10,052	73.2	7.5
Massachusetts	1,405,015	20,262	11,359	56.1	8.1
Michigan	2,295,812	33,366	23,460	70.3	10.2
Minnesota	1,277,526	4,342	3,629	83.6	2.8
Mississippi	750,239	6,712	5,945	88.6	7.9
Missouri	1,412,121	5,826	5,002	85.9	3.5
Montana	222,354	1,066	820	76.9	3.7
Nebraska	460,065	4,307	3,285	76.3	7.1
Nevada	663,775	5,355	3,608	67.4	5.4
New Hampshire	279,984	876	270	30.8	1.0
New Jersey	2,042,810	8,238	6,739	81.8	3.3
New Mexico	519,419	5,601	4,209	75.1	8.1
New York	4,286,008	72,625	44,714	61.6	10.4
North Carolina	2,287,593	22,940	17,926	78.1	7.8
North Dakota	151,156	1,295	1,202	92.8	8.0
Ohio	2,693,092	30,601	21,511	70.3	8.0
Oklahoma	936,159	7,836	6,078	77.6	6.5
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	2,761,159	3,287	3,074	93.5	1.1
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	219,536	3,131	2,198	70.2	10.0
South Carolina	1,080,555	11,324	8,589	75.8	7.9
South Dakota	203,156	1,353	986	72.9	4.9
Tennessee	1,492,136	9,243	7,852	85.0	5.3
Texas	6,960,738	63,474	51,235	80.7	7.4
Utah	880,309	10,586	6,856	64.8	7.8
Vermont	126,018	630	526	83.5	4.2
Virginia					
Washington	1,581,757	6,541	4,640	70.9	2.9
West Virginia	384,794	4,000	2,960	74.0	7.7
Wisconsin	1,326,208	4,750	4,058	85.4	3.1
Wyoming	134,937	703	590	83.9	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,621,767</b>	<b>639,416</b>	<b>467,820</b>		
<b>Percent</b>				<b>73.2</b>	
<b>Rate</b>					<b>6.8</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>		

**Table 3–14 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2007–2011** *(unique count)*

State	Percentage of Unique Victims Without Another Incident of Maltreatment During a 6-month Period				
	2007 Percent	2008 Percent	2009 Percent	2010 Percent	2011 Percent
Alabama	98.0	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.9
Alaska	89.0	90.9	90.5	92.9	91.8
Arizona	98.6	98.3	98.5	96.7	95.4
Arkansas	93.3	94.7	94.5	93.8	92.3
California	92.8	92.7	93.2	93.2	93.0
Colorado	95.3	94.9	95.8	95.7	95.5
Connecticut	93.1	93.7	93.6	92.6	93.4
Delaware	97.3	98.2	97.9	97.1	97.8
District of Columbia	95.6	95.9	96.4	94.1	93.8
Florida	94.4	93.5	93.0	92.8	92.8
Georgia	96.6	97.8	97.8	97.2	96.8
Hawaii	96.4	96.7	96.1	97.6	97.6
Idaho	96.4	95.0	96.6	97.0	96.7
Illinois	92.5	92.5	92.9	93.4	93.4
Indiana	93.2	93.6	92.7	93.2	93.3
Iowa	91.2	91.9	91.0	90.7	91.5
Kansas	96.8	96.5	98.5	97.3	94.0
Kentucky	93.5	94.2	94.7	94.7	94.9
Louisiana	95.9	93.5	94.0	95.4	94.8
Maine	92.7	92.3	92.8	93.8	95.7
Maryland	96.0	96.3	95.1	96.6	93.1
Massachusetts	88.7	88.1	88.6	91.5	91.9
Michigan		92.9	93.3	91.7	91.4
Minnesota	94.7	94.0	94.3	95.0	94.4
Mississippi	95.2	93.9	94.6	94.0	92.6
Missouri	95.5	97.1	96.1	97.3	96.7
Montana	91.0	94.8	94.1	96.3	96.2
Nebraska	93.3	89.4	90.4	92.1	92.3
Nevada	93.8	95.1	93.9	94.5	93.7
New Hampshire	97.6	95.8	92.2	97.2	95.3
New Jersey	95.1	95.4	94.4	94.3	94.8
New Mexico	90.0	91.8	91.4	91.7	90.1
New York	87.7	87.9	87.8	87.7	87.8
North Carolina	96.2	97.5	97.6	97.5	96.7
North Dakota				98.6	98.6
Ohio	93.6	93.7	92.7	93.0	92.3
Oklahoma	90.6	91.8	94.1	94.1	93.1
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	97.0	97.6	97.4	97.4	98.0
Puerto Rico	96.5	97.7	97.2	97.3	95.5
Rhode Island	86.9	90.3	93.0	92.3	91.5
South Carolina	97.2	97.4	97.6	96.8	96.6
South Dakota	95.9	96.1	94.3	95.4	94.4
Tennessee	93.7	95.4	96.8	96.7	97.0
Texas	96.2	96.2	96.3	97.2	97.1
Utah	92.9	93.9	92.3	93.1	94.4
Vermont	96.1	98.4	96.2	98.4	95.2
Virginia	97.8	97.8	98.0	97.6	97.7
Washington	92.7	93.9	93.7	93.7	94.2
West Virginia	88.0	89.3	91.5	95.6	97.6
Wisconsin	92.8	94.3	95.4	94.4	95.4
Wyoming	97.3	95.0	97.1	98.0	99.0
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Number Met 94.6% Standard</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Percent Met Standard</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>51.0</b>

**Table 3–15 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2007–2011** *(unique count)*

State	Percentage of Foster Care Children Who Were Not Victimized by a Foster Care Provider				
	2007 Percent	2008 Percent	2009 Percent	2010 Percent	2011 Percent
Alabama	99.85	99.81	99.91	99.96	99.82
Alaska	98.78	99.54	98.93	99.49	99.59
Arizona	99.84	99.84	99.85	99.81	99.91
Arkansas	99.49	99.43	99.53	99.67	99.81
California	99.77	99.71	99.69	99.68	99.70
Colorado	99.41	99.46	99.61	99.46	99.34
Connecticut	99.44	99.34	98.76	99.11	99.27
Delaware	99.77	99.83	99.85	99.75	99.92
District of Columbia	99.56	99.86	99.72	99.72	99.81
Florida	98.85	98.66	99.67	99.18	99.34
Georgia					
Hawaii	99.65	99.82	99.55	99.26	99.41
Idaho	99.91	99.88	99.65	99.93	99.89
Illinois	99.53	99.42	99.40	99.43	99.37
Indiana	99.69	99.58	99.56	99.63	99.77
Iowa	99.65	99.71	99.13	99.63	99.46
Kansas	99.92	99.99	99.95	99.91	99.89
Kentucky	99.69	99.76	99.55	99.53	99.66
Louisiana	99.79	99.53	99.29	99.52	99.28
Maine	99.83	99.96	99.88	99.45	99.66
Maryland	99.73	99.60	99.56	99.75	99.31
Massachusetts	99.14	98.93	99.16	99.22	99.30
Michigan		99.62	99.29	99.06	98.97
Minnesota	99.67	99.71	99.66	99.77	99.66
Mississippi	99.18	98.54	98.19	98.12	98.41
Missouri	99.62	99.64	99.68	99.61	99.80
Montana	99.77	99.74	99.53	99.89	99.82
Nebraska	99.56	99.45	99.69	99.61	99.72
Nevada	99.66	99.56	99.54	99.40	99.43
New Hampshire			99.93	100.00	100.00
New Jersey	99.90	99.91	99.84	99.85	99.87
New Mexico	99.54	99.56	99.76	99.68	99.64
New York	98.60	98.56	97.96	98.09	98.62
North Carolina	99.31	99.34	99.50		99.53
North Dakota					99.94
Ohio	99.56	99.69	99.59	99.61	99.61
Oklahoma	98.78	99.08	99.43	99.21	99.52
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	99.80	99.79	99.80	99.86	99.93
Puerto Rico	99.94	99.96	99.74	99.68	99.96
Rhode Island	98.67	99.28	98.65	99.03	98.77
South Carolina	99.81	99.93	99.89	99.57	99.59
South Dakota	99.86	99.93	99.72	99.90	100.00
Tennessee	99.24	99.48	99.58		
Texas	99.58	99.64	99.80	99.90	99.81
Utah	99.01	99.55	99.45	99.45	99.61
Vermont	99.70	100.00	99.94	99.94	99.81
Virginia	99.79	99.75	99.75	99.82	99.74
Washington	99.77	99.62	99.82	99.80	99.81
West Virginia		99.91	99.75	99.70	99.81
Wisconsin	99.58	99.75	99.76	99.65	99.66
Wyoming	99.46	99.55	99.86	100.00	99.95
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Number Met 99.68% Standard</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Percent Met Standard</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>49.0</b>



# Fatalities

## CHAPTER 4

The consequences of child abuse and neglect are serious, and a child fatality is the most tragic consequence. The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) collects case-level data in the Child File on child fatalities that result from maltreatment. Additional counts of child fatalities, for whom case-level data are not known, are reported through the Agency File and the Summary Data Component (SDC).

The determination that a death is due to child maltreatment involves the submission of an initial report of a child fatality to law enforcement or child protective services (CPS). These agencies are dependent upon the public, medical professionals, and hospital staff for such reports. Once an allegation of a suspicious death occurs, close coordination between CPS and law enforcement is necessary, with additional support from the offices of the medical examiner or coroner. District attorneys and the courts make the final determination of the criminal aspect of the investigations.

Some deaths may not come to the attention of CPS. Reasons for this include if there were no surviving siblings in the family or if the child had not been the recipient of child welfare services. To expand the knowledge base of the actual number of child fatalities, States are increasingly consulting other data sources for deaths attributed to child maltreatment. The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112–34) listed the following additional data sources for child death reporting from which States should be obtaining data: State vital statistics departments, child death review teams, law enforcement agencies, and offices of medical examiners or coroners. States that are able to provide these additional data do so as aggregate data via the Agency File.

### Number of Child Fatalities

Fifty-one States reported a total of 1,545 fatalities. Of those 51 States, 45 reported case-level data about 1,258 fatalities and 43 reported aggregate data on 287 fatalities. Fatality rates by State ranged from 0.00 to 4.16 per 100,000 children in the population. (See table 4–1 and related notes.)

For FFY 2011, a nationally estimated 1,570 children died from abuse and neglect. The national fatality rate per 100,000 children in the population was 2.10 for FFY 2011, the same as it was for FFY 2010. The number of reported child fatalities due to child abuse and neglect has fluctuated during the past 5 years, from 1,608 in 2007 to a high of 1,685 in 2009, and a low of 1,545 in 2011. Due to the relatively low frequency of child fatalities, the national estimate and national rate are sensitive to which States report data and changes in the child population estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. Some explanations for State data fluctuations may be found in the State commentaries in appendix D. (See table 4–2, exhibit 4–A, and related notes).

### Exhibit 4–A Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2007–2011 *(unique count)*

Reporting Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Child Fatalities from Reporting States	Rate Per 100,000 Children	Child Population of all 52 States	National Estimate of Child Fatalities
2007	50	70,676,241	1,608	2.28	75,342,238	1,720
2008	51	73,157,339	1,666	2.28	75,411,627	1,720
2009	51	73,234,095	1,685	2.30	75,512,062	1,740
2010	51	73,605,216	1,546	2.10	75,022,478	1,580
2011	51	73,405,751	1,545	2.10	74,810,766	1,570

## Child Fatality Demographics

The youngest children are the most vulnerable to death as the result of child abuse and neglect. Four-fifths (81.6%) of all child fatalities were younger than 4 years old. Rates of child fatalities by age also reveals that the very youngest children are the most vulnerable. Children who were younger than 1 year old died from abuse and neglect at a rate of 16.80 per 100,000 children in the population younger than 1 year old. In general, the child fatality rate decreased with age. Children who were age 17 died at a rate of 0.12 per 100,000 in the population age 17. (See exhibit 4–B and related notes.)

### Exhibit 4–B Child Fatalities by Age, 2011 *(unique count)*

Age	Child Population	Child Fatalities		
		Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000
<1	3,178,452	534	42.4	16.80
1	3,158,643	229	18.2	7.25
2	3,160,927	166	13.2	5.25
3	3,262,948	98	7.8	3.00
4	3,281,618	55	4.4	1.68
5	3,258,830	34	2.7	1.04
6	3,249,496	19	1.5	0.58
7	3,259,851	11	0.9	0.34
8	3,236,489	16	1.3	0.49
9	3,228,067	13	1.0	0.40
10	3,306,806	17	1.4	0.51
11	3,358,098	11	0.9	0.33
12	3,294,718	7	0.6	0.21
13	3,291,205	8	0.6	0.24
14	3,289,901	8	0.6	0.24
15	3,307,496	5	0.4	0.15
16	3,376,223	14	1.1	0.41
17	3,443,288	4	0.3	0.12
Unknown and 18–21		9	0.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,943,056</b>	<b>1,258</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>100.0</b>	

Based on data from 45 States.

Boys had a higher child fatality rate than girls at 2.47 boys per 100,000 boys in the population. Girls died of abuse and neglect at a rate of 1.77 per 100,000 girls in the population. (See exhibit 4–C and related notes.)

#### Exhibit 4–C Child Fatalities by Sex, 2011 *(unique count)*

Sex	Child Population	Child Fatalities		
		Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000
Boys	30,135,740	743	59.1	2.47
Girls	28,807,316	511	40.6	1.77
Unknown		4	0.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,943,056</b>	<b>1,258</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>100.0</b>	

Based on data from 45 States.

Nearly 90 percent (86.5%) of child fatalities were comprised of African-American (28.2%), Hispanic (17.8%), and White (40.5%) victims. Examining the rates reveals that African-American children had the highest rate of child fatalities at 3.92 per 100,000 African-American children in the population. Children of multiple races (meaning two or more races) had the second highest fatality rate at 2.90 per 100,000 children in the population. (See exhibit 4–D and related notes.)

#### Exhibit 4–D Child Fatalities by Race, 2011 *(unique count)*

Race and Ethnicity	Child Population	Child Fatalities		
		Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000
<b>SINGLE RACE</b>				
African-American	8,698,659	341	28.2	3.92
American Indian or Alaska Native	501,751	13	1.1	2.59
Asian	1,926,040	8	0.7	0.42
Hispanic	11,344,422	215	17.8	1.90
Pacific Islander	85,463	1	0.1	1.17
Unknown		84	6.9	
White	30,782,596	490	40.5	1.59
<b>MULTIPLE RACE</b>				
Two or more races	1,966,472	57	4.7	2.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,305,403</b>	<b>1,209</b>		
<b>Percent</b>			<b>100.0</b>	

Based on data from 43 States.

## Perpetrator Relationship

Four-fifths (78.3%) of child fatalities were caused by one or more parents. Examining this category reveals that the child's mother acting alone perpetrated more than one-fifth (26.4%) and both parents were responsible for one-fifth (22.0%) of child fatalities. Perpetrators without a parental relationship to the child accounted for 13.4 percent of fatalities. Child fatalities with unknown perpetrator relationship data accounted for 8.3 percent. (See exhibit 4–E and related notes.)

**Exhibit 4–E Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2011** *(unique count)*

Perpetrator	Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
<b>PARENT</b>		
Father	177	15.3
Father and Other	20	1.7
Mother	305	26.4
Mother and Other	150	13.0
Mother and Father	254	22.0
<b>Total Parents</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>78.3</b>
<b>NONPARENT</b>		
Child Daycare Provider	27	2.3
Foster Parent (Female Relative)	1	0.1
Foster Parent (Male Relative)	–	0.0
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	2	0.2
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	–	0.0
Friend or Neighbor	8	0.7
Group Home and Residential Facility Staff	1	0.1
Legal Guardian (Female)	1	0.1
Legal Guardian (Male)	–	0.0
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	29	2.5
Other	10	0.9
Other Professional	1	0.1
Partner of Parent (Female)	3	0.3
Partner of Parent (Male)	36	3.1
Relative (Female)	20	1.7
Relative (Male)	16	1.4
<b>Total Nonparents</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>UNKNOWN</b>		
Unknown	96	8.3
<b>Total Unknown</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,157</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 43 States.



## Maltreatment Types

Because a victim may have suffered from more than one type of maltreatment, and this is especially true for child fatalities, every reported maltreatment type was counted and the percentages total to more than 100.0 percent. Of the children who died, 71.1 percent suffered neglect either exclusively or in combination with another maltreatment type and 47.9 percent suffered physical abuse either exclusively or in combination. (See exhibit 4–F and related notes.)

**Exhibit 4–F Reported Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2011** *(unique count)*

Maltreatment Type	Child Fatalities	Reported Maltreatments	
		Number	Percent
Medical Neglect		96	7.6
Neglect		895	71.1
Other		277	22.0
Physical Abuse		602	47.9
Psychological Abuse		24	1.9
Sexual Abuse		9	0.7
Unknown			0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,903</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>151.3</b>

Based on data from 45 States.

## Risk Factors

To the extent possible, the investigations of child fatalities capture caregiver risk factors. The distributions of the risk factors for child fatalities are similar to the distribution of the risk factors for victims. Twenty-eight States reported that 5.7 percent of child fatalities were exposed to caregiver alcohol abuse. Thirty-three States reported 16.7 percent of child fatalities were exposed to domestic violence in the home. Thirty States reported 12.8 percent of child fatalities were exposed to caregiver drug abuse. It is important to note that some States are not able to differentiate between alcohol abuse and drug abuse. Those States report the same children in both caregiver risk factor categories. (See exhibit 4–G and related notes.)

**Exhibit 4–G Child Fatalities With Selected Caregiver Risk Factors, 2011** *(unique count)*

Caregiver Risk Factor	States Reporting	Child Fatalities from Reporting States	Child Fatalities With a Caregiver Risk Factor	
			Number	Percent
Alcohol Abuse	28	905	52	5.7
Domestic Violence	33	1,091	182	16.7
Drug Abuse	30	1,022	131	12.8

## Prior CPS Contact

Some children who died from abuse and neglect were already known to CPS agencies. In 33 reporting States, the children whose families had received family preservation services in the past 5 years accounted for 8.8 percent of child fatalities. In 37 reporting States, 1.4 percent of child fatalities had been in foster care and had been reunited with their families in the past 5 years. (See table 4–3, table 4–4, and related notes.)

## Exhibit and Table Notes

The following pages contain the data tables referenced in Chapter 4. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the exhibits and tables is provided below.

### General

- Massachusetts was not able to provide a count or estimate of child fatalities in time for this report.
- Rates are per 100,000 children in the population.
- NCANDS uses the child population estimates that are released annually by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2011 (*unique count*)

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File or the SDC.
- Fatality rates were computed by dividing the number of total child fatalities by the population of reporting States and multiplying by 100,000.

### Table 4–2 Child Fatalities, 2007–2011 (*unique count*)

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

### Exhibit 4–A Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2007–2011 (*unique count*)

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

### Exhibit 4–B Child Fatalities by Age, 2011 (*unique count*)

- Data are from the Child File.
- There are no population data for unknown age and therefore, no rates.
- The category unknown age is defined as victims whose age was unable to be determined or older than 17 years. A few States include victims ages 18–21 as child victims.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011* this table was modified from prior years to display child fatalities by single year age. Previously, age groups were used.

### Exhibit 4–C Child Fatalities by Sex, 2011 (*unique count*)

- Data are from the Child File.
- There are no population data for unknown sex and therefore, no rates.

#### **Exhibit 4–D Child Fatalities by Race and Ethnicity, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- The category multiple race is defined as any combination of two or more race categories.
- Counts associated with specific racial groups (e.g., White) do not include Hispanic children.
- National rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- Only those States that reported race and ethnicity separately are included in this analysis.

#### **Exhibit 4–E Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- The categories “mother and other” and “father and other” include victims with one perpetrator identified as a mother or father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.
- The relationship categories listed under nonparental perpetrator include any perpetrator relationship that was not identified as a biological parent, adoptive parent, or stepparent.
- The unknown relationship category includes victims with an unknown perpetrator.
- Some States are not able to collect and report on group home and residential facility staff perpetrators due to system limitations or jurisdictional issues. More information may be found in appendix D.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, the category label of group home staff was modified to group home and residential facility staff. Residential facility staff counts had been included in this category for prior years. It is only the category label that was changed.

#### **Exhibit 4–F Reported Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- This analysis counts each maltreatment type that each child fatality suffered.
- A child fatality may have suffered from more than one type of maltreatment and therefore, the total percentage is more than 100.0 percent.
- The percentages are calculated against the total number of child fatalities in the reporting States.
- A child may have different maltreatments or the same maltreatment types reported several times and therefore, the maltreatment type count is a multiple response.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, the layout of this table was modified from prior years to add a column titled unique child fatalities. This column only has the total number of fatalities for reporting states.

#### **Exhibit 4–G Child Fatalities With Selected Caregiver Risk Factors, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.

#### **Table 4–3 Child Fatalities Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2011** *(unique count)*

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

#### **Table 4–4 Child Fatalities Who Were Reunited With Their Families Within the Previous 5 Years, 2011** *(unique count)*

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

**Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2011** (unique count)

State	Child Population	Child Fatalities Reported in the Child File	Child Fatalities Reported in the SDC or Agency File	Total Child Fatalities	Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children
Alabama	1,127,143	11	0	11	0.98
Alaska	188,441		3	3	1.59
Arizona	1,625,114	31	3	34	2.09
Arkansas	710,474	12		12	1.69
California	9,271,919		123	123	1.33
Colorado	1,230,088	28	3	31	2.52
Connecticut	803,314	8		8	1.00
Delaware	204,668	1	0	1	0.49
District of Columbia	105,334	1	2	3	2.85
Florida	3,994,431	133	0	133	3.33
Georgia	2,489,858	65		65	2.61
Hawaii	304,604	2		2	0.66
Idaho	428,116	3		3	0.70
Illinois	3,098,125	82	0	82	2.65
Indiana	1,597,603	15	19	34	2.13
Iowa	724,370	10	0	10	1.38
Kansas	723,922	10	0	10	1.38
Kentucky	1,020,955	31	1	32	3.13
Louisiana	1,118,196	36	9	45	4.02
Maine	269,218		1	1	0.37
Maryland	1,346,635	10	0	10	0.74
Massachusetts					
Michigan	2,295,812	66	9	75	3.27
Minnesota	1,277,526	15	0	15	1.17
Mississippi	750,239	10	3	13	1.73
Missouri	1,412,121	32	4	36	2.55
Montana	222,354	0		0	0.00
Nebraska	460,065	3	4	7	1.52
Nevada	663,775	16	3	19	2.86
New Hampshire	279,984	0	2	2	0.71
New Jersey	2,042,810	20	2	22	1.08
New Mexico	519,419	15	0	15	2.89
New York	4,286,008	75	8	83	1.94
North Carolina	2,287,593		19	19	0.83
North Dakota	151,156	1	0	1	0.66
Ohio	2,693,092	67		67	2.49
Oklahoma	936,159	37	1	38	4.06
Oregon	863,767		19	19	2.20
Pennsylvania	2,761,159	37	0	37	1.34
Puerto Rico	876,494	12	6	18	2.05
Rhode Island	219,536	3	0	3	1.37
South Carolina	1,080,555	14	1	15	1.39
South Dakota	203,156	1	2	3	1.48
Tennessee	1,492,136	29	0	29	1.94
Texas	6,960,738	243	3	246	3.53
Utah	880,309	11	0	11	1.25
Vermont	126,018	2	0	2	1.59
Virginia	1,853,546	25	11	36	1.94
Washington	1,581,757		20	20	1.26
West Virginia	384,794	10	6	16	4.16
Wisconsin	1,326,208	24		24	1.81
Wyoming	134,937	1	0	1	0.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,405,751</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1,545</b>	
<b>Rate</b>					<b>2.10</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	

**Table 4–2 Child Fatalities, 2007–2011** (unique count)

State	Child Fatalities				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Alabama	23	20	14	13	11
Alaska	4	2	1	3	3
Arizona	28	11	30	20	34
Arkansas	20	21	13	19	12
California	184	185	185	120	123
Colorado	28	32	36	27	31
Connecticut	2	8	4	4	8
Delaware	0	2	3	2	1
District of Columbia	2	8	5	2	3
Florida	153	185	156	180	133
Georgia	61	68	60	77	65
Hawaii	4	2	3	2	2
Idaho	1	2	4	2	3
Illinois	73	69	77	73	82
Indiana	53	34	50	24	34
Iowa	5	11	10	7	10
Kansas	10	10	8	6	10
Kentucky	41	22	34	30	32
Louisiana	27	30	40	30	45
Maine	1	4	2	1	1
Maryland	11	20	17	24	10
Massachusetts	16	21	17		
Michigan		59	58	71	75
Minnesota	17	16	21	14	15
Mississippi	19	17	14	17	13
Missouri	49	42	39	31	36
Montana	1	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	16	17	10	7	7
Nevada	21	17	29	15	19
New Hampshire	5	0	1	1	2
New Jersey	33	29	24	18	22
New Mexico	7	19	10	19	15
New York	96	100	99	114	83
North Carolina				17	19
North Dakota	1	3	2	1	1
Ohio	90	74	79	83	67
Oklahoma	30	31	23	27	38
Oregon	12	14	13	22	19
Pennsylvania	47	45	40	29	37
Puerto Rico	10	2	5	8	18
Rhode Island	0	0	2	2	3
South Carolina	19	21	28	25	15
South Dakota	8	2	4	2	3
Tennessee	44	55	46	38	29
Texas	228	223	279	222	246
Utah	11	15	8	13	11
Vermont	3	1	3	4	2
Virginia	31	37	28	38	36
Washington	27	23	21	12	20
West Virginia	12	5	6	8	16
Wisconsin	22	30	24	21	24
Wyoming	2	1	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,545</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

**Table 4–3 Child Fatalities Whose Families Received Preservation Services in the Past 5 Years, 2011** (*unique count*)

State	Child Fatalities	Child Fatalities Who Received Preservation Services in the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	11	3	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	12	1	
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	1	0	
District of Columbia	3	0	
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho	3	3	
Illinois	82	0	
Indiana			
Iowa	10	0	
Kansas	10	3	
Kentucky	32	0	
Louisiana	45	9	
Maine	1	1	
Maryland	10	1	
Massachusetts			
Michigan	75	0	
Minnesota	15	2	
Mississippi	13	0	
Missouri	36	4	
Montana			
Nebraska	7	4	
Nevada	19	0	
New Hampshire	2	0	
New Jersey	22	6	
New Mexico	15	2	
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	38	3	
Oregon	19	1	
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	18	0	
Rhode Island	3	0	
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee	29	0	
Texas	246	27	
Utah	11	2	
Vermont	2	0	
Virginia	36	1	
Washington	20	2	
West Virginia	16	0	
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>76</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>8.8</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	

**Table 4–4 Child Fatalities Who Were Reunited With Their Families Within the Previous 5 Years, 2011** (unique count)

State	Child Fatalities	Child Fatalities Who Were Reunited With Their Families Within the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	11	0	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	12	0	
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	1	0	
District of Columbia	3	0	
Florida	133	4	
Georgia			
Hawaii	2	0	
Idaho	3	0	
Illinois	82	0	
Indiana			
Iowa	10	0	
Kansas	10	0	
Kentucky	32	0	
Louisiana	45	2	
Maine	1	0	
Maryland	10	0	
Massachusetts			
Michigan	75	0	
Minnesota	15	1	
Mississippi	13	0	
Missouri	36	0	
Montana			
Nebraska	7	0	
Nevada	19	1	
New Hampshire	2	0	
New Jersey	22	0	
New Mexico	15	0	
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	38	1	
Oregon	19	0	
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	18	0	
Rhode Island	3	0	
South Carolina	15	1	
South Dakota			
Tennessee	29	0	
Texas	246	2	
Utah	11	0	
Vermont	2	0	
Virginia	36	0	
Washington	20	1	
West Virginia	16	0	
Wisconsin	24	0	
Wyoming	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>1.4</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	



# Perpetrators

## CHAPTER 5

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) defines a perpetrator as a person who has been determined to have caused or knowingly allowed the maltreatment of a child. NCANDS does not collect information about persons who were alleged to be perpetrators and not found to have perpetrated abuse and neglect.

### Number of Perpetrators

As States have improved their child welfare information systems, persons who have been determined to be perpetrators have received unique identifiers within child protective services (CPS) agency databases. This enables the below-listed types of analyses to be conducted:

- **Duplicated count of perpetrators:** Counting a perpetrator each time the perpetrator is associated with maltreating a child. This also is known as a report-child-perpetrator triad. For example, a perpetrator would be counted twice in all of the following situations (1) one child in two separate reports, (2) two children in a single report, and (3) two children in two separate reports.
- **Unique count of perpetrators:** Identifying and counting a perpetrator once, regardless of the number of children the perpetrator is associated with maltreating or the number of records associated with a perpetrator.

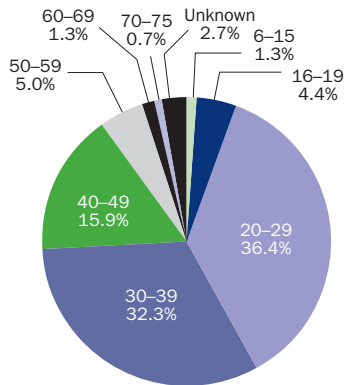
For FFY 2011, 50 States reported 885,003 duplicated count of perpetrators (not shown). Because a perpetrator may have a different relationship with different children in the same report or across multiple reports, the report-child-perpetrator triad (duplicated count) was used for the perpetrator relationship analysis. For example, a perpetrator may be a mother to one victim and a neighbor to a second victim in the same report. That perpetrator would be counted once in the parent category and once in the friend and neighbor category. The maltreatment type analysis also was conducted with the duplicated count of perpetrators.

For FFY 2011, 50 States reported 508,849 unique count of perpetrators. A national estimate of 524,000 unique perpetrators was calculated using the average number of victims per perpetrator and the national estimate of victims. Because a perpetrator is associated with one sex or race even across multiple reports, demographic analyses (age, sex, and race) were conducted with the unique perpetrator counts. (See table 5-1 and related notes.)



### Exhibit 5–A Perpetrators by Age, 2011

(unique count)



Based on data from [table 5-2](#).

### Perpetrator Demographics

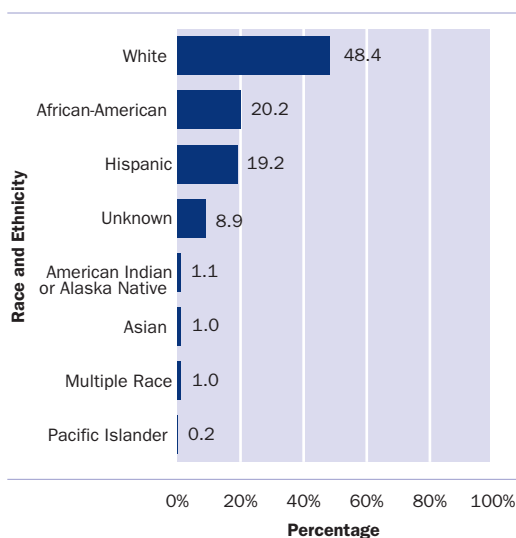
Four-fifths (84.6%) of (unique count) perpetrators were between the ages of 20 and 49 years. Nearly two-fifths (36.4%) were in the age group of 20–29 years; 32.3 percent were in the age group of 30–39 years; and 15.9 percent were in the group of 40–49 years. While perpetrators younger than 20 years account for less than 6 percent of all perpetrators, 4.4 percent are in the age group of 16–19 years. (See table 5–2, exhibit 5–A, and related notes.) More than one-half (53.6%) of perpetrators were women and 45.1 percent of perpetrators were men; 1.3 percent were of unknown sex. (See table 5–3 and related notes.)

The racial distributions of (unique count) perpetrators were similar to the race of their victims.

