



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report

Annual Report for Calendar Year 2016
to the Governor and Legislature
s. 48.47(8), Wis. Stats.

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Released December 2017

Please email the DCF Child Welfare Data Analytics Section at
DCFChildWelfareDataAnalyticsSection@wisconsin.gov with any questions regarding this report.

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Letter from the Administrator

The purpose of Wisconsin's child welfare system is to keep children safe and support families to provide safe, permanent, and nurturing homes for their children. The system does this by safely maintaining children and youth in their own home, family, tribe and community, whenever possible.

When it is not possible to keep children safely in their home, the system engages with the courts and others to provide a safe, stable, and temporary home that nurtures and supports the child's development. The system aims to transition children in out-of-home care safely and quickly back with their family, whenever possible, or to another permanent home.

The system strives to engage with children, youth, and families to expand healthy connections to supports in their community and tribes and bolster resiliency in families to help them thrive.

To achieve these objectives, we are committed to key values and principles, including trust, respect, engagement, accountability, trauma-informed practices, culturally responsible practices, workforce support, and family-centered approaches.

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 quality improvement efforts.

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 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 as we strive to keep children safe and help families thrive.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Fredi-Ellen Bove".

Fredi-Ellen Bove

Division of Safety and Permanence Administrator
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

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Executive Summary

In calendar year 2016, county Child Protective Services (CPS) agencies and the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services (DMCPS) received a total of 78,382 referrals from reporters alleging maltreatment of children. Educational Personnel, Legal / Law Enforcement, and Social Service Worker accounted for the largest sources of CPS reports. A total of 27,263 of these CPS reports, or 34.8 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 25,930 CPS Initial Assessments of families. At the child-level, there were 42,644 CPS maltreatment reports involving 35,649 alleged child victims across 22,169 cases and 48,656 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 2016, followed by Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, and Emotional Abuse. Of the 42,644 CPS maltreatment reports, 5,300 were substantiated allegations of maltreatment, representing 12.5 percent of the total. The maltreatment allegation type accounting for the most substantiated findings during calendar year 2016 was neglect.

Child Victims

There were 4,769 unique child victims of maltreatment in 2016. A child is a victim if he/she had at least one substantiated maltreatment finding at the conclusion of a CPS Initial Assessment. This represents 3.7 children per 1,000 children in Wisconsin. Females were more likely to be victims than males due to higher rates of sexual abuse. In calendar year 2016, 22 children died from substantiated maltreatment.

Maltreaters

Roughly equal numbers of males and females were maltreaters in 2016. However, males accounted for the majority of maltreaters in sexual and physical abuse cases, while females accounted for the majority of maltreaters in neglect cases. Primary caregivers accounted for 89.6 percent of the substantiated maltreatment.

CPS Services

Of the families involved in CPS Initial Assessments during calendar year 2016, 15.3 percent of families received services from the CPS agency and 15.8 percent were referred by the CPS agency to a community resource. During 2016, 3,322 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 Child Welfare Data Warehouse (dWISACWIS). The data in dWISACWIS is sourced 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 CPS system identifies and addresses 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.

The Wisconsin Child Welfare Model for Practice developed by the Department of Children and Families and the county human services agencies in collaboration with stakeholders, is the compass which directs our work and guides decision-making. As articulated in the Model for Practice, the purpose of Wisconsin's child welfare system is to keep children safe and support families to provide safe, permanent, and nurturing homes for their children. The system does this by safely maintaining children and youth in their own home, family, tribe and community, whenever possible.

When it is not possible to keep children safely in their home, the system engages with the courts and others to provide a safe, stable, and temporary home that nurtures and supports the child's development. The system aims to transition children in out-of-home care safely and quickly back with their family, whenever possible, or to another permanent home.

The system strives to engage with children, youth, and families to expand healthy connections to supports in their community and tribes and bolster resiliency in families to help them thrive.

To achieve these objectives, we are committed to key values and principles, including trust, respect, engagement, accountability, trauma-informed practices, culturally responsible practices, workforce support, and family-centered approaches.

This Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report reflects data collected during calendar year 2016 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 website link that directs the individual to 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.

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Neglect

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

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

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

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 provide services for the family.

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.]

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.

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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 refer the family to community services or offer to provide voluntary agency services to address family concerns not related to child safety.

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

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

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

Alternative Response

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

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

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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 fully operating, or beginning operation in the following counties in 2016 : Barron, Brown, Calumet, Chippewa, Dodge, Douglas, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Jefferson, La Crosse, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marathon, Menominee, Outagamie, Pierce, Racine, Sauk, Waupaca, 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 (DMCPS) 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 a report 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.

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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.

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Screened-out Referral

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

Substantiation

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

Victim

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

Child Protective Services Process

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

Child Protective Services - Access

As shown in Table 1, during calendar year 2016, CPS agencies received a total of 78,382 referrals; 51,119 of these were screened-out and 27,263 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 2016. Appendix E also shows screening decisions made on non-CPS reports (service referrals) by county.

Table 1

**Total Wisconsin CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions
2016**

Number of Referrals	Screened-out Referrals	Percent Screened-out	Screened-in Referrals	Percent Screened-in
78,382	51,119	65.2%	27,263	34.8%

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 (27,263) is smaller than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (42,644) 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 for further explanation.

Table 2, below, shows the number of CPS maltreatment reports per 1,000 children in Wisconsin during calendar year 2016. Out of a population of 1,000 Wisconsin children, approximately 33.1 children were involved in a report of alleged maltreatment in 2016. Appendix F lists the total number of CPS reports and CPS reports per 1,000 children by county during 2016.

Table 2

**CPS Maltreatment Reports per 1,000 Wisconsin Children * ^
2016**

Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Screened-in Referrals	Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Children
1,287,693	27,263	42,644	33.1

* There are 35,649 unique children included in these 42,644 CPS maltreatment reports. The estimation of CPS reports by child population is based on the total number of CPS reports.

^ Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2016 Easy Access Population Profile

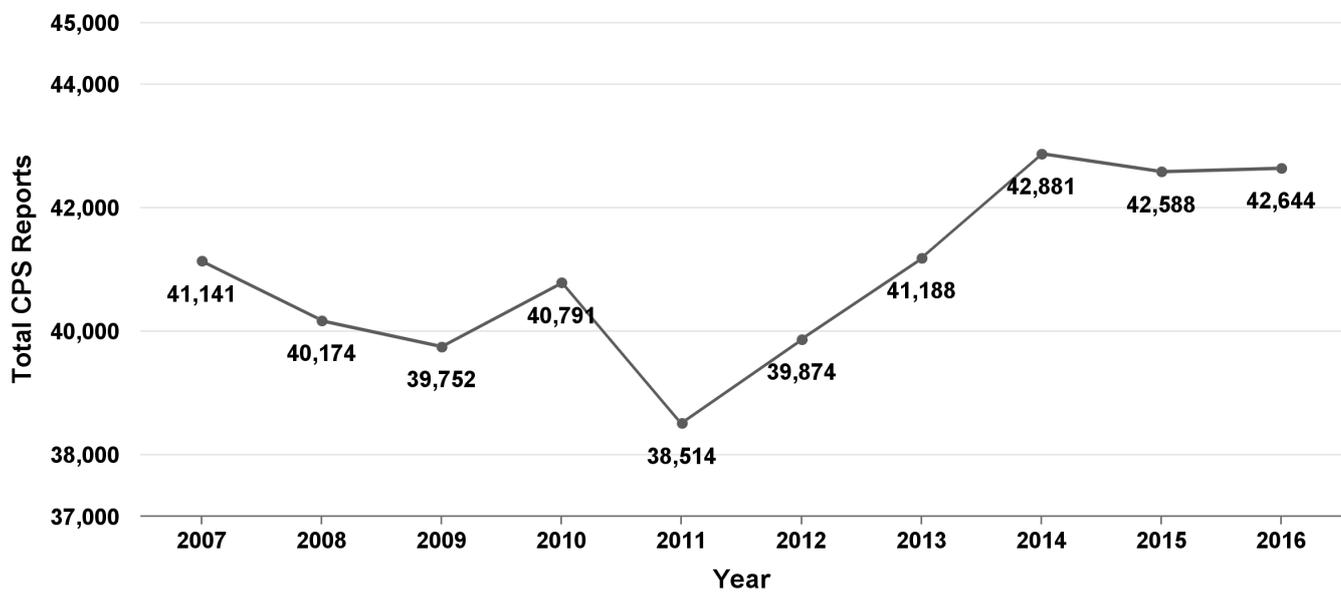
https://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

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Below, Figure 1 displays the total number of CPS maltreatment reports received by CPS agencies from 2007 through 2016. The number of CPS maltreatment reports has fluctuated between 38,514 and 42,881 reports over this time period. Overall there was a 3.7 percent increase in CPS maltreatment reports over the past ten years.

Figure 1

Total Wisconsin CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions * 2007-2016



* Historic data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or late data being entered.

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.

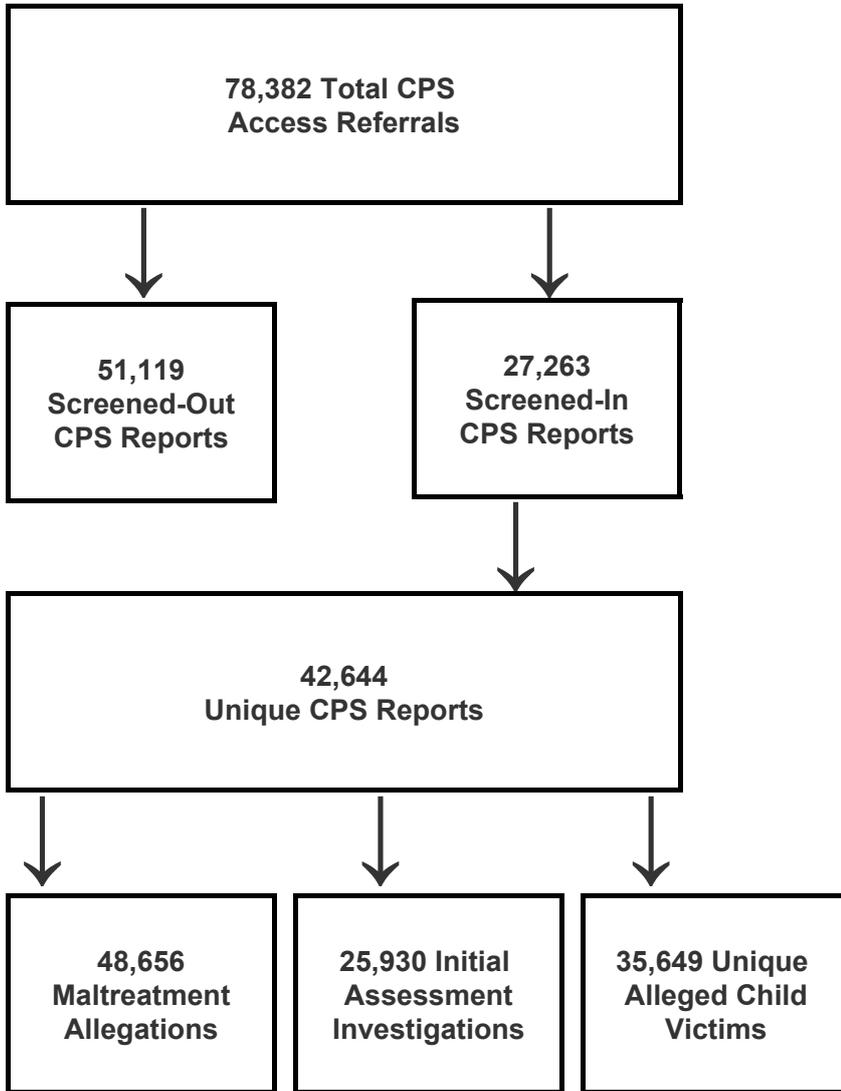
During the CPS Initial Assessment, the CPS agency must also assess whether the child or children in the home are in danger of child maltreatment. If the child or children are unsafe, regardless of whether there is a substantiation decision, the CPS agency must create a safety plan to control identified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

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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
2016**



Explanation:

Within the 27,263 screened-in CPS Access reports, some reports involved a single child while other referrals involved multiple children. Counting each report by unique child, there were 42,644 unique CPS Reports.

Some of the 42,644 unique CPS reports involved multiple maltreatment allegations. Therefore, within the 42,644 unique CPS Reports, there were 48,656 unique maltreatment allegations. Also, some children were involved in multiple reports, and therefore within the 42,644 CPS Reports, there are 35,649 unique alleged child victims.

