



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report

Annual Report for Calendar Year 2013
to the Governor and Legislature
s. 48.981(9), Wis. Stats.

Released December 2014

Please contact Child Protective Services Performance Analyst
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Letter from the Administrator

Wisconsin's child welfare system operates with a goal of achieving the following outcomes for all children, youth and families who are touched by our system:

- Children are cared for in safe, permanent, and nurturing families who have the necessary skills and resources to provide for their physical and mental health, behavioral and educational needs.
- Through effective intervention, parents, caregivers, and families improve their ability to develop and maintain a safe, stable environment for their children.
- Children are safely maintained in their own home, families and communities with connections, culture, and relationships preserved and established. When it is necessary to place children in out-of-home care, it is a safe, short and stable experience.

To achieve these outcomes, we are committed to key values and principles, including safety, permanence, stability and well-being for children; strength-based family-centered approaches; respectful interactions with families; cultural competency; and partnership between the child welfare system and families and communities.

The child welfare system has a comprehensive set of standards as well as guidance for case practice. We hold ourselves accountable to the highest standards of practice, and seek to self-correct, innovate and enhance our ability to achieve positive outcomes through continuous improvement.

We believe that it is important to utilize data to manage and evaluate the performance and outcomes of the child welfare system and to make sound policy and program decisions that will serve to improve the quality of services to children and families. This report provides a rich source of data to be used by our stakeholders and the Department to deepen our understanding of the outcomes and trends in Wisconsin's child welfare system.

Thank you for your interest in learning more about Wisconsin's child welfare system. It is our hope that the information in this report will inform efforts to prevent abuse and neglect and better protect children who have been maltreated or are in unsafe homes. We appreciate your continued support for our efforts as we strive to ensure that families are stronger as a result of being involved in our child welfare system.



Fredi-Ellen Bove
Administrator

Executive Summary

In calendar year 2013, county Child Protective Services (CPS) agencies and the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare (BMCW) received a total of 68,943 referrals from reporters alleging maltreatment of children. Law enforcement, educational personnel, and social service workers accounted for the largest sources of CPS reports. A total of 26,108 of these CPS reports, or 37.9 percent, were screened-in by CPS agencies for further assessment. These screened-in reports could involve multiple children within each report, and together they accounted for 24,846 CPS Initial Assessments of families. At the child-level, there were 40,135 CPS maltreatment reports involving 33,818 children and 45,547 allegations of maltreatment. Some children were involved in more than one report and/or were affected by multiple allegations of maltreatment.

Allegations and Findings

Neglect was the most common type of maltreatment allegation during calendar year 2013, followed by physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. Of the 40,135 CPS maltreatment reports, 5,466 were substantiated allegations of maltreatment, representing 13.1 percent of the total. The maltreatment allegation types accounting for the most substantiated findings during calendar year 2013 was neglect.

Child Victims

There were 4,886 unique child victims of maltreatment in 2013. A child is a victim if he/she had at least one substantiated maltreatment finding at the conclusion of a CPS Initial Assessment. This represents 3.7 children per 1,000 children in Wisconsin. Females were more likely to be victims than males due to higher rates of sexual abuse. In calendar year 2013, 20 children died from substantiated maltreatment.

Maltreaters

Roughly equal numbers of males and females were maltreaters in 2013. However, males accounted for the majority of maltreaters in sexual and physical abuse cases, while females accounted for the majority of maltreaters in neglect cases. Primary caregivers accounted for 89.0 percent of the substantiated maltreatment.

CPS Services

Of the families involved in CPS Initial Assessments during calendar year 2013, 14.9 percent of families received services from the CPS agency and 19.6 percent were referred by the CPS agency to a community resource. During 2013, 2,988 children were removed from their family home and placed in an out-of-home placement during the CPS Initial Assessment in order to ensure child safety.

Data Source

Data for this report is from the electronic Wisconsin Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWiSACWIS). CPS agencies use eWiSACWIS to manage their cases. The body of the report provides statewide composite data; county-specific detail is in the appendices.

Introduction

Child Protective Services (CPS) is a key component of the Child Welfare System. CPS intervention is warranted whenever there is a report that a child may be unsafe, abused or neglected, or at risk of maltreatment. The purpose of the CPS system is to identify and alter family conditions that make children unsafe or place them at risk for maltreatment. Services provided by CPS agencies include receiving reports of alleged child maltreatment, assessing these reports as needed, implementing plans to keep children safe, and coordinating services for children and families where maltreatment has occurred or children are assessed to be unsafe.

Wisconsin's CPS programs strive to achieve the following outcomes for all children, youth and families who are touched by the system:

- Children are cared for in safe, permanent and nurturing families who have the necessary skills and resources to provide for their physical, mental health, behavioral and educational needs.
- Through effective intervention, parents, caregivers and families improve their ability to develop and maintain a safe, stable environment for their children.
- Children are safely maintained in their own home, family and community with connections, culture and relationships preserved and established; when it is necessary to place children in out-of-home care, it is a safe, short and stable experience.

This Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report reflects data collected during calendar year 2013 regarding reports of child maltreatment in Wisconsin. This report has been compiled by the Department of Children and Families to assist state policymakers, service providers and the public in understanding and effectively responding to trends in child maltreatment.

Structure of Child Protective Services in Wisconsin

CPS agencies are responsible for identifying and addressing conditions affecting child safety in the home for families who come to the attention of these agencies. In Wisconsin, this critical social responsibility is met through a state-supervised, county-administered system, with the exception of Milwaukee County where the state administers the CPS program. Alleged child maltreatment is reported to 71 county social or human services departments in the state and to the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare (BMCW) in Milwaukee County or to local law enforcement agencies. Alleged child maltreatment involving tribal children is also reported to county CPS agencies and the BMCW or to local law enforcement; CPS agencies and the BMCW are required to notify the tribe of the referral within 24 hours of its receipt. Please refer to **Appendix M** for a complete list of contact information for these county departments.

Child Abuse and Neglect Definitions

State laws define child abuse and neglect. These definitions provide the basis for persons to report suspected child maltreatment and guide county agencies in their response. Throughout this report, the terms 'child maltreatment' and 'child abuse and/or neglect' have the same meaning and can be used interchangeably. Refer to **Appendix A** for a list of Wisconsin's child maltreatment related statutes. State laws and policies concerning child maltreatment pertain to children 17 years of age

and younger, unless otherwise specified. Child maltreatment is generally divided into four basic types: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse.

Neglect is defined in the statutes as, “failure, refusal or inability on the part of a caregiver, for reasons other than poverty, to provide necessary care, food, clothing, medical or dental care or shelter so as to seriously endanger the physical health of the child.” [Ref. s. 48.02(12g), Wis. Stats.]

Physical abuse is defined as, “physical injury inflicted on a child by other than accidental means.” [Ref. s. 48.02(1)(a), Wis. Stats.] “Physical injury includes but is not limited to lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries, severe or frequent bruising or great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22(14).” [Ref. s. 48.02(14g), Wis. Stats.]

Sexual abuse is defined by cross-referencing several crimes in the Wisconsin Criminal Code section of the statutes (see **Appendix A**). In summary, sexual abuse includes but is not limited to the following:

- sexual intercourse or sexual contact with a child 15 years of age or less;
- sexual intercourse or sexual contact with a 16- or 17-year old child without his or her consent;
- inducement of a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct in order to videotape, photograph, etc., that child or videotaping, photographing, etc., a child for such purposes, or producing, distributing, selling or otherwise profiting from such a videotape, photograph, etc.;
- encouragement by or permission of a person responsible for a child's welfare for a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of videotaping, photographing, etc.;
- causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity;
- exposing genitals to a child; or
- permitting or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution.

Emotional abuse is defined as, “emotional damage for which the child’s parent, guardian or legal custodian has neglected, refused or been unable for reasons other than poverty to obtain the necessary treatment or to take steps to ameliorate the symptoms.” [Ref. s. 48.02(1)(gm), Wis. Stats.]

The definitions of neglect and emotional abuse involve failure on the part of parents or other persons responsible for a child to provide necessary care for a child. The definitions of physical abuse and sexual abuse include harm to a child by any person. Therefore, physical or sexual abuse of a child can include assaults by a parent, strangers, persons unrelated to a child’s family, or peers.

In many of these cases, in addition to the CPS assessment, law enforcement is involved and criminal prosecution of the person who harmed the child may occur. However, in most child abuse and neglect cases, the parties involved are family members and solutions involve CPS interventions with the family. In some of these cases, court intervention is required to assure safety for the child and to order services for the family.

Unborn child abuse is defined as, “serious physical harm inflicted on the unborn child, and the risk of serious physical harm to the child when born, caused by the habitual lack of self-control of the

expectant mother of the unborn child in the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, exhibited to a severe degree.” [Ref. s. 48.02(1)(am), Wis. Stats.]

Due to the unique nature of this maltreatment type, unborn child abuse data is excluded from the body of this report and presented separately in **Appendix B**.

Overview of the Child Protective Services Process

CPS agencies follow numerous state and federal policies and practice standards as they strive to keep children safe from harm. The CPS process can be divided into three parts: CPS Access, CPS Initial Assessment, and CPS Ongoing Services. The section of this report entitled the ‘Child Protective Services Process’ provides further detail about CPS Access and CPS Initial Assessment. The section of this report entitled ‘Services to Families’ addresses CPS Ongoing Services. **Appendix C** shows an overview of the CPS process in Wisconsin, with a flowchart illustrating the different paths a child maltreatment report may take.

During CPS Access, the agency receives information about suspected child maltreatment from community sources referred to as ‘reporters’. Based on this information, the agency determines if the report constitutes an allegation of child maltreatment or threatened harm as defined by Wisconsin statutes. If an allegation rises to this level the report is screened-in for further assessment, and if it does not, the report is screened-out. At this stage, screened-out CPS reports are no longer part of the CPS process. However, the CPS agency may still refer the family to community services or offer to provide voluntary agency services to address family concerns not related to child safety.

All screened-in CPS reports move on to the next stage of the CPS process, CPS Initial Assessment. Based on all the information gathered as part of the CPS Access process, the CPS agency designates a response time, ranging from a same-day response to within five days, by which an initial face-to-face contact with the child/family must occur.

The primary purpose of the CPS Initial Assessment is to assure the child’s safety and determine whether the child and family are in need of services to keep the child safe. The CPS Initial Assessment generally involves interviews with the child, family, and other individuals closely involved with the family. Based on information gathered through the CPS Initial Assessment, the agency determines whether one or more types of abuse have occurred. The CPS agency must make a finding for all allegations unless critical information sources are unavailable for interview.

In addition, the information is used to make decisions about child safety. If a child is unsafe, the CPS agency must develop a plan to address child safety and open the case for ongoing CPS services. Depending on the situation, the family involved may voluntarily participate in CPS services or be court-ordered to participate. If the safety decision is that the child or children present in the home are safe, the case may be closed. The CPS agency may still offer/refer the family to other community services or voluntary services within the agency to address other concerns not related to child safety.

Alternative Response

While all Wisconsin CPS cases require a comprehensive assessment in order to assure that children are safe and protected, not all cases need a maltreatment and maltreater determination for the family to receive services. In fact, these determinations may interfere with service provision by creating an atmosphere that feels adversarial for families. Reports assigned to receive an 'alternative response' are CPS cases and receive the same prompt and active attention as a 'traditional response' case. Alternative response cases differ in their approach, and in that they determine if the family needs to be referred for services, rather than determine if maltreatment occurred. These are not low priority cases; rather they can be served more effectively with a supportive, collaborative approach.

For reports that have been screened in for a CPS response, initial assignment to a 'traditional response' or 'alternative response' depends on an array of factors (e.g., presence of imminent danger, level of risk, the number of previous reports, the source of the report, and/or presenting case characteristics such as type of alleged maltreatment and age of the alleged victim). Assignment to the traditional or alternative approach can change based on new information that alters safety threats or levels of risk.

To develop the most appropriate, most effective, and least intrusive response to reports of child abuse or neglect, the legislature authorized a pilot of an 'alternative response' approach to child protective services in a limited number of counties. Wisconsin's 'alternative response' pilot program was launched in July of 2010 and was operating in the following counties in 2013: Barron, Chippewa, Dodge, Douglas, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Langlade, Marathon, Milwaukee, Pierce, Sauk, Waushara, and Winnebago counties.

Key Terms

This section provides a brief review of key CPS terms. Further contextual understanding of these terms can be gained by reading the narrative in each section of this report.

Alleged Maltreater: A person, in a screened-in referral, who is asserted to have committed one or more maltreatment acts against one or more children.

Alleged Victim: A child with one or more maltreatment allegations in a screened-in referral that have not yet been assessed.

Child Victimization Rate: The number of unique children who were victims of substantiated maltreatment out of a population of 1,000 children. The child victimization rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unique children who were victims of substantiated maltreatment by Wisconsin's total child population.

CPS Agency: The county social or human service department or the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare responsible for addressing concerns related to child safety in the home for families who come to the attention of these agencies.

CPS Report: Each child identified in a screened-in referral as an alleged victim of maltreatment or threatened maltreatment is considered one CPS report. One CPS report can have multiple allegations involving the same child.

Impending Danger: A foreseeable state of danger in which family behaviors, attitudes, motives, emotions and/or situations pose a threat which may not be currently active, but can be anticipated to have severe effects on a child at any time in the near future and requires safety intervention.

Initial Assessment: A comprehensive assessment conducted in response to reports of alleged child maltreatment. A CPS Initial Assessment is completed in order to: assess and analyze present and impending danger threats to child safety; take action, when necessary to control threats to child safety; determine the need for CPS Ongoing Services (court-ordered or voluntary); determine whether maltreatment occurred; and assist families in identifying useful community resources. The term CPS Initial Assessment includes the CPS investigation process as defined in s. 48.981(3)(c), Wis. Stats.

Initial Assessment Disposition: The action taken by the CPS agency on the family's case (e.g. case opened for CPS services, case closed, etc.) as a result of a decision regarding child safety and the Initial Assessment finding.

Initial Assessment Finding: The overall maltreatment finding for the case, upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment, of whether abuse was substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unable to locate sources of information and/or subjects of the report - unsubstantiated.

Maltreater: A person, who after the CPS Initial Assessment of a screened-in referral, has had at least one allegation of child maltreatment found to be substantiated by the CPS agency.

Maltreatment Allegation: An assertion of one type of child abuse or neglect involving one or more alleged maltreater(s) for a single alleged victim. For the purposes of this report, maltreatment allegations are one of four types: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, or emotional abuse.

Maltreatment Finding: The CPS agency's determination of whether a maltreatment allegation has occurred or not (substantiated or unsubstantiated). If critical sources are unavailable for interview and it is impossible to make a finding, the maltreatment finding is, "not able to locate sources of information and/or subjects of the report – unsubstantiated."

Present Danger Threats: An immediate, significant and clearly observable family condition that is actively occurring or 'in process' of occurring at the point of contact with a family and will likely result in severe harm to a child.

Reporter: The person who contacts a CPS agency with information regarding alleged maltreatment of a child or children.

Safety Assessment and Analysis: Information gathered by the agency during the CPS Initial Assessment and throughout the life of the case pertaining to whether the conditions present in the home make the child/children living in the home safe or unsafe. The results of the safety assessment and a safety analysis of the family environment are used to inform the safety decision.

Safety Decision: The CPS agency's determination of whether a child is safe or unsafe based on the safety assessment and analysis. If the home is unsafe, the CPS agency implements a safety plan to assure the child is safe and protected. If the home is safe, the CPS agency may refer the family for voluntary CPS services or other community services, as needed.

Screened-in Referral: One or more allegations of child maltreatment in the referral (which may include one or more children in a family) that have been deemed as rising to the level of maltreatment or threat of maltreatment as defined by Wisconsin statutes and therefore must be assessed.

Screened-out Referral: All allegations in the referral are deemed as not rising to the level of maltreatment or threat of maltreatment as defined by Wisconsin statutes. No further assessment of the allegation is required. The family may be referred for voluntary CPS services or other appropriate community services.

Substantiation: The information gathered during the CPS Initial Assessment provides a preponderance of evidence (that is, the proof shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not) that the maltreatment allegation made in the CPS report or identified during a CPS Initial Assessment has occurred. In general, a known maltreater is substantiated for the maltreatment; however, an allegation can also be substantiated when the maltreater is unknown or not identified.

Victim: A child who had at least one of the maltreatment allegations found to be substantiated as a result of a CPS Initial Assessment.

Child Protective Services Process

This section reviews the process counties undertake when they receive an allegation of child abuse and/or neglect. Please refer to **Appendix C** for a diagram of this process.

Child Protective Services - Access

As shown in Table 1, during calendar year 2013, CPS agencies received a total of 68,943 referrals; 42,835 of these were screened-out and 26,108 were screened-in. All screened-in referrals were subsequently assessed by the CPS agency, and are the subject of the next section of this report, CPS Initial Assessment. **Appendix E** shows a breakdown of referrals and screening decisions by county for calendar year 2013. **Appendix E** also shows screening decisions made on non-CPS reports (service referrals) by county.

Table 1

**Total Wisconsin CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions
2013**

Number of Referrals	Screened-out Referrals	Percent Screened-out	Screened-in Referrals	Percent Screened-in
68,943	42,835	62.1%	26,108	37.9%

A CPS report is created for each child who is identified in a screened-in referral as an alleged victim of child maltreatment or threatened maltreatment. The number of unique screened-in referrals (26,108) is smaller than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (40,135) because one referral may include information about multiple children and each child in the referral is counted as a unique CPS report. For example, a referral from a community reporter may allege maltreatment against three children in a family. For purposes of this report, the CPS agency received one referral through the reporter's phone contact with the CPS county agency; however, three CPS reports were created as there were three children who each had one or more maltreatment allegations. Please refer to Figure 2 on page 18 for further explanation.

Table 2, below, shows the number of CPS maltreatment reports per 1,000 children in Wisconsin during calendar year 2013. Out of a population of 1,000 Wisconsin children, approximately 30.7 children were involved in a report of alleged maltreatment in 2013. **Appendix F** lists the total number of CPS reports and CPS reports per 1,000 children by county during 2013.

Table 2

CPS Maltreatment Reports per 1,000 Wisconsin Children^{1,2}
2013

Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Screened-in Referrals	Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Children
1,307,776	26,108	40,135	30.7

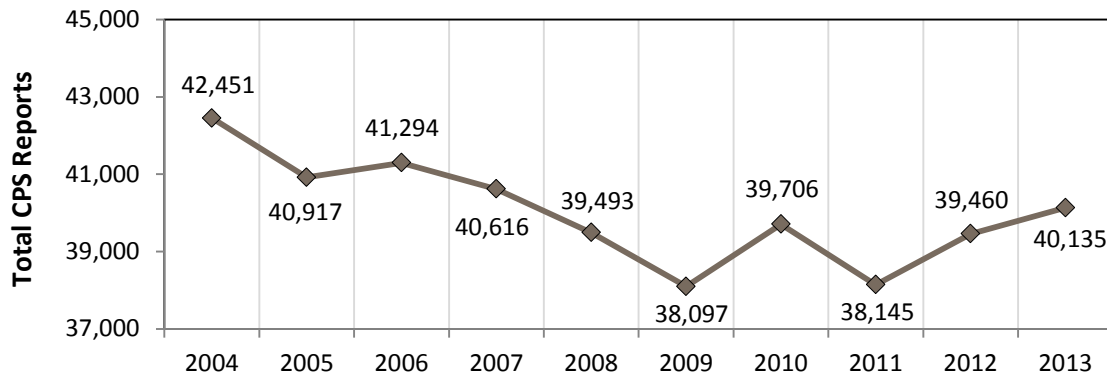
¹ There are 33,818 unique children included in these 40,135 CPS maltreatment reports. The estimation of CPS reports by child population is based on the total number of CPS reports.

² **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2013 Easy Access Population Profile
http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Below, Figure 1 displays the total number of CPS maltreatment reports received by CPS agencies from 2004 through 2013. The number of CPS maltreatment reports has fluctuated between approximately 38,000 and 42,500 reports over this time period. Overall there was a 5.5 percent decline in CPS maltreatment reports over the past ten years. The CPS maltreatment report rate over the past five years, however, has increased by 5.4 percent.

Figure 1

Total Number of Wisconsin CPS Maltreatment Reports
2004-2013



Child Protective Services - Initial Assessment

The primary purpose of the CPS Initial Assessment is to assure the child's safety and determine whether the child and family are in need of any services to help keep the child safe. The CPS Initial Assessment process does not result in establishing legal culpability – instead the case is referred to law enforcement and possibly the courts for that purpose. The CPS Initial Assessment must be conducted in accordance with the Child Protective Service Access and Initial Assessment Standards and these standards recognize that the CPS role must differ in cases of familial and non-familial maltreatment.