During FFY 2011, one-fifth (20.2%) of perpetrators were African-American, one-fifth (19.2%) were Hispanic, and 48.4 percent were White. Perpetrators of American Indian or Alaska Native (1.1%), Asian (1.0%), and multiple race (1.0%) descent accounted for 3.1 percent of perpetrators. Race or ethnicity was not reported for 8.9 percent of perpetrators. These proportions have remained consistent for the past few years (not shown). (See table 5–4, exhibit 5–B, and related notes.)

### Exhibit 5–B Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2011

(unique count)

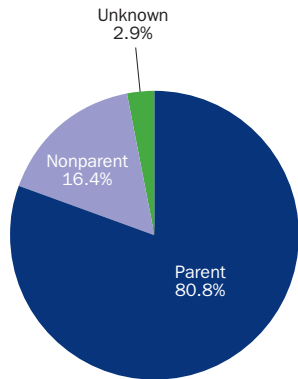


Based on data from [table 5-4](#).

### Perpetrator Relationship

Four-fifths (80.8%) of (duplicated count) perpetrators were parents, 5.9 percent were relatives other than parents, and 4.4 percent were unmarried partners of parents. Perpetrators with an “other” relationship accounted for 4.5 percent and those with an unknown relationship to their victim accounted for 2.9 percent. According to comments provided by the States, the “other” perpetrator relationship includes sibling, victim’s boyfriend or girlfriend, stranger, and babysitter. Readers are encouraged to review appendix D, State Commentary for additional information as to what is included in the category of “other” perpetrator relationship. The remaining relationship categories each accounted for less than 1 percent. (See table 5–5, exhibit 5–C, and related notes.)

### Exhibit 5–C Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2011 *(duplicated count)*



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

Of the (duplicated count) perpetrators who were parents, 87.6 percent were the biological parents, 4.1 percent were stepparents and 0.7 percent were adoptive parents. The remaining 7.6 percent were of unknown parental relationship. (See table 5–6 and related notes.)

### Maltreatment Types

In most instances, data records associate a perpetrator with one type of maltreatment per child per report. Three-fifths (61.0%) of (duplicated count) perpetrators neglected children, 9.7 percent of (duplicated count) perpetrators physically abused children, and 6.2 percent sexually abused children. Another 15 percent (15.1%) were associated with more than one type of maltreatment. (See exhibit 5–D and related notes.)

### Exhibit 5–D Perpetrators by Maltreatment Type, 2011 *(duplicated count)*

Maltreatment Type	Duplicated Perpetrators	
	Number	Percent
<b>SINGLE MALTREATMENT TYPE</b>		
Medical Neglect	7,142	0.8
Neglect	539,647	61.0
Other	34,207	3.9
Physical Abuse	85,456	9.7
Psychological Abuse	30,210	3.4
Sexual Abuse	54,906	6.2
Unknown	115	0.0
<b>MULTIPLE MALTREATMENT TYPES</b>		
Two or More Maltreatment Types	133,320	15.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>885,003</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>100.0</b>

Based on data from 50 States.

## Exhibit and Table Notes

The following pages contain the data tables referenced in Chapter 5. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the exhibits and tables is provided below.

### General

- Georgia did not report perpetrator data.
- The Summary Data Component (SDC) file does not contain perpetrator data.
- NCANDS uses the child population estimates that are released annually by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### Table 5–1 Perpetrators, 2011 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File
- For FFY 2011, the average number of victims per perpetrator was 1.3.
- The national estimate of unique perpetrators was calculated by dividing the national estimate of unique victims by the average number of victims per perpetrator. The results were rounded to the nearest 1,000.

### Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Age, 2011 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- Valid ages for a perpetrator are 6–75 years old.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, the age category for the perpetrator age group of 6–19 was regrouped to 6–15 and 16–19.

### Exhibit 5–A Perpetrators by Age, 2011 *(unique count)*

- Based on data from table 5–2.
- The multiple maltreatment category includes any perpetrator who committed more than one type of maltreatment to a child in a specific record.

### Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Sex, 2011 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.

### Table 5–4 Perpetrators by Race or Ethnicity, 2011 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- The category multiple race is defined as any combination of two or more race categories.
- Counts associated with each racial group are exclusive and do not include Hispanic.

### Exhibit 5–B Perpetrators by Race or Ethnicity, 2011 *(unique count)*

- Based on data from table 5–4.

**Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Relationship to their Victims, 2011** *(duplicated count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- States were excluded from this analysis if more than 95 percent of perpetrators were reported with unknown relationships.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, the perpetrator relationship category of group home staff was renamed to group home and residential facility staff. This category has always included both types of perpetrators.
- Some States are not able to collect and report on group home and residential facility staff perpetrators due to system limitations or jurisdictional issues. More information may be found in appendix D.

**Exhibit 5–C Perpetrators by Relationship to their Victims, 2011** *(duplicated count)*

- Based on data from table 5–5.

**Table 5–6 Perpetrators by Parental Type, 2011** *(duplicated count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- States were excluded from this analysis if more than 95 percent of perpetrators were reported with unknown relationships.

**Exhibit 5–D Perpetrators by Maltreatment Type, 2011** *(duplicated count)*

- Data are from the Child File.

**Table 5–1 Perpetrators, 2011** *(unique count)*

State	Unique Perpetrators
Alabama	7,260
Alaska	2,238
Arizona	9,405
Arkansas	9,552
California	62,574
Colorado	8,977
Connecticut	8,250
Delaware	1,903
District of Columbia	1,761
Florida	38,228
Georgia	
Hawaii	1,147
Idaho	1,226
Illinois	18,475
Indiana	15,173
Iowa	8,756
Kansas	1,434
Kentucky	11,810
Louisiana	7,086
Maine	2,806
Maryland	10,762
Massachusetts	16,462
Michigan	26,874
Minnesota	3,346
Mississippi	5,120
Missouri	5,108
Montana	774
Nebraska	3,012
Nevada	4,294
New Hampshire	761
New Jersey	6,414
New Mexico	4,775
New York	58,078
North Carolina	4,758
North Dakota	873
Ohio	24,644
Oklahoma	7,492
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	3,295
Puerto Rico	6,271
Rhode Island	2,541
South Carolina	8,550
South Dakota	963
Tennessee	8,082
Texas	50,358
Utah	7,743
Vermont	519
Virginia	5,092
Washington	5,593
West Virginia	3,626
Wisconsin	4,061
Wyoming	547
<b>Total</b>	<b>508,849</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>

**Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Age, 2011** (unique count)

State	6–15		16–19		20–29		30–39		40–49	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	95	1.3	718	9.9	2,615	36.0	1,964	27.1	780	10.7
Alaska	8	0.4	61	2.7	846	37.8	760	34.0	359	16.0
Arizona	14	0.1	342	3.6	3,610	38.4	3,341	35.5	1,505	16.0
Arkansas	451	4.7	582	6.1	3,399	35.6	2,803	29.3	1,217	12.7
California	556	0.9	2,535	4.1	21,030	33.6	21,090	33.7	11,415	18.2
Colorado	208	2.3	412	4.6	3,289	36.6	2,896	32.3	1,383	15.4
Connecticut	17	0.2	293	3.6	2,863	34.7	2,615	31.7	1,726	20.9
Delaware	29	1.5	70	3.7	668	35.1	664	34.9	339	17.8
District of Columbia	3	0.2	49	2.8	559	31.7	630	35.8	295	16.8
Florida	25	0.1	992	2.6	14,861	38.9	12,880	33.7	6,469	16.9
Georgia										
Hawaii	2	0.2	34	3.0	389	33.9	386	33.7	189	16.5
Idaho	2	0.2	33	2.7	448	36.5	472	38.5	195	15.9
Illinois	341	1.8	1,060	5.7	7,254	39.3	5,874	31.8	2,677	14.5
Indiana	357	2.4	1,004	6.6	6,048	39.9	4,560	30.1	1,740	11.5
Iowa	74	0.8	382	4.4	3,433	39.2	2,892	33.0	1,230	14.0
Kansas	131	9.1	77	5.4	479	33.4	380	26.5	222	15.5
Kentucky	34	0.3	463	3.9	4,971	42.1	4,010	34.0	1,467	12.4
Louisiana	15	0.2	263	3.7	2,849	40.2	2,577	36.4	906	12.8
Maine	3	0.1	94	3.3	1,123	40.0	967	34.5	455	16.2
Maryland	176	1.6	285	2.6	3,082	28.6	3,377	31.4	1,953	18.1
Massachusetts	35	0.2	541	3.3	5,769	35.0	5,418	32.9	3,064	18.6
Michigan	107	0.4	1,025	3.8	10,669	39.7	9,227	34.3	4,237	15.8
Minnesota	131	3.9	151	4.5	1,170	35.0	1,162	34.7	528	15.8
Mississippi	123	2.4	249	4.9	1,764	34.5	1,826	35.7	758	14.8
Missouri	20	0.4	195	3.8	1,867	36.6	1,639	32.1	795	15.6
Montana	1	0.1	27	3.5	326	42.1	244	31.5	110	14.2
Nebraska	18	0.6	142	4.7	1,242	41.2	988	32.8	452	15.0
Nevada	1	0.0	156	3.6	1,664	38.8	1,489	34.7	658	15.3
New Hampshire	22	2.9	34	4.5	279	36.7	253	33.2	124	16.3
New Jersey	18	0.3	218	3.4	2,084	32.5	2,086	32.5	1,279	19.9
New Mexico	11	0.2	189	4.0	1,702	35.6	1,455	30.5	627	13.1
New York	64	0.1	2,003	3.4	17,965	30.9	19,458	33.5	13,048	22.5
North Carolina	10	0.2	116	2.4	1,733	36.4	1,660	34.9	870	18.3
North Dakota	2	0.2	35	4.0	313	35.9	297	34.0	154	17.6
Ohio	931	3.8	1,465	5.9	8,936	36.3	7,026	28.5	2,839	11.5
Oklahoma	17	0.2	314	4.2	3,100	41.4	2,423	32.3	928	12.4
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	143	4.3	228	6.9	983	29.8	917	27.8	586	17.8
Puerto Rico	9	0.1	165	2.6	1,331	21.2	1,354	21.6	591	9.4
Rhode Island	40	1.6	134	5.3	992	39.0	821	32.3	407	16.0
South Carolina	30	0.4	186	2.2	3,263	38.2	3,201	37.4	1,308	15.3
South Dakota	1	0.1	45	4.7	424	44.0	320	33.2	118	12.3
Tennessee	424	5.2	424	5.2	2,763	34.2	2,148	26.6	908	11.2
Texas	1,200	2.4	3,315	6.6	21,792	43.3	14,946	29.7	6,144	12.2
Utah	312	4.0	531	6.9	2,713	35.0	2,524	32.6	1,126	14.5
Vermont	36	6.9	50	9.6	164	31.6	147	28.3	80	15.4
Virginia	45	0.9	155	3.0	1,740	34.2	1,596	31.3	786	15.4
Washington	4	0.1	117	2.1	1,962	35.1	2,031	36.3	1,003	17.9
West Virginia	4	0.1	114	3.1	1,318	36.3	1,277	35.2	435	12.0
Wisconsin	101	2.5	202	5.0	1,237	30.5	935	23.0	452	11.1
Wyoming	10	1.8	23	4.2	214	39.1	193	35.3	66	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,411</b>		<b>22,298</b>		<b>185,295</b>		<b>164,199</b>		<b>81,003</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>1.3</b>		<b>4.4</b>		<b>36.4</b>		<b>32.3</b>		<b>15.9</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>50</b>		<b>50</b>		<b>50</b>		<b>50</b>	

**Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Age, 2011** (unique count)

State	50–59		60–69		70–75		Unknown		Total Unique Perpetrators
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	235	3.2	86	1.2	767	10.6			7,260
Alaska	125	5.6	19	0.8	7	0.3	53	2.4	2,238
Arizona	423	4.5	102	1.1	27	0.3	41	0.4	9,405
Arkansas	407	4.3	137	1.4	50	0.5	506	5.3	9,552
California	3,480	5.6	819	1.3	236	0.4	1,413	2.3	62,574
Colorado	388	4.3	113	1.3	20	0.2	268	3.0	8,977
Connecticut	469	5.7	96	1.2	29	0.4	142	1.7	8,250
Delaware	105	5.5	19	1.0	9	0.5			1,903
District of Columbia	108	6.1	24	1.4	3	0.2	90	5.1	1,761
Florida	2,161	5.7	591	1.5	201	0.5	48	0.1	38,228
Georgia									
Hawaii	71	6.2	22	1.9	14	1.2	40	3.5	1,147
Idaho	60	4.9	14	1.1	2	0.2			1,226
Illinois	757	4.1	231	1.3	65	0.4	216	1.2	18,475
Indiana	554	3.7	130	0.9	44	0.3	736	4.9	15,173
Iowa	324	3.7	93	1.1	17	0.2	311	3.6	8,756
Kansas	93	6.5	24	1.7	6	0.4	22	1.5	1,434
Kentucky	448	3.8	127	1.1	48	0.4	242	2.0	11,810
Louisiana	327	4.6	94	1.3	54	0.8	1	0.0	7,086
Maine	123	4.4	34	1.2	5	0.2	2	0.1	2,806
Maryland	733	6.8	198	1.8	702	6.5	256	2.4	10,762
Massachusetts	835	5.1	191	1.2	44	0.3	565	3.4	16,462
Michigan	1,240	4.6	282	1.0	82	0.3	5	0.0	26,874
Minnesota	154	4.6	38	1.1	7	0.2	5	0.1	3,346
Mississippi	262	5.1	91	1.8	35	0.7	12	0.2	5,120
Missouri	296	5.8	84	1.6	34	0.7	178	3.5	5,108
Montana	35	4.5	8	1.0	1	0.1	22	2.8	774
Nebraska	113	3.8	25	0.8	9	0.3	23	0.8	3,012
Nevada	259	6.0	54	1.3	13	0.3			4,294
New Hampshire	31	4.1	10	1.3	3	0.4	5	0.7	761
New Jersey	328	5.1	77	1.2	38	0.6	286	4.5	6,414
New Mexico	194	4.1	47	1.0	12	0.3	538	11.3	4,775
New York	4,218	7.3	924	1.6	308	0.5	90	0.2	58,078
North Carolina	266	5.6	78	1.6	24	0.5	1	0.0	4,758
North Dakota	45	5.2	4	0.5	1	0.1	22	2.5	873
Ohio	902	3.7	254	1.0	93	0.4	2,198	8.9	24,644
Oklahoma	343	4.6	130	1.7	38	0.5	199	2.7	7,492
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	243	7.4	108	3.3	44	1.3	43	1.3	3,295
Puerto Rico	186	3.0	64	1.0	25	0.4	2,546	40.6	6,271
Rhode Island	106	4.2	17	0.7	2	0.1	22	0.9	2,541
South Carolina	369	4.3	115	1.3	45	0.5	33	0.4	8,550
South Dakota	32	3.3	9	0.9	2	0.2	12	1.2	963
Tennessee	334	4.1	128	1.6	26	0.3	927	11.5	8,082
Texas	2,067	4.1	647	1.3	200	0.4	47	0.1	50,358
Utah	377	4.9	100	1.3	27	0.3	33	0.4	7,743
Vermont	28	5.4	7	1.3	2	0.4	5	1.0	519
Virginia	288	5.7	95	1.9	34	0.7	353	6.9	5,092
Washington	271	4.8	65	1.2	15	0.3	125	2.2	5,593
West Virginia	138	3.8	45	1.2	8	0.2	287	7.9	3,626
Wisconsin	133	3.3	40	1.0	13	0.3	948	23.3	4,061
Wyoming	23	4.2	5	0.9	1	0.2	12	2.2	547
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,507</b>		<b>6,715</b>		<b>3,492</b>		<b>13,929</b>		<b>508,849</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>5.0</b>		<b>1.3</b>		<b>0.7</b>		<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>50</b>		<b>50</b>		<b>46</b>		<b>50</b>

**Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Sex, 2011** *(unique count)*

State	Men		Women		Unknown		Total Unique Perpetrators
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	3,722	51.3	3,488	48.0	50	0.7	7,260
Alaska	997	44.5	1,213	54.2	28	1.3	2,238
Arizona	4,726	50.2	4,664	49.6	15	0.2	9,405
Arkansas	4,490	47.0	4,949	51.8	113	1.2	9,552
California	28,093	44.9	34,192	54.6	289	0.5	62,574
Colorado	4,545	50.6	4,394	48.9	38	0.4	8,977
Connecticut	3,899	47.3	4,280	51.9	71	0.9	8,250
Delaware	1,060	55.7	843	44.3			1,903
District of Columbia	493	28.0	1,234	70.1	34	1.9	1,761
Florida	18,937	49.5	19,272	50.4	19	0.0	38,228
Georgia							
Hawaii	535	46.6	608	53.0	4	0.3	1,147
Idaho	499	40.7	727	59.3			1,226
Illinois	8,748	47.4	9,571	51.8	156	0.8	18,475
Indiana	7,486	49.3	7,590	50.0	97	0.6	15,173
Iowa	4,168	47.6	4,580	52.3	8	0.1	8,756
Kansas	924	64.4	508	35.4	2	0.1	1,434
Kentucky	4,799	40.6	6,754	57.2	257	2.2	11,810
Louisiana	2,504	35.3	4,570	64.5	12	0.2	7,086
Maine	1,320	47.0	1,483	52.9	3	0.1	2,806
Maryland	4,116	38.2	6,015	55.9	631	5.9	10,762
Massachusetts	7,100	43.1	8,615	52.3	747	4.5	16,462
Michigan	10,851	40.4	16,019	59.6	4	0.0	26,874
Minnesota	1,555	46.5	1,791	53.5			3,346
Mississippi	1,753	34.2	3,357	65.6	10	0.2	5,120
Missouri	2,732	53.5	2,267	44.4	109	2.1	5,108
Montana	322	41.6	432	55.8	20	2.6	774
Nebraska	1,531	50.8	1,481	49.2			3,012
Nevada	1,837	42.8	2,457	57.2			4,294
New Hampshire	395	51.9	361	47.4	5	0.7	761
New Jersey	2,716	42.3	3,663	57.1	35	0.5	6,414
New Mexico	1,961	41.1	2,742	57.4	72	1.5	4,775
New York	25,180	43.4	32,875	56.6	23	0.0	58,078
North Carolina	1,476	31.0	1,899	39.9	1,383	29.1	4,758
North Dakota	377	43.2	492	56.4	4	0.5	873
Ohio	11,925	48.4	11,933	48.4	786	3.2	24,644
Oklahoma	3,516	46.9	3,911	52.2	65	0.9	7,492
Oregon							
Pennsylvania	2,388	72.5	907	27.5			3,295
Puerto Rico	2,061	32.9	4,199	67.0	11	0.2	6,271
Rhode Island	1,140	44.9	1,392	54.8	9	0.4	2,541
South Carolina	3,243	37.9	5,303	62.0	4	0.0	8,550
South Dakota	361	37.5	596	61.9	6	0.6	963
Tennessee	4,022	49.8	3,866	47.8	194	2.4	8,082
Texas	22,016	43.7	28,300	56.2	42	0.1	50,358
Utah	4,433	57.3	3,291	42.5	19	0.2	7,743
Vermont	367	70.7	152	29.3			519
Virginia	2,395	47.0	2,590	50.9	107	2.1	5,092
Washington	2,509	44.9	3,058	54.7	26	0.5	5,593
West Virginia	1,577	43.5	2,047	56.5	2	0.1	3,626
Wisconsin	1,683	41.4	1,519	37.4	859	21.2	4,061
Wyoming	242	44.2	305	55.8			547
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,725</b>		<b>272,755</b>		<b>6,369</b>		<b>508,849</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>45.1</b>		<b>53.6</b>		<b>1.3</b>	
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>50</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>50</b>



**Table 5–4 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2011** *(unique count)*

State	African-American		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	1,863	25.7	12	0.2	9	0.1	223	3.1
Alaska	122	5.5	927	41.4	29	1.3	50	2.2
Arizona	874	9.3	345	3.7	41	0.4	3,069	32.6
Arkansas	1,706	17.9	10	0.1	19	0.2	467	4.9
California	8,737	14.0	553	0.9	1,799	2.9	28,633	45.8
Colorado	728	8.1	60	0.7	60	0.7	2,193	24.4
Connecticut	2,004	24.3	11	0.1	85	1.0	2,203	26.7
Delaware	772	40.6	2	0.1	7	0.4	184	9.7
District of Columbia	984	55.9			3	0.2	146	8.3
Florida	10,778	28.2	84	0.2	188	0.5	5,530	14.5
Georgia								
Hawaii	21	1.8	1	0.1	150	13.1	41	3.6
Idaho	19	1.5	21	1.7	3	0.2	124	10.1
Illinois	5,202	28.2	15	0.1	133	0.7	2,104	11.4
Indiana	2,881	19.0	9	0.1	53	0.3	825	5.4
Iowa	703	8.0	76	0.9	51	0.6	415	4.7
Kansas	172	12.0	13	0.9	13	0.9	156	10.9
Kentucky	1,276	10.8	5	0.0	21	0.2	164	1.4
Louisiana	2,900	40.9	13	0.2	11	0.2	143	2.0
Maine	55	2.0	25	0.9	11	0.4	37	1.3
Maryland	4,543	42.2	14	0.1	100	0.9	715	6.6
Massachusetts	1,937	11.8	25	0.2	245	1.5	2,879	17.5
Michigan	6,758	25.1	180	0.7	97	0.4	757	2.8
Minnesota	677	20.2	294	8.8	81	2.4	286	8.5
Mississippi	1,983	38.7	10	0.2	2	0.0	116	2.3
Missouri	829	16.2	14	0.3	4	0.1	133	2.6
Montana	7	0.9	137	17.7			25	3.2
Nebraska	468	15.5	107	3.6	24	0.8	314	10.4
Nevada	851	19.8	34	0.8	55	1.3	1,019	23.7
New Hampshire	21	2.8	3	0.4	2	0.3	33	4.3
New Jersey	1,764	27.5	1	0.0	89	1.4	1,213	18.9
New Mexico	137	2.9	292	6.1	6	0.1	2,547	53.3
New York	16,636	28.6	252	0.4	938	1.6	13,385	23.0
North Carolina	1,288	27.1	144	3.0	15	0.3	460	9.7
North Dakota	25	2.9	177	20.3	1	0.1	10	1.1
Ohio	4,608	18.7	16	0.1	37	0.2	503	2.0
Oklahoma	837	11.2	405	5.4	14	0.2	794	10.6
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	348	13.7	9	0.4	22	0.9	479	18.9
South Carolina	2,869	33.6	15	0.2	13	0.2	256	3.0
South Dakota	28	2.9	404	42.0	3	0.3	37	3.8
Tennessee	925	11.4	6	0.1	8	0.1	118	1.5
Texas	8,647	17.2	64	0.1	244	0.5	20,298	40.3
Utah	200	2.6	120	1.5	55	0.7	1,472	19.0
Vermont	15	2.9			2	0.4	5	1.0
Virginia	1,377	27.0	3	0.1	32	0.6	500	9.8
Washington	438	7.8	299	5.3	94	1.7	629	11.2
West Virginia	129	3.6	2	0.1	4	0.1	23	0.6
Wisconsin	611	15.0	111	2.7	25	0.6	218	5.4
Wyoming	16	2.9	10	1.8	1	0.2	39	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,769</b>		<b>5,330</b>		<b>4,899</b>		<b>95,970</b>	
<b>Percent</b>		<b>20.2</b>		<b>1.1</b>		<b>1.0</b>		<b>19.2</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>48</b>		<b>46</b>		<b>47</b>		<b>48</b>	

**Table 5–4 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2011** (unique count)

State	Multiple Race		Pacific Islander		White		Unknown		Total Unique Perpetrators
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	27	0.4	2	0.0	4,175	57.5	949	13.1	7,260
Alaska	42	1.9	46	2.1	740	33.1	282	12.6	2,238
Arizona	119	1.3	22	0.2	4,283	45.5	652	6.9	9,405
Arkansas	298	3.1	28	0.3	6,776	70.9	248	2.6	9,552
California			246	0.4	18,511	29.6	4,095	6.5	62,574
Colorado	81	0.9	14	0.2	3,760	41.9	2,081	23.2	8,977
Connecticut	74	0.9	7	0.1	3,626	44.0	240	2.9	8,250
Delaware	1	0.1	2	0.1	929	48.8	6	0.3	1,903
District of Columbia			1	0.1	13	0.7	614	34.9	1,761
Florida	230	0.6	37	0.1	20,361	53.3	1,020	2.7	38,228
Georgia									
Hawaii	301	26.2	217	18.9	198	17.3	218	19.0	1,147
Idaho	7	0.6	2	0.2	1,022	83.4	28	2.3	1,226
Illinois			9	0.0	10,409	56.3	603	3.3	18,475
Indiana	138	0.9	12	0.1	10,542	69.5	713	4.7	15,173
Iowa	46	0.5	26	0.3	5,570	63.6	1,869	21.3	8,756
Kansas	10	0.7			1,021	71.2	49	3.4	1,434
Kentucky	48	0.4	6	0.1	8,323	70.5	1,967	16.7	11,810
Louisiana	19	0.3	8	0.1	3,845	54.3	147	2.1	7,086
Maine	46	1.6			2,115	75.4	517	18.4	2,806
Maryland			6	0.1	3,839	35.7	1,545	14.4	10,762
Massachusetts	122	0.7	7	0.0	6,637	40.3	4,610	28.0	16,462
Michigan	199	0.7	12	0.0	18,719	69.7	152	0.6	26,874
Minnesota	187	5.6	1	0.0	1,808	54.0	12	0.4	3,346
Mississippi	11	0.2		0.0	2,628	51.3	370	7.2	5,120
Missouri			5	0.1	3,826	74.9	297	5.8	5,108
Montana	11	1.4			515	66.5	79	10.2	774
Nebraska	22	0.7	2	0.1	1,810	60.1	265	8.8	3,012
Nevada	86	2.0	37	0.9	2,116	49.3	96	2.2	4,294
New Hampshire	8	1.1			602	79.1	92	12.1	761
New Jersey	13	0.2	4	0.1	2,232	34.8	1,098	17.1	6,414
New Mexico	65	1.4	4	0.1	1,452	30.4	272	5.7	4,775
New York	392	0.7	16	0.0	21,325	36.7	5,134	8.8	58,078
North Carolina	28	0.6	3	0.1	2,737	57.5	83	1.7	4,758
North Dakota	12	1.4	4	0.5	529	60.6	115	13.2	873
Ohio	274	1.1	10	0.0	13,259	53.8	5,937	24.1	24,644
Oklahoma	1,282	17.1	7	0.1	4,074	54.4	79	1.1	7,492
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island	30	1.2	2	0.1	1,497	58.9	154	6.1	2,541
South Carolina	40	0.5	3	0.0	5,092	59.6	262	3.1	8,550
South Dakota	50	5.2	0	0.0	417	43.3	24	2.5	963
Tennessee	32	0.4	2	0.0	3,706	45.9	3,285	40.6	8,082
Texas	354	0.7	44	0.1	18,925	37.6	1,782	3.5	50,358
Utah	50	0.6	133	1.7	5,424	70.1	289	3.7	7,743
Vermont					479	92.3	18	3.5	519
Virginia	20	0.4	13	0.3	2,832	55.6	315	6.2	5,092
Washington	179	3.2	51	0.9	3,418	61.1	485	8.7	5,593
West Virginia	41	1.1		0.0	3,277	90.4	150	4.1	3,626
Wisconsin	30	0.7	2	0.0	1,845	45.4	1,219	30.0	4,061
Wyoming					432	79.0	49	9.0	547
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,025</b>		<b>1,053</b>		<b>241,671</b>		<b>44,566</b>		<b>499,283</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>1.0</b>		<b>0.2</b>		<b>48.4</b>		<b>8.9</b>	
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>40</b>		<b>48</b>		<b>48</b>		<b>48</b>

**Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2011** *(duplicated count)*

State	Parent	Nonparental Perpetrators				
		Child Daycare Provider	Foster Parent	Friend and Neighbor	Legal Guardian	Other
Alabama	7,418	14	25	35	36	288
Alaska	3,812		27		21	78
Arizona	13,428	1	18		90	611
Arkansas	11,266	58	11		98	2,281
California	98,452		304			6
Colorado	11,427	93	39	13	7	917
Connecticut	10,776	67	48	78	226	750
Delaware	2,492	2	1	81		22
District of Columbia	2,962		4		8	96
Florida	48,292	128	12			1,429
Georgia						
Hawaii	1,781		24		43	136
Idaho	1,877	2	5	5	18	
Illinois	27,294	530	172			908
Indiana	18,773	6	29		117	1,722
Iowa	12,443	72	71		74	1,052
Kansas	1,431		18	10		378
Kentucky	17,889	8	64			1,360
Louisiana						
Maine	3,984	8	7		7	54
Maryland	10,733	34	42		21	747
Massachusetts	23,493	80	89		171	653
Michigan	43,656	15	311	58	264	3,400
Minnesota	4,282	142	47	13	52	105
Mississippi	7,233	4	115	25	9	285
Missouri	5,391	32	30	282		363
Montana	1,149	3	6		2	13
Nebraska	4,751	28	30		6	163
Nevada	6,800		15	531	8	8
New Hampshire	1,042					61
New Jersey	8,518	83	11	88		170
New Mexico	7,363		16	2	46	119
New York	96,796	497	525		388	1,880
North Carolina	5,875	54	33			
North Dakota	1,494		1	116		
Ohio	27,682	14	89	138		6,087
Oklahoma	12,296	128	102		90	841
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	1,903	533	14		26	404
Puerto Rico	11,156		4		22	53
Rhode Island	3,665	21	29			506
South Carolina	13,479	32	41	14	88	299
South Dakota	1,572	4	0		7	25
Tennessee	3,620	11	24	433	162	7,025
Texas	72,051	403	84	252		1,951
Utah	10,279	27	25	432	38	661
Vermont	350		4	120		56
Virginia	5,765	208	17		33	400
Washington	7,642	56	49	17		77
West Virginia	5,042	8	18		13	431
Wisconsin	3,857	56	42	95		284
Wyoming	807	2	2		3	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>705,539</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>39,212</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>

**Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2011** *(duplicated count)*

State	Nonparental Perpetrators					Total Duplicate Perpetrators
	Other Professional	Other Relative	Group Home and Residential Facility Staff	Unmarried Partner of Parent	Unknown	
Alabama	9	663	6	134	2,338	10,966
Alaska		140		179	14	4,271
Arizona		460	20	247	3	14,878
Arkansas	19	1,299	10		254	15,296
California		4,796	30	7,418		111,006
Colorado	4	1,275	115	9	957	14,856
Connecticut	41	530	19	819	2	13,356
Delaware	1	176		257		3,032
District of Columbia		111	1		1	3,183
Florida	210	2,769	261	4,962	6,566	64,629
Georgia						
Hawaii	1	79			5	2,069
Idaho		44		61	4	2,016
Illinois	104	2,732	19	2,542	302	34,603
Indiana		1,410	26	1,878	398	24,359
Iowa		723	4	1,189		15,628
Kansas		348	1		54	2,240
Kentucky		1,200	2	1,252		21,775
Louisiana						
Maine		175	3	404	11	4,653
Maryland		1,093	37	7	2,325	15,039
Massachusetts	69	945	49	2,623	352	28,524
Michigan	4	1,302	9		182	49,201
Minnesota	6	398	7	434	7	5,493
Mississippi	6	731	4	216	104	8,732
Missouri	25	810	17	769	185	7,904
Montana		51		69	4	1,297
Nebraska		286	16	556		5,836
Nevada		237	49	5	27	7,680
New Hampshire		3			112	1,218
New Jersey	71	578	8	618	58	10,203
New Mexico		517		472	37	8,572
New York	10	6,443	237	438	4,605	111,819
North Carolina		392	41	538	2,574	9,507
North Dakota		50			143	1,804
Ohio	33	3,859	30	226	1,433	39,591
Oklahoma		632		28	161	14,278
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	5	504	9	462		3,860
Puerto Rico		363		6	101	11,705
Rhode Island		32	23		8	4,284
South Carolina		710	2	937	111	15,713
South Dakota		58	2	95	19	1,782
Tennessee	4	690	6	59	124	12,158
Texas	248	8,221	47	6,477	228	89,962
Utah	64	1,335	2	936	353	14,152
Vermont	1	88		46	27	692
Virginia	55	660	12	402	271	7,823
Washington		362		548	49	8,800
West Virginia	9	331	4	5	267	6,128
Wisconsin	16	809	3	497	217	5,876
Wyoming		45		31	1	948
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>51,465</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>38,851</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>873,397</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>49</b>

**Table 5–6 Perpetrators by Parental Type, 2011** (duplicated count)

State	Adoptive Parent	Biological Parent	Stepparent	Unknown Parental Type	Total Duplicated Parents
Alabama	38	6,476	287	617	7,418
Alaska	70	3,523	219		3,812
Arizona	61	13,300		67	13,428
Arkansas	76	10,499	671	20	11,266
California	1,055	81,908	3,715	11,774	98,452
Colorado	126	10,239	1,009	53	11,427
Connecticut				10,776	10,776
Delaware	13	2,162	117	200	2,492
District of Columbia	13	2,897	48	4	2,962
Florida	311	45,741	2,240		48,292
Georgia					
Hawaii	45	1,649	87		1,781
Idaho	33	1,733	111		1,877
Illinois	202	25,760	1,332		27,294
Indiana		17,740	1,033		18,773
Iowa	24	11,817	602		12,443
Kansas	35	1,238	158		1,431
Kentucky	85	17,038	751	15	17,889
Louisiana					
Maine	51	3,728	205		3,984
Maryland	54	10,493	186		10,733
Massachusetts	187	22,498	777	31	23,493
Michigan	879	40,627	2,150		43,656
Minnesota	77	4,029	176		4,282
Mississippi	73	6,856	304		7,233
Missouri	76	4,904	411		5,391
Montana	27	1,067	55		1,149
Nebraska	13	4,473	265		4,751
Nevada	57	6,267	301	175	6,800
New Hampshire	11	1,002	20	9	1,042
New Jersey	61	8,204	253		8,518
New Mexico	68	7,025	269	1	7,363
New York		74,633	315	21,848	96,796
North Carolina	90	5,283	502		5,875
North Dakota	11	1,415	68		1,494
Ohio	210	26,160	1,176	136	27,682
Oklahoma	271	10,991	900	134	12,296
Oregon					
Pennsylvania		1,630	273		1,903
Puerto Rico		9,856	1,300		11,156
Rhode Island	55	3,507	103		3,665
South Carolina	96	12,791	566	26	13,479
South Dakota	9	1,504	59		1,572
Tennessee	36	3,351	233		3,620
Texas	182	68,179	3,690		72,051
Utah	144	9,061	708	366	10,279
Vermont	8	312	30		350
Virginia	54	5,297	376	38	5,765
Washington			374	7,268	7,642
West Virginia	66	4,622	337	17	5,042
Wisconsin	45	3,625	187		3,857
Wyoming	10	748	49		807
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>617,858</b>	<b>28,998</b>	<b>53,575</b>	<b>705,539</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>



# Services

## CHAPTER 6

The mandate of child protection is not solely to assess if an allegation of maltreatment has merit or not, but also to provide for the safety of children. Child protective services (CPS) agencies promote the safety of children through a broad range of prevention activities and through providing services to children who were maltreated or are at-risk of being maltreated.