The 42,644 unique CPS reports also resulted in 25,930 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 (25,930) is less than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (42,644) 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 (48,656) than children listed in maltreatment reports (35,649) and CPS Initial Assessments (25,930) 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.

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Table 3, below, shows the statewide maltreatment substantiation rate for calendar year 2016 was 12.5 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 2016 by the total number of traditional response maltreatment allegations. Appendix G shows the substantiation rate by county for 2016.

Table 3

Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rate 2016

Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	Number of Maltreatment Allegations *	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
42,644	42,522	5,300	12.5%

* The total number of maltreatment findings presented does not include the 6,134 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 2016. 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 4,769 substantiated child victims, 484 children were victims of two or more substantiated instances of maltreatment. Appendix H shows the child victimization rate for calendar year 2016, by county.

Table 4

Wisconsin Unique Child Victimization Rate * 2016

Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Unique Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Children
1,287,693	4,769	3.7

* Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2016 Easy Access Population Profile

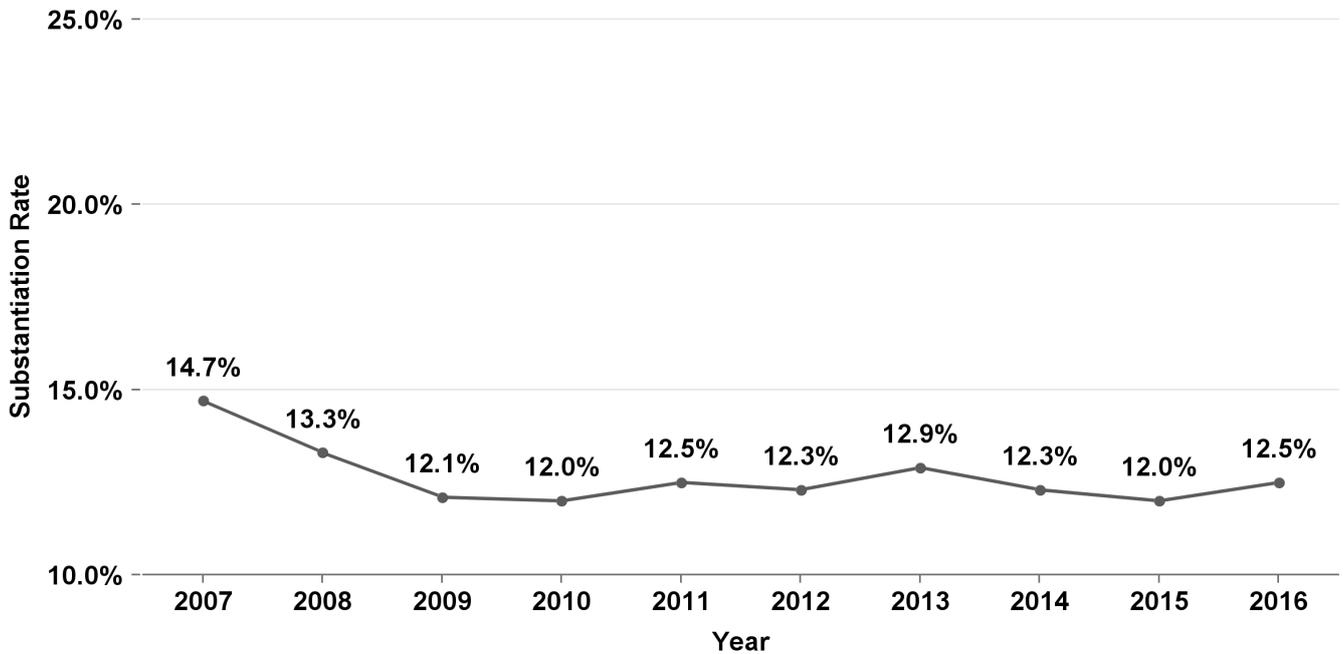
https://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

Figure 3, below, depicts the maltreatment substantiation rates in Wisconsin from 2007 through 2016. Here we see that there was a 2.3 percentage point decline in substantiation rates over this time period. The substantiation rate has remained relatively steady over the last five years. The marked statewide decline in the substantiation rate seen in the earlier years of this figure is likely driven by 2005 Wisconsin Act 232, 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 after 2007.

Figure 3

Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rates 2007-2016

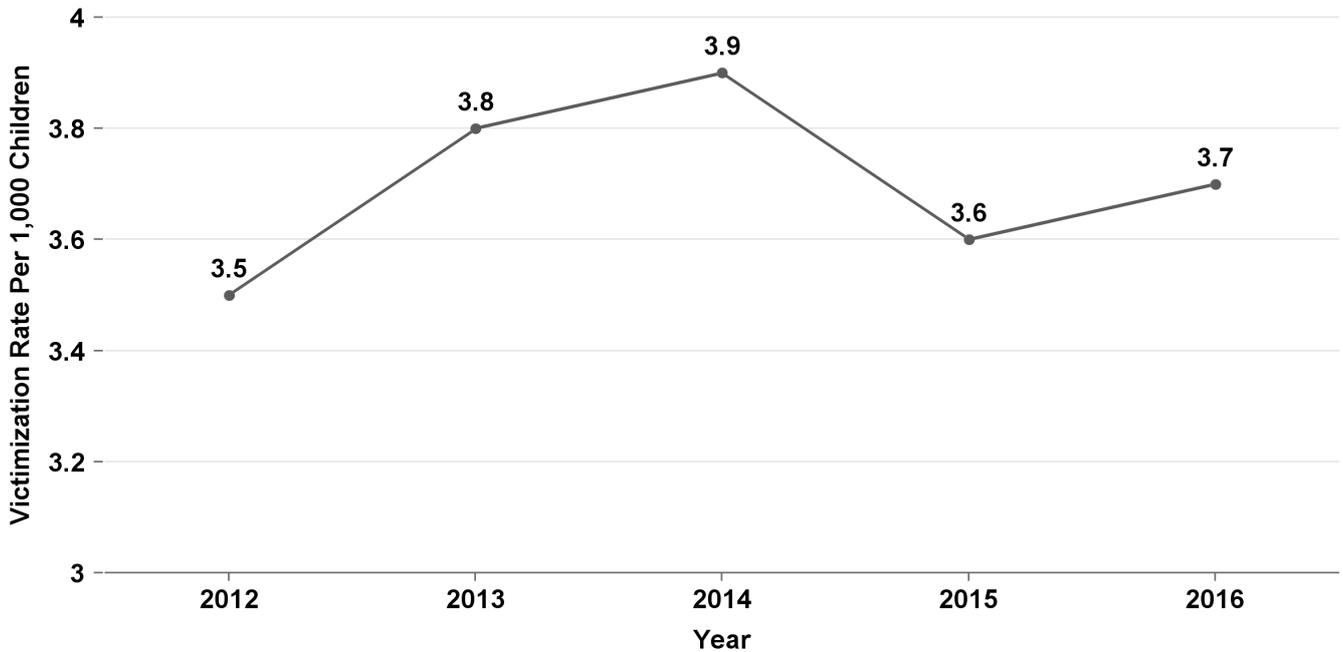


Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

Below, Figure 4 displays the child victimization rate in Wisconsin over a five year period. As seen in Figure 4, the maltreatment rate has hovered during this time span between a low of 3.5 children maltreated per 1,000 children, and a high of 3.9 children maltreated per 1,000 children.

Figure 4

**Wisconsin Victimization Rates per 1,000 Children *
2012-2016**



* Historic data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or late data being entered.

Table 5, below, examines maltreatment allegations by maltreatment type (neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse) and maltreatment finding for 2016. 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 *
2016**

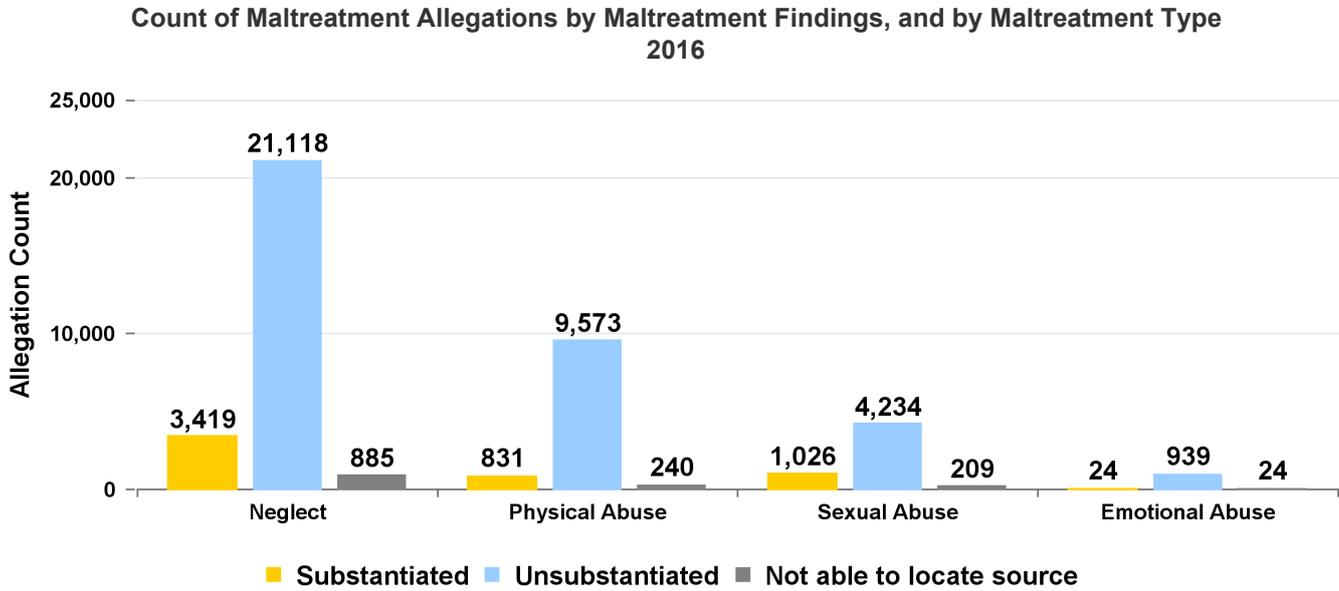
Maltreatment Type	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Not able to locate source	Total
Neglect	3,419	21,118	885	25,422
Physical Abuse	831	9,573	240	10,644
Sexual Abuse	1,026	4,234	209	5,469
Emotional Damage/Abuse	24	939	24	987
Total	5,300	35,864	1,358	42,522

* The total number of maltreatment findings presented above does not include the 6,134 maltreatment findings of 'services needed' and 'services not needed' associated with alternative response assessments.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

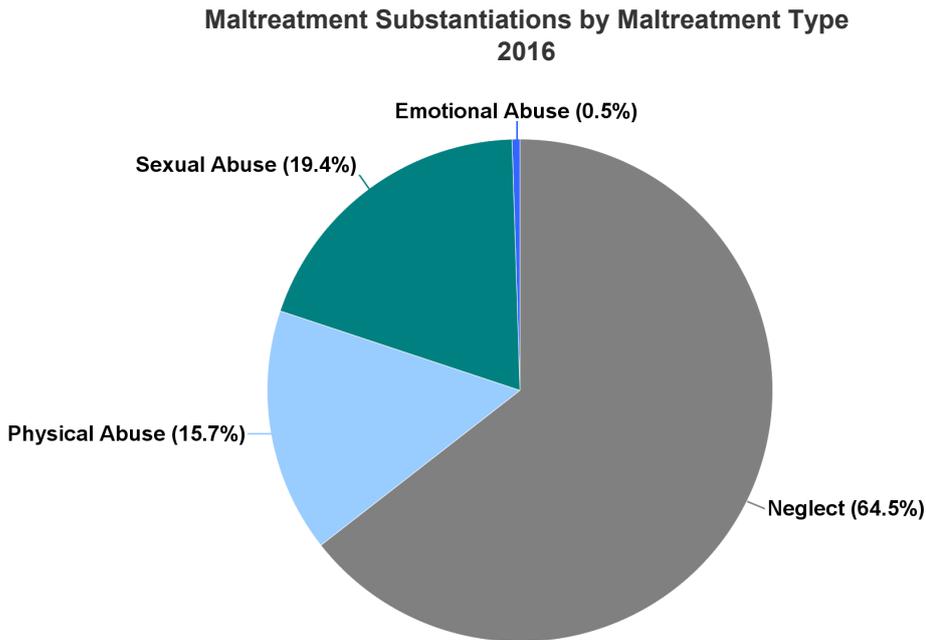
Figure 5, below, displays the maltreatment allegation findings from all CPS Initial Assessments by maltreatment type for calendar year 2016. The figure displays the maltreatment types with the most to least allegations from left to right. Thus, neglect is the most alleged type of maltreatment, followed 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



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 19.4 percent and 15.7 percent of substantiations, respectively. Emotional abuse accounts for less than one percent of all substantiations.

