10 Years of Reporting

Child Maltreatment 1999

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

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

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

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10 Years of Reporting

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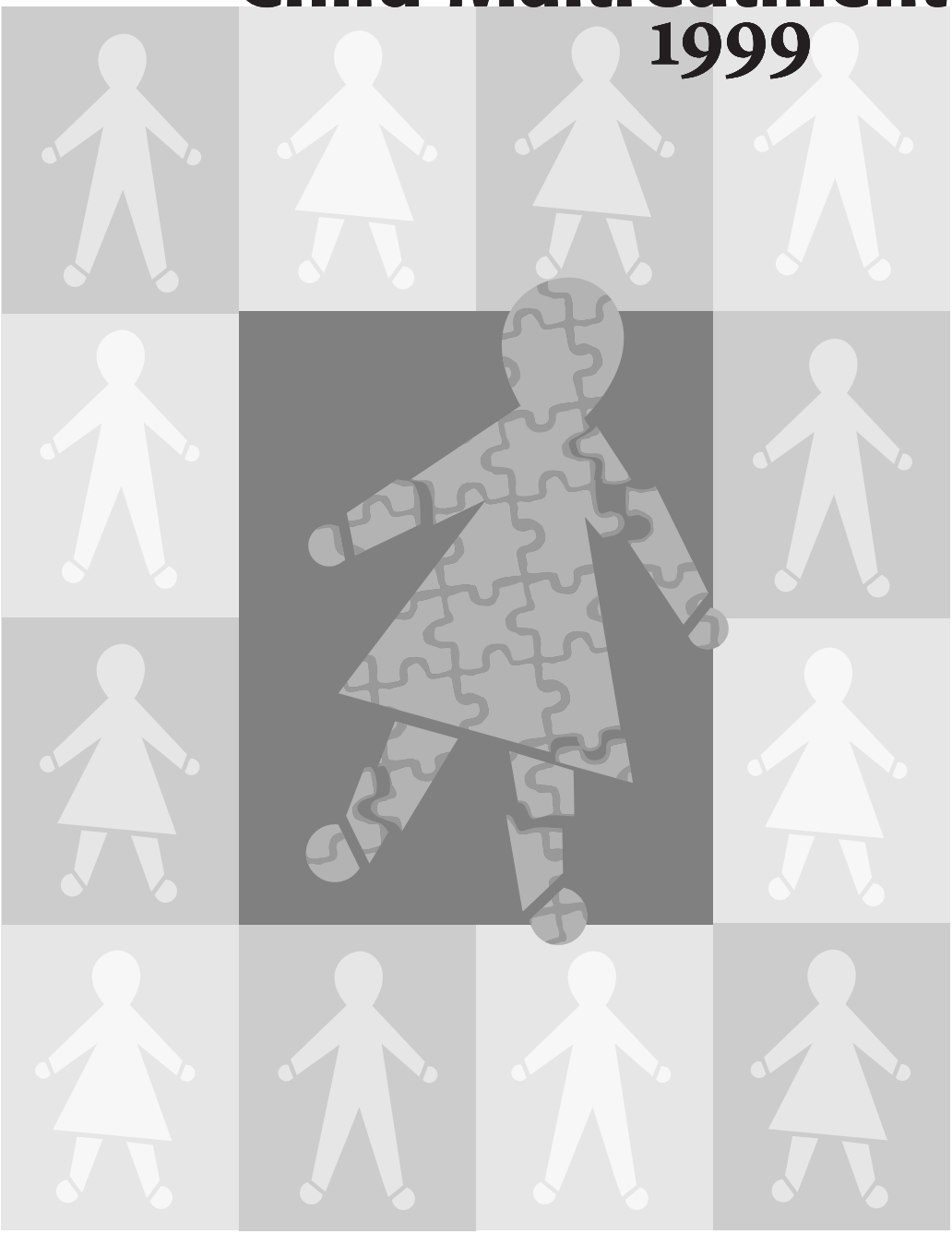

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Acknowledgments

One of our Nation's most critical issues is to ensure the well-being of our children. The Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) is committed to collecting accurate, timely information on child maltreatment and to providing that information to policymakers, child welfare practitioners, researchers, and concerned citizens so that together, we can better address this serious problem. The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS), sponsored by the Children's Bureau of the ACYF in partnership with the States, collects this critically needed information.

This publication, *Child Maltreatment* 1999, serves as the vehicle through which the ACYF disseminates analyses of child abuse and neglect data collected through the NCANDS. This is the 10TH consecutive year of the publication of national child abuse and neglect data.

I would like to acknowledge and express appreciation for the work of the many people who have made this publication possible. The job of reporting State data to the NCANDS falls on people busy with other tasks and responsibilities. The Children's Bureau has been fortunate, however, to work with informed, motivated State personnel—people who ensure that accurate, complete data, reflecting the work of the child protective services agencies, are collected and reported. The efforts these people put forward are gratefully acknowledged. Obviously, without their contribution we would not have been able to publish *Child Maltreatment* 1999. In addition, the members of the State Advisory Group, a group of State child protective services administrators and information systems managers, have been a constant source of practical advice and assistance as national reporting has developed and matured. Thanks to you all.

The Children's Bureau would like to specifically acknowledge the work of two individuals—Walter Conley, who represented Arizona as a member of the NCANDS State Advisory Group, and Wayne McCracken, who served as Iowa's NCANDS State contact—who both passed away in 2000. Dr. Conley and Mr. McCracken were valuable assets to the NCANDS effort and to the task of addressing child abuse and neglect in their home states.

James A. Harrell
Acting Commissioner
Administration on Children,
Youth and Families

Highlights of Findings

These highlights are based on responses from the States to the 1999 National Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting System (NCANDS). Data were collected in aggregate by the Summary Data Component (SDC) survey, and at the case level through the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC). Highlights denoted with an asterisk (*) are the findings whose inclusion in annual State data reports to the Secretary of Health and Human Services is required by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) as amended.

Referrals and Reports

As referrals of possible child maltreatment come to the attention of child protective services (CPS), they either are winnowed from consideration or transmitted further for investigation or assessment—"screened out" or "screened in." For those reports screened in, a further determination is made about whether to investigate. The role of the CPS agency includes deciding whether to take further protective actions on behalf of a child.

- Of the estimated 2,974,000 referrals received, approximately three-fifths (60.4%) were transferred for investigation or assessment and two-fifths (39.6%) were screened out.
- More than half of child abuse and neglect reports (54.7%) were received from professionals. The remaining 45.3 percent of reports were submitted by nonprofessionals, including family and community members.
- * Most States have established time standards for initiating the investigation of reports. The average response time to initiate investigating reports was 63.8 hours.
- * Slightly less than one-third of investigations (29.2%) resulted in a disposition of either substantiated or indicated child maltreatment. More than half (54.7%) resulted in a finding that child maltreatment was not substantiated.
- * The average annual workload of CPS investigation and assessment workers was 72 investigations.

Child Maltreatment Victims

Victims of maltreatment are defined as children who are found to have experienced a substantiated or indicated maltreatment or are found to be at risk of experiencing maltreatment.

- * There were an estimated 826,000 victims of maltreatment nationwide. The 1999 rate of victimization, 11.8 per 1,000 children, decreased from the 1998 rate of 12.6.
- Almost three-fifths of all victims (58.4%) suffered neglect, while one-fifth (21.3%) suffered physical abuse; 11.3 percent were sexually abused. More than one-third (35.9%) of all victims were reported to be victims of other or additional types of maltreatment.
- The highest victimization rates were for the 0–3 age group (13.9 maltreatments per 1,000 children of this age in the population), and rates declined as age increased.
- Rates of many types of maltreatment were similar for male and female children, but the sexual abuse rate for female children (1.6 female children for every 1,000 female children in the population) was higher than the sexual abuse rate for male children (0.4 male children per 1,000).
- Victimization rates by race/ethnicity ranged from a low of 4.4 Asian/Pacific Islander victims per 1,000 children of the same race in the population to 25.2 African-American victims per 1,000.
- Children who had been victimized prior to 1999 were almost three times more likely to experience recurrence during the 6 months following their first victimization in 1999 than children without a prior history of victimization.

Perpetrators

A perpetrator of child abuse and/or neglect is a person who has maltreated a child while in a caretaking relationship to that child.

- Three-fifths (61.8%) of perpetrators were female. Female perpetrators were typically younger than their male counterparts—41.5 percent were younger than 30 years of age, compared to 31.2 percent of male perpetrators.
- Almost nine-tenths (87.3%) of all victims were maltreated by at least one parent. The most common pattern of maltreatment was a child victimized by a female parent acting alone (44.7%).
- Female parents were identified as the perpetrators of neglect and physical abuse for the highest percentage of child victims. In contrast, male parents were identified as the perpetrators of sexual abuse for the highest percentage of victims.

Fatalities

Child fatality estimates are based on data recorded by CPS agencies and/or other agencies.

- ⋆ An estimated 1,100 children died of abuse and neglect, a rate of approximately 1.62 deaths per 100,000 children in the general population.
- ⋆ Slightly more than 2 percent (2.1%) of all fatalities occurred while the victim was in foster care.
- Children younger than a year old accounted for 42.6 percent of the fatalities, and 86.1 percent were younger than 6 years of age.
- Maltreatment deaths were more often associated with neglect (38.2%) than with any other type of abuse.
- ⋆ Slightly more than one-tenth (12.5%) of the families of child fatalities had received family preservation services in the 5 years prior to the deaths, while only 2.7 percent of the child fatality victims had been returned to the care of their families prior to their deaths.

Services

CPS agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child abuse and neglect and to remedy harm that has occurred as a result of child maltreatment. Preventive services are provided to parents whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect. Remedial or postinvestigative services are offered to families that have experienced a child maltreatment episode.

- ⋆ Nationwide, an estimated 1,563,000 children, 22.3 out of every 1,000 children in the population, received preventive services.
- ⋆ The average time from the start of investigation to provision of service was 47.4 days.
- ⋆ Nationally, 55.8 percent of child victims (an estimated 461,000) received post-investigative services and an additional 14.2 percent of children with unsubstantiated reports (an estimated 217,000) also received services.
- ⋆ Nationally, an estimated 171,000 child victims were placed in foster care. An estimated additional 49,000 children who were not victims (i.e., children with unsubstantiated reports) were placed in foster care.
- ⋆ About one-fifth (21.2%) of victims had received family preservation services within the previous 5 years, while more than 5 percent (5.1%) of victims had been reunited with their families in the previous 5 years.
- ⋆ Court actions were initiated for an estimated 26.1 percent of maltreatment victims. Four-fifths of these victims (79.3%) were provided with court-appointed representatives.

Background of the Report

This report presents annual national data about child abuse and neglect known to child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States in calendar year 1999. The data have been collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS), which is sponsored by the Children's Bureau; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Administration for Children and Families; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

This section discusses the history and development of the NCANDS and describes the purpose and content of the system's two components, the Summary Data Component (SDC) and the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC). It then introduces the reader to the structure of the report, describing the information presented in each chapter and detailing the changes in this year's report.

The NCANDS

The NCANDS annually gathers and analyzes State data on abused and neglected children. States report such data as the number of children abused and neglected, the types of abuse, the number of fatalities due to maltreatment, and the types of services provided to address maltreatment and prevent future abuse.

Public Law 100–294, which was passed on April 25, 1988, amended the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) [42 U.S.C 5101 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.] and directed the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a national data collection and analysis program on child abuse and neglect. The Department responded by establishing the NCANDS as a voluntary national reporting system.

During the initial design of the NCANDS, the Department convened a State Advisory Group composed of representatives of State CPS agencies. The group and representatives from other States helped identify data items and definitions that would best represent a national profile of child maltreatment. As the NCANDS has evolved, the State Advisory Group has continued to play an important role. The group continues to help guide improvements to the NCANDS. The members of the 1999–2000 State Advisory Group follow:

Lee Stolmack, California
Donna J. Pope, Ph.D., Colorado
Carla Bloss, Delaware
Susan K. Chase, Florida
Rebecca Jarvis, Georgia
Robert Byers, Kansas
Walter G. Fahr, Louisiana
Jenifer Agosti, Massachusetts
Lee Hunsberger, Michigan
Otto D. Lynn, LSW, Nevada
Larry G. Brown, New York
Kevin Kelley, North Carolina
Leslie McGee, Ohio
Bill D. Hindman, Oklahoma
Leslie Schockner, Oregon
Bruce Benedik, Pennsylvania
Kenneth S. Bjork II, LMSW, Texas
Robert E. Lewis, DSW, Utah
Phillip M. Zunder, Ph.D., Vermont

In 1992, the Department produced its first NCANDS report based on data from 1990. From that report has evolved the *Child Maltreatment* report series.

Besides being published in this report series, NCANDS data are used as a resource for other national efforts addressing children's safety. The annual *Child Welfare Outcomes* report, also published by the Children's Bureau, contains data on State progress toward improving the safety, permanency, and well-being of our Nation's children. In that report, the NCANDS provides context information about each State and measures State progress in reducing the recurrence of child abuse and neglect. In addition, NCANDS data are incorporated into the State Child and Family Services Reviews. The purpose of these reviews is to ensure substantial conformity with the State plan requirements in titles IV–B and IV–E of the Social Security Act and to help States improve child welfare services and outcomes for families and children who receive services.

The SDC and the DCDC

The Summary Data Component (SDC) and the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC), the two components of the NCANDS, collect State child abuse and neglect data at different levels of detail.

The SDC

The SDC collects aggregate data through an annual survey. The survey asks each State to report the number of children and families receiving preventive services, the number of reports and investigations of child abuse and neglect, the number of children who were the subjects of reports of abuse or neglect, the number of child victims of maltreatment, the number of child fatalities, the size of the State's CPS workforce, and other statistics.[1] Moreover, the SDC survey requests data specifically required by the 1996 amendments to the CAPTA legislation (see appendix A, CAPTA Required Data Items, and appendix B, Summary of State Responses).

During the validation phase, submitted SDC data were reviewed for consistency and clarity. The NCANDS Technical Team worked with each State to clarify and interpret data and to write comments on how the data were derived. Comments for 1999 are provided as appendix C.[2]

All States submitted data for the 1999 calendar year, but their ability to respond to the items required by the 1996 CAPTA amendments varied. For example, although 49 of the 51 States provided information on the number of children reported as victims of abuse and neglect, only 6 States reported data on the average number of out-of-court contacts between court-appointed representatives and child victims.

The DCDC

The DCDC collects case-level data on children who are subjects of reports alleging maltreatment. The case-level data include the age and sex of all children in a report, types of maltreatment, risk factors, services provided, and characteristics of perpetrators.

A State's DCDC data submission consists of automated case records generated by its child welfare information system. State participation in the DCDC begins with the State matching the data elements and coding structures of its State child welfare information system to the DCDC. The documentation of this matching process is called a "map." A State submits its DCDC data after the

[1] *A copy of the 1999 survey form is available from the Children's Bureau's Web site at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb.*
[2] *In this introduction and throughout this report, the District of Columbia is counted as a State.*

Table i–1 States That Provided DCDC Data, 1999

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	INVESTIGATED REPORTS	CHILDREN SUBJECT OF AN INVESTIGATION	CHILD VICTIMS
DCDC States (23)	43,738,792	1,197,911	1,858,616	519,377
	62.3%	65.2%	64.6%	62.9%
Non-DCDC States (28)	26,460,643	640,516	1,018,685	306,785
	37.7%	34.8%	35.4%	37.1%
Total (51)	**70,199,435**	**1,838,427**	**2,877,301**	**826,162**
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Note. DCDC data are from 23 States: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming; totals are based on 51 States, with the exception of total number of investigated reports. Data from 25 "non-DCDC" States were available or estimated for investigated reports. All data are based on State submissions to the SDC. A child could be counted more than once in the numbers of children subject of an investigation and child victims.

Here and throughout the report, child population and demographic data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1999, "Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990–1999," accessed July 31, 1999, <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/sasrh/sasrh99.txt>.

map has been verified and a sample set of data has been generated and checked. The data are verified for accuracy and completeness using an automated data-verification program.

The DCDC collects case-level data, which allow the analysis of multiple variables and, therefore, permit a more detailed investigation of child maltreatment than is possible with aggregate data. The SDC survey collects only aggregate data.

For 1999, 23 States submitted DCDC data that passed the validation process (table i–1). The child population of the 23 reporting States is 62.3 percent of the U.S. child population.[3] The victims reported in the DCDC represent 62.9 percent of the national estimate of all victims.

Structure of the Report

The report follows the following structure:

- CHAPTER 1 presents data on referrals and reports of child maltreatment;
- CHAPTER 2 discusses the characteristics of child maltreatment victims;
- CHAPTER 3 provides information about the perpetrators of abuse;
- CHAPTER 4 presents data on fatalities that occurred as a result of maltreatment;
- CHAPTER 5 discusses services, both to prevent maltreatment and to assist victims once maltreatment has occurred; and,
- CHAPTER 6 reports on current research activities that use NCANDS data.

In each chapter, unless otherwise noted, the data presented are from the SDC survey. Analyses using data from the DCDC specify the DCDC as their source. Following the chapters are appendices providing information and data supporting and providing context to the report's analyses:

[3] *Here and throughout the report, the term "child population" refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years old.*

- APPENDIX A lists the data items required under CAPTA;
- APPENDIX B presents a chart indicating data submitted by each State;
- APPENDIX C lists all State comments clarifying the 1999 data submissions.

Readers of previous reports in the *Child Maltreatment* series will notice improvements to this year's report. First, data from the DCDC have been used more extensively than in previous reports. This trend should continue in future reports as more States report data to the DCDC. Also, in some cases when all States have not reported a data item, a national estimate has been calculated based on the reported data. *Child Maltreatment* 1999 also includes more trends that show data for 1999 in the context of data from previous years.

A survey has been included as an appendix to this report to gauge readers' responses to the format and to help guide the content and presentation of future reports in the *Child Maltreatment* series. Please take a few minutes to complete and return the survey per the instructions in the survey's final paragraph.

Reports

CHAPTER 1

Every day, child protective services (CPS) agencies receive referrals alleging that children have been abused or neglected. The sources of these referrals include educators, law enforcement personnel, social workers, parents, and concerned neighbors. Many referrals are "screened in" and investigated, indicating that the referral was deemed appropriate for investigation or assessment.

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

This chapter first presents statistics on the screening of referrals. Data are then provided on the sources of reports, the time CPS agencies took to respond to such allegations, the "dispositions," or findings, of the reports that were investigated or assessed, and the workload of the CPS workforce.

1.1 Screening of Referrals

In 1999, CPS agencies screened in an estimated 1,796,000 family-based referrals in 51 States.[1] The referrals are termed "family-based" because each referral may have included more than one child in the family.

CPS agencies also screened out an estimated 1,178,000 family-based referrals. The total estimated number of screened-in and screened-out family-based referrals received by CPS agencies in 1999 was 2,974,000. Thus, CPS agencies screened in and investigated approximately 60.4 percent of the nearly 3 million referrals they received and screened out approximately 39.6 percent of the referrals. (See table 1–2.)

The rate of all family-based referrals per 1,000 children in the population was 42.0. The rates of family-based referrals per 1,000 children in the population were 25.6 and 16.8, respectively, for screened-in and screened-out referrals.

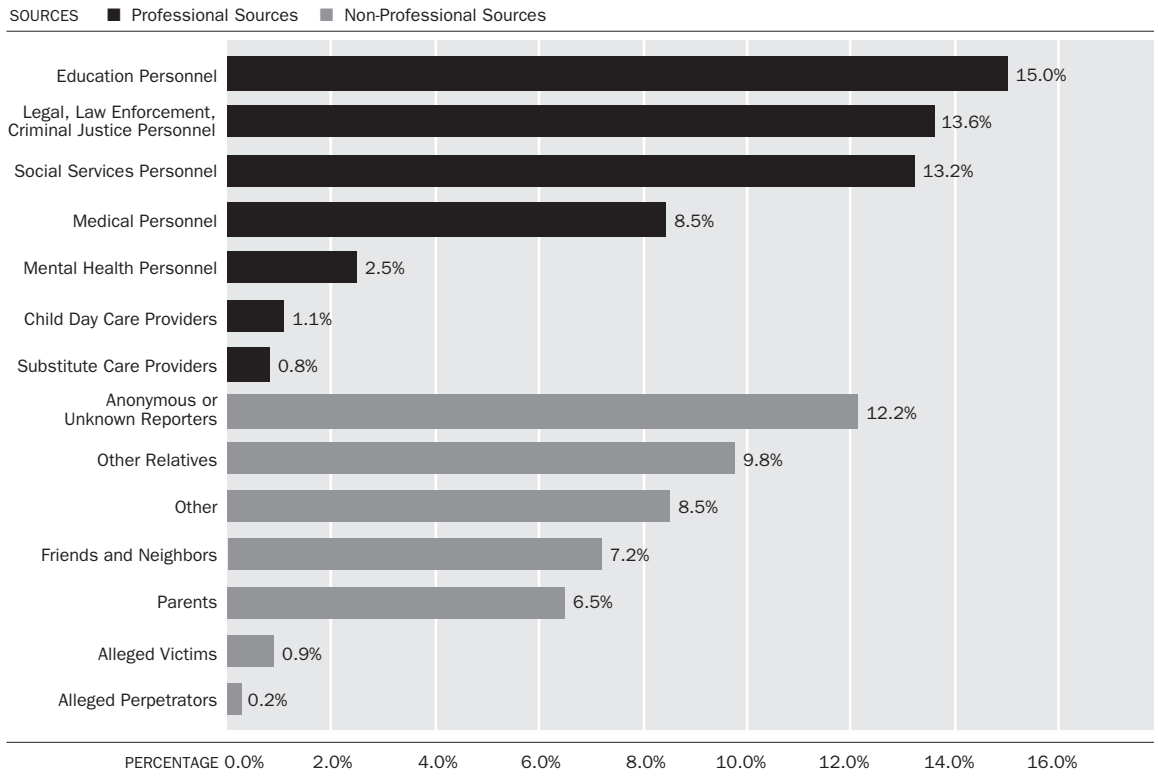
1.2 Report Sources

In 1999, more than half (54.7 percent) of the screened-in referrals (also referred to as reports) were submitted by professionals.[2] (See figure 1–1.) "Professional" implies that the source came into contact with the alleged victim as part of his or her job, and that the source may be legally required to report suspected maltreatment. Professional sources included educators, legal and law enforcement personnel, social services personnel, medical personnel, mental health personnel, child day care providers, and substitute care providers. The three most common sources of

[1] *Data were converted to family-based referrals in those States that provided child-based referrals. (See table 1–1.)*

[2] *Only sources of screened-in referrals are collected and analyzed in the SDC; information about the sources of screened-out referrals is not available.*

Figure 1–1 Reports by Source, 1999 SDC



Note. Based on data in table 1–3.

reports were education personnel (15.0%), legal or law enforcement personnel (13.6%), and social services personnel (13.2%).

Nonprofessional report sources submitted the remaining 45.3 percent of screened-in reports. These sources included parents, other relatives, friends and neighbors, alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, and "anonymous" and other sources. Anonymous or unknown reporters accounted for the largest portion of reports in the nonprofessional category, 12.2 percent.

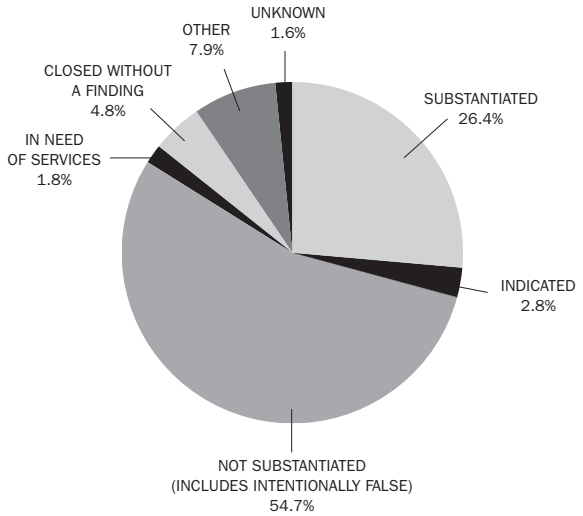
This distribution of reporters has remained stable for several years.

1.3 Report-to-Investigation Response Time

Most States have established time standards for initiating the investigation of reports. In some States, high-priority reports require an immediate response from CPS (at least within 24 hours). Other reports are classified as needing a response within a few days or weeks.

Based on data from 14 States, average response time to reports was 63.8 hours. (See table 1–4.) Data from more States were not available because the actual amount of elapsed time was not recorded. In many States, workers recorded only whether they had met the required time standard, for example, "within 2 days," and not the actual elapsed time.

Figure 1–2 Investigations by Disposition, 1999 SDC



Note. Based on data in table 1–5.

1.4 Investigated Reports

CPS agencies assign a "disposition" to a report after investigating the circumstances of the report and determining the likelihood that maltreatment occurred. Nationally, these agencies made dispositions for an estimated 1,906,000 reports (including both family-based and child-based).[3]

The following major types of dispositions are reported:

- "Substantiated" is an investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded by State law or State policy. This is the highest level of finding by a State Agency.

- "Indicated" or "Reason to Suspect" is an investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment cannot be substantiated under State law or policy, but there is reason to suspect that the child may have been maltreated or was at risk of maltreatment. This is applicable only to States that distinguish between substantiated and indicated dispositions.

- "Not Substantiated" is an investigation disposition that determines that there is not sufficient evidence under State law or policy to conclude that the child has been maltreated or is at risk of being maltreated.

In 1999, 29.2 percent of investigations resulted in a disposition of either substantiated or indicated maltreatment (figure 1–2), meaning that at least one child involved in any such investigation was determined to be a child victim. More than half (54.7%) of investigations led to a finding that the alleged child maltreatment was not substantiated.

1.5 CPS Workforce

Forty-one States reported that approximately 27,000 workers were responsible for screening, intake, investigation, and assessment of reports. (See table 1–6.) In most States, some workers screen referrals, and others conduct investigations. Thirty-one States differentiated between workers who conduct screening and intake and those who conduct investigations and assessments. In these States, 83.1 percent of the workers were responsible for investigations and the average number of investigations per worker was 72. Data for the remaining States were not available in part because in some jurisdictions, the same workers conduct all CPS functions, and in some rural areas, these workers may provide other child welfare services, also.

[3] *This number includes estimates of total investigations for Colorado (28,907), District of Columbia (2,585), and Tennessee (36,379), based on their populations and the number of reported investigations in 48 States. See table 1–5 for reported investigation dispositions by type in 48 States.*

Table 1–1 Children Per Investigation, 1999 SDC

STATE	TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS IN FAMILY-BASED STATES	TOTAL CHILDREN SUBJECT OF AN INVESTIGATION IN FAMILY-BASED STATES	CHILDREN PER INVESTIGATION
Alabama	24,586	36,276	1.5
Arizona	32,635	52,611	1.6
Arkansas	17,036	23,970	1.4
California	227,561	452,887	2.0
Connecticut	30,452	40,714	1.3
Delaware	5,965	8,330	1.4
Florida	95,790	160,686	1.7
Georgia	47,032	78,734	1.7
Idaho	9,363	11,161	1.2
Illinois	61,773	104,418	1.7
Iowa	18,666	26,812	1.4
Kansas	18,974	28,694	1.5
Louisiana	26,868	46,230	1.7
Maine	4,450	9,877	2.2
tts	34,108	56,620	1.7
Michigan	65,591	166,160	2.5
Minnesota	16,466	24,855	1.5
Mississippi	18,389	29,422	1.6
Missouri	46,259	71,488	1.5
Montana	10,043	20,315	2.0
Nebraska	8,456	13,582	1.6
Nevada	13,384	27,682	2.1
New Hampshire	6,107	8,833	1.4
New Mexico	11,638	12,084	1.0
New York	136,489	186,002	1.4
North Dakota	4,109	6,926	1.7
Ohio	79,400	129,306	1.6
Oklahoma	35,141	60,955	1.7
Oregon	17,686	24,627	1.4
Rhode Island	7,882	9,424	1.2
South Carolina	18,209	39,902	2.2
Texas	110,837	170,834	1.5
Utah	17,514	26,847	1.5
Vermont	2,263	2,470	1.1
Virginia	32,270	53,837	1.7
Washington	35,940	53,060	1.5
West Virginia	17,274	36,142	2.1
Wyoming	2,505	3,331	1.3
Total / Weighted Average	**1,369,111**	**2,316,104**	**1.7**
Number Reporting	**38**	**38**	**38**

Note. The average number of children per investigation, 1.7, was calculated from the 38 States that provided data on both "number of investigations" and "children subject of a CPS investigation." The number of children per investigation was used to convert data on screened-in and screened-out referrals from child-based to family-based for 11 States.

Table 1–2 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 1999 SDC

STATE	CHILD POP	SCREENED-IN REFERRALS	SCREENED-OUT REFERRALS	SCREEN-INS AND SCREEN-OUTS (ALL REFERRALS) PER 1,000 CHILDREN	SCREEN-IN RATE[c]	SCREEN-OUT RATE[d]
Alabama[ab]	1,066,177	24,586	**17,912**	**39.9**	23.1	**16.8**
Alaska	196,825	7,806	1,767	48.6	39.7	9.0
Arizona	1,334,564	32,635	**22,421**	**41.3**	24.5	**16.8**
Arkansas	660,224	17,036	11,883	43.8	25.8	18.0
California	8,923,423	227,561	**149,914**	**42.3**	25.5	**16.8**
Colorado	1,065,510	28,774	17,325	43.3	27.0	16.3
Connecticut	828,260	30,452	12,701	52.1	36.8	15.3
Delaware	182,450	6,316	2,049	45.8	34.6	11.2
District of Columbia	95,290	4,048	340	46.0	42.5	3.6
Florida	3,569,878	152,989	**59,974**	**59.7**	42.9	**16.8**
Georgia	2,056,885	47,032	22,917	34.0	22.9	11.1
Hawaii[a]	289,340	2,733	4,861	26.2	9.4	**16.8**
Idaho	350,464	9,363	7,672	48.6	26.7	21.9
Illinois	3,181,338	61,773	**53,446**	**36.2**	19.4	**16.8**
Indiana[ab]	1,528,991	53,897	6,548	39.5	35.3	4.3
Iowa	719,685	18,666	11,464	41.9	25.9	15.9
Kansas	698,637	18,897	12,072	44.3	27.0	17.3
Kentucky[a]	965,528	37,285	**16,221**	**55.4**	38.6	**16.8**
Louisiana	1,190,001	28,123	**19,992**	**40.4**	23.6	**16.8**
Maine	290,439	4,450	11,058	53.4	15.3	38.1
Maryland	1,309,432	31,220	**21,998**	**40.6**	23.8	**16.8**
Massachusetts	1,468,554	38,715	22,654	41.8	26.4	15.4
Michigan	2,561,139	69,133	58,596	49.9	27.0	22.9
Minnesota	1,271,850	16,466	**21,367**	**29.7**	12.9	**16.8**
Mississippi	752,866	18,389	**12,648**	**41.2**	24.4	**16.8**
Missouri	1,399,492	46,269	51,362	69.8	33.1	36.7
Montana	223,819	10,043	**3,760**	**61.7**	44.9	**16.8**
Nebraska	443,800	8,456	2,964	25.7	19.1	6.7
Nevada	491,476	13,384	**8,257**	**44.0**	27.2	**16.8**
New Hampshire	304,436	6,107	6,150	40.3	20.1	20.2
New Jersey[a]	2,003,204	43,874	**33,654**	**38.7**	21.9	**16.8**
New Mexico[ab]	495,612	6,846	6,802	27.5	13.8	13.7
New York	4,440,924	139,564	179,879	71.9	31.4	40.5
North Carolina[a]	1,940,947	75,013	**32,608**	**55.4**	38.6	**16.8**
North Dakota	160,092	4,109	**2,690**	**42.5**	25.7	**16.8**
Ohio	2,844,071	79,400	**47,780**	**44.7**	27.9	**16.8**
Oklahoma	882,062	35,141	18,180	60.5	39.8	20.6
Oregon	827,501	17,686	16,989	41.9	21.4	20.5
Pennsylvania[ab]	2,852,520	13,175	6,135	6.8	4.6	2.2
Rhode Island	241,180	7,882	4,342	50.7	32.7	18.0
South Carolina	955,930	18,209	5,663	25.0	19.0	5.9
South Dakota[a]	198,037	2,770	**3,327**	**30.8**	14.0	**16.8**
Tennessee[a]	1,340,930	19,782	**22,528**	**31.6**	14.8	**16.8**
Texas	5,719,234	131,920	29,379	28.2	23.1	5.1
Utah	707,366	17,514	7,792	35.8	24.8	11.0
Vermont	139,346	2,263	**2,341**	**33.0**	16.2	**16.8**
Virginia	1,664,810	32,270	15,538	28.7	19.4	9.3
Washington	1,486,340	35,940	39,207	50.6	24.2	26.4
West Virginia	403,481	17,274	5,791	57.2	42.8	14.4
Wisconsin[a]	1,348,268	20,183	**22,651**	**31.8**	15.0	**16.8**
Wyoming	126,807	2,505	2,305	37.9	19.8	18.2
Total/Weighted Average	**70,199,435**	**1,795,924**	**1,177,874**	**42.4**	**25.6**	**16.8**
Number Reporting	**51**	**51**	**30**	**51**	**51**	**30**

Note. Bold indicates an estimate. The national screen-out rate,16.8 screenouts per 1,000 children in the population, was calculated from the screen-out rates and child population in the 30 States providing screen-out data, adjusted for the total U.S. child population. Screened-out referrals in the 30 reporting States were compared to the total child population in those States to get a rate of child-based referrals per 1,000 children. The number of referrals in the other States were estimated by multiplying this rate by their child populations.

