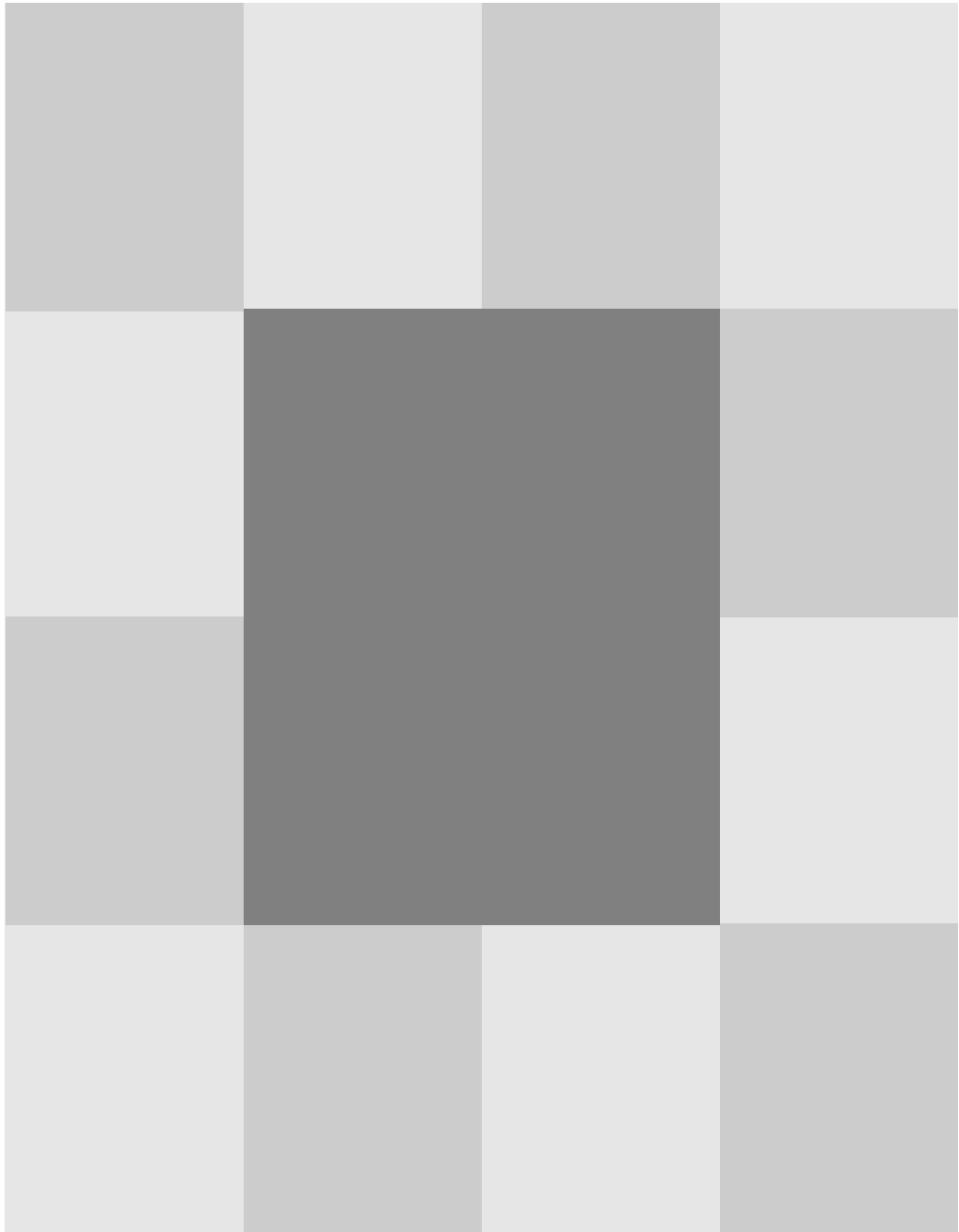




This document has been prepared for the Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, by Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., in collaboration with the American Humane Association, under contract ACF-105 99 9801. Members of the technical team who have contributed to this report are Ying-Ying T. Yuan, Ph.D., Project Director; Linda Ingram; Jeffrey Johnson, M.P.H.; Jim Pope; and Latrice Norris, M.S.,