Figure 6



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

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 (831) by the total number of physical abuse allegations (10,644). Appendix J shows the substantiation percent within maltreatment type by county for 2016.

Table 6

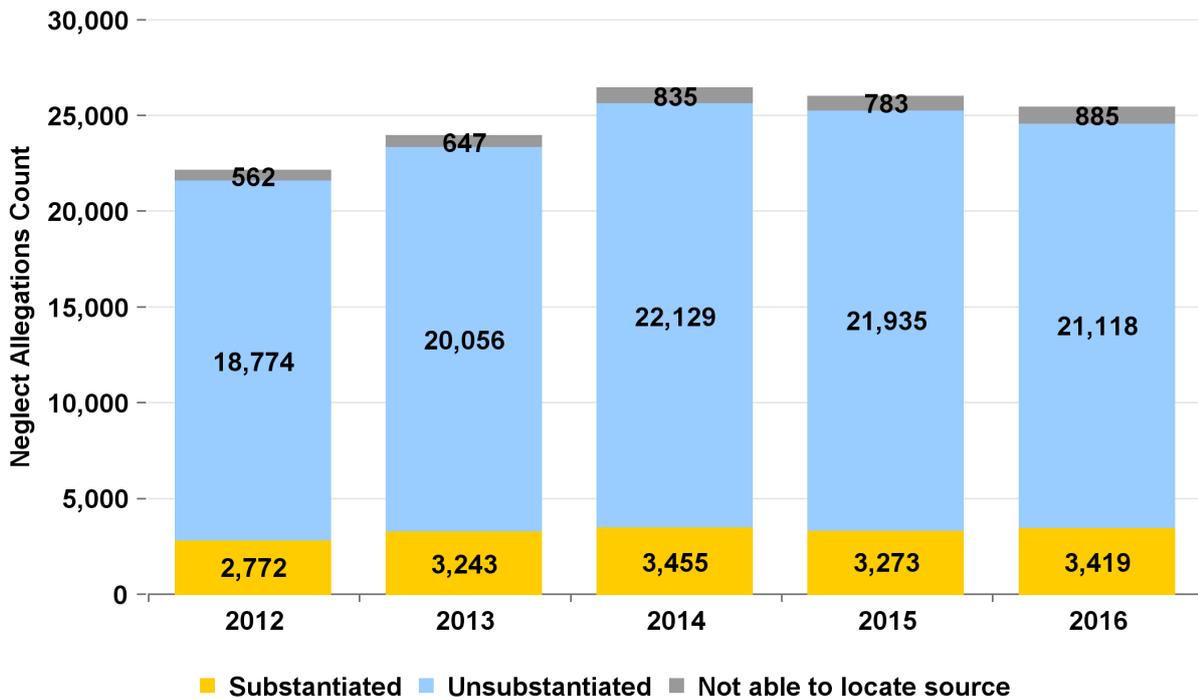
**Wisconsin Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type
2016**

Neglect Substantiation Rate	Physical Abuse Substantiation Rate	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Rate	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Rate
13.5%	7.8%	18.8%	2.4%

Figures 7 through Figure 10, below, depict the maltreatment findings for each maltreatment type for 2012 through 2016. Overall, Figure 7 displays that neglect allegations increased 15.0 percent across this timespan, while neglect substantiations increased 23.3 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 *
2012-2016**



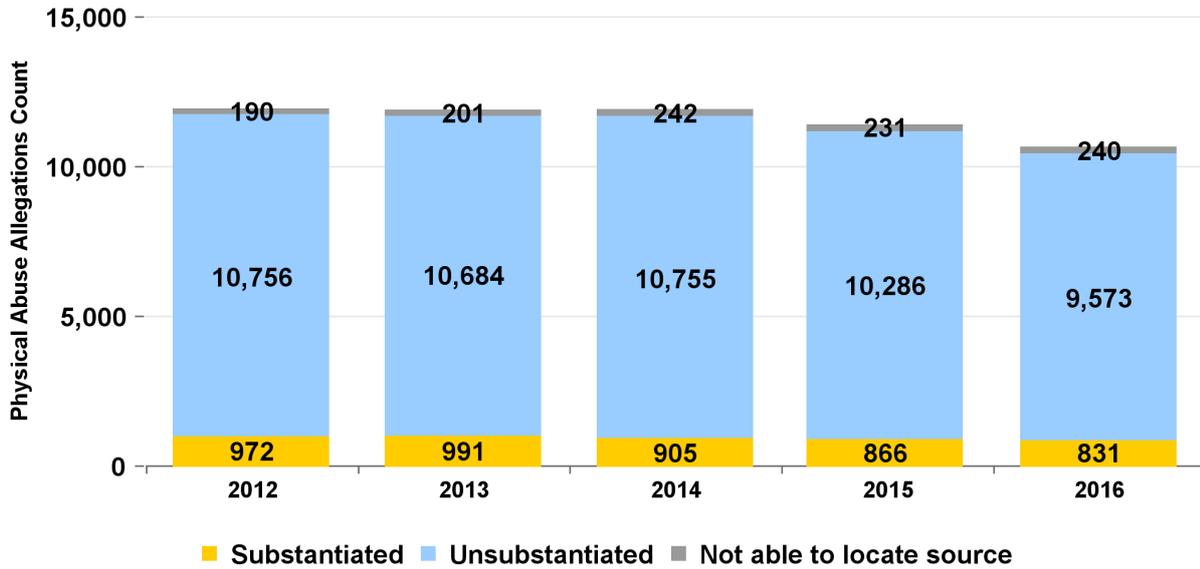
* Historic data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or late data being entered.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

Figure 8 shows the physical abuse allegation findings from 2012 through 2016. The number of physical abuse allegations decreased by 10.7 percent, while over the same time period the physical abuse substantiations have decreased by 14.5 percent.

Figure 8

Physical Abuse Allegation Findings * 2012-2016

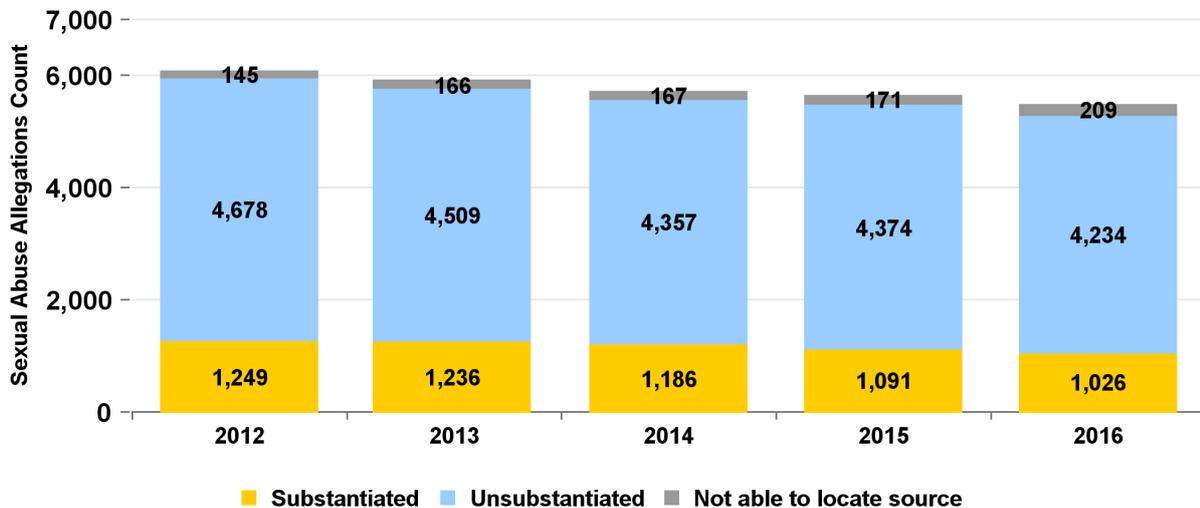


* Historic data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or late data being entered.

Figure 9 displays the sexual abuse allegation findings from 2012 through 2016. Over this timespan, sexual abuse allegations have decreased 9.9 percent while sexual abuse substantiations have decreased by 17.9 percent overall.

Figure 9

Sexual Abuse Allegation Findings * 2012-2016



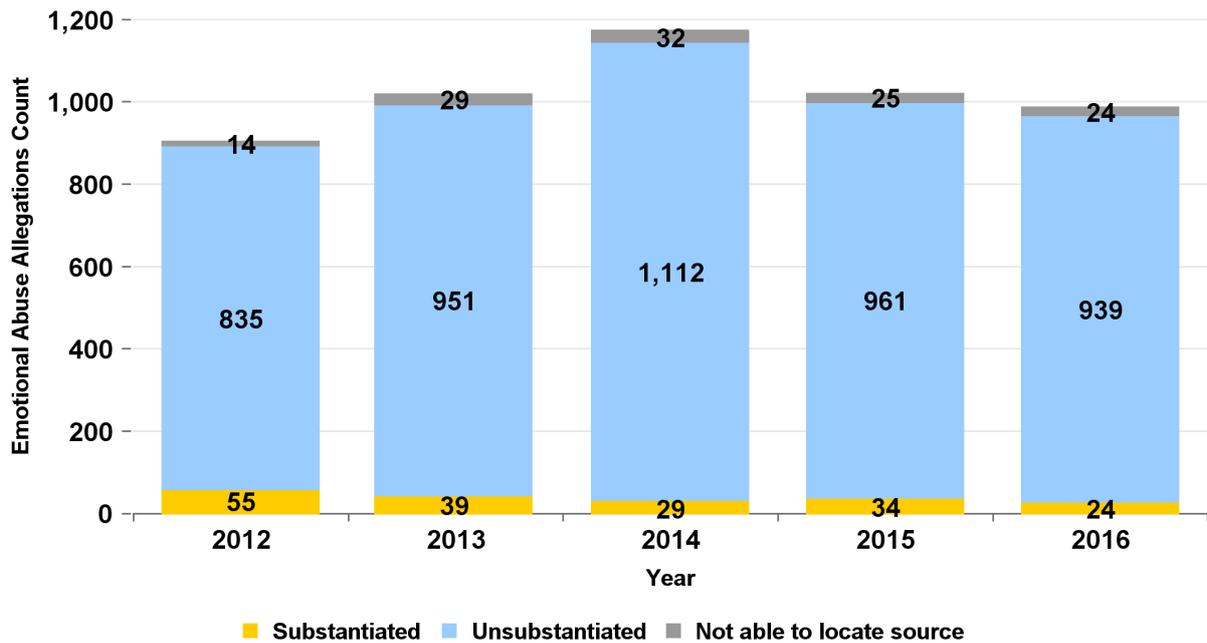
* Historic data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or late data being entered.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

Figure 10 displays the emotional abuse allegation findings from 2012 through 2016. Over this timespan, emotional abuse allegations have increased 9.2 percent while emotional abuse substantiations have declined by 56.4 percent overall.

Figure 10

Emotional Abuse Allegation Findings * 2012-2016



* Historic data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or late data being entered.

Reporters

Reporters are persons who contact CPS agencies with information regarding alleged maltreatment of a child. This section reflects data on the reporters (i.e., sources) who made the reports received by CPS agencies through both screened-in and screened-out referrals during calendar year 2016.

