



# Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report

Annual Report for Calendar Year 2014  
to the Governor and Legislature  
s. 48.981(9), Wis. Stats.

Released December 2015

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Report made in collaboration with Sara Utzig, Research Technician

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# Table of Contents

<b>Letter from the Administrator</b> .....	7
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	8
<b>Introduction</b>	
Structure of Child Protective Services in Wisconsin .....	9
Child Abuse and Neglect Definitions.....	9
Overview of the Child Protective Services Process.....	11
Alternative Response .....	12
Key Terms.....	12
Data Collection.....	14
<b>Child Protective Services Process</b>	
Child Protective Services - Access .....	15
Child Protective Services - Initial Assessment.....	17
<b>Reporters</b>	
Reporter’s Relationship to Alleged Child Victim .....	26
Reporter’s Allegations and Subsequent Findings .....	28
<b>Victims</b>	
Characteristics of Maltreated Children.....	30
Gender .....	30
Age .....	31
Race and Ethnicity.....	34
Fatalities.....	35
Abusive Head Trauma and Impacted Babies .....	38
<b>Maltreaters</b>	
Characteristics of Maltreaters .....	39
Age .....	40
Race/Ethnicity .....	40
Substantiated Allegations .....	41
Relationship to Victim .....	43
Safety Decisions and Services .....	45
<b>Federal Performance Standards</b> .....	53

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<b>Appendix A</b>	
Child Maltreatment Related Statutes .....	57
<b>Appendix B</b>	
Unborn Child Abuse .....	58
<b>Appendix C</b>	
An Overview of the CPS Process .....	59
<b>Appendix D</b>	
Data Collection and Interpretation .....	60
<b>Appendix E</b>	
Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County.....	62
<b>Appendix F</b>	
CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County.....	64
<b>Appendix G</b>	
County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates .....	66
<b>Appendix H</b>	
Child Victimization Rate by County .....	68
<b>Appendix I</b>	
Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding by County.....	70
<b>Appendix J</b>	
County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type .....	72
<b>Appendix K</b>	
Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship by County .....	74
<b>Appendix L</b>	
Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments by County .....	76
<b>Appendix M</b>	
Where to Report Child Maltreatment .....	78

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## Figures and Tables

Table 1: Total Wisconsin CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions .....	15
Table 2: CPS Maltreatment Reports per 1,000 Wisconsin Children .....	16
Figure 1: Total Number of Wisconsin CPS Maltreatment Reports .....	16
Figure 2: Flowchart of how CPS Access Referrals are Related to Initial Assessment Investigations .	18
Table 3: Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rate .....	19
Table 4: Wisconsin Unique Child Victimization Rate .....	20
Figure 3: Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rates .....	20
Figure 4: Wisconsin Victimization Rates per 1,000 Children .....	21
Table 5: Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Findings and Maltreatment Type .....	21
Figure 5: Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Findings and Maltreatment Type ..	22
Figure 6: Maltreatment Substantiations by Maltreatment Type.....	22
Table 6: Wisconsin Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type .....	23
Figure 7: Neglect Allegation Findings.....	23
Figure 8: Physical Abuse Allegation Findings .....	24
Figure 9: Sexual Abuse Allegation Findings.....	24
Figure 10: Emotional Abuse Allegation Findings.....	25
Table 7: Screened In and Screened Out Referrals by Reporter’s Relationship to the Alleged Child Victim .....	26
Table 8: Total Maltreatment Allegations by Reporter’s Relationship to the Alleged Child Victim..	27
Figure 11: Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and by Mandated and Non- Mandated Reporters .....	28
Figure 12: Percentage of Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations by Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters .....	29
Figure 13: Gender of Unique Child Maltreatment Victims .....	30
Table 9: Child Victimization Rate by Gender .....	31
Figure 14: Age Range of Unique Child Maltreatment Victims .....	31
Figure 15: Child Maltreatment Victimization Rate by Age and Gender .....	32
Figure 16: Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Female Victims .....	33
Figure 17: Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Male Victims .....	33

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Figure 18: Victim and Wisconsin Child Population by Race Comparison .....	34
Figure 19: Count of Child Fatalities Substantiated as Maltreatment .....	35
Figure 20: Child Fatalities Open for Investigation at Time of Fatality and Total Fatality Comparison .	36
Table 10: Profile of Child Fatalities due to Substantiated Abuse.....	37
Figure 21: Gender of Unique Maltreaters.....	39
Figure 22: Age Range of Unique Maltreaters .....	40
Figure 23: Maltreater and Wisconsin Adult Population by Race Comparison .....	41
Figure 24: Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations by Abuse Type and Maltreater Gender .....	42
Table 11: Substantiated Allegations by Maltreater Relationship to Child Victim.....	43
Figure 25: Percentage of Maltreatment Substantiations, by Maltreatment Type, and by Maltreater Category .....	44
Figure 26: Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments.....	46
Figure 27: Frequencies of Safety Threats by Category .....	47
Figure 28: Unique Child Removals to Out-of-Home Care during Initial Assessment.....	48
Table 12: Count and Average Age of Unique Children Removed to Out-of-Home Care during Initial Assessment, by Gender .....	48
Figure 29: Race of Unique Children Removed to Out-of-Home Care during Initial Assessment.....	49
Figure 30: Initial Assessment Dispositions in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments.....	50
Figure 31: Initial Assessment Dispositions in Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessment .....	51
Table 13: Safety Decision by Initial Assessment Disposition for Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments .....	52
Table 14: Wisconsin’s Performance on Federal Standards.....	54

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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 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 2014, county Child Protective Services (CPS) agencies and the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services (DMCPS) received a total of 72,698 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 27,415 of these CPS reports, or 37.7 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 25,790 CPS Initial Assessments of families. At the child-level, there were 42,300 CPS maltreatment reports involving 35,405 children and 48,067 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 2014, followed by physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. Of the 42,300 CPS maltreatment reports, 5,541 were substantiated allegations of maltreatment, representing 12.4 percent of the total. The maltreatment allegation types accounting for the most substantiated findings during calendar year 2014 was neglect.

### **Child Victims**

There were 4,961 unique child victims of maltreatment in 2014. 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 3.8 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 2014, 13 children died from substantiated maltreatment.

### **Maltreaters**

Roughly equal numbers of males and females were maltreaters in 2014. 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 88.9 percent of the substantiated maltreatment.

### **CPS Services**

Of the families involved in CPS Initial Assessments during calendar year 2014, 13.8 percent of families received services from the CPS agency and 17.2 percent were referred by the CPS agency to a community resource. During 2014, 3,188 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 2014 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 Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services (DMCPS) in Milwaukee County or to local law enforcement agencies. Alleged child maltreatment involving tribal children is also reported to county CPS agencies and the DMCPS or to local law enforcement; CPS agencies and the DMCPS 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, 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 2014: 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 Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services 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

## **Data Collection**

The child maltreatment data collected for the calendar year is from the electronic Wisconsin Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWISACWIS). The data presented in this report mirrors some of the data assembled in the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). Additional information regarding data collection and interpretation is available in **Appendix D**.

## 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 2014, CPS agencies received a total of 72,698 referrals; 45,283 of these were screened-out and 27,415 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 2014. **Appendix E** also shows screening decisions made on non-CPS reports (service referrals) by county.

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**Table 1**  
**Total Wisconsin CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions**  
2014

Number of Referrals	Screened-out Referrals	Percent Screened-out	Screened-in Referrals	Percent Screened-in
72,698	45,283	62.3%	27,415	37.7%

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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 (27,415) is smaller than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (42,300) 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 2014. Out of a population of 1,000 Wisconsin children, approximately 32.5 children were involved in a report of alleged maltreatment in 2014. **Appendix F** lists the total number of CPS reports and CPS reports per 1,000 children by county during 2014.

**Table 2**

**CPS Maltreatment Reports per 1,000 Wisconsin Children<sup>1,2</sup>**  
2014

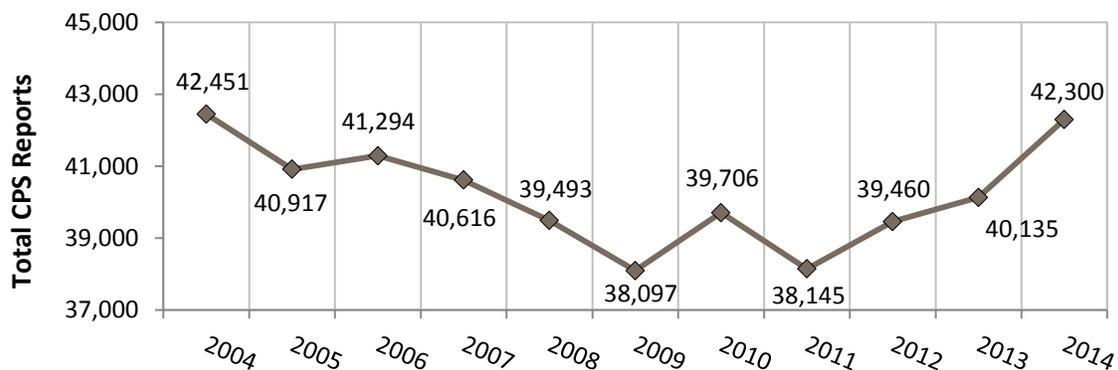
<b>Child Population (Ages 0-17)</b>	<b>Screened-in Referrals</b>	<b>Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports</b>	<b>CPS Reports per 1,000 Children</b>
1,300,189	27,415	42,300	32.5

- <sup>1</sup> There are 35,405 unique children included in these 42,300 CPS maltreatment reports. The estimation of CPS reports by child population is based on the total number of CPS reports.
- <sup>2</sup> **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2014 Easy Access Population Profile  
[http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison\\_selection.asp?selState=55](http://www.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 2014. The number of CPS maltreatment reports has fluctuated between approximately 38,000 and 42,500 reports over this time period. Overall there was a 0.4 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 6.5 percent.

**Figure 1**

**Total Number of Wisconsin CPS Maltreatment Reports**  
2004-2014



## **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.

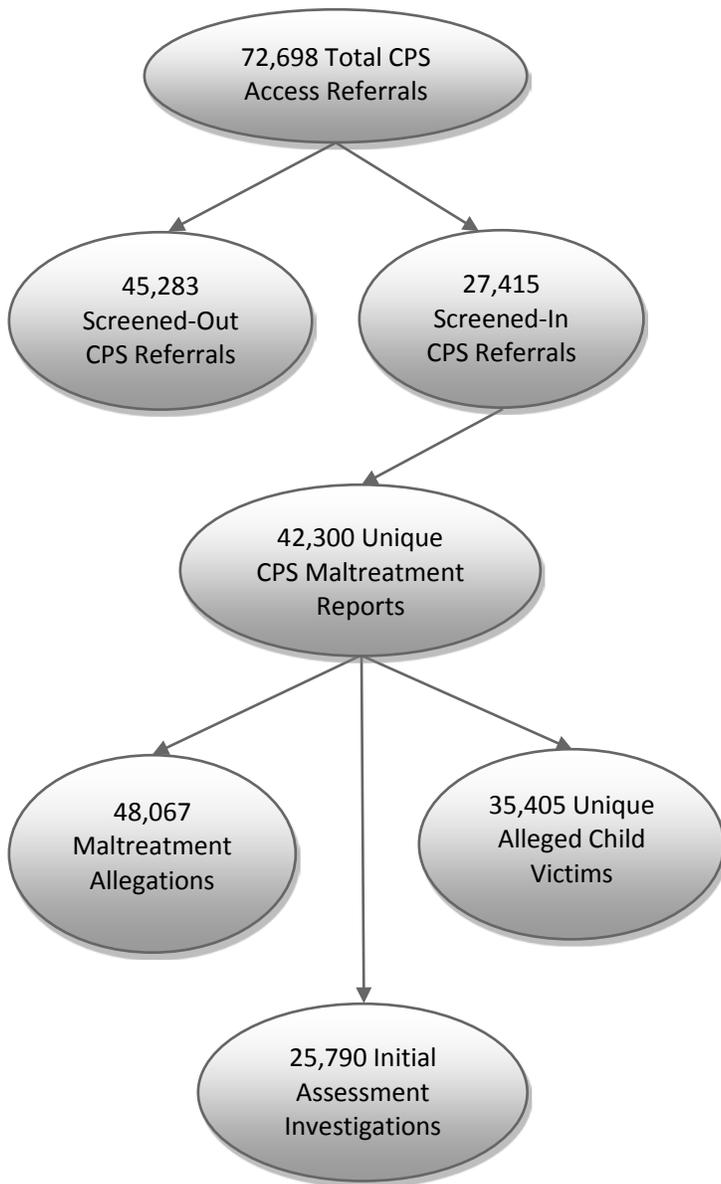
During the CPS Initial Assessment, the CPS agency must also assess whether the child or children in the home are in danger of child maltreatment. If the child or children are unsafe, regardless of whether there is a substantiation decision, the CPS agency must create a safety plan to control identified 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  
2014**



*Explanation:*

Within the 27,415 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 42,300 unique CPS Maltreatment Reports.

Some of the 42,300 unique CPS reports involved multiple maltreatment allegations. Therefore, within the 42,300 unique CPS Reports, there were 48,067 unique maltreatment allegations. Also, some children were involved in multiple reports, and consequently within the 42,300 CPS Reports, there are 35,405 unique alleged child victims.

The 42,300 unique CPS Reports also resulted in 25,790 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 (25,790) is less than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (42,300) 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 (48,067) than children listed in maltreatment reports (35,405) and CPS Initial Assessments (25,790) 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 2014 was 12.4 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 2014 by the total number of traditional response maltreatment allegations. **Appendix G** shows the substantiation rate by county for 2014.

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**Table 3**  
**Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rate**  
2014

Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	Number of Maltreatment Allegations <sup>1</sup>	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
42,300	44,698	5,541	12.4%

<sup>1</sup> The total number of maltreatment allegations presented does not include the 3,369 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 2014. 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 4,961 substantiated child victims, 524 children were victims of two or more substantiated instances of maltreatment. **Appendix H** shows the child victimization rate for calendar year 2014, by county.

**Table 4**

**Wisconsin Unique Child Victimization Rate<sup>1</sup>**  
2014

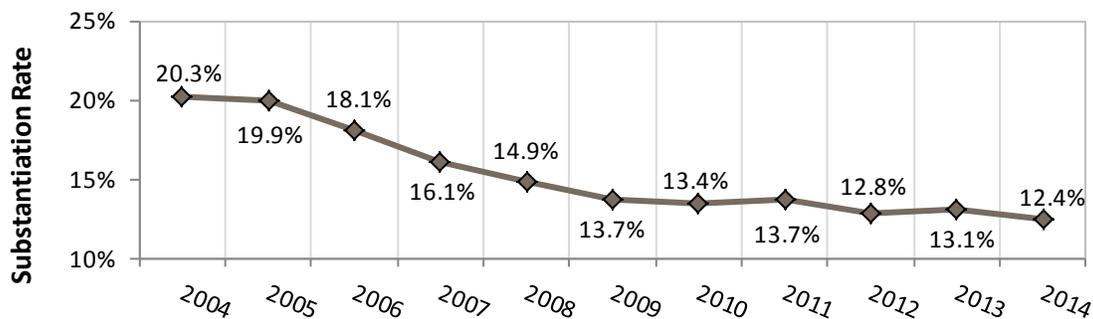
<b>Child Population (Ages 0-17)</b>	<b>Number of Unique Child Victims</b>	<b>Child Victims per 1,000 Children</b>
1,300,189	4,961	3.8

<sup>1</sup> **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2014 Easy Access Population Profile  
[http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison\\_selection.asp?selState=55](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55)

Figure 3, below, depicts the trend in substantiation rates in Wisconsin from 2004 through 2014. The overall maltreatment substantiation rate declined from 2004 through 2010, and is relatively steady from 2010 through 2014. 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**  
2004-2014



<sup>1</sup> Please note the revised substantiation rate calculation and thus figures beginning from 2013 are not directly comparable to previous years' 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 3.4 children maltreated per 1,000 children, and a high of 3.8 children maltreated per 1,000 children.