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) examines services from two perspectives. One perspective uses aggregated data from States regarding the usage of various funding streams for prevention services. Prevention services are provided to parents whose children are at-risk of abuse and neglect. These services are designed to increase the understanding of parents and other caregivers of the developmental stages of childhood and to improve their child-rearing competencies. Examples include such services as family support, child daycare, education and training, employment, housing, and information and referral.

NCANDS also collects case-level data about children who received services that were provided as a result of the response and within 90 days of the completion (meaning a disposition was assigned) of the CPS response. Postresponse services (also known as postinvestigation services) address the safety of the child and usually are based on an assessment of the family's situation, including services needs and family strengths. Examples of postresponse services include both in-home services and foster care services.

### Prevention Services

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

- Section 106 of title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended [42 U.S.C. 5106 et seq.]—The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant (Basic State Grant) provides funds to States to improve CPS systems. The grant serves as a catalyst to assist States in screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, creating and improving the use of multi-disciplinary teams to enhance investigations, improving risk and safety assessment protocols, training CPS workers and mandated reporters, and improving services to infants with life-threatening conditions.
- Title II of CAPTA, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.]—The Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect program (formerly the Community-Based Family Resource and Support program) provides funding to a lead State agency to develop, operate, expand, and enhance community-based, prevention-focused programs and activities designed to

strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect. This program is administratively known as the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants (CBCAP).

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

Forty-six States reported approximately 3.3 million children received prevention services. The discussion of prevention services counts children by funding source and may include duplication across sources or within sources. Funding sources with the highest levels of States reporting data are the the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants (CBCAP) with 40 States and Promoting Safe and Stable Families with 34 States. Fewer States reported data for the Basic State Grant and the Social Services Block Grant. States continue to work to improve reporting on these funding sources. (See table 6–1 and related notes.)

While States are able to report the number of children who received prevention services, they continue to work on improving the ability to measure the prevention services that were provided. Some of the difficulties with collecting and reporting these data are listed below:

- Children and families may receive services under more than one funding stream and may be counted more than once.
- Some programs count families, while others count children. Statistical methods are used in this report to estimate the number of children.
- Prevention services are often provided by local community-based agencies, which are not required to report on the number of clients that they serve.
- Agencies that receive funding through different streams also may report to different agencies. The child welfare agency may have difficulty collecting data from all funders or all funded agencies.

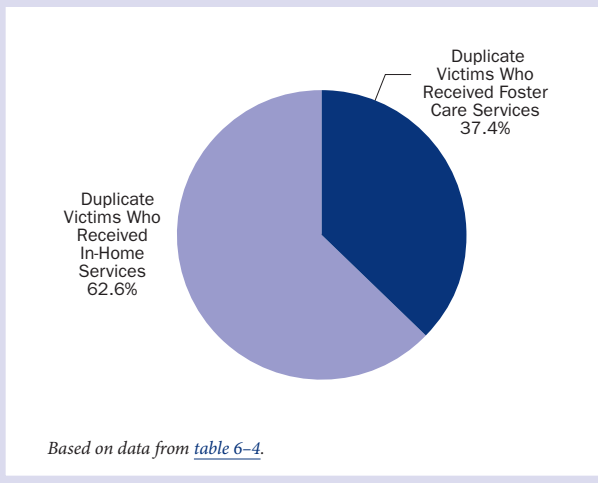
## Postresponse Services

A child and his or her family may receive CPS services prior to the start of an investigation response or alternative response. This report attempts to discuss only those services that were initiated as a result of the investigation or alternative response. Therefore, only those services that continued past or were initiated after the disposition date are included in these analyses. Children who received postresponse services are counted per response by CPS and may be counted more than once.

States provide data on the start of postresponse services. For those children who were not already receiving services at the start of the report, the average number of days from receipt of a report to initiation of services was 48 days. (See table 6–2 and related notes.)

More than 1 million (1,113,702) duplicate children received postresponse services from a CPS agency. Three-fifths (61.2%) of duplicate victims and nearly one-third (30.1%) of duplicate nonvictims received postresponse services. (See table 6–3 and related notes.)

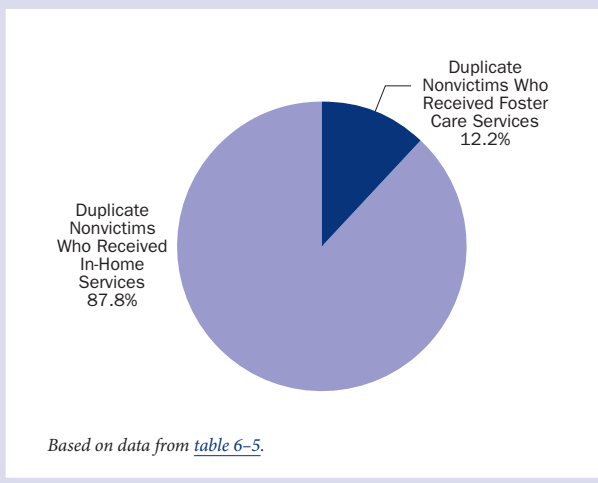
### Exhibit 6–A Victims who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2011 *(duplicate count)*



NCANDS classifies children as either having (1) received only in-home services, meaning any service provided to the family while the child remains in the home, or (2) received foster care services and possibly in-home services.

Analyzing data from the States that report both foster care and in-home postresponse services reveals that three-fifths (62.6%) of victims (duplicate count) who received postresponse services received only in-home services. Two-fifths (37.4 %) of victims (duplicate count) who received postresponse services were removed from their homes and received foster care services. For nonvictims (duplicate count) who received postresponse services, 87.8 percent received only in-home services and 12.2 percent received foster care services. (See tables 6–4, 6–5; exhibits 6–A, 6–B; and related notes.)

### Exhibit 6–B Nonvictims Who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2011 *(duplicate count)*



States also reported on the number of victims for whom some court action had been undertaken. Court action may include any legal action taken by the CPS agency or the courts on behalf of the child, including authorization to place a child in foster care and filing for temporary custody, protective custody, dependency, or termination of parental rights. In other words, these include children who were removed, as well as other children who may have had petitions while remaining at home. Based on 46 reporting States, 19.0 percent of victims had court actions. (See table 6–6 and related notes.)

States were less able to report on the number of victims with court-appointed representatives.

Thirty-four States reported that 15.2 percent of victims received court-appointed representatives. These numbers are likely to be an undercount given the statutory requirement in CAPTA, “in every case involving an abused or neglected child which results in a judicial proceeding, a Guardian ad Litem . . . who may be an attorney or a court-appointed special advocate . . . shall be appointed to represent the child in such proceedings. . . .”<sup>5</sup> Many States are working to improve the reporting of the court-appointed representative data element. (See table 6–7 and related notes.)



## History of Receiving Services

Two data elements in the Agency File collect information on past histories of victims. Based on data from 23 States, 14.6 percent of victims received family preservation services within the previous 5 years. (See table 6–8 and related notes.) Based on data from 31 States, 5.0 percent of victims were reunited with their families within the previous 5 years. (See table 6–9 and related notes.)

## Exhibit and Table Notes

The following pages contain the data tables referenced in Chapter 6. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D. Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the exhibits and tables is provided below.

### Table 6–1 Children Who Received Prevention Services by Funding Source, 2011 *(duplicate count)*

- Data are from the Agency File.
- Children who received prevention services may have received them through CPS or through other agencies.
- Children may be counted more than once either under a single funding source or across funding sources.
- Some programs maintain their data in terms of families rather than in terms of children. If a family count was provided, the number of families was multiplied by the average number of children per family (1.90) and used as the estimate of the number of children who received services or added to any counts of children that were also provided. The average number of children per family was retrieved June 2012 from [www.census.gov/population/socdemo/hh-fam/.../tabAVG3.xls](http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/hh-fam/.../tabAVG3.xls)
- In an effort to improve the accuracy of reporting, NCANDS has undertaken to compare counts received by NCANDS to those counts received by the funding agencies. While States have improved reporting under these efforts, more work is needed and States will continue to be encouraged to improve these data.

### Table 6–2 Average Days to Initiation of Services, 2011 *(duplicate count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- States that do not report service start date are not included in this analysis.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, this analysis was modified to exclude States that do not report on both in-home services and foster care services.
- A subset of children, whose service date was the same day or later than the report date, was constructed (subset was created by excluding any report with a service date prior to the report date). For these children, the average days to initiation of services was calculated by subtracting the report date from the initiation of services date for each report and calculating the average for each State. The State average was rounded to a whole day.
- A zero represents a State average of less than 1 day.
- The national average was calculated by summing the State averages and the resulting total was divided by the number of States that reported these data. The result was rounded to a whole day.

**Table 6–3 Children Who Received Postresponse Services, 2011** (*duplicate count*)

- Data are from the Child File.
- This analysis was changed for *Child Maltreatment 2011*. States that do not report these data in the Child File are not included in this analysis.
- A child is counted each time that a response was completed and services were provided. The child was classified as a victim or nonvictim based on the findings of the response.
- Only those services that continue after or were initiated after the completion of a CPS response were counted in this analysis.
- The sum of the duplicate count of victims and nonvictims who received in-home services plus the duplicate count of victims and nonvictims who received foster care services do not total to the number of (duplicate count) of victims and nonvictims who received postresponse services on table 6–3. This is because one State only reports in-home services and does not report foster care services, and another State only reports foster care services and does not report in-home services.
- One State reports postresponse services for only victims and does not report on nonvictims who received such services.

**Table 6–4 Victims Who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2011** (*duplicate count*)

- Data are from the Child File.
- The count of victims and nonvictims who received in-home services is not available in the SDC.
- A victim is counted each time that a CPS response was completed and only in-home services were provided or each time the victim was removed and received foster care services. Victims who received foster care services may also have received in-home services.
- The classification of victim is mutually exclusive at the report-child pair response (duplicate count) level.
- Only those States that report both foster care services and in-home services are included on this table. As two States do not report both categories, they are excluded from this analysis.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, this table was modified to display only victims who received postresponse services.

**Exhibit 6–A Victims Who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2011** (*duplicate count*)

- Based on data from table 6–4.

**Table 6–5 Nonvictims Who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2011** (*duplicate count*)

- Data are from the Child File.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, this table was modified. States that do not report these data in the Child File are not included in this analysis.
- A nonvictim is counted each time that a CPS response was completed and only in-home services were provided or each time the nonvictim was removed and received foster care services. Nonvictims who received foster care services may also have received in-home services.
- The classification of nonvictim is mutually exclusive at the report-child pair response (duplicate count) level.
- Only those States that report both foster care services and in-home services are included on this table. As two States do not report both categories, they are excluded from this analysis.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011*, this table was modified to display only nonvictims who received postresponse services.

**Exhibit 6–B Nonvictims Who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2011** *(duplicate count)*

- Based on data from table 6–5.

**Table 6–6 Victims with Court Action, 2011,** *(duplicate count)*

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

**Table 6–7 Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives, 2011** *(duplicate count)*

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

**Table 6–8 Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File.
- This table was changed for *Child Maltreatment 2011* to use the unique count. States are encouraged to report the unique counts of victims in this field.
- States are continuing their work to improve the data collection and reporting on this field.

**Table 6–9 Victims Who Were Reunited With Their Families Within the Previous 5 Years, 2011** *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File and the Agency File.
- For *Child Maltreatment 2011* this analysis was modified to use the unique count. States are encouraged to report the unique counts of victims in this field.
- States that reported more than 75 percent of victims as having received family preservation services within the previous 5 years were excluded from this analysis.
- States are continuing their work to improve the data collection and reporting on this field.

**Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services by Funding Source, 2011** (duplicate count)

State	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	Social Services Block Grant	Other	Total Duplicate Recipients of Preventive Services
Alabama		330				330
Alaska		258	336	353	232	1,178
Arizona		82	1,433		2,987	4,501
Arkansas	5,672		30,917	28,960		65,549
California	5,413	83,790	532,921		282,535	904,658
Colorado		3,196	27,936			31,132
Connecticut	516	710			20,600	21,826
Delaware			705	699	4,497	5,901
District of Columbia	736		662	557	5,108	7,062
Florida		438,989				438,989
Georgia		6,056	144,945		10,611	161,612
Hawaii						
Idaho		1,335	4,903			6,237
Illinois	13,673	9,106	32,165	9,497	6,801	71,242
Indiana	22,829	22,829			53,557	99,214
Iowa		11,083	77,071			88,153
Kansas	445	33,125	3,574		117	37,261
Kentucky		2,836	4,928	17,339	4,901	30,004
Louisiana		90,161	5,536	15,557	18,394	129,647
Maine	215	1,154		1,373		2,742
Maryland					4,445	4,445
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota	2,796	4,652	1,851	52,932		62,231
Mississippi		409	944	806	126,698	128,856
Missouri		3,900	2,065		2,804	8,769
Montana		11,073	4,210			15,283
Nebraska		2,100	6,443			8,542
Nevada		7,287	11,071	45,426	18,117	81,901
New Hampshire		2,888	1,039	2,809		6,736
New Jersey		793	6,128	181,322		188,243
New Mexico		500	952		3,765	5,216
New York		10,953			19,148	30,101
North Carolina		2,653	7,348			10,001
North Dakota		5,839	4,207			10,046
Ohio		35,348		59,411		94,759
Oklahoma		9,732	3,048		12,432	25,211
Oregon						
Pennsylvania		19,745			10,013	29,758
Puerto Rico		3,770	2,616		35,427	41,813
Rhode Island			1,446			1,446
South Carolina						
South Dakota		2,668				2,668
Tennessee					65,068	65,068
Texas		891	26,788		523	28,201
Utah		3,160	10,395		103,484	117,038
Vermont		16,572			2,007	18,579
Virginia	48,812	1,222	21,841		5,073	76,948
Washington	6,114	3,237	37,007			46,359
West Virginia		12,953	21,793	39,323	3,850	77,918
Wisconsin						
Wyoming		701	1,500	8,126		10,327
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,220</b>	<b>868,082</b>	<b>1,040,719</b>	<b>464,490</b>	<b>823,192</b>	<b>3,303,702</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>46</b>

**Table 6–2 Average Number of Days to Initiation of Services, 2011** *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Children Who Received Services	Duplicate Children Who Received Services On or After the Report Date	Average Number of Days to Initiation of Services
Alabama	7,821	4,128	142
Alaska	1,895	906	60
Arizona	61,744	8,948	89
Arkansas	19,356	18,690	30
California	311,005	291,386	18
Colorado	6,454	4,085	20
Connecticut			
Delaware	1,728	1,227	45
District of Columbia			
Florida	26,947	1,794	45
Georgia			
Hawaii	1,420	1,219	15
Idaho	3,997	2,288	0
Illinois	26,557	16,393	33
Indiana			
Iowa	40,902	37,126	31
Kansas	8,810	5,263	29
Kentucky	51,196	50,682	19
Louisiana	9,221	7,776	47
Maine	1,078	686	92
Maryland	5,762	4,094	96
Massachusetts	40,928	26,883	18
Michigan	34,737	24,001	34
Minnesota	7,873	7,786	36
Mississippi	8,264	3,009	73
Missouri	38,790	5,192	31
Montana	1,846	1,099	45
Nebraska	9,314	2,287	20
Nevada	10,315	8,080	46
New Hampshire	13,082	1,596	88
New Jersey	27,932	22,848	76
New Mexico	5,138	4,735	30
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	21,696	21,603	55
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	3,090	1,977	24
South Carolina	33,048	33,048	0
South Dakota			
Tennessee	94,320	14,404	72
Texas	48,504	47,384	65
Utah	23,927	4,237	86
Vermont	1,055	561	56
Virginia	13,201	9,537	61
Washington	9,520	7,538	49
West Virginia	6,046	3,788	47
Wisconsin	7,775	7,005	57
Wyoming	653	79	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,046,947</b>	<b>715,368</b>	<b>1,915</b>
<b>Average</b>			<b>48</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	

**Table 6–3 Children Who Received Postresponse Services, 2011** (duplicate count)

State	Duplicate Victims	Duplicate Victims Who Received Postresponse Services		Duplicate Nonvictims	Duplicate Nonvictims Who Received Postresponse Services	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,781	4,472	50.9	18,913	3,349	17.7
Alaska	3,241	1,159	35.8	6,468	736	11.4
Arizona	9,148	9,022	98.6	63,290	52,722	83.3
Arkansas	12,043	9,885	82.1	59,129	9,471	16.0
California	86,412	72,320	83.7	377,954	238,685	63.2
Colorado	11,072	2,910	26.3	38,273	3,544	9.3
Connecticut	10,754	2,731	25.4	33,839	2,042	6.0
Delaware	2,552	1,038	40.7	14,836	690	4.7
District of Columbia	2,529	543	21.5	12,906	354	2.7
Florida	55,770	13,882	24.9	311,093	13,065	4.2
Georgia						
Hawaii	1,376	922	67.0	2,104	498	23.7
Idaho	1,515	1,224	80.8	9,072	2,773	30.6
Illinois	27,907	12,727	45.6	107,677	13,830	12.8
Indiana	19,300	7,495	38.8			
Iowa	12,590	12,590	100.0	28,312	28,312	100.0
Kansas	1,809	1,038	57.4	29,227	7,772	26.6
Kentucky	18,251	16,808	92.1	56,694	34,388	60.7
Louisiana	10,118	5,824	57.6	33,368	3,397	10.2
Maine	3,270	854	26.1	7,667	224	2.9
Maryland	14,928	5,367	36.0	22,068	395	1.8
Massachusetts	21,948	19,146	87.2	51,410	21,782	42.4
Michigan	36,577	22,692	62.0	175,441	12,045	6.9
Minnesota	4,552	3,127	68.7	21,151	4,746	22.4
Mississippi	7,246	3,503	48.3	25,576	4,761	18.6
Missouri	6,085	4,463	73.3	81,174	34,327	42.3
Montana	1,107	656	59.3	11,934	1,190	10.0
Nebraska	4,747	2,524	53.2	27,129	6,790	25.0
Nevada	5,682	3,765	66.3	22,192	6,550	29.5
New Hampshire	921	921	100.0	12,161	12,161	100.0
New Jersey	8,752	6,222	71.1	79,171	21,710	27.4
New Mexico	6,231	2,434	39.1	21,498	2,704	12.6
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota	1,323	935	70.7	5,577	397	7.1
Ohio	33,509	14,924	44.5	91,269	15,863	17.4
Oklahoma	8,364	7,138	85.3	42,547	14,558	34.2
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico	11,186	7,604	68.0	20,790	12,835	61.7
Rhode Island	3,422	1,504	44.0	6,427	1,586	24.7
South Carolina	11,709	11,440	97.7	27,909	21,608	77.4
South Dakota	1,436	665	46.3	5,828	367	6.3
Tennessee	9,629	9,629	100.0	84,691	84,691	100.0
Texas	65,740	35,848	54.5	236,881	12,656	5.3
Utah	11,257	10,296	91.5	18,398	13,631	74.1
Vermont	687	247	36.0	3,638	808	22.2
Virginia	6,096	3,135	51.4	59,946	10,066	16.8
Washington	7,113	3,624	50.9	45,610	5,896	12.9
West Virginia	4,139	3,534	85.4	34,012	2,512	7.4
Wisconsin	5,033	3,069	61.0	35,061	4,706	13.4
Wyoming	718	477	66.4	5,760	176	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>598,575</b>	<b>366,333</b>		<b>2,486,071</b>	<b>747,369</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>61.2</b>			<b>30.1</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	

**Table 6–4 Victims who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2011** *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims Who Received Postresponse Services	Duplicate Victims Who Received Foster Care Services		Duplicate Victims Who Received In-Home Services	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	4,472	1,900	42.5	2,572	57.5
Alaska	1,159	625	53.9	534	46.1
Arizona	9,022	6,276	69.6	2,746	30.4
Arkansas	9,885	2,272	23.0	7,613	77.0
California	72,320	31,415	43.4	40,905	56.6
Colorado	2,910	1,535	52.7	1,375	47.3
Connecticut	2,731	986	36.1	1,745	63.9
Delaware	1,038	264	25.4	774	74.6
District of Columbia	543	530	97.6	13	2.4
Florida	13,882	13,305	95.8	577	4.2
Georgia					
Hawaii	922	674	73.1	248	26.9
Idaho	1,224	781	63.8	443	36.2
Illinois	12,727	4,379	34.4	8,348	65.6
Indiana	7,495	4,112	54.9	3,383	45.1
Iowa	12,590	2,429	19.3	10,161	80.7
Kansas	1,038	230	22.2	808	77.8
Kentucky	16,808	3,298	19.6	13,510	80.4
Louisiana	5,824	3,034	52.1	2,790	47.9
Maine	854	509	59.6	345	40.4
Maryland	5,367	1,558	29.0	3,809	71.0
Massachusetts	19,146	3,904	20.4	15,242	79.6
Michigan	22,692	5,384	23.7	17,308	76.3
Minnesota	3,127	1,790	57.2	1,337	42.8
Mississippi	3,503	1,595	45.5	1,908	54.5
Missouri	4,463	2,042	45.8	2,421	54.2
Montana	656	512	78.0	144	22.0
Nebraska	2,524	1,414	56.0	1,110	44.0
Nevada	3,765	2,355	62.5	1,410	37.5
New Hampshire	921	176	19.1	745	80.9
New Jersey	6,222	3,028	48.7	3,194	51.3
New Mexico	2,434	1,200	49.3	1,234	50.7
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota	935	282	30.2	653	69.8
Ohio	14,924	5,010	33.6	9,914	66.4
Oklahoma	7,138	2,264	31.7	4,874	68.3
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	1,504	633	42.1	871	57.9
South Carolina	11,440	2,133	18.6	9,307	81.4
South Dakota					
Tennessee	9,629	1,496	15.5	8,133	84.5
Texas	35,848	11,367	31.7	24,481	68.3
Utah	10,296	911	8.8	9,385	91.2
Vermont	247	81	32.8	166	67.2
Virginia	3,135	912	29.1	2,223	70.9
Washington	3,624	2,355	65.0	1,269	35.0
West Virginia	3,534	808	22.9	2,726	77.1
Wisconsin	3,069	1,715	55.9	1,354	44.1
Wyoming	477	422	88.5	55	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,064</b>	<b>133,901</b>		<b>224,163</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>37.4</b>		<b>62.6</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>		<b>45</b>	

**Table 6–5 Nonvictims Who Received Foster Care and In-Home Postresponse Services, 2010** *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Nonvictims Who Received Postresponse Services	Duplicate Nonvictims Who Received Foster Care Services		Duplicate Nonvictims Who Received In-Home Services	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	3,349	1,480	44.2	1,869	55.8
Alaska	736	231	31.4	505	68.6
Arizona	52,722	3,048	5.8	49,674	94.2
Arkansas	9,471	1,514	16.0	7,957	84.0
California	238,685	31,980	13.4	206,705	86.6
Colorado	3,544	572	16.1	2,972	83.9
Connecticut	2,042	275	13.5	1,767	86.5
Delaware	690	160	23.2	530	76.8
District of Columbia	354	337	95.2	17	4.8
Florida	13,065	9,870	75.5	3,195	24.5
Georgia					
Hawaii	498	313	62.9	185	37.1
Idaho	2,773	214	7.7	2,559	92.3
Illinois	13,830	2,576	18.6	11,254	81.4
Indiana					
Iowa	28,312	1,699	6.0	26,613	94.0
Kansas	7,772	1,317	16.9	6,455	83.1
Kentucky	34,388	2,097	6.1	32,291	93.9
Louisiana	3,397	1,148	33.8	2,249	66.2
Maine	224	194	86.6	30	13.4
Maryland	395	362	91.6	33	8.4
Massachusetts	21,782	2,933	13.5	18,849	86.5
Michigan	12,045	606	5.0	11,439	95.0
Minnesota	4,746	1,569	33.1	3,177	66.9
Mississippi	4,761	1,584	33.3	3,177	66.7
Missouri	34,327	3,095	9.0	31,232	91.0
Montana	1,190	614	51.6	576	48.4
Nebraska	6,790	1,171	17.2	5,619	82.8
Nevada	6,550	1,398	21.3	5,152	78.7
New Hampshire	12,161	50	0.4	12,111	99.6
New Jersey	21,710	2,704	12.5	19,006	87.5
New Mexico	2,704	599	22.2	2,105	77.8
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota	397	160	40.3	237	59.7
Ohio	15,863	3,887	24.5	11,976	75.5
Oklahoma	14,558	160	1.1	14,398	98.9
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	1,586	162	10.2	1,424	89.8
South Carolina	21,608	457	2.1	21,151	97.9
South Dakota					
Tennessee	84,691	1,781	2.1	82,910	97.9
Texas	12,656	1,720	13.6	10,936	86.4
Utah	13,631	29	0.2	13,602	99.8
Vermont	808	115	14.2	693	85.8
Virginia	10,066	791	7.9	9,275	92.1
Washington	5,896	1,798	30.5	4,098	69.5
West Virginia	2,512	304	12.1	2,208	87.9
Wisconsin	4,706	2,019	42.9	2,687	57.1
Wyoming	176	119	67.6	57	32.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>734,167</b>	<b>89,212</b>		<b>644,955</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>12.2</b>		<b>87.8</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>		<b>44</b>	



**Table 6–6 Victims With Court Action, 2011** *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Duplicate Victims With Court Action	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,781	568	6.5
Alaska	3,241	725	22.4
Arizona	9,148	5,045	55.1
Arkansas	12,043	2,379	19.8
California	86,412	26,739	30.9
Colorado	11,072	2,082	18.8
Connecticut	10,754	2,715	25.2
Delaware	2,552	63	2.5
District of Columbia	2,529	430	17.0
Florida	55,770	1,161	2.1
Georgia			
Hawaii	1,376	757	55.0
Idaho	1,515	879	58.0
Illinois	27,907	3,164	11.3
Indiana	19,300	5,351	27.7
Iowa	12,590	3,817	30.3
Kansas	1,809	752	41.6
Kentucky	18,251	85	0.5
Louisiana	10,118	3,034	30.0
Maine	3,270	112	3.4
Maryland	14,928	909	6.1
Massachusetts	21,948	4,242	19.3
Michigan	36,577	8,091	22.1
Minnesota	4,552	1,526	33.5
Mississippi	7,246	229	3.2
Missouri	6,085	2,042	33.6
Montana	1,107	591	53.4
Nebraska	4,747	1,477	31.1
Nevada	5,682	2,545	44.8
New Hampshire	921	472	51.2
New Jersey	8,752	2,113	24.1
New Mexico	6,231	1,188	19.1
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota	1,323	291	22.0
Ohio	33,509	5,596	16.7
Oklahoma	8,364	1,420	17.0
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	11,186	357	3.2
Rhode Island	3,422	1,148	33.5
South Carolina	11,709	2,173	18.6
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,629	1,114	11.6
Texas	65,740	10,842	16.5
Utah	11,257	911	8.1
Vermont	687	140	20.4
Virginia	6,096	306	5.0
Washington	7,113	2,362	33.2
West Virginia	4,139	728	17.6
Wisconsin	5,033	551	10.9
Wyoming	718	365	50.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>597,139</b>	<b>113,587</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>19.0</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	

**Table 6–7 Victims With Court-Appointed Representatives, 2011** *(duplicate count)*

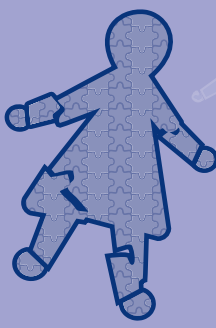
State	Duplicate Victims	Duplicate Victims With Court-Appointed Representatives	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	8,781	666	7.6
Alaska	3,241	420	13.0
Arizona	9,148	6,140	67.1
Arkansas	12,043	94	0.8
California	86,412	30,474	35.3
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	2,552	29	1.1
District of Columbia	2,529	92	3.6
Florida	55,770	267	0.5
Georgia			
Hawaii	1,376	719	52.3
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana	19,300	217	1.1
Iowa	12,590	3,951	31.4
Kansas			
Kentucky	18,251	2,963	16.2
Louisiana			
Maine	3,270	497	15.2
Maryland	14,928	3	0.0
Massachusetts	21,948	3,644	16.6
Michigan			
Minnesota	4,552	1,354	29.7
Mississippi	7,246	2,362	32.6
Missouri			
Montana	1,107	289	26.1
Nebraska	4,747	1,535	32.3
Nevada	5,682	409	7.2
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	8,752	285	3.3
New Mexico	6,231	1,188	19.1
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota	1,323	197	14.9
Ohio	33,509	959	2.9
Oklahoma	8,364	1,420	17.0
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	11,186	1	0.0
Rhode Island	3,422	1,175	34.3
South Carolina	11,709	168	1.4
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,629	83	0.9
Texas			
Utah	11,257	911	8.1
Vermont	687	140	20.4
Virginia	6,096	35	0.6
Washington			
West Virginia	4,139	62	1.5
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	718	37	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>412,495</b>	<b>62,786</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>15.2</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	

**Table 6–8 Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2011** *(unique count)*

State	Unique Victims	Unique Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	11,105	3,003	27.0
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia	2,377	452	19.0
Florida	51,920	6,456	12.4
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho	1,470	345	23.5
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas	1,729	474	27.4
Kentucky	16,994	998	5.9
Louisiana	9,545	1,359	14.2
Maine	3,118	575	18.4
Maryland			
Massachusetts	20,262	5,757	28.4
Michigan			
Minnesota	4,342	1,313	30.2
Mississippi	6,712	36	0.5
Missouri	5,826	647	11.1
Montana			
Nebraska	4,307	2,948	68.4
Nevada	5,355	166	3.1
New Hampshire	876	49	5.6
New Jersey	8,238	1,491	18.1
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	7,836	709	9.0
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	10,271	108	1.1
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,243	1,008	10.9
Texas	63,474	9,536	15.0
Utah	10,586	197	1.9
Vermont	630	146	23.2
Virginia			
Washington	6,541	718	11.0
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
<b>Total</b>	<b>262,757</b>	<b>38,491</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>14.6</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	

**Table 6–9 Victims Who Were Reunited With Their Families Within the Previous 5 Years, 2011** *(unique count)*

State	Unique Victims	Unique Victims Who Were Reunited With Their Families Within the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	11,105	352	3.2
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut	10,012	345	3.4
Delaware	2,466	51	2.1
District of Columbia	2,377	5	0.2
Florida	51,920	3,510	6.8
Georgia			
Hawaii	1,346	62	4.6
Idaho	1,470	131	8.9
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas	1,729	254	14.7
Kentucky	16,994	865	5.1
Louisiana	9,545	51	0.5
Maine	3,118	180	5.8
Maryland	13,740	1,536	11.2
Massachusetts	20,262	1,427	7.0
Michigan			
Minnesota	4,342	416	9.6
Mississippi	6,712	12	0.2
Missouri	5,826	223	3.8
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	5,355	655	12.2
New Hampshire	876	27	3.1
New Jersey	8,238	532	6.5
New Mexico	5,601	462	8.2
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	30,601	1,744	5.7
Oklahoma	7,836	721	9.2
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	10,271	19	0.2
Rhode Island	3,131	528	16.9
South Carolina	11,324	143	1.3
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,243	269	2.9
Texas	63,474	1,191	1.9
Utah	10,586	227	2.1
Vermont	630	11	1.7
Virginia			
Washington	6,541	753	11.5
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	4,750	353	7.4
Wyoming			
<b>Total</b>	<b>341,421</b>	<b>17,055</b>	
<b>Percent</b>			<b>5.0</b>
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	



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

## CHAPTER 7

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

### Reports on National Statistics

#### Child Welfare Outcomes Report

*Child Welfare Outcomes 2007–2010: Report to Congress* (Child Welfare Outcomes) is the 11th in a series of annual reports from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Children’s Bureau. This report series is developed in accordance with section 479A of the Social Security Act (as amended by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997) and provides information pertaining to State performance on the following national child welfare outcomes:

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

The Child Welfare Outcomes reports provide State-level data as well as national trends on the outcome measures. Demographics such as race and ethnicity and age give a broader picture of State and national data. The report series incorporates data from NCANDS and the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) on 12 original measures, as well as data on 15 additional measures that HHS adopted in 2006 to assess State performance during the second round of the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs). The report also contains State data on the frequency and location of caseworker visits for children in foster care.

