



# Understanding Child Maltreatment 2013

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# **Understanding Child Maltreatment 2013**

## **Executive Summary**

Child Maltreatment 2013 is the 24<sup>th</sup> 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 (ACF) 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 provides this analysis to support the chapter network and Healthy Families America to understand the contents of the report, apply the findings to their community and use the findings to support advocacy for prevention services.

### **General Observations:**

This report provides an estimate of 679,000<sup>1</sup> victims of child abuse and neglect known to CPS agencies throughout the United States receiving an intervention in 2013; “Four-fifths (79.5%) of victims were neglected, 18 percent were physically abused, and nine percent were sexually abused. In addition, 10 percent of victims experienced such “other” types of maltreatment as “threatened abuse,” “parent’s drug/alcohol abuse,” or “safe relinquishment of a newborn.” States may code any maltreatment as “other” if it does not fit in one of the NCANDS categories.”<sup>2</sup> This distribution remained relatively stable over the past five years.

In a [press release](#) announcing this report, ACF highlighted a decline in abuse for the seventh consecutive year. As in prior years, this decline is based on an estimated rate per 1,000 children in the population. In 2012, the estimate was 686,000 unique victims<sup>3</sup> of maltreatment; in 2013 this number is 679,000. The estimated reduction of 7,000 victims is 1.02% less than the prior year. This reported decrease may be an artifact of the estimation techniques; further fourteen states report that a change in policy, procedure or information technology render their numbers unsuitable for trend analysis. See Attachment 2 for a summary of related State Commentary on this issue.

Neglect is still the most common form of maltreatment, and one that may be most amenable to secondary prevention services. “The youngest children are the most vulnerable to maltreatment,”<sup>4</sup> with children under one year of age having the highest rate of victimization, at 23.1 per thousand children. There are also gender differences; “the FFY 2013 victimization rate for girls was slightly higher at 9.5 per 1,000 girls in the population than boys at 8.7 per 1,000 boys in the population.”<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> CM 2013, Summary Page x

<sup>2</sup> CM 2013 Page 23 : All footnotes indicating only a page number refer to Child Maltreatment 2013

<sup>3</sup> “Unique victims” refers to the number of specific children who were subjects of reports; many children are the subject of multiple reports meaning that the number of reports is not the same as the number of unique victims. Note that this number is also reported as 680,000 after adjustments

<sup>4</sup> CM 2013 page 36

<sup>5</sup> CM 2013page 36

## ***Estimating Costs***

A study commissioned by Prevent Child Abuse America estimates the national cost of child maltreatment exceeds \$80 billion annually. A study by the U.S. 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 2013 is derived from a dataset created by compiling Child Protective Services (CPS) data from all fifty states, Washington DC and Puerto Rico. The lack of uniform definitions of child maltreatment is a weakness in using this report as an indicator of anything beyond state-level Child Protective Services activity. This is particularly true for child sexual abuse where the age of or relationship to an alleged perpetrator is a factor in being classified as a CPS case; policies and practices vary widely among states. Another limitation is the number of states reporting changes in policy or technology rendering it unwise to use their data to assess trends; and 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 as identified in the State Commentary section of Child Maltreatment 2013 be contacted before using it for research or technical analyses.

Even with the limitations, there are important implications for prevention advocates:

- ✚ The lack of uniform definitions or metrics within the CPS system make it difficult to promote a national strategy for prevention or to measure the impact of prevention efforts over time. While attention is being paid to this issue specific to child fatality reporting, state variations in definition of all other forms of maltreatment will continue to vary.
- ✚ There continues to be a need for prevention through family support as evidenced by the increasing number of children screened out after being classified as a referral to CPS. More than one million children are in this category, representing an increase from prior years in both the raw number and the proportion of reports.
- ✚ Child maltreatment costs public systems more than \$80 billion annually. While our mission to prevent abuse before it ever occurs is the humane alternative to the potential of maltreatment, the economic cost argument often resonates with public officials.

Prevent Child Abuse America continues to advocate for a national strategy to assess and monitor progress in promoting the well-being of all children. Ideally, that strategy could provide focus, clarity and better understanding of how to strengthen families, communities and public systems to prevent a child from ever being abused or neglected in the first place.

## **Understanding Child Maltreatment 2013: Table of Contents**

Introduction	<a href="#">Page 1</a>
Part 1: What these numbers mean	<a href="#">Page 1</a>
Part 2: Implications for prevention	<a href="#">Page 5</a>
Conclusion	<a href="#">Page 7</a>

### **List of Attachments:**

[Attachment 1: ACF Press Release on Child Maltreatment 2013](#)

[Attachment 2: Summary of state commentary related to using NCANDS data for trends](#)

[Attachment 3: Links for related documents](#)

[Attachment 4: States Rate of victimization rate per 1,000 children](#)

[Attachment 5: States rate per 1,000 children by gender](#)

[Attachment 6: Number of unique victims by state, Five year trend](#)

[Attachment 7: Screened in and screened out referrals 2013, by state](#)

[Attachment 8: Estimated costs of child maltreatment, by state](#)

[Attachment 9: Trend in child fatality reports, by state](#)

# Understanding Child Maltreatment 2013

## Introduction

This paper presents findings from a review of the report [Child Maltreatment 2013](#), the 24<sup>th</sup> annual report on child maltreatment incidences, 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 contains all screened in referrals to CPS agencies that received a disposition, including those that received an alternative response: these data represent the universe of known child maltreatment cases for FFY 2013.<sup>6</sup> This dataset does not record information describing “screened out” referrals, that is, those referrals that do not meet each state’s legal standard to warrant an investigation.

