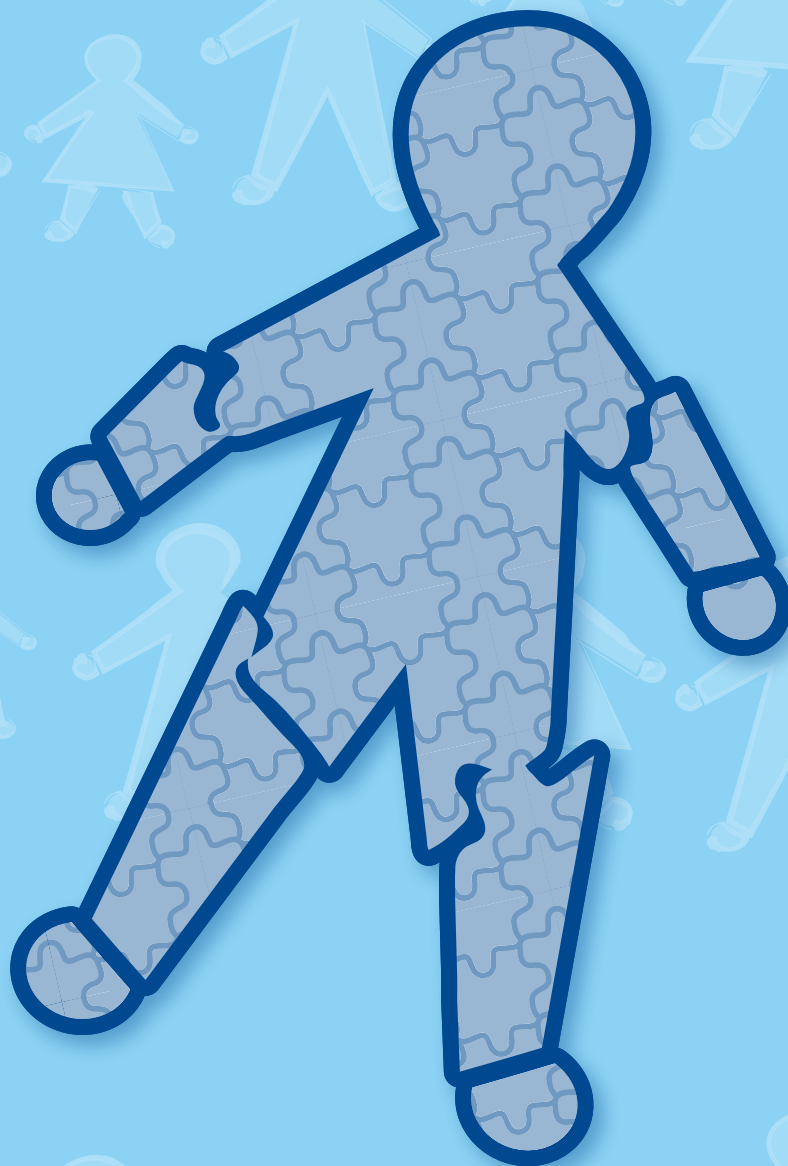




Child Maltreatment 2010



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



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

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The NCANDS Contracting Officer's Technical Representative may be reached at the following address:

Dr. John A. Gaudiosi
Mathematical Statistician
Children's Bureau
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
1250 Maryland Avenue, SW
8th Floor
Washington, DC 20024
john.gaudiosi@acf.hhs.gov

Child Maltreatment 2010



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

National and State statistics about child maltreatment are derived from the data collected by child protective services agencies and reported to NCANDS. The data are analyzed, disseminated, and released in an annual report. *Child Maltreatment 2010* marks the 21st issuance of this report. The administration hopes that the report continues to serve as an important resource for policymakers, child welfare practitioners, researchers, and other concerned citizens.

This year's national statistics were based upon receiving data from 52 States. Case-level data were received from 51 States, including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; aggregate data were received from one State. Due to the dedication of State agencies and the technical assistance provided to each State, we have nearly reached our goal of receiving case-level data from all States. Each year, we conduct a technical assistance meeting for the States, at which they partner with the Children's Bureau in discussing issues related to improving data quality.

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

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Summary

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

The data are submitted voluntarily by the States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The first report from NCANDS was based on data for 1990; this report for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2010 data is the 21th issuance of this annual publication.

How are the data used?

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

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

What data are collected?

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

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

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

Where are the data available?

The *Child Maltreatment* reports are available on the Children's Bureau Web site at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can. If you have questions or require additional information about this report, please contact the Child Welfare Information Gateway at info@childwelfare.gov or 1-800-394-3366.

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

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

During Federal fiscal year 2010, an estimated 3.3 million referrals, involving the alleged maltreatment of approximately 5.9 million children, were received by CPS agencies. Of these referrals, 45 States reported counts of both screened-in and screened-out referrals. Based on these data, 60.7 percent were screened in, with a range of 25.2 to 98.7 percent among the States and 39.3 percent were screened out, with a range of 1.3 to 74.8 percent among the States.

Of the nearly 2 million reports that were screened in and received a CPS response, 90.3 percent received an investigation response and 9.7 percent received an alternative response. Of the 1,793,724 reports that received an investigation, 436,321 were substantiated; 24,976 were found to be indicated; and 1,262,118 were found to be unsubstantiated.

Who reported child maltreatment?

For 2010, three-fifths of reports of alleged child abuse and neglect were made by professionals. The term professional means that the person had contact with the alleged child maltreatment victim as part of the report source's job. This term includes teachers, police officers, lawyers, and social services staff. "Other" and unknown report sources submitted 13.7 percent of reports. An "other" report source includes any State code that does not fit into one of the NCANDS codes. The remaining reports were made by nonprofessionals, including friends, neighbors, and relatives:

- The three largest percentages of report sources were from such professionals as teachers (16.4%), law enforcement and legal personnel (16.7%), and social services staff (11.5%).
- Anonymous sources (9.0%), other relatives (7.0%), parents (6.8%), and friends and neighbors (4.4%), accounted for nearly all of the nonprofessional reporters.

Who were the child victims?

All 52 States submitted data to NCANDS about the dispositions of children who received one or more CPS responses. For FFY 2010, more than 3.6 million (duplicate) children were subjects of at least one report and received one or more dispositions. The duplicate count of child victims counts a child each time he or she was found to be a victim. The unique count of child victims counts a child only once regardless of the number of times he or she was found to be victim during the reporting year. One-fifth of these children were found to be victims with dispositions of substantiated (19.5%), indicated (1.0%), and alternative response victim (0.5%).

The duplicate victim rate was 10.0 victims per 1,000 children in the population, while the unique victim rate was 9.2 victims per 1,000 children in the population. The number of nationally estimated duplicate victims was 754,000 and the number of nationally estimated unique victims was 695,000. Other victim demographics include:

- Victims in the age group of birth to 1 year had the highest rate of victimization at 20.6 per 1,000 children of the same age group in the national population.
- Victimization was split between the sexes with boys accounting for 48.5 percent and girls accounting for 51.2 percent. Fewer than 1 percent of victims had an unknown sex.
- Eighty-eight percent of victims were comprised of three races or ethnicities—African-American (21.9%), Hispanic (21.4%), and White (44.8%).

What were the most common types of maltreatment?

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

- More than 75 percent (78.3%) suffered neglect
- More than 15 percent (17.6%) suffered physical abuse
- Less than 10 percent (9.2%) suffered sexual abuse

How many children died from abuse or neglect?

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. Yet, each year children die from abuse and neglect. Fifty-one States reported a total of 1,537 fatalities. Based on these data, a nationally estimated 1,560 children died from abuse and neglect. Analyses are performed on the number of child fatalities for whom case-level data were obtained. Of the reported fatalities:

- The overall rate of child fatalities was 2.07 deaths per 100,000 children.
- Nearly 80 percent (79.4%) of all child fatalities were younger than 4 years old.
- Boys had a higher child fatality rate than girls at 2.51 boys per 100,000 boys in the population. Girls died of abuse and neglect at a rate of 1.73 per 100,000 girls in the population.
- More than 30 percent (32.6%) of child fatalities were attributed exclusively to neglect.
- More than 40 percent (40.8%) of child fatalities were caused by multiple maltreatment types.

Who abused and neglected children?

For the analyses included in this report, a perpetrator is the person who is responsible for the abuse or neglect of a child. Fifty States reported case-level data about perpetrators using unique identifiers. In these States, the total duplicate count of perpetrators was 891,218 and the total unique count of perpetrators was 510,824. For 2010:

- More than 80 percent (81.2%) of duplicate perpetrators of child maltreatment were parents, and another 6.1 percent were other relatives of the victim.
- Of the perpetrators who were parents, more than 80 percent (84.2%) were the biological parent of the victim.
- More than two-fifths (45.2%) of unique perpetrators were men and more than one-half (53.6%) were women.
- More than one-third (36.3%) of unique perpetrators were in the age group of 20–29 years. More than 80 percent (84.2%) of unique perpetrators were between the ages of 20 and 49 years.

Who received services?

CPS agencies provide services to children and their families, both in their homes and in foster care. Reasons for the provision of services may include 1) preventing future instances of child maltreatment and 2) remedying conditions that brought the children and their family to the attention of the agency. During 2010, for the duplicate count of children:

- Forty-seven States reported approximately 3.4 million children received prevention services.
- Forty-seven States reported approximately 1 million children received postresponse services.
- Three-fifths (61.2%) of victims and more than one-quarter (26.2%) of nonvictims received postresponse services.



Introduction

CHAPTER 1

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

- Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act discretionary funds are used to support research and demonstration projects related to the identification, prevention, and treatment of child abuse and neglect. Grants are provided to States, local agencies, and university- and hospital-affiliated programs.
- The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants are awarded to select Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and migrant programs to develop linkages with statewide CBCAP programs and support child abuse prevention activities and family services.
- Affordable Care Act Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program funds State home visiting programs to families in at-risk communities. The goal of the program is to strengthen and improve the programs and activities carried out under Title V to improve maternal and child health, improve coordination of services for at-risk communities, and provide services to improve outcomes for families who live in at-risk communities.

This *Child Maltreatment 2010* report presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to CPS agencies in the United States during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2010. The data were collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS), which is an initiative of the Children's Bureau. This chapter discusses the history of NCANDS and describes the annual data collection process. It also summarizes some additional uses of NCANDS data by other agencies.

Background of NCANDS

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

During 1992, HHS produced its first NCANDS report based on data from 1990. The *Child Maltreatment* report series has evolved from that initial report and is now in its 21st year. During

1996, CAPTA was amended to require all States that receive funds from the Basic State Grant program to work with the Secretary of HHS to provide specific data, to the extent practicable, about children who had been maltreated. These data elements were incorporated into NCANDS.

CAPTA was most recently reauthorized and amended during December 2010. However, as NCANDS is a data collection and reporting system, it is subject to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval process for adding new data collection elements. The next OMB cycle is scheduled for 2012, which means that the newly required CAPTA items will not be submitted by the States to NCANDS prior to FFY 2013. The required CAPTA data items are provided in appendix A. Data items that are new or amended with the most recent reauthorization are bolded. An NCANDS glossary of terms is provided in appendix B.

During the early years of NCANDS, States provided aggregated data on key indicators of CPS, but as of 2000, case-level data became the primary source for the Child Maltreatment report. The aggregated data file, the Summary Data Component (SDC), is phasing out as more States are able to provide case-level data.

A successful Federal-State partnership is the core component of NCANDS. This partnership thrives in part due to the opportunities provided to the States to give and receive input related to child maltreatment data issues. A State Advisory Group, comprised of State CPS program administrators and information systems managers, assists with the identification and resolution of issues related to CPS data. This group suggests strategies for improving the quality of data submitted by the States and reviews proposed modifications to NCANDS. A technical assistance meeting is held annually for all NCANDS State contact persons. The technical assistance meeting serves as a forum for providing guidance to the States about their annual data submissions, discussing data quality issues and potential resolutions, and providing training.

Annual Data Collection Process

The NCANDS reporting year is based on the FFY calendar; for *Child Maltreatment 2010* it was October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010. Nearly all States submit case-level data by constructing an electronic file of child-specific records for each report of alleged child abuse and neglect that received a CPS response. Only those reports that resulted in a disposition (or finding) as an outcome of the CPS response during the reporting year, were submitted in each State's data file. The data submission containing these case-level data is called the Child File.

For FFY 2010, data were received from all 52 States (unless otherwise noted, the term States includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico). Of the 52 reporting States, 51 States submitted Child Files and 1 State submitted an aggregate-only data file (SDC).

Additionally, 51 States submitted the Agency File as a supplement to the Child File. The Agency File contains data that are not reportable at the child-specific level. States are asked to submit both the Child File and the Agency File

Upon receipt of data from each State, a technical validation review is conducted to assess the internal consistency of the data and to identify probable causes for missing data. In some instances, this year's reviews concluded that corrections were necessary and the State was requested to resubmit its data. Once a State's case-level data are finalized, counts are computed and shared with the State.

In addition, the supplemental data provided in the Agency File are subjected to various logic and consistency checks. (See appendix C for additional information regarding data submissions.)

With each *Child Maltreatment* report, the most recent population data are used to update all data years in each trend table. Wherever possible, trend tables encompass 5 years of data. The U.S. Census Bureau did not release 2010 population data in time for the analyses in the *Child Maltreatment 2010* report. Per the recommendation of the Census Bureau, 2009 population estimates were used. Population data for all years will be updated with the next release of the annual report, *Child Maltreatment 2011*. The most recent data submissions or data resubmissions from States also are included in trend tables. This may account for some differences in the counts from one released report to the subsequent report. The population of the 51 States that submitted Child Files during FFY 2010 accounts for more than 75 million children or 99 percent of the Nation's child population younger than 18 years.² (See [table C-1](#).)

NCANDS as a Resource

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

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

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

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

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

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

Structure of the Report

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

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

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



Reports

CHAPTER 2

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

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

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

Screening of Referrals

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

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

Forty-five States reported counts of screened-in and screened-out referrals. Based on these data, 60.7 percent were screened in, with a range of 25.2 to 98.7 percent among the States and 39.3 percent were screened out with a range of 1.3 to 74.8 percent among the States.

A national average rate of 43.8 referrals per 1,000 children was computed based on these data. When applied to the national population of all 52 States, CPS agencies received an estimated 3.3 million referrals during FFY 2010. These referrals were estimated to include 5.9 million children. The rates of

total referrals, including both screened-in and screened-out referrals per 1,000 children in reporting States, range from 14.9 referrals to 113.1 referrals per 1,000 children in the population. (See [table 2-1](#) and related notes.)

Report Dispositions

Screened-in referrals, which are known as reports, most commonly receive an investigation response. This response includes assessing the allegation of maltreatment according to State law and policy. The primary purpose of this investigation is twofold: (1) to determine whether the child was maltreated or is at-risk of being maltreated and (2) to determine the child welfare agency's appropriate services response. Agencies make determinations about the alleged maltreatment, commonly using such terms as substantiated (or founded) or unsubstantiated (unfounded), as described below:

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

Less commonly used categories related to investigations include the following:

- **Indicated:** An investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment could not be substantiated under State law or policy, but there was reason to suspect that at least one child may have been maltreated or was at-risk of maltreatment. This is applicable only to States that distinguish between substantiated and indicated dispositions.
- **Intentionally false:** The unsubstantiated investigation disposition that indicates a conclusion that the person who made the allegation of maltreatment knew that the allegation was not true.
- **Closed with no finding:** A disposition that does not conclude with a specific finding because the investigation could not be completed. Reasons for an incomplete response include: the family moved out of the jurisdiction, the family could not be located, or necessary diagnostic or other reports were not received within required time limits.

States may also use the category of “other,” if none of the above is applicable.

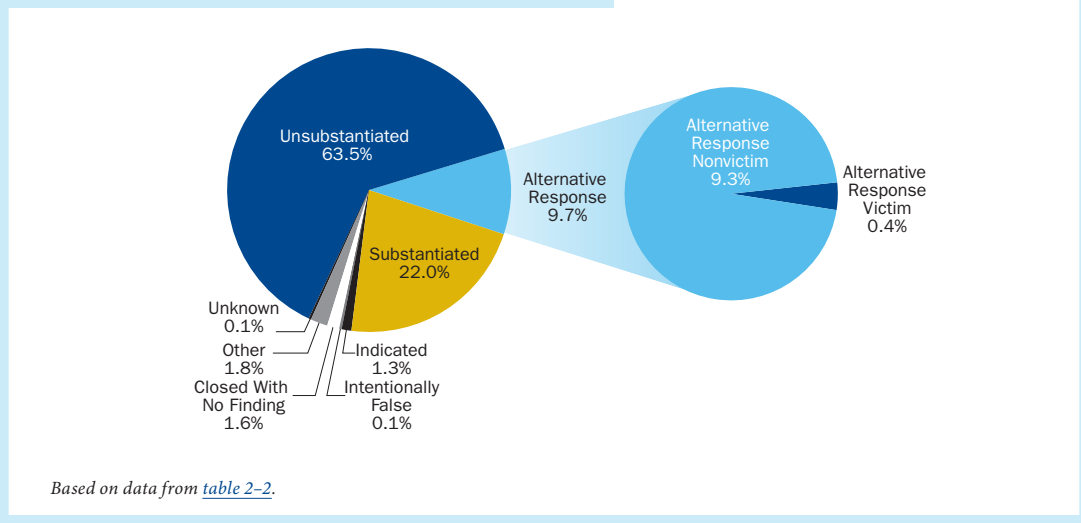
Some States also are using an alternative approach, which may be called alternative response, family assessment response (FAR), or differential response (DR). Cases assigned this response often include early determinations that the children have a low-risk of maltreatment. This response usually includes the voluntary acceptance of CPS services and the mutual agreement of family needs. Such cases do not usually make a specific determination of the allegation of maltreatment. However, in cases where services are required by the agency rather than provided solely on a voluntary basis, some States also use the concept of a victim. While in general, families that are assigned to an alternative response do not usually receive a finding on the allegations, in this report we use the term disposition to include both investigation dispositions and alternative response assignments. Each State that uses alternative response decides how to map its codes for these programs to the NCANDS codes below:

- **Alternative Response Victim:** The provision of a response other than an investigation that determines at least one child in the report was a victim of maltreatment.
- **Alternative Response Nonvictim:** The provision of a response other than an investigation that did not determine that any child in the report was a victim of maltreatment.

Of the nearly 2 million reports that received a CPS response, 90.3 percent received an investigation response and 9.7 percent received an alternative response. Of the 1,793,724 reports that received an investigation, 436,321 were substantiated; 24,976 were found to be indicated; and 1,262,118 were found to be unsubstantiated.

Of the 193,362 that received an alternative response, 184,510 were classified as only including children who were not considered to be victims of maltreatment, while 8,852 were classified as including a child in the report who was considered to be a victim of maltreatment. Fourteen States assigned reports to an alternative response as well as an investigation response. (See figure 2-1, [table 2-2](#), and related notes.)

Figure 2-1 Reports by Disposition, 2010



An analysis of 5 years' worth of data on reports that received a response and resulted in a disposition reveals only slight fluctuations in the number and rate of reports. For FFY 2010, the rate of reports that received a disposition was 26.3 per 1,000 children in the national population. (See [table 2-3](#) and related notes.)

Report Sources

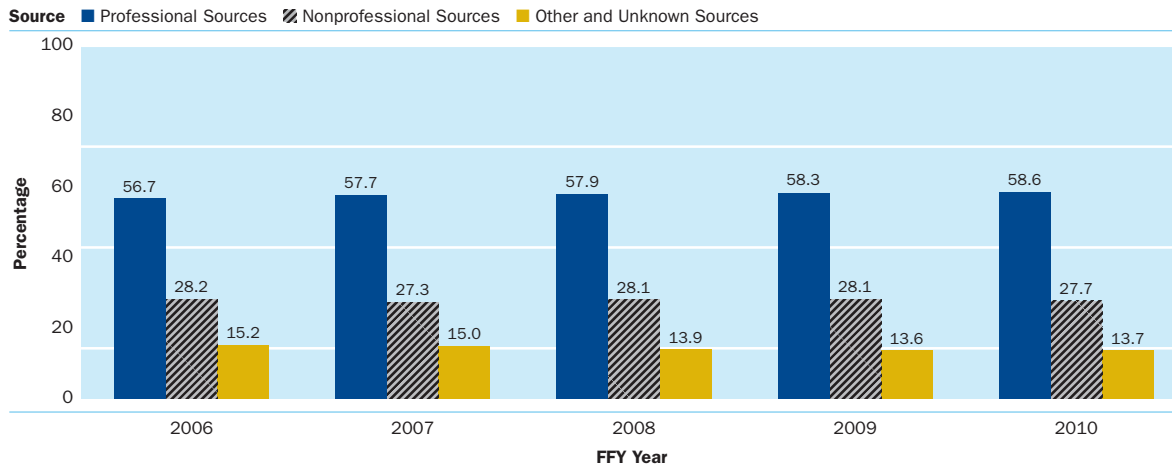
A report source is defined as the category or role of the person who notified a CPS agency of the alleged child maltreatment. Report sources are grouped into the categories of professional, nonprofessional, and "other" and unknown.

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

For FFY 2010, professionals submitted three-fifths of reports. Education personnel (16.4%), legal and law enforcement personnel (16.7%), social services personnel (11.5%), and medical personnel (8.2%)

accounted for more than one-half of all reports. Professionals have reported more than one-half of all reports for the past 5 years. The percentage of professionals submitting reports has increased slightly each year since 2006. (See figure 2–2, [table 2–4](#), and related notes.)

Figure 2–2 Report Sources, 2006–2010



Based on data from [table 2–4](#).

For FFY 2010, nonprofessionals submitted 27.7 percent of reports. Anonymous sources (9.0%), other relatives (7.0%), parents (6.8%), and friends and neighbors (4.4%), accounted for nearly all of the nonprofessional reporters. The percentage of nonprofessionals who submitted reports has fluctuated slightly since 2006.

“Other” and unknown sources submitted the remainder of reports (13.7%). With “other” sources accounting for 7.9 percent and unknown accounting for 5.8 percent.

The above report source distributions also were examined by type of CPS response. The percentage distributions remained consistent regardless of whether the response was an alternative response or an investigation response.

CPS Response Time

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

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

Based on data from 36 States, the average response time was 78 hours or 3.3 days; the median response time was 61 hours or 2.5 days. While this is an increase in response time when compared to FFY 2009 data, FFY 2010 data are comparable to FFY 2008 response time data. During FFY 2008, the average

response time, based on 35 reporting States, was 79 hours or 3.3 days, and the median response time was 63 hours or 2.6 days. During FFY 2009, 38 States reported an average response time of 69 hours or 2.9 days. (See [table 2-5](#) and related notes.)

CPS Workforce and Caseload

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

Forty-one States were able to report on the number of specialized intake and screening workers. The number of investigation workers—who also may conduct alternative responses—was computed by subtracting the reported number of intake and screening workers from the reported total workforce number. For FFY 2010, 47 States reported a total workforce of 33,638 compared with 45 States that reported a total workforce of 29,792 in 2009. (See [table 2-6](#) and related notes.)

Using data from 41 States, in FFY 2010, investigation workers conducted an average of 66.7 responses a year compared with 69.7 reported by 38 States during FFY 2009. As CPS agencies realign their workforce to improve the multiple types of CPS responses they provide, the methodologies for estimating caseloads may become more complex and State- or county-specific. (See [table 2-7](#) and related notes.)

Tables and Notes

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

General

- Rates are per 1,000 children in the population.
- U.S. Census Bureau's 2009 population estimates were used due to the unavailability of 2010 population data at the time of this report.

Table 2-1 Screened-in and Screened-out Referrals, 2010

- Screened-out referral data are from the Agency File or SDC; screened-in referral data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- Only those States that reported both screened-in and screened-out referrals are included in this table.
- The national referral rate was calculated from the total number of referrals and the child population in the 45 States that reported screened-out referrals. All States reported screened-in referrals.
- The national estimate of total referrals is based upon the rate of referrals multiplied by the national population of all 52 States. The result was divided by 1,000 and rounded to the nearest 100,000.
- The national estimate of children included in referrals was calculated by multiplying the average number of children included in a screened-in referral by the number of estimated referrals. The national estimate was rounded to the nearest 100,000.
- For FFY 2010, the average number of children included in a referral was 1.81. The average number of children included in a referral is calculated by dividing the number of children who received a CPS response by the number of reports with a disposition.

Table 2–2 Reports by Disposition, 2010

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC
- This table was changed for FFY 2010 to organize and subtotal the counts and percentages by either alternative response or investigation response.
- Some States may assign the disposition of “other” to alternative response reports, as per State policy or procedure.

Table 2–3 Report Dispositions Rates, 2006–2010

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

Table 2–4 Report Sources, 2006–2010

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC
- A State was not included in this analysis if more than 50 percent of report sources were coded as unknown.

Table 2–5 Federal Performance Measure: Response Time in Hours, 2006–2010

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

Table 2–6 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2010

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

Table 2–7 Child Protective Services Caseload, 2010

- Data are from the Child File and the Agency File or the SDC.
- The term investigation worker includes those who conduct alternative responses.
- The number of completed reports per investigation worker is based on the number of completed reports divided by the number of investigation workers and rounded to the nearest whole number.
- The national reports per worker is based on the total of completed reports for the 41 reporting States divided by the total number of investigation workers and rounded to the nearest whole number.
- A report is completed once a finding or disposition is determined.
- The term completed reports includes alternative responses reports.

Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2010

State	Child Population	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)		Screened-Out Referrals		Total Referrals	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Rate
Alabama	1,128,864	19,900	98.7	259	1.3	20,159	17.9
Alaska	183,546	5,240	36.3	9,176	63.7	14,416	78.5
Arizona	1,732,019	25,580	42.3	34,902	57.7	60,482	34.9
Arkansas	709,968	34,532	75.3	11,340	24.7	45,872	64.6
California	9,435,682	228,535	66.5	115,258	33.5	343,793	36.4
Colorado	1,227,763	32,969	45.3	39,849	54.7	72,818	59.3
Connecticut	807,985	25,777	56.9	19,536	43.1	45,313	56.1
Delaware	206,993	6,681	60.3	4,403	39.7	11,084	53.5
District of Columbia	114,036	5,806	92.6	462	7.4	6,268	55.0
Florida	4,057,773	151,441	78.3	41,898	21.7	193,339	47.6
Georgia	2,583,792	26,011	67.4	12,567	32.6	38,578	14.9
Hawaii							
Idaho	419,190	6,643	44.6	8,244	55.4	14,887	35.5
Illinois							
Indiana	1,589,365	66,735	70.1	28,413	29.9	95,148	59.9
Iowa	713,155	24,982	58.1	18,043	41.9	43,025	60.3
Kansas	704,951	17,379	53.7	14,998	46.3	32,377	45.9
Kentucky	1,014,323	49,141	67.3	23,885	32.7	73,026	72.0
Louisiana	1,123,386	21,822	56.5	16,820	43.5	38,642	34.4
Maine	271,176	6,077	39.0	9,501	61.0	15,578	57.4
Maryland	1,351,935	26,294	58.3	18,835	41.7	45,129	33.4
Massachusetts	1,433,002	39,825	55.3	32,210	44.7	72,035	50.3
Michigan	2,349,892	77,286	66.5	38,862	33.5	116,148	49.4
Minnesota	1,260,797	17,803	31.9	38,085	68.1	55,888	44.3
Mississippi	767,742	19,976	69.7	8,690	30.3	28,666	37.3
Missouri	1,431,338	50,969	50.5	50,045	49.5	101,014	70.6
Montana	219,828	7,419	57.4	5,500	42.6	12,919	58.8
Nebraska	451,641	13,138	48.8	13,771	51.2	26,909	59.6
Nevada	681,033	12,108	64.9	6,541	35.1	18,649	27.4
New Hampshire	289,071	7,909	60.5	5,161	39.5	13,070	45.2
New Jersey							
New Mexico	510,238	16,622	54.8	13,691	45.2	30,313	59.4
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota	143,971	3,871	48.2	4,153	51.8	8,024	55.7
Ohio	2,714,341	71,811	51.6	67,268	48.4	139,079	51.2
Oklahoma	918,849	28,583	44.1	36,210	55.9	64,793	70.5
Oregon	872,811	29,021	40.4	42,865	59.6	71,886	82.4
Pennsylvania							
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	226,825	6,825	57.9	4,965	42.1	11,790	52.0
South Carolina	1,080,732	18,803	65.1	10,084	34.9	28,887	26.7
South Dakota	199,616	3,838	25.2	11,390	74.8	15,228	76.3
Tennessee	1,493,252	59,487	66.8	29,538	33.2	89,025	59.6
Texas	6,895,969	175,168	84.2	32,797	15.8	207,965	30.2
Utah	868,824	20,043	63.2	11,650	36.8	31,693	36.5
Vermont	126,275	3,795	26.6	10,483	73.4	14,278	113.1
Virginia	1,847,182	33,996	52.5	30,743	47.5	64,739	35.0
Washington	1,569,592	34,621	45.8	41,039	54.2	75,660	48.2
West Virginia	386,449	17,686	54.9	14,558	45.1	32,244	83.4
Wisconsin	1,310,250	26,521	43.7	34,205	56.3	60,726	46.3
Wyoming	132,025	3,213	51.5	3,023	48.5	6,236	47.2
Total	59,557,447	1,581,882		1,025,916		2,607,798	
Percent			60.7		39.3		
Rate							43.8
States Reporting		45		45		45	

Table 2–2 Reports by Disposition, 2010

State	Alternative Response				Investigation Response		
	Alternative Response Victim	Alternative Response Nonvictim	Total Alternative Response		Substantiated	Indicated	Unsubstantiated
			Number	Percent			
Alabama					6,728		12,307
Alaska					1,845		2,927
Arizona					3,715	429	21,436
Arkansas					8,743		24,575
California					51,188		177,343
Colorado					7,464		25,427
Connecticut					7,075		18,702
Delaware					1,444		4,530
District of Columbia					1,697		3,882
Florida					33,612		117,749
Georgia					13,282		12,688
Hawaii					978		1,690
Idaho					1,050		5,258
Illinois					16,778		48,567
Indiana					15,332		51,403
Iowa					8,550		16,432
Kansas					1,116		16,263
Kentucky	1,516	12,707	14,223	28.9	9,723		23,230
Louisiana		2,528	2,528	11.6	5,536		12,488
Maine					2,179		3,898
Maryland					4,988	4,756	16,550
Massachusetts					16,621		12,279
Michigan					11,363	9,991	50,860
Minnesota		11,574	11,574	65.0	3,085		2,611
Mississippi					5,334		14,642
Missouri		25,461	25,461	50.0	4,061		20,478
Montana					844	44	5,968
Nebraska					2,923		9,850
Nevada		948	948	7.8	3,019		8,141
New Hampshire					615		6,734
New Jersey					6,377		53,791
New Mexico					3,686		12,936
New York		5,079	5,079	3.0	53,172		111,144
North Carolina	7,336	42,318	49,654	75.1	4,693		11,789
North Dakota					581		3,290
Ohio					14,669	9,310	45,714
Oklahoma		14,787	14,787	51.7	4,521		7,135
Oregon					7,306		16,118
Pennsylvania					3,706		21,052
Puerto Rico					5,712		7,947
Rhode Island					2,328		4,427
South Carolina					6,889		11,914
South Dakota					797		2,854
Tennessee		33,013	33,013	55.5	6,272	446	15,615
Texas					39,721		112,834
Utah					8,354		10,966
Vermont		992	992	26.1	609		2,176
Virginia		24,514	24,514	72.1	4,519		4,831
Washington		8,120	8,120	23.5	5,025		19,765
West Virginia					2,519		13,629
Wisconsin		69	69	0.3	3,531		22,916
Wyoming		2,400	2,400	74.7	446		367
Total	8,852	184,510	193,362		436,321	24,976	1,262,118
Percent	0.4	9.3		9.7	22.0	1.3	63.5
States Reporting	2	14	14		52	6	52

Table 2–2 Reports by Disposition, 2010

State	Investigation Response						Total Report Dispositions
	Intentionally False	Closed With No Finding	Other	Unknown	Total Investigation Response		
					Number	Percent	
Alabama		864	1		19,900	100.0	19,900
Alaska		468			5,240	100.0	5,240
Arizona					25,580	100.0	25,580
Arkansas		1,211	3		34,532	100.0	34,532
California				4	228,535	100.0	228,535
Colorado				78	32,969	100.0	32,969
Connecticut					25,777	100.0	25,777
Delaware	187	464	56		6,681	100.0	6,681
District of Columbia		227			5,806	100.0	5,806
Florida	80				151,441	100.0	151,441
Georgia		41			26,011	100.0	26,011
Hawaii					2,668	100.0	2,668
Idaho	335				6,643	100.0	6,643
Illinois	416				65,761	100.0	65,761
Indiana					66,735	100.0	66,735
Iowa					24,982	100.0	24,982
Kansas					17,379	100.0	17,379
Kentucky		1,490	475		34,918	71.1	49,141
Louisiana		1,226	41	3	19,294	88.4	21,822
Maine					6,077	100.0	6,077
Maryland					26,294	100.0	26,294
Massachusetts			10,925		39,825	100.0	39,825
Michigan		5,072			77,286	100.0	77,286
Minnesota	19	514			6,229	35.0	17,803
Mississippi					19,976	100.0	19,976
Missouri		969			25,508	50.0	50,969
Montana		447	116		7,419	100.0	7,419
Nebraska		365			13,138	100.0	13,138
Nevada					11,160	92.2	12,108
New Hampshire		399		161	7,909	100.0	7,909
New Jersey					60,168	100.0	60,168
New Mexico					16,622	100.0	16,622
New York					164,316	97.0	169,395
North Carolina					16,482	24.9	66,136
North Dakota					3,871	100.0	3,871
Ohio		1,900	88	130	71,811	100.0	71,811
Oklahoma		2,140			13,796	48.3	28,583
Oregon			5,597		29,021	100.0	29,021
Pennsylvania			82		24,840	100.0	24,840
Puerto Rico	254	1,322		1,001	16,236	100.0	16,236
Rhode Island		70			6,825	100.0	6,825
South Carolina					18,803	100.0	18,803
South Dakota		187			3,838	100.0	3,838
Tennessee		4,141			26,474	44.5	59,487
Texas		3,977	18,521	115	175,168	100.0	175,168
Utah	20	703			20,043	100.0	20,043
Vermont	18				2,803	73.9	3,795
Virginia	78		9	45	9,482	27.9	33,996
Washington	100	1,611			26,501	76.5	34,621
West Virginia		1,520		18	17,686	100.0	17,686
Wisconsin				5	26,452	99.7	26,521
Wyoming					813	25.3	3,213
Total	1,507	31,328	35,914	1,560	1,793,724		1,987,086
Percent	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.1		90.3	100.0
States Reporting	10	24	12	10			52

Table 2-3 Report Disposition Rates, 2006-2010

Reporting Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Reports with a Disposition	Disposition Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Estimated Reports with a Disposition
2006	51	73,651,790	1,907,068	25.9	75,028,427	1,943,000
2007	51	72,896,154	1,870,903	25.7	75,342,238	1,936,000
2008	52	75,411,627	2,024,065	26.8	75,411,627	2,024,000
2009	52	75,512,062	2,000,511	26.5	75,512,062	2,001,000
2010	52	75,512,062	1,987,086	26.3	75,512,062	1,987,000

Table 2–4 Report Sources, 2006–2010

Report Sources	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
PROFESSIONAL										
Child Daycare Providers	16,720	0.9	16,598	0.9	17,471	0.9	15,934	0.8	14,317	0.7
Education Personnel	317,080	16.6	315,698	16.9	337,889	16.7	329,826	16.5	315,356	16.4
Foster Care Providers	10,934	0.6	10,876	0.6	11,421	0.6	11,727	0.6	10,129	0.5
Legal and Law Enforcement Personnel	303,907	15.9	302,419	16.2	326,802	16.1	328,664	16.4	321,072	16.7
Medical Personnel	161,569	8.5	155,414	8.3	165,406	8.2	163,081	8.2	158,196	8.2
Mental Health Personnel	78,113	4.1	79,209	4.2	85,273	4.2	87,880	4.4	89,344	4.6
Social Services Personnel	192,375	10.1	199,366	10.7	228,565	11.3	228,754	11.4	221,657	11.5
Total Professionals	1,080,698	56.7	1,079,580	57.7	1,172,827	57.9	1,165,866	58.3	1,130,071	58.6
NONPROFESSIONAL										
Alleged Perpetrators	2,551	0.1	1,195	0.1	1,150	0.1	1,124	0.1	879	0.0
Alleged Victims	11,298	0.6	10,498	0.6	10,937	0.5	10,285	0.5	8,112	0.4
Anonymous Sources	157,040	8.2	147,755	7.9	176,637	8.7	177,368	8.9	173,602	9.0
Friends and Neighbors	101,735	5.3	94,936	5.1	101,229	5.0	97,508	4.9	85,047	4.4
Other Relatives	148,991	7.8	139,196	7.4	146,250	7.2	141,037	7.1	133,977	7.0
Parents	115,470	6.1	117,287	6.3	133,527	6.6	135,375	6.8	131,385	6.8
Total Nonprofessionals	537,085	28.2	510,867	27.3	569,730	28.1	562,697	28.1	533,002	27.7
OTHER AND UNKNOWN										
Other	155,162	8.1	163,525	8.7	161,659	8.0	157,857	7.9	151,875	7.9
Unknown	134,112	7.0	116,929	6.2	119,849	5.9	114,091	5.7	112,651	5.8
Total Other and Unknown	289,274	15.2	280,454	15.0	281,508	13.9	271,948	13.6	264,526	13.7
Total States Reporting	1,907,057	100.0	1,870,901	100.0	2,024,065	100.0	2,000,511	100.0	1,927,599	100.0
	51		51		52		52		51	

Table 2–5 Federal Performance Measure: Response Time in Hours, 2006–2010

State	Response Time Average				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alabama			24	24	45
Alaska	199				
Arizona	47	59	70	80	
Arkansas	208	223	122	103	117
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut	40		46	26	25
Delaware	154	179	177	174	193
District of Columbia	33	28	26	25	25
Florida	10	9	11	9	9
Georgia					
Hawaii	132	116	119	124	155
Idaho	57		61	60	54
Illinois	12	12	14	13	13
Indiana				44	77
Iowa	43	38	39	37	38
Kansas	74	90	71	70	68
Kentucky	31		29	30	41
Louisiana			179	153	167
Maine	120	72	72	72	72
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota	60	55	46	41	38
Mississippi	166	135	212	137	81
Missouri	58	25	35	26	25
Montana					
Nebraska	312	148	314	249	209
Nevada	42	33	26	15	13
New Hampshire	58	60	50	41	34
New Jersey	48	26	22	17	20
New Mexico		85		68	
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota	32	38	38	36	
Ohio	4			34	42
Oklahoma	141	87	85	81	79
Oregon		109	90	101	99
Pennsylvania					
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	21	22	21	13	13
South Carolina	84	79	80	66	68
South Dakota	182	113	112	116	125
Tennessee	71		63	33	13
Texas	34	136	58	57	69
Utah	102	100	90	89	86
Vermont	72	90	105	127	131
Virginia					
Washington	77	89	82	61	49
West Virginia					340
Wisconsin	104	109	157	161	133
Wyoming	15	24	24	24	24
Total	2,843	2,388	2,765	2,636	2,791
Average	84	80	79	69	78
Median	59	82	63	59	61
States Reporting	34	30	35	38	36

Table 2–6 Child Protective Services Workforce, 2010

State	Intake and Screening Workers	Investigation Workers	Intake, Screening, and Investigation Workers
Alabama	82	593	675
Alaska	42	159	201
Arizona	70	973	1,043
Arkansas	35	489	524
California			4,721
Colorado			
Connecticut	109	450	559
Delaware	17	91	108
District of Columbia	34	119	153
Florida	192	1,748	1,940
Georgia	1,328	1,363	2,691
Hawaii	11	37	48
Idaho			263
Illinois	89	772	861
Indiana	70	494	564
Iowa	29	212	241
Kansas	71	248	319
Kentucky	75	1,516	1,591
Louisiana	2	212	214
Maine	25	130	155
Maryland			
Massachusetts	88	277	365
Michigan	83	824	907
Minnesota	139	293	432
Mississippi	45	467	512
Missouri	49	433	482
Montana	18	165	183
Nebraska	23	76	99
Nevada	30	150	180
New Hampshire	10	62	72
New Jersey	101	1,057	1,158
New Mexico	38	193	231
New York			
North Carolina	178	758	936
North Dakota			107
Ohio			
Oklahoma	108	277	385
Oregon	94	402	496
Pennsylvania			2,965
Puerto Rico	44	628	672
Rhode Island	16	37	53
South Carolina			
South Dakota	33	46	79
Tennessee	62	813	875
Texas	515	3,070	3,585
Utah	30	95	125
Vermont	14	56	70
Virginia	83	362	445
Washington	89	333	422
West Virginia			399
Wisconsin	144	263	407
Wyoming			125
Total	4,315	20,743	33,638
States Reporting	41	41	47

Table 2–7 Child Protective Services Caseload, 2010

State	Investigation Workers	Completed Reports	Completed Reports per Investigation Worker
Alabama	593	19,900	34
Alaska	159	5,240	33
Arizona	973	25,580	26
Arkansas	489	34,532	71
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut	450	25,777	57
Delaware	91	6,681	73
District of Columbia	119	5,806	49
Florida	1,748	151,441	87
Georgia	1,363	26,011	19
Hawaii	37	2,668	72
Idaho			
Illinois	772	65,761	85
Indiana	494	66,735	135
Iowa	212	24,982	118
Kansas	248	17,379	70
Kentucky	1,516	49,141	32
Louisiana	212	21,822	103
Maine	130	6,077	47
Maryland			
Massachusetts	277	39,825	144
Michigan	824	77,286	94
Minnesota	293	17,803	61
Mississippi	467	19,976	43
Missouri	433	50,969	118
Montana	165	7,419	45
Nebraska	76	13,138	173
Nevada	150	12,108	81
New Hampshire	62	7,909	128
New Jersey	1,057	60,168	57
New Mexico	193	16,622	86
New York			
North Carolina	758	66,136	87
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	277	28,583	103
Oregon	402	29,021	72
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	628	16,236	26
Rhode Island	37	6,825	184
South Carolina			
South Dakota	46	3,838	83
Tennessee	813	59,487	73
Texas	3,070	175,168	57
Utah	95	20,043	211
Vermont	56	3,795	68
Virginia	362	33,996	94
Washington	333	34,621	104
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	263	26,521	101
Wyoming			
Total	20,743	1,383,026	
Reports per Worker			66.7
States Reporting	41	41	



Children

CHAPTER 3

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

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

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

Each State defines the types of child abuse and neglect in State statute and policy. State statutes also establish the level of evidence needed to determine a disposition of substantiated or indicated. The local child protective services (CPS) agencies respond to the safety needs of the children who are the subjects of child maltreatment reports based on these State definitions and requirements for levels of evidence.

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

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

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

This chapter provides information about the characteristics of children who were found to be abused and neglected during Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2010. National child maltreatment estimates for FFY 2010 are based on 2009 child populations for the 52 reporting States.

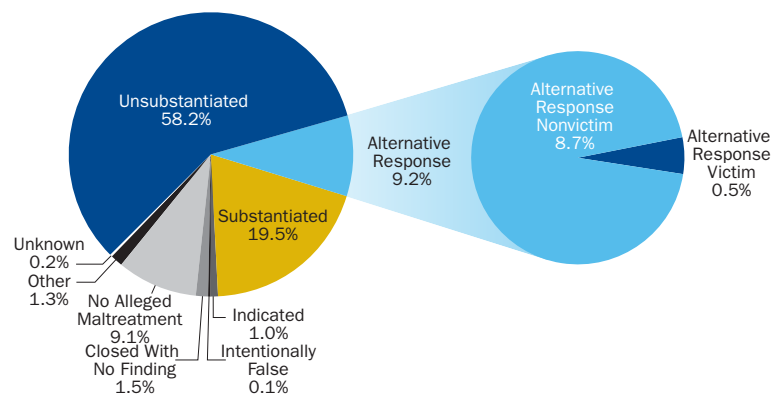
Children Who Were Subjects of a Report

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

Some States also are using an alternative approach (see also the explanation beginning on page 6). One such response is called alternative response. During an alternative response, safety and risk assessments are conducted, but the focus is on working with the family to address issues, as opposed to gathering evidence to substantiate or not substantiate the alleged maltreatment. If alternative response is an option, it is usually offered to families based on the alleged type of maltreatment and the initial assessment of risk to the child. Typically such responses do not result in a finding for each allegation of maltreatment. Each State that uses alternative response decides how to map its codes for these programs to the NCANDS codes. Throughout this report, the term disposition is used for both investigation responses and alternative responses.

All 52 States submitted data to NCANDS about the dispositions of children who received one or more CPS responses. For FFY 2010, more than 3.6 million (duplicate) children were the subjects of at least one report. One-fifth of these children were found to be victims with dispositions of substantiated (19.5%), indicated (1.0%), and alternative response victim (0.5%). The remaining four-fifths of the children were found to be nonvictims of maltreatment. The nonvictim dispositions with the three highest percentages are unsubstantiated (58.2%), no alleged maltreatment (9.1%), and alternative response nonvictim (8.7%). (See [table 3-1](#), [figure 3-1](#), and related notes.)

Figure 3-1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

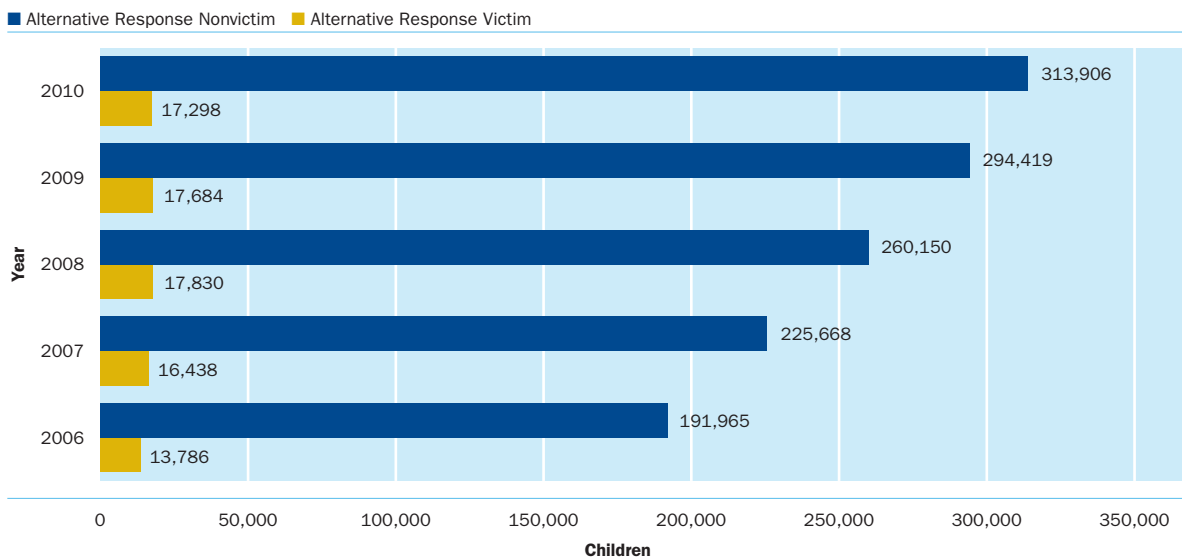


Based on data from [table 3-1](#).