The most recent report, as well as prior Child Welfare Outcomes reports, are available on the Children’s Bureau’s website at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats\\_research/index.htm#cw](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#cw)

The Children's Bureau also established a website where users can create their own custom reports using the data from the Child Welfare Outcomes reports. The user's custom reports may be displayed as a table, graph, or map, and can include demographic data. This site allows the data to be available to members of Congress and the public several months prior to the dissemination of the full report. Currently, FFY 2011 data are available. The data site is located at <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/>.

For further information about the *Child Welfare Outcomes 2007-2010: Report to Congress*, contact:

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### **America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2012**

Each year since 1997, the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics has published a report on the well-being of children and families. Pending data availability, the Forum updates all 41 indicators annually on its Web site (<http://childstats.gov>) and alternates publishing a detailed report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, with a summary version, which highlights selected indicators. For 2012, the Forum released the condensed version of the report, *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2012*. The America's Children series provides Federal data on children and families available in a nontechnical, easy-to-use format to stimulate discussion among data providers, policymakers, and the public.

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

Indicators are chosen because they are easy to understand, are based on substantial research connecting them to child well-being, cut across important areas of children's lives, are measured regularly so that they can be updated and show trends over time, and represent large segments of the population. These child well-being indicators span seven domains: family and social environment, economic circumstances, health care, physical environment and safety, behavior, education, and health.

For further information about *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2012* or the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, contact:

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## Research on Child Maltreatment

### National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being

The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW) is a nationally representative, longitudinal survey that focuses on the well-being of children who have encountered the child welfare system. Two cohorts of children and families were included in the project. The NSCAW I core sample of 5,501 children in 36 States represented all children who were investigated for child maltreatment during the 15-month baseline period, which began in October 1999. Children were included whether or not the case was substantiated or founded and whether or not they received child welfare services as a result of the investigation. Children and families were followed for five waves of data collection that ended during 2006.

The NSCAW II baseline began in March 2008. The NSCAW II design and protocol are similar to the prior study. Data are collected from 5,873 children, current caregivers, caseworkers, and teachers sampled from the NSCAW I-selected counties using similar measures. NSCAW II data also included administrative data like that provided by the States for NCANDS and AFCARS, to obtain more complete data about reports, services, and placement history.

A followup (called Wave 2) of children and families occurred approximately 18 months after the close of the NSCAW II index investigation. The NSCAW II cohort of children who were approximately 2 months to 17.5 years old at baseline ranged in age from 16 months to 19 years old at Wave 2. Data collection for Wave 2 of the study occurred from October 2009 through January 2011. A report containing results from the second wave of the study titled, *NSCAW II WAVE 2 REPORT Child Well-Being* was released during July 2012. Data collection for a 36-month followup (Wave 3) is scheduled for completion during early 2013.

The NSCAW data sets are archived for use by the research community, through licensing agreements, at the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University. The Archive also maintains a bibliography of publications using NSCAW data. The data sets represent an important resource for researchers interested in child maltreatment, child welfare, child development, and services to high-risk children and families.

Study reports, research briefs, and information about NSCAW methods and measures are available at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse\\_neglect/nscaw/index.html](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse_neglect/nscaw/index.html). For more information on accessing the NSCAW data sets, please see <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>.

For additional information about the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being contact:

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## **Report of Maltreatment as a Risk Factor for Injury Death: A Prospective Birth Cohort Study**

Emily Putnam-Hornstein (2011) conducted a population-based study using administrative data from vital birth records, child protective services records, and vital death records. The study linked children aged birth through 5 years who were born in California to maltreatment allegations and maltreatment death. The researcher was interested in whether children previously maltreated were at greater risk of death due to maltreatment.

The author found that after adjusting for other risk factors, children with previous maltreatment allegations were more than 5 times more likely to die from subsequent maltreatment. The study also concluded that those children died from other causes at a much higher rate than children not reported to child protective services.

An abstract of the article is available online at <http://cm.sagepub.com>. The full citation for the article is: Putnam-Hornstein, E. (2011) Report of Maltreatment as a Risk Factor for Injury Death: A Prospective Birth Cohort Study. *Child Maltreatment*, 16(3), 163-174. doi:10.1177/1077559511411179

For further information or to obtain the complete article, contact:

Child Maltreatment

<http://cm.sagepub.com>

## **Capacity Building Activities**

### **Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program**

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV) was created from the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148), and receives its funding via the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). HRSA and the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), have partnered to implement the program. The purpose of MIECHV is to respond to the diverse needs of children and families in communities at-risk and to provide an opportunity for collaboration and partnership at the Federal, State, and community levels to improve health and development outcomes for at-risk children through evidence-based home visiting programs.

Grantees from 50 States, the District of Columbia, six jurisdictions, Indian Tribes, tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations received funds to support evidence-based home visiting programs focused on improving the wellbeing of families with young children. In April 2012, HRSA awarded \$71.9 million to 10 states to expand their home visiting services. The awards were given to States that have demonstrated successful operations of early childhood systems for pregnant women, parents, caregivers, and children from birth to 8 years of age and are ready to expand home visiting services.

Program information and grant opportunities are available on the HRSA MIECHV website at <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/homevisiting/>.



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### **Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) Grants**

This program provides funding to States to:

- Support community-based efforts to develop, operate, expand, enhance, and coordinate initiatives, programs, and activities to prevent child abuse and neglect and to support the coordination of resources and activities to better strengthen and support families to reduce the likelihood of child abuse and neglect
- Foster understanding, appreciation, and knowledge of diverse populations in order to effectively prevent and treat child abuse and neglect.

Some of the core features of the program include:

- Federal, State, and private funds are blended and made available to community agencies for child abuse and neglect prevention activities and family support programs.
- Has an emphasis on the involvement of all parents in the planning and program implementation of the lead agency and entities carrying out local programs.
- Interagency collaborations occur with public and private agencies in the States to form a child abuse prevention network to promote greater coordination of resources.
- Funds are used to support programs such as voluntary home visiting programs, parenting programs, family resource centers, respite, parent mutual support, and other family support programs.
- Has an emphasis on promoting the increased use and high quality implementation of evidence-based and evidence-informed programs and practices.
- A focus on the continuum of evaluation approaches, which use both qualitative and quantitative methods to assess the effectiveness of the funded programs and activities.
- NCANDS data are used to assess CBCAP's performance on the effectiveness of CBCAP-sponsored primary prevention efforts with regard to:
  - (A) A reduction of the overall rate of children who become first-time victims each year of the reporting States' population of children (younger than 18 years),
  - (B) A reduction in the overall rate of adults who become first-time perpetrators each year of the reporting States' population of adults (older than 18 years).

For further information regarding the CBCAP program, contact:

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## Children’s Bureau Training and Technical Assistance Network

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

Many State and tribal requests for training and technical assistance are made to Regional Administration for Children and Families (ACF) offices. For a listing of Regional ACF offices and the States they serve, visit the ACF website at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/oro>. To read a PDF booklet titled *Children’s Bureau Training and Technical Assistance Network (2010)*, which was designed to communicate to States and Tribes the specific focus of each TTA Network, please see <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/tta/cbttan.pdf>

## National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

The National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) was established by the Children’s Bureau to encourage scholars to use existing child maltreatment data sources in their research. As part of the TTA Network, NDACAN acquires data sets from various national data collection efforts and from individual researchers, prepares the data and documentation for secondary analysis, and disseminates the data sets to researchers who qualified to use the data. NDACAN houses the NCANDS’s Child Files and Agency Files and licenses qualified researchers to use the data in their work. Please note that NDACAN serves as the repository for the NCANDS data sets, but is not the author of the *Child Maltreatment* report series.

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

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## The National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology

The National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology (NRC-CWDT), a service of the Children’s Bureau and member of the TTA Network, provides a broad range of technical assistance to State and Tribal child welfare agencies and family and juvenile courts in the use of data and information technology to improve outcomes for children and families.

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

The Center also provides technical assistance for the CFSRs and other Federal policies and initiatives. The NRC-CWDT is operated by the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) and its partners, Westat, and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC).

For further information about the NRC-CWDT, contact:

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### **Children’s Bureau National Quality Improvement Centers**

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

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

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

Information about the National Quality Improvement Centers and a list of contacts by QIC, are available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/tta/index.htm#qips>.

### **QIC Early Childhood**

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

The purpose of this 5-year project is to generate and disseminate robust evidence and new knowledge about program and systems strategies that contribute to child maltreatment prevention and optimal developmental outcomes for infants, young children, and their families. The QIC-EC will support a number of collaborative research and demonstration projects across the child abuse prevention, child welfare, early childhood, and other health, education, and social service systems. The research and demonstration projects will explore a broad range of issues about gathering child abuse and neglect prevention evidence, how to improve developmental outcomes for infants and young children, what kind of collaborations and systems are effective, and how these efforts can result in better outcomes for young children and their families at greatest risk for child maltreatment.

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

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

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

The QIC-EC released the second of up to four 2-year dissertation research awards for doctoral dissertation research support. Doctoral students who are eligible for this award are those who have advanced to candidacy and who are conducting research on preventing child maltreatment and promoting child and family well-being among infants and young children (birth–5) who are at high-risk for abuse, neglect, and abandonment, including those impacted by substance abuse or HIV/AIDS.

The QIC-EC will build a regional and national learning network of public and private organizations that are working to address child abuse and neglect prevention to ensure that they receive timely updates on lessons learned. The QIC-EC will actively collaborate with the existing Federal resource centers and the TTA network throughout the grant period to provide them with the latest knowledge emerging from the QIC-EC. The QIC-EC will conduct a cross-site evaluation of the research and demonstration projects it supports and will evaluate the overall impact of the QIC-EC.

For further information about the QIC-EC, contact:  
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### **QIC Differential Response in Child Protective Services**

The American Humane Association, in partnership with Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., and the Institute of Applied Research, was awarded a Federal cooperative agreement with the Children's Bureau to develop the National Quality Improvement Center on Differential Response in Child Protective Services (QIC-DR). The American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law and the National Conference of State Legislatures also contribute their expertise. The purpose of this 5-year project is to substantially expand the knowledge base on differential response.

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

The QIC-DR has a two-phased approach. Phase I focused on a national needs assessment. After assessing existing models, gaps, and needs, the QIC-DR selected three fundamental questions to address: (1) Are children whose families participate in DR as safe as or safer than children whose families receive an investigation response (IR)? (2) What are the differences between DR and IR pathways in terms of family engagement, caseworker practice, services provided, and other factors that may affect child and family outcomes? (3) What are the cost and funding implications for child protective services agencies that implement and maintain an approach that includes both DR and IR services?

Phase II began October 2009 and focuses on the implementation in three research and demonstration (R&D) sites—Colorado, Illinois, and Ohio—and dissertation research. The QIC-DR will disseminate the most current and state-of-the-art information to practitioners and policymakers. The evaluation includes process, outcome, and cost evaluations conducted at the following three research and demonstration project sites: a five-county consortium in Colorado, a six-county consortium in Ohio, and all of Illinois. Process evaluation activities will collect data on participating clients and the services they receive. Outcome evaluation activities will be conducted to assess how the implementation of the DR system affects outcomes for children and families—in particular, safety, permanency and well-being.

The outcome evaluation uses a randomized control trial (RCT) design with assignment occurring at each site. Three sources of data will be used to gather information on RCT families, including CPS administrative data; supplementary case reports provided by the caseworker; and a voluntary family survey. In addition, a survey of caseworkers and supervisors will be fielded to assess knowledge, practices, skills, and attitudes.

The QIC-DR's website at <http://www.differentialresponseqic.org/> contains numerous reports, issue briefs, and other products, based on the information learned thus far.

For further information about the QIC-DR, contact:

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### **QIC Representation of Children in the Child Welfare System**

In October 2009, the U.S. Children's Bureau named University of Michigan Law School the National Quality Improvement Center on the Representation of Children in the Child Welfare System (QIC-ChildRep). The QIC-ChildRep, is a 5-year project to gather, develop, and communicate knowledge on child representation, promote consensus on the role of the child's legal representative, and provide one of the first empirically-based analyses of how legal representation for the child might best be delivered. The mission of the QIC-ChildRep is to improve justice for children through knowledge development and dissemination.

The QIC-ChildRep has progressed from a Needs Assessment Phase to implementation of the first ever, random assignment experimental design on child representation. During the Needs Assessment Phase, the QIC-ChildRep team spoke with judges, attorneys, caseworkers, CASAs, State regional office directors, Tribes, and children. The participants raised similar issues and concerns, despite their varied backgrounds and experiences. The essential findings of this phase are:

- Attorneys must develop a bond with their client.
- Effective representation includes a thorough investigation in order to develop a clear theory of the case and effectively advocate in court.
- Attorneys effectively solve problems for their clients by engaging in active out-of-court advocacy.
- Attorneys should take a holistic view of the child's needs. A child in the dependency system often has needs that cannot be met by the dependency system alone. Often, an attorney must monitor a vast array of services, as well as coordinate other legal issues, such as financial assistance, or educational programs.
- Practice in this area requires comprehensive training which includes child and family issues.
- Attorneys must meet initial and ongoing qualification standards.
- Supports help attorneys accomplish the multiple tasks which allow them to be successful advocates.
- Caseloads must be reasonable in order for attorneys to accomplish the essential duties of their jobs.

From these findings a QIC Best Practice Model was developed and is available at <http://www.improveChildRep.org/>. Demonstration and research is now underway in Georgia and Washington State where about 125 lawyers in each State who represent children in child welfare cases were randomly assigned to an experimental group or a comparison group. The experimental group were trained in the QIC Best Practice Model focusing on six core child representation skills. The experimental group is also receiving ongoing coaching to assist them in fidelity to the QIC Best Practice Model. Chapin Hall of the University of Chicago is managing the research component. Data is being gathered from court and State agency administrative data and from the lawyers. At the end of an additional 3 years of case handling, the QIC expects to have data from about 250 lawyers as to 3,600 to 5,000 children.

The QIC-ChildRep website also gathers available knowledge about child representation in child protection cases, provides State laws collected in a common format, abstracts of and links to research articles, and other information for States interested in improving their system of child representation.

For further information about the QIC-ChildRep, contact:

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## Suggestions for Future Research

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

Researchers interested in using the NCANDS data can apply to NDACAN for access to various data files. The NCANDS data are available for trend analyses; single State, single year analyses; and for use in conjunction with other data sets or data sources. Some suggestions of topics for future research are listed below:

- Are there differences in victimization rates in States with mandated reporting laws for all citizens when compared with States that do not mandate all citizens to report abuse and neglect? Are the substantiation rates the same in States with mandated reporting laws for all citizens as the substantiation rates in States that do not have mandated reporting for all citizens?
- Although it is found that children who are maltreated are more likely to come from households with caregivers who abuse alcohol or drugs, what services are found to be effective in reducing the likelihood of maltreatment of such children?
- What are some of the issues related to reporting near fatality data? How can those issues be resolved?



Several recent articles on child maltreatment data also suggest future avenues for research. These references are listed below.<sup>5</sup>

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Schneiderman, J. U., Hurlburt, M. S., Leslie, L. K., Zhang, J., & Horwitz, S. M. (2012). Child, caregiver, and family characteristics associated with emergency department use by children who remain at home after a child protective services investigation. *Child Abuse and Neglect, 36*(1), 4-11. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2011.07.008>

Thompson, R., Litrownik, A. J., Isbell, P., Everson, M. D., English, D. J., Dubowitz, H., Flaherty, E. G. (2012). Adverse experiences and suicidal ideation in adolescence: Exploring the link using the LONGSCAN samples. *Psychology of Violence, 2*(2), 211-225. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0027107>



Traube, D. E., James, S., Zhang, J., & Landsverk, J. (2012). A national study of risk and protective factors for substance use among youth in the child welfare system. *Addictive Behaviors*, doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2012.01.015>

Vasquez, R. L. (2012). *Childhood sexual abuse (CSA): Prevalence and impact on parenting*. (M.S.W., California State University, Los Angeles). (1503052) Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/913400963?accountid=10267>

Villodas, M. T., Litrownik, A. J., & Roesch, S. C. (2012). Latent classes of externalizing behaviors in youth with early maltreatment histories. *Measurement and Evaluation in Counseling and Development*, 45(1), 49-63. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0748175611423536>

Williams, J., & Nelson-Gardell, D. (2012). Predicting resilience in sexually abused adolescents. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 36(1), 53-63. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2011.07.004>

# Appendixes





# Required CAPTA Data Items

## APPENDIX A

The *Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act* (CAPTA), (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq), as amended by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320), affirms, “Each State to which a grant is made under this section shall annually work with the Secretary to provide, to the maximum extent practicable, a report that includes the following:”<sup>6</sup>

- (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, including use of differential response, 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)
  - (A) **The number of child protective service personnel responsible for the—**
    - i. intake of reports filed in the previous year;**
    - ii. screening of such reports;**
    - iii. assessment of such reports; and**
    - iv. investigation of such reports.**
  - (B) **The average caseload for the workers described in subparagraph (A).**
- (8) The agency response time with respect to each such report with respect to initial investigation of reports of child abuse or neglect.

*\* Items in bold are new or modified with the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010.*

- (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) For child protective service personnel responsible for intake, screening, assessment, and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports in the State—**
  - (A) information on the education, qualifications, and training requirements established by the State for child protective service professionals, including for entry and advancement in the profession, including advancement to supervisory positions;**
  - (B) data of the education, qualifications, and training of such personnel;**
  - (C) demographic information of the child protective service personnel; and**
  - (D) information on caseload or workload requirements for such personnel, including requirements for average number and maximum number of cases per child protective service worker and supervisor.**
- (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 or 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.
- (13) The annual report containing the summary of activities of the citizen review panels of the State required by subsection (c)(6).
- (14) The number of children under the care of the State child protection system who are transferred into the custody of the State juvenile justice system.
- (15) The number of children referred to a child protective services system under subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii).**
- (16) The number of children determined to be eligible for referral, and the number of children referred, under subsection (b)(2)(B)(xxi), to agencies providing early intervention services under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.).**

*\* Items in bold are new or modified with the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010.*



# Glossary

## APPENDIX B

### Acronyms

- AFCARS:** Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System
- CAPTA:** Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
- CASA:** Court-appointed special advocate
- CBCAP:** Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
- CFSR:** Child and Family Services Reviews
- CHILD ID:** Child identifier
- CPS:** Child protective services
- FFY:** Federal fiscal year
- FIPS:** Federal information processing standards
- FTE:** Full-time equivalent
- GAL:** Guardian ad litem
- NCANDS:** National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System
- MIECHV:** Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program
- OMB:** Office of Management and Budget
- PERPETRATOR ID:** Perpetrator identifier
- PSSF:** Promoting Safe and Stable Families
- REPORT ID:** Report identifier
- SACWIS:** Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System
- SDC:** Summary data component
- SSBG:** Social Services Block Grant
- TANF:** Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ALCOHOL ABUSE:** Compulsive use of alcohol that is not of a temporary nature. This term can be applied to a caregiver or a child. If applied to a child it can include Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and exposure to alcohol during pregnancy.

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

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

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

**ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE NONVICTIM:** The provision of a response other than an investigation that did not determine that any child in the report was a victim of maltreatment. The term differential response is sometimes used instead of alternative response.

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

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

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

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

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

**BASIC STATE GRANT:** see CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANT

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

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

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

**BOY:** A male child younger than 18 years.

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

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

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

**CASELOAD:** The number of CPS responses (cases) handled by workers.

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

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

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

**CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT (CAPTA) (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq):** Federal legislation amended and reauthorized in 1996 that provides the foundation for Federal involvement in child protection and child welfare services. The 1996 Amendments provide for, among other things, annual State data reports on child maltreatment to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The most recent reauthorization, The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111–320), retained and expanded upon these provisions.

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

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

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

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

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

**CHILD IDENTIFIER (Child ID):** A unique identification assigned to each child. This identification is not the State’s child identification but is an encrypted identification assigned by the State for the purposes of the NCANDS data collection.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

**CLOSED WITH NO FINDING:** A disposition that does not conclude with a specific finding because the investigation could not be completed. Reasons for an incomplete response include the family moved out of the jurisdiction; the family could not be located; or necessary diagnostic or other reports were not received within required time limits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FINDING:** See DISPOSITION.

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

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

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

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

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

**GIRL:** A female child younger than 18 years.

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

**GROUP HOME STAFF:** Employee of a nonfamilial 24-hour care facility.

**GUARDIAN AD LITEM:** See COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MALTREATMENT TYPE:** A particular form of child maltreatment alleged by a report source that received a CPS response. Types include medical neglect, neglect or deprivation of necessities, physical abuse, psychological or emotional maltreatment, sexual abuse, and other forms included in State law. NCANDS conducts analyses on confirmed (founded) maltreatments.

**MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAM:** The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-148) authorized the creation of the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program (MIECHV), which facilitates collaboration and partnership at the Federal, State, and community levels to improve health and development outcomes for at-risk children through evidence-based home visiting programs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**OTHER RELATIVE:** A nonparental family member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

**RACE:** The primary taxonomic category of which the individual identifies himself or herself as a member, or of which the parent identifies the child as a member. See AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE, ASIAN, BLACK OR AFRICAN-AMERICAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER, WHITE, and UNABLE TO DETERMINE. Also, see HISPANIC.

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

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

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

**REMOVAL DATE:** The month, day, and year that the child was removed from his or her normal place of residence to a substitute care setting by a CPS agency during or as a result of the CPS response. If a child has been removed more than once, the removal date is the first removal resulting from the CPS response.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**RISK FACTOR:** See CAREGIVER RISK FACTOR and CHILD RISK FACTOR.

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

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

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

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

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

**SERVICES:** See POSTRESPONSE SERVICES and PREVENTION SERVICES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SUBSTANTIATED:** A type of investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded by State law or State policy.

**SUBSTITUTE CARE:** See FOSTER CARE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WORKFORCE:** Total number of workers in a CPS agency.



# Data Submission and Data Elements

## APPENDIX C

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

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

The FFY 2011 flat file data set will be available to researchers from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN).

**Table C-1 State Data Submissions, 2011**

State	Child Population	Agency File	Child File	SDC
Alabama	1,127,143	■	■	
Alaska	188,441	■	■	
Arizona	1,625,114	■	■	
Arkansas	710,474	■	■	
California	9,271,919	■	■	
Colorado	1,230,088	■	■	
Connecticut	803,314	■	■	
Delaware	204,668	■	■	
District of Columbia	105,334	■	■	
Florida	3,994,431	■	■	
Georgia	2,489,858	■	■	
Hawaii	304,604	■	■	
Idaho	428,116	■	■	
Illinois	3,098,125	■	■	
Indiana	1,597,603	■	■	
Iowa	724,370	■	■	
Kansas	723,922	■	■	
Kentucky	1,020,955	■	■	
Louisiana	1,118,196	■	■	
Maine	269,218	■	■	
Maryland	1,346,635	■	■	
Massachusetts	1,405,015	■	■	
Michigan	2,295,812	■	■	
Minnesota	1,277,526	■	■	
Mississippi	750,239	■	■	
Missouri	1,412,121	■	■	
Montana	222,354	■	■	
Nebraska	460,065	■	■	
Nevada	663,775	■	■	
New Hampshire	279,984	■	■	
New Jersey	2,042,810	■	■	
New Mexico	519,419	■	■	
New York	4,286,008	■	■	
North Carolina	2,287,593	■	■	
North Dakota	151,156	■	■	
Ohio	2,693,092	■	■	
Oklahoma	936,159	■	■	
Oregon	863,767			■
Pennsylvania	2,761,159	■	■	
Puerto Rico	876,494	■	■	
Rhode Island	219,536	■	■	
South Carolina	1,080,555	■	■	
South Dakota	203,156	■	■	
Tennessee	1,492,136	■	■	
Texas	6,960,738	■	■	
Utah	880,309	■	■	
Vermont	126,018	■	■	
Virginia	1,853,546	■	■	
Washington	1,581,757	■	■	
West Virginia	384,794	■	■	
Wisconsin	1,326,208	■	■	
Wyoming	134,937	■	■	
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,810,766</b>			
<b>States Reporting</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>



# State Commentary

APPENDIX D

## Alabama

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### Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

### Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

### General

Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2011 is our third NCANDS submission from our new Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). Therefore variances in data compared to previous years may occur. Planned enhancements will continue to improve data quality for future submissions.

The State has two types of responses: child abuse and neglect investigations (CANS) and prevention assessments. For FFY 2011, the Child File only includes CANS. Prevention assessments are reports that do not include allegations of abuse and neglect, but the risk for abuse may exist. The State plans to include prevention assessment data in future submissions.

### Reports

FFY 2011 is the first submission to report referral incident dates. From FFY 2004 to FFY 2010, the State incorrectly included prevention assessments data in the Agency File under number of referrals and number of children screened out. This was corrected for the FFY 2011 submission and therefore, data should not be used for comparative purposes with prior submissions. Screened-out reports do not include allegations of abuse/neglect by State policy or a reported situation of child risk.

## **Alabama** *(continued)*

### **Children**

The State's NCANDS category of neglect includes medical neglect.

### **Fatalities**

For FFY 2011, all State child fatalities are reported in the Child File.

### **Perpetrators**

State law does not allow a person younger than 14 years to be identified as a perpetrator. Perpetrator relationship data remained below the 95 percent threshold for FFY 2011 due to perpetrator role not being a mandatory field in SACWIS.

### **Services**

Beginning in FFY 2010 and continuing for FFY 2011, the State only reported service data obtained from our State Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants Lead Agency for Prevention Services. As of submission time, agency funding category data are not available.

# Alaska

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State discontinued the practice of alternative response screening decisions as of June 2009. Since then, reports that would have previously been referred to dual track are now screened in.

## Reports

A report may be screened out for such reasons as:

- does not meet criteria
- insufficient information to locate
- law enforcement jurisdiction only
- multiple referral on same incident
- referred to another State
- referred to Tribe

The count of screened reports increased during FFY 2011. This increase is predominantly due to a change in policy in February 2010 that broadened the definition of a Protective Services Report to include any contact where there are concerns or allegations of child maltreatment. Intake staff had previously been allowed discretion in deciding whether to document concerns that either lacked sufficient information for followup or that did not reasonably indicate child maltreatment. Such concerns are now documented as Protective Services Reports. Reports screened out for does not meet criteria increased by nearly 40 percent since FFY 2010.

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

The State's Office of Children's Services (OCS) began the process of centralizing intake of reports during FFY 2011. Previously, intake was performed by an array of workers located throughout the State. Intake is now performed almost entirely by workers whose primary responsibility is intake and



who are located in one of five regional offices. This has improved the accuracy of the estimate of intake workers. The State is working to improve its estimation of initial assessment workers and now uses the counts of workers who were assigned to initial assessments in the FFY to determine the worker count. Past estimates were dependent upon a manually maintained administrative record.

### Children

The unique count of children in screened-in reports increased slightly for FFY 2011. This is due to the increase in the number of referrals and screened-in reports due to a policy change that broadened the definition of a Protective Services Report to include any contact where there are concerns or allegations of child maltreatment. The State believes that caretaker risk factors of alcohol and drug abuse are underreported.

### Fatalities

Upon the death of any child who did not die under the care of a physician, such as for a terminal illness, the child's body is sent to the State Medical Examiner's Office for autopsy. The Medical Examiner's Office assists the State's Child Fatality Review Team in determining if the child's death was due to maltreatment. A child fatality is reported only if the State Medical Examiner's Office concludes that the fatality was due to maltreatment. The State reports all child fatalities due to maltreatment in the Agency File.

### Services

Many services are provided through contracting providers; therefore, analysis of the services array with the State's NCANDS Child File is not advised.

Funding for Preventative Services has remained constant while costs have increased. This means that it is not possible to serve as many children and families as have been served in the past. However, documentation of children and families served by grantees has improved.

# Arizona

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Probable cause

## General

The State does not have a formal differential response program.