Data for prior years is often adjusted after publication of a report. For example, in [Child Maltreatment 2012](#), (CM 2012) the total number of screened out cases was reported as 1,116,160;<sup>7</sup> in [Child Maltreatment 2013](#) (CM 2013) the total for screened out cases in 2012 is reported as 1,123,550.<sup>8</sup> The number of unique victims in 2012 reported in [CM 2012](#) is 678,810;<sup>9</sup> the number of unique victims in 2012 reported in [CM 2013](#) is 680,200.<sup>10</sup>

While these differences are not large, neither are the differences from 2012 to 2013 which are reported as a meaningful change by ACF. State level adjustments and/or changes in estimation techniques can contribute to these adjustments. State level detail is not provided; these adjustments impact the conclusions about trends reported in prior year reports.

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

Yes. The data used to develop this report come from each state’s CPS data system. 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. Federal legislation provides a foundation for states by identifying a set of acts or behaviors that define child abuse and neglect. The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), (42 U.S.C. §5101), as amended by the CAPTA Reauthorization

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<sup>6</sup> CM 2013 page 1

<sup>7</sup> CM 2012, page 11

<sup>8</sup> CM2013 page 7

<sup>9</sup> CM 2012 page 19

<sup>10</sup> CM 2013 page 21

Act of 2010, retained the existing definition of child abuse and neglect as, at a minimum: *Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or an act or failure to act, which presents an imminent risk of serious harm.* Most states recognize four major types of maltreatment: neglect, physical abuse, psychological maltreatment, and sexual abuse.<sup>11</sup>

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.

**14 states indicated that changes in either policy, practice or data systems make it unwise to use their 2013 data to show a trend from prior years.** Sample reasons include "prioritized closing reports that were received during prior reporting periods, increasing the number of reports of abuse and neglect reported in this cycle"<sup>12</sup> and "still in the process of accurately reporting data in the Child File and certain known data errors still exist"<sup>13</sup>. An additional fourteen states offer commentary indicating that their data *might* be unstable for trend analysis. Sample statements include "the number of investigations has increased due to consistency in the screening process and availability of [state name] Centralized intake"<sup>14</sup> and "Management cites that the increasing number of referrals received have resulted from the public's awareness of child maltreatment and mandatory reporting laws for professionals."<sup>15</sup>

[Attachment 4](#) lists states indicating either a definite or possible issue with using their NCANDS data submission for trend analysis. If your state indicates an issue, consider contacting the NCANDS data expert for your state; their contact information can be found in the State Commentary section beginning on page 124.

The National Incidence Study (NIS) of child maltreatment is conducted periodically and provides estimates of child maltreatment in this country using 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 *Endangerment Standard*, children in any category of maltreatment are counted as long as they are regarded as endangered by the abuse or neglect."<sup>16</sup> 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.**"<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> CM 2013 Page xiii

<sup>12</sup> CM 2013 Page 129

<sup>13</sup> CM 2013 Page 206

<sup>14</sup> CM 2013 Page 175

<sup>15</sup> CM 2013 Page 142

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.nis4.org/DefAbuse.asp>

<sup>17</sup> NIS 4 page 16 accessed at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/research/project/national-incidence-study-of-child-abuse-and-neglect-nis-4-2004-2009>

More than half of our Prevent Child Abuse America chapters are working to prevent 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](#).<sup>18</sup>

◆ **The headline in the [ACF Press Release](#)<sup>19</sup> announcing **Child Maltreatment 2013** 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 679,000 victims of child abuse or neglect across the country in 2013, down from 680,000 victims in 2012”<sup>20</sup> This is based on an estimate of 9.1 cases per 1,000 children.

*The national victimization rate was calculated by dividing the number of victims from reporting states by the child population of reporting states and multiplying by 1,000. If fewer than 52 states reported data in a given year, the number of estimated 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. If 52 states reported data in a given year the number of estimated victims was calculated by taking the number of reported victims and rounding it to the nearest 1000. Because of the rounding rule, the national estimate could have fewer victims than the actual number of victims. <sup>21</sup>*

Year	Reporting States	Child Population of Reporting States	Victims (unique count) from Reporting States	National Victimization Rate per 1,000 Children	Child Population of all 52 States	National Estimate of Victims (unique count)
2009	50	74,495,280	693,484	9.3	75,512,062	702,000
2010	51	74,151,372	688,121	9.3	75,016,501	698,000
2011	51	73,909,031	676,505	9.2	74,771,549	688,000
2012	52	74,549,919	680,200	9.1	74,549,919	680,000
2013	52	74,399,940	678,932	9.1	74,399,940	679,000

*The national victimization rate was calculated by dividing the number of victims from reporting states by the child population of reporting states and multiplying by 1,000.*

*If 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. If 52 states reported data in a given year, the number of estimated victims was calculated by taking the number of reported victims and rounding it to the nearest 1,000. Because of the rounding rule, the national estimate could have fewer victims than the actual reported number of victims.*

<sup>18</sup> Remarks about counting child sexual abuse begin @ the 10:30 minutes: seconds' time stamp. full link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-fViw7Uuxs&feature=youtu.be>

<sup>19</sup> ACF Press release, Attachment 1

<sup>20</sup> ACF Press Release accessed at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/media/press/2015/fewer-child-abuse-and-neglect-victims-for-seventh-consecutive-year>

<sup>21</sup> Text reproduced from Exhibit 3-C, page 21. Underline added by author for emphasis

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.

**14 states indicated that changes in either policy, practice or data systems make it unwise to use their 2013 data to show a trend from prior years; an additional 14 states indicated a possible reason for inconsistency.** [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 14.6, 12.5, and 10.6 victims, respectively, per 1,000 children in the population of the same race or ethnicity. The overall rate was 9.1 per 1,000 children.

