

Prevent Child Abuse America

Jim Hmurovich, President and CEO



Prevent Child Abuse
America

Understanding Child Maltreatment 2012

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Understanding Child Maltreatment 2012 Executive Summary

Child Maltreatment 2012 is the 23rd edition of a report on the status of child maltreatment in the United States published by Administration for Children Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (ACYF) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. This is a relatively high profile report, so the national office of Prevent Child Abuse America developed this analysis to support the state chapter and the Healthy Families America networks in understanding the contents of the report, applying the findings to their community and using the findings to support prevention services.

General Observations:

The report indicates that there were 686,000 unique, unduplicated cases of child abuse or neglect throughout the United States. “Nationally, four-fifths (78.3%) of victims were neglected, 18.3 percent were physically abused, 9.3 percent were sexually abused and 8.5 percent were psychologically maltreated.”¹

In a press release announcing this report, ACYF highlighted a **decline in child abuse**. This decline is based on a decrease in the estimated rate of abused children per 1,000 children in the population. This analysis provides the methodology to calculate this number for a specific state. The press release also reports an **increase in child fatalities**. This may be due to the fact that some states are implementing recommendations to expand sources of data on child fatalities based on a 2011 study by the US General Accountability Office (GAO).

As has been the trend for several years, **neglect is still the most common form of maltreatment**, and one that may be most amenable to secondary prevention services. The report also indicates that the younger the child, the higher the rate of victimization and that **there is not a decline in child neglect**.

A study commissioned by Prevent Child Abuse America estimates the national cost of child maltreatment at more than \$80 billion annually. A study by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates the lifetime cost of a single case of non-fatal child maltreatment at \$210,012. **This paper contains a table applying these highly credible cost figures to the CPS child maltreatment data in each state.**

Policy Considerations

Child Maltreatment 2012 is derived from a dataset created by compiling Child Protective Services (CPS) data from all reporting states. In 2012, 22 states and jurisdictions submitted all requested information with the most common missing data elements being descriptions of individual child and family risk factors such as substance abuse or disability. The lack of uniform definitions of child maltreatment is a weakness in using this report as an indicator of anything beyond Child Protective Services activity in 2012. This is particularly true for child sexual abuse where the age of, or relationship to an alleged perpetrator is a factor in being

¹ Child Maltreatment 2012, page ii

classified as a CPS case, another practice that varies widely among states. In addition, the findings of the report are limited due to:

- ✦ The variation in state definitions of child maltreatment;
- ✦ Then number of states that reported changes in policy or technology rendering it unwise to use their data to assess trends; and
- ✦ The variations in practice of coding “differential response.”

Data in this report can be used as descriptive data for advocacy or public education efforts, but it is recommended that a state’s data representative be contacted as identified in [Child Maltreatment 2012](#) before using it for technical analyses.

Even with the limitations of the report, there are several implications for the prevention mission:

- ✦ Meaningful prevention planning and implementation is more likely to occur when a national strategy is developed, supported with consistent metrics uniformly measuring crucial indicators of child and family well-being.
- ✦ This need for community based prevention strategies through family support services. This is based upon the observation that more than one million children were ‘referred’ to CPS but did not become ‘reports.’ The majority of these children are most likely at risk. The raw number of ‘referred’ children as well as the rate per 1,000 children in the population is increasing over time. ***This report shows the methodology to calculate this number for a specific state.***
- ✦ No child should ever be maltreated, and if maltreated, should never be victimized again. Prevention in both human suffering and economic costs provides a greater return on investment than responding to something that should never have occurred in the first place.

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Understanding Child Maltreatment 2012

Introduction

This paper presents findings from a review of the report [Child Maltreatment 2012](#), the 23rd annual report on child maltreatment incidence, published by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

Part I: What these numbers mean

◆ What is the source of data for this report?

The information in this report is derived from data voluntarily submitted by each state's Child Protection Services (CPS) system to a federal database entitled The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data Set, or NCANDS. "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." (Page x)² This dataset does not record "screened out" referrals, that is, those referrals that do not meet each state's legal standard to warrant an investigation.

◆ Is this report really a measure of CPS activity rather than child maltreatment?

The data used to develop this report come from CPS data systems and therefore are national data describing child abuse and neglect known to CPS agencies. There are many more cases that never come to the attention of CPS for multiple reasons. "Each State has its own definitions of child abuse and neglect that are based on standards set by federal law." (Page ix). This variation renders it impossible to consider NCANDS all inclusive; a case that may be counted by one state's definition could be eliminated by another.

Sixteen states indicated that changes in either policy, practice or data systems make it unwise to use their 2012 data to show a trend from prior years. [Attachment 4](#) lists states offering this explanation. If your state indicates an issue with using data for trends, consider contacting the NCANDS data expert for your state.

The Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-4), a project which uses multiple sources of data concluded "...that CPS investigated the maltreatment of only 32% of children who experienced Harm Standard maltreatment and of 43% of those whose maltreatment fit the Endangerment Standard."³ The NIS provides estimates according to two standards: "Under the Harm Standard, children must have experienced some harm or injury from maltreatment. The Harm Standard definitions specify, for each category of maltreatment, the severity of harm or injury needed for the child to be counted. Under the

² Page numbers refer to the publication [Child Maltreatment 2012](#) (accessed at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2012.pdf>)

³ NIS 4 page 16 accessed at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/nis4_report_exec_summ_pdf_jan2010.pdf 12/20131

Endangerment Standard, children in any category of maltreatment are counted as long as they are regarded as endangered by the abuse or neglect.”⁴

A survey conducted in 2012 indicated that at least half of our Prevent Child Abuse America chapters are working with child sexual abuse and inconsistencies in counting are magnified in this area. Offenses against children perpetrated by other youth or non-family members may not be counted by some CPS systems and be counted by others. Dr. David Finkelhor spoke of the difficulties of counting child sexual abuse cases at the first conference on child protection held at Penn State in 2013. A video of that presentation which covers this issue in depth can be seen at this [link](#).⁵

◆ **The headline in the [ACF Press Release](#)⁶ announcing [Child Maltreatment 2012](#) claimed a decline in the national incidence of child abuse; how can I calculate that same number for my state?**

The figures used to support that conclusion are interpreted below:

"The report estimates there were 686,000 cases of child abuse or neglect across the country in 2012. While this indicates a steady decrease since 2007, when there were approximately 723,000 reports of abuse, it also serves as a reminder that there is more work still to be done." ⁷

- The estimate of 686,000 unduplicated or unique child victims for 2012 is derived from an estimated rate of 9.2 unique victims ⁸ per 1,000 children in the population⁹. Exhibit 3-C, below offers this explanation:

*The national victimization rate was calculated by dividing the number of unique victims from reporting states by the child population of reporting states and multiplying by 1,000. Because fewer than 52 states reported data in a given year, the national estimate of victims was calculated by multiplying the national victimization rate by the child population of all 52 states and dividing by 1,000. The result was rounded to the nearest 1,000.*¹⁰

⁴ <https://www.nis4.org/DefAbuse.asp>

⁵ Remarks about this issue begin @ the 10:30 minutes: seconds time stamp. full link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-fViv7Uuxs&feature=youtu.be>

⁶ ACF Press release, Attachment 1

⁷ ACF Press release, Attachment 1

⁸ "Unique victims" means that each child is counted only once, even if involved in multiple CPS reports