**Figure 4**

**Wisconsin Victimization Rates per 1,000 Children  
2010-2014**

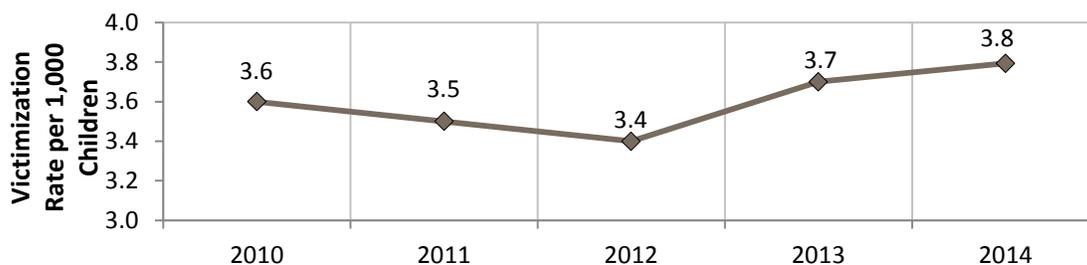


Table 5, below, examines maltreatment allegations by maltreatment type (neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse) and maltreatment finding for 2014. For specific allegations of maltreatment, the maltreatment finding may be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or not able to locate sources 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 Type<sup>1</sup>  
2014**

Maltreatment Type	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Not Able to Locate Information Sources - Unsubstantiated	Total
Neglect	3,437	21,885	824	26,146
Physical Abuse	901	10,626	239	11,766
Sexual Abuse	1,177	4,286	164	5,627
Emotional Abuse	26	1,101	32	1,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>37,898</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>44,698</b>

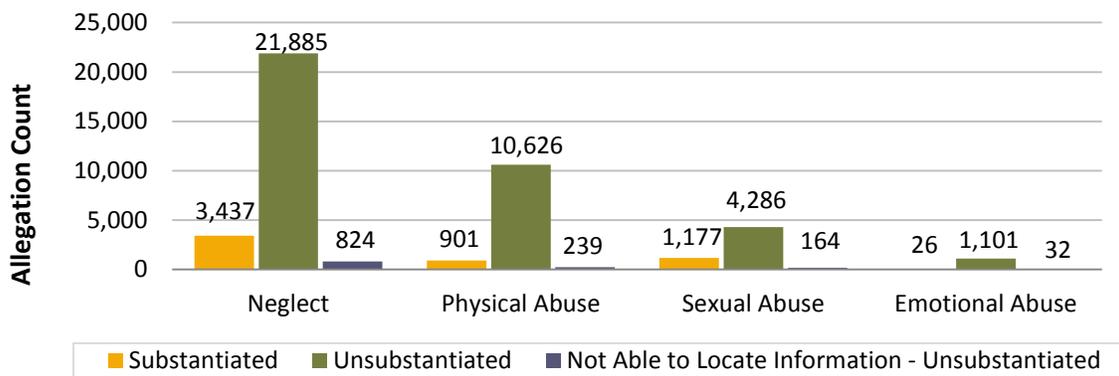
<sup>1</sup> The total number of maltreatment findings presented above does not include the 3,369 maltreatment findings of 'services needed' and 'services not needed' associated with alternative response assessments.

Figure 5, below, displays the maltreatment allegation findings from all CPS Initial Assessments by maltreatment type for calendar year 2014. 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 Maltreatment Type**

2014



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 21.2 percent and 16.3 percent of substantiations, respectively. Emotional abuse accounts for less than one percent of all substantiations.

**Figure 6**

**Maltreatment Substantiations by Maltreatment Type**

2014

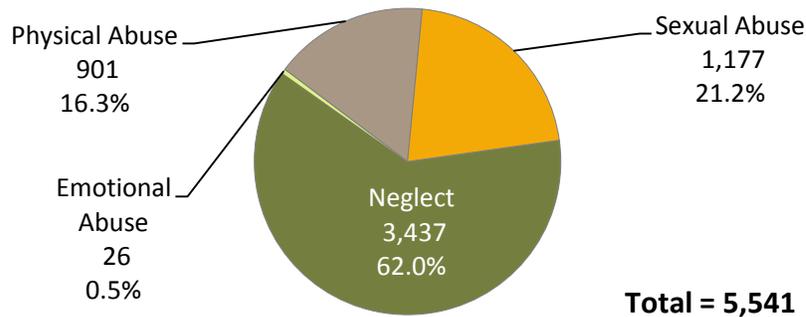


Table 6, below, displays the percentage of maltreatment allegation substantiations by the type of maltreatment experienced. The figures on which these substantiation rates are based can be found in Table 5, which displays the total allegation and substantiation counts. To determine the substantiation 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 (901) by the total number of physical abuse allegations (11,766). **Appendix J** shows the substantiation percent within maltreatment type by county for 2014.

**Table 6**

**Wisconsin Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type  
2014**

<b>Neglect Substantiation Rate</b>	<b>Physical Abuse Substantiation Rate</b>	<b>Sexual Abuse Substantiation Rate</b>	<b>Emotional Abuse Substantiation Rate</b>
13.1%	7.7%	20.9%	2.2%

Figures 7 through Figure 10, below, depict the maltreatment findings for each maltreatment type for 2010 through 2014. Overall, Figure 7 displays that neglect allegations increased 8.2 percent across this timespan, while neglect substantiations increased 20.8 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  
2010-2014**

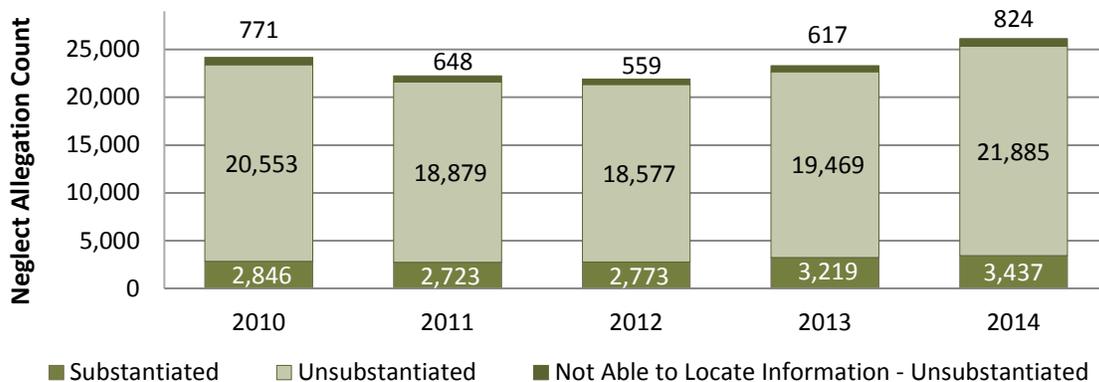


Figure 8 shows the physical abuse allegation findings from 2010 to 2014. The number of physical abuse allegations decreased by 9.1 percent, while over the same time period the physical abuse substantiations have decreased 13.0 percent.

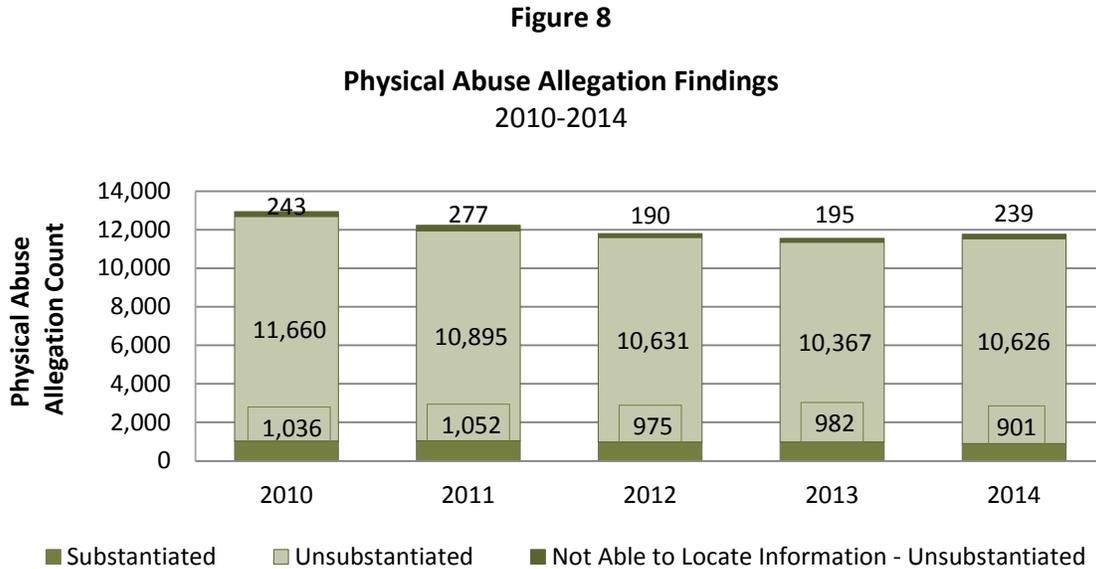


Figure 9 displays the sexual abuse allegation findings from 2010 through 2014. Over this timespan, sexual abuse allegations have declined 11.9 percent while sexual abuse substantiations have declined each consecutive year and by 15.9 percent overall.

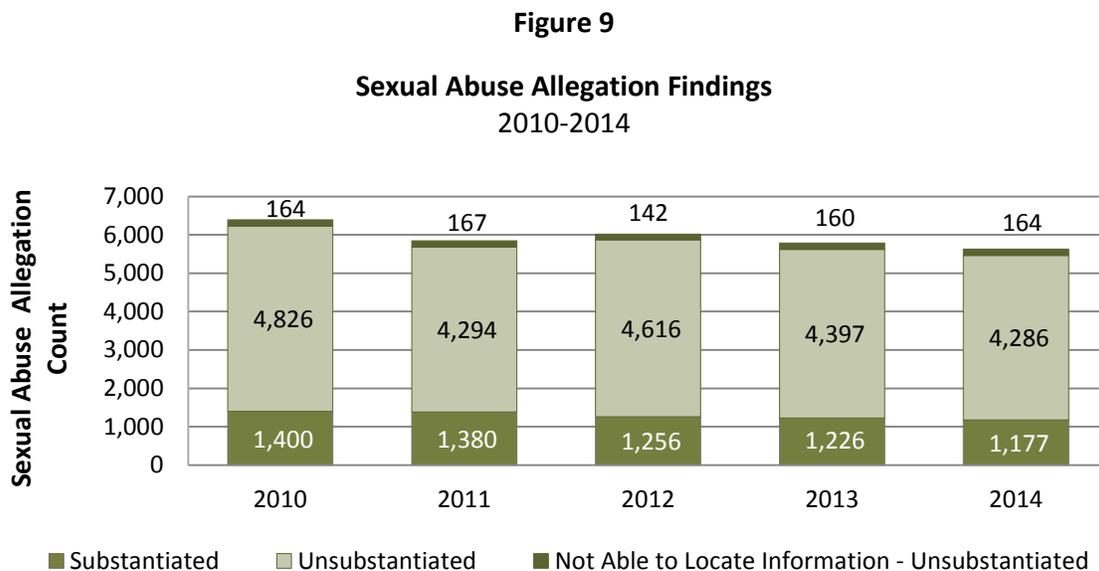
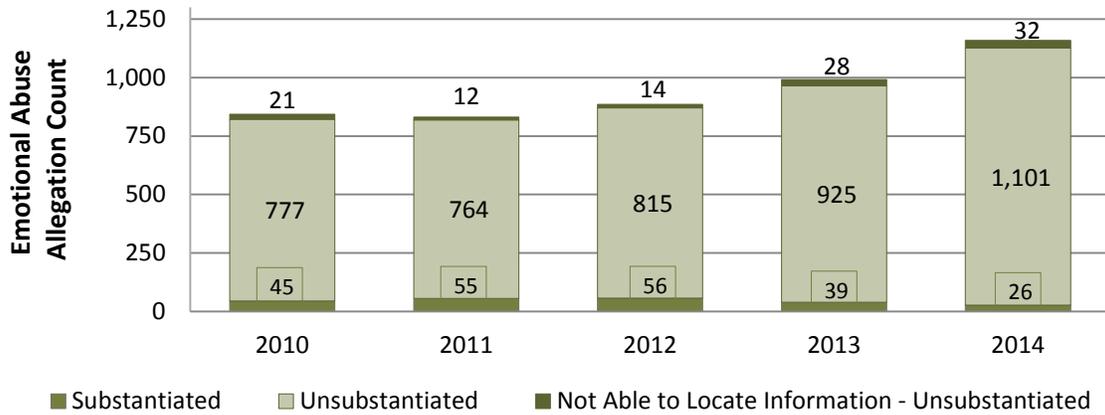


Figure 10 shows the emotional abuse allegation findings from 2010 through 2014. Emotional abuse allegations remained relatively stable from 2010 through 2012, but increased in 2013 and 2014. Overall, the number of substantiations over this timeframe decreased.

