All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories have child abuse and neglect report-
ing laws that mandate certain professionals and institutions refer 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),
(3/), as amended by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320), retained the

A perpetrator is the person who is responsible for the abuse or neglect of a child. Fifty state
518,136 perpetrators. (See chapter 5.) The analyses of case-level data show:

- More than four-fifths (83.4%) of perpetrators were between the ages of 18 and 44 years.
- More than one-half (53.7%) of perpetrators were women, 45.3 percent of perpetrators were men, and 1.0 percent were of unknown sex.
- The three largest percentages of perpetrators were White (49.8), African-American (20.0%), or Hispanic (18.8%).

CPS agencies provide services to children and their families, both in their homes and in foster care
Reasons for providing 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.
(See chapter 6.) During 2016:

- Forty-five states mrt rteg qpp

CHAPTER 1

&KLOG DEXVH DQG QHJOHFW LV RQH RI WKH 1DWLRQ¶V PRVW VHULR
addressed in many ways by the Children's Bureau in the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, the Administration for Children and Families within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Children's Bureau strives to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of all children by working with state, tribal, and local agencies to develop programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. The Children's Bureau awards funds to states and tribes on a formula basis and to individual organizations that successfully apply for discretionary funds.

Child Maltreatment 2016 presents national data about child abuse and neglect known to child protec-
WLYH VHUYLFHV &36 DJHQFLHV LQ WKH 8QLWHG 6WDWHV GXULQJ
ZHUH FROOHFWHG DQG DQDO\]HG WKURXJK WKH 1DWLRQDO &KLOG
ZKLFK LV DQ LQLWLDWLYH RI WKH &KLOGUHQ¶V %XUHDX %HFDXVH
to CPS agencies that received a disposition and those that received an alternative response, these data
UHSUHVHQW WKH XQLYHUVH RI NQRZQ FKLOG PDOWUHDWPHQW FDV

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) was amended in 1988 to direct the Secretary of HHS to establish a national data collection and analysis program, which would make available state child abuse and neglect reporting information.[1] HHS responded by establishing
1&$1'6 DV D YROXQWDU\ QDWLRQDO UHSRUWLQJ V\VWHP 'XULQJ
report based on data from 1990. The Child Maltreatment report series evolved from that initial report
DQG LV QRZ LQ LWV WK HGLWLRQ 'XULQJ &37 ZDV DPHQGH
IXQGV IURP WKH %DVLF 6WDWH *UDQW SURJUDP WR ZRUN ZLWK WK
to the maximum extent practicable, about children who had been maltreated. These data elements
ZHUH LQFRUSRUDWHG LQWR 1&$1'6 6XEVHTXHQW &$37$ DPHQGPHQ
RI ZKLFK ZHUH LQFOXGHG LQ WKH DQQXDO 1&$1'6 GDWD FROOHFWL
appendix A for the list of required CAPTA data items.

$ VXFFHVVIXO IHGHUDO VWDWH SDUWQHUVKLS LV WKH FRUH FRPSR
SHUVRQ WR EH WKH 1&$1'6 VWDWH FRQWDFW 7KH 1&$1'6 VWDWH FI
&KLOGUHQ¶V %XUHDX DQG WKH 1&$1'6 7HFKQLFDO 7HDP WR XSKROG
ZLWK 1&$1'6 GDWD :HELQDUV WHFKQLFDO EXOOHWLQV YLUWXDO
and phone conferences are used regularly to facilitate information sharing and provision of technical assistance.

[1] Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1988.

1&$1'6 ZDV FUHDWHG ZLWK WKH REMHFWLYH WR FROOHFW QDWLRQD
data and to make these data useful for policy decision-makers, child welfare researchers, and practitio

was not able to report a valid data submission in time for the analyses to be included in the Child Maltreatment 2016 U H S R U W , I W K H V W D W H L V D E O H W R U H S R U W D Y D O L will be included in trend analyses in future Child Maltreatment reports. The most recent data submissions or resubmissions from states are included in trend tables. This may account for some differences in the counts from previously released reports.

With each Child Maltreatment report, the most recent population data from the U.S. Census Bureau D U H X V H G W R X S G D W H D O O G D W D \ H D U V L Q H D F K W U H Q G W D E O H : years of data. $ F F R U G L Q J W R W K H 8 6 & H Q V X V % X U H D X W K H S R S X O D W L R)) < G D W D D F F R X Q W V I R U P R U H W K D Q P L O O L R Q F K L O G U H Q Z K population. (See W D E O H & ±

$ V S D U W R I W K H 1 & $ 1 ' 6 D Q Q X D O G D W D F R O O H F W L R Q S U R F H V V V W D D U H V X I ¿ F L H Q W O \ H Q F U \ S W H G + R Z H Y H U V R P H V W Ð W H V D U H Q R W D W L R Q J X L G H O L Q H V 7 R S U R W H F W F R Q ¿ G H Q W L D O L W \ D Q G H Q D E O H D double-encryption process was added to the data collection to systematically de-identify the unique L G H Q W L ¿ H U V D V V R F L D W H G Z L W K W K H U H S R U W F K L O G S H U S H W U D V the data security and that researchers can conduct analyses across years.

7 K H 1 & $ 1 ' 6 G D W D D U H D F U L W L F D O V R X U F H R I L Q I R U P D W L R Q I R U P D ties of the federal government, child welfare personnel, researchers, and others. Some examples of

Q 7KH 1&$1'6 GDWD DOVR DUH XVHG IRU VHYHUDO SHUIRUPDQFH PH
the ACF Annual Budget Request to Congress, which highlights certain key performance measures
in compliance with the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act (GPRAMA,
6SHFL¿F PHDVXUHV RQ ZKLFK $&) UHSRUWV XVLQJ 1&$1'6 GD
‡ 'HFUHDVH WKH UDWH RI ¿UVW WLPH YLFWLPV SDV@A0 FKLDðGU
‡ƒDecrease the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment who
have a repeated substantiate!ó ˆÄ¡. Þ “‘r §“ éÓ $¤gA KbB 0â Q

The following resources also are included in this report:

Q

Screened-in referrals are called reports and may include more than one child. In most states, the PDMRULW\ RI UHSRUWV UHFHLYH DQ LQYHVWLJDWLRQ 7KLV UHVSR
maltreatment according to state law and policy. The primary purpose of the investigation is twofold:

WR GHWHUPLQH ZKHWKHU WKH FKLOG ZDV PDOWUHDWHG RU LV

$ UHSRUW VRXUFH LV GH¿QHG DV WKH UROH RI WKH SHUVRQ ZKR Q
abuse and neglect in a referral. Only those sources in reports (screened-in referrals) that received an
LQYHVWLJDWLRQ RU DOWHUQDWLYH UHVSRQVH DUH VXEPLWWHG W
VRXUFHV DUH JURXSHG LQWR WKUHH FDWHJRULHV SURIHVVLRQDO

Professional report sources are persons who encountered the child as part of their occupation, such as child daycare providers, educators, legal and law enforcement personnel, and medical personnel. State laws require most professionals to notify CPS agencies of suspected maltreatment (these are known DV PDQGDWHG UHSRUWHUV 1RQSURIHVVLRQDO UHSRUW VRXUFHV with the child based on their occupation, such as friends, relatives, and neighbors. State laws vary as WR ZKHWKHU QRQSURIHVVLRQDOV DUH UHTXLUHG WR UHSRUW VXVS anonymous, “other,” and unknown report sources. States use the code of “other” for any report source WKDW GRHV QRW KDYH DQ 1&$1'6 GHVLJQDWHG FRGH $FFRUGLQJ W “other” report source category might include such sources as religious leader, Temporary Assistance IRU 1HHG\ )DPLOLHV VWDII ODQGORUG WULEDO RI¿FLDO RU PHPEH Readers are encouraged to review appendix D for additional information as to what is included in the category of “other” report source.

