





I am pleased to present a copy of *Child Maltreatment* . This fourteenth annual publication of data collected via the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) is for Federal fiscal year

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Table – Factors Associated with Maltreatment Recurrence,
Table – Child WM

For Federal fiscal year 2003, an estimated 2.9 million referrals alleging child abuse or neglect were accepted by State and local child protective services (CPS) agencies for investigation or assessment. During 2003 approximately 906,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect by the CPS agencies.

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 data are submitted voluntarily by the States and the District of Columbia. The first report from NCANDS was based on data for 1990. The report on data for 2003 is the 14th issuance of this annual report.

Prevention and Treatment Act (AP) 64.8 (AS) directed the [T]T*0.0001 Tw[U.S. EPA] 4th and Hum(an) Ser-50 (viced)



An estimated 906,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect for 2003. The rate of victimization per 1,000 children in the national population has dropped from 13.4 children in 1990 to 12.4 children in 2003.

What types of maltreatment were found?

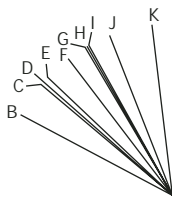
More than 60 percent of child victims were neglected by their parents or other caregivers. Almost 20 percent were physically abused, 10 percent were sexually abused, and 5 percent were emotionally maltreated. In addition, 17 percent were associated with "other" types of maltreatment based on specific State laws and policies. A child could be a victim of more than one type of maltreatment.

What were the characteristics of victims?

Children in the age group of birth to 3 years had the highest rate of victimization at 16.4 per 1,000 children in the national population (figure S-1). Girls were slightly more likely to be victims than boys.

Pacific Islander children, American Indian or Alaska Native children, and African-American children had the highest rates of victimization. While the rate of White victims of child abuse or neglect was 11.0 per 1,000 children of the same race or ethnicity, the rate for Pacific Islanders was 21.4 per 1,000 children, for American Indian or Alaska Natives the rate was 21.3 per 1,000 children, and for African-American children the rate was 20.4 per 1,000 children.

Figure S–6 Perpetrators by Relationship



Approximately 80 percent of perpetrators were parents. Other relatives accounted for 6 percent and unmarried partners of parents and “other” each accounted for 4 percent of perpetrators. The remaining perpetrator relationship types accounted for less than 1 percent (figure S–6).

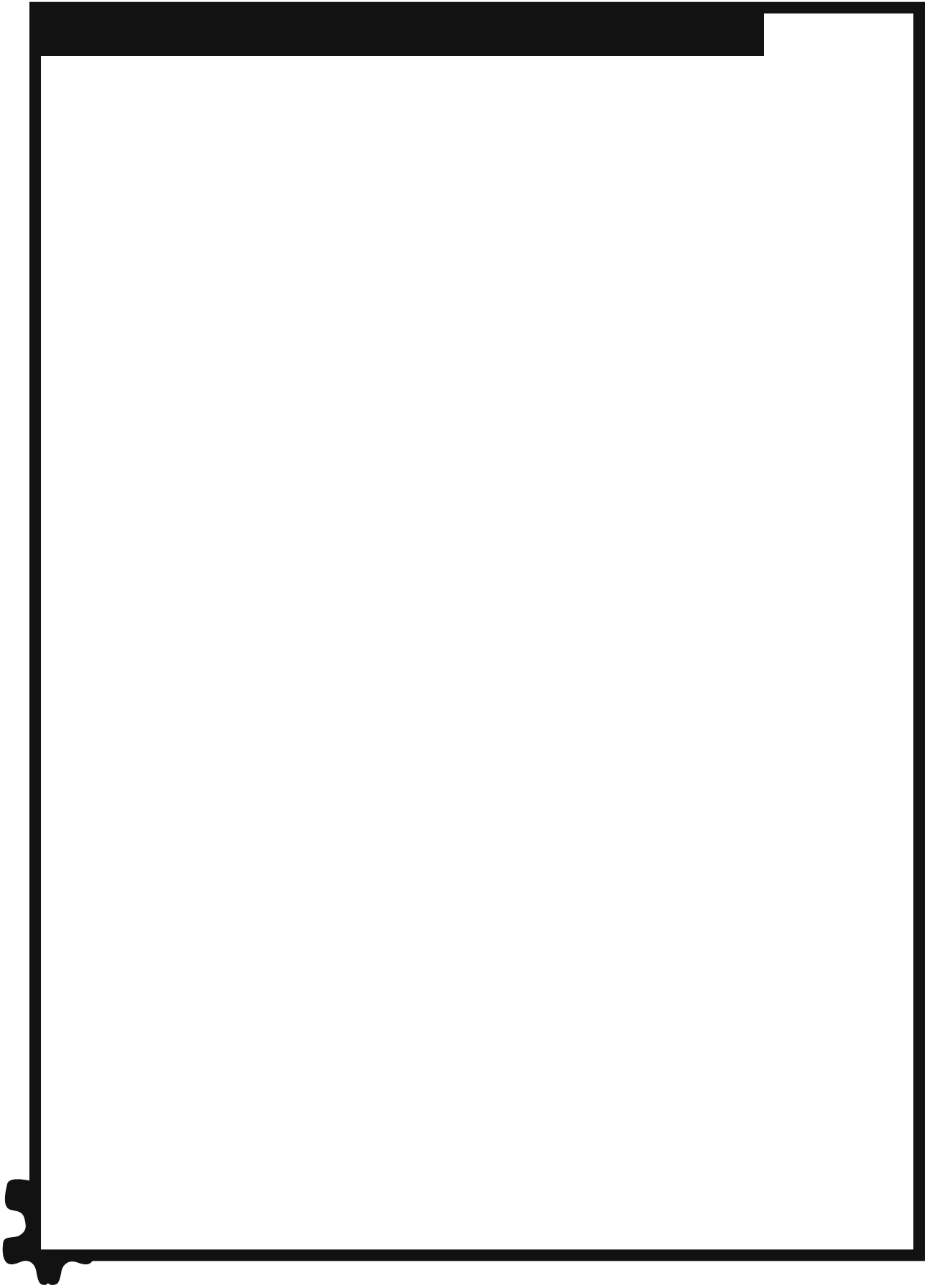
What were the characteristics of perpetrators?