## Reports

The State may screened out a report for the following reasons:

- The child maltreatment occurred on an American Indian reservation or military installation. Child protective services does not have jurisdiction in these situations, but does take the report. The data are available for the number of referrals and the number of children.
- Low-priority referrals (less serious referrals) contain legitimate allegations of maltreatment, but are not assigned for investigation due to workload issues. The data are available for the number of reports and the number of children.
- Calls to the CPS Hotline in which the allegations do not meet the legal requirement necessary to constitute a CPS reports. The data are available for the number of calls, but not the number of children.

A Social Worker Assessment Team (SWAT) was created to reduce the backlog of reports prior to August 2011. This resulted in many reports that were received during FFY 2010, being closed and included in the NCANDS submissions in FFY 2011. This increased the report count for the current submission year. The ongoing financial challenges facing many residents also may account for the increase.

Over the past year, budget issues and staff turnover made it more difficult for CPS workers to respond as rapidly as they did in the past. The average response time in hours increased due to these workload issues.

## Children

For FFY 2011 the State reported an increase in the number of victims. This increase is due, in part, to the increase in the number of reports. Another reason for the increase is a statutory change that requires all children who are removed from their parents or guardians to have at least one substantiated allegation of maltreatment.

## **Arizona** *(continued)*

### **Fatalities**

All child fatalities reported to NCANDS come through the CPS Hotline and are recorded in the State's automated system. These reports typically come from hospitals and law enforcement, but are not restricted to these sources.

Each year, a number of reports come from the statewide Fatality Review Committee. These were not reported to CPS at the time of the incident. Because there is no specific source type for the committee, the number of these received by CPS is not available.

# Arkansas

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State does not currently have a differential response program. This is currently in the design and development stage and is expected to be piloted by July 2012.

The field “Recent Child Maltreatment Incident Date” was implemented June 30, 2010. As these data were available the entire FFY 2011 period, this helped increase the percentage of records with Incident Date reported to NCANDS.

## Reports

The following reasons can be used to screen out referrals by the child abuse hotline:

- alleged offender is not a person responsible for the child
- cannot locate family
- child (alleged victims) is 18 years or older
- duplicate referral
- not child abuse/neglect
- out of State report
- other

The following options are available when screening in a referral:

- Request for DCFS Assessment: Reports containing information that young children are behaving in a developmentally inappropriate sexual manner, but do not contain child maltreatment allegations of sexual abuse. These nonchild maltreatment reports are referred to DCFS for an assessment of the family’s need for services. If the assessment results in an allegation of child sexual abuse as defined by statute, the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) worker will make a report to the Child Abuse Hotline, and if accepted, the report will be investigated by the Arkansas State Police (ASP) Crimes Against Children Division (CACD) or Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), depending on the age of the named alleged offender.

- Refer to DCFS for FASD: R/A-FASD: Act 1143 requires health care providers involved in the delivery or care of infants to report infants born and affected by FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder). DHS shall accept referrals, calls, and other communication from health care providers involved in the delivery or care of infants born and affected with FASD. DHS shall develop a plan of safe care of infants born with FASD. The regular R/A screen (Request for DCFS Assessment) will be used by the Arkansas State Police Hotline staff to capture these data. The value 'Refer to DCFS for FASD' will be selected as a resolution. These will automatically be assigned to the DCFS Central Office FASD Project Unit to complete the Assessment and Closure. 'R/A-FASD' will also show on the workload and inbox "Type" column. DCFS PROCEDURE II-C6: Referrals on Children Born with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder.
- Child Maltreatment Investigation: Reports of child maltreatment allegations will be assigned for child maltreatment investigation pursuant to Arkansas Code Annotated 12-18-601. Arkansas uses an established protocol when a DCFS Family Service Worker (FSW) or the Arkansas State Police Crimes Against Children Division (CACD) Investigator conducts a Child Maltreatment Assessment. The protocol was developed under the authority of the State legislator, (ACA 12-18-15). It identifies various types of child maltreatment a FSW/CACD Investigator may encounter during an assessment. The protocol also identifies when and from whom an allegation of child maltreatment may be taken. The FSW/CACD Investigator must show that a "preponderance of the evidence" supports the allegation of child maltreatment.

### Fatalities

Child fatalities are called into the child abuse hotline by such mandated reporters as medical personnel, law enforcement, therapists, and teachers. A report alleging a child has died also will be accepted from a person that is not mandated to report. The list of nonmandated reporters includes neighbors, family members, friends, and members of the community. Mandated and nonmandated persons are asked to contact the child abuse hotline if they have reasonable cause to believe that a child has died because of child maltreatment.

### Perpetrators

Prior to FFY 2011, the State had mapped "exempted (underage juvenile aggressor)" to unsubstantiated when it should have been mapped to substantiated. In addition, "exempted (religious reasons)" was mapped to "other" when it should have been mapped to substantiated. In the FFY 2011 submission, the State began mapping the following findings as substantiated:

- exempted (religious reasons)
- exempted (underage juvenile aggressor)
- exempted (underage juvenile offender at time of incident)
- exempted (age 13-15 at time of incident)

Due to State legislation, the following changes were made effective July 27, 2011:

- Addition of a new overall finding of "exempted (age 13-15 at time of incident)" for allegations of sexual abuse for juvenile offenders where the juvenile offender has not been adjudicated delinquent or has not plead guilty, nolo contendere (no contest), or been found guilty of an offense on the same set of facts contained in the report.

## Arkansas *(continued)*

- Term “exempted (underage juvenile aggressor)” was replaced by term “exempted (underage juvenile offender at time of incident).”
- Role in referral term “alleged juvenile aggressor” was replaced by term “alleged juvenile offender.”
- The age for a juvenile offender was raised from 10 years of age to 13 years of age.

Subsequent to the FFY 2010 NCANDS submission, data improvements were made to relative and nonrelative foster parent perpetrators. For data elements 89-perpetrator-1 relationship, 108-perpetrator-2 relationship, and 127-perpetrator-3 relationship, the logic previously pulled code 33, foster parent, relationship unknown or unspecified instead of code 03, relative foster parent and code 04, nonrelative. For FFY 2011, the State replaced code 33 with the 03 and 04 codes. The NCANDS Child File mapping forms were updated to reflect the change.

The NCANDS category of ‘other’ perpetrator relationship includes:

- victim’s live-in
- no relation
- victim’s significant other

FFY 2011 data show that when the relationship values of “live-in” or “significant other” were selected, the alleged perpetrators were significant other (i.e. boyfriend or girlfriend) to the alleged victim and not the parent of the alleged victim.

### Services

The investigators frequently do not document services provided to the families during the investigation process; this documentation is often left to the caseworker to enter when the case is opened.

# California

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State's differential response approach is comprised of three pathways:

- Community Response: family problems as indicated by the referral to the child welfare system do not meet statutory definitions of abuse and neglect, and the referral is "evaluated out" by child welfare with no investigation. However, based on the information given at the hotline, the family may be referred by child welfare to community services.
- Child Welfare Services with Community Response: family problems meet statutory definitions of abuse and neglect but the child is safe and the family has strengths that can meet challenges. The referral of suspected abuse/neglect is accepted for investigation by the child welfare agency, and a community partner goes with the investigator to help engage the family in services. A case may or may not be opened by child welfare, depending on the results of the investigation.
- Child Welfare Services Response: the child is not safe and at moderate- to high-risk for continued abuse or neglect. This referral appears to have some rather serious allegations at the hotline, and it is investigated and a child welfare services case is opened. Once an assessment is completed, these families may still be referred to an outside agency for some services, depending on their needs.

## Reports

For the Agency File, the report count includes both the number of child abuse and neglect reports that require, and then receive, an in-person investigation within the period specified by the report response type. Reports are classified as either immediate response or 10-day response. For a report that was coded as requiring an immediate response to be counted in the immediate response measure, the actual visit (or attempted visit) must have occurred within 24 hours of the report receipt date. For a report that was coded as requiring a 10-day response to be counted in the 10-day response measure, the actual visit (or attempted visit) must have occurred within 10-days of the report receipt date. For the quarter ending September 2011, the immediate response compliance rate was 96.8 percent and the 10-day response compliance rate was 92.9 percent.

The State's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) has two medical neglect values that have never been accurately mapped/used for NCANDS. Adjustments will be made prior to the FFY 2012 Child File submission and those medical neglect values will be included.

### Children

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

Prior to the FFY 2005 data submission, the race of children of Hispanic ethnicity was reported as “unable to determine.” The State records more than one race per child and now includes Hispanic ethnicity.

### Fatalities

In 2009, the department adopted regulations to meet the fatality reporting mandates of the federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and Senate Bill (SB) 39 (Chapter 468, Statutes of 2007). This newly developed data source is used for the Title IV–B, Annual Progress and Services Report (APSR), and is used for NCANDS. It is recognized that counties will continue to determine causes of fatalities to be the result of abuse and/or neglect that occurred in prior years. As such, any additional reports will be included in the subsequent year’s APSR report. Calendar year 2009 is the most recent validated data, therefore 123 child maltreatment fatalities are reported for FFY 2011.

### Services

Prevention services with other funding sources includes services with combined funding under Child Welfare Services, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, and local funds. The number of families who received services under the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant is the number of families who participated in a randomized clinical study and received case management services and group intervention. In addition, the Family Development Matrix Project provides an integrated family assessment tool to help agency staff identify which services families need.



# Colorado

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State continues to work on improving the quality of the NCANDS data. Efforts include the development of an “alerts” system that notifies a caseworker when data compliance issues are in need of attention. This system became active on December 15, 2010. Additional alerts continue to be developed with each new build. The alerts system is expected to improve NCANDS data quality, including improvements in the timeliness of report disposition, thereby reducing the number of reports submitted more than one year prior to the reporting period. The State also identified and corrected a number of issues with the NCANDS data extraction program. These issues include modifications to improve the accuracy of perpetrator maltreatment and maltreatment finding data elements.

Since October 2010, five counties in Colorado have been conducting a random control trial of differential response to screened-in referrals. The two pathways are called investigation response (IR) and family assessment response (FAR). The pathway for low- and moderate-risk reports of abuse or neglect, FAR, is mainly characterized by the removal of the determination (finding) as to whether or not maltreatment occurred.

## Reports

State rules and regulations include the following procedures for assigning a maltreatment report for assessment. The county department shall assign a referral for assessment and investigation if it:

- (1) Contains specific allegations of known or suspected abuse or neglect as defined in statutes and regulations. A “known” incident of abuse or neglect would involve those reports in which a child has been observed being subjected to circumstances or conditions that would reasonably result in abuse or neglect. “Suspected” abuse or neglect would involve those reports that are made based on patterns of behavior, conditions, statements or injuries that would lead to a reasonable belief that abuse or neglect has occurred or that there is a serious threat of harm to the child.
- (2) Provides sufficient information to locate the alleged victim.
- (3) Identifies a victim under the age of 18.
- (4) Meets the conditions of #2 and #3 above, results in a third report of suspected child abuse or neglect within a 2-year period and the two previous reports were not accepted for investigation.

## **Colorado** *(continued)*

### **Children**

The State has seen an increase in the amount of unknown maltreatment types in FFY 2011. Maltreatment type is not a required data entry field for caseworkers.

### **Fatalities**

All child fatality reports that occur as a result of maltreatment are recorded by child protective services (CPS) in Colorado's SACWIS database (Trails). In some specific instances (i.e., no siblings in the home) law enforcement will investigate instead of county CPS and investigation data will not be entered into Trails. In these instances, the NCANDS Child File will not include these children and they will be reported in the Agency File.

### **Perpetrators**

The State does report risk factors when they are entered into TRAILS. These fields in TRAILS are not required data entry fields for caseworkers.

# Connecticut

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State has introduced a differential response system as of March 2012. This is a dual track structure that will enable the State, as appropriate, to divert lower risk cases away from traditional investigative case management activities to an assessment case management track. This will be reported on for the 2012 submission data to NCANDS.

## Perpetrators

The NCANDS category of “other” perpetrator relationship includes “not related.”

## Services

Data for preventative services are collected by State fiscal year.

# Delaware

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered and State Supervised.

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

Given the increased volume to the Department of Family Services (DFS) report line, the State has begun to develop a differential response program. DFS entered into a partnership with the Child Welfare Consulting Group of the Annie E. Casey Foundation to support and develop the program. The State Code grants statutory authority to DFS to use an assessment and services approach in conjunction with mandated investigations.

## Reports

The State's intake unit requires the collection of sufficient information to access and determine the urgency to investigate child maltreatment reports. The State has a dual response system for investigating all cases (1) urgent and (2) routine. For urgent responses, the worker is required to make initial contact within 24 hours. In routine responses, the worker is required to make contact within 10 days. The States's accepted referrals for family abuse were identified as two-thirds routine and one-third urgent. The calculation of the State's average response time for FFY 2011 includes both family abuse (99.0 percent) and institutional abuse (1.0 percent) investigations. When comparing FFY 2010 and FFY 2011, the calculation of average response time increased by 1.2 percent. This small increase has shown that despite the rising number of child abuse and neglect referrals received each year, the State has remained consistent in response time.

From FFY 2010 to FFY 2011, there was more than a 25.0 percent increase in the total number of referrals received. The number of referrals accepted for investigation also increased when compared to FFY 2010. In FFY 11, there was more than a 45 percent increase in the number of referrals screened out than from the prior year. Although the number of hotline referrals received has soared over the past two FFY's, the State's acceptance rate dropped to 52 percent in FFY 2011 from the 57 percent reported in FFY 2010.

Hotline referrals may have increased as a result of a case and trial of a pediatrician who sexually assaulted and maltreated children for more than a decade. According to State management, the increase in referrals resulted from the public's awareness of child maltreatment and following the pediatrician's case in the media. Subsequent public service campaigns for reporting child abuse and neglect also may have had an impact in the number of referrals. Due to the increase in referrals, the

## Delaware *(continued)*

State increased the staff responsible for hotline and investigation functions and is in the process of implementing structured decisionmaking at the hotline.

### Children

The State uses 50 statutory types of child abuse, neglect, and dependency to substantiate an investigation. The State code defines the following terms:

- “Abuse” is any physical injury to a child by those responsible for the care, custody and control of the child, through unjustified force as defined in §468 Title 11, including emotional abuse, torture, criminally negligent treatment, sexual abuse, exploitation, maltreatment or mistreatment. “Neglect” is defined as the failure to provide, by those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child, the proper or necessary: education as required by law; nutrition; or medical, surgical, or any other care necessary for the child’s well-being.
- “Dependent Child” is defined as a child younger than 18 years who does not have parental care because of the death, hospitalization, incarceration, residential treatment of the parent or because of the parent’s inability to care for the child through no fault of the parent.

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

The State only captures child risk factors for children in treatment cases. As the State is opening fewer investigation cases, the number of children who move on to treatment cases has declined.

### Fatalities

The State does not report any child fatalities in the Agency File that are not reported in the Child File.

### Perpetrators

The State maintains a confidential Child Protection Registry for individuals who were substantiated for incidents of abuse and neglect since August 1994. The primary purpose of the Child Protection Registry is to protect children and to ensure the safety of children in childcare, health care, and public educational facilities. The Child Protection Registry does not include the names of individuals, who were substantiated for dependency; parent and child conflict, adolescent problems, or cases opened for risk of child abuse and neglect. All perpetrators placed on the Child Protection Registry for child abuse and neglect are given the opportunity to request a substantiation hearing in Family Court within 30 days of the date placed on the registry. This registry is not available through the internet and is not the same as the Sex Offender Registry maintained by the State Police State Bureau of Identification.

### Services

Court-appointed representative data will not be reported for FFY 2011. The State is currently re-evaluating these data and working on ways to report more accurate information regarding court contacts and the number of children served.

The number of children and families served by the funding source Promoting Safe and Stable Family Program (PSSF) has heavily decreased since FFY 2010. The decline occurred due to the drop of two providers from the program. While two new providers were added, their services did not start until the second quarter of 2011. In addition, a third provider closed one of their three sites. All of these factors can be attributed to the decline in the number of families served by PSSF during the fiscal year. There was an increase in the number of children and families served by State funding sources, Social Services Block Grant, and “other.”

# District of Columbia

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Credible

## General

The State continues to direct the Agency's data reporting errors and issues to the Data Reliability and Accountability Workgroup (DRAW) for resolution of the data errors.

In September 2011, the District of Columbia implemented Phase I of its Differential Response Initiative which is titled Partnering Together. This best-practice approach supports more than one type of response to initial reports of child abuse and neglect. The outcomes of the Differential Response Initiative (Family Assessment Investigations) will be reported in the NCANDS FFY 2012 data file.

In July 2010, the State enhanced FACES (SACWIS), to allow electronic submission of the complaint form to the Family Court allowing for a paperless case initiation or action with the courts for victims who were removed from their homes.

## Reports

Since FFY 2009, the data show a declining trend for substantiated reports across reporting periods

## Fatalities

Two fatalities were reported in the Agency File because they were not reported as child fatalities during the time of the investigation and the maltreatments were not indicated as leading to the children's death.

# Florida

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## Reports

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

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

- a child's immediate safety or well-being is endangered
- the family may flee or the child will be unavailable within 24 hours
- institutional abuse or neglect is alleged
- an employee of the department has allegedly committed an act of child abuse or neglect directly related to the job duties of the employee, or when the allegations otherwise warrant an immediate response as specified in statute or policy
- a special condition referral for emergency services is received
- 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.

An investigation may result in one of the following outcomes:

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



## Florida *(continued)*

- **Some indication:** As a result of an investigation, a determination that there is credible evidence which does not meet the standard of being a preponderance to support that the specific injury, harm or threatened harm was the result of abuse or neglect that occurred. This value was discontinued on December 19, 2009 and the new value Not Substantiated was added.
- **Not substantiated:** As a result of an investigation, a determination that there is credible evidence, which does not meet the standard of being a preponderance, to support that the specific harm was the result of abuse, abandonment, or neglect.
- **Verified:** As a result of an investigation, a determination that a preponderance of the credible evidence supports the conclusion that the specific injury, harm or threatened harm was the result of abuse or neglect that occurred.

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

Starting with the FFY 2008 NCANDS submission, the State mapped all reports with a disposition of “some indication” to the NCANDS category of unsubstantiated. This is consistent with the statutory intent of Florida’s Legislation to use only “verified” findings to document substantiated abuse and identify perpetrators of abuse.

In December 2009, the disposition of “not substantiated” replaced “some indication.” “Not substantiated” is mapped to the NCANDS category of unsubstantiated.

### Children

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

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

The State continues to translate threatened harm, including domestic violence situations, as “other” maltreatment. Threatened harm is defined as behavior which is not accidental and which is likely to result in harm to the child, which leads a prudent person to have reasonable cause to suspect abuse or neglect has occurred or may occur in the immediate future if no intervention is provided. However, the State does not believe it is appropriate to include these with maltreatments where harm has already occurred due to abuse (willful action) or neglect (omission which is a serious disregard of parental responsibilities).

### Fatalities

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

## Florida *(continued)*

included in the Child File. The death maltreatment is an actual code that is mapped to the NCANDS category of “other” maltreatment.

### Perpetrators

By State statute, perpetrators are only identified in verified cases of abuse or neglect reports.

Licensed foster parents and nonfinalized adoptive parents are mapped to the NCANDS category of nonrelative foster parents, even if the potential adoptive parents are related to the child. Approved relative caregivers (license not issued) are mapped to the NCANDS category of relative foster parent.

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

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

### Services

As of FFY 2009, the State started reporting services based on actual services provided. In prior years’ submissions, the data reported in the Child File were those recommended by the child protective investigator, based on their safety assessment, at the closure of the investigation. Referrals were made, but services may or may not actually be received.

# Georgia

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

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

## Reports

The components of a CPS report are a child younger than 18 years, a known or unknown individual alleged to be a perpetrator, and a referral of conditions indicating child maltreatment. Screened-out referrals were those that did not contain the components of a CPS report. Situations in which no allegations of maltreatment were included in the referral and in which local or county protocols did not require a response, were screened out. Such situations could have included historical incidents, custody issues, poverty issues, educational neglect or truancy issues, situations involving an unborn child, or juvenile delinquency issues. For many of these, referrals were made to other resources, such as early intervention or prevention programs.

The State's decrease in submitted records was due in part to:

- Policy: The Family Support report provision. Family Support enables caseworkers to help families find the right services for cases that do not warrant a full investigation. Although this report disposition is not included in the Child File, it affects the number of investigations accepted for service.
- A more efficient management style was introduced which includes detailed data collection and monthly review of all relevant data at monthly meetings.
- Emphasis has been placed on the improvement of the intake screening process.

The NCANDS report source category of social services personnel includes the State category of Department of Human Resources staff. The NCANDS report source category of "other" includes the State categories of other nonmandated reporters, religious leaders or staff, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families staff.

## Services

Services data concerning are provided by Safe/Stable Families and the Governor's Office for Children and Families.

# Hawaii

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered.

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Reasonable, foreseeable risk

## General

Reports to Child Welfare Services are handled in one of three ways: 1) reports assessed with low risk are referred to family strengthening services (FSS), 2) moderate risk reports are diverted to voluntary case management (VCM), and 3) the reports assessed with severe or high risk are sent to a Child Welfare Services unit for investigation. There are no identified alleged victims of maltreatment in reports assigned to FSS and VCM. While VCM cases are documented in the child welfare data base they are nonprotective services cases. FSS cases are not documented in the State's child protection system. In FSS and VCM assessments, if maltreatment or a safety concern is indicated, the case will be returned to Child Welfare Services for investigation.

## Children

The FFY 2011 total number of children reported was approximately 1,600 less than last year. This decrease is a result of the implementation of quality assurance process that included a review of each intake that ensured the appropriate application and adherence to the approved guidelines. The State also implemented a change in the designation of "victim" in that all siblings in a home are not automatically identified as victims of threatened harm just because one child in the family is identified as the victim of harm.

The NCANDS category of "other" maltreatment type includes the State categories of "threatened abuse" and "threatened neglect." The State uses three disposition categories (1) confirmed, (2) unconfirmed, and (3) unsubstantiated. A child is categorized in NCANDS as substantiated if one or more of the alleged maltreatments is confirmed with more than 50 percent certainty, and unsubstantiated if the alleged maltreatment is not confirmed or unsubstantiated. The State only investigates Department of Human Services licensed facilities such as resource homes and child care institutions

## Fatalities

There were two child fatalities reported this year. The Child Welfare Services unit works collaboratively with the Medical Examiner's office, local law enforcement and our Kapiolani Child Protection Center (Multidisciplinary Team-MDT). The MDT conduct our Child Protection Review Panel (CPRP) on death or near fatality cases as a result of acts or omissions of the child's legal caretaker.

## **Hawaii** *(continued)*

Representatives from the various agencies and service providers who were involved with the family are invited to attend the CPRP or information from all sources is provided to our MDT for the review.

### **Perpetrators**

The State's system designates up to two perpetrators per child.

### **Services**

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

# Idaho

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## Reports

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

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

The State can provide the number of staff responsible for CPS functions, but cannot designate staff into separate categories. Most regions are not large enough to dedicate staff separately into screening, intake, and investigation workers.

## Children

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

## Fatalities

At this time the State does not have a State Mortality Review Board. Reported fatalities are only from child welfare cases.

## Services

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

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

For the Agency File data, the numbers of children and families who received prevention services under Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grants were provided by a manual count from the Children's Trust Fund for Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant

## **Idaho** *(continued)*

Programs. Due to the economic downturn, some of these services have reallocated their money to required resources, resulting in a lower count.

Also for Agency File data, the numbers of children and families who received services funded by the Family Preservation and Support grant were attached to reports that fell within the reporting period. Families served from Community Resources for Families School Prevention Program, were measured from the Community Resource Emergency Assistance (CREA) system.

# Illinois

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Credible

## General

Beginning in November 2010, the State implemented a differential response protocol. This protocol is a pilot program that deflects intakes from the traditional investigation route to the differential response route based on criteria established by the Department of Children and Family Services. If an intake meets the criteria then a randomizer selects intakes to go down the differential response route or the traditional Investigation route.

## Reports

The State does not screen out child abuse and neglect calls. For differential response cases, the families are still seen by a field worker to assess the safety of the child(ren).

## Children

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

## Fatalities

The State investigates all child abuse and neglect death calls.



# Indiana

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

As of January 2010, the State instituted a Central Intake Unit (CIU) that receives all reports of child abuse and neglect and assigns them to local offices for assessment. FFY 2011 is the first full FFY under the new system. CIU gradually took over the intake functions of counties during the first eight months of calendar year 2010, with the final (and second largest) county, Lake, added in August, 2010. Prior to CIU, some counties screened out very few reports, choosing to assess nearly all referrals. CIU has screened reports more stringently than some counties did previously. This change resulted in an increase in the number of screen outs as well as a commensurate increase in the total number of children screened out for FFY 2011. It also resulted in a decrease in the total number of assessments completed during the report period.

## Reports

The Department of Child Services (DCS) will not assign for assessment a preliminary report of alleged child abuse or neglect that do not:

- (1) Meet the statutory definition of Child Abuse and/or Neglect (CA/N); and/or
- (2) Contain sufficient information to either identify or locate the child and/or family and initiate an assessment.

Child abuse and neglect intake reports that involve a homeless, unaccompanied minor receiving shelter from an emergency shelter, shelter care facility, or program that provides shelter to homeless individuals without the presence or consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian, may not be “screened-out” (*Indiana Child Welfare Policy Chapter 3.6*)

While the total number of screened-in and screened-out referrals increased for FFY 2011, the total number of assessments completed for FFY 2011 decreased. This decrease is attributed to the implementation of the CIU. Prior to the CIU, some counties screened out few, if any intake reports.

The State changed its policy regarding how allegations are recorded in intake reports. All allegations in a report are now categorized simply as physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, or combination of all

## Indiana *(continued)*

three. When the assessment is substantiated, a specific subcategory of physical abuse, sexual abuse, or neglect must be selected. If an allegation is unsubstantiated, no subtype is required.

For FFY 2011 the State changed its report of initiation of assessment to the time elapsed between report date and time to the first successful face-to-face contact with victim or other person able to provide essential information regarding the assessment.

State dispositions of “unable to locate family” assessment results increased during this report period. This is speculated to be a result of CIU as local offices would be more able to identify a valid address for reports in their area. These are mapped to the NCANDS disposition of closed with no finding.

### Children

Previously, the extraction code only recognized victims identified in intake. That is, if a child was not marked as a victim in the initial report, but was added during the assessment phase, the child was not reported to NCANDS. This was corrected for the FFY 2011 submission.

# Iowa

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State's economy continued to be a challenge during FFY 2011. This is likely one of the main drivers in the increase in abuse reports in for FFY 2011. The State uses a diversion process that occurs during the assessment of abuse and neglect. Some families are referred to the Community Care program rather than having a formal case established with Department of Human Services. The State is currently considering and exploring with stakeholders a differential response system that would divert families prior to the initiation of a child abuse and neglect assessment.

## Reports

The number of abuse reports rose slightly in 2011 and the substantiation rate showed a decline of 4 percentage points. The increase in abuse reports in 2011 is likely due to the heightened public awareness of child abuse and neglect due to an increase in media attention that coincides with more national attention on child fatalities and near fatalities. The economy might also be a factor. Abuse reports are accepted for assessment based on whether they meet the requirements to be considered child abuse in the state.

## Children

The number of children involved in a child abuse report remained steady when compared with FFY 2010.

## Fatalities

The Department of Child and Family Services works collaboratively with a multidisciplinary Child Death Review Team for all child deaths, not just those related to abuse and neglect. Only those deaths recorded in the Department of Child and Family Services system are reported to NCANDS.

## Services

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

# Kansas

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Clear and convincing

## Reports

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

Reasons for screening out allegations of child abuse and neglect include:

- Referral doesn’t contain information that indicates abuse and neglect allegations according to State Law or agency policy.
- Referral fails to provide the information necessary to locate child: Referral doesn’t provide an address, adequate identifying information to search for a family, a school where a child might be attending or any other available means to locate a child.
- Referral is known to be fictitious or malicious: Referral is received from a source with a demonstrated history of making reports that prove to be fictitious or malicious and the current referral contains no new or credible allegations of abuse or neglect.
- Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services (SRS) does not have authority to proceed or has a conflict of interest: Incidents occurring on a American Indian reservation or military installation; alleged perpetrator is an SRS employee; alleged incident took place in an institution operated by SRS or Juvenile Justice; or alleged victim is age 18 or older.
- Incident has been or is being assessed by SRS or law enforcement: previous report with the same allegations, same victims, and same perpetrators has been assessed or is currently being assessed by SRS or law enforcement.

## Children

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

## **Kansas** *(continued)*

### **Fatalities**

Information on fatalities due to maltreatment may be received from local law enforcement in addition to child protective services.

### **Perpetrators**

The NCANDS category of “other” perpetrator relationship includes the State category of “not related.”

### **Services**

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

# Kentucky

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State's alternative response program is called the Multiple Response System. It provides for alternatives to the investigation track in CPS cases by delineating reports for noncaretakers (Law Enforcement Track) and low-risk reports (Family in Need of Services Assessments Track) where a perpetrator is not named. The Multiple Response System is used only for screened-in referrals and is provided by CPS.

## Perpetrators

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

## Services

Service data where reported for victims and nonvictims.

# Louisiana

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Reasonable

## General

During FFY 2011, the State implemented a Centralized Intake Center with all child abuse and neglect calls coming to a centralized 24-hour intake. The State also implemented Structured Decision Making at intake. The results of these changes include fewer investigations, a slight increase in screened-out referrals and more alternative response interventions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Reports

All referrals are received at a toll free, 24-hour, Centralized Intake Center. The intake worker and supervisor review the information available and use an intake Structured Decision Making (SDM) tool to determine whether the case meets the legal criteria for intervention, the type of intervention needed, and the response time for the intervention. The first option for intervention is a traditional CPS investigation that involves contact with individual family members and collateral interviews, usually with an unannounced visit. These interventions focus on child safety, but with an outcome of determination if child abuse or neglect occurred and who is the perpetrator.

Referrals are screened in if they meet the three primary criteria for case acceptance:

- a child victim younger than 18 years
- an allegation of child abuse or neglect as defined by the Louisiana Children’s Code
- the alleged perpetrator is the legal caretaker of the alleged victim.

The primary reason referrals are screened out is because the allegation or the alleged caretaker does not meet the legal criteria.

Article 612 of the Louisiana Children’s Code enables the agency to handle incoming referrals of abuse and neglect that are identified as low risk with an assessment of the family needs and referral for necessary services. If the report meets the State criteria for acceptance, is a low-risk case at intake, and the Structured Decision Making (SDM) tool recommends that the case is appropriate for alternative response, then the case is opened in that program: alternative response-Family Assessment (ARFA). It is a safety focused, family centered and strength-based approach to addressing reports. A thorough family assessment is completed with a prearranged, family interview to determine:

- the safety of the child(ren),
- the risk of future abuse/neglect
- to identify the family needs and strengths;
- provide direct services as needed and appropriate;
- and/or connect the family to resources in the community



## Louisiana *(continued)*

At the completion of the ARFA, the case is closed and the closure code only reflects the results of the intervention—whether or not services were provided. There is no finding of child abuse or neglect. Therefore, all of these cases are counted as alternate response nonvictim cases. No victim or perpetrator is identified. The ARFA cases are not maintained as part of the State Central Registry.

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

### Children

Data on victims of medical neglect was not included in the Child File. However, the State is able to determine that there were 332 substantiated allegations of medical neglect for FFY 2011.

The NCANDS category of “other” dispositions include the State categories of:

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

### Fatalities

The increase in reported child fatalities for FFY 2011 when compared to FFY 2010 is due to a more thorough system wide search for fatalities. For its sources of reports on fatality data, the State receives the vast majority of its reports from local law enforcement and the coroner. In FFY 2011, the majority of reports came from these two sources. Additionally, the agency currently works with the Louisiana Child Death Review Panel on all child abuse and neglect fatalities and is working with the panel on developing a more comprehensive listing of all unexpected child deaths. The State does accept reports on child fatalities with no surviving siblings in the home.