)RU))< SURIHVVLRQDOV VXEPLWWHG SHUFHQW RI UHSRUWV FDPH IURP HGXFDWLRQ SHUVRQQHO OHJDO DQG ODZ HQIRUFH VHUYLFHV SHUVRQQHO 6HH

States’ policies usually establish time guidelines or requirements for initiating a CPS response to a UHSRUW 7KH UHVSRQVH WLPH LV GH¿QHG DV WKH WŁPH IURP WKH

r

- No alleged maltreatment: A disposition for a child who received a CPS response, but was not WKH VXEMHFW RI DQ DOOHJDWLRQ RU DQ\ ¿QGLQJ RI PDOWUHDWP

Ongoing interest in understanding the outcomes of children and their families—as well as advances
LQ VWDWH FKLOG ZHOIDUH LQIRUPDWLRQ V\VWHPV²UHVXOWHG LQ W
WKH VWDWH WR HDFK FKLOG ZKR UHFHLYHV D &36 UHVSRQVH 7KH
count children:

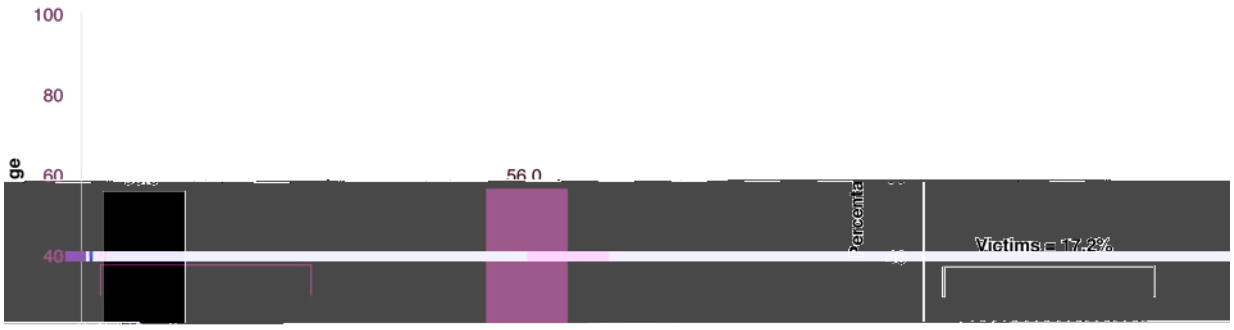
- Duplicate count of children: &RXQWLQJ D FKLOG HDFK WLPH KH RU VKH ZDV W
  This count also is called a report-child pair.
- Unique count of children: Counting a child once, regardless of the number times he or she was
  WKH VXEMHFW RI D UHSRUW

)RU IHGHUDO ¿

tT¢K âsX q À(unique count o5 ', and rel: > Ñ1> fpL5 380 XSeveral s0J á AqxÓá ¡ž8 ¢ ñg n ¡Tè8á

)RU))< DSSUR[LPDWHO\ PLOOLRQ FKLOGUHQ GXSOLFDWH FR
(screened-in referrals). A child may be a victim in one report and a nonvictim in another report, and in
WKLV DQDO\VLV WKH FKLOG ZRXOG EH FRXQWHG ERWK WLPHV $ W
DV YLFWLPV ZLWK GLVSRVLWLRQV RI VXEVWDQWLDWHG DQG L
ZHUH QRQYLFWLPV , exhibit 3-B1 and related notes.)

More than 17% of children who received a disposition were determined to be victims of maltreatment



Based on data from 51 states. See table 3–2.

,Q 1&$1'6 D YLFWLP LV GH¿QHG DV D FKLOG IRU ZKRP WKH VWDWH G
was substantiated or indicated. This includes a child who died of child abuse and neglect. Prior to FFY
FKLOGUHQ ZLWK DOWHUQDWLYH UHVSRQVH YLFWLP GLVSRVLWLR
DQDO\VHV DUH FRPSDUDEOH DFURVV \HDUV WKH QHZ YLFWLP GH¿QL
WKURXJK))<

)RU))< WKHUH ZHUH DQ HVWLPDWHG YLFWLPV RI DEXVH DQ
UDWH RI YLFWLPV SHU FKLOGUHQ LQ WKH SRSXODWLRQ 7KH
SHUFHQW KLJKHU WKDQ WKH))< QDWLRQDO URXQGHG QXPEHU
FDOFXODWHG XVLQJ WKH QDWLRQDO HVWLPDWH exhibit 3-C1 GHG QXPEHU I
and related notes.)

$W WKH VWDWH OHYHO WKH SHUFHQW FKDQJH RI YLFWLPV RI DEXVH
GHFUHDVH WR D SHUFHQW LQFUHDVH IURP))< WR 6HYHU
the change across years in the number of victims (see appendix D). Explanations include policy and practice changes, such as an increase in staff training and improved intake centers, and community changes, such as awareness campaigns. Several states also noted increases due to drug use, which is discussed more in the risk factor section of this chapter. Please note an explanation for a change may be in a previous year's state commentary. (See table 3-3 DQG UHODWHG QRWHV 'XULQJ))< ±

ZDV QRW PXFK ÀXFWXDWLRQ LQ WKH QDWLRQDO UDWHV RI YLFWLPV WLRQ NQRZQ DV ¿UVW WLPH YLFWLPV 7KH UDWHV GHFUHDVHG IUR SHU FKLOGUHQ table 3-4 and related notes.)

Year						

7KH \RXQJHVW FKLOGUHQ DUH WKH PRVW YXOQHUDEOH WR PDOWUH PRUH WKDQ RQH TXDUWHU RI YLFWLPV ZHUH \RXQJHU WKDQ KLJKHVW IRU FKLOGUHQ \RXQJHU WKDQ \HDU SHU FKLOGU 9LFWLPV ZKR ZHUH RU \HDUV ROG KDG YLFWLPL]DWLRQ UDWHV children of those respective ages in the population. Readers may notice some states have lower rates across age groups than do other states. The states with lower rates may assign low-risk cases to alterna tive response or have other state policies or programs in place for maltreatment allegations. In general, the rate of victimization decreased with the child's age. (See Exhibit 3–D and related notes.)

7KH SHUFHQWDJHV RI FKLOG YLFWLPV ZHUH VLPLODU IRU ERWK ER XQNQRZQ IRU SHUFHQW RI YLFWLPV 7KH))< YLFWLPL]DWLRQ

JLUOV LQ WKH SRSXODWLRQ WKDQ ER\V DW and SHU ER\V LQ
related notes.)