To find these numbers for your state, see Table 3-7 on page 40 of [Child Maltreatment 2013](#).

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

Variations in the use and definitions around alternative and differential response add to the potential unsuitability of using the NCANDS figures for generalization and trend analysis. “In some states, reports of maltreatment may not be investigated, but are instead assigned to an alternative track, called alternative response, family assessment response (FAR), or differential response (DR). Cases assigned this response often include early determinations that the children have a low or moderate risk of maltreatment.”... “Variations in how states define and implement alternative response programs continue to emerge.”<sup>22</sup>

**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.**

An increasingly vocal contingent of researchers is emerging who are expressing concern about variations in alternative or differential response; the variability not only makes it difficult to count, but difficult to generalize evaluation findings from one program to another. For an interesting discussion of this issue, please consider the work of Dr. Elizabeth Bartholet which can be downloaded from this [site](#)<sup>23</sup> and commentary on that work which can be read [here](#).<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> CM 2013 Page 18

<sup>23</sup> [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2477089##](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2477089##)

<sup>24</sup> <https://chronicleofsocialchange.org/analysis/harvards-elizabeth-bartholet-takes-on-differential-response/8731>



## 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.<sup>25</sup> 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, but not neglect.

### ◆ 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](#)<sup>26</sup> found that the national cost of child abuse and neglect exceeds \$80 billion annually.
- [The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)<sup>27</sup> 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 estimated public cost of \$80,260,411,087 as established by Prevent Child Abuse America proportionally by each state's number of victims.
- ◆ The table also shows the results of multiplying the number of victims in your state in 2013 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, which include child maltreatment. Experiencing ACEs means lifetime costs and effects. Detail can be found at [www.AceStudy.org](http://www.AceStudy.org).

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<sup>25</sup> 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).

<sup>26</sup>[http://www.preventchildabuse.org/images/research/pcaa\\_cost\\_report\\_2012\\_gelles\\_perlman.pdf](http://www.preventchildabuse.org/images/research/pcaa_cost_report_2012_gelles_perlman.pdf)

<sup>27</sup><http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213411003140>

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

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

CM 2013 reports that there were 1,179,468 cases screened out after a referrals was made to the state CPS system. This is an increase of almost 5% from the 1,116,160 cases reported for 2012. This continues an upward trend.

**Exhibit 2–A Referral Rates, 2009–2013**

Year	Reporting States	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		
2009	47	64,780,672	1,715,603	978,463	2,694,066	41.6	75,512,062	3,141,000
2010	47	64,430,107	1,707,936	1,011,296	2,719,232	42.2	75,016,501	3,166,000
2011	47	64,256,690	1,766,653	1,057,136	2,823,789	43.9	74,771,549	3,282,000
2012	47	64,115,477	1,826,641	1,123,550	2,950,191	46.0	74,549,919	3,429,000
2013	47	64,037,380	1,837,326	1,179,468	3,016,794	47.1	74,399,940	3,504,000

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

*This table includes only those states that reported both screened-in and screened-out referrals. States that reported 100.0 percent of referrals as screened in were included.*

*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.*

Child Maltreatment 2013 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. This report includes an estimate for 2013 that there were 3.5 million referrals, representing an estimated 6.4 million children; more than one-third (39%) of calls (referrals) to CPS agencies were screened out and never considered reports. This represents more than one million cases involving more than two 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 above.**

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."<sup>28</sup> Detailed information on these 1,116,160 screened-out cases is not provided, but 2013 state data can be found in [attachment 7](#).

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

<sup>28</sup> [Child Maltreatment 2012](#) page 5

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 all victims and almost 80% of child fatalities.<sup>29</sup> Both NCANDS data and the National Incidence Studies (NIS) show a stable rate of child neglect. While abuse may be decreasing, neglect is not. Chapters could consider identifying interventions known to promote protective factors and reduce risk factors associated with neglect. Healthy Families America sites can highlight their ability to identify and address risk factors for neglect such as isolation and maternal depression.

## Conclusion

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 of 'referrals' that never became 'reports' which now number more than 1.1 million;
- 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 annually provides is an opportunity for prevention advocates to remind the public what everyone can do to prevent child maltreatment and promote healthy families.

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<sup>29</sup> CM 2013, page 56

**Attachment 1**  
**ACF Press Release on Child Maltreatment 2013**

# Fewer child abuse and neglect victims for seventh consecutive year

January 15, 2015

The number of child abuse and maltreatment victims has dropped nationwide for the seventh 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 679,000 victims of child abuse or neglect across the country in 2013, down from 680,000 victims in 2012. Most states recognize four major types of maltreatment: neglect, physical abuse, psychological maltreatment and sexual abuse. Although any of the forms of child maltreatment may be found separately, they may also occur simultaneously.

The estimated number of fatalities attributable to child abuse and neglect also decreased to 1,520 in 2013.

"We feel encouraged by the decline in victims and fatalities due to neglect and abuse," said Acting Assistant Secretary for Children and Families Mark Greenberg. "But there are still far too many children who are victimized in this country. We will continue to work closely with states to ensure we're protecting children from abuse and harm."