In cases of maltreatment involving primary caretakers, the CPS Initial Assessment includes an interview with and observation of the child, a visit to the family home, an interview with any siblings and an interview with the child's caregiver(s). Interviews may also be conducted with other persons that have contact with the child or family. Decisions that must be made during the CPS Initial Assessment include: whether the child is safe; whether maltreatment occurred; who the maltreater(s) was (if they can be identified), and whether the family is in need of services to assure the safety of the child. Many elements enter into the decision-making process including: the child's ability to function and communicate; parent/caregiver protective capacities; physical evidence; overall family functioning; and the absence or presence of stressful family circumstances.

Upon completion of a CPS Initial Assessment, the agency must determine whether child maltreatment has occurred. Initial Assessment findings for allegations where maltreatment has occurred are either 'substantiated' or 'unsubstantiated'. Additionally, a third finding may be used: "not able to locate sources of information and/or subjects of the report – unsubstantiated". This finding is to be used only when the agency is unable to locate critical persons involved in the report, making it impossible to gather the information needed to make a determination.

Substantiated cases refer only to cases in which CPS staff determine, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that child maltreatment has occurred. A preponderance of evidence is a lower standard of evidence than that needed for proof in juvenile or criminal court procedures. The agency may also determine that maltreatment has occurred without identifying a particular person that has maltreated or will maltreat a child. Therefore, the agency has the authority to respond to children in need of protection or services even when a specific maltreater cannot be positively identified. In all cases, a substantiated maltreatment finding is not necessary for a family to be offered services.

Alternative response assessments do not result in a substantiation or unsubstantiation. Rather, these assessments result in findings of either 'services needed' or 'services not needed', depending on the result of the assessment. No data is presented on alternative response findings below because not all counties participate in these assessments, and there is not enough data to report.

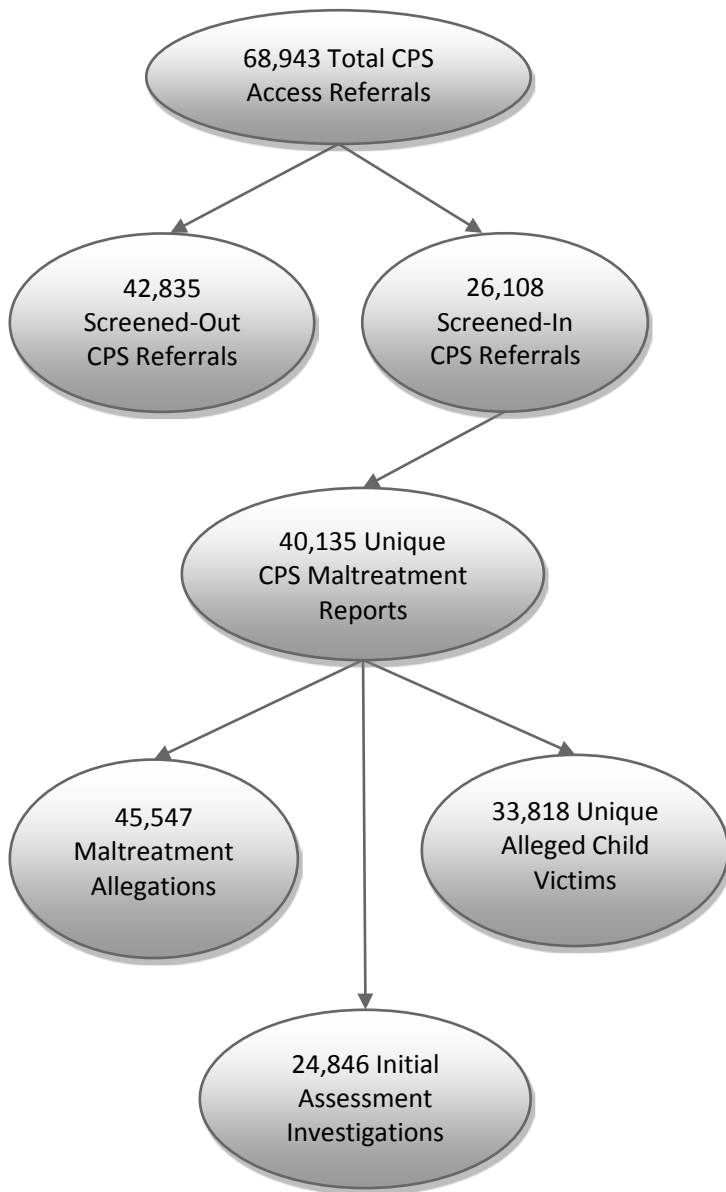
During the CPS Initial Assessment, the CPS agency must also assess whether the child or children in the home are in danger of child maltreatment. If the child or children are unsafe, regardless of whether there is a substantiation decision, the CPS agency must create a safety plan to control

identified threats to child safety. The safety decision and services offered to the family as a result of the CPS Initial Assessment are the focus of the section of this report entitled 'Services to Families'.

Figure 2, below, provides a flowchart of how CPS Access referrals are related to unique CPS reports, maltreatment allegations, child victims, and Initial Assessment allegations.

Figure 2

**Flowchart of how CPS Access Referrals are Related to Initial Assessment Investigations
2013**



Explanation:

Within the 26,108 screened-in CPS Access referrals, some referrals involved a single child while other referrals involved multiple children. Counting each referral by unique child, there were 40,135 unique CPS Maltreatment Reports.

Some of the 40,135 unique CPS reports involved multiple maltreatment allegations. Therefore, within the 40,135 unique CPS Reports, there were 45,547 unique maltreatment allegations. Also, some children were involved in multiple reports, and consequently within the 40,135 CPS Reports, there are 33,818 unique alleged child victims.

The 40,135 unique CPS Reports also resulted in 24,846 Initial Assessment investigations. There are fewer investigations than CPS Reports because one Initial Assessment may combine multiple unique CPS Reports.

As seen in Figure 2, the number of CPS Initial Assessments (24,846) is less than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (40,135) because multiple maltreatment reports containing different maltreatment allegations for a child may be assessed during one CPS Initial Assessment. Also, there are more maltreatment allegations (45,547) than children listed in maltreatment reports (33,818) and CPS Initial Assessments (24,846) because maltreatment allegations are counted for each instance of maltreatment for an alleged victim. As children may have multiple allegations of maltreatment, and as one Initial Assessment may assess multiple allegations, these figures will always be less than the total number of maltreatment allegations.

Table 3, below, shows the statewide maltreatment substantiation rate for calendar year 2013 was 13.1 percent. The maltreatment substantiation rate is the proportion of maltreatment allegations that were found to be substantiated after the conclusion of the CPS Initial Assessment. The substantiation rate is calculated by dividing all substantiated maltreatment allegations for calendar year 2013 by the total number of traditional response maltreatment allegations. **Appendix G** shows the substantiation rate by county for 2013.

Table 3

**Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
2013**

Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	Number of Maltreatment Allegations ¹	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
40,135	41,624	5,466	13.1%

¹ The total number of maltreatment findings presented does not include the 3,923 maltreatment findings of services needed and services not needed associated with alternative response assessments.

Table 4, below, shows the child victimization rate for calendar year 2013. The child victimization rate is the number of unique children who were victims of substantiated maltreatment out of a population of 1,000 children. The child victimization rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unique children who were victims of substantiated maltreatment by Wisconsin’s total child population. Please note that of these 4,886 substantiated child victims, 510 children were victims of two or more substantiated instances of maltreatment. **Appendix H** shows the child victimization rate for calendar year 2013, by county.

Table 4

Wisconsin Unique Child Victimization Rate¹
2013

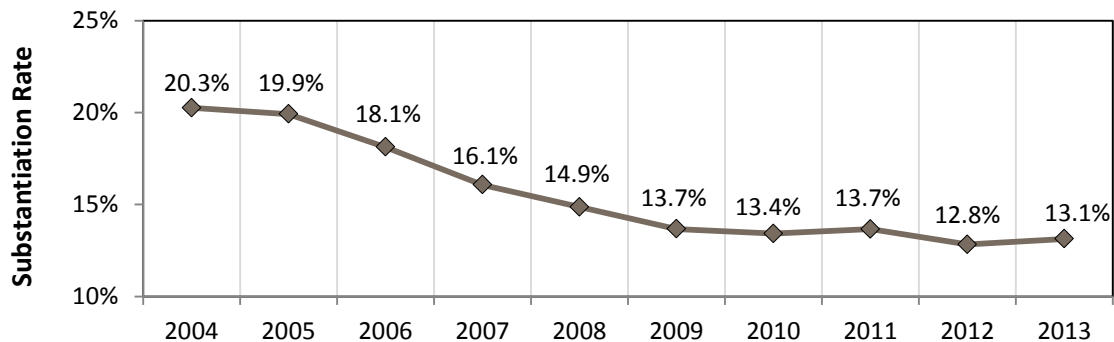
Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Unique Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Children
1,307,776	4,886	3.7

¹ **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2013 Easy Access Population Profile
http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Figure 3, below, depicts the trend in substantiation rates in Wisconsin from 2004 through 2013. The overall maltreatment substantiation rate declined from 2004 through 2010, and is relatively steady from 2010 through 2013. The marked decline in the substantiation rate between 2005 and subsequent years was likely driven by 2005 Wisconsin Act 232, made effective on October 1, 2006, which eliminated the requirement that CPS agencies complete a CPS Initial Assessment in situations where the alleged maltreater is not a caregiver for the children. While an Initial Assessment is no longer required in these situations, the instance may still be referred to law enforcement and the family may be offered services. Due to this law change, there was a significant decline in the number of non-caregiver CPS Initial Assessments completed beginning in 2007. Non-caregivers, such as peers, family friends, or strangers, tend to comprise a significant proportion of sexual abuse cases. As a result, the number of sexual abuse substantiations declined by over fifty percent after 2006.

Figure 3

Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rates
2004-2013



¹ Please note the substantiation rate calculation was revised and thus 2013 figures are not directly comparable to previous year's figures.

Below, Figure 4 displays the child victimization rate in Wisconsin over a five year period. In prior reports children substantiated more than one time were counted multiple times in the victimization rates, but beginning in 2011 child victim counts were unduplicated. As seen in Figure 4, the maltreatment rate has hovered during this time span between a low of 3.3 children maltreated per 1,000 children, and a high of 3.7 children maltreated per 1,000 children.

Figure 4

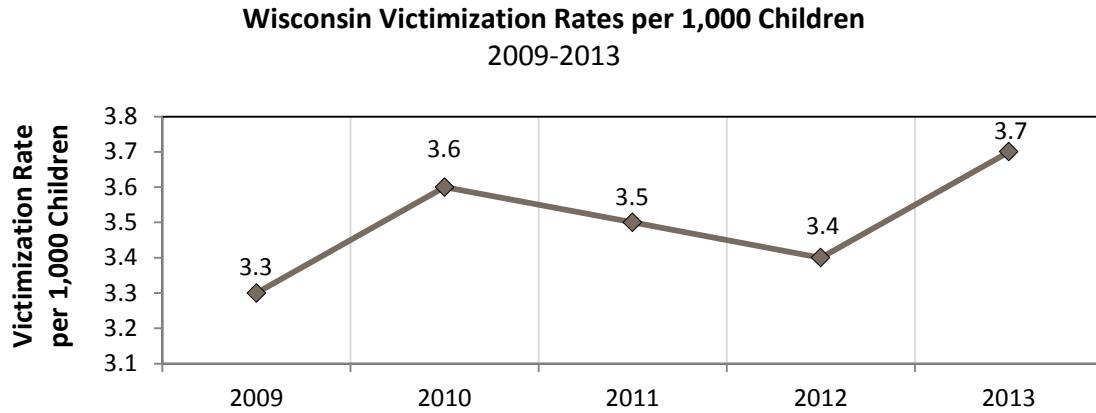


Table 5, below, examines maltreatment allegations by maltreatment type (neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse) and maltreatment finding for 2013. For specific allegations of maltreatment, the maltreatment finding may be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or not able to locate sources of information and/or subjects of the report – unsubstantiated. **Appendix I** shows a county-by county breakdown by maltreatment allegation type and finding.

Table 5

**Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Findings and Maltreatment Type¹
2013**

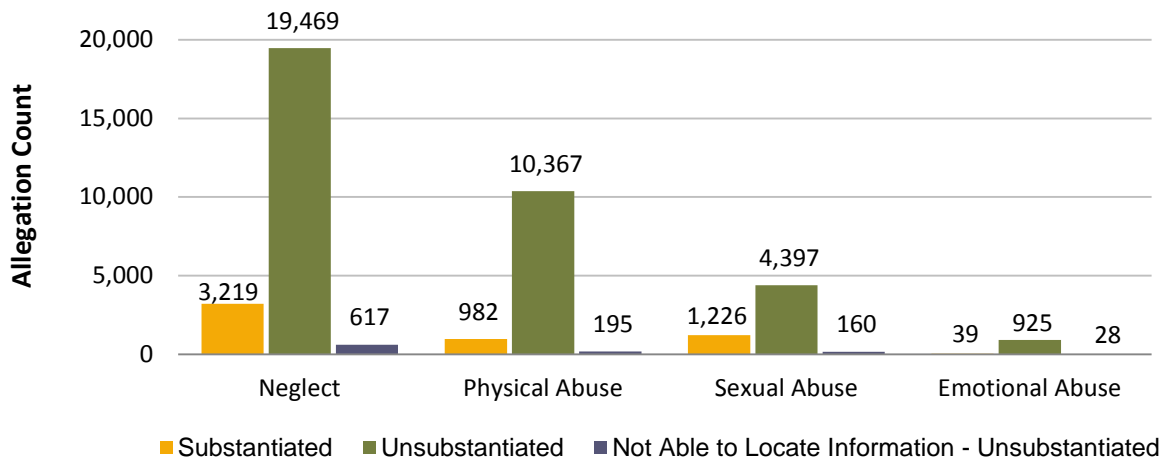
Maltreatment Type	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Not Able to Locate Information Sources - Unsubstantiated	Total
Neglect	3,219	19,469	617	23,305
Physical Abuse	982	10,367	195	11,544
Sexual Abuse	1,226	4,397	160	5,783
Emotional Abuse	39	925	28	992
Total	5,466	35,158	1,000	41,624

¹ The total number of maltreatment findings presented above does not include the 3,923 maltreatment findings of 'services needed' and 'services not needed' associated with alternative response assessments.

Figure 5, below, displays the maltreatment allegation findings from all CPS Initial Assessments by maltreatment type for calendar year 2013. The figure displays the maltreatment types with the most to least allegations from left to right. Thus, neglect is the most alleged type of maltreatment, followed by physical abuse, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse. The figure also shows that the maltreatment type with the most substantiations is neglect, followed by sexual abuse, physical abuse, and emotional abuse.

Figure 5

Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Findings, and by Maltreatment Type 2013



Below, Figure 6 shows percentages of substantiated maltreatment findings by type. More than half of substantiated allegations are neglect allegations. Sexual abuse and physical abuse make up 22.4 percent and 18.0 percent of substantiations, respectively. Emotional abuse accounts for less than one percent of all substantiations.

Figure 6

Maltreatment Substantiations by Maltreatment Type 2013

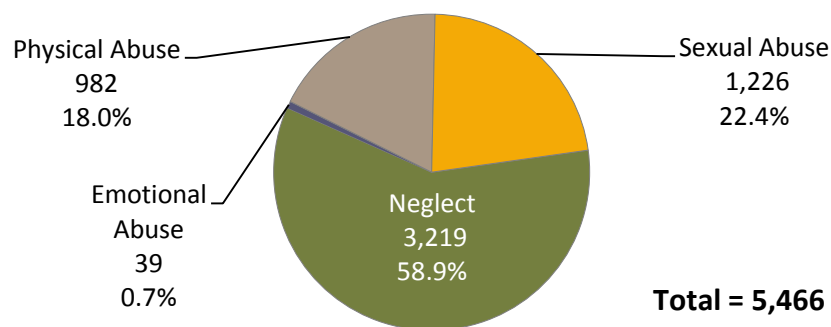


Table 6, below, displays the percentage of maltreatment allegation substantiations by the type of maltreatment experienced. The figures on which these substantiation rates are based can be found in Table 5, which displays the total allegation and substantiation counts. To determine the substantiation rate by maltreatment type, the substantiation count for that type of maltreatment is divided by the total number of allegations for that maltreatment. For example, the physical abuse maltreatment substantiation percent was calculated by dividing the total number of substantiated physical abuse allegations (982) by the total number of physical abuse allegations (11,544). **Appendix J** shows the substantiation percent within maltreatment type by county for 2013.

Table 6

**Wisconsin Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type
2013**

Neglect Substantiation Rate	Physical Abuse Substantiation Rate	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Rate	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Rate
13.8%	8.5%	21.2%	3.9%

Figures 7 through Figure 10, below, depict the maltreatment findings for each maltreatment type for 2009 through 2013. Overall, Figure 7 displays that neglect allegations decreased 1.5 percent across this timespan, while neglect substantiations increased 14.6 percent. Changes in Wisconsin’s data entry system and the addition of alternative response as an Initial Assessment disposition have impacted usage of neglect allegations and substantiations. Please refer to **Appendix D** for further information regarding data interpretation.

Figure 7

**Neglect Allegation Findings
2009-2013**

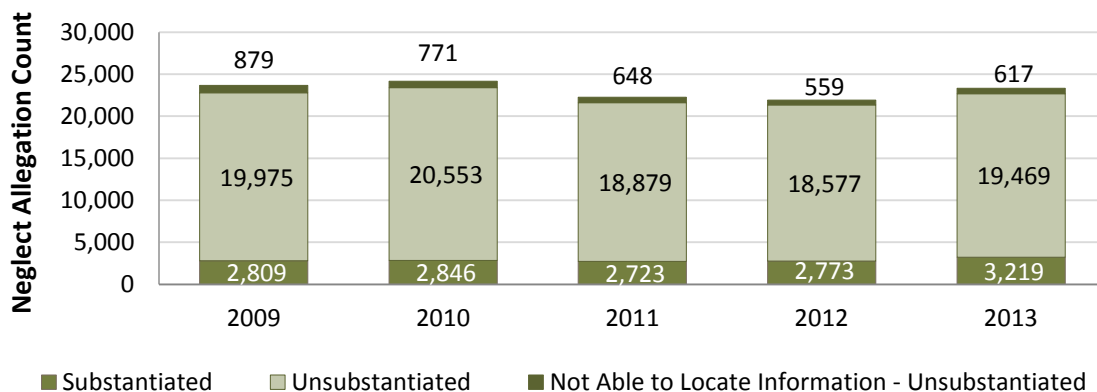


Figure 8 shows the physical abuse allegation findings from 2009 to 2013. The number of physical abuse allegations decreased by 8.2 percent, while over the same time period the physical abuse substantiations have increased 5.6 percent.

Figure 8

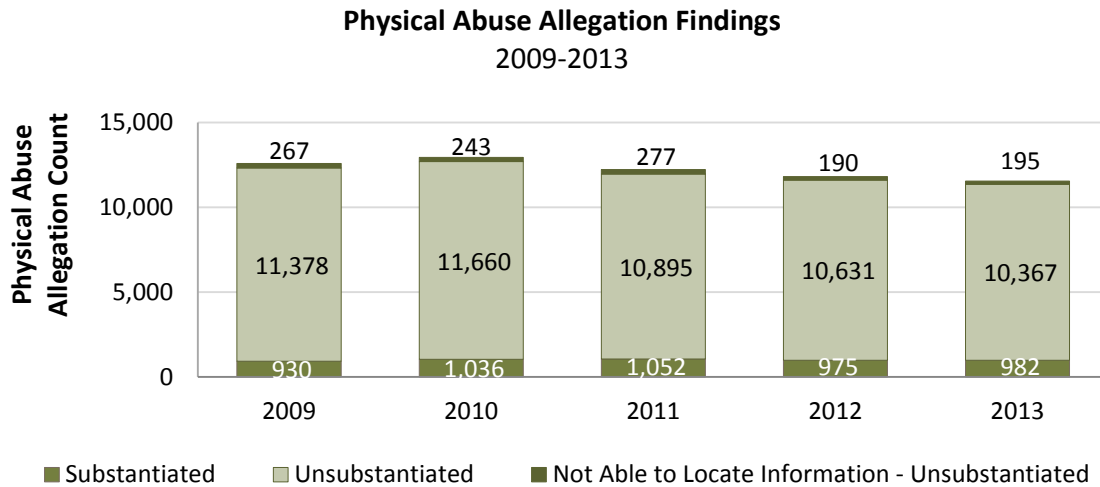


Figure 9 displays the sexual abuse allegation findings from 2009 through 2013. Over this timespan, sexual abuse allegations have declined 5.2 percent while sexual abuse substantiations have declined each consecutive year and by 14.7 percent overall.