Examining the duplicate and unique counts of children who received a CPS response at the State level reveals the amount of duplication. Using a duplicate count, 3.6 million children received a CPS response at a rate of 47.7 children per 1,000 children in the population. Using a unique count, nearly 3 million children received a CPS response at a rate of 40.0 children per 1,000 children in the population. The one State that submitted SDC data is not included in counting victims uniquely. (See [table 3-2](#) and related notes.)

As States are increasing their usage of alternative response programs, the numbers and percentages of duplicate children with alternative response dispositions also are increasing. During 2006, 5.9 percent of duplicate children received an alternative response disposition. By 2010, 9.2 percent of duplicate children received such a disposition. The fluctuation in the number of reporting States from 2008 to 2010 is a reflection of one State that piloted and discontinued its alternative response program. (See [table 3-3](#), [figure 3-2](#), and related notes.)

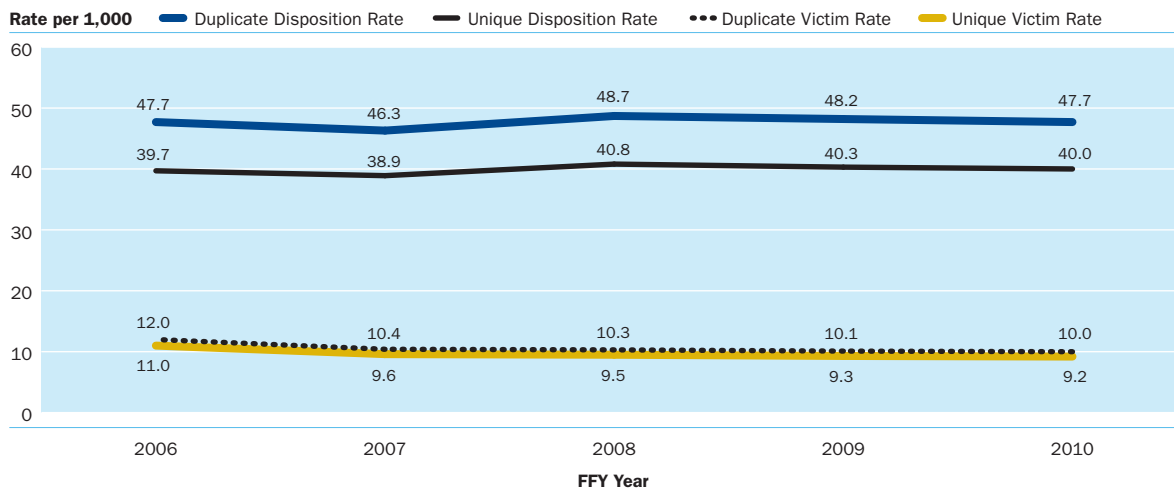
Figure 3-2 Dispositions of Children who Received an Alternative CPS Response, 2006-2010 *(duplicate count)*



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

Five-year trend analyses of the child disposition rates reveal slight fluctuations in the rates since 2006, regardless of whether the duplicate or unique analyses are examined. The disposition rate is the rate of all children who received a CPS response. (See [tables 3-4](#), [3-5](#), [figure 3-3](#), and related notes.)

Figure 3–3 Disposition and Victimization Rates, 2006–2010 *(duplicate and unique counts)*



Based on data from [tables 3–4](#), [3–5](#), [3–7](#), and [3–8](#).

Number of Child Victims

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

One-fifth of children who received an investigation or alternative response were found to have been victims of maltreatment. The FFY 2010 duplicate victim rate was 10.0 victims per 1,000 children in the population. The unique victim rate was 9.2 victims per 1,000 children in the population. (See [table 3–6](#) and related notes.)

Analyses of the number and rate of victimization for the past 5 years show an overall decrease regardless of whether the duplicate or unique analyses are examined. For FFY 2010, an estimated 754,000 duplicate and 695,000 unique children were victims of maltreatment. This year more than one-half of States (29) reported a decreased number of victims when compared to FFY 2009. The decrease may be attributed to several factors, including a decrease in the number of children who received a CPS response and an increase in the number of States with alternative response dispositions. For example, one State had an approximately 30 percent decrease (about 10,000 unique victims) in the number of reported victims due to the implementation of an alternative response program. In another example, one State changed its policy for victim dispositions and this change was reflected in the national victimization decrease for FFY 2007. (See [tables 3–7](#) and [3–8](#), [figure 3–3](#), and related notes.)

First-Time Victims

Three-quarters of unique victims had no history of prior victimization for each year from FFY 2006 through FFY 2010. Information regarding first-time victims is a Federal Performance measure. The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program (CBCAP) reports this measure to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) each year as an average of all States. Individual State data are not reported to OMB, but are presented here for the reader. (See [table 3–9](#).)

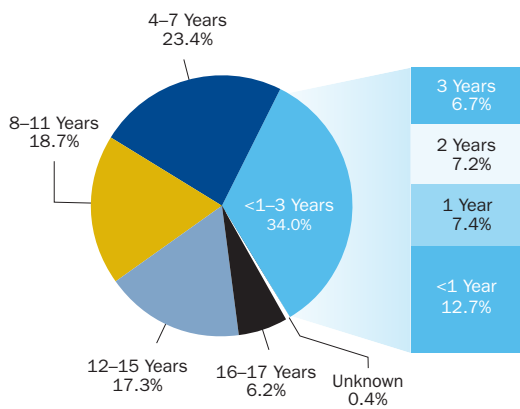
Perpetrator Relationship

Victim data were analyzed by relationship of duplicate victims to their perpetrators. Four-fifths (81.3%) of victims were maltreated by a parent either acting alone or with someone else. Nearly two-fifths (37.2%) of victims were maltreated by their mother acting alone. One-fifth (19.1%) of victims were maltreated by their father acting alone. One-fifth (18.5%) of victims were maltreated by both parents. Thirteen percent of victims were maltreated by a perpetrator who was not a parent of the child. (See [table 3-10](#).)

Child Victim Demographics

The remaining analyses in this chapter focus on the demographics of the child victims and were conducted using the unique count of victims. The youngest children are the most vulnerable to maltreatment. More than one-third (34.0%) of all FFY 2010 unique victims were younger than 4 years. One-fifth (23.4%) of victims were in the age group 4–7 years. (See [table 3-11](#), figure 3-4, and related notes.)

Figure 3-4 Victims by Age, 2010 (unique count)



Based on data from [table 3-11](#).

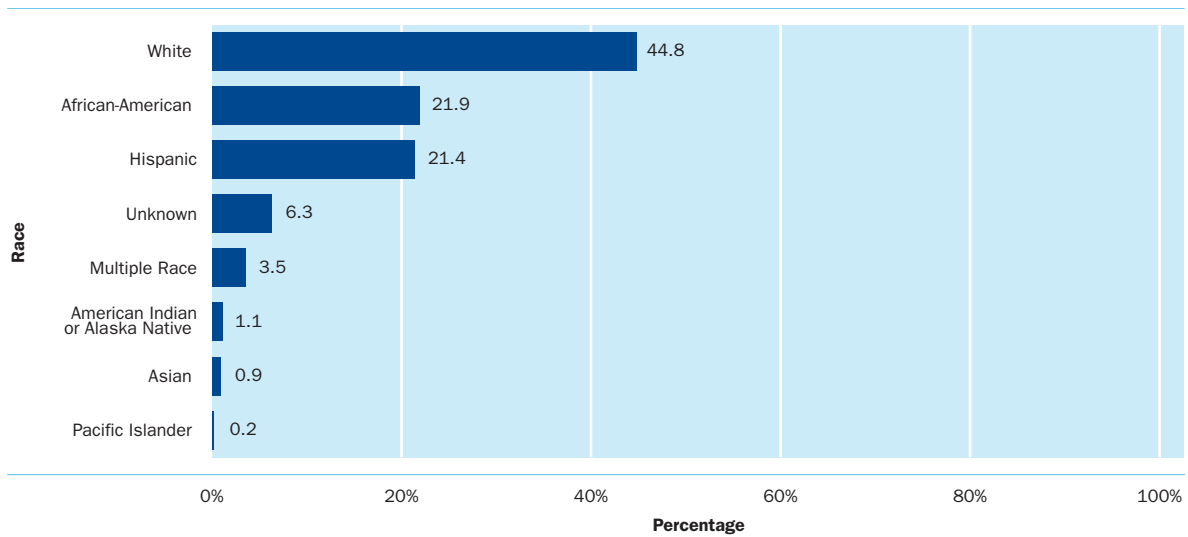
Children younger than 1 year had the highest rate of victimization at 20.6 per 1,000 children in the population of the same age. Victims with the single-year age of 1, 2, or 3 years old had victimization rates of 11.9, 11.4, and 11.0 victims per 1,000 children of those respective ages in the population. In general, the rate and percentage of victimization decreased with age.

Victimization was split between the sexes, with boys accounting for 48.5 percent and girls accounting for 51.2 percent. Fewer than 1 percent of victims had an unknown sex. (See [table 3-12](#) and related notes.)

Eighty-eight percent of unique victims were comprised of three races or ethnicities—African-American (21.9%), Hispanic (21.4%), and White (44.8%). However, victims of African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and multiple racial descent had the highest rates of victimization at 14.6, 11.0, and 12.7 victims, respectively, per 1,000 children in the population of the same race or ethnicity. (See [table 3-13](#), figure 3-5, and related notes.)

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

Figure 3–5 Victims by Race, 2010 (unique count)

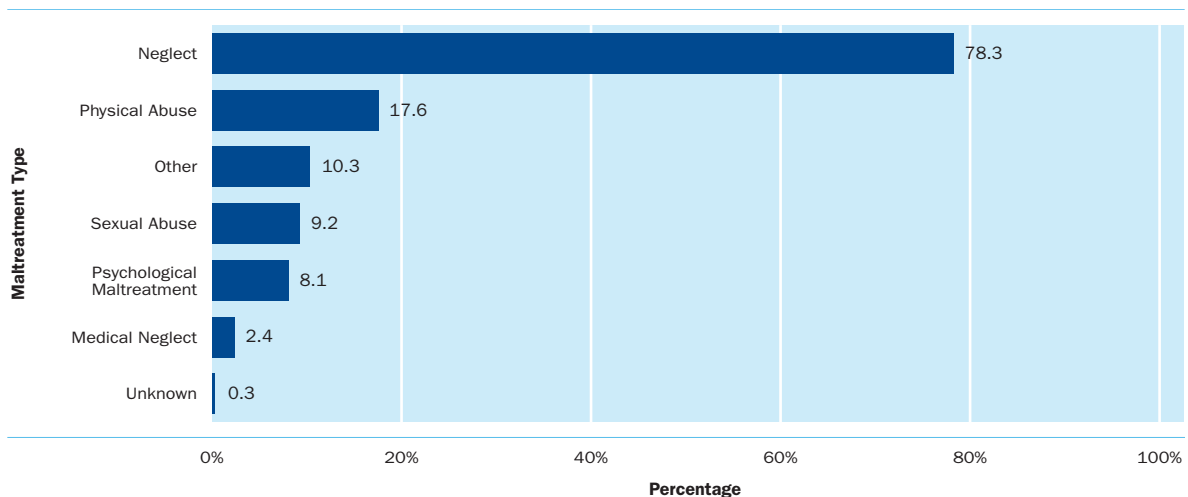


Based on data from [table 3–13](#).

Maltreatment Types

Four-fifths (78.3%) of unique victims were neglected, 17.6 percent were physically abused, 9.2 percent were sexually abused, 8.1 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2.4 percent were medically neglected. In addition, 10.3 percent of victims experienced such “other” types of maltreatment as “abandonment,” “threats of harm to the child,” or “congenital drug addiction.” States may code any maltreatment as “other” if it does not fall into one of the NCANDS categories listed above. These percentages sum to more than 100.0 percent because a child may have suffered more than one type of maltreatment. (See [table 3–14](#), [figure 3–6](#), and related notes.)

Figure 3–6 Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2010 (unique count)



Based on data from [table 3–14](#).

Risk Factors

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

Sixteen percent of unique victims were reported as having a disability. Nearly 4 percent (3.9%) of victims were reported as having behavior problems, 3.2 percent of victims were emotionally disturbed, and another 5.2 percent of victims had some other medical condition. A victim could have been reported with more than one type of disability. (See [table 3-15](#) and related notes.)

The data were examined to determine if the child victims had the alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and domestic violence caregiver risk factors. This means that the child was exposed to the risk factor behavior in the home. With respect to domestic violence, the caregiver could have been either the perpetrator or the victim of the domestic violence. For the States that reported on the domestic violence caregiver risk factor, 25.7 percent of victims and 8.1 percent of nonvictims were exposed to this behavior. (See [tables 3-16](#) and related notes.)

Fewer States reported data on the alcohol and drug abuse caregiver risk factors. Eleven percent of victims and 5.7 percent of nonvictims were reported with the alcohol abuse caregiver risk factor and 18.0 percent of victims and 8.9 percent of nonvictims were reported with the drug abuse caregiver risk factor. It is important to note that some States are not able to differentiate alcohol abuse and drug abuse for some or all children. Those States report both risk factors for the same children in both caregiver risk factor categories. (See [tables 3-17](#), [3-18](#), and related notes.)

Recurrence

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

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

The number of States in compliance with this standard has increased from 22 States for FFY 2006 to 27 States for FFY 2010. The percentage of States that met the standard increased from 44.9 percent during FFY 2006 to 52.9 percent for FFY 2010. (See [table 3-19](#) and related notes.)

Maltreatment in Foster Care

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

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

Counts of children not maltreated in foster care are derived by subtracting the NCANDS count of children maltreated by foster care providers from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and

Reporting System (AFCARS) count of children placed in foster care. The observation period for this measure is 12 months. The number of States in compliance has increased from 19 States that met this standard for FFY 2006 to 22 States for FFY 2010. (See [table 3–20](#) and related notes.)

Tables and Notes

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

General

- States that submit SDC data do not provide unique counts.
- Rates are per 1,000 children in the population.
- U.S. Census Bureau data for 2010 were not available at the time of this report. Population estimates for 2009 were used.

Table 3–1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

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

Table 3–2 Children Who Received a CPS Response, 2010 *(duplicate and unique counts)*

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

Table 3–3 Dispositions of Children Who Received an Alternative CPS Response, 2006–2010 *(duplicate count)*

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- This is a new analysis for the FFY 2010 report.
- Only those States that reported alternative response dispositions were included in this analysis.

Table 3–4 Child Disposition Rates 2006–2010 *(duplicate count)*

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

Table 3–5 Child Disposition Rates 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

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

Table 3–6 Child Victims, 2010 *(duplicate and unique counts)*

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

Table 3–7 Child Victimization Rates 2006–2010 *(duplicate count)*

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

Table 3–8 Child Victimization Rates 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

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

Table 3–9 Federal Performance Measure: First Time Victims, 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

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

Table 3–10 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- The categories “mother and other” and “father and other” include victims with one perpetrator identified as a mother or father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.
- The category “other” can include more than one person.
- The category “nonparental perpetrator” is defined as a perpetrator who was not identified as a parent and includes other relative, foster parent, residential facility staff, foster care staff, and legal guardian.
- Some States are not able to collect and report on group home staff perpetrators due to system limitations or jurisdictional issues.

Table 3–11 Victims by Age, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- National rates were computed by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- The category unknown age is defined as victims whose age was unable to be determined or older than 17 years. A few States include victims ages 18–21 as child victims.
- There are no population data for unknown age and therefore, no rates.

Table 3–12 Victims by Sex, 2010 *(unique count)*

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

Table 3–13 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 *(unique count)*

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

Table 3–14 Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, and therefore, the total percent may equal more than 100.
- A child may have different maltreatments or the same maltreatment types reported several times and therefore, the maltreatment type count is a duplicate count.

Table 3–15 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- The number in the unique victims column is the number of all victims, regardless of whether they were reported with a disability.
- A victim may have been reported with more than one type of disability, but only once in each category.
- This analysis was changed for 2010 to have a 5 percent threshold. States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 5 percent of the victims were reported with a disability. Previously a 10 percent threshold was used.

Table 3–16 Children With a Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- This analysis was changed for FFY 2010 to have a 1 percent threshold. States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 1 percent of the victims or nonvictims were reported with this caregiver risk factor. Previously a 10 percent threshold was used.
- This analysis was changed for FFY 2010 by combining the victim and nonvictim data into a single table.

Table 3–17 Children With an Alcohol Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- This is a new table for FFY 2010.
- Some States collect and report substance abuse data and are not able to differentiate between alcohol and drug abuse. Those States report the same number of children in both alcohol abuse and drug abuse caregiver risk factor categories.
- States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 1 percent of the victims were reported with this caregiver risk factor.

Table 3–18 Children With a Drug Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- This is a new analysis for the FFY 2010 report.
- Some States collect and report substance abuse data and are not able to differentiate between alcohol and drug abuse. Those States report the same number of children in both alcohol abuse and drug abuse caregiver risk factor categories.
- States were excluded from this analysis if fewer than 1 percent of the victims were reported with this caregiver risk factor.

Table 3–19 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

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

Table 3–20 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

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

Table 3–1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims			Duplicate Nonvictims		
	Substantiated	Indicated	Alternative Response Victim	Alternative Response Nonvictim	Unsubstantiated	Intentionally False
Alabama	9,586				18,696	
Alaska	3,147				5,110	
Arizona	5,533	725			32,724	
Arkansas	12,591				37,800	
California	82,879				288,288	
Colorado	11,720				39,312	
Connecticut	10,846				27,968	
Delaware	2,204				11,200	365
District of Columbia	2,810				6,185	
Florida	53,969				197,418	146
Georgia	20,567				18,823	
Hawaii	1,795				3,297	
Idaho	1,664				8,398	552
Illinois	28,530				77,024	725
Indiana	23,095				80,922	
Iowa	13,449				25,808	
Kansas	1,552				24,603	
Kentucky	15,921		2,411	19,232	34,520	
Louisiana	8,848			4,964	19,558	
Maine	3,483				6,405	
Maryland	7,211	6,744			23,154	
Massachusetts	26,588				19,486	
Michigan	21,078	14,419			146,566	
Minnesota	4,668			16,172	3,763	30
Mississippi	7,968				24,140	
Missouri	5,509			37,247	29,884	
Montana	1,379	63			10,481	
Nebraska	5,051				17,321	
Nevada	4,947			1,337	12,940	
New Hampshire	899				9,946	
New Jersey	9,546				84,287	
New Mexico	6,018				21,104	
New York	88,842			7,944	182,591	
North Carolina	9,051		14,887	88,966	24,768	
North Dakota	1,144				5,771	
Ohio	21,225	12,722			71,417	
Oklahoma	7,728			25,390	12,111	
Oregon	11,734				25,789	
Pennsylvania	3,706				21,052	
Puerto Rico	11,723				16,256	406
Rhode Island	3,620				6,650	
South Carolina	12,191				18,916	
South Dakota	1,435				5,340	
Tennessee	8,540	526		56,470	23,129	
Texas	67,269				202,291	
Utah	13,712				17,493	28
Vermont	705			1,421	2,683	25
Virginia	6,621			36,733	6,934	115
Washington	7,108			12,337	29,140	154
West Virginia	4,133				23,205	
Wisconsin	4,876			103	34,504	
Wyoming	744			5,590	561	
Total	701,158	35,199	17,298	313,906	2,097,732	2,546
Percent	19.5	1.0	0.5	8.7	58.2	0.1
States Reporting	52	6	2	14	52	10

Table 3–1 Children Who Received a CPS Response by Disposition, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Nonvictims				Total Duplicate Children Who Received a CPS Response
	Closed With No Finding	No Alleged Maltreatment	Other	Unknown	
Alabama	1,160		1	65	29,508
Alaska	822				9,079
Arizona		20,440			59,422
Arkansas	1,899	20,965	2		73,257
California		68,135		4	439,306
Colorado				100	51,132
Connecticut					38,814
Delaware	882	1,082	97		15,830
District of Columbia	351	5,062		3	14,411
Florida		80,936			332,469
Georgia	54	24,575			64,019
Hawaii				4	5,096
Idaho					10,614
Illinois	1	36,536			142,816
Indiana		270			104,287
Iowa					39,257
Kansas					26,155
Kentucky	2,221		559		74,864
Louisiana	1,994		76	3	35,443
Maine		299			10,187
Maryland					37,109
Massachusetts		15,070	16,719		77,863
Michigan	12,636	20			194,719
Minnesota	708				25,341
Mississippi					32,108
Missouri	1,370			16	74,026
Montana	776	65	140		12,904
Nebraska	594	8,028			30,994
Nevada		5,519			24,743
New Hampshire	515	3		283	11,646
New Jersey					93,833
New Mexico					27,122
New York		2,755			282,132
North Carolina					137,672
North Dakota					6,915
Ohio	3,241		114	135	108,854
Oklahoma	3,666				48,895
Oregon			8,955		46,478
Pennsylvania			82		24,840
Puerto Rico	2,258			1,847	32,490
Rhode Island	108				10,378
South Carolina		12,047		1	43,155
South Dakota	433				7,208
Tennessee	6,876				95,541
Texas	6,585		19,411	1,632	297,188
Utah	1,066				32,299
Vermont					4,834
Virginia		18,040	28	1,481	69,952
Washington	2,298				51,037
West Virginia	2,611	9,502		18	39,469
Wisconsin				11	39,494
Wyoming					6,895
Total	55,125	329,349	46,184	5,603	3,604,100
Percent	1.5	9.1	1.3	0.2	100.0
States Reporting	25	20	12	15	52

Table 3–2 Children Who Received a CPS Response, 2010 *(duplicate and unique counts)*

State	Duplicate Children			Unique Children		
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate
Alabama	1,128,864	29,508	26.1	1,128,864	27,795	24.6
Alaska	183,546	9,079	49.5	183,546	7,533	41.0
Arizona	1,732,019	59,422	34.3	1,732,019	49,858	28.8
Arkansas	709,968	73,257	103.2	709,968	61,919	87.2
California	9,435,682	439,306	46.6	9,435,682	361,180	38.3
Colorado	1,227,763	51,132	41.6	1,227,763	43,665	35.6
Connecticut	807,985	38,814	48.0	807,985	32,935	40.8
Delaware	206,993	15,830	76.5	206,993	13,434	64.9
District of Columbia	114,036	14,411	126.4	114,036	12,463	109.3
Florida	4,057,773	332,469	81.9	4,057,773	269,689	66.5
Georgia	2,583,792	64,019	24.8	2,583,792	58,915	22.8
Hawaii	290,361	5,096	17.6	290,361	4,782	16.5
Idaho	419,190	10,614	25.3	419,190	8,848	21.1
Illinois	3,177,377	142,816	44.9	3,177,377	121,882	38.4
Indiana	1,589,365	104,287	65.6	1,589,365	92,008	57.9
Iowa	713,155	39,257	55.0	713,155	31,427	44.1
Kansas	704,951	26,155	37.1	704,951	22,393	31.8
Kentucky	1,014,323	74,864	73.8	1,014,323	61,643	60.8
Louisiana	1,123,386	35,443	31.6	1,123,386	31,828	28.3
Maine	271,176	10,187	37.6	271,176	8,885	32.8
Maryland	1,351,935	37,109	27.4	1,351,935	33,302	24.6
Massachusetts	1,433,002	77,863	54.3	1,433,002	66,152	46.2
Michigan	2,349,892	194,719	82.9	2,349,892	146,135	62.2
Minnesota	1,260,797	25,341	20.1	1,260,797	22,815	18.1
Mississippi	767,742	32,108	41.8	767,742	26,875	35.0
Missouri	1,431,338	74,026	51.7	1,431,338	60,029	41.9
Montana	219,828	12,904	58.7	219,828	10,316	46.9
Nebraska	451,641	30,994	68.6	451,641	24,236	53.7
Nevada	681,033	24,743	36.3	681,033	20,881	30.7
New Hampshire	289,071	11,646	40.3	289,071	9,949	34.4
New Jersey	2,045,848	93,833	45.9	2,045,848	75,607	37.0
New Mexico	510,238	27,122	53.2	510,238	22,314	43.7
New York	4,424,083	282,132	63.8	4,424,083	224,410	50.7
North Carolina	2,277,967	137,672	60.4	2,277,967	117,166	51.4
North Dakota	143,971	6,915	48.0	143,971	6,350	44.1
Ohio	2,714,341	108,854	40.1	2,714,341	91,636	33.8
Oklahoma	918,849	48,895	53.2	918,849	42,113	45.8
Oregon	872,811	46,478	53.3			
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	24,840	9.0	2,775,132	22,263	8.0
Puerto Rico	963,847	32,490	33.7	963,847	28,859	29.9
Rhode Island	226,825	10,378	45.8	226,825	8,564	37.8
South Carolina	1,080,732	43,155	39.9	1,080,732	38,953	36.0
South Dakota	199,616	7,208	36.1	199,616	6,315	31.6
Tennessee	1,493,252	95,541	64.0	1,493,252	80,125	53.7
Texas	6,895,969	297,188	43.1	6,895,969	267,823	38.8
Utah	868,824	32,299	37.2	868,824	27,827	32.0
Vermont	126,275	4,834	38.3	126,275	4,117	32.6
Virginia	1,847,182	69,952	37.9	1,847,182	64,849	35.1
Washington	1,569,592	51,037	32.5	1,569,592	41,713	26.6
West Virginia	386,449	39,469	102.1	386,449	34,073	88.2
Wisconsin	1,310,250	39,494	30.1	1,310,250	32,947	25.1
Wyoming	132,025	6,895	52.2	132,025	5,719	43.3
Total	75,512,062	3,604,100		74,639,251	2,987,515	
Rate			47.7			40.0
States Reporting		52			51	

Table 3–3 Dispositions of Children Who Received an Alternative CPS Response, 2006–2010 *(duplicate count)*

Reporting Year	Duplicate Children Who Received a CPS Response (52 States) Number	Duplicate Children Who Received an Alternative Response Disposition							
		Alternative Response Victim			Alternative Response Nonvictim			Total Alternative Response	
		States Reporting	Number	Percent	States Reporting	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006	3,512,690	2	13,786	0.4	12	191,965	5.5	205,763	5.9
2007	3,371,598	2	16,438	0.5	12	225,668	6.7	242,118	7.2
2008	3,674,738	3	17,830	0.5	12	260,150	7.1	277,992	7.6
2009	3,636,259	3	17,684	0.5	13	294,419	8.1	312,116	8.6
2010	3,604,100	2	17,298	0.5	14	313,906	8.7	331,218	9.2

Table 3–4 Child Disposition Rates, 2006–2010 *(duplicate count)*

Reporting Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Reported Duplicate Children Who Received a CPS Response	Disposition Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Estimated Duplicate Children Who Received a CPS Response
2006	51	73,651,790	3,512,690	47.7	75,028,427	3,579,000
2007	51	72,896,154	3,371,598	46.3	75,342,238	3,488,000
2008	52	75,411,627	3,674,738	48.7	75,411,627	3,675,000
2009	52	75,512,062	3,636,259	48.2	75,512,062	3,636,000
2010	52	75,512,062	3,604,100	47.7	75,512,062	3,604,000

Table 3–5 Child Disposition Rates, 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

Reporting Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Reported Unique Children Who Received a CPS Response	Disposition Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Estimated Unique Children Who Received a CPS Response
2006	49	72,647,455	2,887,090	39.7	75,028,427	2,979,000
2007	49	71,886,504	2,793,074	38.9	75,342,238	2,931,000
2008	50	74,398,024	3,034,323	40.8	75,411,627	3,077,000
2009	50	74,495,280	3,003,163	40.3	75,512,062	3,043,000
2010	51	74,639,251	2,987,515	40.0	75,512,062	3,020,000

Table 3–6 Child Victims, 2010 (duplicate and unique counts)

State	Duplicate Victims			Unique Victims		
	Child Population	Number	Rate	Child Population	Number	Rate
Alabama	1,128,864	9,586	8.5	1,128,864	9,367	8.3
Alaska	183,546	3,147	17.1	183,546	2,825	15.4
Arizona	1,732,019	6,258	3.6	1,732,019	6,023	3.5
Arkansas	709,968	12,591	17.7	709,968	11,729	16.5
California	9,435,682	82,879	8.8	9,435,682	76,758	8.1
Colorado	1,227,763	11,720	9.5	1,227,763	11,166	9.1
Connecticut	807,985	10,846	13.4	807,985	10,021	12.4
Delaware	206,993	2,204	10.6	206,993	2,125	10.3
District of Columbia	114,036	2,810	24.6	114,036	2,672	23.4
Florida	4,057,773	53,969	13.3	4,057,773	50,239	12.4
Georgia	2,583,792	20,567	8.0	2,583,792	19,976	7.7
Hawaii	290,361	1,795	6.2	290,361	1,744	6.0
Idaho	419,190	1,664	4.0	419,190	1,609	3.8
Illinois	3,177,377	28,530	9.0	3,177,377	26,442	8.3
Indiana	1,589,365	23,095	14.5	1,589,365	21,362	13.4
Iowa	713,155	13,449	18.9	713,155	12,005	16.8
Kansas	704,951	1,552	2.2	704,951	1,504	2.1
Kentucky	1,014,323	18,332	18.1	1,014,323	17,029	16.8
Louisiana	1,123,386	8,848	7.9	1,123,386	8,344	7.4
Maine	271,176	3,483	12.8	271,176	3,269	12.1
Maryland	1,351,935	13,955	10.3	1,351,935	13,059	9.7
Massachusetts	1,433,002	26,588	18.6	1,433,002	24,428	17.0
Michigan	2,349,892	35,497	15.1	2,349,892	32,412	13.8
Minnesota	1,260,797	4,668	3.7	1,260,797	4,462	3.5
Mississippi	767,742	7,968	10.4	767,742	7,403	9.6
Missouri	1,431,338	5,509	3.8	1,431,338	5,313	3.7
Montana	219,828	1,442	6.6	219,828	1,383	6.3
Nebraska	451,641	5,051	11.2	451,641	4,572	10.1
Nevada	681,033	4,947	7.3	681,033	4,654	6.8
New Hampshire	289,071	899	3.1	289,071	851	2.9
New Jersey	2,045,848	9,546	4.7	2,045,848	8,981	4.4
New Mexico	510,238	6,018	11.8	510,238	5,440	10.7
New York	4,424,083	88,842	20.1	4,424,083	77,011	17.4
North Carolina	2,277,967	23,938	10.5	2,277,967	21,895	9.6
North Dakota	143,971	1,144	7.9	143,971	1,128	7.8
Ohio	2,714,341	33,947	12.5	2,714,341	31,295	11.5
Oklahoma	918,849	7,728	8.4	918,849	7,207	7.8
Oregon	872,811	11,734	13.4			
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	3,706	1.3	2,775,132	3,555	1.3
Puerto Rico	963,847	11,723	12.2	963,847	11,030	11.4
Rhode Island	226,825	3,620	16.0	226,825	3,295	14.5
South Carolina	1,080,732	12,191	11.3	1,080,732	11,802	10.9
South Dakota	199,616	1,435	7.2	199,616	1,360	6.8
Tennessee	1,493,252	9,066	6.1	1,493,252	8,760	5.9
Texas	6,895,969	67,269	9.8	6,895,969	64,937	9.4
Utah	868,824	13,712	15.8	868,824	12,854	14.8
Vermont	126,275	705	5.6	126,275	658	5.2
Virginia	1,847,182	6,621	3.6	1,847,182	6,449	3.5
Washington	1,569,592	7,108	4.5	1,569,592	6,593	4.2
West Virginia	386,449	4,133	10.7	386,449	3,961	10.2
Wisconsin	1,310,250	4,876	3.7	1,310,250	4,569	3.5
Wyoming	132,025	744	5.6	132,025	725	5.5
Total	75,512,062	753,655		74,639,251	688,251	
Rate			10.0			9.2
States Reporting		52			51	

Table 3–7 Child Victimization Rates, 2006–2010 *(duplicate count)*

Reporting Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Reported Duplicate Victims	Victimization Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Estimated Duplicate Victims
2006	51	73,651,790	886,260	12.0	75,028,427	900,000
2007	51	72,896,154	761,292	10.4	75,342,238	784,000
2008	52	75,411,627	774,137	10.3	75,411,627	774,000
2009	52	75,512,062	763,352	10.1	75,512,062	763,000
2010	52	75,512,062	753,655	10.0	75,512,062	754,000

Table 3–8 Child Victimization Rates, 2006–2010 (*unique count*)

Reporting Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Reported Unique Victims	Victimization Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	Estimated Unique Victims
2006	49	72,647,455	796,799	11.0	75,028,427	825,000
2007	49	71,886,504	690,849	9.6	75,342,238	723,000
2008	50	74,398,024	704,732	9.5	75,411,627	716,000
2009	50	74,495,280	693,507	9.3	75,512,062	702,000
2010	51	74,639,251	688,251	9.2	75,512,062	695,000

Table 3–9 Federal Performance Measure: First-Time Victims, 2006–2010 (*unique count*)

State	2006					2007				
	Child Population	Unique Victims	First-Time Unique Victims			Child Population	Unique Victims	First-Time Unique Victims		
			Number	Percent	Rate			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,121,516	9,107	6,994	76.8	6.2	1,127,750	9,010	6,994	77.6	6.2
Alaska	184,591	3,122	2,767	88.6	15.0					
Arizona	1,642,298	4,341	3,694	85.1	2.2	1,688,329	3,920	3,382	86.3	2.0
Arkansas	697,878	8,657	7,159	82.7	10.3	703,688	9,161	7,439	81.2	10.6
California	9,445,218	82,210	71,217	86.6	7.5	9,426,972	81,310	67,365	82.8	7.1
Colorado	1,177,483	10,345	8,668	83.8	7.4	1,195,633	10,103	8,253	81.7	6.9
Connecticut	829,516	10,207	8,346	81.8	10.1	822,400	9,507	6,649	69.9	8.1
Delaware	204,213	1,892	1,569	82.9	7.7	205,720	2,047	1,659	81.0	8.1
District of Columbia	114,599	2,571	2,025	78.8	17.7					
Florida						4,081,907	50,451	33,870	67.1	8.3
Georgia										
Hawaii	290,999	2,006	1,798	89.6	6.2	290,741	2,019	1,836	90.9	6.3
Idaho	400,077	1,584	1,268	80.1	3.2	409,562	1,526	1,216	79.7	3.0
Illinois	3,203,606	25,561	19,341	75.7	6.0	3,194,525	26,593	19,804	74.5	6.2
Indiana	1,587,180	19,168	16,527	86.2	10.4	1,591,648	17,030	14,677	86.2	9.2
Iowa	711,806	12,913	9,164	71.0	12.9	711,901	12,591	8,837	70.2	12.4
Kansas	695,759	2,545	2,163	85.0	3.1	699,565	2,187	1,906	87.2	2.7
Kentucky	1,006,793	18,010	12,497	69.4	12.4	1,011,382	17,251	12,054	69.9	11.9
Louisiana	1,065,461	11,636	8,783	75.5	8.2	1,103,546	9,085	7,211	79.4	6.5
Maine	283,959	3,319	1,716	51.7	6.0	280,607	3,797	1,869	49.2	6.7
Maryland						1,367,674	9,066	7,306	80.6	5.3
Massachusetts	1,457,532	32,113	18,374	57.2	12.6	1,448,018	33,542	19,473	58.1	13.4
Michigan										
Minnesota	1,265,031	7,198	5,866	81.5	4.6	1,265,225	6,493	5,264	81.1	4.2
Mississippi	760,647	5,883	5,355	91.0	7.0	766,898	6,606	6,043	91.5	7.9
Missouri	1,432,228	6,380	5,215	81.7	3.6	1,435,038	6,785	5,601	82.5	3.9
Montana	219,383	1,674	1,326	79.2	6.0	220,081	1,755	1,380	78.6	6.3
Nebraska	445,712	5,441	4,350	79.9	9.8	447,011	3,733	2,874	77.0	6.4
Nevada	645,817	4,990	3,403	68.2	5.3	667,521	5,037	3,446	68.4	5.2
New Hampshire	303,259	795	246	30.9	0.8	299,006	873	233	26.7	0.8
New Jersey	2,087,647	10,839	6,253	57.7	3.0	2,069,756	7,146	5,915	82.8	2.9
New Mexico	501,069	5,401	4,200	77.8	8.4	504,573	5,500	4,250	77.3	8.4
New York	4,537,739	68,174	45,707	67.0	10.1	4,499,658	71,745	47,527	66.2	10.6
North Carolina	2,164,399	25,692	16,030	62.4	7.4	2,219,913	23,553	16,127	68.5	7.3
North Dakota										
Ohio	2,782,614	37,759	26,724	70.8	9.6	2,766,058	35,731	26,487	74.1	9.6
Oklahoma	892,657	12,153	9,193	75.6	10.3	902,105	11,926	9,108	76.4	10.1
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	2,830,129	4,016	3,670	91.4	1.3	2,817,244	3,996	3,650	91.3	1.3
Puerto Rico	1,018,338	14,622	6,486	44.4	6.4	1,002,111	9,946	9,193	92.4	9.2
Rhode Island	237,347	3,813	2,554	67.0	10.8	233,542	3,349	2,269	67.8	9.7
South Carolina	1,050,102	10,490	8,229	78.4	7.8	1,065,850	12,358	9,718	78.6	9.1
South Dakota	197,028	1,449	1,099	75.8	5.6	198,098	1,404	1,041	74.1	5.3
Tennessee	1,467,014	17,405	12,593	72.4	8.6	1,479,255	14,881	12,641	84.9	8.5
Texas	6,517,641	65,733	55,206	84.0	8.5	6,647,219	68,070	56,947	83.7	8.6
Utah	802,503	12,186	8,228	67.5	10.3	829,615	12,683	8,629	68.0	10.4
Vermont	133,544	806	655	81.3	4.9	131,099	806	659	81.8	5.0
Virginia										
Washington	1,537,221	6,561	5,320	81.1	3.5	1,549,129	6,415	5,251	81.9	3.4
West Virginia	388,135	7,213	4,543	63.0	11.7	388,250	6,143	3,819	62.2	9.8
Wisconsin	1,328,580	7,934	6,731	84.8	5.1	1,324,183	7,151	6,043	84.5	4.6
Wyoming	123,430	750	662	88.3	5.4	126,410	754	635	84.2	5.0
Total	61,789,698	606,664	453,914			67,216,416	645,035	486,550		
Percent				74.8					75.4	
Rate					7.3					7.2
States Reporting		45	45				45	45		

Table 3–9 Federal Performance Measure: First-Time Victims, 2006–2010 (*unique count*)

State	2008					2009				
	Child Population	Unique Victims	First-Time Unique Victims			Child Population	Unique Victims	First-Time Unique Victims		
			Number	Percent	Rate			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,129,522	9,011	6,902	76.6	6.1	1,128,864	8,123	6,828	84.1	6.0
Alaska	180,558	3,993	2,858	71.6	15.8	183,546	3,544	2,539	71.6	13.8
Arizona	1,717,156	3,450	2,995	86.8	1.7	1,732,019	3,803	3,323	87.4	1.9
Arkansas	706,653	8,759	7,177	81.9	10.2	709,968	9,926	8,110	81.7	11.4
California	9,424,028	78,421	66,097	84.3	7.0	9,435,682	73,962	62,410	84.4	6.6
Colorado	1,210,628	10,699	8,625	80.6	7.1	1,227,763	11,341	8,962	79.0	7.3
Connecticut	814,394	9,275	6,496	70.0	8.0	807,985	9,454	6,645	70.3	8.2
Delaware	206,820	2,226	1,837	82.5	8.9	206,993	2,015	1,627	80.7	7.9
District of Columbia										
Florida	4,070,878	47,981	28,019	58.4	6.9	4,057,773	45,841	24,860	54.2	6.1
Georgia										
Hawaii	289,851	1,828	1,389	76.0	4.8	290,361	2,007	1,582	78.8	5.4
Idaho	415,823	1,764	1,496	84.8	3.6	419,190	1,571	1,281	81.5	3.1
Illinois	3,182,952	27,372	20,375	74.4	6.4	3,177,377	27,446	20,508	74.7	6.5
Indiana	1,591,833	20,367	18,075	88.7	11.4	1,589,365	22,330	19,877	89.0	12.5
Iowa	712,516	10,133	7,194	71.0	10.1	713,155	11,636	8,139	69.9	11.4
Kansas	700,577	1,629	1,401	86.0	2.0	704,951	1,329	1,181	88.9	1.7
Kentucky	1,015,949	16,835	11,754	69.8	11.6	1,014,323	16,187	11,338	70.0	11.2
Louisiana	1,120,742	9,533	7,317	76.8	6.5	1,123,386	9,063	6,765	74.6	6.0
Maine	275,741	3,716	1,816	48.9	6.6	271,176	3,809	1,804	47.4	6.7
Maryland	1,356,198	14,382	12,115	84.2	8.9	1,351,935	15,310	12,097	79.0	8.9
Massachusetts	1,438,671	36,772	21,359	58.1	14.8	1,433,002	34,639	19,780	57.1	13.8
Michigan	2,392,899	27,383	20,330	74.2	8.5	2,349,892	29,976	22,063	73.6	9.4
Minnesota	1,262,103	5,510	4,495	81.6	3.6	1,260,797	4,668	3,765	80.7	3.0
Mississippi	767,660	7,429	6,677	89.9	8.7	767,742	7,369	6,653	90.3	8.7
Missouri	1,434,930	5,324	4,402	82.7	3.1	1,431,338	5,226	4,315	82.6	3.0
Montana	220,377	1,538	1,173	76.3	5.3	219,828	1,521	1,192	78.4	5.4
Nebraska	448,361	4,190	3,248	77.5	7.2	451,641	4,871	3,763	77.3	8.3
Nevada	676,837	4,561	3,044	66.7	4.5	681,033	4,443	3,106	69.9	4.6
New Hampshire	294,001	1,063	283	26.6	1.0	289,071	924	228	24.7	0.8
New Jersey	2,053,346	8,588	7,268	84.6	3.5	2,045,848	8,725	7,324	83.9	3.6
New Mexico	506,235	5,164	3,982	77.1	7.9	510,238	4,915	3,840	78.1	7.5
New York	4,453,218	72,922	47,995	65.8	10.8	4,424,083	77,620	50,184	64.7	11.3
North Carolina	2,254,288	22,445	16,376	73.0	7.3	2,277,967	22,371	16,816	75.2	7.4
North Dakota										
Ohio	2,738,630	33,331	28,080	84.2	10.3	2,714,341	31,270	27,802	88.9	10.2
Oklahoma	907,488	10,219	7,599	74.4	8.4	918,849	7,138	5,354	75.0	5.8
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	2,795,791	3,872	3,583	92.5	1.3	2,775,132	3,913	3,636	92.9	1.3
Puerto Rico										
Rhode Island	229,788	2,775	1,900	68.5	8.3	226,825	2,804	1,990	71.0	8.8
South Carolina	1,075,249	12,178	9,687	79.5	9.0					
South Dakota	198,582	1,331	997	74.9	5.0	199,616	1,443	1,060	73.5	5.3
Tennessee	1,491,242	10,945	9,345	85.4	6.3	1,493,252	8,822	7,847	88.9	5.3
Texas	6,765,835	67,913	56,207	82.8	8.3	6,895,969	66,359	54,382	82.0	7.9
Utah	850,682	12,364	8,343	67.5	9.8	868,824	12,692	8,390	66.1	9.7
Vermont	128,637	638	511	80.1	4.0	126,275	696	567	81.5	4.5
Virginia										
Washington	1,558,023	6,264	5,142	82.1	3.3	1,569,592	6,070	4,473	73.7	2.8
West Virginia	387,394	5,300	3,472	65.5	9.0	386,449	4,978	3,393	68.2	8.8
Wisconsin	1,316,468	5,407	4,458	82.4	3.4	1,310,250	4,654	3,895	83.7	3.0
Wyoming	128,990	678	547	80.7	4.2	132,025	707	597	84.4	4.5
Total	68,898,544	657,478	494,441			67,905,691	637,511	476,291		
Percent				75.2					74.7	
Rate					7.2					7.0
States Reporting		46	46				45	45		

Table 3–9 Federal Performance Measure: First-Time Victims, 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

State	2010				
	Child Population	Unique Victims	First-Time Unique Victims		
			Number	Percent	Rate
Alabama	1,128,864	9,367	7,883	84.2	7.0
Alaska	183,546	2,825	1,980	70.1	10.8
Arizona	1,732,019	6,023	5,271	87.5	3.0
Arkansas	709,968	11,729	9,660	82.4	13.6
California	9,435,682	76,758	65,070	84.8	6.9
Colorado	1,227,763	11,166	8,562	76.7	7.0
Connecticut	807,985	10,021	7,159	71.4	8.9
Delaware	206,993	2,125	1,746	82.2	8.4
District of Columbia					
Florida	4,057,773	50,239	26,994	53.7	6.7
Georgia					
Hawaii	290,361	1,744	1,342	76.9	4.6
Idaho	419,190	1,609	1,306	81.2	3.1
Illinois	3,177,377	26,442	19,636	74.3	6.2
Indiana	1,589,365	21,362	18,694	87.5	11.8
Iowa	713,155	12,005	8,322	69.3	11.7
Kansas	704,951	1,504	1,337	88.9	1.9
Kentucky	1,014,323	17,029	11,869	69.7	11.7
Louisiana	1,123,386	8,344	6,228	74.6	5.5
Maine	271,176	3,269	1,488	45.5	5.5
Maryland	1,351,935	13,059	10,168	77.9	7.5
Massachusetts	1,433,002	24,428	13,270	54.3	9.3
Michigan	2,349,892	32,412	23,171	71.5	9.9
Minnesota	1,260,797	4,462	3,648	81.8	2.9
Mississippi	767,742	7,403	6,625	89.5	8.6
Missouri	1,431,338	5,313	4,503	84.8	3.1
Montana	219,828	1,383	1,013	73.2	4.6
Nebraska	451,641	4,572	3,483	76.2	7.7
Nevada	681,033	4,654	3,079	66.2	4.5
New Hampshire	289,071	851	196	23.0	0.7
New Jersey	2,045,848	8,981	7,459	83.1	3.6
New Mexico	510,238	5,440	4,151	76.3	8.1
New York	4,424,083	77,011	48,767	63.3	11.0
North Carolina	2,277,967	21,895	16,755	76.5	7.4
North Dakota					
Ohio	2,714,341	31,295	26,746	85.5	9.9
Oklahoma	918,849	7,207	5,639	78.2	6.1
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	3,555	3,326	93.6	1.2
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	226,825	3,295	2,313	70.2	10.2
South Carolina	1,080,732	11,802	9,241	78.3	8.6
South Dakota	199,616	1,360	1,023	75.2	5.1
Tennessee	1,493,252	8,760	7,104	81.1	4.8
Texas	6,895,969	64,937	52,205	80.4	7.6
Utah	868,824	12,854	8,547	66.5	9.8
Vermont	126,275	658	533	81.0	4.2
Virginia					
Washington	1,569,592	6,593	4,720	71.6	3.0
West Virginia	386,449	3,961	2,762	69.7	7.1
Wisconsin	1,310,250	4,569	3,826	83.7	2.9
Wyoming	132,025	725	604	83.3	4.6
Total	68,986,423	646,996	479,424		
Percent				74.1	
Rate					6.9
States Reporting		46	46		

Table 3–10 Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

Perpetrator	Duplicate Victims	
	Number	Percent
PARENT		
Father	135,808	19.1
Father and Other	6,365	0.9
Mother	265,022	37.2
Mother and Other	39,597	5.6
Mother and Father	132,029	18.5
Total Parents	578,821	81.3
NONPARENT		
Child Daycare Provider	2,706	0.4
Foster Parent (Female Relative)	446	0.1
Foster Parent (Male Relative)	106	0.0
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	1,050	0.1
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	290	0.0
Friend and Neighbor	2,005	0.3
Legal Guardian (Female)	864	0.1
Legal Guardian (Male)	250	0.0
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	7,131	1.0
Other Professional	869	0.1
Partner of Parent (Female)	1,940	0.3
Partner of Parent (Male)	15,993	2.2
Relative (Female)	11,625	1.6
Relative (Male)	20,081	2.8
Group Home Staff	1,122	0.2
Other	29,279	4.1
Total Nonparents	95,757	13.4
UNKNOWN		
Unknown	37,928	5.3
Total Unknown	37,928	5.3
Total	712,506	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 49 States.