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. 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:

<https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/cps/reportabuse>

Table 7, below, displays the count of all screened-in and screened-out referrals by the type of reporter during calendar year 2016. 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 *
2016**

Reporter	Count of Referrals	Percent of Total Referrals
Educational Personnel	14,809	18.9%
Legal / Law Enforcement	13,993	17.9%
Social Service Worker	10,336	13.2%
Parent of Child Victim	7,192	9.2%
Mental Health Professional	6,308	8.0%
Other	5,124	6.5%
Not Documented	4,579	5.8%
Relative	4,536	5.8%
Medical Personnel	4,436	5.7%
Anonymous	2,848	3.6%
Neighbor/Friend	2,460	3.1%
Child Care Provider	903	1.2%
Other Caregiver of Child Victim	594	0.8%
Child Victim	243	0.3%
Maltreater	21	0.0%
TOTAL	78,382	100.00%

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

Table 8, below, shows the types of maltreatment allegations that were screened-in for a CPS Initial Assessment by reporter type. The number of allegations (48,656) exceeds the total number of screened-in referrals (27,263) 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 Screened In Maltreatment Allegations by Reporter's Relationship to the Alleged Child Victim *
2016**

Mandated Reporter	Reporter Category	Maltreatment Allegation Type				
		Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	TOTAL
Yes	Legal / Law Enforcement	7,264	1,863	1,290	197	10,614
Yes	Educational Personnel	3,044	3,295	711	212	7,262
Yes	Social Service Worker	4,005	1,748	906	170	6,829
No	Parent of Child Victim	2,191	879	528	118	3,716
No	Relative	2,807	536	239	97	3,679
No	Other	2,223	685	357	83	3,348
Yes	Mental Health Professional	1,075	808	663	113	2,659
No	Not Documented	1,725	531	299	50	2,605
Yes	Medical Personnel	1,346	686	329	31	2,392
No	Neighbor/Friend	1,779	360	95	41	2,275
No	Anonymous	1,821	286	95	38	2,240
Yes	Child Care Provider	170	223	40	9	442
No	Other Caregiver of Child Victim	211	87	84	11	393
No	Child Victim	94	61	18	13	186
No	Maltreater	6	9	1	0	16
	TOTAL	29,761	12,057	5,655	1,183	48,656

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

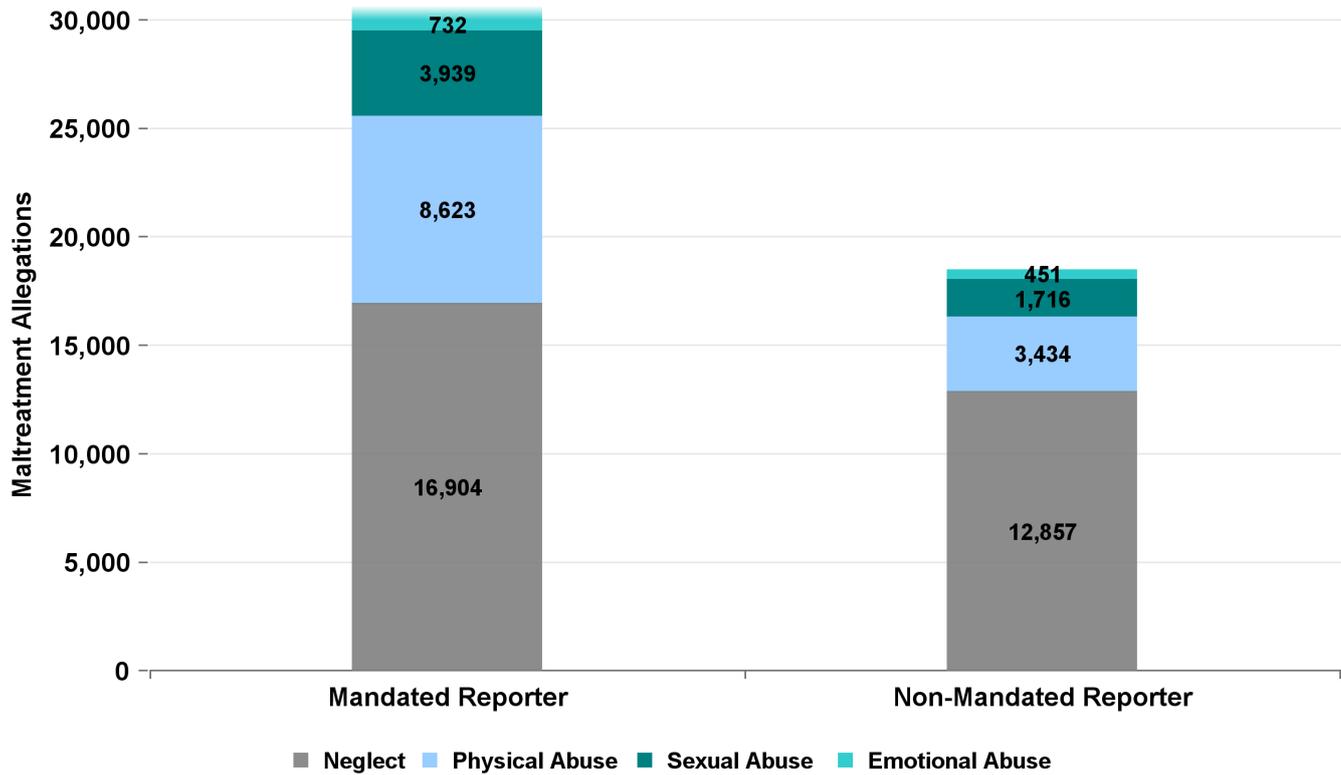
Figure 11, below, shows total screened in maltreatment allegations made by mandated versus non-mandated reporters by the maltreatment type alleged. Mandated reporters include legal/law enforcement personnel, educational personnel, social service workers, mental health workers, medical personnel, and child care providers. A full list of mandated reporters by professions is found in the following link, as well as in s. 48.981(2) Wis. Stats.

<https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/cps/mandatedreporters>

Statewide, mandated reporters surpassed non-mandated reporters in the number of maltreatment allegations across each type of maltreatment. Mandated reporters made a total of 30,198 maltreatment allegations in 2016 as compared to the 18,458 maltreatment allegations made by non-mandated reporters.

Figure 11

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters
2016



Reporter’s Allegations and Subsequent Findings

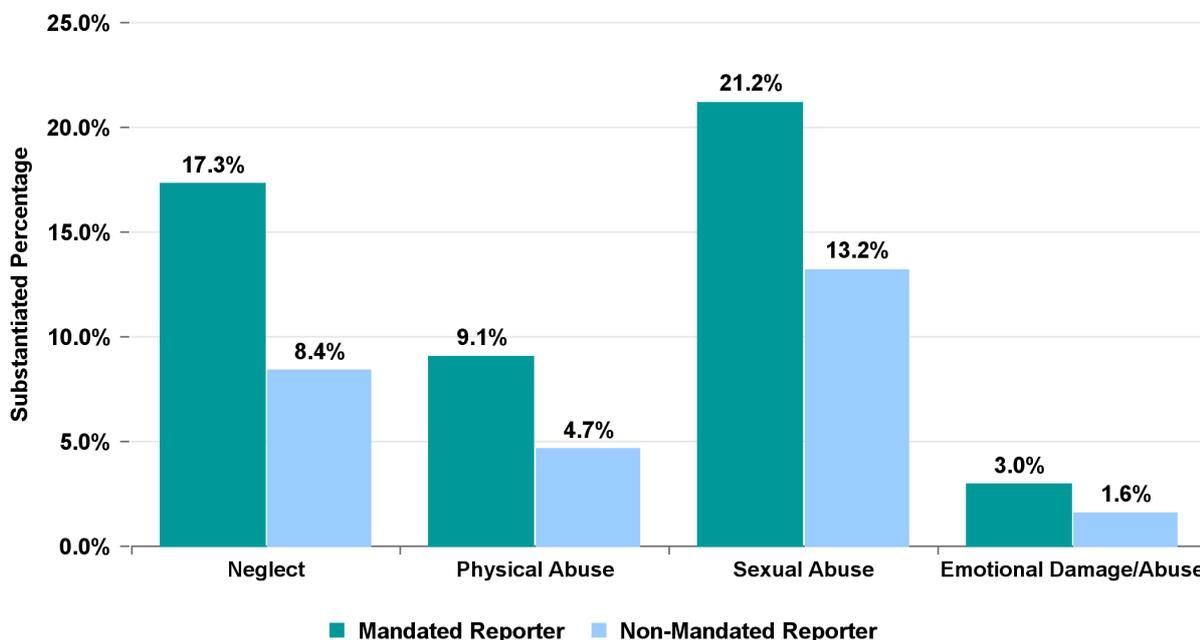
This section examines screened-in maltreatment allegations reporters made during calendar year 2016 which were found through CPS Initial Assessment to be substantiated instances of child maltreatment.

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.

In Wisconsin, across all categories of maltreatment, mandated reporters were found to have a higher percentage of allegation substantiations after CPS Initial Assessment than non-mandated reporters’ maltreatment allegations. This higher percentage of substantiation is likely due to the fact that mandated reporters are in general more educated on child maltreatment reporting protocol, and so they are less likely to report situations that do not meet the definition of child maltreatment than non-mandated reporters.

Figure 12

Percentage of Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations by Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters 2016



* The total number of maltreatment findings presented above does not include the 6,134 maltreatment findings of ‘services needed’ and ‘services not needed’ associated with alternative response assessments.

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 more than one maltreatment allegation 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 4,769 victims of substantiated maltreatment in 2016.

Characteristics of Maltreated Children

Gender

Figure 13, below, displays the calendar year 2016 victims by gender. In Wisconsin in 2016, more females were the victims of child maltreatment than were males, likely due to the fact that they suffer higher rates of sexual abuse than males.

Figure 13

Gender of Unique Child Maltreatment Victims
2016

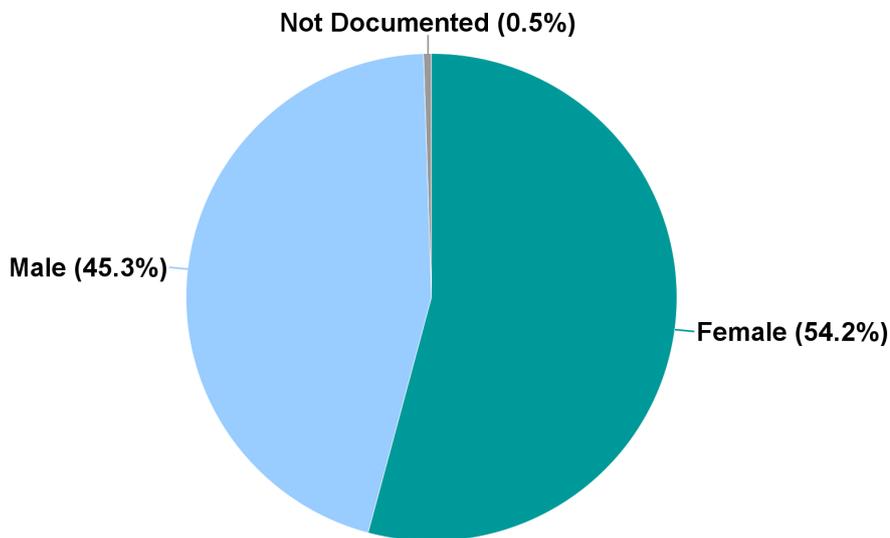


Table 9, below, displays the child victimization rate by gender for calendar year 2016. The victimization rate by gender is calculated by dividing the number of unique female and male victims in 2016 by the respective Wisconsin female and male child population (ages 0-17). In 2016, females comprised a disproportionate share of the victims given their number in the Wisconsin child population.