Figure 9

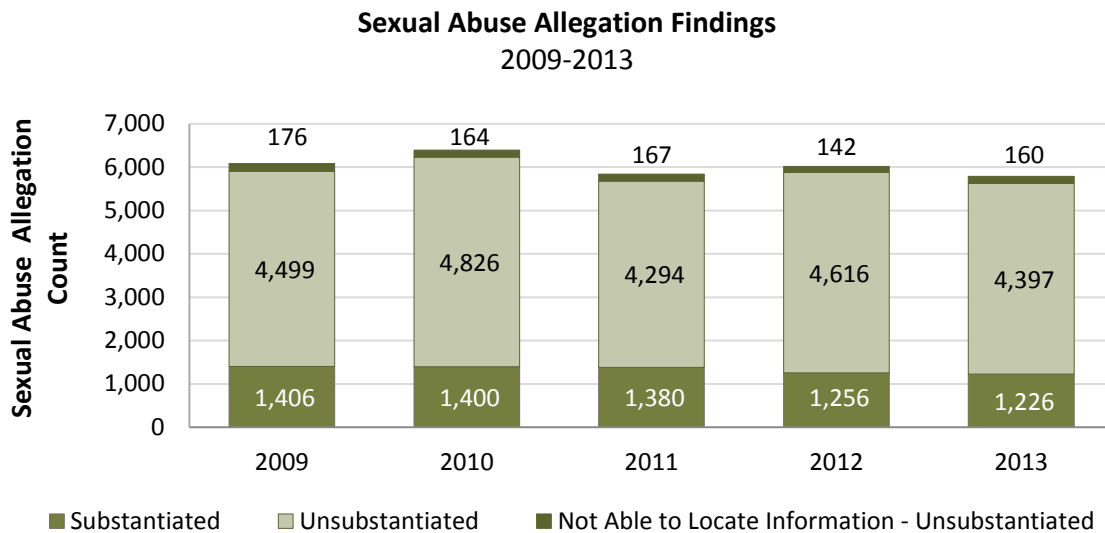
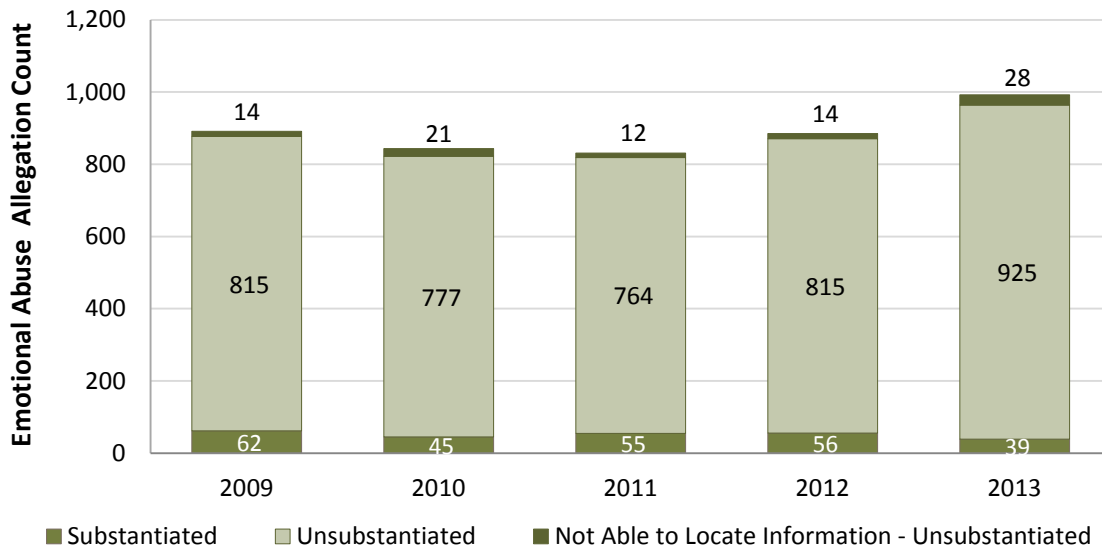


Figure 10 shows the emotional abuse allegation findings from 2009 through 2013. Emotional abuse allegations remained relatively stable from 2009 through 2012, but increased in 2013. Overall, the number of substantiations over this timeframe decreased.

Figure 10

Emotional Abuse Allegation Findings
2009-2013



Reporters

Reporters are persons who contact CPS agencies with information regarding alleged maltreatment of a child. This section reflects data on the reporters who made the reports received by CPS agencies through both screened-in and screened-out referrals during calendar year 2013.

Reporter's Relationship to Alleged Child Victim

Certain individuals whose employment brings them into contact with children are required by s. 48.981(2) Wis. Stats., to report any suspected child maltreatment seen in the course of their professional duties. These individuals are referred to as mandated reporters. However, anyone who suspects a child is being maltreated may make such a report. Persons making referrals in good faith are immune from criminal or civil liability. Wisconsin's CPS delivery system requires any concerned individual to report suspected child maltreatment directly to the local CPS agency or law enforcement. Please refer to **Appendix M** for a list of County Departments of Health and Human Services or Social Services that receive and assess child maltreatment reports. Any referral of alleged child maltreatment received by law enforcement officials must subsequently be referred to the local CPS agency. More information about reporting suspected child maltreatment is available at the following website: <http://www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/children/CPS/index.HTM>.

Table 7, below, displays the count of all screened-in and screened-out referrals by the type of reporter during calendar year 2013. The table lists the reporter types in descending order from the most frequent reporters to the least frequent reporters.

Table 7

Screened In and Screened Out Referrals by Reporter's Relationship to the Alleged Child Victim 2013¹

Reporter	Count of Referrals	Percent of Total Referrals
Educational Personnel	12,474	18.1%
Legal/Law Enforcement	11,232	16.3%
Social Service Worker	9,739	14.1%
Parent of Child Victim	7,071	10.3%
Mental Health Professional	5,003	7.3%
Other	4,837	7.0%
Relative	4,403	6.4%
Not Documented	3,645	5.3%
Medical Personnel	3,639	5.3%
Anonymous	2,937	4.3%
Neighbor/Friend	2,324	3.4%
Child Care Provider	904	1.3%
Other Caregiver of Child Victim	491	0.7%
Child Victim	213	0.3%
Maltreater	31	< 0.1%
TOTAL	68,943	100.0%

¹ For purposes of this report, reporters have been condensed into categories.

Below, Table 8 shows the types of maltreatment allegations that were screened-in for a CPS Initial Assessment by reporter type. The number of allegations (45,547) exceeds the total number of screened-in referrals (26,108) because each referral may document more than one allegation of maltreatment per child, and each referral may also document multiple children. The reporters are listed in descending order, from the reporters who made the most maltreatment allegations to those who made the least maltreatment allegations.

Table 8

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Reporter’s Relationship to the Alleged Child Victim¹
2013

Mandated Reporter	Reporter Category	Maltreatment Allegation Type				
		Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	TOTAL
Yes	Legal/Law Enforcement	5,524	1,934	1,256	151	8,865
Yes	Educational Personnel	2,612	3,322	715	191	6,840
Yes	Social Service Worker	3,683	1,894	937	115	6,629
No	Parent of Child Victim	2,107	901	569	140	3,717
No	Relative	2,613	606	260	126	3,605
No	Other	1,891	709	369	66	3,035
No	Anonymous	1,909	460	132	58	2,559
No	Not Documented	1,509	586	372	61	2,528
Yes	Mental Health Professional	952	815	636	88	2,491
No	Neighbor/Friend	1,743	373	130	57	2,303
Yes	Medical Personnel	1,009	620	348	24	2,001
Yes	Child Care Provider	155	244	51	5	455
No	Other Caregiver of Child Victim	221	55	57	7	340
No	Child Victim	72	59	28	6	165
No	Maltreater	4	7	3	0	14
	TOTAL	26,004	12,585	5,863	1,095	45,547

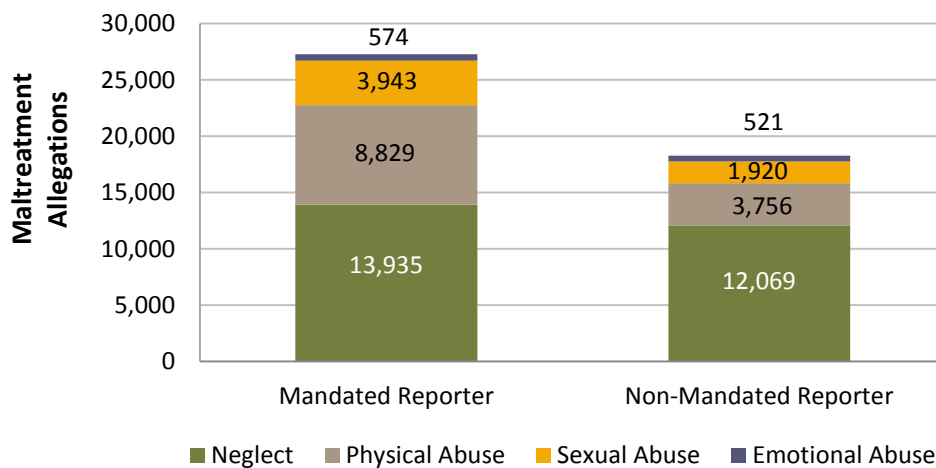
¹ For purposes of this report, reporters have been condensed into categories.

Figure 11, below, shows total maltreatment allegations made by mandated versus non-mandated reporters by the maltreatment type alleged. Maltreatment allegations are only counted for screened-in Access referrals. As seen in Table 8, the ‘mandated reporter’ category includes legal/law enforcement personnel, educational personnel, social service workers, mental health workers, medical personnel, and child care providers. A full list of mandated reporters by professions is found here: <https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/files/cwportal/reports/pdf/2013can.pdf>, as well as in s. 48.981(2) Wis. Stats. All other reporter categories are considered non-mandated.

Mandated reporters surpassed non-mandated reporters in the number of maltreatment allegations across each type of maltreatment. While allegations of neglect and emotional abuse had mandated and non-mandated reporters alleging abuse in almost equal amounts, both physical abuse and sexual abuse allegations came from mandated reporters in over two-thirds of the allegations. Mandated reporters made a total of 27,281 maltreatment allegations in 2013 as compared to the 18,266 maltreatment allegations made by non-mandated reporters.

Figure 11

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters 2013



Reporter’s Allegations and Subsequent Findings

This section examines screened-in maltreatment allegations reporters made during calendar year 2013 which were found through CPS Initial Assessment to be substantiated instances of child maltreatment.

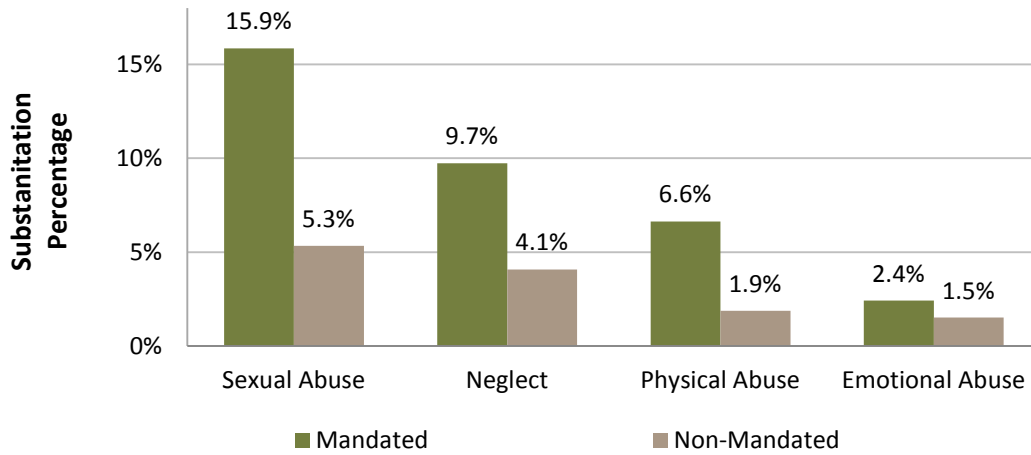
Figure 12, below, compares the percentage of substantiated maltreatment allegations by type by whether the referral was made by a mandated or non-mandated reporter. The total number of maltreatment allegations by type can be seen in Table 5.

Across all categories of maltreatment, mandated reporters were found to have a higher percentage of allegation substantiations after CPS Initial Assessment than non-mandated reporters’ maltreatment allegations. This higher percentage of substantiation is likely due to the fact that mandated reporters are in general more educated on child maltreatment reporting protocol, and so

they are less likely to report situations that do not meet the definition of child maltreatment than non-mandated reporters.

Figure 12

Percentage of Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations by Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters
2013



Victims

A child is considered a maltreatment victim when the CPS agency identifies that at least one maltreatment allegation was found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment. Therefore, if a child is a victim of substantiated neglect and physical abuse in the same CPS Initial Assessment, he/she is counted as a victim once. Likewise, if the same child was involved in two or more CPS Initial Assessments (for example, one in January and one in October), in which he/she had at least one substantiated maltreatment allegation, the child is counted only once for the state rate but may factor into the abuse victimization rates of multiple counties. Based on this method, there were 4,886 victims of substantiated maltreatment in 2013.

Characteristics of Maltreated Children

Gender

Figure 13, below, displays the calendar year 2013 victims by gender. In 2013, more females were the victims of child maltreatment than were males, likely due to the fact that they suffer higher rates of sexual abuse than males.

Figure 13

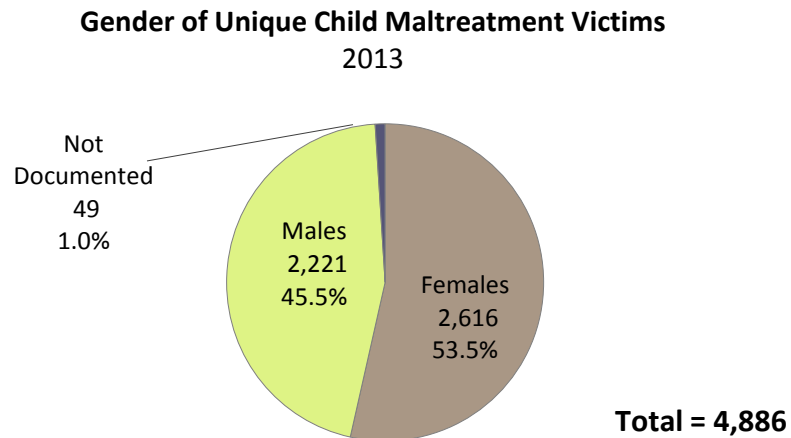


Table 9, below, displays the child victimization rate by gender for calendar year 2013. The victimization rate by gender is calculated by dividing the number of unique female and male victims in 2013 by the respective Wisconsin female and male child population (ages 0-17). In 2013, females comprised a disproportionate share of the victims given their number in the Wisconsin child population.

Table 9

Child Victimization Rate by Gender
2013¹

Gender	Child Population ¹ (0-17 Years Old)	Count of Victims ²	Child Victims per 1,000 Children
Females	638,872	2,616	4.1
Males	668,904	2,221	3.3
Total	1,307,776	4,886	3.7

¹ Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2013 Easy Access Population Profile

http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

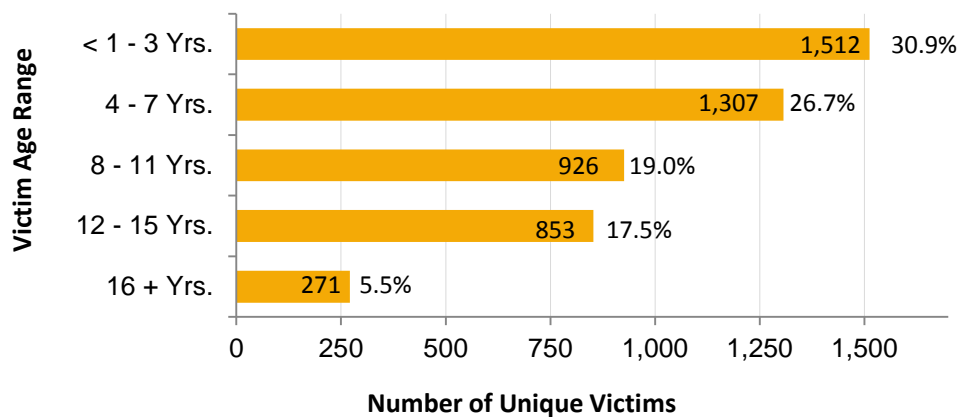
² Forty-nine victims are missing from the victim counts as their gender was not reported.

Age

Figure 14, below, displays the count of victims by age range for calendar year 2013. In 2013, the <1-3 age group accounted for the largest number of victims and 57.7 percent of victims were under the age of 8. These proportions have been stable over time.

Figure 14

Age Range of Unique Child Maltreatment Victims
2013

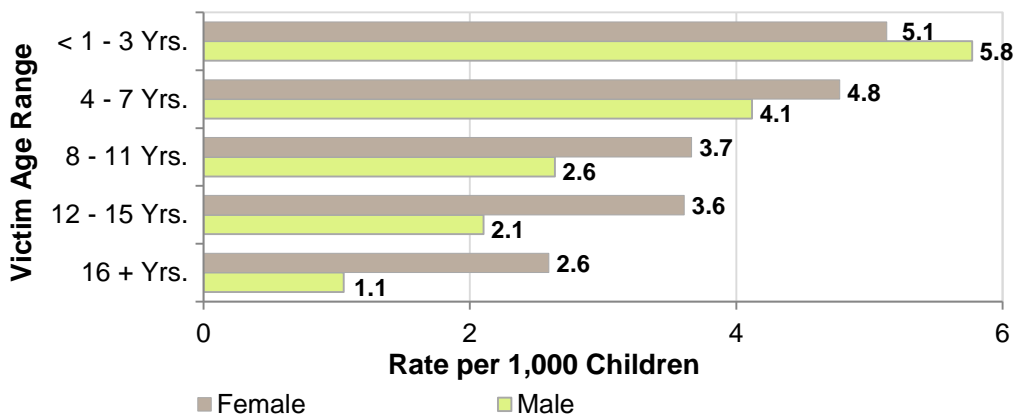


¹ Seventeen child maltreatment victims are excluded from this chart due to unreported age, and makeup less than one percent of the total child maltreatment victims.

Figure 15, below, displays the child maltreatment victimization rate by age and gender for calendar year 2013. This victimization rate is calculated by dividing the number of 2013 unique child victims of each gender and age group by the respective number of children in the state’s population of the same gender and age group. In the younger age groups, males and females are victimized at similar rates. As children age, the victimization rate drops for both groups, but the female victimization rate remained higher than the male victimization rate for the older four age groups.

Figure 15

Child Maltreatment Victimization Rate by Age and Gender¹
2013

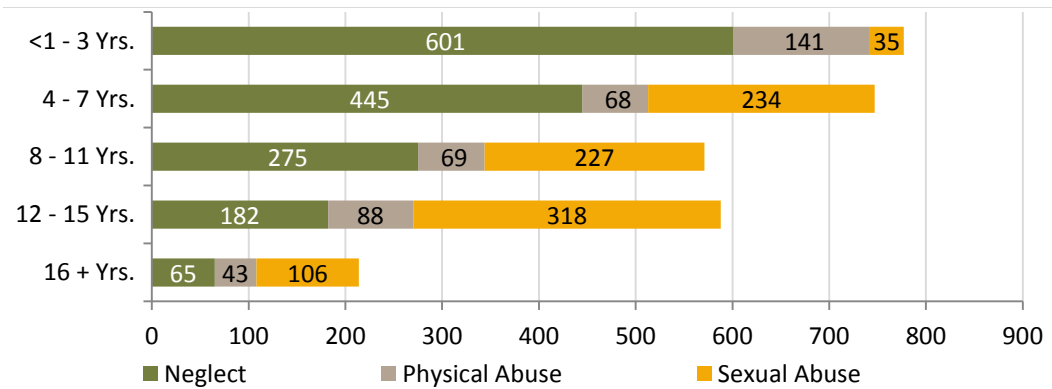


¹ Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2013 Easy Access Population Profile
http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

To understand why the female victimization rates remain higher in general than the male victimization rates, please refer to Figure 16 and 17 below. Figure 16 displays the number of substantiated maltreatment allegations, by victim age range, for female victims. Figure 17 provides the same information for male victims. The 2,616 female victims experienced 2,924 maltreatment substantiations, while the 2,221 male victims experienced 2,493 maltreatment substantiations. In comparing Figure 16 and 17, a greater rate of female victimization among the three older age ranges is due to females experiencing significantly greater instances of substantiated sexual abuse than their male counterparts. This is especially true within the 12-15 age range where females have 4.4 times the substantiation rate as males of their same age. A comparison of these figures also show that males are on average physically abused at greater rates than females, and are abused at twice the level of females in the 4-7 age range. Neglect declines with age for both males and females.