Female perpetrators, mostly mothers, were typically younger than male perpetrators, mostly fathers.

When parents (figure S–7), nearly 60 percent of all perpetrators in sexual abuse were friends or neighbors and 30 percent were other relatives. In addition, less than 3 percent of all parental perpetrators were associated with sexual abuse.

CPS agencies provide services to some families and their children during, and as a result of, an investigation or assessment.

Who received services?







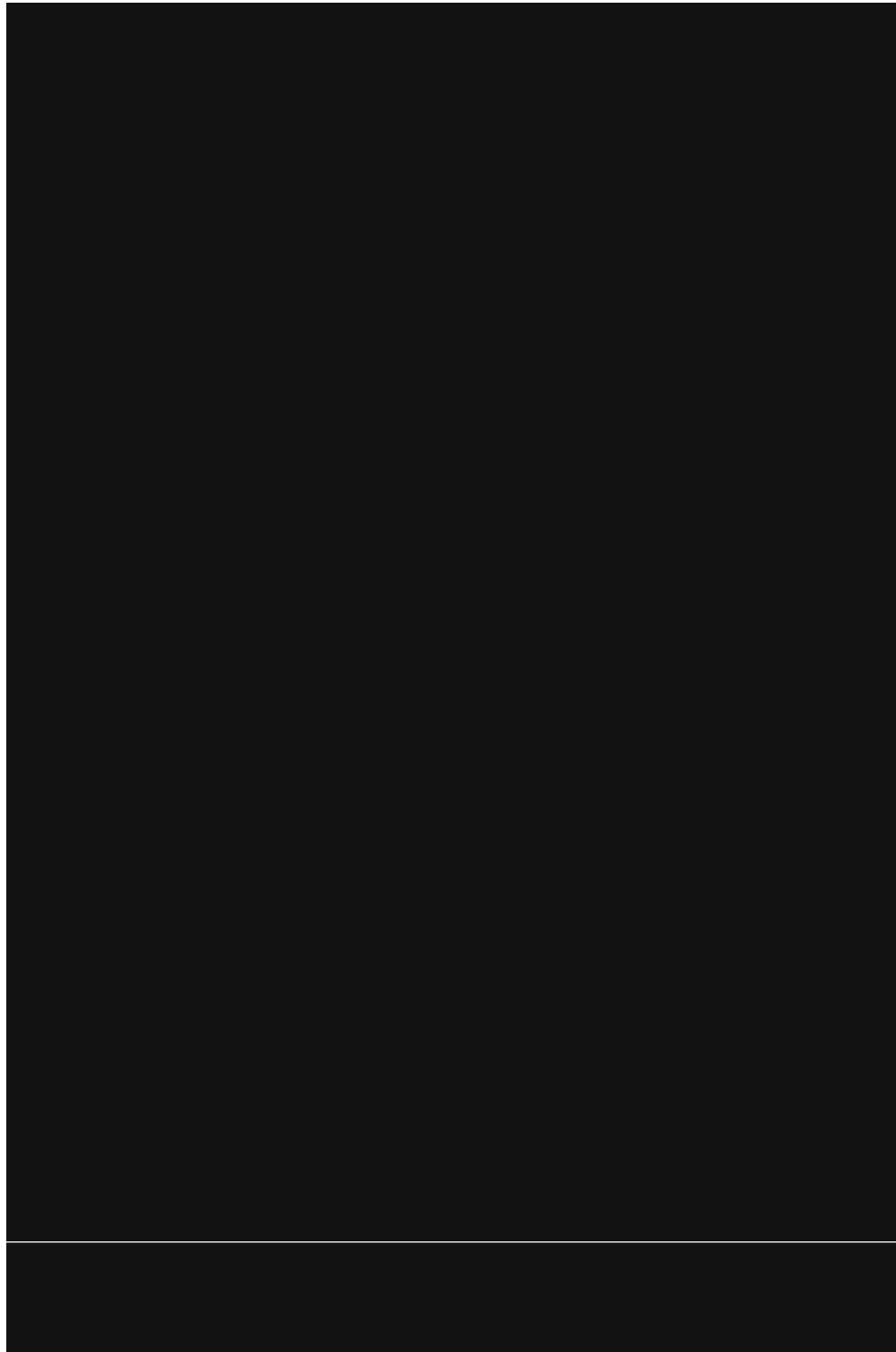
The basic hypothesis explored in this analysis is that some child characteristics or circumstances place children at greater risk for being identified as victims during the investigation process. The odds ratio analyses indicate the likelihood of different groups of children to be found to be victims of maltreatment by the CPS agency. Highlights of the findings are listed below.