0RVW YLFWLPV ZHUH RI WKUHH UDFHV RU HWKQLFLWLHV²:KLWH
$PHULFDQ 7KH UDFLDO GLVWULEXWLRQV IRU DOO FKLOGUHQ
SHUFHQW $IULFDQ $PHULFDQ DQG)RXU<HQW -$LPVSUDLQGDQ 6H
,QGLDQ RU $ODVND 1DWLYH FKLOGUHQ KDG WKH KLJKHVW UDWH RI
the population of the same race or ethnicity; and African-American children had the second highest
rate at 13.9 per 1,000 children. (See WDEOH ± DQG UHODWHG QRWHV 7KH))<
in the African-American rate per 1,000 children and an increase in the American Indian or Alaska
1DWLYH UDWH SHU FKLOGUHQ ZKHQ FRPSDUHG ZLWK WKH))<
LPSURYHG UHSRUWLQJ IURP WKUHH VWDWHV WKDW ZHUH QRW DEOH
and ethnicity data.

In this analysis, a victim who suffered more than one type of maltreatment was counted for each maltreatment type, but only once per type. This answers the question of how many different types of maltreatment did victims suffer, rather than 32(y)-34(p)-10(e)-11(s o)21(fh)1(e)-12(r t)-1811(. .98 Tc5(r t)057>-1e)-1

Risk factors are characteristics of a child or caregiver that may increase the likelihood of child maltreatment[1].

This section includes targeted analyses on child maltreatment victims younger than 1 year with drug and alcohol abuse risk factors. Data were analyzed for

- 6WDWHV ZLWK SHUFHQW RU PRUH ¿UVW WLPH YLFWLPV ZHUH H[

- The number of victims is a unique count.
- Rates were calculated by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- There are no population data for unknown age and, therefore, no rates.

- The number of victims is a unique count.
- Rates were calculated by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- There are no population data for children with unknown sex and, therefore, no rates.

- The number of victims is a unique count.
- Counts associated with each racial group are exclusive and do not include Hispanic ethnicity.
- Rates were calculated by dividing the victim count by the child population count and multiplying by 1,000.
- Only those states that reported both race and ethnicity are included in this analysis.
- 6WDWHV ZHUH H[FOXGHG IURP WKLV DQDO\VLV LI PRUH WKDQ S race or ethnicity.

- A child may have been the victim of more than one type of maltreatment, therefore, the maltreatment type count is a duplicate count.
- A child is counted in each maltreatment type category only once, regardless of the number of times the child is reported as a victim of the maltreatment type.

-

Q

- 9LFWLPV LQ WKH FDWHJRULHV RI XQERUQ RU XQNQRZQ DJH ZHUH Q
  associated population and rates cannot be calculated.
-

State	2012 Rate per 1,000 Children	2013 Rate per 1,000 Children	2014 Rate per 1,000 Children	2015 Rate per 1,000 Children	2016 Rate per 1,000 Children
Alabama	25.4	25.1	26.6	27.8	33.5
Alaska	52.0	49.8	54.1	57.9	63.0
Arizona	39.9	46.9	45.2	47.2	57.3
Arkansas	87.4	86.0	81.8	82.2	83.2
California	40.3	40.4	40.2	41.2	41.4
Colorado	33.5	32.1	30.6	30.6	33.6
Connecticut	38.6	30.1	32.1	28.5	29.4

(continues next page)

State	2012 First-Time Victims Rate per 1,000 Children	2013 First-Time Victims Rate per 1,000 Children	2014 First-Time Victims Rate per 1,000 Children	2015 First-Time Victims Rate per 1,000 Children	2016 First-Time Victims Rate per 1,000 Children
Alabama	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.7
Alaska	10.4	8.7	8.3	10.5	11.5
Arizona	5.4	7.0	7.3	6.1	5.3
Arkansas	12.6	11.8	10.5	10.7	11.3
California	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.4
Colorado	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.6
Connecticut	7.1	6.5	6.9	6.4	7.4
Delaware	8.9	7.4	5.7	6.1	6.2
District of Columbia	14.4	13.0	9.3	8.2	8.2
Florida	6.6	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.7
Georgia	6.4	6.4	7.2	8.7	6.8
Hawaii	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1
Idaho	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.5
Illinois	4.8	4.4	6.2	7.4	7.0
Indiana	11.5	10.4	11.0	12.3	13.2
Iowa	10.2	10.9	7.6	7.5	8.3
Kansas	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1
Kentucky	10.3	12.3	12.4	13.1	13.6
Louisiana	5.7	7.0	8.5	8.7	7.8
Maine	6.4	9.4	10.0	8.8	9.0
Maryland	7.6	7.0	5.0	3.6	3.8
Massachusetts	7.8	8.5	14.0	13.0	12.9
Michigan	10.1	10.3	6.7	7.7	7.9
Minnesota	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	5.3
Mississippi	9.2	9.0	10.2	10.7	12.5
Missouri	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4
Montana	4.6	5.1	4.3	6.7	11.2
Nebraska	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.5	4.3
Nevada	5.4	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.6
New Hampshire	-	-	2.1	2.3	2.9
New Jersey	3.6	3.8	4.7	3.8	3.3
New Mexico	8.5	9.5	11.3	13.2	11.1
New York	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.4
North Carolina	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2
North Dakota	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.7	7.7
Ohio	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.1	6.5
Oklahoma	8.1	9.5	11.0	11.9	11.6
Oregon	7.8	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.9
Pennsylvania	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5
Puerto Rico	-	-	8.5	7.7	-
Rhode Island	10.4	10.0	11.3	10.5	9.9
South Carolina	7.9	7.2	8.8	10.5	12.0
South Dakota	4.5	3.6	3.3	4.1	4.7
Tennessee	5.7	5.9	6.7	6.3	3.1
Texas	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.3
Utah	7.7	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.4
Vermont	4.3	5.1	5.6	6.5	6.0
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.4
West Virginia	9.2	9.9	10.5	10.9	13.8
Wisconsin	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Wyoming	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.9	5.8

(continues next page)

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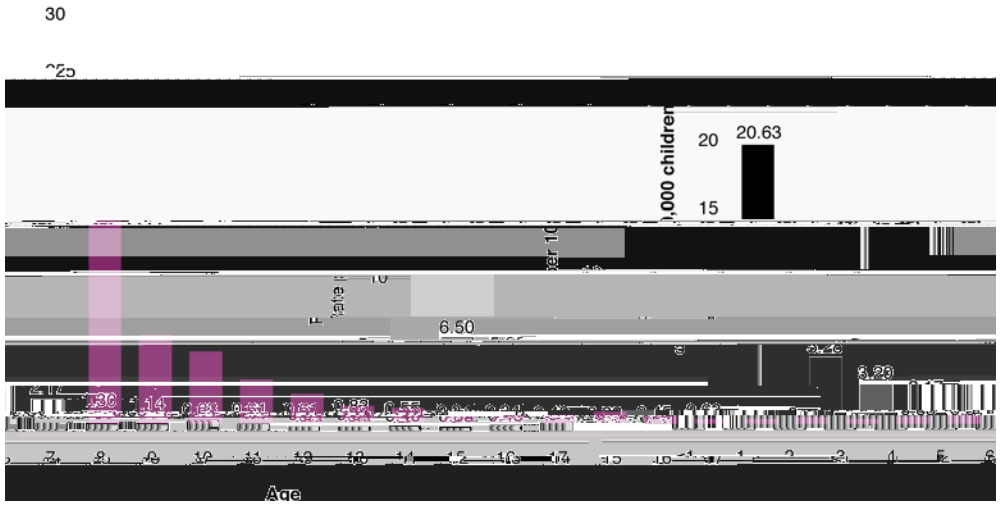
	Victims	Reported Relationships	Reported Relationships Percent
	-	-	-
Father	-	136,734	21.7
Father and Nonparent(s)	-	7,277	1.2
Mother	-	254,231	40.3
Mother and Nonparent(s)	-	43,480	6.9
Mother and Father	-	129,165	20.5
Mother, Father, and Nonparent	-	6,173	1.0

Children <1 year old died from abuse and neglect at three times the rate of children who were 1 year old.