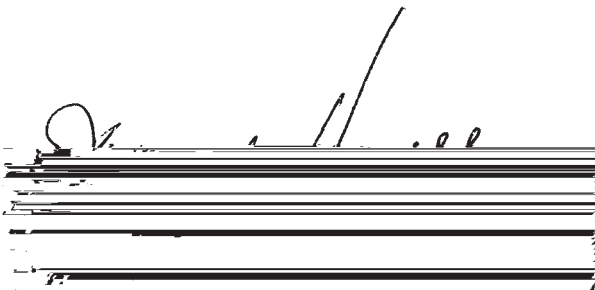
# Contents

Acknowledgments



## Acknowledgments

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

A handwritten signature in black ink is positioned above a series of seven horizontal lines. The signature is partially obscured by the top line, but the letters 'D', 'A', 'H', and 'R' are visible. The lines below are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the signature.





**Perpetrators**













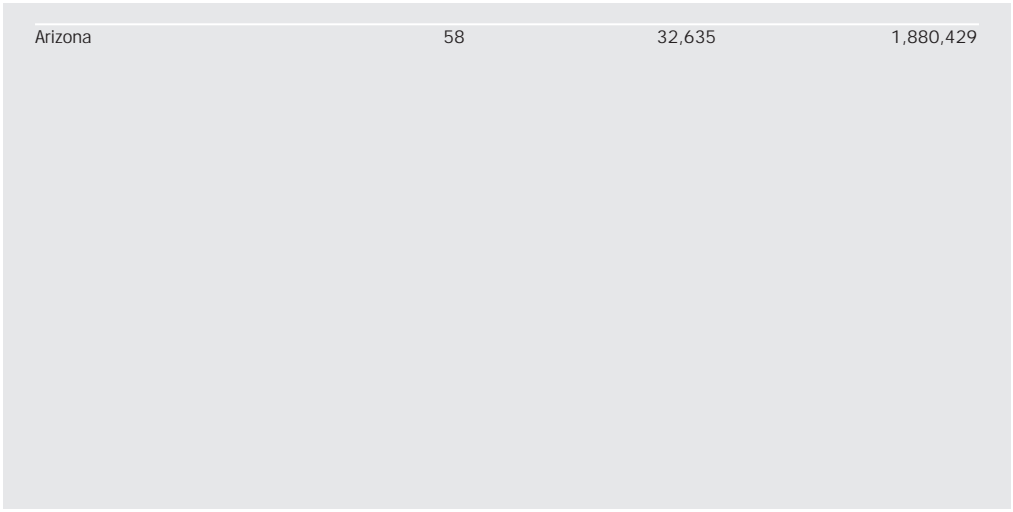












Arizona	58	32,635	1,880,429
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1999 2.9  
2 1

The annual victimization rate has continued to decline since 1993, when it reached 15.3. Figure 2.2 shows that the rate has declined to a low of 11.8 in 1999.

## **2.2 Types of Maltreatment**

Figure 2.3 shows that in 1999, neglect, which had the highest reported incidence, had a rate of 6.5 victims per 1,000 children, and that psychological maltreatment, which had the lowest reported incidence, had a rate of 0.9 victims per 1,000 children.

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

### **2.3 Age and Sex of Victims**

In 1999, 52 percent of the victims were female, and 48 percent were male. The female victimization rate was 12.2 per 1,000 female children in the population compared to a rate of 10.8 per 1,000 male children in the population. (See table 2.6.)