**Figure 10**

**Emotional Abuse Allegation Findings  
2010-2014**



## 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 2014.

### 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>.

Table 7, below, displays the count of all screened-in and screened-out referrals by the type of reporter during calendar year 2014. 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 2014<sup>1</sup>

Reporter	Count of Referrals	Percent of Total Referrals
Educational Personnel	13,653	18.8%
Legal/Law Enforcement	12,146	16.7%
Social Service Worker	9,691	13.3%
Parent of Child Victim	7,011	9.6%
Mental Health Professional	5,312	7.3%
Other	5,188	7.1%
Relative	4,569	6.3%
Not Documented	4,336	6.0%
Medical Personnel	3,920	5.4%
Anonymous	3,004	4.1%
Neighbor/Friend	2,186	3.0%
Child Care Provider	862	1.2%
Other Caregiver of Child Victim	555	0.8%
Child Victim	241	0.3%
Maltreater	24	< 0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72,698</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 (48,067) exceeds the total number of screened-in referrals (27,415) 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 Victim<sup>1</sup>**  
2014

Reporter Category	Maltreatment Allegation Type				Total
	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	
<b>Mandated Reporters</b>	<b>15,430</b>	<b>8,830</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>28,883</b>
Legal/Law Enforcement	6,243	1,817	1,198	181	9,439
Educational Personnel	2,841	3,565	764	204	7,374
Social Service Worker	3,976	1,788	926	128	6,818
Mental Health Professional	1,022	757	608	139	2,526
Medical Personnel	1,185	676	340	51	2,252
Child Care Provider	163	227	71	13	474
<b>Non-Mandated Reporters</b>	<b>13,085</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>19,184</b>
Relative	2,910	568	249	97	3,824
Parent of Child Victim	2,157	860	534	150	3,701
Other	2,199	754	354	88	3,395
Not documented	1,723	632	378	67	2,800
Anonymous	2,134	448	116	69	2,767
Neighbor/Friend	1,644	338	98	48	2,128
Other Caregiver of Child Victim	218	100	47	7	372
Child Victim	95	66	17	9	187
Maltreater	5	2	3		10
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,515</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>48,067</b>

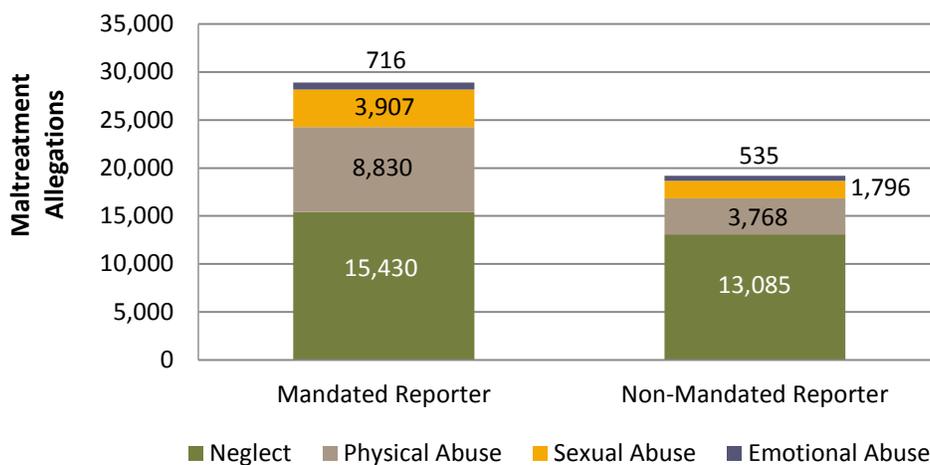
<sup>1</sup> For purposes of this report, reporters have been condensed into categories.

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: <http://www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/children/CPS/progserv/manrpts.HTM>, 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 28,883 maltreatment allegations in 2014 as compared to the 19,184 maltreatment allegations made by non-mandated reporters.

**Figure 11**

**Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters  
2014**



### Reporter’s Allegations and Subsequent Findings

This section examines screened-in maltreatment allegations reporters made during calendar year 2014 which were found through CPS Initial Assessment to be substantiated instances of child maltreatment.

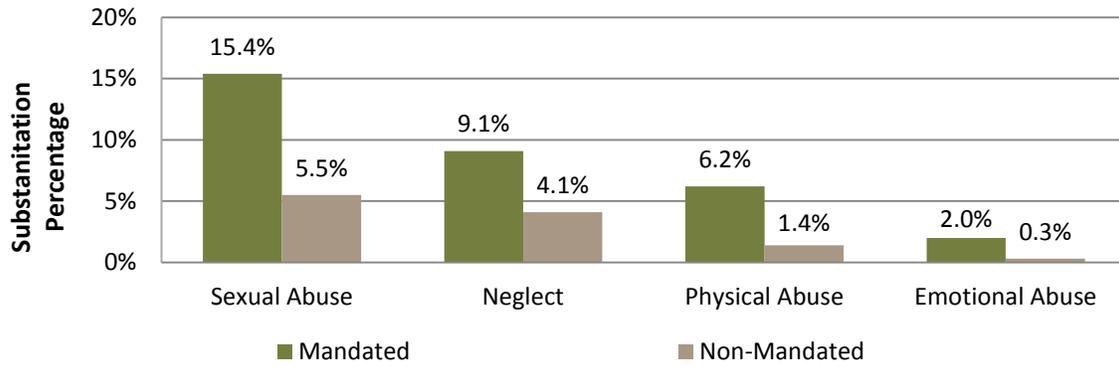
Figure 12, below, compares the percentage of substantiated maltreatment allegations by type by whether the referral was made by a mandated or non-mandated reporter. The total number of maltreatment allegations by type can be seen in Table 5.

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 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.

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**Figure 12**

**Percentage of Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations by Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters  
2014**



## 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 4,961 victims of substantiated maltreatment in 2014.

In 2014, 290 children were victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by an unknown maltreater (5.8 percent). Of these, 157 (3.2 percent) were abused by multiple maltreaters where one was unknown. Of the victimized children in 2014, 1,496 (30.2 percent) had substantiated abuse from more than one maltreater. The alleged victim breakout where their multiple maltreaters had a substantiated allegation of the same maltreatment type is as follows: neglect was 1,150 victims, sexual abuse – 189 victims, physical abuse – 138 victims, emotional abuse – 3 victims, and 16 victims with multiple maltreatment types of substantiated allegations by multiple maltreaters.

## Characteristics of Maltreated Children

### Gender

Figure 13, below, displays the calendar year 2014 victims by gender. In 2014, 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.

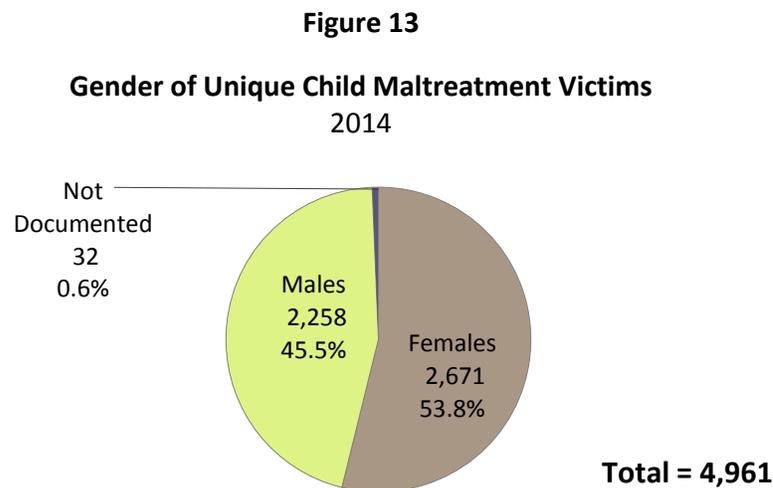


Table 9, below, displays the child victimization rate by gender for calendar year 2014. The victimization rate by gender is calculated by dividing the number of unique female and male victims in 2014 by the respective Wisconsin female and male child population (ages 0-17). In 2014, females

comprised a disproportionate share of the victims given their number in the Wisconsin child population.

**Table 9**

**Child Victimization Rate by Gender**  
2014

Gender	Child Population <sup>1</sup> (0-17 Years Old)	Count of Victims <sup>2</sup>	Child Victims per 1,000 Children
Females	635,236	2,671	4.2
Males	664,953	2,258	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300,189</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>3.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2013 Easy Access Population Profile  
[http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison\\_selection.asp?selState=55](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55)

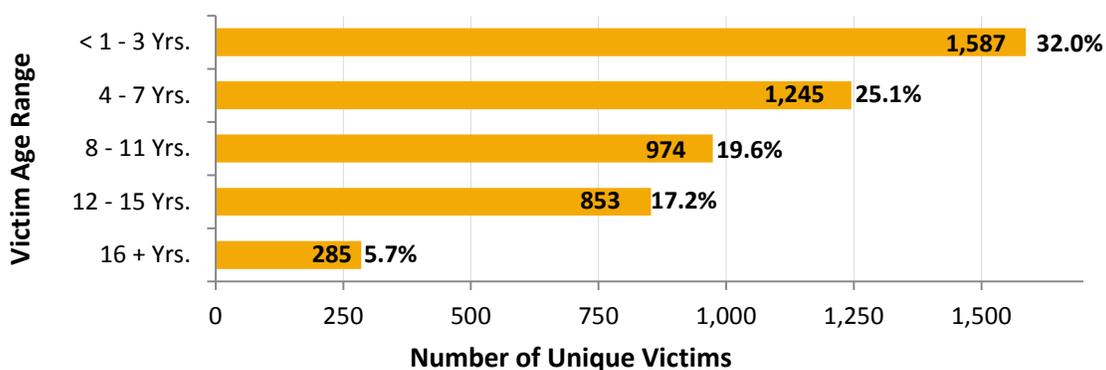
<sup>2</sup> Thirty-two victims are missing from the victim counts as their gender was not reported.

*Age*

Figure 14, below, displays the count of victims by age range for calendar year 2014. In 2014, the <1-3 age group accounted for the largest number of victims and 57.1 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<sup>1</sup>**  
2014

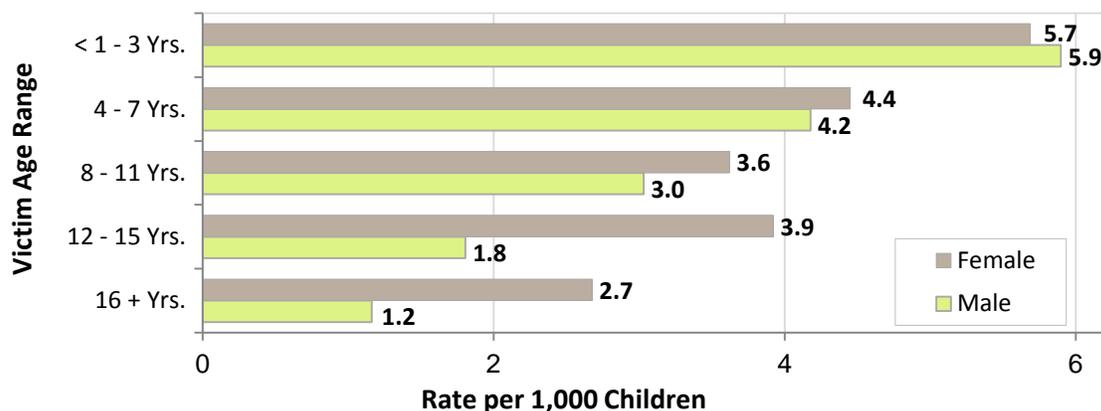


<sup>1</sup> Seventeen child maltreatment victims are excluded from this chart due to unreported age, and makeup less than one percent of the total child maltreatment victims.

Figure 15, below, displays the child maltreatment victimization rate by age and gender for calendar year 2014. This victimization rate is calculated by dividing the number of 2014 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 two youngest age groups, males and females are victimized at similar rates. In the three older age groups, the victimization rate is lower than in the younger age groups, but the female victimization rate is significantly higher than the male victimization rate.

**Figure 15**  
**Child Maltreatment Victimization Rate by Age and Gender<sup>1,2</sup>**  
 2014



<sup>1</sup> Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2014 Easy Access Population Profile  
[http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison\\_selection.asp?selState=55](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55)

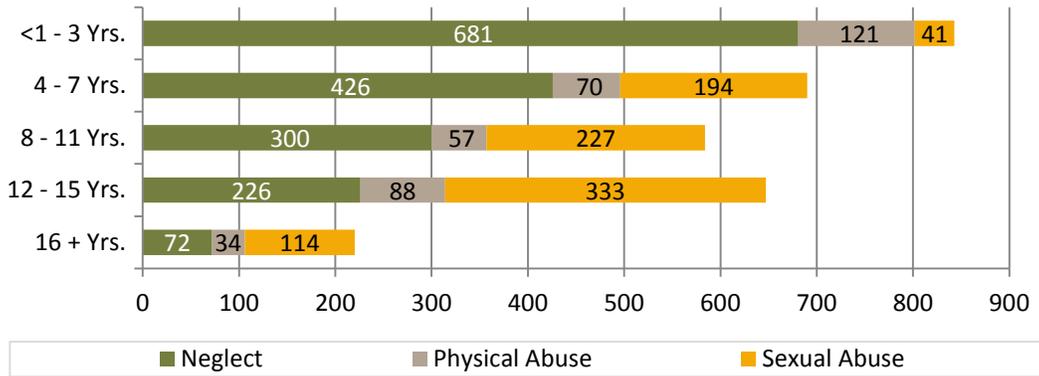
<sup>2</sup> Children with an undocumented gender comprise 0.6% of the total 2014 victims.

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 2,671 female victims experienced 3,005 maltreatment substantiations, while the 2,258 male victims experienced 2,503 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 5.8 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.

For Figures 16 and 17, there were 33 victims with undocumented gender values. There were 12 children <1-3 years old (10 allegations of neglect and 2 physical abuse), eleven 4-7 year olds (5 allegations of neglect and 2 physical abuse, 4 sexual abuse), one allegation of sexual abuse for a 8-11 year old, five allegations of sexual abuse for 12-15 year olds. There were one neglect allegation and three allegations of sexual abuse for non-documented gender victims

**Figure 16**

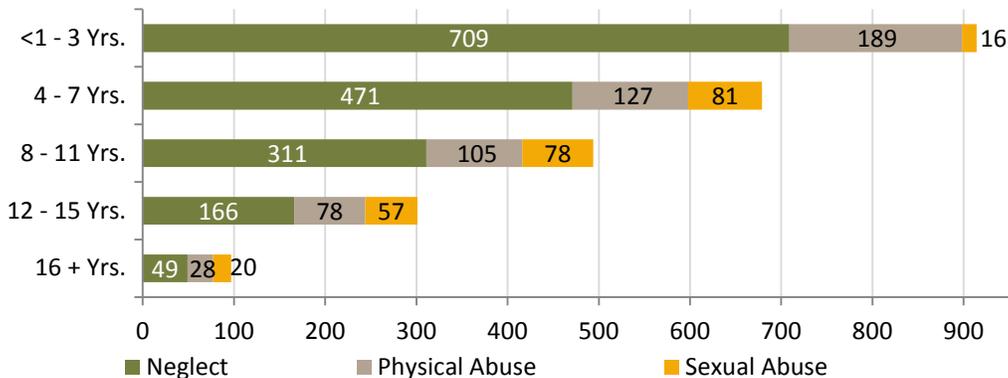
**Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Female Victims<sup>1,2</sup>**  
2014



- <sup>1</sup> There were 15 instances of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of two instances in <1-3 year olds, two instances in 4-7 year olds, four instances in 8-11 year olds, six instances in 12-15 year olds, and one instance in 16+ year olds.
- <sup>2</sup> Figure 16 does not include the 6 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented age values.