Based on data from 44 states. See table 4–4.

Sex	Child Population	Child Fatalities	Child Fatalities Percent	Child Fatalities Rate per 100,000 Children
Boys	29,586,447	848	58.6	2.87
Girls	28,345,887	597	41.3	2.11
Unknown	-	2	0.1	-
				-

Based on data from 45 states. Data are from the Child File. Rates are calculated by dividing the number of male child fatalities and female child fatalities by the child population for each sex and multiplying by 100,000. There are no population data for unknown sex and therefore no rates.

Race	Child Population	Child Fatalities	Child Fatalities Percent	Child Fatalities Rate per 100,000 Children
	-			

2I WKH FKLOGUHQ ZKR GLHG percent suffered neglect and SHUFHQW VXIIHUHG abuse either exclusively or in combination with another maltreatment type. (See exhibit 4–E and related notes.) Because a victim may have suffered from more than one type of maltreatment, every reported maltreatment type was counted, and the percentages total to more than 100.0 percent.

Maltreatment Type	Child Fatalities	Maltreatment Types	Maltreatment Types Percent
Medical Neglect	-	82	5.7
Neglect	-	1,079	74.6
Other	-	217	15.0

Risk factors are characteristics of a child or caregiver that may increase the likelihood of child PDOWUHDWPHQW 5LVN IDFWRUV FDQ EH GLI¿FXOW WR DFFXUDWHO undetected among many children and caregivers. Some states were able to report data on caregiver risk factors for children who died as a result of maltreatment. Caregivers with these risk factors may or may not have been the perpetrator responsible for the child's death. Please see the Risk Factors VHFWLRQ LQ FKDSWHU RU $SSHQGL[% *ORVVDU\ IRU PRUH LQIRU RI WKHVH ULVN IDFWRUV 7ZHQW\ VHYHQ VWDWHV UHSRUWHG WKDW ZLWK D FDUHJLYHU ZKR KDG D ULVN IDFWRU RI DOFRKRO DEXVH 7K of child fatalities were associated with a caregiver who had a risk factor of drug abuse. For 30 states, SHUFHQW RI FKLOG IDWDOLWLHV KDG D FDUHJLYHU ZLWK D ¿QDO fatalities had a caregiver who lived in inadequate housing. (See exhibit 4–F and related notes.)

0RVW SHUSHWUDWRUV ZHUH FDUHJLYHUV RI WKHLU YLFWLPV 0RUH WLHV LQYROYHG SDUHQWV DFWLQJ DORQH WRJHWKHU RU ZLWK R have a parental relationship to their perpetrator. Child fatalities with unknown perpetrator relationship data accounted for SHUFHQW 6HH WDEOH and related note

State	Child Fatalities Reported in the Child File	Child Fatalities Reported in the Agency File	Total Child Fatalities	Child Fatality Rates per 100,000 Children
Alabama	26	0	26	2.37
Alaska	-	1	1	0.53
Arizona	48	0	48	2.94
Arkansas	42	-	42	5.96
California	-	137	137	1.51
Colorado	36	1	37	2.93
Connecticut	6	-	6	0.80
Delaware	0	0	0	0.00
District of Columbia	3	0	3	2.48
Florida	110	-	110	2.65
Georgia	97	0	97	3.86
Hawaii	4	0	4	1.30
Idaho	1	2	3	0.69
Illinois	64	0	64	2.19
Indiana	70	-	70	4.44
Iowa	12	0	12	1.64
Kansas	10	0	10	1.40
Kentucky	15	0	15	1.48
Louisiana	39	2	41	3.68
Maine	-	-	-	-
Maryland	13	19	32	2.37

State	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alabama	21	32	17	13	26
Alaska	4	1	3	5	1
Arizona	30	54	43	51	48
Arkansas	33	29	21	40	42
California	130	139	134	127	137
Colorado	39	21	20	19	37
Connecticut	6	5	13	11	6
Delaware	3	6	5	1	0
District of Columbia	2	3	3	3	3
Florida	179	121	138	124	110
Georgia	71	90	102	113	97
Hawaii	3	5	2	4	4
Idaho	6	5	4	6	3
Illinois	105	93	100	77	64
Indiana	23	28	49	34	70
Iowa	7	5	8	12	12
Kansas	8	7	13	8	10
Kentucky	26	23	15	16	15
Louisiana	42	43	31	39	41
Maine	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	26	27	24	28	32
Massachusetts	20	30	26	-	-
Michigan	63	59	76	83	85
Minnesota	10	18	15	17	28
Mississippi	7	12	22	35	41
Missouri	20	39	36	35	29
Montana	2	1	4	2	0
Nebraska	6	6	5	3	7
Nevada	18	10	15	13	13
New Hampshire	1	3	1	4	4
New Jersey	16	18	9	23	21
New Mexico	16	7	7	14	11
New York	100	107	114	108	95
North Carolina	24	29	25	-	32
North Dakota	1	1	3	3	4
Ohio	70	48	51	74	66
Oklahoma	25	43	34	31	31
Oregon	17	10	13	27	19
Pennsylvania	38	34	34	31	47
Puerto Rico	19	10	11	7	-
Rhode Island	1	1	6	0	4
South Carolina	27	28	41	25	22
South Dakota	6	5	4	11	4
Tennessee	31	40	28	32	41
Texas	215	150	153	162	217
Utah	12	7	15	6	12
Vermont	0	0	1	3	0
Virginia	33	33	37	54	45
Washington	21	27	19	27	15
West Virginia	5	17	19	9	20
Wisconsin	31	21	18	17	25
Wyoming	2	0	1	2	4

7KH 1DWLRQDO &KLOG $EXVH DQG 1HJOHFW 'DWD 6\VWHP 1&$1'6 G
ZKR ZDV GHWHUPLQHG WR KDYH FDXVHG RU NQRZLQJO\ DOORZHG W
does not collect information about persons who were alleged to be perpetrators and not found to have