Table 3–11 Victims by Age, 2010 (unique count)

State	<1			1			2		
	Child Population	Number	Percent	Child Population	Number	Percent	Child Population	Number	Percent
Alabama	62,128	1,134	12.1	63,535	640	6.8	64,979	650	6.9
Alaska	11,347	395	14.0	11,429	239	8.5	10,958	224	7.9
Arizona	103,592	1,174	19.5	102,498	457	7.6	105,794	443	7.4
Arkansas	40,590	1,331	11.3	41,214	690	5.9	42,136	727	6.2
California	554,411	10,290	13.4	559,208	5,649	7.4	558,792	5,149	6.7
Colorado	73,276	1,196	10.7	72,808	849	7.6	73,373	831	7.4
Connecticut	41,216	1,140	11.4	41,520	723	7.2	42,692	676	6.7
Delaware	11,921	245	11.5	12,087	179	8.4	12,024	133	6.3
District of Columbia	7,848	264	9.9	7,628	143	5.4	7,859	139	5.2
Florida	231,945	7,018	14.0	232,442	4,330	8.6	239,532	4,349	8.7
Georgia	147,740	2,853	14.3	151,103	1,425	7.1	153,584	1,389	7.0
Hawaii	18,673	232	13.3	18,478	120	6.9	17,904	117	6.7
Idaho	25,185	226	14.0	25,401	122	7.6	25,470	109	6.8
Illinois	181,133	3,710	14.0	179,925	2,219	8.4	179,630	2,101	7.9
Indiana	88,683	2,895	13.6	89,699	1,421	6.7	90,371	1,534	7.2
Iowa	40,742	1,439	12.0	41,396	1,063	8.9	41,500	1,050	8.7
Kansas	41,506	135	9.0	41,764	93	6.2	42,177	111	7.4
Kentucky	56,470	2,366	13.9	57,849	1,364	8.0	59,478	1,306	7.7
Louisiana	63,785	1,365	16.4	67,258	619	7.4	68,881	562	6.7
Maine	13,739	461	14.1	13,931	268	8.2	14,531	236	7.2
Maryland	76,511	1,537	11.8	77,124	858	6.6	77,365	844	6.5
Massachusetts	77,177	2,895	11.9	77,519	1,898	7.8	77,668	1,711	7.0
Michigan	123,960	5,148	15.9	123,258	2,276	7.0	122,807	2,156	6.7
Minnesota	73,019	548	12.3	73,418	300	6.7	74,281	283	6.3
Mississippi	43,850	766	10.3	45,316	472	6.4	47,311	436	5.9
Missouri	80,605	400	7.5	81,913	366	6.9	82,251	360	6.8
Montana	12,838	166	12.0	12,793	105	7.6	12,693	109	7.9
Nebraska	27,813	549	12.0	27,272	384	8.4	27,216	379	8.3
Nevada	40,286	787	16.9	40,698	367	7.9	41,945	379	8.1
New Hampshire	14,214	101	11.9	14,391	55	6.5	14,596	60	7.1
New Jersey	110,569	1,269	14.1	111,978	626	7.0	112,162	593	6.6
New Mexico	30,381	612	11.3	30,469	403	7.4	31,067	387	7.1
New York	247,880	7,424	9.6	248,655	5,038	6.5	248,608	4,632	6.0
North Carolina	132,275	2,884	13.2	134,291	1,778	8.1	135,936	1,698	7.8
North Dakota	9,132	85	7.5	8,952	82	7.3	8,746	75	6.6
Ohio	147,725	3,854	12.3	148,496	2,157	6.9	150,153	2,142	6.8
Oklahoma	54,677	1,410	19.6	55,064	663	9.2	55,755	602	8.4
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	147,416	239	6.7	149,910	106	3.0	152,173	124	3.5
Puerto Rico	45,100	281	2.5	45,304	604	5.5	46,443	751	6.8
Rhode Island	12,228	505	15.3	12,084	259	7.9	12,251	276	8.4
South Carolina	60,666	1,516	12.8	62,138	895	7.6	65,805	944	8.0
South Dakota	12,342	191	14.0	12,070	140	10.3	12,233	120	8.8
Tennessee	85,091	1,482	16.9	87,117	495	5.7	86,558	479	5.5
Texas	413,480	9,433	14.5	417,476	5,579	8.6	416,836	5,512	8.5
Utah	57,018	1,158	9.0	55,948	925	7.2	54,966	874	6.8
Vermont	6,509	28	4.3	6,581	28	4.3	6,678	17	2.6
Virginia	106,950	707	11.0	107,466	474	7.3	108,497	468	7.3
Washington	89,453	772	11.7	91,464	577	8.8	92,441	511	7.8
West Virginia	20,512	501	12.6	21,379	284	7.2	21,975	276	7.0
Wisconsin	73,086	467	10.2	73,403	310	6.8	74,102	319	7.0
Wyoming	8,200	77	10.6	8,342	57	7.9	8,302	52	7.2
Total	4,256,893	87,661		4,293,462	51,174		4,331,485	49,405	
Percent			12.7			7.4			7.2
Rate			20.6			11.9			11.4
States Reporting		51			51			51	

Table 3–11 Victims by Age, 2010 (unique count)

State	3			4–7			8–11		
	Child Population	Number	Percent	Child Population	Number	Percent	Child Population	Number	Percent
Alabama	62,645	585	6.2	246,612	2,020	21.6	248,959	1,644	17.6
Alaska	10,471	186	6.6	40,351	703	24.9	38,694	535	18.9
Arizona	103,600	418	6.9	402,340	1,294	21.5	372,189	938	15.6
Arkansas	40,487	729	6.2	158,640	2,747	23.4	154,106	2,088	17.8
California	543,121	4,800	6.3	2,111,716	16,916	22.0	1,973,908	14,014	18.3
Colorado	72,663	845	7.6	284,287	2,849	25.5	264,315	2,226	19.9
Connecticut	42,380	661	6.6	174,019	2,279	22.7	178,172	2,058	20.5
Delaware	11,894	133	6.3	46,396	570	26.8	44,179	400	18.8
District of Columbia	7,015	126	4.7	25,567	630	23.6	22,589	580	21.7
Florida	233,050	3,846	7.7	901,235	11,858	23.6	870,030	8,841	17.6
Georgia	150,183	1,215	6.1	590,694	4,689	23.5	563,793	3,807	19.1
Hawaii	17,174	116	6.7	66,290	388	22.2	59,245	335	19.2
Idaho	24,650	124	7.7	94,767	370	23.0	90,167	282	17.5
Illinois	176,798	2,024	7.7	707,343	6,553	24.8	689,829	4,916	18.6
Indiana	89,435	1,383	6.5	350,086	4,909	23.0	349,445	3,930	18.4
Iowa	40,933	1,007	8.4	155,773	3,032	25.3	153,259	2,248	18.7
Kansas	40,388	110	7.3	157,642	392	26.1	152,657	292	19.4
Kentucky	57,414	1,226	7.2	223,873	4,029	23.7	221,342	3,093	18.2
Louisiana	56,467	530	6.4	250,677	1,959	23.5	244,803	1,526	18.3
Maine	14,287	219	6.7	57,319	822	25.1	58,836	603	18.4
Maryland	75,227	823	6.3	297,599	3,061	23.4	289,553	2,427	18.6
Massachusetts	77,155	1,584	6.5	309,927	5,651	23.1	314,469	4,734	19.4
Michigan	122,941	2,086	6.4	501,272	7,122	22.0	520,170	5,959	18.4
Minnesota	72,336	291	6.5	279,120	1,143	25.6	268,974	966	21.6
Mississippi	43,215	461	6.2	169,395	1,779	24.0	165,629	1,497	20.2
Missouri	80,137	373	7.0	312,590	1,318	24.8	310,486	979	18.4
Montana	12,236	110	8.0	47,110	340	24.6	46,638	271	19.6
Nebraska	26,348	341	7.5	102,496	1,127	24.7	94,950	880	19.2
Nevada	41,015	354	7.6	156,371	1,112	23.9	145,272	806	17.3
New Hampshire	15,635	47	5.5	61,742	187	22.0	63,101	158	18.6
New Jersey	109,511	564	6.3	455,053	2,019	22.5	446,287	1,706	19.0
New Mexico	29,877	347	6.4	117,298	1,426	26.2	108,000	1,116	20.5
New York	239,951	4,371	5.7	959,881	16,950	22.0	948,263	15,125	19.6
North Carolina	131,882	1,547	7.1	514,691	5,209	23.8	499,154	4,171	19.1
North Dakota	8,543	88	7.8	30,944	261	23.1	29,285	194	17.2
Ohio	147,683	2,078	6.6	586,028	7,358	23.5	597,727	5,765	18.4
Oklahoma	53,528	536	7.4	207,188	1,637	22.7	197,970	1,237	17.2
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	149,714	153	4.3	594,572	686	19.3	600,002	721	20.3
Puerto Rico	47,994	691	6.3	198,751	2,615	23.7	223,623	2,386	21.6
Rhode Island	11,957	243	7.4	48,388	787	23.9	49,256	577	17.5
South Carolina	62,196	834	7.1	238,355	2,708	22.9	234,672	2,210	18.7
South Dakota	11,512	117	8.6	44,043	342	25.1	41,779	228	16.8
Tennessee	84,513	489	5.6	327,763	1,820	20.8	326,450	1,562	17.8
Texas	414,474	5,058	7.8	1,623,301	16,568	25.5	1,480,240	11,598	17.9
Utah	54,014	906	7.0	204,963	3,102	24.1	187,101	2,503	19.5
Vermont	6,232	30	4.6	26,315	122	18.5	27,254	156	23.7
Virginia	105,934	458	7.1	415,201	1,508	23.4	397,132	1,181	18.3
Washington	90,301	481	7.3	344,958	1,586	24.1	339,223	1,181	17.9
West Virginia	21,275	265	6.7	84,987	971	24.5	83,950	784	19.8
Wisconsin	72,192	311	6.8	285,357	1,110	24.3	283,734	884	19.3
Wyoming	7,889	68	9.4	29,360	209	28.8	27,525	138	19.0
Total	4,222,472	46,388		16,620,646	160,843		16,098,386	128,456	
Percent			6.7			23.4			18.7
Rate			11.0			9.7			8.0
States Reporting		51			51			51	

Table 3–11 Victims by Age, 2010 (unique count)

State	12–15			16–17			Unknown and 18–21		Total Unique Victims
	Child Population	Number	Percent	Child Population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	249,162	2,128	22.7	130,844	521	5.6	45	0.5	9,367
Alaska	39,049	399	14.1	21,247	103	3.6	41	1.5	2,825
Arizona	358,772	922	15.3	183,234	360	6.0	17	0.3	6,023
Arkansas	153,037	2,470	21.1	79,758	824	7.0	123	1.0	11,729
California	2,052,255	14,183	18.5	1,082,271	5,643	7.4	114	0.1	76,758
Colorado	254,325	1,780	15.9	132,716	563	5.0	27	0.2	11,166
Connecticut	189,374	1,874	18.7	98,612	550	5.5	60	0.6	10,021
Delaware	44,610	306	14.4	23,882	150	7.1	9	0.4	2,125
District of Columbia	22,515	596	22.3	13,015	188	7.0	6	0.2	2,672
Florida	882,453	7,184	14.3	467,086	2,667	5.3	146	0.3	50,239
Georgia	544,476	3,416	17.1	282,219	1,170	5.9	12	0.1	19,976
Hawaii	60,524	304	17.4	32,073	129	7.4	3	0.2	1,744
Idaho	88,330	267	16.6	45,220	107	6.7	2	0.1	1,609
Illinois	700,475	3,705	14.0	362,244	1,169	4.4	45	0.2	26,442
Indiana	350,011	3,974	18.6	181,635	1,309	6.1	7	0.0	21,362
Iowa	156,309	1,643	13.7	83,243	516	4.3	7	0.1	12,005
Kansas	150,337	286	19.0	78,480	83	5.5	2	0.1	1,504
Kentucky	221,171	2,609	15.3	116,726	1,011	5.9	25	0.1	17,029
Louisiana	242,381	1,341	16.1	129,134	438	5.2	4	0.0	8,344
Maine	63,167	528	16.2	35,366	123	3.8	9	0.3	3,269
Maryland	298,817	2,440	18.7	159,739	1,025	7.8	44	0.3	13,059
Massachusetts	325,790	4,366	17.9	173,297	1,533	6.3	56	0.2	24,428
Michigan	544,503	5,691	17.6	290,981	1,899	5.9	75	0.2	32,412
Minnesota	274,816	680	15.2	144,833	231	5.2	20	0.4	4,462
Mississippi	164,979	1,453	19.6	88,047	526	7.1	13	0.2	7,403
Missouri	315,450	1,110	20.9	167,906	407	7.7		0.0	5,313
Montana	48,766	197	14.2	26,754	44	3.2	41	3.0	1,383
Nebraska	95,365	667	14.6	50,181	233	5.1	12	0.3	4,572
Nevada	143,255	643	13.8	72,191	201	4.3	5	0.1	4,654
New Hampshire	68,759	178	20.9	36,633	61	7.2	4	0.5	851
New Jersey	461,083	1,553	17.3	239,205	605	6.7	46	0.5	8,981
New Mexico	106,355	865	15.9	56,791	254	4.7	30	0.6	5,440
New York	996,296	16,364	21.2	534,549	6,931	9.0	176	0.2	77,011
North Carolina	480,047	3,638	16.6	249,691	963	4.4	7	0.0	21,895
North Dakota	31,347	179	15.9	17,022	70	6.2	94	8.3	1,128
Ohio	612,556	5,666	18.1	323,973	2,042	6.5	233	0.7	31,295
Oklahoma	192,438	854	11.8	102,229	238	3.3	30	0.4	7,207
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	636,764	1,020	28.7	344,581	427	12.0	79	2.2	3,555
Puerto Rico	238,681	2,605	23.6	117,951	979	8.9	118	1.1	11,030
Rhode Island	52,317	454	13.8	28,344	181	5.5	13	0.4	3,295
South Carolina	232,141	1,880	15.9	124,759	563	4.8	252	2.1	11,802
South Dakota	42,790	165	12.1	22,847	43	3.2	14	1.0	1,360
Tennessee	325,930	1,724	19.7	169,830	670	7.6	39	0.4	8,760
Texas	1,411,297	8,469	13.0	718,865	2,453	3.8	267	0.4	64,937
Utah	170,107	2,476	19.3	84,707	898	7.0	12	0.1	12,854
Vermont	29,993	198	30.1	16,713	79	12.0		0.0	658
Virginia	397,550	1,113	17.3	208,452	429	6.7	111	1.7	6,449
Washington	339,996	1,097	16.6	181,756	365	5.5	23	0.3	6,593
West Virginia	86,330	598	15.1	46,041	209	5.3	73	1.8	3,961
Wisconsin	291,997	826	18.1	156,379	304	6.7	38	0.8	4,569
Wyoming	27,571	85	11.7	14,836	37	5.1	2	0.3	725
Total	16,266,819	119,169		8,549,088	42,524		2,631		688,251
Percent			17.3			6.2		0.4	
Rate			7.3			5.0			
States Reporting		51			51		49		51

Table 3–12 Victims by Sex, 2010 (unique count)

State	Boys			Girls			Unknown		Total Unique Victims
	Child Population	Number	Percent	Child Population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	576,256	4,077	43.5	552,608	5,284	56.4	6	0.1	9,367
Alaska	94,536	1,367	48.4	89,010	1,432	50.7	26	0.9	2,825
Arizona	885,522	2,997	49.8	846,497	3,022	50.2	4	0.1	6,023
Arkansas	362,632	5,403	46.1	347,336	6,319	53.9	7	0.1	11,729
California	4,832,846	36,944	48.1	4,602,836	39,756	51.8	58	0.1	76,758
Colorado	628,226	5,360	48.0	599,537	5,806	52.0			11,166
Connecticut	413,341	4,994	49.8	394,644	4,976	49.7	51	0.5	10,021
Delaware	105,679	1,072	50.4	101,314	1,053	49.6			2,125
District of Columbia	58,249	1,380	51.6	55,787	1,288	48.2	4	0.1	2,672
Florida	2,080,260	25,269	50.3	1,977,513	24,874	49.5	96	0.2	50,239
Georgia	1,320,969	9,799	49.1	1,262,823	10,139	50.8	38	0.2	19,976
Hawaii	150,713	819	47.0	139,648	918	52.6	7	0.4	1,744
Idaho	214,730	799	49.7	204,460	810	50.3			1,609
Illinois	1,623,694	12,967	49.0	1,553,683	13,288	50.3	187	0.7	26,442
Indiana	812,766	10,019	46.9	776,599	11,307	52.9	36	0.2	21,362
Iowa	365,006	6,093	50.8	348,149	5,909	49.2	3	0.0	12,005
Kansas	360,880	649	43.2	344,071	855	56.8			1,504
Kentucky	518,881	8,290	48.7	495,442	8,543	50.2	196	1.2	17,029
Louisiana	574,401	4,175	50.0	548,985	4,146	49.7	23	0.3	8,344
Maine	138,787	1,691	51.7	132,389	1,575	48.2	3	0.1	3,269
Maryland	690,134	6,195	47.4	661,801	6,816	52.2	48	0.4	13,059
Massachusetts	732,100	12,026	49.2	700,902	11,912	48.8	490	2.0	24,428
Michigan	1,202,546	15,962	49.2	1,147,346	16,449	50.7	1	0.0	32,412
Minnesota	644,918	2,087	46.8	615,879	2,374	53.2	1	0.0	4,462
Mississippi	392,610	3,331	45.0	375,132	4,069	55.0	3	0.0	7,403
Missouri	731,266	2,364	44.5	700,072	2,949	55.5			5,313
Montana	112,780	673	48.7	107,048	697	50.4	13	0.9	1,383
Nebraska	231,217	2,229	48.8	220,424	2,343	51.2			4,572
Nevada	349,931	2,328	50.0	331,102	2,326	50.0			4,654
New Hampshire	147,752	391	45.9	141,319	457	53.7	3	0.4	851
New Jersey	1,047,728	4,302	47.9	998,120	4,647	51.7	32	0.4	8,981
New Mexico	259,682	2,702	49.7	250,556	2,714	49.9	24	0.4	5,440
New York	2,260,365	38,872	50.5	2,163,718	37,877	49.2	262	0.3	77,011
North Carolina	1,165,235	10,919	49.9	1,112,732	10,976	50.1			21,895
North Dakota	73,549	557	49.4	70,422	560	49.6	11	1.0	1,128
Ohio	1,386,707	14,496	46.3	1,327,634	16,577	53.0	222	0.7	31,295
Oklahoma	471,310	3,532	49.0	447,539	3,675	51.0			7,207
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	1,418,753	1,198	33.7	1,356,379	2,357	66.3			3,555
Puerto Rico	492,412	5,521	50.1	471,435	5,470	49.6	39	0.4	11,030
Rhode Island	116,278	1,650	50.1	110,547	1,635	49.6	10	0.3	3,295
South Carolina	553,195	5,806	49.2	527,537	5,871	49.7	125	1.1	11,802
South Dakota	102,141	645	47.4	97,475	711	52.3	4	0.3	1,360
Tennessee	761,466	3,863	44.1	731,786	4,896	55.9	1	0.0	8,760
Texas	3,529,857	31,250	48.1	3,366,112	33,599	51.7	88	0.1	64,937
Utah	446,632	6,044	47.0	422,192	6,796	52.9	14	0.1	12,854
Vermont	64,651	256	38.9	61,624	402	61.1			658
Virginia	942,985	3,087	47.9	904,197	3,352	52.0	10	0.2	6,449
Washington	802,654	3,163	48.0	766,938	3,413	51.8	17	0.3	6,593
West Virginia	197,806	1,928	48.7	188,643	2,028	51.2	5	0.1	3,961
Wisconsin	669,725	1,978	43.3	640,525	2,546	55.7	45	1.0	4,569
Wyoming	68,013	345	47.6	64,012	380	52.4			725
Total	38,184,772	333,864		36,454,479	352,174		2,213		688,251
Percent			48.5			51.2		0.3	100.0
Rate			8.7			9.7			
States Reporting		51			51		39		51

Table 3–13 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 (unique count)

State	African-American			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian			Hispanic		
	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%
Alabama	338,532	2,489	26.6	4,674	7	0.1	12,396	12	0.1	64,429	416	4.4
Alaska	9,017	118	4.2	31,659	1,369	48.5	8,552	43	1.5	16,884	95	3.4
Arizona	76,809	487	8.1	87,518	267	4.4	39,193	24	0.4	754,363	2,358	39.1
Arkansas	134,192	2,114	18.0	6,610	11	0.1	8,881	20	0.2	70,989	700	6.0
California	553,879	10,015	13.0	42,962	464	0.6	967,104	1,923	2.5	4,736,730	40,762	53.1
Colorado	56,190	993	8.9	9,750	78	0.7	33,157	64	0.6	366,807	4,277	38.3
Connecticut	90,639	2,216	22.1	2,364	10	0.1	32,538	69	0.7	144,500	2,898	28.9
Delaware	49,554	950	44.7				6,662	16	0.8	25,003	188	8.8
District of Columbia	70,166	1,642	61.5	273	1	0.0	3,154	3	0.1	13,960	251	9.4
Florida	808,245	14,899	29.7	12,504	88	0.2	98,403	189	0.4	1,070,805	8,534	17.0
Georgia	828,429	8,465	42.4	6,402	8	0.0	74,589	61	0.3	324,493	1,396	7.0
Hawaii	12,027	19	1.1	1,431	6	0.3	78,143	164	9.4	43,508	54	3.1
Idaho	5,739	18	1.1	6,157	47	2.9	4,710	6	0.4	68,682	195	12.1
Illinois	535,683	8,330	31.5	5,741	18	0.1	133,210	175	0.7	705,192	3,034	11.5
Indiana	175,053	3,704	17.3	3,534	11	0.1	23,520	50	0.2	137,909	1,635	7.7
Iowa	28,972	1,084	9.0	3,543	129	1.1	13,681	103	0.9	55,999	692	5.8
Kansas	50,218	206	13.7	6,492	8	0.5	16,338	2	0.1	104,019	159	10.6
Kentucky	95,524	1,779	10.4	2,090	7	0.0	11,601	18	0.1	45,929	395	2.3
Louisiana	421,219	3,756	45.0	6,842	9	0.1	16,599	23	0.3	50,029	165	2.0
Maine	6,301	51	1.6	2,026	26	0.8	3,752	9	0.3	6,657	86	2.6
Maryland	423,875	6,009	46.0	3,495	18	0.1	68,350	114	0.9	141,459	977	7.5
Massachusetts	108,227	3,100	12.7	3,111	34	0.1	80,843	377	1.5	194,727	5,809	23.8
Michigan	393,080	8,663	26.7	13,293	135	0.4	63,826	80	0.2	156,510	1,435	4.4
Minnesota	82,680	894	20.0	18,921	331	7.4	63,475	85	1.9	94,442	505	11.3
Mississippi	331,347	3,077	41.6	4,388	15	0.2	6,940	18	0.2	27,028	159	2.1
Missouri	198,534	948	17.8	6,417	11	0.2	24,049	12	0.2	79,096	206	3.9
Montana	3,003	11	0.8	20,774	297	21.5	1,884	1	0.1	11,494	81	5.9
Nebraska	25,962	758	16.6	5,617	228	5.0	8,733	31	0.7	63,824	593	13.0
Nevada	54,218	873	18.8	7,447	43	0.9	33,419	50	1.1	263,782	1,377	29.6
New Hampshire	6,293	25	2.9				7,099	7	0.8	13,357	62	7.3
New Jersey	298,868	2,752	30.6	3,216	7	0.1	166,974	108	1.2	442,088	1,762	19.6
New Mexico	14,087	138	2.5	52,388	491	9.0	6,590	7	0.1	282,203	3,150	57.9
New York	739,769	21,843	28.4	15,088	249	0.3	310,503	1,128	1.5	960,678	18,947	24.6
North Carolina	533,736	6,688	30.5	27,909	431	2.0	51,305	81	0.4	296,159	2,200	10.0
North Dakota	2,604	14	1.2	13,161	202	17.9	1,357	1	0.1	5,660	52	4.6
Ohio	393,208	5,886	18.8	5,475	13	0.0	46,713	41	0.1	123,160	795	2.5
Oklahoma	85,762	794	11.0	82,950	519	7.2	14,346	14	0.2	120,670	1,003	13.9
Oregon												
Pennsylvania												
Puerto Rico												
Rhode Island	15,848	388	11.8	1,442	26	0.8	7,332	28	0.8	45,268	766	23.2
South Carolina	343,549	4,304	36.5	4,041	14	0.1	15,109	15	0.1	81,034	494	4.2
South Dakota	3,767	43	3.2	26,004	637	46.8	2,175	4	0.3	10,340	87	6.4
Tennessee	299,046	2,265	25.9	3,663	16	0.2	22,036	22	0.3	107,483	358	4.1
Texas	788,129	10,694	16.5	23,692	61	0.1	218,993	258	0.4	3,247,131	29,942	46.1
Utah	13,111	381	3.0	11,116	243	1.9	14,930	91	0.7	141,968	2,965	23.1
Vermont	2,111	12	1.8				1,993	2	0.3	2,805	5	0.8
Virginia	399,265	1,802	27.9	4,820	5	0.1	93,184	64	1.0	197,128	688	10.7
Washington	67,354	462	7.0	26,023	377	5.7	101,310	114	1.7	276,821	1,006	15.3
West Virginia	18,863	110	2.8				2,689	2	0.1	7,724	63	1.6
Wisconsin	112,659	967	21.2	14,991	156	3.4	40,038	74	1.6	118,032	397	8.7
Wyoming	2,621	13	1.8	4,296	6	0.8	1,148	1	0.1	16,514	93	12.8
Total	10,107,964	147,249		646,310	7,129		3,063,526	5,804		16,335,472	144,267	
Percent			21.9			1.1			0.9			21.4
Rate			14.6			11.0			1.9			8.8
States Reporting		49			45			49			49	

Table 3–13 Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 (unique count)

State	Multiple Race			Pacific Islander			White			Unknown		Total Unique Victims
	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Child Population	Number	%	Number	%	
Alabama	22,252	270	2.9	421	3	0.0	686,160	5,325	56.8	845	9.0	9,367
Alaska	14,257	154	5.5	1,518	50	1.8	101,659	653	23.1	343	12.1	2,825
Arizona	45,051	233	3.9	2,674	7	0.1	726,411	2,412	40.0	235	3.9	6,023
Arkansas	18,854	684	5.8	953	54	0.5	469,489	8,053	68.7	93	0.8	11,729
California	327,066	2,602	3.4	32,294	216	0.3	2,775,647	18,556	24.2	2,220	2.9	76,758
Colorado	37,833	366	3.3	1,431	34	0.3	722,595	5,213	46.7	141	1.3	11,166
Connecticut	20,222	513	5.1	414	5	0.0	517,308	4,041	40.3	269	2.7	10,021
Delaware	5,945	36	1.7	110	1	0.0	119,154	934	44.0			2,125
District of Columbia				73	2	0.1	23,330	17	0.6	756	28.3	2,672
Florida	100,390	1,538	3.1	3,152	44	0.1	1,964,274	24,051	47.9	896	1.8	50,239
Georgia	59,923	652	3.3	1,804	14	0.1	1,288,152	9,311	46.6	69	0.3	19,976
Hawaii	71,001	710	40.7	29,782	327	18.8	54,469	192	11.0	272	15.6	1,744
Idaho	11,472	58	3.6	584	2	0.1	321,846	1,245	77.4	38	2.4	1,609
Illinois	70,522	2	0.0	1,250	9	0.0	1,725,779	14,171	53.6	703	2.7	26,442
Indiana	38,244	1,154	5.4	601	11	0.1	1,210,504	14,661	68.6	136	0.6	21,362
Iowa	17,913	237	2.0	395	29	0.2	592,652	6,871	57.2	2,860	23.8	12,005
Kansas	23,476	53	3.5	508	1	0.1	503,900	1,069	71.1	6	0.4	1,504
Kentucky	23,828	445	2.6	556	1	0.0	834,795	11,767	69.1	2,617	15.4	17,029
Louisiana	22,501	97	1.2	476	1	0.0	605,720	4,138	49.6	155	1.9	8,344
Maine	6,534	125	3.8	116	4	0.1	245,790	2,147	65.7	821	25.1	3,269
Maryland	42,519	335	2.6	856	1	0.0	671,381	4,404	33.7	1,201	9.2	13,059
Massachusetts	36,498	847	3.5	738	7	0.0	1,008,858	9,841	40.3	4,413	18.1	24,428
Michigan	68,751	2,088	6.4	942	11	0.0	1,653,490	19,639	60.6	361	1.1	32,412
Minnesota	40,617	552	12.4	847	4	0.1	959,815	2,057	46.1	34	0.8	4,462
Mississippi	13,265	80	1.1	235	2	0.0	384,539	3,756	50.7	296	4.0	7,403
Missouri				1,298	2	0.0	1,082,699	4,033	75.9	101	1.9	5,313
Montana	7,101	59	4.3	207	2	0.1	175,365	828	59.9	104	7.5	1,383
Nebraska	11,933	77	1.7	427	8	0.2	335,145	2,590	56.6	287	6.3	4,572
Nevada	28,842	307	6.6	3,706	54	1.2	289,619	1,909	41.0	41	0.9	4,654
New Hampshire	6,309	19	2.2	105	1	0.1	255,194	673	79.1	64	7.5	851
New Jersey	45,248	148	1.6	941	7	0.1	1,088,513	2,567	28.6	1,630	18.1	8,981
New Mexico	11,127	133	2.4	456	4	0.1	143,387	1,373	25.2	144	2.6	5,440
New York	106,484	2,128	2.8	2,405	16	0.0	2,289,156	25,128	32.6	7,572	9.8	77,011
North Carolina	55,465	958	4.4	1,584	28	0.1	1,311,809	11,293	51.6	216	1.0	21,895
North Dakota	3,811	56	5.0	98	3	0.3	117,280	590	52.3	210	18.6	1,128
Ohio				967	7	0.0	2,069,513	16,225	51.8	8,328	26.6	31,295
Oklahoma	55,109	1,678	23.3	939	4	0.1	559,073	3,195	44.3			7,207
Oregon												
Pennsylvania												
Puerto Rico												
Rhode Island	6,762	205	6.2	170	1	0.0	150,003	1,692	51.4	189	5.7	3,295
South Carolina	23,692	492	4.2	546	9	0.1	612,761	6,085	51.6	389	3.3	11,802
South Dakota	5,841	103	7.6	111	3	0.2	151,378	453	33.3	30	2.2	1,360
Tennessee				854	6	0.1	1,026,363	5,502	62.8	591	6.7	8,760
Texas	130,483	2,054	3.2	5,263	33	0.1	2,482,278	20,416	31.4	1,479	2.3	64,937
Utah	23,967	194	1.5	7,698	219	1.7	656,034	8,709	67.8	52	0.4	12,854
Vermont	2,931	2	0.3				115,986	619	94.1	18	2.7	658
Virginia	62,820	283	4.4	1,496	12	0.2	1,088,469	3,312	51.4	283	4.4	6,449
Washington	85,756	549	8.3	8,518	63	1.0	1,003,810	3,584	54.4	438	6.6	6,593
West Virginia	8,610	172	4.3				347,750	3,429	86.6	185	4.7	3,961
Wisconsin	33,975	136	3.0	720	2	0.0	989,835	2,404	52.6	433	9.5	4,569
Wyoming	3,506	1	0.1				103,785	543	74.9	68	9.4	725
Total	1,858,706	23,585		121,239	1,324		38,612,922	301,676		42,632		673,666
Percent			3.5			0.2			44.8		6.3	100.0
Rate			12.7			10.9			7.8			
States Reporting		45			46			49		47		49

Table 3–14 Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2010 *(unique count)*

State	Unique Victims	Medical Neglect		Neglect		Other		Physical Abuse	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	9,367			3,518	37.6			4,687	50.0
Alaska	2,825	47	1.7	2,505	88.7			367	13.0
Arizona	6,023			5,259	87.3			972	16.1
Arkansas	11,729	883	7.5	8,060	68.7	2	0.0	2,385	20.3
California	76,758			65,022	84.7	84	0.1	8,453	11.0
Colorado	11,166	173	1.5	9,220	82.6			1,450	13.0
Connecticut	10,021	368	3.7	9,919	99.0			611	6.1
Delaware	2,125	19	0.9	880	41.4	171	8.0	329	15.5
District of Columbia	2,672	160	6.0	1,751	65.5	882	33.0	480	18.0
Florida	50,239	1070	2.1	27,588	54.9	26,251	52.3	5,303	10.6
Georgia	19,976	1062	5.3	12,794	64.0			2,768	13.9
Hawaii	1,744	23	1.3	210	12.0	1,679	96.3	203	11.6
Idaho	1,609	15	0.9	1,280	79.6	109	6.8	271	16.8
Illinois	26,442	592	2.2	19,662	74.4			5,667	21.4
Indiana	21,362	404	1.9	19,019	89.0			2,371	11.1
Iowa	12,005	121	1.0	11,157	92.9	788	6.6	1,506	12.5
Kansas	1,504	34	2.3	335	22.3	296	19.7	336	22.3
Kentucky	17,029			16,420	96.4			1,447	8.5
Louisiana	8,344			6,829	81.8	52	0.6	2,285	27.4
Maine	3,269			2,513	76.9			525	16.1
Maryland	13,059			9,355	71.6			3,306	25.3
Massachusetts	24,428			24,254	99.3	4	0.0	3,437	14.1
Michigan	32,412	1018	3.1	29,759	91.8	11,976	36.9	7,486	23.1
Minnesota	4,462	53	1.2	3,221	72.2			912	20.4
Mississippi	7,403	336	4.5	5,067	68.4	22	0.3	1,554	21.0
Missouri	5,313	158	3.0	3,031	57.0			1,634	30.8
Montana	1,383	27	2.0	1,232	89.1	1	0.1	167	12.1
Nebraska	4,572			4,411	96.5			534	11.7
Nevada	4,654	98	2.1	3,545	76.2			1,525	32.8
New Hampshire	851	24	2.8	685	80.5			122	14.3
New Jersey	8,981	241	2.7	7,266	80.9			1,469	16.4
New Mexico	5,440	95	1.7	4,706	86.5	1	0.0	756	13.9
New York	77,011	4410	5.7	82,061	106.6	24,618	32.0	8,792	11.4
North Carolina	21,895	453	2.1	19,054	87.0	120	0.5	2,178	9.9
North Dakota	1,128	39	3.5	761	67.5			180	16.0
Ohio	31,295	565	1.8	14,831	47.4			12,270	39.2
Oklahoma	7,207	161	2.2	6,368	88.4			1,110	15.4
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	3,555	98	2.8	99	2.8			1,178	33.1
Puerto Rico	11,030	616	5.6	6,137	55.6	26	0.2	2,709	24.6
Rhode Island	3,295	58	1.8	3,133	95.1	31	0.9	457	13.9
South Carolina	11,802	458	3.9	8,061	68.3	49	0.4	4,373	37.1
South Dakota	1,360			1,303	95.8			127	9.3
Tennessee	8,760	112	1.3	5,010	57.2			1,512	17.3
Texas	64,937	1872	2.9	53,597	82.5			13,632	21.0
Utah	12,854	44	0.3	2,767	21.5	3,046	23.7	1,704	13.3
Vermont	658	19	2.9	15	2.3			244	37.1
Virginia	6,449	155	2.4	4,162	64.5	2	0.0	1,865	28.9
Washington	6,593			5,486	83.2			1,538	23.3
West Virginia	3,961	62	1.6	2,122	53.6	388	9.8	1,192	30.1
Wisconsin	4,569	61	1.3	2,605	57.0			953	20.9
Wyoming	725	5	0.7	512	70.6	26	3.6	48	6.6
Total	688,251	16,209		538,557		70,624		121,380	
Percent			2.4		78.3		10.3		17.6
States Reporting	51	40		51		24		51	

Table 3–14 Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2010 (unique count)

State	Psychological Maltreatment		Sexual Abuse		Unknown		Total Reported Maltreatments	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	17	0.2	2,105	22.5			10,327	110.2
Alaska	512	18.1	112	4.0			3,543	125.4
Arizona	21	0.3	330	5.5			6,582	109.3
Arkansas	99	0.8	2,424	20.7			13,853	118.1
California	13,657	17.8	5,091	6.6			92,307	120.3
Colorado	478	4.3	1,085	9.7	39	0.3	12,445	111.5
Connecticut	428	4.3	450	4.5			11,776	117.5
Delaware	815	38.4	158	7.4			2,372	111.6
District of Columbia	44	1.6	67	2.5			3,384	126.6
Florida	686	1.4	2,325	4.6			63,223	125.8
Georgia	4,949	24.8	1,014	5.1			22,587	113.1
Hawaii	9	0.5	91	5.2			2,215	127.0
Idaho	9	0.6	87	5.4			1,771	110.1
Illinois	27	0.1	4,375	16.5			30,323	114.7
Indiana	105	0.5	3,461	16.2			25,360	118.7
Iowa	66	0.5	540	4.5			14,178	118.1
Kansas	154	10.2	520	34.6			1,675	111.4
Kentucky	65	0.4	770	4.5			18,702	109.8
Louisiana	68	0.8	641	7.7			9,875	118.3
Maine	1,305	39.9	221	6.8			4,564	139.6
Maryland	31	0.2	1,719	13.2			14,411	110.4
Massachusetts	31	0.1	835	3.4			28,561	116.9
Michigan	11,156	34.4	1,177	3.6			62,572	193.1
Minnesota	32	0.7	826	18.5			5,044	113.0
Mississippi	834	11.3	976	13.2			8,789	118.7
Missouri	207	3.9	1,491	28.1			6,521	122.7
Montana	192	13.9	86	6.2			1,705	123.3
Nebraska	32	0.7	314	6.9			5,291	115.7
Nevada	78	1.7	349	7.5			5,595	120.2
New Hampshire	16	1.9	117	13.7			964	113.3
New Jersey	35	0.4	980	10.9			9,991	111.2
New Mexico	1,137	20.9	198	3.6			6,893	126.7
New York	699	0.9	2,664	3.5			123,244	160.0
North Carolina	115	0.5	1,864	8.5	154	0.7	23,938	109.3
North Dakota	483	42.8	46	4.1			1,509	133.8
Ohio	2,050	6.6	5,790	18.5			35,506	113.5
Oklahoma	1,324	18.4	554	7.7	4	0.1	9,521	132.1
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	42	1.2	2,328	65.5			3,745	105.3
Puerto Rico	4,313	39.1	248	2.2	2088	18.9	16,137	146.3
Rhode Island	3	0.1	139	4.2			3,821	116.0
South Carolina	161	1.4	652	5.5			13,754	116.5
South Dakota	27	2.0	53	3.9			1,510	111.0
Tennessee	220	2.5	2,637	30.1			9,491	108.3
Texas	595	0.9	6,046	9.3			75,742	116.6
Utah	6,618	51.5	2,041	15.9			16,220	126.2
Vermont	8	1.2	441	67.0			727	110.5
Virginia	75	1.2	949	14.7			7,208	111.8
Washington			472	7.2			7,496	113.7
West Virginia	1,194	30.1	219	5.5			5,177	130.7
Wisconsin	45	1.0	1,382	30.2			5,046	110.4
Wyoming	138	19.0	67	9.2			796	109.8
Total	55,405		63,527		2,285		867,987	
Percent		8.1		9.2		0.3		126.1
States Reporting	50		51		4		51	

Table 3–15 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2010 *(unique count)*

State	Unique Victims	Behavior Problem		Emotionally Disturbed		Learning Disability		Mental Retardation	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	9,367			39	0.4			15	0.2
Alaska	2,825	71	2.5	32	1.1	38	1.3	3	0.1
Arizona	6,023	262	4.3	110	1.8	230	3.8	6	0.1
Arkansas	11,729	758	6.5	208	1.8	389	3.3	81	0.7
California	76,758	198	0.3	1,629	2.1	74	0.1	484	0.6
Colorado									
Connecticut	10,021	216	2.2	149	1.5	443	4.4	40	0.4
Delaware	2,125	75	3.5	252	11.9	39	1.8	27	1.3
District of Columbia	2,672			38	1.4				
Florida									
Georgia	19,976	1,240	6.2	1,768	8.9	347	1.7	111	0.6
Hawaii	1,744	77	4.4	28	1.6	2	0.1	6	0.3
Idaho	1,609	319	19.8	155	9.6	21	1.3	4	0.2
Illinois									
Indiana	21,362	2,491	11.7	1,075	5.0	571	2.7	181	0.8
Iowa									
Kansas	1,504			133	8.8	27	1.8	31	2.1
Kentucky									
Louisiana									
Maine	3,269	11	0.3	477	14.6	5	0.2	4	0.1
Maryland	13,059			258	2.0	183	1.4	51	0.4
Massachusetts									
Michigan									
Minnesota	4,462	664	14.9	407	9.1	61	1.4	120	2.7
Mississippi	7,403	410	5.5	37	0.5	124	1.7	44	0.6
Missouri	5,313	134	2.5	435	8.2	142	2.7	35	0.7
Montana	1,383	140	10.1	57	4.1	68	4.9	2	0.1
Nebraska	4,572	332	7.3	489	10.7	159	3.5	45	1.0
Nevada	4,654	408	8.8	362	7.8	2	0.0	41	0.9
New Hampshire	851	32	3.8	154	18.1	39	4.6	66	7.8
New Jersey	8,981	907	10.1	141	1.6	401	4.5	50	0.6
New Mexico	5,440	39	0.7	560	10.3	47	0.9	27	0.5
New York									
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma	7,207	197	2.7	482	6.7	458	6.4	91	1.3
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico	11,030	1,139	10.3	518	4.7	720	6.5	143	1.3
Rhode Island	3,295	111	3.4	211	6.4	36	1.1	21	0.6
South Carolina	11,802	1,440	12.2	243	2.1			65	0.6
South Dakota	1,360	108	7.9	31	2.3	68	5.0	6	0.4
Tennessee									
Texas	64,937	558	0.9	5	0.0	198	0.3	51	0.1
Utah	12,854	1,028	8.0	101	0.8	57	0.4	81	0.6
Vermont									
Virginia									
Washington	6,593	335	5.1	105	1.6	3	0.0	49	0.7
West Virginia	3,961	205	5.2	202	5.1	108	2.7	6	0.2
Wisconsin	4,569	71	1.6	290	6.3	130	2.8	34	0.7
Wyoming	725	47	6.5	20	2.8	23	3.2	15	2.1
Total	355,435	14,023		11,201		5,213		2,036	
Percent			3.9		3.2		1.5		0.6
States Reporting	35	31		35		32		34	

Table 3–15 Victims With a Reported Disability, 2010 (unique count)

State	Other Medical Condition		Physically Disabled		Visually or Hearing Impaired		Total Reported Disabilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	1,162	12.4	6	0.1	3	0.0	1,225	13.1
Alaska	14	0.5					158	5.6
Arizona	1,165	19.3			574	9.5	2,347	39.0
Arkansas	847	7.2	45	0.4	227	1.9	2,555	21.8
California	8,284	10.8	336	0.4	653	0.9	11,658	15.2
Colorado								
Connecticut	191	1.9	30	0.3	18	0.2	1,087	10.8
Delaware	205	9.6	6	0.3	13	0.6	617	29.0
District of Columbia	216	8.1			1	0.0	255	9.5
Florida								
Georgia	789	3.9	101	0.5	94	0.5	4,450	22.3
Hawaii	91	5.2	7	0.4	6	0.3	217	12.4
Idaho	260	16.2	50	3.1	23	1.4	832	51.7
Illinois								
Indiana	213	1.0	175	0.8	62	0.3	4,768	22.3
Iowa								
Kansas	6	0.4	16	1.1	8	0.5	221	14.7
Kentucky								
Louisiana								
Maine	7	0.2	4	0.1			508	15.5
Maryland	83	0.6	59	0.5	59	0.5	693	5.3
Massachusetts								
Michigan								
Minnesota	229	5.1	27	0.6	21	0.5	1,529	34.3
Mississippi	582	7.9	16	0.2	21	0.3	1,234	16.7
Missouri	121	2.3	179	3.4	25	0.5	1,071	20.2
Montana	78	5.6	4	0.3	14	1.0	363	26.2
Nebraska	203	4.4	24	0.5	21	0.5	1,273	27.8
Nevada	14	0.3	40	0.9	4	0.1	871	18.7
New Hampshire	120	14.1	14	1.6	7	0.8	432	50.8
New Jersey	368	4.1	44	0.5	24	0.3	1,935	21.5
New Mexico	221	4.1	13	0.2	21	0.4	928	17.1
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio								
Oklahoma	628	8.7	35	0.5	40	0.6	1,931	26.8
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico	460	4.2	61	0.6	62	0.6	3,103	28.1
Rhode Island	154	4.7	17	0.5	6	0.2	556	16.9
South Carolina	726	6.2	1,440	12.2	52	0.4	3,966	33.6
South Dakota	85	6.3	15	1.1	7	0.5	320	23.5
Tennessee								
Texas	664	1.0	66	0.1	97	0.1	1,639	2.5
Utah	49	0.4	12	0.1	37	0.3	1,365	10.6
Vermont								
Virginia								
Washington	177	2.7	17	0.3	36	0.5	722	11.0
West Virginia			3	0.1			524	13.2
Wisconsin	160	3.5	26	0.6	32	0.7	743	16.3
Wyoming	31	4.3	5	0.7	1	0.1	142	19.6
Total	18,603		2893		2,269		56,238	
Percent		5.2		0.8		0.6		15.8
States Reporting	34		32		32		35	

Table 3–16 Children With a Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor, 2010 (unique count)