**Figure 17**

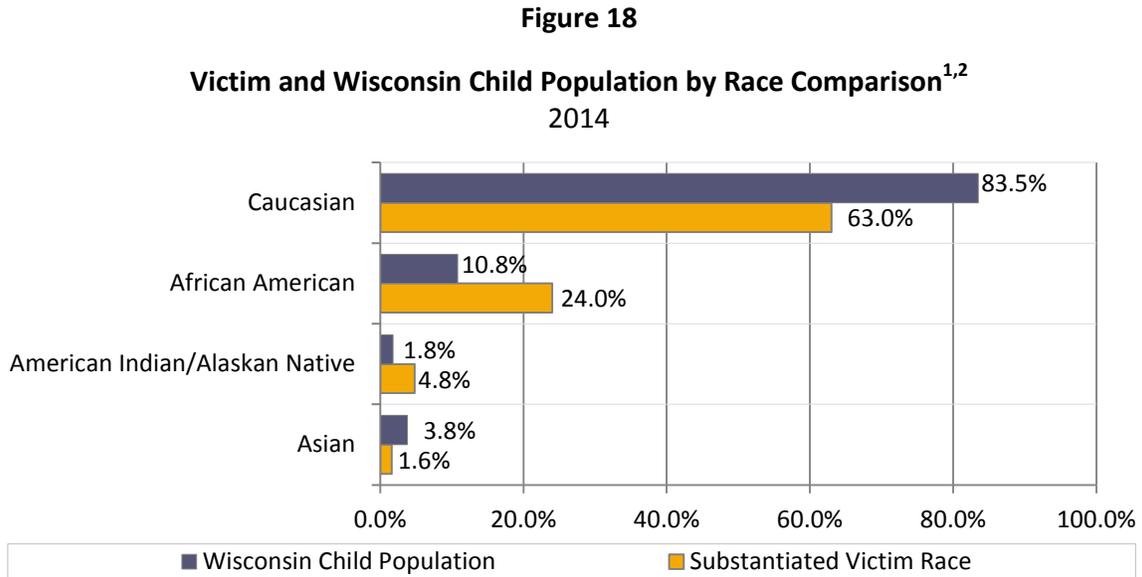
**Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Male Victims<sup>1,2</sup>**  
2014



- <sup>1</sup> There were 11 instances of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of one instance in <1-3 year olds, one instance in 4-7 year olds, five instances in 8-11 year olds, four instances in 12-15 year olds, and two instances in 16+ year olds.
- <sup>2</sup> Figure 17 does not include the 7 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented age values.

*Race and Ethnicity*

Figure 18, below, displays the percentage of unique victims by race for calendar year 2014, 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.



<sup>1</sup> Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2013 Easy Access Population Profile  
[http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison\\_selection.asp?selState=55](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55)

<sup>2</sup> The 327 victims (6.6 percent) were 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 (0.1 percent).

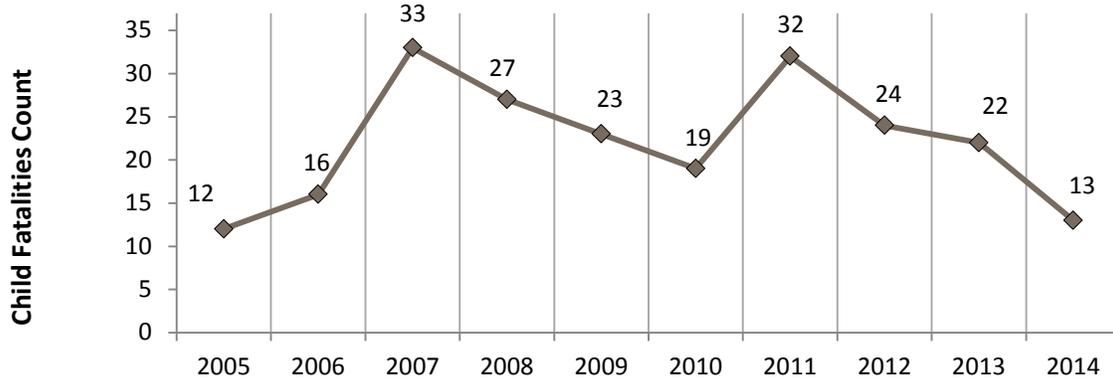
Of the 4,961 unique child maltreatment victims, 3,767 victims (75.9 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 517 victims (10.4 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and for 677 victims (13.6 percent) the ethnicity was unknown or not documented. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

## 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 2014, county CPS agencies and the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services reported 13 substantiated cases of a child having died from maltreatment. Figure 19, below, shows the count of child fatalities substantiated due to maltreatment from 2005-2014.

**Figure 19**

**Count of Child Fatalities Substantiated as Maltreatment<sup>1</sup>**  
2004-2014

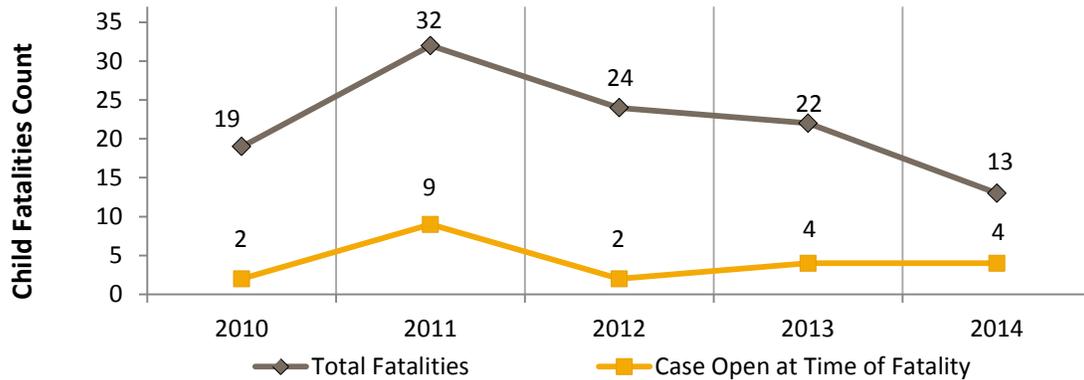


<sup>1</sup> Please note that as compared to the 2014 Child Abuse and Neglect Report, the child fatality figure in 2013 increased by two children due to late reporting of the fatality to the county agency.

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 Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services at the time of their death.

**Figure 20**

**Child Fatalities Open for Investigation at Time of Fatality and Total Fatality Comparison<sup>1</sup>  
2010-2014**



<sup>1</sup> Please note that as compared to the previous year's Child Abuse and Neglect Report, the child fatality figure in 2012 increased by two children 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 (2010-2014) 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 2014, 76.9 percent of the deaths were children age three or under and 38.4 percent of the deaths were children under age one.

The majority of maltreaters substantiated for the child's death in 2014 were the biological parent, or the parent's partner/ friend sharing dwelling/ step parent (84.6 percent). The most frequent maltreater was the biological mother (53.8 percent), biological father (23.1 percent), and partner of parent/ friend sharing dwelling/ step parent (23.1 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 biological father was substantiated for the child's death, the most frequent maltreatment type was physical abuse. In cases where the parent's partner/ friend sharing dwelling/ step parent were substantiated for the child's death, all of the maltreatment was physical abuse. The average age of the known substantiated maltreaters in 2014 was 25.0 years.

Table 10, below, provides a summary of the 2014 child maltreatment fatalities, maltreater information, and maltreatment type by county. Of the 13 child maltreatment fatalities in 2014, 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 Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services at the time of the child's death is also indicated in the table.

**Table 10**

**Profile of Child Fatalities due to Substantiated Abuse  
2014**

County	Maltreatment Type	Child Victim			Maltreater			
		Age at Death	Gender	Race / Ethnicity	Age at Death <sup>3</sup>	Gender	Race/ Ethnicity	Relationship to Child
Ashland <sup>1</sup>	Physical Abuse	2	Male	Caucasian	27	Male	Caucasian	Partner/Friend sharing dwelling
Brown	Physical Abuse	9	Male	Caucasian	33	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent(s)
Dane	Neglect	<1	Male	Caucasian	52	Female	Caucasian	Licensed day care center employee(s)
Dodge <sup>2</sup>	Neglect	2	Female	Not Documented	25	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent(s)
Kenosha <sup>1</sup>	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	African American	34	Male	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Manitowoc	Neglect	<1	Female	Caucasian	20	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent(s)
					24	Male	Caucasian	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee <sup>2</sup>	Neglect	6	Male	Caucasian	34	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	1	Male	Caucasian	36	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee <sup>1,2</sup>	Neglect	<1	Male	African American	25	Male	African American	Biological Parent(s)
					24	Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)
	25				Male	African American	Biological Parent(s)	
	24				Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)	
Milwaukee	Neglect	<1	Male	African American	45	Female	African American	Relative Non-Care Provider(s)
Walworth	Neglect	7	Female	Caucasian	38	Female	Caucasian	Biological Parent(s)
Waukesha <sup>1,2</sup>	Physical Abuse	2	Female	African American	31	Female	Caucasian	Partner/Friend sharing dwelling
Winnebago <sup>1</sup>	Physical Abuse	3	Female	Caucasian	26	Male	Caucasian	Partner/Friend sharing dwelling

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

<sup>2</sup> These cases were open for child welfare services with the county CPS agency or the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services at the time of the child's death.

## **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 2014, there were 200 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 200 allegations made in 2014, 73 (36.5 percent), were found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment, representing 69 child victims. Of these substantiated victims, 36 (52.2 percent) were male and 33 (47.8 percent) were female. Sixty-eight percent of the substantiated victims (47) were under age one. The maltreater was the child’s biological parent in 37.8 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.

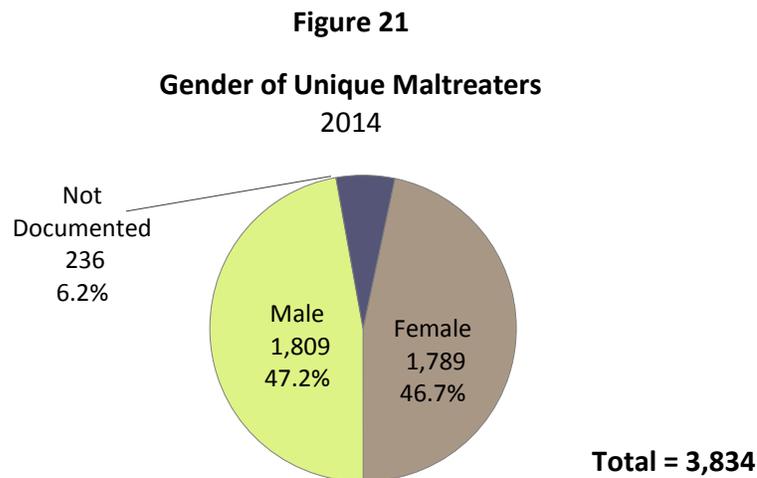
Based on this method, in calendar year 2014 there were 3,834 known unique maltreaters of substantiated child maltreatment. There are fewer unique maltreaters than unique victims (4,961) and unique instances of substantiated abuse (5,541) because some maltreaters were found to have maltreated more than one child, and/or to have committed multiple instances of abuse. Please also note that within the 5,541 unique instances of substantiated abuse, 219 of those instances had an unknown or minor maltreater who is 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

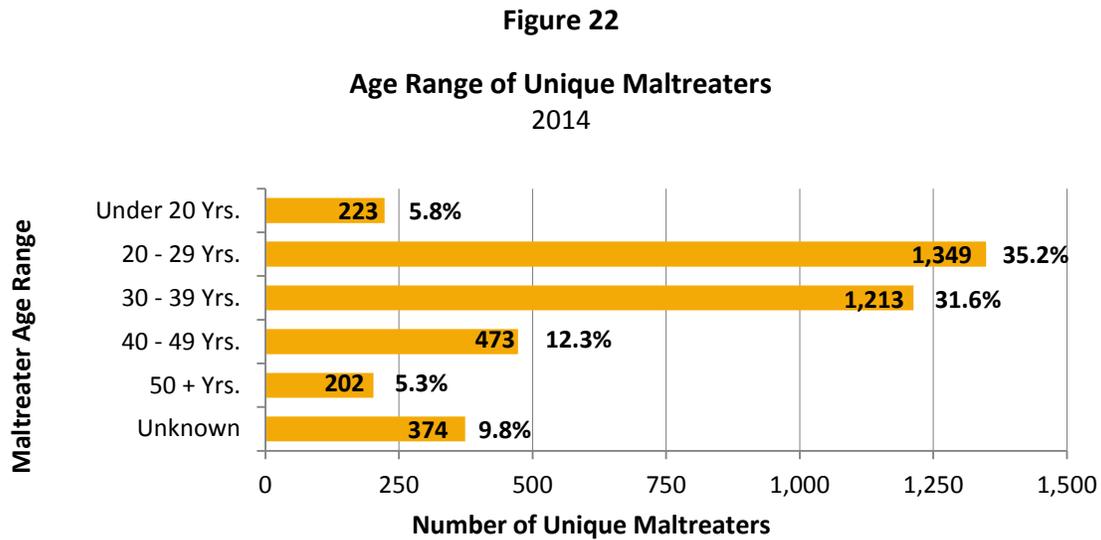
### Gender

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 2014. As the majority of maltreaters are parents, the most common child-rearing age groups account for the largest number of maltreaters.

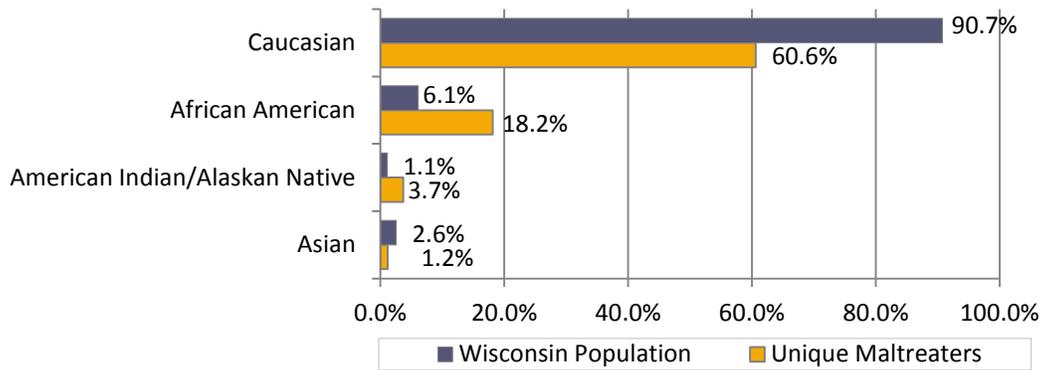


*Race/Ethnicity*

Figure 23, below, compares the 2014 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<sup>1,2</sup>**  
2014



- <sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55)
- <sup>2</sup> Please note that 625 unique maltreaters, or 16.3 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.