The report also provided more detailed insight into child fatality cases:

- The national rate of child fatalities was 2.04 deaths per 100,000 children.
- Nearly three-quarters (73.9 percent) of all child fatalities were younger than 3 years old.
- Boys had a higher child fatality rate than girls at 2.36 boys per 100,000 boys in the population. Girls died of abuse and neglect at a rate of 1.77 per 100,000 girls in the population.
- More than 85 percent (86.8 percent) of child fatalities were comprised of White (39.3 percent), African-American (33.0 percent), and Hispanic (14.5 percent) victims.
- Four-fifths (78.9 percent) of child fatalities were caused by one or both parents

Accessed at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/media/press/2015/fewer-child-abuse-and-neglect-victims-for-seventh-consecutive-year>

**Attachment 2:  
Summary of state commentary related to  
using NCANDS data for trends**

State	Issue or change possibly effecting trend?	CM 2013 Page number	Issue as described in State Commentary
Alabama	Yes	126	For FFY 2013, a coding error occurred and the medical neglect maltreatment type was included in neglect. A fix is already in place and medical neglect will be reported separately for FFY 2014.
Alaska,	Yes	127	The 2013 submission is the first submission based on new extraction code. Major methodology changes are summarized in the appropriate sections below. in general, data for 2013 may not be comparable to data reported in prior years and over-the-year changes should be interpreted with caution
Arizona,	Yes	129	The division prioritized closing reports that were received during prior reporting periods, increasing the number of reports of abuse and neglect reported in this cycle.
Arkansas	Yes	132	The child abuse hotline documented an increase in the number of calls screened out during state fiscal year 2013 due to revisions to the child maltreatment statute
California	NO		
Colorado,	NO		
Connecticut	NO		
Delaware	Maybe	142	Management cites that the increasing number of referrals received have resulted from the public's awareness of child maltreatment and mandatory reporting laws for professionals

DC	Maybe	143	The increase in the number of screened-out referrals are due to the following: 1. The implementation of the information sharing and consultation framework known as the R.E.d (Review Evaluate and direct) Team process.
Florida	Fatalities only	146	The decrease in fatalities from FFY 2012 to FFY 2013 is due in part to the way that fatalities are reported
Georgia	NO		
Hawaii	NO		
Idaho	Yes	152	This centralization accounts for a slight increase in child abuse and neglect reports for FFY 2013.
Illinois	NO		
Indiana	YES	155	in July 2012, Indiana instituted a new child welfare information system. Several changes to Indiana law went into effect during July 2013 that may have affected Indiana's FFY 2013 NCANDS data:
Iowa,	NO		
Kansas	NO		
Kentucky	NO		
Louisiana	Fatalities only	164	There were seven additional fatalities included in the Agency File that were not reported in the Child File due to data entry errors.
Maine	NO		
Maryland	Maybe	166	Substantial improvements were made to the Child File in December 2012, and additional improvements were made in December 2013.
Massachusetts	NO		



Michigan	Yes	171	The increase in the number of screened-out referrals was due to the increase in the number of referrals and due to state and county efforts toward education, support, and prevention of child abuse and neglect.
Minnesota	Yes	172	For FFY 2013, there was a decrease in report dispositions of closed with no finding. This is a result of a change in policy.
Mississippi	Maybe	175	The number of investigations has increased due to consistency in the screening process and availability of Mississippi Centralized intake.
Missouri	Yes	179	In FFY 2013, the number of victims in Missouri decreased by more than 60 percent. Missouri is currently defending several lawsuits challenging the validity of the Children's division's investigative conclusions that are made after a 90-day notification deadline imposed by state statute
Montana	NO		
Nebraska,	Maybe	182	The decrease in the number of accepted reports during this time was likely affected by the implementation of the SDM intake tool, which provided a consistent statewide screening process and specific guidelines to intake workers to use when making screening decisions.
Nevada	NO		
New Hampshire	NO		
New Jersey	Maybe	190	With the implementation of the four-tier system, an increase in substantiations was anticipated.

New Mexico	Yes	191	...During FFY 2013 there was also an intensive effort to close backlogged investigations.
New York	NO		
North Carolina	NO		
North Dakota	Maybe	197	These changes occurred mid-year and will affect the data that is reported in 2011 and 2012.
Ohio	Maybe	201	The number of reports with a disposition of AR non-victim increased from FFY 2012 to FFY 2013. This increase is attributed to 22 new counties implementing DR
Oklahoma	Maybe	205	The capacity of the state Saws was expanded to include reports of abuse and neglect to children in facilities.
Oregon	Yes	206	Oregon is still in the process of accurately reporting data in the Child File and certain known data errors still exist:
Pennsylvania	No		
Puerto Rico	MAYBE	211	The number of reports increased from FFY 2012 to FFY 2013. during January 2013, AdFAn conducted a review process to validate the current status of referrals and investigations where a backlog of pending investigations was identified
Rhode Island	NO		
South Carolina	Yes	215	The decrease in unsubstantiated reports is related to the increase in alternative response non-victim reports.

South Dakota	MAYBE	217	There was a decrease in child victims from FFY 2012 to FFY 2013. CPS will look into reasons for the decrease after review of more data. There was also a decrease in response time from FFY 2012 to FFY 2013
Tennessee	NO		
Texas	NO		
Utah	NO		
Vermont	NO		
Virginia	Maybe	226	A large number of family assessment cases were not reported to nans because of unknown maltreatment type.
Washington	NO		
West Virginia	NO		
Wisconsin	Yes	231	Alternative response continues to be rolled out to more counties, which has created a shift in our maltreatment and child victim data.
Wyoming	Yes	233	FFY 2012 to FFY 2013. However, Wyoming had a decrease in the number of children who entered care as a result of abuse or neglect. This substantial decrease in the number of children in state's custody can be attributed to the cross-training of caseworkers within the state, including caseworkers that mainly work juvenile probation cases.