State	Unique Victims	Unique Victims With a Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor		Unique Nonvictims	Unique Nonvictims With a Domestic Violence Caregiver Risk Factor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	9,367	112	1.2			
Alaska	2,825	266	9.4	4,708	163	3.5
Arizona						
Arkansas	11,729	792	6.8	50,190	676	1.3
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware	2,125	989	46.5	11,309	384	3.4
District of Columbia	2,672	531	19.9	9,791	726	7.4
Florida	50,239	21,894	43.6	219,450	10,878	5.0
Georgia	19,976	2,188	11.0	38,939	1,512	3.9
Hawaii	1,744	504	28.9	3,038	891	29.3
Idaho	1,609	446	27.7	7,239	495	6.8
Illinois	26,442	8,736	33.0	95,440	9,899	10.4
Indiana	21,362	5,393	25.2	70,646	1,137	1.6
Iowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky	17,029	2,437	14.3	44,614	878	2.0
Louisiana						
Maine	3,269	1,011	30.9	5,616	705	12.6
Maryland	13,059	648	5.0	20,243	280	1.4
Massachusetts	24,428	1,055	4.3			
Michigan	32,412	18,269	56.4	113,723	15,882	14.0
Minnesota	4,462	1,245	27.9	18,353	3,198	17.4
Mississippi	7,403	315	4.3			
Missouri	5,313	931	17.5	54,716	3,967	7.3
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada	4,654	82	1.8			
New Hampshire	851	367	43.1	9,098	2,147	23.6
New Jersey	8,981	1,777	19.8	66,626	6,262	9.4
New Mexico	5,440	1,377	25.3	16,874	1,608	9.5
New York	77,011	14,277	18.5	147,399	5,567	3.8
North Carolina						
North Dakota	1,128	274	24.3	5,222	917	17.6
Ohio	31,295	7,118	22.7	60,341	5,265	8.7
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	3,555	213	6.0			
Puerto Rico	11,030	2,256	20.5	17,829	465	2.6
Rhode Island	3,295	1,267	38.5	5,269	1,299	24.7
South Carolina						
South Dakota	1,360	412	30.3	4,955	949	19.2
Tennessee						
Texas	64,937	23,977	36.9	202,886	28,931	14.3
Utah	12,854	3,269	25.4	14,973	437	2.9
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington	6,593	2,382	36.1	35,120	5,004	14.2
West Virginia						
Wisconsin	4,569	432	9.5	28,378	1,386	4.9
Wyoming	725	141	19.4			
Total	495,743	127,383		1,382,985	111,908	
Percent			25.7			8.1
States Reporting	35	35		29	29	

Table 3–17 Children With an Alcohol Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor, 2010 (unique count)

State	Unique Victims	Unique Victims With an Alcohol Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor		Unique Nonvictims	Unique Nonvictims With an Alcohol Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama						
Alaska	2,825	362	12.8	4,708	230	4.9
Arizona						
Arkansas	11,729	191	1.6			
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware	2,125	271	12.8			
District of Columbia	2,672	929	34.8	9,791	1,327	13.6
Florida						
Georgia	19,976	618	3.1	38,939	461	1.2
Hawaii	1,744	243	13.9	3,038	418	13.8
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
Iowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine	3,269	640	19.6	5,616	425	7.6
Maryland	13,059	438	3.4	20,243	266	1.3
Massachusetts						
Michigan	32,412	2,847	8.8			
Minnesota	4,462	511	11.5	18,353	1,349	7.4
Mississippi	7,403	293	4.0			
Missouri	5,313	409	7.7	54,716	1,582	2.9
Montana	1,383	139	10.1	8,933	162	1.8
Nebraska						
Nevada	4,654	398	8.6	16,227	297	1.8
New Hampshire	851	129	15.2	9,098	347	3.8
New Jersey	8,981	1,315	14.6	66,626	3,079	4.6
New Mexico	5,440	3,328	61.2	16,874	5,549	32.9
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota	1,128	364	32.3	5,222	959	18.4
Ohio						
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	3,555	377	10.6			
Puerto Rico	11,030	639	5.8			
Rhode Island	3,295	132	4.0	5,269	100	1.9
South Carolina						
South Dakota	1,360	732	53.8	4,955	924	18.6
Tennessee						
Texas	64,937	6,660	10.3	202,886	9,911	4.9
Utah	12,854	1,732	13.5	14,973	190	1.3
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington	6,593	2,053	31.1	35,120	4,102	11.7
West Virginia	3,961	54	1.4			
Wisconsin	4,569	276	6.0	28,378	776	2.7
Wyoming	725	226	31.2	4,994	67	1.3
Total	242,305	26,306		574,959	32,521	
Percent			10.9			5.7
States Reporting	28	28		21	21	

Table 3–18 Children With a Drug Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor, 2010 (unique count)

State	Unique Victims	Unique Victims With a Drug Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor		Unique Nonvictims	Unique Nonvictims With a Drug Abuse Caregiver Risk Factor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	9,367	302	3.2			
Alaska	2,825	183	6.5	4,708	149	3.2
Arizona						
Arkansas	11,729	452	3.9	50,190	708	1.4
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware	2,125	440	20.7	11,309	166	1.5
District of Columbia	2,672	929	34.8	9,791	1,327	13.6
Florida						
Georgia	19,976	2,643	13.2	38,939	1,868	4.8
Hawaii	1,744	608	34.9	3,038	813	26.8
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
Iowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine	3,269	943	28.8	5,616	734	13.1
Maryland	13,059	1,311	10.0	20,243	446	2.2
Massachusetts						
Michigan	32,412	2,847	8.8	32,412	989	3.1
Minnesota	4,462	552	12.4	18,353	1,125	6.1
Mississippi	7,403	878	11.9			
Missouri	5,313	926	17.4	54,716	2,363	4.3
Montana	1,383	142	10.3	8,933	213	2.4
Nebraska						
Nevada	4,654	398	8.6	16,227	297	1.8
New Hampshire	851	116	13.6	9,098	407	4.5
New Jersey	8,981	2,367	26.4	66,626	5,488	8.2
New Mexico	5,440	3,467	63.7	16,874	6,713	39.8
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	3,555	377	10.6			
Puerto Rico	11,030	564	5.1			
Rhode Island	3,295	345	10.5	5,269	211	4.0
South Carolina						
South Dakota	1,360	402	29.6	4,955	394	8.0
Tennessee						
Texas	64,937	19,323	29.8	202,886	26,878	13.2
Utah	12,854	641	5.0	14,973	730	4.9
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington	6,593	3,034	46.0	35,120	6,409	18.2
West Virginia	3,961	334	8.4			
Wisconsin	4,569	278	6.1	28,378	731	2.6
Wyoming	725	244	33.7	4,994	72	1.4
Total	250,544	45,046		663,648	59,231	
Percent			18.0			8.9
States Reporting	28	28		23	23	

Table 3–19 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence, 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

State	Percentage of Unique Victims Without Another Incident of Maltreatment During a 6-month Period				
	2006 Percent	2007 Percent	2008 Percent	2009 Percent	2010 Percent
Alabama	98.1	98.0	98.7	98.8	98.8
Alaska	92.6	89.0	90.9	90.5	92.9
Arizona	97.4	98.6	98.3	98.5	96.7
Arkansas	95.3	93.3	94.7	94.5	93.8
California	92.6	92.8	92.7	93.2	93.2
Colorado	95.7	95.3	94.9	95.8	95.7
Connecticut	92.2	93.1	93.7	93.7	92.6
Delaware	98.4	97.3	98.2	97.9	97.1
District of Columbia	93.0	95.6	95.9	96.4	94.1
Florida	89.1	94.4	93.5	93.0	92.8
Georgia	95.3	96.6	97.8	97.8	97.2
Hawaii	97.3	96.4	96.7	96.1	97.6
Idaho	96.1	96.4	95.0	96.6	97.0
Illinois	92.7	92.5	92.5	92.9	93.4
Indiana	92.3	93.2	93.6	92.7	93.2
Iowa	90.1	91.2	91.9	91.0	90.7
Kansas	96.8	96.8	96.5	98.5	97.3
Kentucky	93.0	93.5	94.2	94.7	94.7
Louisiana	94.1	95.9	93.5	94.0	95.4
Maine	93.7	92.7	92.3	92.8	93.8
Maryland		96.0	96.3	95.1	96.6
Massachusetts	88.0	88.7	88.1	88.6	91.5
Michigan	94.8		92.9	93.3	91.7
Minnesota	94.7	94.7	94.0	94.3	95.0
Mississippi	94.3	95.2	93.9	94.6	94.0
Missouri	94.4	95.5	97.1	96.1	97.3
Montana	94.6	91.0	94.8	94.1	96.3
Nebraska	90.8	93.3	89.4	90.4	92.1
Nevada	93.8	93.8	95.1	93.9	94.5
New Hampshire	97.2	97.6	95.8	92.2	97.2
New Jersey	93.9	95.1	95.4	94.4	94.3
New Mexico	91.0	90.0	91.8	91.4	91.7
New York	86.3	87.7	87.9	87.8	87.7
North Carolina	95.6	96.2	97.5	97.6	97.5
North Dakota					98.6
Ohio	92.7	93.6	93.7	92.7	93.0
Oklahoma	91.4	90.6	91.8	94.1	94.1
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	97.8	97.0	97.6	97.4	97.4
Puerto Rico	98.0	96.5	97.7	97.2	97.3
Rhode Island	87.3	86.9	90.3	93.0	90.2
South Carolina	97.4	97.2	97.4	97.6	96.8
South Dakota	95.3	95.9	96.1	94.3	95.4
Tennessee	91.7	93.7	95.4	96.8	96.7
Texas	95.7	96.2	96.2	96.3	97.2
Utah	93.5	92.9	93.9	92.3	93.1
Vermont	94.8	96.1	98.4	96.2	98.4
Virginia	98.0	97.8	97.8	98.0	97.6
Washington	92.0	92.7	93.9	93.7	93.7
West Virginia	88.7	88.0	89.3	91.5	95.6
Wisconsin	93.9	92.8	94.3	95.4	94.4
Wyoming	96.1	97.3	95.0	97.1	98.0
States Reporting	49	49	50	50	51
Number Met 94.6% Standard	22	25	26	23	27
Percent Met Standard	44.9	51.0	52.0	46.0	52.9

Table 3–20 CFSR: Absence of Maltreatment in Foster Care, 2006–2010 (unique count)

State	Foster Care Children Who Were Not Victimized by a Foster Care Provider				
	2006 Percent	2007 Percent	2008 Percent	2009 Percent	2010 Percent
Alabama	99.72	99.85	99.81	99.91	99.97
Alaska	99.07	98.78	99.58	99.02	99.50
Arizona	99.79	99.84	99.84	99.85	99.81
Arkansas	99.45	99.49	99.43	99.53	99.67
California	99.58	99.77	99.71	99.69	99.69
Colorado	99.42	99.41	99.46	99.61	99.46
Connecticut	99.23	99.44	99.32	98.76	99.11
Delaware	99.95	99.77	99.83	99.85	99.75
District of Columbia	99.79	99.56	99.86	99.72	99.72
Florida	99.45	98.85	98.66	99.67	99.18
Georgia					
Hawaii	99.12	99.65	99.82	99.55	99.26
Idaho	99.58	99.91	99.88	99.65	99.93
Illinois	99.49	99.53	99.42	99.40	99.43
Indiana	99.05	99.69	99.58	99.56	99.63
Iowa	99.71	99.65	99.71	99.13	99.63
Kansas	99.89	99.92	99.99	99.95	99.91
Kentucky	99.77	99.69	99.76	99.55	99.53
Louisiana	99.41	99.79	99.53	99.29	99.52
Maine	99.97	99.83	99.96	99.88	99.45
Maryland		99.73	99.60	99.56	99.76
Massachusetts	99.05	99.14	98.93	99.16	99.22
Michigan	99.80		99.62	99.29	99.06
Minnesota	99.61	99.67	99.71	99.66	99.77
Mississippi	99.23	99.18	98.54	98.19	98.12
Missouri	99.66	99.62	99.64	99.68	99.61
Montana	99.67	99.77	99.74	99.53	99.89
Nebraska	99.52	99.56	99.45	99.69	99.61
Nevada	99.89	99.66	99.56	99.54	99.40
New Hampshire				99.93	100.00
New Jersey	99.32	99.90	99.91	99.84	99.85
New Mexico	99.62	99.54	99.56	99.76	99.68
New York	98.72	98.60	98.27	97.96	97.67
North Carolina	99.25	99.31	99.34	99.50	
North Dakota					
Ohio	99.53	99.56	99.69	99.59	99.61
Oklahoma	98.94	98.78	99.08	99.43	99.21
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	99.81	99.80	99.79	99.81	99.87
Puerto Rico	99.82	99.94	99.96	99.74	99.68
Rhode Island	98.51	98.67	99.28	98.65	98.97
South Carolina	99.82	99.81	99.93	99.88	99.57
South Dakota	100.00	99.86	99.93	99.72	99.90
Tennessee	99.27	99.24	99.48	99.58	
Texas	99.68	99.58	99.64	99.80	99.90
Utah	99.72	99.01	99.55	99.45	99.45
Vermont	99.95	99.70	100.00	99.94	99.94
Virginia	99.64	99.79	99.75	99.75	99.82
Washington	99.57	99.77	99.62	99.82	99.81
West Virginia			99.91	99.75	99.70
Wisconsin	99.71	99.58	99.75	99.76	99.65
Wyoming	99.83	99.47	99.55	99.87	100.00
States Reporting	46	46	48	49	47
Number Met 99.68% Standard	19	20	23	23	22
Percent Met Standard	41.3	43.5	47.9	46.9	46.8



Fatalities

CHAPTER 4

The consequences of child abuse and neglect are serious, and a child fatality is the most egregious and tragic consequence. NCANDS collects case-level data on child fatalities due to maltreatment in the Child File. Additional counts of child fatalities, for whom case-level data are not known, are reported through the Agency File and the SDC.

The determination that a death is due to child maltreatment involves receiving an initial report of a child fatality to law enforcement or child protective services (CPS). These agencies are dependent upon the public, medical profession, and hospitals for such reports. Once an allegation of a suspicious death occurs, close coordination between CPS and law enforcement is necessary, with additional support from the medical examiner's office. The final determination of the criminal aspect of the investigation is made by the courts.

Some deaths may not come to the attention of CPS. Reasons for this include if there are no surviving siblings in the family or if the child had not been the recipient of child welfare services. To expand the knowledge base of the actual number of child fatalities, States are increasingly consulting other data sources for deaths attributed to child maltreatment. These sources include vital statistics departments and child death review teams. Such additional data are reported via the Agency File.

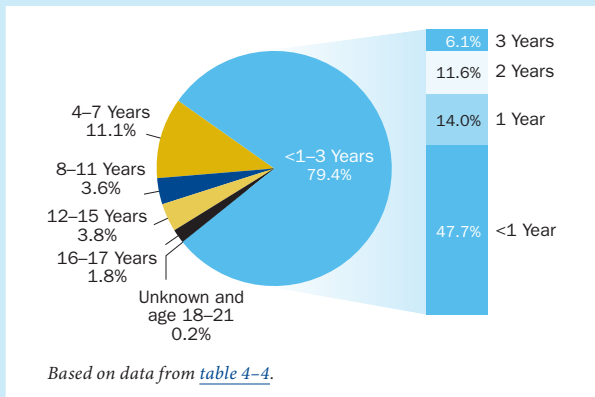
In this chapter, national estimates of the number and rate of child maltreatment deaths per 100,000 children are provided. The characteristics of these fatality victims also are discussed.

Number of Child Fatalities

Fifty-one States reported a total of 1,537 fatalities. Of those 51 States, 44 reported case-level data on 1,262 fatalities and 42 reported aggregate data on 275 fatalities. Fatality rates by State ranged from 0.00 to 4.44 per 100,000 children in the population. (See [table 4-1](#) and related notes.)

The number of reported child fatalities due to child abuse and neglect has fluctuated during the past 5 years. A nationally estimated 1,560 children (compared with 1,750 children for FFY 2009) died from abuse and neglect. The national fatality rate per 100,000 children in the population was 2.07 for FFY 2010 compared with a national fatality rate of 2.32 for FFY 2009. Several States that reported fewer child fatalities for FFY 2010 when compared with previous years, provided explanations for the decrease in their State commentaries in appendix D. Explanations included system improvements that reduced case backlog and successful prevention programs that explained the dangers of cosleeping, unsecured medications and weapons, and unsupervised pool or other water play. (See [tables 4-2, 4-3](#), and related notes).

Figure 4–1 Child Fatalities by Age, 2010 (unique count)



Child Fatality Demographics

The younger children are more vulnerable to death as the result of child abuse and neglect. Four-fifths (79.4%) of all child fatalities were younger than 4 years old. Examining this percentage by single-year-age reveals that 47.7 percent of child fatalities were younger than 1 year, 14.0 percent were 1 year old, 11.6 percent were 2 years old, and 6.1 percent were 3 years old. (See [table 4-4](#), figure 4-1, and related notes.)

The vulnerability of the youngest victims also is demonstrated by the rates of child fatalities. Children younger than 1 year died from child abuse and neglect at a rate of 17.89 per 100,000

children younger than 1 year in the population. Child fatality rates generally decreased with age. The child fatality rate of children in the age group of 16-17 was 0.34 per 100,000 children in the population of the same age group.

Boys had a higher child fatality rate than girls at 2.51 boys per 100,000 boys in the population. Girls died of abuse and neglect at a rate of 1.73 per 100,000 girls in the population. (See [table 4-5](#) and related notes.)

Nearly 90 percent (88.3%) of child fatalities were comprised of African-American (28.1%), Hispanic (16.6%), and White (43.6%) victims. Children of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander racial categories collectively accounted for 1.7 percent of child fatalities. Fewer than 5 percent (4.4%) were of two or more racial types and more than 5 percent (5.5%) were of an unknown race. (See [table 4-6](#), figure 4-2, and related notes.)

Figure 4–2 Child Fatalities by Race, 2010 (unique count)

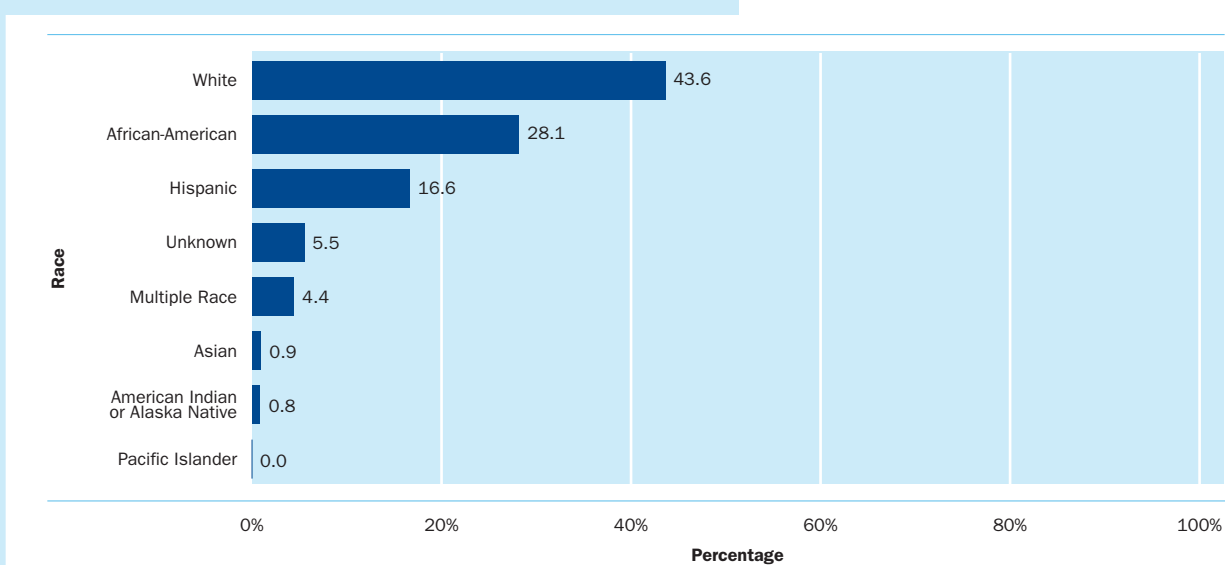
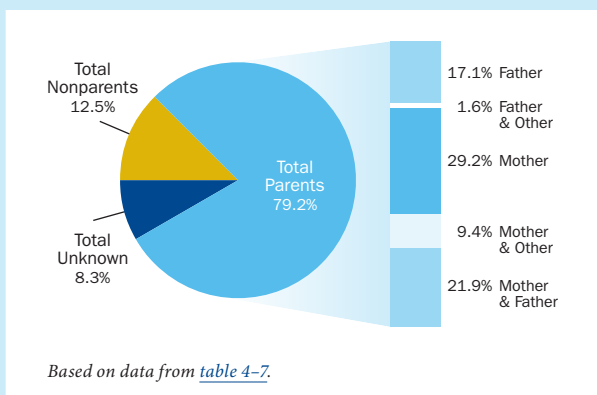


Figure 4–3 Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2010 (*unique count*)



Perpetrator Relationship

Four-fifths (79.2%) of child fatalities were caused by one or more parents. Thirty percent (29.2%) of fatalities were perpetrated by the child’s mother acting alone and one-fifth (21.9%) of child fatalities were caused by both parents. Perpetrators without a parental relationship to the child accounted for 12.5 percent of fatalities. Child fatalities with unknown perpetrator relationship data accounted for 8.3 percent. (See [table 4–7](#), figure 4–3, and related notes.)

Maltreatment Types

Because a victim may have suffered from more than one type of maltreatment, and this is especially true for child fatalities, two analyses were conducted for the types of maltreatments reported. In the first analysis, each reported maltreatment type was counted so the percentages total to more than 100.0 percent. Of the children who died, 68.1 percent suffered neglect either exclusively or in combination with another maltreatment type and 45.1 percent suffered physical abuse either exclusively or in combination. (See [table 4–8](#) and related notes.)

In the second analysis, counting mutually exclusive types of maltreatment reveals that 40.8 percent of all child fatalities suffered from multiple maltreatment types. Another 32.6 percent of children died exclusively from neglect, and 22.9 percent died exclusively from physical abuse. (See [table 4–9](#) and related notes.)

Risk Factors

When investigations of child fatalities are conducted, caregiver risk factors also are assessed, to the extent practical and relevant. The distributions of the risk factors for child fatalities are similar to the distribution of the risk factors for victims. Twenty-four States reported that 8.0 percent of child fatalities were exposed to caregiver alcohol abuse. Thirty States reported 17.1 percent of child fatalities were exposed to domestic violence in the home. A different group of 24 States reported 15.7 percent of child fatalities were exposed to caregiver drug abuse. (See [table 4–10](#) and related notes.)

Prior CPS Contact

Some children who died from abuse and neglect were already known to CPS agencies. In 33 reporting States, the children whose families had received family preservation services in the past 5 years accounted for 12.1 percent of child fatalities. In 37 reporting States, 1.3 percent of child fatalities had been in foster care and were reunited with their families in the past 5 years. (See [table 4–11](#), [table 4–12](#), and related notes.)

Tables and Notes

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

General

- Massachusetts was not able to provide a count or estimate of child fatalities in time for this report.
- Rates are per 100,000 children in the population.
- U.S. Census Bureau data for 2010 were not available at the time of this report. Population estimates for 2009 were used.

Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2010 *(unique count)*

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

Table 4–2 Child Fatalities, 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File or the SDC.
- This is a new analysis for the FFY 2010 report.

Table 4–3 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

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

Table 4–4 Child Fatalities by Age, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- There are no population data for unknown age and therefore, no rates.
- States that report fatalities in the Agency File or SDC are not included in this analysis.
- The category unknown age is defined as victims whose age was unable to be determined or older than 17 years. A few States include victims ages 18–21 as child victims.

Table 4–5 Child Fatalities by Sex, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- There are no population data for unknown sex and therefore, no rates.
- States that report fatalities in the Agency File or SDC are not included in this analysis.

Table 4–6 Child Fatalities by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- The category multiple race is defined as any combination of two or more race categories.
- States that report fatalities in the Agency File or SDC are not included in this analysis.
- The layout of this table was changed for the FFY 2010 report to separate single race categories from the multiple race category.

Table 4–7 Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- The categories “mother and other” and “father and other” include victims with one perpetrator identified as a mother or father and a second perpetrator identified as a nonparent.
- The relationship categories listed under nonparental perpetrator include any perpetrator relationship that was not identified as a biological parent, adoptive parent, or stepparent.
- The unknown relationship category includes victims with an unknown perpetrator.
- The layout of this table was changed for the FFY 2010 report to add subtotals for the parents, nonparents, and unknown categories.
- Some States are not able to collect and report on group home staff perpetrators due to system limitations or jurisdictional issues.

Table 4–8 Reported Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- This analysis counts each maltreatment type that each child fatality suffered.
- A child fatality may have suffered from more than one type of maltreatment and therefore, the total percentage is more than 100.0 percent.
- A child may have different maltreatments or the same maltreatment types reported several times and therefore, the maltreatment type count is a duplicate count.

Table 4–9 Child Fatalities by Maltreatment Type, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- This analysis counts each child fatality by the type of maltreatment the child suffered. If a child suffered from multiple types of maltreatment, the child is counted in the multiple maltreatment types category.
- The category multiple maltreatment types includes a combination of any two or more types of maltreatment.
- The layout of this table was changed for the FFY 2010 report to separate single maltreatment type categories from the multiple maltreatment type category.

Table 4–10 Child Fatalities With Selected Caregiver Risk Factors, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- This is a new analysis for the 2010 report.

Table 4–11 Child Fatalities Who Received Family Preservation

Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File or the SDC.
- This table was changed for FFY 2010 to calculate State-level percentages. Previously, national-level percentages were displayed.

Table 4–12 Child Fatalities Who Received Reunification Services

Within the Previous 5 Years, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File or the SDC.
- This table was changed for FFY 2010 to calculate State-level percentages. Previously, national-level percentages were displayed.

Table 4–1 Child Fatalities, 2010 (unique count)

State	Child Population	Unique Child Fatalities Reported in the Child File	Unique Child Fatalities Reported in the SDC or Agency File	Total Unique Child Fatalities	Unique Child Fatality Rate per 100,000 Children
Alabama	1,128,864	11	2	13	1.15
Alaska	183,546		0	0	0.00
Arizona	1,732,019	19	1	20	1.15
Arkansas	709,968	19		19	2.68
California	9,435,682		120	120	1.27
Colorado	1,227,763	27	0	27	2.20
Connecticut	807,985	4		4	0.50
Delaware	206,993	2	0	2	0.97
District of Columbia	114,036	2	0	2	1.75
Florida	4,057,773	180	0	180	4.44
Georgia	2,583,792	77		77	2.98
Hawaii	290,361	2	0	2	0.69
Idaho	419,190	2		2	0.48
Illinois	3,177,377	73	0	73	2.30
Indiana	1,589,365	17		17	1.07
Iowa	713,155	7	1	8	1.12
Kansas	704,951	6	0	6	0.85
Kentucky	1,014,323	28	2	30	2.96
Louisiana	1,123,386	30	0	30	2.67
Maine	271,176		1	1	0.37
Maryland	1,351,935	23	1	24	1.78
Massachusetts					
Michigan	2,349,892	68	3	71	3.02
Minnesota	1,260,797	14	0	14	1.11
Mississippi	767,742	15	2	17	2.21
Missouri	1,431,338	25	6	31	2.17
Montana	219,828	0		0	0.00
Nebraska	451,641	0	7	7	1.55
Nevada	681,033	12	3	15	2.20
New Hampshire	289,071		1	1	0.35
New Jersey	2,045,848	11	7	18	0.88
New Mexico	510,238	13	6	19	3.72
New York	4,424,083	99	15	114	2.58
North Carolina	2,277,967		17	17	0.75
North Dakota	143,971	1	0	1	0.69
Ohio	2,714,341	72	11	83	3.06
Oklahoma	918,849	20	7	27	2.94
Oregon	872,811		22	22	2.52
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	29	0	29	1.04
Puerto Rico	963,847	6	2	8	0.83
Rhode Island	226,825	2	0	2	0.88
South Carolina	1,080,732	22	3	25	2.31
South Dakota	199,616	2		2	1.00
Tennessee	1,493,252	38	0	38	2.54
Texas	6,895,969	222	0	222	3.22
Utah	868,824	13	0	13	1.50
Vermont	126,275	3	1	4	3.17
Virginia	1,847,182	16	22	38	2.06
Washington	1,569,592		12	12	0.76
West Virginia	386,449	8	0	8	2.07
Wisconsin	1,310,250	21		21	1.60
Wyoming	132,025	1		1	0.76
Total	74,079,060	1,262	275	1,537	
Rate					2.07
States Reporting		44	42	51	

Table 4–2 Child Fatalities, 2006–2010 (unique count)

State	Unique Child Fatalities				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alabama	24	23	20	14	13
Alaska	2	4	2	1	0
Arizona	16	28	11	30	20
Arkansas	19	20	21	13	19
California	140	184	185	185	120
Colorado	24	28	32	36	27
Connecticut	4	2	5	4	4
Delaware	1	0	2	3	2
District of Columbia	2	2	8	5	2
Florida	140	153	185	156	180
Georgia	63	61	68	60	77
Hawaii	4	4	2	3	2
Idaho	1	1	2	4	2
Illinois	58	73	69	77	73
Indiana	42	53	34	50	17
Iowa	6	5	11	10	8
Kansas	5	10	10	8	6
Kentucky	36	41	22	34	30
Louisiana	37	27	30	40	30
Maine	1	1	4	2	1
Maryland		11	20	17	24
Massachusetts	6	16	21		
Michigan			59	58	71
Minnesota	14	17	16	21	14
Mississippi	4	19	17	14	17
Missouri	43	49	42	39	31
Montana	1	1	1	0	0
Nebraska	15	16	17	10	7
Nevada	14	21	17	29	15
New Hampshire	3	5	0	1	1
New Jersey	32	33	29	24	18
New Mexico	14	7	19	10	19
New York	73	96	107	99	114
North Carolina					17
North Dakota	2	1	3	2	1
Ohio	74	90	74	79	83
Oklahoma	25	30	31	23	27
Oregon	17	12	14	13	22
Pennsylvania	33	47	45	40	29
Puerto Rico	5	10	2	5	8
Rhode Island	0	0	0	2	2
South Carolina	19	19	21	28	25
South Dakota	1	8	2	4	2
Tennessee	22	44	55	46	38
Texas	257	228	223	279	222
Utah	13	11	15	8	13
Vermont	0	3	1	3	4
Virginia	20	31	37	28	38
Washington	21	27	23	21	12
West Virginia	15	12	5	6	8
Wisconsin	13	22	30	24	21
Wyoming	1	2	1	0	1
Total	1,382	1,608	1,670	1,668	1,537
States Reporting	49	50	51	50	51

Table 4–3 Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children, 2006–2010 *(unique count)*

Reporting Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Reported Unique Child Fatalities	Rate Per 100,000 Children	Child Population of all 52 States	Estimated Unique Child Fatalities
2006	49	69,002,501	1,382	2.00	75,028,427	1,500
2007	50	70,676,241	1,608	2.28	75,342,238	1,720
2008	51	73,157,339	1,670	2.28	75,411,627	1,720
2009	50	71,801,093	1,668	2.32	75,512,062	1,750
2010	51	74,079,060	1,537	2.07	75,512,062	1,560

Table 4-4 Child Fatalities by Age, 2010 *(unique count)*

Age	Child Population	Unique Child Fatalities		
		Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000
<1	3,364,277	602	47.7	17.89
1	3,391,229	177	14.0	5.22
2	3,426,563	147	11.6	4.29
3	3,339,620	77	6.1	2.31
4-7	13,179,942	140	11.1	1.06
8-11	12,811,001	45	3.6	0.35
12-15	12,897,756	48	3.8	0.37
16-17	6,768,827	23	1.8	0.34
Unknown and 18-21		3	0.2	
Total	59,179,215	1,262		
Percent			100.0	
Rate				2.13

Based on data from 44 States.

Table 4–5 Child Fatalities by Sex, 2010 *(unique count)*

Sex	Child Population	Unique Child Fatalities		
		Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000
Boys	30,270,862	759	60.1	2.51
Girls	28,908,353	500	39.6	1.73
Unknown		3	0.2	
Total	59,179,215	1,262		
Percent			100.0	
Rate				2.13

Based on data from 44 States.

Table 4–6 Child Fatalities by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 *(unique count)*

Race and Ethnicity	Child Population	Unique Child Fatalities		
		Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000
SINGLE RACE				
African-American	8,823,157	345	28.1	3.91
American Indian or Alaska Native	514,303	10	0.8	1.94
Asian	1,843,561	11	0.9	0.60
Hispanic	10,794,137	204	16.6	1.89
Pacific Islander	76,665	0	0.0	0.00
Unknown		68	5.5	
White	31,910,155	535	43.6	1.68
MULTIPLE RACE				
Two or more races	1,478,258	54	4.4	3.65
Total	55,440,236	1,227		
Percent			100.0	
Rate				2.21

Based on data from 42 States.

Table 4–7 Child Fatalities by Perpetrator Relationship, 2010 *(unique count)*

Perpetrator	Unique Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
PARENT		
Father	198	17.1
Father and Other	19	1.6
Mother	337	29.2
Mother and Other	108	9.4
Mother and Father	253	21.9
Total Parents	915	79.2
NONPARENT		
Child Daycare Provider	12	1.0
Foster Parent (Female Relative)		
Foster Parent (Male Relative)		
Foster Parent (Nonrelative)	3	0.3
Foster Parent (Unknown Relationship)	1	0.1
Friend or Neighbor	5	0.4
Legal Guardian (Female)		
Legal Guardian (Male)		
More than One Nonparental Perpetrator	26	2.3
Other Professional		
Partner of Parent (Female)		
Partner of Parent (Male)	34	2.9
Relative (Female)	27	2.3
Relative (Male)	15	1.3
Group Home Staff		
Other	21	1.8
Total Nonparents	144	12.5
UNKNOWN		
Unknown	96	8.3
Total Unknown	96	8.3
Total	1,155	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 40 States.

Table 4–8 Reported Maltreatment Types of Child Fatalities, 2010 *(duplicate and unique counts)*

Maltreatment Type	Reported Duplicate Maltreatments	
	Number	Percent
Medical Neglect	109	8.6
Neglect	860	68.1
Other	331	26.2
Physical Abuse	569	45.1
Psychological Abuse	31	2.5
Sexual Abuse	17	1.3
Unknown	0	0.0
Total	1,917	
Percent		151.9

Based on data from 44 States. N equals 1,262 unique child fatalities.

Table 4–9 Child Fatalities by Maltreatment Type, 2010 *(unique count)*

Maltreatment Type	Unique Child Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
SINGLE MALTREATMENT TYPE		
Medical Neglect	19	1.5
Neglect	411	32.6
Other	21	1.7
Physical Abuse	289	22.9
Psychological Abuse	4	0.3
Sexual Abuse	3	0.2
Unknown	0	0.0
MULTIPLE MALTREATMENT TYPES		
Two or more maltreatment types	515	40.8
Total	1,262	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 44 States.

Table 4–10 Child Fatalities With Selected Caregiver Risk Factors, 2010 *(unique count)*

Caregiver Risk Factor	States Reporting	Unique Fatalities from Reporting States	Unique Fatalities With a Caregiver Risk Factor	
			Number	Percent
Alcohol Abuse	24	588	47	8.0
Domestic Violence	30	1,062	182	17.1
Drug Abuse	24	598	94	15.7

Table 4–11 Child Fatalities Whose Families Received Preservation Services in the Past 5 Years, 2010 (unique count)

State	Unique Child Fatalities	Unique Child Fatalities Who Received Preservation Services in the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	13	6	46.2
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	19	2	10.5
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	2	0	0.0
District of Columbia	2	0	0.0
Florida	180	58	32.2
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho	2	2	100.0
Illinois	73	0	0.0
Indiana			
Iowa	8	0	0.0
Kansas	6	1	16.7
Kentucky	30	0	0.0
Louisiana	30	8	26.7
Maine	1	1	100.0
Maryland	24	9	37.5
Massachusetts			
Michigan	71	0	0.0
Minnesota	14	0	0.0
Mississippi	17	0	0.0
Missouri	31	2	6.5
Montana			
Nebraska	7	1	14.3
Nevada	15	0	0.0
New Hampshire	1	0	0.0
New Jersey	18	5	27.8
New Mexico	19	0	0.0
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	27	0	0.0
Oregon	22	0	0.0
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	2	0	0.0
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee	38	0	0.0
Texas	222	21	9.5
Utah	13	1	7.7
Vermont	4	0	0.0
Virginia	38	0	0.0
Washington	12	0	0.0
West Virginia	8	0	0.0
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	1	0	0.0
Total	970	117	
Percent			12.1
States Reporting	33	33	

Table 4–12 Child Fatalities Who Received Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2010 (*unique count*)

State	Unique Child Fatalities	Unique Child Fatalities Who Received Family Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	13	0	0.0
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	19	1	5.3
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	2	0	0.0
District of Columbia	2	0	0.0
Florida	180	2	1.1
Georgia			
Hawaii	2	1	50.0
Idaho	2	0	0.0
Illinois	73	0	0.0
Indiana			
Iowa	8	0	0.0
Kansas	6	1	16.7
Kentucky	30	0	0.0
Louisiana	30	3	10.0
Maine	1	0	0.0
Maryland	24	0	0.0
Massachusetts			
Michigan	71	0	0.0
Minnesota	14	0	0.0
Mississippi	17	0	0.0
Missouri	31	1	3.2
Montana			
Nebraska	7	0	0.0
Nevada	15	2	13.3
New Hampshire	1	0	0.0
New Jersey	18	1	5.6
New Mexico	19	0	0.0
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	27	0	0.0
Oregon	22	0	0.0
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	8	0	0.0
Rhode Island	2	0	0.0
South Carolina	25	0	0.0
South Dakota			
Tennessee	38	0	0.0
Texas	222	0	0.0
Utah	13	0	0.0
Vermont	4	0	0.0
Virginia	38	0	0.0
Washington	12	0	0.0
West Virginia	8	0	0.0
Wisconsin	21	0	0.0
Wyoming	1	1	100.0
Total	1,026	13	
Percent			1.3
States Reporting	37	37	



Perpetrators

CHAPTER 5

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

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

Number of Perpetrators

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

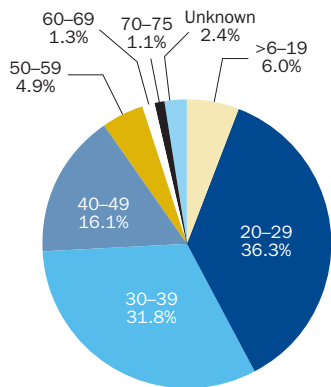
- **Duplicate perpetrators:** Counting a perpetrator each time the perpetrator is associated with maltreating a child in one or more reports. This is also known as a report-child-perpetrator triad. In other words, if a perpetrator were associated with the same child or two different children in two reports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

Fifty States reported case-level data about perpetrators. One State did not report perpetrator data in the Child File and one State submitted an SDC file, which does not have fields for perpetrator data. In the States that reported perpetrator data, the total duplicate count of perpetrators was 891,218 and the total unique count of perpetrators was 510,824. (See [table 5-1](#) and related notes.)

Perpetrator Demographics

Four-fifths (84.2%) of unique perpetrators were between the ages of 20 and 49 years. More than one-third (36.3%) were in the age group of 20–29 years; 31.8 percent were in the age group 30–39 years; and 16.1 percent were in the group 40–49 years. (See [table 5-2](#), [figure 5-1](#), and related notes.) More than two-fifths (45.2%) of perpetrators were men and more than one-half (53.6%) were women; 1.2 percent were of unknown sex. (See [table 5-3](#) and related notes.)

Figure 5–1 Perpetrators by Age, 2010



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

The racial distributions of unique perpetrators were similar to the race of their victims. During FFY 2010, one-fifth (20.0%) of perpetrators were African-American, one-fifth (19.0%) of perpetrators were Hispanic, and one-half (49.2%) were White. Perpetrators of American Indian or Alaska Native (1.1%), Asian (1.1%), and multiple race (0.9%) descent accounted for 3 percent of perpetrators. Race or ethnicity was not reported for 8.5 percent of perpetrators. These proportions have remained consistent for the past few years. (See [table 5-4](#), [figure 5-2](#), and related notes.)

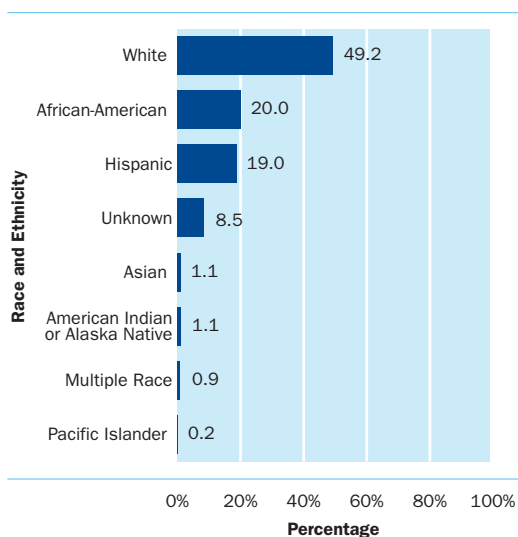
Perpetrator Relationship

Four-fifths (81.2%) of duplicate perpetrators were parents, 6.1 percent were relatives other than parents, and 4.4 percent were unmarried partners of parents. Perpetrators with an “other” relationship accounted for 3.8 percent and those with an unknown relationship to their victim accounted for 2.8 percent. The remaining relationship categories each accounted for less than 1 percent. (See [table 5-5](#), [figure 5-3](#), and related notes.)

Four-fifths (81.2%) of duplicate perpetrators were parents, 6.1 percent were relatives other than parents, and 4.4 percent were unmarried partners of parents.

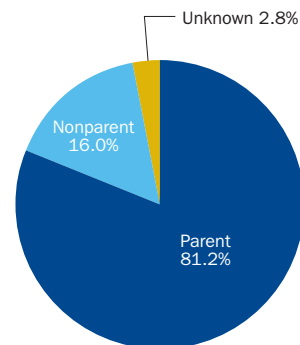
Of the duplicate perpetrators who were parents, more than four-fifths (84.2%) were the biological parents, 4.0 percent were stepparents and 0.7 percent were adoptive parents. The remaining 11.2 percent were of unknown parental relationship. (See [table 5-6](#) and related notes.)

Figure 5–2 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 (*unique count*)



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

Figure 5–3 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2010



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

Maltreatment Types

In most instances, data reporting associated each perpetrator only with one type of maltreatment per child per report. Three-fifths (61.3%) of duplicate perpetrators neglected children; 10 percent (9.8%) of duplicate perpetrators physically abused children, and 6.2 percent sexually abused children. Another 15 percent (14.7%) were associated with more than one type of maltreatment. (See [table 5–7](#) and related notes.)

Tables and Notes

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

General

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

Table 5–1 Perpetrators, 2010 *(duplicate and unique counts)*

- Data are from the Child File.

Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Age, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- Valid ages for a perpetrator are 6–75 years old.

Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Sex, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.

Table 5–4 Perpetrators by Race or Ethnicity, 2010 *(unique count)*

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

Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Relationship to their Victims, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- The “other” category includes scout leader, sports coach, and clergy member.
- Some States are not able to collect and report on group home staff perpetrators due to system limitations or jurisdictional issues.

Table 5–6 Perpetrators by Parental Type, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

- Data are from the Child File.