Table 9

Child Victimization Rate by Gender *
2016

Gender	Child Population (0-17 Years Old)	Count of Victims	Child Victim per 1,000 Children
Female	628,904	2,583	4.1
Male	658,789	2,161	3.3
Not Documented	N/A	25	N/A
Total	1,287,693	4,769	3.7

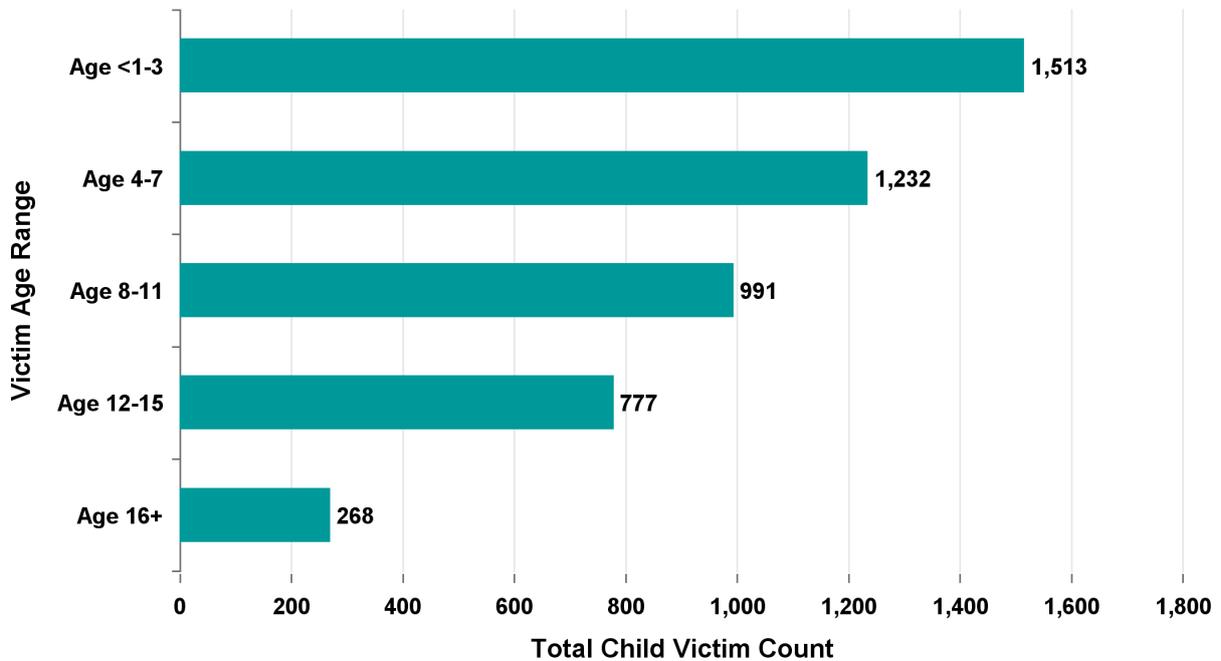
* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2016 Easy Access Population Profile
https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Age

Figure 14, below, displays the count of victims by age range for calendar year 2016. In 2016, the <1-3 age group accounted for the largest number of victims and 57.5 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 *
2016

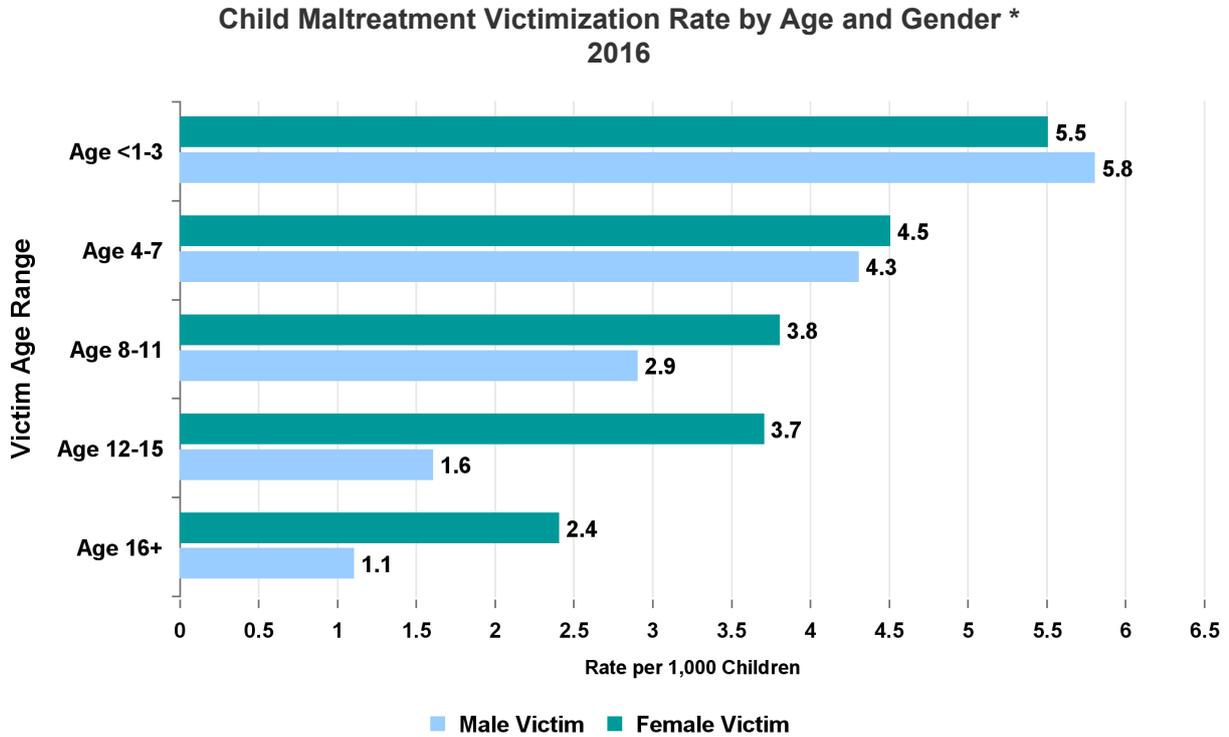


* The total number of children included in this chart is slightly larger than the number of unique victims in Table 9 as some children were maltreated multiple times throughout the year, and belong in two age groups.

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Figure 15, below, displays the child maltreatment victimization rate by age and gender for calendar year 2016. This victimization rate is calculated by dividing the number of 2016 unique child victims of each gender and age group by the respective number of children in the state's population of the same gender and age group. In the younger age groups, males and females are victimized at similar rates. As children age, the victimization rate drops for both groups, but the female victimization rate remained higher than the male victimization rate for the older four age groups.

Figure 15

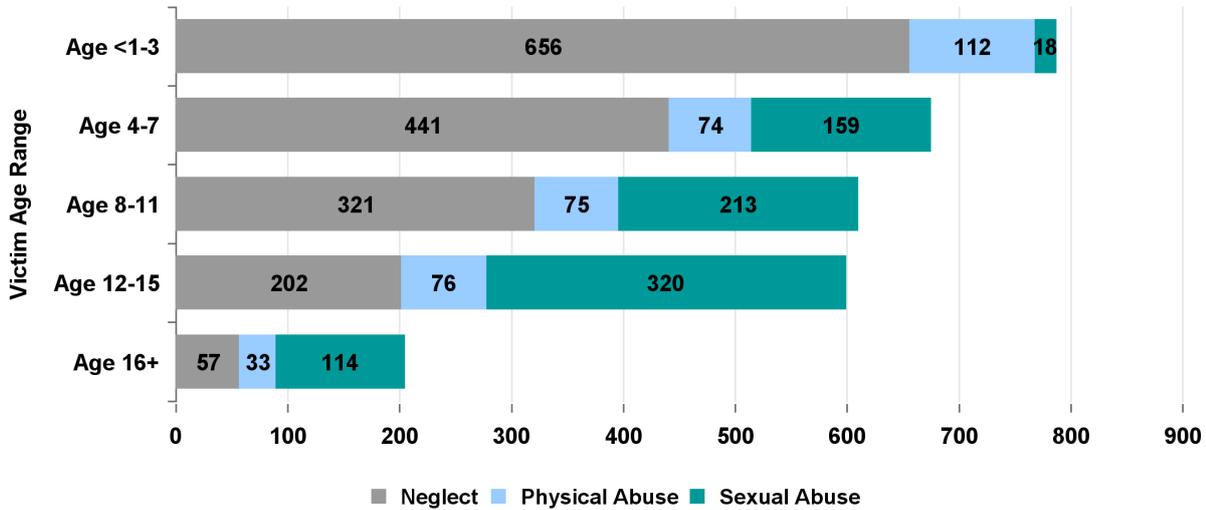


* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2016 Easy Access Population Profile
https://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

To understand why there are gender differences in the 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 2,583 female victims with documented ages experienced 2,885 maltreatment substantiations, while the 2,161 male victims with documented ages experienced 2,389 maltreatment substantiations. In comparing figures 16 and 17, females experience greater instances of substantiated sexual abuse compared to their male counterparts. These figures also show that males experience greater instances of substantiated physical abuse compared to their female counterparts. Neglect declines with age for males and also for females.

Figure 16

Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Female Victims * ^
2016

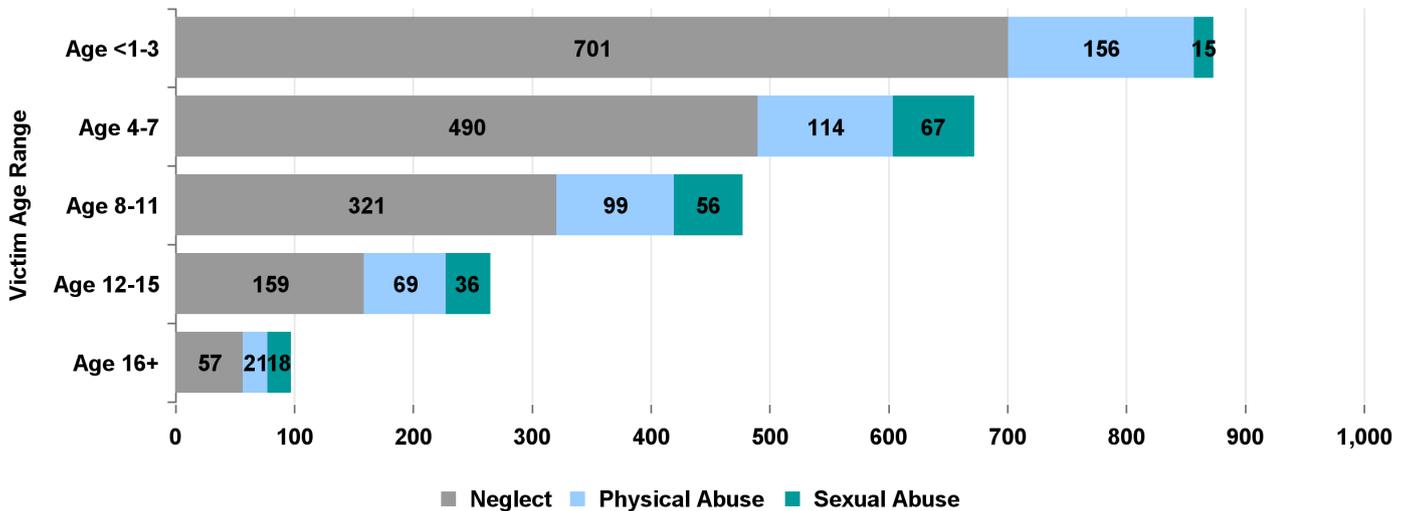


* There were 14 instance(s) of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of 0 instance(s) in <1-3 year olds, 4 instance(s) in 4-7 year olds, 2 instance(s) in 8-11 year olds, 6 instance(s) in 12-15 year olds, and 2 instance(s) in 16+ year olds.

^ Figure 16 does not include the 26 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented gender and/or age values.

Figure 17

Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Male Victim * ^
2016



* There were 10 instance(s) of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of 0 instance(s) in <1-3 year olds, 1 instance(s) in 4-7 year olds, 5 instance(s) in 8-11 year olds, 3 instance(s) in 12-15 year olds, and 1 instance(s) in 16+ year olds.

^ Figure 17 does not include the 26 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented gender and/or age values.

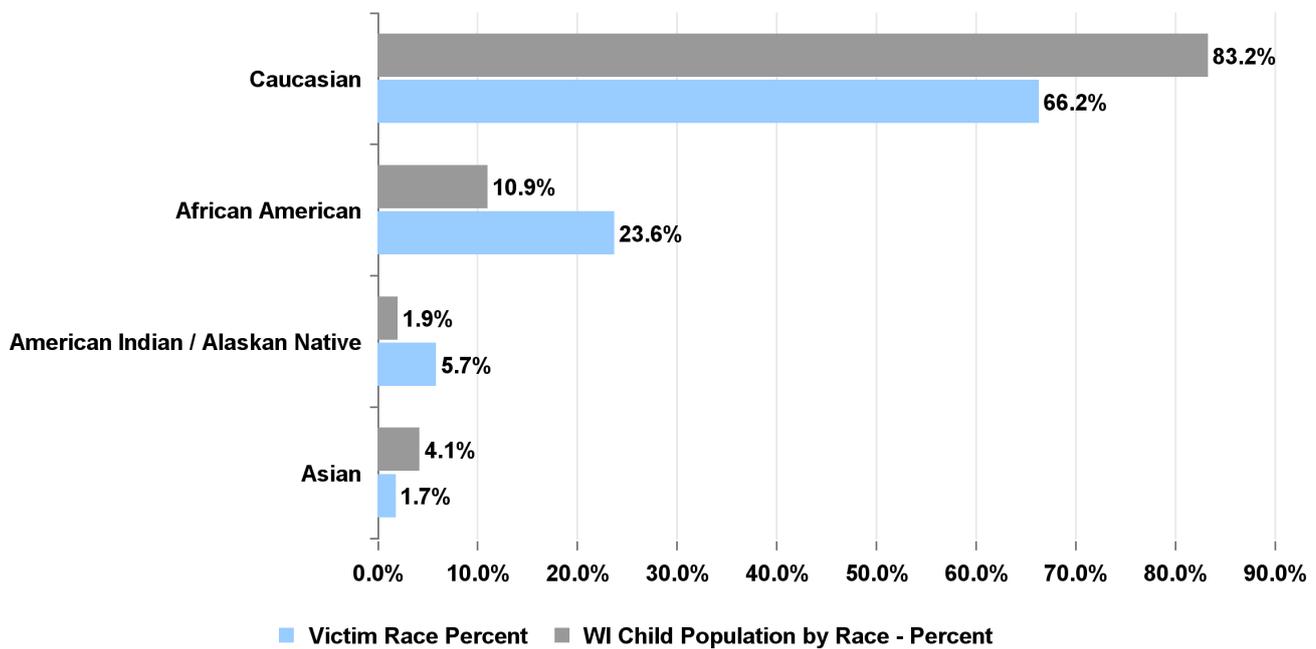
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Race and Ethnicity

Figure 18, below, displays the percentage of unique victims by race for calendar year 2016, as compared to the race of the total Wisconsin child population. African American children and American Indian/Alaskan Native children are victims of child maltreatment at higher proportions than their comparative share of the general Wisconsin child population.