## **Attachment 3: Links for referenced and related documents**

### **Child Maltreatment 2013**

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/child-maltreatment-2013>

### **Child Maltreatment 2012**

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/child-maltreatment-2012>

### **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](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-fViv7Uuxs&noredirect=1> , start @ minute 10

### **National Incidence Study - 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&>

### **National Incidence Study - NIS 4**

[http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse\\_neglect/natl\\_incid/reports/natl\\_incid/nis4\\_report\\_congress\\_full\\_pdf\\_jan2010.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse_neglect/natl_incid/reports/natl_incid/nis4_report_congress_full_pdf_jan2010.pdf)

**Attachment 4:**

**Five year trend**

**Rate of victimization per 1,000 children, by state**

**Table 3–3 Child Victims, 2009–2013**

State	Rate per 1,000 Children				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	7.2	8.3	7.6	8.6	7.9
Alaska	19.3	15.0	15.4	15.6	13.0
Arizona	2.2	3.7	5.4	6.2	8.1
Arkansas	14.0	16.5	15.6	15.7	14.6
California	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.2
Colorado	9.2	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.2
Connecticut	11.7	12.2	12.4	10.3	9.3
Delaware	9.7	10.3	12.0	11.4	9.4
District of Columbia	28.8	26.4	22.9	19.9	18.4
Florida	11.3	12.6	13.0	13.3	12.0
Georgia	9.0	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.7
Hawaii	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.6	4.3
Idaho	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.9
Illinois	8.6	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.8
Indiana	14.0	13.3	11.2	12.7	13.7
Iowa	16.3	16.5	15.2	14.9	15.7
Kansas	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
Kentucky	16.0	16.6	16.6	16.8	19.7
Louisiana	8.1	7.5	8.5	7.6	9.1
Maine	14.0	12.0	11.6	14.3	14.6
Maryland	11.3	9.7	10.2	9.7	9.2
Massachusetts	24.2	17.3	14.4	13.7	14.6
Michigan	12.8	13.9	14.5	14.7	15.1
Minnesota	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Mississippi	9.6	9.8	9.0	10.2	10.1
Missouri	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.3	1.3
Montana	6.9	6.2	4.8	5.9	6.3
Nebraska	10.8	9.9	9.3	8.4	8.6
Nevada	6.5	7.0	8.1	8.2	8.2
New Hampshire	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.0
New Jersey	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.7
New Mexico	9.6	10.5	10.8	11.5	12.9
New York	17.5	17.8	16.9	16.0	15.2
North Carolina	9.8	9.6	10.0	10.1	8.7
North Dakota		7.5	8.5	8.9	9.3
Ohio	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.4
Oklahoma	7.8	7.7	8.4	10.2	12.2
Oregon				11.1	12.0
Pennsylvania	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Puerto Rico	11.6	12.3	11.8	10.1	10.9
Rhode Island	12.4	14.6	14.2	14.9	14.6
South Carolina	11.5	10.9	10.5	10.6	9.6
South Dakota	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.0	4.7
Tennessee	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0
Texas	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.2
Utah	14.6	14.7	12.0	10.6	10.4
Vermont	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.1
Virginia	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
Washington	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.5
West Virginia	12.9	10.2	10.4	12.0	12.3
Wisconsin	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5
Wyoming	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
<b>National</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>

**Attachment 5:**

**Victimization rate per 1,000 children by state,  
By gender of child**

**Table 3–6 Victims by Sex, 2013**

State	Victims (unique count)				Rate per 1,000 Children	
	Boy	Girl	Unknown	Total	Boy	Girl
Alabama	3,982	4,822	5	8,809	7.0	8.9
Alaska	1,166	1,270	12	2,448	12.0	13.9
Arizona	6,689	6,459	23	13,171	8.1	8.2
Arkansas	4,827	5,543		10,370	13.3	16.0
California	37,224	38,384	33	75,641	7.9	8.6
Colorado	4,894	5,267		10,161	7.7	8.7
Connecticut	3,558	3,687	42	7,287	8.9	9.6
Delaware	917	998		1,915	8.9	10.0
District of Columbia	1,022	1,026	2	2,050	18.2	18.6
Florida	24,100	24,114	243	48,457	11.7	12.3
Georgia	9,418	9,626	18	19,062	7.4	7.9
Hawaii	654	667	3	1,324	4.1	4.5
Idaho	859	815		1,674	3.9	3.9
Illinois	14,441	15,095	183	29,719	9.4	10.2
Indiana	10,297	11,456	2	21,755	12.7	14.8
Iowa	5,797	5,540	8	11,345	15.6	15.7
Kansas	901	1,162		2,063	2.4	3.3
Kentucky	9,802	9,910	293	20,005	18.9	20.0
Louisiana	4,933	5,093	93	10,119	8.7	9.3
Maine	1,905	1,907	8	3,820	14.2	15.0
Maryland	5,966	6,408	23	12,397	8.7	9.7
Massachusetts	9,926	9,738	643	20,307	13.9	14.3
Michigan	17,103	16,831	4	33,938	14.9	15.4
Minnesota	2,012	2,171		4,183	3.1	3.5
Mississippi	3,485	3,928	2	7,415	9.2	10.9
Missouri	744	1,082	1	1,827	1.0	1.6
Montana	700	692	22	1,414	6.1	6.3
Nebraska	1,927	2,066		3,993	8.1	9.1
Nevada	2,691	2,747		5,438	8.0	8.5
New Hampshire	420	401	1	822	3.0	3.0
New Jersey	4,620	4,836	34	9,490	4.5	4.9
New Mexico	3,289	3,224	17	6,530	12.7	12.9
New York	32,315	32,103	160	64,578	14.9	15.5
North Carolina	10,061	9,812		19,873	8.6	8.8
North Dakota	727	787	3	1,517	8.7	9.9
Ohio	12,769	14,708	85	27,562	9.4	11.4
Oklahoma	5,654	5,919	2	11,575	11.7	12.8
Oregon	4,962	5,316	2	10,280	11.3	12.7
Pennsylvania	1,106	2,154		3,260	0.8	1.6
Puerto Rico	4,338	4,457	55	8,850	10.4	11.3
Rhode Island	1,580	1,548	4	3,132	14.4	14.9
South Carolina	5,076	5,179	149	10,404	9.2	9.8
South Dakota	507	476	1	984	4.7	4.7
Tennessee	4,662	5,686	29	10,377	6.1	7.8
Texas	31,233	33,269	101	64,603	8.7	9.7
Utah	4,267	5,031	8	9,306	9.3	11.5
Vermont	321	425		746	5.1	7.1
Virginia	2,761	3,100	2	5,863	2.9	3.4
Washington	3,517	3,601	14	7,132	4.3	4.6
West Virginia	2,381	2,296	18	4,695	12.2	12.3
Wisconsin	2,059	2,430	37	4,526	3.1	3.8
Wyoming	349	371		720	4.9	5.5
<b>National</b>	<b>330,914</b>	<b>345,633</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>678,932</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>