[a] *The number of family-based screened-in referrals was converted from child-based.*
[b] *The number of family-based screened-out referrals was converted from child-based.*
[c] *Mean = 25.8; Q1 = 19.4; Q2 = 24.7; Q3 = 32.7.*
[d] *Mean = 16.5; Q1 = 14.4; Q2 = 16.8; Q3 = 17.3.*
(Q1 = 25th or first percentile, Q2 = median, Q3 = 75th or third percentile, all of which were computed using functions within SPSS statistical software.)

Table 1–3 Reports by Source, 1999 SDC

STATE	SOCIAL SERVICES PERSONNEL	MEDICAL PERSONNEL	MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL	LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL	EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL	CHILD DAY CARE PROVIDERS	SUBSTITUTE CARE PROVIDERS	ALLEGED VICTIMS
Alabama	1,922	2,283	930	4,149	4,017	241		372
Alaska	2,136	1,112		1,962	2,471	192		67
Arizona	1,418	3,294	1,307	5,717	5,405	620		
Arkansas	1,898	1,294	1,041	1,662	2,061	225		128
California	38,341	19,118		33,333	39,386		2,017	520
Colorado								
Connecticut	2,561	3,140	2,408	5,545	6,489	489	215	185
Delaware	280	515	260	1,628	955	87	18	71
District of Columbia	672	192	156	768	320	20	8	40
Florida	21,591	12,142	6,037	26,590	19,200	1,821		2,709
Georgia	3,979	3,660	2,784	7,445	8,677	527		226
Hawaii	630	564		688	674	5		134
Idaho	500	618	100	1,425	1,726	116	17	254
Illinois	9,451	8,695		9,989	10,265	993		230
Indiana								
Iowa	3,010	1,386	525	2,237	2,804	341	336	25
Kansas	3,279	1,501	181	1,741	3,694	312	266	104
Kentucky	1,139	683		2,164	2,355	97		686
Louisiana	3,631	2,900		3,771	4,896	86		171
Maine	503	317	426	503	765	80	10	26
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan	12,237	3,353	6,136	8,902	5,000	528	1,181	359
Minnesota	1,456	1,559	631	3,685	3,716	347	399	440
Mississippi	1,158	2,106		2,517	3,187	97	6	186
Missouri	5,136	3,058	2,364	5,544	5,243	549	1,123	1,475
Montana	1,182	548	219	1,504	1,687	211	67	107
Nebraska	464	555	280	1,737	987	214	28	120
Nevada	937	1,086	438	1,913	2,643		214	93
New Hampshire	749	510	560	799	1,217	108	10	16
New Jersey	8,138	9,358		11,874	14,564		967	1,066
New Mexico	807	893	610	3,957	2,616	91	25	72
New York	36,639	13,025		7,797	13,128	614	5,161	
North Carolina	20,778	10,056		12,623	22,727	2,344		1,055
North Dakota	533	217	288	817	780	89	19	27
Ohio	12,198	4,990	2,737	12,260	8,974	874	598	786
Oklahoma	4,191	2,283	2,223	3,755	3,939	703		177
Oregon	1,824	1,721	145	5,043	2,650	344	154	446
Pennsylvania	3,011	3,431	1,290	1,725	5,067	489	840	507
Rhode Island	1,020	1,223		962	1,431	184	111	694
South Carolina	1,724	2,198	502	2,763	3,558	142	112	98
South Dakota		259	172	1,175	899	88		49
Tennessee	2,419	2,906		6,352	4,187	563		491
Texas	6,992	14,637	4,183	15,944	24,322	1,674	20	900
Utah	2,034	937	454	3,642	1,361	137	104	94
Vermont	160	165	191	393	502	93	18	41
Virginia	1,948	2,626	1,364	4,951	6,430	510	24	343
Washington	6,822	2,929	1,452	3,844	5,908	1,071	202	260
West Virginia	2,025	913	699	1,221	2,166	140	139	186
Wisconsin	5,354	1,868	1,628	6,849	6,114	983	446	348
Wyoming								
Total	**238,877**	**152,824**	**44,721**	**245,865**	**271,163**	**19,439**	**14,855**	**16,384**
Percent	**13.2%**	**8.5%**	**2.5%**	**13.6%**	**15.0%**	**1.1%**	**0.8%**	**0.9%**
Number Reporting	**45**	**46**	**34**	**46**	**46**	**43**	**32**	**44**

STATE	PARENTS	OTHER RELATIVES	FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS	ALLEGED PERPETRATORS	ANONYMOUS OR UNKNOWN REPORTERS	OTHER	TOTAL
Alabama	2,721	2,827	876		2,092	2,156	24,586
Alaska	832	1,033	892		1,280	1,293	13,270
Arizona	2,586	2,463	2,821		3,738	3,266	32,635
Arkansas	676	2,158	967	1	3,264	1,661	17,036
California	3	16,920	9,209		42,222	26,492	227,561
Colorado							
Connecticut	2,043	1,220	611		3,991	1,555	30,452
Delaware	581	496	332	27	545	521	6,316
District of Columbia	96	460	328	12	800	176	4,048
Florida	14,375	13,811	10,798	269	14,760	8,886	152,989
Georgia	3,885	4,896	4,656	84	4,595	1,618	47,032
Hawaii	193	292	218		1,335	330	5,063
Idaho	1,050	602	1,049		714	1,192	9,363
Illinois	4,551	4,297	3,483		8,222	1,597	61,773
Indiana							
Iowa	152			18	2,349	5,483	18,666
Kansas	1,957	1,227	1,117	1	2,210	1,244	18,834
Kentucky	6,075	5,944	8,443		22,136	13,662	63,384
Louisiana	1,802	3,181	1,183		2,140	4,362	28,123
Maine	253	364	421		165	617	4,450
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan	6,022	6,118	5,603		9,676	4,018	69,133
Minnesota	1,458	916	1,077	187	462	765	17,098
Mississippi	809	3,733	1,429		2,181	980	18,389
Missouri	1,738	13,813		227	5,999		46,269
Montana	808	916	1,228		398	1,168	10,043
Nebraska	593	592	653	22	1,932	279	8,456
Nevada	1,111	984	1,723		413	1,829	13,384
New Hampshire	172	695	462		257	552	6,107
New Jersey	6,617	5,190	5,713		11,098		74,585
New Mexico	627	839	1,061		40		11,638
New York	9,520	8,141	6,643		17,323	21,573	139,564
North Carolina	9,855	15,412	16,850		15,822		127,522
North Dakota	361	238	314	2	157	267	4,109
Ohio		13,112	7,012	1,937	8,039	5,883	79,400
Oklahoma	2,021	5,672	2,284	217	773	6,903	35,141
Oregon	567	978	1,017		593	2,204	17,686
Pennsylvania	2,210	1,069	871	52	914	921	22,397
Rhode Island	527	780	45	413	962	816	9,168
South Carolina	1,433	1,549	1,236	34	2,279	581	18,209
South Dakota	284	462	441		336	544	4,709
Tennessee	1,454	5,742	3,509	280	2,672	3,107	33,682
Texas	13,450	15,183	12,197		8,355	14,063	131,920
Utah	755	1,715	1,266	23	688	4,304	17,514
Vermont	221	170	72	24	71	152	2,273
Virginia	3,114	2,797	2,558		3,801	1,804	32,270
Washington	2,804	2,760	3,896	22	1,911	2,059	35,940
West Virginia	1,774	1,803	1,440	26	3,353	1,389	17,274
Wisconsin	3,169	2,751	2,311	59	2,402	2,013	36,295
Wyoming							
Total	**117,305**	**176,321**	**130,315**	**3,937**	**219,465**	**154,285**	**1,805,756**
Percent	**6.5%**	**9.8%**	**7.2%**	**0.2%**	**12.2%**	**8.5%**	**100.0%**
Number Reporting	**45**	**45**	**44**	**22**	**46**	**42**	**46**

Table 1–4 Investigation Response Time, 1999 SDC

STATE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS BETWEEN REPORT AND INVESTIGATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS	TOTAL HOURS
Arizona	58	32,635	1,880,429
Arkansas	45	17,036	766,620
Connecticut	36	30,452	1,096,272
Delaware	160	5,965	954,400
Florida	14	95,790	1,379,376
Idaho	102	9,363	955,026
Illinois	14	61,773	864,822
Missouri	64	46,259	2,960,576
Ohio	5	79,400	397,000
Oklahoma	377	35,141	13,248,157
Utah	93	17,514	1,631,779
Virginia	67	32,270	2,174,998
West Virginia	144	17,274	2,487,456
Wyoming	13	2,505	32,565
Total	**1,193**	**483,377**	**30,829,476**
Number Reporting	**14**	**14**	**14**
Weighted Average	**63.8**		

Note. The weighted average number of hours from report to investigation is based on dividing the total number of hours spent between report and investigation by the total number of investigations done in the 14 States.

Mean = 85.2; Q1 = 19.8; Q2 = 61.0; Q3 = 99.8.

Table 1–5 Investigations by Disposition, 1999 SDC

STATE	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	NOT SUBSTANTIATED	INTENTIONALLY FALSE	IN NEED OF SERVICES	CLOSED WITHOUT A FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Alabama	8,610	1,017	13,593			830	307	229	24,586
Alaska	3,766	3,620	1,307			108		4,469	13,270
Arizona	5,650		20,578				6,057	350	32,635
Arkansas	5,482		11,025				473	56	17,036
California	73,188		89,795			64,578			227,561
Colorado									
Connecticut	11,281		16,084				3,087		30,452
Delaware	1,346		4,229			390			5,965
District of Columbia									
Florida	13,338	27,305	43,978	299			8,086	2,784	95,790
Georgia	16,024		31,008						47,032
Hawaii	2,669		1,977						4,646
Idaho	835	1,477	5,020			514	97	1,420	9,363
Illinois	18,779		42,037	508			449		61,773
Indiana	21,608		70,017						91,625
Iowa	6,716		11,950						18,666
Kansas	5,894		11,782			119	1,179		18,974
Kentucky	18,585	65	43,220			1,514			63,384
Louisiana	7,244		17,649		911	804	22	238	26,868
Maine	2,349		1,728					373	4,450
Maryland	8,103	8,111	12,960				2,046		31,220
Massachusetts	17,851		16,257						34,108
Michigan	13,721		51,870						65,591
Minnesota	7,228		8,428		418			392	16,466
Mississippi	4,077		14,312						18,389
Missouri	6,117		11,089	80	8,273	2,379	17,229	1,092	46,259
Montana	1,262	281	7,323			606	362	209	10,043
Nebraska	2,183		6,115			158			8,456
Nevada	3,983		8,754			647			13,384
New Hampshire	580		3,995			310		1,222	6,107
New Jersey	9,222		30,923				34,440		74,585
New Mexico	3,586		6,774				1,278		11,638
New York	46,980		89,461				48		136,489
North Carolina	36,976		90,546						127,522
North Dakota					664		3,357	88	4,109
Ohio	8,749	7,370	23,109		16,150		18,764	5,258	79,400
Oklahoma	9,864		15,219		601	2,335	7,120	2	35,141
Oregon	8,073		5,233				4,380		17,686
Pennsylvania	5,076		17,320			41			22,437
Rhode Island	2,501		5,199			182			7,882
South Carolina	5,518		10,875			626		1,190	18,209
South Dakota	1,163	1,398	1,959		1,607	189			6,316
Tennessee									
Texas	26,978		55,123			5,110	23,498	128	110,837
Utah	5,991		11,035			481		7	17,514
Vermont	923		1,326	14					2,263
Virginia	4,767		20,393		232		3,737	3,141	32,270
Washington	5,128		10,477		4,659	1,381	8,854	5,441	35,940
West Virginia	5,587		9,752			1,014		921	17,274
Wisconsin	9,791		21,419			3,101			34,311
Wyoming	855		1,397					253	2,505
Total	**486,197**	**50,644**	**1,005,620**	**901**	**33,515**	**87,417**	**144,870**	**29,263**	**1,838,427**
Percent	**26.4%**	**2.8%**	**54.7%**	**0.0%**	**1.8%**	**4.8%**	**7.9%**	**1.6%**	**100.0%**
Number Reporting	**47**	**9**	**47**	**4**	**9**	**23**	**22**	**22**	**48**

Table 1–6 Child Protective Services Workforce, 1999 SDC

STATE	WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCREENING, INTAKE, INVESTIGATION, AND ASSESSMENT OF REPORTS	WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCREENING AND INTAKE	WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT	NUMBER OF SCREENED-IN REFERRALS[a]	NUMBER OF SCREENED-IN REFERRALS[a] PER INVESTIGATION/ ASSESSMENT WORKER[b]
Alabama	207	54	153	24,586	161
Alaska	155			7,806	
Arizona	727	63	664	32,635	49
Arkansas	565	26	539	17,036	32
California	3,356			227,561	
Colorado					
Connecticut	292	32	260	30,452	117
Delaware	54	4	50	6,316	126
District of Columbia					
Florida	1,192	111	1,081	152,989	142
Georgia	287	47	240	47,032	196
Hawaii					
Idaho	272	119	153	9,363	61
Illinois	547	69	478	61,773	129
Indiana	448	404	44	53,897	1225
Iowa	350	175	175	18,666	107
Kansas	351			18,897	
Kentucky					
Louisiana	283	20	263	28,123	107
Maine	137	26	111	4,450	40
Maryland	540			31,220	
Massachusetts	328	88	240	38,715	161
Michigan	708	52	656	69,133	105
Minnesota					
Mississippi	428	141	287	18,389	64
Missouri	1,503	30	1,473	46,269	31
Montana	302			10,043	
Nebraska					
Nevada	131	18	113	13,384	118
New Hampshire	70	12	58	6,107	105
New Jersey	1,335	40	1,295	43,874	34
New Mexico	413	37	376	6,846	18
New York					
North Carolina	1,271	129	1,142	75,013	66
North Dakota					
Ohio	2,643	1,019	1,624	79,400	49
Oklahoma	331	30	301	35,141	117
Oregon	230			17,686	
Pennsylvania	2,218			13,175	
Rhode Island	77	12	65	7,882	121
South Carolina					
South Dakota	190	103	87	2,770	32
Tennessee	296			19,782	
Texas	3137	143	2994	131,920	44
Utah	146	10	136	17,514	129
Vermont	165	25	140	2,263	16
Virginia	457			32,270	
Washington	469	131	338	35,940	106
West Virginia	185	18	167	17,274	103
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	142			2,505	
Total	**26,938**	**3,188**	**15,703**	**1,516,097**	**72**
Number Reporting	**41**	**31**	**31**	**41**	**31**

[a] *See table 1–1 for conversion of child-based reports to family-based reports (screened-in referrals).*
[b] *Mean = 126.2; Q1 = 44.1; Q2 = 105.4; Q3 = 126.3.*

Victims

CHAPTER 2

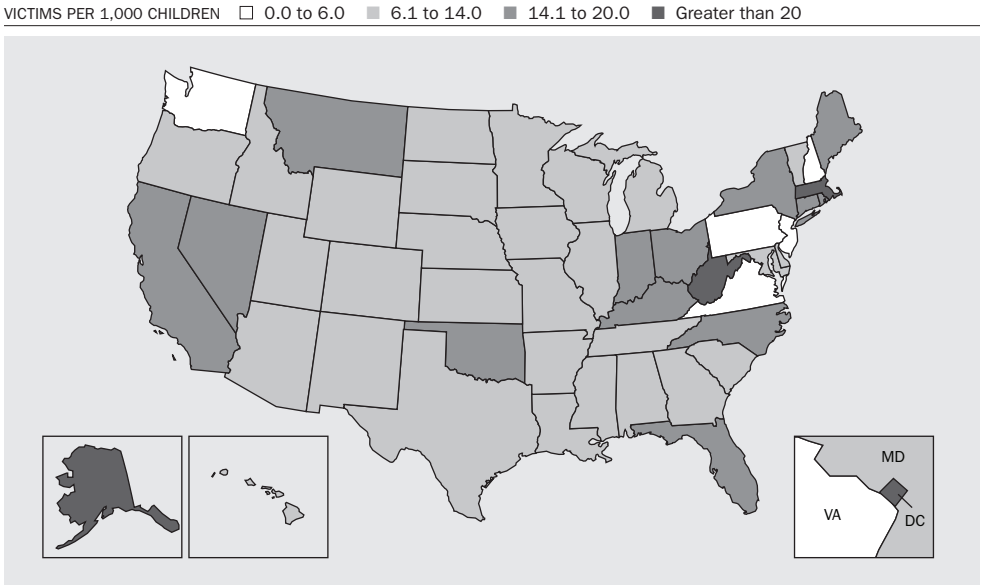
The role of the CPS system is to respond to the needs of children who are alleged to have been maltreated and to ensure that they remain safe. In 1999, an estimated 2.9 million children were the subjects of a CPS investigation or assessment. (See table 2–1.) Children who were found by a CPS agency to have experienced or to have been at risk of experiencing abuse or neglect are considered "victims" of maltreatment.

In this chapter, the numbers and characteristics of these victims, including maltreatment type and demographics, are analyzed. Rates of victims per 1,000 children in the population are also presented.

2.1 Victimization Rates

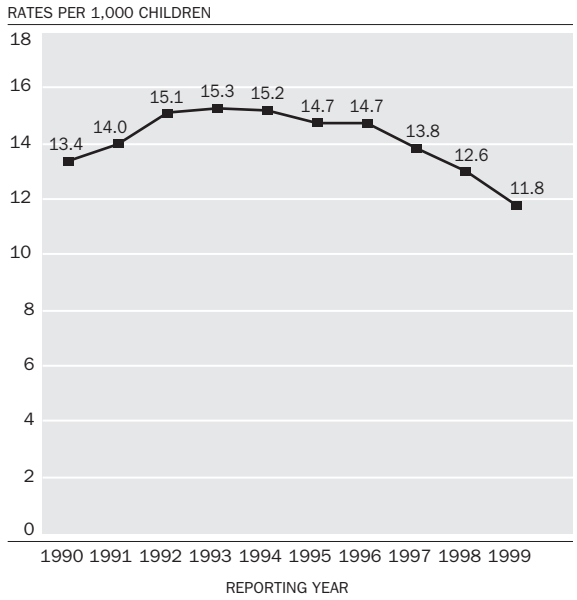
An estimated 826,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999. This national estimate is based on data from 50 States. In those States, 11.8 children were victims of abuse or neglect for every 1,000 children in the population. A child may have been counted each time he or she was found to be a victim of maltreatment. (See table 2–2.) Maltreatment rates for the States are presented in figure 2–1.

Figure 2–1 Map of Maltreatment Rates, 1999 SDC



Note. Based on data in table 2–2

Figure 2–2 Victimization Trend, 1990–1999



Note. Based on data in table 2–3.

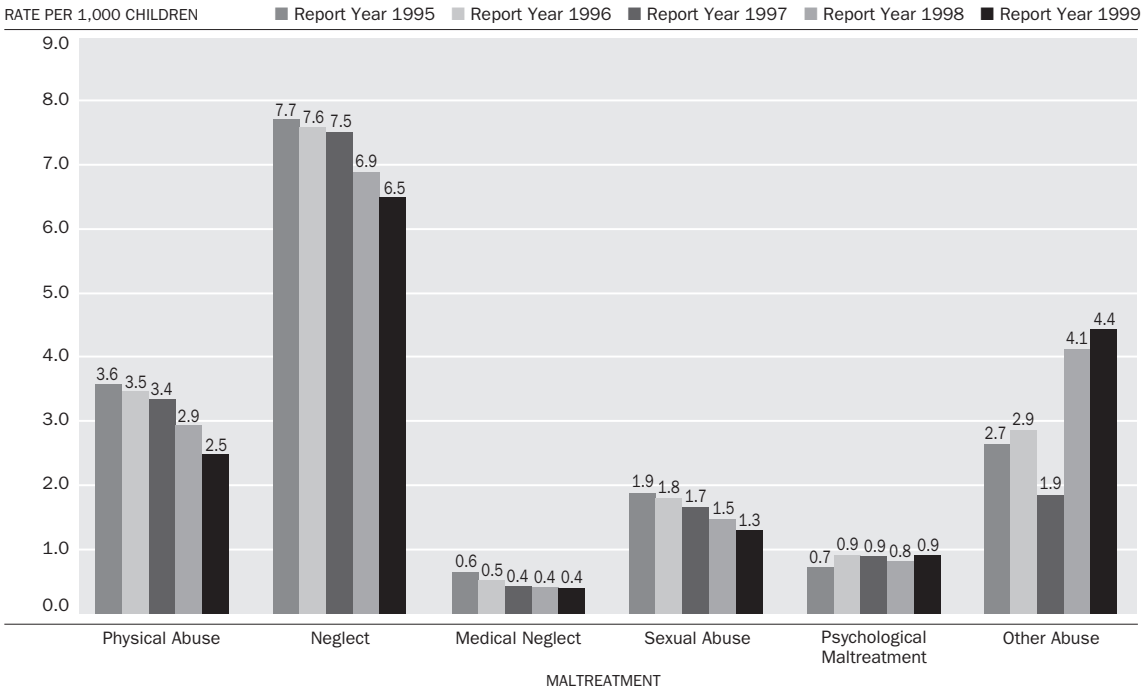
The annual victimization rate has continued to decline since 1993, when it reached 15.3. Figure 2–2 shows that the rate has declined to a low of 11.8 in 1999.

2.2 Types of Maltreatment

In 1999, 58.4 percent of victims suffered neglect (including medical neglect); 21.3 percent were physically abused; and 11.3 percent were sexually abused.

In addition, more than a third (35.9%) of all victims were reported to be victims of other or additional types of maltreatment including "abandonment," "threats of harm to the child," and "congenital drug addiction." (The percentages total more than 100% because children may have been victims of more than one type of maltreatment.) (See table 2–4.)

Figure 2–3 Victimization Rates by Maltreatment Type, 1995–1999 SDC



Note. Based on data in table 2–5.

Figure 2–3 shows that in 1999, neglect, which had the highest reported incidence, had a rate of 6.5 victims per 1,000 children, and that psychological maltreatment, which had the lowest reported incidence, had a rate of 0.9 victims per 1,000 children.

Five-year trends of the rates of neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse per 1,000 children in the population show a decrease.

2.3 Age and Sex of Victims

In 1999, 52 percent of the victims were female, and 48 percent were male. The female victimization rate was 12.2 per 1,000 female children in the population compared to a rate of 10.8 per 1,000 male children in the population. (See table 2–6.)

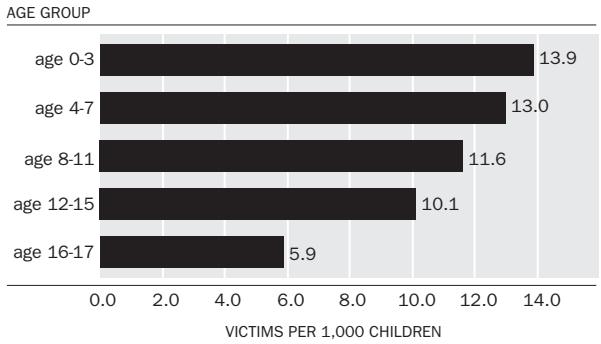
Examining the age distribution of victims, the 0–3 age group had the highest victimization rate. (See figure 2–4.) Overall, the rate of victimization declined as the age of the victims increased. (For information about victims by single-year age groups, see table 2–8.) The rates ranged from 13.9 children per 1,000 children of ages 0–3 to 5.9 children per thousand teenagers of ages 16–17.

2.4 Types of Maltreatment by Age and Sex (DCDC)

Data from the DCDC allow us to examine patterns of maltreatment by the age and sex of victims. Overall, 11.2 male children were victims of abuse or neglect for every 1,000 male children in the population, and 12.5 female children were victims of abuse or neglect for every 1,000 female children in the population.

Rates of many types of maltreatment were similar for male and female children. For example, rates for male and female children of physical abuse, neglect, and medical neglect were nearly identical. However, the sexual abuse rate for female children was higher than the sexual abuse rate for male children (0.4 male children for every 1,000 male children in the population; 1.6 female children for every 1,000 female children in the population). (See table 2–9.)

Figure 2–4 Victimization Rates by Age, 1999 SDC



Note. Based on data in table 2–7.

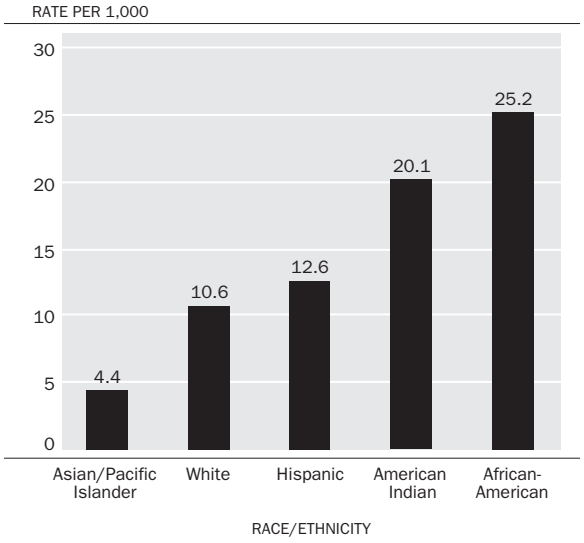
There were some differences among age groups of victims. Children in the youngest age group (0–3) had the highest rates of neglect (10.8 for male children, 10.3 for female children). The rates of male and female neglect victimization were lower in the older age groups.

The rate of physical abuse for males was highest in the 4–7-year-old and 8–11-year-old age groups (2.6 victims for every 1,000 male children in the population). The highest physical abuse rate for females occurred in the 12–15-year-old age group (3.0 victims for every 1,000 female children in the population).

2.5 Race and Hispanic Ethnicity of Victims (DCDC)

Victimization rates ranged from a low of 4.4 for Asian-Pacific Islander victims per thousand children of the same race to 25.2 for African-American victims per thousand children of the same race. (See figure 2–5.)

Figure 2–5 Victimization Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 1999 DCDC



Note. Based on data in table 2–10.

The victimization rate for American Indian/Alaska Natives also was high (20.1 victims per thousand children of the same race in the population). The rate for Hispanics (12.6 victims per thousand Hispanic children in the population) was slightly higher than that of Whites (10.6 victims per thousand children of the same race in the population). (For additional race and ethnicity information listed by State, see tables 2–11 and 2–12.)

2.6 Child Maltreatment Recurrence (DCDC)

Child maltreatment recurrence is increasingly recognized as an indicator of the lack of child safety. Since children who experience recurrence have already been victims, the efforts of the CPS system have not been successful in preventing their subsequent victimization.

Based on data from 20 States, 7.5 percent of victims suffered a subsequent incident of abuse or neglect within 6 months of their initial substantiated or indicated maltreatment. (See table 2–13.)

Fifteen States provided sufficient data to develop an analysis of the factors that might influence the likelihood of recurrence. (See table 2–14.) In this analysis, recurrence is defined as a second substantiated or indicated maltreatment occurring within a 6–month period. The major results of the analysis are summarized below:

- Children who had been victimized prior to 1999 were almost three times more likely to experience recurrence during the 6 months following their first victimization in 1999 than children without a prior history of victimization.

- In comparison to children who experienced physical abuse, children who were neglected were 44 percent more likely to experience recurrence. Children who experienced other forms of maltreatment or more than one type of maltreatment were about 20 percent or 27 percent respectively more likely to experience recurrence compared with physically maltreated children.

- When post-investigation services were provided, children were 16 percent more likely to experience recurrence, and children placed in foster care were 17 percent more likely to experience recurrence.

- The youngest children (0 through age 3) were most likely to experience a recurrence of maltreatment. In comparison, children ages 4 through 7 were 6 percent less likely to experience recurrence; children from 8 through age 11 were 13 percent less likely to recur; children 12 though 15 were 14 percent less likely to experience recurrence; and children 16 and older were 40 percent less likely to experience recurrence.

- Compared to White, non-Hispanic children, African American children were 17 percent less likely to experience recurrence. Asian/Pacific Islander children were 28 percent less likely to experience recurrence.

- Children reported by law enforcement personnel were 15 percent less likely to experience recurrence compared to children reported by social/mental health services. Children reported by educational personnel and by other sources, including non-professionals, were 15 and 18 percent respectively more likely to experience recurrence.

Table 2–1 Children Subject of a CPS Investigation or Assessment by Disposition, 1999 SDC

STATE	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	UNSUBSTANTIATED	INTENTIONALLY FALSE
Alabama	12,343	1,430	20,573	
Alaska	3,048	2,984	1,175	
Arizona	9,205		32,120	
Arkansas	7,564		15,654	
California	130,510		196,517	
Colorado	6,989		15,693	
Connecticut	14,514		24,836	
Delaware	2,111		6,219	
District of Columbia	2,308		2,120	48
Florida	22,433	45,097	76,600	581
Georgia	26,888		51,846	
Hawaii	2,669		1,977	
Idaho	1,091	1,837	5,991	
Illinois	33,125		70,558	
Indiana	21,608		70,017	
Iowa	9,763		17,049	
Kansas	8,452		18,504	
Kentucky	18,585	65	43,220	
Louisiana	12,614		31,980	
Maine	4,154		4,975	
Maryland				
Massachusetts	29,633		26,987	
Michigan	24,505		141,655	
Minnesota	11,113		13,324	
Mississippi	6,523		22,899	
Missouri	9,079		15,934	137
Montana	2,821	593	14,621	
Nebraska	3,474		9,848	
Nevada	8,238		18,106	
New Hampshire	926		5,938	
New Jersey	9,222		30,923	
New Mexico	3,730		6,977	
New York	64,045		121,869	
North Carolina	36,976		90,546	
North Dakota				
Ohio	13,775	11,223	37,720	
Oklahoma	16,210		26,836	
Oregon	11,241		7,287	
Pennsylvania	5,076		17,320	
Rhode Island	3,485		5,717	
South Carolina	9,580		23,652	
South Dakota	1,163	1,398	1,959	
Tennessee	10,611		23,018	
Texas	39,488		49,709	
Utah	8,660		17,513	
Vermont	1,080		1,373	17
Virginia	8,199		29,371	375
Washington	8,039		15,705	
West Virginia	8,609		15,224	
Wisconsin	9,791		21,419	
Wyoming	1,221		2,045	
Total	**716,487**	**64,627**	**1,523,119**	**1,158**
Number Reporting	**49**	**8**	**49**	**5**

STATE	IN NEED OF SERVICES	CLOSED WITHOUT A FINDING	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Alabama		1,219	354	357	36,276
Alaska		105		3,393	10,705
Arizona			10,785	501	52,611
Arkansas			694	58	23,970
California		125,860			452,887
Colorado	5,394		1,450	4,584	34,110
Connecticut			1,364		40,714
Delaware					8,330
District of Columbia		526	60		5,062
Florida			10,613	5,362	160,686
Georgia					78,734
Hawaii					4,646
Idaho		477	84	1,681	11,161
Illinois			735		104,418
Indiana					91,625
Iowa					26,812
Kansas	152		1,586		28,694
Kentucky		1,514			63,384
Louisiana	1,636				46,230
Maine				748	9,877
Maryland					
Massachusetts					56,620
Michigan					166,160
Minnesota	418				24,855
Mississippi					29,422
Missouri	13,501	3,473	27,591	1,773	71,488
Montana		1,265	618	397	20,315
Nebraska		260			13,582
Nevada	1,338				27,682
New Hampshire		600		1,369	8,833
New Jersey			34,440		74,585
New Mexico			1,377		12,084
New York			88		186,002
North Carolina					127,522
North Dakota	1,284		5,504	138	6,926
Ohio	28,313		30,634	7,641	129,306
Oklahoma	1,016	4,047	12,843	3	60,955
Oregon			6,099		24,627
Pennsylvania		41			22,437
Rhode Island		222			9,424
South Carolina		1,174		5,496	39,902
South Dakota		189			4,709
Tennessee					33,629
Texas		8,148	73,157	332	170,834
Utah		674			26,847
Vermont					2,470
Virginia	393		5,094	10,405	53,837
Washington	6,460	1,071	13,683	8,102	53,060
West Virginia		1,509		10,800	36,142
Wisconsin		3,101			34,311
Wyoming				65	3,331
Total	**59,905**	**155,475**	**238,853**	**63,205**	**2,822,829**
Number Reporting	**11**	**20**	**22**	**20**	**50**

Note. The estimated total for Maryland is 54,472. The national total, when adjusted to include the Maryland estimate, is 2,877,301.