Table 5–7 Perpetrators by Maltreatment Type, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

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

Table 5–1 Perpetrators, 2010 *(duplicate and unique counts)*

State	Duplicate Perpetrators	Unique Perpetrators
Alabama	12,035	7,886
Alaska	4,137	2,157
Arizona	9,652	6,222
Arkansas	16,115	10,061
California	105,083	59,858
Colorado	14,444	8,587
Connecticut	13,474	8,138
Delaware	2,600	1,651
District of Columbia	3,545	2,022
Florida	62,522	37,212
Georgia		
Hawaii	2,691	1,395
Idaho	2,274	1,335
Illinois	35,574	19,159
Indiana	29,764	17,564
Iowa	17,982	9,743
Kansas	1,932	1,212
Kentucky	21,382	11,629
Louisiana	10,162	6,138
Maine	5,127	3,035
Maryland	12,640	9,183
Massachusetts	34,687	19,889
Michigan	45,949	25,111
Minnesota	5,613	3,467
Mississippi	9,533	5,806
Missouri	7,045	4,711
Montana	1,697	1,017
Nebraska	6,229	3,180
Nevada	6,747	3,785
New Hampshire	1,158	741
New Jersey	11,242	6,935
New Mexico	8,240	4,530
New York	120,228	61,886
North Carolina	9,067	4,633
North Dakota	1,548	758
Ohio	40,573	25,494
Oklahoma	12,908	7,044
Oregon		
Pennsylvania	4,253	3,597
Puerto Rico	11,452	6,536
Rhode Island	4,471	2,607
South Carolina	16,258	8,808
South Dakota	1,777	927
Tennessee	6,812	5,271
Texas	92,908	51,428
Utah	17,217	9,049
Vermont	720	552
Virginia	8,272	5,352
Washington	8,643	5,609
West Virginia	6,107	3,498
Wisconsin	5,756	3,870
Wyoming	973	546
Total	891,218	510,824
States Reporting	50	50

Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Age, 2010 (unique count)

State	> 6–19		20–29		30–39		40–49	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	848	10.8	2,845	36.1	2,099	26.6	820	10.4
Alaska	82	3.8	823	38.2	690	32.0	376	17.4
Arizona	248	4.0	2,373	38.1	2,198	35.3	991	15.9
Arkansas	1,012	10.1	3,582	35.6	2,859	28.4	1,318	13.1
California	3,141	5.2	20,075	33.5	19,909	33.3	10,923	18.2
Colorado	629	7.3	3,002	35.0	2,812	32.7	1,328	15.5
Connecticut	310	3.8	2,782	34.2	2,571	31.6	1,650	20.3
Delaware	87	5.3	616	37.3	540	32.7	314	19.0
District of Columbia	62	3.1	663	32.8	674	33.3	325	16.1
Florida	1,127	3.0	14,525	39.0	12,241	32.9	6,355	17.1
Georgia								
Hawaii	44	3.2	456	32.7	458	32.8	286	20.5
Idaho	48	3.6	515	38.6	471	35.3	239	17.9
Illinois	1,535	8.0	7,716	40.3	5,958	31.1	2,677	14.0
Indiana	1,639	9.3	6,783	38.6	5,216	29.7	2,088	11.9
Iowa	550	5.6	3,882	39.8	3,250	33.4	1,337	13.7
Kansas	205	16.9	408	33.7	333	27.5	163	13.4
Kentucky	456	3.9	4,924	42.3	3,895	33.5	1,507	13.0
Louisiana	248	4.0	2,557	41.7	2,175	35.4	805	13.1
Maine	127	4.2	1,246	41.1	944	31.1	494	16.3
Maryland	753	8.2	2,527	27.5	2,958	32.2	1,772	19.3
Massachusetts	780	3.9	6,833	34.4	6,427	32.3	3,876	19.5
Michigan	1,174	4.7	9,876	39.3	8,625	34.3	3,995	15.9
Minnesota	327	9.4	1,231	35.5	1,171	33.8	528	15.2
Mississippi	435	7.5	2,082	35.9	2,003	34.5	832	14.3
Missouri	213	4.5	1,668	35.4	1,460	31.0	762	16.2
Montana	54	5.3	384	37.8	333	32.7	132	13.0
Nebraska	181	5.7	1,310	41.2	1,011	31.8	499	15.7
Nevada	122	3.2	1,465	38.7	1,304	34.5	654	17.3
New Hampshire	65	8.8	262	35.4	225	30.4	138	18.6
New Jersey	258	3.7	2,203	31.8	2,194	31.6	1,383	19.9
New Mexico	191	4.2	1,639	36.2	1,396	30.8	539	11.9
New York	2,117	3.4	18,998	30.7	20,985	33.9	14,015	22.6
North Carolina	167	3.6	1,663	35.9	1,606	34.7	825	17.8
North Dakota	26	3.4	223	29.4	210	27.7	120	15.8
Ohio	2,566	10.1	9,292	36.4	7,008	27.5	2,993	11.7
Oklahoma	393	5.6	2,988	42.4	2,145	30.5	888	12.6
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	447	12.4	1,011	28.1	973	27.1	714	19.8
Puerto Rico	162	2.5	1,192	18.2	1,248	19.1	579	8.9
Rhode Island	186	7.1	981	37.6	862	33.1	424	16.3
South Carolina	261	3.0	3,318	37.7	3,237	36.8	1,456	16.5
South Dakota	34	3.7	436	47.0	284	30.6	126	13.6
Tennessee	795	15.1	2,028	38.5	1,364	25.9	586	11.1
Texas	4,765	9.3	22,179	43.1	15,254	29.7	6,198	12.1
Utah	1,026	11.3	3,220	35.6	3,016	33.3	1,263	14.0
Vermont	116	21.0	152	27.5	148	26.8	75	13.6
Virginia	236	4.4	1,859	34.7	1,558	29.1	901	16.8
Washington	136	2.4	2,023	36.1	1,978	35.3	940	16.8
West Virginia	118	3.4	1,354	38.7	1,185	33.9	430	12.3
Wisconsin	286	7.4	1,154	29.8	955	24.7	451	11.7
Wyoming	26	4.8	223	40.8	182	33.3	65	11.9
Total	30,814		185,547		162,598		82,155	
Percent		6.0		36.3		31.8		16.1
States Reporting	50		50		50		50	

Table 5–2 Perpetrators by Age, 2010 (unique count)

State	50–59		60–69		70–75		Unknown		Total Unique Perpetrators
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	289	3.7	79	1.0	906	11.5			7,886
Alaska	94	4.4	23	1.1	11	0.5	58	2.7	2,157
Arizona	292	4.7	64	1.0	7	0.1	49	0.8	6,222
Arkansas	447	4.4	172	1.7	36	0.4	635	6.3	10,061
California	3,137	5.2	785	1.3	292	0.5	1,596	2.7	59,858
Colorado	387	4.5	99	1.2	18	0.2	312	3.6	8,587
Connecticut	473	5.8	104	1.3	29	0.4	219	2.7	8,138
Delaware	71	4.3	19	1.2	4	0.2			1,651
District of Columbia	115	5.7	23	1.1	2	0.1	158	7.8	2,022
Florida	2,147	5.8	601	1.6	145	0.4	71	0.2	37,212
Georgia									
Hawaii	89	6.4	28	2.0	7	0.5	27	1.9	1,395
Idaho	44	3.3	15	1.1	3	0.2			1,335
Illinois	797	4.2	173	0.9	65	0.3	238	1.2	19,159
Indiana	655	3.7	172	1.0	67	0.4	944	5.4	17,564
Iowa	377	3.9	76	0.8	18	0.2	253	2.6	9,743
Kansas	48	4.0	19	1.6	4	0.3	32	2.6	1,212
Kentucky	468	4.0	110	0.9	45	0.4	224	1.9	11,629
Louisiana	224	3.6	75	1.2	53	0.9	1	0.0	6,138
Maine	108	3.6	28	0.9	5	0.2	83	2.7	3,035
Maryland	606	6.6	173	1.9	29	0.3	365	4.0	9,183
Massachusetts	1,085	5.5	199	1.0	59	0.3	630	3.2	19,889
Michigan	1,082	4.3	290	1.2	64	0.3	5	0.0	25,111
Minnesota	152	4.4	45	1.3	12	0.3	1	0.0	3,467
Mississippi	311	5.4	100	1.7	24	0.4	19	0.3	5,806
Missouri	270	5.7	92	2.0	22	0.5	224	4.8	4,711
Montana	43	4.2	13	1.3	3	0.3	55	5.4	1,017
Nebraska	109	3.4	33	1.0	6	0.2	31	1.0	3,180
Nevada	201	5.3	29	0.8	10	0.3			3,785
New Hampshire	32	4.3	11	1.5	2	0.3	6	0.8	741
New Jersey	374	5.4	93	1.3	385	5.6	45	0.6	6,935
New Mexico	156	3.4	37	0.8	13	0.3	559	12.3	4,530
New York	4,353	7.0	1,044	1.7	282	0.5	92	0.1	61,886
North Carolina	265	5.7	70	1.5	36	0.8	1	0.0	4,633
North Dakota	25	3.3	3	0.4			151	19.9	758
Ohio	956	3.7	248	1.0	2,426	9.5	5	0.0	25,494
Oklahoma	300	4.3	103	1.5	38	0.5	189	2.7	7,044
Oregon									
Pennsylvania	255	7.1	117	3.3	36	1.0	44	1.2	3,597
Puerto Rico	175	2.7	48	0.7	20	0.3	3,112	47.6	6,536
Rhode Island	100	3.8	21	0.8	7	0.3	26	1.0	2,607
South Carolina	386	4.4	102	1.2	30	0.3	18	0.2	8,808
South Dakota	25	2.7	3	0.3	1	0.1	18	1.9	927
Tennessee	227	4.3	71	1.3	25	0.5	175	3.3	5,271
Texas	2,128	4.1	643	1.3	209	0.4	52	0.1	51,428
Utah	386	4.3	94	1.0	19	0.2	25	0.3	9,049
Vermont	35	6.3	12	2.2	6	1.1	8	1.4	552
Virginia	267	5.0	86	1.6	33	0.6	412	7.7	5,352
Washington	277	4.9	74	1.3	14	0.2	167	3.0	5,609
West Virginia	131	3.7	39	1.1	8	0.2	233	6.7	3,498
Wisconsin	106	2.7	24	0.6	13	0.3	881	22.8	3,870
Wyoming	22	4.0	6	1.1			22	4.0	546
Total	25,102		6,588		5,549		12,471		510,824
Percent		4.9		1.3		1.1		2.4	100.0
States Reporting	50		50		48		46		50

Table 5–3 Perpetrators by Sex, 2010 (unique count)

State	Men		Women		Unknown		Total Unique Perpetrators
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	4,085	51.8	3,740	47.4	61	0.8	7,886
Alaska	975	45.2	1,162	53.9	20	0.9	2,157
Arizona	3,000	48.2	3,199	51.4	23	0.4	6,222
Arkansas	4,724	47.0	5,177	51.5	160	1.6	10,061
California	26,751	44.7	32,867	54.9	240	0.4	59,858
Colorado	4,427	51.6	4,102	47.8	58	0.7	8,587
Connecticut	3,771	46.3	4,263	52.4	104	1.3	8,138
Delaware	912	55.2	738	44.7	1	0.1	1,651
District of Columbia	547	27.1	1,424	70.4	51	2.5	2,022
Florida	18,492	49.7	18,703	50.3	17	0.0	37,212
Georgia							
Hawaii	660	47.3	732	52.5	3	0.2	1,395
Idaho	555	41.6	780	58.4			1,335
Illinois	9,007	47.0	9,989	52.1	163	0.9	19,159
Indiana	8,640	49.2	8,816	50.2	108	0.6	17,564
Iowa	4,519	46.4	5,220	53.6	4	0.0	9,743
Kansas	764	63.0	444	36.6	4	0.3	1,212
Kentucky	4,701	40.4	6,689	57.5	239	2.1	11,629
Louisiana	2,215	36.1	3,919	63.8	4	0.1	6,138
Maine	1,456	48.0	1,577	52.0	2	0.1	3,035
Maryland	3,491	38.0	5,333	58.1	359	3.9	9,183
Massachusetts	8,735	43.9	10,281	51.7	873	4.4	19,889
Michigan	10,031	39.9	15,077	60.0	3	0.0	25,111
Minnesota	1,660	47.9	1,807	52.1			3,467
Mississippi	2,118	36.5	3,677	63.3	11	0.2	5,806
Missouri	2,594	55.1	2,006	42.6	111	2.4	4,711
Montana	448	44.1	534	52.5	35	3.4	1,017
Nebraska	1,578	49.6	1,602	50.4			3,180
Nevada	1,648	43.5	2,137	56.5			3,785
New Hampshire	375	50.6	356	48.0	10	1.3	741
New Jersey	2,921	42.1	3,971	57.3	43	0.6	6,935
New Mexico	1,790	39.5	2,664	58.8	76	1.7	4,530
New York	26,724	43.2	35,129	56.8	33	0.1	61,886
North Carolina	1,415	30.5	1,900	41.0	1,318	28.4	4,633
North Dakota	305	40.2	451	59.5	2	0.3	758
Ohio	12,500	49.0	12,190	47.8	804	3.2	25,494
Oklahoma	3,250	46.1	3,735	53.0	59	0.8	7,044
Oregon							
Pennsylvania	2,623	72.9	974	27.1			3,597
Puerto Rico	2,110	32.3	4,402	67.4	24	0.4	6,536
Rhode Island	1,141	43.8	1,452	55.7	14	0.5	2,607
South Carolina	3,354	38.1	5,448	61.9	6	0.1	8,808
South Dakota	335	36.1	586	63.2	6	0.6	927
Tennessee	2,694	51.1	2,516	47.7	61	1.2	5,271
Texas	22,648	44.0	28,724	55.9	56	0.1	51,428
Utah	5,294	58.5	3,740	41.3	15	0.2	9,049
Vermont	403	73.0	149	27.0			552
Virginia	2,525	47.2	2,718	50.8	109	2.0	5,352
Washington	2,434	43.4	3,143	56.0	32	0.6	5,609
West Virginia	1,564	44.7	1,929	55.1	5	0.1	3,498
Wisconsin	1,583	40.9	1,493	38.6	794	20.5	3,870
Wyoming	242	44.3	301	55.1	3	0.5	546
Total	230,734		273,966		6,124		510,824
Percent		45.2		53.6		1.2	
States Reporting	50		50		44		50

Table 5–4 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 *(unique count)*

State	African-American		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	1,908	24.2	6	0.1	9	0.1	284	3.6
Alaska	111	5.1	936	43.4	22	1.0	48	2.2
Arizona	556	8.9	271	4.4	28	0.5	2,036	32.7
Arkansas	1,738	17.3	13	0.1	25	0.2	532	5.3
California	8,407	14.0	560	0.9	1,856	3.1	27,293	45.6
Colorado	676	7.9	48	0.6	52	0.6	2,124	24.7
Connecticut	1,895	23.3	19	0.2	76	0.9	2,154	26.5
Delaware	704	42.6	2	0.1	12	0.7	118	7.1
District of Columbia	1,144	56.6			6	0.3	135	6.7
Florida	10,630	28.6	65	0.2	172	0.5	5,131	13.8
Georgia								
Hawaii	34	2.4	6	0.4	206	14.8	52	3.7
Idaho	9	0.7	31	2.3	4	0.3	148	11.1
Illinois	5,415	28.3	16	0.1	123	0.6	2,077	10.8
Indiana	3,152	17.9	22	0.1	48	0.3	999	5.7
Iowa	689	7.1	99	1.0	70	0.7	315	3.2
Kansas	164	13.5	5	0.4	1	0.1	123	10.1
Kentucky	1,128	9.7	6	0.1	13	0.1	136	1.2
Louisiana	2,479	40.4	6	0.1	16	0.3	122	2.0
Maine	49	1.6	30	1.0	8	0.3	34	1.1
Maryland								
Massachusetts	2,377	12.0	40	0.2	280	1.4	3,365	16.9
Michigan	6,647	26.5	135	0.5	91	0.4	823	3.3
Minnesota	733	21.1	263	7.6	83	2.4	305	8.8
Mississippi	2,172	37.4	10	0.2	9	0.2	96	1.7
Missouri	775	16.5	8	0.2	9	0.2	144	3.1
Montana	10	1.0	196	19.3	1	0.1	29	2.9
Nebraska	517	16.3	134	4.2	19	0.6	311	9.8
Nevada	772	20.4	29	0.8	51	1.3	904	23.9
New Hampshire	17	2.3	1	0.1	4	0.5	29	3.9
New Jersey	1,996	28.8	5	0.1	84	1.2	1,208	17.4
New Mexico	130	2.9	359	7.9	14	0.3	2,347	51.8
New York	17,744	28.7	203	0.3	1,088	1.8	14,184	22.9
North Carolina	1,303	28.1	114	2.5	17	0.4	455	9.8
North Dakota	14	1.8	120	15.8	1	0.1	12	1.6
Ohio	4,770	18.7	18	0.1	38	0.1	458	1.8
Oklahoma	843	12.0	359	5.1	7	0.1	720	10.2
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	365	14.0	22	0.8	27	1.0	479	18.4
South Carolina	2,945	33.4	14	0.2	14	0.2	298	3.4
South Dakota	28	3.0	400	43.1	2	0.2	36	3.9
Tennessee	1,198	22.7	7	0.1	11	0.2	181	3.4
Texas	8,956	17.4	83	0.2	286	0.6	20,210	39.3
Utah	265	2.9	157	1.7	86	1.0	1,746	19.3
Vermont	12	2.2			2	0.4	2	0.4
Virginia	1,469	27.4	4	0.1	51	1.0	517	9.7
Washington	460	8.2	337	6.0	127	2.3	624	11.1
West Virginia	105	3.0			2	0.1	25	0.7
Wisconsin	554	14.3	104	2.7	39	1.0	203	5.2
Wyoming	6	1.1	9	1.6	1	0.2	41	7.5
Total	98,071		5,272		5,191		93,613	
Percent		20.0		1.1		1.1		19.0
States Reporting	47		44		47		47	

Table 5–4 Perpetrators by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 (*unique count*)

State	Multiple Race		Pacific Islander		White		Unknown		Total Unique Perpetrators
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	20	0.3	5	0.1	4,381	55.6	1,273	16.1	7,886
Alaska	33	1.5	34	1.6	762	35.3	211	9.8	2,157
Arizona	83	1.3	13	0.2	2,842	45.7	393	6.3	6,222
Arkansas	248	2.5	40	0.4	7,162	71.2	303	3.0	10,061
California			223	0.4	18,155	30.3	3,364	5.6	59,858
Colorado	69	0.8	22	0.3	3,785	44.1	1,811	21.1	8,587
Connecticut	74	0.9	6	0.1	3,630	44.6	284	3.5	8,138
Delaware	3	0.2	1	0.1	806	48.8	5	0.3	1,651
District of Columbia			1	0.0	17	0.8	719	35.6	2,022
Florida	210	0.6	30	0.1	20,129	54.1	845	2.3	37,212
Georgia									
Hawaii	315	22.6	304	21.8	237	17.0	241	17.3	1,395
Idaho	7	0.5	1	0.1	1,096	82.1	39	2.9	1,335
Illinois			11	0.1	10,876	56.8	641	3.3	19,159
Indiana	162	0.9	12	0.1	12,733	72.5	436	2.5	17,564
Iowa	26	0.3	21	0.2	5,561	57.1	2,962	30.4	9,743
Kansas	12	1.0	2	0.2	857	70.7	48	4.0	1,212
Kentucky	41	0.4	4	0.0	8,728	75.1	1,573	13.5	11,629
Louisiana	12	0.2	6	0.1	3,346	54.5	151	2.5	6,138
Maine	58	1.9	3	0.1	2,304	75.9	549	18.1	3,035
Maryland									
Massachusetts	149	0.7	8	0.0	8,159	41.0	5,511	27.7	19,889
Michigan	158	0.6	13	0.1	17,079	68.0	165	0.7	25,111
Minnesota	218	6.3	4	0.1	1,839	53.0	22	0.6	3,467
Mississippi	8	0.1	1	0.0	3,030	52.2	480	8.3	5,806
Missouri			4	0.1	3,508	74.5	263	5.6	4,711
Montana	12	1.2	1	0.1	618	60.8	150	14.7	1,017
Nebraska	24	0.8	4	0.1	1,867	58.7	304	9.6	3,180
Nevada	74	2.0	39	1.0	1,847	48.8	69	1.8	3,785
New Hampshire	4	0.5	1	0.1	600	81.0	85	11.5	741
New Jersey	13	0.2	13	0.2	2,323	33.5	1,293	18.6	6,935
New Mexico	61	1.3	7	0.2	1,374	30.3	238	5.3	4,530
New York	504	0.8	13	0.0	22,574	36.5	5,576	9.0	61,886
North Carolina	49	1.1	1	0.0	2,627	56.7	67	1.4	4,633
North Dakota	9	1.2	2	0.3	458	60.4	142	18.7	758
Ohio			9	0.0	13,900	54.5	6,301	24.7	25,494
Oklahoma	1,172	16.6	1	0.0	3,865	54.9	77	1.1	7,044
Oregon									
Pennsylvania									
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island	33	1.3	2	0.1	1,515	58.1	164	6.3	2,607
South Carolina	57	0.6	2	0.0	5,180	58.8	298	3.4	8,808
South Dakota	33	3.6	1	0.1	395	42.6	32	3.5	927
Tennessee	13	0.2	3	0.1	3,202	60.7	656	12.4	5,271
Texas	349	0.7	46	0.1	19,895	38.7	1,603	3.1	51,428
Utah	59	0.7	128	1.4	6,356	70.2	252	2.8	9,049
Vermont					513	92.9	23	4.2	552
Virginia	28	0.5	3	0.1	2,888	54.0	392	7.3	5,352
Washington	182	3.2	52	0.9	3,327	59.3	500	8.9	5,609
West Virginia	47	1.3	2	0.1	3,123	89.3	194	5.5	3,498
Wisconsin	24	0.6	4	0.1	1,786	46.1	1,156	29.9	3,870
Wyoming					422	77.3	67	12.3	546
Total	4,653		1,103		241,677		41,928		491,508
Percent		0.9		0.2		49.2		8.5	
States Reporting	40		45		47		47		47

Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2010 (duplicate count)

State	Parent	Nonparental Perpetrator				
		Child Daycare Provider	Foster Parent	Friend and Neighbor	Legal Guardian	Other
Alabama	8,159	26	18	29	56	309
Alaska	3,705		31		10	71
Arizona	8,597		33		83	334
Arkansas	11,771	94	27		104	2,382
California	92,547		322			6
Colorado	11,230	43	54	15	21	1,057
Connecticut	10,869	41	84	67	226	619
Delaware	2,130	10	5	58		31
District of Columbia	3,239	3	10		13	155
Florida	46,739	166	5			1,424
Georgia						
Hawaii	2,345		26		48	166
Idaho	2,129		4	6	20	
Illinois	28,221	573	137			912
Indiana	22,843	28	66		39	2,317
Iowa	14,604	107	42		82	1,222
Kansas	1,217		17	10		370
Kentucky	17,592	12	120			1,198
Louisiana						
Maine	4,339	5	12		5	76
Maryland	9,292	36	39		17	575
Massachusetts	29,023	68	119		230	648
Michigan	40,829	11	314	41	280	3,095
Minnesota	4,369	94	34	30	54	136
Mississippi	7,853	10	115	49	7	340
Missouri	4,723	34	26	246		374
Montana	1,493	6	3	7	7	24
Nebraska	5,148	14	37		8	190
Nevada	5,947		13	473	7	19
New Hampshire	915	1				73
New Jersey	9,271	104	13	112		159
New Mexico	7,155		19	11	44	83
New York	103,795	581	703		420	1,832
North Carolina	5,608	96	34			
North Dakota	1,063			85		
Ohio	28,038	33	89	181		6,381
Oklahoma	10,901	117	163		95	922
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	2,137	525	32		24	423
Puerto Rico	10,813		29	4	44	70
Rhode Island	3,857	26	23			510
South Carolina	14,077	17	38	9	99	246
South Dakota	1,566	4	2		6	49
Tennessee	4,503	39	3	614	4	691
Texas	74,700	325	49	326		1,854
Utah	12,617	19	38	535	29	724
Vermont	307	2	1	146		84
Virginia	6,189	262	15		30	396
Washington	7,621	47	49	11		75
West Virginia	4,976	12	21		18	489
Wisconsin	3,857	91	49	92		279
Wyoming	842	3			6	55
Total	715,761	3,685	3,083	3,157	2,136	33,445
Percent	81.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	3.8
States Reporting	49	39	46	24	32	47

Table 5–5 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2010 (duplicate count)

State	Nonparental Perpetrator					Total Duplicate Perpetrators
	Other Professional	Other Relative	Group Home Staff	Unmarried Partner of Parent	Unknown	
Alabama	8	733	4	131	2,562	12,035
Alaska		130	1	178	11	4,137
Arizona		374	18	213		9,652
Arkansas	41	1,329	6		361	16,115
California		4,647	46	7,515		105,083
Colorado	4	1,153	48	17	802	14,444
Connecticut	52	589	23	815	89	13,474
Delaware	4	190	2	170		2,600
District of Columbia		123	2			3,545
Florida	192	2,808	308	4,737	6,143	62,522
Georgia						
Hawaii		96			10	2,691
Idaho	2	42		70	1	2,274
Illinois	79	2,775	28	2,570	279	35,574
Indiana		2,108	51	1,983	329	29,764
Iowa		763	8	1,154		17,982
Kansas		278			40	1,932
Kentucky		1,158		1,302		21,382
Louisiana						
Maine		176	3	480	31	5,127
Maryland		1,218	21	9	1,433	12,640
Massachusetts	41	1,115	56	3,035	352	34,687
Michigan	3	1,194	6		176	45,949
Minnesota	5	484	4	399	4	5,613
Mississippi	10	756	20	216	157	9,533
Missouri	34	751	50	621	186	7,045
Montana	1	57		98	1	1,697
Nebraska		309	17	499	7	6,229
Nevada		187	85		16	6,747
New Hampshire		3		2	164	1,158
New Jersey	43	758	13	675	94	11,242
New Mexico		427		471	30	8,240
New York	5	7,131	712	441	4,608	120,228
North Carolina		376	25	502	2,426	9,067
North Dakota		53			347	1,548
Ohio	53	3,989	19		1,790	40,573
Oklahoma		552		30	128	12,908
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	14	575	26	497		4,253
Puerto Rico	62	347		1	82	11,452
Rhode Island		26	18		11	4,471
South Carolina		677	4	979	112	16,258
South Dakota		54	3	78	15	1,777
Tennessee	26	891	8		33	6,812
Texas	174	8,574	15	6,637	254	92,908
Utah	83	1,647	1	1,066	458	17,217
Vermont	4	107		56	13	720
Virginia	62	685	7	358	268	8,272
Washington		353		470	17	8,643
West Virginia	11	316	10	7	247	6,107
Wisconsin	24	726	3	405	230	5,756
Wyoming		41		18	8	973
Total	1,037	53,851	1,671	38,905	24,325	881,056
Percent	0.1	6.1	0.2	4.4	2.8	100.0
States Reporting	26	49	36	39	42	49

Table 5–6 Perpetrators by Parental Type, 2010 (duplicate count)

State	Adoptive Parent	Biological Parent	Stepparent	Unknown Parental Type	Total Duplicate Parents
Alabama	46	7,097	409	607	8,159
Alaska	106	3,370	229		3,705
Arizona	36	8,513		48	8,597
Arkansas	103	10,858	777	33	11,771
California	1,135	77,730	3,684	9,998	92,547
Colorado	121	10,094	955	60	11,230
Connecticut				10,869	10,869
Delaware	8	1,910	60	152	2,130
District of Columbia	25	3,159	52	3	3,239
Florida	266	44,257	2,216		46,739
Georgia					
Hawaii	35	2,185	125		2,345
Idaho	25	1,990	114		2,129
Illinois	163	26,703	1,355		28,221
Indiana	1	21,604	1,238		22,843
Iowa	30	14,098	476		14,604
Kansas	13	1,085	119		1,217
Kentucky	135	16,610	826	21	17,592
Louisiana					
Maine	39	4,058	242		4,339
Maryland	28	9,104	160		9,292
Massachusetts	233	27,765	1,001	24	29,023
Michigan	656	38,328	1,845		40,829
Minnesota	45	4,113	211		4,369
Mississippi	128	7,354	371		7,853
Missouri	84	4,209	430		4,723
Montana	13	1,407	73		1,493
Nebraska	48	4,795	305		5,148
Nevada	38	5,519	231	159	5,947
New Hampshire	13	870	24	8	915
New Jersey	101	8,863	307		9,271
New Mexico	65	6,824	266		7,155
New York		81,447	399	21,949	103,795
North Carolina	91	5,109	408		5,608
North Dakota	7	1,004	52		1,063
Ohio				28,038	28,038
Oklahoma	206	9,839	718	138	10,901
Oregon					
Pennsylvania		1,827	310		2,137
Puerto Rico		9,635	1,178		10,813
Rhode Island	36	3,721	100		3,857
South Carolina	101	13,377	569	30	14,077
South Dakota	14	1,486	66		1,566
Tennessee	55	4,210	236	2	4,503
Texas	158	70,659	3,883		74,700
Utah	160	10,906	1,097	454	12,617
Vermont	4	279	24		307
Virginia	68	5,705	368	48	6,189
Washington			350	7,271	7,621
West Virginia	52	4,543	366	15	4,976
Wisconsin	37	3,635	185		3,857
Wyoming	3	775	64		842
Total	4,731	602,629	28,474	79,927	715,761
Percent	0.7	84.2	4.0	11.2	100.0
States Reporting	43	46	46	21	49

Table 5–7 Perpetrators by Maltreatment Type, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

Maltreatment Type	Duplicate Perpetrators	
	Number	Percent
SINGLE MALTREATMENT TYPE		
Medical Neglect	7,611	0.9
Neglect	546,391	61.3
Other	34,843	3.9
Physical Abuse	87,523	9.8
Psychological Abuse	28,511	3.2
Sexual Abuse	55,313	6.2
Unknown	102	0.0
MULTIPLE MALTREATMENT TYPES		
Two or more maltreatment types	130,924	14.7
Total	891,218	
Percent		100.0

Based on data from 50 States.



Services

CHAPTER 6

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

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) examines services from two perspectives. One perspective uses aggregated data from States regarding the usage of various funding streams for prevention services. The definition of prevention services is provided below.

Prevention services are provided to parents whose children are at-risk of abuse and neglect. These services are designed to increase the understanding of parents and other caregivers of the developmental stages of childhood and to improve their child-rearing competencies. Examples include such services as family support, child daycare, education and training, employment, housing, and information and referral.

NCANDS also collects case-level data about children who received services that were provided as a result of the response and within 90 days of the completion (meaning a disposition was assigned) of the CPS response. The definition of postresponse services is provided below.

Postresponse services (also known as postinvestigation services) address the safety of the child and usually are based on an assessment of the family's situation, including service needs and family strengths. Examples of postresponse services include both in-home services and foster care services.

This chapter presents information about the children who received prevention and postresponse services.

Prevention Services

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

- Section 106 of title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended [42 U.S.C. 5106 et seq.]—The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant (Basic State Grant) provides funds to States to improve CPS systems. The grant serves as a catalyst to assist States in screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, creating and improving the use of multi-disciplinary teams to enhance investigations, improving risk and safety assessment protocols,

training CPS workers and mandated reporters, and improving services to infants disabled with life-threatening conditions.

- Title II of CAPTA, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.]—The Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect program provides funding to a lead State agency to develop, operate, expand, and enhance community-based, prevention-focused programs and activities designed to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect.
- Title IV–B, Subpart 2, Section 430, of the Social Security Act, as amended [42.U.S.C. 629 et seq.] Promoting Safe and Stable Families—This legislation has the goal of keeping families together by funding such services as prevention intervention so that children do not have to be removed from their homes, services to develop alternative placements if children cannot remain safely in the home, and family reunification services to enable children to return to their homes, if appropriate.
- Title XX of the Social Security Act, [42. U.S.C. 1397 et seq.], Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)—Under this grant, States may use funds for such prevention services as child daycare, child protective services, information and referral, counseling, and foster care, as well as other services that meet the goal of preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children.

Forty-seven States reported approximately 3.4 million children received prevention services. The discussion of prevention services counts children by funding source and may include duplication across sources or within sources. Funding sources with the highest levels of States reporting data are the Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (CBCAP) with 42 States and Promoting Safe and Stable Families with 36 States. Fewer States reported data for the Basic State Grant and the Social Services Block Grant. States continue to work to improve reporting on these funding sources. (See [table 6–1](#) and related notes.)

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

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

Postresponse Services

States provide data on the services that all children receive as a result of a CPS response within 90 days of completion of the response. The discussion of postresponse services counts only those services which are initiated after or continue past the disposition date. The discussion of postresponse services counts children per response by CPS. Thus a child may be counted more than once.

States provide data on the start of postresponse services. For those children who were not already receiving services at the start of the report, the average number of days from receipt of a report to initiation of services was 41 days. (See [table 6–2](#) and related notes.)

Based on data from 47 States, 1,010,951 duplicate children and 826,245 unique children received postresponse services from the CPS agency. Three-fifths (61.2%) of duplicate victims and more than one-quarter (26.2%) of duplicate nonvictims received postresponse services. (See [tables 6-3, 6-4](#), and related notes.)

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

Of the approximately 1 million duplicate children who received postresponse services, 794,511 received in-home services and 216,440 received foster care services. Of the 216,440 children who received foster care services, 60.3 percent were victims and 39.7 percent were nonvictims. This analysis was changed from the prior year. The denominator was changed from the count of all duplicate victims to duplicate victims who received postresponse services. Of the duplicate victims who received services, 36.0 percent were removed and of the duplicate nonvictims who received services, 13.7 percent were removed from their homes. (See [tables 6-5, 6-6](#), and related notes.)

States also report on the number of victims for whom some court action had been undertaken. Court action can include any legal action taken by the CPS agency or the courts on behalf of the child, including authorization to place a child in foster care and filing for temporary custody, protective custody, dependency, or termination of parental rights. In other words, these include children who were removed, as well as other children who may have had petitions while remaining at home. Based on 44 reporting States, 18.7 percent of victims had court actions. (See [table 6-7](#) and related notes.)

States were less able to report on the number of victims with court-appointed representatives. Thirty-three States reported that 14.8 percent of victims received court-appointed representatives. These numbers are likely to be an undercount given the statutory requirement in CAPTA, “in every case involving an abused or neglected child which results in a judicial proceeding, a Guardian ad Litem . . . who may be an attorney or a court-appointed special advocate . . . shall be appointed to represent the child in such proceedings. . . .”⁵ Many States are working to improve the reporting of the court-appointed representative data element. (See [table 6-8](#) and related notes.)

History of Receiving Services

Two data elements in the Agency File collect information on past histories of victims. Based on data from 23 States, one-fifth of victims (20.5%) had received family preservation services within the previous 5 years. (See [table 6-9](#) and related notes.) Based on data from 28 States, 4.5 percent of victims had received family reunification services within the previous 5 years. (See [table 6-10](#) and related notes.)

Tables and Notes

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

Table 6–1 Children Who Received Prevention Services by Funding Source, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

- Data are from the Agency File or the SDC.
- Children who received prevention services may have received them through CPS or through other agencies.
- Children may be counted more than once either under a single funding source or across funding sources.
- Some programs maintain their data in terms of families rather than in terms of children. If a family count was provided, the number of families was multiplied by the average number of children per family (1.86) and used as the estimate of the number of children who received services or added to any counts of children that were also provided. The average number of children per family was retrieved October 2009, from <http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/hh-fam/tabST-F1-2000.pdf>.
- In an effort to improve the accuracy of reporting, NCANDS has undertaken to compare counts received by NCANDS to those counts received by the funding agencies and discuss the variation with the States. States have improved reporting under these efforts. For example in 2010, 30 States reported the same count of children to CBCAP and to NCANDS, which is an improvement from previous years.

Table 6–2 Average Days to Initiation of Services, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

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

Table 6–3 Children Who Received Postresponse Services, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

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

Table 6–4 Children Who Received Postresponse Services, 2010 *(unique count)*

- Data are from the Child File.
- This is a new table for 2010.
- A child is counted each time that a response was completed and services were provided. The child was classified as a victim or nonvictim based on the findings of the response.
- Only those services that were initiated after or continue after the completion of a CPS response were counted in this analysis.

Table 6–5 Children With In-Home Postresponse Services, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC.
- A child is counted each time that a CPS response was completed and in-home services were provided.
- The classification of victim or nonvictim is mutually exclusive at the report-child pair response level.
- The average percent is computed using the number of victims or nonvictims who received in-home services divided by the number of victims or nonvictims, respectively, in the State or total for all reporting States.
- This is a new table for the 2010 report. The denominator was changed to the number of duplicate victims or nonvictims who received postresponse services.

Table 6–6 Children With Foster Care Postresponse Services, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

- Data are from the Child File or the SDC
- A child is counted each time that a CPS response was completed and was removed. The child or the family also may have received in-home services.
- The classification of victim or nonvictim is mutually exclusive at the report-child pair response level.
- The average percent is computed using the number of victims or nonvictims who were removed from home and divided by the number of victims or nonvictims, respectively in the State or total for all reporting States.
- This is a new table for the 2010 report. The denominator was changed to the number of duplicate victims or nonvictims who received postresponse services.

Table 6–7 Victims with Court Action, 2010, *(duplicate count)*

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

Table 6–8 Victims with Court-Appointed Representatives, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

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

**Table 6–9 Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services
Within the Previous 5 Years, 2010** *(duplicate count)*

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

**Table 6–10 Victims Who Received Family Reunification Services
Within the Previous 5 Years, 2010** *(duplicate count)*

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

Table 6–1 Children Who Received Preventive Services by Funding Source, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

State	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	Social Services Block Grant	Other	Total Duplicate Recipients of Preventive Services
Alabama		298				298
Alaska		218	431	344	415	1,408
Arizona		394	3,451		1,559	5,404
Arkansas	4,421	2,283	34,438	33,430		74,572
California	15,761	149,153	615,699		299,350	1,079,963
Colorado		7,522	38,931			46,453
Connecticut	802	780			21,106	22,688
Delaware		2,079	2,072	484	3,763	8,398
District of Columbia	723		1,008	630	5,184	7,545
Florida		185,600				185,600
Georgia			200,495		78,601	279,096
Hawaii						
Idaho		5,275	5,092			10,367
Illinois	14,483	11,589	29,549	9,378	528	65,527
Indiana	41,802	41,802	41,802	41,802	17,390	184,597
Iowa		12,264	91,025			103,289
Kansas	503	29,367	3,537		105	33,512
Kentucky		2,659	1,210	16,938	4,045	24,852
Louisiana		81,949	3,690	13,196	17,838	116,673
Maine	3,158	6,579	2,000	1,500		13,237
Maryland					4,000	4,000
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota	2,349	5,236	3,862	50,984		62,431
Mississippi		556	1,435	10,308		12,299
Missouri		1,043	1,362		2,879	5,284
Montana		10,286	2,747			13,033
Nebraska		1,957	8,487			10,444
Nevada		12,408	13,324	49,379	19,570	94,681
New Hampshire	134	7,897	218	3,553	152,029	163,830
New Jersey		743	6,108	171,421		178,272
New Mexico		775	708		21,134	22,617
New York		11,277			20,149	31,426
North Carolina		2,722	6,296			9,018
North Dakota		4,288	2,935			7,223
Ohio		1,930		52,611		54,541
Oklahoma		11,238	2,509		12,630	26,377
Oregon						
Pennsylvania		21,039			14,052	35,091
Puerto Rico		978	1,363		18,020	20,361
Rhode Island			1,293		1,802	3,095
South Carolina		1,491				1,491
South Dakota		2,782				2,782
Tennessee					19,392	19,392
Texas		744	30,357		616	31,717
Utah		1,129	4,692		65,252	71,073
Vermont		12,538			1,773	14,311
Virginia	51,046	1,174	24,942		4,577	81,739
Washington	6,282	4,715	37,680			48,677
West Virginia		23,245	16,909	47,133		87,286
Wisconsin						
Wyoming		4,295	770	8,879		13,944
Total	141,463	686,296	1,242,426	511,969	807,758	3,389,912
Percent	4.2	20.2	36.7	15.1	23.8	100.0
States Reporting	12	42	36	17	27	47

Table 6–2 Average Number of Days to Initiation of Services, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Children Who Received Services	Duplicate Children Who Received Services On or After the Report Date	Average Number of Days to Initiation of Services
Alabama	8,215	4,391	143
Alaska	1,885	948	70
Arizona	50,773	6,768	61
Arkansas	20,340	19,611	32
California	296,577	277,230	16
Colorado	7,252	4,495	21
Connecticut	4,076	1,198	2
Delaware	1,403	1,054	47
District of Columbia	1,163	8	0
Florida	21,930	1,568	44
Georgia			
Hawaii	1,837	1,462	17
Idaho	4,297	2,458	0
Illinois	25,934	16,258	31
Indiana	9,888	9,219	13
Iowa	39,257	35,379	31
Kansas	7,353	4,850	26
Kentucky	50,116	49,587	17
Louisiana	6,730	5,722	47
Maine	1,360	832	97
Maryland	19,098	10,196	10
Massachusetts	42,710	27,028	18
Michigan	32,344	20,698	31
Minnesota	7,891	7,812	34
Mississippi	8,252	3,169	68
Missouri	32,795	4,314	30
Montana	1,913	1,180	42
Nebraska	9,449	2,639	19
Nevada	8,667	6,525	46
New Hampshire	11,646	1,482	80
New Jersey	29,344	6,757	36
New Mexico	4,950	4,472	27
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota	991	322	33
Ohio	34,260	24,014	16
Oklahoma	12,903	12,713	46
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	3,446	2,226	25
South Carolina	36,979	36,979	0
South Dakota			
Tennessee	8,024	2,913	93
Texas	54,738	53,714	61
Utah	26,394	5,028	87
Vermont	1,051	535	61
Virginia	14,272	10,294	67
Washington	10,593	7,583	46
West Virginia	7,337	3,956	38
Wisconsin	8,106	7,395	65
Wyoming	1,756	863	31
Total	990,295	707,845	1,825
Average			41
States Reporting	45	45	

Table 6–3 Children Who Received Postresponse Services, 2010 (duplicate count)

State	Duplicate Victims	Duplicate Victims Who Received Postresponse Services		Duplicate Nonvictims	Duplicate Nonvictims Who Received Postresponse Services	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	9,586	4,862	50.7	19,922	3,353	16.8
Alaska	3,147	1,117	35.5	5,932	768	12.9
Arizona	6,258	6,113	97.7	53,164	44,660	84.0
Arkansas	12,591	10,289	81.7	60,666	10,051	16.6
California	82,879	69,717	84.1	356,427	226,860	63.6
Colorado	11,720	3,148	26.9	39,412	4,104	10.4
Connecticut	10,846	2,593	23.9	27,968	1,483	5.3
Delaware	2,204	865	39.2	13,626	538	3.9
District of Columbia	2,810	739	26.3	11,601	424	3.7
Florida	53,969	12,133	22.5	278,500	9,797	3.5
Georgia						
Hawaii	1,795	1,095	61.0	3,301	742	22.5
Idaho	1,664	1,386	83.3	8,950	2,911	32.5
Illinois	28,530	12,904	45.2	114,286	13,030	11.4
Indiana	23,095	9,408	40.7	81,192	480	0.6
Iowa	13,449	13,449	100.0	25,808	25,808	100.0
Kansas	1,552	926	59.7	24,603	6,427	26.1
Kentucky	18,332	16,927	92.3	56,532	33,189	58.7
Louisiana	8,848	4,632	52.4	26,595	2,098	7.9
Maine	3,483	1,108	31.8	6,704	252	3.8
Maryland	13,955	13,887	99.5	23,154	5,211	22.5
Massachusetts	26,588	23,234	87.4	51,275	19,476	38.0
Michigan	35,497	21,445	60.4	159,222	10,899	6.8
Minnesota	4,668	3,143	67.3	20,673	4,748	23.0
Mississippi	7,968	3,832	48.1	24,140	4,420	18.3
Missouri	5,509	4,057	73.6	68,517	28,738	41.9
Montana	1,442	747	51.8	11,462	1,166	10.2
Nebraska	5,051	2,815	55.7	25,943	6,634	25.6
Nevada	4,947	3,325	67.2	19,796	5,342	27.0
New Hampshire	899	899	100.0	10,747	10,747	100.0
New Jersey	9,546	5,681	59.5	84,287	23,663	28.1
New Mexico	6,018	2,358	39.2	21,104	2,592	12.3
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota	1,144	589	51.5	5,771	402	7.0
Ohio	33,947	14,319	42.2	74,907	19,941	26.6
Oklahoma	7,728	5,738	74.2	41,167	7,165	17.4
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico	11,723	6,867	58.6	20,767	12,650	60.9
Rhode Island	3,620	1,718	47.5	6,758	1,728	25.6
South Carolina	12,191	11,981	98.3	30,964	24,998	80.7
South Dakota	1,435	724	50.5	5,773	415	7.2
Tennessee	9,066	2,381	26.3	86,475	5,643	6.5
Texas	67,269	39,283	58.4	229,919	15,455	6.7
Utah	13,712	12,602	91.9	18,587	13,792	74.2
Vermont	705	224	31.8	4,129	827	20.0
Virginia	6,621	3,509	53.0	63,331	10,763	17.0
Washington	7,108	4,083	57.4	43,929	6,510	14.8
West Virginia	4,133	3,462	83.8	35,336	3,875	11.0
Wisconsin	4,876	3,086	63.3	34,618	5,020	14.5
Wyoming	744	560	75.3	6,151	1,196	19.4
Total	604,868	369,960		2,444,091	640,991	
Percent			61.2			26.2
States Reporting	47	47		47	47	

Table 6–4 Children Who Received Postresponse Services, 2010 (unique count)

State	Unique Victims	Unique Victims Who Received Postresponse Services		Unique Nonvictims	Unique Nonvictims Who Received Postresponse Services	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	9,367	4,734	50.5	18,428	2,890	15.7
Alaska	2,825	974	34.5	4,708	447	9.5
Arizona	6,023	5,878	97.6	43,835	36,267	82.7
Arkansas	11,729	9,525	81.2	50,190	6,660	13.3
California	76,758	64,468	84.0	284,422	174,895	61.5
Colorado	11,166	3,091	27.7	32,499	3,041	9.4
Connecticut	10,021	2,314	23.1	22,914	713	3.1
Delaware	2,125	830	39.1	11,309	361	3.2
District of Columbia	2,672	682	25.5	9,791	189	1.9
Florida	50,239	10,640	21.2	219,450	4,067	1.9
Georgia						
Hawaii	1,744	1,068	61.2	3,038	644	21.2
Idaho	1,609	1,351	84.0	7,239	2,035	28.1
Illinois	26,442	11,760	44.5	95,440	8,134	8.5
Indiana	21,362	9,350	43.8	70,646	425	0.6
Iowa	12,005	12,005	100.0	19,422	19,422	100.0
Kansas	1,504	886	58.9	20,889	4,775	22.9
Kentucky	17,029	15,685	92.1	44,614	24,571	55.1
Louisiana	8,344	4,289	51.4	23,484	1,298	5.5
Maine	3,269	1,044	31.9	5,616	119	2.1
Maryland	13,059	12,991	99.5	20,243	3,155	15.6
Massachusetts	24,428	21,234	86.9	41,724	13,879	33.3
Michigan	32,412	20,443	63.1	113,723	7,518	6.6
Minnesota	4,462	2,991	67.0	18,353	3,756	20.5
Mississippi	7,403	3,410	46.1	19,472	2,662	13.7
Missouri	5,313	3,898	73.4	54,716	21,243	38.8
Montana	1,383	713	51.6	8,933	691	7.7
Nebraska	4,572	2,469	54.0	19,664	4,060	20.6
Nevada	4,654	3,083	66.2	16,227	3,685	22.7
New Hampshire	851	851	100.0	9,098	9,098	100.0
New Jersey	8,981	5,268	58.7	66,626	15,728	23.6
New Mexico	5,440	2,048	37.6	16,874	1,535	9.1
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota	1,128	584	51.8	5,222	315	6.0
Ohio	31,295	12,847	41.1	60,341	14,531	24.1
Oklahoma	7,207	5,300	73.5	34,906	4,940	14.2
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico	11,030	6,647	60.3	17,829	11,839	66.4
Rhode Island	3,295	1,506	45.7	5,269	1,064	20.2
South Carolina	11,802	11,606	98.3	27,151	21,734	80.0
South Dakota	1,360	699	51.4	4,955	231	4.7
Tennessee	8,760	2,285	26.1	71,365	3,699	5.2
Texas	64,937	38,565	59.4	202,886	13,164	6.5
Utah	12,854	11,822	92.0	14,973	11,065	73.9
Vermont	658	200	30.4	3,459	596	17.2
Virginia	6,449	3,363	52.1	58,400	8,435	14.4
Washington	6,593	3,701	56.1	35,120	4,076	11.6
West Virginia	3,961	3,313	83.6	30,112	2,840	9.4
Wisconsin	4,569	2,838	62.1	28,378	3,098	10.9
Wyoming	725	557	76.8	4,994	849	17.0
Total	565,814	345,806		1,998,947	480,439	
Percent			61.1			24.0
States Reporting	47	47		47	47	

Table 6–5 Children With In-Home Postresponse Services, 2010 (duplicate count)

State	Duplicate Victims Who Received Postresponse Services	Duplicate Victims Who Received In-Home Services		Duplicate Nonvictims Who Received Postresponse Services	Duplicate Nonvictims Who Received In-Home Services	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	4,862	2,910	59.9	3,353	1,959	58.4
Alaska	1,117	525	47.0	768	504	65.6
Arizona	6,113	2,280	37.3	44,660	42,003	94.1
Arkansas	10,289	8,107	78.8	10,051	8,403	83.6
California	69,717	37,884	54.3	226,860	194,871	85.9
Colorado	3,148	1,488	47.3	4,104	3,489	85.0
Connecticut	2,593	1,602	61.8	1,483	1,254	84.6
Delaware	865	651	75.3	538	395	73.4
District of Columbia	739	10	1.4	424	17	4.0
Florida	12,133	473	3.9	9,797	2,275	23.2
Georgia						
Hawaii	1,095	308	28.1	742	393	53.0
Idaho	1,386	471	34.0	2,911	2,667	91.6
Illinois	12,904	11,043	85.6	13,030	11,595	89.0
Indiana	9,408	4,220	44.9	480	356	74.2
Iowa	13,449	10,794	80.3	25,808	24,241	93.9
Kansas	926	719	77.6	6,427	5,399	84.0
Kentucky	16,927	13,595	80.3	33,189	31,194	94.0
Louisiana	4,632	2,306	49.8	2,098	1,260	60.1
Maine	1,108	387	34.9	252	32	12.7
Maryland	13,887	12,168	87.6	5,211	4,555	87.4
Massachusetts	23,234	18,869	81.2	19,476	16,624	85.4
Michigan	21,445	15,384	71.7	10,899	10,182	93.4
Minnesota	3,143	1,455	46.3	4,748	3,274	69.0
Mississippi	3,832	2,057	53.7	4,420	2,915	66.0
Missouri	4,057	2,270	56.0	28,738	26,267	91.4
Montana	747	118	15.8	1,166	540	46.3
Nebraska	2,815	1,170	41.6	6,634	5,359	80.8
Nevada	3,325	1,111	33.4	5,342	4,000	74.9
New Hampshire	899	747	83.1	10,747	10,682	99.4
New Jersey	5,681	2,538	44.7	23,663	20,933	88.5
New Mexico	2,358	1,191	50.5	2,592	1,922	74.2
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota	589	367	62.3	402	302	75.1
Ohio	14,319	9,533	66.6	19,941	16,869	84.6
Oklahoma	5,738	3,643	63.5	7,165	6,983	97.5
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico	6,867	6,867	100.0	12,650	12,650	100.0
Rhode Island	1,718	955	55.6	1,728	1,512	87.5
South Carolina	11,981	9,712	81.1	24,998	24,487	98.0
South Dakota						
Tennessee	2,381	818	34.4	5,643	3,497	62.0
Texas	39,283	28,647	72.9	15,455	13,630	88.2
Utah	12,602	11,484	91.1	13,792	13,761	99.8
Vermont	224	150	67.0	827	713	86.2
Virginia	3,509	2,483	70.8	10,763	9,851	91.5
Washington	4,083	1,576	38.6	6,510	4,702	72.2
West Virginia	3,462	2,767	79.9	3,875	3,465	89.4
Wisconsin	3,086	1,382	44.8	5,020	2,950	58.8
Wyoming	560	180	32.1	1,196	164	13.7
Total	369,236	239,415		640,576	555,096	
Percent			64.8			86.7
States Reporting	46	46		46	46	