**Attachment 6:**

**Number of unique victims by state:  
Five year trend**

**Table 3-3 Child Victims, 2009-2013** (continued)

State	Victims (unique count)					Percent Change from 2009 to 2013
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Alabama	8,123	9,367	8,601	9,573	8,809	8.4
Alaska	3,544	2,825	2,898	2,928	2,448	-30.9
Arizona	3,803	6,023	8,708	10,039	13,171	246.3
Arkansas	9,926	11,729	11,105	11,133	10,370	4.5
California	73,962	76,758	80,100	76,026	75,641	2.3
Colorado	11,341	11,166	10,604	10,482	10,161	-10.4
Connecticut	9,431	9,954	10,005	8,151	7,287	-22.7
Delaware	2,015	2,125	2,466	2,335	1,915	-5.0
District of Columbia	3,279	2,672	2,377	2,141	2,050	-37.5
Florida	45,841	50,239	51,920	53,341	48,457	5.7
Georgia	23,249	19,976	18,541	18,752	19,062	-18.0
Hawaii	2,007	1,744	1,346	1,398	1,324	-34.0
Idaho	1,571	1,609	1,470	1,428	1,674	6.6
Illinois	27,446	26,442	25,832	27,497	29,719	8.3
Indiana	22,330	21,362	17,930	20,223	21,755	-2.6
Iowa	11,636	12,005	11,028	10,751	11,345	-2.5
Kansas	1,329	1,504	1,729	1,868	2,063	55.2
Kentucky	16,187	17,029	16,994	17,054	20,005	23.6
Louisiana	9,063	8,344	9,545	8,458	10,119	11.7
Maine	3,809	3,269	3,118	3,781	3,820	0.3
Maryland	15,310	13,059	13,740	13,079	12,397	-19.0
Massachusetts	34,639	24,428	20,262	19,234	20,307	-41.4
Michigan	29,976	32,412	33,333	33,394	33,938	13.2
Minnesota	4,668	4,462	4,342	4,238	4,183	-10.4
Mississippi	7,369	7,403	6,712	7,599	7,415	0.6
Missouri	5,226	5,313	5,826	4,685	1,827	-65.0
Montana	1,521	1,383	1,066	1,324	1,414	-7.0
Nebraska	4,871	4,572	4,307	3,888	3,993	-18.0
Nevada	4,443	4,624	5,331	5,437	5,438	22.4
New Hampshire	924	851	876	901	822	-11.0
New Jersey	8,725	8,981	8,238	9,031	9,490	8.8
New Mexico	4,915	5,440	5,601	5,882	6,530	32.9
New York	77,620	77,011	72,625	68,375	64,578	-16.8
North Carolina	22,371	21,895	22,940	23,150	19,873	-11.2
North Dakota		1,122	1,295	1,402	1,517	
Ohio	31,270	31,295	30,601	29,250	27,562	-11.9
Oklahoma	7,138	7,207	7,836	9,627	11,575	62.2
Oregon				9,576	10,280	
Pennsylvania	3,913	3,555	3,287	3,417	3,260	-16.7
Puerto Rico	11,136	11,030	10,271	8,470	8,850	-20.5
Rhode Island	2,804	3,268	3,131	3,218	3,132	11.7
South Carolina	12,381	11,802	11,324	11,439	10,404	-16.0
South Dakota	1,443	1,360	1,353	1,224	984	-31.8
Tennessee	8,822	8,760	9,243	10,069	10,377	17.6
Texas	66,359	64,937	63,474	62,551	64,603	-2.6
Utah	12,692	12,854	10,586	9,419	9,306	-26.7
Vermont	696	658	630	649	746	7.2
Virginia	5,951	6,449	5,964	5,826	5,863	-1.5
Washington	6,070	6,593	6,541	6,546	7,132	17.5
West Virginia	4,978	3,961	4,000	4,591	4,695	-5.7
Wisconsin	4,654	4,569	4,750	4,645	4,526	-2.8
Wyoming	707	725	703	705	720	1.8
<b>National</b>	<b>693,484</b>	<b>688,121</b>	<b>676,505</b>	<b>680,200</b>	<b>678,932</b>	<b>-3.8</b>