Children who have been identified as victims in the past were

A State meets the national standard for this indicator if, of all children who were victims of substantiated or indicated child abuse and/or neglect during the first

Table 3-11

Table 3–1 Children Subjects of a CPS Investigation or Assessment by Disposition, 2003



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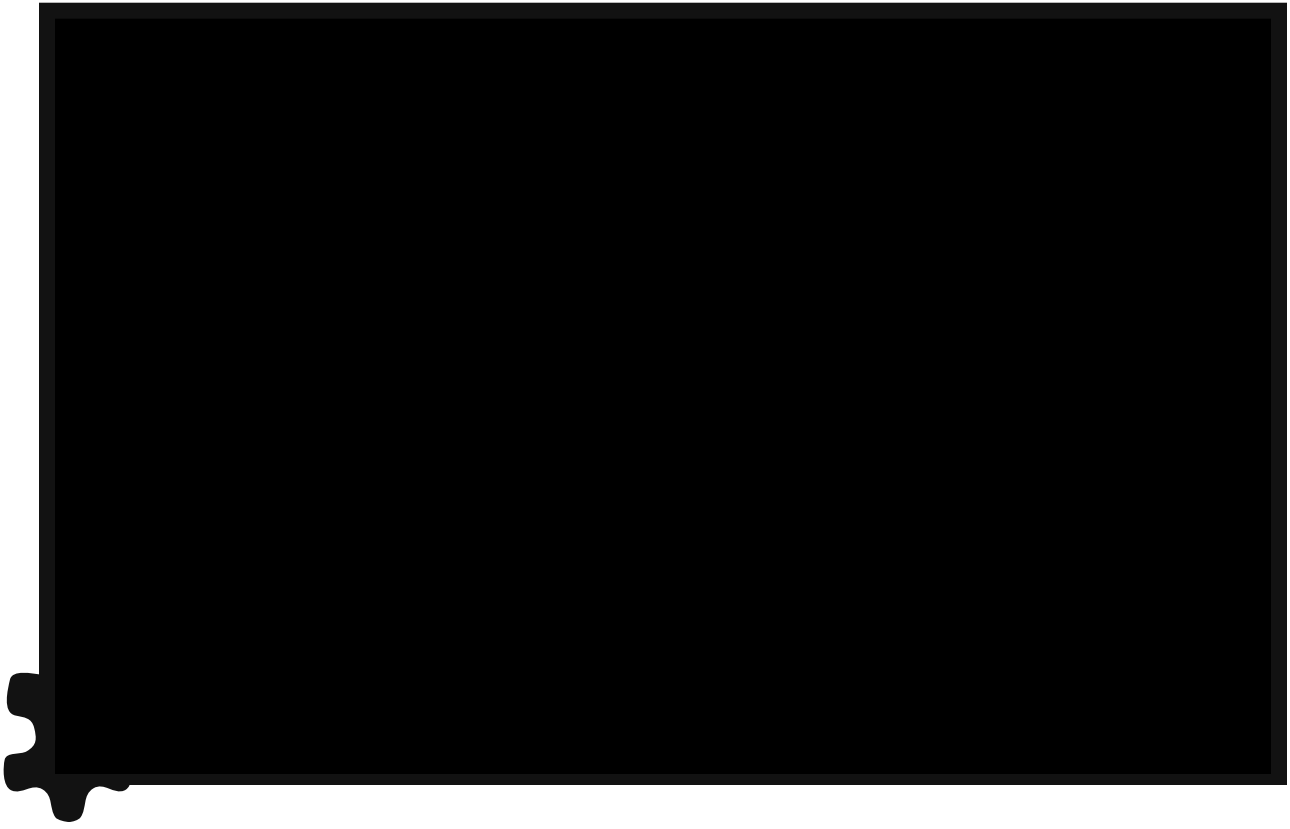
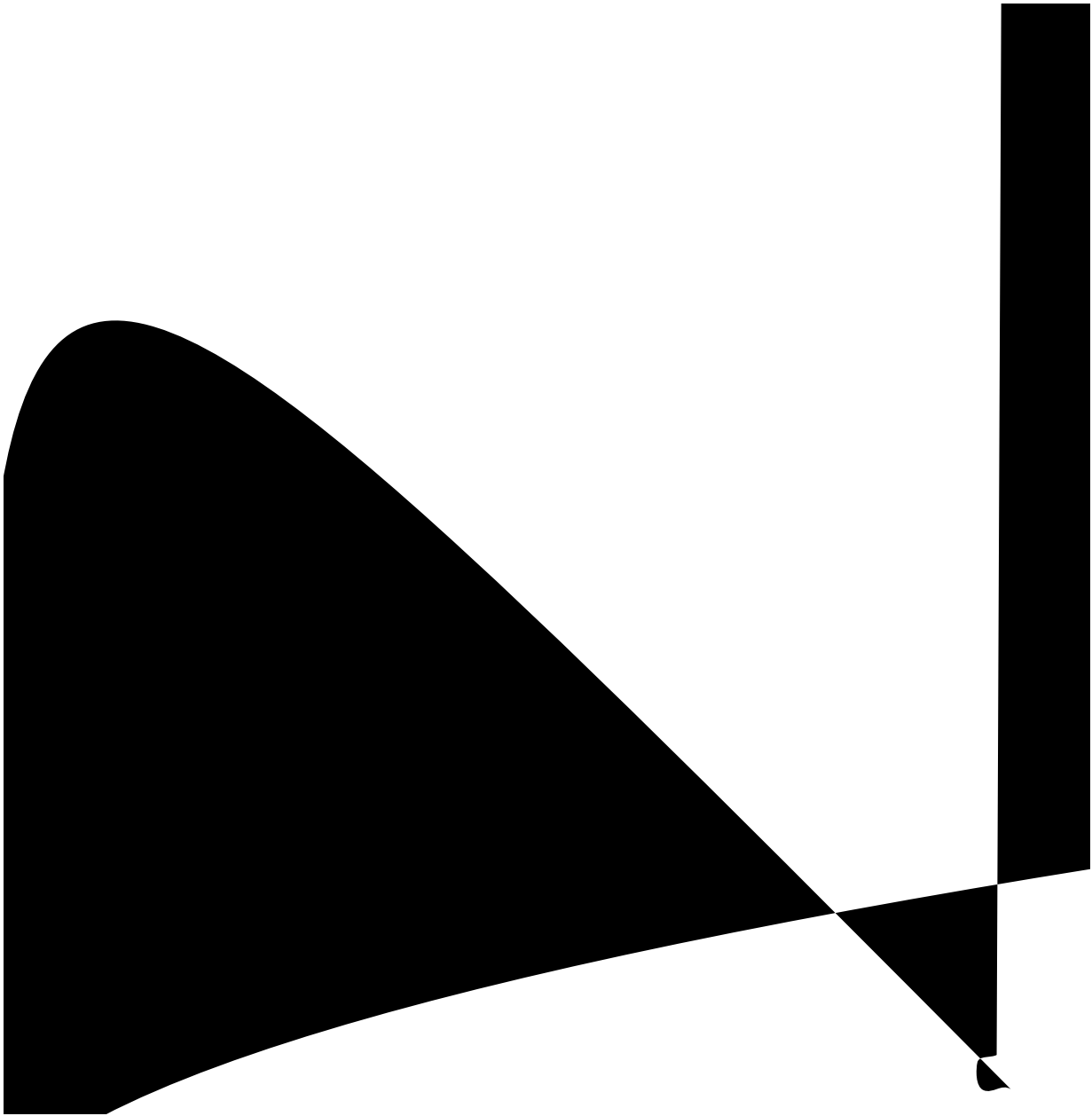