State	6–11 Rate per 1,000 Children	12–17 Rate per 1,000 Children	18–24 Rate per 1,000 Adults	25–34 Rate per 1,000 Adults	35–44 Rate per 1,000 Adults	45–54 Rate per 1,000 Adults	55–64 Rate per 1,000 Adults	65–74 Rate per 1,000 Adults	75 and Older Rate per 1,000 Adults
Alabama	-	0.8	3.1	4.6	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.6
Alaska	0.0	0.1	4.8	9.2	6.8	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
Arizona	0.0	0.1	3.2	5.4	3.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Arkansas	0.6	1.6	5.9	8.0	4.4	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
California	0.0	0.2	2.3	3.8	2.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Colorado	0.1	0.7	3.0	5.0	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
Connecticut	0.0	0.1	2.7	5.9	4.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.5	1.9	4.5	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	-
District of Columbia	-	0.1	1.4	2.6	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Florida	-	0.1	2.5	5.2	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	0.1	1.3	2.5		1.3	0.2	1.0	0.0

State	African-American Percent	American Indian or Alaska Native Percent	Asian Percent	Hispanic Percent	Multiple Race Percent	Pacific Islander Percent	White Percent	Unknown Percent
Alabama	26.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.1	68.0	2.5
Alaska	3.1	49.0	1.0	2.5	4.0	1.9	24.8	13.7
Arizona	10.2	4.6	0.4	32.7	1.5	0.2	39.9	10.6
Arkansas	17.2	0.2	0.3	4.8	3.8	0.5	70.5	2.8
California	14.0	1.0	2.9	47.6	-	0.5	27.1	6.9
Colorado	7.6	0.4	0.5	23.2	1.3	0.1	38.9	28.0
Connecticut	23.4	0.2	0.7	30.2	1.3	0.0	41.4	2.8
Delaware	42.9	-	0.5	12.2	0.4	0.0	43.6	0.4
District of Columbia	61.1	-	0.2	10.5	0.4	0.1	1.6	26.1
Florida	29.0	0.1	0.5	14.3	0.8	0.0	50.4	4.8
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	2.8							

Hawaii 2.8

Co4 7TH <<MCID 0 >>BDC11.815 0 TD(H)Tj EMC 2C 7TD <<MCID 49 >>BDC 11D <<MCID

Co30.2 0.5 2.8-

(continues next page)

CHAPTER 6

The mandate of child protection is not only to investigate or assess maltreatment allegations, but also to provide services. Child protective services (CPS) agencies promote children's safety and well-being with a broad range of prevention activities and by providing services to children who were maltreated or are at-risk of maltreatment. CPS agencies may use several options for providing services: agency staff may provide services directly to children and their families, the agency may hire a service provider, or CPS may work with other agencies (e.g., public health agencies).

7KH 1DWLRQDO &KLOG $EXVH DQG 1HJOHFW 'DWD 6\VWHP 1&$1'6 F
including adoption, employment, mental health, and substance abuse. States have their own typolo-
JLHV RI VHUYLFHV ZKLFK WKH\ PDS WR WKH 1&$1'6 VHUYLFHV FDW
PDWLRQ DERXW ZKDW 1&$1'6 FROOHFWV ,Q WKLV FKDSWHU VHUYL

(1) Prevention services–consists of aggregated data from states about the use of various funding streams for prevention services, which are provided to parents whose children are at-risk of abuse and neglect. These services are designed to improve child-rearing competencies of the parents and other caregivers via education on the developmental stages of childhood and provision of other types of assistance.
Postresponse services–consists of case-level data about children who received services that were provided as a result of an investigation response or alternative response. Postresponse 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.

States and local agencies determine who will receive prevention services, which services will be offered, and how the services will be provided. Prevention services may be funded by the state or the following federal programs:

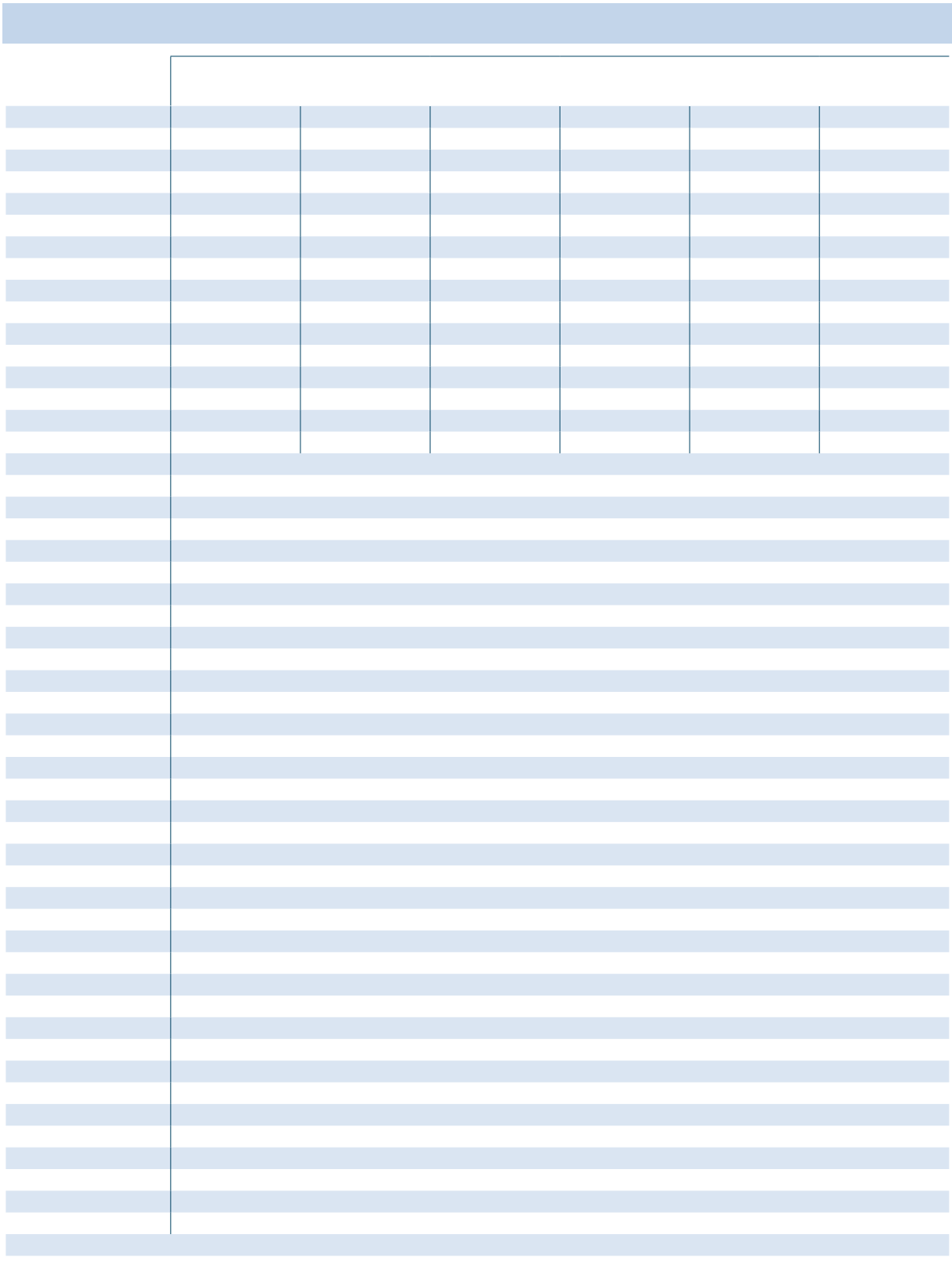
- 7LWOH , RI WKH &KLOG $EXVH 3UHYHQWLRQ DQG 7UHDWPHQW $FW
  7KH *UDQWV WR 6WDWHV IRU &KLOG $EXVH RU 1HJOHFW 3UHYHQW
  provides funds to states to improve CPS systems. The grant serves as a catalyst to assist states with screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, creating and improving the use of multidisciplinary teams to enhance investigations, improving risk and safety assessment protocols, training CPS workers and mandated reporters, and improving services to infants with life-threatening conditions.