### Perpetrators

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

### Services

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

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

# Maine

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State does not have two tracks. The State assigns some low-severity reports to alternative response programs under contract with community agencies. There are alleged victims and alleged maltreatments in these reports, but the alternative response agency makes no findings of maltreatment. Alternative response assessments are not documented in the SACWIS system and they are not included in the NCANDS Child File. During FFY 2011, 1,842 reports were assigned for alternative response assessment.

## Reports

All referrals, including those that are screened out, are documented on a SACWIS system. The investigation start date is defined as the date and time (in hours and minutes) of the first face-to-face contact with an alleged victim. Policy requires this contact to occur within 72 hours of the approval of a report as appropriate for CPS.

Referrals that do not meet the statutory definition of child abuse and neglect and do not meet the appropriate to accept for assessment criteria are screened out at the intake level. Abuse and neglect is defined in the State as: a threat to a child's health or welfare by physical, mental or emotional injury or impairment; sexual abuse or exploitation; deprivation of essential needs or lack of protection from these; or failure to ensure compliance with school attendance requirements under Title 20-A, section 3272, subsection 2, Paragraph B or section 5051-A, subsection 1, paragraph C, by a person responsible for the child.

## Children

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

The term "indicated" is used when the maltreatment is determined to be of low-to-moderate severity. The term "substantiated" is used when the maltreatment is determined to be of high severity. The State submits both "indicated" and substantiated" children in the NCANDS Child File as victims in

## **Maine** *(continued)*

a substantiated report. The State does not submit any records with alternative response assessment to NCANDS.

### **Fatalities**

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

The Maine Medical Examiner's Office also compiles data on child fatalities due to abuse and neglect, but the data do not show whether the death is from maltreatment.

### **Perpetrators**

Perpetrators and relationships of perpetrators to victims are identified in the SACWIS. Perpetrators receive notice of their right to appeal any maltreatment findings made against them. Low-to-moderate severity findings (indicated) that are appealed result in a desk review only. High-severity findings (substantiated) that are appealed can result in Administrative Hearing.

### **Services**

Only services that were paid for by a service authorization are included in the Child File data. The State does not have a mechanism for tracking services provided to families when those services are paid for by another funding source or are free.

# Maryland

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State has begun implementing changes in NCANDS reporting, based on technical assistance feedback. Among those, a significant change that has been implemented for the 2011 file is the record selection criterion. Starting with the 2011 file, records are now selected based on the investigation completion date, at which time investigator's finding(s) are approved by the supervisor, rather than the investigation finalization date (postcompletion 60 day appeal time period, during which an appeal can be filed to challenge the investigation findings).

## Reports

A new documentation practice implemented during 2010 for CPS screening that uses Structured Decision Making (SDM) should be improving the consistency of the State's screening and decision-making process. Institutionalization of SDM increases the likelihood that reports screened in for investigation meet the criteria for abuse and neglect at the outset.

The State disposition of "indicated" refers to a decision made by a CPS investigator, upon completion of an investigation, that there is sufficient evidence, which has not been refuted, of child maltreatment. "Unsubstantiated" means there is not sufficient evidence to support the contention that maltreatment took place. "Ruled out" means that a CPS investigator determined that maltreatment did not take place.

## Children

During the past 3 years the population of children in foster care in the State has been decreasing by 7.5 percent per year.

The NCANDS category of neglect includes the State category of "medical neglect" as State statute and policy do not define them separately.

## Fatalities

The substantial decrease in fatalities from FFY 2010 to FFY 2011 may be due to data coding errors in the State's child welfare information system during 2010. These are being examined and corrections in data coding will be made to reflect actual events.

## **Maryland** *(continued)*

### **Perpetrators**

Further review is needed to pinpoint the problem associated with the State's file, which does not have perpetrator relationship data for at least 95 percent of the victims.

### **Services**

The State's family-centered practice uses family involvement meetings (FIMs) at various trigger points (removal/considered removal, placement change, recommendation for permanency plan change, youth transition plan and voluntary placement), which are expected to have positive impacts on the safety, permanency, and well-being of children receiving child welfare services.

# Massachusetts

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Reasonable

## General

In August of 2009, the Department of Children and Families (DCF) implemented a differential response process for handling reports of child maltreatment in its SACWIS (FamilyNet). The differential response allows reports to be screened-in for a CPS investigation or for an initial assessment response. Not all reports of abuse or neglect require the same type of intervention. An initial assessment response allows DCF to engage families more quickly when the reported concern does not warrant a formal investigation of an allegation. The initial assessment response cannot be used for reports alleging sexual abuse, serious physical abuse or serious neglect. From October of 2009 through September of 2011, the use of the initial assessment option increased from 20 percent of the combined CPS investigations and initial assessments to 41 percent. Initial assessments do not result in findings of supported or unsupported and were reported to NCANDS as “other” in 2010 and as alternative response nonvictim in 2011. This has resulted in declines in supported and unsupported reports and allegations as well as identified perpetrators.

Some timeframes have changed. Nonemergency reports are generally screened within 24 hours, however, in certain circumstances the time may be extended to up to 3 days. Emergency investigations must still be initiated within 2 hours, but the time for completion has been extended from 24 hours to 5 business days. Nonemergency investigations and initial assessments must be initiated within 2 business days and completed within 15 business days.

## Reports

A decision to screen out a report is based on a determination that:

- There is no reasonable cause to believe that a child(ren) has been or may have been abused or neglected, *and/or*
- The alleged perpetrator has been identified and was not a caretaker and the child’s caretaker is safely protecting the child from the alleged perpetrator, *and/or*
- The specific injury or incident being reported is outdated; that is, a determination is made that the information included in the report has no bearing on the current risk to the child(ren), *and/or*
- The specific injury or incident currently being reported has already been referred for CPS investigation or assessment response, *and/or*

## Massachusetts *(continued)*

- The reporter is not credible; that is, there is a history of unreliability from the same reporter and/or the report includes sufficient contradictory information from collateral contacts to make the report implausible.

Reports alleging a fatality, sexual abuse, serious physical abuse, or serious neglect are screened for an investigation response. The decision to screen a report for an initial assessment response should be based on information related to the current allegation(s) as well as a review of the family's prior involvement with DCF. Allegations involving physical abuse of a child may be screened in for initial assessment response only if the allegation does not meet the criteria for an investigation response. An initial assessment response is considered when there is a reasonable cause to believe that the child(ren) are impacted by neglect of a caretaker, but there is no immediate danger to life, health or physical safety.

If the information obtained during screening indicates that the allegations do not require an investigation response, and further, that the child(ren) and family will benefit from an assessment of the need for DCF services, the case is assigned for an initial assessment response. Examples of allegations that may be referred for an initial assessment response include:

- neglect that does not pose an imminent danger or risk to the health and safety of a child
- educational neglect
- medical neglect (except in emergency situations)
- a report filed for physical abuse that involved the discipline of a child which did not result in serious injury
- a single act of neglect by the caretaker that resulted in a minor injury to the child (e.g., failure to have monitored child's access to dangerous household appliance, leaving young children in the care of a sibling who is not mature enough to provide responsible caretaking)

Emergency investigations must be initiated within 2 hours and completed within 5 business days. Nonemergency investigations and initial assessments must be initiated within 2 business days and completed within 15 business days.

The number of screening and investigation/initial assessment workers is based on an estimated number of FTES, derived by dividing the number of intakes and investigations/initial assessments completed during the calendar year by the monthly workload standards. The number includes both State staff and staff working for the Judge Baker Guidance Center. The Judge Baker Guidance Center handles CPS functions during evening and weekend hours when DCF offices are closed. Because assessments are case-management activities rather than screening, intake, and investigation activities, the number of workers completing assessments was not reported.

The estimated FTE numbers were taken from Reports of Child Abuse/Neglect–Twelve Month Summary and Investigations Completed–Twelve Month Summary. DCF 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 (DCF) social workers perform screening, and investigation/initial assessment functions in addition to ongoing casework.

## Massachusetts *(continued)*

Living arrangement data are not collected during investigations/initial assessments with enough specificity to report except for children who are in placement. Data on child health and behavior are collected, but it is not mandatory to enter the data during an investigation/initial assessment. Data on caretaker health and behavior conditions are not usually collected. The investigation/initial assessment start date is defined as the date that the intake is screened in for investigation and has not been reported.

### Children

The disposition of an initial assessment were reported as alternative response nonvictim.

The State does not have a separate category of medical neglect. Allegations of medical neglect are categorized as Neglect.

### Fatalities

Fatalities are not reported on the Child File because the determination of whether child abuse or neglect was a contributing factor in a child's death is not final until the medical examiner's office determines, or certifies that it is unable to determine the manner of death. Determinations by the medical examiner are not available in time for reporting on the Child File. The annual count of fatalities due to abuse or neglect is provided for inclusion on Agency File when it becomes available.

### Services

Data are collected only for those services that are provided by the DCF.

DCF can be granted custody of a child who is never removed from home and placed in foster care. In most cases when DCF is granted custody of a child, the child has an appointed representative, but that data might not be recorded in FamilyNet.



# Michigan

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

Some of the factors which may have influenced the FFY 2011 submission includes, an expansion of child welfare staff and a centralized intake pilot. The State will continue to monitor these trends to appropriately address these changes and their impact on child safety and well-being.

## Reports

The State screens out referrals based on the Child Protection Law and Program Office Policy.

## Perpetrators

In the FFY 2011 file, perpetrators were listed multiple times due to having multiple victims within a single complaint as well as instances where the same perpetrator was found on multiple complaints. This resulted in a single perpetrator ID being repeated multiple times. The State also used a dummy ID for “unknown perpetrators” so that the same ID number is repeated multiple times. The State will review this process and consider any changes that may need to occur surrounding this issue.

## Services

The State is not able to report services data.

# Minnesota

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State has two pathways referred to as family assessment response and investigative response. Family assessment is the standard response to reports of alleged child abuse or neglect. Child protection workers must document the reason(s) why an investigative response was required if it is used. Reasons for an investigative response include severe maltreatment; actions that are criminal offenses; and the frequency, similarity, or recentness of reports about the same family.

A family assessment response deals with the family system in a strengths-based approach and does not substantiate or make determinations of whether maltreatment occurred. Rather, parents are engaged in evaluating their own strengths and needs and working to reduce the risk of any future maltreatment of the children.

## Reports

Each year, as a greater proportion of reports receive a family assessment response, rather than an investigative response, and the number of determined victims and perpetrators goes down, even though the number of reports has remained relatively stable. At the same time, the “unsubstantiated” rate decreases. This is because the more serious reports that receive the investigative response are more likely to be substantiated than the low-risk reports—which now receive a family assessment response.

Both family assessment and investigative responses are used for screened-in reports of alleged child maltreatment. A separate program, the Parent Support Outreach Program (PSOP), offers prevention services to families when reports alleging child maltreatment are screened out.

The State collects reasons why reports are screened out and has found that the most common reason is that none of the allegations met the statutory definitions in the “Reporting of Maltreatment to Minors” law. The table below shows the screen out reasons that can be selected in Minnesota’s SACWIS, the proportion of screened out reports to which each reason applies, and alternative action taken. Although the specific proportions listed below are for FFY 2011, there has been little variation in the proportion screened out for each of the reasons across years.

## Minnesota *(continued)*

The NCANDS category of “other” report source includes the State categories of “clergy,” “Department of Human Services birth match,” “other mandated,” and “other nonmandated.”

### Children

The NCANDS category of “other” child living arrangement includes the State categories of “independent living” and “other.”

### Fatalities

The State’s Child Mortality Review Committee is a multidisciplinary team including representatives from State, local and private agencies. Disciplines represented include social work, law enforcement, medical, legal, and university-level educators. While the primary source of information on child deaths resulting from child maltreatment is the local agency child protective services staff, some reports originate with law enforcement or coroners and medical examiners. The Minnesota Department of Human Services Child Mortality Review Team Coordinator also regularly reviews death certificates filed with the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) to ensure that all child deaths are reviewed. The Child Mortality Review Coordinator directs the local agency to enter child deaths resulting from child maltreatment, but not previously recorded by child protective services, into Minnesota’s SACWIS, in order that complete data are available.

### Perpetrators

The NCANDS category of “other” perpetrator relationship includes the State category of “other nonrelative.”

### Services

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

# Mississippi

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Credible

## General

Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS) entered into a contract with Social Work p.r.n. to provide service for the MDHS Mississippi Centralized Intake (MCI), 24-Hour Hotline and Disaster Preparedness Plan on November 1, 2009. The service consists of receiving, entering, and screening to the appropriate county all incoming reports of maltreatment of children and vulnerable adults. The service operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with a staff of 47 licensed social workers.

## Reports

The number of investigations decreased due to the consistency in screening out reports through the implementation of MCI. The initiation of a report is calculated from the date and time that the initial report is received at intake.

The Strengths and Risk Assessment (SARA) is family centered and consists of statements concerning different levels of severity with a number assigned from one (lowest level) to three (highest level). This is completed once a case is opened in conjunction with the Initial, Review, and the Final Individual Service Plan (ISP). Completing the assessment is mandatory before the Initial, Review, or Final ISP can be submitted.

The SARA will be replaced in the SACWIS by the Comprehensive Family Assessment (CFA) in the near future. As the counties are rolled out in the practice model regions, they are using the paper form of the CFA. Eight of the 13 regions have already rolled out.

As part of the settlement agreement terms, reports were developed that track the time elapsed between the received date of the report and the date the investigation was initiated by the worker as well as the elapsed time between the received date and when the investigation was assigned to a worker.

## Children

DFCS classifies all reports as “substantiated” or “unsubstantiated.”

The State implemented the Screening Assessment Tool as a part of an ANE intake with three levels. Level 1 is screened out. Level 2 is screened in and a safety assessment is initiated within 72 hours.

## Mississippi *(continued)*

Level 3 is considered a felony or a child that is in DFCS custody and is screened in with a full investigation initiated within 24 hours. A Level 2 can escalate to a Level 3.

The intake supervisor has 2 hours from receipt of a referral to screen it in or out.

### Fatalities

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

Typically, all fatalities are reported in the Child File. Those fatalities not reported in the Child File are reported in the Agency File.

### Perpetrators

For a child to be considered a perpetrator, the child must be at least 12 years old and must be in a caretaker role.

The MCI staff must assess the possibility of parental neglect having contributed to one child harming another.

### Services

In previous years, children who received prevention services for Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program (PSSF) during the year were utilized by the Families First Resources Centers with some of these funds. Currently, Economic Assistance (EA) has the responsibility of Families First Resource Centers.

The NCANDS category of “other” funding source includes children who received prevention services from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

Many substantiated investigations result in such services being provided as family preservation, protection, prevention, or placement. However, a case is not opened for all substantiated investigations.

# Missouri

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State operates under a differential response program where each report of child abuse/neglect is screened by the centralized hotline system and assigned to one of two tracks; investigation or family assessment. Investigations are those reports where the acts of the alleged perpetrator, if confirmed, are criminal violations and/or where the action/inaction of the alleged perpetrator may not be criminal, but which if continued, would lead to the removal of the child or the alleged perpetrator from the home. Investigations will include but not limited to child fatalities, serious physical, medical or emotional abuse, and serious neglect where criminal investigations are warranted and sexual abuse.

Family Assessment responses are carefully screened reports of suspected maltreatment. Family Assessment reports include mild, moderate or first-time noncriminal reports of physical abuse or neglect, mild or moderate reports of emotional maltreatment; and educational neglect reports. These include reports where a law enforcement co-investigation does not appear necessary to ensure the safety of the child. When a referral is classified as a family assessment, it is assigned to staff who conducts a thorough family assessment. The State does not retain the maltreatment type for alternate response reports as they are classified as alternative response nonvictims. For children in these reports, the maltreatment type was coded as “other” and the maltreatment disposition was assigned the value of the report disposition.

## Reports

The State records the date of the first actual face-to-face contact with an alleged victim as the start date of the investigation. Therefore, the response time indicated is based on the time from the log-in of the call to the time of the first actual face-to-face contact with the victim for all report and response types, recorded in hours. State policy allows multidisciplinary team members to make the initial face-to-face contact for safety assurance; however, Children’s Division staff are required to have face-to-face contact with the alleged victim and all household children within 72 hours. Data provided for 2010 includes contacts made by multidisciplinary team members.

The State does not retain the maltreatment type for reports that are classified as “alternative response nonvictim,” “unsubstantiated,” or “closed no finding.” For children in these reports, the maltreat-

ment type was coded as “other” and the maltreatment disposition was assigned the value of the report disposition.

### **Children**

The State counts a child as a victim of abuse or neglect following a substantiated finding of abuse or neglect based on a preponderance of evidence standard or court adjudicated determination. Children who received an alternative response are not considered to be victims of abuse or neglect as defined by State statute. Therefore, the rate of prior victimization, for example, is not comparable to States who define victimization in a different manner, and may result in a lower rate of victimization than such States. For example, the State measures its rate of prior victimization by calculating the total number of 2010 substantiated records, and dividing it by the total number of prior substantiated records, not including unsubstantiated or alternate response records.

### **Fatalities**

All fatalities are reported in the Child File. State Statute requires medical examiners and coroners to report all child deaths to the Children’s Division Central Hotline Unit. Deaths which are due to alleged abuse or suspicious are accepted for investigation, and deaths which are nonsuspicious accidental, natural or congenital are screened out as referrals. The State determines substantiated findings when a death is due to neglect as defined in statute unlike many other states. Therefore, Missouri is able to thoroughly report fatalities as compared to States which do not have similar statutes for reporting child deaths to the child welfare agency.

### **Perpetrators**

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

### **Services**

Postinvestigation services are reported for a client who had intensive in-home services or alternative care opening between the report date and 90 days post disposition date, or an active family-centered services case at the time of the report. The State made improvement to NCANDS mapping to assure full reporting of victim children entering foster care.

The Children’s Trust Fund provided supplemental data regarding prevention services.

# Montana

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

Beginning in FFY 2011, the State began implementation of a family centered practice model.

## Reports

The Child and Family Centralized Intake Unit screens each report of child abuse or neglect to determine if it requires investigation, services, placement, or information only. Reports requiring immediate assessment or investigation are immediately telephoned to the field office where by law they receive an assessment or investigation within 24 hours. All other CPS reports that require assessment or investigation are sent to the field within 8 hours or receipt of the call. The State does not track the time from receiving the referral until the beginning of the investigation in hours.

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

## Children

Substantiations, as currently defined, are not consistent with the family centered practice model being implemented. As a result, the percent of cases resulting in a substantiation has decreased.

## Services

Data for prevention services are collected by State fiscal year.



# Nebraska

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

During FFY 2007, the State implemented a new Safety Model. During FFY 2011, Nebraska had determined that they would implement Structured Decision Making (SDM) during FFY 2012.

The State centralized its intake office in January 2010. This action resulted in consistency in the process of determining which reports would be screened in or screened out for assessment.

The State privatized and contracted with several Lead Agencies for services during 2009, which eventually evolved into two agencies providing case management for two of the five service areas.

## Reports

The State's implementation of privatization is in part an effort to reduce the number of children removed from their home and placed in foster care. The State believes that the practices that are being implemented in this child welfare reform could be the cause of the 10 percent decrease in child victim cases being opened for services and the 14 percent decrease of child victims entering care based on a maltreatment report. Children and families are being served in their homes and families are being served on a voluntary base instead of opening a case for services.

## Children

Nebraska had a slight increase in the results of Absence of Recurrence with an improvement of 0.2 percent. The State believes this may have been a result of its implementation of a process to identify reports of abuse and neglect that are a duplication of a report called in by a different report source.

## Fatalities

The State reports Child Fatalities in both the Child File and the Agency File. The State ceased the process of removing records for the Child File fatality count. The FFY 2011 Child File fatality count is three (3) but two (2) of the three (3) records were include in previous year Agency Files as a Child Fatality count. The actual years of death are as follows:

- 1 – Calendar Year 2009
- 1 – Calendar Year 2010
- 1 – Calendar Year 2011

## Nebraska *(continued)*

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

Nebraska identified four child fatalities that were a result of Child Abuse and Neglect and those are reported in the Agency File. The actual years of death are as follows:

- 1 – Calendar Year 2010
- 3 – Calendar Year 2011

The Child Death Review Team (CDRT) official report and final results are usually 2 to 3 years after the submission of the NCANDS Child and Agency Files. The State will resubmit the Agency File for previous years when there is a difference in the count that was originally reported as a result of the CDRT final report. The State is also reviewing a process to determine if cases identified by the CDRT would be entered into Nebraska's computer system and if a formal assessment/investigation would be initiated.

### Perpetrators

Perpetrator information is collected on all perpetrators entered into the State's computer system.

- The relationship is a required data field
- The relationship may be "other" or "unknown" if the relationship is not provided by the report source.

### Services

The State has always presented the fact that a majority of the services provided to families is accomplished during the assessment phase which is between the report date and the final disposition. In many cases this is the only services required to keep the child or victim safe. These services do not reflect in the NCANDS Child File.

# Nevada

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

Clark County and Washoe County are State Supervised, County Administered; all other counties (rural) are State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Credible Evidence

## General

Within the State, CPS functions as three regional service areas: the Rural Region operates as a State supervised and State administered delivery system, and the Northern (Washoe County) and Southern (Clark County) Regions operate as State supervised and county administered delivery systems. All three service areas have used a single data system under the State's SACWIS—the Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth (U.N.I.T.Y.).

The State's alternative response to a traditional child abuse investigation is called the Differential Response (DR) Program. The purpose of the DR Program is to provide an alternate response for a family that has been referred to a Child Protective Services agency because of an allegation of child abuse or neglect. The alternate response allows the child welfare agency to make a determination of whether to investigate a report or to make a referral for a service assessment when the report finds that allegation is true, but the child's safety is not compromised and the abuse is not severe. There are two referral streams to the DRS program after the initial review process: one occurs when there has been a determination that a child abuse allegation does not meet the threshold regarding safety threats, and the other occurs when an investigation has been conducted and the finding is unsubstantiated. A report that has been referred for DR services may be referred back to the child welfare agency at any time that child abuse is suspected.

The criterion for screening in/out allegations of child abuse and neglect is based on the elements of the referral and their application to the Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 432B and the Nevada Allegations list (CPS and Intake Policy 0506). Screeners obtain information from the reporting party about the nature of the alleged child abuse or neglect through the basic intake or hotline questionnaire and record the responses regarding type of abuse, safety, risk, location, etc. Based on the information provided by the reporting party, a referral is either screened out or screened in. The State does allow "anonymous" reporting and each report must be carefully scrutinized before it is screened-out or in to determine if it is a credible report.

**Screened-out Closed:** Referrals are 'screened-out' when a referral does not meet the criteria for child abuse and neglect pursuant to Chapter 432B of the Nevada Revised Statutes and where the

reported information does not indicate that a child is unsafe or has been or is being abused; does not provide sufficient information about alleged child maltreatment or a person or event (reporting party is unsure or does not know when, where or who observed or caused the event); provides limited information with no time relevance or location to child maltreatment; does not provide enough information to make a determination that child abuse or neglect is occurring or has occurred to the child (does not know where the child lives or the name of the child or family or other detail of how to locate the child or family); and/or the report appears to be false. A referral may be for “information only” (such as location of an agency, food bank, welfare) that is coded as an “I/O” and closed.

**Screened-out Referral:** If a referral indicates that there is no child abuse or neglect occurring, or the referral is a request for services or other agency information, it is not taken as a potential child abuse report. It is coded as an information and referral, “I/R”, and the reporting party is referred to a source for the requested information. A referral may be for information regarding family counseling, substance abuse services, or other services. A referral may be made for an assessment from a Family Resource Center.

**Screened-in Referral:** A referral is ‘screened-in’ when allegation(s) indicate there is an immediate or potential safety threat or issue involving child abuse or neglect of a minor child under the age of 18. The referral is coded as a report and is sent to a supervisor for assessment and assignment for investigation. An accepted maltreatment report is classified into one of three priority levels:

- **Priority 1:** Reports are considered in this category if they contain elements that suggest there is an immediate threat to the child’s safety; a CPS response must be made within 2 hours. These reports include allegations that include, but are not limited to, severe physical abuse, neglect, medical neglect, child living in a household where another child has died and sexual abuse. In Nevada, a report involving a child under the age of 5 requires an immediate investigation.
- **Priority 2:** Reports are classified in this category if there is a potential safety threat to the child within the foreseeable future. These reports require a CPS response within 2 to 12 hours and are not an immediate safety threat.
- **Priority 3:** Reports of child neglect or less severe physical harm that indicate maltreatment but not an immediate threat to child’s safety are classified as Priority 3 and require a response within 12 to 72 hours. With the exception of severe physical abuse or sexual abuse or exploitation, a report of this type may be referred to Differential Response Services for a family assessment. Typically, Priority 3 reports involve reports of a dirty house, educational neglect, improper supervision or inappropriate discipline with nonsevere physical harm.

The State’s Differential Response Services also are offered when a child welfare agency reviews the report for an investigation and conducts a further assessment regarding the allegations. The child welfare agency may determine that the alleged abuse does not rise to the level of an immediate safety threat or that the abuse is not severe (for example, the family was referred for neglect because the children wore dirty clothes to school more than once and one child said he was hungry). The caseworker makes a determination that the report does not warrant the traditional child protective services investigation, but the family may benefit from an early intervention through an assessment of the family for appropriate services that considers their unique strengths, risks and individual needs. The family is offered services such as counseling, referral for welfare or other appropriate services.

The DR pilot project was phased in over three years and since its inception, the number of referrals requiring traditional investigations has been on a steady decline. DR services have been placed in some of the Family Resource Centers throughout the State in Clark, Washoe Counties and the DCFS Rural Region representing the balance of the counties. The program has served a cumulative total of more than 3,785 families since 2007, with approximately 1,368 referrals received throughout the State from CPS in 2011 (DR Report 09/30/11). Funding for these services has remained a priority for child welfare programs and this may be one reason for the higher number of referrals that are screened out and referred to a Community Based Service Provider which offers the Differential Response Program.

At the start of the differential response pilot program project, there were certain reports that were not allowed to be referred for a Family Assessment, either by State agency policy or statute, even if they were classified as Priority 3. Such exceptions included reports on families that had a substantiated report in the previous three years or had a child made a ward of the court. Families who had three or more prior unsubstantiated reports could be referred to for a family assessment if the child welfare agency supervisors documented that these reports had been reviewed prior to a referral to differential response.

### Reports

During the 2011 report year, there was an increase of 13 percent in the overall reports of abuse or neglect from the previous year. Clark County experienced a 20 percent increase in the number of reports while Washoe County's reports increased by 5 percent. The rural counties had a less than 1 percent decline in reports that may be due to families moving to other areas seeking employment. There was a corresponding increase in the number of referrals (DR and all other referral types).

The overall increase in referrals for child abuse and neglect and/or services may stem from the economic climate found in Nevada during 2011. *Reuters* news service, 2011, reported in an article, "Recession Drove Up Poverty Rates in Most States" that "poverty rates increased in almost all U.S. states and the District of Columbia over the course of the economic recession..." and that "Nevada also had the largest drop in income, falling 11.9 percent from 2007 to 2010." The U.S. Bureau of Census, Table 1, State Poverty Rates, lists Nevada's 2008-2010 poverty rate as 13.4 percent - an increase from the 2007-09 rate of 11.2 percent. Overall, Nevada ranks 31<sup>st</sup> among the states with 17.6 percent of children under the age of 18 living below the poverty level. The effects of the recession continue to be felt in Nevada. According to *Realty Trac* data, Nevada remains foremost in the foreclosure crisis with a rate that is 3.5 times higher than the national average since 2007. *Bloomberg Business Week* (02/08/12) reports that "more than 6 percent of Nevada housing units had at least one foreclosure filing in 2011, the nation's highest rate, according to *RealtyTrac*." According to a CBS News report on 08/17/11, "A national study on child well-being to be published Wednesday [Anne E. Casey Foundation report] found Nevada had the highest rate of children whose parents are unemployed and underemployed. The State is also home to the most children affected by foreclosures—13 percent of all Silver State babies, toddlers, and teenagers have been kicked out of their homes because of an unpaid mortgage, the study found." The report stated that "Nevada ranked 40th overall, its worst ranking in 10 years, largely because of its economic decline."

An updated 2011 report from the Food Research and Action Center, *State of the States 2010*, shows Nevada with a monthly participation rate of approximately 21,249 persons receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, with 15,945 being children. The report shows that approximately 12.8

percent of households in Nevada are “food insecure.” In addition, the UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research, Clark County Economic data, shows that the median price of a new home was \$195,955 with existing home values decreased to a range between \$114,000 to \$120,000; the unemployment rate in 2011 was 15.1 percent; total jobs numbered about 802,400 with a 2012 current job growth of .5 percent. These variables have affected the Southern Nevada region the most since the job market, dependent on tourism, has experienced significant decline.

According to a report by Clark County Commissioner Giunchigliani, dated 02/07/12, Clark County has been seeking a \$50,000 justice assistance grant because “...there are no longer year-round schools, there has been an increase in juvenile crime, and this grant funds programs to keep youth out of trouble and off the streets.” Funding decreased for school programs and staff and has even led to the closure of some schools such as Fountain Valley School District, the Fred Moiola K-8 school which serves about 450 students that will close in fall 2012. In addition to local factors, the economic costs continue to increase for basic food, housing, gasoline and medical care thereby straining budgets even more than before. All of these factors translate into an increase in the demand for services across all public program areas that serve children and families. Children are exposed to more family stressors and as a result, child abuse may occur and is more frequently reported.

The increase in the frequency of reporting may also be due to the public awareness campaigns about child abuse and neglect and domestic violence provided through the funded prevention efforts of the Victims of Crime Act and the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, Title II, Community Based programs for Child Abuse Prevention. The combination of increased public awareness about child abuse reporting as well as increased child maltreatment episodes were reflected in the 12.88 percent overall increase in child abuse reports for 2011. There was a significant increase in the category of “Alleged Victim” reporters which increased by 78.79 percent which means that more victims came forward than the previous year to self-report child maltreatment. There was also a significant increase of 62.96 percent reporting in the category of “Substitute Care Provider” indicating that required (mandated) reporters are reporting more suspected child abuse or neglect; and reports by “Mental Health Personnel” increased by 43.52 percent. All of these factors may have contributed to the increase in the number of referrals received by child welfare agencies.

The increase in the screened-in as well as screened-out referrals may also reflect the synergistic effects of ongoing and new training related to policy, such as Safety Assessment (Policy 0506) and consistent application of the new Nevada Allegations (0506–050410) developed by the Goad Report and approved for use in 05/05/10, Differential Response Policy (0503) and other policies. The total number of referrals screened-out for 2010 was 6,541 and for 2011, there were 11,274 reports that were screened-out: this represents a total of 72.4 percent increase in referrals that were screened-out or not accepted as a valid child abuse report. The volume of referrals that did not meet the criteria for being screened-in were not related to child maltreatment, i.e., the referrals did not contain elements of child abuse as outlined in State statute. The large number of referrals was related to nonprogrammatic issues; some may have been termed as an “Information Only” referral that did not warrant a referral (Information and Referral) to another source. In difficult economic times, families in need tend to contact all sources for services

### **Children**

There was an increase of 23.5 percent in the referrals of child maltreatment by physical abuse which includes the Nevada Allegation subcategories of: death; head injuries; internal injuries; burns/scalding; bone fractures; sprains/dislocations/cartilage damage; wounds; bruises/welts/cuts/abrasions; poisoning; substance misuse; tying/close confinement; torture; and plausible risk of physical injury. This increase is reflective of the overall 12.88 percent increase in child abuse and neglect reports for 2011. In view of the circumstances resulting from the extended economic recession, financial conditions, decreased income and job availability, housing, increasing costs of food, clothing, child care and school supplies/activities, lack of or decreasing services—all of these factors contribute to the family's stressors in which child abuse may be a maladaptive reaction.