Figure 16

Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Female Victims^{1, 2}
2013

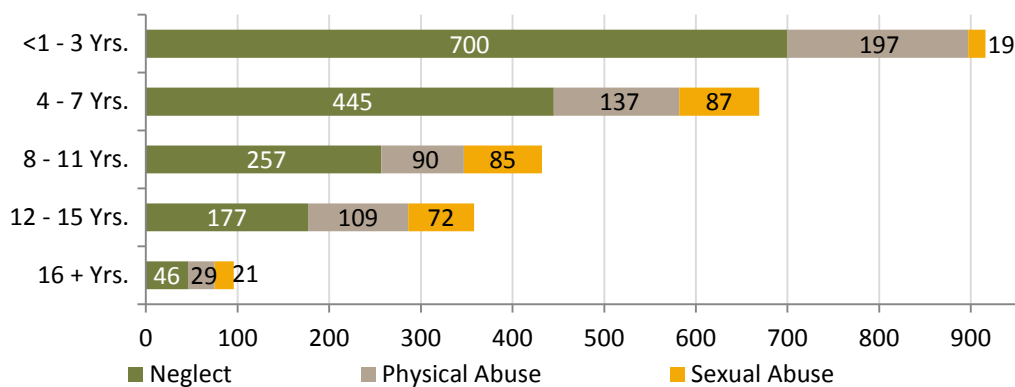


¹ There were 19 instances of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of one instance in <1-3 year olds, one instance in 4-7 year olds, three instances in 8-11 year olds, eleven instances in 12-15 year olds, and three instances in 16+ year olds.

² Figure 16 does not include the 57 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented gender and/or age values.

Figure 17

Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Male Victims^{1, 2}
2013



¹ There were 20 instances of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of six instances in 4-7 year olds, three instances in 8-11 year olds, nine instances in 12-15 year olds, and two instances in 16+ year olds.

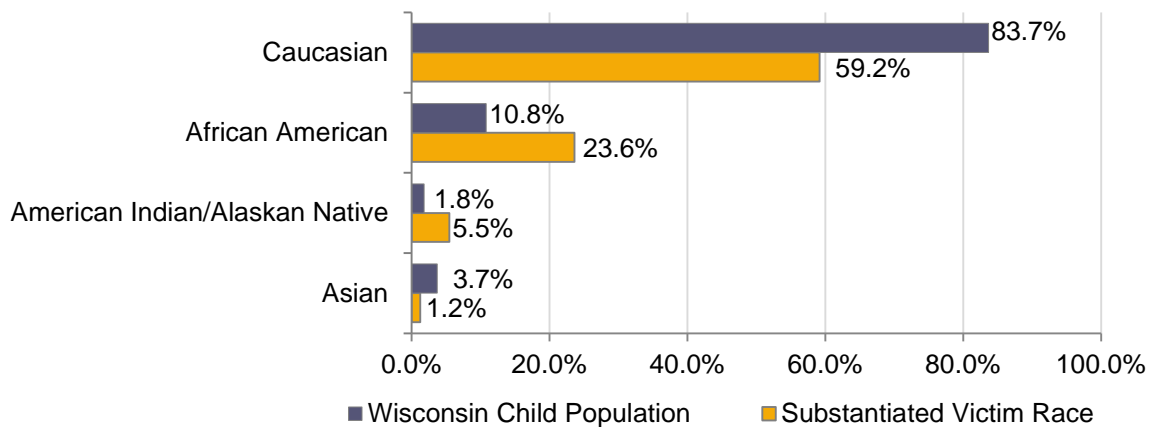
² Figure 17 does not include the 51 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented gender and/or age values.

Race and Ethnicity

Figure 18, below, displays the percentage of unique victims by race for calendar year 2013, as compared to the race of the total Wisconsin child population. African American children and American Indian children are victims of child maltreatment at higher proportions than their comparative share of the general Wisconsin child population.

Figure 18

Victim and Wisconsin Child Population by Race Comparison^{1,2} 2013



¹ Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2013 Easy Access Population Profile

http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

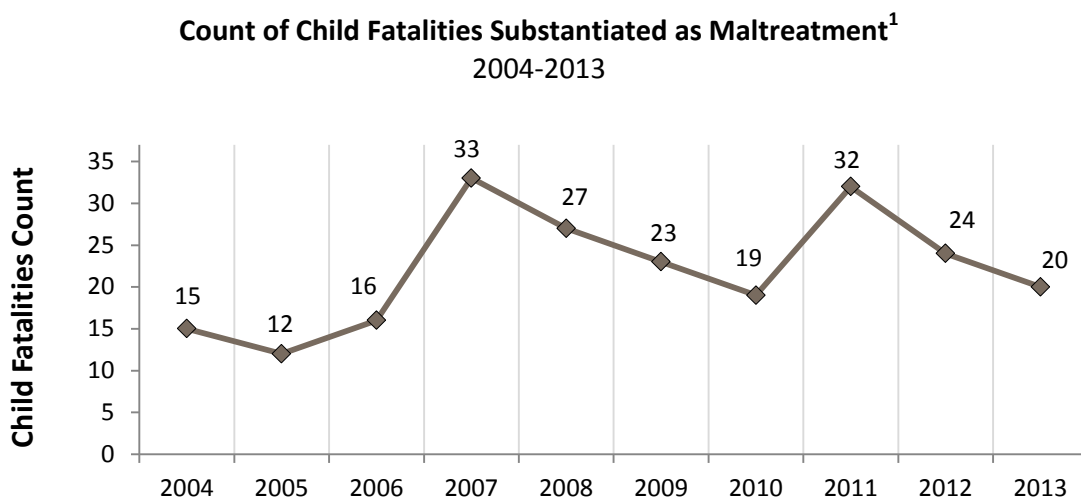
² The 507 victims (10.4 percent) who are identified as 'unable to determine' or 'not documented' are not included in the chart above. Likewise the five Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander victims are also not depicted above.

Of the 4,886 unique child maltreatment victims, 3,194 victims (65.4 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 542 victims (11.1 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and for 1,150 victims (23.5 percent) the ethnicity was unknown or not documented. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Fatalities

The death of a child is one of the most tragic consequences of child maltreatment. The role of Child Protective Services in the case of a child maltreatment death is to assure the safety of any other children present in the family and to assess the family's need for services. Investigations of child deaths are generally handled by law enforcement agencies. For purposes of this report, the only child fatalities included are child deaths that were associated with a substantiated allegation of maltreatment. In 2013, county CPS agencies and the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare reported 20 substantiated cases of a child having died from maltreatment. Figure 19, below, shows the count of child fatalities substantiated due to maltreatment from 2004-2013.

Figure 19

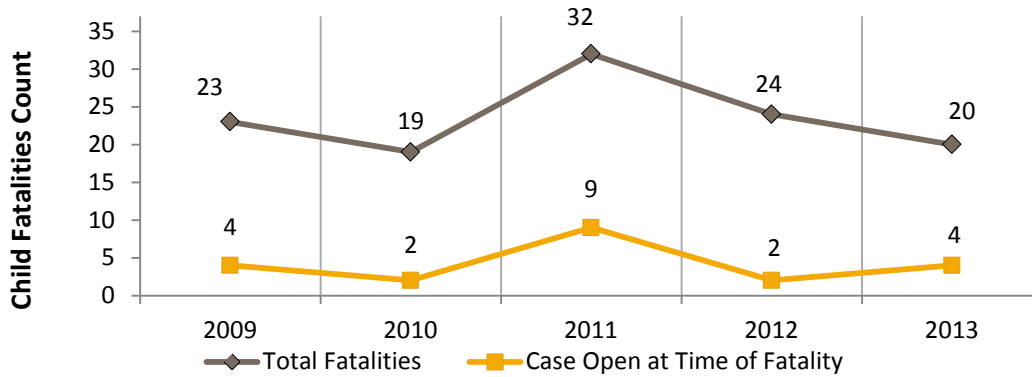


¹ Please note that as compared to the 2012 Child Abuse and Neglect Report, the child fatality figure in 2012 increased by one child due to late reporting of the fatality to the county agency.

Figure 20, below, shows the five year trend of total child fatalities and compares this number with the number of children who were receiving CPS services at the time of their death. As seen here, four children were in open cases for child welfare services with the county CPS agency or the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare at the time of their death.

Figure 20

**Child Fatalities Open for Investigation at Time of Fatality and Total Fatality Comparison¹
2009-2013**



¹ Please note that as compared to the previous year's Child Abuse and Neglect Report, the child fatality figure in 2012 increased by one child due to late reporting of the fatality to the county agency.

A review of the cases reported by CPS agencies of a child having died from maltreatment during the past five years (2009-2013) highlights trends among child maltreatment fatalities in Wisconsin. First, the majority of children who are victims of maltreatment which result in death are babies or very young children. Of the reported child maltreatment fatalities in 2013, 65.0 percent of the deaths were children age three or under and 35.0 percent of the deaths were children under age one.

The majority of maltreaters substantiated for the child's death in 2013 were the biological parent, step parent, or the parent's partner/ friend sharing dwelling/ step parent (91.3 percent). The most frequent maltreater was the biological mother (47.8 percent), partner of parent/ friend sharing dwelling/ step parent (26.1 percent), and biological father (17.4 percent). In cases where the biological mother was substantiated for the child's death, the maltreatment type was predominantly neglect of the child. In cases where the parent's partner/ friend sharing dwelling/ step parent was substantiated for the child's death, the majority of maltreatment was physical abuse. In cases where the biological father was substantiated for the child's death, the most frequent maltreatment types were neglect and physical abuse. The average age of the known substantiated maltreaters in 2013 was 26.5 years.

Table 10, below, provides a summary of the 2013 child maltreatment fatalities, maltreater information, and maltreatment type by county. Of the 20 child maltreatment fatalities in 2013, five were attributable to abusive head trauma or were impacted babies, which are noted in Table 10 and are further described following the table. The children who had a family with an open child welfare case with a county CPS agency or the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare at the time of the child's death is also indicated in the table.

Table 10

**Profile of Child Fatalities due to Substantiated Abuse
2013**

County	Maltreatment Type	Child Victim			Maltreater			
		Age at Death	Gender	Race / Ethnicity ³	Age at Death ³	Gender ³	Race/ Ethnicity ³	Relationship to Child
Brown ¹	Physical Abuse	2	Male	Am. Indian, Hispanic	28	Male	African American	Partner/Friend sharing dwelling
Calumet	Neglect	11	Male	Caucasian	38	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent
					50	Male	Caucasian	Step Parent
Chippewa ^{1,2}	Physical Abuse	1	Female	Caucasian	22	Female	Caucasian	Step Parent
Dane	Neglect	1	Female	Am. Indian, African American	31	Female	American Indian	Biological Parent
Douglas	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	Caucasian, Am. Indian	26	Male	Caucasian	Family Friend
Eau Claire	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	Caucasian	15	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent
Green	Physical Abuse	5	Male	Caucasian	23	Male	Caucasian	Partner/Friend sharing dwelling
Milwaukee ²	Neglect	4	Male	Am. Indian, Caucasian, Hispanic	24	Female	Am. Indian, Caucasian	Biological Parent
Milwaukee ²	Neglect	4	Male	Am. Indian, Caucasian, Hispanic	24	Female	Am. Indian, Caucasian	Biological Parent
Milwaukee ²	Neglect	5	Female	Am. Indian, Caucasian, Hispanic	24	Female	Am. Indian, Caucasian	Biological Parent
Milwaukee ¹	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	African American	22	Female	African American	Biological Parent
	Neglect							
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	6	Female	African American	28	Male	African American	Biological Parent
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	5	Male	African American	25	Male	African American	Partner/Friend sharing dwelling
Milwaukee ¹	Neglect	<1	Male	African American	26	Male	African American	Biological Parent
	Neglect				23	Female	African American	Biological Parent
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	2	Male	African American	Un.	Un.	Unknown	Unknown
	Neglect				25	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent
Monroe	Neglect	<1	Female	Caucasian	25	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent
Racine	Physical Abuse	3	Male	Caucasian	26	Male	African American	Partner/Friend sharing dwelling
Rock	Neglect	3	Male	Caucasian, Hispanic	26	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent
Waupaca ¹	Physical Abuse	2	Male	Caucasian	35	Male	Caucasian	Biological Parent
	Neglect							
Winnebago	Neglect	<1	Male	Asian	19	Female	Asian	Biological Parent
					24	Male	Asian	Biological Parent

¹ These maltreatment fatalities were the result of the maltreater causing the child to have abusive head trauma or to become an 'impacted baby'.

² These cases were open for child welfare services with the county CPS agency or the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare at the time of the child's death.

³ Persons identified as 'Am. Indian' are American Indian or Alaskan Native. Persons identified as 'Un.' are unknown.

Abusive Head Trauma and Impacted Babies

2005 Wisconsin Act 165 amended state statutes by creating provisions for the training of individuals who care for or supervise children under age 5 on shaken baby syndrome and impacted babies. Shaken Baby Syndrome is defined as, “a severe form of brain injury that occurs when an infant or young child is shaken forcibly enough to cause the brain to rebound against his or her skull.” [Ref. s. 253.15(1)(f), Stats.] Impacted Baby is defined as, “an infant or young child who suffers death or great bodily harm as a result of being thrown against a surface, hard or soft.” [Ref. s. 253.15(1)(d), Wis. Stats.] The term ‘Abusive Head Trauma’ encapsulates all descriptions of shaken baby syndrome, cranial cerebral trauma or injury, subdural hemorrhage/hematoma, retinal hemorrhage, traumatic brain injury, and blunt force head trauma.

In 2013, there were 178 maltreatment allegations where one of the abusive head trauma and impacted baby related diagnoses was used to describe the maltreatment allegation for children ages 0 through 4 years. Of the 178 allegations made in 2013, 80 (44.9 percent), were found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment, representing 74 child victims. Of these substantiated victims, 48 (64.9 percent) were male and 26 (35.1 percent) were female. Seventy-five percent of the substantiated victims (60) were under age one. The maltreater was the child’s biological parent in 42.5 percent of the cases.

Maltreaters

A person is considered a maltreater when the CPS agency, after completing the CPS Initial Assessment, identifies the person as having committed one or more types of child maltreatment. A person is counted as a maltreater once per CPS Initial Assessment no matter how many substantiated maltreatment types he/she has committed. Likewise, a maltreater is counted only once if he/she is involved in two or more separate CPS Initial Assessments in which he/she had at least one substantiated maltreatment finding during the calendar year (for example, one in January and one in October). Please note that in 2011 and prior, maltreaters were counted multiple times if they had two or more separate CPS Initial Assessments, and therefore the number of unique maltreaters will not be directly comparable to figures in 2011 and prior.

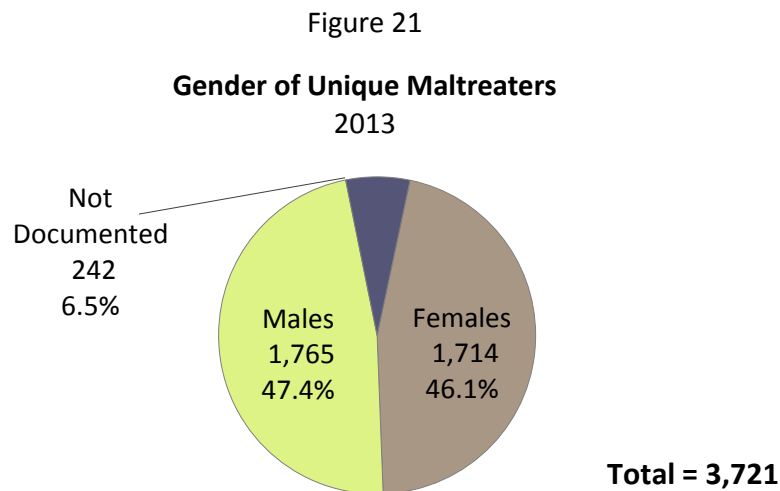
Based on this method, in calendar year 2013 there were 3,721 known unique maltreaters of substantiated child maltreatment. There are fewer unique maltreaters than unique victims (4,886) and unique instances of substantiated abuse (5,466) because some maltreaters were found to have maltreated more than one child, and/or to have committed multiple instances of abuse. Please also note that within the 5,466 unique instances of substantiated abuse, 293 of those instances had an unknown or minor maltreater who are not noted within these figures.

CPS agencies do not routinely complete a CPS Initial Assessment in situations where the alleged maltreater is not a caregiver for the child or children. As these matters are generally referred to law enforcement, the characteristics of non-caregivers who maltreat children who do not have a CPS Initial Assessment completed are not represented in this report.

Characteristics of Maltreaters

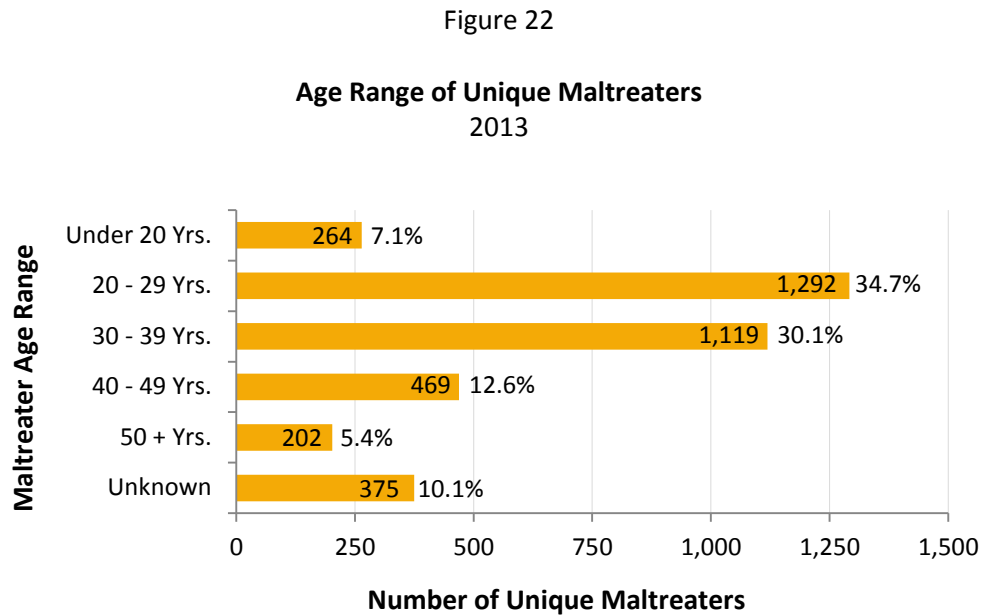
Gender

Figure 21, below, displays the frequency and proportion of maltreaters by their gender.



Age

Figure 22, below, shows the count and percentage of maltreaters by their age range for calendar year 2013. As the majority of maltreaters are parents, the most common child-rearing age groups account for the largest number of maltreaters.

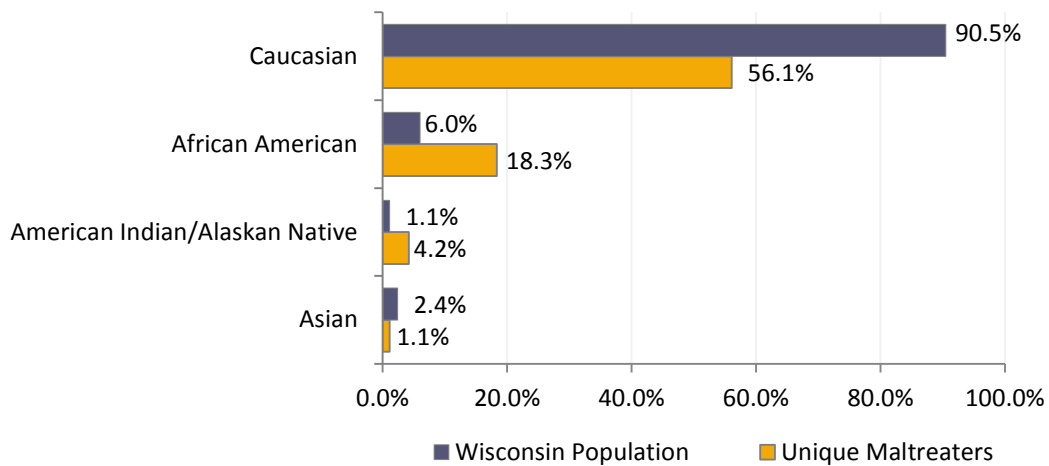


Race/Ethnicity

Figure 23, below, compares the 2013 percentage of maltreaters by race with the Wisconsin adult population. Persons who identified as African American and American Indian comprise a larger share of identified maltreaters than their proportional share of Wisconsin's general adult population.