Q 7LWOH ,, RI &$37$3 /DV DPHQGHG&RPPXQLW\ %DVHG*UDQWV5RU WKH

- Data are from the Child File and Agency File.
- The number of victims is a unique count.
- 6WDWHV DUH FRQWLQXLQJ WKHLU ZRUN WR LPSURYH WKH GDWD F

- Data are from the Child File and the Agency File.
- The number of victims is a unique count.
- 6WDWHV DUH FRQWLQXLQJ WKHLU ZRUN WR LPSURYH WKH GDWD F

- Data are from the Agency File.



State			

$3(1';$

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended by P.L. 111–320, the [illegible]

1) [illegible]
   [illegible]
2) [illegible]
   [illegible]
   a) substantiated;
   b) unsubstantiated; or
   c) determined to be false.
3) [illegible]
   a) [illegible]
   b) [illegible]
   c) [illegible]
      the case.
4) [illegible]
   [illegible]
5) [illegible]
6) [illegible]
   [illegible]
7)
   a) [illegible]
      i.) [illegible]
      ii.) [illegible]
      iii.) assessment of such reports; and
      iv.) [illegible]
   b) [illegible]
8) [illegible]
   [illegible]

9) 7 [illegible]

10)) [illegible]

a) [illegible]

b) [illegible]

c) [illegible]

d) [illegible]

11) 7 [illegible]

12) 7 [illegible]

13) 7 [illegible]
the state required by subsection (c)(6).

14) 7 [illegible]
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) 7 [illegible]
1431 et seq.).

CAPTA Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

CASA Court-appointed special advocate

CPS Child protective services

FTE Full-time equivalent

GAL Guardian ad litem

The federal collec-

parents.

report of child maltreatment at the time of the report disposition.

at the time of the report disposition.

A child's characteristic, disability, problem, or environment that may affect the child's safety.

-

tant to note that a child may be a victim in one report and a nonvictim in another report.

Activities that apply the therapeutic processes to personal, family, situ-

maltreatment.

A person appointed by the court to represent a child in an

-

Adult volunteers trained to advocate for abused and

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. This term includes schizophrenia and autism and can be applied to a child or a caregiver.

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

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

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 to reunify or adopt, and assist families to obtain services and other supports in a culturally sensitive manner.

Community-based services that assist and support parents in their role as caregivers. These services are designed to i(s c)-4(r)-4(o)17(v)16(e p)-4(a)-20(r)-6(e)-11(n)6(t)-2(a)-7(l c)-7(om)-2(p)-10(e)-4(t)-1

Resources or activities that provide facts about services that are available from public and private providers. The facts are provided after an assessment (not a FOLQFDGLRVRRFOLHV

A disposition that concludes that maltreatment could not be

People employed by a local, state, tribal, or federal

-

incident of maltreatment.

promotion and support services.

mental disorders. Frequently occurs as verbal abuse or excessive demands on a child’s performance.

child maltreatment.

-

PRQWKV6GDROOHUV

maltreatment.

child.

A type of maltreatment that refers to the involvement of the child in sexual activity

exploitative activities.

are used for services to the states that may include child protection, child and foster care services, and daycare.

-

perpetrator.

The state may collect data on this variable, but the data for this particular report or child

maltreated.

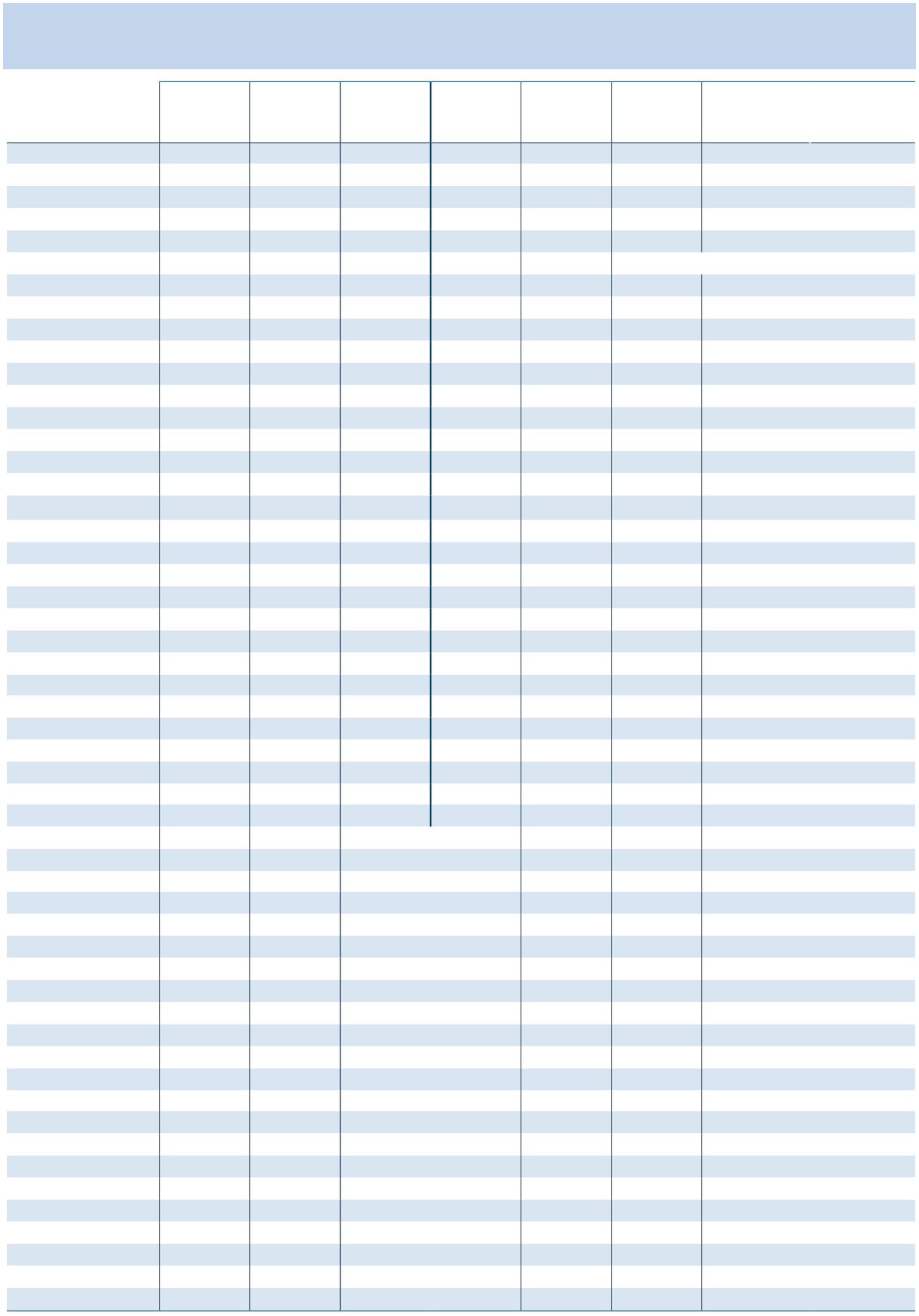
child may be a victim in one report and a nonvictim in another report.