### **Fatalities**

The State reports fatalities in the Child and Agency Files (unduplicated). The number of NCANDS reported fatalities has decrease since the last reporting period (from 15 to 13). While drowning has been in the top 4 causes of deaths since the State began collecting data, the number of drowning (n=2) has continued to decrease. The numbers indicate that the previous prevention campaigns had a positive impact on the number of drowning deaths. Additionally, there are a high number of deaths where a parent's paramour has been identified as the alleged perpetrator (n=3). The State has included prevention campaign messages about "Choosing Your Partners Carefully."

The State utilizes a variety of sources when compiling reports and data about child fatalities due to abuse and neglect. Anytime a child has had contact with, or has been in the custody of an agency which provides child welfare services, and suffers a fatality or near fatality, the jurisdictional child welfare agency must conduct an internal case review of each incident and submit the case review to DCFS within 45 days of the incident becoming known to the agency. Upon receipt of the case material, the QI Team reviews the case. Data are extracted from the case review reports and utilized for local, State and federal reporting.

Additionally, Nevada has both State and local teams to review child deaths. The State Team is comprised of eight members consisting of administrators of agencies which provide child welfare services, and agencies responsible for vital statistics, public health, mental health and public safety. The Local Teams are comprised of law enforcement, medical personnel, the district attorney's office, school personnel, the agency which provides child welfare services and a representative from the coroner's office.

Nevada CDR Teams review deaths of children age 17 years and younger. There are 6 local teams (Clark, Washoe, Pahrump, Carson, Fallon and Elko). The purpose of the Nevada child death review process is prevention. The process enables jurisdictions to come together in a collaborative, multidisciplinary forum to discuss detailed circumstances in an effort to gain a better understanding of child deaths. Standardized data reporting forms are completed for all reviews per State legislation beginning January 2004. Nevada CDR Teams have access to State vital statistics and uses it for demographic information. Child fatality data are stored in a private computerized database and is analyzed through statistics. Data are entered into the National Center for the Review and Prevention of Child Deaths database. The data are vetted and sorted by cause and manner of death. Data are compared to the Health Division stats.



# New Hampshire

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered, State Supervised

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State has a 60-day period to complete a protective assessment. This enables the assigned worker to do a comprehensive assessment of the alleged maltreatment, family strengths and needs and as needed develop a plan with the family to ensure child safety. This could include facilitated referrals to community-based services such as a family resource center, local mental health or other local supports.

Due to legislative budget reductions the State is no longer able to offer short-term voluntary services paid for through the agency's child protection system.

When an abuse and neglect assessment results in determination of founded, in-home services may be offered to maintain the child safely in the home. If the child is in danger and cannot be mitigated with in-home services, the Division for Children, Youth and Families will remove the child and immediately begin the provision of services to achieve the primary goal of reunification.

The State is aware of a number of issues with reporting, as outlined below. Implementation of changes or enhancements to the NCANDS extract is under review and a plan to make these changes will occur when resources are available to do so.

## Reports

The number of screening and intake workers includes intake workers and supervisors. The number of investigation and assessment workers includes assessment workers and workers who specialize in investigation allegations of abuse and neglect in out-of-home placements.

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

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



## New Hampshire *(continued)*

The NCANDS category of “other report source includes the State categories of:

- private agency,
- city, town, county,
- clergy,
- community I&R,
- other community agency
- camp
- Guardian ad Litem
- landlord
- other state
- utility company

The State does not use the following dispositions as per division policy.

- indicated or reason to suspect
- alternative response victim
- alternative response nonvictim
- unsubstantiated due to intentionally false reporting

The State does not collect or report incident date.

### Children

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

- nonparent relative caregiver household
- nonrelative caregiver household
- group home or residential treatment facility
- other setting (which includes the state values of nursing home, residential treatment facility, rehabilitation center, shelter care, experiential wilderness facility and independent living boarding home.)

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

### Fatalities

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

There is no use of “other” with regard to fatalities. The State reports fatalities (unduplicated) in both the Agency and Child Files.

## New Hampshire *(continued)*

### Perpetrators

The State recognizes a high rate of “unknown” for perpetrator relationship, due to two factors and plans to address these issues in the changes to the extract.

- Not all of the relationship values in the SACWIS are currently mapped to an NCANDS value.
- The extract does not currently reciprocate relationships when only the victim’s relationship to the perpetrator is entered into the SACWIS.

### Services

The State currently reports that postinvestigation services occurred for reports resulting in an open case stemming from the need for services to be provided and implies case management as a service, or if there are any open services within the referral approval date plus 90 days out timeframe.

Element 64 Court-Appointed Representative is underreported. By law, all assessments with court involvement have a guardian ad litem or Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) appointed to represent the children’s interests. The State is in process of making changes to the extract to ensure complete reporting.

The State does not capture data for family planning services and housing services.

## New Jersey

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### Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

### Data Files Submitted

Child File and Agency File

### Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

### General

Since the 2007 implementation of the State SACWIS, New Jersey Spirit, each NCANDS Child File data element is reported from the system.

The State has been making continuous enhancements toward improving the quality of NCANDS data.

For FFY 2011, enhancements to the system resulted in an increase in the percentage of victims with caregiver risk factors reported, more accurate identification of the county of the Child Protective Service (CPS) Report, and improved quality in reporting perpetrator age.

### Reports

The State investigates all reports of child abuse and neglect.

Investigative findings are determined by two categories, substantiated and unfounded, with substantiated findings based on a preponderance of evidence.

The State system allows for linking multiple CPS Reports to a single investigation.

The State SACWIS has the capability to record the time and date of the initial face-to-face contact made to begin the investigation, and this time is used in the calculation of Response Time in the Agency File.

### Children

Children with allegations of maltreatment are designated as alleged victims in the CPS Report and are included in the Child File.

The State SACWIS allows for reporting more than one race for a child. Race, Hispanic/Latino origin, and ethnicity are each collected in separate fields. The State continues to make steady progress in improving the quality of reporting child race data.

## **New Jersey** *(continued)*

### **Fatalities**

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

### **Services**

The State SACWIS reports those services specifically designated as Family Preservation Services, Family Support Services, and Foster Care Services as post investigation services in the Child File.

# New Mexico

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Credible

## General

In March 2011, at the midpoint of this submission, the State implemented a new statewide hotline number and a new short code that can be accessed by cell phone to report suspected child maltreatment. The accompanying statewide public information campaign contributed to an increase in the number of calls received by Statewide Central Intake, along with increases in the numbers of screened out referrals, accepted reports, and child victims.

## Reports

Under the definition of “screened out reports,” a screened-out report is a report that has not met the New Mexico Children, Youth & Families Department’s criteria for “acceptance for investigation” [8.10.2.7 NMAC – Rp, 8.10.2.7 NMAC, 11/15/05].

Reports may be screened out for the following reasons:

- no specific allegation/risk of abuse/neglect
- insufficient information to locate family
- lack of jurisdiction/referral to another agency (e.g., tribal jurisdiction, out of state)
- perpetrator is noncaretaker/out of home; referral to law enforcement
- does not meet sufficiency screen criteria
- pending investigation of the same incident
- pending investigation or open case for similar allegation

The SACWIS application captures the investigation start date. In New Mexico, response time is measured as the time from supervisor acceptance of a report for investigation to the time of the initiation of the investigation, defined as face-to-face contact with all alleged victim(s) in the report. Because of differences in the Federal and State definitions of response time, the State did not provide this information for the period 10/01/10–09/30/11.

The State does not report incident date. The alleged date of maltreatment (incident date) is complicated by the fact that the reporter may know only a general maltreatment timeframe, or the alleged maltreatment reported may be chronic in nature. Because of the known inherent inaccuracies in the reporting

## New Mexico (continued)

of chronic maltreatment and potential inaccuracies in the reporting of a general maltreatment time-frame for a specific maltreatment event, the State does not plan to modify the data collection system to capture incident information and will continue to utilize the current reporting approach.

### Children

The State does not report the following NCANDS data fields:

- child living arrangement
- mental retardation caregiver
- visually or hearing impaired caregiver
- learning disability caregiver

The State administrative code does not use the disposition of “alternate response victim.” All child welfare agency screened-in reports are addressed through an investigation.

From the New Mexico Administrative Code (8.10.3.7 NMAC – Rp, 8.10.3.7 NMAC, 6/15/06):

#### *Child Protective Services Investigation*

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

- 1) caretaker admission;
- 2) physical facts/evidence;
- 3) collateral and/or witness statements/observations;
- 4) child disclosure; and/or
- 5) investigation worker observation.”

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

### Fatalities

For FFY 2011, the State reported all child maltreatment deaths in the Child File and no deaths in the Agency File. An additional six children died in FFY 2011 and will be reported in the FFY 2012 Child File as the investigation disposition of substantiation occurred in FFY 2012. As per NCANDS staff guidance, the State is not including these children in the FFY 2011 Agency File to avoid these deaths being counted twice across submission years. There are three additional child fatalities pending agency investigation to determine if these deaths were the result of maltreatment. If the deaths are determined to result from maltreatment, they will be reported in the FFY 2012 submission.

Congruence between the Office of the Medical Investigator and the Children, Youth & Families Department data are notable in FY2011 in the category of homicides. OMI identified seven child fatality homicides, five of whom are reported in the Child File; unknown or unrelated assailants allegedly

## New Mexico *(continued)*

perpetrated the other two child fatalities. OMI reported fewer child homicides (including but not limited to child maltreatment deaths) in FFY 2011 (seven) compared with 22 for FFY 2010. The reason for this decrease is not known.

Prior to August of 2010, investigations in which the only child in the home died as a result of abuse or neglect were typically conducted by law enforcement, with these fatalities identified by the OMI and reported in the Agency File. Beginning August 2010, the Children, Youth & Families Department began investigating these fatalities in conjunction with law enforcement and new maltreatment types of “physical neglect/no other child in home” and “physical abuse/no other child in home” were added. Both of these values are mapped to the NCANDS category of maltreatment death and are available for reporting in the NCANDS Child File for the first time in FFY 2011.

To obtain a more complete picture of child maltreatment fatalities, the state reviews child fatality data from both OMI and from the interdisciplinary Child Fatality Review Team. A data file of all child fatalities is initially obtained from OMI and compared with child fatalities known to the State agency. Starting with the FFY 2010 submission, a follow-up, in-person review of OMI files is also conducted for any child not known to the State agency who is identified as a victim of homicide to determine the identity of the alleged perpetrator, if known. Only children known to have died from maltreatment by a parent or primary caretaker, who are not included in the Child File, are counted for inclusion in the Agency File.

### Perpetrators

The State does not report residential staff perpetrators, any report of alleged abuse/neglect that occurs at a facility is screened out. The child welfare agency does not have jurisdiction via State law to investigate allegations of abuse/neglect in facilities; however the following is done with the screened-out reports of child maltreatment:

- Any screened out report is cross-reported to law enforcement having jurisdiction over the incident; and
- Such reports are cross-reported to Licensing and Certification, the entity in New Mexico with administrative oversight of residential facilities.

If an alleged maltreatment incident involves a child in the child welfare agency’s custody then a safety assessment is conducted for that child, to ensure that the placement is safe.

The NCANDS category of “other” perpetrator relationship includes the State categories of:

- sibling’s guardian
- nonrelative
- foster sibling
- reference person
- conservator
- caregiver
- surrogate parent
- perpetrator is a foster parent and the child is not under the care, placement or supervision of the child welfare agency.

## **New Mexico** *(continued)*

### **Services**

Postinvestigation services are reported for any child or family involved in a child welfare agency report that has an identified service documented in the SACWIS system as: 1) a service delivered; 2) a payment for service delivered; or 3) a component of a service plan. Services must fall within the NCANDS date parameters to be reported.

The State does not report the following NCANDS services data fields:

- home-based services
- information and referral services
- respite care services
- other services
- special services-juvenile delinquent



# New York

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Credible

## General

The State has continued to expand then number of local districts of social services using the alternative response, known as Family Assessment Response. Twenty-six local districts of social services have implemented the assessment option. Two of these local districts are not now actively using the assessment alternative.

## Reports

The State does not have a policy for screening out hotline calls.

## Children

The NCANDS category of “other” maltreatment type is largely accounted for by the State category of “parent’s drug/alcohol use.”

The State does not report the NCANDS child risk factor fields.

Not all children reported in the Child File have AFCARS IDs because the State uses different data systems with different child identifiers for child protective services and child welfare. The child welfare identifier (AFCARS ID) is only assigned if the child is receiving child welfare services and is inconsistently updated in the child protective system, which is the source of the NCANDS submission.

## Fatalities

State practice allows for multiple reports of child fatalities for the same child. NCANDS validation software considers these duplicates and removes them from the Child File. All of these fatalities are reported in the Agency File.

By State statute, all child fatalities due to suspected abuse and neglect must be reported by mandated reporters, including, but not limited to, law enforcement, medical examiners, coroners, medical professionals, and hospital staff, to the Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment. No other sources or agencies are used to compile and report child fatalities due to suspected child abuse or maltreatment.

## **New York** *(continued)*

### **Perpetrators**

With the exception of the domestic violence risk factor, the State does not report the NCANDS caretaker risk factors.

With this submission, the State has modified its logic for reporting relationships for foster parents and institutional and group home staff. Perpetrator relationship for these types is now reported as “Other” if either (1) the victim was placed in a State facility that is not a Title IV–E facility or (2) it cannot be determined whether the victim was in in foster care on the report date, because State child protective system of record does not contain an AFCARS ID.

### **Services**

The State does not report the NCANDS services fields. Title XX funds are not used for providing child prevention services in this State.

# North Carolina

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## Reports

The State maintains a statewide a two-track response to allegations of child maltreatment. Following the receipt of the reports of alleged child maltreatment, these allegations are screened by the county agency against North Carolina General Statute using a Structured Intake rubric to determine if the allegations meet the statutory definition of abuse, neglect, or dependency. Once reports are accepted by the county agency because the allegations have met statutory definitions, the report is then assigned to one of the two tracks: either investigative assessment or a family assessment. Accepted reports of child abuse (and certain types of “special” neglect cases such as conflicts of interest, abandonment, or alleged neglect of a foster child) are mandatorily assigned as Investigative Assessments, while accepted reports of child maltreatment that would meet statutory definitions of neglect or dependency may be assigned as either Family or Investigative Assessment at the county’s discretion. In the State, a child is a dependent child if they have no parent or caretaker or if the parent or caretaker is unable to provide for the care or supervision of the child.

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

The staffing numbers were provided by an annual survey of the 100 Social Services Department.

## Children

Legislation requires that for all allegations of abuse, neglect, or dependency with regard to any child in a family, all minors living in the home must be treated as alleged victims.

The NCANDS category of “other” maltreatment type includes the State categories of “dependency,” and “encouraging, directing, or approving delinquent acts involving moral turpitude committed by a juvenile.”

## North Carolina (continued)

### Fatalities

Data about child fatalities are only reported via the Chief Medical Examiner's Office. Due to the process in which this information is reported, the most recent data available is for 2010. During calendar year 2010 there were 19 deaths classified as "homicide by parent or caregiver."

# North Dakota

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

During November 2009, the State implemented a new child welfare application called FRAME. This application houses the child abuse and neglect information marking the first time the State has been computerized for these data.

FFY 2010 was the first time the State submitted a Child File and an Agency File. During the FFY 2010 NCANDS report preparation, it was learned that not all NCANDS data elements were required data fields in FRAME (date of birth and race). During FFY 2011, changes were implemented to require all NCANDS data elements in the application. However, these changes were implemented late in the reporting period and will be more complete in the FFY 2012 submission. Also learned during data gathering was that connections between programs such as child protection, foster care and case management were incomplete, thus impairing the ability to track individual children across child welfare programs. Changes were implemented during FFY 2011 to strengthen the ability to track individuals across service programs. These changes occurred mid-year and will affect the data that is reported in 2011 and 2012.

The State does not have an alternative response program; however the North Dakota Child Protection Program incorporates several components of differential response into current policy and practice. Since 1996, North Dakota child protection has utilized a family assessment process, rather than incident-based investigation of reports of suspected child abuse and neglect. A child protection services assessment assesses the safety of the child, incorporating the development of safety plans, while also assessing the family's strengths and the risks of future maltreatment in addition to concerns of abuse and neglect. An investigatory response is only made in conjunction with law enforcement in situations where there may have been a criminal violation. In these cases, law enforcement conducts the investigation and Child Protection Services (CPS) staff work jointly with the investigation process in conducting a CPS assessment. North Dakota CPS also allows for an assessment to be terminated in progress when an assessment reveals that no abuse or neglect has occurred. These families may be referred to community resources, as appropriate and no determination of abuse or neglect is made.

## North Dakota (continued)

### Reports

The number of caseworkers associated with any assessment or referral during the reporting/assessment period increased by 27 percent when compared to FFY 2010. It is known, anecdotally, that due to increased pressure on resources in certain counties (due to flooding and oil development), assessments were assigned to trained child welfare staff (foster care or in-home case managers who were trained through the State's child welfare certification training program), who do not normally conduct assessments, to manage the caseloads. There are also counties that have had significant staff turnover, which may have contributed to the increase in staff numbers.

North Dakota statute requires that all reports of suspected child abuse and neglect be accepted. This does not allow for the screening of reports. To accommodate this process, the State initiated a policy for "administrative assessments" included in the triage of incoming reports of suspected child abuse and neglect (CA/N). The "administrative assessment" gives an opportunity to use an informal alternative response for reports received when families are already being served by county child welfare programs (Wraparound case management services) and treatment services through regional Human Service Centers (mental health services) and are not at risk of imminent harm. Conditions for an administrative assessment are delineated in policy and include:

- reports that clearly fall outside of child protection law
- reports that contain no credible or causal reason to suspect a child has been abused or neglected
- reports that contain insufficient information to identify or locate a child
- reports where there is reason to believe the reporter is making a false report
- reports in which the concerns have already been addressed in a prior assessment
- reports concerning a child who is receiving services through a Human Service Center (also a part of the Department of Human Services) or county social service agency. These reports may be referred to community agencies for services.

When an assessment has been opened, subsequent reports are combined into the open assessment.

### Children

There has been some shift in policies related to the decisionmaking structure during this reporting period. This includes removing the decision of "no services required, services recommended" from the decision choices for CPS assessments (previously reported as 'unsubstantiated'). This change was based on language in State law, which does not allow for this decision choice. Further, training was offered, statewide, regarding the Level of Evidence Required (to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment) to support the "services required" decision through the administrative appeal process. These changes may account for some of the decrease.

The State uses dispositions of "services required" or "no services required." The State maps "services required" dispositions to the NCANDS disposition of substantiated. The "no services required" dispositions are mapped to the NCANDS disposition of unsubstantiated.

### Fatalities

Child Protection information is cross-checked with Child Fatality Review Panel data to assure that child abuse and neglect related fatalities are not missed in the data.

## North Dakota (continued)

### Perpetrators

The State reports unknown perpetrators as Unknown within FRAME. Perpetrator IDs for unknown perpetrators are unique to each assessment. Several fields that did not convert cleanly into the FRAME system or were not consistently entered include prior perpetrator status, public assistance indicators, employment status indication, and military status. Enhancements have been made to the FRAME system to require completion of NCANDS data elements such as public assistance indicators, employment status indication, and military status, although this enhancement was complete late in the reporting period, but will produce more reliable data in 2012.

Institutional Child Protection Services are addressed in a separate section of the State statute. Within Institutional Child Protection Services, an individual facility staff person is not held culpable, rather, the facility itself is considered to be a perpetrator. A determination of “indicated” means that a child was abused or neglected by the facility. A decision of “not indicated” means that a child was not abused or neglected. There were 54 reports of Institutional Child Abuse or Neglect in FFY 2011.

### Services

FRAME is able to provide data for the following service outcomes: CPS, foster care, in-home case management, independent living services, and family preservation/permanency safety. Information for NCANDS includes: service date, family preservation services, foster care services, removal date, juvenile court petition, petition date, court-appointed representative, case management services, and respite care services.

# Ohio

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Credible

## General

The State is continuing statewide implementation of a Differential Response (DR) system on a rolling schedule. The DR system is comprised of the Traditional Pathway and alternative response (AR) Pathway. Child subjects of reports assigned to the AR Pathway are mapped to NCANDS as “alternative response nonvictim”.

Currently 33 of Ohio’s 88 counties are using DR; another seven counties have been selected to implement DR and are preparing their agencies and communities for implementation.

## Reports

The State experienced a 12 percent increase in the number of screened-in reports of child maltreatment in 2011. The CPS policy team and SACWIS staff will conduct analyses to try and determine which factors (e.g., AR) are impacting the changes in the data.

As a State supervised, county administered system, the State’s 88 public children services agencies (PCSA) are responsible for all screening decisions. PCSA screening decisions are impacted by Ohio’s statutory definitions of child maltreatment; internal policies and procedures; and local community standards.

## Children

The State experienced a 2 percent decrease in the number of victims of child maltreatment in 2011, even though the number of children involved in reports of child maltreatment increased by 12 percent (consistent with the increase in the number of reports). The CPS policy team and SACWIS staff will conduct analyses to try and determine which factors (e.g., alternative response) are impacting the changes in the data.

## Fatalities

The Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Children’s Trust Fund Board jointly prepare and publish an annual report compiling the data collected by county and regional Child Fatality Review



## Ohio *(continued)*

Boards (CFRB). Every county is required by statute to have a local or regional CFRB with responsibility for reviewing the deaths of children in that county or region; recommending and developing plans for program changes to prevent child deaths; and maintaining data on child deaths to develop an understanding of the causes and incidence of those deaths. The annual report published in September of each year includes data on child deaths as a result of maltreatment. The Board operates under rules established by the Ohio Department of Health.

### Services

Federal grant funds are used for state-level program development and support to county agencies providing direct services to children and families. The reporting dates for this information are FFY 2011. Child counts for prevention services are mutually exclusive.

# Oklahoma

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Credible

## General

During FFY 2011, the State continued implementation of the Practice Model and focused upon Child Welfare Practice Model Competencies: Family Engagement Skills, Critical Thinking Skills, and Assessment of Safety. As part of this focus, the State shifted from a policy based training curriculum to a skills based curriculum for new front line staff. In addition to the training component of the Practice Model Workplan, efforts to review and revise Child Protective Services Policy continued as well as coordination with Tribes and full implementation of the Centralized Hotline and Intake.

The State is in the second year of participation in the Chadwick Trauma Informed Systems project. Training of trainers has been completed and the State is collaborating with key stakeholders to implement training and a trauma informed workplan statewide. Oklahoma Department of Human Services is partnering with the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services in this initiative.

The State has an alternative response nonvictim disposition. Assessments are conducted when a report of abuse or neglect does not indicate a serious and immediate threat to the child's health or safety. The assessment is a process of determining the safety needs of the child and engaging the child's family so that family strengths can be enhanced and needs addressed. Generally, assessments are conducted when it appears that the concerns outlined in the report indicate inadequate parenting or life management rather than very serious, dangerous actions and parenting practices. Assessments do not have findings. When a child is determined unsafe in the initial stages of the assessment and the family's circumstances or the safety threats or risk to the child meet the guidelines for an investigation, an investigation is initiated by the same child welfare worker immediately and the family is told that an investigation rather than an assessment is necessary.

## Reports

Oklahoma Department of Human Services responds to reports of child abuse or neglect by initiating an investigation of the report or an assessment of the family in accordance with priority guidelines. The primary purpose of the assessment or investigation is the protection of the child.

## Oklahoma *(continued)*

A Priority I report indicates the child is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. Allegations of abuse and neglect may be severe and conditions extreme. Response is immediate, the same day of receipt of the report. A Priority II report indicates there is no imminent danger of severe injury, but without intervention and safety measures it is likely the child will not be safe. Priority II assessments or investigations are initiated within 2 to 15 calendar days from the date the report is accepted for assessment or investigation.

Reports that are appropriate for screening out and are not accepted for assessment or investigation are reports:

- That clearly fall outside definitions of abuse and neglect per OAC 340:75-3-2, including minor injury to a child older than ten years of age who has no significant child abuse and neglect history or neglect that would be harmful to a young child but poses less of a threat to a child older than ten years of age;
- Concerning a victim age 18 or older, unless the victim is in voluntary placement with Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS);
- In which the alleged perpetrator is not a person responsible for the child (PRFC), unless there is indication that the PRFC failed to protect the child (D) in which there is insufficient information to locate the family and child; and
- In which there is no information indicating that abuse or neglect has occurred, rather, the family needs assistance from a social service agency.

There was an 8.9 percent increase of the number of Assessments completed in State fiscal year 2011 over State fiscal year 2010. The noted shift in the numbers and percentages is attributed to continued efforts to implement and reinforce a safety model approach rather than an incident based approach to CPS.

### Children

The State completed a review of the mapping of all risk factor elements in NCANDS in FFY 2011. Changes to NCANDS mapping were documented and completed for several risk factor fields. This is the first year that the State has been able to report domestic violence, and financial problem.

### Fatalities

The State investigates all reports of child death and near death that are alleged to be the result of abuse or neglect. A final determination of death due or near death due to abuse or neglect is not made until a report is received from the office of the medical examiner which may extend beyond a 12 month period. Fatalities are not reported to NCANDS until the investigation and State Office review are completed.

The State Child Death Review Board conducts a review of every child death and near death (both attended and unattended). State Office Child Protective Services staff work closely with the Child Death Review Board and is a participating member.

All child fatalities and near fatalities with findings in the SACWIS are reported in the Child File. The Office of Client Advocacy investigates child abuse reports in group homes and institutions and these reports/investigations are not entered into the SACWIS. As previously noted, the Child Death Review

## Oklahoma *(continued)*

Board receives reports of all attended and unattended child fatalities and provides this information to the State Office Child Protective Services programs staff. State Office CPS staff have confirmed that no child fatalities occurred in group homes or institutions in FFY 2011.

There was an increase in child fatalities reported in FFY 2011. There has been a concerted effort to increase communication with the office of medical examiner and refine the process for receipt of autopsy to facilitate more timely documentation of child fatalities.

### **Perpetrators**

Reports of abuse and neglect in group homes and residential facilities are investigated by the Office of Client Advocacy and are not documented in the SACWIS.

A prior perpetrator is defined as a perpetrator of a substantiated maltreatment within the reporting year who has also been a perpetrator in a substantiated maltreatment anytime back to 1995, the year of implementation of the SACWIS.

Oklahoma reports all unknown perpetrators.

### **Services**

Postinvestigation services are services that are provided during the investigation and continue after the investigation, or services that begin within 90 days of closure of the investigation.

The State completed a mapping review of all Services elements in NCANDS in FFY 2011. Changes to NCANDS mapping were documented and completed for elements several services fields.

# Oregon

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

SDC

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Reasonable

## General

The State SACWIS OR-Kids, was implemented in August of 2011. As a result, the State now collects data at the child level on nonvictims. However, there are a number of data conversion issues that are being addressed on an ongoing basis. Furthermore, the majority of the data in the 2011 NCANDS file represents data converted from Oregon's Legacy System and has the same limitations i.e. the 2011 Child File is valid for victims only. Oregon's official 2011 NCANDS submission will be based on the SDC. Oregon anticipates being able to formally submit an official Child File for 2012.

## Reports

The investigation start date is the date of actual child or parental contact. The date/time of the initial contact with parents or children subject of an investigation may not have converted completely, affecting the calculation of the average time to investigation.

A report is screened out when:

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

The data reported in the NCANDS category of "other" dispositions includes the State category of "unable to determine." The NCANDS category of unknown or anonymous report source includes the State category of "not collected/not applicable."

### Children

There are several fields that are not being reported this year or have not been reported in the past, but the State anticipates reporting these fields out of the new SACWIS in the next NCANDS submission.

The State redefined its “psychological or emotional abuse or neglect” maltreatment types categories. Some of these types of maltreatment are now included in the NCANDS category of neglect.

The State is reporting the victims by race data as per instructions in the guidelines i.e. a child victim is being counted and reported separately for all categories that apply. As a result, these numbers will be significantly different from those reported in the past.

### Fatalities

The State reports fatalities in the SDC file. These cases are dependent upon medical examiner report findings, law enforcement findings and completed CPS assessments and the fatality cannot be reported as being due to child abuse/neglect until these findings are final. There are a total of 13 fatalities that are reported in the Child File, whereas and as reported in the SDC file, the actual number, per policy broadly outlined above, is 19. Reported fatalities due to child abuse/neglect for FFY 2011 represent deaths due to child abuse/neglect for cases where the findings were final as of January 31, 2011.

### Perpetrators

Unique perpetrators between reports were assigned unique identification numbers starting in 2008. No perpetrator identification number is assigned if the perpetrator is listed as “unknown.”

### Services

The State’s SACWIS system does not collect data on prevention services; therefore, it does not currently have NCANDS child-level reporting on these services.

# Pennsylvania

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## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Clear and convincing/beyond reasonable doubt

## General

A new Safety Assessment and Management Process was implemented with a goal towards better assessing the needs of children and families involved in abuse reports. This process is specifically targeting issues which increase the probability of a child being the subject of another report and eliminating or ameliorating those situations.

The State has seen a recent improvement in absence of abuse or neglect in foster care and believes this is a result of the caseworker visitation reporting which is being done on a Federal level to ensure that children in the foster care system are seen monthly in face-to-face visits and that the majority of these visits occur in the current residence of the child. These visits, in conjunction with the previously mentioned safety assessments, help determine the needs of children and their caregivers for an optimum environment. Also, we have had a steep decline in the number of children in foster care due to family preservation processes.

## Reports

CPS investigations account for approximately 30 percent of the total reports investigated/assessed by the child welfare system. State policy addresses neglect through a general protective service investigation rather than a child protective service 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.”

The State has three levels of report disposition:

- **Founded:** A child abuse report with a judicial adjudication based on a finding that a child who is a subject of the report has been abused, including the entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere

## Pennsylvania *(continued)*

or a finding of guilt to a criminal charge involving the same factual circumstances involved in the allegation of child abuse.

- Indicated: A child abuse report in which it is determined that substantial evidence of the alleged abuse exists based on (a) available medical evidence, (b) the child protective services investigation, and/or (c) an admission of the acts of abuse by the perpetrator.
- Unfounded: Any report that is not founded or indicated.

For NCANDS purposes, founded and indicated reports are substantiated and unfounded reports are unsubstantiated.

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

The State has a county administered child welfare system in which some counties have caseworkers that specialize in CPS investigations and assessments and other counties have generic caseworkers that perform other child welfare functions in addition to CPS investigations. Our reported number of workers is the total number of caseworkers performing any direct child welfare function.

### Children

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

Imminent risk of physical and sexual abuse have been included in the physical abuse and sexual abuse categories.

### Fatalities

Act 33 of 2008 codified that child fatalities and near fatalities be reviewed at both the State and local levels. By completing detailed reviews of child fatalities and near fatalities and conducting an analysis of related trends, we are better able to ascertain the strengths and challenges of our system and to identify solutions to address the service needs of the children and families we serve. These reviews and subsequent analysis become the foundation for determining the causes and symptoms of severe abuse and neglect and responses that may prevent similar future occurrences. These reviews seek to identify areas that require systemic change to improve the delivery of services to children and families, which ultimately enhances our ability to protect children.

### Perpetrators

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



# Puerto Rico

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of Evidence

## General

The State did not submit commentary prior to the release of the report.

# Rhode Island

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

### Reports

The exact criteria is:

For a child protective investigation to be initiated, a report must always involve a child under 18 years of age or under 21 years of age if the youth is residing in Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) foster care, institutional care facility, or if the youth is in DCYF custody, regardless of placement.

A report made to the CPS hotline that contains a concern about the well-being of a child, but does not meet the criteria for an investigation, may be classified as an Information/Referral (I/R) Report. If the report is classified as an I/R Report and the family is open to the Department, all staff involved with the case are notified and are required to review the report and respond.

A report made to the CPS hotline that meets the criteria outlined in any one of the following situations (1, 2, 3, 4, or 5) is investigated.