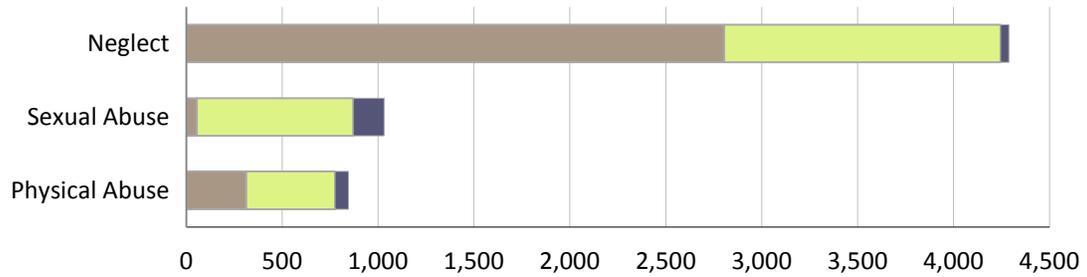
Of the 3,834 unique maltreaters, 2,362 (61.6 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 288 (7.5 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and 1,184 (30.9 percent) maltreaters had an unknown or not documented ethnicity. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

*Substantiated Allegations*

The 3,834 unique known maltreaters were involved in 6,195 unique maltreatment allegations. Figure 24, below, depicts the 6,195 maltreatment allegation findings by maltreater gender during calendar year 2014. 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 Gender<sup>1</sup>**  
2014



	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Neglect
Female	313	55	2,804
Male	463	816	1,441
Unknown	70	161	43

<sup>1</sup> Of the 29 total substantiated allegations of emotional abuse, males accounted for 12 maltreaters and females accounted for 17 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 2014, primary adult caregivers in the home (i.e. parents, step-parents, partners of parents, and foster parents) were the maltreaters in 88.9 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  
2014**

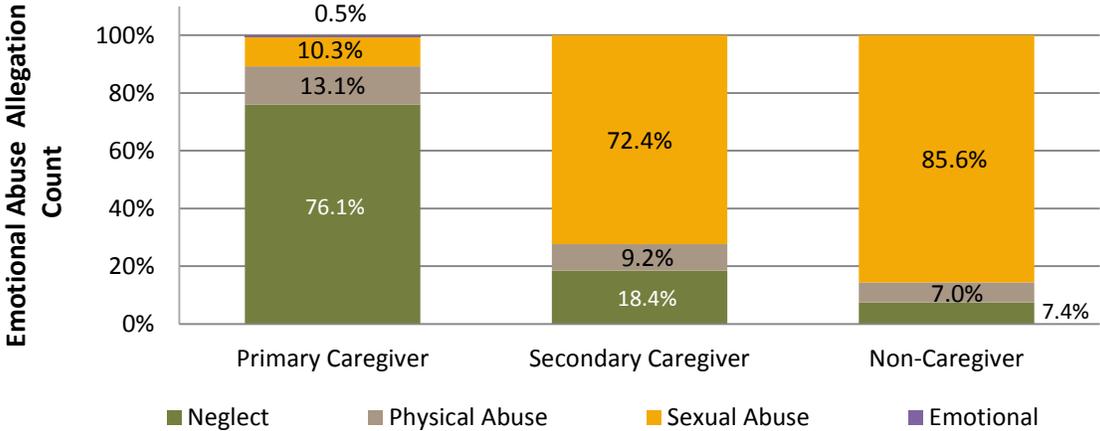
<b>Maltreater Relationship</b>	<b>Neglect</b>	<b>Physical</b>	<b>Sexual</b>	<b>Emotional</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Primary Caregivers</b>						
Parent(s)	3,645	522	141	22	4,330	69.9%
Partner/Friend of parent sharing dwelling	291	120	126	3	540	8.7%
Step parent(s)	125	44	76	3	248	4.0%
Sibling / Step-sibling	5	12	184	1	202	3.3%
Relative in home	109	21	30	0	160	2.6%
Foster Parent(s)	6	3	4	0	13	0.2%
Non-relative guardian(s)	8	2	2	0	12	0.2%
Others sharing foster home	0	0	3	0	3	0.0%
<b>Primary Caregiver Total</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>88.9%</b>
<b>Secondary Caregivers</b>						
Relative not in home	15	10	168	0	193	3.1%
Other child care provider	28	13	50		91	1.5%
Licensed / certified child care provider(s)	13	2	1	0	16	0.3%
Teacher / other school employee(s)	2	2	7	0	11	0.2%
Youth org. staff or volunteer leader(s)	0	1	1	0	2	0.0%
Residential facility staff	0	1	1	0	2	0.0%
<b>Secondary caregiver total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>Non-Caregivers</b>						
Other non-caregiver(s)	12	6	86	0	104	1.7%
Peer maltreater(s)	0	4	64	0	68	1.1%
Family friend(s)	6	7	37	0	50	0.8%
Neighbor(s)	0	0	11	0	11	0.2%
Stranger(s)	0	0	10	0	10	0.2%
<b>Non-caregivers total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>Unknown / Not Verified</b>						
<b>Unknown / not verified total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6,195</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 5,508

substantiated maltreatment allegations by primary caregivers, the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations is neglect at 76.1 percent. However, the 315 secondary caregivers and 243 non-caregivers had sexual abuse as the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations at 72.4 percent and 85.6 percent, respectively.

**Figure 25**

**Percentage of Maltreatment Substantiations, by Maltreatment Type, and by Maltreater Category<sup>1</sup>**  
2014



<sup>1</sup> The 129 instances of maltreatment by an unknown maltreater are 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 2014 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments comprised 93.1 percent of the 25,790 CPS Initial Assessments completed by agencies that year. **Appendix K** shows count and percentage of CPS initial assessments by maltreater relationship, by county.

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 1,787 secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations (6.9 percent of all assessments) during calendar year 2014.

## Safety Decisions and Services

Figure 26, below, shows the safety decisions for completed safety assessments in primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments. In calendar year 2014, the majority (89.3 percent) of primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments resulted in a decision that one or more children in the Initial Assessment were safe. There were 2,454 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments (10.2 percent) which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe. Another 124 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.

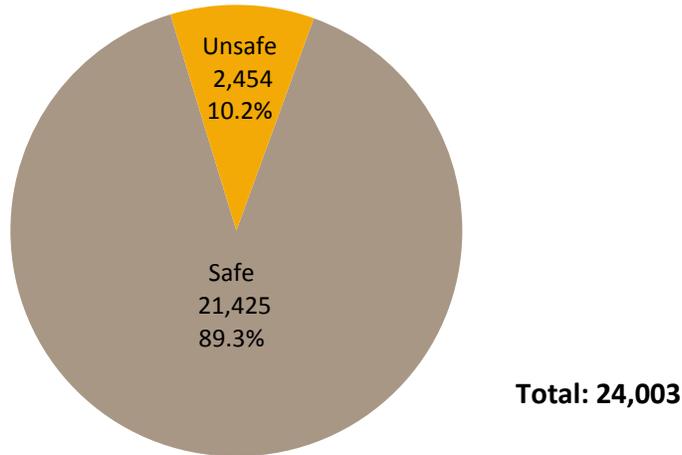
If a child is determined to be safe, the CPS agency is not required to offer or refer the family for services. The CPS agency may still inform the family about voluntary services or available community resources to help meet family needs or support family functioning.

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.

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**Figure 26**

**Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments<sup>1</sup>**  
2014



<sup>1</sup> A total of 124 primary caregiver I.A.s were neither labeled as safe nor unsafe.

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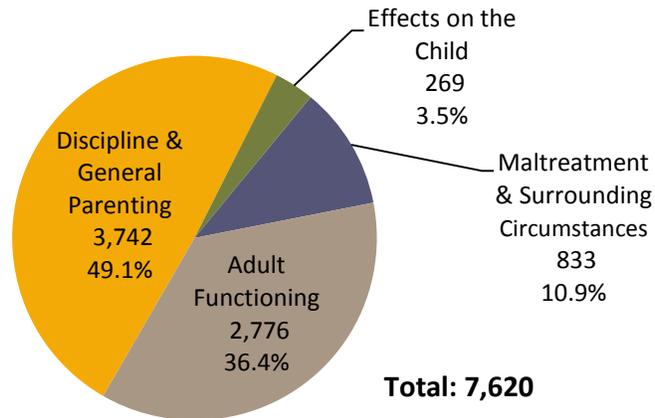
While there are several distinct safety threats that can be identified as part of a CPS Initial Assessment process, for analytical purposes these threats may be grouped into four categories based on the nature of the concern. First, there are safety threats that relate to the act of maltreatment itself 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 4,184 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe, 7,620 safety threats involving 4,017 children were identified. There are more safety threats than CPS Initial Assessments as each Initial Assessment can identify multiple safety threats. Of the 4,184 unsafe primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, 47.5 percent of CPS Initial Assessments had one safety threat identified, 33.1 percent had two identified, 12.5 percent had three identified, 4.3 percent had four identified, and 2.4 percent had five or more safety threats identified. Figure 27 shows the frequency of identified safety threats by the groupings described above.

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**Figure 27**

**Frequencies of Safety Threats by Category**  
2014



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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.

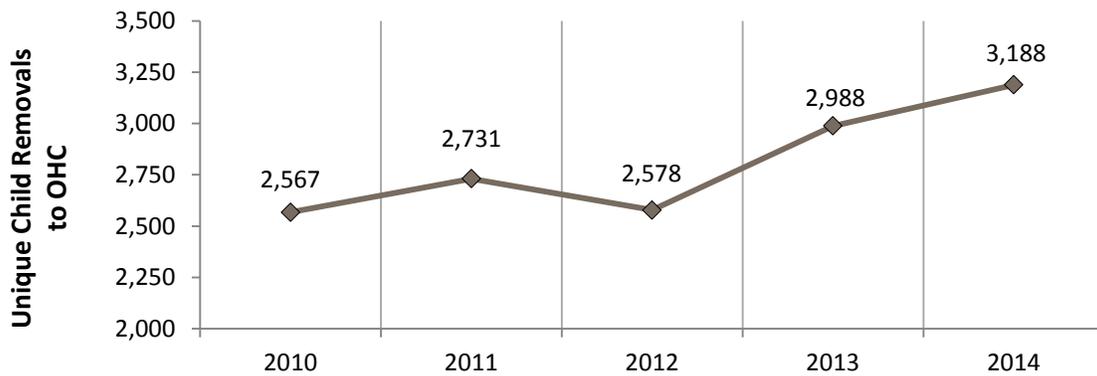
### **CPS Removals of Children to an Out-of-Home Placement**

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 2014, 3,188 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 2014, there were 3,384 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  
2010-2014**



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 2014. Of the 3,188 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, 51.2 percent were male and 48.8 percent were female.

**Table 12**

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

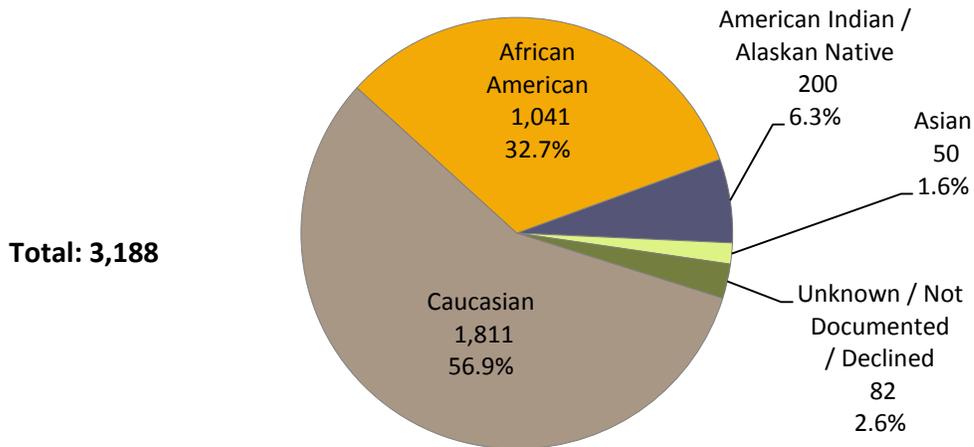
Gender	Count of Children Removed	Percent	Average Age
Male	1,557	51.2%	5.8
Female	1,631	48.8%	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6.1</b>

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, 315, or 9.8 percent, were identified as Hispanic, and 2,694 children, or 84.5 percent, were identified as not Hispanic. A total of 179 of these children, or 5.6 percent, had an undocumented or unknown Hispanic ethnicity.

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**Figure 29**

**Race of Unique Children Removed to Out-of-Home Care during Initial Assessment<sup>1</sup>**  
2014



<sup>1</sup> Four Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander children are not depicted in the chart.

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### **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 24,003 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments for calendar year 2014. 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 Assessments<sup>1</sup>  
2014**

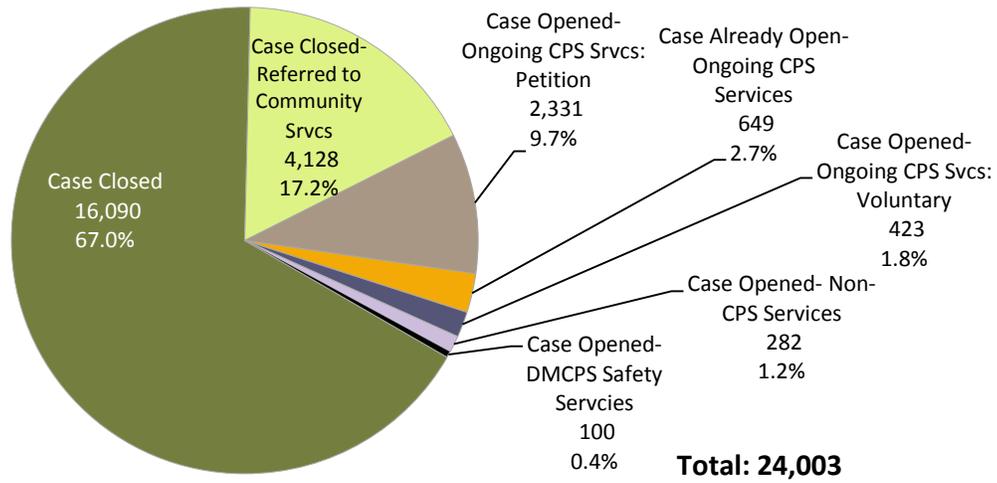


Figure 31, below, shows 1,787 secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations by Initial Assessment disposition.

**Figure 31**

**Initial Assessment Dispositions in Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments<sup>1</sup>  
2014**

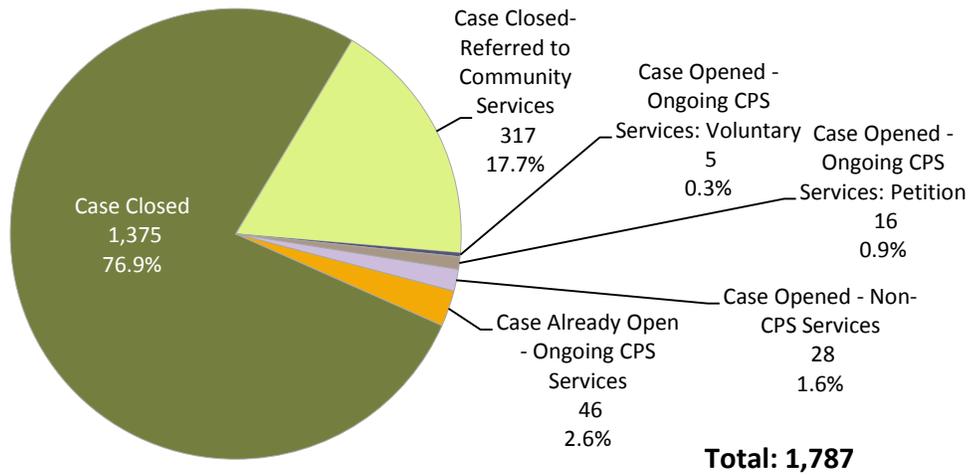


Table 13, below, shows the frequency and percentage of Initial Assessment dispositions according to the safety decision for primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments. In the majority (93.2 percent) of cases where the safety decision is safe, the case was closed. Conversely, in the majority (94.0 percent) 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.