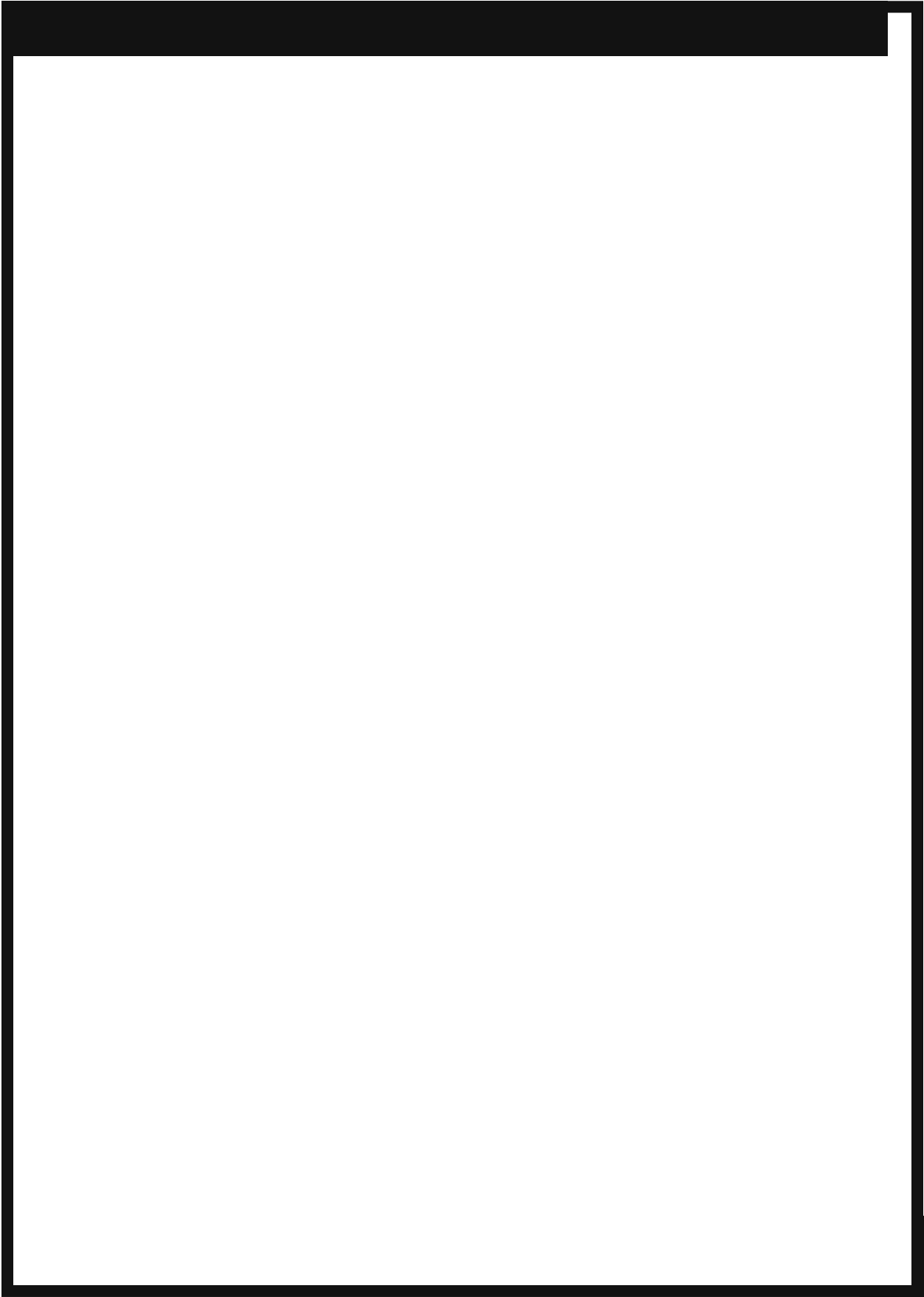
Table 3–7 Maltreatment Victimization by Sex, 2003

	Male	Female
Physical maltreatment		
Sexual maltreatment		
Psychological maltreatment		
Medical maltreatment		
Child maltreatment		
Adult maltreatment		
Total maltreatment		