Table 6–6 Children With Foster Care Postresponse Services, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims Who Received Postresponse Services	Duplicate Victims Removed From Home		Duplicate Nonvictims Who Received Postresponse Services	Duplicate Nonvictims Removed From Home	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	4,862	1,952	40.1	3,353	1,394	41.6
Alaska	1,117	592	53.0	768	264	34.4
Arizona	6,113	3,833	62.7	44,660	2,657	5.9
Arkansas	10,289	2,182	21.2	10,051	1,648	16.4
California	69,717	31,833	45.7	226,860	31,989	14.1
Colorado	3,148	1,660	52.7	4,104	615	15.0
Connecticut	2,593	991	38.2	1,483	229	15.4
Delaware	865	214	24.7	538	143	26.6
District of Columbia	739	729	98.6	424	407	96.0
Florida	12,133	11,660	96.1	9,797	7,522	76.8
Georgia						
Hawaii	1,095	787	71.9	742	349	47.0
Idaho	1,386	915	66.0	2,911	244	8.4
Illinois	12,904	1,861	14.4	13,030	1,435	11.0
Indiana	9,408	5,188	55.1	480	124	25.8
Iowa	13,449	2,655	19.7	25,808	1,567	6.1
Kansas	926	207	22.4	6,427	1,028	16.0
Kentucky	16,927	3,332	19.7	33,189	1,995	6.0
Louisiana	4,632	2,326	50.2	2,098	838	39.9
Maine	1,108	721	65.1	252	220	87.3
Maryland	13,887	1,719	12.4	5,211	656	12.6
Massachusetts	23,234	4,365	18.8	19,476	2,852	14.6
Michigan	21,445	6,061	28.3	10,899	717	6.6
Minnesota	3,143	1,688	53.7	4,748	1,474	31.0
Mississippi	3,832	1,775	46.3	4,420	1,505	34.0
Missouri	4,057	1,787	44.0	28,738	2,471	8.6
Montana	747	629	84.2	1,166	626	53.7
Nebraska	2,815	1,645	58.4	6,634	1,275	19.2
Nevada	3,325	2,214	66.6	5,342	1,342	25.1
New Hampshire	899	152	16.9	10,747	65	0.6
New Jersey	5,681	3,143	55.3	23,663	2,730	11.5
New Mexico	2,358	1,167	49.5	2,592	670	25.8
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota	589	222	37.7	402	100	24.9
Ohio	14,319	4,786	33.4	19,941	3,072	15.4
Oklahoma	5,738	2,095	36.5	7,165	182	2.5
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	1,718	763	44.4	1,728	216	12.5
South Carolina	11,981	2,269	18.9	24,998	511	2.0
South Dakota	724	724	100.0	415	415	100.0
Tennessee	2,381	1,563	65.6	5,643	2,146	38.0
Texas	39,283	10,636	27.1	15,455	1,825	11.8
Utah	12,602	1,118	8.9	13,792	31	0.2
Vermont	224	74	33.0	827	114	13.8
Virginia	3,509	1,026	29.2	10,763	912	8.5
Washington	4,083	2,507	61.4	6,510	1,808	27.8
West Virginia	3,462	695	20.1	3,875	410	10.6
Wisconsin	3,086	1,704	55.2	5,020	2,070	41.2
Wyoming	560	380	67.9	1,196	1,032	86.3
Total	363,093	130,545		628,341	85,895	
Percent			36.0			13.7
States Reporting	46	46		46	46	

Table 6–7 Victims With Court Action, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Duplicate Victims With Court Action	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	9,586	725	7.6
Alaska	3,147	654	20.8
Arizona	6,258	3,150	50.3
Arkansas	12,591	2,438	19.4
California	82,879	24,833	30.0
Colorado	11,720	2,280	19.5
Connecticut	10,846	2,556	23.6
Delaware	2,204	57	2.6
District of Columbia	2,810	58	2.1
Florida	53,969	436	0.8
Georgia			
Hawaii	1,795	855	47.6
Idaho	1,664	964	57.9
Illinois			
Indiana	23,095	6,545	28.3
Iowa	13,449	3,894	29.0
Kansas	1,552	643	41.4
Kentucky	18,332	120	0.7
Louisiana	8,848	2,326	26.3
Maine	3,483	222	6.4
Maryland	13,955	948	6.8
Massachusetts	26,588	4,754	17.9
Michigan	35,497	8,746	24.6
Minnesota	4,668	1,431	30.7
Mississippi	7,968	242	3.0
Missouri	5,509	1,787	32.4
Montana	1,442	688	47.7
Nebraska	5,051	1,641	32.5
Nevada	4,947	2,357	47.6
New Hampshire	899	484	53.8
New Jersey	9,546	2,177	22.8
New Mexico	6,018	1,146	19.0
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota	1,144	221	19.3
Ohio			
Oklahoma	7,728	1,412	18.3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	11,723	231	2.0
Rhode Island	3,620	1,386	38.3
South Carolina	12,191	3,072	25.2
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,066	153	1.7
Texas	67,269	10,043	14.9
Utah	13,712	1,118	8.2
Vermont	705	116	16.5
Virginia	6,621	419	6.3
Washington	7,108	2,350	33.1
West Virginia	4,133	688	16.6
Wisconsin	4,876	584	12.0
Wyoming	744	365	49.1
Total	540,956	101,315	
Percent			18.7
States Reporting	44	44	

Table 6–8 Victims With Court-Appointed Representatives, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Duplicate Victims With Court-Appointed Representatives	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	9,586	678	7.1
Alaska	3,147	366	11.6
Arizona	6,258	3,810	60.9
Arkansas	12,591	156	1.2
California	82,879	29,002	35.0
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	2,204	11	0.5
District of Columbia	2,810	157	5.6
Florida	53,969	325	0.6
Georgia			
Hawaii	1,795	768	42.8
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana	23,095	326	1.4
Iowa	13,449	4,126	30.7
Kansas			
Kentucky	18,332	2,935	16.0
Louisiana			
Maine	3,483	677	19.4
Maryland	13,955	2	0.0
Massachusetts	26,588	3,631	13.7
Michigan			
Minnesota	4,668	1,240	26.6
Mississippi	7,968	2,626	33.0
Missouri			
Montana	1,442	324	22.5
Nebraska	5,051	1,836	36.3
Nevada	4,947	273	5.5
New Hampshire	899	1	0.1
New Jersey	9,546	3	0.0
New Mexico	6,018	1,146	19.0
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota	1,144	128	11.2
Ohio	33,947	35	0.1
Oklahoma	7,728	1,412	18.3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	3,620	1,334	36.9
South Carolina	12,191	423	3.5
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah	13,712	1,118	8.2
Vermont	705	116	16.5
Virginia	6,621	29	0.4
Washington			
West Virginia	4,133	64	1.5
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	744	72	9.7
Total	399,225	59,150	
Percent			14.8
States Reporting	33	33	

Table 6–9 Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Past 5 Years, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Duplicate Victims Who Received Family Preservation Services Within the Past 5 Years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	12,591	2,871	22.8
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia	2,810	476	16.9
Florida	53,969	26,462	49.0
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho	1,664	377	22.7
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas	1,552	439	28.3
Kentucky	18,332	792	4.3
Louisiana	8,848	1,104	12.5
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts	26,588	6,937	26.1
Michigan			
Minnesota	4,668	1,345	28.8
Mississippi	7,968	11	.1
Missouri	5,509	393	7.1
Montana			
Nebraska	5,051	2,814	55.7
Nevada	4,947	180	3.6
New Hampshire	899	54	6.0
New Jersey	9,546	1,575	16.5
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	7,728	580	7.5
Oregon	11,734	1,853	15.8
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	11,723	182	1.6
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,066	556	6.1
Texas	67,269	10,101	15.0
Utah	13,712	212	1.5
Vermont	705	99	14.0
Virginia			
Washington	7,108	773	10.9
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Total	293,987	60,186	
Percent			20.5
States Reporting	23	23	

Table 6–10 Victims Who Received Family Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 Years, 2010 *(duplicate count)*

State	Duplicate Victims	Duplicate Victims Who Received Family Reunification Services Within the Previous 5 years	
		Number	Percent
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	12,591	307	2.4
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut	10,846	334	3.1
Delaware	2,204	35	1.6
District of Columbia	2,810	4	0.1
Florida	53,969	2,611	4.8
Georgia			
Hawaii	1,795	101	5.6
Idaho	1,664	139	8.4
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas	1,552	234	15.1
Kentucky	18,332	866	4.7
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	13,955	1,185	8.5
Massachusetts	26,588	1,760	6.6
Michigan			
Minnesota	4,668	495	10.6
Mississippi	7,968	4	0.1
Missouri	5,509	157	2.8
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	4,947	569	11.5
New Hampshire	899	33	3.7
New Jersey	9,546	526	5.5
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	7,728	406	5.3
Oregon	11,734	770	6.6
Pennsylvania			
Puerto Rico	11,723	449	3.8
Rhode Island	3,620	614	17.0
South Carolina	12,191	96	0.8
South Dakota			
Tennessee	9,066	611	6.7
Texas	67,269	1,149	1.7
Utah	13,712	217	1.6
Vermont	705	20	2.8
Virginia			
Washington	7,108	655	9.2
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	4,876	396	8.1
Wyoming			
Total	329,575	14,743	
Percent			4.5
States Reporting	28	28	



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

CHAPTER 7

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

Reports on National Statistics

Child Welfare Outcomes Report

Child Welfare Outcomes 2006-2009: Report to Congress (Outcomes) is the tenth in a series of annual reports from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Children's Bureau. The reports are developed in accordance with section 479A of the Social Security Act (as amended by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997) and provide information pertaining to State performance on the following national child welfare outcomes:

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

The Outcomes reports provide State-level data as well as national trends on the outcome measures. Demographic data such as race and ethnicity and age give a broader picture of State and national data. The reports incorporate data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) and the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) on the 12 original measures, as well as data on 15 additional measures that HHS developed in 2005 and adopted in 2006 to assess State performance during the second round of the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs). This report also contains special State data (not AFCARS or NCANDS) on the frequency and location of caseworker visits for children in foster care.

During early 2011, the Children's Bureau launched a Web site featuring State data from the Outcomes reports. The site provides users with a custom report builder that enables them to select the specific State(s), data, and data years that they would like to view. The site further enables users to select the

format in which they would like their data displayed: graph, table, or map outputs. Users also have the capability of comparing data across States. In addition to the flexible format, this site enables the data to be available to members of Congress and the public several months earlier than was possible in the past because the data can be posted on the Web in advance of when the full, standard report could be approved and disseminated. The data site is available at <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/>.

The Child Welfare Outcomes Report in standard format is available on the Children's Bureau's web site at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#cw

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

Sharon Newburg-Rinn, Ph.D.
Social Science Research Analyst
Children's Bureau/ACYF/ACF/HHS
1250 Maryland Avenue, 8th Floor
202-205-0749
sharon.newburg-rinn@acf.hhs.gov

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

Each year since 1997, the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics has published a report on the well-being of children and families. The Forum alternates publishing a detailed report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, with a summary version that highlights selected indicators. During 2011, the Forum published the more detailed report, which can be found on the Forum's Web site at <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/index.asp>.

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

These indicators attempt to characterize the well-being of a child and may influence the likelihood that a child will grow to be a well-educated, economically secure, productive, and healthy adult. The indicators are organized into seven sections, each focusing on a domain relevant to children's lives: family and social environment, economic circumstances, health care, physical environment and safety, behavior, education, and health.

For further information about *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2011* or the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, contact:

Traci Cook
Forum Coordinator
Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics
National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
3311 Toledo Rd., Room 6114
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
(301)458-4256
cot6@cdc.gov

Statistical Abstract of the United States

The Statistical Abstract of the United States, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau and published since 1878, contains a collection of statistics on social and economic conditions in the United States. Selected international data also are included in the report. For many years, two tables using NCANDS data have been published. One table reports the characteristics of child victims by maltreatment type, sex, and age. The second table reports the number of CPS responses, the number of children who were subjects of a CPS response, and the number of victims by State.

The 2011 edition of the Statistical Abstract is available online at <http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/>.

For further information about the *Statistical Abstract*, contact:

Michael A. Sellner

Statistical Abstract

U.S. Census Bureau

301-763-4334

michael.a.sellner@census.gov

Research on Child Maltreatment

National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being

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

The NSCAW II baseline began in March 2008. The NSCAW II design and protocol are very similar to the prior study. Data are collected from 5,873 children, current caregivers, caseworkers, and teachers sampled from the NSCAW I-selected counties using similar measures. An 18-month followup was completed in the spring of 2011, and a 36 month follow-up was scheduled to begin in the summer of 2011. NSCAW II data also will include administrative data like that provided by the States for NCANDS and AFCARS, to obtain more complete data about reports, service receipt, and placement history.

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

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

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

Mary Bruce Webb, Ph.D.

Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation/ACF/HHS

370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW

Washington, DC 20447

202-205-8628

mbwebb@acf.hhs.gov

Racial Bias in Child Protection? A Comparison of Competing Explanations Using National Data.

Authors Drake et al. (2011) tested competing hypotheses related to racial bias in the child welfare system. Children of African-American descent are reported to and substantiated by child welfare agencies at a rate that is twice that of White children. Two opposing views attribute the racial disproportionality to either racial bias among mandated reporters or to an overrepresentation of African-American children in the population.

The competing explanations were tested by comparing disproportionality ratios of victimization rates from child welfare organizations to rates of key public health outcomes that are not subject to racial bias (e.g., general infant mortality). The authors found that the racial differences in victimization rate data from the child welfare organizations were consistent with known differences for other child outcomes. An abstract of the article is available online at <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org>. The full citation for the article is:

Drake, B., Jolley, J. M., Lanier, P., Fluke, J., Barth, R. P., & Jonson-Reid, M. (2011). Racial bias in child protection? A comparison of competing explanations using NationalData. *Pediatrics*, 127(3), 471-278. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1542/peds.2010-1710>

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

Pediatrics

American Academy of Pediatrics

141 Northwest Point Blvd.

Elk Grove Village, IL

847-434-4000

Addressing the Mental Health Needs of Young Children in the Child Welfare System: What Every Policymaker Should Know

Cooper, Banghart, and Aratani (2010) based this issue brief on a National Center for Children in Poverty roundtable titled Strengthening Early Childhood Mental Health Supports in Child Welfare Systems. The roundtable consisted of child welfare research, policy, and practice experts to discuss the mental health issues of young children. NCANDS data were used for analyses that examined current knowledge about the prevalence of children younger than 6 years in the child welfare system, how the occurrence of maltreatment affects the children's development, and the services offered versus the services needed. The report is available online at <http://www.nccp.org>. The full citation for the issue brief is:

Cooper, J., Banghart, P., & Aratani, Y. (2010). *Addressing the mental health needs of young children in the child welfare system: What every policymaker should know*. Retrieved from National Center for Children in Poverty: http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_968.html

For further information about the National Center for Children in Poverty contact:

National Center for Children in Poverty

215 W. 125th Street, 3rd Floor

New York, NY 10027

646-284-9600

info@nccp.org

Capacity Building Initiatives

Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) Grants

This program provides funding to States to:

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

Some of the core features of the program include:

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

For further information regarding the CBCAP program, contact:

Rosie Gomez
Office on Child Abuse and Neglect
Children's Bureau, ACYF, ACF, HHS
1250 Maryland Ave., SW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20024
202-205-7403
rosie.gomez@acf.hhs.gov

Children's Bureau Training and Technical Assistance Network

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

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

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

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

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

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

Data submission year	Number of States in the data set
2000	20
2001	23 (including DC)
2002	23 (including DC)
2003	23 (including DC)
2004	45 (including DC)
2005	49 (including DC)
2006	49 (including DC and PR)
2007	48 (including DC and PR)
2008	49 (including DC and PR)
2009	50 (including DC and PR)
2010	51 (including DC and PR)

Information regarding NDACAN, its services, and data holdings can be found on the Internet at <http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>. Please note that NDACAN serves as the repository for the NCANDS datasets, but is not the author of the Child Maltreatment report series.

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

John Eckenrode, Ph.D.

Director

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

Bronfenbrenner Center for Translational Research

Beebe Hall

Cornell University

Ithaca, NY 14853

607-255-7799

ndacan@cornell.edu

The National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology

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

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

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

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

For further information about the NRC-CWDT, contact:

Lynda Arnold
Director
NRC-CWDT
(703) 412-3195
nrccwdt@cwla.org

Children’s Bureau National Quality Improvement Centers

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

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

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

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

QIC Early Childhood

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

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

kind of collaborations and systems are effective, and how these efforts can result in better outcomes for young children and their families at greatest risk for child maltreatment.

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

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

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

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

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

For further information about the QIC-EC, contact:
Melissa Lim Brodowski, M.S.W., M.P.H., Project Officer
Office on Child Abuse and Neglect
Children's Bureau, ACYF, ACF, HHS
1250 Maryland Ave, SW
8th Floor #8111
Washington, DC 20024
202-205-2629
melissa.brodowski@acf.hhs.gov

Charlyn Harper Browne, Project Director
Senior Associate
Center for the Study of Social Policy
1575 Eye Street NW, Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20005
charlyn.harperbrowne@cssp.org

QIC Differential Response in Child Protective Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information about the QIC-DR, contact:

Dori Sneddon, MSW, Federal Project Officer
Office on Child Abuse and Neglect
Children's Bureau/ICF
1250 Maryland Ave., SW
Eighth Floor—8124
Washington, DC 20024
202-401-2887
jean.nussbaum@acf.hhs.gov

Lisa Merkel-Holguin, Project Director
Principal Investigator
American Humane Association
63 Inverness Drive East
Englewood, CO 80112
303-925-9421
lmerkel-holguin@americanhumane.org

Suggestions for Future Research

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

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

- How will the introduction or expansion of State differential response or alternative response programs affect the definition of child maltreatment?
- What are State and local policies and practices related to psychological maltreatment?

- Although it is found that children who are maltreated are more likely to come from households with domestic violence, what services are found to be effective in reducing the likelihood of maltreatment of such children?
- How do States handle the collection and reporting of near fatality data? Are there differences between what a CPS agency and hospital staff consider to be a near fatality?
- If 75 percent of child maltreatment victims are first-time victims and therefore the children and families are largely unknown to child welfare agencies, how can CPS and local agencies structure prevention programs for those families?

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

Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation. (n.d.). *Need for adoption among infants investigated for child maltreatment and adoption status 5 to 6 years later*. (National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being Research Brief No. 14). Washington, D.C.: Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation. Retrieved from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse_neglect/nscaw/reports/need_adoption/need_adoption.html

Dubowitz, H., Kim, J., Black, M. M., Weisbart, C., Semiatin, J., & Magder, L. S. (2011). Identifying children at high risk for a child maltreatment report. *Child Abuse and Neglect, In Press, Corrected Proof*, 96-104. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2010.09.003>

Helton, J. J., & Cross, T. P. (2011). The relationship of child functioning to parental physical assault: Linear and curvilinear models. *Child Maltreatment*, 16(2), 126-136. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1077559511401742>

Horwitz, S. M., Hurlburt, M. S., Cohen, S. D., Zhang, J., & Landsverk, J. (2011). Predictors of placement for children who initially remained in their homes after an investigation for abuse or neglect. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 35(3), 188-198. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2010.12.002>

Jaffee, S. R., & Maikovich-Fong, A. K. (2011). Effects of chronic maltreatment and maltreatment timing on children's behavior and cognitive abilities. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 52(2), 184-194. doi:10.1111/j.1469-7610.2010.02304.x

Lewis, T. L., Kotch, J., Wiley, T. R. A., Litrownik, A. J., English, D. J., Thompson, R., Dubowitz, H. (2011). Internalizing problems: A potential pathway from childhood maltreatment to adolescent smoking. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 48(3), 247-252. doi:<http://dx.doi.org.proxy.library.cornell.edu/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2010.07.004>

Li, F., Godinet, M. T., & Arnsberger, P. (2011). Protective factors among families with children at risk of maltreatment: Follow up to early school years. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 33(1), 139-148. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2010.08.026>

Lloyd, E. C., & Barth, R. P. (In Press, Accepted Manuscript). Developmental outcomes after five years for foster children returned home, remaining in care, or adopted. *Children and Youth Services Review*, doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2011.04.008>

Markowitz, S., Cuellar, A. E., Conrad, R. M., & Grossman, M. (2011). *The effects of alcohol policies in reducing entry rates and time spent in foster care*. (Working Paper No. 16915). Cambridge, MA: The National Bureau of Economic Research. Retrieved from <http://www.nber.org/papers/w16915>

Sakai, C., Lin, H., & Flores, G. (2011). Health outcomes and family services in kinship care: Analysis of a national sample of children in the child welfare system. *Archives of Pediatrics Adolescent Medicine*, 165(2), 159-165. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/archpediatrics.2010.277>

Simmel, C. (2011). Demographic profiles of children reported to the child welfare system. *Journal of Public Child Welfare*, 5(1), 87-110. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15548732.2011.542728>

U.S. Government Accountability Office. (2011). *Child maltreatment: strengthening national data on child fatalities could aid in prevention* [GAO-11-599]. Retrieved from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11599.pdf>

Appendices





Required CAPTA Data Items

APPENDIX A

The *Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act* (CAPTA), (42 U.S.C. §5106a), as amended by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010, affirms, “Each State to which a grant is made under this section shall annually work with the Secretary to provide, to the maximum extent practicable, a report that includes the following:”⁶

- (1) The number of children who were reported to the State during the year as abused or neglected.
- (2) Of the number of children described in paragraph (1), the number with respect to whom such reports were—
 - (A) substantiated;
 - (B) unsubstantiated; or
 - (C) determined to be false.
- (3) Of the number of children described in paragraph (2)—
 - (A) the number that did not receive services during the year under the State program funded under this section or an equivalent State program;
 - (B) the number that received services during the year under the State program funded under this section or an equivalent State program; and
 - (C) the number that were removed from their families during the year by disposition of the case.
- (4) **The number of families that received preventive services, including use of differential response, from the State during the year.**
- (5) The number of deaths in the State during the year resulting from child abuse or neglect.
- (6) Of the number of children described in paragraph (5), the number of such children who were in foster care.
- (7)
 - (A) **The number of child protective service personnel responsible for the—**
 - i. intake of reports filed in the previous year;**
 - ii. screening of such reports;**
 - iii. assessment of such reports; and**
 - iv. investigation of such reports.**
 - (B) **The average caseload for the workers described in subparagraph (A).**
- (8) The agency response time with respect to each such report with respect to initial investigation of reports of child abuse or neglect.

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

- (9) The response time with respect to the provision of services to families and children where an allegation of abuse or neglect has been made.
- (10) For child protective service personnel responsible for intake, screening, assessment, and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports in the State—**
 - (A) information on the education, qualifications, and training requirements established by the State for child protective service professionals, including for entry and advancement in the profession, including advancement to supervisory positions;**
 - (B) data of the education, qualifications, and training of such personnel;**
 - (C) demographic information of the child protective service personnel; and**
 - (D) information on caseload or workload requirements for such personnel, including requirements for average number and maximum number of cases per child protective service worker and supervisor.**
- (11) The number of children reunited with their families or receiving family preservation services that, within five years, result in subsequent substantiated reports of child abuse or neglect, including the death of the child.
- (12) The number of children for whom individuals were appointed by the court to represent the best interests of such children and the average number of out of court contacts between such individuals and children.
- (13) The annual report containing the summary of activities of the citizen review panels of the State required by subsection (c)(6).
- (14) The number of children under the care of the State child protection system who are transferred into the custody of the State juvenile justice system.
- (15) The number of children referred to a child protective services system under subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii).**
- (16) The number of children determined to be eligible for referral, and the number of children referred, under subsection (b)(2)(B)(xxi), to agencies providing early intervention services under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.).**

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

Table A-1 Required CAPTA Data Items by State Response, 2010

State	Children Reported to the State, by Disposition (1,2)*	Children Reported to the State, by Disposition and Service Receipt (3a,3b)	Children Reported to the State, by Disposition and Removal Status (3c)	Families Who Received Prevention Services From the State (4)	Child Fatalities (5)	Child Fatalities in Foster Care (6)	CPS workers responsible for screening and intake (7)
Alabama	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Alaska	■	■	■	■	■		■
Arizona	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
California	■	■	■	■	■		
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Connecticut	■	■	■	■	■		■
Delaware	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■	■		■	■		■
Hawaii	■		■		■	■	■
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Illinois	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indiana	■		■	■	■	■	■
Iowa	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kentucky	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Louisiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maine	■	■	■	■	■		■
Maryland	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Massachusetts	■		■				■
Michigan	■		■		■	■	■
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mississippi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Montana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nebraska	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nevada	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■		■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Mexico	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New York	■	■		■	■		
North Carolina	■	■		■	■		■
North Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oregon	■				■		■
Pennsylvania	■	■		■	■		■
Puerto Rico	■	■		■	■	■	■
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■	■	■	■	■	
South Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tennessee	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Texas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■		■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Wisconsin	■		■		■	■	■
Wyoming	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Number	52	47	46	47	51	41	45

* Item numbers correspond to those CAPTA items that were in effect during FFY 2009.

Table A-1 Required CAPTA Data Items by State Response, 2010

State	Response Time With Respect to Investigation (8)	Response Time With Respect to Services (9)	CPS Workers Responsible For Intake, Assessment and Investigation (10)	Child Victims Who Received Preservation Services Within the Last 5 Years (11)	Child Victims Who Were Reunited With Their Families Within the Last 5 Years (12)	Child Victims Who Were Assigned Court Appointed Representatives (12)	Average Number of Contacts of Court Appointed Representative With Child (12)
Alabama	■	■	■			■	
Alaska		■	■			■	
Arizona	■	■	■			■	
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	
California		■	■			■	
Colorado		■					
Connecticut	■	■	■		■		
Delaware	■	■	■		■	■	
District of Columbia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Georgia			■				
Hawaii	■	■	■		■	■	
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■		
Illinois	■	■	■				
Indiana	■	■	■			■	
Iowa	■	■	■			■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■		■
Kentucky	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Louisiana	■	■	■	■			■
Maine	■	■	■			■	
Maryland		■			■		
Massachusetts		■	■	■	■	■	
Michigan		■	■				
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Mississippi	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■		■
Montana		■	■			■	
Nebraska	■	■	■	■		■	
Nevada	■	■	■	■	■	■	
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■	■	■	
New Mexico		■	■			■	■
New York							
North Carolina			■				
North Dakota		■	■			■	
Ohio	■	■				■	
Oklahoma	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Oregon	■		■	■	■		
Pennsylvania			■				
Puerto Rico			■	■	■		
Rhode Island	■	■	■		■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■			■	■	
South Dakota	■		■				
Tennessee	■	■	■	■	■		
Texas	■	■	■	■	■		
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Virginia		■	■			■	
Washington	■	■	■	■	■		
West Virginia		■	■			■	
Wisconsin	■	■	■		■		
Wyoming	■	■	■			■	
Number	36	45	47	23	28	32	7

* Item numbers correspond to those CAPTA items that were in effect during FFY 2009.



Glossary

APPENDIX B

Acronyms

AFCARS: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System

CAPTA: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

CASA: Court-appointed special advocate

CBCAP: Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants

CFSR: Child and Family Services Reviews

CHILD ID: Child identifier

CPS: Child protective services

FFY: Federal fiscal year

FIPS: Federal information processing standards

FTE: Full-time equivalent

GAL: Guardian ad litem

NCANDS: National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System

OMB: Office of Management and Budget

PERPETRATOR ID: Perpetrator identifier

PSSF: Promoting Safe and Stable Families

REPORT ID: Report identifier

SACWIS: Statewide automated child welfare information system

SDC: Summary data component

SSBG: Social Services Block Grant

TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BASIC STATE GRANT: see CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANT

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

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

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

BOY: A male child younger than 18 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDING: See REPORT DISPOSITION.

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

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

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

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

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

GIRL: A female child younger than 18 years.

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

GUARDIAN AD LITEM: See COURT-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MALTREATMENT TYPE: A particular form of child maltreatment alleged by a report source that received a CPS response. Types include medical neglect, neglect or deprivation of necessities, physical abuse, psychological or emotional maltreatment, sexual abuse, and other forms included in State law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER RELATIVE: A nonparental family member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SERVICES: See POSTRESPONSE SERVICES and PREVENTION SERVICES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUBSTITUTE CARE: See FOSTER CARE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Data Submission and Data Elements

APPENDIX C

Child-level data are collected through an automated file composed of child-specific records. States that submitted child-level data used the Child File, which is a revision of the Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC). States that submitted the Child File also submitted the Agency File, which collects aggregate data on such items as preventive services and screened-out referrals. The remaining States submitted their data using the Summary Data Component (SDC). A list of each State and the type of data file submitted is provided in [table C-1](#). Data element lists for the Child File and the Agency File are provided as [tables C-2](#) and [C-3](#), respectively.

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

The FFY 2010 flat file dataset will be available to researchers from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN).

Table C-1 State Data Submissions, 2010

State	Child Population	Agency File	Child File	SDC
Alabama	1,128,864	■	■	
Alaska	183,546	■	■	
Arizona	1,732,019	■	■	
Arkansas	709,968	■	■	
California	9,435,682	■	■	
Colorado	1,227,763	■	■	
Connecticut	807,985	■	■	
Delaware	206,993	■	■	
District of Columbia	114,036	■	■	
Florida	4,057,773	■	■	
Georgia	2,583,792	■	■	
Hawaii	290,361	■	■	
Idaho	419,190	■	■	
Illinois	3,177,377	■	■	
Indiana	1,589,365	■	■	
Iowa	713,155	■	■	
Kansas	704,951	■	■	
Kentucky	1,014,323	■	■	
Louisiana	1,123,386	■	■	
Maine	271,176	■	■	
Maryland	1,351,935	■	■	
Massachusetts	1,433,002	■	■	
Michigan	2,349,892	■	■	
Minnesota	1,260,797	■	■	
Mississippi	767,742	■	■	
Missouri	1,431,338	■	■	
Montana	219,828	■	■	
Nebraska	451,641	■	■	
Nevada	681,033	■	■	
New Hampshire	289,071	■	■	
New Jersey	2,045,848	■	■	
New Mexico	510,238	■	■	
New York	4,424,083	■	■	
North Carolina	2,277,967	■	■	
North Dakota	143,971	■	■	
Ohio	2,714,341	■	■	
Oklahoma	918,849	■	■	
Oregon	872,811			■
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	■	■	
Puerto Rico	963,847	■	■	
Rhode Island	226,825	■	■	
South Carolina	1,080,732	■	■	
South Dakota	199,616	■	■	
Tennessee	1,493,252	■	■	
Texas	6,895,969	■	■	
Utah	868,824	■	■	
Vermont	126,275	■	■	
Virginia	1,847,182	■	■	
Washington	1,569,592	■	■	
West Virginia	386,449	■	■	
Wisconsin	1,310,250	■	■	
Wyoming	132,025	■	■	
Total	75,512,062			
States Reporting	52	51	51	1

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

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

II. Child Data

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

III. Maltreatment Data

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

IV. Child Risk Factor Data

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

Table C-2 Child File Data Element List *(continued)***V. Caregiver Risk Factor Data**

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
44	Alcohol Abuse-Caregiver(s)	(FCALC)
45	Drug Abuse-Caregiver(s)	(FCDRUG)
46	Mental Retardation-Caregiver(s)	(FCRTRD)
47	Emotionally Disturbed-Caregiver(s)	(FCEMOTNL)
48	Visually Or Hearing Impaired-Caregiver(s)	(FCVISUAL)
49	Learning Disability-Caregiver(s)	(FCLEARN)
50	Physically Disabled-Caregiver(s)	(FCPHYS)
51	Other Medical Condition-Caregiver(s)	(FCMEDICL)
52	Domestic Violence	(FCVIOL)
53	Inadequate Housing	(FCHOUSE)
54	Financial Problem	(FCMONEY)
55	Public Assistance	(FCPUBLIC)

VI. Services Provided Data

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

VII. Staff Data

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
86	Worker ID	(WRKRID)
87	Supervisor ID	(SUPRVID)

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

VIII. Perpetrators Data

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

Table C-2 Child File Data Element List *(continued)***VIII. Perpetrators Data** *(continued)*

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
140	Perpetrator-3 Prior Abuser	(PER3PIOR)
141	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-1	(PER3MAL1)
142	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-2	(PER3MAL2)
143	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-3	(PER3MAL3)
144	Perpetrator-3 Maltreatment-4	(PER3MAL4)

IX. Additional Fields

Field	Child Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
145	AFCARS ID	(AFCARSID)
146	Incident Date	(INCIDDT)

Table C-3 Agency File Data Element List

1. Preventive Services

Field	Agency Summary Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
1.1.A-C	Children Funding Source: Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	(PSSTGTC)
1.1.B-C	Children Funding Source: Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant	(PSCOSPC)
1.1.C-C	Children Funding Source: Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	(PSTLIVBC)
1.1.D-C	Children Funding Source: Social Services Block Grant	(PSTLXXC)
1.1.E-C	Children Funding Source: Other	(PSOTHERC)
1.1.A-F	Families Funding Source: Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant	(PSSTGTF)
1.1.B-F	Families Funding Source: Community-Based Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Grant	(PSCOSPF)
1.1.C-F	Families Funding Source: Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	(PSTLIVBF)
1.1.D-F	Families Funding Source: Social Services Block Grant	(PSTLXXF)
1.1.E-F	Families Funding Source: Other	(PSOTHERF)

2. Additional Information On Referrals And Reports

Field	Agency Summary Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
2.1.A	Number of Referrals Screened Out	(SCRNRPT)
2.1.B	Number of Children Screened Out	(SCRNCHLD)
2.2	Response Time with Respect to the Initial Investigation or Assessment	(WKARTIME)
2.3	Number of Staff Responsible for CPS Functions(Screening, Intake, and Investigation/ Assessment of Reports) During the Year	(WKSIIA)
2.4	Number of Staff Responsible for the Screening and Intake of Reports During the Year	(WKSI)

3. Additional Information On Child Victims Reported In Child File

Field	Agency Summary Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
3.1	Child Victims Whose Families Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous Five Years	(FPS5Y)
3.2	Child Victims Who Were Reunited with Their Families in the Previous Five Years	(FRU5Y)
3.3	Average Number of Out-of-Court Contacts Between the Court-Appointed Representatives and the Child Victims They Represent	(COCONT)
3.4	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Whose Families Had Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous Five Years	(FTLFPSCF)
3.5	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Had Been Reunited with Their Families in the Previous Five Years	(FTLCRUCF)

4. Information On Child Fatalities Not Reported In Child File

Field	Agency Summary Data Element Long Name	(Short Name)
4.1	Child Maltreatment Fatalities not Reported in the Child File	(FATALITY)
4.2	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment While in Foster Care Not Reported in the Child File	(FATALFC)
4.3	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Whose Families Had Received Family Preservation Services in the Previous Five Years Not Reported in the Child File	(FATALFPS)
4.4	Child Victims Who Died as a Result of Maltreatment and Had Been Reunited with Their Families in the Previous Five Years Not Reported in the Child File	(FATALCRU)



State Commentary

APPENDIX D

Alabama

Contact	Kimberly Desmond	Phone	334-353-7983
Title	Program Supervisor	Fax	334-242-0939
Address	Family Services Division Alabama Department of Human Resources 50 Ripley Street Montgomery, AL 36130-4000	Email	kimberly.desmond@dhr.alabama.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State’s Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2010 data files are the second NCANDS submission from the State’s new Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). Therefore, variances in data compared to previous years may occur. Continued improvements over time will enhance data quality in subsequent submissions.

The State’s differential response/alternative response program is called CPS Prevention Assessment. Prevention policy became effective November 2002 and was last revised April 2007. The State is not able to report alternative response data at this time. The State will request future technical assistance to understand how to report these data given the variances between State definitions and NCANDS definitions, e.g., the State does not assign a disposition level.

Reports

FFY 2010 is the first submission where response time is reported as an average instead of a median, therefore these data cannot be compared with previous data submissions. While the State does collect referral incident dates in its SACWIS, these dates were not reported in the NCANDS file. Prior to FFY 2010, the State had incorrectly included alternative response data in the Agency File under number of

Alabama *(continued)*

referrals/children screened out since FFY 2004. This was corrected for FFY 2010 and accounts for the decrease from previous years.

Children

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

Fatalities

Two fatalities were reported in the Agency File that were not reported in the Child File due to the report received date being more than 2 years from the beginning of FFY 2010 reporting period.

Perpetrators

State law does not allow a person younger than 14 years of age to be identified as a perpetrator. In the State, perpetrator data are not mandatory reporting fields and therefore, the data collection of perpetrator relationship is inconsistent. Data consistency should improve in future submissions after system enhancement.

Services

Beginning in FFY 2010 the State is only able to report service data obtained from the State Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) lead agency regarding preventive services.

Alaska

Contact	Ayaire Cantil-Voorhees	Phone	907-465-2203
Title	Research Analyst	Fax	907-465-3397
Address	Alaska Office of Children Service's 130 Seward Street PO Box 110630 Juneau, AK 99811-0630	Email	ayaire.cantil-voorhees@alaska.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of Evidence

General

FFY 2010 is the fourth NCANDS submission from the State's SACWIS called ORCA. ORCA became fully functional in November of 2005 (during FFY 2006).

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

Reports

The count of screened-in reports decreased in FFY 2010 due to improved training in the intake process, resulting in more thorough intake interviews. More thorough intake interviews have contributed to fewer screened-in reports and more screened-out reports.

The increase in screened-out reports is predominantly due to an edit in policy in February 2010 that broadened the definition of a protective services report to be any contact where there are concerns or allegations of child maltreatment. Intake staff had previously been allowed discretion in deciding whether to document concerns that either lacked sufficient information to follow up with or that did not reasonably indicate child maltreatment. Such concerns are now documented as protective services reports. Since FFY 2009, reports screened out for "does not meet criteria" have increased more than 40 percent and reports screened out for "insufficient information to locate" have increased 16 percent.

A report may be screened out for such reasons as does not meet criteria, insufficient information to locate, law enforcement jurisdiction only, multiple referrals on same incident, referred to another State, uninvestigated-referred to military, and uninvestigated-referred to tribe.

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

Fatalities

Due to jurisdiction of law enforcement entities and policy definitions, the count of child fatalities listed either in the Child File or Agency File are not comparable to States with dissimilar child fatality policies. Child fatality investigations are conducted by the Alaska Office of Children's Services (OCS) only when there are children who have the immediate potential of being in harm's way. A child fatality would only be reported to OCS if the deceased child was already in an open case in the SACWIS database or if there were surviving children in the home who were reported to OCS as having immediate potential of being in harm's way. A child fatality would only be reported in the Agency File if the Office of the State's State Medical Examiner had concluded that the fatality was due to maltreatment, and released that information to OCS by the Agency File deadline. OCS anticipates resubmitting previous years' Agency File fatality data in the event that fatalities are confirmed after the Agency File deadline.

Services

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

Funding for preventative services has remained constant, while costs have increased. This means that it is not possible to serve as many children/families as have been served in the past. In addition, documentation of children and families served by grantees has improved. Grantees now provide child and family specific data. We believe that this has improved reporting on children served by grantees.

Arizona

Contact	Nicholas Espadas	Phone	602-542-3969
Title	Manager	Fax	602-542-1933
Address	Evaluation and Statistics Unit Division of Children, Youth and Families Arizona Department of Economic Security 1789 West Jefferson Phoenix, AZ 85005	Email	nespadas@azdes.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Probable cause

General

Prior to 2002, the Arizona Legislature established an administrative process (PSRT) to provide an appeal process to those individuals who had a substantiated maltreatment allegation. The administrative law judges who heard the appeals had problems substantiating the subcategories of neglect as well as those in the other maltreatment areas. As a result of this issue, the 23 maltreatment categories that were in place at the time were collapsed into the four that are currently used— emotional abuse, neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. Neglect includes medical neglect.

The State does not have an alternative response/differential response system.

Reports

Prior to FFY 2010, the State counted as a screened-out referral only those for which it did not have jurisdiction because the families lived on an American Indian or military reservation. Because of the difference in the State's screened-out referrals counts compared with the counts in other States, the Division decided that all calls coming to the child protective services (CPS) hotline that do not meet the criteria for a report, should be included in the counts for screened-out referrals. These are called "communications" and are in a format different than CPS referrals. The State is able to count the number of communications, but not the number of children included in them.

The date that the referral is received by the agency is considered the start of the investigation. The decrease in the number of reports for FFY 2010 was caused, in part, by the lack of timeliness in entering the allegation findings. The NCANDS data validation rule for report date states that all records in a submission must have a report date that is not earlier than the first day of the submission period minus 1 year.

Children

A statutory change was made which requires that all children removed from the parents or guardians must have at least one substantiated allegation of maltreatment. Prior to the change, many children were removed without having a substantiated allegation.

Arizona *(continued)*

The large number of children with no alleged maltreatment accounts for those children who are part of a family report to CPS, but who have no allegations of abuse or neglect.

Fatalities

The State reports fatalities in the Agency File when the complexity of the child fatality makes the entry of findings untimely and as a result is not captured correctly on the Child File. These cases are dependent upon the adjudication of the criminal case and cannot be recorded until the case is complete.

Services

Postinvestigation (postresponse) services include referred services. Effective February 2009, the amount of authorized funds for prevention programs has been significantly reduced. This has affected the amount of services the State has been able to provide.

Arkansas

Contact	Darcy Dinning	Phone	501-682-2684
Title	SACWIS (CHRIS) Manager	Fax	501-682-1376
Address	Office of Systems and Technology Arkansas Department of Human Services 617 Main Street, DPN101 Little Rock, AR 72203	Email	darcy.dinning@arkansas.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State implemented the data collection and reporting of a child maltreatment incident date field during June 2010.

The State does have an alternative response/differential response program. In the track called Request for DCFS Assessment the referrals contain information that young children are behaving in a developmentally inappropriate sexual manner, but do not contain child maltreatment allegations of sexual abuse against another child. These nonchild maltreatment reports are referred to DCFS for an assessment of the family's need for services. If the assessment results in an allegation of child sexual abuse as defined by statute, the Division of Child and Family Services worker will make a referral to the child abuse hotline, and if accepted, it will be investigated by the Arkansas State Police Crimes Against Children Division or Division of Children and Family Services, depending on the age of the named alleged offender.

In the track called Child Maltreatment Investigation referrals of child maltreatment allegations are screened in and assigned for investigation pursuant to Arkansas Code Annotated 12-18-601. The State uses an established protocol when a DCFS Family Service Worker or an Arkansas State Police Crimes Against Children Division Investigator conducts a child maltreatment assessment. The protocol was developed under the authority of the State legislature, (ACA 12-18-15). The investigator must show that a preponderance of the evidence supports the allegation of child maltreatment.

Reports

For FFY 2010, the State had an approximately 10 percent increase in the number of investigations when compared with FFY 2009. The increase can be attributed to the State's economic downturn.

Children

For FFY 2010, the State had an approximately 15 percent increase in the number of victims when compared with FFY 2009. The increase can be attributed to the State's economic downturn.

Arkansas *(continued)*

Fatalities

All child maltreatment deaths are reported in the Child File.

Services

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

California

Contact	Deborah Williams	Phone	916-654-1192
Title		Fax	916-651-3778
Address	California Department of Social Services Child Welfare Data Analysis Bureau 744 P Street, Mail Station 9-12-84 Sacramento, CA 95814	Email	deborah.williams@dss.ca.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State's differential response/alternative response program has three tracks:

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

Reports

For the Agency File, the report count includes both the number of child abuse and neglect reports that require, and then receive, an in-person investigation within the time frame specified by the report response type. Reports are classified as either immediate response or 10-day response. For a report that was coded as requiring an immediate response to be counted in the immediate response measure, the actual visit (or attempted visit) must have occurred within 24 hours of the report receipt date. For a report that was coded as requiring a 10-day response to be counted in the 10-day response measure, the actual visit (or attempted visit) must have occurred within 10-days of the report receipt date. For the quarter ending June 2010, the immediate response compliance rate was 97.0 percent and the 10-day response compliance rate was 93.7 percent.

The State's SACWIS has two medical neglect values that have never been accurately mapped to NCANDS. However, adjustments will be made to the FFY 2011 Child File submission and those medical neglect values will be included.

Children

Substantial risk allegations were used in the instances when the caseworker intended to provide voluntary or preventive services without the requirement that another sibling in the referral was abused. The caseworker was not required to select any additional allegations, but was required to select an abuse subcategory to show the type of abuse or neglect for which the child may be at-risk. The total reports with a substantial risk allegation for 7/1/09–6/30/10 was 3,798. These allegations are not reported to NCANDS. During FFY 2010, the substantial risk allegation type was inactivated in the SACWIS and will no longer be reported. A new intervention reason type, family services, was recently added as the intervention reason when an unsubstantiated report is promoted to a case.

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

Fatalities

In 2009, the department adopted regulations to meet the fatality reporting mandates of the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and Senate Bill (SB) 39 (Chapter 468, Statutes of 2007). This newly developed data source is used for the Title IV–B, Annual Progress and Services Report (APSR), and will now be used for NCANDS. It is recognized that counties will continue to determine causes of fatalities to be the result of abuse and/or neglect that occurred in prior years. As such, any additional reports will be included in the subsequent year's APSR report. Calendar year 2008 is the most recent validated data, therefore 120 child maltreatment fatalities are reported for FFY 2010.

Services

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

Colorado

Contact	Ki'i Powell	Phone	303-866-5359
Title	Research and Evaluation Manager	Fax	303-866-5944
Address	Colorado Department of Human Services 1575 Sherman Street, 2nd floor Denver, CO 80203	Email	ki.i.powell@state.co.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State has been working to improve the quality of NCANDS data. This effort has included the development of an alerts system which notifies a caseworker when data compliance issues are in need of attention. This system became active on December 15, 2010. Additional alerts continue to be developed with each new build (i.e., every 3 months). The State has identified some issues with the NCANDS data extraction program and will rectify these issues.

The State is in its first year of a 3-year pilot of the differential response model involving five counties.

Reports

Report dispositions are determined by the child protection caseworker and recorded after child protective services supervisory approval of the disposition. Youth-in-conflict reports are included and should have a disposition of “no abuse/neglect investigation.”