Figure 23

Maltreater and Wisconsin Adult Population by Race Comparison^{1,2}
2013



¹ Population source of WI adult population: Office of Juvenile Justice 2013 Easy Access Population Profile http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

² Please note that 750 unique maltreaters, or 20.2 percent, are not included in the chart above due to their race not being documented. Likewise, the four Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander maltreaters are also not depicted in the chart above.

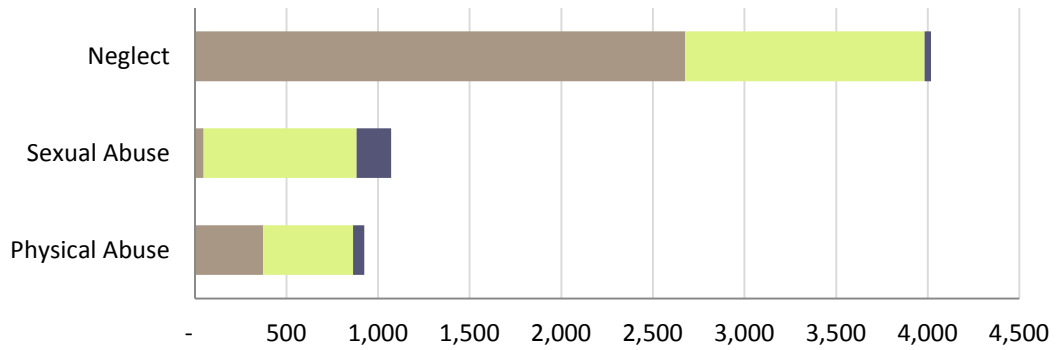
Of the 3,721 unique maltreaters, 1,963 (52.8 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 253 (6.8 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and 1,505 (40.4 percent) maltreaters had an unknown or not documented ethnicity. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Substantiated Allegations

The 3,721 unique known maltreaters were involved in 6,061 unique maltreatment allegations. Figure 24, below, depicts the 6,061 maltreatment allegation findings by maltreater gender during calendar year 2013. If a maltreater had more than one substantiated allegation finding during the year he/she will be depicted more than once in this graph. Males are sexual perpetrators at significantly greater rates than females. The majority of female perpetrators' maltreatment was related to neglect.

Figure 24

Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations by Abuse Type and Maltreater Gender¹
2013



	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Neglect
■ Female	373	48	2,677
■ Male	490	834	1,306
■ Unknown	62	189	34

¹ Of the 48 total substantiated allegations of emotional abuse, males accounted for 24 maltreaters and females accounted for 24 maltreaters.

Relationship to Victim

This section outlines the relationship of maltreaters to the child victims they were found to have maltreated. Table 11, below, shows all substantiated maltreatment allegations by maltreatment type and the person designated as the maltreater. The first category, primary caregivers, is comprised of maltreaters who live in the home, regularly or intermittently, with the child victim. In 2013, primary adult caregivers in the home (i.e. parents, step-parents, partners of parents, and foster parents) were the maltreaters in 89.0 percent of the substantiated maltreatment allegations. The second category, secondary caregivers, is comprised of adults who have temporary caregiving responsibility for the child victim but do not live in the child's home. The third category, non-caregivers, is individuals who interact with the child but do not have caregiving responsibility. The last category depicts those allegations where the maltreater is unknown or not verified where, for example, the CPS agency may have a preponderance of evidence that a child was maltreated but not enough information to verify a specific maltreater.

Table 11

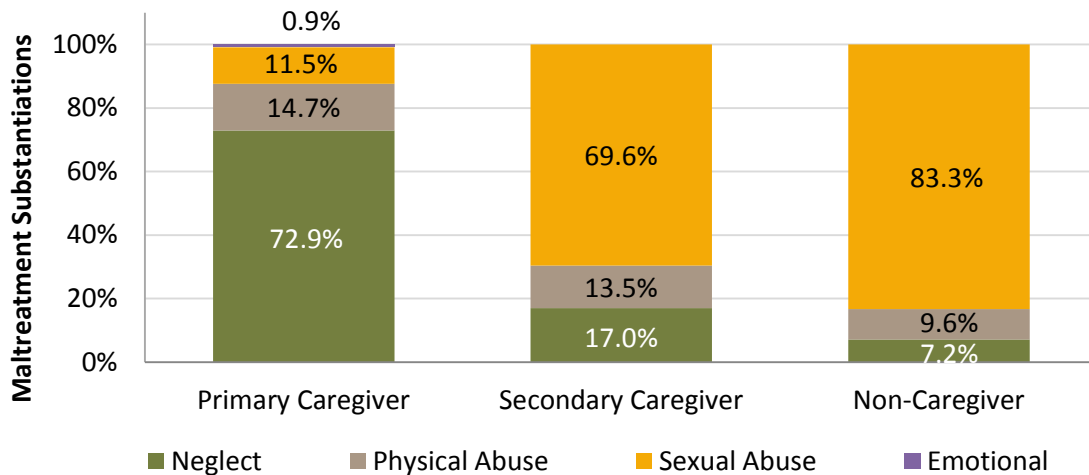
Substantiated Allegations by Maltreater Relationship to Child Victim 2013

Maltreater Relationship	Neglect	Physical	Sexual	Emotional	Total	Percentage
Primary Caregivers						
Parent(s)	3,454	553	146	47	4,200	69.3%
Partner/Friend of parent sharing dwelling	331	123	134	0	588	9.7%
Sibling / Step-sibling	8	20	203	0	231	3.8%
Step parent(s)	67	57	60	0	184	3.0%
Relative in home	65	30	56	1	152	2.5%
Non-relative guardian(s)	7	5	9	0	21	0.3%
Foster Parent(s)	2	4	0	0	6	0.1%
Others sharing foster home	0	1	11	0	12	0.2%
Primary Caregiver Total	3,934	793	619	48	5,394	89.0%
Secondary Caregivers						
Relative not in home	9	11	153	0	173	2.9%
Other child care provider	26	20	52	0	98	1.6%
Teacher / other school employee(s)	0	6	10	0	16	0.3%
Licensed / certified child care provider(s)	14	4	0	0	18	0.3%
Youth org. staff or volunteer leader(s)	0	0	2	0	2	0.0%
Residential facility staff	4	1	0	0	5	0.1%
Secondary caregiver total	53	42	217	0	312	5.1%
Non-Caregivers						
Peer maltreater(s)	0	2	58	0	60	1.0%
Other non-caregiver(s)	12	9	96	0	117	1.9%
Family friend(s)	6	12	32	0	50	0.8%
Neighbor(s)	0	0	11	0	11	0.2%
Stranger(s)	0	1	12	0	13	0.2%
Non-caregivers total	18	24	209	0	251	4.1%
Unknown / Not Verified						
Unknown / not verified	12	66	26	0	104	1.7%
State Total	4,017	925	1,071	48	6,061	100.0%

Figure 25, below, shows the percentage of substantiated maltreatment allegations, by maltreatment type and by the three maltreater categories (primary, secondary, and non-caregiver). For the 5,394 substantiated maltreatment allegations by primary caregivers, the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations is neglect at 72.9 percent. However, the 312 secondary caregivers and 251 non-caregivers had sexual abuse as the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations at 69.6 percent and 83.3 percent, respectively.

Figure 25

Percentage of Maltreatment Substantiations, by Maltreatment Type, and by Maltreater Category¹
2013



¹ The 104 instances of maltreatment by an unknown maltreater was not included in these figures.

Services to Families

The role of CPS differs in cases of familial and non-familial maltreatment, and therefore the services the CPS agency offers a family likewise differs. In all cases, a substantiated maltreatment finding is not required for a family to be offered services. In cases of maltreatment involving primary caregivers, the decision to provide services to the family is based on the safety assessment and analysis and resulting safety decision. The safety decision is the CPS agency's determination, based on the information gathered during the CPS Initial Assessment, as to whether the conditions present make the child/children unsafe in the family home. A designation of safe or unsafe is required for all children who reside within the household. If at least one child is designated as unsafe, then the Initial Assessment safety decision finding for the home is unsafe. In calendar year 2013, primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments comprised 92.9 percent of the 24,846 CPS Initial Assessments completed by agencies that year.

The role of CPS in cases of maltreatment by secondary and non-caregivers is to collaborate with and support the primary caregivers in providing protection and services for the child, when necessary. A safety assessment and analysis is not required in secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations because the child's safety within the home is not the focus of the case. CPS agencies completed 1,771 secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations (7.1 percent of all assessments) during calendar year 2013.

Safety Decisions and Services

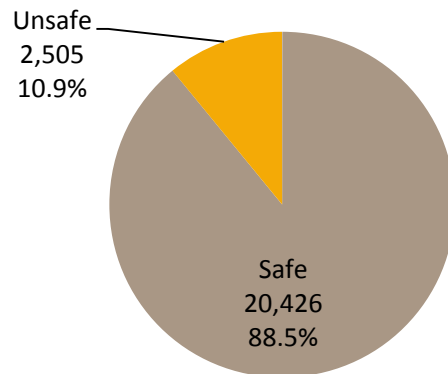
Figure 26, below, shows the safety decisions for completed safety assessments in primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments. In calendar year 2013, the majority (88.5 percent) of primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments resulted in a decision that one or more children in the Initial Assessment were safe. There were 2,505 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments (10.9 percent) which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe. Another 144 primary caregiver Initial Assessments were not labeled as safe or unsafe. **Appendix L** shows safety assessment results in primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments by county.

If a child is determined to be safe, the CPS agency is not required to offer or refer the family for services. The CPS agency may still inform the family about voluntary services or available community resources to help meet family needs or support family functioning.

If a child is determined to be unsafe, the CPS agency is required to implement a safety plan to assure the child is safe and protected. The CPS Safety Intervention Standards provide CPS workers with a structured analysis and decision-making framework to assess what specific, observable factors are making the child unsafe. These factors are known as safety threats. The identified safety threats and the analysis of these safety threats form the basis for safety planning. Safety planning ensures that safety threats are controlled to keep the child safe while the CPS agency works with the family to develop a plan to change those conditions or behaviors negatively affecting child safety. The goal is to eliminate safety threats in the family or to ensure the family has the resources necessary to control safety threats on its own.

Figure 26

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments¹
2013



Total: 22,931

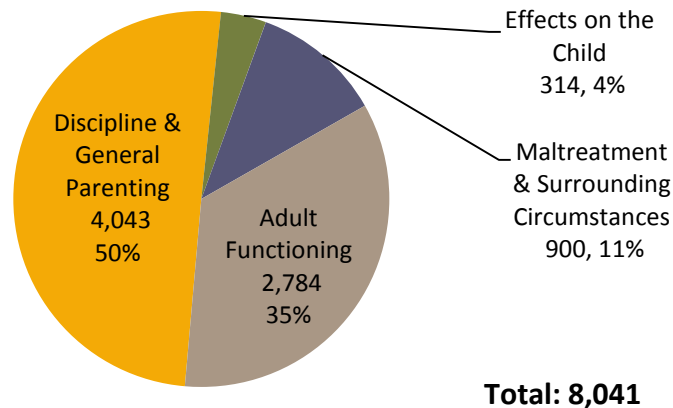
¹ A total of 144 primary caregiver I.A.s were neither labeled as safe nor unsafe.

While there are several distinct safety threats that can be identified as part of a CPS Initial Assessment process, for analytical purposes these threats may be grouped into four categories based on the nature of the concern. First, there are safety threats that relate to the act of maltreatment itself and the surrounding circumstances, such as premeditation, lack of remorse by the maltreater, or a hazardous living environment. Second, there are situations where the maltreatment has caused serious effects to the child such as emotional issues, lack of behavior control, and/or severe physical injury. Third, there are safety threats caused by deficiencies in adult functioning such as out-of-control behavior and/or violent tendencies. Finally, there are safety threats characterized by issues involving discipline and parenting practices such as blaming the child for the adult's problems, a lack of knowledge, resources, and/or motivation necessary to provide basic care for the child, and/or ability to provide necessary supervision of a child.

In the 2,505 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe, 8,041 safety threats involving 4,060 children were identified. There are more safety threats than CPS Initial Assessments as each Initial Assessment can identify multiple safety threats. Of the 2,505 unsafe primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, 48.5 percent of CPS Initial Assessments had one safety threat identified, 31.9 percent had two identified, 13.1 percent had three identified, 4.3 percent had four or more identified, and 2.1 percent had five or more safety threats identified. Figure 27 shows the frequency of identified safety threats by the groupings described above.

Figure 27

Frequencies of Safety Threats by Category
2013



Safety-related services are provided in the family home whenever possible to maintain and support the family unit. Services provided to ensure child safety are intended to immediately control any conditions or behaviors that place a child in danger. Some of these safety-related services may include parenting assistance, supervision/observation, child care/respite, mental and physical health services, and/or resources to help meet basic needs. In addition to services offered as part of the safety plan, the family may also be offered additional services to meet family needs and/or support family functioning. The use of in-home safety services for families reduces the need for more intrusive interventions such as removal of the child from the family home and may be used in response to children and families involved in both substantiated and unsubstantiated cases.

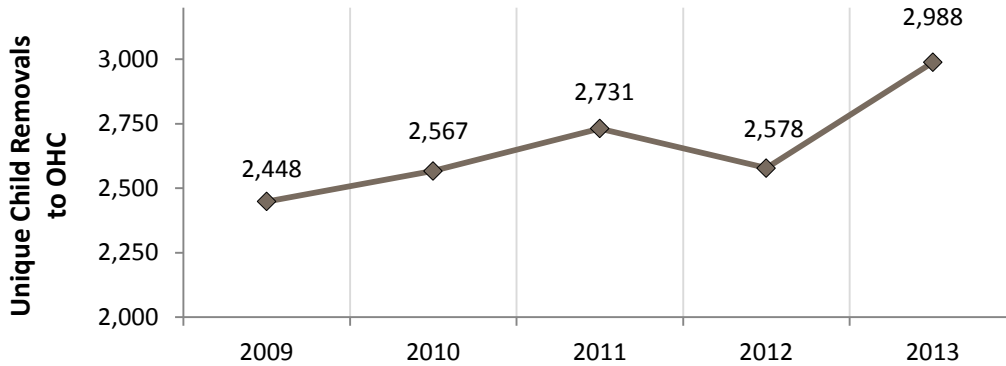
CPS Removals of Children to an Out-of-Home Placement

If the conditions in the home pose immediate danger to a child and in-home services are insufficient to assure the safety of the child, the child may be removed from the family home and placed temporarily in out-of-home care. A substantiated maltreatment finding is not required or necessary for a child to be placed in out-of-home care when the child is unsafe. An out-of-home placement may be with a relative(s), a foster parent(s), a group home or shelter, or a residential child-caring facility.

During 2013, 2,988 unique children were placed in out-of-home care during the course of a CPS Initial Assessment. As some children were placed into out-of-home care multiple times in 2013, there were 3,181 instances of children being removed from their home and placed into out-of-home care. Figure 28, below, shows the increase in children removed to out-of-home care as a result of the safety assessment.

Figure 28

**Unique Child Removals to Out-of-Home Care during Initial Assessment
2009-2013**



Children who were placed in an out-of-home placement as a result of unborn child abuse are not included in the figures above and are presented separately in **Appendix B**.

Table 12, below, displays the gender, count, and average age of children removed during a CPS Initial Assessment in 2013. Of the 2,988 children removed from their family home and placed in out-of-home care in order to address safety threats identified during the CPS Initial Assessment, 50.3 percent were male and 49.7 percent were female.

Table 12

**Count and Average Age of Unique Children Removed to Out-of-Home Care during Initial
Assessment, by Gender
2013**

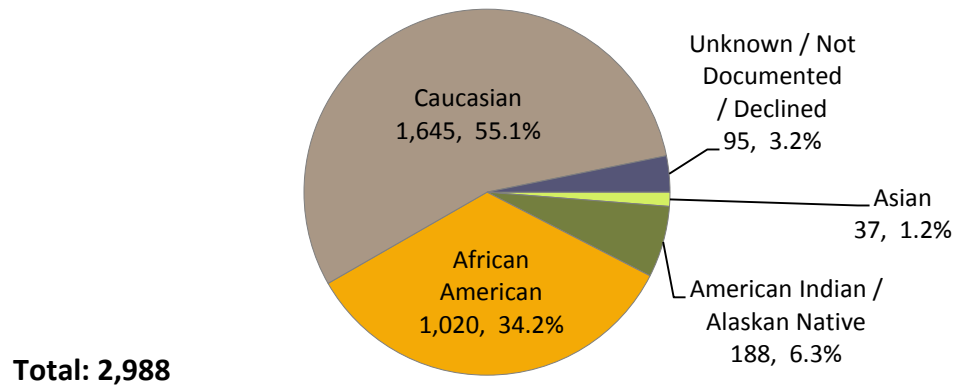
Gender	Count of Children Removed	Percent	Average Age
Male	1,503	50.3%	5.6
Female	1,485	49.7%	6.4
Total	2,988	100.0%	6.0

Figure 29, below, displays the primary race of the unique children who were removed to out-of-home care during a CPS Initial Assessment. Of these children removed to

out-of-home care, 399, or 13.4 percent, were identified as Hispanic, and 2,373 children, or 79.4 percent, were identified as not Hispanic. A total of 138 of these children, or 4.6 percent, had an undocumented or unknown Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 29

**Race of Unique Children Removed to Out-of-Home Care during Initial Assessment¹
2013**



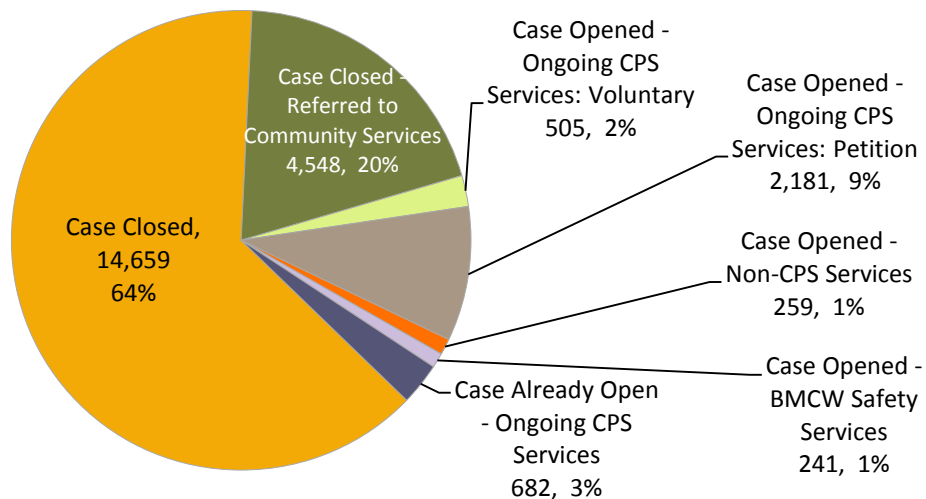
¹ Three Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander children are not depicted in the chart.

Initial Assessment Disposition

The Initial Assessment disposition is the action the CPS agency took upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment. Figure 30, below, shows the count and percentage of Initial Assessment dispositions in the 23,075 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments for calendar year 2013. In some cases the case is closed as continued CPS intervention is not needed. Other closed cases are referred to appropriate community resources. Cases that are opened may be referred to services that are not under the purview of the CPS agency, as seen in those labeled as 'Case Opened – Non-CPS Services'. In other cases, the case is opened and the family is provided services through the CPS agency as seen in those labeled as 'Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: 'Petition' and 'Voluntary''. Finally, in some cases the family already had a CPS case open and services will continue for this family after this CPS Initial Assessment as seen in those labeled 'Case Already Open – Ongoing Services'.

Figure 30

Initial Assessment Dispositions in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments¹ 2013



Total: 23,075

Figure 31, below, shows 1,771 secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations by Initial Assessment disposition.