Table 2–2 Child Victims, 1999 SDC

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	SUBSTANTIATED	INDICATED	IN NEED OF SERVICES	TOTAL VICTIMS	RATE
Alabama	1,066,177	12,343	1,430		13,773	12.9
Alaska	196,825	3,048	2,984		6,032	30.7
Arizona	1,334,564	9,205			9,205	6.9
Arkansas	660,224	7,564			7,564	11.5
California	8,923,423	130,510			130,510	14.6
Colorado	1,065,510	6,989			6,989	6.6
Connecticut	828,260	14,514			14,514	17.5
Delaware	182,450	2,111			2,111	11.6
District of Columbia	95,290	2,308			2,308	24.2
Florida	3,569,878	22,433	45,097		67,530	18.9
Georgia	2,056,885	26,888			26,888	13.1
Hawaii	289,340	2,669			2,669	9.2
Idaho	350,464	1,091	1,837		2,928	8.4
Illinois	3,181,338	33,125			33,125	10.4
Indiana	1,528,991	21,608			21,608	14.1
Iowa	719,685	9,763			9,763	13.6
Kansas	698,637	8,452			8,452	12.1
Kentucky	965,528	18,585	65		18,650	19.3
Louisiana	1,190,001	12,614			12,614	10.6
Maine	290,439	4,154			4,154	14.3
Maryland	1,309,432	**15,451**			**15,451**	**11.8**
Massachusetts	1,468,554	29,633			29,633	20.2
Michigan	2,561,139	24,505			24,505	9.6
Minnesota	1,271,850	11,113			11,113	8.7
Mississippi	752,866	6,523			6,523	8.7
Missouri	1,399,492	9,079			9,079	6.5
Montana	223,819	2,821	593		3,414	15.3
Nebraska	443,800	3,474			3,474	7.8
Nevada	491,476	8,238			8,238	16.8
New Hampshire	304,436	926			926	3.0
New Jersey	2,003,204	9,222			9,222	4.6
New Mexico	495,612	3,730			3,730	7.5
New York	4,440,924	64,045			64,045	14.4
North Carolina	1,940,947	36,976			36,976	19.1
North Dakota	160,092			1,284	1,284	8.0
Ohio	2,844,071	13,775	11,223	28,313	53,311	18.7
Oklahoma	882,062	16,210			16,210	18.4
Oregon	827,501	11,241			11,241	13.6
Pennsylvania	2,852,520	5,076			5,076	1.8
Rhode Island	241,180	3,485			3,485	14.5
South Carolina	955,930	9,580			9,580	10.0
South Dakota	198,037	1,163	1,398		2,561	12.9
Tennessee	1,340,930	10,611			10,611	7.9
Texas	5,719,234	39,488			39,488	6.9
Utah	707,366	8,660			8,660	12.2
Vermont	139,346	1,080			1,080	7.8
Virginia	1,664,810	8,199			8,199	4.9
Washington	1,486,340	8,039			8,039	5.4
West Virginia	403,481	8,609			8,609	21.3
Wisconsin	1,348,268	9,791			9,791	7.3
Wyoming	126,807	1,221			1,221	9.6
Total/Rate	**70,199,435**	**731,938**	**64,627**	**29,597**	**826,162**	**11.8**
Number Reporting	**51**	**50**	**8**	**2**	**50**	

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

Table 2–3 Victimization Rates, 1990 – 1999 SDC

REPORTING YEAR	CHILD POPULATION	VICTIM RATE	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VICTIMS
1990	64,163,192	13.4	860,577
1991	65,069,507	14.0	911,690
1992	66,073,841	15.1	994,655
1993	66,961,573	15.3	1,026,331
1994	67,803,294	15.2	1,029,118
1995	65,753,891	14.7	966,091
1996	65,235,441	14.7	955,786
1997	64,059,405	13.8	881,464
1998	69,709,448	12.6	903,395
1999	70,199,435	11.8	826,162

Note. The victim rate is based on the number of victims reported within each year divided by the child population for that year, multiplied by 1,000. This rate was applied to the child population of each State missing the number of victims. The national number of victims is therefore based on actual submissions and estimates.

Table 2–4 Maltreatment Types, 1999 SDC

STATE	VICTIMS	PHYSICAL ABUSE N	PHYSICAL ABUSE ROW%	NEGLECT N	NEGLECT ROW%	MEDICAL NEGLECT N	MEDICAL NEGLECT ROW%	SEXUAL ABUSE N	SEXUAL ABUSE ROW%
Alabama	13,773	5,631	40.9%	6,335	46.0%			3,181	23.1%
Alaska	6,032	1,430	23.7%	3,418	56.7%			686	11.4%
Arizona	9,205	2,279	24.8%	5,376	58.4%			516	5.6%
Arkansas	7,564	2,055	27.2%	5,213	68.9%	366	4.8%	2,800	37.0%
California	130,510	22,775	17.5%	73,470	56.3%			11,895	9.1%
Colorado	6,989	1,930	27.6%	4,939	70.7%	499	7.1%	1,053	15.1%
Connecticut	14,514	2,357	16.2%	13,097	90.2%	642	4.4%	597	4.1%
Delaware	2,111	534	25.3%	791	37.5%	39	1.9%	234	11.1%
District of Columbia	2,308	332	14.4%	1,656	71.8%	28	1.2%	40	1.7%
Florida	67,530	12,004	17.8%	26,887	39.8%	1,582	2.3%	4,407	6.5%
Georgia	26,888	3,593	13.4%	16,978	63.1%	1,182	4.4%	2,265	8.4%
Hawaii	2,669	173	6.5%	216	8.1%	15	0.6%	142	5.3%
Idaho	2,928	848	29.0%	1,448	49.5%	77	2.6%	383	13.1%
Illinois	33,125	3,724	11.2%	13,435	40.6%	1,027	3.1%	3,363	10.2%
Indiana	21,608	6,725	31.1%	26,999	125.0%	1,184	5.5%	5,521	25.6%
Iowa	9,763	2,460	25.2%	6,163	63.1%	157	1.6%	1,084	11.1%
Kansas	8,452	2,604	30.8%	4,184	49.5%	253	3.0%	1,327	15.7%
Kentucky	18,650	5,154	27.6%	11,887	63.7%			1,436	7.7%
Louisiana	12,614	2,641	20.9%	8,584	68.1%			824	6.5%
Maine	4,154	1,427	34.4%	2,457	59.2%			895	21.6%
Maryland									
Massachusetts									
Michigan	24,505	5,124	20.9%	17,342	70.8%	575	2.4%	1,589	6.5%
Minnesota	11,113	2,758	24.8%	8,600	77.4%	512	4.6%	806	7.3%
Mississippi	6,523	1,736	26.6%	3,066	47.0%			1,379	21.1%
Missouri	9,079	2,192	24.1%	4,500	49.6%	230	2.5%	2,363	26.0%
Montana	3,414	315	9.2%	2,116	62.0%	85	2.5%	314	9.2%
Nebraska	3,474	752	21.7%	2,241	64.5%	7	0.2%	340	9.8%
Nevada	8,238	1,204	14.6%	1,823	22.1%	178	2.2%	227	2.8%
New Hampshire	926	255	27.5%	604	65.2%	18	1.9%	238	25.7%
New Jersey	9,222	2,149	23.3%	5,779	62.7%	298	3.2%	740	8.0%
New Mexico	3,730	830	22.3%	1,956	52.4%	105	2.8%	223	6.0%
New York	64,045	15,913	24.9%	14,952	23.4%	3,943	6.2%	3,591	5.6%
North Carolina	36,976	1,327	3.6%	32,482	87.9%	917	2.5%	1,353	3.7%
North Dakota	1,284	160	12.5%	822	64.0%	55	4.3%	93	7.2%
Ohio	53,311	14,930	28.0%	28,467	53.4%			7,548	14.2%
Oklahoma	16,210	4,033	24.9%	15,893	98.0%	498	3.1%	1,294	8.0%
Oregon	11,241	1,479	13.2%	2,368	21.1%	485	4.3%	1,325	11.8%
Pennsylvania	5,076	3,151	62.1%	194	3.8%	122	2.4%	4,079	80.4%
Rhode Island	3,485	928	26.6%	2,949	84.6%	77	2.2%	310	8.9%
South Carolina	9,580	1,310	13.7%	5,246	54.8%	396	4.1%	599	6.3%
South Dakota	2,561	643	25.1%	1,816	70.9%			257	10.0%
Tennessee	10,611	2,124	20.0%	4,612	43.5%	330	3.1%	2,230	21.0%
Texas	39,488	11,567	29.3%	23,529	59.6%	2,015	5.1%	5,901	14.9%
Utah	8,660	1,434	16.6%	2,494	28.8%	108	1.3%	1,891	21.8%
Vermont	1,080	238	22.0%	472	43.7%	20	1.9%	436	40.4%
Virginia	8,199	2,548	31.1%	5,306	64.7%	83	1.0%	1,179	14.4%
Washington	8,039	2,180	27.1%	5,692	70.8%	534	6.6%	724	9.0%
West Virginia	8,609	2,165	25.2%	3,774	43.8%	124	1.4%	743	8.6%
Wisconsin	9,791	2,146	21.9%	4,132	42.2%			3,707	37.9%
Wyoming	1,221	359	29.4%	780	63.9%	22	1.8%	110	9.0%
	781,078	**166,626**	**21.3%**	**437,540**	**56.0%**	**18,788**	**2.4%**	**88,238**	**11.3%**
Number Reporting	**49**	**49**		**49**		**38**		**49**	

Note. Rows total more than 100 percent because multiple maltreatments may have been recorded for one victim.

STATE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT N	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT ROW%	OTHER N	OTHER ROW%	UNKNOWN N	UNKNOWN ROW%	TOTAL MALTREATMENTS	TOTAL PERCENT
Alabama	677	4.9%					15,824	114.9%
Alaska	488	8.1%	10	0.2%			6,032	100.0%
Arizona	115	1.3%	919	10.0%			9,205	100.0%
Arkansas	44	0.6%			4	0.0%	10,478	138.5%
California	23,190	17.8%	12,781	9.8%			144,115	110.4%
Colorado	1,020	14.6%					9,441	135.1%
Connecticut	7,229	49.8%	705	4.9%			24,627	169.7%
Delaware	327	15.5%	191	9.1%	420	18.2%	2,116	100.2%
District of Columbia	88	3.8%	444	19.2%			3,008	130.3%
Florida	2,031	3.0%	36,906	54.7%			83,817	124.1%
Georgia	1,059	3.9%	1,811	6.7%			26,888	100.0%
Hawaii	44	1.7%	2,262	84.8%	113	3.9%	2,852	106.9%
Idaho	10	0.3%	49	1.7%			2,928	100.0%
Illinois	399	1.2%	14,163	42.8%			36,111	109.0%
Indiana							40,429	187.1%
Iowa	119	1.2%	236	2.4%			10,219	104.7%
Kansas	1,184	14.0%					9,552	113.0%
Kentucky	769	4.1%					19,246	103.2%
Louisiana	527	4.2%	38	0.3%			12,614	100.0%
Maine	2,263	54.5%					7,042	169.5%
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan	1,690	6.9%					26,320	107.4%
Minnesota	109	1.0%					12,785	115.1%
Mississippi	174	2.7%	168	2.6%	99	1.1%	6,523	100.0%
Missouri	139	1.5%	469	5.2%			9,992	110.1%
Montana	418	12.2%	166	4.9%			3,414	100.0%
Nebraska	134	3.9%					3,474	100.0%
Nevada	302	3.7%	4,507	54.7%			8,241	100.0%
New Hampshire	49	5.3%					1,164	125.7%
New Jersey	256	2.8%					9,222	100.0%
New Mexico	615	16.5%	1	0.0%			3,730	100.0%
New York	1,116	1.7%	117,115	182.9%			156,630	244.6%
North Carolina	118	0.3%	779	2.1%			36,976	100.0%
North Dakota	620	48.3%	1,750	136.3%	114	0.2%	3,500	272.6%
Ohio	2,252	4.2%					53,311	100.0%
Oklahoma	1,851	11.4%	2,146	13.2%			25,715	158.6%
Oregon	749	6.7%	7,725	68.7%			14,131	125.7%
Pennsylvania	102	2.0%	92	1.8%			7,740	152.5%
Rhode Island	21	0.6%	131	3.8%	10	0.1%	4,416	126.7%
South Carolina	50	0.5%	6,486	67.7%			14,097	147.2%
South Dakota	293	11.4%					3,009	117.5%
Tennessee	130	1.2%	1,185	11.2%			10,611	100.0%
Texas	1,392	3.5%	1,365	3.5%	2	0.0%	45,769	115.9%
Utah	3,583	41.4%	872	10.1%			10,384	119.9%
Vermont	10	0.9%			6	0.1%	1,176	108.9%
Virginia	275	3.4%					9,397	114.6%
Washington	877	10.9%	186	2.3%			10,193	126.8%
West Virginia	853	9.9%	1,610	18.7%			9,269	107.7%
Wisconsin	66	0.7%	2,269	23.2%			12,320	125.8%
Wyoming	19	1.6%	12	1.0%			1,302	106.6%
	59,846	**7.7%**	**219,549**	**28.1%**	**768**	**0.1%**	**991,355**	**126.9%**
Number Reporting	**48**		**33**		**8**		**49**	

Table 2–5 Victimization Rates by Maltreatment Type, 1995–1999 SDC

	PHYSICAL ABUSE	NEGLECT	MEDICAL NEGLECT	SEXUAL ABUSE	PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT	OTHER ABUSE
1995						
Population	66,509,741	66,509,741	44,901,943	65,551,752	61,164,114	55,428,857
# of Victims	236,514	509,454	28,541	122,542	42,869	144,705
Rate	3.6	7.7	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.7
# States	48	48	31	46	40	35
1996						
Population	65,068,883	65,068,883	49,111,322	65,068,883	60,431,527	55,200,768
# of Victims	224,697	493,158	25,412	117,058	55,199	157,827
Rate	3.5	7.6	0.5	1.8	0.9	2.9
# States	46	46	33	46	39	33
1997						
Population	58,452,893	58,452,893	42,190,820	58,452,893	55,874,790	48,171,022
# of Victims	194,512	435,877	18,552	96,984	48,599	88,018
Rate	3.4	7.5	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.9
# States	43	43	30	43	38	29
1998						
Population	66,964,555	66,964,555	49,305,311	66,964,555	63,825,291	52,788,857
# of Victims	195,891	461,274	20,338	99,278	51,618	217,640
Rate	2.9	6.9	0.4	1.5	0.8	4.1
# States	48	48	35	48	43	33
1999						
Population	67,421,449	67,421,449	48,311,250	67,421,449	65,892,458	49,715,250
# of Victims	166,626	437,540	18,788	88,238	59,846	219,549
Rate	2.5	6.5	0.4	1.3	0.9	4.4
# States	49	49	38	49	48	33
Total	**1,018,240**	**2,337,303**	**111,631**	**524,100**	**258,131**	**827,739**

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

Table 2–6 Victims by Sex, 1999 SDC

STATE	MALE POP.	FEMALE POP.	MALE VICTIMS	FEMALE VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE MALE	PERCENTAGE FEMALE	RATE OF MALE VICTIMS[a]	RATE OF FEMALE VICTIMS[b]
Alabama	545,224	520,953	5,934	7,805	43.2%	56.8%	10.9	15.0
Alaska	101,744	95,081	3,002	3,021	49.8%	50.2%	29.5	31.8
Arizona	682,755	651,809	4,555	4,590	49.8%	50.2%	6.7	7.0
Arkansas	339,302	320,922	3,241	4,319	42.9%	57.1%	9.6	13.5
California	4,580,193	4,343,230	62,267	68,060	47.8%	52.2%	13.6	15.7
Colorado	546,226	519,284	3,289	3,700	47.1%	52.9%	6.0	7.1
Connecticut	424,200	404,060	7,205	7,169	50.1%	49.9%	17.0	17.7
Delaware	93,308	89,142	1,084	998	52.1%	47.9%	11.6	11.2
District of Columbia	48,203	47,087	1,096	1,184	48.1%	51.9%	22.7	25.1
Florida	1,828,595	1,741,283	33,101	34,267	49.1%	50.9%	18.1	19.7
Georgia	1,052,214	1,004,671	12,900	13,988	48.0%	52.0%	12.3	13.9
Hawaii	149,009	140,331	1,300	1,349	49.1%	50.9%	8.7	9.6
Idaho	180,122	170,342	1,021	1,147	47.1%	52.9%	5.7	6.7
Illinois	1,629,689	1,551,649	15,985	16,962	48.5%	51.5%	9.8	10.9
Indiana	784,183	744,808	9,884	11,590	46.0%	54.0%	12.6	15.6
Iowa	368,607	351,078	5,046	4,711	51.7%	48.3%	13.7	13.4
Kansas	358,834	339,803	4,090	4,320	48.6%	51.4%	11.4	12.7
Kentucky	496,049	469,479	9,026	9,505	48.7%	51.3%	18.2	20.2
Louisiana	606,380	583,621	5,980	6,634	47.4%	52.6%	9.9	11.4
Maine	149,157	141,282	2,072	2,078	49.9%	50.1%	13.9	14.7
Michigan	1,310,394	1,250,745	11,989	12,516	48.9%	51.1%	9.1	10.0
Minnesota	651,647	620,203	5,401	5,663	48.8%	51.2%	8.3	9.1
Mississippi	384,368	368,498	1,575	4,932	24.2%	75.8%	4.1	13.4
Missouri	717,457	682,035	5,087	3,991	56.0%	44.0%	7.1	5.9
Montana	115,252	108,567	1,555	1,773	46.7%	53.3%	13.5	16.3
Nebraska	227,900	215,900	1,671	1,774	48.5%	51.5%	7.3	8.2
Nevada	252,254	239,222	4,142	4,096	50.3%	49.7%	16.4	17.1
New Hampshire	155,654	148,782	427	499	46.1%	53.9%	2.7	3.4
New Jersey	1,025,749	977,455	4,609	4,601	50.0%	50.0%	4.5	4.7
New Mexico	252,788	242,824	1,738	1,902	47.7%	52.3%	6.9	7.8
New York	2,272,041	2,168,883	30,074	30,630	49.5%	50.5%	13.2	14.1
North Carolina	991,126	949,821	18,544	18,432	50.2%	49.8%	18.7	19.4
North Dakota	82,231	77,861	658	624	51.3%	48.7%	8.0	8.0
Ohio	1,456,973	1,387,098	25,422	27,622	47.9%	52.1%	17.4	19.9
Oklahoma	452,929	429,133	7,970	8,240	49.2%	50.8%	17.6	19.2
Oregon	424,530	402,971	5,386	5,849	47.9%	52.1%	12.7	14.5
Pennsylvania	1,462,501	1,390,019	1,977	3,099	38.9%	61.1%	1.4	2.2
Rhode Island	123,750	117,430	1,712	1,764	49.3%	50.7%	13.8	15.0
South Carolina	486,993	468,937	4,621	4,856	48.8%	51.2%	9.5	10.4
Tennessee	687,929	653,001	4,928	5,661	46.5%	53.5%	7.2	8.7
Texas	2,926,251	2,792,983	18,360	20,942	46.7%	53.3%	6.3	7.5
Utah	362,754	344,612	3,923	4,701	45.5%	54.5%	10.8	13.6
Vermont	71,559	67,787	433	646	40.1%	59.9%	6.1	9.5
Virginia	851,529	813,281	3,970	4,227	48.4%	51.6%	4.7	5.2
Washington	762,827	723,513	3,920	4,113	48.8%	51.2%	5.1	5.7
West Virginia	207,639	195,842	4,150	4,433	48.4%	51.6%	20.0	22.6
Wisconsin	691,956	656,312	4,121	5,668	42.1%	57.9%	6.0	8.6
Wyoming	65,120	61,687	607	614	49.7%	50.3%	9.3	10.0
Total/Weighted Average	**34,438,095**	**32,785,317**	**371,048**	**401,265**	**48.0%**	**52.0%**	**10.8**	**12.2**
Number Reporting	**48**	**48**	**48**	**48**	**48**	**48**	**48**	**48**

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

[a]*Mean = 11.0; Q1 = 6.7; Q2 = 9.8; Q3 = 13.8*
[b]*Mean = 12.6; Q1 = 8.1; Q2 = 12.0; Q3 = 15.6*

Table 2–7 Victimization Rates by Age, 1999 SDC

STATE	VICTIMS	AGE 0–3 POP	VICTIMS AGE 0–3[a]	RATE OF 0–3[a]	AGE 4–7 POP	VICTIMS AGE 4–7	RATE OF 4–7[b]	AGE 8–11 POP
Alabama	13,773	232,789	3,257	14.0	236,350	3,275	13.9	236,599
Alaska	6,032	39,473	1,543	39.1	42,882	1,547	36.1	46,602
Arizona	9,205	308,360	3,027	9.8	306,458	2,242	7.3	297,510
Arkansas	7,564	141,938	1,398	9.8	142,748	1,779	12.5	147,352
California	130,510	1,981,721	34,633	17.5	2,144,910	33,504	15.6	2,068,824
Colorado	6,989	230,838	1,969	8.5	231,011	1,790	7.7	237,362
Connecticut	14,514	173,020	3,490	20.2	184,925	3,608	19.5	197,862
Delaware	2,111	40,145	418	10.4	40,653	524	12.9	41,783
District of Columbia	2,308	21,768	732	33.6	23,732	572	24.1	23,506
Florida	67,530	759,336	18,699	24.6	797,864	16,969	21.3	830,453
Georgia	26,888	465,960	7,406	15.9	458,919	6,726	14.7	462,482
Hawaii	2,669	63,911	788	12.3	68,312	621	9.1	65,833
Idaho	2,928	74,292	548	7.4	74,884	514	6.9	75,988
Illinois	33,125	696,610	11,135	16.0	733,874	8,753	11.9	718,622
Indiana	21,608	329,724	4,300	13.0	338,245	4,934	14.6	340,579
Iowa	9,763	145,477	2,444	16.8	152,084	2,583	17.0	160,652
Kansas	8,452	147,081	2,166	14.7	148,326	2,240	15.1	155,304
Kentucky	18,650	206,697	4,860	23.5	211,275	5,016	23.7	213,626
Louisiana	12,614	251,543	3,217	12.8	257,359	3,090	12.0	262,174
Maine	4,154	53,405	1,178	22.1	58,486	1,094	18.7	68,605
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan	24,505	519,658	7,001	13.5	556,199	6,165	11.1	599,182
Minnesota	11,113	256,170	2,767	10.8	266,996	3,049	11.4	290,821
Mississippi	6,523	161,798	1,525	9.4	165,535	1,536	9.3	165,828
Missouri	9,079	289,330	1,967	6.8	301,680	2,330	7.7	318,095
Montana	3,414	42,114	903	21.4	45,303	902	19.9	50,510
Nebraska	3,474	91,477	961	10.5	93,297	882	9.5	99,362
Nevada	8,238	114,174	2,953	25.9	112,578	2,124	18.9	110,505
New Hampshire								
New Jersey	9,222	430,874	1,909	4.4	460,066	2,435	5.3	470,424
New Mexico	3,730	104,873	709	6.8	109,080	842	7.7	110,721
New York	64,045	962,773	13,510	14.0	1,031,398	14,444	14.0	1,033,751
North Carolina	36,976	427,663	8,187	19.1	434,418	9,399	21.6	447,245
North Dakota	1,284	31,158	288	9.2	32,659	314	9.6	35,611
Ohio	53,311	588,692	13,209	22.4	618,846	13,451	21.7	648,664
Oklahoma	16,210	187,301	4,500	24.0	186,233	4,209	22.6	195,580
Oregon	11,241	175,217	3,846	21.9	176,972	2,931	16.6	186,174
Pennsylvania	5,076	563,097	636	1.1	619,155	1,021	1.6	668,020
Rhode Island	3,485	49,206	825	16.8	53,893	869	16.1	57,626
South Carolina	9,580	203,102	2,293	11.3	208,815	2,339	11.2	220,909
South Dakota								
Tennessee	10,611	293,482	2,910	9.9	297,197	2,697	9.1	301,878
Texas	39,488	1,314,450	11,977	9.1	1,298,577	10,774	8.3	1,246,866
Utah	8,660	170,224	1,956	11.5	154,768	2,174	14.0	149,023
Vermont	1,080	25,326	185	7.3	28,389	269	9.5	33,229
Virginia	8,199	359,607	1,791	5.0	370,531	2,078	5.6	381,717
Washington	8,039	310,567	2,575	8.3	324,120	2,043	6.3	337,911
West Virginia	8,609	79,607	1,524	19.1	86,974	2,008	23.1	89,768
Wisconsin	9,791	262,984	1,923	7.3	283,077	2,253	8.0	307,442
Wyoming	1,221	24,171	282	11.7	25,458	320	12.6	27,826
Total/Weighted Average	**777,591**	**14,403,183**	**200,320**	**13.9**	**14,995,511**	**195,239**	**13**	**15,236,406**
Number Reporting	**47**	**47**	**47**		**47**	**47**		**47**

Note. Rates were based on the number of victims per age group divided by the age group population, then multiplied by 1,000.
[a] *Mean=14.5*
[b] *Mean=13.7*
[c] *Mean=12.1*
[d] *Mean=10.2*
[e] *Mean=5.9*

STATE	VICTIMS AGE 8–11	RATE OF 8–11[c]	AGE 12–15 POP	VICTIMS AGE 12–15	RATE OF 12–15[d]	AGE 16–17 POP	VICTIMS AGE 16–17	RATE OF 16–17[e]
Alabama	2,989	12.6	233,932	3,197	13.7	126,507	707	5.6
Alaska	1,491	32.0	45,251	1,164	25.7	22,617	287	12.7
Arizona	1,874	6.3	282,006	1,618	5.7	140,230	416	3.0
Arkansas	1,746	11.8	149,793	1,812	12.1	78,393	680	8.7
California	29,936	14.5	1,797,626	24,622	13.7	930,342	7,683	8.3
Colorado	1,637	6.9	241,271	1,283	5.3	125,028	293	2.3
Connecticut	3,495	17.7	186,001	2,958	15.9	86,452	838	9.7
Delaware	540	12.9	39,585	414	10.5	20,284	153	7.5
District of Columbia	540	23.0	17,039	304	17.8	9,245	120	13.0
Florida	15,135	18.2	792,974	12,713	16.0	389,251	3,975	10.2
Georgia	6,227	13.5	442,017	5,148	11.6	227,507	1,264	5.6
Hawaii	555	8.4	59,259	515	8.7	32,025	157	4.9
Idaho	481	6.3	80,495	372	4.6	44,805	125	2.8
Illinois	7,020	9.8	681,312	4,961	7.3	350,920	1,234	3.5
Indiana	5,215	15.3	341,185	5,102	15.0	179,258	2,057	11.5
Iowa	2,123	13.2	170,331	1,753	10.3	91,141	638	7.0
Kansas	1,924	12.4	162,078	1,637	10.1	85,848	402	4.7
Kentucky	4,339	20.3	216,381	3,382	15.6	117,549	1,045	8.9
Louisiana	2,777	10.6	270,878	2,628	9.7	148,047	586	4.0
Maine	1,007	14.7	72,787	736	10.1	37,156	139	3.7
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan	5,659	9.4	588,209	4,529	7.7	297,891	1,138	3.8
Minnesota	2,844	9.8	304,274	1,845	6.1	153,589	509	3.3
Mississippi	1,514	9.1	167,727	1,324	7.9	91,978	580	6.3
Missouri	2,177	6.8	323,094	2,146	6.6	167,293	428	2.6
Montana	802	15.9	55,591	661	11.9	30,301	140	4.6
Nebraska	786	7.9	104,528	601	5.7	55,136	145	2.6
Nevada	1,720	15.6	104,619	1,188	11.4	49,600	253	5.1
New Hampshire								
New Jersey	2,255	4.8	431,061	1,720	4.0	210,779	526	2.5
New Mexico	866	7.8	112,165	817	7.3	58,773	299	5.1
New York	14,320	13.9	936,080	12,976	13.9	476,922	5,065	10.6
North Carolina	9,279	20.7	423,271	6,966	16.5	208,350	2,378	11.4
North Dakota	332	9.3	39,186	282	7.2	21,478	68	3.2
Ohio	11,537	17.8	650,764	9,996	15.4	337,105	3,123	9.3
Oklahoma	3,637	18.6	204,142	2,918	14.3	108,806	719	6.6
Oregon	2,489	13.4	190,469	1,619	8.5	98,669	356	3.6
Pennsylvania	1,168	1.7	665,055	1,357	2.0	337,193	656	1.9
Rhode Island	838	14.5	54,171	633	11.7	26,284	235	8.9
South Carolina	2,197	9.9	210,668	1,918	9.1	112,436	429	3.8
South Dakota								
Tennessee	2,438	8.1	293,953	1,978	6.7	154,420	555	3.6
Texas	8,637	6.9	1,219,711	6,542	5.4	639,630	1,503	2.3
Utah	1,940	13.0	150,023	1,758	11.7	83,328	719	8.6
Vermont	258	7.8	34,447	258	7.5	17,955	92	5.1
Virginia	1,976	5.2	364,322	1,599	4.4	188,633	587	3.1
Washington	1,806	5.3	339,121	1,250	3.7	174,621	294	1.7
West Virginia	1,757	19.6	94,764	1,587	16.7	52,368	544	10.4
Wisconsin	1,946	6.3	327,042	2,941	9.0	167,723	715	4.3
Wyoming	291	10.5	31,614	214	6.8	17,738	65	3.7
Total/Weighted Average	**176,520**	**11.6**	**14,702,272**	**147,942**	**10.1**	**7,581,604**	**44,920**	**5.9**
Number Reporting	**47**		**47**	**47**		**47**	**47**	

Table 2–8 Victim Ages, 1999 SDC

STATE	AGE <1	AGE 1	AGE 2	AGE 3	AGE 4	AGE 5	AGE 6	AGE 7	AGE 8	AGE 9	AGE 10
Alabama	1,067	694	708	788	768	786	859	862	833	750	729
Alaska	487	319	348	389	372	361	408	406	409	404	353
Arizona	1,449	547	524	507	547	583	550	562	538	480	416
Arkansas	210	398	401	389	426	461	434	458	475	475	414
California	12,595	7,264	7,316	7,458	7,810	8,411	8,602	8,681	8,427	7,717	7,098
Colorado	684	429	442	414	416	413	471	490	456	433	375
Connecticut	889	917	870	814	859	880	907	962	931	929	840
Delaware	113	112	88	105	121	119	129	155	137	141	135
District of Columbia	280	116	172	164	152	144	132	144	180	140	120
Florida	6,468	4,196	4,090	3,945	4,017	4,214	4,396	4,342	4,218	3,981	3,642
Georgia	2,730	1,558	1,559	1,559	1,669	1,669	1,669	1,719	1,719	1,719	1,394
Hawaii	357	167	131	133	152	152	162	155	157	147	142
Idaho	170	106	128	144	123	136	123	132	137	119	113
Illinois	4,568	2,224	2,158	2,185	2,120	2,211	2,249	2,173	1,956	1,894	1,700
Indiana	721	1,203	1,184	1,192	1,163	1,267	1,162	1,342	1,384	1,335	1,337
Iowa	438	625	660	721	668	656	627	632	620	565	512
Kansas	585	508	486	587	551	529	566	594	517	485	515
Kentucky	1,359	1,094	1,224	1,183	1,182	1,276	1,295	1,263	1,200	1,126	1,080
Louisiana	985	776	727	729	678	819	805	788	780	751	636
Maine	409	279	259	231	273	259	272	290	253	252	256
Maryland											
Massachusetts											
Michigan	2,921	1,315	1,362	1,403	1,485	1,514	1,559	1,607	1,657	1,470	1,294
Minnesota	688	727	656	696	653	744	793	859	804	761	683
Mississippi	399	367	376	383	377	381	391	387	394	375	385
Missouri	503	461	507	496	575	567	577	611	583	544	517
Montana	240	240	211	212	213	213	238	238	216	216	185
Nebraska	292	221	214	234	189	229	233	231	225	195	192
Nevada	1,017	695	696	545	545	545	517	517	517	517	343
New Hampshire											
New Jersey	218	577	566	548	542	589	641	663	634	611	502
New Mexico	205	179	157	168	175	179	231	257	220	228	224
New York	3,270	3,880	3,250	3,110	3,115	3,408	3,727	4,194	3,943	3,584	3,582
North Carolina	641	2,595	2,571	2,380	2,359	2,219	2,387	2,434	2,576	2,364	2,230
North Dakota	88	64	66	70	64	74	82	94	90	84	81
Ohio	4,069	3,006	3,061	3,073	3,190	3,298	3,494	3,469	3,162	3,039	2,773
Oklahoma	1,505	1,013	982	1,000	1,054	1,039	1,064	1,052	1,028	988	812
Oregon	1,406	872	770	798	801	704	730	696	713	641	585
Pennsylvania	29	241	189	177	219	242	269	291	292	298	287
Rhode Island	236	186	186	217	202	221	245	201	219	226	225
South Carolina	787	534	494	478	510	562	638	629	609	565	559
South Dakota											
Tennessee	965	633	629	683	640	654	682	721	648	682	563
Texas	4,227	2,561	2,606	2,583	2,576	2,704	2,783	2,711	2,559	2,225	2,068
Utah	354	528	546	528	546	520	580	528	546	485	459
Vermont	45	45	50	45	66	65	70	68	68	80	55
Virginia	319	514	504	454	485	539	555	499	533	498	521
Washington	963	532	540	540	518	472	516	537	460	470	470
West Virginia	275	387	423	439	449	473	518	568	456	474	413
Wisconsin	571	430	454	468	507	580	643	523	536	515	483
Wyoming	39	74	80	89	89	80	75	76	80	85	71
Total	**62,836**	**46,409**	**45,621**	**45,454**	**46,211**	**48,161**	**50,056**	**50,811**	**49,095**	**46,063**	**42,369**
Number Reporting	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**

STATE	AGE 11	AGE 12	AGE 13	AGE 14	AGE 15	AGE 16	AGE 17	AGE 18	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Alabama	677	686	793	902	816	466	241		348	13,773
Alaska	325	322	311	300	231	198	89			6,032
Arizona	440	442	436	377	363	263	153	28		9,205
Arkansas	382	400	458	464	490	427	253	99	50	7,564
California	6,694	6,311	6,672	6,106	5,533	4,653	3,030	127	5	130,510
Colorado	373	358	356	319	250	192	101	4	13	6,989
Connecticut	795	748	778	747	685	511	327	125		14,504
Delaware	127	99	107	98	110	87	66	33		2,082
District of Columbia	100	68	88	84	64	92	28	36	4	2,308
Florida	3,294	3,340	3,175	3,213	2,985	2,433	1,542		39	67,530
Georgia	1,395	1,395	1,251	1,251	1,251	632	632		117	26,888
Hawaii	109	127	140	133	115	100	57		33	2,669
Idaho	112	94	75	105	98	88	37	7	881	2,928
Illinois	1,470	1,386	1,263	1,222	1,090	782	452		22	33,125
Indiana	1,159	1,127	1,249	1,362	1,364	1,235	822			21,608
Iowa	426	427	425	458	443	351	287	85	137	9,763
Kansas	407	434	427	416	360	263	139	51		8,420
Kentucky	933	862	875	852	793	643	402	2	6	18,650
Louisiana	610	644	670	740	574	437	149	296	20	12,614
Maine	246	195	212	184	145	93	46			4,154
Maryland										
Massachusetts										
Michigan	1,238	1,182	1,175	1,169	1,003	801	337	13		24,505
Minnesota	596	536	465	439	405	313	196	15	84	11,113
Mississippi	360	382	335	310	297	298	282	44		6,523
Missouri	533	502	555	604	485	305	123		31	9,079
Montana	185	203	203	127	128	70	70	5	1	3,414
Nebraska	174	148	159	144	150	92	53	6	93	3,474
Nevada	343	343	343	251	251	126	127			8,238
New Hampshire										
New Jersey	508	449	473	411	387	307	219	144	233	9,222
New Mexico	194	213	190	201	213	172	127	37	157	3,727
New York	3,211	3,091	3,095	3,373	3,417	3,083	1,982	828	2,902	64,045
North Carolina	2,109	1,798	1,814	1,740	1,614	1,357	1,021	767		36,976
North Dakota	77	64	71	58	89	37	31			1,284
Ohio	2,563	2,573	2,577	2,535	2,311	1,875	1,248	214	1,781	53,311
Oklahoma	809	731	774	733	680	457	262		227	16,210
Oregon	550	464	449	392	314	258	98			11,241
Pennsylvania	291	325	299	353	380	343	313	238		5,076
Rhode Island	168	176	163	162	132	137	98	56	29	3,485
South Carolina	464	490	531	456	441	331	98	403	1	9,580
South Dakota										
Tennessee	545	559	518	459	442	344	211		33	10,611
Texas	1,785	1,792	1,792	1,653	1,305	1,081	422	42	13	39,488
Utah	450	416	442	450	450	407	312	113		8,660
Vermont	55	52	60	77	69	54	38	17	1	1,080
Virginia	424	408	401	397	393	332	255	98	66	8,195
Washington	406	365	355	297	233	193	101	37	34	8,039
West Virginia	414	423	422	363	379	337	207	130	1,059	8,609
Wisconsin	412	517	695	812	917	449	266	3	10	9,791
Wyoming	55	57	44	51	62	40	25	13	36	1,221
Total	**38,993**	**37,724**	**38,161**	**37,350**	**34,707**	**27,545**	**17,375**	**4,116**	**8,466**	**777,523**
Number Reporting	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**47**	**33**	**32**	**47**

Table 2–9 Victimization Rates by Age, Sex and Maltreatment Type, 1999 DCDC

AGE-SEX GROUP	NEGLECT RATE	PHYSICAL RATE	SEXUAL RATE	MEDICAL RATE	PSYCHOLOGICAL RATE	VICTIM RATE
Males 0–3	10.8	2.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	15.3
Females 0–3	10.3	1.7	0.4	0.5	1.1	14.8
Males 4–7	8.5	2.6	0.7	0.3	1.1	13.4
Females 4–7	8.3	2.0	1.5	0.3	1.1	13.4
Males 8–11	7.1	2.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	11.7
Females 8–11	6.8	2.0	1.8	0.2	1.1	11.9
Males 12–15	4.7	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	8.2
Females 12–15	6.1	3.0	2.8	0.2	1.1	12.6
Males 16–17	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.7
Females 16–17	3.3	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.7	7.4
All Males	**7.1**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**11.2**
All Females	**7.4**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**12.5**

Note. Based on data from 23 States: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming; n=250,904 male and 267,236 female report-child victim pairs. A report-child victim pair counts each child in each report in which he or she is found to be a victim, thus some children are counted more than once. Each child can be the victim of more than one type of maltreatment.