⁹ Page ii and page 19

¹⁰ Child Maltreatment 2012, page 19

**TREND IN VICTIMIZATION RATES AS PUBLISHED IN
CHILD MALTREATMENT 2012**

Exhibit 3–C Child Victimization Rates, 2008–2012

Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Unique Victims from Reporting States	National Victimization Rate per 1,000 Children	Child Population of all 52 States	National Estimate of Unique Victims
2008	50	74,398,024	704,714	9.5	75,411,627	716,000
2009	50	74,495,280	693,485	9.3	75,512,062	702,000
2010	51	74,151,984	688,157	9.3	75,017,513	698,000
2011	51	73,921,000	676,545	9.2	74,783,810	688,000
2012	51	74,150,798	678,810	9.2	74,577,451	686,000

The national victimization rate was calculated by dividing the number of unique victims from reporting states by the child population of reporting states and multiplying by 1,000. Because fewer than 52 states reported data in a given year, the national estimate of victims was calculated by multiplying the national victimization rate by the child population of all 52 states and dividing by 1,000. The result was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

- The figure of 723,000 is an estimate of unique child victims in 2007 as published in the report Child Maltreatment 2011.¹¹ Different figures were published in Child Maltreatment 2007¹² and adjusted after states offered additions and corrections to their NCANDS files.¹³ For this reason, it is difficult to construct the same trend used in the press release (2007 – 2012) for each state.

**TREND IN VICTIMIZATION RATES AS PUBLISHED IN
CHILD MALTREATMENT 2011**

Exhibit 3–D Child Victimization Rates, 2007–2011 (unique count)

Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Unique Victims from Reporting States	Victimization Rate	Child Population of all 52 States	National Estimate of Unique Victims
2007	49	71,886,504	690,849	9.6	75,342,238	723,000
2008	50	74,398,024	704,714	9.5	75,411,627	716,000
2009	50	74,495,280	693,485	9.3	75,512,062	702,000
2010	51	74,157,309	688,157	9.3	75,022,478	698,000
2011	51	73,946,999	676,569	9.1	74,810,766	681,000

¹¹ Please see [attachment 3](#) 'correspondence with ACF' for an explanation of the 2007 estimate of 723,000 unique child victims

¹² Child Maltreatment 2007 <http://archive.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm07/cm07.pdf>

¹³ See attachment 3

The decline described in the press release is based on a change in the rate of unduplicated number of children for whom a report was accepted for investigation per 1,000 children in the population.

To find the analogous number for your state for 2007:

The original 2007 state-level data is presented in Table 3-3 on page 37 of Child Maltreatment 2007; that table is reproduced in this document as [attachment 6](#) and will show your state's rate per 1,000 children in 2007. Please be mindful that an adjusted total for 2007 was published in 2008 and your state may be one of the states submitting revised numbers. Revised state level data is not available so if the change for your state seems unusually large or small, consider contacting the NCANDS data expert from your state using the contact information for each state found in the State Commentary section beginning on page 130 of Child Maltreatment 2012.

To find the analogous number for your state for 2012:

Table 3-4 in Child Maltreatment 2012 provides a trend in rates per 1,000 children for each state and is reproduced in this document [attachment 7](#). While the press release compares 2007 to 2012, we recommend using the trend data from 2008 – 2012 as presented in Table 3-4 on Child Maltreatment 2012, unless there is a specific need to use the same time frame as the press release.

◆ **The headline in the [ACF Press Release](#)¹⁴ announcing Child Maltreatment 2012 claimed a small increase in the number of child fatalities; how can I calculate that same number for my state?**

Before using NCANDS fatality figures to determine a trend for your state, it is helpful to be aware of an important policy issue. In 2009, Congress asked the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a technical analysis to "obtain more information about the quality of national data on child fatalities and near fatalities from maltreatment"¹⁵ The Government Accountability Office is an "independent, nonpartisan agency that works for Congress. Often called the "congressional watchdog," GAO investigates how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars." ¹⁶ In a [report published in 2011](#), the GAO concluded:

"More children have likely died from maltreatment than are reflected in the national estimate of 1,770 child fatalities for fiscal year 2009. Undercounting is likely due to nearly half the states reporting to NCANDS data only on children already known to CPS agencies—yet not all children who die from maltreatment were previously brought to the attention of CPS."... "24 states reported in our

¹⁴ ACF press release, Attachment 1

¹⁵ GAO report number GAO-11-599 entitled 'Child Maltreatment: Strengthening National Data on Child Fatalities Could Aid in Prevention', released on July 12, 2011. Accessed 12/23/2013 at <http://www.gao.gov/assets/330/320778.html>

¹⁶ <http://www.gao.gov/about/index.html>

survey that their 2009 NCANDS data did not include child fatality information from any non-CPS source" ¹⁷

The GAO recommended:

"Synthesizing information about child fatalities from multiple sources—such as death certificates, state child welfare agency records, or law enforcement reports—can produce a more comprehensive picture of the extent of child deaths"

In 2012, certain states expanded their sources of child fatality data in response to the GAO report. Please refer to your state commentary beginning on page 130 of [Child Maltreatment 2012](#).

To find the annual number of fatalities reported in your state from 2008 to 2012, see Table 4-2 on page 57 of Child Maltreatment 2012, reproduced in this paper as [attachment 10](#).

Sixteen states indicated that changes in either policy, practice or data systems make it unwise to use their 2012 data to show a trend from prior years. [Attachment 4](#) to this report lists states in this situation. If your state indicates an issue with using data for trends, consider contacting the NCANDS data expert for your state.

◆ **Is minority over-representation still an issue nationally? In individual states?**

Overall, victims of African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and multiple racial descents had the highest rates of victimization at 14.2, 12.4, and 10.3 victims, respectively, per 1,000 children in the population of the same race or ethnicity. The overall rate was 9.2 per 1,000 children.

To find the comparable state numbers see Table 3-7 on page 37 of [Child Maltreatment 2012](#).

◆ **What is the impact of 'alternative or differential response' on the numbers cited in this report?**

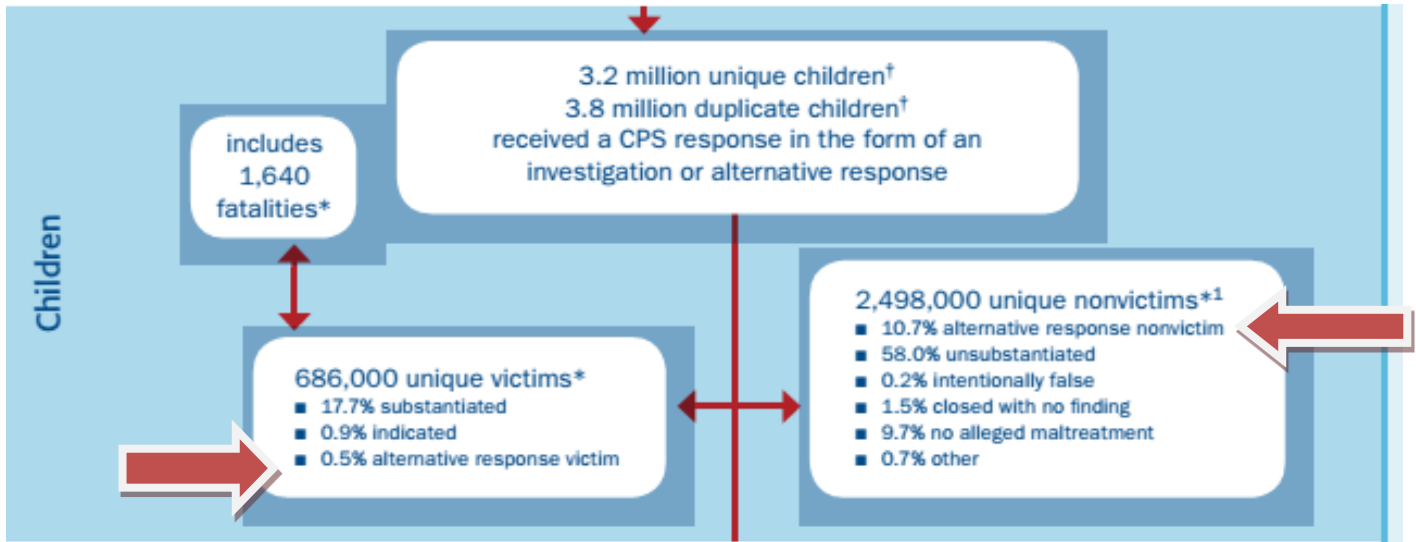
"An increasing number of reports are handled by an alternative response, which focuses primarily on the needs of the family. CPS systems that include both an investigation response and an alternative response are often referred to as differential response systems."¹⁸ The excerpt from the case flow chart below shows that cases receiving alternative response may be counted as either victims or non-victims, further effecting the total count.