Figure 18

**Victim and Wisconsin Child Population by Race Comparison * ^
2016**



* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2016 Easy Access Population Profile

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

^ The 131 victims (2.7 percent) who are identified as 'unable to determine' or 'not documented' are not included in the chart above. Likewise the 4 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander victims are also not depicted above.

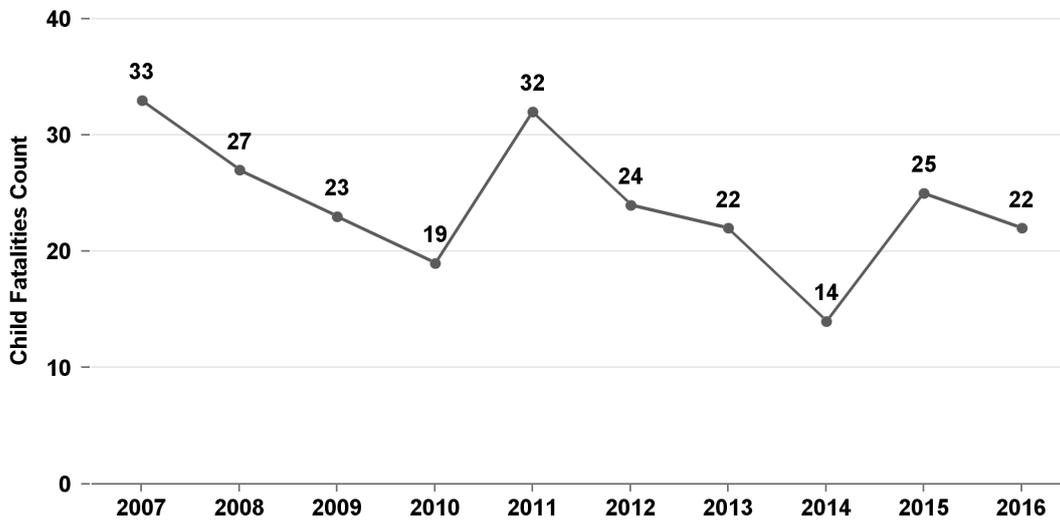
Of the 4,769 unique child maltreatment victims, 4,091 victims (85.8 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 510 victims (10.7 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and for 168 victims (3.5 percent) the ethnicity was unknown or not documented. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Fatalities

The death of a child is one of the most tragic consequences of child maltreatment. The role of Child Protective Services in the case of a child maltreatment death is to assure the safety of any other children present in the family and to assess the family’s need for services. Investigations of child deaths are generally handled by law enforcement agencies. For purposes of this report, the only child fatalities included are child deaths that were associated with a substantiated allegation of maltreatment. In 2016, county CPS agencies and the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services reported 22 substantiated cases of a child having died from maltreatment. Figure 19, below, shows the count of child fatalities substantiated due to maltreatment from 2007-2016.

Figure 19

**Count of Child Fatalities Substantiated as Maltreatment *
2007-2016**

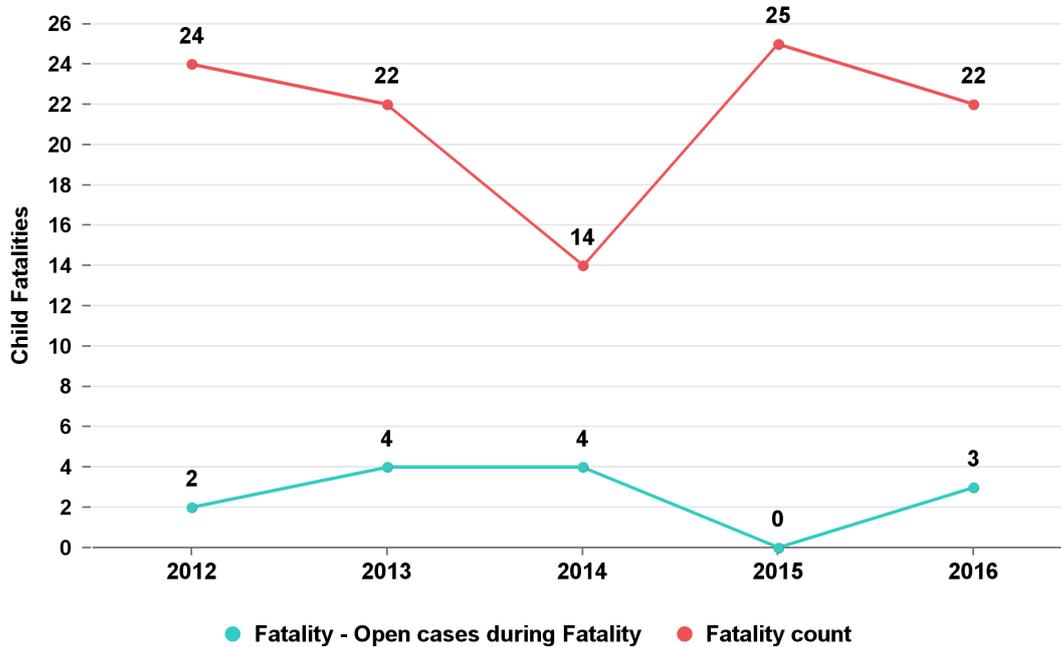


* Please note that as compared to the 2015 Child Abuse and Neglect Report, the child fatality figure in 2015 increased by one child due to late reporting of the fatality to the county agency.

Figure 20, below, shows the five year trend of total child fatalities and compares this number with the number of children who were receiving CPS services at the time of their death. The figure shows that three children were in an open case at the time of their death.

Figure 20

Child Fatalities Open for Investigation at Time of Fatality and Total Fatality Comparison 2012-2016



A review of the cases reported by CPS agencies of a child having died from maltreatment during the past five years (2012-2016) 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 2016, 86.4 percent of the deaths were children age three or under and 54.5 percent of the deaths were children under age one.

The majority of maltreaters substantiated for the child’s death in 2016 were the biological parents, unknown maltreaters, and Staff - RCC/Other Facility. The most frequent maltreater was the biological mother (38.7 percent), biological father (25.8 percent), unknown maltreater (12.9 percent), and Staff - RCC/Other Facility (9.7 percent). In cases where the biological mother, biological father, or Staff - RCC/Other Facility were substantiated for the child’s death, the maltreatment type was predominantly neglect of the child. The average age of the known substantiated maltreaters in 2016 was 31.3 years.

Table 10, below, provides a summary of the 2016 child maltreatment fatalities, maltreater information, and maltreatment type by county. Of the 22 child maltreatment fatalities in 2016, four were attributable to abusive head trauma or were impacted babies, which are noted in Table 10 and are further described following the table. Three children were in 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.

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Table 10

Profile of Child Fatalities due to Substantiated Abuse *
2016

County	Maltreatment Type	Child Victim			Maltreater			
		Age at Death	Gender	Race / Ethnicity	Age at Death	Gender	Race/ Ethnicity	Relationship to Child
Burnett	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White	33	Male	White	Biological Parent(s)
Chippewa	Neglect	2	Male	White	24	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
					26	Male	White	Biological Parent(s)
Dane	Neglect	17	Female	White	28	Female	Asian	Staff - RCC / Other Facility
					28	Female	White	Staff - RCC / Other Facility
					28	Female	White	Staff - RCC / Other Facility
Dane *	Physical Abuse	2	Female	White	25	Male	White	Partner(s) / Friend(s) sharing dwelling
Dane	Neglect	4	Male	African American	30	Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Dodge	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Neglect				39	Male	White	Biological Parent(s)
					28	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
Grant *	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	White	31	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
Lincoln *	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White	20	Male	White	Biological Parent(s)
					Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Milwaukee ^	Neglect	2	Female	African American	33	Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)
					35	Male	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee	Neglect	<1	Male	African American	36	Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee ^	Neglect	1	Female	African American	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Milwaukee	Neglect	<1	Female	African American	31	Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee ~	Neglect	<1	Male	African American	41	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
					42	Male	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	2	Female	White	26	Male	White	Biological Parent(s)

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County	Maltreatment Type	Child Victim			Maltreater			
		Age at Death	Gender	Race / Ethnicity	Age at Death	Gender	Race / Ethnicity	Relationship to Child
Milwaukee *	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	White	30	Female	White	Non-Relative Provider
Milwaukee ^	Neglect	1	Male	African American	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	African American	25	Male	African American	Biological Parent(s)
	Neglect							
Milwaukee	Neglect	<1	Female	African American	30	Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee	Neglect	7	Male	African American	44	Female	African American	Relative Primary Care Provider(s)
					47	Female	White, Hispanic	Partner(s) / Friend(s) sharing dwelling
	44				Female	African American	Relative Primary Care Provider(s)	
	47				Female	White, Hispanic	Partner(s) / Friend(s) sharing dwelling	
Rock	Neglect	<1	Female	White; Native American / Alaskan Native	22	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
Sheboygan	Physical Abuse	2	Male	White	27	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
Walworth	Neglect	<1	Female	African American	37	Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)

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

^ These maltreatment fatalities were the result of the child ingesting or being exposed to a chemical substance.

~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), Wis. 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 2016, there were 165 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 165 allegations made in 2016, 56 (33.9 percent) were found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment, representing 54 child victims. A total of 43 of the 56 substantiated allegations were for children under the age of one. Of these substantiated victims, 37 (68.5 percent) were male and 16 (29.6 percent) were female and one child has an undocumented gender. The maltreater was the child’s biological parent in the majority of the substantiated allegations.

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).

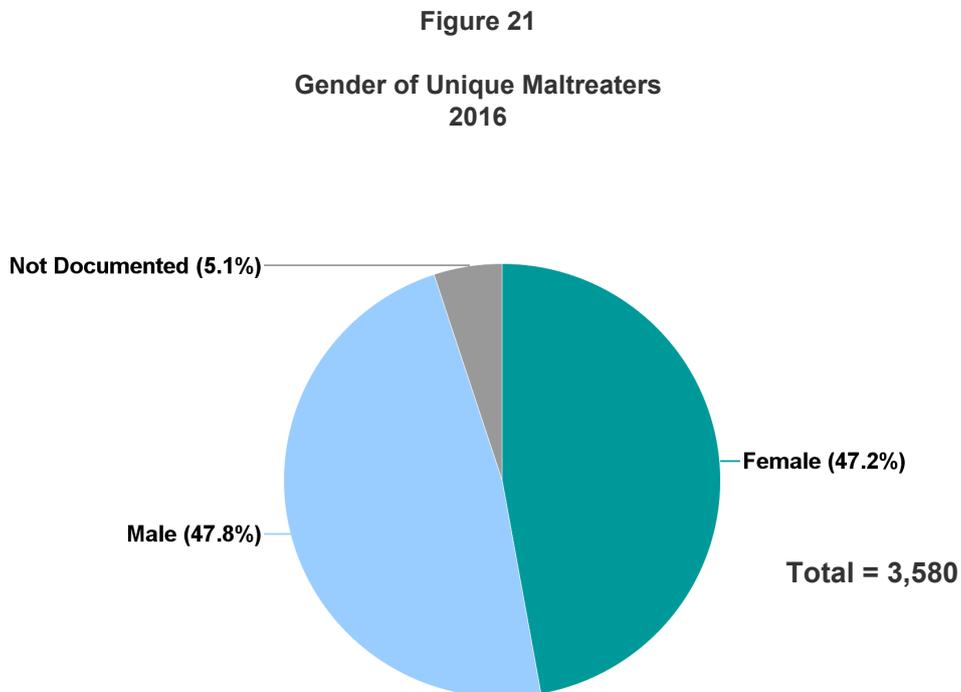
Based on this method, in calendar year 2016 there were 3,580 known unique maltreaters of substantiated child maltreatment. There are fewer unique maltreaters than unique victims (4,769) and unique instances of substantiated abuse (5,300) because some maltreaters were found to have maltreated more than one child, and/or to have committed multiple instances of abuse. Note that within the 5,300 unique instances of substantiated abuse, 285 of those instances had an unknown maltreater who is not included within these figures.