Children

At this time, the State does not record the value intentionally false.

Connecticut

Contact	Elizabeth Petroni	Phone	860-560-5015 860-622-8611
Title	Director of Information Systems	Fax	860-560-7082
Address	Department of Children and Families 505 Hudson Street Hartford, CT 06106	Email	beth.petroni@ct.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State plans to introduce a differential response system. This is a dual track structure that will enable the State, as appropriate, to divert lower risk cases away from traditional investigative case-management activities to an assessment case-management track.

Fatalities

The State reports fatalities in both the Agency File and the Child File when circumstances warrant. For FFY 2009 and 2010, all fatalities were reported in the Child File.

The NCANDS category of “other” maltreatments is not used by the State.

Perpetrators

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

Services

Data for preventive services are collected by State fiscal year.

Delaware

Contact	Tylesha Rumley	Phone	302-633-2674
Title	Family Services Support Administrator	Fax	302-633-2652
Address	Division of Family Services–Data Unit Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families 1825 Faulkland Road Wilmington, DE 19805	Email	tylesha.rumley@state.de.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State’s intake unit requires the collection of sufficient information to access and determine the urgency to investigate child maltreatment reports. The State has a dual response system for investigating all cases; urgent or routine. For urgent responses the worker is required to make initial contact within 24 hours. In routine responses the worker is required to make contact within 10 days. The calculation of the average response time for FFY 2010 includes both family abuse (98.4%) and institutional abuse (1.6%) investigations. The accepted referrals for family abuse were identified as 65 percent routine and 35 percent urgent in response.

From FFY 2009 to FFY 2010, there was nearly a 20 percent increase in the total number of referrals received. The increase in referrals led to a more than 10 percent increase in referrals screened in for investigation and more than more than a 30 percent increase in the number of referrals screened out.

The increase in hotline referrals may be the result of a recent spotlight on the case of a pediatrician who was alleged to have maltreated children for a decade. The State had to increase the number of staff responsible for hotline and investigation functions to handle the increase in referrals.

Children

The State uses 50 statutory types of child abuse, neglect, and dependency to substantiate an investigation. The State code defines the following terms: “abuse” is any physical injury to a child by those responsible for the care, custody and control of the child, through unjustified force as defined in §468 Title 11, including emotional abuse, torture, criminally negligent treatment, sexual abuse, exploitation, maltreatment or mistreatment. “Neglect” is defined as the failure to provide, by those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child, the proper or necessary: education as required by law; nutrition; or medical, surgical, or any other care necessary for the child’s well-being. “Dependent child” is defined as a child younger than 18 years who does not have parental care because of the death, hospitalization, incarceration, residential treatment of the parent or because of the parent’s inability to care for the child through no fault of the parent.

Under the Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, children may be placed in residential care from the child welfare program, the juvenile justice program or the child mental

Delaware *(continued)*

health program. In calculating child victims reunited with their families in the previous 5 years, the State did not include placements from prevention and behavioral health and juvenile justice as a previous placement in which the child was reunited with their family if there was no placement involvement with the child welfare agency. This is because the juvenile justice and prevention and behavioral health placements alone are not the direct result of the caretaker's substantiation of abuse, neglect, or dependency.

Currently the State is only able to collect and report child risk factors for children in treatment cases. Because fewer investigation cases are being opened, the number of children who move on to treatment cases also has declined.

Services

Court-appointed representative data will not be reported for FFY 2010. The State is currently re-evaluating these data and working on ways to report more accurate information regarding court contacts and the number of children served. These data have been suspended until further notice.

The number of children and families served in our prevention and intervention programs has continued to decrease between FFY 2009 and FFY 2010. Our Intensive Home Based Family Preservation (IHBFP) program was discontinued in FFY 2010 due to lack of referrals. Additionally, our state's Families and Center Empowered Together (FACET) program declined in the number of families served. This occurred because there are fewer sites offering the program in FFY 2010 than in the prior year.

District of Columbia

Contact	Lori Peterson	Phone	202-434-0055
Title	Supervisory IT Specialist	Fax	
Address	Child Information System Administration Child and Family Services Agency 400 6th Street, SW, Rm. 3048 Washington, DC 20024	Email	lori.peterson@dc.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

The State implemented a Data Reliability and Accountability Workgroup (DRAW) with the responsibility to identify, address, elevate or resolve prevalent and pervasive Agency’s data reporting errors and issues.

Reports

During FFY 2009, the State had an unusual increase of reports carried over from the previous year. The increase was determined to be the result of some high-profile reports. In FFY 2010, the stabilization and normalcy of maltreatment referrals yielded a decrease in the number of screened-in reports. The FFY 2010 decrease in the number of screened-out referrals is the result of established CPS program practice, as most of the referrals received within this reporting period were either accepted for investigation or accepted and linked to existing opened referrals.

Children

The decrease in the number of victims was the result of the decrease in the number of screened-in reports.

The NCANDS category of “other” maltreatment type of includes “alcohol abuse-caretaker,” alcohol abuse-child,” “alcohol use-caretaker,” “alcohol use-child,” “drug abuse-caretaker,” “drug abuse-child,” “drug use-caretaker,” “drug use-child,” “domestic violence,” “financial,” “physical disability-parent,” “physical disability-child,” “newborn w/positive tox,” “newborn w/addiction or depend,” “other,” “substance abuse (impacts parenting),” “domestic violence,” “controlled substance in system,” and “regularly exposed to illegal drug activity.”

Services

The reduction of child victim cases opened for services can be attributed to the Structured Decision Making (SDM) protocol that assists with identifying low or moderate cases transferred to the agency’s community partners for services.

Florida

Contact	Jason Gaitanis	Phone	850-717-4654
Title	Data Reporting Administrator	Fax	850-487-0688
Address	Office of Family and Community Services Florida Department of Children and Families 1317 Winewood Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700	Email	jason_gaitanis@dcf.state.fl.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible.

General

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

Some Indication: As a result of an investigation, a determination that there is credible evidence which does not meet the standard of being a preponderance to support that the specific injury, harm or threatened harm was the result of abuse or neglect that occurred. This value was discontinued on December 19, 2009 and the new value Not Substantiated was added.

Not Substantiated: As a result of an investigation, a determination that there is credible evidence, which does not meet the standard of being a preponderance, to support that the specific harm was the result of abuse, abandonment, or neglect.

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

Reports

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

The State has seven counties in which sheriffs are under contract to conduct investigations instead of Department of Children and Families employees. The response commences when the assigned Child Protective Investigator attempts the initial face-to-face contact with the victim. The system calculates the number of minutes from the received date and time of the report to the commencement date and time. The minutes for all cases are averaged and converted to hours. An initial onsite

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

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

Beginning with the FFY 2008 NCANDS submission, the State mapped all reports with a disposition of "some indication" to the NCANDS category of unsubstantiated. This was done to be consistent with the statutory intent of State Legislation to use only "verified" findings to document substantiated abuse and identify perpetrators of abuse.

Beginning with December 2009, the disposition of "not substantiated" was mapped to "unsubstantiated." For the FFY 2010 submission, the State mapped all reports with a disposition of "not substantiated" to the NCANDS category of unsubstantiated.

Victims

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

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

The State maps threatened harm, including domestic violence situations, to the NCANDS category of "other" maltreatment. Threatened harm is defined as behavior that is not accidental and likely to result in harm to the child, which leads a prudent person to have reasonable cause to suspect abuse or neglect has occurred or may occur in the immediate future if no intervention is provided. However, the State does not believe it is appropriate to include these with maltreatments where harm has already occurred due to abuse (willful action) or neglect (omission which is a serious disregard of parental responsibilities).

Perpetrators

By State Statute, perpetrators are only identified in "verified" cases of abuse or neglect reports.

The NCANDS category of nonrelative foster parent includes licensed foster parents and nonfinalized adoptive parents are mapped to, although some may be related to the child. The NCANDS category of nonrelative foster parent includes approved relative caregivers (license not issued).

Florida *(continued)*

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

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

Fatalities

Fatality counts include any report closed during the year, even those victims whose dates of death may have been in a prior year. Only “verified” abuse or neglect deaths are counted. The finding was verified when a preponderance of the credible evidence resulted in a determination that death was the result of abuse or neglect. All suspected child maltreatment fatalities must be reported for investigation and are included in the Child File. The death maltreatment is an actual code that is reported as the NCANDS category of “other” maltreatment.

Services

Beginning with FFY 2009, the State started reporting services based on actual services provided. In prior years’ submissions, the data reported in the Child File were those recommended by the Child Protective Investigator (CPI), based on their safety assessment, at the closure of the investigation. Referrals were made, but services may or may not actually be received.

Georgia

Contact	Darlene Kishbaugh	Phone	404-657-5127
Title	Data Manager, Reporting Section	Fax	404-657-3325
Address	Division of Family and Children Services Georgia Department of Human Resources 2 Peachtree Street NW, Room 19.105 Atlanta, GA 30303-3142	Email	dbkishba@dhr.state.ga.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State's new SACWIS system (SHINES) was phased in by regions from September 2007 through June 2008.

The State does have an alternative response program. Diversions (Family Support) cases may not immediately meet the criteria for a CPS investigation, but contain indications that the family may need additional resources or support. Family Support enables caseworkers to help families find the right services for those cases that do not warrant a full investigation. These cases can be reassigned as a formal investigation if more serious needs or safety threats are identified. Although this report disposition is not reported to NCANDS it does affect the number of investigations accepted for service. The State anticipates reporting these data in the FFY 2012 data submission.

Reports

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

The State's decrease in submitted records was due, in part, to: (1) a more efficient management style that includes detailed data collection and monthly review of all relevant data at monthly meetings and (2) emphasis was placed on the improvement of the intake screening process.

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

The NCANDS category of social services personnel includes Department of Human Resources staff. The NCANDS category of "other" report source includes other nonmandated reporters, religious leaders or staff, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families staff.

Georgia *(continued)*

Children

As of 2004, a child victim may be counted in more than one racial group and is reported separately for all categories that apply. Also as of 2004, the State began collecting data on child victim by Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, and by Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race.

Services

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

Hawaii

Contact	Ricky Higashide	Phone	808-586-5109
Title	Research Supervisor	Fax	808-586-4810
Address	Management Services Office Hawaii Department of Human Services 1390 Miller Street, Room 210 Honolulu, HI 96813	Email	rhigashide@dhs.hawaii.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable, foreseeable risk

General

A Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) was not implemented.

Reports

Reports to Child Protection Services are handled in one of three ways: (1) least severe cases are contracted to Family Strengthening Services (FSS), (2) less severe cases are diverted to Voluntary Case Management (VCM), and (3) the severe cases are sent to investigation. There were no alleged victims or maltreatments in Family Strengthening Services and Voluntary Case Management and these alternative response assessments are not documented in the State Child Protection System.

Victims

The NCANDS category of “other” maltreatment type includes “threatened abuse” or “threatened neglect.” The State only uses two disposition categories—substantiated and unsubstantiated. A child is categorized as substantiated if one or more of the alleged maltreatments is confirmed with more than 50 percent certainty.

Perpetrators

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

Services

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

Idaho

Contact	Robbin Thomas	Phone	208-334-5798
Title	Program Systems Specialist	Fax	208-332-7331
Address	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare 450 West State Street Boise, ID 83720	Email	thomasr2@dhw.idaho.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

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

The State can provide the number of staff responsible for CPS functions, but cannot designate staff into separate categories. Most regions are not large enough to dedicate staff separately into screening, intake, and investigation workers.

Children

The State's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) cannot provide living arrangement information to the degree of detail requested. The State counts children by region, not county. The State's SACWIS does not count children by county.

Services

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

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

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

Idaho *(continued)*

Also for Agency File data, the numbers of children and families who received services funded by the Family Preservation and Support grant were attached to reports that fell within the reporting period.

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

Illinois

Contact	David Foust	Phone	217-558-5014
Title	ISA II	Fax	217-557-0883
Address	Office of Information Technology Services Illinois Department of Children and Family Services 1 N Old State Capitol Plaza, Station SACWIS Springfield, IL 62701	Email	david.foust@illinois.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

Reports

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

The NCANDS category of “other” report dispositions includes no alleged children (i.e. children not suspected of being abuse or neglected) who are recorded on a child abuse or neglect report. Because there are no allegations of abuse or neglect for these children, there are no specific dispositions.

The response time to investigation is based on the average between the receipt of a report at the hotline and the time an investigator makes the first contact. The response time is determined both by priority standard and by apparent risk to the alleged victim. All investigations with the exception of cases involving only lock-out of an adolescent or teenager must be initiated within 24 hours according to Illinois law. Lock-out cases must be initiated within 48 hours.

Victims

Children who are at-risk of physical injury are counted under “physical abuse” and children who are at-risk of sexual injury are counted under “sexual abuse” per the instructions provided for previous year’s submission.

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

Services

The increase in the number of recipients of the Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant is due to a large increase in family services by two agencies—Hamdard Center for Health and Human Services and Rural Family Services.

Although the Prevent Child Abuse Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention contract is employing fewer people due to a budget cut, the reporting of services rendered seem to be more clearly defined and simplified. The creation of new Family Advocacy Centers has affected this total, expanding from 7 centers to approximately 15 centers. Also, the Family Voices Building Stronger Communities for

SILANS (Southern Illinois Local Area Networks) contractors have developed a greater presence in Southern Illinois' 34 counties and they are serving more families.

The number of contracts supported by Promoting Safe and Stable Families changes each year. The number of recipients of this source that is reported to NCANDS is pulled from a Web-based reporting database. There have been many long-standing difficulties with this database and due to State budgetary difficulties, this database has not been maintained or fixed when problems have arisen.

The decrease in the number of recipients' reported in the NCANDS category of "other" funding source is because the State's Child Abuse Prevention Fund (Tax Check-Off Fund) supported four fewer programs than in the previous year. These are State monies that are used as match funds for the Prevent Child Abuse Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grant.

Indiana

Contact	Angela Green	Phone	317-234-4631
Title	Deputy Director	Fax	
Address	Practice Support Department of Child Services 302 W. Washington St, Room W306 Indianapolis, IN 46204	Email	angela.green@dcs.in.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

Beginning in January 2010, the State instituted a centralized intake unit (CIU) to receive all referrals of child abuse and neglect and to assign the reports to local offices for a CPS response. The rollout of CIU to all counties was completed in August 2010, with the second largest county added last.

The State continues to develop its new child welfare data system, MaGIK (Management Gateway for Indiana's Kids), expected to go live in late 2011 and statewide in 2012.

Reports

With the inception of CIU, the State noticed an increase in the volume of reports, assessments (investigations), and screened-out referrals. However, with the exception of screened-out referrals, the increase is not reflected in FFY 2010 data because the CIU rollout was not completed until late in the FFY. The number of screened-out referrals increased due to a more consistent application of standards being applied to all referrals than when individual counties were doing the screen outs. The State anticipates the FFY 2011 data to show increases in the number of screened-in reports and the number of investigations and assessment conducted.

The NCANDS category of "other" report sources includes military.

Previous submissions reported the response time from date of report to the date the assessment was created. FFY 2010 is the first year the calculation reflects the time elapsed between report date/time to the first successful face-to-face contact with victim or other person able to provide essential information regarding the assessment.

Children

The inception of the CIU may account for differences in FFY 2010 data when compared to prior years.

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

Indiana *(continued)*

Fatalities

All fatalities are reported in the Child File for FFY 2010. In previous years, due to the extended time needed to review them, some fatalities had to be reported in the Agency File as the original report date did not fall within the Child File time parameters. Increased staffing has resulted in these reviews being completed in a more timely manner.

Perpetrators

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

Iowa

Contact	Jeff Regula	Phone	515-281-6379
Title	Program Manager	Fax	515-281-6248
Address	Division of Child and Family Services Iowa Department of Human Services Hoover State Office Building, 5th Floor 1305 East Walnut Des Moines, IA 50319	Email	jregula@dhs.state.ia.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of credible evidence (greater than 50%)

General

The State has been challenged by the economic situation, but has been able to maintain funding levels for child welfare services. During FFY 2010 the State completed the implementation of a centralized intake system. This has resulted in an increase in the consistency of decisionmaking with regard to screening in reports for investigation. As the implementation was completed during FFY 2010, the full effect of the central intake system will not be known until FFY 2011 data.

Fatalities

One FFY 2010 fatality was not included in the Child File due to pending legal action.

Services

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

Kansas

Contact	Deanne Dinkel	Phone	785-291-3665
Title	Program Administrator	Fax	785-368-8159
Address	Division of Children and Family Services Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services Docking State Office Building, 5th Floor 915 SW Harrison Topeka, Kansas 66612-1570	Email	deanne.dinkel@srs.ks.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Clear and convincing

General

The State does not have a differential/alternative response program.

Reports

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

Children

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

Perpetrators

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

Services

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

Postinvestigation/postresponse services are those cases that have an open plan for services including family services, family preservation, foster care, etc.

Kentucky

Contact	Dilip Penmecha	Phone	502-564-0105 Ext 2691
Title	BI/Reports Team Lead	Fax	502-564-7834
Address	OATS/DSM/FSSMB Cabinet for Health and Family Services 275 East Main Street 4W-C Frankfort, Kentucky 40621	Email	dilip.penmecha@ky.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State's CPS response program consists of four tracks, a central intake unit assigns the screened-in referral to one of the following:

- Investigations—High-to-moderate-risk reports that meet acceptance criteria per policy indicating that the child is allegedly abused or neglected by a person in a caregiving role
- Family In Need of Services Assessment (FINSA)—Low-risk reports that meet acceptance criteria per policy, but due to the low risk an alleged perpetrator is not named;
- Law Enforcement Assistance—Reports in which the alleged perpetrator is not a caregiver and law enforcement requests assistance from the child welfare agency in their criminal investigation
- Resource Linkage—Calls that do not meet criteria for investigation or assessment related to abuse and neglect allegations, but the caller is requesting service linkage to community supports.

Data from the investigation, FINSA, and law enforcement assistance tracks are reported to NCANDS.

Perpetrators

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

Louisiana

Contact	Shannon Gayle	Phone	225-342-4008
Title	Child Welfare Specialist V	Fax	225-342-9087
Address	Prevention and Protection Services Louisiana Department of Social Services PO Box 3318 Baton Rouge, LA 70821	Email	shannon.gayle@la.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

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

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

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

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

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

- Cases with no injury or harm, no extreme risk of harm, insufficient evidence to meet validity standard, or a non-caretaker perpetrator. If evidence of abuse or neglect by a parent, caretaker, adult household occupant, or person who is dating or engaged to a parent or caretaker sufficient to meet the agency standard is not obtained, the allegation shall be found invalid. Any evidence that a child has been injured or harmed by persons other than the parent or caretaker or adult household occupant and there was no culpability by a parent or caretaker or adult household occupant, or

person dating or engaged to parent or caretaker shall be determined invalid. Indicated is not a finding that is used.

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

In the State, all reports of child abuse and neglect are routed to a local office where the information is taken from the reporter. The intake worker and a supervisor review the information and use an intake Structured Decision Making (SDM) tool to determine whether the case meets the legal criteria for intervention, the type of intervention needed, and the response time for the intervention. The first option for intervention is a traditional CPS investigation which involves contact with individual family member and collateral interviews, usually with an unannounced visit. These interventions focus on child safety but with an outcome of determination if child abuse or neglect occurred and who is the perpetrator.

Article 612 of the Louisiana Children’s Code enables the agency to handle incoming referrals of abuse and neglect that are identified as low risk with an assessment of the family needs and referral for necessary services. If the report meets the state criteria for acceptance, is a low risk case at intake, and the SDM tool recommends that the case is appropriate for alternative response, then the case is opened in that program: Alternative Response-Family Assessment (ARFA). It is a safety-focused, family-centered and strength-based approach to addressing reports. A thorough family assessment is completed with a family interview to determine:

- the safety of the child(ren)
- the risk of future abuse/neglect
- the family needs and strengths
- provide direct services as needed and appropriate
- and/or connect the family to resources in the community

At the completion of the ARFA, the case is closed and the closure code only reflects whether services were provided or not. There is no finding of child abuse or neglect. Therefore, all of these cases are counted as alternate response nonvictim cases. No victim or perpetrator is identified. The ARFA cases are not maintained as part of the State Central Registry.

Reports

The State has implemented an SDM tool at intake. The result has been fewer investigations, increased screened-out reports, and increased alternative response interventions.

Louisiana *(continued)*

Referrals are screened in if they meet the three primary criteria for case acceptance: a child victim younger than 18 years, an allegation of child abuse or neglect as defined by the Louisiana Children's Code, and the alleged perpetrator is the legal caretaker of the alleged victim.

The investigation start date is the date and time of the initial face-to-face contact with each identified victim and the victim's parent or caretaker.

Children

Data on victims of medical neglect was not included in the Child File. However, the State is able to determine that there were 321 substantiated allegations of medical neglect for FFY 2010.

The NCANDS category of "other" dispositions include:

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

Fatalities

All fatality cases are included in the Child File. The State does accept reports on child fatalities with no surviving siblings in the home.

Perpetrators

The State is unable to capture the perpetrator relationship accurately for intrafamilial maltreatment and therefore reports the code "unknown" for 99 percent of cases.

Services

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

Maine

Contact	Joyce Giguere	Phone	207-626-8634
Title	Manager, Child Protective Intake	Fax	207-287-5065
Address	Office of Child and Family Services Maine Department of Health and Human Services 2 Anthony Ave 11 State House Station Augusta, ME 04333	Email	joyce.giguere@maine.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted:

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of Evidence

General

MACWIS, the State's SACWIS, was implemented in 1997. Some of the districts have had procedural changes effective the end of 2010 that may affect or increase the number of appropriate reports that are assessed. These districts are currently assessing all appropriate reports and only sending to alternative programs for postassessment services. In addition, each agency that receives grants will have to provide information that clearly indicates what the funds are used for. For FFY 2011, these programs will be able to provide information for NCANDS regarding services for families and children.

The State assigns some reports to alternative response programs under contracts with community agencies. Screened-in reports with an alleged maltreatment of low- to moderate-severity may be assigned to these agencies for alternative response assessment. There are alleged victims and alleged maltreatment in these reports, but the alternative response agency makes no findings of maltreatment. Alternative response assessments are not considered screened out, but are not documented in the SACWIS system, and therefore are not included in the NCANDS Child File. For FY2010, 1,998 reports were assigned for alternative response assessment.

Reports

All reports, including reports that are screened out, are documented on MACWIS. Investigation start date is defined as the date and time (in hours and minutes) of the first face-to-face contact with an alleged victim. Policy requires this contact to occur within 72 hours of the approval of a report, as appropriate.

Children

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

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

Maine *(continued)*

The State does not submit any records with alternative response assessments to NCANDS. For FY2010, 4,072 children were assigned to alternative response assessment.

Include any additional information not mentioned above, if the State does not capture any data that are asked for, and all use of “other.”

Fatalities

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

Perpetrators

Perpetrators are identified in the SACWIS system. Relationships of perpetrators to victims are designated in the SACWIS. Perpetrators receive notice of their right to appeal any maltreatment finding made against them. Low to moderate severity findings (indicated) that are appealed result in a desk review only. High severity findings (substantiated) that are appealed can result in Administrative Hearing with all due process. Some Child File records are missing relationships of perpetrators to victims in the Child File. The missing data occurs when the caseworker does not review the relationships section prior to closing the assessment. The State recently changed the programming in the SACWIS making perpetrator relationships a required element. The Child File submitted for FFY 2010 should have more complete information on relationships of perpetrators to victims than has been submitted previously.

Services

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

Maryland

Contact	David Ayer	Phone	410-767-8946
Title	Director	Fax	410-333-6556
Address	Research, Evaluation, Systems Development and Training Department of Human Resources Social Services Administration 311 W. Saratoga Street Baltimore, MD 21201	Email	dayer@dhr.state.md.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

“Indicated” refers to a decision made by a CPS investigator, upon completion of a child maltreatment investigation, that there is sufficient evidence, which has not been refuted, of child maltreatment.

“Unsubstantiated” means there is not sufficient evidence to support the contention that maltreatment took place.

“Ruled out” means that a CPS investigator determined that maltreatment did not take place.

General

The State does not have an alternative response program.

Reports

A new documentation practice for CPS screening that uses structured decisionmaking may be having an effect on substantiations by requiring a more consistent and structured decisionmaking process.

Children

During the past 2 years the population of children in foster care in the State has been decreasing over time. New practice using FIMs (family involvement meetings) prior to removal should be having a positive net effect on children entering care.

Neglect includes medical neglect as State statute and policy do not define them separately.

Massachusetts

Contact	Rosalind Walter	Phone	617-748-2219
Title	EHS Information Technology	Fax	617-748-2481
Address	Department of Children and Families 24 Farnsworth Street Boston, MA 02210	Email	ros.walter@state.ma.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

In August of 2009, the Department of Children and Families (DCF) implemented a differential response process for handling reports of child maltreatment in its Statewide Child Welfare Information System (hereinafter FamilyNet). The differential response allows reports to be screened-in for a CPS investigation or for an initial assessment response. Not all reports of abuse or neglect require the same type of intervention. An initial assessment response allows DCF to engage families more quickly when the reported concern does not warrant a formal investigation of an allegation. The initial assessment response cannot be used for reports alleging sexual abuse, serious physical abuse or serious neglect. From October of 2009 through September of 2010, the use of the initial assessment option increased from 20 percent of the combined CPS investigations and initial assessments to approximately 30 percent. Initial assessments do not result in findings of “support” or “unsupport” and have been reported to NCANDS as “other”. This has resulted in declines in “supported” and “unsupported” reports and allegations as well as identified perpetrators.

Some timeframes have changed. Nonemergency reports are generally screened within 24 hours, however, in certain circumstances; the time may be extended to up to 3 days. Emergency investigations must still be initiated within 2 hours but the time for completion has been extended from 24 hours to 5 business days. Nonemergency investigations and initial assessments must be initiated within 2 business days and completed within 15 business days.

Reports

A decision to screen out a report is based on a determination that:

- There is no reasonable cause to believe that a child(ren) has been or may have been abused or neglected, and/or
- The alleged perpetrator has been identified and was not a caretaker and the child’s caretaker is safely protecting the child from the alleged perpetrator, and/or
- The specific injury or incident being reported is outdated; that is, a determination is made that the information included in the report has no bearing on the current risk to the child(ren) , and/or
- The specific injury or incident currently being reported has already been referred for CPS investigation or assessment response, and/or

Massachusetts *(continued)*

- The reporter is not credible; that is, there is a history of unreliability from the same reporter and/or the report includes sufficient contradictory information from collateral contacts to make the report implausible.

Reports alleging a fatality, sexual abuse, serious physical abuse and/or serious neglect are screened for an investigation response. The decision to screen a report for an initial assessment response should be based on information related to the current allegation(s) as well as a review of the family's prior involvement with the DCF. Allegations involving physical abuse of a child may be screened in for initial assessment response only if the allegation does not meet the criteria for an investigation response. An initial assessment response is considered when there is a reasonable cause to believe that the child(ren) are impacted by neglect of a caretaker, but there is no immediate danger to life, health or physical safety.

If the information obtained during screening indicates that the allegations do not require an investigation response, and further, that the child(ren) and family will benefit from an assessment of the need for DCF services, the case is assigned for an initial assessment response.

Examples of allegations that may be referred for an initial assessment response include:

- Neglect that does not pose an imminent danger or risk to the health and safety of a child
- Educational neglect
- Medical neglect (except in emergency situations)
- A report filed for physical abuse that involved the discipline of a child which did not result in serious injury
- A single act of neglect by the caretaker that resulted in a minor injury to the child (e.g., failure to have monitored child's access to dangerous household appliance, leaving young children in the care of a sibling who is not mature enough to provide responsible caretaking)

Emergency investigations must be initiated within 2 hours and completed within 5 business days. Nonemergency investigations and initial assessments must be initiated within 2 business days and completed within 15 business days.

Currently the role of the reporter is not a mandatory item when entering a protective intake in FamilyNet. Planned changes to FamilyNet will make this a required field for reports by mandated reporters.

The number of screening and investigation/initial assessment workers is based on an estimated number of full-time equivalent (FTEs), derived by dividing the number of intakes and investigations/initial assessments completed during the calendar year by the monthly workload standards. The number includes both State staff and staff working for the Judge Baker Guidance Center. The Judge Baker Guidance Center handles CPS functions during evening and weekend hours when DCF offices are closed. Because assessments are case-management activities rather than screening, intake, and investigation activities, the number of workers completing assessments was not reported.

The estimated FTE numbers were taken from Reports of Child Abuse/Neglect–Twelve Month Summary and Investigations Completed–Twelve Month Summary. DCF uses these numbers for its

Massachusetts *(continued)*

own management purposes, and they present a clearer picture than would a count of unique individuals who performed these functions. Many (DCF) social workers perform screening, and investigation/initial assessment functions in addition to ongoing casework.

Living arrangement data are not collected during investigations/initial assessments with enough specificity to report except for children who are in placement. Data on child health and behavior are collected, but it is not mandatory to enter the data during an investigation/initial assessment. Data on caretaker health and behavior conditions are not usually collected. The investigation/initial assessment start date is defined as the date that the intake is screened in for investigation and has not been reported.

Children

The number of children reported as victims declined by approximately 30 percent in 2010 due to the implementation of a differential response program. There is no finding equivalent to indicated, substantiated, or alternative response victim for children whose reports of abuse or neglect are assessed rather than investigated. Consequently, the outcome of an initial assessment was reported as “other.”

Neglect includes medical neglect.

Fatalities

Fatalities are not reported on the Child File because the determination of whether child abuse or neglect was a contributing factor in a child’s death is not final until the medical examiner’s office determines, or certifies that it is unable to determine the manner of death. Determinations by the medical examiner are not available in time for reporting on the Child File. The annual count of fatalities due to abuse or neglect is provided for inclusion on Agency File when it becomes available.

Services

Data are collected only for those services that are provided by the DCF.

DCF can be granted custody of a child who is never removed from home and placed in substitute care. In most cases when DCF is granted custody of a child, the child has an appointed representative, but that data might not be recorded in FamilyNet.

Michigan

Contact	Laurie Johnson	Phone	517-373-2084
Title	Manager	Fax	
Address	Child Welfare Improvement Bureau Michigan Family Independence Agency 235 South Grand Ave Ste 510 Lansing, MI 48909	Email	johnsonl@michigan.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

The State was not able to submit commentary prior to the release of the *Child Maltreatment 2010* report.

Minnesota

Contact	Jean Swanson Broberg	Phone	651-431-4746
Title	Systems Analysis Supervisor	Fax	651-431-7521
Address	Child Safety & Permanency, SSIS Minnesota Department of Human Services PO Box 64239 St Paul, MN 55164-0239	Email	jean.swanson-broberg@state.mn.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State's SACWIS was implemented in 2000. The State began an alternative response pilot program, now referred to as Family Assessment, in 2001, and went statewide by FFY 2005. Family Assessment is now the standard response to reports of alleged child abuse and neglect. Child protection workers must document the reason(s) why an investigative response was required if it is used. These reasons include severe maltreatment, actions that are criminal offenses, and frequency, similarity, or recentness of reports about the same family.

Reports

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

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

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

Victims

The NCANDS category of "other" living arrangement includes "independent living" and "other."

The State's SACWIS has improved its ability to maintain a statewide Person ID over time, in spite of a distributed database structure. Late in FFY 2009 and into FFY 2010, the State implemented an enhancement that pulls the initially reported Person ID for AFCARS and makes it the Person ID for all subsequent Federal reporting streams. The FFY 2010 matching percentage between AFCARS and

Minnesota *(continued)*

NCANDS is much more closely aligned with the percentage of alleged child maltreatment victims who received a service of placement, according to NCANDS data, and so is a good indicator that it is more accurate for matching purposes.

Fatalities

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

Perpetrators

The NCANDS category of “other” perpetrator relationships includes “other non relative.” The State does report residential facility staff perpetrators to NCANDS.

Services

Primary prevention services are often provided without reference to individually identified recipients or their precise ages, so reporting by age is not possible. Clients with “age unknown,” are not included as specifically children or adults. Recent improvements in reporting block granted prevention services by age have made it appear as if there is a significant increase in services. In actuality, there has been an increase in reporting by specific age.

In prior years, the State reported both children and families; these were counts of the number of children (unduplicated) and the number of families from which those children came. The counts were duplicated between children and families. For greater understanding of the 2009 and 2010 data, the State reports only the number of children who were served so that the reader will not think the family count is in addition to the children. However, data on Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP, Minnesota’s TANF program) Family Connections is solely a family count (as a child count is not the appropriate unit of reporting or analysis).

Mississippi

Contact	Shirley Johnson	Phone	601-359-4679
Title	Program Manager	Fax	601-576-5026
Address	Division of Family and Children's Services Mississippi Department of Human Services 750 North State Street Jackson, MS 39202	Email	shirley.johnson@mdhs.ms.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

The Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS) entered into a contract with Social Work p.r.n. to provide required services for the MDHS Centralized Intake, 24-Hour Hotline and Disaster Preparedness Plan. The services include maintaining, operating, and staffing the Mississippi (MS) Child/Vulnerable Adult Abuse & Neglect Hotline 24 hours per day, 7 days per week while working to transition the MS Child/Vulnerable Adult Abuse & Neglect to MDHS Centralized Intake in November 2009. The tasks consist of receiving and entering intakes alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation involving children and vulnerable adults that were received via the hotline.

The MS Child/Vulnerable Adult Abuse & Neglect Hotline became known as Mississippi Centralized Intake (MCI). MCI is responsible for being the first contact on all reports of maltreatment. The tasks consist of receiving, recording, and screening all reports of child and adult maltreatment. The contractor staff increased to 45 to accommodate the increase call volume that resulted from the program change.

The State does not have an alternative response program.

Reports

Response time hours are calculated from the date and time of intake to the attempted contact or the alleged victim contact.

The Strengths and Risk Assessment (SARA) is family centered and consists of statements concerning different levels of severity with a number assigned from one (lowest level) to three (highest level). This is done once a case is opened in conjunction with the initial review and the final Individual Service Plan (ISP). Completing the assessment is mandatory before the Initial, Review, or Final ISP can be submitted.

SARA will be replaced by Comprehensive Family Assessment as it is rolled out. Four of the 13 regions have already rolled out. Training should be completed by 2012. The State also has rolled out the Best Practice Model and the in-house reports start tracking when the report is assigned to a CPS worker rather than when the intake was received.

Children

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

The State implemented the Safety Assessment as a part of an investigation with three levels. Level 1 is screened out. Level 2 is screened in and a safety assessment is initiated within 72 hours. Level 3 is screened in and a full investigation is initiated within 24 hours. A Level 2 can escalate to a Level 3.

Level 3 is a felony or a report involving a child in state custody and Level 2 is any other abuse and neglect concern where the caregiver is the perpetrator. If not screened in, the intake supervisor has 24 hours to screen in or screen out. After that, the worker’s time starts from the assignment times. Even though the State has initiated the levels of intake, the response time is still based upon all investigations regardless of level.

Fatalities

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

Typically, all fatalities are reported in the Child File. Those fatalities not reported in the Child File are reported in the Agency File.

Perpetrators

For a child to be investigated as a perpetrator, he/she must be at least 12 years old and one or more of the following must exist:

- in a caretaker role
- age is at least 36 months older than the victim
- forcibly overpower the victim

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

Services

Economic Assistance (EA) is responsible for the Families First Resource Centers.

The NCANDS category of “other” funding source includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

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

Missouri

Contact	Carla Gilzow	Phone	573-751-1354
Title	Quality Assurance Program Development Specialist	Fax	573 526-3971
Address	Children's Division Department of Social Services PO Box 88 Jefferson City, MO 65103-0088	Email	carla.r.gilzow@dss.mo.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of evidence

General

The State operates under a Differential Response program where each report of child abuse and neglect is screened by the centralized hotline system and assigned to one of two tracks—investigation or family assessment. Investigations are those reports where the acts of the alleged perpetrator, if confirmed, are criminal violations and/or where the action/inaction of the alleged perpetrator may not be criminal, but which if continued, would lead to the removal of the child or the alleged perpetrator from the home. Investigations include, but are not limited to child fatalities, serious physical, medical or emotional abuse, and serious neglect where criminal investigations are warranted and sexual abuse.

Family Assessment responses are carefully screened reports of suspected maltreatment. Family Assessment reports include mild, moderate, or first-time noncriminal reports of physical abuse or neglect; mild or moderate reports of emotional maltreatment; and educational neglect reports. These include reports where a law enforcement co-investigation does not appear necessary to ensure the safety of the child. When a referral is classified as a family assessment, it is assigned to staff who conducts a thorough family assessment. The State does not retain the maltreatment type for alternate response reports as they are classified as alternative response nonvictims. For children in these reports, the maltreatment type was coded as “other” and the maltreatment disposition was assigned the value of the report disposition.

Reports

The State records the date of the first actual face-to-face contact with an alleged victim as the start date of the investigation. Therefore, the response time indicated is based on the time from the log-in of the call to the time of the first actual face-to-face contact with the victim for all report and response types, recorded in hours. State policy allows multidisciplinary team members to make the initial face-to-face contact for safety assurance; however, Children’s Division staff are required to have face-to-face contact with the alleged victim and all household children within 72 hours. Data provided for FFY 2010 includes contacts made by multidisciplinary team members.

The State does not retain the maltreatment type for reports that are classified as “alternative response nonvictim,” “unsubstantiated,” or “closed no finding.” For children in these reports, the maltreatment

type was coded as the NCANDS category of “other” and the maltreatment disposition was assigned the value of the report disposition.

Children

The State counts a child as a victim of abuse or neglect following a substantiated finding of abuse or neglect based on a preponderance of evidence standard or court adjudicated determination. Children who received an alternative response are not considered to be victims of abuse or neglect as defined by state statute. Therefore, the rate of prior victimization, for example, is not comparable to States who define victimization in a different manner, and may result in a lower rate of victimization than such States. For example, the State measures its rate of prior victimization by calculating the total number of 2010 substantiated records, and dividing it by the total number of prior substantiated records, not including unsubstantiated or alternate response records.

Fatalities

All fatalities are reported in the Child File. Missouri Statute requires medical examiners and/or coroners to report all child deaths to the Children’s Division Central Hotline Unit. Deaths that are due to alleged abuse or are suspicious are accepted for investigation, and deaths that are not suspicious, accidental, natural, or congenital are screened out as referrals. The State does determine substantiated findings when a death is due to neglect as defined in statute. Therefore, it is able to thoroughly report fatalities as compared to States that do not have similar statutes for reporting child deaths to the child welfare agency.

Perpetrators

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

Services

Postresponse services are reported for a client who had intensive in-home services or alternative care opening between the report date and 90 days post disposition date, or an active family-centered services case at the time of the report. The State improved its mapping to NCANDS codes to ensure full reporting of victim children entering foster care. This resulted in an increase of these children for FFY 2010.

Data for child contacts with Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) were provided by MO Casa. Data regarding Guardians ad Litem were not available for FFY 2010. The Children’s Trust Fund provided supplemental data regarding preventive services.

Montana

Contact	Lou Walters	Phone	406-841-2415
Title	Child and Adult Protective Services System Liaison	Fax	406-841-2487
Address	Child and Family Services Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Old Federal Bldg 5th floor PO Box 8005 Helena, MT 59604	Email	lwalters@state.mt.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

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

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

Services

Data for prevention services are collected by State fiscal year.

Nebraska

Contact	Frank Fornataro	Phone	402-471-6615
Title	IT Business Analyst	Fax	402-471-9597
Address	DHHS, Children & Family Services CFS Policy Unit – Child Welfare 301 Centennial Mall South PO Box 95026 Lincoln, NE 68509-5026	Email	frank.fornataro@nebraska.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

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

General

The State's SACWIS System was implemented in 1997 and has been operational since then. There have been enhancements made over the years. The State continues to work with the Administration for Children and Families on certification requirements.

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

The State does not have different types of responses. Based upon the information provided by the reporter, a decision is made to either assess the family and the allegations or determine that the information provided does not meet the State's definition of level of evidence, but may refer the family or public assistance or services

Reports

The State had a slight decrease in the number of reports from 2009 to 2010. However the decrease is different between internal counts and NCANDS counts. The State believes that the disparity in the results is caused by the time it takes to enter a final disposition for some reports and the methods used between the two reports to determine the counts.

The NCANDS file includes Child Abuse and Neglect Reports from previous years where the final disposition was entered during the report period. The State annual report includes reports that were received during the report period and the status of those reports at the time the data is extracted.

Starting in FFY 2007 the State no longer included records where the disposition (Finding) was "Court Pending." "Court Pending" is not a final disposition and will be changed to a final disposition after the Court has made final judgment. Reports prior to FFY 2007 included "Court Pending" and categorized

them as a substantiated report. “Court Pending” reports that would have been included in FFY 2008 and FFY 2009 may have been finalized in FFY 2010.

The Investigation Start Date is the earliest contact date with any one of the victims in the report: (1) The intake report is linked directly to the assessment, (2) The contact date and time are recorded in the assessment by hour and minute, (3) In many cases this may be the same date as the day the report was received.

Children

Since FFY 2003 it has been common practice to document a new report for each instance instead of integrating a new report/instance into an existing report. The State did implement a process to associate reports where an incident or allegation is the same incident or allegation, but reported by someone else. There are some situations where a victim is part of more than one report. This is evident in the State’s high rate of recurrence.

Approximately 20 percent of the children in the FFY 2010 Child File are in more than one report. Approximately 10 percent of these children were identified as victims. The State is showing some improvement for its recurrence rate. This is a result of the implementation of the new Safety Model and comprehensive Family Assessment and the practice to associate reports that are the same incident. In previous years the practice was to treat the two reports as separate reports and many times enter substantiated findings (dispositions) in both reports.

Fatalities

The State continues to work closely with the Child Death Review Team to identify child fatalities that are not included in the child welfare system. When a child fatality is not included in the Child File the State makes a determination if the child fatality should be included in the Agency File. Of the deaths reported in FFY 2010:

- No children were reported in the Child File.
- Two children would have been included in the FFY 2010 Child File but were already included in the Agency File in FFY 2008 and 2009. Beginning in FFY 2008, the State includes all fatalities that have occurred during the report period and were not included in the Child File even if there was potential for that fatality to be included in the following year’s Child File. The State implemented this process to prevent confusion and to provide the public with true counts by reporting year.
- Seven children were reported in the Agency File.
- This is the same count than what was reported in FFY 2009.
- All seven of these children actually died during FFY 2010.

The State has not changed any procedures that would have decreased the fatality count. The State believes that the reporting change implemented in FFY 2008 (and described above) is more of a factor.

Perpetrators

There was a slight decrease in the count of perpetrators for FFY 2010 compared to FFY 2009. This decrease is related to the decrease in the count of reports. Perpetrator information is collected on all perpetrators entered into the State’s SACWIS. Perpetrator relationship is a required data field.

Services

Comparing FFY 2009 to FFY 2010 reveals that the State had a slight decrease in the count of children who received services after the disposition of the report. However there was a slight increase in the number of unique child victims. The State believes that it is actually serving a higher percentage of child victims than in previous years. Services provided to families may have been prior to the disposition date in many instances. Only services that continue after the report disposition date are included and reported as a postresponse service. Nebraska provides many of services during the investigation or assessment process

The State's new Safety Model implemented a new Safety Plan template which records informal services in a narrative entry and are not captured in a data field.

Nevada

Contact	Paul Bowen	Phone	775-687-9026
Title	IT Manager 3	Fax	775-687-9025
Address	Information Management Services Division of Child and Family Services 4126 Technology Way Carson City, NV 89706	Email	pbowen@dcfs.nv.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

Clark County and Washoe County are State Supervised, County Administered; all other counties (rural) are State Administered.

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible Evidence

General

Within the State, CPS functions as three regional service areas: Clark county, Washoe county, and all others. All three service areas use a single data system under the State's SACWIS—the Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth (U.N.I.T.Y.).

The State's Differential Response (DR) Program was piloted in Washoe, Clark, and Elko Counties in 2007 and expanded statewide in 2008–2009. Currently, all but six counties have a Differential Response program within the State. Policy has been developed that outlines the process for referral to DR programs from child welfare agencies, it dictates type of cases that can be referred and timeframes for the DR agency to both respond and complete their family assessment. The DR program was implemented to support families and prevent unnecessary removal of children from their homes. Reports assigned to a DR program are limited to Priority 3 reports in the following categories: educational neglect, environmental neglect, physical neglect, medical neglect and improper supervision.

Reports

In June 2008, the State established a policy for investigating child abuse and neglect in residential institutions, which defined foster homes as residential institutions. In January 2010, UNITY was modified to allow for clear indication of what constituted institutional abuse versus noninstitutional abuse. The new policy coupled with the change in the computer application account for the increased count of institutional abuse on the 2010 NCANDS submission.

Children

In January 2009, the State implemented new definitions for its allegations. One definition in particular, emotional abuse was defined more narrowly than it had been in the past. Consequently, allegations that were formerly classified as psychological maltreatment are now classified as neglect. The 2009 NCANDS file contained many cases in which the old definition applied. The 2010 NCANDS file only contains new definitions and thus results in a decrease in the percentage of psychological abuse allegations reported.

Fatalities

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

The number of NCANDS reported fatalities has gone down by almost half (from 29 to 15) since the last reporting period. There are multiple factors that have contributed to the decrease. High numbers of drowning deaths (n=5) and a high number of drug overdose related deaths (n=4) in the previous reporting period coupled with extensive prevention messaging targeting the top causes of death during this reporting period could be impacting the change in the numbers for this reporting period.

The State engaged in multiple prevention campaigns during this reporting period, with prevention messages focused on the top causes of death: Drowning, safe sleep environments, weapon safety, and medication storage and use. During the current reporting period there were no NCANDS weapons-related deaths, as opposed to 2 in the previous year. During the previous reporting period, the high numbers in deaths related to drowning resulted in the decision to fund a prevention message regarding pool fences and the importance of adult supervision when children are near pools. This reporting period had 2 drowning deaths. While there were 4 deaths related to improper storage of medication or accidental overdose in the previous reporting period, there were not any in this current period. Additionally, we saw a notable lack of child abuse or neglect deaths related to unsafe sleep environments, as opposed to three the year before, which could be due to prevention materials being provided to new mothers at the time of discharge from the hospital, and newspaper article series on the importance of safe sleep environments.

Services

The drop in services from FFY 2009 to FFY 2010 that were provided to children and families is directly related to budget cuts made over the past 2 years. These cuts eliminated many of the services provided to the families by State agencies, including substance abuse programs and mental health treatment.

The number of children reported as receiving prevention services under CBCAP excludes public awareness numbers. In prior years, some of what was reported under CBCAP should have been under “other” funding source. The State worked to provide accurate data in the FFY 2010 submission.

The NCANDS category of “other” funding source includes 7,120 children served via Family to Family Connection and 12,450 served via Family Resource Center.

New Hampshire

Contact	Jane Whitney	Phone	603-271-6764
Title		Fax	603-271-4729
Address	DHHS/DCYF/BIS 129 Pleasant Street Concord, NH 03301	Email	jmwhitney@dhhs.state.nh.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State is aware of a number of issues with reporting. These problems with the NCANDS extract are under review, with the goal of correcting the extract when resources are available to do so.

For the Agency File, the State has changed its definition of “screen out,” and no longer includes intake calls that are passed on to workers as “additional information” on open cases or “assessments.”

The State does not have an alternative response program.