Table 3–8







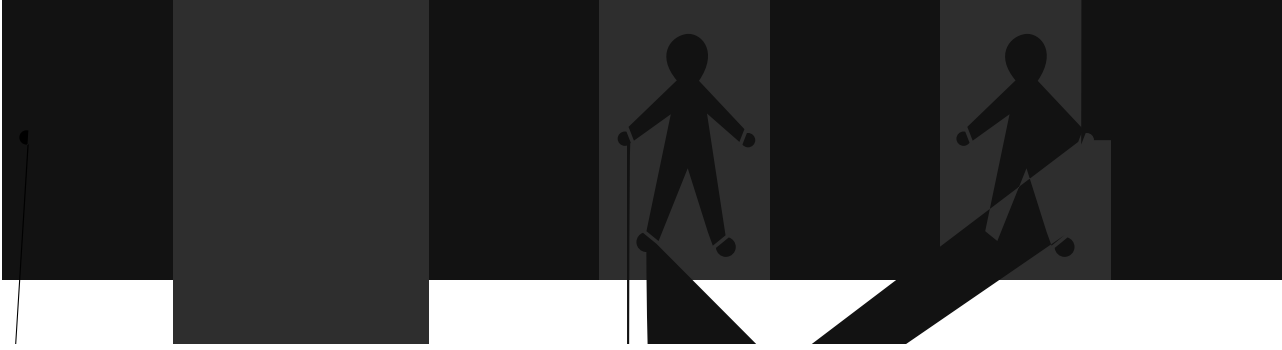
Some children who died were already known to the child welfare agencies. Children whose families had received family preservation services in the past 5 years accounted for 10%.

professionals, . . . percent of daycare providers, and . . . percent of residential facility staff committed sexual abuse (figure -). More than three-quarters (. %) of perpetrators who were



Table 5-2 Perpetrators by Relationship to Victims, 2003

State	Spouse	Family	Friend	Stranger	Other
Alabama	74	33	84	12	12
Alaska	12	12	12	12	12
Arizona	12	12	12	12	12
Arkansas	12	12	12	12	12
California	12	12	12	12	12
Colorado	12	12	12	12	12
Connecticut	12	12	12	12	12
Delaware	12	12	12	12	12
District of Columbia	12	12	12	12	12
Florida	12	12	12	12	12
Georgia	12	12	12	12	12
Hawaii	12	12	12	12	12
Idaho	12	12	12	12	12
Illinois	12	12	12	12	12
Indiana	12	12	12	12	12
Iowa	12	12	12	12	12
Kansas	12	12	12	12	12
Kentucky	12	12	12	12	12
Louisiana	12	12	12	12	12
Maine	12	12	12	12	12
Maryland	12	12	12	12	12
Massachusetts	12	12	12	12	12
Michigan	12	12	12	12	12
Minnesota	12	12	12	12	12
Mississippi	12	12	12	12	12
Missouri	12	12	12	12	12
Montana	12	12	12	12	12
Nebraska	12	12	12	12	12
Nevada	12	12	12	12	12
New Hampshire	12	12	12	12	12
New Jersey	12	12	12	12	12
New Mexico	12	12	12	12	12
New York	12	12	12	12	12
North Carolina	12	12	12	12	12
North Dakota	12	12	12	12	12
Ohio	12	12	12	12	12
Oklahoma	12	12	12	12	12
Oregon	12	12	12	12	12
Pennsylvania	12	12	12	12	12
Rhode Island	12	12	12	12	12
South Carolina	12	12	12	12	12
South Dakota	12	12	12	12	12
Tennessee	12	12	12	12	12
Texas	12	12	12	12	12
Utah	12	12	12	12	12
Vermont	12	12	12	12	12
Virginia	12	12	12	12	12
Washington	12	12	12	12	12
West Virginia	12	12	12	12	12
Wisconsin	12	12	12	12	12
Wyoming	12	12	12	12	12



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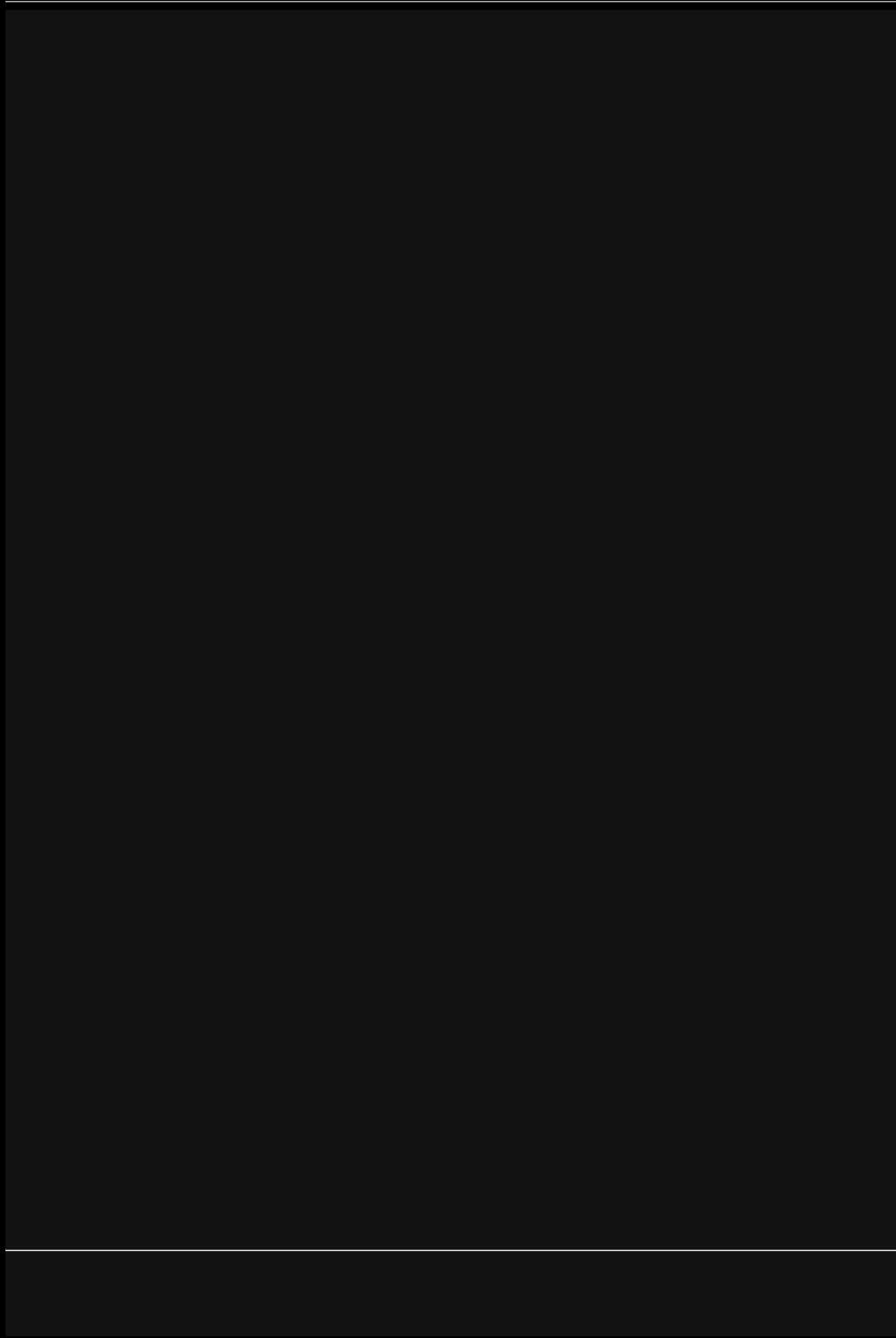
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abuse investigation or assessment. Nearly two-thirds (. %) of the children who were removed from their homes suffered from neglect and more than