The increasing use of alternative or differential response can have an impact on the trend data. "Variations in how states define and implement alternative response programs continue to emerge."¹⁹ **Readers are once again cautioned to refer to the State Commentary; states report both increases and decreases in their overall service numbers due to specific handling of alternative response cases.**

¹⁷ <http://www.gao.gov/assets/130/126580.pdf> Page 2

¹⁸ Child Maltreatment 2012, page 5

¹⁹ Child Maltreatment 2012 page 17



²⁰ Children receiving an alternative response from CPS can be classified as either non-victims or victims (Red arrows added for emphasis)

Part 2: Implications for Prevention

◆ Prevention programs work.

The Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-4), a project which uses multiple sources of data, estimated a decrease in the number of maltreated children, with a significant decline in abuse between NIS-3 in 1996 and NIS-4 in 2006, but not neglect.²¹ When considering both the trends reported in the series of Child Maltreatment reports and the NIS-4, an argument can be made for a decline in abuse. Prevention programs may be part of the reason.

◆ Prevention is cost efficient.

We can pair the data in this report with the two major national studies on the cost of child maltreatment.

- [A cost analysis commissioned by Prevent Child Abuse America](#)²² found that the national cost of child abuse and neglect exceeds \$80 BILLION annually.

²⁰ Child Maltreatment 2012, page xiii

²¹ NIS 3 1996 harm standard estimate 1,553,000; NIS 4 2005 harm standard estimate 1,256,600 The number of children who experienced Harm Standard abuse declined significantly, by 26%, from an estimated 743,200 (11.1 abused children per 1,000) in the NIS-3 to 553,300 (7.5 abused children per 1,000 children) in the NIS-4. The incidence of Harm Standard neglect showed no statistically reliable changes since the NIS-3, neither overall nor in any of the specific neglect categories (physical, emotional, and educational neglect).

²² http://www.preventchildabuse.org/images/research/pcaa_cost_report_2012_gelles_perlman.pdf

- [The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)²³ estimates that each case of non-fatal child maltreatment will cost the economy \$210,012 over a lifetime.

[Attachment 9](#) provides two methods to estimate the potential cost of child maltreatment to your state.

- ◆ The table allocates the annual cost of \$80,260,411,087 as established by Prevent Child Abuse America proportionally by each state's number of victims.
- ◆ That table also shows the results of multiplying the number of victims in 2012 by the CDC estimated lifetime cost of \$210,012.

◆ **Prevention has life-long benefits.**

The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) studies are widely accepted as having demonstrated the lifetime damage caused by adverse childhood experiences, including child maltreatment. Experiencing ACE's mean lifetime costs and effects. Detail can be found at www.AceStudy.org.

◆ **But we need more prevention programs!**

There is an increase in the number of children and families being screened out of CPS systems.

[Child Maltreatment 2012](#) provides details of how each state handles initial calls, called '*referrals*,' either screening them out or accepting them into the system as '*reports*.' States then respond to those reports with investigations or services. In 2012, more than one-third (38%) of calls (referrals) to CPS agencies were screened out and never considered reports. **This represents more than one million children with some indication of potential risk; both the estimated number of screened out cases and the rate per 1,000 children is increasing as shown on the table below.**

²³ <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213411003140>

Exhibit 2–A Referral Rates, 2008–2012

Year	States Reporting	Child Population of Reporting States	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)	Screened-Out Referrals	Total Referrals		Child Population of all 52 States	National Estimate of Total Referrals
			Number	Number	Number	Rate per 1,000 Children		
2008	44	59,829,217	1,617,623	900,063	2,517,686	42.1	75,411,627	3,175,000
2009	47	64,780,672	1,715,604	978,463	2,694,067	41.6	75,512,062	3,141,000
2010	47	64,432,752	1,707,805	1,011,296	2,719,101	42.2	75,017,513	3,166,000
2011	47	64,263,576	1,767,236	1,057,136	2,824,372	43.9	74,783,810	3,283,000
2012	46	63,709,356	1,820,892	1,116,160	2,937,052	46.1	74,577,451	3,438,000

Screened-out referral data are from the Agency File and screened-in referral data are from the Child File.

This table includes only those states that reported both screened-in and screened-out referrals. This is the first report for which states that reported 100.0 percent of referrals as screened in were included in this analysis.

The national referral rate was calculated for each year by dividing the number of total referrals from reporting states by the child population in reporting states. The result was multiplied by 1,000. The national estimate of total referrals was 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 1,000.

A list of possible reasons for being screened out is provided, ranging from "allegation did not contain enough information to enable a CPS response to occur" to "alleged victim was older than 18 years."²⁴ Detailed information on these 1,116,160 screened-out cases is not provided, but 2012 state data can be found in [attachment 8](#).

This point supports the need for community based prevention services reaching families not served by the public CPS system. (E.g. "Who is serving the 40% of people who called and were not eligible for services from their states CPS system? Even if half the calls were for general information, that leaves a lot of families in distress who need support.")

◆ **The impact of neglect**

Neglect continues to comprise the largest proportion of the CPS caseload; accounting for almost 80% of victims and almost 70% of child fatalities.²⁵ Both NCANDS data and the National Incidence Studies (NIS) show a stable rate of child neglect. While abuse is decreasing, neglect is not. Chapters could consider identifying interventions known to promote protective factors and reduce risk factors associated with neglect. For example, Healthy Families America sites can highlight their ability to identify and address risk factors for neglect such as isolation and maternal depression.

Conclusion

²⁴ [Child Maltreatment 2012](#) page 5

²⁵ [Child Maltreatment 2012](#), page ii

The decline in the maltreatment rate touted in the headline of the press release is a small decrease between two estimates. Any decrease should be celebrated, but this decrease is small enough that the argument for continued efforts for prevention remains critical, specifically a focus on:

- The increasing number, now more than 1.1 million of 'referrals' that never became 'reports';
- The devastating toll that neglect, still the most common form of maltreatment and one that is NOT declining, takes on a child's long term development;
- The financial cost of child maltreatment, compared to the cost of prevention; and,
- The importance of a strong network of community resources to support children and families.