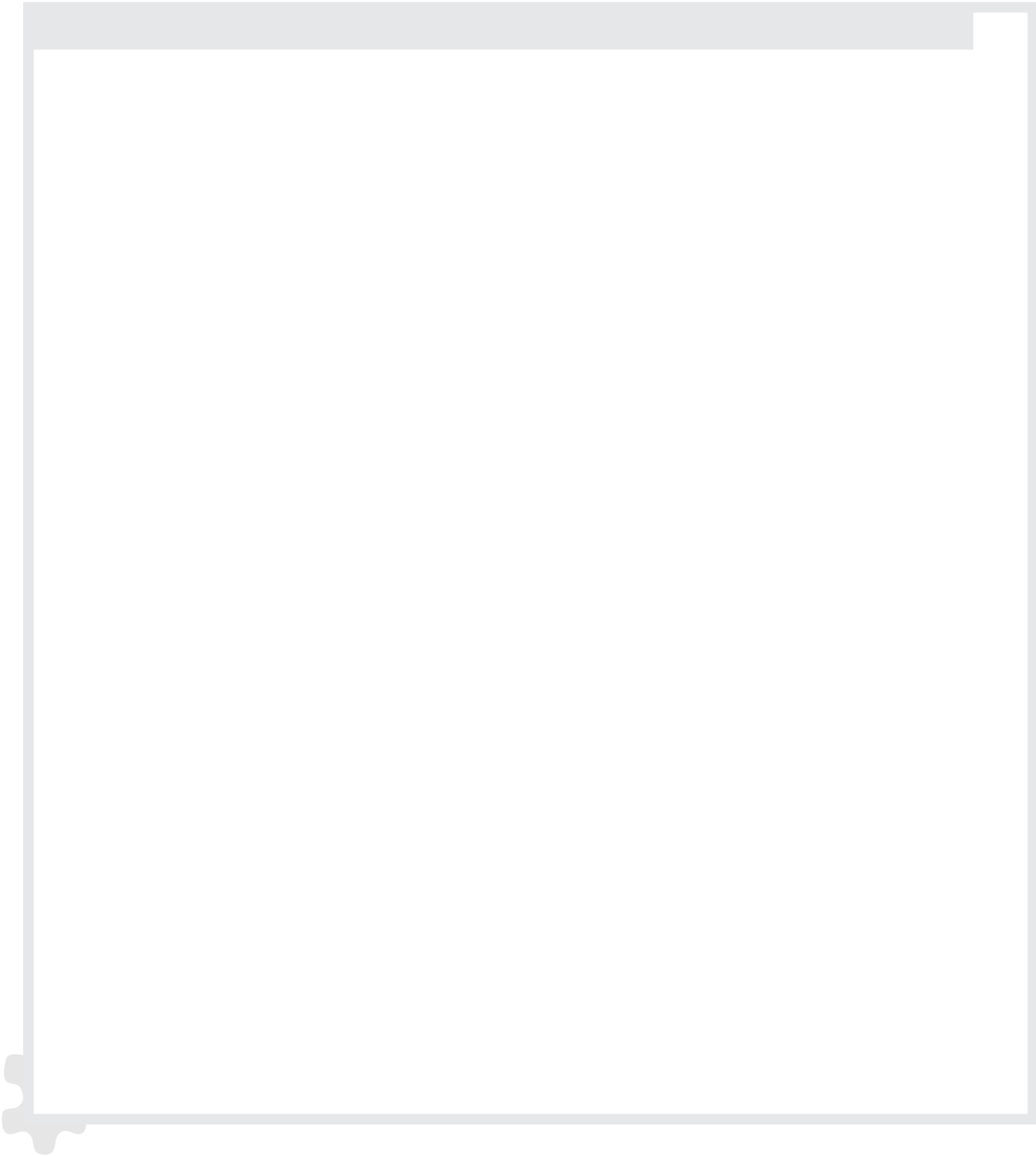
Examining the age distribution of victims, the 0-3 age group had the highest victimization rate. (See figure 2.4.) Overall, the rate of victimization declined as the age of the victims increased. (For information about victims by single-year age groups, see table 2.8.) The rates ranged from 13.9 children per 1,000 children of ages 0-3 to 5.9 children per thousand teenagers of ages 16-17.

### **2.4 Types of Maltreatment by Age and Sex (DCDC)**

Data from the DCDC allow us to examine patterns of maltreatment by the age and sex in the population. Overall, 11.2 male children were victims in the abuse or neglect for every 100 male children in the population, and 12.5 female children were victims in the abuse or neglect for every

## 2.5 Race and Hispanic Ethnicity of Victims (DCDC)

- The youngest children (0



Alabama	1,219	354	357	36,276
Alaska	105		3,393	10,705
Arizona		10,785	501	52,611
Arkansas		694	58	23,970
California	125,860			452,887
Colorado	5,394	1,450	4,584	34,110
Connecticut		1,364		40,714
Delaware				