A national estimate of , nonvictims who received postinvestigation services was calcu-

Table 6-4 Victims and Nonvictims Removed from Home, 2003



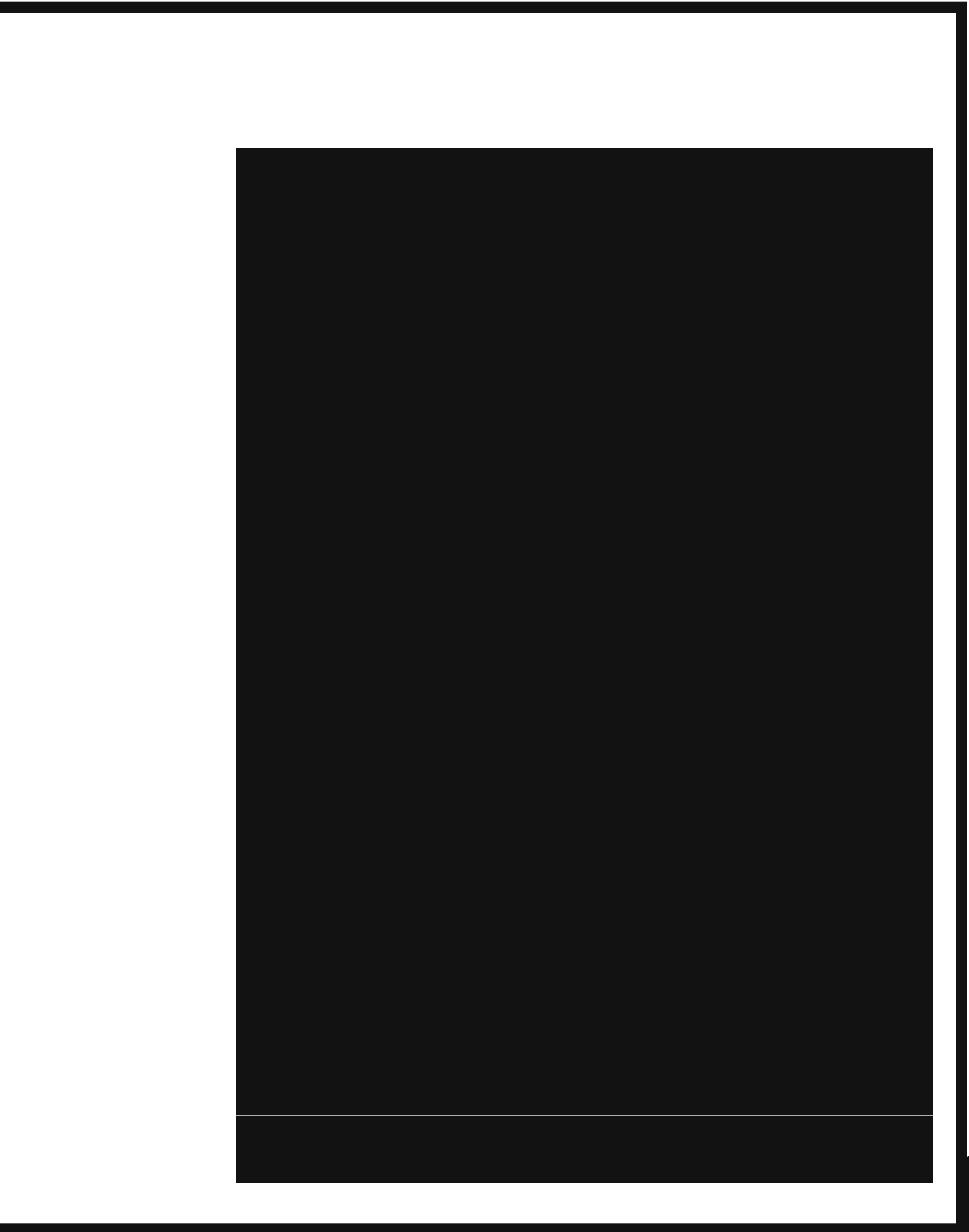




Table 6–9 Factors Related to Receipt of Postinvestigation Services and Foster Care, 2003

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This chapter describes additional research activities related to child maltreatment including those using data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), other Federal and State agenciesvivate org

More information about the study and its progress is available at <http://www.nis.nih.gov>.