Reports

The number of screening and intake workers includes intake workers and supervisors. The number of investigation and assessment workers includes assessment workers and workers who specialize in investigation allegations of abuse and neglect in out-of-home placements. This is a point-in-time snapshot taken in September 2010.

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

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

The NCANDS category of “other” report source includes “Private Agency,” “Clergy,” “Community I&R,” “Other Community Agency,” “Camp,” “Fore Department Staff,” “Guardian ad Litem,” “Landlord,” “Other State,” and “Utility Company.”

The State does not use the following NCANDS dispositions: indicated, alternative response victim, alternative response nonvictim, and intentionally false.

The State does not collect or report incident date.

New Hampshire *(continued)*

Children

The State only reports living arrangement for those children who are in placement at the time of the report. The following values are reported for the NCANDS category of living arrangement: nonparent relative caregiver household, nonrelative caregiver household, group home or residential treatment facility, “other.” The NCANDS category of “other” living arrangement includes “nursing home,” “residential treatment facility,” “rehabilitation center,” “shelter care,” “experiential wilderness facility” and “independent living boarding home.”

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

Fatalities

Data for the Agency File were obtained from the NH Department of Justice and the SACWIS. The State reports fatalities (unduplicated) in both the Child File and the Agency File.

Perpetrators

The State reports a large percentage of unknown perpetrator relationship, due to two factors: (1) not all relationship values in SACWIS are currently mapped to an NCANDS value and (2) the extract does not reciprocate relationships when only the victim’s relationship to the perpetrator is entered into the SACWIS. These issues will be addressed in upcoming changes to the extract.

Services

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

The number of children with a court-appointed representative is under reported. By law, all assessments with court involvement have a Guardian ad Litem or court-appointed special advocate (CASA) appointed to represent the children’s interests. The State is in process of making changes to the extract to ensure complete reporting.

The State does not collect or report data for family planning services and housing services. The State does not use the NCANDS category of “other” with regard to services.

New Jersey

Contact	Linda Longo	Phone	609-777-1430
Title	Supervisor, Standards and Procedures	Fax	
Address	Office of Information Technology and Reporting Department of Children and Families 50 East State Street Trenton, NJ 08625	Email	linda.longo@dcf.state.nj.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State implemented a SACWIS during August 2007.

The State has a program known as differential response operating in several counties. It is focused on linking families with needed services to prevent the conditions that may lead to incidents of abuse or neglect. New Jersey's differential response program is engaged only in response to requests for child welfare services. The use of differential response is not included in NCANDS reporting as it is not a response to reports of abuse and neglect. Rather, all reports of child abuse and neglect are investigated.

Children

The SACWIS was enhanced during 2009 to require the entry of child and caregiver risk factors for all investigations.

Fatalities

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

Services

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

New Mexico

Contact	Retta Prophet	Phone	505-476-1044
Title	Research & Evaluation/FACTS Bureau Chief	Fax	505-827-8480
Address	Protective Services Children, Youth & Families Department P.O. Drawer 5160 (Room 252) Santa Fe, NM 87105	Email	retta.prophet@state.nm.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

The State's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) has been operational since 1997 and achieved full (Tier 1) SACWIS compliance during May 2006. The SACWIS is called the Family and Client Tracking System (FACTS).

The State does not have an alternative response program.

Reports

Reports that are screened-out are those that have not met the New Mexico Children, Youth & Families Department's criteria for "acceptance for investigation" [8.10.2.7 NMAC – Rp, 8.10.2.7 NMAC, 11/15/05].

Response time is defined as the time from supervisor acceptance of a report for investigation to the time of the initiation of the investigation. Receipt of report is defined as the time at which the report is received by the agency. Initiation of the investigation is defined as face-to-face contact with all alleged victims in the report. Because of changes to related policies, the State is not providing this information for the period from 10/01/09 to 09/30/10.

The State does not currently report incident date. The alleged date of maltreatment is complicated by the fact that the reporter may know only a general maltreatment timeframe, or the alleged maltreatment reported may be chronic in nature. Because of the known inherent inaccuracies in the reporting of chronic maltreatment and potential inaccuracies in the reporting of a general maltreatment timeframe for a specific maltreatment event, the State does not plan to modify the SACWIS, to capture incident information.

Victims

During September 2010, the following race values were added to SACWIS: "decline to indentify," "unable to determine-incapacitated/unable to communicate," and "unable to determine-abandoned." These new values added to child race data elements are mapped to the NCANDS category of unable to determine.

New Mexico *(continued)*

During August 2010, the following maltreatment type values were added to SACWIS: “physical neglect–death/no other child in home” and “physical abuse–death/no other child in home.” The new values are mapped to the NCANDS categories of neglect or physical abuse, as appropriate.

The State does not collect or report child living arrangement, mental retardation caregiver risk factor, visually or hearing impaired caregiver risk factor, and learning disability caregiver risk factor.

The NCANDS category of “other” maltreatment type includes “exploitation–extortion,” “exploitation–parasitic relationship,” and “exploitation–unexplained disappearance of funds.”

All child welfare agency “screened in” reports are addressed through an investigation. From the New Mexico Administrative Code (8.10.3.7 NMAC – Rp, 8.10.3.7 NMAC, 6/15/06):

Child Protective Services Investigation

“Substantiation” in a child abuse and/or neglect investigation means the victim(s) is under the age of 18, a caretaker/provider has been identified as the perpetrator and/or identified as failing to protect, and credible evidence exists to support the conclusion by the investigation worker that the child has been abused and/or neglected as defined by the New Mexico Children’s Code. Credible evidence upon which to base a finding of substantiation includes:

- *caretaker admission;*
- *physical facts/evidence;*
- *collateral and/or witness statements/observations;*
- *child disclosure; and/or*
- *investigation worker observation.*

“Unsubstantiated” means that the information collected during the investigation does not support a finding that the child was abused and/or neglected.

Fatalities

For FFY 2010, the State reported 13 child maltreatment deaths in the Child File and 6 deaths in the Agency File, for a total of 19 child fatalities attributable to maltreatment during the submission year. An additional five children died in FFY 2010 and will be reported in the FFY 2011 Child File as the investigation disposition occurred in FFY 2011. These additional five deaths are not in the FFY 2010 Agency File to avoid these deaths being counted twice across submission years.

Prior to August of 2010, investigations in which the only child in the home died as a result of abuse or neglect were typically conducted by law enforcement. These types of fatalities were usually identified by the Office of the Medical Examiner (OMI) and reported in the NCANDS Agency File.

Beginning, August 2010, CPS began investigating all of these fatalities in conjunction with law enforcement. As a result, two values were added to SACWIS and are mapped to the NCANDS category of maltreatment death: “physical neglect–death/no other child in home” and “physical abuse–death/no other child in home.”

New Mexico *(continued)*

Perpetrators

During September 2010, the following race values were added to SACWIS and mapped to the NCANDS category of unable to determine: “decline to identify,” “unable to determine–incapacitated/unable to communicate,” “unable to determine–abandoned.”

The State does not report residential staff perpetrators, as child welfare agency does not have jurisdiction via state law to investigate allegations of abuse/neglect in facilities. These referrals are screened out. However, they are cross-reported to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the incident and cross-reported to Licensing and Certification, the entity with administrative oversight of residential facilities. If an alleged maltreatment incident involves a child in the child welfare agency’s custody then a safety assessment is conducted for that child, to ensure that the placement is safe.

The NCANDS category of “other” perpetrator relationship includes “sibling’s guardian,” “nonrelative,” “foster sibling,” “reference person,” “conservator,” “caregiver,” “surrogate parent,” “Perpetrator is a foster parent and the child is not under the care, placement or supervision of the child welfare agency.”

Services

Postresponse services are reported for any child or family involved in a child welfare agency report that has an identified service documented in the SACWIS system as: a service delivered, a payment for service delivered, or a component of a service plan. Services must fall within the NCANDS date parameters to be reported.

During FFY 2010, new functionality was added to the SACWIS to meet the AFCARS requirement to address the instance in which a child is removed from home, but runs away prior to placing that child in the initial out-of-home placement.

The State does not collect or report the following: home-based services, information and referral services, respite care services, and “other” special services–juvenile delinquent.

New York

Contact	Paul Nance	Phone	518-402-3016
Title	Business Analyst	Fax	518-402-6826
Address	Bureau of Management Information New York State Office of Children and Family Services 52 Washington St, Room 313 South Rensselaer, NY 12144-2834	Email	paul.nance@ocfs.state.ny.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

During fiscal year 2010, nine additional local districts of social services implemented the alternative response program (referred to as Family Assessment Response (FAR) and began responding to reports with an assessment rather than an investigation. Additionally, some local districts that implemented FAR during FFY 2009 reported a full year of activity in the program for the first time in 2010. For these reasons, the number of assessed reports has increased dramatically.

Reports

The State does not have a policy for screening out hotline calls.

Children

The NCANDS category of “other” maltreatment type includes “parent’s drug/alcohol use.” This accounts for most of the data in the “other” maltreatment type field. The State is not able to report the NCANDS child risk factor fields at this time.

Fatalities

State practice allows multiple reports of child fatalities for the same child. These are considered duplicates by the NCANDS validation software, which removed them from the Child File. All of these fatalities were reported in the Agency File.

Perpetrators

With the exception of the domestic violence risk factor, the State is not able to report the NCANDS caretaker risk factor fields at this time.

Services

The State is not able to report the NCANDS services fields at this time. Title XX funds are not used for providing child preventive services.

North Carolina

Contact	Kevin Kelley	Phone	919-334-1086
Title	Interim Chief	Fax	919-733-6924
Address	Child Welfare Services Section North Carolina Division of Social Services Department of Health and Human Services 325 North Salisbury Street Mail Service Center 2406 Raleigh, NC 27699-2406	Email	kevin.kelley@dhhs.nc.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

The State maintains a statewide a two-track response to allegations of child maltreatment. Following the receipt of the reports of alleged child maltreatment, these allegations are screened by the county agency against North Carolina General Statute using a structured intake rubric to determine if the allegations meet the statutory definition of abuse, neglect, or dependency. Once reports are accepted by the county agency because the allegations have met statutory definitions, the report is then assigned to one of the two tracks: either Investigative Assessment or a Family Assessment. Accepted reports of child abuse (and certain types of “special” neglect cases such as conflicts of interest, abandonment, or alleged neglect of a foster child) are mandatorily assigned as Investigative Assessments, while accepted reports of child maltreatment that would meet statutory definitions of neglect or dependency may be assigned as either Family or Investigative Assessment at the county’s discretion. A child is a dependent child if they have no parent or caretaker or if the parent or caretaker is unable to provide for the care or supervision of the child.

Family Assessments place a greater emphasis on globally assessing the underlying issues of maltreatment rather than focusing solely on determining whether the incident of maltreatment occurred. In a Family Assessment, the family is engaged using Family-Centered Principles of Partnership throughout the entire assessment. Case decision findings at the conclusion of a Family Assessment do not indicate whether a report was substantiated (founded) or not, rather a determination of the level of services a family may need is made. A perpetrator is not listed in the state’s central registry for Family Assessments.

The staffing numbers were provided by an annual survey of the 100 Social Services Departments in the State.

Victims

Legislation requires that for all allegations of abuse, neglect, or dependency with regard to any child in a family, all minors living in the home must be treated as alleged victims.

The NCANDS category of “other” maltreatment type includes “dependency” and “encouraging, directing, or approving delinquent acts involving moral turpitude committed by a juvenile.”

North Carolina (continued)

Fatalities

Data about child fatalities are only reported via the Chief Medical Examiner's Office. Due to the process in which this information is reported, the most recent data available is for 2009. During calendar year 2009 there were 17 deaths classified as "homicide by parent or caregiver."

North Dakota

Contact	Michelle Watne	Phone	701-328-2316
Title	Business Analyst II	Fax	701-328-3538
Address	Information Technology Services ND Department of Human Services 600 East Boulevard Suite 325 Bismarck, ND 58505	Email	mwatne@nd.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Simple preponderance or fifty-one percent of the evidence collected must support the decision.

General

FFY 2010 was the first time the State submitted a Child File and an Agency File. During November 2009, the State implemented a new child welfare application called FRAME. This application houses the child abuse and neglect information marking the first time the State has been computerized for these data.

Data reflect what was captured previously in our old mainframe application prior to implementation of FRAME. Not all of the data from the mainframe application converted to FRAME. Therefore, the records present a mix of old and new data capabilities including:

- Under the mainframe application, each assessment was unique as there was not a way to connect multiple assessments. FRAME is able to count each report even when reports are combined into a single assessment and we can track the history back to a specific child. This will change the unduplicated counts.
- The State is able to capture many more data elements with FRAME. One of the biggest changes will be to report the child's AFCARS ID.
- The service outcomes will be reported as related to what is in FRAME, such as foster care and case management.
- The State is using a Cognos data warehouse to compile the NCANDS submission. This is a new application for the State.
- Age was a required field in the mainframe application whereas FRAME does not collect age, but collects date of birth. Date of birth is not a required field. Race was a required field in the mainframe application. Race is not a required field in FRAME for CPS and clarification has been received that race is to be a self declaration by the client. \
- Prior maltreatments are being reported differently in FRAME. Prior maltreatments were attached to a specific victim in the mainframe application. FRAME attaches prior maltreatments at the case level. This element was blanked for the report for FFY 2010. This will be an enhancement for the FFY 2011 report.

The State does not have an alternative response program.

North Dakota (continued)

Reports

When an assessment has been opened, subsequent reports are combined into the open assessment.

Children

FRAME enables the State to more accurately count victims to get a count of total victims and a count of unduplicated victims.

The State uses dispositions of “services required” or “no services required.” The State maps “services required” dispositions to the NCANDS disposition of substantiated. The “no services required” dispositions are mapped to the NCANDS disposition of unsubstantiated.

Perpetrators

Perpetrator IDs for unknown perpetrators are unique to each assessment.

Institutional Child Protection Services are addressed in a separate section of the State statute. Within Institutional Child Protection Services, an individual facility staff person is not held culpable, rather, the facility itself is considered to be a perpetrator. A determination of “indicated” means that a child was abused or neglected by the facility. A decision of “not indicated” means that a child was not abused or neglected. There were 69 reports of Institutional Child Abuse or Neglect in FFY 2010.

Other fields that did not convert cleanly were prior perpetrator status, public assistance indicators, employment status indication, and military status.

Services

FRAME is able to provide data for the following service outcomes: CPS, foster care, in-home case management, independent living services, and family preservation/permanency safety. Information for NCANDS includes: service date, family preservation services, foster care services, removal date, juvenile court petition, petition date, court-appointed representative, case management services, and respite care services.

Ohio

Contact	Leslie McGee	Phone	614-752-1089
Title	Program Administrator	Fax	
Address	Bureau of Family Services Ohio Department of Job and Family Services 50 W Town Street, 6th Floor Columbus, OH 43215	Email	

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

The State continues to roll out a Differential Response (DR) system statewide. The DR system enables reports of child abuse and neglect to be assigned to either the “Traditional” pathway or the “Alternative Response (AR)” pathway. There are currently 25 out of 88 counties implementing Differential Response. SACWIS development to capture the pertinent data for AR cases is continuing.

For most of the reporting period, reports assigned to the AR pathway were unintentionally counted as “other” instead of the NCANDS category of alternative response nonvictim. This resulted in an increase of “other” dispositions and highlighted a previously unknown coding error. The State plans to evaluate the mapping codes for all AR reports for future submissions. New SACWIS functionality has since been implemented which allows county agencies to reflect AR reports as “screened in” and assigned to the AR pathway.

Fatalities

County public children services agencies have internal policies and procedures for the documentation of information regarding a child fatality that is not received through a child abuse or neglect report. The State does not require the additional information be recorded in SACWIS.

Services

Federal grant funds are used for State-level program development and support to county agencies providing direct services to children and families. The reporting dates for this information are for FFY 2010. Children who received preventive services are mutually exclusive.

Oklahoma

Contact	Elizabeth Roberts	Phone	405-522-3715
Title	Programs Manager II	Fax	405-522-3701
Address	Children and Family Services Division Oklahoma Department of Human Services PO Box 25352 Oklahoma City, OK 73125	Email	e.roberts@okdhs.org

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Credible

General

During FFY 2010, the State continued its efforts toward full implementation of its Practice Model by developing an implementation timeline and work plan. The timeline and work plan focused upon the training approach, the child welfare practice model competencies, policy revisions, coordination with tribes and development of a strategic communication plan. The Practice Model component areas with a direct affect to NCANDS data are a standardized intake and centralized hotline and safety assessment and safety planning.

Another ongoing State initiative is participation in the Chadwick Trauma-Informed Systems project. This initiative will combine the work and focus of the Practice Model with the Trauma-Informed practice to improve practice and outcomes for children and families.

The State has an alternative response program and uses the NCANDS category of alternative response nonvictim disposition. Assessments are conducted when a report of abuse or neglect does not indicate a serious and immediate threat to the child's health or safety. The assessment is a process of determining the safety needs of the child and engaging the child's family so that family strengths can be enhanced and needs addressed. Generally, assessments are conducted when it appears that the concerns outlined in the report indicate inadequate parenting or life management rather than very serious, dangerous actions and parenting practices. Assessments do not have findings. When a child is determined unsafe in the initial stages of the assessment and the family's circumstances or the safety threats or risk to the child meet the guidelines for an investigation, an investigation is initiated by the same child welfare worker immediately and the family is told that an investigation rather than an assessment is necessary.

Reports

The Oklahoma Department of Human Services responds to reports of child abuse or neglect by initiating an investigation of the report or an assessment of the family in accordance with priority guidelines. The primary purpose of the assessment or investigation is the protection of the child.

A Priority I report indicates the child is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. Allegations of abuse and neglect may be severe and conditions extreme. Response is immediate, the same day of

receipt of the report. A Priority II report indicates there is no imminent danger of severe injury, but without intervention and safety measures it is likely the child will not be safe. Priority II assessments or investigations are initiated within 2 to 15 calendar days from the date the report is accepted for assessment or investigation.

For State fiscal year 2010, there were approximately 30 percent fewer investigations completed and 14 percent more assessments completed than in State fiscal year 2009. This respective decline and increase is due to the continued implementation of the Practice Model and the shift from an incident-based approach to a safety model, utilizing an enhanced safety assessment.

Children

The State increased its reporting capacity in FFY 2010 by reporting the NCANDS categories of living arrangement and inadequate housing. The State added the ability to collect and report data for child risk factors of domestic violence and financial problem to its SACWIS during FFY 2010 and will be able to report this data in the FFY 2011 submission.

Fatalities

Oklahoma investigates all reports of child fatalities and near fatalities that may be related to abuse or neglect. Fatalities are not reported to NCANDS until both the investigation and State office review are completed, which may take up to 12 months. Child fatalities that are outside of the reporting period for the Child File are reported in the Agency File.

Duplicate fatalities may occur when a child attending an unlicensed child care facility dies. Abuse may be confirmed as to the child care facility and failure to protect may be confirmed as to the parents.

Child fatalities in residential facilities are investigated by the Office of Client Advocacy and are not documented in the SACWIS.

Perpetrators

The State reports all unknown perpetrators.

Reports of abuse and neglect in residential facilities are investigated by the Office of Client Advocacy and are not documented in the SACWIS.

A prior perpetrator is defined as a perpetrator of a substantiated maltreatment within the reporting year who has also been a perpetrator in a substantiated maltreatment anytime back to 1995, the SACWIS implementation year.

Services

Postinvestigation services are those services that are provided during the investigation and continue after the investigation, or services that begin within 90 days of closure of the investigation.

During FFY 2010, the State continued to reduce the number of children in out-of-home care with fewer children removed at the end of State fiscal year 2010 than State fiscal year 2009.

Oregon

Contact	Maria Duryea	Phone	503-945-6510
Title	Research, Reporting and Quality Assurance Manager	Fax	503-581-6198
Address	Department of Human Services/Children, Adults and Families 500 Summer Street NE, E72 Salem, OR 97301	Email	maria.duryea@state.or.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

SDC

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

The State does not collect data at the child level on nonvictims. Therefore, the FFY 2010 Child File represents victims only.

Reports

The investigation start date is the date of actual child or parental contact.

In the State, a report is screened out when:

- No report of child abuse/neglect has been made, but the information indicates there is risk present in the family, but no safety threat.
- A report of child abuse/neglect is determined to be third party child abuse, but the alleged perpetrator does not have access to the child, and the parent or caregiver is willing and able to protect the child.
- An expectant mother reports that conditions or circumstances would endanger the child when born.
- The child protection screener is unable to identify the family.

Children

The numbers of children with unsubstantiated and “other” dispositions are estimated. “Other” dispositions include “unable to determine.”

The NCANDS category of “other” maltreatment type includes “threat of harm.”

The NCANDS category of unknown sex includes “unborn.”

Fatalities

The fatality cases are dependent upon the medical examiner’s report findings, law enforcement findings, and completed CPS assessments. The fatality cannot be reported as being due to child abuse and neglect until these findings are final. Reported fatalities for FFY 2010 represent cases where the findings were final as of January 28, 2010.

Oregon *(continued)*

Services

The State's legacy system does not collect data on prevention services; therefore, it does not currently have NCANDS child-level reporting on these services.

Pennsylvania

Contact	Melanie Retherford	Phone	717-214-7386
Title	Human Services Program Specialist	Fax	717-346-9663
Address	Office of Children, Youth and Families Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare PO Box 2675 Harrisburg, PA 17105	Email	mretherford@state.pa.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Substantial evidence or clear and convincing/beyond reasonable doubt

The State was not able to submit commentary prior to the release of the *Child Maltreatment 2010* report.

Puerto Rico

Contact	Carmen Moreno Cabana	Phone	787-625-4975
Title	Auxiliary Administrator for Services of Protection and Family Preservation	Fax	
Address	Puerto Rico Department of the Family Edificio Sevilla Plaza, #58, Hato Rey, PR 00917	Email	cmoreno@adfان.gobierno.pr

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of Evidence

General

The State does not have an alternative response program. All screened-in reports are investigated.

Reports

The State had an approximately 20 percent decrease in investigated reports for FFY 2010 when compared to FFY 2009. The decrease was likely tied to the backlog in the investigation of reports received. Also a significant number of reports opened in FFY 2009 were carried over into FFY 2010.

The Administration for Families and Children's (ADFAN) staff have been giving training sessions and follow-up to the users to improve the quality of information, (documentation of perpetrator and maltreatment type). As a result the NCANDS categories of unknown and "other" report dispositions have decreased.

Children

ADFAN is using two information systems, one for NCANDS and another for AFCARS. The data entry process for the foster care and adoption case management system is in place. One of the issues to be addressed during the State's Program Improvement Plan will be the integration of both systems, which will result in the match of both Child and AFCARS ID's in the future.

The State does not report data for investigation start dates due to data entry issues. This will be improved in the future.

Rhode Island

Contact	David Allenson	Phone	401-528-3864
Title	Programmer/Analyst II Reports and Data Analysis Manager	Fax	401-528-3922
Address	Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families 101 Friendship Street 5th Floor—MIS Unit Providence, RI 02903	Email	david.allenson@dcyf.ri.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

The State was not able to submit commentary prior to the release of the *Child Maltreatment 2010* report.

South Carolina

Contact	Lynn Horne	Phone	803-898-7784
Title	Project Administrator	Fax	803-898-7875
Address	Planning and Quality Assurance Department of Social Services PO Box 1520 Columbia, SC 29202	Email	lynn.horne@dss.sc.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

During October 2009, the State transitioned from a mainframe database system to a SQL Server. This greatly enhanced the capability of the SACWIS development.

The State does not have an alternative response program.

Fatalities

The State has a Child Fatalities Committee that reviews all child deaths that were potentially due to child maltreatment. Fatalities are reported in both the Child File and the Agency File.

Services

More than 90 percent of child victims received postinvestigation services between the report date and 90 days after the substantiated disposition of the investigation.

South Dakota

Contact	Jaime Reiff	Phone	605-773-3227
Title	Program Specialist	Fax	605-773-6834
Address	Division of Child Protection Services Department of Social Services 700 Governors Drive Pierre, SD 57501	Email	jaime.reiff@state.sd.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

There are 79 staff members in the field who carry out the responsibility of intake, screening, and initial family assessments. The Division of Child Protection Services has Regional Intake in 11 areas of the State, with Family Services Specialists who are just specialized in intake. The State also has specific Family Services Specialists who just complete the Initial Family Assessment process. In larger metropolitan areas, there are specific Family Services Specialists who complete the screening process and in smaller areas, the Supervisors are responsible for the screening process. The report includes Family Services Specialists that are responsible for intake, screening, supervising and completing Initial Family Assessments.

The start date for an investigation is the date the report is assigned to a Family Services Specialist. Initial contact with the victim is to be made in accordance with the Screening Guideline and Response Decision.

The response decision is related to whether the information reported is immediate danger (face-to-face contact with the child must be immediate-same day response), foreseeable danger (face-to-face contact with the child within 3 calendar days from the date of the report), and in cases where the child is younger than 18 years and there is indication that the child can or cannot protect themselves, but there are safety threats, and the case doesn't fall into an immediate or foreseeable response, face-to-face contact must be made within 7 calendar days from the report date. In cases where immediate or foreseeable danger have been identified and the perpetrator does not have access to the child, face-to-face contact must be made within 7 days from the date of the report or before the perpetrator has contact with the child.

A report is considered screened out if it does not meet the criteria in the Screening Guideline and Response Decision Tool. The Screening Guideline and Response Decision was implemented state-wide during July 2004. The guideline has improved the response time and initial contact of Family Service Specialists. A new version of the screening guideline was developed and implemented during November 2010. The new version took out the 14-day response time.

The State has policy in place for time frames related to submitting reports to supervisors or screeners for screening. This has also helped to improve the timeliness of agency contact with child. When immediate or foreseeable danger is indicated, the Intake Family Services Specialist must verbally inform the supervisor or screener of the request for services (RFS). In these cases, the RFS is to be submitted to the supervisor within 24 hours. All other RFS's must be submitted to the supervisor within 2 working days of the initial RFS contact. If the Intake Family Services Specialist is waiting for collateral contacts to call back or is having difficulty contacting the collaterals, the Intake Family Services Specialist must inform the supervisor of the RFS and get approval to extend the date of submission. Submission of the RFS may not be extended beyond 4 working days.

The State implemented policy during January 2008 to make diligent efforts regarding initial contact with the children. Staff at times are unable to locate a family through no fault of their own and these efforts have not been accurately reflected with the state findings of timeliness. Diligent efforts are defined as persistent, relevant attempts to locate the child and his or her family.

The NCANDS category of "other" report source includes "clergy," "community person," "coroner," "domestic violence shelter employee or volunteer," "funeral director," "other State agency," "public official," and "tribal official."

Children

The data reported in the Child File include those children who were victims of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect where the perpetrator is the parent, guardian, or custodian.

A policy regarding reports received related to a new incident of maltreatment within 45 days of a previously assigned report may be screened out as "screen out/initial family assessment pending." The findings from this report are included on the disposition findings on the first report as "additional findings". The policy also includes a report received on the same incident as the previously assigned report, which can be screened out. The screened out report is marked as a duplicate report in the SACWIS (called FACIS). This policy affects the total investigations assigned.

For a report to be substantiated, the Family Services Specialist must determine that the facts show it is more likely than not that child abuse or neglect occurred—a preponderance of the evidence. There must also be an application of one or more of the subsections of the State statute definition of child abuse and neglect. The statute definitions are as follows:

- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian has abandoned the child or has subjected the child to mistreatment or abuse.
- Who lacks proper parental care through the actions or omissions of the parent, guardian, or custodian.
- Whose environment is injurious to his welfare.
- Whose parent, guardian, or custodian fails or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, supervision, education, medical care or any other care necessary for his health, guidance, or well-being.
- Who is homeless, without proper care, or not domiciled with his parent, guardian, or custodian through no fault of his parent, guardian or custodian.
- Who is threatened with substantial harm.

South Dakota *(continued)*

- Who has sustained emotional harm or mental injury as indicated by an injury to his intellectual or psychological capacity evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment in his ability to function within his normal range of performance and behavior, with due regard to his culture.
- Who is subject to sexual abuse, sexual molestation or sexual exploitation by his parent, guardian, custodian or any other person responsible for his care.
- Who was subject to prenatal exposure to abusive use of alcohol, marijuana, or any controlled drug or substance not lawfully prescribed by a practitioner as authorized by chapters 22–42 and 34–20 B.
- Whose parent, guardian or custodian knowingly exposes the child to an environment that is being used for the manufacture, use or distribution of methamphetamine or any other unlawfully manufactured controlled drug or substance.

The State's category of neglect includes medical neglect.

Fatalities

The count of child fatalities includes those children who died due to substantiated child abuse and neglect by their parent, guardian, or custodian. The number reported each year are those victims involved in a report disposed during the report period, even if their date of death may have actually been in the previous year. Child fatalities are reported in the Child File and the Agency File.

Perpetrators

Perpetrators of child abuse and neglect are parents, guardians, or custodians. The State information system designates one perpetrator per child per allegation.

Services

The Agency File data includes services provided to children and families where funds were used from the Community Based Family Resource and Support Grant. This primarily includes individuals who received benefit from parenting education classes or services from the Parent Aide program.

The money available through the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program is no longer managed at the State Office. The funding is managed at the Regional Level. There is not a method in place to track the numbers of children served with this funding source.

Tennessee

Contact	Lance Griffin	Phone	615-532-5394
Title		Fax	
Address	Tennessee Department of Children's Services 500 Deaderick Street Andrew Jackson Building, 14th Floor Nashville, TN 37243	Email	lance.griffin@state.tn.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State implemented a new SACWIS during 2010. The SACWIS was piloted during the spring in one region and was implemented statewide during August 2010. Due to this implementation, 2010 data may not be comparable to prior years.

Texas

Contact	Deborah Washington	Phone	512-929-6762
Title	System Analyst	Fax	512-339-5816
Address	Information and Technology Department of Family and Protective Services Agency Mail Code: Y960 PO Box 149030 Austin, TX 78714-9030	Email	deborah.washington@dfps.state.tx.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

Reports

All reports of maltreatment are investigated except those which during the screening process are determined not to warrant a full investigation based on reliable collateral information.

The State considers the start of the investigation to be the point at which the first actual or attempted contact is made with a principal of the investigation. In some instances, the worker will begin an investigation on a family in an open CPS case in which maltreatment is suspected. There are also instances in which workers begin their investigation when families and children are brought to or walk-in an office or 24-hour shelter. In both situations, the worker would then report the maltreatment incident after the first face-to-face contact initializing the investigation has been made. Because the report date is recorded as the date the suspected maltreatment is reported to the agency, these situations would result in the report date being after the investigation start date.

The State's CPS schema regarding disposition hierarchy differs from NCANDS hierarchy. The State has "other" and "closed-no finding" codes as superseding "unsubstantiated" at the report level. The State works on the principle that the two ends of the disposition spectrum are "founded" and "unfounded" with all else in the middle. NCANDS takes a slightly different view that the two sure points are "founded" and "unfounded" and everything else is less than either of these two points. The State's hierarchy for overall disposition is, from highest to lowest, RTB-reason to believe, UTD-unable to determine, UTC-unable to complete, and R/O-ruled out.

An inconsistency in the State's hierarchy and NCANDS's occurs in investigations where an alleged victim has multiple maltreatment allegations and one has a disposition of UTD while the other has a maltreatment disposition of R/O. According to the State's hierarchy, the overall disposition for these investigations is UTD. Mapping the report disposition to "unsubstantiated" as indicated in the NCANDS's report disposition hierarchy report would be inconsistent with State policy.

There is no CPS program requirement or State requirement to capture incident date so there is no data field in the SACWIS system for this information. The date when an abuse or neglect incident happened does not conform to only one date when there is chronic (ongoing) abuse and neglect. Therefore identifying one date would be inaccurate.

Children

The State does not make a distinction between substantiated and indicated victims. A child has the role of “designated victim” when he or she is named as a victim in an allegation that has a disposition of “reason to believe” but is not named as a perpetrator in another allegation that has a disposition of “reason to believe”.

A person (child or adult) has the role of “unknown (unable to determine)” when he or she is named in an allegation that has a disposition of “unable to determine” but is not named in another allegation that has a disposition of “reason to believe”.

A person (child or adult) has the role of “unknown (unable to completed)” when he or she is named in an allegation that has a disposition of “unable to complete” but is not named in another allegation that has a disposition of “reason to believe” or “unable to determine.”

A person has the role of “not involved” when; all the allegations in which the person is named have a disposition of “ruled out,” the overall disposition for the investigation is “administrative closure” or the person was not named in an allegation as a perpetrator or victim.

The State can provide data for living arrangement at the time of the alleged incident of maltreatment only for children investigated while in a substitute care living situation. All others are reported as unknown.

Perpetrators

Relationships reported for individuals are based on the person’s relationship to the oldest alleged victim in the investigation. The State is unable to report the perpetrator’s relationship to each individual victim, but rather reports data as the perpetrator relates to the oldest alleged victim.

Utah

Contact	Navina Forsythe	Phone	801-538-4045
Title	Director of Information Systems	Fax	801-538-3993
Address	Division of Child and Family Services 195 North 1950 West Salt Lake City, UT 84116	Email	nforsythe@utah.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

All persons related to cases that have been purged have specific IDs that are reserved only for persons on purged cases. These ID's are valid for FFY 2009 and forward. Cases may be purged when the maltreatment was "without merit" and the perpetrator has not had a subsequent referral within the year following the initial referral.

Reports

The investigation start date is defined as the date a child is first seen by CPS. If this is not possible, the State records the date CPS initially contacted any party who could provide information essential to the investigation or assessment as the investigation start date. The data are captured in date, hours, and minutes.

A referral is screened out in situations including, but not limited to, any of the following:

- The minimum required information for accepting a referral is not available.
- As a result of research, the information is found not credible or reliable.
- The specific incidence or allegation has been previously investigated and no new information is gathered.
- If all the information provided by the referent were found to be true and the case finding would still be unsupported.
- The specific allegation is under investigation and no new information is gathered.

For FFY 2010, four reports involving five child victims and one foster parent perpetrator were recorded where the incident dates were in prior report periods, FFY 2009, FFY 2008, FFY 2007 and FFY 2006 respectively.

The NCANDS category of "other" report sources includes "voluntary workers" and "clergy."

Children

State law defines domestic violence in the presence of a child or a child's knowledge of domestic violence as abuse. This allegation represents approximately 30 percent of all substantiated cases for FFY 2010. This is mapped to the NCANDS category of psychological maltreatment.

The State uses the following findings:

- “Supported” a finding, based on the information available to the worker at the end of the investigation, that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that abuse, neglect, or dependency occurred, and that the identified perpetrator is responsible.
- “Unsupported” a finding based on the information available to the worker at the end of the investigation that there was insufficient information to conclude that abuse, neglect, or dependency occurred. A finding of unsupported means that the worker was unable to make a positive determination that the allegation was actually without merit.
- “Without merit” an affirmative finding at the completion of the investigation that the alleged abuse, neglect, or dependency did not occur, or that the alleged perpetrator was not responsible.
- “Unable to locate” a category indicating that even though the Child and Family Services Child Protective Services worker has followed the steps outlined in Child and Family services practice guideline and has made reasonable efforts, the Child and Family Services Child Protective Services worker has been unable to make face-to-face contact with the alleged victims to investigate an allegation of abuse, neglect, or dependency and to make a determination of whether the allegation should be classified as supported, nonsupported, or without merit.

The State’s category of “other” maltreatment type includes “failure to protect,” “dependency,” “safe relinquishment of a newborn,” and “child endangerment.”

Vermont

Contact	Aaron Pelton	Phone	802-241-2108
Title	Systems Developer III	Fax	
Address	Information Technology Department for Children and Families Vermont Agency of Human Services 103 South Main Street 6-7 North Rm 117 Waterbury, VT 05671-2401	Email	aaron.pelton@ahs.state.vt.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Reasonable

General

FFY 2010 is the first full year of data with an implemented alternative response program.

During July 2009, the Family Services Division of the Vermont Department for Children and Families implemented a differential response system. In the first 18 months, about 40 percent of cases were assigned to the assessment pathway. In the assessment pathway, the disposition options are “services needed” and “no services needed.” As this is a new option for accepting a report, it increased the overall number of reports being processed.

Reports

The Family Services Division is responsible for investigating allegations of child abuse or neglect by caretakers and sexual abuse by any person. The department investigates “risk of physical harm” and “risk of sexual abuse.” Beginning in 2002, these are mapped to NCANDS terms physical abuse and sexual abuse respectively. In previous years, both were mapped to neglect.

All calls to the Child Abuse Hotline are counted as referrals, resulting in a very high rate of referrals per 1,000 children, and making it appear that the State has a very low screen-in rate.

The start of an investigation is defined as when the first alleged victim is interviewed. When the alleged victim is not interviewed, the earliest other interview is used. A worker-entered start date is used if both of the prior options are unavailable. Currently the ability to enter time to the minute is available, however workers have tended to enter date information only and not time.

Perpetrators

The State collects both relative and nonrelative foster parent information as it relates to the placement of children. For abuse information, however, there is an option of foster home or relative, but not relative foster home. If a relative foster parent was the perpetrator, the system would capture that under “other relative”.

Vermont (continued)

Services

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

The system includes a flag for those cases that receive postinvestigation services. The State reports a “yes” to NCANDS for those cases which have been flagged as open for service.

Virginia

Contact	Rebecca Toni Hjelm	Phone	804-726-7553
Title	Policy Analyst	Fax	
Address	Division of Family Services Virginia Department of Social Services 801 East Main Street, 11th floor Richmond, VA 23219	Email	rebecca.hjelm@dss.virginia.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Supervised, County Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The Virginia Administrative Code 22VAC40-705-10 defines family assessment as the collection of information necessary to determine:

- The immediate safety needs of the child.
- The protective and rehabilitative services needs of the child and family that will deter abuse or neglect.
- The risk of future harm to the child.
- Alternative plans for the child's safety if protective and rehabilitative services are indicated and the family is unable or unwilling to participate in services. These arrangements may be made in consultation with the caretaker(s) of the child.

Reports

Reports placed in the investigation track receive a disposition of "founded" (substantiated) or "unfounded" (unsubstantiated) for each maltreatment allegation. Reports placed in the family assessment track receive a family assessment; no determination is made as to whether or not maltreatment actually occurred. The State reports these family assessment cases to NCANDS as "alternative response nonvictim."

In accordance with Virginia Administrative Code 22VAC40-705-130(A) (3) the record of the unfounded case shall be purged 1 year after the date of the complaint or report if there are no subsequent founded or unfounded complaints or reports regarding the individual against whom allegations of abuse and neglect were made or regarding the same child in that one year. More timely data submission is allowing for more reports to remain in the file rather than be purged.

Some of agencies are comprised of multiple localities and data may therefore only be submitted under the name of one county, but represent the entire agency.

Fatalities

There were 22 child fatalities not reported in the Child File who were reported to the State. These children had a finding of founded that occurred during FFY 2010. They were not captured in the Child File because the worker did not check the fatality box in the SACWIS.

Washington

Contact	Lisa Barber	Phone	360-486-2328
Title	Reporting and Compliance Analyst	Fax	
Address	Children's Administration Washington Department of Social and Health Services 7240 Martin Way Lacey, WA	Email	lisa.barber@dshs.wa.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

Implementation of a new intake type, “CPS risk only,” during FFY 2009 has resulted in a fluctuation in total referrals reported to NCANDS. “CPS risk only” intakes involve a child whose circumstances places him or her at imminent risk of serious harm, but does not include child abuse and neglect allegations. For CPS, it involves the alleged abuse or neglect of children ages 18–21 years in facilities licensed or certified to care for children. A complete investigation is required and if the intake is later determined to meet criteria of CPS, a victim and findings will be recorded and the record included in the Child File. The State continues to see fluctuations in the total reports attributed to the staff’s increased proficiency in identifying “CPS risk only” versus other intake types.

For families with children determined to be at low-risk of harm, alternative intervention services are offered. Alternative response services are offered by community-based contracted providers to families in conflict, but needing the least intrusive intervention to ensure child safety.

Reports

The NCANDS category of “other” disposition previously included the number of reports that resulted in inconclusive investigations. Legislative changes resulted in “inconclusive” to no longer be a findings category. Referrals that have been determined to be low risk are reported as alternative response nonvictim.

Children

Dispositions of the alleged victims reported in “high standard of investigation” referrals are based on findings. An alleged victim is substantiated if any of the alleged child abuse or neglect was founded; the alleged victim is reported as unsubstantiated if all alleged child abuse or neglect identified was unfounded. The NCANDS category of “other” disposition previously included the number of children in inconclusive investigations. Legislative changes resulted in “inconclusive” to no longer be a findings category.

Perpetrators

The perpetrator relationship value of “residential facility provider” is mapped to the NCANDS category of group home or residential facility staff, based on whether or not the child was in an

Washington *(continued)*

open placement. “Residential facility provider” and “child in foster care” is mapped to the NCANDS category of group home or residential facility staff. If the child was abused by “residential facility provider” and was not in an open placement, the perpetrator relationship is mapped to the NCANDS category of “other.” This was not a distinction in the data reported for FFY 2008 and earlier.

Fatalities

Beginning in 2006, the State included those child fatalities who were determined to be the result of abuse or neglect by a medical examiner or coroner or if there was a CPS finding of abuse or neglect. The State previously counted only those child fatalities where the medical examiner or coroner ruled the manner of death was a homicide.

Services

Families received preventive services from the following sources: Community Networks, CPS Child Care, Family Reconciliation Services, Family Preservation, and Intensive Family Preservation Services. The number of recipients of the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant is obtained from Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP).

Counts of child victim cases opened for services and entering care based on child abuse and neglect report have increased due to new logic that identifies children who receive foster care services up to 90 days beyond investigation completion date.

West Virginia

Contact	Brenda Howell	Phone	304-558-5869
Title	Director	Fax	304-558-5868
Address	Office of Project Management Management Information Systems West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources One Davis Square, Suite 200 Charleston, WV 25301	Email	brenda.l.howell@wv.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data Files Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

The State does not have an alternative response program.

Reports

Policy changes and training occurred with a focus on collecting more relevant information at intake to effectively screen referrals. Policy was changed and training occurred that focuses on responding more timely to reports of child abuse or neglect.

Fatalities

The State's category of "other" maltreatment type for fatalities includes "critical incident" and "child fatality."

Wisconsin

Contact	Wendy Henderson	Phone	608-266-5572
Title	CPS Performance Analyst	Fax	608-266-0260
Address	Bureau of Program Integrity Division of Safety and Permanence Wisconsin Department of Children and Families 201 East Washington Avenue Room E200 PO Box 8916 Madison, WI 53708-8916	Email	wendy.henderson@wisconsin.gov

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered for Milwaukee and Special Needs Adoption Program; State Supervised, County Administered for the rest of the State.

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance

General

Beginning with the FFY 2010 NCANDS submission, the State is piloting an alternative response program. Five counties are participating in the pilot. Per State policy, alternative response will be reported as nonvictim only. These data will be mapped to the NCANDS category of “other” dispositions.

Reports

The State data is child-based where each report is associated with a single child. The report date refers to the date when the agency was notified of the alleged maltreatment and the investigation begin date refers to the date when the agency made initial contact with the child or other member of the family. Screened-out reports are those reports where the information provided does not constitute maltreatment of a child or risk of maltreatment of a child. Several maltreatment reports for a single child may be assessed in a single investigation.

Children

A child is considered to be a victim when an allegation is substantiated or when the child is found to be at risk of maltreatment. The State’s “unsubstantiated” maltreatment disposition includes instances where the allegation was unsubstantiated for that child, when that child was not found to be at risk or maltreatment, or when critical sources of information cannot be found or accessed to determine whether or not maltreatment as alleged occurred.

Perpetrators

Perpetrators and perpetrator detail is included for allegations where the child was substantiated. The State’s category of “other” perpetrator relationship includes perpetrators who are not primary or secondary caregivers to the child (i.e., noncaregivers) such as another child or peer to the child victim or a stranger.

Fatalities

The count of fatalities includes only those children who were subjects of reports of abuse or neglect in which the maltreatment allegation was substantiated.

Services

The State is planning to enhance its SACWIS to better facilitate the assessment and case planning process and to ensure greater consistency in service reporting. The State continues to support data quality related to service documentation and ultimately to modify the NCANDS file to incorporate service reporting for future data submissions.

Wyoming

Contact	Debra Hibbard	Phone	307-777-5479
Title	Protective Services Deputy Administrator	Fax	307-777-3693
Address	Protective Services/Child Protection Department of Family Services 130 Hobbs Ave Cheyenne, WY 82009	Email	dhibba@state.wy.us

Child Welfare Administrative Structure

State Administered

Data File(s) Submitted

Child File, Agency File

Level of Evidence Required

Preponderance of Evidence

General

In October 2009, Wyoming Department of Family Services (DFS) made changes in the Intake and Multiple Track Policies by clarifying what allegations rise to an “investigation, assessment and prevention” case. The policy was more descriptive and made changes how cases were assigned. The policy also allows for more time to verify a report/referral (up to 7 days).

The State also improved its SACWIS in response to an AFCARS program improvement issue, which was the start of an episode and tracking children who are in DFS custody, but not necessarily in an AFCARS reportable placement. The department decided to capture both DFS begin and end date, and within that custody capture any AFCARS reportable custodies; thus clarifying AFCARS episodes for children.

Reports

The State requires immediate action on children in imminent danger (face-to-face within 24 hours). Although the SACWIS will show minutes and hours, the data measure is kept in “days” units.

The State has an “incident based” SACWIS, therefore, it does not provide information regarding the number of children screened out.

Children

The changes in the Multiple Track Policies explain changes in the number of victims from prior years.

Fatalities

Fatalities are reported in both the Child File and the Agency File.

Perpetrators

The changes in the Multiple Track Policies explain changes in the number of perpetrators from prior years.

Wyoming *(continued)*

Services

The State allows families to receive services on a voluntary basis through “prevention track” and “assessment track.” Families may receive services through this process to prevent abuse and neglect or any risks that may be present in the family.

The State also receives Family Preservation and CBCAP Funds, to serve families before abuse and neglect occurs. These grants are allocated to service providers who provide services to families.



Endnotes

- ¹ 42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq., Public Law 100–294 passed April 25, 1988.
- ² U.S. Census Bureau file SC-EST2009-alldata6-ALL.csv: State Characteristics Population Estimates with 6 Race Groups (<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/sc-est2009-alldata6-ALL.csv> [released 06/10/2010]) and U.S. Census Bureau file PRC-EST2009-AGESEX-RES.csv: Estimates of the Resident Population by Single-Year of Age and Sex for Puerto Rico (http://www.census.gov/popest/puerto_rico/files/PRC-est2009-AGESEX-RES.csv [released 06/10/2010]). Here and throughout this report, the term “child population” refers to all people in the U.S. population younger than 18 years.
- ³ The Data Measures, Data Composites, and National Standards to be Used in the Child and Family Services Reviews, 71 Fed. Reg. 109, 32973 (June 7, 2006).
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ CAPTA, The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010, Public Law 111–320, (42 U.S.C. 5106a), retrieved July 2011, from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/laws_policies/cblaws/capta/capta2010.pdf
- ⁶ This most recent reauthorization of CAPTA became public law during December 2010 and subsequent to FFY 2010. States did not report any new CAPTA required items in the FFY 2010 data submissions.