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**Table 13****Safety Decision by Initial Assessment Disposition for Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments<sup>1</sup>  
2014**

Initial Assessment Disposition	Safe		Unsafe		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Case Closed	15,886	74.1%	101	4.1%	15,987	66.9%
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Services	4,075	19.0%	47	1.9%	4,122	17.3%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary	305	1.4%	118	4.8%	423	1.8%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Petition	489	2.3%	1,833	74.7%	2,322	9.7%
Case Opened – Non-CPS Services	267	1.3%	11	0.5%	278	1.2%
Case Opened – DMCPD Safety Services	7	0.0%	93	3.8%	100	0.4%
Case Already Opened – Ongoing CPS Services	396	1.9%	251	10.2%	647	2.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,425</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>23,879</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The 124 primary assessments without a safety decision are neither depicted in the safe nor the unsafe columns, but are included in the total.

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## 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 utilized national performance standards. The definitions for the standards 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 2014. The national standard for absence of maltreatment in out-of-home care was 99.68 percent. Wisconsin met this standard in calendar year 2014. These figures for the past five years are displayed in Table 14, below.

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**Table 14****Wisconsin's Performance on Federal Standards  
2010 - 2014**

<b>Safety Performance Measures</b>	<b>National Standard Second Round</b>	<b>CY 2010</b>	<b>CY 2011</b>	<b>CY 2012</b>	<b>CY 2013</b>	<b>CY 2014</b>
<b><u>Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence</u></b> 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	94.68%	94.57%	95.04%	95.01%	95.15%
<b><u>Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care</u></b> 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	99.64%	99.72%	99.85%	99.91%	99.87%

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Wisconsin  
Child Abuse and Neglect  
Report

**Appendices**

2014 Data

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

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## 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 Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services) 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**

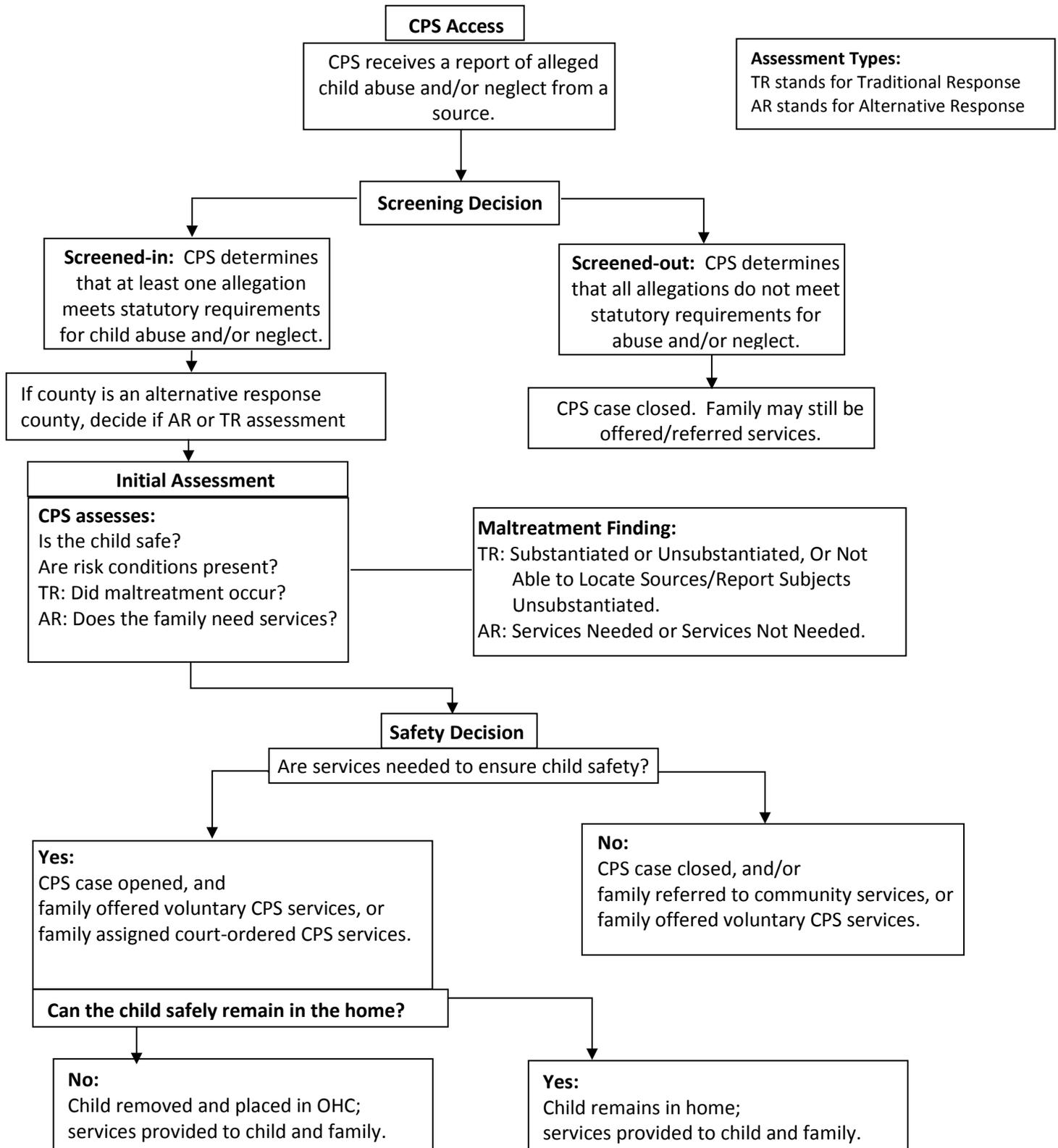
Unborn child abuse is defined as, “serious physical harm inflicted on the unborn child, and the risk of serious physical harm to the child when born, caused by the habitual lack of self-control of the expectant mother of the unborn child in the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled 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 2014, CPS agencies screened-in 387 allegations of unborn child abuse for further assessment.
- The most common reporters of screened-in unborn child abuse allegations were social service workers (26.3 percent), legal/law enforcement workers (14.4 percent), and other reporter (8.8 percent).
- Sixty-seven of the 387 screened-in allegations (17.3 percent) of unborn child abuse were substantiated after the CPS Initial Assessment. Of these 67 substantiated instances, 19 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 2014 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 2014 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 2014.

The 2014 Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report is the ninth year in which data was taken entirely from the eWiSACWIS system. As counties have increased experience using the eWiSACWIS system, the 2014 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 DMCPD 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<sup>1,2</sup> 2014

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	377	249	66.0%	128	34.0%	150	58
Ashland	117	50	42.7%	67	57.3%	75	77
Barron	651	388	59.6%	263	40.4%	175	193
Bayfield	89	40	44.9%	49	55.1%	96	70
Brown	4,420	2,943	66.6%	1,477	33.4%	260	64
Buffalo	155	99	63.9%	56	36.1%	42	15
Burnett	362	213	58.8%	149	41.2%	128	55
Calumet	444	310	69.8%	134	30.2%	77	7
Chippewa	803	634	79.0%	169	21.0%	130	48
Clark	390	291	74.6%	99	25.4%	30	113
Columbia	852	491	57.6%	361	42.4%	403	145
Crawford	128	63	49.2%	65	50.8%	158	60
Dane	5,889	4,107	69.7%	1,782	30.3%	1,184	325
Dodge	494	252	51.0%	242	49.0%	272	117
Door	288	167	58.0%	121	42.0%	122	34
Douglas	877	574	65.5%	303	34.5%	314	46
Dunn	439	355	80.9%	84	19.1%	222	10
Eau Claire	1,373	986	71.8%	387	28.2%	182	97
Florence	36	16	44.4%	20	55.6%	23	15
Fond Du Lac	1,445	915	63.3%	530	36.7%	558	137
Forest	45	13	28.9%	32	71.1%	60	67
Grant	570	380	66.7%	190	33.3%	328	30
Green	502	277	55.2%	225	44.8%	59	27
Green Lake	279	211	75.6%	68	24.4%	123	26
Iowa	309	222	71.8%	87	28.2%	98	8
Iron	30	8	26.7%	22	73.3%	57	6
Jackson	505	382	75.6%	123	24.4%	90	41
Jefferson	693	490	70.7%	203	29.3%	390	29
Juneau	426	215	50.5%	211	49.5%	77	55
Kenosha	2,133	1,379	64.7%	754	35.3%	695	199
Kewaunee	58	52	89.7%	6	10.3%	34	20
La Crosse	1,496	1,005	67.2%	491	32.8%	530	92
Lafayette	270	169	62.6%	101	37.4%	71	3
Langlade	385	300	77.9%	85	22.1%	114	34
Lincoln	372	220	59.1%	152	40.9%	184	15
Manitowoc	939	558	59.4%	381	40.6%	377	116
Marathon	1,102	571	51.8%	531	48.2%	536	40
Marinette	412	317	76.9%	95	23.1%	204	245
Marquette	194	122	62.9%	72	37.1%	144	86

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
Menominee	185	115	62.2%	70	37.8%	159	33
Milwaukee	15,521	7,736	49.8%	7,785	50.2%	1,348	110
Monroe	585	341	58.3%	244	41.7%	202	26
Oconto	506	342	67.6%	164	32.4%	154	24
Oneida	215	46	21.4%	169	78.6%	509	94
Outagamie	2,612	1,713	65.6%	899	34.4%	123	229
Ozaukee	379	148	39.1%	231	60.9%	158	66
Pepin	97	70	72.2%	27	27.8%	14	10
Pierce	502	359	71.5%	143	28.5%	124	34
Polk	746	560	75.1%	186	24.9%	165	14
Portage	665	464	69.8%	201	30.2%	220	29
Price	182	127	69.8%	55	30.2%	158	
Racine	3,097	2,096	67.7%	1,001	32.3%	1,271	92
Richland	163	112	68.7%	51	31.3%	80	49
Rock	3,535	2,285	64.6%	1,250	35.4%	853	442
Rusk	249	184	73.9%	65	26.1%	88	112
Saint Croix	945	654	69.2%	291	30.8%	350	31
Sauk	371	240	64.7%	131	35.3%	252	394
Sawyer	421	230	54.6%	191	45.4%	96	74
Shawano	689	429	62.3%	260	37.7%	311	12
Sheboygan	984	524	53.3%	460	46.7%	793	29
SNAP <sup>3</sup>	1	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,218	24
Taylor	157	94	59.9%	63	40.1%	61	1
Trempealeau	341	251	73.6%	90	26.4%	75	23
Vernon	300	172	57.3%	128	42.7%	232	32
Vilas	129	64	49.6%	65	50.4%	82	214
Walworth	1,019	707	69.4%	312	30.6%	492	51
Washburn	108	55	50.9%	53	49.1%	108	83
Washington	897	665	74.1%	232	25.9%	496	86
Waukesha	1,776	1,256	70.7%	520	29.3%	330	101
Waupaca	698	468	67.0%	230	33.0%	258	14
Waushara	430	315	73.3%	115	26.7%	135	5
Winnebago	2,542	1,670	65.7%	872	34.3%	1,238	26
Wood	1,302	756	58.1%	546	41.9%	112	21
<b>State Total</b>	<b>72,698</b>	<b>45,283</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>27,415</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>21,037</b>	<b>5,410</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Special Needs Adoption Program

## Appendix F

### CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County<sup>1</sup> 2014

County	2014 Child Population (Ages 0 - 17)	Number of CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Adams	3,004	192	63.9
Ashland	3,645	86	23.6
Barron	9,845	473	48.0
Bayfield	2,703	63	23.3
Brown	62,432	2,208	35.4
Buffalo	2,788	72	25.8
Burnett	2,773	247	89.1
Calumet	12,572	208	16.5
Chippewa	14,400	244	16.9
Clark	10,096	156	15.5
Columbia	12,671	523	41.3
Crawford	3,435	95	27.7
Dane	108,748	2,627	24.2
Dodge	18,373	279	15.2
Door	4,660	162	34.8
Douglas	9,014	462	51.3
Dunn	8,839	136	15.4
Eau Claire	20,839	564	27.1
Florence	674	21	31.2
Fond Du Lac	22,324	903	40.5
Forest	1,878	45	24.0
Grant	10,526	278	26.4
Green	8,562	352	41.1
Green Lake	4,332	103	23.8
Iowa	5,540	116	20.9
Iron	939	32	34.1
Jackson	4,632	180	38.9
Jefferson	18,870	281	14.9
Juneau	5,404	362	67.0
Kenosha	40,577	1,074	26.5
Kewaunee	4,501	7	1.6
La Crosse	24,041	813	33.8
Lafayette	4,197	156	37.2
Langlade	3,871	145	37.5
Lincoln	5,825	208	35.7
Manitowoc	16,960	580	34.2

County	2014 Child Population (Ages 0 - 17)	Number of CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Marathon	31,796	811	25.5
Marinette	8,075	143	17.7
Marquette	2,955	115	38.9
Menominee	1,481	120	81.0
Milwaukee	233,769	12,272	52.5
Monroe	11,470	373	32.5
Oconto	7,753	234	30.2
Oneida	6,134	226	36.8
Outagamie	43,921	1,412	32.1
Ozaukee	19,244	316	16.4
Pepin	1,603	33	20.6
Pierce	8,727	227	26.0
Polk	9,486	300	31.6
Portage	13,872	326	23.5
Price	2,416	90	37.3
Racine	46,606	1,696	36.4
Richland	3,937	69	17.5
Rock	38,494	2,042	53.0
Rusk	3,019	100	33.1
Saint Croix	22,470	436	19.4
Sauk	14,580	230	15.8
Sawyer	3,273	337	103.0
Shawano	9,106	383	42.1
Sheboygan	26,246	695	26.5
Taylor	4,865	97	19.9
Trempealeau	7,192	133	18.5
Vernon	7,850	211	26.9
Vilas	3,602	112	31.1
Walworth	22,702	450	19.8
Washburn	3,065	85	27.7
Washington	30,644	335	10.9
Waukesha	88,374	677	7.7
Waupaca	11,031	343	31.1
Waushara	4,522	200	44.2
Winnebago	35,311	1,366	38.7
Wood	16,108	852	52.9
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,300,189</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>32.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2014 Easy Access Population Profile  
[http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison\\_selection.asp?selState=55](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55)