No child should ever be maltreated, and if maltreated, should never be victimized again. Prevention in both human suffering and economic costs provides a greater return on investment than responding to something that should never have occurred in the first place. The release of this report provides is an opportunity for prevention advocates to remind the public what everyone can do to prevent child maltreatment and promote healthy families

Attachment 1
ACF Press Release on Child Maltreatment 2012

Fewer child abuse and neglect victims for sixth consecutive year

December 17, 2013

The number of children suffering abuse and maltreatment has dropped nationwide for the sixth consecutive year, according to a report from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families (ACF).

The report estimates there were 686,000 cases of child abuse or neglect across the country in 2012. While this indicates a steady decrease since 2007, when there were approximately 723,000 reports of abuse, it also serves as a reminder that there is more work still to be done. Several states cited improvements to their child abuse reporting system, such as implementing or expanding alternative response programs and introducing a centralized intake system.

While the number of abuse victims has decreased, the number of fatalities attributable to child abuse and neglect appears to have increased from 1,580 in 2011 to 1,640 in 2012. Researchers are still working to determine whether this is a real increase in child fatalities or if improvements to how states investigate and report child fatalities have improved our ability to determine which deaths are attributable to abuse and neglect.

"The overall reduction in abuse and neglect is encouraging, but there are still significant areas for improvement," said Acting Assistant Secretary for Children and Families Mark Greenberg. "The growth in reported child fatalities could be attributable to improved reporting, but it is important to determine why such fatalities occur so we can continue to strengthen our efforts to protect children from all forms of harm."

The report also describes the characteristics of families experiencing maltreatment. According to the report:

- 80.3 percent of the abusers were the victim's parent.
- 6.1 percent were family members other than parents.
- 4.2 percent were unmarried partners of the victim's parent.
- 3.1 percent of the abusers had an "unknown" relationship with the victim.
- 4.6 percent had an "other" relationship with the victim, including siblings, victim's boyfriend/girlfriend, stranger and babysitter.
- Remaining categories, including foster parents, legal guardians, friends and neighbors each represented less than 0.5 percent.

To view the full report, please visit <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-r...>

*Note: All ACF news releases, fact sheets and other materials are available at:
www.acf.hhs.gov/opa/index.html.*

Attachment 2
Wire service news article on Child Maltreatment 2012
Referencing GAO report on child fatalities

New Data: Child Abuse Down, Slightly, Fatalities Up

NEW YORK December 17, 2013 (AP)

By DAVID CRARY AP National Writer

The number of U.S. children victimized by abuse and neglect has dropped for the sixth straight year, but child fatalities linked to maltreatment increased by nearly 4 percent, according to the latest federal data.

According to the annual report released Tuesday by the Department of Health and Human Services, the estimated number of victimized children in the 2012 fiscal year was 686,000. That's down from 688,000 in 2011 and from 723,000 in 2007.

But the report found that fatalities attributable to child abuse and neglect increased from 1,580 in 2011 to 1,640 in 2012.

HHS said further research would be needed to determine whether this represented a real increase in child fatalities or reflected improvements in how states investigate and report these cases to determine which can be attributed to abuse.

Two years ago, a Government Accountability Office report asserted that states used flawed methods to tally and analyze the deaths of children who have been maltreated. It said annual estimates of such deaths were likely too low.

About 70 percent of the 2012 fatalities involved children younger than 3, and parents were the perpetrators in 80 percent of the cases. Texas reported the most fatalities, with 215, followed by Florida with 179 and California with 128.

Overall, white children accounted for about 44 percent of the victims of maltreatment, black children about 21 percent and Hispanic children about 22 percent; 78.3 percent of the victims suffered neglect, 18.3 percent were physically abused and 9.3 percent were sexually abused. The report tallied 62,936 children who were sexually abused in 2012 — up slightly from 2011 but down considerably from the peak of about 150,000 in 1992.

The report, formally known as the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, is based on input from child protection agencies in every state.

Sociologist David Finkelhor, director of the University of New Hampshire's Crimes Against Children Research Center, said the changes from 2011 to 2012 appeared to be minor, which he took as a positive sign.

"The key thing everyone has been on the lookout for is whether several years of economic stress and high unemployment have been taking their toll on family life and increasing the inclination to take it out kids, while state budget cuts make protection less available," Finkelhor wrote in an email.

Given the pessimistic expectations, Finkelhor wrote, the minimal change depicted in the report "is good news."

Jim Hmurovich, president of Prevent Child Abuse America, said he also was pleased by the steady decrease in maltreatment reports, but expressed some regret that the department did not provide more insight on what factors might be driving that trend.

"It's hard to evaluate whether we're making a difference, or how we're making a difference," he said.

<http://abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory/data-child-abuse-slightly-fatalities-21249894>

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Attachment 3:
E-mail correspondence with ACF

From: Janet Rosenzweig [jrosenzweig@preventchildabuse.org]
Sent: Tuesday, December 24, 2013 2:10 PM
To: Heisler, Kurt (ACF)
Subject: Technical question: Child Maltreatment 2012

Dear Colleagues:

I am preparing an analysis of the report Child Maltreatment 2012 for the national network of state chapters comprising [Prevent Child Abuse America](#). The ACF press release offers the following:

"The report estimates there were 686,000 cases of child abuse or neglect across the country in 2012. While this indicates a steady decrease since 2007, when there were approximately 723,000 reports of abuse"[U](#)....

Our chapters need to be prepared to answer their state officials when asked how their state compares to these national figures. I can track the 686,000 cases to Exhibit 3-c on page 19 of Child Maltreatment 2012, but cannot find analogous information for the 723,000 for 2007. I have also reviewed Child Maltreatment 2007 at <http://archive.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm07/cm07.pdf>

Can you provide assistance?

Thank you, and Happy Holidays!

Janet Rosenzweig

Janet F. Rosenzweig MS, PhD, MPA
Research Associate
Prevent Child Abuse America
www.PreventChildAbuse.org

From: Heisler, Kurt (ACF) [mailto:Kurt.Heisler@ACF.hhs.gov]
Sent: Friday, December 27, 2013 12:18 PM
To: Janet Rosenzweig
Cc: Madonna Aveni
Subject: RE: Technical question: Child Maltreatment 2012

Janet:

> I can track the 686,000 cases to Exhibit 3-c on page 19 of Child Maltreatment 2012, but cannot find an analogous information for the 723,000 for 2007.

You can find the 723,000 figure for 2007 in *Child Maltreatment 2011*, p. 20, Exhibit 3-D (Last column, National Estimate of Unique Victims.) <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>

The 2007 figure cited in CM 2011 differs from the one cited in CM 2007, because the CM 2011 report incorporates resubmitted data from states that occurred after the 2007 publication. Resubmissions usually include corrections and other refinements to the original data.

Please let me know if we can be of any more assistance. Thank you for all the great work you do. Happy holidays to you as well.