With the exception of cases of alleged sex trafficking, 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.

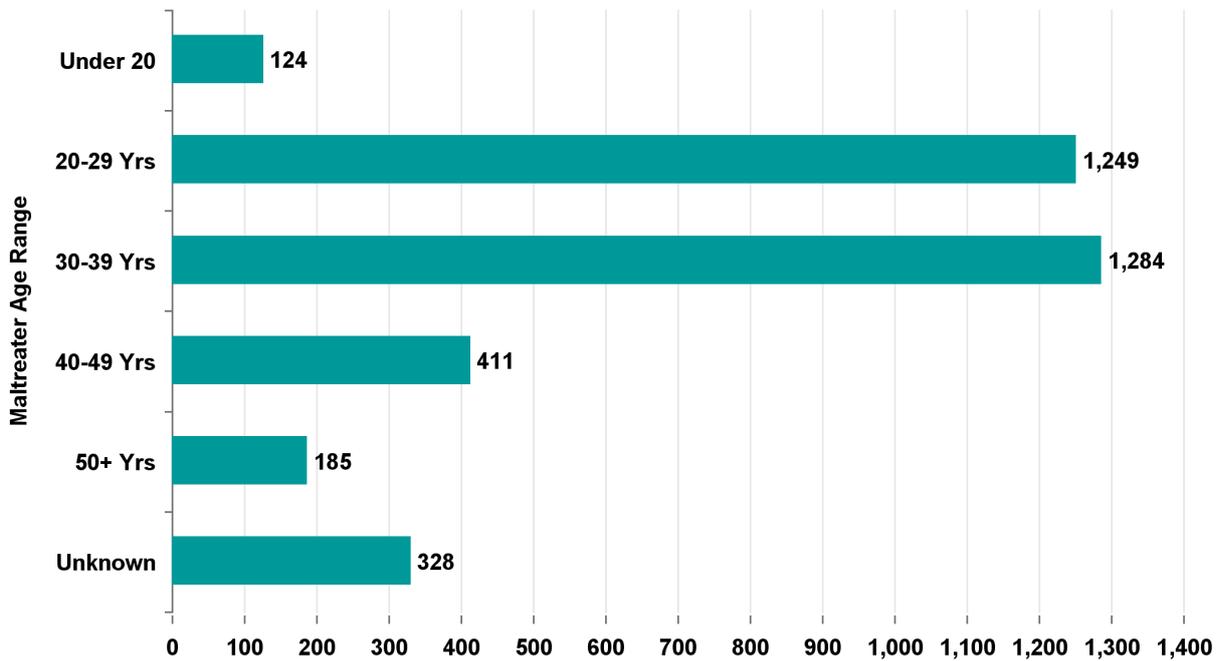


Age

Figure 22, below, shows the count and percentage of maltreaters by their age range for calendar year 2016. As the majority of maltreaters are parents, the most common child-rearing age groups account for the largest number of maltreaters.

Figure 22

**Age Range of Unique Maltreaters
2016**

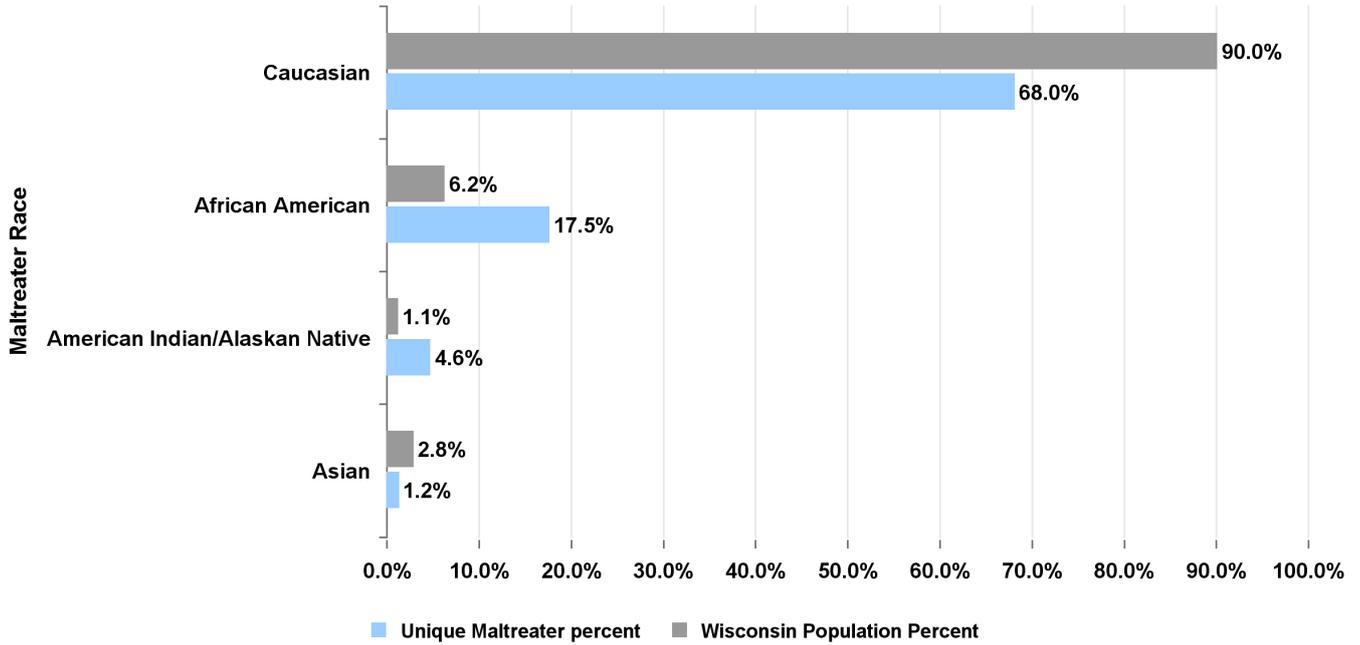


Race and Ethnicity

Figure 23, below, compares the 2016 percentage of maltreaters by race with the Wisconsin adult population. Persons who identified as African American and American Indian / Alaskan Native 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 * ^
2016



* Population source of WI adult population: Office of Juvenile Justice 2016 Easy Access Population Profile

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

^ The 308 maltreaters who were identified as 'unable to determine' or 'not documented' are not in the chart above. Likewise, the four Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander maltreaters are not depicted in the chart.

Of the 3,580 unique maltreaters, 2,700 (75.4 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 245 (6.8 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and 635 (17.7 percent) maltreaters had an unknown or not documented ethnicity. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

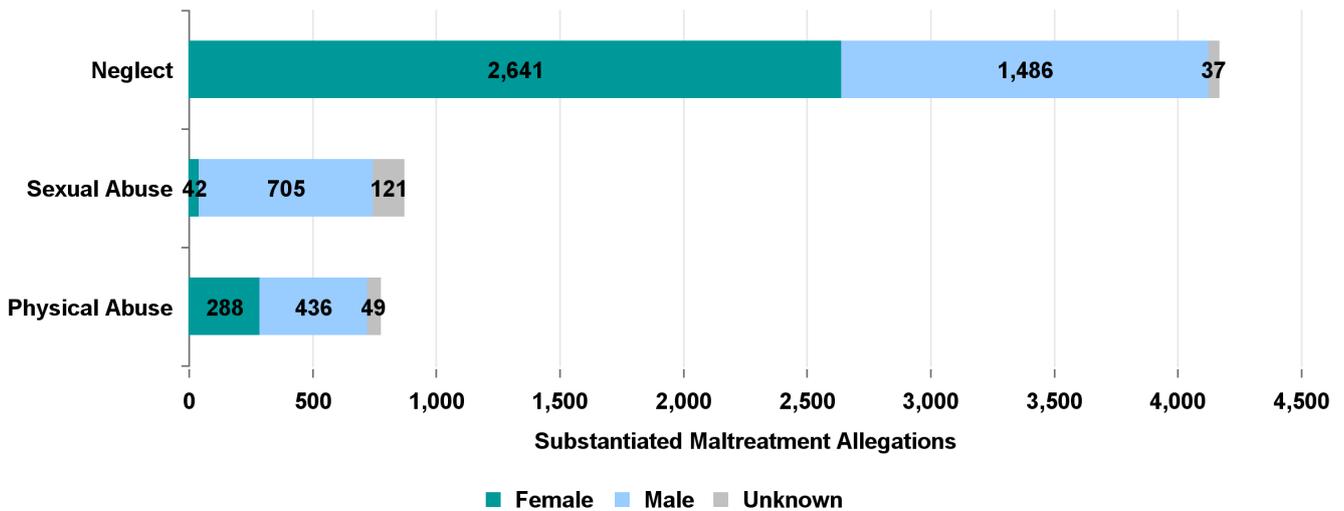
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Substantiated Allegations

The 3,580 unique known maltreaters were involved in 5,835 unique maltreatment allegations. Figure 24, below, depicts the 5,835 maltreatment allegation findings by maltreater gender during calendar year 2016. 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 *
2016**



	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Neglect
Female	288	42	2,641
Male	436	705	1,486
Unknown	49	121	37

* Of the 30 total substantiated allegations of emotional abuse, males accounted for 18 maltreaters, females accounted for 12 maltreaters, and 0 maltreaters had an undocumented gender.

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 2016, primary adult caregivers in the home (i.e. parents, step-parents, partners of parents, and foster parents) were the maltreaters in 89.6 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, are 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.

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Table 11

**Substantiated Allegations by Maltreater Relationship to Child Victim *
2016**

Maltreater Relationship	Neglect	Physical	Sexual	Emotional	Total	Percentage
Primary Caregivers						
Parent	3,604	451	126	21	4,202	71.8%
Partner/Friend of parent sharing dwelling	269	129	127	3	528	9%
Step Parent(s)	85	43	63	4	195	3.3%
Sibling/Step-sibling	8	17	129	0	154	2.6%
Relative in Home	90	15	39	1	145	2.5%
Non-Relative Guardian(s)	8	4	2	1	15	0.3%
Foster Parent	1	1	2	0	4	0.1%
Others Sharing Foster Home	0	0	2	0	2	0%
Indian Custodian(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Primary Caregivers Total:	4,065	660	490	30	5,245	89.6%
Secondary Caregivers						
Relative Not in Home	23	9	138	0	170	2.9%
Other Child Care Provider	29	16	44	0	89	1.5%
Residential Facility Staff	19	1	1	0	21	0.4%
Teacher/Other school employee(s)	1	3	8	0	12	0.2%
Licensed/Certified Child Care Provider	4	7	0	0	11	0.2%
Youth Org. Staff or Volunteer Leader(s)	0	0	1	0	1	0%
Secondary Caregivers Total:	76	36	192	0	304	5.2%
Non-Caregivers						
Other Non-Caregiver	2	8	71	0	81	1.4%
Peer Maltreater(s)	0	1	44	0	45	0.8%
Family Friend(s)	4	1	22	0	27	0.5%
Stranger(s)	0	1	11	0	12	0.2%
Neighbor(s)	2	0	5	0	7	0.1%
Non-Caregivers Total:	8	11	153	0	172	2.9%
Unknown						
Unknown	22	67	41	0	130	2.2%
Relative Care Provider(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Unknown Total:	22	67	41	0	130	2.2%
State Total	4,171	774	876	30	5,851	100.0%