Figure 31

**Initial Assessment Dispositions in Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments¹
2013**

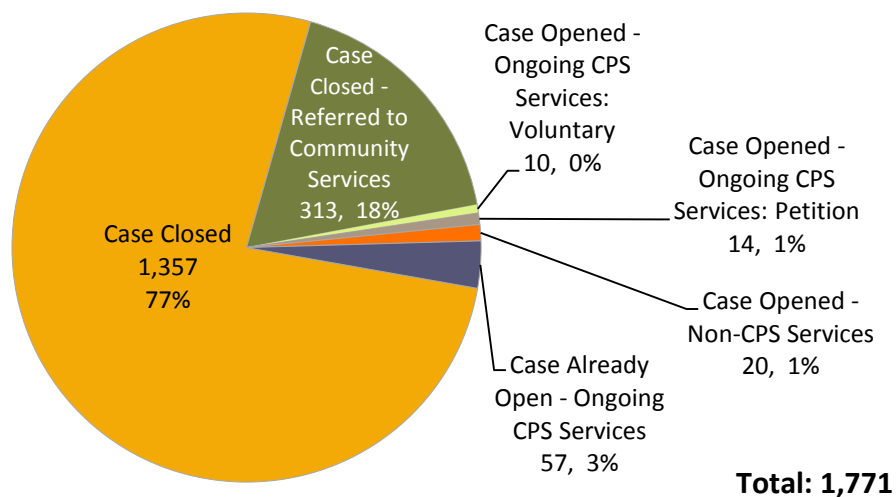


Table 13, below, shows the frequency and percentage of Initial Assessment dispositions according to the safety decision for primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments. In the majority (92.8 percent) of cases where the safety decision is safe, the case was closed. Conversely, in the majority (94.7 percent) of cases where the safety decision was unsafe, the case was either opened for some type of services or was already opened for ongoing CPS services. A safety assessment and analysis is not required in secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations because the child's safety within the family home is not the focus of the case.

Table 13

Safety Decision by Initial Assessment Disposition for Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments¹
2013

Initial Assessment Disposition	Safe		Unsafe		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Case Closed	14,460	70.8%	88	3.5%	14,659	63.5%
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Services	4,491	22.0%	45	1.8%	4,548	19.7%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary	332	1.6%	171	6.8%	505	2.2%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Petition	480	2.3%	1,687	67.3%	2,181	9.5%
Case Opened – Non-CPS Services	243	1.2%	13	0.5%	259	1.1%
Case Opened – BMCW Safety Services	20	0.1%	221	8.8%	241	1.0%
Case Already Opened – Ongoing CPS Services	400	2.0%	280	11.2%	682	3.0%
TOTAL	20,426	100.0%	2,505	100.0%	23,075	100.0%

¹ The 144 primary assessments without a safety decision are neither depicted in the safe nor the unsafe columns, but are included in the total.

Federal Performance Standards

Given the important role CPS agencies have in ensuring child safety, the federal government has placed greater emphasis on the CPS Initial Assessment function. As part of the Child and Family Services Review process, the federal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has established casework performance indicators related to child safety and national performance standards. Casework performance indicators are assessed through case reviews and monitored by states as part of their quality improvement efforts. These indicators include timeliness for initiating CPS Initial Assessments and agency response to identifying, understanding and responding to child safety threats.

For the second round of state reviews, the federal DHHS has modified the national performance standard definitions. The new definitions are presented below. Wisconsin participated in a second round of the federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) process in 2010.

The national performance standards measure state performance on the absence of incidents of repeat maltreatment (Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Rate) and the absence of maltreatment of children in out-of-home care (Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care Rate). The Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Rate is calculated by identifying all children who were victims of maltreatment in the first 6 months of a year and determining the percentage of children who were not victims of another substantiated report within a 6-month period after the initial substantiated report.

The Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care Rate is calculated by identifying all the children who were not victims of substantiated maltreatment by a court-ordered relative provider, foster parent provider, or group home or residential facility provider during a given period. This number is then divided by the cumulative number of children who were in placement during the same period to establish the maltreatment in out-of-home care rate.

The national performance standards for both of these measures are set at the 75th percentile of all states based on the available data provided by states. This national standard for absence of maltreatment recurrence was 94.6 percent. Wisconsin met this standard in calendar year 2013. The national standard for absence of maltreatment in out-of-home care was 99.68 percent. Wisconsin met this standard in calendar year 2013. These figures for the past five years are displayed in Table 14, below.

Table 14

**Wisconsin's Performance on Federal Standards
2009 – 2013**

Safety Performance Measures	National Standard Second Round	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013
<u>Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence</u> Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment report, what percent were NOT victims of another substantiated report within a six-month period?	94.6% or more	94.84%	94.68%	94.57%	95.04%	95.01%
<u>Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care</u> Of all children in out-of-home care, what percent were NOT victims of maltreatment by foster parents, including court-ordered relative providers or facility staff members?	99.68% or more	99.61%	99.64%	99.72%	99.85%	99.91%



Wisconsin
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Appendices

2013 Data

Research Unit
Program Operations Section
Division of Safety and Permanence
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

Appendix A

Child Maltreatment Related Statutes

The following are excerpts from the Wisconsin statutes that create the basis for persons to report suspected child maltreatment and for child protective services agencies to respond. The excerpts are from the 2011-2012 Wisconsin Statutes. Included in the excerpts are sections from Chapter 48, known as the Children's Code, and sections from criminal statutes that are cross-referenced in the Children's Code.

- **s. 48.01, Wis. Stats., Title and legislative purpose.**
- **s. 48.02, Wis. Stats., Definitions.** This includes definitions of child maltreatment.
- **s. 48.13, Wis. Stats., Jurisdiction over children alleged to be in need of protection or services.** This describes the basis on which the local child protective services agencies (county social/human services departments and the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare) may petition the court to intervene with a family.
- **s. 48.981, Wis. Stats., Abused or neglected children and abused unborn children.** This section describes the reporting requirements of alleged child maltreatment and describes the child protective services agencies' duties and responsibilities.
- **s. 939.22, Wis. Stats., Words and phrases defined.** This section defines terms that are used in describing certain crimes, some of which are cross-referenced in s. 48.02, Wis. Stats., in order to define child maltreatment.
- **s. 940.225, Wis. Stats., Sexual assault.** This defines the crime of sexual assault and is cross-referenced under s. 48.02(1)(b), Wis. Stats.
- **s. 944.30, Wis. Stats., Prostitution.** This defines the crime of prostitution and is cross-referenced under s. 48.02(1)(d), Wis. Stats.
- **s. 948.02, Wis. Stats., Sexual assault of a child.** This is the first in a series of crimes from chapter 948, known as Crimes Against Children, that are cross-referenced under s. 48.02(1)(b), Wis. Stats., in order to define child sexual abuse. The following sections are also cross-referenced under s. 48.02(1), Wis. Stats.:
 - **s. 948.025, Wis. Stats., Engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child.**
 - **s. 948.05, Wis. Stats., Sexual exploitation of a child.**
 - **s. 948.055, Wis. Stats., Causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity.**
 - **s. 948.085, Wis. Stats., Sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care.**
 - **s. 948.10, Wis. Stats., Exposing genitals, pubic area, or intimate parts.**

The complete Wisconsin statutes can be viewed at the Wisconsin State Legislature website: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/stats.html>.

Appendix B

Unborn Child Abuse

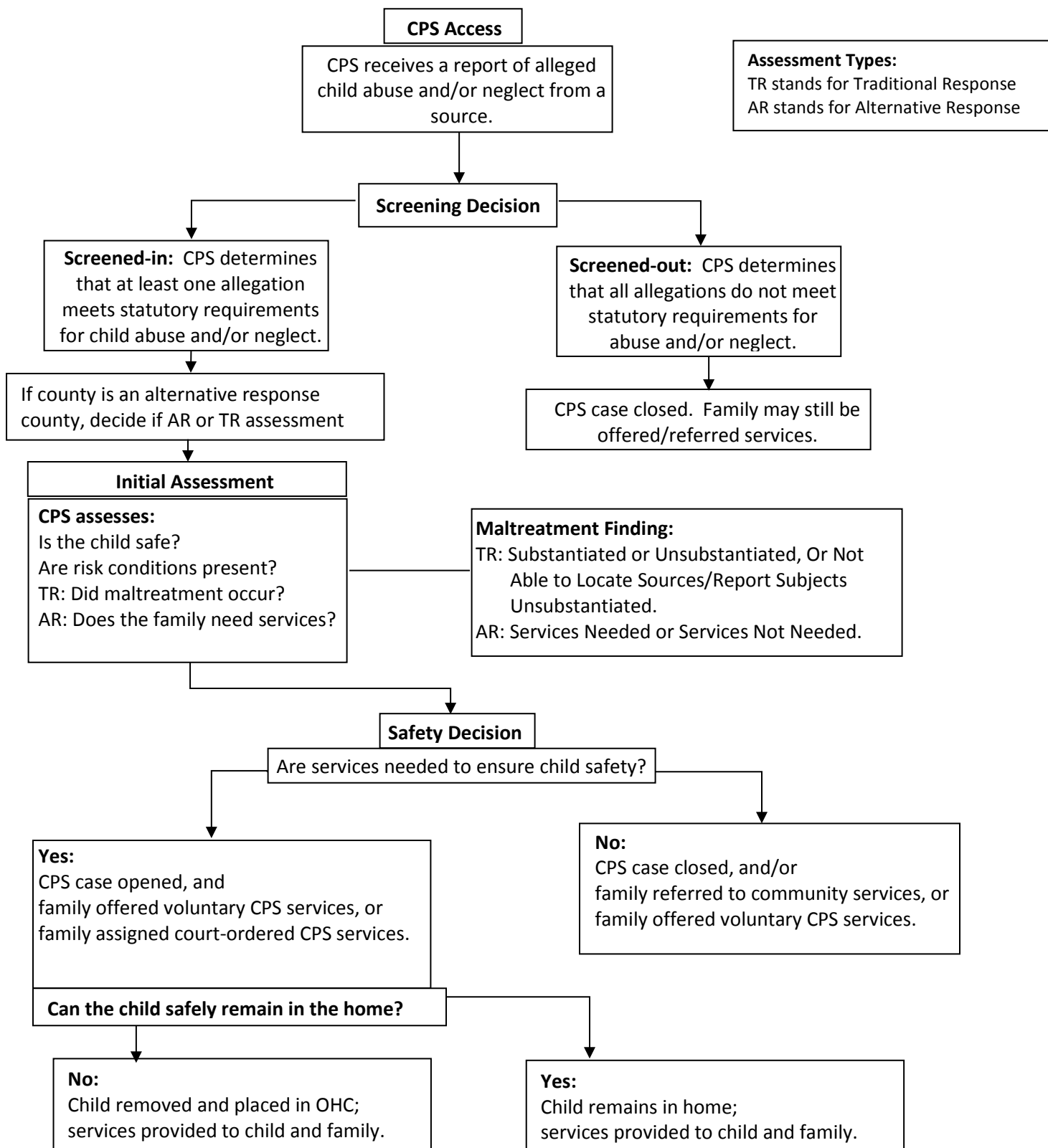
Unborn child abuse is defined as, “serious physical harm inflicted on the unborn child, and the risk of serious physical harm to the child when born, caused by the habitual lack of self-control of the expectant mother of the unborn child in the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, exhibited to a severe degree.” [Ref. s. 48.02(1)(am), Wis. Stats.]

The maltreatment allegation of unborn child abuse is excluded from maltreatment allegation counts in the body of this report and presented here separately.

- In calendar year 2013, CPS agencies screened-in 347 allegations of unborn child abuse for further assessment.
- The most common reporters of screened-in unborn child abuse allegations were social service workers (28.0 percent), legal/law enforcement workers (13.3 percent), and medical professionals (12.7 percent).
- Forty-eight of the 347 screened-in allegations (13.8 percent) of unborn child abuse were substantiated after the CPS Initial Assessment. Of these 48 substantiated instances, 16 children were placed in out-of-home care after the child’s birth as a part of the CPS Initial Assessment of unborn child abuse.

Appendix C

An Overview of the CPS Process



Appendix D

Data Collection and Interpretation

Data Collection Process

The child maltreatment data collected for calendar year 2013 is from the electronic Wisconsin Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWiSACWIS). eWiSACWIS allows case workers, supervisors and administrators to manage child welfare services and supports practice responsibilities related to CPS Access, Initial Assessment, case management, court process, out-of-home placements, and more. Compared with the previous child maltreatment data source, the CFS-40 form, use of the eWiSACWIS system greatly expands the type of data collected and also improves the timeliness and accuracy of child welfare data. The quality of the data in this report is dependent upon the accuracy and timeliness of data recorded by the local agencies.

The historical data in this report (prior to 2005) includes data from both eWiSACWIS and the CFS-40 forms. Previously, counties completed CFS-40 forms at the conclusion of CPS Initial Assessments and data from this form was manually entered into a child maltreatment database. CPS agencies began using eWiSACWIS in 2001 and statewide rollout of the system was completed in 2004. The implications of using the more robust eWiSACWIS data and the transition from CFS-40 data to eWiSACWIS data are discussed in the next section.

Data Interpretation

As with previous publications, data for the 2013 edition of the Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report includes some cases in which the alleged maltreatment occurred in a previous year but was reported and assessed in 2013.

The 2013 Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report is the eighth year in which data was taken entirely from the eWiSACWIS system. As counties have increased experience using the eWiSACWIS system, the 2013 data has become more stable and reliable. In graphs which depict historical trends, differences in counts between calendar years 2004 and 2005 can be seen. These differences coincide with the transition from the legacy CFS-40 data system to eWiSACWIS and may be attributable to varied data entry practices between and functions of the two systems. In 2005 and 2006, the eWiSACWIS system required entry of a new allegation for every maltreater alleged for each child. Therefore, if neglect was alleged for one child by both parents it counted as 2 neglect allegations. The legacy CFS-40 data system counted allegations once per maltreatment type per child (regardless of the number of maltreaters).

In September 2007, the eWiSACWIS system was modified to allow allegations to be counted once per maltreatment type per child while also separately maintaining data on maltreaters. The impact of these data entry practices are most readily seen in the neglect maltreatment type as these situations more often involve maltreatment by multiple individuals.

Changes in child welfare policy and practice have also impacted the use of the 'abuse likely to occur' finding in calendar year 2007. At the beginning of calendar year 2007, the BMCW discontinued use of the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation type. Then, with the release of the new statewide Access and Initial Assessment Standards in September 2007, the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation was removed as a maltreatment type for the entire state. The 'abuse likely to occur' allegation type was discontinued

because it lacked a definition that would allow consistent usage and make it clearly distinguishable from the other maltreatment types. It was found that the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation could be more appropriately categorized under one of the other maltreatment types to represent the risk of maltreatment, in most cases neglect. The 2008 data is the first calendar year with no 'abuse likely to occur' data.

'Mutual sexual activity' by minors is excluded from all data tables and figures which depict calendar year 2005 - 2010 data. Counts of mutual sexual activity was removed from reports in these years as there was concern over how this category was applied in maltreatment assessments. Mutual sexual activity by minors was added back into the data counts as of calendar year 2011 as the data concerns were eliminated at that point.

Appendix E

Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County^{1,2}
2013

County	Total CPS Referrals	Screen-out CPS Referrals	Screen-out Percent	Screen-in CPS Referrals	Screen-in Percent	Screen-in Service Referrals	Screen-out Service Referrals
Adams	343	245	71.4%	98	28.6%	111	80
Ashland	62	45	72.6%	17	27.4%	83	100
Barron	694	428	61.7%	266	38.3%	171	123
Bayfield	115	50	43.5%	65	56.5%	104	78
Brown	4,385	2,902	66.2%	1,483	33.8%	246	68
Buffalo	213	135	63.4%	78	36.6%	65	13
Burnett	300	189	63.0%	111	37.0%	132	34
Calumet	444	300	67.6%	144	32.4%	9	8
Chippewa	646	495	76.6%	151	23.4%	113	43
Clark	430	323	75.1%	107	24.9%	53	70
Columbia	862	557	64.6%	305	35.4%	413	95
Crawford	126	65	51.6%	61	48.4%	147	71
Dane	5,492	3,806	69.3%	1,686	30.7%	1,341	344
Dodge	412	212	51.5%	200	48.5%	290	52
Door	264	136	51.5%	128	48.5%	94	27
Douglas	800	459	57.4%	341	42.6%	372	49
Dunn	352	257	73.0%	95	27.0%	224	7
Eau Claire	1,279	954	74.6%	325	25.4%	129	139
Florence	41	18	43.9%	23	56.1%	22	19
Fond Du Lac	1,544	1,022	66.2%	522	33.8%	571	74
Forest	71	38	53.5%	33	46.5%	57	57
Grant	484	315	65.1%	169	34.9%	307	28
Green	520	294	56.5%	226	43.5%	161	19
Green Lake	299	229	76.6%	70	23.4%	90	24
Iowa	274	178	65.0%	96	35.0%	102	10
Iron	39	19	48.7%	20	51.3%	53	11
Jackson	542	432	79.7%	110	20.3%	137	74
Jefferson	757	531	70.1%	226	29.9%	475	27
Juneau	441	264	59.9%	177	40.1%	97	31
Kenosha	1,548	874	56.5%	674	43.5%	756	343
Kewaunee	70	59	84.3%	11	15.7%	27	30
La Crosse	1,501	1,109	73.9%	392	26.1%	494	109
Lafayette	215	150	69.8%	65	30.2%	61	9
Langlade	401	293	73.1%	108	26.9%	148	25
Lincoln	344	228	66.3%	116	33.7%	212	17
Manitowoc	872	473	54.2%	399	45.8%	379	105
Marathon	1,001	584	58.3%	417	41.7%	594	22

County	Total CPS Referrals	Screen-out CPS Referrals	Screen-out Percent	Screen-in CPS Referrals	Screen-in Percent	Screen-in Service Referrals	Screen-out Service Referrals
Marinette	413	310	75.1%	103	24.9%	250	270
Marquette	138	84	60.9%	54	39.1%	163	119
Menominee	171	101	59.1%	70	40.9%	165	12
Milwaukee	14,396	7,361	51.1%	7,035	48.9%	1,751	189
Monroe	575	406	70.6%	169	29.4%	190	38
Oconto	519	383	73.8%	136	26.2%	161	14
Oneida	206	29	14.1%	177	85.9%	515	124
Outagamie	2,682	1,750	65.2%	932	34.8%	147	238
Ozaukee	386	156	40.4%	230	59.6%	151	72
Pepin	109	73	67.0%	36	33.0%	26	13
Pierce	487	351	72.1%	136	27.9%	147	21
Polk	836	644	77.0%	192	23.0%	230	6
Portage	613	451	73.6%	162	26.4%	162	30
Price	192	140	72.9%	52	27.1%	120	2
Racine	2,801	1,733	61.9%	1,068	38.1%	1,370	102
Richland	158	102	64.6%	56	35.4%	96	49
Rock	3,414	1,871	54.8%	1,543	45.2%	927	307
Rusk	276	207	75.0%	69	25.0%	123	122
Saint Croix	898	611	68.0%	287	32.0%	454	30
Sauk	442	252	57.0%	190	43.0%	306	371
Sawyer	285	160	56.1%	125	43.9%	108	68
Shawano	642	455	70.9%	187	29.1%	289	3
Sheboygan	1,048	592	56.5%	456	43.5%	640	30
SNAP ³	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,404	40
Taylor	163	117	71.8%	46	28.2%	77	3
Trempealeau	272	183	67.3%	89	32.7%	73	34
Vernon	253	147	58.1%	106	41.9%	217	15
Vilas	113	31	27.4%	82	72.6%	97	243
Walworth	1,142	794	69.5%	348	30.5%	370	29
Washburn	113	64	56.6%	49	43.4%	124	97
Washington	732	545	74.5%	187	25.5%	462	152
Waukesha	1,696	1,183	69.8%	513	30.2%	395	125
Waupaca	602	401	66.6%	201	33.4%	278	17
Waushara	337	230	68.2%	107	31.8%	113	10
Winnebago	2,434	1,541	63.3%	893	36.7%	1,056	35
Wood	1,216	709	58.3%	507	41.7%	133	21
State Total	68,943	42,835	62.1%	26,108	37.9%	22,130	5,486

¹ Data about service referrals was compiled using the eWiSACWIS sm02x100 Access Report. Service referrals represent contacts and decisions made where CPS issues were not identified as part of the report. Decisions about documentation of service referrals are not governed by statute and are determined by local agency practice.