Kurt

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**Attachment 4:
Summary of state commentary related to using NCANDS data for trends**

	Change effecting trend?	page number	issue
Alabama,	NO		
Alaska,	YES	131	corrected prior years errors coding cases screened out
Arizona,	YES	134	backlog of cases entered and counted in this reporting period
Arkansas	YES	135	Differential Response initiated
California	NO		
Colorado,	YES	140	increase in referrals to DR
Connecticut	YES	144	increase in referrals to DR
Delaware	NO		
DC	YES	149	new mandated reports of kids missing school, other technical
Florida	NO		
Georgia	YES	152	technical issue -- added after hours call center
Hawaii	NO		
Idaho	YES		unable to submit 2012 data
Illinois	NO		
Indiana	YES	159	New IS system
Iowa,	NO		
Kansas	NO		
Kentucky	NO		
Louisiana	YES	167	change in intake
Maine	NO		
Maryland	NO		
Massachusetts	NO		
Michigan	NO		
Minnesota	NO		
Mississippi	YES	180	use of central intake
Missouri	NO		
Montana	NO		
Nebraska,	NO		
Nevada	NO		
New Hampshire	NO		
New Jersey	NO		
New Mexico	NO		
New York	NO		
North Carolina	NO		
North Dakota	NO		
Ohio	NO		
Oklahoma	YES	215	higher substantiation rate due to changes
Oregon	YES	217	underreports certain children
Pennsylvania	NO		
Puerto Rico	NO		

Rhode Island	NO		
South Carolina	YES	225	change in classification of type of abuse
South Dakota	NO		
Tennessee	YES	229	"2010 & 2011 data may not be comparable to prior years"
Texas	NO		
Utah	YES	233	Change in handling DV cases
Vermont	NO		
Virginia	Maybe	236	see notes about unreported 'Family Assessment'
Washington	NO		
West Virginia	NO		
Wisconsin	NO		
Wyoming	NO		

Almost 1/3 of the states (N=16) identified issues with policy, practice or technology that could affect the ability to compare numbers to prior years.

Attachment 5: Links for referenced and related documents

Child Maltreatment 2011

The report: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/child-maltreatment-2011>

Webinar discussing Child Maltreatment 2011:

<http://friendsnrc.org/teleconference-and-webinar-archive/2013-teleconference-and-webinar-archive/313-january-2013-cbcap-peer-learning-call-child-maltreatment-data-highlights-and-collaboration>

Child Maltreatment 2007

The report: <http://archive.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm07/cm07.pdf>

Prevent Child Abuse America: Estimated Annual Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect

http://www.preventchildabuse.org/images/research/pcaa_cost_report_2012_gelles_perlman.pdf

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: The economic burden of child maltreatment in the United States and implications for prevention

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213411003140>

Dr. David Finkelhor's presentation on the difficulties of counting child sexual abuse

Video of speech at the first annual Penn State Conference on Child Maltreatment, October 2012

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-fViw7Uuxs&noredirect=1> , start @ minute 10

NIS 3

<http://library.childwelfare.gov/cwig/ws/library/docs/gateway/Record?w=+NATIVE%28%27IPDET+PH+IS+%27%27nis-3%27%27%27%29&upp=0&rpp=-10&order=+NATIVE%28%27year%2Fdescend%27%29&r=1&m=6&>

NIS 4

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse_neglect/natl_incid/reports/natl_incid/nis4_report_congress_full_pdf_jan2010.pdf

Attachment 6:
Trends in victimization rate per 1,000 children
by state
2003 – 2007

As published in Child Maltreatment 2007

Table 3–3 Victimization Rates, 2003–2007

State	2003			2004			2005		
	Child Population	Victims	Rate	Child Population	Victims	Rate	Child Population	Victims	Rate
Alabama	1,108,077	9,290	8.4	1,107,942	9,414	8.5	1,110,799	9,029	8.1
Alaska	186,507	7,996	42.9				183,821	2,693	14.7
Arizona	1,476,752	4,838	3.3	1,515,962	7,344	4.8	1,570,032	6,119	3.9
Arkansas	677,946	7,232	10.7	681,358	7,276	10.7	687,780	8,382	12.2
California	9,414,105	106,198	11.3	9,435,132	98,201	10.4	9,423,057	95,314	10.1
Colorado	1,146,945	8,137	7.1	1,147,795	9,578	8.3	1,157,533	9,406	8.1
Connecticut	844,443	12,256	14.5	840,639	13,285	15.8	833,803	11,419	13.7
Delaware	198,034	1,539	7.8	199,577	1,581	7.9	202,219	1,960	9.7
District of Columbia	115,176	2,518	21.9	115,128	2,378	20.7	114,603	2,840	24.8
Florida	3,822,658	138,499	36.2	3,893,618	129,914	33.4	3,973,594	130,633	32.9
Georgia	2,314,927	43,923	19.0	2,356,973	52,851	22.4	2,416,000	47,158	19.5
Hawaii	285,944	4,046	14.1	286,986	3,629	12.6	284,521	2,762	9.7
Idaho	376,864	1,527	4.1	381,363	1,856	4.9	389,878	1,912	4.9
Illinois	3,233,535	28,344	8.8	3,224,612	29,150	9.0	3,213,832	29,325	9.1
Indiana	1,573,987	21,205	13.5	1,575,420	18,869	12.0	1,578,868	19,062	12.1
Iowa	715,453	13,303	18.6	712,704	13,804	19.4	710,722	14,016	19.7
Kansas	703,323	5,682	8.1	698,594	4,895	7.0	695,911	2,775	4.0
Kentucky	996,488	18,178	18.2	994,300	19,186	19.3	997,849	19,474	19.5
Louisiana	1,179,133	11,432	9.7	1,170,914	10,862	9.3	1,164,224	12,366	10.6
Maine	294,008	4,719	16.1	291,215	4,235	14.5	287,425	3,349	11.7
Maryland	1,375,581	16,688	12.1	1,377,939	15,180	11.0	1,375,018	14,603	10.6
Massachusetts	1,491,711	36,500	24.5	1,477,598	36,201	24.5	1,462,155	35,887	24.5
Michigan	2,558,128	28,690	11.2	2,540,350	28,035	11.0	2,514,489	24,603	9.8
Minnesota	1,273,447	9,230	7.2	1,268,263	8,183	6.5	1,262,427	8,499	6.7
Mississippi	762,472	5,940	7.8	764,474	5,674	7.4	766,074	6,154	8.0
Missouri	1,420,046	10,183	7.2	1,418,725	9,616	6.8	1,420,194	8,945	6.3
Montana	221,427	1,951	8.8	219,996	1,753	8.0	219,162	2,095	9.6
Nebraska	445,370	3,875	8.7	445,445	4,785	10.7	444,912	6,630	14.9
Nevada	572,079	4,578	8.0	595,477	4,462	7.5	616,385	5,230	8.5
New Hampshire	310,268	1,043	3.4	307,729	948	3.1	305,443	941	3.1
New Jersey	2,107,496	8,123	3.9	2,108,034	8,159	3.9	2,097,700	9,812	4.7
New Mexico	496,439	6,238	12.6	495,845	6,333	12.8	496,229	7,285	14.7
New York	4,601,110	75,784	16.5	4,567,217	74,483	16.3	4,516,875	70,878	15.7
North Carolina	2,061,127	32,847	15.9	2,082,517	33,849	16.3	2,118,313	33,250	15.7
North Dakota	148,836	1,494	10.0	146,844	1,668	11.4	145,224	1,547	10.7
Ohio	2,836,361	47,444	16.7	2,818,589	43,093	15.3	2,796,229	42,483	15.2
Oklahoma	881,254	12,529	14.2	877,448	12,483	14.2	879,923	13,941	15.8
Oregon	850,174	10,368	12.2	846,588	11,759	13.9	848,900	12,414	14.6
Pennsylvania	2,860,899	4,571	1.6	2,844,729	4,647	1.6	2,824,287	4,353	1.5
Puerto Rico							1,031,794	15,807	15.3
Rhode Island	247,626	3,290	13.3	245,339	3,068	12.5	240,970	3,366	14.0
South Carolina	1,023,753	11,143	10.9	1,028,461	9,950	9.7	1,036,276	10,759	10.4
South Dakota	196,544	4,346	22.1	195,843	1,917	9.8	195,592	1,617	8.3
Tennessee	1,421,393	9,421	6.6	1,428,422	14,840	10.4	1,443,700	18,376	12.7
Texas	6,156,865	50,522	8.2	6,238,009	50,891	8.2	6,325,760	61,994	9.8
Utah	739,490	12,366	16.7	754,064	13,559	18.0	774,314	13,152	17.0
Vermont	141,299	1,233	8.7	139,178	1,138	8.2	136,559	1,080	7.9
Virginia	1,784,159	6,485	3.6	1,801,602	6,959	3.9	1,814,347	6,469	3.6
Washington	1,511,391	6,020	4.0	1,514,566	6,730	4.4	1,515,424	7,932	5.2
West Virginia	391,267	8,875	22.7	390,582	8,446	21.6	388,725	9,511	24.5
Wisconsin	1,347,573	10,174	7.5	1,340,324	9,325	7.0	1,331,297	9,686	7.3
Wyoming	123,202	786	6.4	122,656	678	5.5	122,141	853	7.0
Total	73,023,092	893,599		73,033,085	877,120		74,463,309	900,146	
Rate			12.2			12.0			12.1
Number Reporting	51	51	51	50	50	50	52	52	52