For additional information about the Fourth National Incidence Study, contact:

Mary Bruce Webb, Ph.D.

Office of Policy, Research and Evaluation

NIJ/HHS

L'Enfant Promenade SW

Washington, DC

During the first years, representatives from five tribal sites who worked with staff from NICWA, created culturally appropriate definitions of abuse and neglect, revised data elements now in

tractual responsibilities of researchers wishing to use the Child File data and instituting additional oversight of licensees, the Archive was able to limit the confidentiality modifications to the data to a targeted set focusing on elements involving race and Hispanic ethnicity, geography, and dates. As a result of this new approach, the Archive released the most complete case-level NCANDS dataset ever. All but four of the Child File data elements are now available to researchers, counties with over 100 records are identified, and for the first time, perpetrator characteristics are included in the data set.

For more information about access to the NCANDS, researchers may contact:

John Eckenrode, Ph.D.

Director

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect

Family Life Development Center – Beebe Hall

Cornell University

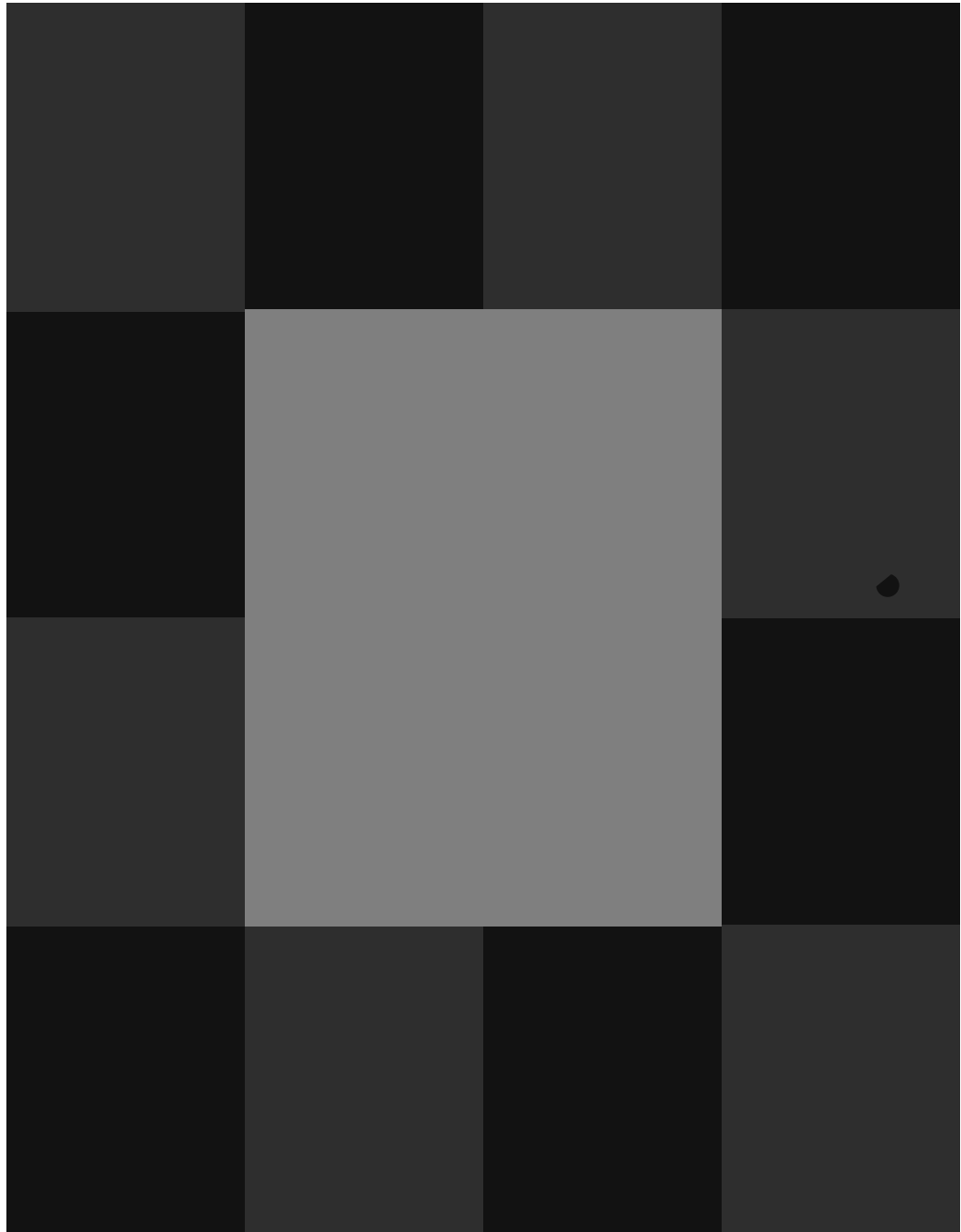
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Analyses at the County Level

As child welfare systems strive to improve their practices and achieve better results for their children, the critical level of analysis is increasingly at the county level. Analyses at this level can result



In _____, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act was amended to read "Each State to which a grant is

Federal legislation amended

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.