Table 2–10 Victimization Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 1999 DCDC

RACE/ETHNICITY	RACE/ETHNICITY CHILD POPULATION	NUMBER OF VICTIMS	RATE OF VICTIMS
African American, Non-Hispanic	5,209,992	131,244	25.2
American Indian, Non-Hispanic	284,038	5,717	20.1
Asian American, Non-Hispanic	2,171,798	9,627	4.4
White, Non-Hispanic	22,856,146	243,264	10.6
Hispanic	8,933,117	112,859	12.6
Number Reporting		**20**	**20**

Note. Based on data from 20 States: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia. The estimated rates of victims were based on the total number of victims reported within each ethnic group, divided by the child population for each ethnic group, multiplied by 1,000. By State for each race category, the proportions of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic were calculated for cases of known Hispanic ethnicity and these proportions were used to distribute the cases of "unknown" Hispanic ethnicity to a known category.

Table 2–11 Victims by Race, 1999 SDC

STATE	AFRICAN-AMERICAN	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Alabama	5,235	23	32	8,261	132	90	13,773
Alaska	394	2,561	142	2,281	150	504	6,032
Arizona	847	523	88	7,206	31	510	9,205
Arkansas	1,447	15	10	4,281	174	1,637	7,564
California	23,492	1,305	5,220	43,068	50,899	6,526	130,510
Colorado	585	92	55	4,387	412	1,458	6,989
Connecticut	3,346		113	5,488	4,780	787	14,514
Delaware	942	3	11	1,106		20	2,082
District of Columbia	1,460		24	36		796	2,316
Florida	21,574	94	245	44,975		642	67,530
Georgia	12,749	26	117	12,342	1,654		26,888
Hawaii	67	25	1,652	323		602	2,669
Idaho	12	47	3	1,630	10	1,226	2,928
Illinois	12,941	12	125	16,111	3,712	224	33,125
Indiana	3,813	312	47	15,413	512	1,511	21,608
Iowa	785	83	65	7,249	629	952	9,763
Kansas	1,210	62	6	6,417	533	212	8,440
Kentucky	2,592	13	36	14,602	2	1,405	18,650
Louisiana	6,549	16	56	5,877		116	12,614
Maine	26	22	9	4,045		52	4,154
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan	9,962	173	109	13,663	598		24,505
Minnesota	3,123	1,117	450	6,962		209	11,861
Mississippi	3,441	16	32	3,019		15	6,523
Missouri	2,365	19	30	6,540	93	32	9,079
Montana	29	851	10	1,951	573		3,414
Nebraska	432	159	27	2,298	298	260	3,474
Nevada	1,666	110	79	5,383	407	593	8,238
New Hampshire							
New Jersey	4,357	30	65	3,094	143	1,533	9,222
New Mexico	139	322	27	2,823	156	263	3,730
New York	19,843	144	87	24,332	14,557	5,082	64,045
North Carolina	13,997	876	420	21,115	61	507	36,976
North Dakota	45	337	2	884	10	6	1,284
Ohio	16,388	135	80	32,549	492	3,757	53,401
Oklahoma	2,189	2,331	76	11,198		416	16,210
Oregon	548	258	135	6,347		3,953	11,241
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island	567	36	73	2,530	7	272	3,485
South Carolina	4,399	33	54	5,041	17	54	9,598
South Dakota							
Tennessee	3,351	4	34	6,633	248	341	10,611
Texas	9,662	118	264	28,892	204	349	39,489
Utah	161	171	101	4,300	3,927		8,660
Vermont	7	1	6	1,057	8	1	1,080
Virginia	3,220	10	91	4,233	213	432	8,199
Washington	841	732	205	6,027	205	476	8,486
West Virginia	440	5	9	7,234		921	8,609
Wisconsin	2,933	296	196	5,728		638	9,791
Wyoming	22	70	4	927		198	1,221
Total	**204,193**	**13,588**	**10,722**	**419,858**	**85,847**	**39,578**	**773,786**
Number Reporting	**46**	**44**	**46**	**46**	**34**	**42**	**46**

Table 2–12 Victims by Hispanic Ethnicity, 1999 SDC

STATE	HISPANIC	NON-HISPANIC	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Alabama	132	13,551	90	13,773
Alaska	133	5,395	504	6,032
Arizona	2,851	5,702	652	9,205
Arkansas	172	5,426	1,966	7,564
California	48,289	75,696	6,525	130,510
Colorado	1,301	3,843	1,845	6,989
Connecticut	4,780	8,947	787	14,514
Delaware	167	1,915		2,082
District of Columbia	76	1,388	844	2,308
Florida	5,480	60,066	1,984	67,530
Georgia	843	26,045		26,888
Hawaii	53	2,152	464	2,669
Idaho	204	1,429	1,295	2,928
Illinois	2,800	30,101	224	33,125
Indiana	358	8,817	12,433	21,608
Iowa	363	8,418	982	9,763
Kansas	417	8,003		8,420
Kentucky	27	18,623		18,650
Louisiana	97	12,405	112	12,614
Maine		4,154		4,154
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan	579	23,926		24,505
Minnesota	817	9,438	858	11,113
Mississippi	106	6,417		6,523
Missouri	81	8,998		9,079
Montana	64	3,350		3,414
Nebraska				
Nevada	593	7,645		8,238
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	1,415	7,577	230	9,222
New Mexico	1,712	1,436	582	3,730
New York	11,806	47,157	5,082	64,045
North Carolina	2,564	34,412		36,976
North Dakota	43	1,235	6	1,284
Ohio	650	34,141	18,520	53,311
Oklahoma	846	13,647	1,717	16,210
Oregon	999	1,605	8,637	11,241
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island	602	2,141	742	3,485
South Carolina	145	9,381	54	9,580
South Dakota				
Tennessee	156	10,335	120	10,611
Texas	13,320	25,615	553	39,488
Utah	1,116	5,662	1,882	8,660
Vermont	6	1,073	1	1,080
Virginia	252	7,777	170	8,199
Washington	1,031	2,819	4,189	8,039
West Virginia	48	5,133	3,428	8,609
Wisconsin	530	9,261		9,791
Wyoming	81	1,140		1,221
Total	**108,105**	**583,397**	**77,478**	**768,980**
Number Reporting	**44**	**45**	**32**	**45**

Table 2–13 Maltreatment Recurrence by State, 1999 DCDC

STATE	NUMBER OF UNIQUE CHILD VICTIMS	RECURRENCE	PERCENTAGE[abc]
California	60,893	6,750	11.1%
Connecticut	8,288	1,081	13.0%
Delaware	1,070	23	2.2%
Florida	37,374	2,313	6.2%
Hawaii	1,347	83	6.2%
Illinois	15,520	1,624	10.5%
Kentucky	7,245	602	8.3%
Louisiana	4,489	329	7.3%
Michigan	11,576	398	3.4%
North Carolina	14,159	1,130	8.0%
Nebraska	1,118	54	4.8%
New Jersey	4,514	234	5.2%
New York	33,687	4,536	13.5%
Pennsylvania	2,522	64	2.5%
Rhode Island	1,781	217	12.2%
Texas	20,929	903	4.3%
Utah	4,062	341	8.4%
Vermont	547	36	6.6%
Washington	3,378	351	10.4%
West Virginia	2,500	140	5.6%
Total/Percentage	**236,999**	**21,209**	**7.5%**
Number Reporting	**20**	**20**	**20**

Note. In calculating recurrence, reports within 24 hours of the initial report are not counted as recurrence. However, recurrence rates may be influenced by reports alleging the same maltreatment from additional sources if the State information system does not "rollup" these reports into the initial report.

Mean = 7.4
[a]Q1 = 5.1
[b]Q2 = 7.0
[c]Q3 = 10.4

Table 2–14 Factors Associated with Maltreatment Recurrence, 1999 DCDC

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIOS ASSOCIATED WITH RECURRENCE (N=142,726)	
PRIOR VICTIM		
No	Reference Category	1.00
Yes		2.71*
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT		
Physical Abuse	Reference Category	1.00
Neglect/Medical Neglect		1.44*
Sexual Abuse		0.91
Other Abuse		1.20*
Multiple Forms of Maltreatment		1.27*
POST-INVESTIGATION SERVICES		
No	Reference Category	1.00
Yes		1.16*
FOSTER CARE SERVICES		
No	Reference Category	1.00
Yes		1.17*
CHILD AGE		
0–3 years	Reference Category	1.00
4–7 years		0.94*
8–11 years		0.87*
12–15 years		0.86*
16+ years		0.60*
CHILD RACE/ETHNICITY		
White, non-Hispanic	Reference Category	1.00
African-American		0.83*
Hispanic		0.96
American Indian/Alaskan Native		0.86
Asian/Pacific Islander		0.72*
Other/Unknown		0.68*
REPORT SOURCE		
Social/Mental Health Services	Reference Category	1.00
Medical Personnel		0.92
Law Enforcement/Legal Personnel		0.85*
Education Personnel		1.15*
Day Care/Foster Care Providers		1.18
Other		1.18*

*$p < 0.01$

Note. Proportional hazard models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the distribution of elapsed time to the event of interest (in this case recurrence). Odds ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Odds ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence (e.g., victims of prior abuse/neglect are 171% more likely than children with no history of prior abuse/neglect to suffer abuse/neglect); odds ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of recurrence (e.g., victims who are age 16 or older are 40% less likely than children age 0 to 3 to suffer recurrence). States included in the proportional hazards model are Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Perpetrators

CHAPTER 3

State CPS systems collect NCANDS data on "perpetrators" of child maltreatment, the people who have abused or neglected children or have allowed children in their care to be abused or neglected.

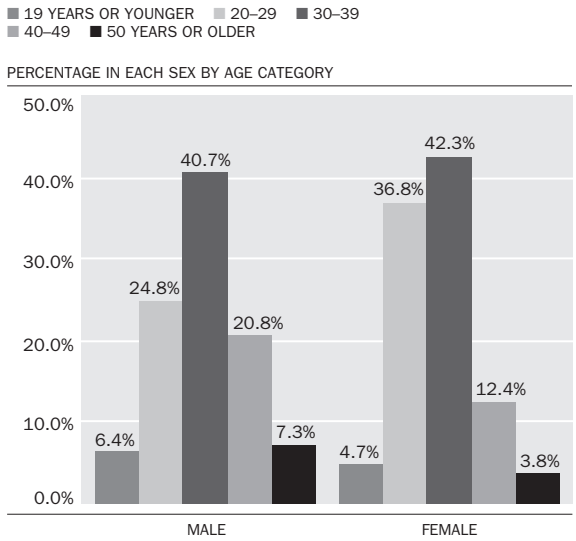
It is important to note that States define child maltreatment as the abuse or neglect of children by their parents or by other "caretakers" responsible for the children's care. States differ in their definitions of who count as caretakers. Some States define a babysitter or a daycare worker as a caretaker and would record abuse by a babysitter or daycare worker as maltreatment and list the abuser as a maltreatment perpetrator. Other States have a stricter definition of caretaker and would not count this abuse as maltreatment or count the abuser as a perpetrator.

This chapter describes the characteristics of those who abused and neglected children in 1999.

3.1 Age and Sex of Maltreatment Perpetrators (DCDC)

Data on perpetrators from 21 States indicate that, of the 554,047 perpetrators identified, 61.8 percent were female and 38.2 percent were male. As shown in figure 3–1, female perpetrators were typically younger than male perpetrators. Of female perpetrators, 41.5 percent were younger than 30 years of age, but only 31.2 percent of male perpetrators fell within this age group.

Figure 3–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 1999 DCDC

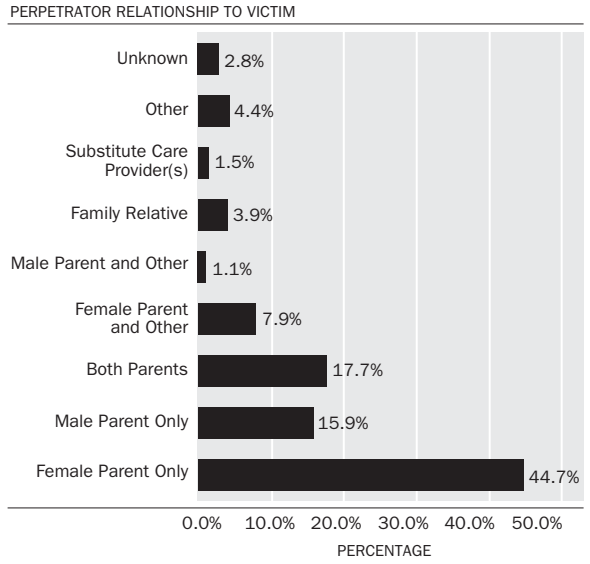


Note. Based on data in table 3–1.

3.2 Perpetrators by Relationship to Their Victims (DCDC)

As shown in Figure 3–2, the most common pattern of maltreatment was a child victimized by a female parent acting alone (44.7%). Both parents were identified as perpetrators for 17.7 percent of the child victims, and male parents acting alone were identified as perpetrators for 15.9 percent of the victims. Thus, at lease one parent was identified as the perpetrator for 87.3 percent of the victims. Substitute care providers and family relatives were infrequently identified as perpetrators; these two categories combined were identified as perpetrators for only 5.4 percent of the victims.

Figure 3–2 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim, 1999 DCDC



Note. Based on data in table 3–2.

These percentages are similar to the percentages reported for 1998. (Note that the SDC also collects data on perpetrators' relationships to their victims. The SDC data is presented in table 3–3.)

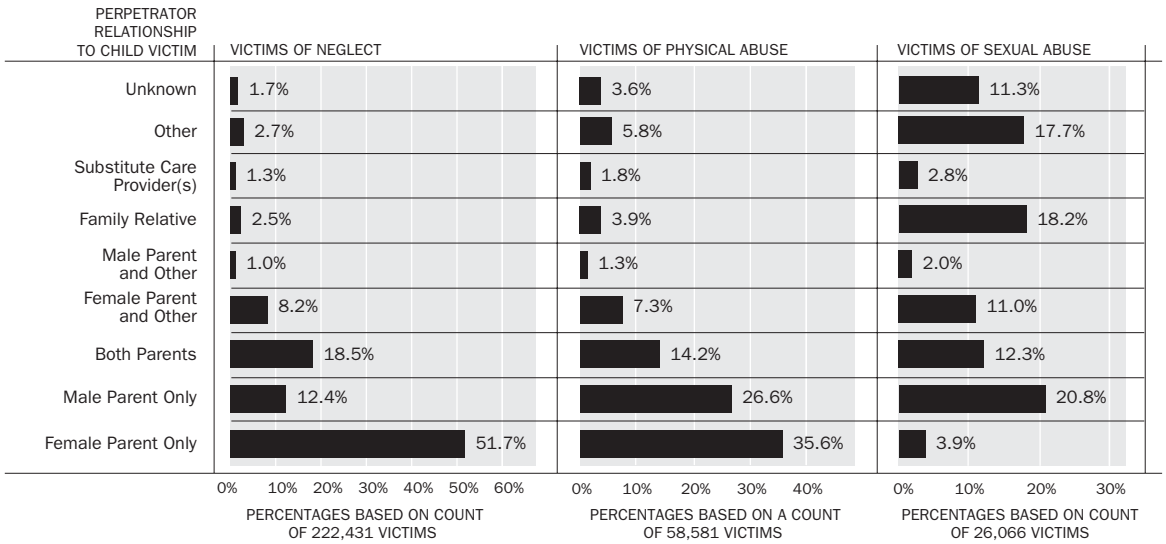
3.3 Relationship of Perpetrators to Victims of Specific Types of Maltreatment (DCDC)

The data in figure 3–3 are based on the association of perpetrators with specific types of maltreatment. The relationship of the perpetrator(s) to the child is reported more than once if the child was a victim of more than one type of maltreatment.

As reported in previous years, female parents acting alone were identified as the perpetrators of neglect and physical abuse for the highest percentage of child victims in each category. In contrast, male parents acting alone were identified as the perpetrators for the highest percentage of sexual abuse victims.

Parents were perpetrators for 91.8 percent and 85.0 percent of victims of neglect and victims of physical abuse, respectively. However, parents were perpetrators for only 50.0 percent of victims of sexual abuse.

Figure 3–3 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim by Maltreatment Type, 1999 DCDC



Note. Based on data in table 3–4.

Table 3–1 Age and Sex of Perpetrators, 1999 DCDC

	MALE[a]		FEMALE[b]		TOTAL[c]	
AGE	N	PERCENTAGE	N	PERCENTAGE	N	PERCENTAGE
19 years or younger	13,579	6.4%	15,982	4.7%	29,561	5.3%
20–29	52,473	24.8%	125,963	36.8%	178,436	32.2%
30–39	86,185	40.7%	144,815	42.3%	231,000	41.7%
40–49	44,169	20.8%	42,396	12.4%	86,565	15.6%
50 years or older	15,515	7.3%	12,970	3.8%	28,485	5.1%
Total	**211,921**	**100.0%**	**342,126**	**100.0%**	**554,047**	**99.9%**

Note. Based on data from 21 States: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Percentages are based upon a total count of 554,047 perpetrators from reports in which the perpetrator's age and sex were provided. Some duplication is reflected in this count because some perpetrators were involved in more than one report, and some perpetrators victimized more than one child.

a Mean = 34.5; Q1 = 28.0; Q2 = 34.0; Q3 = 40.0.
b Mean = 32.0; Q1 = 26.0; Q2 = 31.0; Q3 = 37.0.
c Mean = 33.0; Q1 = 26.0; Q2 = 32.0; Q3 = 38.0.

Table 3–2 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim, 1999 DCDC

RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Female Parent Only	145,028	44.7%
Male Parent Only	51,752	15.9%
Both Parents	57,320	17.7%
Female Parent and Other	25,703	7.9%
Male Parent and Other	3,544	1.1%
Family Relative	12,809	3.9%
Substitute Care Provider(s)	4,931	1.5%
Other	14,305	4.4%
Unknown	9,094	2.8%
Total	**324,486**	**100.0%**

Note. Percentages do not add to 100 percent due to rounding. Based on data from 19 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Percentages are based on a duplicated count of 324,486 victims. Duplication exists because some perpetrators victimized more than one child, and each relationship is counted.

Table 3–3 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim, 1999 SDC

STATE	PARENTS	OTHER RELATIVES	FOSTER PARENTS	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY STAFF	CHILD DAY CARE	NON-CARETAKERS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Alabama	12,107	2,566	23	5	78	2,224	503	17,506
Alaska	3,914	426	28		20	73	1,571	6,032
Arizona	8,181	283	11		2		728	9,205
Arkansas	9,036	1,541	32		48	1,933	334	12,924
California								
Colorado								
Connecticut	25,701	5,979	817	112	29	1,617	28	34,283
Delaware	1,724	334	16	6	15	11	18	2,124
District of Columbia	1,648	92				36	624	2,400
Florida	16,284	2,922	118	375	236	333	861	21,129
Georgia	20,079	2,050	140	45	131	781	118	23,344
Hawaii	3,819	771	122	4			56	4,772
Idaho	1,657	89	7	5	20	126	1,024	2,928
Illinois	13,841	2,824	128	41	694	843	100	18,471
Indiana	18,690	3,223	96	156	281	2,466	1,632	26,544
Iowa	8,614	1,562	38	44	558		441	11,257
Kansas	5,695	337	75	62	133	1,534	584	8,420
Kentucky	18,647	44	67		37	962	3,148	22,905
Louisiana	8,903		50	11	7	6		8,977
Maine	4,908	652	9	2	17	132	48	5,768
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan	14,700	1,297	46	10	18		974	17,045
Minnesota	10,329	1,338	6	1	49	60	52	11,835
Mississippi	4,979	698	5	4	12	533	292	6,523
Missouri	7,737	1,955	74	161	90	1,126	528	11,671
Montana	2,753	248	22	12	22	139	218	3,414
Nebraska								
Nevada	7,992	706	29	14	23	411	42	9,217
New Hampshire	682	63	1				44	790
New Jersey	3,701	382	39	72	46	34	4,948	9,222
New Mexico	9,935	1,458		3		244	447	12,087
New York	50,018	7,713	561	33	360	1,329	413	60,427
North Carolina	32,934	1,787	135	227	421	1,472		36,976
North Dakota	1,591	165	4		23	42		1,825
Ohio	45,935	6,608	122	226	274	5,642	988	59,795
Oklahoma	16,253	940	193		221		1,024	18,631
Oregon	7,318	1,376	70	41	73	796	49	9,723
Pennsylvania	3,106	1,658	36	50	576	19	4	5,449
Rhode Island	3,527	476	68	44	265	41	31	4,452
South Carolina	10,639	1,347	43	23	33		432	12,517
South Dakota	2,867	301	9	10	4		73	3,264
Tennessee	8,013	1,782	67	40	113	1,505	78	11,598
Texas	25,012	4,505	41	2	35	2,527	452	32,574
Utah	4,446	751	16	36		1,030	290	6,569
Vermont	817	161	2	1	14	362	156	1,513
Virginia	8,461	1,030	36	205	395		279	10,406
Washington	7,007	522	82	5	28	239	156	8,039
West Virginia	5,730	370	35	5	10	440	63	6,653
Wisconsin	6,478	1,220	54	14	178	3,071	241	11,256
Wyoming	1,172	69	3	5	34	95	12	1,390
Total	**487,580**	**66,621**	**3,576**	**2,112**	**5,623**	**34,234**	**24,104**	**623,850**
Number Reporting	**46**	**45**	**44**	**38**	**41**	**37**	**43**	**46**

Table 3–4 Perpetrator Relationship to Victims by Maltreatment Type, 1999 DCDC

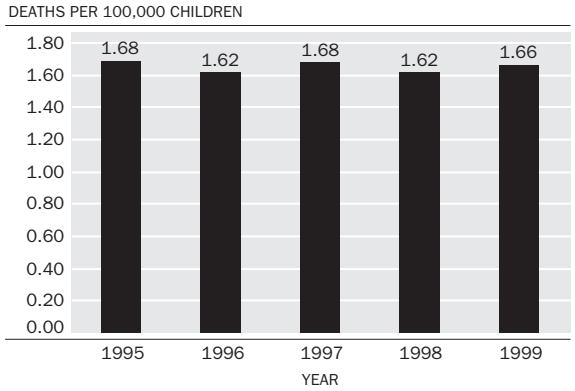
PERPETRATORS' RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD VICTIMS	MALTREATMENT TYPE							
	NEGLECT		MEDICAL NEGLECT		PHYSICAL ABUSE		SEXUAL ABUSE	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Female Parent Only	114,905	51.7%	6793	61.3%	20,863	35.6%	1,027	3.9%
Male Parent Only	27,548	12.4%	730	6.6%	15,565	26.6%	5,419	20.8%
Both Parents	41,177	18.5%	2114	19.1%	8,310	14.2%	3,217	12.3%
Female Parent and Other	18,258	8.2%	829	7.5%	4,283	7.3%	2,878	11.0%
Male Parent and Other	2,204	1.0%	88	0.8%	763	1.3%	518	2.0%
Family Relative	5,659	2.5%	196	1.8%	2,278	3.9%	4,732	18.2%
Substitute Care Provider(s)	2,942	1.3%	99	0.9%	1,026	1.8%	725	2.8%
Other	6,022	2.7%	97	0.9%	3,404	5.8%	4,602	17.7%
Unknown	3,716	1.7%	139	1.3%	2,089	3.6%	2,948	11.3%
Total	**222,431**	**100.0%**	**11,085**	**100.0%**	**58,581**	**100.0%**	**26,066**	**100.0%**

Note. Based on data from 19 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming; n=307,078 child victims. Within maltreatment types, a child victim is counted each time he or she is associated with a maltreatment and a perpetrator. A child may be counted in more than one type of maltreatment. Note that some of the percentage columns may not total 100.0% due to rounding of the category percentages.

Fatalities

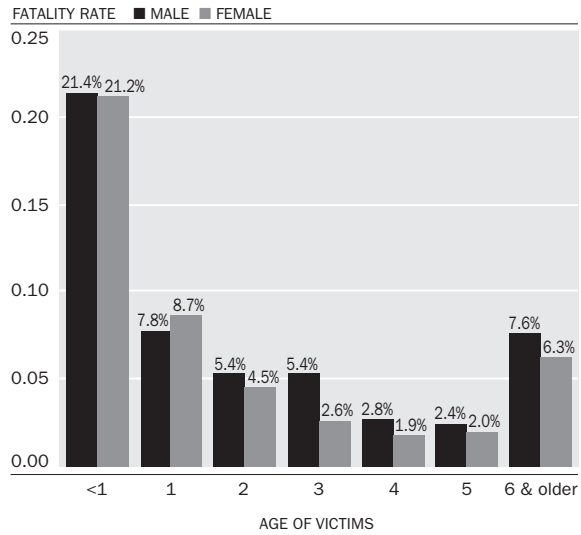
CHAPTER 4

Figure 4–1 Maltreatment Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 1995–1999 SDC



Note. Based on data from table 4–2.

Figure 4–2 Maltreatment Fatalities by Age and Sex, 1999 DCDC



Note. Based on data from table 4–3.

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. In this chapter, national estimates of the number and rate of child maltreatment fatalities per 100,000 children are provided, based on data submitted to the SDC. These estimates are followed by a discussion of the characteristics of maltreatment fatality victims, including age, sex, type of contributing maltreatment, and relationship of the victim to the perpetrator, based on case-level data from the DCDC.

4.1 Number of Child Fatalities

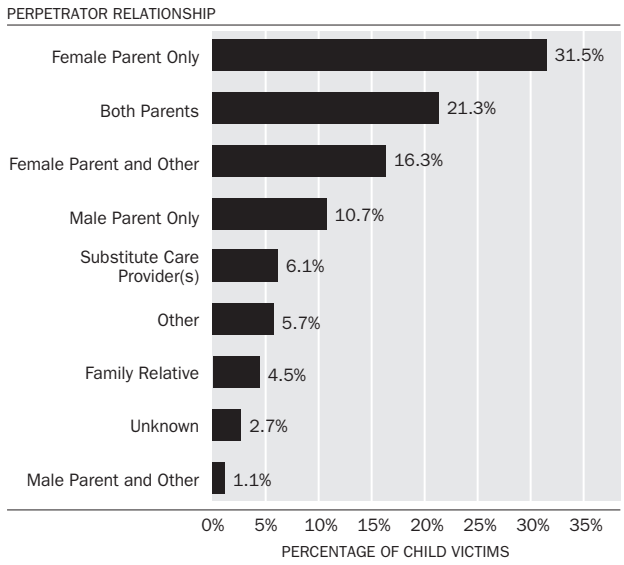
In 1999, 1.62 children of every 100,000 children in the population died from abuse or neglect. This rate yields a national estimate of 1,100 child deaths from abuse and neglect. Twenty-two fatalities, or approximately 2.1 percent, occurred while the children were in foster care. (See table 4–1.)

As illustrated in figure 4–1, data from the past 5 years indicate that the maltreatment fatality rate has remained fairly stable. Between 1995 and 1999, the annual rate fluctuated between 1.62 and 1.68.

4.2 Fatality Victims by Age and Sex (DCDC)

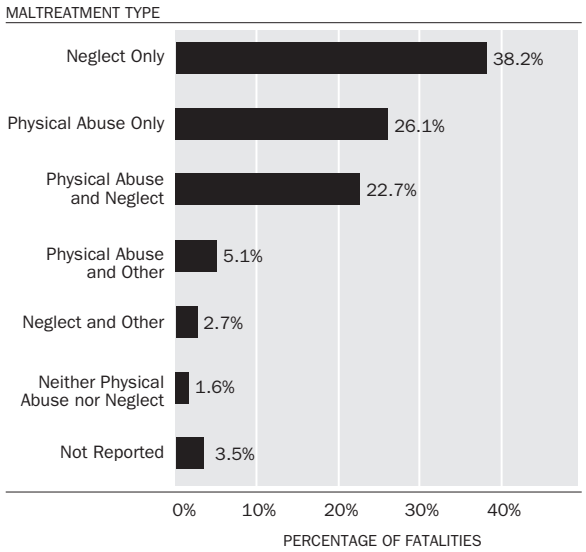
Fatality victims were typically very young. Moreover, the risk of a child being a fatality victim declined consistently with age until the child reached age 8. Children younger than a year old accounted for 42.6 percent of the fatalities, and 86.1 percent were younger than 6 years of age. Male children and female children accounted for almost equal percentages of victims in each age group.

Figure 4–3 Maltreatment Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 1999 DCDC



Note. Based on data from table 4–4.

Figure 4–4 Type of Maltreatment



Note. Based on data from table 4–5.

4.3 Fatality Perpetrators (DCDC)

As illustrated in figure 4–3, most maltreatment fatality victims, 80.9 percent, were maltreated by one or more of their parents (in comparison, as described in chapter 3, 87.3% of all victims were maltreated by one or more of their parents). These percentages are consistent with findings reported in previous years.