State	2006			2007		
	Child Population	Victims	Rate	Child Population	Victims	Rate
Alabama	1,119,663	9,378	8.4	1,123,537	9,247	8.2
Alaska	183,500	3,481	19.0	182,218	3,138	17.2
Arizona	1,625,870	4,469	2.7	1,669,866	4,025	2.4
Arkansas	696,032	9,180	13.2	700,537	9,847	14.1
California	9,401,360	89,500	9.5	9,383,924	88,319	9.4
Colorado	1,173,753	10,862	9.3	1,192,679	10,588	8.9
Connecticut	827,069	10,174	12.3	820,216	9,875	12.0
Delaware	204,023	1,933	9.5	205,646	2,116	10.3
District of Columbia	114,531	2,759	24.1	113,720	2,757	24.2
Florida	4,032,726	134,567	33.4	4,043,560	53,484	13.2
Georgia	2,475,382	39,802	16.1	2,531,609	35,729	14.1
Hawaii	283,576	2,045	7.2	285,694	2,075	7.3
Idaho	399,024	1,651	4.1	407,712	1,582	3.9
Illinois	3,203,178	27,756	8.7	3,199,159	31,058	9.7
Indiana	1,584,017	20,925	13.2	1,586,518	18,380	11.6
Iowa	712,097	14,589	20.5	711,403	14,051	19.8
Kansas	693,395	2,630	3.8	696,082	2,272	3.3
Kentucky	1,003,483	19,833	19.8	1,003,973	18,778	18.7
Louisiana	1,066,962	12,472	11.7	1,079,560	9,468	8.8
Maine	283,332	3,548	12.5	279,467	4,118	14.7
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,446,323	36,151	25.0	1,432,856	37,690	26.3
Michigan	2,483,332	27,148	10.9			
Minnesota	1,261,017	7,623	6.0	1,260,282	6,847	5.4
Mississippi	764,275	6,272	8.2	768,704	7,002	9.1
Missouri	1,425,014	7,108	5.0	1,424,830	7,235	5.1
Montana	218,929	1,775	8.1	219,498	1,886	8.6
Nebraska	445,094	6,160	13.8	446,145	4,108	9.2
Nevada	639,645	5,345	8.4	660,002	5,417	8.2
New Hampshire	302,593	822	2.7	298,186	912	3.1
New Jersey	2,079,588	11,680	5.6	2,063,789	7,543	3.7
New Mexico	497,679	5,926	11.9	500,276	6,065	12.1
New York	4,467,031	80,077	17.9	4,413,414	83,502	18.9
North Carolina	2,163,091	28,422	13.1	2,217,680	25,976	11.7
North Dakota	143,529	1,438	10.0	142,809	1,288	9.0
Ohio	2,774,850	41,449	14.9	2,751,874	38,484	14.0
Oklahoma	889,658	13,414	15.1	899,507	13,179	14.7
Oregon	857,570	12,927	15.1	862,908	11,552	13.4
Pennsylvania	2,807,284	4,177	1.5	2,786,719	4,177	1.5
Puerto Rico	1,018,306	15,066	14.8	1,002,944	10,696	10.7
Rhode Island	236,719	4,400	18.6	233,115	3,857	16.5
South Carolina	1,048,614	10,795	10.3	1,059,917	12,762	12.0
South Dakota	196,231	1,529	7.8	196,890	1,485	7.5
Tennessee	1,462,511	19,182	13.1	1,471,486	16,059	10.9
Texas	6,489,667	69,065	10.6	6,623,366	71,111	10.7
Utah	796,877	13,043	16.4	816,822	13,611	16.7
Vermont	133,878	861	6.4	131,353	872	6.6
Virginia	1,821,202	6,828	3.7	1,826,179	6,413	3.5
Washington	1,525,947	7,294	4.8	1,536,368	6,984	4.5
West Virginia	388,451	8,345	21.5	387,381	7,109	18.4
Wisconsin	1,326,996	8,583	6.5	1,321,279	7,856	5.9
Wyoming	122,974	786	6.4	125,365	772	6.2
Total	73,317,848	885,245		71,099,024	753,357	
Rate			12.1			10.6
Number Reporting	51	51	51	50	50	50

Attachment 7:

Trends in number of unduplicated victims receiving an investigation and rates per 1,000 children by state

As published in Child Maltreatment 2012

Table 3–4 Child Victims, 2008–2012

State	Number				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alabama	9,011	8,123	9,367	8,601	9,573
Alaska	3,993	3,544	2,825	2,898	2,928
Arizona	3,450	3,803	6,023	8,708	10,039
Arkansas	8,759	9,926	11,729	11,105	11,133
California	78,421	73,962	76,758	80,100	76,026
Colorado	10,699	11,341	11,166	10,604	10,482
Connecticut	9,262	9,432	9,954	10,012	8,151
Delaware	2,226	2,015	2,125	2,466	2,335
District of Columbia	2,549	3,279	2,672	2,377	2,141
Florida	47,981	45,841	50,239	51,920	53,341
Georgia	25,716	23,249	19,976	18,541	18,752
Hawaii	1,828	2,007	1,744	1,346	1,398
Idaho	1,764	1,571	1,609	1,470	
Illinois	27,372	27,446	26,442	25,832	27,497
Indiana	20,367	22,330	21,362	17,930	20,223
Iowa	10,133	11,636	12,005	11,028	10,751
Kansas	1,629	1,329	1,504	1,729	1,868
Kentucky	16,835	16,187	17,029	16,994	17,054
Louisiana	9,533	9,063	8,344	9,545	8,458
Maine	3,716	3,809	3,269	3,118	3,781
Maryland	14,382	15,310	13,059	13,740	13,079
Massachusetts	36,772	34,639	24,428	20,262	19,234
Michigan	27,383	29,976	32,412	33,366	33,434
Minnesota	5,510	4,668	4,462	4,342	4,238
Mississippi	7,429	7,369	7,403	6,712	7,599
Missouri	5,324	5,226	5,313	5,826	4,685
Montana	1,538	1,521	1,383	1,066	1,324
Nebraska	4,190	4,871	4,572	4,307	3,888
Nevada	4,561	4,443	4,654	5,331	5,436
New Hampshire	1,063	924	851	876	901
New Jersey	8,588	8,725	8,981	8,238	9,031
New Mexico	5,164	4,915	5,440	5,601	5,882
New York	72,917	77,620	77,011	72,625	68,375
North Carolina	22,445	22,371	21,895	22,940	23,150
North Dakota			1,128	1,295	1,402
Ohio	33,331	31,270	31,295	30,601	29,250
Oklahoma	10,219	7,138	7,207	7,836	9,627
Oregon					9,576
Pennsylvania	3,872	3,913	3,555	3,287	3,416
Puerto Rico	13,196	11,136	11,030	10,271	8,470
Rhode Island	2,775	2,804	3,268	3,131	3,218
South Carolina	12,178	12,381	11,802	11,324	11,439
South Dakota	1,331	1,443	1,360	1,353	1,224
Tennessee	10,945	8,822	8,760	9,243	10,069
Texas	67,913	66,359	64,937	63,474	62,551
Utah	12,364	12,692	12,854	10,586	9,419
Vermont	638	696	658	630	649
Virginia	5,793	5,951	6,449	5,964	5,826
Washington	6,264	6,070	6,593	6,541	6,546
West Virginia	5,300	4,978	3,961	4,000	4,591
Wisconsin	5,407	4,654	4,569	4,750	4,645
Wyoming	678	707	725	703	705
Total	704,714	693,485	688,157	676,545	678,810
Rate					
States Reporting	50	50	51	51	51