Investigation Criteria 1: Child Abuse/Neglect (CA/N) Report requires the Department to immediately investigate reports of child abuse and neglect. The circumstances reported, if true, must constitute child abuse/neglect as defined by RIGL 40-11-2. To initiate a CPS investigation, there must be reasonable cause to believe that abuse/neglect circumstances exist. Reasonable cause to believe is defined as a suspicion founded upon circumstances sufficiently strong to warrant a reasonable person to believe that there is evidence of abuse and/or neglect. Child abuse and neglect reports that contain all of the following elements are investigated:

- Harm or substantial risk of harm to the child is present.
- A specific incident or pattern of incidents suggesting child abuse and/or neglect can be identified.
- A “person responsible for the child’s welfare” has allegedly abused or neglected the child. RIGL 40-11-2 defines a “person responsible for child’s welfare” as the child’s parent, guardian, any individual, eighteen (18) years of age or older, who resides in the home of a parent or guardian and

has unsupervised access to a child, foster parent, an employee of a public or private residential home or facility or any staff person providing out-of-home care, which includes family child care, group family child care and center-based child care.

Investigation Criteria 2: Nonrelative Caretaker RIGL 42-72.1-4 requires that no parent shall assign or otherwise transfer to another, not related to him or her by blood or marriage, his or her rights or duties with respect to the permanent care and custody of his or her child younger than 18 years of age unless duly authorized by an order or decree of the court.

Investigation Criteria 3: Sexual Abuse of a Child by Another Child RIGL 40-11-3 requires the Department to immediately investigate sexual abuse of a child by another child.

Investigation Criteria 4: Duty to Warn RIGL 42-72-8 allows the department to release information if it is determined that there is a risk of physical injury by a person to himself/herself or others and that disclosure of the records is necessary to reduce that risk. If the hotline receives a report that a perpetrator of sexual abuse or serious physical abuse has access to another child in a family dwelling, that report is classified as an investigation and assigned for investigation.

Investigation Criteria 5: Alert to Area Hospitals Safety of Unborn Child RIGL 42-72-8 allows the department to release information if it is determined that there is a risk of physical injury by a person to himself/herself or others and that disclosure of the records is necessary to reduce that risk. The department will issue an alert to area hospitals when a parent has a history of substantiated child abuse/neglect or a child abuse/neglect conviction and there is concern about the safety of a child. The department will investigate when the hotline receives a response to the alert upon the birth of the child.

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

The total number of CPS workers is based upon currently occupied FTEs for child protective investigators, child protective supervisors, intake social caseworkers II and intake casework supervisors II. Supervisors accept, screen, and investigate reports meeting criteria for child abuse and child neglect. Intake and case monitoring social caseworkers II and intake casework supervisors II are responsible for screening all new cases entering the department via child protective investigations, intake service self-referrals and family court referrals. Upon screening those cases, intake determines whether cases can be closed to the department upon referral to community-based services or if the family warrants legal status and/or a higher level of DCYF oversight and permanency planning which results in transfer to DCYF family service units.

Investigation start date is defined as the date when CPS first had face-to-face contact with the alleged victim of the child maltreatment or attempted to have face-to-face contact. The data are recorded as a date/timestamp which includes the date and the time of the contact or attempted contact.

## Rhode Island *(continued)*

### Children

The NCANDS term “other” maltreatment type includes the State categories of institutional allegations such as corporal punishment, other institutional abuse, and other institutional neglect. In 2004, there was a policy change for investigations of foster children. In the past, all the foster children in the home would be added as victims with a substantiated allegation of neglect even though the incident did not pertain to them. The current policy is that only the named victim has an allegation, and the facility or home is referred to the licensing unit to look at licensing violations rather than child abuse or neglect.

# South Carolina

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

Accountability is the current focus of the State. It is defined nonpunitively as “A personal choice to rise above one’s circumstance and demonstrate the ownership necessary for achieving desired results—to see it, own it, solve it and do it”. The State implemented new push alerts provided on a weekly basis to the leadership to assist them in managing casework practice within the county offices. Counties have been required to make special efforts to provide permanency for children in an expedited manner. As a result, the State partnered with the Casey Foundation to begin using permanency round tables as an action step to accomplish this goal. The objective is to provide the most appropriate permanency goal for children in care 17 months or more. This objective specifically supports one of the agencies: Wildly Important Goals (WIG) to increase positive permanency by 50 percent by 06/30/12 for children in care 17 months or more. This WIG’s concept was adopted by SCDSS when this administration began in March 2011.

Casey Foundation has further supported State’s efforts by funding Palmetto Power (P2), this approach lives at the intersection of people and data, influenced by leadership and energized by “imperatives” (values). The P2 sessions include presentation of data and information that allow participants to develop hypotheses to case situations as well as develop strategies and action steps for these cases. Implementation of strategies and followup are also part of the process to ensure improved outcomes for families and children. South Carolina is looking even further ahead to develop (P3) that includes a concentrated focus on the group home industry. These forums allow community partners who are a part of the Child Welfare system to become a part of the solution for the children and families in SC.

## Fatalities

The State has a Child Fatalities Committee that reviews all child deaths that were potentially due to child maltreatment. Fatalities were reported in both the Child File and Agency File.

## Services

Preventative services are provided by multiple agencies. The Department of Social Services does not have access to information on an individual level from all of these agencies.

Most of the child victims received postinvestigation services between the report date and 90 days postsubstantiated disposition of the investigation.

# South Dakota

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State either screens in reports, which are assigned as initial family assessments or the reports are screened out. However, the initial family assessment enables CPS to open a case for services without a substantiation based on safety threats. The State does refer reports on to other agencies if they don't meet our requirement for assignment, but another agency can help the family.

The Division of Child Protection Services (CPS) is a State administered and State supervised child welfare system. It is a division within the Department of Social Services (DSS) designated to administer the programs required to meet the mandates of those federal programs. DSS is led by a Secretary who was appointed by the Governor. CPS has a Division Director who oversees the statewide provision of services and an Assistant Division Director who is under the direct supervision of the Division Director. State Office of Child Protection Services Program Specialists serve as advisors and consultants to the Division in specific program areas and are involved in the administration of funding and promotion and evaluation of those services. The State is divided into seven regions. Each region has offices which serve multiple counties. Each Region has a Regional Manager who is directly involved with the management of staff in the region and overseeing the regionwide provision of services in all program areas. Each office within a region has a supervisor or supervisors who provide clinical and direct supervision to Family Services Specialists and Social Service Aides who provide services in the program areas.

## Reports

The report includes family services specialists that are responsible for intake, screening, supervising and completing initial family assessments. There are 78 staff members in the field who carry out the responsibility of intake, screening, and initial family assessments. The Division of Child Protection Services has regional intake in eight areas of the State, with family services specialists who are just specialized in intake. The State also has specific family services specialists whose main function is the initial family assessment process. In larger metropolitan areas, the State has specific family services specialists that complete the screening process and in our smaller areas of the State, the supervisors are responsible for the screening process.

The start date for an investigation is reported as the date of initial contact with the alleged victim. Initial contact with the victim is to be made in accordance with the Screening Guideline and Response Decision Tool. Assignment is based on child safety and vulnerability. The response decision is related to whether the information reported is immediate danger (face-to-face contact with the child must be immediate-same day response) and foreseeable danger (face-to-face contact with the child within 3 calendar days from the date of the report). In cases where the Screening Guideline and Response Decision Tool doesn't indicate immediate or foreseeable danger, but there is an indication of a safety threat, face-to-face contact must be made within 7 calendar days from the date of the report. In cases where immediate or foreseeable danger have been identified and the maltreater does not have access to the child, face-to-face contact must be made within 7 days from the date of the report or before the maltreater has contact with the child. A report is considered screened out if it does not meet the criteria in the Screening Guideline and Response Decision Tool as described above.

The State has policy in place for time frames related to submitting reports to Supervisors and/ or Screeners for screening. When immediate or foreseeable danger is indicated, the Intake Family Services Specialist must verbally inform the Supervisor/ Screener of the Request for Services (RFS). In these cases, the RFS is to be submitted to the Supervisor within 24 hours. All other RFS's must be submitted to the Supervisor within two calendar days of the initial RFS contact. If the Intake Family Services Specialist is waiting for collateral contacts to call back or is having difficulty contacting the collaterals, the Intake Family Services Specialist must inform the Supervisor of the RFS and get approval to extend the date of submission. Submission of the RFS may not be extended beyond four calendar days.

For FFY 2011, the timeframe for submission was changed from working days to calendar days.

The State implemented policy in January 2008 regarding diligent efforts in making initial contact with the children. Staff at times is unable to locate a family through no fault of their own and these efforts have not been accurately reflected with the State findings of timeliness. Diligent efforts are defined as persistent, relevant attempts to locate the child and his/her family.

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

### **Children**

The data reported in the Child File includes children who were victims of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect where the perpetrator is the parent, guardian or custodian.

A policy regarding reports received related to a new incident of maltreatment within 45 days of a previously assigned report may be screened out as "screen out/initial family assessment pending." The findings from this report are included on the disposition findings on the first report as "additional findings". The policy also includes a report received on the same incident as the previously assigned report, which can be screened out. The screened out report is marked as a duplicate report in the SACWIS called FACIS. This policy affected the total investigations assigned.

## South Dakota (continued)

For a report to be substantiated, the family services specialist must determine that the facts show it is more likely than not that child abuse or neglect occurred – a preponderance of the evidence. There must also be an application of one or more of the subsections of the State statute definition of child abuse and neglect. The statute definitions are as follows:

- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian has abandoned the child or has subjected the child to mistreatment or abuse.
- Who lacks proper parental care through the actions or omissions of the parent, guardian or custodian.
- Whose environment is injurious to his welfare;
- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian fails or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, supervision, education, medical care or any other care necessary for his health, guidance, or well-being.
- Who is homeless, without proper care, or not domiciled with his parent, guardian, or custodian through no fault of his parent, guardian or custodian.
- Who is threatened with substantial harm.
- Who has sustained emotional harm or mental injury as indicated by an injury to his intellectual or psychological capacity evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment in his ability to function within his normal range of performance and behavior, with due regard to his culture.
- Who is subject to sexual abuse, sexual molestation or sexual exploitation by his parent, guardian, custodian or any other person responsible for his care.
- Who was subject to prenatal exposure to abusive use of alcohol, marijuana, or any controlled drug or substance not lawfully prescribed by a practitioner as authorized by chapters 22–42 and 34–20 B.
- Whose parent, guardian or custodian knowingly exposes the child to an environment that is being used for the manufacture, use or distribution of methamphetamine or any other unlawfully manufactured controlled drug or substance.

Medical neglect is not reported separately from the larger category of neglect.

### Fatalities

Child fatality data includes children who died due to substantiated child abuse and neglect by their parent, guardian or custodian. The number reported each year are those victims involved in a report disposed during the report period, even if their date of death may have actually been in the previous year.

The reports child fatalities in the Child File and the Agency File.

### Perpetrators

Perpetrators of child abuse and neglect are parents, guardians, or custodians. The State information system designates one perpetrator per child per allegation.

### Services

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

The State does not use Promoting Safe and Stable Families funding for primary prevention.



# Tennessee

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State implemented a new SACWIS during 2010. The SACWIS was piloted during the spring in one region and was implemented statewide during August 2010. Due to this implementation, 2010 and 2011 data may not be comparable to prior years.

## Children

Prior to FFY 2011, all children who received a family assessment automatically received an alternative response nonvictim disposition. Currently, if a child received a family assessment, but the agency determined that services were not needed for the family, the child received an unsubstantiated disposition. If services were needed for the family, the child received an alternative response nonvictim disposition. In addition, if a family assessment were unable to be completed the child received a closed with no finding disposition.

# Texas

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## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## Reports

All reports of maltreatment are investigated, excluding those which during the screening process are determined not to warrant an investigation based on reliable collateral information.

The State considers the start of the investigation to be the point at which the first actual or attempted contact is made with a principal in the investigation. In some instances, the worker will begin an investigation on a family in an open CPS case in which maltreatment is suspected. There are also instances in which workers begin their investigation when families and children are brought to or walk-in an office or 24-hour shelter. In both situations, the worker would then report the maltreatment incident after the first face-to-face contact initializing the investigation has been made. Because the report date is recorded as the date the suspected maltreatment is reported to the agency, these situations would result in the report date being after the investigation start date.

The State's CPS schema regarding disposition hierarchy differs from NCANDS hierarchy. The State has "other" and "closed with no finding" codes as superseding "unsubstantiated" at the report level. Texas works on the principle that the two ends of the disposition spectrum are "founded" and "unfounded" with all else in the middle. NCANDS takes a slightly different view that the two "sure" points are "founded" and "unfounded" and everything else is less than either of these two points. The State's hierarchy for overall disposition is, from highest to lowest, RTB-Reason to Believe, UTD-Unable to Determine, UTC-Unable to Complete, and R/O-Ruled Out. Mapping for NCANDS reporting is; RTB=01, UTD=88, UTC=07, and R/O=05. An inconsistency in the State's hierarchy and NCANDS's occurs in investigations where an alleged victim has multiply maltreatment allegations and one has a disposition of UTD while the other has a maltreatment disposition of R/O. According to the State's hierarchy, the overall disposition for these investigations is UTD. Mapping the report disposition to "unsubstantiated" as indicated in the NCANDS's Report Disposition Hierarchy report would be inconsistent with State policy.

There is no CPS program requirement or State requirement to capture incident date so there is no data field in the SACWIS system for this information. Historical problem: the date when an abuse/neglect incident happened does not conform to only one date when abuse/neglect is ongoing. Therefore identifying one date would be inaccurate.

### **Children**

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

A person (child or adult) has the role of “unknown (unable to determine)” when he or she is named in an allegation that has a disposition of “unable to determine” but is not named in another allegation that has a disposition of “reason to believe”.

A person (child or adult) has the role of “unknown (unable to completed)” when he or she is named in an allegation that has a disposition of “unable to complete” but is not named in another allegation that has a disposition of “reason to believe” or “unable to determine”.

A person has the role of “not involved” when; all the allegations in which the person is named have a disposition of “ruled out”, the overall disposition for the investigation is “administrative closure”, or the person was not named in an allegation as a perpetrator or victim.

The State can provide data for living arrangement at the time of the alleged incident of maltreatment only for children investigated while in a substitute care living situation. All others are reported as unknown.

### **Perpetrators**

Relationships reported for individuals are based on the person’s relationship to the oldest alleged victim in the investigation. The State is unable to report the perpetrator’s relationship to each individual alleged victim but rather reports data as the perpetrator relates to the oldest alleged victim.

Currently the State’s relationship code for foster parents does not distinguish between relative and nonrelative.

# Utah

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Reasonable

## General

During FFY 2010, the State centralized their intake functions to one statewide call in center. The purpose of this was to be able to have DCFS intake staff available 24-hours a day and to improve statewide consistency in the screening functions.

## Reports

The investigation start date is defined as the date a child is first seen by CPS. If this is not possible, the State records the date CPS initially contacted any party who could provide information essential to the investigation or assessment as the investigation start date. The data are captured in date, hours, and minutes.

A referral is screened out in situations including, but not limited to, any of the following:

- The minimum required information for accepting a referral is not available.
- As a result of research, the information is found not credible or reliable.
- The specific incidence or allegation has been previously investigated and no new information is gathered.
- If all the information provided by the referent were found to be true and the case finding would still be unsupported.
- The specific allegation is under investigation and no new information is gathered.

## Children

State law defines domestic violence in the presence of a child or a child's knowledge of domestic violence as abuse. This is mapped to the NCANDS category of psychological maltreatment. Changes in State statute last year altered when DCFS accepts investigations related to domestic violence effective May 11, 2011. We have seen a reduction in domestic violence related cases since that time.

The State uses the following findings:

- "Supported" a finding, based on the information available to the worker at the end of the investigation, that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that abuse, neglect, or dependency occurred, and that the identified perpetrator is responsible.

- “Unsupported” a finding based on the information available to the worker at the end of the investigation that there was insufficient information to conclude that abuse, neglect, or dependency occurred. A finding of unsupported means that the worker was unable to make a positive determination that the allegation was actually without merit.
- “Without merit” an affirmative finding at the completion of the investigation that the alleged abuse, neglect, or dependency did not occur, or that the alleged perpetrator was not responsible.
- “Unable to locate” a category indicating that even though the Child and Family Services Child Protective Services worker has followed the steps outlined in Child and Family services practice guideline and has made reasonable efforts, the Child and Family Services Child Protective Services worker has been unable to make face-to-face contact with the alleged victims to investigate an allegation of abuse, neglect, or dependency and to make a determination of whether the allegation should be classified as supported, nonsupported, or without merit.

The State’s category of “other” maltreatment type includes “failure to protect,” “dependency,” “safe relinquishment of a newborn,” and “child endangerment.”

A group of ID’s have been identified for unknown or purged children. These ID’s are valid for FFY09 forward. Cases may be purged when the maltreatment was Without Merit and the perpetrator has not had a subsequent referral within the year following the initial referral.

### **Fatalities**

All child fatalities should be reported to the Division of Child and Family Services and therefore would be included in the Child File. The State is working with child fatality review committees to assess if cases are missing from the files.

### **Perpetrators**

A group of ID’s have been identified for unknown or purged perpetrators. These ID’s are valid for FFY2009 forward. Cases may be purged when the maltreatment was “without merit” and the perpetrator has not had a subsequent referral within the year following the initial referral.

# Vermont

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required (to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)

Reasonable

## General

FFY 2010 was the first full year of an alternative response program.

## Reports

The Family Services Division of the Department for Children and Families implemented a differential response system on 7/1/2009. In the assessment pathway, the disposition options are “services needed” and “no services needed”. As this is a new option for accepting a report, it increased the overall number of reports being processed.

The Family Services Division is responsible for investigating allegations of child abuse or neglect by caretakers and sexual abuse by any person. The department investigates “risk of physical harm” and “risk of sexual abuse.”

All calls to the hotline are counted as referrals, resulting in a very high rate of referrals per 1000 children, and making it appear that the State has a very low screen-in rate.

The State considers the start of investigation to be the definition specified by NCANDS; when the first alleged victim is interviewed. When the alleged victim is not interviewed, the earliest other interview is used. We fall back to a worker entered start date if both of the prior options are unavailable.

Currently the ability to enter down to minutes is provided, however we have noticed that workers have tended to enter date information only.

## Perpetrators

The State collects both relative and nonrelative foster parent information as it relates to the placement of children. For abuse information, however, there is an option of foster home or relative, but not relative foster home. If a relative foster parent was the perpetrator, the system would capture that under “other relative”.

## **Vermont** *(continued)*

### **Services**

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

# Virginia

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## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The Virginia Administrative Code 22VAC40-705-10 defines family assessment as the collection of information necessary to determine:

- (A) The immediate safety needs of the child;
- (B) The protective and rehabilitative services needs of the child and family that will deter abuse or neglect;
- (C) Risk of future harm to the child; and
- (D) Alternative plans for the child's safety if protective and rehabilitative services are indicated and the family is unable or unwilling to participate in services. These arrangements may be made in consultation with the caretaker(s) of the child.

## Reports

Reports placed in the investigation track receive a disposition of "founded" (substantiated) or "unfounded" (unsubstantiated) for each maltreatment allegation. Reports placed in the family assessment track receive a family assessment; no determination is made as to whether or not maltreatment actually occurred. The State reports these family assessment cases as "alternative response nonvictim."

In accordance with Administrative Code 22VAC40-705-130(A) (3) the record of the unfounded case shall be purged one year after the date of the complaint or report if there are no subsequent founded or unfounded complaints and/or reports regarding the individual against whom allegations of abuse and/or neglect were made or regarding the same child in that one year. More timely data submission is allowing for more reports to remain in the file rather than be purged.

A large number of alternate response nonvictim reports were not included due to unknown maltreatment dispositions. An edit in the system is required to avoid reports without a maltreatment allegation and disposition.

Some agencies are comprised of multiple localities and data may therefore only be submitted under the name of one county but represent the entire agency.

## Children

Family assessment cases are reported as "alternative response nonvictim."



## **Virginia** *(continued)*

### **Fatalities**

There were 11 children not reported in the Child File who were reported to the State. These children had a finding of founded that occurred during FFY 2011. They were not captured in the Child File because the worker did not check the fatality box in the OASIS system.

# Washington

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

Implementation of a new intake type, CPS Risk Only, during FFY 2009 resulted in fluctuation in total referrals reported to NCANDS. These intakes are excluded because there are no identified victims or findings. CPS Risk Only intakes involve a child whose circumstances places him or her at imminent risk of serious harm, but does not include child abuse and neglect allegations. A complete investigation is required and if the intake is later determined to meet criteria of CPS, a victim and findings will be recorded and the record included in the ncands Child File.

For DLR/CPS, CPS Risk Only intakes can also involve the alleged abuse or neglect of 18–21 year olds in facilities licensed or certified to care for children. A complete investigation is required. If during the course of the investigation it is determined that a child under the age of 18 was also allegedly abused, the investigation would then meet the criteria for a CPS investigation rather than a CPS Risk Only investigation. A victim and findings will be recorded and the record included in the ncands Child File

The State continues to see fluctuations in the total reports attributed to staffs increased proficiency in identifying risk only vs other intake types.

For intakes containing child abuse and neglect allegations, response times are determined based on a sufficiency screen. Response times may be 24 hours, 72 hours or 10 days for alternate intervention. For families with children determined at low risk of harm alternative intervention services are offered. Alternative response services are offered by community-based contracted providers to families in conflict but needing the least intrusive intervention to ensure child safety.

## Reports

The NCANDS term “other” disposition previously included the number of reports that resulted in inconclusive investigations. Legislative changes resulted in ‘inconclusive’ no longer being a findings category. Referrals that have been determined to be low risk are reported as alternative response non victim.

### Children

An alleged victim is substantiated if any of the alleged child abuse or neglect was founded; the alleged victim is reported as unsubstantiated if all alleged child abuse or neglect identified was unfounded. The NCANDS term “other” disposition previously included the number of children in inconclusive investigations. Legislative changes resulted in ‘inconclusive’ no longer being a findings category.

### Fatalities

Beginning in 2006, the State included those child fatalities who were determined to be the result of abuse or neglect by a medical examiner or coroner or if there was a CPS finding of abuse or neglect. The State previously counted only those child fatalities where the medical examiner or coroner ruled the manner of death was a homicide.

### Perpetrators

The perpetrator relationship value of residential facility provider staff is mapped to the NCANDS value of group home or residential facility staff based on whether or not the child was in an open placement. When residential facility provider staff is selected and the child is in foster care then it is mapped to group home or residential facility staff. If the child was abused by residential facility provider staff and the child was not in an open placement the perpetrator relationship is mapped to “other.” This was not a distinction in the data reported 2008 and earlier.

The perpetrator relationship values of ‘other’ and ‘babysitter’ are also mapped to the NCANDS value of ‘other’.

### Services

Families received prevention services from the following sources: Community Networks, CPS Child Care, Family Reconciliation Services, Family Preservation, and Intensive Family Preservation Services. The number of recipients of the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant is obtained from Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants).

Counts of child victim cases opened for services and entering care show an increase between 2009 and 2010 due to new logic that identifies children who receive foster care services up to 90 days beyond investigation completion date.

# West Virginia

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The Department of Health & Human Resources, Bureau for Children & Families, along with the National Resource Center for Child Protective Services (NRCCPS) designed a new CPS model to utilize a change management approach to fully implement the new system and permanently change practice and resulting in better outcomes for children and families. This new model is an integrated safety system called the West Virginia Safety Assessment and Management System (SAMS). SAMS will result in an improved system of safety intervention based on consistent standards; focused and efficient information collection; and a family centered approach that will improve caregiver and family functioning and increase child safety, permanency, and well-being. SAMS will fundamentally change how CPS is provided by focusing services more on safety and the protective capacities of caregivers and will improve family engagement.

The State partnered with the Atlantic Coast Child Welfare Implementation Center (ACCWIC) and Action for Child Protection to implement SAMS; full implementation was achieved in March 2011. The SAMS model clarifies the purpose of CPS, and provides staff with a more comprehensive state-of-the-art model in which to identify the safety children and the protective capacities of caregivers.

The SAMS model does not have an alternative response program/differential response. The implementation of SAMS has had an impact on the number of referrals screened out.

## Reports

Policy changes and training have occurred with the implementation of the SAMS Model. There is an increased focus on collecting more relevant information at intake to effectively screen referrals, and to decrease response time.

## Children

CPS response time has decreased this year due to staffing changes and implementation of the SAMS model. The implementation of SAMS has increased the number of referrals screened out.

## **West Virginia** *(continued)*

### **Fatalities**

Child fatality numbers in the Agency File include data collected by the Bureau for Children & Families (Critical Incidents report) and the WV Child Fatality Review Team. These sources were not used for the FFY 2010 submission.

### **Services**

Child abuse and neglect prevention activities have increased from FFY 2010, and there has been a greater emphasis on accurately tracking the number of children and families served through the Community Based Family Resource and Support Grant. The Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant funds primary prevention activities; numbers of children and families served are not available.

# Wisconsin

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered for Milwaukee County; State Supervised, County Administered for the rest of the State

## Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

There were, however, several enhancements of the data system which reduced error rates. In the past, the State had significant numbers of errors where the report date was more than 1 year prior to the first day of the submission period. Analysis of the data revealed that many of these errors were created by linking old CPS reports to new assessments. This is now systematically prevented. This error should diminish over time as the old assessments in the system are finalized and approved.

The system was enhanced to have a specific date of maltreatment for each allegation, rather than for the entire CPS report. The instances where the CPS report dates are prior to the maltreatment dates represents those cases where a new allegation of abuse was discovered during the initial assessment.

In July 2010, 4 counties and the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare implemented alternative response. In January of 2012, 8 additional counties were added to the pilot, bringing the total number of pilot counties to thirteen.

Once CPS reports are received and screened in, AR counties can respond using either the traditional or alternative response assessment, depending on the circumstances of the report. Assignment to a traditional CPS response is appropriate if the allegations are serious in nature, the assessment will likely result in collaboration with law enforcement, juvenile or criminal court action, or substantial abuse or neglect has or is likely to occur. Traditional CPS cases require that a substantiation decision is made at the conclusion of an assessment. While safety is still assessed, alternative response cases are generally less severe than those in the traditional CPS response track and are less likely to warrant collaboration with law enforcement or court intervention. No substantiation decision is made during an alternative response assessment; instead the conclusion represents whether services are needed or not needed.

## Reports

The State data are child-based where each report is associated with a single child. The report date refers to the date when the agency was notified of the alleged maltreatment and the investiga-

tion begin date refers to the date when the agency made initial contact with the child or other family member.

There are a variety of reasons why a CPS report might be screened out. In most cases screened-out reports are those reports where the information provided does not constitute maltreatment of a child or risk of maltreatment of a child. Additionally, when multiple reports are made about the same maltreatment, the subsequent reports may be screened out. CPS agencies are not required to investigate instances of abuse by noncaregivers, so those reports may be screened out. In rare instances cases may be screened out because there is not enough identifiable information to do an assessment. Finally, cases may be screened out because jurisdiction more properly rests with another state.

Several maltreatment reports for a single child may be assessed in a single investigation. As explained above, select counties have implemented alternative response. These data are a disposition of services needed or services not needed and will appear in NCANDS as “other” dispositions.

### **Children**

A child is considered to be a victim when an allegation is substantiated or when the child is found to be at-risk of maltreatment. The NCANDS “unsubstantiated” maltreatment disposition includes instances where the allegation was unsubstantiated for that child, when that child was not found to be at-risk or maltreatment, or when critical sources of information cannot be found or accessed to determine whether or not maltreatment as alleged occurred.

### **Fatalities**

The count of fatalities includes only those children who were subjects of reports of abuse or neglect in which the maltreatment allegation was substantiated. No agency other than DCF is used to compile child maltreatment fatality information.

### **Perpetrators**

Perpetrators and perpetrator detail is included for allegations where the child was substantiated. The NCANDS category “other” perpetrator relationship includes perpetrators who are not primary or secondary caregivers to the child (i.e. noncaregivers) such as another child or peer to the child victim or a stranger. As described above, there are no substantiations in alternative response cases, so the alleged perpetrators in alternative response cases will not show up as substantiated perpetrators. If services are needed, that is an assessment level determination, not a determination about a specific perpetrator.

### **Services**

The State continues to support data quality related to service documentation and ultimately to modify the NCANDS file to incorporate service reporting for future data submissions. The Integrated Case Plan, a Program Improvement Plan initiative, will streamline and consolidate data entry associated with services.

# Wyoming

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## Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

## Data Files Submitted

Child and Agency Files submitted

## Level of Evidence Required *(to determine whether a child was a victim of maltreatment)*

Preponderance

## General

The State is a State Administered/Supervised, County Administered Child Welfare Program that contains both Child Protection and Juvenile Justice. The State office is charged with developing programs' policies and procedures; Counties are charged with managing cases.

In October 2009, Wyoming Department of Family Services made changes in the Intake and Multiple Track Policies by clarifying what allegations rise to an Investigation, Assessment and Prevention case. The policy was more descriptive and made changes how cases were assigned. The policy also allows for more time to verify a report/referral (up to 7 days).

In September 2010, the State modified the investigation track policy to clarify minor changes to practice which included the verification process, initiating collateral information, and safety/risk assessments.

The State also continues to make changes in the SACWIS system in response to an AFCARS program improvement issue (Ex. The start of an episode and tracking children who are in DFS custody but not necessarily in a AFCARS reportable placement, the department decided on the following design: Capture both department custody begin and end date, and within that custody capture any AFCARS reportable custodies; thus clarifying AFCARS episodes for children.)

The State has a multiple track system, which includes the following:

- Prevention cases are when there are no allegations of abuse/neglect, but services may help the family prevent abuse and neglect.
- Assessment is when there are allegations of abuse and neglect, but the abuse does not rise to a level of an investigation.
- Investigations are assigned when the abuse and neglect is a major injury or fatality, law enforcement is involved and/or there is imminent danger.



## Wyoming *(continued)*

### Reports

The State requires immediate action on children in imminent danger (face-to-face- within 24 hours). Although the SACWIS will show minutes and hours, the data measure is kept in “days” units.

The State has an “incident base” SACWIS, therefore, it does not provide information regarding the number of children screened out.

### Services

The State allows families to receive services on the voluntary basis through “prevention track” and “assessment track”. Families may receive services through this process to prevent abuse/neglect or any risks that may be present in the family.

The State also receives Family Preservation and Community Based Child Abuse Prevention Funds, to serve families before abuse/neglect occurs. These grants are allocated to service providers who provide services to families. SACWIS does not calculate family these numbers/families or reunification services.



## Endnotes

- <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>. U.S. Census Bureau file SC-EST2011-6race: Annual State Resident Population Estimates by Sex, 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) and Hispanic Origin (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/state/asrh/2011/index.html> [released 05/17/2012]) and U.S. Census Bureau file PRC-EST2011-AGESEX-RES: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for Puerto Rico ([http://www.census.gov/popest/data/puerto\\_rico/asrh/2011/index.html](http://www.census.gov/popest/data/puerto_rico/asrh/2011/index.html) [released 05/17/2012]). Here and throughout this report, the term “child population” refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years.
- <sup>3</sup>. The Data Measures, Data Composites, and National Standards to be Used in the Child and Family Services Reviews, 71 Fed. Reg. 109, 32973 (June 7, 2006).
- <sup>4</sup>. Ibid.
- <sup>5</sup>. References were retrieved from NDACAN’s child abuse and neglect Digital Library at <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu/NDACAN/bibliography.html>
- <sup>6</sup>. CAPTA, The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010, Public Law 111–320, (42 U.S.C. 5106a), retrieved July 2011, from [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/laws\\_policies/cblaws/capta/capta2010.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/laws_policies/cblaws/capta/capta2010.pdf)