The most striking difference between maltreatment fatalities and other types of maltreatment is that maltreatment fatalities were less frequently perpetrated by just one parent acting alone. Only 42.2 percent of child fatalities were attributed to either the male or female parent acting alone (in comparison, 60.6% of all victims were maltreated by either the male or female parent acting alone).

4.4 Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment (DCDC)

As indicated in figure 4–4, maltreatment deaths were more often associated with just neglect (38.2%) than with any other type of abuse. Physical abuse was identified as the contributing factor in more than a quarter of the reported deaths (26.1%). A combination of physical abuse and neglect was associated with another 22.7 percent of fatalities.

4.5 Fatalities by Prior Contact With CPS

Slightly more than one-tenth (12.5%) of the families of child fatalities received family preservation services in the 5 years prior to the deaths. Only 2.7 percent of the child fatality victims were returned to the care of their families prior to their deaths. (See table 4–6.)

Table 4–1 Child Maltreatment Fatalities, 1999 SDC

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	FATALITIES	FATALITIES PER 100,000 CHILDREN	FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE	PERCENTAGE OF FATALITIES THAT OCCURRED IN FOSTER CARE
Alabama	1,066,177	29	2.72	0	0.0%
Alaska	196,825	4	2.03	1	25.0%
Arizona	1,334,564	8	0.60	0	0.0%
Arkansas	660,224	9	1.36		
California	8,923,423	33	0.37		
Colorado	1,065,510	32	3.00	1	3.1%
Connecticut	828,260	3	0.36		
Delaware	182,450	3	1.64	0	0.0%
District of Columbia	95,290	5	5.25	0	0.0%
Florida	3,569,878	57	1.60	2	3.5%
Georgia	2,056,885	42	2.04	2	4.8%
Hawaii	289,340	5	1.73	5	100.0%
Idaho	350,464	4	1.14	0	0.0%
Illinois	3,181,338	80	2.51	1	1.3%
Indiana	1,528,991	41	2.68	0	0.0%
Iowa	719,685	11	1.53	0	0.0%
Kansas	698,637	6	0.86	0	0.0%
Kentucky	965,528	5	0.52		
Louisiana	1,190,001	21	1.76	0	0.0%
Maine	290,439	3	1.03	0	0.0%
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan	2,561,139	48	1.87	0	0.0%
Minnesota	1,271,850	28	2.20	0	0.0%
Mississippi	752,866	7	0.93	0	0.0%
Missouri	1,399,492	36	2.57	0	0.0%
Montana	223,819	4	1.79	0	0.0%
Nebraska					
Nevada	491,476	7	1.42	0	0.0%
New Hampshire	304,436	3	0.99	0	0.0%
New Jersey	2,003,204	29	1.45	1	3.4%
New Mexico	495,612	7	1.41		
New York	4,440,924	79	1.78	2	2.5%
North Carolina	1,940,947	21	1.08	2	9.5%
North Dakota	160,092	0	0.00	0	0.0%
Ohio	2,844,071	54	1.90	1	1.9%
Oklahoma	882,062	47	5.33	1	2.1%
Oregon	827,501	18	2.18	0	0.0%
Pennsylvania	2,852,520	50	1.75	1	2.0%
Rhode Island	241,180	4	1.66	0	0.0%
South Carolina	955,930	13	1.36	0	0.0%
South Dakota	198,037	3	1.51		
Tennessee	1,340,930	16	1.19	0	0.0%
Texas	5,719,234	143	2.50	2	1.4%
Utah	707,366	7	0.99	0	0.0%
Vermont	139,346	4	2.87	0	0.0%
Virginia	1,664,810	36	2.16	0	0.0%
Washington	1,486,340	6	0.40	0	0.0%
West Virginia	403,481	1	0.25	0	0.0%
Wisconsin	1,348,268	9	0.67	0	0.0%
Wyoming	126,807	1	0.79		
Total/Average	**66,977,649**	**1082**	**1.62**	**22**	**2.1%**
Number Reporting	**48**	**48**	**48**	**41**	**41**

Note. The rate of fatalities per 100,000 children, 1.62, is based on the child population of only those States that provided fatality data. This rate was applied to the total U.S. population, resulting in a national estimate of 1,137.These deaths are those that were reported to CPS agencies and, in some instances, might have included deaths identified by other agencies such as coroners' offices or fatality review boards.

Table 4–2 Maltreatment Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 1995–1999 SDC

YEAR	CHILD POPULATION	FATALITIES	FATALITIES PER 100,000 CHILDREN
1995	55,017,180	925	1.68
1996	55,598,799	899	1.62
1997	56,080,440	942	1.68
1998	56,337,549	911	1.62
1999	56,577,560	937	1.66

Note. Based on data from the 36 States that provided fatality data for each year: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Table 4–3 Maltreatment Fatalities by Age and Sex, 1999 DCDC

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
AGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
<1	115	21.4%	114	21.2%	229	42.6%
1	42	7.8%	47	8.7%	89	16.5%
2	29	5.4%	24	4.5%	53	9.9%
3	29	5.4%	14	2.6%	43	8.0%
4	15	2.8%	10	1.9%	25	4.7%
5	13	2.4%	11	2.0%	24	4.4%
6 & above	41	7.6%	34	6.3%	75	13.9%
Total	**284**	**52.8%**	**254**	**47.2%**	**538**	**100.0%**

Note. Based on data from 19 States: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Table 4–4 Maltreatment Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 1999 DCDC

RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO VICTIM	NUMBER OF FATALITY VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE OF FATALITY VICTIMS
Female Parent Only	139	31.5%
Male Parent Only	47	10.7%
Both Parents	94	21.3%
Female Parent and Other	72	16.3%
Male Parent and Other	5	1.1%
Family Relative	20	4.5%
Substitute Care Provider(s)	27	6.1%
Other	25	5.7%
Unknown	12	2.7%
Total	**441**	**100.0%**

Note. Based on data from 15 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Sum of percentage column does not total 100.0% due to rounding of the category percentages.

Table 4–5 Maltreatment Fatalities by Type of Maltreatment, 1999 DCDC

MALTREATMENT TYPE	NUMBER OF FATALITIES	PERCENTAGE OF FATALITIES
Neglect Only	209	38.2%
Physical Abuse Only	143	26.1%
Physical Abuse and Neglect	124	22.7%
Physical Abuse and Other	28	5.1%
Type of Maltreatment Not Reported	19	3.5%
Neglect and Other	15	2.7%
Neither Physical Abuse nor Neglect	9	1.6%
Total	**547**	**100.0%**

Note. Based on data from 19 States: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Sum of percentage column does not total 100.0% due to rounding of the category percentages.

Table 4–6 Fatalities by Prior Contact with CPS, 1999 SDC

STATE	CHILD VICTIMS WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF MALTREATMENT	CHILD VICTIMS WHO DIED FROM MALTREATMENT AND WHOSE FAMILIES RECEIVED FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS	CHILD VICTIMS WHO DIED FROM MALTREATMENT AND HAD BEEN REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS
Alabama	29	5	1
Alaska	4	3	0
Arizona	8	0	0
Arkansas	9		
California	33		
Colorado	32	2	2
Connecticut	3		
Delaware	3	0	0
District of Columbia	5	0	0
Florida	57	13	1
Georgia	42		
Hawaii	5	5	
Idaho	4	1	0
Illinois	80		
Indiana	41		
Iowa	11	0	1
Kansas	6	1	0
Kentucky	5	0	1
Louisiana	21	1	0
Maine	3		0
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan	48	12	3
Minnesota	28		
Mississippi	7	0	0
Missouri	36	1	0
Montana	4	0	0
Nebraska			
Nevada	7		
New Hampshire	3	0	0
New Jersey	29	0	3
New Mexico	7	0	
New York	79		
North Carolina	21	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0
Ohio	54	18	0
Oklahoma	47	5	1
Oregon	18	2	3
Pennsylvania	50		
Rhode Island	4	0	0
South Carolina	13	0	0
South Dakota	3	3	
Tennessee	16		
Texas	143	8	1
Utah	7	0	0
Vermont	4	0	0
Virginia	36		
Washington	6		0
West Virginia	1	0	0
Wisconsin	9		
Wyoming	1		
Total	**1082**	**80**	**17**
Percent of Fatalities		**12.5%**	**2.7%**
Number Reporting	**48**	**32**	**31**

Note. Percent of victims for each of the two types of prior contact is based only on the fatalities in States that reported prior family preservation services (n=639) or prior reunification (n=633), respectively.

Services

CHAPTER 5

CPS agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child abuse and neglect and to remedy harm that has occurred as a result of child maltreatment.

Preventive services are provided to parents whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect. These services are designed to increase the parents' child-rearing competence and knowledge of the developmental stages of childhood.

Remedial services provided to families that have experienced a child maltreatment episode (postinvestigative services) are offered by child welfare agencies or are ordered by the courts to assist children and their families and to ensure safety. Most commonly, they are based on an assessment of the family's strengths, weaknesses, and needs, which leads to the development of an appropriate plan to protect the child.

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

5.1 Preventive Services

Approximately 22.3 of every 1,000 children in the population were in families that received services to prevent child maltreatment. This rate yields a national estimate of 1,563,000 children who received preventive services. Because of the complexity of collecting data on preventive services, which are often provided through local community-based agencies, this number may be an undercount. (See table 5–1.)

The rate of children in the population in families that received preventive services for 1999 reflects an increase over the rates for 1997 and 1998. (See table 5–2.) Some of this increase may be attributable to more accurate reporting. This trend will be tracked in the coming years.

Examples of preventive services include respite care; parenting education; housing assistance; substance abuse treatment; day care; home visits; individual and family counseling; and homemaker, transportation, crisis, and domestic violence services. These services are funded through a variety of programs, including the following Federal funding sources:

- Title IV–B, Subpart 2, Section 430, of the Social Security Act, as amended (Promoting Safe and Stable Families) [42.U.S.C. 629 et seq.]. This legislation has the goal of keeping families together by funding such services as preventive intervention, so that children do not have to be removed from their homes, services to develop alternative placements if children cannot

remain safely in the home, and reunification services to enable children to return to their homes, if appropriate.

- Title XX of the Social Security Act, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)[42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.]. States may use these funds for preventive services, such as child day care, child protective services, information and referral, counseling, and employment, as well as other services that meet the goal of preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children.

- Section 106 of Title I of CAPTA, as amended [42 U.S.C 5106 et seq.]. The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants provide funds to States to improve CPS systems. These grants serve as a catalyst to assist States in screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, improving risk and safety assessment protocols, training child protective service workers and mandated reporters, and improving services to infants disabled with life-threatening conditions.

- Title II of CAPTA, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.]. Community Based Family Resource and Support Grants assist each State in preventing child abuse and neglect and in promoting healthy parent-child relationships by developing, operating, expanding, and enhancing a network of community-based, prevention-focused resource and support programs that coordinate resources among a broad range of human services organizations.

5.2 Remedial Services

Remedial services may include family-based services (services provided to the entire family, such as counseling or family support), in-home services (such as family preservation), foster care services, and court services. Among the 14 States that provided data on State response time for providing services, the average time from the start of investigation to provision of service was 47.4 days. (See table 5–3.)

Postinvestigative Services in General

In 1999, 55.8 percent of child victims received any postinvestigative service. Applying this percentage from the 41 reporting States to the number of victims in the States that did not report on victims receiving services yields a national estimate of 461,000 child victims who received services. Of the children in unsubstantiated reports, 14.2 percent (an estimate of 217,000 children for 49 States) received postinvestigative services. (See table 5–4.)

Foster Care Services

States varied widely on the percentage of child victims placed in foster care, ranging from 2.3 percent to 61.5 percent of child victims; the overall percentage was 20.7 percent (41 States reporting). Children in foster care may have been removed from their homes for other reasons, such as being in need of supervision or having committed a juvenile offense. Applying the percentage from the 41 reporting States to the number of victims in the States that did not report yields a national estimate of 171,000 child victims removed from their homes and placed in foster care. (See table 5–5.) In addition, 3.2 percent of the children in unsubstantiated reports (an estimated 49,000 children in 49 States) were placed in foster care.

Family Preservation Services and Reunification Services

Some victims of maltreatment had previously received family preservation services. Sixteen States reported SDC data on this topic. In those States, 21.2 percent of the child victims came from families that had received family preservation services in the 5 years prior to their 1999 report. (See table 5–6.)

Other victims of maltreatment had been previously reunified with their families. Twenty-one States reported data on this topic. In those States, 5.1 percent of the child victims had been reunited with their families in the previous 5 years after a stay in foster care.

Court Services

Court services, which include proceedings to determine temporary custody of the victim, guardianship of the victim, or disposition of State dependency petitions, were initiated for a quarter (26.1 percent) of the victims in the 32 States that reported SDC data on court actions. (See table 5–7.)

Fifteen States reported that 79.3 percent of child victims were provided with court-appointed representatives who were appointed to represent the best interests of the child.

Six States reported on the number of out-of-court contacts between the court-appointed representatives and the child victims. On average, court-appointed representatives met with the child victims they were representing 5.4 times. (See table 5–8.)

5.3 Factors Influencing the Receipt of Services (DCDC)

To examine whether characteristics of a child's case affect how that child is served in the child welfare system, factors influencing the receipt of services and factors influencing the removal of victims from their homes were examined using multi-variant analysis.

Receipt of Postinvestigative Services

There are several possible reasons why data show that only some children and families receive services. One reason is that there may not be enough services available for families, or waiting lists may be long. Another reason is that, in many cases, services are offered to a family that can choose to accept or not accept them. A third reason is that information systems do not consistently track all types of services that a family may receive.

In addition to these reasons, it has been hypothesized that the characteristics of the child's case may influence whether or not he or she receives services. This hypothesis has been explored by using the case-level data to examine what factors influence whether a child has received services. Findings include the following:

- Victims of multiple maltreatments were 112 percent more likely than children who experienced physical abuse only to receive services. In contrast, victims of sexual abuse were 30 percent less likely than victims of physical abuse to receive services. (See table 5–9.)

- Prior victims of maltreatment were 78 percent more likely to receive services than those children with no prior victimization.

- African-American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic children were 45 percent, 19 percent, 23 percent, and 34 percent more likely, respectively, than White, non-Hispanic children to receive services.

- Children reported by educators and law enforcement personnel were 33 percent and 11 percent less likely, respectively, to receive services than children reported by social and mental health service professionals. Children reported by medical personnel were 17 percent more likely to receive services than children reported by social and mental health service professionals.

- All children older than age 3 were less likely than children ages birth to 3 to receive services.

- There was no relationship between a child's sex and the likelihood of receiving services.

Receipt of Foster Care Services

The factors associated with children being removed from the home and placed in foster care were very similar to the factors associated with children receiving services. Three areas in which there were differences are described below:

- Asian/Pacific Islander children were 42 percent less likely than White, non-Hispanic children to be placed in foster care. (In contrast, Asian/Pacific Islander children were 23% more likely than white children to receive any services).

- Children reported by medical personnel were 10 percent less likely than children reported by social/mental health services professionals to be placed in foster care. (In contrast, children reported by medical personnel were 17% more likely than children reported by social/mental health services professionals to receive any services).

- Children reported by law enforcement personnel were 19 percent more likely than children reported by social/mental health services professionals to be placed in foster care. (In contrast, children reported by law enforcement personnel were 11% less likely than children reported by social/mental health services professionals to receive any services).

These findings, while based on large numbers of children, should be considered early endeavors to understand service dynamics. Future reports will explore this issue in additional depth.

Table 5–1 Rate per 1,000 Children Who Received Preventive Services, by State, 1999 SDC

STATE	CHILD POPULATION	CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES	RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
Alabama	1,066,177	11,379	10.7
Alaska	196,825	**4,389**	**22.3**
Arizona	1,334,564	**29,761**	**22.3**
Arkansas	660,224	9,216	14.0
California	8,923,423	**198,992**	**22.3**
Colorado	1,065,510	**23,761**	**22.3**
Connecticut	828,260	8,013	9.7
Delaware	182,450	4,875	26.7
District of Columbia	95,290	921	9.7
Florida	3,569,878	102,507	28.7
Georgia	2,056,885	58,394	28.4
Hawaii	289,340	**6,452**	**22.3**
Idaho	350,464	5,635	16.1
Illinois	3,181,338	9,655	3.0
Indiana	1,528,991	**34,096**	**22.3**
Iowa	719,685	28,800	40.0
Kansas	698,637	19,949	28.6
Kentucky	965,528	**21,531**	**22.3**
Louisiana	1,190,001	122,765	103.2
Maine	290,439	7,730	26.6
Maryland	1,309,432	19,770	15.1
Massachusetts	1,468,554	**32,749**	**22.3**
Michigan	2,561,139	10,000	3.9
Minnesota	1,271,850	4,866	3.8
Mississippi	752,866	12,235	16.3
Missouri	1,399,492	**31,209**	**22.3**
Montana	223,819	2,354	10.5
Nebraska	443,800	**9,897**	**22.3**
Nevada	491,476	**10,960**	**22.3**
New Hampshire	304,436	24,447	80.3
New Jersey	2,003,204	106,849	53.3
New Mexico	495,612	25,344	51.1
New York	4,440,924	99,869	22.5
North Carolina	1,940,947	12,640	6.5
North Dakota	160,092	**3,570**	**22.3**
Ohio	2,844,071	82,251	28.9
Oklahoma	882,062	21,741	24.6
Oregon	827,501	**18,453**	**22.3**
Pennsylvania	2,852,520	**63,611**	**22.3**
Rhode Island	241,180	4,535	18.8
South Carolina	955,930	**21,317**	**22.3**
South Dakota	198,037	2,194	11.1
Tennessee	1,340,930	**29,903**	**22.3**
Texas	5,719,234	100,040	17.5
Utah	707,366	18,299	25.9
Vermont	139,346	2,158	15.5
Virginia	1,664,810	12,707	7.6
Washington	1,486,340	**33,145**	**22.3**
West Virginia	403,481	3,555	8.8
Wisconsin	1,348,268	**30,066**	**22.3**
Wyoming	126,807	3,787	29.9
Total/Weighted Average	**70,199,435**	**1,563,342**	**22.3**
Number Reporting	**51**	**33**	**33**

Note. ***Bold*** *indicates an estimate. The estimates were calculated by multiplying the rate from the 33 reporting states (22.3) by the child populations in the States that did not report, then divided by 1,000 because the rate is a rate per one-thousand children.*

Table 5–2 Rate of Preventive Services, 1997–1999 SDC

REPORTING YEAR	CHILD POPULATION	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES	RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
1997	69,527,944	1,411,417	20.3
1998	69,872,059	1,404,428	20.1
1999	70,199,435	1,565,447	22.3
Number Reporting	**51**	**51**	**51**

Note. Rates are based on the number of children who received preventive services each year, divided by the child population for the reporting States in that year, multiplied by 1,000. The rate was applied to the child population of each State that did not report the number of children receiving preventive services to estimate the number of recipients of services. The estimated number of children receiving preventive services is therefore based on actual submissions and estimates.

Table 5–3 Response Time with Respect to the Provision of Services, 1999 SDC

STATE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO PROVISION OF SERVICE[a]	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SERVICES	TOTAL DAYS TO PROVISION OF SERVICE
Arkansas	28	7,564	211,792
Connecticut	31	9,109	282,379
Delaware	35	2,645	92,575
Florida	62	80,954	5,019,148
Idaho	11	1,623	17,853
Missouri	75	23,382	1,746,635
Ohio	19	39,998	759,962
Oklahoma	37	19,004	703,148
Oregon	7	3,664	25,648
South Carolina	32	10,331	330,592
Utah	22	4,704	105,652
Vermont	44	387	16,885
Virginia	83	12,793	1,060,540
West Virginia	29	6,531	189,399
Total / Weighted Average	**515**	**222,689**	**10,562,208**
Weighted Average	**47.4**		
Number Reporting	**14**	**14**	**14**

Note: The weighted average number of days to provision of services is derived by dividing the total number of days before provision of service by the total number of children who received services.

[a]*Mean = 36.8 ;* $Q_1 = 21.8$; $Q_2 = 31.5$; $Q_3 = 42.0$

Table 5–4 Receipt of Services, by State, 1999 SDC

STATE	NUMBER OF VICTIMS	NUMBER OF VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED SERVICES	PERCENT OF VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED SERVICES	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH UNSUB-STANTIATED DISPOSITIONS	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH UNSUB-STANTIATED DISPOSITIONS WHO RECEIVED SERVICES	PERCENT OF CHILDREN WITH UNSUB-STANTIATED DISPOSITIONS WHO RECEIVED SERVICES
Alabama	13,773	2,145	15.6	20,573	733	3.6
Alaska	6,032	1,092	18.1	1,175	33	2.8
Arizona	9,205	**5,136**	**55.8**	32,120	**4,561**	**14.2**
Arkansas	7,564	7,564	100.0	15,654	**2,223**	**14.2**
California	130,510	69,616	53.3	196,517	26,529	13.5
Colorado	6,989	2,407	34.4	15,693	2,139	13.6
Connecticut	14,514	7,773	53.6	24,836	**3,527**	**14.2**
Delaware	2,111	1,327	62.9	6,219	1,318	21.2
District of Columbia	2,308	1,648	71.4	2,120	220	10.4
Florida	67,530	43,570	64.5	76,600	23,832	31.1
Georgia	26,888	14,172	52.7	51,846	787	1.5
Hawaii	2,669	**1,489**	**55.8**	1,977	**281**	**14.2**
Idaho	2,928	895	30.6	5,991	186	3.1
Illinois	33,125	5,016	15.1	70,558	598	0.8
Indiana	21,608	11,186	51.8	70,017	**9,942**	**14.2**
Iowa	9,763	6,363	65.2	17,049	6,315	37.0
Kansas	8,452	2,433	28.8	18,504	3,131	16.9
Kentucky	18,650	9,972	53.5	43,220	**6,137**	**14.2**
Louisiana	12,614	8,578	68.0	31,980	**4,541**	**14.2**
Maine	4,154	1,041	25.1	4,975	172	3.5
Maryland	15,451	**8,622**	**55.8**			
Massachusetts	29,633	**16,535**	**55.8**	26,987	**3,832**	**14.2**
Michigan	24,505	19,849	81.0	141,655	9,116	6.4
Minnesota	11,113	9,358	84.2	13,324	2,047	15.4
Mississippi	6,523	6,523	100.0	22,899	**3,252**	**14.2**
Missouri	9,079	6,298	69.4	15,934	5,028	31.6
Montana	3,414	1,411	41.3	14,621	1,336	9.1
Nebraska	3,474	**1,938**	**55.8**	9,848	**1,398**	**14.2**
Nevada	8,238	**4,597**	**55.8**	18,106	**2,571**	**14.2**
New Hampshire	926	608	65.7	5,938	**843**	**14.2**
New Jersey	9,222	6,364	69.0	30,923	11,225	36.3
New Mexico	3,730	2,268	60.8	6,977	932	13.4
New York	64,045	**35,737**	**55.8**	121,869	**17,305**	**14.2**
North Carolina	36,976	19,268	52.1	90,546	2,626	2.9
North Dakota	1,284	**716**	**55.8**			
Ohio	53,311	26,744	50.2	37,720	8,753	23.2
Oklahoma	16,210	9,118	56.2	26,836	5,546	20.7
Oregon	11,241	3,664	32.6	7,287	**1,035**	**14.2**
Pennsylvania	5,076	3,207	63.2	17,320	8,919	51.5
Rhode Island	3,485	3,485	100.0	5,717	179	3.1
South Carolina	9,580	9,574	99.9	23,652	544	2.3
South Dakota	2,561	1,545	60.3	1,959	**278**	**14.2**
Tennessee	10,611	**5,921**	**55.8**	23,018	**3,269**	**14.2**
Texas	39,488	**22,034**	**55.8**	49,709	**7,059**	**14.2**
Utah	8,660	4,704	54.3	17,513	**2,487**	**14.2**
Vermont	1,080	387	35.8	1,373	**195**	**14.2**
Virginia	8,199	6,135	74.8	29,371	6,086	20.7
Washington	8,039	6,796	84.5	15,705	9,582	61.0
West Virginia	8,609	4,195	48.7	15,224	717	4.7
Wisconsin	9,791	9,252	94.5	21,419	3,041	14.2
Wyoming	1,221	456	37.3	2,045	158	7.7
Total/Weighted Average	**826,162**	**460,732**	**55.8**	**1,523,119**	**216,564**	**14.2**
Number Reporting	**51**	**41**	**41**	**49**	**30**	**30**

Note. ***Bold*** *indicates an estimate. The estimates were calculated by applying the average percentage of victims (55.8%) or non-victims (14.2%) from the reporting States to the numbers of victims and children in unsubstantiated reports in the States that did not report.*

Table 5–5 Children Removed From the Home, by State, 1999 SDC

STATE	NUMBER OF CHILD VICTIMS	NUMBER OF CHILD VICTIMS WHO WERE REMOVED FROM THE HOME	PERCENTAGE OF CHILD VICTIMS REMOVED FROM THE HOME	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH UNSUBSTANTIATED DISPOSITIONS	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH UNSUBSTANTIATED DISPOSITIONS REMOVED FROM THE HOME	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WITH UNSUBSTANTIATED DISPOSITIONS REMOVED FROM THE HOME
Alabama	13,773	310	2.3%	20,573	**658**	**3.2%**
Alaska	6,032	892	14.8%	1,175	4	0.3%
Arizona	9,205	**1,905**	**20.7%**	32,120	**1,028**	**3.2%**
Arkansas	7,564	553	7.3%	15,654	**501**	**3.2%**
California	130,510	42,670	32.7%	196,517	11,308	5.8%
Colorado	6,989	652	9.3%	15,693	174	1.1%
Connecticut	14,514	1,707	11.8%	24,836	113	0.5%
Delaware	2,111	**437**	**20.7%**	6,219	**199**	**3.2%**
District of Columbia	2,308	440	19.1%	2,120	**68**	**3.2%**
Florida	67,530	10,579	15.7%	76,600	688	0.9%
Georgia	26,888	5,003	18.6%	51,846	466	0.9%
Hawaii	2,669	**552**	**20.7%**	1,977	**63**	**3.2%**
Idaho	2,928	389	13.3%	5,991	45	0.8%
Illinois	33,125	5,016	15.1%	70,558	598	0.8%
Indiana	21,608	1,667	7.7%	70,017	**2,241**	**3.2%**
Iowa	9,763	550	5.6%	17,049	613	3.6%
Kansas	8,452	1,408	16.7%	18,504	767	4.1%
Kentucky	18,650	3,169	17.0%	43,220	**1,383**	**3.2%**
Louisiana	12,614	2,389	18.9%	31,980	**1,023**	**3.2%**
Maine	4,154	667	16.1%	4,975	175	3.5%
Maryland	15,451	**3,198**	**20.7%**			
Massachusetts	29,633	**6,134**	**20.7%**	26,987	**864**	**3.2%**
Michigan	24,505	6,684	27.3%	141,655	1,671	1.2%
Minnesota	11,113	2,376	21.4%	13,324	365	2.7%
Mississippi	6,523	1,133	17.4%	22,899	**733**	**3.2%**
Missouri	9,079	1,620	17.8%	15,934	252	1.6%
Montana	3,414	1,212	35.5%	14,621	991	6.8%
Nebraska	3,474	**719**	**20.7%**	9,848	**315**	**3.2%**
Nevada	8,238	**1,705**	**20.7%**	18,106	**579**	**3.2%**
New Hampshire	926	493	53.2%	5,938	**190**	**3.2%**
New Jersey	9,222	894	9.7%	30,923	348	1.1%
New Mexico	3,730	2,225	59.7%	6,977	864	12.4%
New York	64,045	**13,257**	**20.7%**	121,869	3,900	3.2%
North Carolina	36,976	**7,654**	**20.7%**	90,546	**2,897**	**3.2%**
North Dakota	1,284	**266**	**20.7%**			
Ohio	53,311	8,305	15.6%	37,720	2,108	5.6%
Oklahoma	16,210	4,019	24.8%	26,836	432	1.6%
Oregon	11,241	3,924	34.9%	7,287	**233**	**3.2%**
Pennsylvania	5,076	3,121	61.5%	17,320	5,273	30.4%
Rhode Island	3,485	247	7.1%	5,717	68	1.2%
South Carolina	9,580	2,155	22.5%	23,652	544	2.3%
South Dakota	2,561	685	26.7%	1,959	**63**	**3.2%**
Tennessee	10,611	**2,196**	**20.7%**	23,018	**737**	**3.2%**
Texas	39,488	6,487	16.4%	49,709	380	0.8%
Utah	8,660	1,622	18.7%	17,513	**560**	**3.2%**
Vermont	1,080	236	21.9%	1,373	**44**	**3.2%**
Virginia	8,199	1,317	16.1%	29,371	486	1.7%
Washington	8,039	2,727	33.9%	15,705	652	4.2%
West Virginia	8,609	1,081	12.6%	15,224	108	0.7%
Wisconsin	9,791	2,062	21.1%	21,419	**685**	**3.2%**
Wyoming	1,221	267	21.9%	2,045	45	2.2%
Total/Percent	**826,162**	**170,976**	**20.7%**	**1,523,119**	**48,502**	**3.2%**
Number	**51**	**40**	**40**	**49**	**28**	**28**

Note. ***Bold*** *indicates that an estimate was calculated by applying the average percentage of victims (20.7%) or non-victims (3.2%) removed from the home in reporting States to the number of child victims or children with unsubstantiated dispositions in States that did not report removals.*

Table 5–6 Receipt of Family Preservation Services and Family Reunification Services, 1999 SDC

STATE	NUMBER OF VICTIMS	NUMBER OF VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS	PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED FAMILY REUNIFICATION SERVICES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS	PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED FAMILY REUNIFICATION SERVICES IN THE PAST 5 YEARS
Alaska	6,032			253	4.2%
Arizona	9,205			102	1.1%
Colorado	6,989	1,679	24.0%		
Florida	67,530	17,057	25.3%	652	1.0%
Idaho	2,928	404	13.8%		
Indiana	21,608			3,273	15.1%
Iowa	9,763	402	4.1%	350	3.6%
Kansas	8,452	2,933	34.7%	445	5.3%
Louisiana	12,614	1,716	13.6%	811	6.4%
Missouri	9,079	1,022	11.3%	706	7.8%
Montana	3,414			291	8.5%
New Mexico	3,730			2,404	64.5%
North Carolina	36,976	115	0.3%		
Ohio	53,311	26,199	49.1%	2,686	5.0%
Oklahoma	16,210	2,917	18.0%	718	4.4%
Oregon	11,241	1,895	16.9%	697	6.2%
Rhode Island	3,485			29	0.8%
South Carolina	9,580			423	4.4%
Texas	39,488	4,377	11.1%	550	1.4%
Utah	8,660	453	5.2%	127	1.5%
Vermont	1,080	134	12.4%	45	4.2%
Washington	8,039			959	11.9%
West Virginia	8,609	653	7.6%	304	3.5%
Wyoming	1,221	269	22.0%	148	12.1%
Total/Percent		**62,225**	**21.2%**	**15,973**	**5.1%**
Number Reporting		**16**	**16**	**21**	**21**

Note. Percentages are based on the victims only in the States that reported the service. The total number of victims that received family preservation services was 294,151. The total number of victims that received family reunification services was 312,351.

Table 5–7 Court Services, 1999 SDC

STATE	NUMBER OF VICTIMS	NUMBER OF VICTIMS FOR WHOM COURT SERVICES WERE PROVIDED	PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMS FOR WHOM COURT SERVICES WERE PROVIDED	NUMBER OF VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES	PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMS FOR WHOM COURT SERVICES WERE PROVIDED AND VICTIMS RECEIVED COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES
Alabama	13,773	310	2.3%	310	100.0%
Alaska	6,032	778	12.9%		
Arizona	9,205	2,439	26.5%		
Arkansas	7,564	1,857	24.6%		
California					
Colorado	6,989	804	11.5%		
Connecticut	14,514	3,208	22.1%		
Delaware					
District of Columbia	2,308	480	20.8%	72	15.0%
Florida	67,530	14,996	22.2%		
Georgia	26,888	5,631	20.9%	3,522	62.5%
Hawaii					
Idaho	2,928	220	7.5%		
Illinois					
Indiana	21,608	5,116	23.7%		
Iowa	9,763	2,764	28.3%	2,764	100.0%
Kansas	8,452	2,090	24.7%	2,090	100.0%
Kentucky	18,650	11,951	64.1%	8,345	69.8%
Louisiana	12,614	2,389	18.9%	1,310	54.8%
Maine	4,154	818	19.7%	818	100.0%
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan	24,505	13,839	56.5%	13,839	100.0%
Minnesota	11,113	3,584	32.3%		
Mississippi					
Missouri	9,079	4,145	45.7%		
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire	926	596	64.4%	596	100.0%
New Jersey	9,222	1,340	14.5%		
New Mexico	3,730	1,439	38.6%		
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio	53,311	9,956	18.7%	5,000	50.2%
Oklahoma	16,210	1,783	11.0%	1,783	100.0%
Oregon	11,241	2,862	25.5%		
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina	9,580	2,184	22.8%	2,184	100.0%
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas	39,488	8,383	21.2%		
Utah	8,660	3,599	41.6%	3,599	100.0%
Vermont	1,080	252	23.3%	252	100.0%
Virginia					
Washington	8,039	3,372	41.9%		
West Virginia	8,609	50	0.6%		
Wisconsin	9,791	6,041	61.7%		
Wyoming					
Total/Percent	**457,556**	**119,276**	**26.1%**	**46,484**	**79.3%**
Number Reporting	**32**	**32**	**32**	**15**	**15**

Note. Percents are based on the victims only in the States that reported the service.