² Special Needs Adoption Program

Appendix F

CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County¹
2013

County	2013 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Adams	3,113	155	49.8
Ashland	3,626	28	7.7
Barron	9,896	406	41.0
Bayfield	2,792	89	31.9
Brown	62,231	2,336	37.5
Buffalo	2,849	111	39.0
Burnett	2,845	186	65.4
Calumet	12,757	228	17.9
Chippewa	14,463	219	15.1
Clark	10,253	204	19.9
Columbia	12,834	413	32.2
Crawford	3,466	86	24.8
Dane	108,165	2,568	23.7
Dodge	18,469	252	13.6
Door	4,791	177	36.9
Douglas	9,237	529	57.3
Dunn	8,864	153	17.3
Eau Claire	20,848	509	24.4
Florence	719	29	40.3
Fond Du Lac	22,306	853	38.2
Forest	1,891	44	23.3
Grant	10,589	235	22.2
Green	8,636	347	40.2
Green Lake	4,334	98	22.6
Iowa	5,636	127	22.5
Iron	937	23	24.5
Jackson	4,665	175	37.5
Jefferson	19,223	339	17.6
Juneau	5,420	344	63.5
Kenosha	41,019	987	24.1
Kewaunee	4,592	22	4.8
La Crosse	24,150	561	23.2
Lafayette	4,137	101	24.4
Langlade	3,961	173	43.7
Lincoln	5,765	170	29.5
Manitowoc	17,219	614	35.7
Marathon	32,058	626	19.5
Marinette	8,126	149	18.3

County	2013 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Marquette	3,008	65	21.6
Menominee	1,423	115	80.8
Milwaukee	234,451	10,728	45.8
Monroe	11,616	234	20.1
Oconto	7,777	200	25.7
Oneida	6,246	227	36.3
Outagamie	43,776	1,433	32.7
Ozaukee	19,363	343	17.7
Pepin	1,647	62	37.6
Pierce	8,810	197	22.4
Polk	9,630	315	32.7
Portage	14,002	243	17.4
Price	2,464	82	33.3
Racine	46,961	1,790	38.1
Richland	3,988	81	20.3
Rock	38,502	2,611	67.8
Rusk	3,067	107	34.9
Saint Croix	22,682	441	19.4
Sauk	14,664	313	21.3
Sawyer	3,337	204	61.1
Shawano	9,119	273	29.9
Sheboygan	26,382	681	25.8
Taylor	4,904	63	12.8
Trempealeau	7,212	126	17.5
Vernon	7,866	152	19.3
Vilas	3,647	143	39.2
Walworth	22,957	526	22.9
Washburn	3,090	63	20.4
Washington	30,912	277	9.0
Waukesha	89,433	730	8.2
Waupaca	11,269	274	24.3
Waushara	4,628	168	36.3
Winnebago	35,764	1,357	37.9
Wood	16,297	845	51.9
State Total	1,307,776	40,135	30.7

¹ **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2013 Easy Access Population Profile
http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Appendix G

**County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates
2013**

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Adams	93	155	179	37	20.7%
Ashland	16	28	32	11	34.4%
Barron	251	406	141	42	29.8%
Bayfield	65	89	97	14	14.4%
Brown	1,437	2,336	2,522	224	8.9%
Buffalo	69	111	125	25	20.0%
Burnett	108	186	212	35	16.5%
Calumet	144	228	55	18	32.7%
Chippewa	149	219	65	21	32.3%
Clark	101	204	235	44	18.7%
Columbia	294	413	484	41	8.5%
Crawford	59	86	94	12	12.8%
Dane	1,594	2,568	2,922	383	13.1%
Dodge	198	252	169	39	23.1%
Door	117	177	193	26	13.5%
Douglas	318	529	307	58	18.9%
Dunn	95	153	155	44	28.4%
Eau Claire	311	509	274	45	16.4%
Florence	23	29	30	4	13.3%
Fond du Lac	490	853	969	131	13.5%
Forest	33	44	48	19	39.6%
Grant	156	235	276	43	15.6%
Green	218	347	391	36	9.2%
Green Lake	69	98	77	10	13.0%
Iowa	90	127	151	31	20.5%
Iron	20	23	23	5	21.7%
Jackson	103	175	194	43	22.2%
Jefferson	225	339	130	47	36.2%
Juneau	156	344	408	32	7.8%
Kenosha	658	987	1,114	140	12.6%
Kewaunee	11	22	41	24	58.5%
La Crosse	354	561	341	73	21.4%
Lafayette	60	101	121	19	15.7%
Langlade	104	173	116	37	31.9%
Lincoln	113	170	180	20	11.1%
Manitowoc	379	614	690	118	17.1%
Marathon	409	626	363	122	33.6%

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Marinette	103	149	192	75	39.1%
Marquette	50	65	76	3	3.9%
Menominee	69	115	138	18	13.0%
Milwaukee	6,639	10,728	11,861	1,212	10.2%
Monroe	168	234	261	28	10.7%
Oconto	129	200	225	43	19.1%
Oneida	167	227	244	94	38.5%
Outagamie	859	1,433	1,623	105	6.5%
Ozaukee	216	343	398	55	13.8%
Pepin	36	62	77	21	27.3%
Pierce	125	197	122	28	23.0%
Polk	190	315	336	42	12.5%
Portage	149	243	273	57	20.9%
Price	47	82	98	9	9.2%
Racine	1,018	1,790	2,125	343	16.1%
Richland	52	81	87	21	24.1%
Rock	1,474	2,611	3,115	294	9.4%
Rusk	69	107	110	12	10.9%
Saint Croix	272	441	475	37	7.8%
Sauk	185	313	172	48	27.9%
Sawyer	121	204	234	23	9.8%
Shawano	180	273	303	24	7.9%
Sheboygan	447	681	777	97	12.5%
Taylor	46	63	76	23	30.3%
Trempealeau	87	126	141	19	13.5%
Vernon	101	152	174	14	8.0%
Vilas	81	143	145	37	25.5%
Walworth	329	526	621	112	18.0%
Washburn	49	63	67	22	32.8%
Washington	180	277	314	30	9.6%
Waukesha	504	730	803	154	19.2%
Waupaca	188	274	314	46	14.6%
Waushara	107	168	143	19	13.3%
Winnebago	826	1,357	631	132	20.9%
Wood	493	845	949	96	10.1%
State Total	24,846	40,135	41,624	5,466	13.1%

Appendix H

Child Victimization Rate by County^{1,2}
2013

County	2013 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Adams	3,113	34	10.9
Ashland	3,626	10	2.8
Barron	9,896	36	3.6
Bayfield	2,792	11	3.9
Brown	62,231	208	3.3
Buffalo	2,849	23	8.1
Burnett	2,845	33	11.6
Calumet	12,757	13	1.0
Chippewa	14,463	20	1.4
Clark	10,253	29	2.8
Columbia	12,834	40	3.1
Crawford	3,466	12	3.5
Dane	108,165	336	3.1
Dodge	18,469	37	2.0
Door	4,791	24	5.0
Douglas	9,237	53	5.7
Dunn	8,864	42	4.7
Eau Claire	20,848	44	2.1
Florence	719	4	5.6
Fond Du Lac	22,306	121	5.4
Forest	1,891	17	9.0
Grant	10,589	39	3.7
Green	8,636	28	3.2
Green Lake	4,334	8	1.8
Iowa	5,636	28	5.0
Iron	937	5	5.3
Jackson	4,665	40	8.6
Jefferson	19,223	45	2.3
Juneau	5,420	31	5.7
Kenosha	41,019	128	3.1
Kewaunee	4,592	8	1.7
La Crosse	24,150	65	2.7
Lafayette	4,137	17	4.1
Langlade	3,961	34	8.6
Lincoln	5,765	19	3.3
Manitowoc	17,219	98	5.7
Marathon	32,058	113	3.5

County	2013 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Marinette	8,126	62	7.6
Marquette	3,008	3	1.0
Menominee	1,423	14	9.8
Milwaukee	234,451	1,080	4.6
Monroe	11,616	28	2.4
Oconto	7,777	38	4.9
Oneida	6,246	81	13.0
Outagamie	43,776	96	2.2
Ozaukee	19,363	47	2.4
Pepin	1,647	21	12.8
Pierce	8,810	18	2.0
Polk	9,630	37	3.8
Portage	14,002	51	3.6
Price	2,464	9	3.7
Racine	46,961	310	6.6
Richland	3,988	20	5.0
Rock	38,502	271	7.0
Rusk	3,067	11	3.6
Saint Croix	22,682	34	1.5
Sauk	14,664	41	2.8
Sawyer	3,337	19	5.7
Shawano	9,119	23	2.5
Sheboygan	26,382	94	3.6
Taylor	4,904	17	3.5
Trempealeau	7,212	14	1.9
Vernon	7,866	14	1.8
Vilas	3,647	37	10.1
Walworth	22,957	103	4.5
Washburn	3,090	21	6.8
Washington	30,912	29	.9
Waukesha	89,433	145	1.6
Waupaca	11,269	40	3.5
Waushara	4,628	14	3.0
Winnebago	35,764	114	3.2
Wood	16,297	89	5.5
State Total	1,307,776	4,898	3.7

¹ The 'Number of Child Victims' column represents the counts of children victimized in a specific county. This figure is larger than the 4,886 unique maltreated children listed in the report as children may be victimized in more than one county.

² **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2013 Easy Access Population Profile
http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Appendix I

**Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and
Maltreatment Finding, by County^{1,2,3}
2013**

County	Total CPS Reports	Neglect				Physical Abuse				Sexual Abuse				Emotional Abuse			
		Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total
Adams	155	27	76	0	103	2	48	0	50	8	15	1	24	0	2	0	2
Ashland	28	9	5	0	14	1	5	0	6	1	11	0	12	0	0	0	0
Barron	406	13	15	1	29	1	21	0	22	28	62	0	90	0	0	0	0
Bayfield	89	9	31	2	42	2	27	2	31	3	11	2	16	0	8	0	8
Brown	2,336	154	1,383	33	1,570	29	557	7	593	41	248	6	295	0	64	0	64
Buffalo	111	8	48	0	56	2	24	1	27	11	18	0	29	4	9	0	13
Burnett	186	27	102	5	134	7	40	1	48	1	25	1	27	0	3	0	3
Calumet	228	10	14	0	24	4	10	0	14	4	12	0	16	0	1	0	1
Chippewa	219	3	9	0	12	2	9	0	11	15	26	0	41	1	0	0	1
Clark	204	35	110	1	146	4	41	1	46	5	27	2	34	0	9	0	9
Columbia	413	15	190	1	206	15	174	2	191	9	65	0	74	2	11	0	13
Crawford	86	7	43	0	50	1	29	0	30	4	8	0	12	0	2	0	2
Dane	2,568	251	1,435	24	1,710	53	731	9	793	77	290	4	371	2	45	1	48
Dodge	252	19	40	0	59	10	44	0	54	10	43	0	53	0	3	0	3
Door	177	17	100	1	118	4	39	0	43	5	24	1	30	0	2	0	2
Douglas	529	43	117	10	170	3	65	0	68	11	50	1	62	1	6	0	7
Dunn	153	31	79	0	110	7	19	0	26	6	10	0	16	0	2	1	3
Eau Claire	509	25	98	2	125	8	65	0	73	12	42	0	54	0	22	0	22
Florence	29	4	9	1	14	0	9	0	9	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
Fond Du Lac	853	86	457	12	555	17	259	12	288	25	72	0	97	3	23	3	29
Forest	44	8	9	3	20	7	11	2	20	4	2	0	6	0	2	0	2
Grant	235	32	97	0	129	8	99	4	111	3	21	2	26	0	10	0	10
Green	347	23	186	0	209	6	123	3	132	6	30	0	36	1	13	0	14
Green Lake	98	4	18	4	26	5	19	1	25	1	19	4	24	0	1	1	2
Iowa	127	15	55	0	70	7	38	0	45	8	15	1	24	1	11	0	12
Iron	23	3	10	0	13	2	6	0	8	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jackson	175	28	72	0	100	7	40	0	47	8	24	0	32	0	15	0	15
Jefferson	339	19	18	2	39	13	25	1	39	15	29	3	47	0	5	0	5
Juneau	344	23	202	17	242	4	77	4	85	5	25	2	32	0	36	13	49
Kenosha	987	79	518	17	614	31	363	7	401	29	62	3	94	1	4	0	5
Kewaunee	22	2	2	0	4	14	7	0	21	0	7	1	8	8	0	0	8
La Crosse	561	24	117	21	162	16	43	4	63	33	76	5	114	0	1	1	2
Lafayette	101	10	51	2	63	4	30	1	35	2	13	0	15	3	5	0	8
Langlade	173	28	51	0	79	5	19	0	24	4	7	1	12	0	1	0	1
Lincoln	170	17	93	0	110	2	44	0	46	1	23	0	24	0	0	0	0

County	Total CPS Reports	Neglect				Physical Abuse				Sexual Abuse				Emotional Abuse			
		Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total
Manitowoc	614	89	349	1	439	8	148	0	156	21	63	1	85	0	10	0	10
Marathon	626	68	123	4	195	20	43	1	64	34	65	0	99	0	5	0	5
Marinette	149	52	67	3	122	6	34	1	41	17	8	0	25	0	4	0	4
Marquette	65	1	33	0	34	2	32	0	34	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0
Menominee	115	8	56	5	69	7	30	4	41	1	19	5	25	2	1	0	3
Milwaukee	10,728	651	6,106	158	6,915	307	3,103	38	3,448	253	1,044	30	1,327	1	165	5	171
Monroe	234	13	114	0	127	5	62	0	67	10	42	2	54	0	13	0	13
Oconto	200	25	100	1	126	5	47	0	52	13	32	0	45	0	2	0	2
Oneida	227	60	67	6	133	15	36	4	55	19	30	6	55	0	1	0	1
Outagamie	1,433	62	855	11	928	13	429	2	444	30	173	7	210	0	41	0	41
Ozaukee	343	28	175	0	203	10	89	2	101	17	43	1	61	0	32	1	33
Pepin	62	17	22	9	48	1	10	0	11	3	8	1	12	0	6	0	6
Pierce	197	18	34	0	52	3	32	0	35	7	25	1	33	0	2	0	2
Polk	315	28	168	26	222	3	34	2	39	11	34	5	50	0	24	0	24
Portage	243	36	127	3	166	12	50	0	62	5	16	2	23	4	18	1	23
Price	82	3	41	0	44	2	31	0	33	4	10	0	14	0	7	0	7
Racine	1,790	229	744	68	1,041	55	666	34	755	59	228	32	319	0	10	0	10
Richland	81	12	29	0	41	3	26	1	30	6	7	1	14	0	2	0	2
Rock	2,611	201	1,548	85	1,834	39	802	8	849	53	319	4	376	1	55	0	56
Rusk	107	8	58	0	66	2	16	0	18	2	22	0	24	0	2	0	2
Saint Croix	441	21	269	10	300	5	99	2	106	11	51	1	63	0	6	0	6
Sauk	313	21	35	2	58	6	36	0	42	21	47	2	70	0	2	0	2
Sawyer	204	11	103	1	115	5	61	0	66	7	22	4	33	0	20	0	20
Shawano	273	18	139	8	165	1	98	0	99	5	29	0	34	0	5	0	5
Sheboygan	681	65	362	2	429	17	176	1	194	15	73	1	89	0	65	0	65
Taylor	63	19	28	0	47	2	8	2	12	2	13	0	15	0	2	0	2
Trempealeau	126	6	60	5	71	5	31	3	39	8	13	0	21	0	10	0	10
Vernon	152	3	88	1	92	6	34	0	40	3	21	0	24	2	16	0	18
Vilas	143	29	68	7	104	5	21	0	26	3	10	0	13	0	2	0	2
Walworth	526	68	249	3	320	19	164	2	185	24	63	1	88	1	26	1	28
Washburn	63	18	26	1	45	1	12	0	13	3	6	0	9	0	0	0	0
Washington	277	11	131	0	142	8	92	0	100	10	39	1	50	1	21	0	22
Waukesha	730	58	328	9	395	21	159	7	187	75	123	4	202	0	19	0	19
Waupaca	274	20	171	2	193	14	57	2	73	12	30	1	43	0	5	0	5
Waushara	168	12	65	0	77	0	24	0	24	7	32	0	39	0	3	0	3
Winnebago	1,357	71	191	12	274	23	160	1	184	38	131	2	171	0	2	0	2
Wood	845	51	480	15	546	23	255	16	294	22	77	5	104	0	5	0	5
State Total	40,135	3,219	19,469	617	23,305	982	10,367	195	11,544	1,226	4,397	160	5,783	39	925	28	992

¹ The sum of the totals of each type of allegation may exceed the total number of reports because there may be more than one allegation per report.

² Alternative response assessment determinations were not included in these counts.

³ 'Sub.' represents substantiated maltreatment and 'Unsub.' represents unsubstantiated maltreatment. 'Not able to locate' counts instances where a determination was incomplete as critical persons were not found.

Appendix J

**County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by
Maltreatment Type¹
2013**

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Adams	26.2%	4.0%	33.3%	0.0%	20.7%
Ashland	64.3%	16.7%	8.3%	N/A	34.4%
Barron	44.8%	4.5%	31.1%	N/A	29.8%
Bayfield	21.4%	6.5%	18.8%	0.0%	14.4%
Brown	9.8%	4.9%	13.9%	0.0%	8.9%
Buffalo	14.3%	7.4%	37.9%	30.8%	20.0%
Burnett	20.1%	14.6%	3.7%	0.0%	16.5%
Calumet	41.7%	28.6%	25.0%	0.0%	32.7%
Chippewa	25.0%	18.2%	36.6%	100.0%	32.3%
Clark	24.0%	8.7%	14.7%	0.0%	18.7%
Columbia	7.3%	7.9%	12.2%	15.4%	8.5%
Crawford	14.0%	3.3%	33.3%	0.0%	12.8%
Dane	14.7%	6.7%	20.8%	4.2%	13.1%
Dodge	32.2%	18.5%	18.9%	0.0%	23.1%
Door	14.4%	9.3%	16.7%	0.0%	13.5%
Douglas	25.3%	4.4%	17.7%	14.3%	18.9%
Dunn	28.2%	26.9%	37.5%	0.0%	28.4%
Eau Claire	20.0%	11.0%	22.2%	0.0%	16.4%
Florence	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	13.3%
Fond Du Lac	15.5%	5.9%	25.8%	10.3%	13.5%
Forest	40.0%	35.0%	66.7%	0.0%	39.6%
Grant	24.8%	7.2%	11.5%	0.0%	15.6%
Green	11.0%	4.5%	16.7%	7.1%	9.2%
Green Lake	15.4%	20.0%	4.2%	0.0%	13.0%
Iowa	21.4%	15.6%	33.3%	8.3%	20.5%
Iron	23.1%	25.0%	0.0%	N/A	21.7%
Jackson	28.0%	14.9%	25.0%	0.0%	22.2%
Jefferson	48.7%	33.3%	31.9%	0.0%	36.2%
Juneau	9.5%	4.7%	15.6%	0.0%	7.8%
Kenosha	12.9%	7.7%	30.9%	20.0%	12.6%
Kewaunee	50.0%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%	58.5%
La Crosse	14.8%	25.4%	28.9%	0.0%	21.4%
Lafayette	15.9%	11.4%	13.3%	37.5%	15.7%
Langlade	35.4%	20.8%	33.3%	0.0%	31.9%
Lincoln	15.5%	4.3%	4.2%	N/A	11.1%
Manitowoc	20.3%	5.1%	24.7%	0.0%	17.1%

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Marathon	34.9%	31.3%	34.3%	0.0%	33.6%
Marinette	42.6%	14.6%	68.0%	0.0%	39.1%
Marquette	2.9%	5.9%	0.0%	N/A	3.9%
Menominee	11.6%	17.1%	4.0%	66.7%	13.0%
Milwaukee	9.4%	8.9%	19.1%	0.6%	10.2%
Monroe	10.2%	7.5%	18.5%	0.0%	10.7%
Oconto	19.8%	9.6%	28.9%	0.0%	19.1%
Oneida	45.1%	27.3%	34.5%	0.0%	38.5%
Outagamie	6.7%	2.9%	14.3%	0.0%	6.5%
Ozaukee	13.8%	9.9%	27.9%	0.0%	13.8%
Pepin	35.4%	9.1%	25.0%	0.0%	27.3%
Pierce	34.6%	8.6%	21.2%	0.0%	23.0%
Polk	12.6%	7.7%	22.0%	0.0%	12.5%
Portage	21.7%	19.4%	21.7%	18.2%	20.9%
Price	6.8%	6.1%	28.6%	0.0%	9.2%
Racine	22.0%	7.3%	18.5%	0.0%	16.1%
Richland	29.3%	10.0%	42.9%	0.0%	24.1%
Rock	11.0%	4.6%	14.1%	1.8%	9.4%
Rusk	12.1%	11.1%	8.3%	0.0%	10.9%
Saint Croix	7.0%	4.7%	17.5%	0.0%	7.8%
Sauk	36.2%	14.3%	30.0%	0.0%	27.9%
Sawyer	9.6%	7.6%	21.2%	0.0%	9.8%
Shawano	10.9%	1.0%	14.7%	0.0%	7.9%
Sheboygan	15.2%	8.8%	16.9%	0.0%	12.5%
Taylor	40.4%	16.7%	13.3%	0.0%	30.3%
Trempealeau	8.5%	12.8%	38.1%	0.0%	13.5%
Vernon	3.3%	15.0%	12.5%	11.1%	8.0%
Vilas	27.9%	19.2%	23.1%	0.0%	25.5%
Walworth	21.3%	10.3%	27.3%	3.6%	18.0%
Washburn	40.0%	7.7%	33.3%	N/A	32.8%
Washington	7.7%	8.0%	20.0%	4.5%	9.6%
Waukesha	14.7%	11.2%	37.1%	0.0%	19.2%
Waupaca	10.4%	19.2%	27.9%	0.0%	14.6%
Waushara	15.6%	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%	13.3%
Winnebago	25.9%	12.5%	22.2%	0.0%	20.9%
Wood	9.3%	7.8%	21.2%	0.0%	10.1%
Grand Total	13.8%	8.5%	21.2%	3.9%	13.1%

¹ Please refer to Appendix I for the count of substantiated maltreatment allegations as compared to total traditional response maltreatment allegations.