Ac

Funds provided by title XX of the Social Security Act that are used for services to the

Child-level data are collected through an automated file composed of child-specific records. States that submitted child-cs 07(v)15.9(e)-2.1(l data used the Child File,)-200.4(whic)6.7(h is a r)11.8(e)-7(v)-14.9(ision of)-259.9(the Detailed C

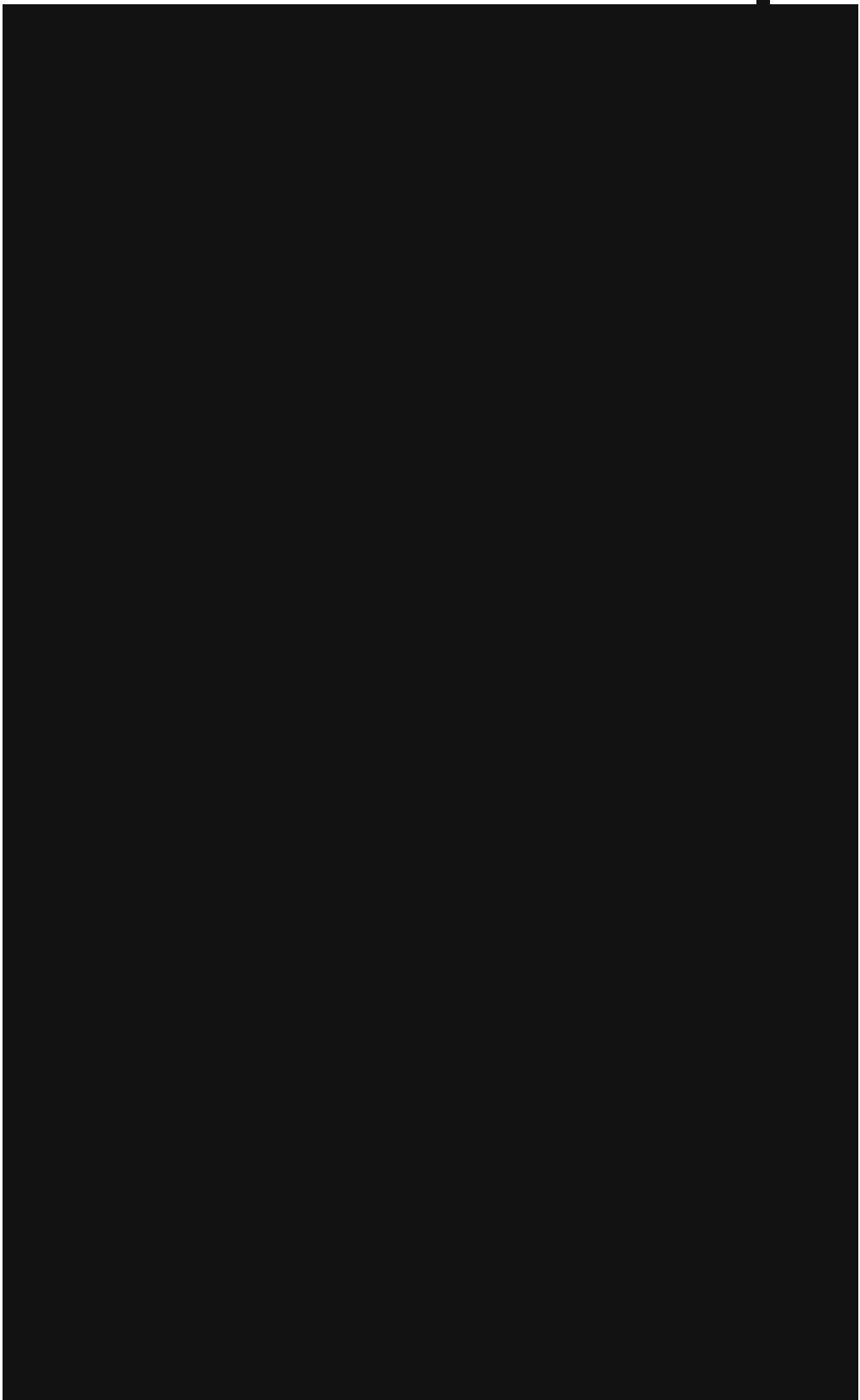




Table C-1 Combined Aggregate File Data Element List *(continued)*





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The category of "other" maltreatment type includes court-ordered services for child protection, as well as "at-risk" services, which indicates at-risk youth. Unknown maltreatment type includes all other program targets with abuse or neglect report dates in the reporting period.

Response time in the Agency File is based on reports only from the legacy system. This does

Pr ev entive services includes, but is not limited to,
after-school enrichment and recreation, childcare

both by priority standard and by apparent risk to the alleged victim. All investigations, with the exception of cases involving only lockout of an adolescent or teenager, must be initiated within

With regard to response time, reports assigned for investigation of maltreatment are assigned for either a same day response or response within 24 hours of the report date and time. The assigned response time is dependent on the nature of the allegation, the child's age, or the perpetrator's access.

With regard to staff with CPS functions, are State administered; however, there is not a statewide-required model of caseload. Some CPS workers have a caseload exclusive to CPS investigation and assessment, while others have an integrated caseload of families receiving preservation, reunification, adoption, or inves-

Philip King
Program Analyst
R

Children and families who received preventive

The social workers who receive all initial referrals through the Centraliznta Unit ahqui

Limette Carlson
AN



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East Boulevard
B

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

Social Services Block Grant-funded services that are included under preventive service include foster care independent living/transitional living; prevention and intervention; and protective services.

The State has a narrow definition of child abuse,
CPS investigations account for approximately
percent of the total reports investigated or

number of screening and intake workers is based upon a point-in-time count of all FTEs for Social Caseworkers II and Social Caseworker Supervisors II working in the Intake Unit, who are responsible for screening and intake.

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

The CASA organization provided the average
nu

Mary Livermont
Program Specialist

of the cases on a caseworker's workload are

Mary M. Carpenter

Please take a few minutes and let us know what you think of *Child Maltreatment 2003*.
Your responses will help us to meet your needs more effectively in the future.

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



Dr. John A. Gaudiosi
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