**Attachment 7:**

**Screened in and screened out referrals 2013, by state**

**Table 2-1 Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2013**

State	Number			Percent		Total Referrals Rate per 1,000 Children
	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)	Screened-Out Referrals	Total Referrals	Screened-In Referrals (Reports)	Screened-Out Referrals	
Alabama	19,715	246	19,961	98.8	1.2	18.0
Alaska	6,670	8,520	15,190	43.9	56.1	80.7
Arizona	42,547	20,739	63,286	67.2	32.8	39.1
Arkansas	34,267	17,464	51,731	66.2	33.8	72.9
California	232,185	128,694	360,879	64.3	35.7	39.3
Colorado	29,999	49,704	79,703	37.6	62.4	64.4
Connecticut	19,031	19,406	38,437	49.5	50.5	48.9
Delaware	6,916	10,354	17,270	40.0	60.0	84.8
District of Columbia	6,231	1,604	7,835	79.5	20.5	70.3
Florida	160,507	65,809	226,316	70.9	29.1	56.2
Georgia	55,362	21,216	76,578	72.3	27.7	30.8
Hawaii						
Idaho	7,475	8,929	16,404	45.6	54.4	38.3
Illinois	66,528	0	66,528	100.0	0.0	22.0
Indiana	95,140	65,738	160,878	59.1	40.9	101.4
Iowa	25,207	23,414	48,621	51.8	48.2	67.2
Kansas	23,457	15,338	38,795	60.5	39.5	53.6
Kentucky	55,186	22,870	78,056	70.7	29.3	77.0
Louisiana	25,788	16,215	42,003	61.4	38.6	37.7
Maine	8,630	9,126	17,756	48.6	51.4	68.0
Maryland	24,676	28,978	53,654	46.0	54.0	39.9
Massachusetts	37,867	37,693	75,560	50.1	49.9	54.2
Michigan	86,997	50,878	137,875	63.1	36.9	61.4
Minnesota	20,316	49,006	69,322	29.3	70.7	54.2
Mississippi	22,234	5,799	28,033	79.3	20.7	38.0
Missouri	61,699	16,507	78,206	78.9	21.1	56.0
Montana	7,137	6,140	13,277	53.8	46.2	59.3
Nebraska	10,700	20,676	31,376	34.1	65.9	67.6
Nevada	12,970	12,116	25,086	51.7	48.3	37.9
New Hampshire	8,741	4,900	13,641	64.1	35.9	50.3
New Jersey	59,151	0	59,151	100.0	0.0	29.3
New Mexico	18,128	13,576	31,704	57.2	42.8	62.5
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota	3,779	0	3,779	100.0	0.0	23.2
Ohio	80,472	86,111	166,583	48.3	51.7	62.9
Oklahoma	35,678	24,208	59,886	59.6	40.4	63.2
Oregon	28,522	37,197	65,719	43.4	56.6	76.6
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	6,760	5,800	12,560	53.8	46.2	58.7
South Carolina	22,772	4,834	27,606	82.5	17.5	25.6
South Dakota	2,676	13,003	15,679	17.1	82.9	75.4
Tennessee	60,100	42,648	102,748	58.5	41.5	68.9
Texas	164,085	34,542	198,627	82.6	17.4	28.2
Utah	19,493	18,155	37,648	51.8	48.2	42.0
Vermont	4,079	11,690	15,769	25.9	74.1	128.5
Virginia	32,384	37,695	70,079	46.2	53.8	37.6
Washington	37,501	47,595	85,096	44.1	55.9	53.3
West Virginia	18,965	17,919	36,884	51.4	48.6	96.6
Wisconsin	25,286	42,961	68,247	37.1	62.9	52.2
Wyoming	3,317	3,455	6,772	49.0	51.0	49.2
<b>National</b>	<b>1,837,326</b>	<b>1,179,468</b>	<b>3,016,794</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>47.1</b>