Table 3–4 Child Victims, 2008–2012

State	Rate per 1,000 Children				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alabama	8.0	7.2	8.3	7.6	8.5
Alaska	22.1	19.3	15.0	15.4	15.6
Arizona	2.0	2.2	3.7	5.4	6.2
Arkansas	12.4	14.0	16.5	15.6	15.7
California	8.3	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.2
Colorado	8.8	9.2	9.1	8.6	8.5
Connecticut	11.4	11.7	12.2	12.4	10.3
Delaware	10.8	9.7	10.3	12.0	11.4
District of Columbia	22.5	28.8	26.4	22.6	19.6
Florida	11.8	11.3	12.6	13.0	13.3
Georgia	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.5	7.5
Hawaii	6.3	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.6
Idaho	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.4	
Illinois	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.3	9.0
Indiana	12.8	14.0	13.3	11.2	12.7
Iowa	14.2	16.3	16.5	15.2	14.9
Kansas	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6
Kentucky	16.6	16.0	16.6	16.6	16.7
Louisiana	8.5	8.1	7.5	8.5	7.6
Maine	13.5	14.0	12.0	11.6	14.2
Maryland	10.6	11.3	9.7	10.2	9.7
Massachusetts	25.6	24.2	17.2	14.4	13.7
Michigan	11.4	12.8	13.9	14.5	14.7
Minnesota	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3
Mississippi	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.0	10.2
Missouri	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.3
Montana	7.0	6.9	6.2	4.8	6.0
Nebraska	9.3	10.8	10.0	9.3	8.4
Nevada	6.7	6.5	7.0	8.1	8.2
New Hampshire	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3
New Jersey	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.5
New Mexico	10.2	9.6	10.5	10.8	11.4
New York	16.4	17.5	17.8	16.9	16.0
North Carolina	10.0	9.8	9.6	10.0	10.1
North Dakota			7.5	8.5	9.1
Ohio	12.2	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.0
Oklahoma	11.3	7.8	7.8	8.4	10.3
Oregon					11.1
Pennsylvania	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Puerto Rico	13.4	11.6	12.3	11.8	10.0
Rhode Island	12.1	12.4	14.6	14.2	14.9
South Carolina	11.3	11.5	10.9	10.5	10.6
South Dakota	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.0
Tennessee	7.3	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.7
Texas	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0
Utah	14.5	14.6	14.7	12.0	10.6
Vermont	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.2
Virginia	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.1
Washington	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1
West Virginia	13.7	12.9	10.2	10.4	12.0
Wisconsin	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5
Wyoming	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2
Total					
Rate	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2
States Reporting					

Attachment 8:

Screened in and screened out referrals 2012, by state

Table 2–1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2012

State	Number			Percent		Rate per 1,000 Children Total Referrals
	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)	Screened-Out Referrals	Total Referrals	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)	Screened-Out Referrals	
Alabama	20,599	302	20,901	98.6	1.4	18.6
Alaska	7,048	9,940	16,988	41.5	58.5	90.8
Arizona	34,815	22,431	57,246	60.8	39.2	35.3
Arkansas	35,346	14,122	49,468	71.5	28.5	69.6
California	231,940	123,982	355,922	65.2	34.8	38.5
Colorado	31,066	43,171	74,237	41.8	58.2	60.3
Connecticut	24,646	18,133	42,779	57.6	42.4	53.9
Delaware	7,673	9,048	16,721	45.9	54.1	81.5
District of Columbia	6,647	845	7,492	88.7	11.3	68.4
Florida	167,742	60,032	227,774	73.6	26.4	56.9
Georgia	52,876	17,636	70,512	75.0	25.0	28.3
Hawaii						
Idaho						
Illinois	68,625	0	68,625	100.0	0.0	22.4
Indiana	73,007	48,062	121,069	60.3	39.7	76.1
Iowa	28,460	24,504	52,964	53.7	46.3	73.3
Kansas	22,096	14,299	36,395	60.7	39.3	50.2
Kentucky	51,296	18,749	70,045	73.2	26.8	68.8
Louisiana	24,650	21,565	46,215	53.3	46.7	41.3
Maine	7,782	9,772	17,554	44.3	55.7	66.0
Maryland	26,148	29,627	55,775	46.9	53.1	41.5
Massachusetts	37,678	37,761	75,439	49.9	50.1	53.8
Michigan	91,274	43,619	134,893	67.7	32.3	59.5
Minnesota	18,721	45,870	64,591	29.0	71.0	50.6
Mississippi	24,064	6,427	30,491	78.9	21.1	40.9
Missouri	62,880	16,857	79,737	78.9	21.1	56.8
Montana	7,593	5,577	13,170	57.7	42.3	59.3
Nebraska	12,730	17,960	30,690	41.5	58.5	66.2
Nevada	12,873	11,543	24,416	52.7	47.3	36.8
New Hampshire	9,089	4,954	14,043	64.7	35.3	51.1
New Jersey	60,615	0	60,615	100.0	0.0	29.9
New Mexico	16,279	16,236	32,515	50.1	49.9	63.2
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota	3,778	0	3,778	100.0	0.0	24.4
Ohio	81,036	79,257	160,293	50.6	49.4	60.2
Oklahoma	31,571	34,619	66,190	47.7	52.3	70.6
Oregon	23,972	37,930	61,902	38.7	61.3	71.9
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	6,771	5,509	12,280	55.1	44.9	56.7
South Carolina	20,569	7,217	27,786	74.0	26.0	25.7
South Dakota	3,550	12,471	16,021	22.2	77.8	78.5
Tennessee	62,759	42,206	104,965	59.8	40.2	70.3
Texas	168,443	35,132	203,575	82.7	17.3	29.1
Utah	18,979	17,374	36,353	52.2	47.8	40.9
Vermont	3,508	11,106	14,614	24.0	76.0	117.9
Virginia	33,343	34,289	67,632	49.3	50.7	36.4
Washington	37,422	41,578	79,000	47.4	52.6	49.8
West Virginia	18,572	17,341	35,913	51.7	48.3	93.5
Wisconsin	27,122	43,868	70,990	38.2	61.8	53.9
Wyoming	3,239	3,239	6,478	50.0	50.0	47.8
Total	1,820,892	1,116,160	2,937,052			
Percent				62.0	38.0	
Rate						46.1
States Reporting	46	46	46			