## Appendix G

### County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates 2014

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Adams	123	192	226	50	22.1%
Ashland	66	86	91	20	22.0%
Barron	244	473	205	31	15.1%
Bayfield	49	63	70	16	22.9%
Brown	1,407	2,208	2,371	180	7.6%
Buffalo	46	72	81	13	16.0%
Burnett	128	247	274	53	19.3%
Calumet	130	208	63	9	14.3%
Chippewa	164	244	140	36	25.7%
Clark	97	156	184	36	19.6%
Columbia	336	523	629	74	11.8%
Crawford	64	95	95	9	9.5%
Dane	1,686	2,627	2,957	360	12.2%
Dodge	242	279	189	43	22.8%
Door	118	162	193	31	16.1%
Douglas	287	462	370	55	14.9%
Dunn	84	136	139	35	25.2%
Eau Claire	375	564	323	83	25.7%
Florence	18	21	26	2	7.7%
Fond du Lac	507	903	1,031	176	17.1%
Forest	32	45	45	6	13.3%
Grant	182	278	328	50	15.2%
Green	215	352	385	39	10.1%
Green Lake	66	103	98	32	32.7%
Iowa	79	116	128	21	16.4%
Iron	20	32	32	5	15.6%
Jackson	113	180	216	23	10.6%
Jefferson	203	281	89	43	48.3%
Juneau	172	362	469	58	12.4%
Kenosha	724	1,074	1,194	184	15.4%
Kewaunee	6	7	7		.0%
La Crosse	448	813	725	93	12.8%
Lafayette	98	156	171	21	12.3%
Langlade	75	145	55	27	49.1%
Lincoln	151	208	214	25	11.7%
Manitowoc	371	580	645	90	14.0%

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Marathon	513	811	448	153	34.2%
Marinette	95	143	166	65	39.2%
Marquette	66	115	141	18	12.8%
Menominee	69	120	137	19	13.9%
Milwaukee	7,152	12,272	14,138	1,156	8.2%
Monroe	233	373	406	57	14.0%
Oconto	152	234	256	39	15.2%
Oneida	165	226	251	66	26.3%
Outagamie	846	1,412	1,581	96	6.1%
Ozaukee	217	316	340	44	12.9%
Pepin	27	33	36	8	22.2%
Pierce	135	227	114	37	32.5%
Polk	182	300	352	51	14.5%
Portage	188	326	368	70	19.0%
Price	45	90	103	11	10.7%
Racine	942	1,696	2,061	336	16.3%
Richland	48	69	92	30	32.6%
Rock	1,197	2,042	2,425	216	8.9%
Rusk	65	100	104	13	12.5%
Saint Croix	255	436	473	46	9.7%
Sauk	121	230	167	49	29.3%
Sawyer	181	337	389	22	5.7%
Shawano	232	383	426	52	12.2%
Sheboygan	444	695	776	103	13.3%
Taylor	63	97	112	17	15.2%
Trempealeau	88	133	158	20	12.7%
Vernon	122	211	238	45	18.9%
Vilas	64	112	115	22	19.1%
Walworth	308	450	507	81	16.0%
Washburn	53	85	85	19	22.4%
Washington	222	335	381	28	7.3%
Waukesha	504	677	723	152	21.0%
Waupaca	220	343	416	59	14.2%
Waushara	113	200	218	41	18.8%
Winnebago	812	1,366	574	123	21.4%
Wood	525	852	963	148	15.4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>25,790</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>44,698</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>12.4%</b>

## Appendix H

### Child Victimization Rate by County<sup>1,2</sup> 2014

County	2014 Child Population (Ages 0 - 17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Adams	3,004	44	14.6
Ashland	3,645	18	4.9
Barron	9,845	30	3.0
Bayfield	2,703	12	4.4
Brown	62,432	169	2.7
Buffalo	2,788	12	4.3
Burnett	2,773	48	17.3
Calumet	12,572	9	.7
Chippewa	14,400	34	2.4
Clark	10,096	35	3.5
Columbia	12,671	67	5.3
Crawford	3,435	9	2.6
Dane	108,748	318	2.9
Dodge	18,373	42	2.3
Door	4,660	24	5.2
Douglas	9,014	50	5.5
Dunn	8,839	35	4.0
Eau Claire	20,839	77	3.7
Florence	674	2	3.0
Fond Du Lac	22,324	152	6.8
Forest	1,878	6	3.2
Grant	10,526	48	4.6
Green	8,562	35	4.1
Green Lake	4,332	24	5.5
Iowa	5,540	21	3.8
Iron	939	5	5.3
Jackson	4,632	19	4.1
Jefferson	18,870	41	2.2
Juneau	5,404	44	8.1
Kenosha	40,577	160	3.9
Kewaunee	4,501		.0
La Crosse	24,041	79	3.3
Lafayette	4,197	19	4.5
Langlade	3,871	22	5.7
Lincoln	5,825	24	4.1
Manitowoc	16,960	86	5.1
Marathon	31,796	143	4.5

County	2014 Child Population (Ages 0 - 17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Marinette	8,075	58	7.2
Marquette	2,955	18	6.1
Menominee	1,481	18	12.2
Milwaukee	233,769	1,019	4.4
Monroe	11,470	56	4.9
Oconto	7,753	38	4.9
Oneida	6,134	61	9.9
Outagamie	43,921	93	2.1
Ozaukee	19,244	39	2.0
Pepin	1,603	7	4.4
Pierce	8,727	35	4.0
Polk	9,486	49	5.2
Portage	13,872	62	4.5
Price	2,416	10	4.1
Racine	46,606	300	6.4
Richland	3,937	25	6.4
Rock	38,494	191	5.0
Rusk	3,019	12	4.0
Saint Croix	22,470	41	1.8
Sauk	14,580	39	2.7
Sawyer	3,273	19	5.8
Shawano	9,106	41	4.5
Sheboygan	26,246	100	3.8
Taylor	4,865	13	2.7
Trempealeau	7,192	18	2.5
Vernon	7,850	43	5.5
Vilas	3,602	22	6.1
Walworth	22,702	77	3.4
Washburn	3,065	18	5.9
Washington	30,644	25	.8
Waukesha	88,374	142	1.6
Waupaca	11,031	44	4.0
Waushara	4,522	33	7.3
Winnebago	35,311	111	3.1
Wood	16,108	129	8.0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,300,189</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>3.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> The 'Number of Child Victims' column represents the counts of children victimized in a specific county. This figure is larger than the 4,961 unique maltreated children listed in the report as children may be victimized in more than one county.

<sup>2</sup> **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2014 Easy Access Population Profile  
[http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison\\_selection.asp?selState=55](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55)

## Appendix I

### Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding by County<sup>1,2,3</sup> 2014

County	Total CPS Reports	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
		Neglect				Physical Abuse				Sexual Abuse				Emotional Damage			
Adams	192	34	90	1	125	2	39		41	14	32		46		14		14
Ashland	86	11	30		41	4	25		29	5	15	1	21				
Barron	473	10	115	8	133	3	17		20	18	32	1	51		1		1
Bayfield	63	8	22	2	32	2	15	1	18	2	5		7	4	9		13
Brown	2,208	122	1,361	16	1,499	27	522	1	550	31	241	3	275		47		47
Buffalo	72	10	22		32	2	18	3	23		20		20	1	5		6
Burnett	247	45	144	4	193		51	1	52	8	19	1	28		1		1
Calumet	208	4	24		28	1	15		16	4	15		19				
Chippewa	244	15	41		56	5	21		26	16	40		56		2		2
Clark	156	25	81		106	4	36	1	41	7	23		30		7		7
Columbia	523	47	246	3	296	14	215	2	231	11	61		72	2	28		30
Crawford	95	4	40		44	4	29		33	1	5		6		12		12
Dane	2,627	235	1,463	67	1,765	49	706	20	775	72	269	19	360	4	53		57
Dodge	279	19	43	1	63	10	50		60	14	45	1	60		6		6
Door	162	21	77		98	8	53	1	62	2	20	1	23		10		10
Douglas	462	38	165	18	221	7	92	2	101	10	29		39		8	1	9
Dunn	136	33	63	1	97	1	20		21	1	17		18		3		3
Eau Claire	564	43	99		142	13	71		84	27	53		80		17		17
Florence	21	2	10		12		10		10		4		4				
Fond Du Lac	903	139	489	22	650	20	237	2	259	15	70	2	87	2	33		35
Forest	45	5	12	2	19	1	12		13		5		5		8		8
Grant	278	32	134	9	175	3	99	1	103	15	23	2	40		10		10
Green	352	26	202		228	3	112	1	116	10	29	1	40		1		1
Green Lake	103	11	20	8	39	6	21		27	15	8	2	25		4	3	7
Iowa	116	5	56		61	7	36		43	9	8		17		7		7
Iron	32	5	20		25		3		3		1		1		3		3
Jackson	180	12	94	2	108	8	50	3	61	3	26		29		18		18
Jefferson	281	19	6	2	27	13	10	1	24	11	21	4	36		2		2
Juneau	362	34	164	41	239	4	83	26	113	18	42	5	65	2	38	12	52
Kenosha	1,074	107	487	16	610	37	380	5	422	40	110	4	154		8		8
Kewaunee	7		3		3		4		4								
La Crosse	813	65	344	39	448	7	128	5	140	21	106	1	128		9		9
Lafayette	156	16	91	1	108	3	43		46	2	14	1	17				
Langlade	145	23	11	1	35	3	14		17	1	2		3				
Lincoln	208	18	99	5	122	5	54		59	2	25	1	28		5		5
Manitowoc	580	61	331	9	401	13	144		157	16	61		77		10		10

County	Total CPS Reports	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
		Neglect				Physical Abuse				Sexual Abuse				Emotional Damage			
Marathon	811	116	141	6	263	11	62		73	24	84		108	2	2		4
Marinette	143	54	56		110	7	26	1	34	4	15		19		3		3
Marquette	115	10	69		79	3	31		34	5	18		23		5		5
Menominee	120	13	60	12	85	3	27	3	33	3	12	2	17		2		2
Milwaukee	12,272	622	7,841	236	8,699	276	3,509	56	3,841	255	1,036	39	1,330	3	262	3	268
Monroe	373	39	193	1	233	7	109	1	117	11	35		46		10		10
Oconto	234	26	118		144	6	64	1	71	7	28	2	37		3	1	4
Oneida	226	34	104	1	139	7	26	3	36	25	43	4	72		4		4
Outagamie	1,412	49	844	26	919	18	402	8	428	29	155	8	192		42		42
Ozaukee	316	21	147	2	170	5	88		93	18	38		56		21		21
Pepin	33	3	4		7		14	2	16	5	7		12		1		1
Pierce	227	34	38		72	3	20		23		18		18		1		1
Polk	300	38	169	10	217	3	76	2	81	10	30	1	41		13		13
Portage	326	56	185	7	248	12	70	1	83	2	11		13		22	2	24
Price	90	5	41		46	1	21		22	5	15		20		15		15
Racine	1,696	242	829	108	1,179	45	474	44	563	49	225	22	296		21	2	23
Richland	69	24	20		44	4	23	1	28	2	14		16		3	1	4
Rock	2,042	142	1,282	30	1,454	43	603	7	653	31	251	1	283		35		35
Rusk	100	9	54		63	1	12		13	3	23		26		2		2
Saint Croix	436	33	274	13	320	6	91	1	98	7	39		46		9		9
Sauk	230	18	45	16	79	10	28	6	44	21	12	1	34		9	1	10
Sawyer	337	16	221	10	247		62	3	65	4	24	5	33	2	40	2	44
Shawano	383	34	182	4	220	9	144	1	154	9	35	1	45		7		7
Sheboygan	695	62	373	10	445	12	167	4	183	29	70	2	101		47		47
Taylor	97	6	53		59	4	18		22	6	18		24	1	6		7
Trempealeau	133	13	62		75		48		48	7	16		23		12		12
Vernon	211	22	103	2	127	16	48		64	7	14	1	22		25		25
Vilas	112	19	68	2	89	1	17		18	2	4	1	7		1		1
Walworth	450	45	212		257	18	128		146	18	67		85		19		19
Washburn	85	12	46		58	4	8		12	3	7		10		5		5
Washington	335	15	176	3	194	4	103		107	9	43	1	53		27		27
Waukesha	677	65	271	1	337	17	165	3	185	70	110	6	186		15		15
Waupaca	343	36	195	8	239	8	104	3	115	15	30	2	47		14	1	15
Waushara	200	27	111	1	139	7	36	1	44	7	24		31		4		4
Winnebago	1,366	70	141	15	226	19	135	3	157	32	139	7	178	2	8	3	13
Wood	852	103	458	22	583	22	232	8	262	22	80	8	110	1	7		8
<b>State Total</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>21,885</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>26,146</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>10,626</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>11,766</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>4,286</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>5,627</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,159</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Alternative response assessment determinations were not included in these counts.

<sup>3</sup> 'Sub.' represents substantiated maltreatment. 'Unsub.' counts instances of unsubstantiated maltreatment. 'Not able to locate' represents a determination was incomplete as critical persons were not found.

**Appendix J**

**County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type<sup>1</sup>**  
2014

<b>County</b>	<b>Neglect Substantiation Percent</b>	<b>Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent</b>	<b>Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent</b>	<b>Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent</b>	<b>Total County Substantiation Percent</b>
Adams	27.2%	4.9%	30.4%	0.0%	22.1%
Ashland	26.8%	13.8%	23.8%	N/A	22.0%
Barron	7.5%	15.0%	35.3%	N/A	15.1%
Bayfield	25.0%	11.1%	28.6%	0.0%	22.9%
Brown	8.1%	4.9%	11.3%	0.0%	7.6%
Buffalo	31.3%	8.7%	0.0%	30.8%	16.0%
Burnett	23.3%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	19.3%
Calumet	14.3%	6.3%	21.1%	0.0%	14.3%
Chippewa	26.8%	19.2%	28.6%	100.0%	25.7%
Clark	23.6%	9.8%	23.3%	0.0%	19.6%
Columbia	15.9%	6.1%	15.3%	15.4%	11.8%
Crawford	9.1%	12.1%	16.7%	0.0%	9.5%
Dane	13.3%	6.3%	20.0%	4.2%	12.2%
Dodge	30.2%	16.7%	23.3%	0.0%	22.8%
Door	21.4%	12.9%	8.7%	0.0%	16.1%
Douglas	17.2%	6.9%	25.6%	14.3%	14.9%
Dunn	34.0%	4.8%	5.6%	0.0%	25.2%
Eau Claire	30.3%	15.5%	33.8%	0.0%	25.7%
Florence	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	7.7%
Fond du Lac	21.4%	7.7%	17.2%	10.3%	17.1%
Forest	26.3%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%
Grant	18.3%	2.9%	37.5%	0.0%	15.2%
Green	11.4%	2.6%	25.0%	7.1%	10.1%
Green Lake	28.2%	22.2%	60.0%	0.0%	32.7%
Iowa	8.2%	16.3%	52.9%	8.3%	16.4%
Iron	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	15.6%
Jackson	11.1%	13.1%	10.3%	0.0%	10.6%
Jefferson	70.4%	54.2%	30.6%	0.0%	48.3%
Juneau	14.2%	3.5%	27.7%	0.0%	12.4%
Kenosha	17.5%	8.8%	26.0%	20.0%	15.4%
Kewaunee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
La Crosse	14.5%	5.0%	16.4%	0.0%	12.8%
Lafayette	14.8%	6.5%	11.8%	37.5%	12.3%
Langlade	65.7%	17.6%	33.3%	0.0%	49.1%
Lincoln	14.8%	8.5%	7.1%	N/A	11.7%
Manitowoc	15.2%	8.3%	20.8%	0.0%	14.0%