**Attachment 8:**

**Estimated costs of child maltreatment, by state**

Child Victims, 2013		Per cent of national total of child victims	Proportional share of \$80 billion annual expenditures in US	Estimated cost using CDC&P lifetime cost of \$210,012 per case
8809	Alabama	1.297%	\$ 1,041,361,964	\$ 1,849,995,708
2448	Alaska	0.361%	\$ 289,391,996	\$ 514,109,376
13171	Arizona	1.940%	\$ 1,557,018,780	\$ 2,766,068,052
10370	Arkansas	1.527%	\$ 1,225,896,648	\$ 2,177,824,440
75,641	California	11.141%	\$ 8,941,952,589	\$ 15,885,517,692
10,161	Colorado	1.497%	\$ 1,201,189,570	\$ 2,133,931,932
7,287	Connecticut	1.073%	\$ 861,437,693	\$ 1,530,357,444
1,915	Delaware	0.282%	\$ 226,383,036	\$ 402,172,980
2,050	District of	0.302%	\$ 242,342,153	\$ 430,524,600
48,457	Florida	7.137%	\$ 5,728,377,422	\$ 10,176,551,484
19,062	Georgia	2.808%	\$ 2,253,427,377	\$ 4,003,248,744
1,324	Hawaii	0.195%	\$ 156,517,566	\$ 278,055,888
1,674	Idaho	0.247%	\$ 197,893,056	\$ 351,560,088
29,719	Illinois	4.377%	\$ 3,513,251,927	\$ 6,241,346,628
21,755	Indiana	3.204%	\$ 2,571,782,216	\$ 4,568,811,060
11,345	Iowa	1.671%	\$ 1,341,156,940	\$ 2,382,586,140
2,063	Kansas	0.304%	\$ 243,878,957	\$ 433,254,756
20,005	Kentucky	2.947%	\$ 2,364,904,768	\$ 4,201,290,060
10,119	Louisiana	1.490%	\$ 1,196,224,511	\$ 2,125,111,428
3,820	Maine	0.563%	\$ 451,583,915	\$ 802,245,840
12,397	Maryland	1.826%	\$ 1,465,519,840	\$ 2,603,518,764
20,307	Massachusetts	2.991%	\$ 2,400,605,904	\$ 4,264,713,684
33,938	Michigan	4.999%	\$ 4,012,003,899	\$ 7,127,387,256
4,183	Minnesota	0.616%	\$ 494,496,208	\$ 878,480,196
7,415	Mississippi	1.092%	\$ 876,569,300	\$ 1,557,238,980
1,827	Missouri	0.269%	\$ 215,980,056	\$ 383,691,924
1,414	Montana	0.208%	\$ 167,156,978	\$ 296,956,968
3,993	Nebraska	0.588%	\$ 472,035,228	\$ 838,577,916
5,438	Nevada	0.801%	\$ 642,856,892	\$ 1,142,045,256
822	New Ham	0.121%	\$ 97,173,293	\$ 172,629,864
9,490	New Jersey	1.398%	\$ 1,121,866,846	\$ 1,993,013,880
6,530	New Mexico	0.962%	\$ 771,948,420	\$ 1,371,378,360
64,578	New York	9.512%	\$ 7,634,132,472	\$ 13,562,154,936
19,873	North Car	2.927%	\$ 2,349,300,297	\$ 4,173,568,476
1,517	North Dakota	0.223%	\$ 179,333,193	\$ 318,588,204
27,562	Ohio	4.060%	\$ 3,258,260,695	\$ 5,788,350,744
11,575	Oklahoma	1.705%	\$ 1,368,346,548	\$ 2,430,888,900
10,280	Oregon	1.514%	\$ 1,215,257,236	\$ 2,158,923,360
3,260	Pennsylvania	0.480%	\$ 385,383,131	\$ 684,639,120
8,850	Puerto Rico	1.304%	\$ 1,046,208,808	\$ 1,858,606,200
3,132	Rhode Isla	0.461%	\$ 370,251,524	\$ 657,757,584
10,404	South Car	1.532%	\$ 1,229,915,981	\$ 2,184,964,848

Child Victims, 2013	Per cent of national total of child victims	Proportional share of \$80 billion annual expenditures in US	Estimated cost using CDC&P lifetime cost of \$210,012 per case
984	South Dakota	0.145%	\$ 116,324,234
10,377	Tennessee	1.528%	\$ 1,226,724,158
64,603	Texas	9.515%	\$ 7,637,087,864
9,306	Utah	1.371%	\$ 1,100,115,160
746	Vermont	0.110%	\$ 88,188,901
5,863	Virginia	0.864%	\$ 693,098,558
7,132	Washington	1.050%	\$ 843,114,262
4,695	West Virginia	0.692%	\$ 555,022,639
4,526	Wisconsin	0.667%	\$ 535,044,188
720	Wyoming	0.106%	\$ 85,115,293
678,932			<b>\$ 80,260,411,087</b>

Sample statements, using Wyoming as an example:

*An estimated \$85 million was spent in our state in 2013 to pay for the costs of child maltreatment.*

Source:

[http://www.preventchildabuse.org/images/research/pcaa\\_co\\_st\\_report\\_2012\\_gelles\\_perlman.pdf](http://www.preventchildabuse.org/images/research/pcaa_co_st_report_2012_gelles_perlman.pdf)

*The 720 victims of child maltreatment in 2013 will cost our economy more than \$150 million dollars over their lifetime, according to the cost estimates developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

Source:

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

**Attachment 9:  
Trend in child fatality reports, by state**



**Table 4–2 Child Fatalities, 2009–2013**

State	Child Fatalities from Reporting States				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	14	13	11	21	32
Alaska	1	3	3	4	1
Arizona	30	20	34	30	54
Arkansas	13	19	12	33	29
California	185	120	123	128	121
Colorado	35	30	32	39	21
Connecticut	4	4	8	6	5
Delaware	3	2	1	3	6
District of Columbia	5	2	3	2	3
Florida	156	180	133	179	121
Georgia	60	77	65	71	90
Hawaii	3	2	2	3	5
Idaho	4	2	3	6	5
Illinois	77	73	82	108	96
Indiana	50	24	34	23	28
Iowa	10	7	10	7	5
Kansas	8	6	10	8	7
Kentucky	34	30	32	26	23
Louisiana	40	30	45	42	43
Maine	2	1	1		
Maryland	17	24	10	26	27
Massachusetts	17	17			
Michigan	58	71	74	63	59
Minnesota	21	14	15	10	18
Mississippi	14	17	13	7	12
Missouri	39	31	36	20	19
Montana	0	0	0	2	1
Nebraska	10	7	7	6	6
Nevada	30	12	21	18	11
New Hampshire	1	1	2	1	3
New Jersey	24	18	22	16	18
New Mexico	10	19	15	16	7
New York	99	114	83	100	107
North Carolina		17	19	24	29
North Dakota	2	1	1	1	1
Ohio	79	83	67	70	48
Oklahoma	23	27	38	25	43
Oregon	13	22	19	17	10
Pennsylvania	40	29	37	38	34
Puerto Rico	5	8	18	19	10
Rhode Island	2	2	3	1	1
South Carolina	28	25	15	23	25
South Dakota	4	2	3	6	5
Tennessee	46	38	29	31	40
Texas	279	222	246	215	150
Utah	8	13	11	12	7
Vermont	3	4	2	0	0
Virginia	28	38	36	33	33
Washington	21	12	20	21	27
West Virginia	6	8	16	5	17
Wisconsin	24	21	24	31	21
Wyoming	0	1	1	2	0
<b>National</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,484</b>