Table 5–8 Out-of-Court Contacts with Court-Appointed Representatives, 1999 SDC

STATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILD VICTIMS WHO RECEIVED A COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUT-OF-COURT CONTACTS PER CHILD VICTIM	TOTAL NUMBER OF OUT-OF-COURT CONTACTS
Delaware	537	8	4,296
District of Columbia	72	1	72
Georgia	3,522	7	24,654
Kansas	2,090	2	4,180
New Hampshire	596	9	5,066
Utah	3,599	5	17,995
Total	**10,416**	**32**	**56,263**
Weighted Average		**5.4**	
Number Reporting	**6**	**6**	**6**

Note: The weighted average number of out-of-court contacts is based on dividing the total number of out-of-court contacts by the number of child victims who received a court-appointed representative.

Table 5–9 Factors Predicting Provision of Services and Foster Care

FACTOR CATEGORIES	ODDS RATIOS PREDICTING SERVICES (N = 263,707)	ODDS RATIOS PREDICTING FOSTER CARE (N = 137,300)
TYPE OF MALTREATMENT		
Physical abuse	Reference Category 1.00	1.00
Neglect/medical neglect	1.32*	1.17*
Sexual abuse	0.70*	0.72*
Other	0.92*	0.61*
Multiple incidents of maltreatment	2.12*	1.47*
PRIOR VICTIM		
No	Reference Category 1.00	1.00
Yes	1.78*	1.73*
RACE/ETHNICITY		
White, non-Hispanic	Reference Category 1.00	1.00
African-American	1.45*	1.46*
Hispanic	1.34*	1.08*
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.19*	1.49*
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.23*	0.58*
REPORT SOURCE		
Social/mental health services	Reference Category 1.00	1.00
Medical personnel	1.17*	0.90*
Law enforcement/legal personnel	0.89*	1.19*
Education personnel	0.77*	0.59*
Day Care/Foster Care providers	1.06*	0.96
Other	0.77*	0.74*
CHILD AGE		
0–3 years	Reference Category 1.00	1.00
4–7 years	0.71*	0.77*
8–11 years	0.68*	0.77*
12–15 years	0.68*	0.93*
16+ years	0.55*	1.01

*$p < .01$.

Note. Dichotomous logistic regression models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the distribution of whether services were provided or not. Odds ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Odds ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence (e.g., victims of prior abuse/neglect are 78% more likely than children with no history of prior abuse/neglect to receive services); odds ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of occurrence (e.g., victims who suffered sexual abuse are 30% less likely than children who suffered physical abuse to receive services). Fifteen States were included in these analyses: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Additional Research Based on NCANDS Data

CHAPTER 6

This report has presented national data related to child abuse and neglect for 1999, trends in annual victimization rates, and information on the factors that underlie these data. In this chapter, six examples of additional analyses that examine child maltreatment in terms of relationships with other types of data or from other analytical perspectives are discussed. Suggestions for future research topics also are given.

Research on Reports

All States have enacted mandated reporting laws for certain professionals (medical, educational, legal, and social services personnel) who come into contact with children to report suspected maltreatment. Despite these mandated reporting laws, child maltreatment reporting remains a poorly understood phenomenon due, in part, to the limited understanding of the reporting process. Little is known about the impact of mandated reporting laws on the various groups legally obligated to report suspected maltreatment. A study of the significant differences in the characteristics of cases among reporter groups is being undertaken using multi-State case-level data. Preliminary findings include the following:

- Educational personnel tended to report older children as compared to other report sources.
- Medical personnel reported more African-American children as compared to the other report source groups.
- Reports of child maltreatment made by legal personnel were substantiated 71 percent of the time.

Data analysis of substantiated cases reported by the four reporter groups also indicated many interesting differences:

- Medical personnel tended to report the youngest children and educational personnel the oldest.
- Almost half of maltreatment cases reported by educational personnel involved physical abuse, which was significantly higher than all other report sources.
- Medical personnel reported the highest percentage of cases that involved medical neglect. Seventeen percent of the cases reported by social service personnel involved sexual abuse, which was significantly higher than all other report sources.

Additionally, results from the analysis of the substantiated maltreatment cases indicated that each reporter group tended to report a certain type of maltreatment more than the other reporter groups. This seems to suggest a "partitioning" of maltreatment reporting among the four mandated reporters. This finding is serious when the differences in substantiation rates among the four report source groups also are considered.

Future data analysis will examine whether these differences are consistent over time as 3 years of data are examined.

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A second study, funded by a grant from the Children's Bureau addresses the analysis of unsubstantiated dispositions in a multi-State context. The objectives are to develop an understanding of how law, policy, practice, case, and decision-maker characteristics are related to unsubstantiated disposition distributions and unsubstantiated disposition outcomes and the extent to which they are similar or different across States.

There are four study areas; 1) definitional structure, 2) patterns and trends across State disposition distributions, 3) decision-making, and 4) outcome. Interrelated designs for each area include: 1) an examination of law and policy documents across all States, 2) surveys and interviews with State-level administrators and managers in 15 States, 3) the use of the SDC cross-sectionally and over time, 4) surveys of workers and supervisors in three volunteer States, and 5) the application of DCDC to construct and analyze re-reporting outcomes for unsubstantiated reports in the three volunteer States.

Results to date suggest that at least some aspects of policy appear to be related to variations in unsubstantiation across States and over time. Specifically:

- States in which there are a number of options for dealing with less clear-cut cases (e.g., an "indicated" or "unable to determine" category or an alternative response track) had lower percentages of unsubstantiated investigations and unsubstantiated children in investigations than two-tier States.
- Differences associated with the number of options for dealing with uncertainty were smaller when there was a clear standard of evidence required to substantiate that is stated in policy.
- Changes in States' dispositional structures and definitions over time were related to changes in percentages of unsubstantiation.

Future analyses will focus on the relationship of worker and supervisor characteristics and job perceptions to case level unsubstantiation percentages and recurrence outcomes.

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Research on Victims

Data from CPS agencies across the country indicate that the increase in sexual abuse in the 1980s has turned into an extensive period of marked decline in the 1990s. Trend data from the SDC were used, in addition to other sources of data, to examine this decline.

Key findings include:

- Substantiated cases of sexual abuse decreased from an estimated national peak of 149,800 cases in 1992 to 103,600 cases in 1998, a decline of 31 percent.
- Thirty-six of 47 States recorded a decline of more than 30 percent since their peak year. The average decline for all States was 37 percent, but there was no clear regional pattern.
- For most States, the decline was gradual, rather than abrupt, and occurred over several years.
- Reports alleging sexual abuse also have decreased from an estimated 429,000 in 1991 to 315,400 in 1998, a 26-percent decline.

The study suggests several possible reasons for the decline, including a decline in the incidence of sexual abuse among the general population and attitudinal or policy changes that may have influenced the amount of sexual abuse reported, accepted for investigation, and substantiated.

The full study has been published as a Bulletin of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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To determine whether different types of children suffer from multiple forms of maltreatment within a reported incident, a national data set provides a unique opportunity to view the events across States and across years. The current study examines child age and child sex within cohorts of administrative data for States as a function of whether or not the child was determined to have suffered from more than one form of maltreatment. Many studies that address maltreatment types do so in the context of a single or a pure maltreatment type. This provides an illusion of methodological control. Similarly, many administrative data sets only record a single or primary maltreatment.

Multiple maltreatment has been used in four ways in the literature. The first definition is that a child may be victimized in more than one incident. This first definition is described as "recurrence." A second definition is that a child may be victimized in another incident after services have been received and the service episode or case has been closed. The term "recidivism" is used to describe this second form. Clinical evaluation studies use a third definition of multiple maltreatment that refers to more than one instance and one type of maltreatment occurring in a

victim's life. Neither number of instances nor number of types of maltreatment is distinguished. A fourth definition of multiple maltreatment is the co-occurrence of multiple maltreatment types within a single incident of victimization. This fourth definition is the operational definition of multiple maltreatment in this study.

Multiple maltreatment is a particularly good topic for analysis using the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC) of the NCANDS because it allows examination of client characteristics as a function of maltreatment types across the different States. All forms of single and multiple maltreatments may potentially exist, with the exception of the quintuple forms of maltreatment because only four are captured in the file structure used by States to submit DCDC data. The current study examines child age and child sex within cohorts of administrative data for States. Three calendar years of data are examined. The anticipated finding of this study is that significant patterns of child age and sex emerge as a function of multiple maltreatment, and that these differences are consistent across States. Research findings will be presented at the 13th National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect in April 2001.

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Research on Services

Two studies have examined the delivery of services to children who have been reported to the local CPS agency.

The first study used data on children who were the subject of a report alleging child maltreatment from eight States that submitted data for the 1995–1998 reporting years in order to examine the influence of various factors, including the provision of services, on 12-month recurrence rates. Analyses examined such factors as child's age, child's race, parents' ages, family income, prior maltreatment, substance abuse, foster care placement, family size, rural households, and type of maltreatment upon recurrence. Two of the main findings were:

- In general, the provision of social services increased the reported counts of substantiated maltreatment and the percentage of subsequent reports that were substantiated. This is considered the "surveillance effect," i.e., the provision of services also may have a case-finding function in that because workers have access to families, the workers are more knowledgeable about the conditions of the family.

- When counties were compared along a scale of service provision, those counties that provided more services than the mean level of service provision had lower recurrence rates. In such counties, neglect victims had significantly lower recurrence rates, while physical abuse and sexual abuse victims did not have significant differences in recurrence rates.

The study demonstrates that service provision can reduce the rate of recurrence, but that such a goal must take into consideration the impact of added surveillance through social service provision, which leads to increased recurrence. Thus the recurrence rates should be adjusted for the impact of surveillance in their calculation.

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The second study used the DCDC data in two separate but complementary analyses to better understand the patterns of child welfare services for children of color.[1]

In a multivariate county-level analysis, substantiation rates following child abuse or neglect reports and removal rates following the substantiation of maltreatment were examined in about 700 counties. The dependent variables were the difference between the ratio of the number of African-American children substantiated for abuse and neglect and the number in the general population, and the same ratio for white children. Local community data, which were compiled for the sampling process undertaken during the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being, were used as controls. These included rates or proportions of African-American children in the county, mortality, inadequate initiation and receipt of prenatal care, newborns with birth weights less than 2,500 grams, violent crime, urbanicity, county size, and median family income. County-level data also were coded with the appropriate State identifier. Using a statistical program that controls for conjoint dependencies between counties in the same State, race was found to be a significant contributor to the substantiation decision, but not to the removal of a child. However, other county characteristics were significant, suggesting that child welfare involvement may be influenced by county characteristics. Findings varied among the States when compared to a selected comparison State.

In the second analysis, individual child characteristics, such as age, gender, and reason for report, were used. Race appeared to have a significant impact on the likelihood of substantiation and placement when only individual data were used, but this impact faded as more contextual characteristics were entered into the analysis. Controlling for contextual variables, race continued to have a significant relationship to substantiation but not to removal. Preliminary findings suggest that African-American children are less likely than children of other races to receive services in larger counties, in which they have poor health and mortality outcomes.

Taken together, these findings suggest that, contrary to general belief, when many factors are considered, African-American children are not overserved or overinvolved in the child welfare system. There is at least as much evidence to support the notion that despite living under conditions of great risk, African-American children do not have significantly greater likelihood of removal.

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Future Avenues of Investigation

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

Fatalities—A fatality database is being constructed and should be available through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data Archive by Winter 2001. This database will include information on all child fatalities that have been reported between 1997 and 1999 to the DCDC. Data on approximately 1,000 children will be included. Research into the characteristics of these children, especially in terms of their ages, their relationships to other children in the family, and their relationships to their perpetrators, is of interest to those who are trying to understand this phenomenon compared to other types of homicides of children and youth, as well as those interested in designing prevention strategies.

Perpetrators—Analysis of perpetrator data poses complex problems in terms of "unit of count." Perpetrators can be counted as unique individuals in terms of multiple relationships to all victimized children in a report or across reports, or in terms of each of the maltreatments that they inflict on each child, regardless of how many times they are involved with the child. A new perpetrator file of 1998–1999 data will be available from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data Archive in Fall 2001. This database will enable researchers to more fully examine the characteristics of perpetrators and address additional multivariate analyses.

Service Patterns—While the research discussed in this report begins to examine the patterns of service delivery to victims of maltreatment, the topic requires continued exploration in order to replicate results and to identify the most critical factors. Although there are limitations on the amount of service data available in the NCANDS, improved consistency of reporting among States in forthcoming years will provide additional data for understanding the conditions under which services are provided to victims and the impact of these services.

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

CAPTA Required Data Items

APPENDIX A

In 1996, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act was amended to require that any State receiving the Basic State Grant work with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to provide specific data on child maltreatment to the extent practicable. The legislation specified the following data items:

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

Summary of State Responses

APPENDIX B

This appendix displays the ability of each State to provide 1999 data for the 12 items required by the amendments of 1996 (see appendix A). Corresponding question numbers from the 1999 SDC survey follow the CAPTA items in parentheses.

Appendix B Summary of State Responses to the 12 Data Items required by the Amendments of 1996

STATE	CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE STATE DURING THE YEAR AS ABUSED OR NEGLECTED. (2.1B)*	CHILDREN REPORTED: SUBSTANTIATED, UNSUBSTANTIATED, OR DETERMINED TO BE FALSE? (3.2A,B, OR C)	OF CHILDREN REPORTED: RECEIVED SERVICES, REMOVED FROM THE HOME, OR RECEIVED NO SERVICES AT ALL. (3.3,3.4,3.5) (3.3)	(3.4)	(3.5)	FAMILIES THAT RECEIVED PREVENTIVE SERVICES FROM THE STATE DURING THE YEAR. (1.1B)	NUMBER OF CHILD FATALITIES. (5.1)	CHILD FATALITIES IN FOSTER CARE (5.2)
Alabama	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Alaska	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
Arizona	■	■				■	■	■
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
California	■	■	■	■	■		■	
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
Connecticut	■	■	■	■		■	■	
Delaware	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Hawaii	■	■					■	■
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Illinois	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
Indiana	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
Iowa	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kentucky	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Louisiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maine	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maryland	■					■		
Massachusetts	■	■						
Michigan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mississippi	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
Montana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nebraska	■	■						
Nevada	■	■					■	■
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Mexico	■	■	■	■	■		■	
New York	■	■				■	■	■
North Carolina	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
North Dakota	■	■					■	■
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oregon	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
Pennsylvania	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
South Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Tennessee	■	■				■	■	■
Texas	■	■		■		■	■	■
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Wisconsin	■	■	■	■			■	■
Wyoming	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Number	**51**	**50**	**41**	**40**	**37**	**36**	**48**	**41**

**Numbers correspond to question numbers on the 1999 SDC Survey. A copy of the survey may be viewed on the Internet at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb.*

STATE	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCREENING AND INTAKE. (7.2)	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO INVESTIGATION (7.3)	RESPONSE TIME WITH RESPECT TO SERVICES (7.4)	CPS WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR INTAKE, ASSESSMENT, AND INVESTIGATION. (7.1)	CHILDREN REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES OR RECEIVED PRESERVATION SERVICES,YET WITHIN 5 YEARS RESULTED IN SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS INCLUDING FATALITY. (5.3)	CHILD VICTIMS ASSIGNED COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES, AND THE AVERAGE NO. OF CONTACTS WITH CHILD. (4.9,4.10)	
Alabama	■			■	■	■	
Alaska				■	■		
Arizona	■	■		■	■		
Arkansas	■	■	■	■			
California				■			
Colorado					■		
Connecticut	■	■	■	■			
Delaware	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
District of Columbia					■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■		
Georgia	■			■		■	■
Hawaii					■		
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■		
Illinois	■	■		■			
Indiana	■			■			
Iowa	■			■	■	■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kentucky					■	■	
Louisiana	■		■	■	■	■	
Maine	■			■		■	
Maryland				■			
Massachusetts	■			■			
Michigan	■			■	■	■	
Minnesota							
Mississippi	■			■	■		
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■		
Montana				■	■		
Nebraska							
Nevada	■			■			
New Hampshire	■			■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■			■	■		
New Mexico	■		■	■	■		
New York							
North Carolina	■			■	■	■	
North Dakota					■		
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oregon			■	■	■		
Pennsylvania				■			
Rhode Island	■			■	■	■	
South Carolina			■		■	■	
South Dakota	■			■	■		
Tennessee				■			
Texas	■			■	■		
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■		■	■	■	■	
Virginia		■	■	■			
Washington	■			■			
West Virginia	■	■	■	■	■		
Wisconsin							
Wyoming	■	■		■			
Number	33	15	17	41	32	18	6

State Commentary

APPENDIX C

This appendix consists of State notes that clarify responses to specific items in the 1999 SDC survey. The item numbers from the survey are referenced in parentheses following each State note. Contact information on the State person responsible for submitting the SDC data is also provided. The survey can be found at www.acf.dhhs.gov/cb/programs.

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Reports

As of July 1, 1999, "reason to suspect," coded as "Indicated" in the SDC, was discontinued. "Other Dispositions" includes reports in which the alleged perpetrator was younger than 12 years of age. No other dispositions (e.g., substantiated) are allowed for alleged perpetrators in this age group. "Unknown Dispositions" includes reports that were pending. Policy allows up to 120 days for staff to complete, record, and approve an investigation. (Item 2.3)

More than 10,000 reports (10,542) had an average response time of 1 day or less; 2,989 reports had an average response time of 2 to 3 days; 1,920 reports had an average response time of 4 to 5 days; 4,091 reports had an average response time of 6 to 14 days; 2,599 reports had an average response time of 15 to 30 days; and 487 reports had an average response time of more than 30 days. There were 534 reports for which response time was not recorded. (Item 7.3)

Victims

See Reports section above for information on dispositions.

Perpetrators

More than one perpetrator per child may be recorded. (Item 6.1)

Fatalities

Some of the child fatality victims reported this year were also counted in last year's fatalities. This occurred as a result of a change in the reporting year. (Items 5.3 and 5.4)

Services

Children counted as having received prevention services are an unduplicated count as of September 1999. Title XX protective services are directed toward preventing or remedying abuse, neglect, or exploitation of children and runaways unable to protect their own interests who are harmed or threatened with harm because of the actions of another individual responsible for their health or welfare through (1) nonaccidental physical or mental injury; (2) sexual abuse or exploitation; or (3) negligent treatment or maltreatment, including the failure to provide adequate food, medical care, clothing, or shelter. Services include (1) identifying children in need of protection; (2) receiving child abuse and neglect reports; (3) reporting to the Central Registry and to juvenile courts; (4) investigating complaints or reports; (5) diagnosing and evaluating; (6) providing casework services, including counseling, information, and referral services; (7) training parents; (8) supervising care of children in home of parents or relatives; (9) arranging protective placements, including shelter care; (10) providing or assisting in obtaining legal services; (11) arranging medical care; (12) making use of

community resources; and (13) transporting runaways and children under the Interstate Compact.

In combination with these services, certain other services included in the title XX plan may be provided, without regard to income, when used to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect, or exploitation of the individuals receiving protective services for children. These are homemaker and day care services, and they may be delivered directly or purchased from either public or private sources. (Item 1.1)

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Reports

Reasons for screening out referrals include "non-CPS issue," "insufficient information," and "workload adjustment" (workload adjustment occurred when there was not enough staff to respond to the lowest priority cases). In this reporting period, 244 of the screened-out referrals were assessed by an organization contracted to provide assessment and referral services to low-priority reports of harm. Because these assessments did not meet the statutory definition of an investigation, they were not included as screened-in referrals. (Item 2.1)

"Social Services Personnel" includes personnel in social service agencies, human resource agencies, and Native American agencies. "Medical Personnel" includes mental health personnel. "Friends and Neighbors" includes custodial parents' partners and noncustodial parents' partners. "Other" includes those in the community, in grant agencies, and in the military. (Item 2.2)

The Division of Family and Youth Services has a chronic problem with timely entering of investigation disposition data into its management information system. Nearly all of the 4,469 investigations reported as having "Unknown" dispositions have been completed, but the information has not yet been entered. (Item 2.3)

Workload data are based on a monthly average and include all case-carrying social workers but no full-time supervisors. (Item 7.1)

Victims

The unduplicated numbers of children in each disposition category are reported. However, if a child had one substantiated and one not substantiated investigation in 1999, he would be counted once as "Substantiated" and once as "Not Substantiated." (Item 3.2)

"Neglect" includes medical neglect. "Other" includes abandoned children. (Item 4.1)
"Asian Pacific Islanders" includes 53 Asians and 89 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders. (Item 4.5)

Perpetrators

"Foster Parents" includes licensed day care providers. "Child Day Care Providers" includes unlicensed day care providers. (Item 6.1)

Arizona

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Reports

"Screened-out Referrals" includes 154 reports that were under military or tribal jurisdiction and therefore outside of the State's jurisdiction. (Item 2.1)

"Other" includes substitute care providers. "Parents" and "Other Relatives" include alleged perpetrators. (Item 2.2)

"Other Dispositions" consists of low-priority reports (with a proportionately larger number of children) referred to social services agencies for voluntary services. None of the reports were assigned to a local office for investigation. (Item 2.3)

Average response time was based on whole days. A same-day investigation was reported as zero hours, a next-day investigation would equal 24

hours, etc. Reports with a negative response time or with a response time greater than 1,000 hours were excluded from the calculation on the assumption that they were data entry errors. (Item 7.3)

Victims

See Reports section above for information on dispositions.

Each victim is categorized by only the most severe maltreatment type. "Neglect" includes medical neglect. (Item 4.1)

Perpetrators

The State information system allows for the designation of one perpetrator per child per allegation. In cases of multiple allegations, the process for selecting the associated perpetrator is prioritized as follows: 1) substantiated allegations; 2) pending substantiated allegations; 3) unsubstantiated allegations; or 4) no findings. (Item 6.1)

Services

Prevention services are funded through such programs as Healthy Families, Family Preservation (State funding), Child Abuse Prevention Fund (CAP), and Promoting Safe and Stable Families (Federal IV–B, part 2 funding). (Item 1.1)

Arkansas

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General

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

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

Reports

Of the 565 staff reported, 502 were DHS staff and 63 were FPU staff. (Item 7.1)

The standard for responding to priority 1 reports is "no later than 24 hours after the receipt of a report indicating severe maltreatment." The average response time for priority 1 reports was 3 hours. The standard for responding to priority 2 reports was "within 72 hours of the report." The average response time for priority 2 reports was 49 hours. (Item 7.3)

Services

In addition to preventive services for children and families recorded in the SACWIS system and reported to NCANDS, the Children's Initiative served 11,224 children and families, and Family Resource Centers served 31,692 children and their families. (Item 1.1)

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General

The source of the reported SDC data is the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS), the State version of the Federal Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). This is the first year in which the respective counts were derived by aggregating data from the case-level records prepared for the NCANDS DCDC. As a result of this new method of computing SDC data, counts of reports and victims provided for 1999 should not be compared with counts from previous years.

Reports

Staff counts are based on total allocated average monthly Emergency Response Full-Time Equivalents (FTE's), including supervisory FTE's. The actual number of FTE's that performed emergency response work is not reported to the State. (Item 7.1)

Victims

"Other" includes the 48,289 child victims of Hispanic ethnicity. (Item 4.5)

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General

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

Reports

Family-based data are hand-counted at the county level. Data are only available for substantiated or confirmed incidents. (Item 2.3)

Victims

"Other" includes court-ordered services for child protection; and "Unknown" includes all other program targets with abuse and/or neglect report dates. Counts are of opened cases, not single children. Data are from CRCP. (Items 3.1 and 3.2)

Perpetrators

Data on perpetrators have not been included because their distribution has been skewed by a legislatively mandated appeals process. A multistep, extended appeals process must be followed prior to listing any individual as a perpetrator on the CRCP. Thus, the relation of the perpetrator to the child is denoted as "Unknown" for 79 percent of all perpetrators, and as "Parents of the Victim" for 6 percent, largely because of the appeals process. Comparable data for the period prior to implementation indicated that 5 percent of perpetrators were "Unknown," and 81 percent of perpetrators were "Parents of Victims." (Item 6.1)

Fatalities

Fatality data are preliminary. (Items 5.1–5.4)

Services

"Services" includes contractual core services and out-of-home placement services that were tracked by CWEST. Caseworker-provided services were identified for only some of the children. (Items 3.3 and 3.4)

Data on foster care removals were based on comparing the report date of records with an abuse and/or neglect report date that fell within the calendar year to the record's service begin date (the service had to start after the report date). Removals that occurred 91 or more days after the report date were not considered to have resulted from the report. Removal reasons of physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and abandonment were then used to select out abuse/neglect removals. (Item 3.5)

The number of child victims whose families received Family Preservation Services in the previous 5 years is an undercount because some child victims in the CRCP do not have State identifiers to match to prior services data. (Item 4.6)

Court actions were tracked using the legal status field in the CWEST system. (Item 4.8)

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Reports

"Other" includes cases still being investigated as well as cases pending supervisory approval. (Item 2.3)

The number of Full-Time Equivalent Workers is based on the monthly staffing report, which varied little during the State fiscal year. The Department designates staff by function, including the intake/screening and investigative positions. (Items 7.1 and 7.2)

The average response time is based on the prioritization of reports into categories: 2-hour responses (very few reports were prioritized into this category); 24-hour responses (35 percent of all reports) and 72-hour responses (nearly 65 percent of all reports). (Item 7.3)

Victims

The unduplicated number of children reflects only those children identified by the reporter at the time of the report. Additional children may be identified as members of the family during the investigation. (Item 3.1)

"Other" includes only the children associated with investigations that are pending supervisor approval. The children in cases still being investigated cannot be counted. Therefore, the number of "Other" child dispositions is lower than the number of "Other" report dispositions. (Item 3.2) The State allows up to eight allegations to be recorded for a child during screening and investigation. "Other" includes at-risk and high-risk newborns. (Item 4.1)

Perpetrators

The perpetrator number is duplicated, with no limit to the number of perpetrators per investigation. For example, both parents could perpetrate neglect, and one of them could perpetrate abuse as well. (Item 6.1)

Fatalities

One child died of neglect in an active case. The other two had no prior history with the Department of Children and Families. (Item 5.1)

Services

Primary prevention services aimed at diverting at-risk families and children from the child protection system are reported. Secondary and tertiary prevention services offered to families and children after a report has been substantiated are not included. The services to 8,013 children include "therapeutic child care/early childhood intervention" (647); "family support centers/parent education and support centers" (5,666); "alcohol and drug prevention programs" (1,500); and "mentoring" (200). The services to 9,851 families include "family support centers/parent education and support centers" (6,690); "Children's Trust Fund" (3,000); and "young parents' programs" (161). (Item 1.1)

The number of children removed from home within 90 days of a report is counted. (Item 3.5)

"Court Action" includes those petitions filed within 90 days of a report. (Item 4.8)

"Average Response Time" was operationalized as the number of days from the receipt of a report, through investigation and substantiation, to the assignment of an ongoing treatment worker. (Item 7.4)

Delaware

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Reports

Of the cases referred for investigation, 351 were linked to existing cases. (Item 2.1)

The response time is based on the determination of "urgent" or "routine" priority. The average response time for urgent reports was 15 hours, within the State standard of 24 hours. The aver-

age response time for routine reports was 220 hours or 9 days, within the State standard of 10 days. (Item 7.3)

Victims

The unduplicated number of children subject of an investigation is 7,811. Some children were referred for investigation multiple times, and some subsequent investigations resulted in different dispositions. (Item 3.1)

The State uses 28 statutory types of primary/secondary allegations to record substantiated child abuse and neglect. "Other" includes "dependency" (165 cases) and "adolescent problems" (28 cases). "Dependency" includes abandonment, non-relative placement, parental mental incapacitation, or parental physical incapacitation. "Adolescent problems" includes abandonment, parent-child conflict, runaway, truant, and uncontrollable behavior. Adolescent problems, many of which do not clearly meet the usual definition of child abuse and neglect, have decreased in the past several years. (Item 4.1)

Counts of children by characteristic are unduplicated. (Items 4.2–4.5)

Services

Children are served in programs based in schools, communities, and day care centers. Parent services include parent education, home visits, and programs in community centers, schools, and communities. Family services are delivered through the Promoting Safe and Stable Families community-based program. In addition to the prevention programs that served families, other prevention programs served 10,862 parents/adults. Approximately half of these adults received parent education; another 25 percent participated in Safe and Drug-Free School activities; and most of the remaining 25 percent were involved in school-based and day care center-based programs for parents.

In addition to the prevention programs serving children, early intervention school-based programs for children at risk of abuse/neglect, school failure, and delinquency served 8,972 children. Services were provided to at-risk children in kindergarten through third grade and their families in approximately 50 schools throughout the State. These children participated in various activities such as conflict resolution, anger management, and problem-solving groups. Individual interventions were also made on an emergency basis. All school programs operated from September through August. (Item 1.1)

An estimated 389 children who were reported during 1999 were removed from their homes during an investigation. Several factors that made it difficult to accurately calculate this number were multiple reports, investigations, and placements for the same child; placements that occurred while an investigation case and an ongoing treatment case were open for the same child; and lack of a clear definition of a placement episode. (Item 3.5)

The number of court-appointed representatives reflects only Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA's); it does not include other court-appointed representatives or private attorneys. (Item 4.9)

In addition to contacts made by CASA volunteers with the child, each volunteer contacts several people, including teachers, child psychologists, and the child, to obtain information about the child and files reports on these contacts with CASA coordinators. (Item 4.10)

District of Columbia

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General

The reported data were collected by the new SACWIS system from October 4 through December 31, 1999. These data were multiplied by four to provide annual estimates.

Florida

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Reports

All reports received alleging child maltreatment (according to Florida law) are accepted and require a CPS investigation. This count includes initial and additional reports. It also includes some "special conditions" reports that do not constitute abuse or neglect but require a protective response (e.g., a parent is hospitalized or incarcerated).

An initial report is the first report received at the hotline alleging maltreatment of a child by a parent, adult household member, or person responsible for the child's welfare. An initial abuse report always requires the commencement of a new investigation. Received after the initial report, an additional report is a report to the central abuse hotline, by the same or different reporter, which adds new allegations of maltreatment, new incidents of the same maltreatment contained in the initial report, additional alleged victims or alleged perpetrators if they relate to the initial report, or subsequent information alleging that the immediate safety or well-being of the alleged victim(s) is threatened (thereby changing the investigation response time from a 24-hour response to an immediate response). An additional report requires additional investigative activity. Therefore, an additional report is referred for investigation but does not become a new investigation. Ultimately, the additional report will be combined with and closed out with the initial report of the same incident. Of the total 152,989 reports referred for investigation, 129,796 were initial reports. (Item 2.1)

"Other" report sources includes attorney, spiritual healer, guardian ad litem, guardian, human rights advocacy committee, and client relations coordinator. Report sources for initial and additional reports are included; additional reporters, who do not provide different information on subsequent reports, are not included. (Item 2.2)

Investigations closed in calendar year 1999 (including reports received in a prior year) are counted under "Report Dispositions." Reports received in the current year but not closed in the current year are not counted. Although one or more additional reports may be received during the course of investigating an initial report, the whole is closed together, as one report, with one disposition, when all investigative activity has been concluded. "Intentionally False" is underreported. "Other Dispositions" includes "special conditions" (7,702) and "no jurisdiction" (384) cases. (Item 2.3)

"CPS Staff" includes call floor counselors (98 FTEs), hotline supervisors (13), protective investigation field staff (912), and protective investigation field unit supervisors (169). These numbers are based on allocated staff as of December 31, 1999, excluding vacancies, overtime, and temporary staff. Hours worked were not tracked. (Call floor counselors and hotline supervisors also receive reports of adult abuse, neglect, and exploitation, which represent about 20 percent of their workload.) (Item 7.1)

"Screening and Intake Staff" includes call floor counselors and hotline supervisors. (Item 7.2)

"Response Time to Investigation" includes investigations closed in 1999 and may include reports received in a prior year. The response commences when the CPS investigator or another designated to respond attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the number of minutes from the Received Date and Time to the Commencement Date and Time. The minutes for all cases are averaged and converted to hours. An initial onsite response is conducted immediately in situations in which any one of the following allegations is made: (1) a child's immediate safety or well-being is endangered; (2) the family may flee or the child will be unavailable within 24 hours; (3) institutional abuse or neglect is alleged (unless the facility is not operating at the time the report is received); when the institution is not operating and the child cannot be located (i.e., neither the child's whereabouts nor home address is known, and the investigation must commence immediately upon the program's resuming operation); (4) an employee of

the department has allegedly committed an act of child abuse or neglect directly related to the job duties of the employee, or when the allegations otherwise warrant an immediate response as specified in statute or policy; (5) a special condition referral for emergency services is received; or (6) the facts otherwise so warrant. All other initial responses must be conducted with an attempted onsite visit with the child victim within 24 hours. (Item 7.3)

Victims

"Children Subject of an Investigation" includes only children alleged to be victims, not other children in the household. It includes children in reports received during the year. It counts each child for each report in which the child was an alleged victim. (Item 3.1)

"Child Dispositions" includes children in reports closed during the year. Children in reports received during the year that were not closed during the year did not have a disposition available and were not counted. This number includes only children alleged to be victims, not other children in the household. A child was counted for each report in which the child was an alleged victim. "Other Dispositions" includes "special conditions" (10,111) and "no jurisdiction" (502). "Unknown Dispositions" includes findings that were not entered into the computer system, previously included in "Other Dispositions." (Item 3.2)

"Type of Maltreatment" includes only children found to be victims, not other children in the household. Child victims in these figures have been substantiated ("verified") or indicated ("some indication"). Only children in reports closed during the year are counted. The same child was counted no more than once for each maltreatment category, regardless of how often the child was reported during the year. The majority in "Other" are children threatened with harm; it also includes children who were found to be victims of certain types of maltreatment coded as abuse: "substance or alcohol exposure," if not coded as "Medical Neglect;" "substance misuse," allowing or encouraging a child to use alcohol or drugs; and "poisoning," "abandonment," "inadequate food," and "malnutrition." If coded as neglect, these codes would be counted as "Neglect or Deprivation of Necessities." (Item 4.1)

A child is counted for each report in which he was a substantiated or indicated victim, regardless of how often he was reported during the year. This is a change from previous submissions, which contained unduplicated data. (Items 4.2–4.5)

Perpetrators

"Perpetrators" includes caretakers found to be responsible for abuse/neglect in reports closed during the year. Figures are duplicated; each caretaker is counted for each victim, for each report in which that caretaker-victim pair occurs. Numbers may include relationships in which the caretaker did not maltreat the specific victim, but another victim or other victims in the same report. "Child Day Care Providers" includes only babysitters. Day care staff are included in "Residential Facility Staff." Florida's relatively low perpetrator/victim ratio may be the result of a victim's being substantiated without necessarily identifying a perpetrator. That is, substantiation may be based on "some credible evidence," but the naming of a perpetrator (as opposed to an alleged perpetrator) depends on a "preponderance of evidence." (Item 6.1)

Fatalities

Fatalities in reports closed during the year, including victims whose dates of death may have been in a prior year, are counted. Only verified abuse/neglect deaths are counted. The finding was verified when a preponderance of the credible evidence resulted in a determination that death was the result of abuse or neglect. (Item 5.1)

"Foster Care Fatalities" includes out-of-home placement during a prior investigation and placement with a relative not licensed or paid as foster care, as well as licensed foster care. (Item 5.2)

"Family Preservation Services" includes Intensive Crisis Counseling, Family Builders, Voluntary Family Services, Protective Supervision, Substitute Care, Post-Placement Supervision, adoption services, and other services recorded in the automated records, but may not include all Family Preservation Services. (Item 5.3)

"Reunification" includes children returned home after an out-of-home placement during a prior investigation (placement was discontinued after investigation). It also includes reunification with a

parent/guardian after placement with a relative not licensed or paid as foster care. (Item 5.4)

Services

"Preventive Services" includes, but is not limited to, after-school enrichment/recreation, child care/therapeutic care, community facilitation, community mapping/development, counseling/mentoring services, crisis and intervention services, delinquency prevention, developmental screening/evaluation, domestic violence services, family resource or visitation center/full-service schools, Healthy Families America, Healthy Start, home visiting/in-home parent education/parent support, information and referral, parenting education and training, prenatal/perinatal services, Project Safety Net, respite care/crisis nursery, self-help groups/support groups, and teen parent/pregnancy program. Information and referral accounted for 2,744 of the children and 11,329 of the families identified as receiving preventive services. By statute, "families" may include biological, adoptive, and foster families; relative caregivers; guardians; and extended families. A single adult 18 years old or older living alone may be counted as one family. If a child does not have a family (because of abandonment, termination of parents' rights, institutional care, or other factors), he is counted as one family.