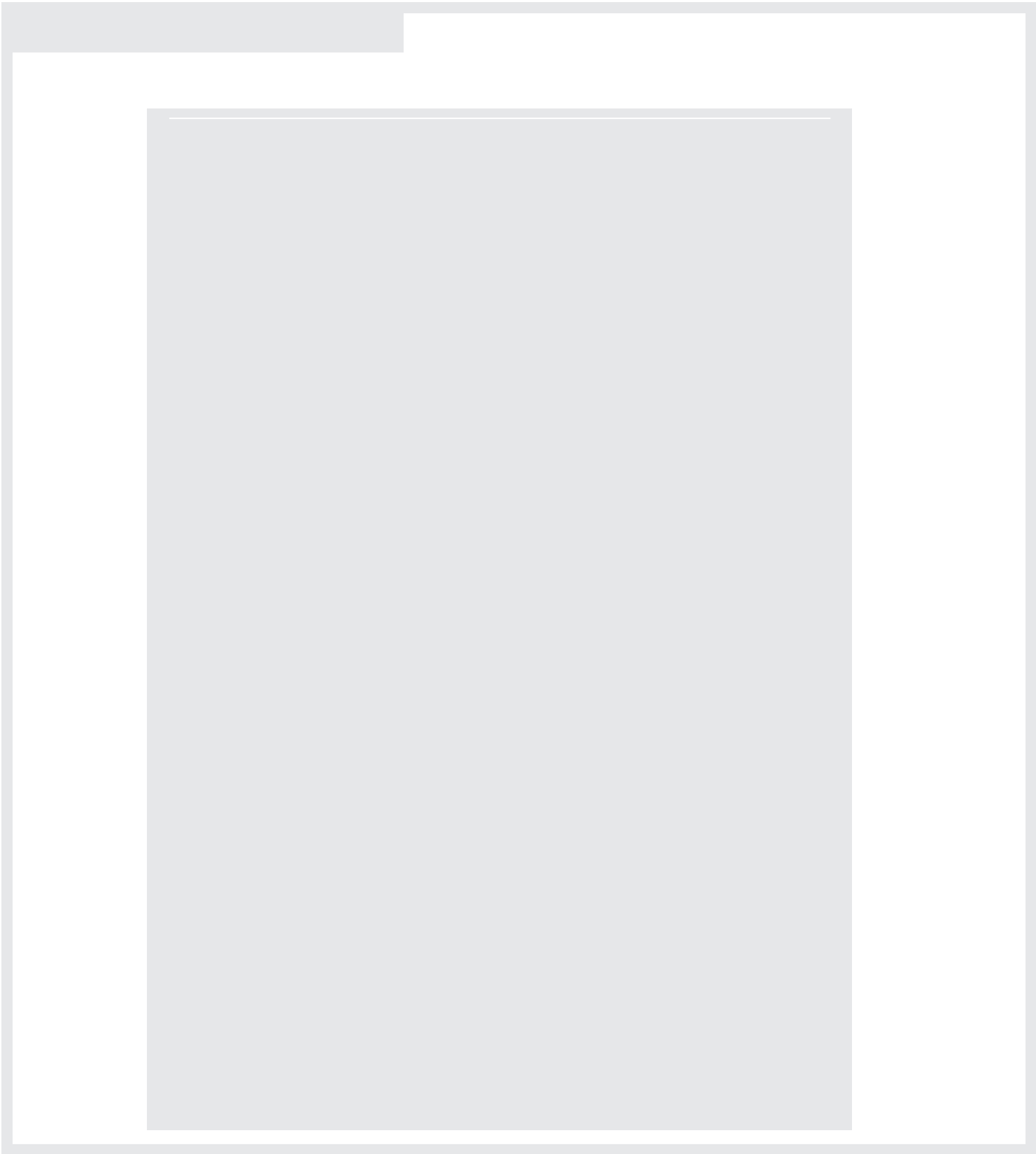
1995

Population	66,509,741	66,509,741	44,901,943	65,551,752	61,164,114	55,428,857
# of Victims	236,514	509,454	28,541	122,542	42,869	144,705
Rate	3.6	7.7	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.7