Africa.

the report disposition.

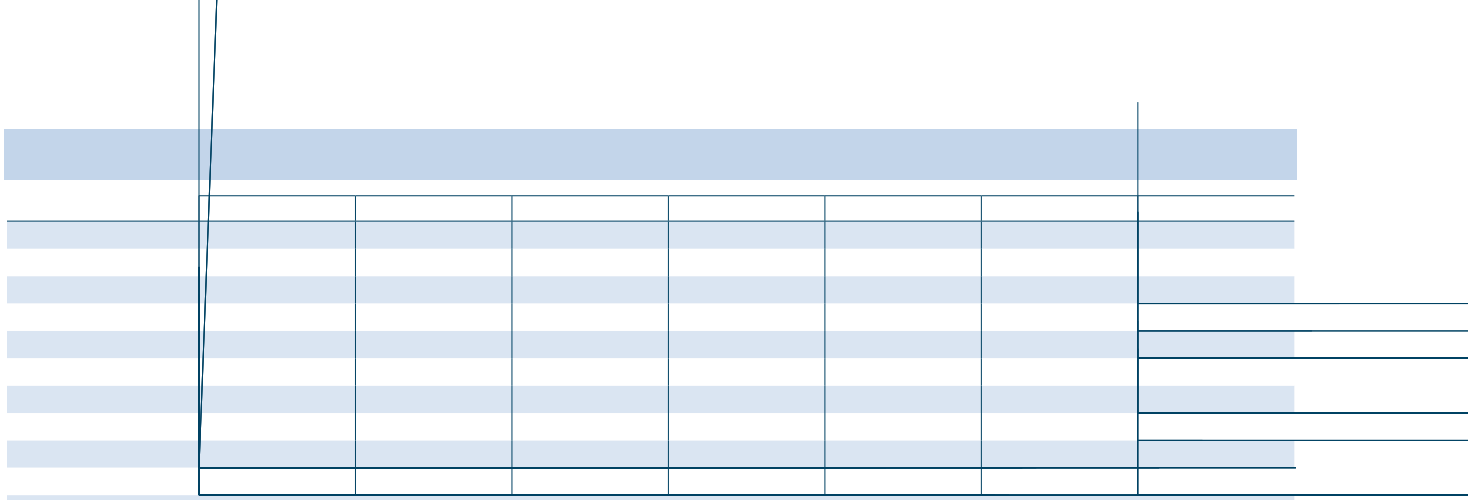
commentary in appendix d) is provided in table C–1.

The child population data for years 2012–2016 are displayed by state in table C–2. The 2016 child



(continues)

State	Boy	Girl	African-American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic	Multiple Race	Paciþc Islander	White
Alabama	558,628	538,195	322,950	5,306	15,405	79,966	34,232	670	638,294
Alaska	96,271	91,056	6,030	33,706	10,585	17,681	23,112	3,280	92,933
Arizona	831,671	799,821	76,322	83,088	44,300	715,299	62,429	2,872	647,182
Arkansas	360,793	344,260	126,979	5,051	10,741	84,505	25,649	3,032	449,096
California	4,643,422	4,449,441	475,093	33,609	1,031,199	4,724,915	430,891	32,490	2,364,666
Colorado	645,466	615,906	53,772	7,616	37,264	393,238	53,605	1,805	714,072
Connecticut	385,357	367,937	85,606	2,151	37,826	176,491	28,668	306	422,246
Delawar357									



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-

do not include prevention assessments, Alabama's alternative response. Prevention assessments are screened-in assessments.

Susan Cable

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	Arkansas Department of Human Services 108 E. 7th Street, Donaghey Plaza North, 1st Floor Little Rock, AR 72201	

- Q 6[illegible]
- Q 6[illegible]
- Q An accident
- Q A suicide
- Q A homicide
- Q Other undetermined circumstance

$[illegible]

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	Chief	alicia.sandoval@dss.ca.gov
	California Department of Social Services 744 P Street, MS 9–13–84 Sacramento, CA 95814	

Q 3ODQQLQJ&RRUGLQDWLRQ&RPPXQLFDWLRQDQG&RRUGLQDWLRQ
3ODQQLQJ&RRUGLQDWLRQ&RPPXQLFDWLRQDQG&RRUGLQDWLRQ
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GHVFULSWLRQVRIHDFKOGLVDVWHU
FKLOGUHQDQGWKHLUDGXOWFDUHJLYHUV
UHVSRQVHDQG&RPPXQLFDWLRQ&RRUGLQDWLRQ
LQFOXGHGEHKDYLRUDO&RPPXQLFDWLRQ
LQFOXGHG
Q 3ODQQLQJ&RRUGLQDWLRQ&RPPXQLFDWLRQDQG&RRUGLQDWLRQ
FRQVLGHUDWLRQVIRUHDFKOGLVDVWHU
UHVSRQVHDQG&RPPXQLFDWLRQ2EMHFWLYHV
FRPSUHKHQVLYHOLVWRIDOOHQWLWLHVZKRGHOLYHUVHUYLFHV
on their needs.

2EWDLQLQJDSSURSULDWHOLFHQVHVDQGSHUPLWV
RUGLQDQFHVDQGOLFHQVHVDQGSHUPLWV
RIOLFHQVHVRUGLQDQFHVDQGOLFHQVHV
RFRPPHUFLDOSRUWLRQVRIWKHOLFHQVHP
RUGLQDQFHVDQGOLFHQVHVDQGSHUPLW
6RFLDO6HUYLFHVDQGWKHLUDGXOWFDUHJLYHUV
:KHUHOLPSRVVLEOH

purposes of the reconciliation audit of child death cases in California. The most recent information
submission.

Prevention services in California exist in a state-supervised, county administered system. This

-

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	Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families 1825 Faulkland Road Wilmington, DE 19805	

-

-

	Lori Peterson	202–434–0055
	DC Child Information Systems Administration	lori.peterson@dc.gov
	Child and Family Services Agency 200 I Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	

services case already open at the time the report is received or opened due to the report.

-

tion and are included in the Child File. The death maltreatment is an actual code that is reported as

-

P&OPP ` D W H O
) G R @ !À P å Èá! \ ) H R PPQ PW D W H S H U SW L

	Michael Fost	404–463–0845
	Operations Analyst	michael.fost@dhs.ga.us
	Georgia Department of Human Services 2 Peachtree Street Atlanta, GA 30303	

	Ricky Higashide	808–586–5109
	Research Supervisor	rhigashide@dhs.hawaii.gov
	Hawaii Department of Human Services 1390 Miller Street, Room 211 Honolulu, HI 96813	

	Robbin Thomas	208–334–5798
	Program Systems Specialist	

loor 0 0T* (Boise, s /T3720.14 0 0.7 2B7 k /GS0 11gs /TT0 1 Tf 0 Tw 24.407 0 Td (Phone)Tj EM.5 3 713-M.5 3 7w6. g222 002 0 l S 32 EMC ReCID8(p)-7(o)-3(r)-24(t)-6(s 0 0 0 1 k /GS2 gs /1TT1 1 Tf -0.0

	David Nika	217–558–5060
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	Illinois Department of Children and Family Services 1 North Old State Capitol Plaza Springþeld, IL 62701	

The state did not provide commentary in time for the release of the *Child Maltreatment 2016* report.

out referrals.

data entry.