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Marathon	44.1%	15.1%	22.2%	0.0%	34.2%
Marinette	49.1%	20.6%	21.1%	0.0%	39.2%
Marquette	12.7%	8.8%	21.7%	N/A	12.8%
Menominee	15.3%	9.1%	17.6%	66.7%	13.9%
Milwaukee	7.2%	7.2%	19.2%	0.6%	8.2%
Monroe	16.7%	6.0%	23.9%	0.0%	14.0%
Oconto	18.1%	8.5%	18.9%	0.0%	15.2%
Oneida	24.5%	19.4%	34.7%	0.0%	26.3%
Outagamie	5.3%	4.2%	15.1%	0.0%	6.1%
Ozaukee	12.4%	5.4%	32.1%	0.0%	12.9%
Pepin	42.9%	0.0%	41.7%	0.0%	22.2%
Pierce	47.2%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.5%
Polk	17.5%	3.7%	24.4%	0.0%	14.5%
Portage	22.6%	14.5%	15.4%	17.4%	19.0%
Price	10.9%	4.5%	25.0%	0.0%	10.7%
Racine	20.5%	8.0%	16.6%	0.0%	16.3%
Richland	54.5%	14.3%	12.5%	0.0%	32.6%
Rock	9.8%	6.6%	11.0%	1.8%	8.9%
Rusk	14.3%	7.7%	11.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Saint Croix	10.3%	6.1%	15.2%	0.0%	9.7%
Sauk	22.8%	22.7%	61.8%	0.0%	29.3%
Sawyer	6.5%	0.0%	12.1%	0.0%	5.7%
Shawano	15.5%	5.8%	20.0%	0.0%	12.2%
Sheboygan	13.9%	6.6%	28.7%	0.0%	13.3%
Taylor	10.2%	18.2%	25.0%	0.0%	15.2%
Trempealeau	17.3%	0.0%	30.4%	0.0%	12.7%
Vernon	17.3%	25.0%	31.8%	11.1%	18.9%
Vilas	21.3%	5.6%	28.6%	0.0%	19.1%
Walworth	17.5%	12.3%	21.2%	3.6%	16.0%
Washburn	20.7%	33.3%	30.0%	N/A	22.4%
Washington	7.7%	3.7%	17.0%	4.5%	7.3%
Waukesha	19.3%	9.2%	37.6%	0.0%	21.0%
Waupaca	15.1%	7.0%	31.9%	0.0%	14.2%
Waushara	19.4%	15.9%	22.6%	0.0%	18.8%
Winnebago	31.0%	12.1%	18.0%	0.0%	21.4%
Wood	17.7%	8.4%	20.0%	0.0%	15.4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 County<sup>1</sup>**  
2014

<b>County</b>	<b>Total CPS Initial Assessments</b>	<b>Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments</b>	<b>Primary Percent</b>	<b>Secondary &amp; Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments</b>	<b>Secondary &amp; Non-Caregiver Percent</b>
Adams	123	114	92.7%	9	7.3%
Ashland	66	57	86.4%	9	13.6%
Barron	244	235	96.3%	9	3.7%
Bayfield	49	42	85.7%	7	14.3%
Brown	1,407	1,308	93.0%	99	7.0%
Buffalo	46	45	97.8%	1	2.2%
Burnett	128	120	93.8%	8	6.3%
Calumet	130	118	90.8%	12	9.2%
Chippewa	164	149	90.9%	15	9.1%
Clark	97	90	92.8%	7	7.2%
Columbia	336	312	92.9%	24	7.1%
Crawford	64	55	85.9%	9	14.1%
Dane	1,686	1,583	93.9%	103	6.1%
Dodge	242	224	92.6%	18	7.4%
Door	118	103	87.3%	15	12.7%
Douglas	287	272	94.8%	15	5.2%
Dunn	84	81	96.4%	3	3.6%
Eau Claire	375	348	92.8%	27	7.2%
Florence	18	17	94.4%	1	5.6%
Fond du Lac	507	507	100.0%		0.0%
Forest	32	28	87.5%	4	12.5%
Grant	182	165	90.7%	17	9.3%
Green	215	199	92.6%	16	7.4%
Green Lake	66	59	89.4%	7	10.6%
Iowa	79	74	93.7%	5	6.3%
Iron	20	19	95.0%	1	5.0%
Jackson	113	108	95.6%	5	4.4%
Jefferson	203	191	94.1%	12	5.9%
Juneau	172	163	94.8%	9	5.2%
Kenosha	724	679	93.8%	45	6.2%
Kewaunee	6	5	83.3%	1	16.7%
La Crosse	448	418	93.3%	30	6.7%
Lafayette	98	91	92.9%	7	7.1%
Langlade	75	72	96.0%	3	4.0%
Lincoln	151	143	94.7%	8	5.3%
Manitowoc	371	343	92.5%	28	7.5%

County	Total CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Percent	Secondary & Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Secondary & Non-Caregiver Percent
Marathon	513	481	93.8%	32	6.2%
Marinette	95	90	94.7%	5	5.3%
Marquette	66	58	87.9%	8	12.1%
Menominee	69	64	92.8%	5	7.2%
Milwaukee	7,152	6,650	93.0%	502	7.0%
Monroe	233	214	91.8%	19	8.2%
Oconto	152	144	94.7%	8	5.3%
Oneida	165	129	78.2%	36	21.8%
Outagamie	846	797	94.2%	49	5.8%
Ozaukee	217	198	91.2%	19	8.8%
Pepin	27	25	92.6%	2	7.4%
Pierce	135	133	98.5%	2	1.5%
Polk	182	176	96.7%	6	3.3%
Portage	188	181	96.3%	7	3.7%
Price	45	44	97.8%	1	2.2%
Racine	942	881	93.5%	61	6.5%
Richland	48	44	91.7%	4	8.3%
Rock	1,197	1,147	95.8%	50	4.2%
Rusk	65	63	96.9%	2	3.1%
Saint Croix	255	243	95.3%	12	4.7%
Sauk	121	113	93.4%	8	6.6%
Sawyer	181	168	92.8%	13	7.2%
Shawano	232	210	90.5%	22	9.5%
Sheboygan	444	417	93.9%	27	6.1%
Taylor	63	62	98.4%	1	1.6%
Trempealeau	88	79	89.8%	9	10.2%
Vernon	122	105	86.1%	17	13.9%
Vilas	64	60	93.8%	4	6.3%
Walworth	308	280	90.9%	28	9.1%
Washburn	53	47	88.7%	6	11.3%
Washington	222	207	93.2%	15	6.8%
Waukesha	504	399	79.2%	105	20.8%
Waupaca	220	197	89.5%	23	10.5%
Waushara	113	105	92.9%	8	7.1%
Winnebago	812	755	93.0%	57	7.0%
Wood	525	500	95.2%	25	4.8%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>25,790</b>	<b>24,003</b>	<b>93.1%</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>6.9%</b>

<sup>1</sup> '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 County<sup>1</sup> 2014

County	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Number of Safety Decisions as Safe	Number of Safety Decisions as Unsafe	Percent of Unsafe
Adams	114	91	23	20.2%
Ashland	57	55	2	3.5%
Barron	235	193	42	17.9%
Bayfield	42	31	11	26.2%
Brown	1,308	1,204	104	8.0%
Buffalo	45	37	8	17.8%
Burnett	120	116	4	3.3%
Calumet	118	105	13	11.0%
Chippewa	149	134	15	10.1%
Clark	90	78	12	13.3%
Columbia	312	284	28	9.0%
Crawford	55	52	3	5.5%
Dane	1,583	1,490	93	5.9%
Dodge	224	205	19	8.5%
Door	103	92	11	10.7%
Douglas	272	244	28	10.3%
Dunn	81	66	15	18.5%
Eau Claire	348	301	47	13.5%
Florence	17	16	1	5.9%
Fond du Lac	507	404	75	14.8%
Forest	28	27	1	3.6%
Grant	165	155	10	6.1%
Green	199	180	19	9.5%
Green Lake	59	49	10	16.9%
Iowa	74	68	6	8.1%
Iron	19	17	2	10.5%
Jackson	108	93	15	13.9%
Jefferson	191	172	19	9.9%
Juneau	163	140	23	14.1%
Kenosha	679	573	78	11.5%
Kewaunee	5	3	2	40.0%
La Crosse	418	364	54	12.9%
Lafayette	91	84	7	7.7%
Langlade	72	64	8	11.1%
Lincoln	143	133	10	7.0%
Manitowoc	343	311	32	9.3%
Marathon	481	427	54	11.2%

County	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Number of Safety Decisions as Safe	Number of Safety Decisions as Unsafe	Percent of Unsafe
Marinette	90	69	21	23.3%
Marquette	58	51	7	12.1%
Menominee	64	62	2	3.1%
Milwaukee	6,650	5,901	749	11.3%
Monroe	214	197	17	7.9%
Oconto	144	118	26	18.1%
Oneida	129	108	21	16.3%
Outagamie	797	774	23	2.9%
Ozaukee	198	176	22	11.1%
Pepin	25	22	3	12.0%
Pierce	133	113	20	15.0%
Polk	176	163	13	7.4%
Portage	181	155	26	14.4%
Price	44	34	10	22.7%
Racine	881	724	92	10.4%
Richland	44	35	9	20.5%
Rock	1,147	1,065	82	7.1%
Rusk	63	51	12	19.0%
Saint Croix	243	228	15	6.2%
Sauk	113	99	14	12.4%
Sawyer	168	156	12	7.1%
Shawano	210	189	21	10.0%
Sheboygan	417	371	46	11.0%
Taylor	62	54	8	12.9%
Trempealeau	79	74	5	6.3%
Vernon	105	100	5	4.8%
Vilas	60	48	12	20.0%
Walworth	280	239	41	14.6%
Washburn	47	39	8	17.0%
Washington	207	182	25	12.1%
Waukesha	399	361	35	8.8%
Waupaca	197	183	14	7.1%
Waushara	105	87	18	17.1%
Winnebago	755	691	64	8.5%
Wood	500	448	52	10.4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>24,003</b>	<b>21,425</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>10.2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> There were 124 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 & Human Services  
108 E. North Street  
Friendship WI 53934  
Office Phone: 608-339-4505  
After Hours Phone: 608-339-3304

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

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

Bayfield County Dept. of Human Services  
117 E. 5<sup>th</sup> St., P.O. Box 100  
Washburn WI 54891-0100  
Office Phone: 715-373-6144  
After Hours Phone: 715-373-6130

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

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

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

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

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

Clark County Dept. of Social Services  
517 Court Street, Room 502  
Neillsville WI 54456-1971  
Office Phone: 715-743-5233  
After Hours Phone: 715-743-3157

Columbia County Dept. of Health & Human Services  
2652 Murphy Rd., P.O. Box 136  
Portage WI 53901  
Office Phone: 608-742-9227  
After Hours Phone: 608-742-7227

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

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

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

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

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

Dunn County Dept. of Human Services  
Dunn County Community Services Building  
301 State Hwy 12 East, Suite 160  
Menomonie WI 54751  
Office Phone: 715-232-1116  
After Hours Phone: 715-232-1348

Eau Claire County Dept. of Human Services  
721 Oxford Ave., P.O. Box 840  
Eau Claire WI 54702-840  
Office Phone: 715-831-5700

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

Fond du Lac County Dept. of Social Services  
87 Vincent Street  
Fond du Lac WI 54936-4510  
Office Phone: 920-929-3400  
After Hours Phone: 920-929-3187

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

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

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

Green Lake County Dept. of Health & Human Services  
571 County Road A, PO Box 588  
Green Lake WI 54941  
Office Phone: 920-294-4070  
After Hours Phone: 920-294-4000

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

Iron County Dept. of Human Services  
Iron County Courthouse  
300 Taconite Street, Ste 201  
Hurley WI 54534  
Office Phone: 715-561-3636 or  
After Hours Phone: 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 Phone: 715-284-4301  
After Hours Phone: 715-284-5357

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

Juneau County Dept. of Human Services  
Courthouse Annex  
220 E. LaCrosse St., room 23  
Mauston WI 53948  
Office Phone: 608-847-2400  
After Hours Phone: 608-847-6161

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Division of Milwaukee Child Protective  
Services  
635 N. 26th St.  
Milwaukee, WI 53233  
Office Phone: 414-220-SAFE (7233)  
After Hours Phone: 414-220-SAFE (7233)

Monroe County Dept. of Health & Human  
Services  
14301 County Highway B, Building A  
Sparta WI 54656  
Office Phone: 608-269-8600  
After Hours Phone: 911

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

Oneida County Dept. of Social Services  
Oneida Co. Courthouse  
1 S. Oneida, P.O. Box 400  
Rhineland WI 54501  
Office Phone: 715-362-5695  
After Hours Phone: 715-361-5100

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price County Health & Human Services Dept.  
104 South Eyder Avenue, PO Box 88  
Phillips WI 54555  
Office Phone: 715-339-2158  
After Hours Phone: 715-339-3011

Racine County Human Services Dept.  
1717 Taylor  
Racine WI 53403  
Office Phone: 262-638-6646  
After Hours Phone: 262-638-6646

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

Rock County Human Services Dept.  
3530 N. County Trunk F  
P.O. Box 1649  
Janesville WI 53547-1649  
Office Phone: 608-757-5200  
After Hours Phone: 608-757-2244

Rusk County Health & Human Services Dept.  
311 East Miner Suite C240  
Ladysmith WI 54848  
Office Phone: 715-532-2299  
After Hours Phone: 715-532-2200

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

Sawyer County of Health & Human Services  
Dept.  
Sawyer County Courthouse  
10610 Main St., Ste 224  
Hayward WI 54843  
Office Phone: 715-634-4806

After Hours Phone: 715-634-4858  
Shawano County Dept. of Human Services  
607 E. Elizabeth Street  
Shawano WI 54166  
Office Phone: 715-526-4700  
After Hours Phone: 715-526-3111

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

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

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

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

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

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

Waukesha County Dept. of Health & Human  
Services  
514 Riverview Ave.  
Waukesha WI 53188  
Office Phone: 262--548-7212  
After Hours Phone: 262-547-3388

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

Waupaca County Dept. of Health & Human  
Services  
811 Harding Street  
Waupaca WI 54981-2080  
Office Phone: 715-258-6300  
After Hours Phone: 715-258-4466

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

Waushara County Dept. of Social Services  
230 W. Park St., P.O. Box 1230  
Wautoma WI 54982-1230  
Office Phone: 920-787-6550  
After Hours Phone: 920-787-4331

Washington County Human Services Dept.  
333 E. Washington St.  
PO Box 2003  
West Bend WI 53095  
Office Phone: 262-335-4600  
After Hours Phone: 262-335-4888

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

Wood County Dept. of Human Services  
400 Market Street  
P.O. Box 8095  
Wisconsin Rapids WI 54495-8095  
Office Phone: 715-421-8600