Attachment 9:

Estimated costs of child maltreatment, by state

Child Victims, 2012		Per cent of national total child victims	Per cent of \$80 billion annual expenditures in US	Estimated cost using CDC&P lifetime cost of \$210,012 per case
9573	Alabama	1.410%	\$1,131,882,140	\$ 2,010,444,876
2928	Alaska	0.431%	\$346,197,734	\$ 614,915,136
10039	Arizona	1.479%	\$ 1,186,980,550	\$ 2,108,310,468
11133	Arkansas	1.640%	\$1,316,331,752	\$ 2,338,063,596
76026	CA	11.200%	\$8,989,080,911	\$ 15,966,372,312
10482	Colorado	1.544%	\$1,239,359,510	\$ 2,201,345,784
8151	CT	1.201%	\$963,749,224	\$ 1,711,807,812
2335	DE	0.344%	\$276,083,234	\$ 490,378,020
2141	DC	0.315%	\$ 253,145,269	\$ 449,635,692
53341	Florida	7.858%	\$ 6,306,876,133	\$ 11,202,250,092
18752	Georgia	2.762%	\$ 2,217,178,929	\$ 3,938,145,024
1398	Hawaii	0.206%	\$ 165,295,229	\$ 293,596,776
	Idaho	0.000%	\$-	\$ -
27497	Illinois	4.051%	\$3,251,160,890	\$ 5,774,699,964
20223	Indiana	2.979%	\$ 2,391,105,454	\$ 4,247,072,676
10751	Iowa	1.584%	\$1,271,165,244	\$ 2,257,839,012
1868	Kansas	0.275%	\$220,866,587	\$ 392,302,416
17054	Kentucky	2.512%	\$2,016,412,620	\$ 3,581,544,648
8458	Louisiana	1.246%	\$ 1,000,047,962	\$ 1,776,281,496
3781	Maine	0.557%	\$ 447,053,836	\$ 794,055,372
13079	MD	1.927%	\$ 1,546,420,820	\$ 2,746,746,948
19234	MA	2.833%	\$ 2,274,169,130	\$ 4,039,370,808
33434	Michigan	4.925%	\$ 3,953,133,549	\$ 7,021,541,208
4238	MN	0.624%	\$ 501,088,113	\$ 890,030,856
7599	MS	1.119%	\$ 898,482,438	\$ 1,595,881,188
4685	Missouri	0.690%	\$ 553,940,021	\$ 983,906,220
1324	Montana	0.195%	\$ 156,545,697	\$ 278,055,888
3888	Nebraska	0.573%	\$ 459,705,187	\$ 816,526,656
5436	Nevada	0.801%	\$ 642,735,957	\$ 1,141,625,232
901	NH	0.133%	\$ 106,531,475	\$ 189,220,812
9031	NJ	1.330%	\$ 1,067,797,723	\$ 1,896,618,372
5882	NM	0.867%	\$ 695,469,628	\$ 1,235,290,584
68375	NY	10.073%	\$ 8,084,450,153	\$ 14,359,570,500
23150	NC	3.410%	\$ 2,737,184,951	\$ 4,861,777,800
1402	ND	0.207%	\$ 165,768,177	\$ 294,436,824
29250	Ohio	4.309%	\$ 3,458,430,230	\$ 6,142,851,000
9627	OK	1.418%	\$ 1,138,266,934	\$ 2,021,785,524
9576	Oregon	1.411%	\$ 1,132,236,851	\$ 2,011,074,912
3416	PA	0.503%	\$ 403,897,356	\$ 717,400,992
8470	PR Rico	1.248%	\$ 1,001,466,805	\$ 1,778,801,640
3218	RI	0.474%	\$ 380,486,444	\$ 675,818,616
11439	SC	1.685%	\$ 1,352,512,253	\$ 2,402,327,268
1224	SD	0.180%	\$ 144,722,003	\$ 257,054,688

10069	TN	1.483%	\$ 1,190,527,658		\$ 2,114,610,828
62551	Texas	9.215%	\$ 7,395,838,267		\$ 13,136,460,612
9419	Utah	1.388%	\$ 1,113,673,652		\$ 1,978,103,028
649	Vermont	0.096%	\$ 76,735,768		\$ 136,297,788
5826	Virginia	0.858%	\$ 688,848,360		\$ 1,223,529,912
6546	WA	0.964%	\$ 773,978,950		\$ 1,374,738,552
	West				
4591	Virginia	0.676%	\$ 542,825,750		\$ 964,165,092
4645	WI	0.684%	\$ 549,210,544		\$ 975,505,740
705	WY	0.104%	\$ 83,357,036		\$ 148,058,460
678,810			\$80,260,411,087		

Sample statements, using Wyoming as an example

"Our state spent an estimated \$83 million in 2012 to pay for the costs of child maltreatment."

Source:

http://www.preventchildabuse.org/images/research/pcaa_cost_report_2012_gelles_perlman.pdf

"The 705 victims of child maltreatment in 2012 will cost our economy almost \$150 million dollars over their lifetime, according to the cost estimates developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and we keep adding more victims each year."

Source: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213411003140>

Attachment 10:
Trend in child fatality reports, by state

Table 4–2 Child Fatalities, 2008–2012

State	Child Fatalities				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alabama	20	14	13	11	21
Alaska	2	1	3	3	4
Arizona	11	30	20	34	30
Arkansas	21	13	19	12	33
California	185	185	120	123	128
Colorado	32	36	27	31	40
Connecticut	8	4	4	8	6
Delaware	2	3	2	1	3
District of Columbia	8	5	2	3	2
Florida	185	156	180	133	179
Georgia	68	60	77	65	71
Hawaii	2	3	2	2	3
Idaho	2	4	2	3	
Illinois	69	77	73	82	108
Indiana	34	50	24	34	23
Iowa	11	10	7	10	7
Kansas	10	8	6	10	8
Kentucky	22	34	30	32	26
Louisiana	30	40	30	45	42
Maine	4	2	1	1	
Maryland	20	17	24	10	26
Massachusetts	21	17	17		
Michigan	59	58	71	75	63
Minnesota	16	21	14	15	10
Mississippi	17	14	17	13	7
Missouri	42	39	31	36	20
Montana	1	0	0	0	2
Nebraska	17	10	7	7	6
Nevada	17	29	15	19	18
New Hampshire	0	1	1	2	1
New Jersey	29	24	18	22	16
New Mexico	19	10	19	15	16
New York	100	99	114	83	100
North Carolina			17	19	24
North Dakota	3	2	1	1	1
Ohio	74	79	83	67	70
Oklahoma	31	23	27	38	25
Oregon	14	13	22	19	17
Pennsylvania	45	40	29	37	38
Puerto Rico	2	5	8	18	19
Rhode Island	0	2	2	3	1
South Carolina	21	28	25	15	23
South Dakota	2	4	2	3	6
Tennessee	55	46	38	29	31
Texas	223	279	222	246	215
Utah	15	8	13	11	12
Vermont	1	3	4	2	0
Virginia	37	28	38	36	33
Washington	23	21	12	20	21
West Virginia	5	6	8	16	5
Wisconsin	30	24	21	24	31
Wyoming	1	0	1	1	2
Total	1,666	1,685	1,563	1,545	1,593
States Reporting	51	51	52	51	49