	Dr. Jesse Renny-Byþeld	515–281–6379
	Management Analyst II	

	Jill Loebel	785–368–8172
	Data, Continuous Performance Improvement & Systems Management Unit	jill.loebel@ks.gov
	Kansas Department for Children and Families 555 S. Kansas Ave Topeka, KS 66603	

-

(continued)

board.

requires every child to have a court-appointed attorney (GAL).

these counts for this submission compared to previous submissions.

,[illegible]
accounts for any differences in this submission for child victim and nonvictim race and ethnicity related elements.

(continued)

family services, protective daycare and family-in-need of services. Many services are provided

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Theresa Keyes	517–574–2257
Division of Continuous Quality Improvement Manager	keyest@michigan.gov
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services 235 South Grand Ave, Suite 505 Lansing, MI 48933	

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LQQQLVGXFKOGZGGRQLFKOGUHWWRV
enhancements have improved data collection.

-

FLHFLDLRRQFKOGGHWDLOVQHH
LVLVRQLVRQLVKOGDLQPDWV
WLK7KOLQFFDRQOLWLKRPSOHWHVLQDRQW
RRPPRQGLVRQLVGHWHVLQDRQ
,QWRGXFHGFHWLOQW
FKOGGHWWRRFKKRXGHWHOV

fatalities.

Jean Swanson-Broberg	651–431–4746

services section of this commentary.

Approximately 80 percent of screened-out referrals are screened out because the stated concerns do
[illegible]
the family unit or a licensed facility. There is little variation in the proportion screened-out reports for each of the reasons across years.

[illegible]

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TPPHuPH@Lp VCPQWVL0800–222–DVZHOODVWKHLVDVWHU3UHSDUHGQHVV3ODQ

UDÕ@ 7KHFQWUDOLHGLQWHU3WgRLVLPVOLP00

(continued)

may be provided.

- 5HVSRQVHV
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  - $OWHUQDWLYHUHVSRQVH
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- 2WKHUUHVSRQVHV
- 1RWOLVWHG
- 5HVSRQVHWLPH
  - &RPPHUFLDOIDFLOLWLHV
  - 5HVLGHQWLDOIDFLOLWLHV
- 7\SHVRIIDFLOLWLHV
  - &KLOGGD\FDUHIDFLOLWLHV
  - 6FKRROV
  - &KLOGUHVLGHQWLDOIDFLOLWLHV
  - 2WKHUIDFLOLWLHV
- 3XUSRVHVRIFRPPXQLW\FKLOGDEXVHSUHYHQWLRQDFWLYLWLHV
  - 7HDFKLQJSDUHQWLQJVNLOOV
  - 1RWOLVWHG
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Typically, all fatalities are reported in the Child File. Those fatalities not reported in the Child File

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-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

victims as compared to the previous year Further, the number of substantiated victims decreased compared to the previous year.

-)L[illegible]
- Landlord
- Other state
- 8W[illegible]
- Other

)R[illegible]
LV[illegible]
- ,Q[illegible]
- Alternative response victim
- Alternative response nonvictim
- 8[illegible]

1[illegible]
- [illegible]
- ,[illegible]

-)DPLOLHV3OXVQHZVOHWWHUV
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-)LQDOQRWLFHVOHWWHUV
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- 5HVROXWLRQOHWWHUV

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and families are unduplicated, and represent the number of children and families served as a percent-
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DQGPDLQWDLQHGRUGHFUHDVHGLQWKHQXPEHURIOHWWHUV
WKDWKDYHFRPSOHWHGWKHUHTXLUHPHQWVIRUDOOHJHU
FKDQJHVLQLQGLYLGXDOVDQGIDPLOLHVWKDWKDYH

	Nicole Ruiz	609–888–7336
	Program Specialist	_____

-

monitored closely.

	Doreen Chavez	505–412–9868
	SACWIS/AFCARS/NCANDS/FACTS Program Manager	Doreen.Chavez@state.nm.us
	New Mexico Children, Youth & Families Department 300 San Mateo Blvd NE Suite 500 Albuquerque, NM 87108	

Vajeera Dorabawila, Ph.D. 518–402–7386
Assistant Director

	Heather Bohanan	919–527–6264
	Supervisor	heather.bohanan@dhhs.nc.gov
	North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services 820 S. Boylan Ave Raleigh, NC 27603	

-

tive assessment or a family assessment. Accepted reports of child abuse (and certain types of special

-

is unable to provide for the care or supervision of the child.

-

referral form.

	Elizabeth Roberts	405–522–3715
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(continued)

resulted in more timely documentation of child deaths.

0–12. These services are provided by a master’s level licensed behavioral health professional, or one

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(continued)

information on services is not complete at this time.

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	CAPSS IT	

are reported as child fatalities. The number reported each year are those victims involved in a report

	Brian Gracia	615–741–7338
	Programmer Analyst Supervisor	brian.gracia@tn.gov
	Tennessee Department of Children Services Davy Crockett Tower 2nd Floor 500 James Robinson Pkwy Nashville, TN 37208	

- $OO
- $OO
- 8
- Family resides out of state
- ,
- ,
- 1
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- 2
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7

child fatalities.

- 3
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- 3
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(continued)

- Family preservation services
-)RVWHUSDUHQWFDUH
-)RVWHUFDUH
- ,QGHSHQGHQWOLYLQJ

7KHIROORZLQJDUHJXLGHOLQHVIRUKRZWRFRGHVHUYLFHV

- 1RWHWKDWFRGHVDUHQRWPXWXDOOHAFOXVLYHDQGPD\RYHUODS LQWKHVHUYLFHV WKH\UHSUHVHQW
- 8QWLONQRZOHGJHDERXWVSHFLILFSURJUDPVLVDYDLODEOHSURYLGHUVVKRXOGFRGHVHUYLFHV
- 8QWLONQRZOHGJHDERXWVSHFLILFSURJUDPVLVDYDLODEOHSURYLGHUVVKRXOGFRGHVHUYLFHV 3URYLGHUVVKRXOGDOVRFRGHDQ\VHUYLFHVWKDWDUHSW

	Mark Prindle	512–929–6753
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- 8[illegible]
  or serious bodily injury to a child, or
- 8[illegible]
  of the manufacture or production of a controlled substance.

8[illegible]

J[illegible]

[illegible]

	Melissa Burt	802–241–0879
	Quality Assurance Coordinator	

	Christopher Spain	804–726–7554
	Program Manager Child Protective Services	christopher.r.spain@dss.virginia.gov
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	David Bringman	804–726–7553
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72-hour response.

	Stephanie Lindley	304–558–5864
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ment, even if the initial assessment had been opened over 30 days prior.

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(continued)

The state continues to support data quality related to service documentation and ultimately to modify
[illegible]

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The state did not provide commentary in time for the release of the *Child Maltreatment 2016* report.