Alabama	132	13,5513	903	13,773	
Alaska	133	5,3953	504		6,032
Arizona	2,85135,702		652		9,205
Arkansas	17235,426		1,966		7,564
California	48,289	75,696		6,5253130,510	
Colorado	1,301	3,843		1,845	6,989
Connecticut	4,780	8,947		787314,514	
Delaware	167	1,915			2,082
District of. O umbia	76	1,388		844	2,308
Florida	5,480	60,066		1,984	67,530
Georgia	843	26,045			

















Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. In this chapter, national estimates of the number and rate of child maltreatment fatalities per 100,000 children are provided, based on data submitted to the SD-10(C)-200 (These estimates are based on data submitted to the SD-10(C)-200)

### 4.3 Fatality Perpetrators (DCDC)









CPS agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child abuse and neglect and to reme-

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

- Title XX of the Social Security Act, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.]. States may use these funds for preventive services, such as child day care, child protective services, information and referral, counseling, and employment, as well as other services that meet the goal of preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children.
- Section 106 of Title I of CAPTA, as amended [42 U.S.C 5106 et seq.]. The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants provide funds to States to improve CPS systems. These grants serve as a catalyst to assist States in screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, improving risk and safety assessment protocols, training child protective service workers and mandat-

## Family Preservation Services and Reunification Services

■















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TYPE OF MALTREATMENT

Physical abuse	Reference Category	1.00	1.00
Neglect/medical neglect		1.32*	1.17*
Sexual abuse		0.70*	0.72*

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

## **Research on Reports**

All States have enacted mandated reporting laws for certain professionals (medical, educational,

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

**For further information, contact:**

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victim's life. Neither number of instances nor number of types of maltreatment is distinguished.



**For further information, contact:**

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**Future Avenues of Investigation**

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

- 1) The number of children who were reported to the State during the year as abused or neglected.
- 2) Of the number of children described in paragraph 1), the number with respect to whom such reports were—
  - A) substantiated;
  - B) unsubstantiated; or
  - C) determined to be:
    - A) the number that did not receive services during the year under the State program in part under this section or an equivalent State program in part
    - B) the number that received services during the year under the State program in part section or an equivalent State program in part and

















## **Reports**

Staff counts are based on total allocated average monthly Emergency Response Full-Time

## Connecticut



## Florida

*Susan K. Chase*

Data Support Administrator

Family Safety and Preservation

Florida Department of Children and

Family Services

131 Winewood Boulevard, Building 8





did not include services provided during the course of investigation, such as emergency removal, continued ongoing services, or early service intervention (in which an ongoing service worker is involved in a case during investigation in anticipation of services to be provided after the investigation). (Item .4)

## **Georgia**

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## **Reports**

Screened-out referrals were those that did not contain the components of a CPS report. These components are a child less than

ed First Step programs, Second Step programs,  
Healthy Families Georgia, Fathers of Young  
Children, Positive Fathering, Building Young

## Services

Data on preventive services are from FCSIS and

**Fatalities**

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

**Services**

The number of families receiving preventive services was estimated by adding the total number of “intact family cases” opened during the year, the





**Fatalities**

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

**Services**

"Preventive Services" is an estimate 1 k /GS2 gs number 1 k /GS2families who received services, such as con-



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

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

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

“Other” includes the “Services Not Needed”  
(



# New Jersey

*Art Hull*

Assistant Administrator

## **New York**

*Donna Keys*

Director

Bureau of Management Information

New York State Office of Children

and Family Services

Rivermont





# Oklahoma

*Bill Hindman*

“Children Who Had Been Reunited” counts child victims who have a record, dated within 4 years of the reporting year, of exiting a placement for



December 1999. Some counties, because of staffing problems, established the priority of entering referrals when the subsequent investigation was substantiated or if there was a financial transaction involved with an investigation (for example, a board payment or services through a private provider). The increased substantiation rate this year (from 22 percent in 1998 to 24 percent in 1999

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

### Reports

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

The referral sources for 1,606 1 9 0 0 9 1 2 6 5 4 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 16 3 TH T T  
, 111; T TH  
,

Screening and intake are based in the 95 counties.

The number of CPS staff and of screening and intake staff was estimated in terms of FTE's, because many caseworkers perform multiple functions. (Items .1 and .2)

### **Victims**

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

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

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



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







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PLACE  
POSTAGE  
HERE

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