Appendix K

Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship, by County¹
2013

County	Total CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessment Percent	Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments Percent
Adams	93	91	97.8%	2	2.2%
Ashland	16	14	87.5%	2	12.5%
Barron	251	237	94.4%	14	5.6%
Bayfield	65	57	87.7%	8	12.3%
Brown	1,437	1,353	94.2%	84	5.8%
Buffalo	69	57	82.6%	12	17.4%
Burnett	108	99	91.7%	9	8.3%
Calumet	144	139	96.5%	5	3.5%
Chippewa	149	139	93.3%	10	6.7%
Clark	101	94	93.1%	7	6.9%
Columbia	294	261	88.8%	33	11.2%
Crawford	59	51	86.4%	8	13.6%
Dane	1,594	1,502	94.2%	92	5.8%
Dodge	198	189	95.5%	9	4.5%
Door	117	105	89.7%	12	10.3%
Douglas	318	301	94.7%	17	5.3%
Dunn	95	91	95.8%	4	4.2%
Eau Claire	311	296	95.2%	15	4.8%
Florence	23	18	78.3%	5	21.7%
Fond du Lac	490	490	100.0%	0	0.0%
Forest	33	30	90.9%	3	9.1%
Grant	156	138	88.5%	18	11.5%
Green	218	208	95.4%	10	4.6%
Green Lake	69	58	84.1%	11	15.9%
Iowa	90	82	91.1%	8	8.9%
Iron	20	19	95.0%	1	5.0%
Jackson	103	100	97.1%	3	2.9%
Jefferson	225	212	94.2%	13	5.8%
Juneau	156	146	93.6%	10	6.4%
Kenosha	658	640	97.3%	18	2.7%
Kewaunee	11	11	100.0%	0	0.0%
La Crosse	354	324	91.5%	30	8.5%
Lafayette	60	55	91.7%	5	8.3%
Langlade	104	100	96.2%	4	3.8%
Lincoln	113	104	92.0%	9	8.0%
Manitowoc	379	349	92.1%	30	7.9%

County	Total CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver Initial Assessment Percent	Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments Percent
Marathon	409	377	92.2%	32	7.8%
Marinette	103	94	91.3%	9	8.7%
Marquette	50	47	94.0%	3	6.0%
Menominee	69	55	79.7%	14	20.3%
Milwaukee	6,639	6,140	92.5%	499	7.5%
Monroe	168	146	86.9%	22	13.1%
Oconto	129	125	96.9%	4	3.1%
Oneida	167	129	77.2%	38	22.8%
Outagamie	859	810	94.3%	49	5.7%
Ozaukee	216	186	86.1%	30	13.9%
Pepin	36	32	88.9%	4	11.1%
Pierce	125	118	94.4%	7	5.6%
Polk	190	176	92.6%	14	7.4%
Portage	149	140	94.0%	9	6.0%
Price	47	40	85.1%	7	14.9%
Racine	1,018	941	92.4%	77	7.6%
Richland	52	46	88.5%	6	11.5%
Rock	1,474	1,410	95.7%	64	4.3%
Rusk	69	61	88.4%	8	11.6%
Saint Croix	272	265	97.4%	7	2.6%
Sauk	185	171	92.4%	14	7.6%
Sawyer	121	115	95.0%	6	5.0%
Shawano	180	165	91.7%	15	8.3%
Sheboygan	447	409	91.5%	38	8.5%
Taylor	46	44	95.7%	2	4.3%
Trempealeau	87	84	96.6%	3	3.4%
Vernon	101	94	93.1%	7	6.9%
Vilas	81	78	96.3%	3	3.7%
Walworth	329	303	92.1%	26	7.9%
Washburn	49	43	87.8%	6	12.2%
Washington	180	170	94.4%	10	5.6%
Waukesha	504	396	78.6%	108	21.4%
Waupaca	188	166	88.3%	22	11.7%
Waushara	107	101	94.4%	6	5.6%
Winnebago	826	768	93.0%	58	7.0%
Wood	493	470	95.3%	23	4.7%
State Total	24,846	23,075	92.9%	1,771	7.1%

¹ 'Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments (IA)' includes the following types of IAs: IA Primary, IA Narrative and IA Primary – Alternative Response (AR).

Appendix L

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, by County¹
2013

County	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Number of 'Safe' Safety Decisions	Number of 'Unsafe' Safety Decisions	Percent of Safety Decisions found to be 'Unsafe'
Adams	91	70	21	23.1%
Ashland	14	10	4	28.6%
Barron	237	214	23	9.7%
Bayfield	57	50	7	12.3%
Brown	1,353	1,263	90	6.7%
Buffalo	57	52	5	8.8%
Burnett	99	93	6	6.1%
Calumet	139	125	14	10.1%
Chippewa	139	128	11	7.9%
Clark	94	75	19	20.2%
Columbia	261	239	22	8.4%
Crawford	51	48	3	5.9%
Dane	1,502	1,393	109	7.3%
Dodge	189	169	20	10.6%
Door	105	95	10	9.5%
Douglas	301	274	27	9.0%
Dunn	91	80	11	12.1%
Eau Claire	296	266	30	10.1%
Florence	18	17	1	5.6%
Fond du Lac ¹	490	386	67	13.7%
Forest	30	23	7	23.3%
Grant	138	126	12	8.7%
Green	208	196	12	5.8%
Green Lake	58	52	6	10.3%
Iowa	82	70	12	14.6%
Iron	19	18	1	5.3%
Jackson	100	83	17	17.0%
Jefferson	212	196	16	7.5%
Juneau	146	136	10	6.8%
Kenosha ¹	640	518	70	10.9%
Kewaunee	11	9	2	18.2%
La Crosse	324	252	72	22.2%
Lafayette	55	50	5	9.1%
Langlade	100	88	12	12.0%
Lincoln	104	100	4	3.8%
Manitowoc	349	302	47	13.5%
Marathon	377	333	44	11.7%
Marinette	94	69	25	26.6%

County	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Number of 'Safe' Safety Decisions	Number of 'Unsafe' Safety Decisions	Percent of Safety Decisions found to be 'Unsafe'
Marquette	47	44	3	6.4%
Menominee	55	46	9	16.4%
Milwaukee	6,140	5,241	899	14.6%
Monroe	146	137	9	6.2%
Oconto	125	110	15	12.0%
Oneida	129	98	31	24.0%
Outagamie	810	771	39	4.8%
Ozaukee	186	156	30	16.1%
Pepin	32	30	2	6.3%
Pierce	118	98	20	16.9%
Polk	176	164	12	6.8%
Portage	140	124	16	11.4%
Price	40	35	5	12.5%
Racine ¹	941	810	78	8.3%
Richland	46	40	6	13.0%
Rock	1,410	1,290	120	8.5%
Rusk	61	56	5	8.2%
Saint Croix	265	260	5	1.9%
Sauk	171	159	12	7.0%
Sawyer	115	103	12	10.4%
Shawano	165	154	11	6.7%
Sheboygan	409	361	48	11.7%
Taylor	44	35	9	20.5%
Trempealeau	84	78	6	7.1%
Vernon	94	89	5	5.3%
Vilas	78	68	10	12.8%
Walworth	303	274	29	9.6%
Washburn	43	32	11	25.6%
Washington	170	146	24	14.1%
Waukesha ¹	396	361	33	8.3%
Waupaca	166	154	12	7.2%
Waushara	101	84	17	16.8%
Winnebago	768	713	55	7.2%
Wood	470	437	33	7.0%
State Total	23,075	20,426	2,505	10.9%

¹ There were 144 blank primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessment safety decisions, from the four counties noted above. 'Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments (IA)' includes the following types: IA Primary, IA Narrative and IA Primary – Alternative Response (AR).

Appendix M

Where to Report Child Maltreatment

Listed below are the County Departments of Health and Human Services or Social Services that receive and assess child maltreatment reports. Such reports may also be made to law enforcement agencies.

Adams County Dept. of Health & Social Services
108 E. North Street
P.O. Box 500
Friendship WI 53934-0500
Office Hours: 608-339-4505
After Hours: 608-339-3304

Buffalo County Dept. of Health & Human Services
407 S. Second St.
P.O. Box 517
Alma WI 54610-0517
Office Hours: 608-685-4412
After Hours: 608-685-4433

Ashland County Health and Human Services Dept.
630 Sanborn Ave.
Ashland WI 54806
Office Hours: 715-682-7004
After Hours: 715-682-7023

Burnett County Dept. of Health & Human Services
County Government Center
7410 County Road K #280
Siren WI 54872
Office Hours: 715-349-7600
After Hours: 715-349-2128

Barron County Dept. of Health & Human Services
Government Center
335 E. Monroe Ave., Room 338
Barron WI 54812
Office Hours: 715-537-5691
After Hours: 715-537-3106

Calumet County Dept. of Human Services
206 Court Street
Chilton WI 53014
Office Hours: 920-849-1400
After Hours: 920-832-4646

Bayfield County Dept. of Human Services
P.O. Box 100
Washburn WI 54891-0100
Office Hours: 715-373-6144
After Hours: 715-373-6130

Chippewa County Dept. of Human Services
711 N. Bridge Street, Room 305
Chippewa Falls WI 54729
Office Hours: 715-726-7788
After Hours: 715-726-7788

Brown County Dept. of Human Services
111 N. Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 22188
Green Bay WI 54305-2188
Office Hours: 920-448-6000
After Hours: 920-448-4443

Clark County Dept. of Social Services
517 Court Street, Room 502
Neillsville WI 54456-1976
Office Hours: 715-743-5233
After Hours: 715-743-3157

Columbia County Dept. of Health & Human Services
P.O. Box 136
Portage WI 53901
Office Hours: 608-742-9227
After Hours: 608-742-7227

Crawford County Dept. of Human Services
225 N. Beaumont Rd., Ste 326
Prairie du Chien WI 53821
Office Hours: 608-326-0248
After Hours: 608-326-0241

Dane County Dept. of Human Services
Children, Youth & Family Intake
1202 Northport Dr.
Madison WI 53704
Office Hours: 608-261-5437
After Hours: 608-255-6067

Dodge County Dept. of Human Services
199 County Road DF
Juneau WI 53039
Office Hours: 920-386-3750
After Hours: 920-887-6713

Door County Dept. of Social Services
421 Nebraska Street
Sturgeon Bay WI 54235
Office Hours: 920-746-7155
After Hours: 920-746-2400

Douglas County Dept. of Health & Human Services
1316 N. 14th St., Ste 400
Superior WI 54880
Office Hours: 715-395-1304
After Hours: 715-395-1375

Dunn County Dept. of Human Services
808 Main Street, P.O. Box 470
Menomonie WI 54751
Office Hours: 715-232-1116
After Hours: 715-232-1348

Eau Claire County Dept. of Human Services
721 Oxford Ave., P.O. Box 840

Eau Claire WI 54702-840
Office Hours: 715-831-5700

Florence County Dept. of Human Services
501 Lake Ave., P.O. Box 170
Florence WI 54121
Office Hours: 715-528-3296
After Hours: 715-528-3346

Fond du Lac County Dept. of Social Services
87 Vincent Street P.O. Box 1196
Fond du Lac WI 54936-1196
Office Hours: 920-929-3400
After Hours: 920-929-3187

Forest County Dept. of Social Services
Forest County Courthouse
200 E. Madison St.
Crandon WI 54520
Office Hours: 715-478-3351
After Hours: 715-478-3331

Grant County Dept. of Social Services
8820 Hwy. 35 & 61 South
P.O. Box 447
Lancaster WI 53813
Office Hours: 608-723-2136
After Hours: 608-723-2157

Green County Dept. of Human Services
N3152 Highway 81, Pleasant View Complex
Monroe WI 53566
Office Hours: 608-328-9393
After Hours: 608-328-9393

Green Lake County Dept. of Health & Human Services
571 County Road A
Green Lake WI 54941
Office Hours: 920-294-4070
After Hours: 920-294-4000

Iowa County Dept. of Social Services
303 W. Chapel St., Ste 2300.
Dodgeville WI 53533
Office Hours: 608-930-9801
After Hours: 608-935-3314

Iron County Dept. of Human Services
Courthouse
300 Taconite Street, Ste 201
Hurley WI 54534
Office Hours: 715-561-3636 or
715-561-3637 or 715-561-4168
After Hours: 715-561-3800

Jackson County Dept. of Health and Human
Services
420 Highway 54 West
P.O. Box 457
Black River Falls WI 54615
Office Hours: 715-284-4301
After Hours: 715-284-5357

Jefferson County Human Services Dept.
1541 Annex Road
Jefferson WI 53549
Office/After Hours: 920-674-3105

Juneau County Dept. of Human Services
Courthouse Annex
220 E. LaCrosse St.
Mauston WI 53948
Office Hours: 608-847-2400
After Hours: 608-847-6161

Kenosha County Dept. of Human Services
8600 Sheridan Road, Suite 100
Kenosha WI 53143
Office Hours: 262-697-4500
After Hours: 262-657-7188

Kewaunee County Dept. of Human Services
810 Lincoln Street
Kewaunee WI 54216
Office Hours: 920-388-7030
After Hours: 920-388-3100

La Crosse County Human Services Dept.
300 North 4th Street, P.O. Box 4002
La Crosse WI 54602
Office/ after Hours: 608-784-4357

Lafayette County Dept. of Human Services
627 Main Street
Darlington WI 53530
Office Hours: 608-776-4800
After Hours: 608-776-4848

Langlade County Dept. of Social Services
Langlade County Health Service Center
1225 Langlade Road
Antigo WI 54409
Office Hours: 715-627-6500
After Hours: 715-623-4111

Lincoln County Dept. of Social Services
607 N. Sales St., Ste 202
Merrill WI 54452
Office Hours: 715-536-6200
After Hours: 715-536-6272

Manitowoc County Human Services Dept.
926 South 8th Street
P.O. Box 1177
Manitowoc WI 54221-1177
Office Hours: 920-683-4230
After Hours: 920-323-2448

Marathon County Dept. of Social Services
400 E. Thomas Street
Wausau WI 54403
Office Hours: 715-261-7500
After Hours: 715-261-1200

Marinette County Dept. of Health & Human Services
2500 Hall Avenue, Suite B
Marinette WI 54143
Office Hours: 715-732-7700
After Hours: 715-732-7600

Marquette County Dept. of Human Services
428 Underwood Avenue
P.O. Box 405
Montello WI 53949
Office Hours: 608-297-3124
After Hours: 608-297-2115

Menominee County Dept. of Human Services
P.O. Box 280
Keshena WI 54135
Office Hours: 715-799-3861
After Hours: 715-799-3881

Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare
635 N. 26th St.
Milwaukee, WI 53233
Office Hours: 414-220-SAFE (7233)
After Hours: 414-220-SAFE (7233)

Monroe County Dept. of Human Services
Community Services Center A-19
14301 County Highway B
Sparta WI 54656
Office Hours: 608-269-8600
After Hours: 911

Oconto County Dept. of Human Services
501 Park Ave.
Oconto WI 54153-1612
Office Hours: 920-834-7000
After Hours: 920-834-6900

Oneida County Dept. of Social Services
Courthouse
P.O. Box 400
Rhinelander WI 54501
Office Hours: 715-362-5695
After Hours: 715-361-5100

Outagamie County Dept. of Health and Human Services
401 South Elm Street
Appleton, WI 54911
Office Hours: 920-832-5161
After Hours: 920-832-4646

Ozaukee County Dept. of Social Services
121 W. Main Street
P.O. Box 994
Port Washington WI 53074-0994
Office Hours: 262-284-8200
After Hours: 262-238-8436

Pepin County Dept. of Human Services
740 7th Ave. West
Durand WI 54736
Office Hours: 715-672-8941
After Hours: 715-672-5944

Pierce County Dept. of Health & Human Services
412 W. Kinne St.
P.O. Box 670
Ellsworth WI 54011
Office Hours: 715-273-6766
After Hours: 715-273-5051

Polk County Dept. of Human Services
100 Polk County Plaza, Suite 50
Balsam Lake WI 54810-0219
Office Hours: 715-485-8400
After Hours: 715-485-8300

Portage County Dept. of Health & Human Services
817 Whiting Avenue
Stevens Point WI 54481
Office Hours: 715-345-5350
After Hours: 715-345-5350

Price County Human Services Dept.
104 South Eyder Avenue
Normal Building, Room 122
Phillips WI 54555
Office Hours: 715-339-2158
After Hours: 715-339-3011

Racine County Human Services Dept.
1717 Taylor
Racine WI 53403
Office /After Hours: 262-638-7720

Richland County Dept. of Health & Human
Services
221 West Seminary Street
Richland Center WI 53581
Office Hours: 608-647-8821
After Hours: 608-647-2106

Rock County Human Services Dept.
3530 N. County Trunk F
P.O. Box 1649
Janesville WI 53547-1649
Office Hours: 608-757-5401
After Hours: 608-757-2244

Rusk County Dept. of Health & Human
Services
311 East Miner Suite C-240
Ladysmith WI 54848
Office Hours: 715-532-2299
After Hours: 715-532-2200

Sauk County Dept. of Human Services
505 Broadway, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 29
Baraboo WI 53913
Office Hours: 608-355-4200
After Hours: 1-800-533-5692

Sawyer County Dept. of Health & Human
Services
P.O. Box 730
Hayward WI 54843
Office Hours: 715-634-4806
After Hours: 715-634-4858

Shawano County Dept. of Social Services
607 E. Elizabeth Street
Shawano WI 54166
Office Hours: 715-526-4700
After Hours: 715-526-3111

Sheboygan County Health & Human
Services Dept.
1011 North 8th Street
Sheboygan WI 53081
Office Hours: 920-459-6400
After Hours: 414-459-3111

St. Croix County Dept. of Health & Human
Services
1752 Dorset Lane
New Richmond WI 54017
Office Hours: 715-246-6991
After Hours: 911

Taylor County Human Services Dept.
540 E. College St
Medford WI 54451
Office Hours: 715-748-3332
After Hours: 715-748-2200

Trempealeau County Dept. of Social Services
Governor Center
36245 Main St., PO Box 67
Whitehall WI 54773
Office Hours: 715-538-2311 ext. 290
After Hours: 715-538-4351

Vernon County Dept. of Human Services
318 Fairland Drive, Ste 100
Viroqua WI 54665
Office Hours: 608-637-5210
After Hours: 608-637-2123

Vilas County Dept. of Social Services
Courthouse
330 Court Street
Eagle River WI 54521
Office Hours: 715-479-3668
After Hours: 715-479-4441

Walworth County Dept. of Health & Human Services
W4051 County Road NN, PO Box 1005
Elkhorn WI 53121
Office Hours: 262-741-3200/
1-800-365-1587
After Hours: 262-741-3200/
1-800-365-1587

Washburn County Dept. of Health & Human Services
P.O. Box 250
Shell Lake WI 54871
Office Hours: 715-468-4747
After Hours: 715-468-2720

Washington County Dept. of Social Services
333 E. Washington St.
PO Box 2003
West Bend WI 53095
Office Hours: 262-335-4583
After Hours: 262-335-4888

Waukesha County Dept. of Health & Human Services
514 Riverview Ave.
Waukesha WI 53188
Office Hours: 262--548-7212

After Hours: 262-547-3388
Waupaca County Dept. of Health & Human Services
811 Harding Street
Waupaca WI 54981-2087
Office Hours: 715-258-6300
After Hours: 715-258-4466

Waushara County Dept. of Social Services
P.O. Box 1230
Wautoma WI 54982-1230
Office Hours: 920-787-6550
After Hours: 920-787-4331

Winnebago County Dept. of Human Services
220 Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 2187
Oshkosh WI 54903-2925
Office Hours: 920-236-4600
After Hours: 920-233-7707

Wood County Dept. of Social Services
(South Wood County Office)
Courthouse
400 Market Street
P.O. Box 8095
Wisconsin Rapids WI 54495-8095
Office Hours: 715-421-8600