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

Preventive services exclude public awareness campaigns. July through December data are estimated. The numbers may be low because of incomplete reporting. (Item 1.1)

"Services" includes children who received, or continued to receive, services after the investigation and children who received out-of-home placement services (in a shelter or with a relative) during the investigation. (Item 3.3)

"Removed From Home" is based on "interim placement" and includes children placed out-of-home (in a shelter or with a relative) during the course of the investigation. (Item 3.5)

"Family Preservation Services" includes Intensive Crisis Counseling, Family Builders (included starting July 1997), Voluntary Family Services, Protective Supervision, Substitute Care, Post-Placement Supervision, and Adoption Services. All family preservation services may not be included. A family identification number was used to determine whether or not any other member of the child's family had received such services, as well as to track history for the child in question. A child was counted for each report in which he was a victim. (Item 4.6)

"Reunification" includes reunification with parents, legal guardians, and other relatives following foster care. It does not include children returned home after an out-of-home placement resulting from a prior investigation, when that placement was discontinued after investigation. Nor does it include reunification with a parent/guardian after placement with a relative not licensed or paid as foster care. A child was counted for each report in which he was a victim. (Item 4.7)

"Court Action" includes children judicially involved through a shelter hearing and/or a dispositional hearing. (Item 4.8)

Because service provision may start for different children on different dates, the average for "Response Time to Services" is based on children, not reports. The number includes each child for each report in which the child was an alleged victim and received some postinvestigative service. All dispositions were included except "dismissed," "custody relative-no protective services," "custody non-relative-no protective services," "other judicial," "unable to locate," "moved after contact," "no services needed," "closed after assessment," and "services offered but rejected." The number of days was calculated for each child from the receipt of the report alleging maltreatment of the child to the court hearing ordering services or continued services, or to the voluntary agreement to services or continued services. This calculation

did not include services provided during the course of investigation, such as emergency removal, continued ongoing services, or early service intervention (in which an ongoing service worker is involved in a case during investigation in anticipation of services to be provided after the investigation). (Item 7.4)

Georgia

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Reports

Screened-out referrals were those that did not contain the components of a CPS report. These components are a child less than 18 years of age, a known or unknown individual reported to be a perpetrator, and a report of conditions indicating child maltreatment. Situations in which no allegations of maltreatment were included in the report and situations in which local or county protocols did not require a response were screened out. Such situations could have included historical incidents, custody issues, poverty issues, educational neglect/truancy issues, reports from a reporter who had reported three previously unfounded reports, situations involving an unborn child, or juvenile delinquency issues. For many of these reports, referrals were made to other resources. "Other" report source includes other nonmandated reporters and religious leaders or staff. (Item 2.1)

Cases assigned for investigation after December 1, 1999, may not have had dispositions available until January 2000. All cases reported in 1999 with dispositions completed by the end of January 2000 and with disposition data entered into the system were counted. (Item 2.3)

CPS staff in larger counties devote full time to CPS functions. In smaller counties, staff responsible for these functions may also be responsible for all social service functions. The numbers are based on a workload study conducted in Georgia by the Children's Research Center (CRC). The number of CPS positions filled in Georgia was 777 (91.6 percent of 848 allotted positions). This number was multiplied by the percentages of requested functions as captured on the workload study to determine the number of FTE's responsible for the screening, intake, investigation, and assessment of reports. CRC data used to derive the FTE of 287.49 were based on the study month of August 16, 1998, to September 15, 1998. Six percent of time was used for intake and screening; 31 percent of time was used for investigation and assessment. Thus, the FTE responsible for screening, intake, investigation, and assessment of reports during the year was 37 percent of the 777 positions filled for most of 1999. Georgia's staffing allotment for CPS did not change for the first half of 1999. Staff who filled additional positions were not identified, trained, and added to the work force until much later in the year. (Items 7.1–7.2)

Victims

The count of children is duplicated, based on the number of incidents. One report or investigation may include a number of reported incidents on one or more children. In addition, there may be more than one incident reported for a child. Thus, these items are duplicated counts. (Items 3.1 and 3.2)

Perpetrators

The difference between the number of perpetrators and the number of victims is due to counting the perpetrators based on a person count; a perpetrator may be responsible for more than one incident of maltreatment. (Item 6.1)

Fatalities

"Child Fatalities" is based on the *Georgia Child Abuse and Neglect Report*, which is filled out at the completion of an investigation. (Item 5.1)

Services

The reported numbers of families and children who received preventive services increased in 1999. As agencies have become aware of this reporting need, they have made an effort to provide numbers more reflective of services provided. Other agencies are attempting to obtain figures for future reporting. Information for this report came from the Georgia Council on Child Abuse (GCCA) and the Children's Trust Fund of Georgia, both of which funnel State and Federal moneys into local preventive efforts. Preventive programs reported by these organizations includ-

ed First Step programs, Second Step programs, Healthy Families Georgia, Fathers of Young Children, Positive Fathering, Building Young Families, and others. (Item 1.1)

The State maintains data on services through counts of cases, not children. Thus, estimates have been provided here to provide data on services for the same units as data on dispositions. (Items 3.3 and 3.4)

The current data source can provide only data for removals that occurred up to the time an investigation decision was made (policy requires that the investigation be completed within 30 days of the report's being received). Data on removals occurring after the decision, or within 90 days of the decision, were unavailable. (Item 3.5)

"Court Action" refers to the number of children served by Georgia Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA). (Item 4.8)

The Child Placement Project Study (a project of the Georgia Supreme Court) provided the number of "Child Victims Who Received Court-Appointed Representatives" and is eager to find a way to provide more data on court-appointed guardians ad litem. (Item 4.9)

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Reports

There may be more than one type of report source per report. (Item 2.2)

Perpetrators

There may be more than one perpetrator per child victim. (Item 6.1)

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General

During the reporting period, Idaho was in the process of implementing a new SACWIS system. Because it was implemented gradually across the regions of the State, the data for this report came from both the legacy system, the Family Centered Services Information System (FCSIS), and the new system, the Family-Oriented Community User System (FOCUS). While FOCUS has dramatically increased Idaho's ability to record more accurate information on child protection, there has been a lengthy period of staff adjustment and learning.

Reports

Data on CPS staff are from the Human Resources Division of the Department of Health and Welfare. (Item 7.1)

Data on "Intake and Screening Staff" were gathered from a survey of regional program managers. Some regional staff conduct intake and case management, while some only conduct intake activities. (Item 7.2)

The analysis of "Response Time to Investigation" excluded reports in which the contact or response time was left blank. Breakdowns were as follows: response time to the 501 reports in "priority 1" averaged 46 hours; response time to the 628 reports in "priority 2" averaged 78 hours; response time to the 994 reports in "priority 3" averaged 126 hours; and the response time to the 49 reports of "unknown priority" averaged 293 hours. (Item 7.3)

Fatalities

Child fatality data were based on manual counts and counts from FOCUS. (Items 5.1–5.4)

Services

Data on preventive services are from FCSIS and FOCUS, as well as other sources. Services from the Family Preservation School Program, covering 1,017 families; Building Stronger Families, covering 700 families; Independent Living, covering 133 children; and the Trust Fund, covering 4,037 families and 2,927 children are included (Item 1.1)

Previous service history data were difficult to obtain when a child was not linked to both FCSIS and FOCUS. (Items 4.6 and 4.7)

"Court Action" counts court records if they were filed within 30 days of report start date. (Item 4.8)

"Response Time to Services" is based on the following: children in the 388 reports in "priority 1" received services in an average of 7 days; the children in the 208 reports in "priority 2" received services in an average of 13 days; the children in the 320 reports in "priority 3" received services in an average of 18 days; the children in the 222 reports with "unknown priority" received services in an average of 6 days. CPS investigations and assessment processes were not counted as services. (Item 7.4)

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Reports

The State received more than 300,000 calls to the statewide child abuse hotline. However, many of the calls were either requests for information or "hang-ups," when callers did not reach a hotline worker on the first attempt. Because the calls are automatically counted by an electronic system, and the information and hang-up calls are included in this number, many of these calls would not be defined appropriately as "screened out." A screened-out call would be a call from someone reporting a case of child abuse that did not meet the criteria for child abuse (e.g., the perpetrator was not a caretaker). Such calls are not tracked separately, so the actual number of screened-out calls cannot be provided. (Item 2.1)

"Medical Personnel" includes mental health personnel. "Other" includes substitute care providers and alleged perpetrators. (Item 2.2)

"Other Dispositions" includes investigations still pending on March 31, 2000. (Item 2.3)

The "Response Time to Investigation" is based on the average between the time when a report is taken at the hotline and the time an investigator makes the first contact. The response time is determined both by priority standard and by apparent risk to the alleged victim. The priority standard, which mandates a particular response time by law, is related to the type of child abuse/neglect allegation and the investigative activities required for each priority. For example, an allegation of sexual abuse is considered a "priority 1" allegation, an allegation of lack of supervision is considered a "priority 2" allegation, and an allegation of inadequate housing is considered a "priority 3" allegation. The response time related to initiating a report of suspected abuse/neglect is mandated by law for a given priority standard (e.g., within 24 hours) or by the apparent risk to the alleged victim(s). For example, an immediate response is required if the victim is alleged to be in immediate danger. Thus, response time is not determined only by the priority of the investigation. (Item 7.3)

Victims

"Other Dispositions" includes investigations still pending on March 31, 2000. (Item 3.2)

Counts of maltreatment type are duplicated for those children who were subjects of more than one incident of substantiated abuse. (Item 4.1)

"Asian" includes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders. (Item 4.5)

Perpetrators

Each perpetrator was counted only once for each type of relationship he had to a victim, regardless of how many victims were involved. For example, if a mother had abused three biological children and three nephews, she would be counted twice as a perpetrator. (Item 6.1)

Fatalities

The one death in foster care was in an institutional setting. (Item 5.2)

Services

The number of families receiving preventive services was estimated by adding the total number of "intact family cases" opened during the year, the number of families receiving "family support services," and the number of families receiving "extended family support services." ("Intact" means that none of the children were removed and placed in substitute care.) The number of children receiving preventive services was estimated by multiplying the number of families receiving services (3,685) by 2.62, the average number of children in a DCFS family case. The range of services included prevention and support services, protective services, crisis intervention services, time-limited family reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services. (Item 1.1)

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Reports

The State reported the following proportions of report sources: "Social Services Personnel," 7 percent; "Medical Personnel," 12 percent; "Mental Health Personnel," 4 percent; "Legal, Law Enforcement, and Criminal Justice Personnel," 21 percent; "Education Personnel," 21 percent; "Child Day Care Providers," 1 percent; "Substitute Care Providers," 1 percent; "Alleged Victims," 1 percent; "Parents," 9 percent; "Other Relatives," 7 percent; "Friends and Neighbors," 6 percent; "Alleged Perpetrators," less than 1 percent; "Anonymous or Unknown Reporters," 5 percent; and "Other," 5 percent. (Item 2.2)

The number of investigations is less than the number of reports referred for investigation because one investigation may cover more than one report. (Item 2.3)

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Reports

Referrals are not accepted for assessment if they do not meet the criteria for assessment or have been previously assessed. (Item 2.1)

"Other" report sources includes other relatives, friends, and neighbors. (Item 2.2)

There were 172 staff who conducted assessments. There were approximately 170 additional staff who served as intake staff, including supervisory staff and ongoing social casework staff. (Items 7.1 and 7.2)

Fatalities

Abuse was a contributing factor in three deaths. (Item 5.1)

Services

"Preventive Services" includes information from the Department of Health, which manages a variety of home programs promoting healthy, safe parenting. These include the specially funded HOPES program—a home visitation program—and the reports made by Prevent Child Abuse Iowa (PCAI). PCAI funds prevention programs that range from home visitation to sexual abuse prevention. The child number is from PCAI and the family number is from the Department of Health. (Item 1.1)

"Services" indicates children who had services opened within 90 days of the assessment. (Item 3.3)

"Foster Care" indicates children who entered foster care within 90 days of the assessment. (Item 3.5)

"Court Action" includes child victims who had petitions filed regarding them during the course of the assessment or within 90 days after the completion of the assessment. (Item 4.8)

State law requires that every child who appears in juvenile court have a guardian ad litem. (Item 4.9)

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Reports

Workers are required to respond to a report on the same day it is received. It is estimated that the average response time was 4 hours. (Item 7.3)

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Reports

"Social Services Personnel" includes mental health personnel. "Child Day Care Providers" includes substitute care providers. (Item 2.2)

Victims

"Neglect" includes medical neglect. (Item 4.1)

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Reports

Mental health personnel were counted as either "Social Services Personnel" or "Medical Personnel." It is believed that the majority of report sources categorized as "Other" were neighbors. (Item 2.2)

"Closed Without a Finding" includes "unable to locate" (588) and "client noncooperation" (216). "Other Dispositions" includes terminated day care investigations (18) and perpetrators not covered by State law (4). (Item 2.3)

Victims

"Other" includes child fatalities and non-involved persons responsible for the child's care. (Item 4.1)

Perpetrators

Perpetrators are associated with substantiated reports. (Item 6.1)

Fatalities

Twelve fatality investigations are still pending for 1999. (Item 5.1)

Services

"Preventive Services" includes the following programs: Children's Trust Fund Life Skills and Safety (112,445 children); Children's Trust Fund Parent Education and Support (23,046 parents); Children's Trust Fund Family Hospital/Home Visits (2,330 families); Office of Community Services Family Support Services, title IV–B, part 2 (7,688 children); Office of Community Services Family Preservation Services (741 children); Office of Community Services Protective Day Care (1658 children); Children's Hospital Lagniappe Program HIV-Substance Abuse Intervention (118 children, 39 families); Office of Public Health, Maternal and Child Health, Home Visitation—Healthy Families (621 families); Prevent Child Abuse LA Parent Helpline (1,400 parents); Prevent Child Abuse LA Nurturing Program (115 children, 300 families); Prevent Child Abuse LA Parent Education (502 parents); and Prevent Child Abuse LA First Steps Primary Prevention (home visitation of new parents (3,100 parents). (Item 1.1)

The number of children with substantiated maltreatment who received services was based on 2,653 new Family Service cases and 84 new Families in Need of Services (FINS) cases. These cases had an average of 1.7 children per case (a

total of 4,653 children). An additional 2,389 children, for whom there were an additional 1,536 substantiated allegations of maltreatment, entered foster care. Thus, a total of 8,578 child victims (duplicated count) or 68 percent of all child victims received services. (Item 3.3)

Thirty-two percent of substantiated cases (4,036 children) were closed at investigation, with no further services provided. There are insufficient data to determine how many children in unsubstantiated cases were provided services beyond investigation. Therefore, it is assumed that no children in unsubstantiated cases received services. (Item 3.4)

More than 500 (501) children were assigned to Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA's) and of these, 335 children had their cases closed. There were 537 CASA's. (Item 4.9)

"CPS Staff" is based on the budget allocation for first line workers and their supervisors. The method used to determine the number of FTE's performing particular types of work was a random moment sample conducted by the Department of Social Services (in accordance with its federally approved Cost Allocation Plan). This sample measured the time ascribed by the professional staff at the local level to designated activities in each service area. (Item 7.1)

In 80 percent of all investigations, the alleged victim was seen within the State's mandated response time (24 hours, 3 calendar days, or 10 working days, depending on the nature of the report). This proportion was based on a sample of 2,114 investigations. (Item 7.3)

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Reports

Of the 11,058 referrals not assigned for investigation, 1,312 were considered appropriate for CPS but were not assigned for investigation because of a shortage of available CPS staff. More than 3,000 (3,002) of these referrals were allocated to private agencies to conduct assessments. These agencies do not make a determination regarding substantiation and do not provide information to the SACWIS. The remaining 6,744 screened-out referrals did not contain allegations of child abuse or neglect involving a responsible caretaker and, thus, were deemed inappropriate for CPS investigation or assessment. (Item 2.1)

"Screening and Intake Staff" includes the full-time staff of the Central Child Protection Intake Unit and a proportion of field staff in the eight district offices performing intake and screening functions. (item 7.2)

Victims

"Children Subject of an Investigation" includes 8,024 children identified as alleged victims on the assessment record. The remainder were either "undetermined" or "not involved." (Item 3.1)

Fatalities

Two children died from abuse; one child died from neglect. (Item 5.1)

Services

Nine private agencies under contract with the Bureau of Child and Family Services provide prevention services as community intervention programs in all 16 Maine counties. Families referred to these agencies are at high risk of child abuse and neglect. (Item 1.1)

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Reports

"CPS Staff" reflects the number of full-time equivalent positions allotted for CPS in 1999. The State office does not designate screening, investigations, or continuing service tasks for these positions. Local departments determine use based on their needs. (Item 7.1)

Fatalities

There were approximately 950 child deaths in Maryland in 1999. The Department of Human Resources reviewed 110 of these deaths and determined that child abuse or neglect was a contributing factor in 36 of them. (Item 5.1)

Services

"Preventive Services" is an estimate of the number of families who received services, such as continuing CPS, Intensive Family Services, or Families Now. Each family could have received any number of additional support services (e.g., addiction counseling, counseling, day care, and crisis intervention). The State's data collection system does not track preventive services provided by community service agencies outside the DSS system. (Item 1.1)

"Removed From Home" reflects only those children who were removed from the home and placed in foster care. These children were not tracked by disposition. Children could also have been removed from the home and placed in kinship care, or could have been placed voluntarily out of the home by the family, without court involvement. (Item 3.5)

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General

The Department of Social Services' SACWIS (FamilyNet) was implemented in February 1998 and is still in the developmental stage. Statistics were unavailable for many items because the required programming was not completed.

Reports

Numbers of children with substantiated and unsubstantiated dispositions are estimated. (Item 3.2) "CPS Staff" data are from June 30, 1999. While there are slight fluctuations in staffing levels for these functions, a point-in-time snapshot gives a fairly accurate estimate for staffing levels throughout the year. The full-time equivalent number includes 88 social workers who were assigned to the screening function and performed screenings during the month of June 1999. An additional estimated 140 social workers performed occasional screenings as needed (approximately one to three screenings per month) but were not assigned to this function. These social workers were not included in this count. In addition to the screeners, 240 full-time equivalent social workers who were assigned to intake/investigation units and who completed investigations in the month of June 1999 were included. (Items 7.1 and 7.2)

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Reports

"CPS Staff" is the number of staff allocated in the fiscal year budget. (Item 7.1)

"Intake and Screening Staff" is based on a January through June 1999 study that showed that 7.3 percent of the FTE's time was spent on intake. (Item 7.3)

Victims

Perinatal exposure to drugs is included in "Physical Abuse." (Item 4.1)

Services

The estimate of children receiving services by disposition is based on applying the percentage of substantiated family cases that received services (81%) to the number of children who were found to be victims. (Item 3.3)

"No Services" includes victims and non-victims in substantiated cases who did not receive services, as well as all the children in unsubstantiated cases who did not receive services. (Item 3.4)

The estimate of children who were removed from their homes is based on the 93 percent of the cases that had removal data. Of the 703 cases

missing data, one-third was assumed to have involved removals, and it was further assumed that there were 2.2 children per case. (Item 3.5)

"Court Action" is calculated by multiplying the number of cases with court action by the average number of children in substantiated cases. (Item 4.8)

Juvenile court law requires that virtually all victims have a court-appointed representative. (Item 4.9)

Minnesota

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General

Minnesota implemented a new information system in 1999. The data in this report have been aggregated from the legacy system and the new system.

Reports

One investigation may have more than one reporting source. (Item 2.2)

Services

"Preventive Services" includes the following programs: Crisis Nurseries (3,216 children, 1,665 families), Maternal/Child Health programs (127 children, 66 families), and Family Support Network (1,523 children, 1,338 families). (Item 1.1)

Families may have refused services offered. No follow-up on actual services provided in the 90-day time frame was submitted to the State from the counties. (Item 3.3)

Some of children counted as not having received services may have received services at a later date. (Item 3.4)

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Reports

"Medical Personnel" includes mental health personnel. (Item 2.2)

Victims

The estimated number of children was calculated by multiplying the number of reports by the national average of 1.6 children per investigation. (Item 3.1)

"Neglect or Deprivation of Necessities" includes medical neglect. "Other" includes exploited children and children both abused and neglected and exploited. (Item 4.1)

Services

"Preventive Services" includes the following programs: Children's Trust Fund, Basic State Grant, Family Preservation Program, Children's Justice Act, Family Support Services, Community-Based Grant, and Social Services Block Grant. (Item 1.1)

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Reports

Missouri has a Child Protective Systems Reform Demonstration Project that began in 1995 in several counties. Under the Reform Project, in addition to the dispositions of "substantiated" and "not substantiated," are three Family Assessment outcomes:

Services Needed—the family is in need of services that may be provided by opening a family-centered service case or by a community resource or support system (coded in this report as "In Need of Services");

Services Not Needed—The family is not in need of services. This may be due to home schooling, out-of-State location, inappropriate reporting, or an inability to locate the family (coded in this report as "Other"); and,

Noncooperative/Child Safe—The family refuses to cooperate, and the worker has been able to document that the child is safe and that there is no serious risk of abuse/neglect (coded in this report as "Other").

"Other" includes the "Services Not Needed" (16,015); the "Noncooperative/Child Safe" (1,143); and "Home Schooling" (71) dispositions. (Item 2.3)

Staff responsibilities include performing investigations and working with intake families, foster care, adoption, and family preservation. Most of these workers, especially in rural areas, are generalists, they do some CPS screening, intake, investigation, and assessment. (Item 7.1)

"Screening and Intake Staff" does not include hourly employees or supervisory staff. (Item 7.2)

Victims

"Other" includes the "Services Not Needed" (25,685); the "Family Noncooperative/Child Safe" (1,802); and "Home Schooling" (104) dispositions. See above for further information. (Item 3.2)

"Other" types of maltreatment includes educational neglect. (Item 4.1)

Services

In counting children who did or did not receive services, "Unknown" and "Other" are reported under "Unknown." (Items 3.3–3.5)

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Reports

A State statute mandates that all reports indicating reasonable cause to suspect that a child is abused or neglected are to be investigated. (Item 2.1)

"CPS Staff" includes caseworkers, licensing workers, permanency workers, supervisors, and administrative support staff. Workers in the many small rural offices perform all functions: screening, intake, investigation, and assessment; therefore, it is not possible to provide the number of FTE's who perform only screening and intake. (Items 7.1–7.2)

Victims

"Other" dispositions includes "insufficient information to warrant an investigation" and "unfounded." (Item 3.2)

Services

State and Federal (IV–B) funds were used for the programs providing preventive services. Counts are unduplicated for the State fiscal year 1999. (Item 1.1)

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Reports

Estimates of case characteristics and dispositions for 5,270 reports were made based on a review of whether these reports were investigated and the data from 6,149 reports for which characteristic and disposition data were available.

Victims

"Other" race includes Hispanics. (Item 4.5)

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Reports

"Substitute Care Providers" includes child day care providers. (Item 2.2)

Types of workers include intake/assessment staff, investigators, and caseworkers. (Items 7.1 and 7.2)

Victims

The number of children for whom allegations or risk of maltreatment were not substantiated is an estimate. (Item 3.2)

"Other" types of maltreatment includes lack of supervision (1,460); educational neglect (202); abandonment (174); other (2,662); and fatal (9). (Item 4.1)

Counts of victims by children, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity are estimated. Nevada reported data for these categories on fewer children than were reported as victims. The proportions reflected in Nevada's data on child characteristics were applied to the total number of victims in order to obtain the estimates. (Items 4.2–4.5)

Perpetrators

"Institutional Staff" includes residential facility staff and child day care providers. "Child Day Care Providers" includes only baby sitters. (Item 6.1)

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Reports

The number of reports not referred for CPS assessment is estimated. (Item 2.1)

Not all information concerning 1999 investigation outcomes was available. Two recent State Supreme Court cases may affect the number of substantiated investigations. These cases established that non-accidental injuries (e.g., bruises) to a child may not by themselves result in a substantiated determination of physical abuse since they would not by their own accord indicate that the child was "harmed" or that the responsible parent was "abusive." (Item 2.3)

New Hampshire has a centralized intake system with allocated staffing of 10 full-time workers and 2 supervisors. (Item 7.2)

Fatalities

The number of child fatalities was obtained from the State's chief medical examiner and represents only those children autopsied in the State during the reporting period. (Item 5.0)

Services

Preventive service recipients received services under title IX (Maternal and Child Health) and title XX (Preventive Day Care) programs. Preventive services for families were contracted through provider agencies. Family numbers were estimated from the number of families involved with Family Resource Centers and Family Resource and Support programs. These programs were funded through the Social Services Block Grant, CAPTA, and title IV–B, part 2. (Item 1.1)

By law, each child victim receives a court-appointed guardian ad litem. Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA's) handled 65 percent of these appointments. (Item 4.9)

CASA volunteers have appointments with victims on a monthly basis. (Item 4.10)

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Reports

"Screened-in" includes families that may not have issues of child abuse or neglect. In 1994, DYFS began an initiative that has as a core element a more careful classification of incoming referrals, as either child abuse and neglect or a family problem. The families classified as having family problems are not believed to have committed child abuse or neglect according to New Jersey statute. The types of situations that may lead to such a classification include homelessness; domestic violence; unresolved, child-related medical, emotional, or substance abuse problems; children with disabilities needing assistance; problems that affect the ability of parents to provide basic care for their children; and cases in which parents lack the skills to parent adequately. (Item 2.1)

"Other" includes the classification of "Family Problem at Risk." (Item 2.3)

All caseload-carrying workers, excluding Adoption Resource Center staff, are included; they may be assigned to a district office, institutional abuse investigation unit, or the Office of Child Abuse Control. (Item 7.1)

Victims

"Other" includes the classification of "Family Problem at Risk." (Item 3.2)

"Family Problem at Risk" children are not included in the counts on service outcomes because information about whether children did or did not receive services, or were removed as the result of a referral, is recorded only for investigations of abuse/neglect and not for assessments of children at risk. Thus, such outcomes are not known for the 34,440 "Family Problem at Risk" referrals. (Items 3.3–3.4)

"Unknown sex" includes unborn children. (Item 4.3)

Services

The population receiving preventive services includes clients who may or may not be under the supervision of the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS). These services are intended (1) to prevent or reduce abuse, neglect, exploitation, or the need for substitute care, or (2) to enable the achievement or maintenance of a permanent home and/or self-sufficiency. Services include companionship, group counseling, life-skills training, self-help support, and respite care. They reflect only contracted services purchased by the division. (Item 1.1)

Removals reported for children with unsubstantiated dispositions were emergency removals and took place before the investigation was completed. (Item 3.5)

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Reports

The number of CPS workers includes 37 intake workers, of whom 7 were supervisors; 301 investigation and treatment workers, of whom 58 were supervisors; 71 placement/adoption workers of whom 13 were supervisors; and 4 independent living. Workers who provide placement and independent living services also provide some child abuse and neglect assessments as part of their jobs. These numbers are from a State report, "Breakdown of Social Workers by County & Service Type." (Item 7.1)

Services

Preventive services delivered prior to the reporting of abuse/neglect to the department are not known. Preventive services were provided to children by the Children's Trust Fund, Families in Need of Supervision, the Child Abuse and Neglect Grant, and the American Service Corporation. (Item 1.1)

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Services

The number of recipients of preventive services includes persons who may have received services under more than one funding source. Children who received services include 91,974 children who received services through title IV–B Mandated Preventive Services; 4,812 children who received services through the Community-Based Family Resource Program; 2,641 children who received services through the Home Visiting Program; and 442 children who received Crisis Nursery services. Families received services from the Community-Based Family Resource Program (4,763); the Home Visiting Program (2,987); and the Crisis Nursery (295). (Item 1.1)

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Reports

Reasons that reports may not be referred for investigative assessment include (1) the problem described, if true, does not meet any of the statutory definitions; (2) the individual is not a juvenile under statutory definitions; and (3) the allegation in no way suggests that the action or inaction of a parent or caretaker resulted in harm to the child. (Item 2.1)

Legislation, effective in 1997, requires that when a report is made alleging abuse, neglect, or dependency with regard to any child in a family, all minors living in the home must be treated as alleged victims. These data include duplicated victims. (Item 2.3)

Victims

"Other" types of maltreatment include dependency and encouraging, directing, or approving delinquent acts involving moral turpitude committed by a juvenile. (Item 4.1)

Fatalities

Data on fatalities are provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and include only deaths determined to be caused by abuse. (Items 5.1 and 5.2)

Services

"Preventive Services" includes the following programs: Family Preservation Services, Intensive Family Preservation Services, and Family Support Services. (Item 1.1)

"Family Preservation Services" includes only those victims for whom the services had been provided by a county social service department. (Item 4.6)

Data on Child Victims with "Court-Appointed Representatives" are provided by the North Carolina guardian ad litem organization. (Item 4.9)

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General

The child neglect and abuse law was amended in 1995. The legislation takes North Dakota from an incident-based investigation method to a service method, in which assessments are made of child safety and future risk of harm. The emphasis is put on what services are available to ameliorate

any future risk. This approach focuses on identifying and building on the family's capacities and strengths.

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

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

Reports

A State finding of "Services Required" was mapped to "Assessments in Which Children/Families Were Found to Be in Need of Services." State findings of "Services Recommended" and "No Services Recommended" were mapped to "Other." (Item 2.3)

Victims

See section above for information on investigation dispositions. (Item 3.2)

Maltreatment of the 1,284 children assessed as needing services included Physical Abuse, 160; Neglect, 822; Medical Neglect, 55; Sexual Abuse, 93; and Psychological Abuse, 620. The category sums add to 1,750, indicating that some children suffered more than one type of abuse. (Item 4.1)

The age breakdown of the 1,284 children assessed as needing services is as follows: <1 year old, 88 children; 1 year old, 64; 2 years, 66; 3 years, 70; 4 years, 64; 5 years, 74; 6 years, 82; 7 years, 94; 8 years, 90; 9 years, 84; 10 years, 81; 11 years, 77; 12 years, 64; 13 years, 71; 14 years, 58; 15 years, 89; 16 years, 37; and 17 years, 31. (Item 4.2)

The gender breakdown of the 1,284 children assessed as needing services is as follows: Male–658; Female–624; and Unknown–2. (Item 4.3)

The Hispanic ethnicity breakdown of the 1,284 children assessed as needing services is as follows: Hispanic or Latino–43; Not Hispanic or Latino–1,235; and Unknown–6. (Item 4.4)

The racial breakdown of the 1,284 children assessed as needing services is as follows: African-American–45; American Indian or Alaska Native–337; Asian–2; White–884; Other–10; and Unknown–6. (Item 4.5)

Perpetrators

The 1,825 perpetrators of the neglect and abuse of the 1,284 children assessed as needing services were classified as follows: Parents–1,591; Other Relatives or Household Members–165; Foster Parents–4; Child Day Care Providers–23; and Non-Caretakers–42. (Item 6.1)

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General

Ohio Administrative Code rules, effective January 1, 1998, instituted a two-track system. The sys-

tem's two tracks are Assessment and Investigation. Intrafamilial reports of child abuse and neglect are addressed through the Assessment Track. Third-party and out-of-home care reports are addressed through the Investigation Track.

A test to assess risk, the Family Risk Assessment Matrix, is applied to cases in the Assessment Track. A case resolution, which determines the overall level of risk, is reported for the family.

Investigation Track reports are assigned a case disposition of substantiated, indicated, or unsubstantiated. It is important to note that workers and data entry personnel are still being trained in the new system. It is thought that investigations are overreported and assessments are underreported. In several of the responses, the "Children in Need of Services" category includes children given a case resolution of low/moderate risk to high risk. Ohio counts these children as victims.

Reports

The "Other Relatives" reporting source includes parents. (Item 2.2)

Investigations with a disposition/finding are completed for those incidents in which the alleged perpetrator is not a member of the household. All other cases are evaluated through the risk assessment process, a type of diversified-response system. The numbers reported under "In Need of Services" reflect those children reported as "alleged child victims" of an incident of abuse or neglect in which the alleged perpetrator is a member of the household, and the case resolution on the risk assessment was low/moderate risk to high risk. Ohio considers these children to be victims. The numbers reported in "Other" reflect children reported as alleged child victims of an incident of abuse or neglect in which the alleged perpetrator is a member of the household and the case resolution on the risk assessment is none to low. Ohio does not consider these children to be victims. (Item 2.3)

Data on workers were from a Public Children Services Association of Ohio survey. (Items 7.1 and 7.2)

Victims

For information on dispositions, see above. (Item 3.2)

"Children who Received Services" consists of children who were open for ongoing services during the period from 90 days prior to the report to 90 days after the report. (Item 3.3)

"Children Who Did Not Receive Services" consists of children whose cases were closed at the intake level. (Item 3.4)

"Neglect or Deprivation of Necessities" includes medical neglect. (Item 4.1)

Data on Hispanic ethnicity were based on two data sources. (Item 4.4)

Perpetrators

"Child Day Care Providers" only includes babysitters. Child day care providers may have been reported in the State category "Non-related adult," which maps to "Non-Caretakers." (Item 6.1)

Fatalities

The number of fatalities is potentially underreported because not all child deaths are investigated by CPS agencies. (Item 5.1)

Services

Response time is based on the number of reports in which children began receiving ongoing services within 30 days of the investigation/assessment being completed. (Item 7.4)

"Children Removed from the Home" consists of children removed up to 90 days after the report was made. (Item 3.5)

"Child Victim Who Had Been Reunited" consists of child victims who had been in foster care whose parent, e.g..a mother, father, adoptive mother, or adoptive father, was listed as the alleged perpetrator. (Item 4.7)

Only Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA's) are reported as "Court-Appointed Representatives." Data on the number of court-appointed attorney guardians ad litem (GAL's) or lay person GAL's are not available. (Item 4.9)

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General

Data are for the State fiscal year, which began July 1, 1998, and ended June 30, 1999.

Reports

Prior to April 1, 1999, accepted referrals were coded only as investigations, and the following dispositions were used: Confirmed, Ruled Out, Uncertain, Reasonable Parental Discipline, and Unable to Locate. After April 1, 1999, accepted referrals were coded as investigations or assessments, and these dispositions were used (the NCANDS category follows in parentheses): Confirmed, Confirmed–Court Intervention Requested, Confirmed–Services Recommended (Substantiated); Ruled Out, Reasonable Parental Discipline, Services Recommended, Services Not Needed (Not Substantiated); Services Recommended, Assessments Only (Assessments in Which Children/Families Were Found to Be in Need of Services); Unable to Locate (Closed Without a Finding); Uncertain, Failure to Cooperate, Improper Entry (Other Dispositions); and No Disposition Recorded (Unknown Disposition). (Item 2.3)

Child Welfare Specialist staff allocations at the beginning of the State fiscal year were used to report the number of CPS staff. (Item 7.1).

Currently, 30 FTE staff conduct screening and intake as a full-time responsibility at the State Child Abuse Hotline and the two metro country hotlines. The remaining staff who conduct these activities part-time are counted as Full-Time Equivalent workers. (Item 7.2)

The State responded to 9,380 priority 1 reports in an average of 14 hours (required response time is 24 hours); to 19,143 priority 2 reports in an average of 19 days (required response time is 15 days); and to 6,618 priority 3 reports in an average of 29 days (required response time is 30 days). (Item 7.3)

Victims

Because more than one incident with a finding of abuse and/or neglect can be recorded for each child in a referral, the findings are prioritized so that only one finding for a child is used to determine the counts in this item. "Confirmed" has the highest priority. See above for additional information on dispositions. (Item 3.2)

Since children classified as "In Need of Services" are not considered to be victims of substantiated maltreatment, they are not reflected in these data. (Item 4.1)

Perpetrators

Perpetrators can be counted more than once. If two victims had the same perpetrator, the perpetrator was counted twice. If the same two victims were abused again by the same perpetrator, the perpetrator was counted twice again. A separate division of the State Department of Human Services investigates alleged abuse by residential facility staff. Law enforcement personnel investigate abuse by a non-caretaker or a third party perpetrator. Therefore, information about abuse by residential facility staff or third party perpetrators is not documented in the State's SACWIS system. (Item 6.1)

Services

The data on "Children Who Received Services" were used as the basis for the calculation of response time. (Item 7.4)

"Children Who Did Not Receive Services" consists of children whose families have not been involved with the court or accepted voluntary services, but may have been referred to other public or private agencies. (Item 3.4)

Each child has been counted only once per removal and the removal must have been 2 or more days between the remove date and the return date. A child may be associated with more than one removal per year and is counted more than once if he meets the above criteria. (Item 3.5)

"Children Who Received Family Preservation Services" consists of child victims who were the subject of prevention or treatment cases dated within 4 years of the reporting year. Data extend back only to 1995, when the SACWIS went on-line statewide. (Item 4.6)

"Children Who Had Been Reunited" counts child victims who have a record, dated within 4 years of the reporting year, of exiting a placement for the reason of reunification. Data extend back only to 1995, when the SACWIS went on-line statewide. (Item 4.7)

"Court Action" counts child victims removed from the home during an investigation if a petition was filed or an adjudicatory hearing review was held between the report date and 90 days after the investigation closure date. (Item 4.8)

State law requires that a child who is involved with the court must be appointed an attorney or guardian ad litem. Therefore all children counted as having received "Court Action" are counted as having received "Court-Appointed Representation." (Item 4.9)

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Reports

Data are reported based on the assessment date, not the referral/report date. Most data are not available until the report has been assessed. "Other Dispositions" refers to the State classification "unable to determine." (Item 2.3)

Victims

The number of children for whom allegations or risks of maltreatment were unsubstantiated was estimated. Counts are unduplicated. (Item 3.2)

"Medical Neglect" includes 178 "drug exposed infants." (Item 4.1)

Perpetrators

Perpetrator relationship could not be reported for some victims because separate perpetrator-child victim records could not be created in cases with more than one child victim. (Item 6.1)

Services

Preventive services are provided/coordinated through local Children and Family Commissions. (Item 1.1)

"Services" and "Reunification Services" were family-based services provided by the State Office of Services to Children and Families. Counts are unduplicated. (Item 3.3 and 4.6)

The same child could be removed more than once during the year and associated with different referrals/reports. Each removal is counted. (Item 3.5)

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General

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

Reports

All caseworkers employed on June 30, 1999, were counted. (Item 7.1)

Victims

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 maltreatment. The definition of abuse includes "(i.) Any recent act or failure to act by a perpetrator which causes nonaccidental serious physical injury to a child under 18 years of age; (ii.) An act or failure to act by a perpetrator which causes nonaccidental serious mental injury to or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child under 18 years of age; (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 under 18 years of age; (iv.) Serious physical neglect by a perpetrator constituting prolonged or

repeated lack of supervision or the failure to provide the essentials of life, including adequate medical care, which endangers a child's life or development or impairs the child's functioning." (*Pennsylvania Child Protective Services Law*, title 23, PA C.S.A. Chapter 63.) (Item 4.1)

State law does not allow the collection of race information. (Items 4.4 and 4.5)

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Reports

More than one report source per report may be counted. "Social Services Personnel" includes mental health personnel. (Item 2.2)

"Closed Without a Finding" includes "unable to complete." (Item 2.3)

The number of CPS workers is based on a manual count made at a point in time. Supervisors were included; administrative and clerical workers were not included. The count of 77 workers includes 12 supervisors; the count of 12 screening workers includes 3 supervisors. (Item 7.1)

Victims

"Children Removed From the Home" includes children documented as being removed from home on 48-to-72-hour hold. (Item 3.5)

"Other" types of maltreatment includes institutional allegations such as corporal punishment, other institutional abuse, and other institutional neglect. (Item 4.1)

Fatalities

The number of child fatalities only reflects DCYF investigations of child deaths due to maltreatment. (Item 5.1)

Services

Preventive services are reported only for children and families served in the community through DCYF-funded prevention programs. For the most part, these children and families are not part of active DCYF caseloads. Programs include Comprehensive Emergency Services, Project Early Start, and Enhanced Early Start. (Item 1.1)

"Children Reunified" represents only those children reunited since the Federal Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS system, known as RICHIST in Rhode Island) was implemented in August 1997. (Item 4.6)

"Court-Appointed Representatives" is the total number of child-specific petitions for the 1999 calendar year. An advocate is appointed for every petition. The point-in-time figure tends to be larger than the total for the year because it includes child victims with advocates appointed in previous years. (Item 4.9)

South Carolina

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General

SACWIS was implemented in October 1998. This submission is the first effort to develop aggregate data from the system. The data incorporate data from a pilot CPS alternative assessment project that is maintained on a separate PC-based system.

Reports

There was a 9-percent drop in the number of investigations accepted for investigation in 1999. This can be partially attributed to ongoing problems experienced at the county level in the use of the new SACWIS. Issues included software and hardware problems, the absence of skilled data entry staff, a lack of familiarity with the use of on-line reports to cross-check entries, and the absence of weekly prompting reports until

December 1999. Some counties, because of staffing problems, established the priority of entering referrals when the subsequent investigation was substantiated or if there was a financial transaction involved with an investigation (for example, a board payment or services through a private provider). The increased substantiation rate this year (from 22 percent in 1998 to 24 percent in 1999) supports the idea that the missing referrals were most likely to be associated with unfounded cases. (Items 2.1 and Item 2.3)

"Closed Without a Finding" includes investigations of families who fled during the investigative phase, thereby interrupting the full investigative/assessment process. Under State statute, these investigations can be reopened for a second full investigation if the family is relocated within 1 year of the original referral. In past years, these investigations have been classified as "Not Substantiated." (Item 2.3)

"Unknown Dispositions" includes investigations in which the case determination was not entered into the SACWIS system. The absence of a suitable prompting report until December 1999 and a variety of data entry issues contributed to this problem. (Item 2.3)

Victims

See Reports section above for information on "Closed Without a Finding" disposition.

All substantiated investigations are opened to determine whether follow-up services are needed. (Item 3.3)

Services

The number of children removed from the home in 1999 increased by 112 percent from the number removed in 1998. This may reflect better information on removals resulting from integrated databases. However, the numbers reported include some categories of children not previously reported, e.g. dependent children who entered into the custody of the Department of Social Services through various Family Court processes but whose placement was ultimately determined not to be directly related to maltreatment. Children in unsubstantiated cases who were removed from the home most likely came into the care of the Department of Social Services under circumstances ultimately not related to maltreatment by the caregiver. For example, a relative caregiver may have voided her guardianship or custody arrangement, a child's special needs may have exceeded the resources of the parents, or a child may have been removed by law enforcement for his protection but an investigation did not subsequently support a finding of maltreatment. Children in cases with "Unknown Dispositions" who were removed from the home may have been removed while the SACWIS database did not list a determination for the case. Because children are most often placed prior to a case decision, it was necessary to open an investigative folder with no outcome yet recorded. (Item 3.5)

"Other" types of maltreatment includes "threat of harm." Increased numbers of children are being counted in this category for a number of reasons: 1) the "threat of harm" category does not carry the statutory employment and judicial consequences associated with a finding of physical or sexual abuse; 2) the category reflects increased reporting and awareness of the potential risks to children who are in living situations affected by substance abuse and/or domestic violence; 3) the substitution of "threat of harm" as the finding has been used as a bargaining tool in a judicial process; and 4) a perception exists that the term "threat of harm" is more client-friendly, and may ease the provision of services to the family. (Item 4.1)

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General

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

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

Reports

"Other" report sources includes social service personnel, substitute care providers, and alleged perpetrators. (Item 2.2)

The referral sources for 1,607 assessments were as follows: Medical Personnel, 111; Mental Health Personnel, 69; Legal, Law Enforcement, and Criminal Justice Personnel, 209; Education Personnel, 292; Child Day Care Providers, 40; Parents, 140; Other Relatives, 149; Friends/Neighbors, 154; Anonymous, 74; Community Persons 78; and Other, 290. (Item 2.2)

The outcomes of the 1,607 assessments were as follows: No Assessment Needed, 111; Assessment Not Completed/Family Refused, 335; Assessment Completed, No Follow-Up Services Needed, 65; Assessment Completed/Family Refused Follow-Up Services, 26; Referred for Child Abuse/Neglect Investigation, 81; Assessment Completed/Family Referred to Other Resources, 131; Assessment Completed/Open for Follow-Up Services, 98; Assessment Not Initiated/Family Declined/Short Term Intervention or Services by CPS, 176; Assessment Not Initiated/Family Referred to Another Agency for Services, 55; Assessment Initiated/Not Completed/Family Dropped Out, 84; Closed Without a Finding, 129; and Unknown/Uncoded, 316. (Item 2.3)

All field program specialists, all supervisors, and all social workers are counted because, at one time or another, these staff are responsible for screening, intake, investigation, or assessment. (Item 7.1)

All field program specialists, all supervisors, and all workers who complete intake are counted. This number only includes staff who regularly complete screening or intake. (Item 7.2)

Victims

"Neglect" includes medical neglect. The types of abuse and neglect suffered by the 1,607 families whose needs were assessed were as follows: Physical Abuse, 416; Physical Neglect, 827; Emotional Maltreatment, 269; and Sexual Abuse, 95. (Item 4.1)

The proportions of victims by age were as follows: age 2 and younger, 5 percent; ages 3–5, 21 percent; ages 6–8, 21 percent; ages 9–11, 20 percent; ages 12–15, 21 percent; ages 16 and older, 8 percent; and age unknown, 4 percent. (Item 4.2)

Fifty-one percent of victims were male, and 49 percent were female. (Item 4.3)

Forty-three percent of victims were American Indian or Alaska Native; 52 percent were white; and 5 percent were coded as "Other." "Other" includes African-American, Asian, and Unable to Determine. (Item 4.5)

Perpetrators

The definition of child abuse and neglect does not include non-caretakers as perpetrators of child maltreatment. (Item 6.1)

Services

Preventive services are provided by the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant. It is a goal of CPS to maintain family unity through a supportive system available for all families. Respite care has provided families with a positive break, particularly those families with developmentally disabled children. (Item 1.1)

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Reports

Multiple reporters may be counted for one investigation. (Item 2.1)

The number of workers is based on the State office organization chart of CPS case managers. (Item 7.1)

Screening and intake are based in the 95 counties. They are performed on an as-needed basis by a variety of staff (including non-CPS staff). Thus, the State is unable to provide a separate count of these positions. (Item 7.2)

Perpetrators

Multiple perpetrators per child victim may be entered. (Item 6.1)

Texas

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Reports

Multiple reports of an abuse/neglect situation are merged into one investigation. Therefore, the total number of investigations conducted was lower than the number of reports referred for investigation. The following State terms are mapped to the NCANDS terms in parentheses: "reason to believe" (Substantiated); "ruled out: (Not Substantiated); "family moved" (No Finding); and "unable to determine" and "administrative closure" (Other). (Item 2.3)

While data are not available for "Assessments in which children/families were found to be in need of services" at this time, Texas has a "Flexible Response" pilot program in one region and is in the process of statewide implementation. (Item 2.3)

The number of workers is based on CPS direct delivery workers and supervisors. (Item 7.1)

The number of screening and intake workers is based on statewide intake workers and supervisors. (Item 7.2)

Based on 36,468 cases, Texas had a response time for priority 1 cases of within the required 24 hours, 91 percent of the time. Based on 77,752 cases, the required response time for priority 2 cases, within 10 days, was met in 92 percent of the cases. (Item 7.4)

Victims

See Reports section above for information on dispositions.

"White" includes Hispanic. (Item 4.5)

Fatalities

Fatalities captured on the automated statewide Child and Adult Protective Services System include all children for whom the Department of Protective and Regulatory Services conducted an investigation into abuse/neglect allegations. (Item 5.1)

Services

Preventive services are provided through the following programs: Texas Families (1,232 families), Healthy Families (15,965 families), Services to At-Risk Youth (33,072 children), Community Youth Services (20,189 children), Communities in Schools (43,957 children), and Preparation for Adult Living Programs (2,822 children). Because some preventive services programs cannot provide data regarding the number of families served, and some services provided during investigation are considered preventive services, the number of families served by preventive services cannot be accurately counted. (Item 1.1)

"Children Who Received Family Preservation" and "Children Who Received Family Reunification" were calculated by determining which child victims had an open "Family Preservation" or "Family Reunification" case during the 5-year period prior to the investigation in which the child was determined to be a victim. (Items 4.6 and 4.7)

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Reports

"Closed Without a Finding" includes "unable to locate," "family moved," and "transferred to another region." (Item 2.3)

The number of CPS staff and of screening and intake staff was estimated in terms of FTE's, because many caseworkers perform multiple functions. (Items 7.1 and 7.2)

Victims

Child-level data are duplicated. "Closed Without a Finding" includes "unable to locate," "family moved," and "transferred to another region." (Item 2.3)

Only children who received services from DCFS are counted under "Children Who Received Services." Children and families who were referred to other services are not counted. (Item 3.3)

Children who are Hispanic or Latino only are counted as "Other" race. There were 33 Asian victims and 68 native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander victims. (Item 4.5)

"Victims Who Received Court Action" includes children taken into custody or who were under court-ordered in-home supervision. (Item 4.8)

All children for whom court action was taken were represented by a guardian ad litem. (Item 4.9)

The average number of out-of-court contacts was obtained from the Office of the Guardian ad litem. (Item 4.10)

Services

The number of recipients of preventive services is estimated for the following programs: Children at Risk, Crisis Respite Nurseries, Community-Based Family Resource and Support, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, and Children's Trust Account. (Item 1.1)

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Victims

"Neglect" includes risk of abuse. "Sexual Abuse" includes nonfamilial/noncustodial abuse. (Item 4.1)

Services

The number of recipients of preventive services is a duplicated count of recipients of at-risk child care, intensive family-based services, and parent education programs. Many other prevention programs are not reflected in these numbers. (Item 1.1)

The response time for services was based on all reports for which services were recommended. (Item 7.4)

Family Preservation Services include Intensive Family-Based Services, Parent Education, Substance Abuse Family Empowerment Project, and Protective Services Childcare. (Item 4.6)

The number of child victims who received court-appointed representatives is assumed to equal the number of victims for whom court action was taken. A guardian ad litem was assigned to each child entering custody. (Items 4.8 and 4.9)

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General

The State converted to a new SACWIS system on July 1, 1999. Some annual data presented here have been extrapolated from 6 months of SACWIS data.

Reports

The State SACWIS was implemented on July 1, 1999. The number of reports screened-in or screened-out is estimated based on statistics from the first half of the year. (Item 2.1)

There were no investigations in which the allegations were determined to be intentionally false. However, there were 375 children for whom the allegations were determined to be intentionally false. The reason for this discrepancy is that an individual child disposition is based on a disposition for each allegation of abuse or neglect. While one or more allegations in an investigation may be intentionally false, other allegations may not

be, and thus the overall investigation finding would not be determined to be "intentionally false." Currently in the SACWIS system, an overall investigation finding may not be determined to be "intentionally false" even if all the allegations were found to be "intentionally false;" this oversight will be changed in the future. (Item 2.3)

Data on CPS staff are based on Random Moment Sampling (RMS) for a calendar year. RMS is used to document the specific program and activity a worker is engaged in at a randomly selected moment in time. The information reported is used to determine how the shares of various programs are funded with local, State, and Federal dollars. The use of this method allows the Department to meet Federal record-keeping requirements without requiring benefits and services workers to keep minute-by-minute activity records during the workday. An RMS observer interviews the selected worker to ask what program and activity is being worked on at the selected moment. Each benefits and services worker, on average, is asked 2.7 times per quarter to complete an RMS observation form. (Items 7.1 and 7.2)

The response time to investigation is based on data from January 1, 1999, to June 30, 1999. At the same time, the State was converting to its SACWIS; as a result, the quality of data entry during that time may have skewed the reported data. (Item 7.3)

Fatalities

Two investigations into child fatalities are still pending. (Item 5.1)

Perpetrators

Counts of perpetrators are duplicated based on incidents. Child Protective Services only investigates if the alleged abuser is in a caretaking role. Non-caretaker cases are referred to law enforcement. "Residential Facility Staff" includes teachers who are considered to be in a caretaking role. (Item 6.1)

Services

The number of recipients of preventive services is based on the following data: Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant for the Parent Educator program, 97 children and 56 families; Family Support Services, title IV–B, part 2, Family Preservation, 65,904 families; Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Comprehensive Health Investment Project, 4,541 children and 2,353 families; Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Resource Mothers Program, 1,580 children and 2,275 families; block grant and State moneys, Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program, 6,489 children and 6,053 families.

The recipients of these services totaled 12,707 children and 76,641 families. These programs are administered by five different divisions in two separate departments, the Department of Social Services and the Department of Health. No statistics are currently maintained electronically; all are maintained on a State fiscal-year basis because of mandated reporting to funding sources. (Item 1.1)

The average response time to services is based on data from January 1, 1999, to June 30, 1999. At the same time, the State was converting to its SACWIS; as a result, the quality of data entry during that time may have skewed the reported data. (Item 7.4)

Washington

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Reports

CPS referrals were screened out for the following reasons: the child could not be located, the alleged subject was not a caretaker, and/or the allegation of child abuse and neglect did not meet the State's legal definition. Of the referrals, 31,281 were assessed as needing a "high standard of investigation" (face-to-face contact with the victim), and the remaining referrals were assessed as "families in need of services." (Item 2.1)

Dispositions are reported based on findings on the 31,281 "high standard of investigation" referrals and "in need of services" referrals. "Other" dispositions include inconclusive investigations. (Item 2.3)

Each social worker's responsibilities are identified at the office level and coded as CPS, Intake, or After Hours, on a monthly basis. The monthly average for Intake, After Hours, and CPS is 468.6 FTE's. The monthly average for Intake and After Hours is 131.3 FTE's. (Item 7.1 and 7.2)

Victims

Dispositions are reported based on findings on the 46,600 alleged victims reported in the 31,281 "high standard of investigation" referrals and "in need of services" referrals. "Other Dispositions" includes the number of children in inconclusive investigations. (Item 3.2)

Child characteristics are reported only for the 8,039 victims who received "high standard" investigations. (Items 4.1–4.5)

Fatalities

The Children's Administration reported six child fatalities for children whose cases were open at the time of death or had been open within 12 months prior to death. Three additional child deaths, which were reviewed as part of the child fatality review process, also resulted from child abuse and neglect. Vital Statistics in the Department of Health collects information on all child deaths in Washington. (Item 5.1)

Perpetrators

Perpetrators identified in "high standard" investigations with a finding of "substantiated" were counted. (Item 6.1)

Services

Families received preventive services from the following sources: Community Networks (4,608); CPS Child Care Services (6,433); Family Reconciliation Services (8,796); Family Preservation (1,532); and Intensive Family Preservation Services (639). (Item 1.1)

The Department opens a case for services at the time a CPS referral is accepted for investigation. The automated records do not distinguish between services provided for the purpose of the investigation and services provided during the investigation, which are for the purpose of supporting the family or reducing the risk present in the family. By policy, investigations are to be completed within 90 days of the referral. To most accurately distinguish between those children who received services, in addition to CPS investigation or assessment services, and those who did not, CPS cases open longer than 90 days have been counted as receiving post-investigative services, and cases open for 90 or fewer days are counted as not having received post-investigative services. (Items 3.3 and 3.4)

Of the 5,886 children removed from the home, 5,694 children were listed in "high standard" investigations, and 192 children were found to be "in need of services." These children were placed in out-of-home care within 90 days after the data of referral. These children could have been placed for non-CPS reasons. (Item 3.5)

West Virginia

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General

The Families and Children Tracking System (FACTS) has been in operation for 3 years; this is the second full report obtained from the new system. Revisions are continuously being made to improve programming and ease of use by workers.

Fatalities

The number of child abuse fatalities is based on the number reported to FACTS by CPS staff. Other child abuse fatalities may not have come to the attention of CPS. (Item 5.1)

Services

The data include those children/families who received preventive services in FY98 through the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant and through Family Support Services, and those who were identified in FACTS as having received preventive services. (Item 1.1)

The number of CPS staff are estimated as FTE's. (Items 7.1 and 7.2).

Wyoming

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Reports

Each CPS intake upgraded to an incident was counted as referred for CPS investigation. Any non-duplicated intake not upgraded to an incident was counted as not referred for CPS investigation. (Item 2.1)

While the number of reporters of reports referred for investigation could not be obtained, the proportions of types of reporter were as follows: social services personnel, 9 percent; medical personnel, 6 percent; legal, law enforcement, or criminal justice personnel, 16 percent; education personnel, 19 percent; substitute care providers, 2 percent; alleged victims, 1 percent; parents, 12 percent; other relatives, 9 percent; friends and neighbors, 10 percent; alleged perpetrators, less than 1 percent; anonymous or unknown reporters, 6 percent; and other reporters, 10 percent. (Item 2.2)

Each CPS intake upgraded to an incident was counted. If all allegations had findings and any one allegation was substantiated, the incident was reported to the NCANDS as "Substantiated." If the incident had any pending allegations but no substantiated allegations, the incident was included in "Unknown Dispositions." If all allegations associated with an incident were unsubstantiated, the incident was reported to the NCANDS as "Unsubstantiated." If the incident was closed and there were no allegations, the incident was reported as "Closed Without a Finding." (Item 2.3)

Each active worker with at least one open CPS incident at the time this report was generated was counted as a CPS worker. (Items 7.1 and 7.2)

Victim

The number of children subject of an investigation is the count of intake-child combinations on allegation records. (Item 3.1)

Each child-intake combination is reported. A child subject of a substantiated allegation is included in the number reported as "Substantiated." A child subject of a pending allegation, but no substantiated allegations, is counted as "Unknown Disposition." If all the allegations associated with a child were unsubstantiated, the child is counted as "Unsubstantiated." (Item 3.2)

"Physical Abuse" includes dangerous acts. "Neglect or Deprivation of Necessities" includes educational neglect, negligent treatment, lack of supervision, and abandonment. "Medical Neglect" includes nutritional deficiency and intentional drugging. (Item 4.1)

Fatalities

The one fatality in 1999 was caused by shaken baby injuries inflicted in 1992. (Item 5.1)

Services

For each CPS incident in which a worker chose to provide services to a family for whom no investigation of abuse/neglect had been conducted, that family was counted as receiving preventive services. Each child served by a case plan in these incidents was counted as one child receiving preventive services. These numbers also include children and families served by the Wyoming Children's Trust and Family Preservation grantees.

Preventive services were also provided through the following programs: Department of Health, Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Projects (3,113 families); Adolescent Health (597 pregnant or parenting teens); Children First (4,708 families); Sooner Start Early Intervention (6,328 infants and toddlers with disabilities); Department of Human Services, Family Support Services (414 families); Child Welfare Prevention Program (1,983 families; 5,998 children); Department of Education, Parents as Teachers (7,543 children); and Prevent Child Abuse Oklahoma, Adopt a Caseworker Program (1,275 children). (Item 1.1)

"Children Who Received Services" included children who received services in the form of a contract or through participation in a case plan, as a result of the reported incident. Participation in a case plan is considered a service in Wyoming. (Item 3.3)

"Victims Who Received Court Action" is based on children who had court hearing records associated with their reports. (Item 4.8)

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK!

Please take a few minutes and let us know what you think of *Child Maltreatment 1999.* Your responses will help us meet your needs more effectively in the future.

1. How did you learn about the availability of the report? (Please check all that apply.)

___Received complimentary copy
___Colleague
___Newsletter or journal article
___Web site
___Clearinghouse catalog
___Flyer
___Clearinghouse staff
___Press release
___Conference
___Other (specify:_____)

2. On a scale of 1–5 (1 = poor, 5 = excellent), how would you rate the report's

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

3. How could the report be improved?

_____

_____

4. How have (or will) you use the information provided?

_____

_____

5. On what specific child abuse and neglect topic(s) do you most need information?

_____

_____

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

Yes No

7. Would you find an electronic copy of the NCANDS data provided with the annual report useful?

Yes No

8. What is your profession?

_____

_____

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

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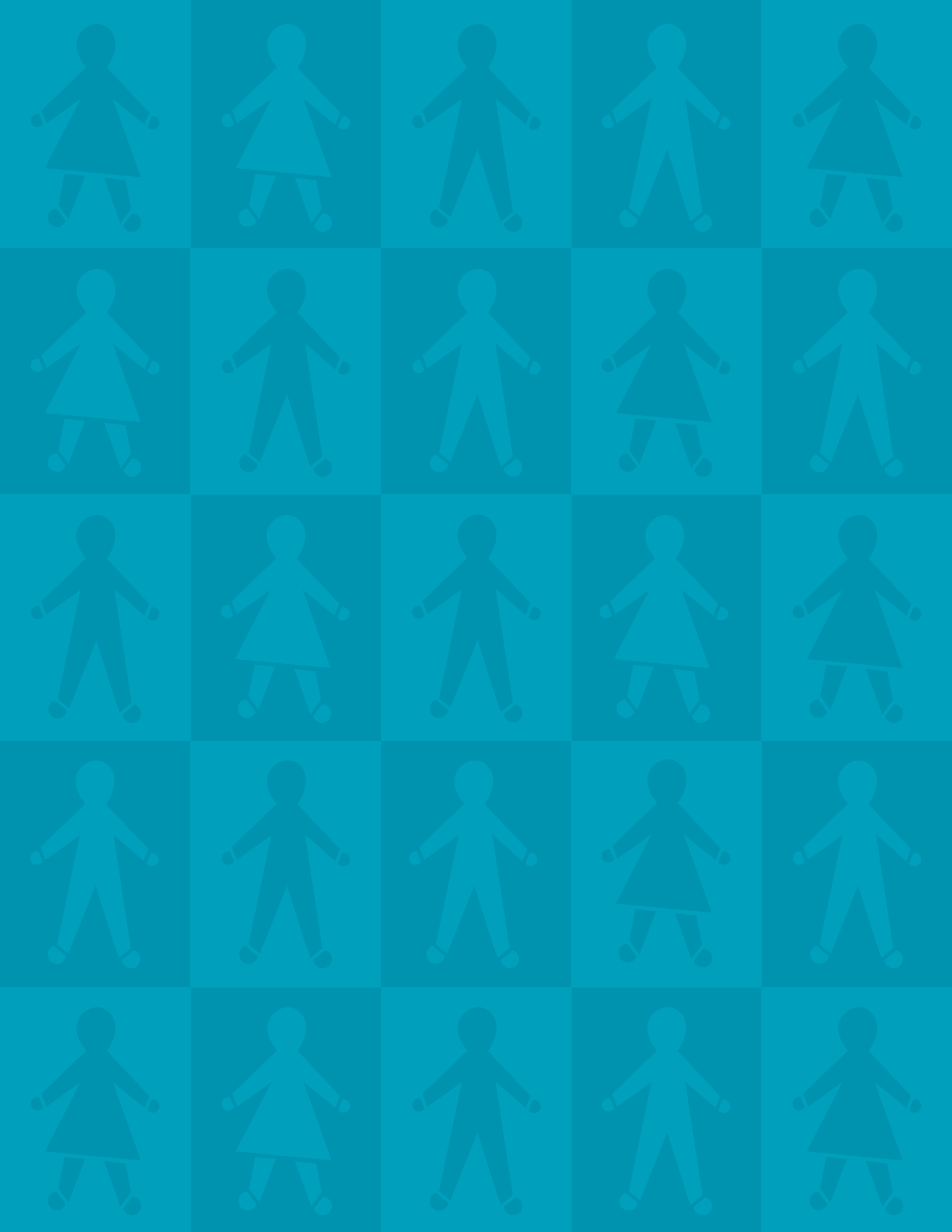
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