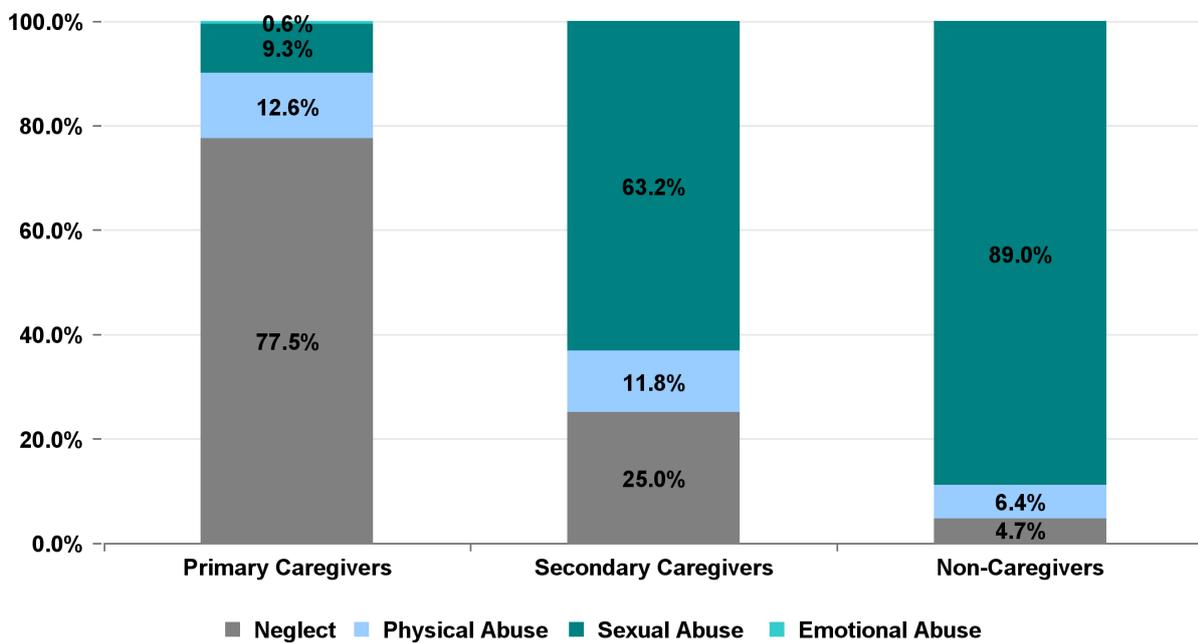
* The total maltreaters counted by relationship type here are a slightly larger number than unique maltreaters as some maltreaters have multiple relationships to their victim(s).

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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 5,245 substantiated maltreatment allegations by primary caregivers, the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations is neglect at 77.5 percent. However, the 304 secondary caregivers and 172 non-caregivers had sexual abuse as the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations at 63.2 percent and 89 percent, respectively.

Figure 25

Percentage of Maltreatment Substantiations, by Maltreatment Type, and by Maltreater Category *
2016



* The 130 instances of maltreatment by an unknown maltreater was not included in these figures.

Services to Families

The role of CPS differs in cases of familial and non-familial maltreatment, and therefore the services the CPS agency offers a family likewise differs. In all cases, a substantiated maltreatment finding is not required for a family to be offered services. In cases of maltreatment involving primary caregivers, the decision to provide services to the family is based on the safety assessment and analysis and resulting safety decision. The safety decision is the CPS agency's determination, based on the information gathered during the CPS Initial Assessment, as to whether the conditions present make the child/children unsafe in the family home. A designation of safe or unsafe is required for all children who reside within the household. If at least one child is designated as unsafe, then the Initial Assessment safety decision finding for the home is unsafe. In calendar year 2016, primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments comprised 92.9 percent of the 25,930 CPS Initial Assessments completed by agencies that year.

The role of CPS in cases of maltreatment by secondary and non-caregivers is to collaborate with and support the primary caregivers in providing protection and services for the child, when necessary. A safety assessment and analysis is not required in secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations because the child's safety within the home is not the focus of the case. CPS agencies completed 1,830 secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations (7.1 percent of all assessments) during calendar year 2016.

Safety Decisions and Services

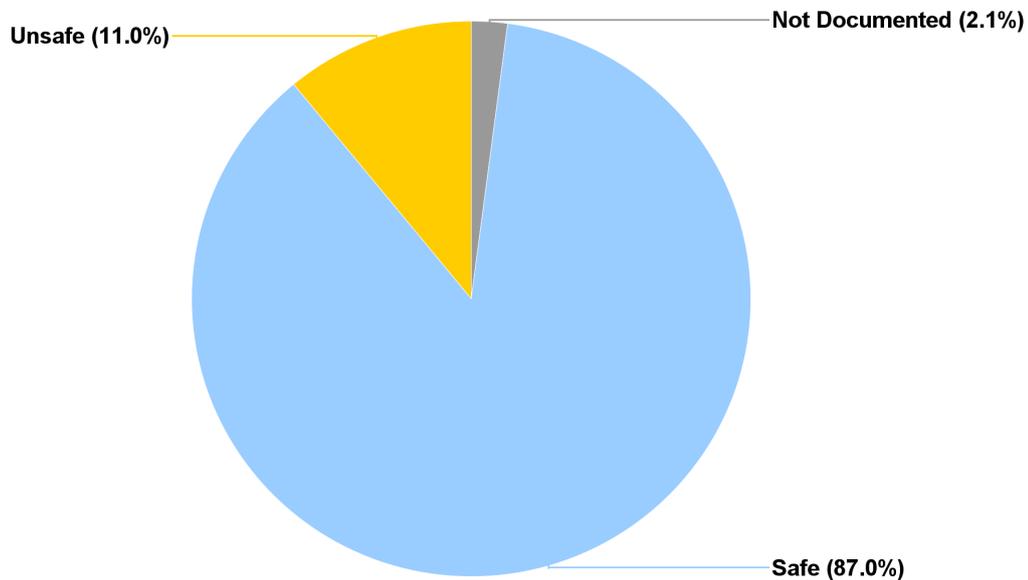
Figure 26, below, shows the safety decisions for completed safety assessments in primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments. In calendar year 2016, the majority (87 percent) of primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments resulted in a decision that one or more children in the Initial Assessment were safe. There were 2,642 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments (11 percent) which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe. Another 502 primary caregiver Initial Assessments were not documented as safe or unsafe. Appendix L shows safety assessment results in primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments by county.

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

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

Figure 26

**Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments *
2016**



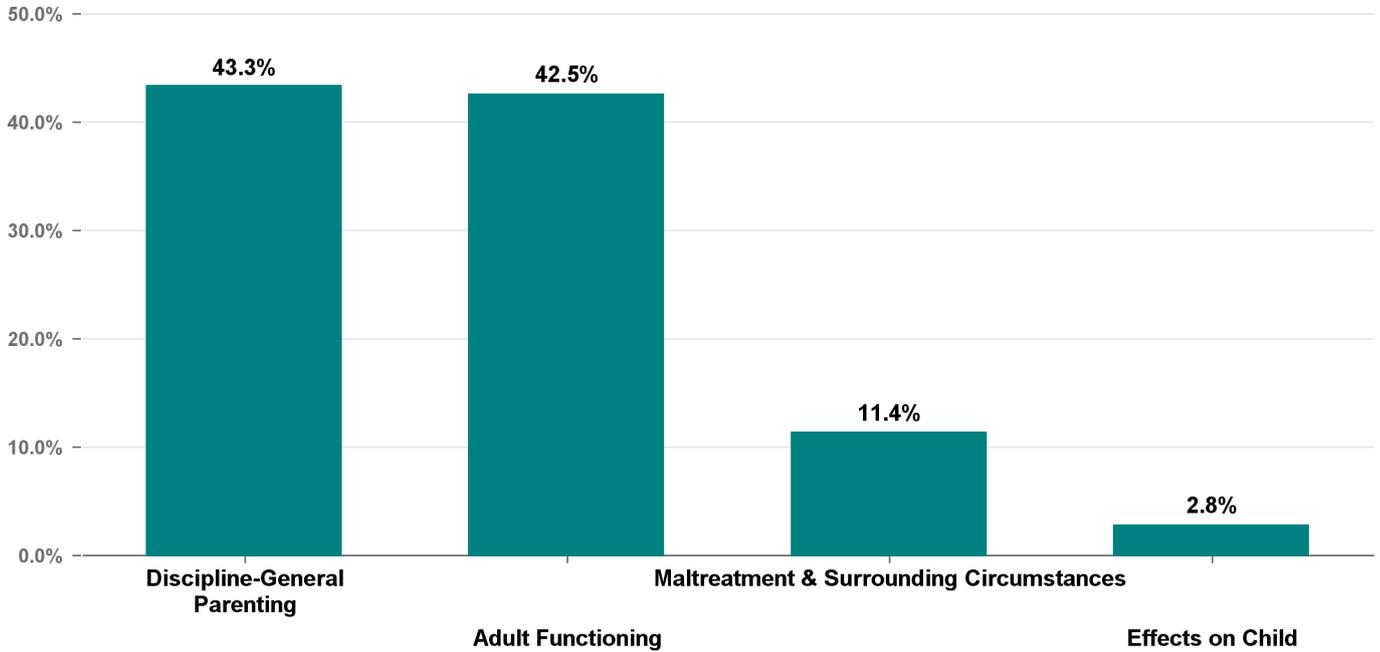
* The figures above reflect the safety findings attached to the Initial Assessment disposition, whereas previous Child Abuse and Neglect Reports also provided the safety findings attached to the stand alone safety assessment if there was no safety finding on the I.A. These figures are therefore similar but not directly comparable to Child Abuse and Neglect Reports published in 2014 and earlier.

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

In the 2,642 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe, 8,138 safety threats involving 4,461 unique children were identified. There are more safety threats than CPS Initial Assessments as each Initial Assessment can identify multiple safety threats. Of the 2,642 unsafe primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, 54.8 percent of CPS Initial Assessments had one safety threat identified, 30.1 percent had two identified, 10 percent had three identified, 3.5 percent had four or more identified, and 1.6 percent had five or more safety threats identified. Figure 27 shows the frequency of identified safety threats by the groupings described above.

Figure 27

Frequencies of Safety Threats by Category
2016



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/respice, 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

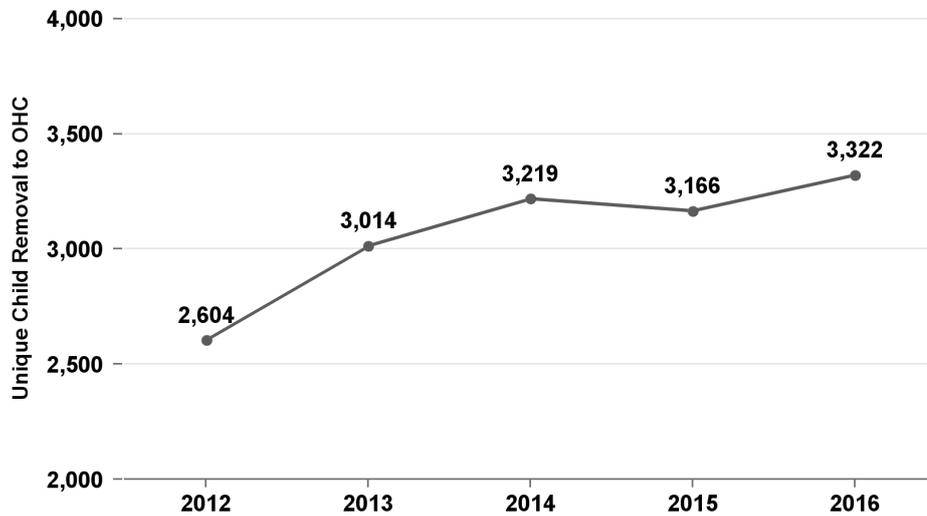
If the conditions in the home pose immediate danger to a child and in-home services are insufficient to assure the safety of the child, the child may be removed from the family home and placed temporarily in out-of-home care. A substantiated maltreatment finding is not required or necessary for a child 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, a shelter, or a residential child-caring facility.

During 2016, 3,322 unique children were placed in out-of-home care during the first 60 days after the screened in CPS Report. This 60-day timeframe is considered as caseworkers are held to the standard of completing the CPS Initial Assessment within this timeframe. As some children were placed into out-of-home care multiple times in 2016, there were 3,580 instances of children being removed from their home and placed into out-of-home care during the first 60 days after the screened-in CPS report. Figure 28, below, shows child removals to out-of-home care during the first 60 days over the last 5 years.

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Figure 28

**Unique Child Removals to Out-of-Home Care within 60 Days of the CPS Report *
2012 - 2016**



* Historic data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or late data being entered.

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 2016. Of the 3,322 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, 51.3 percent were female and 48.7 percent were male.

Table 12

**Count and Average Age of Unique Children Removed to Out-of-Home Care within 60 Days of the CPS Report
2016**

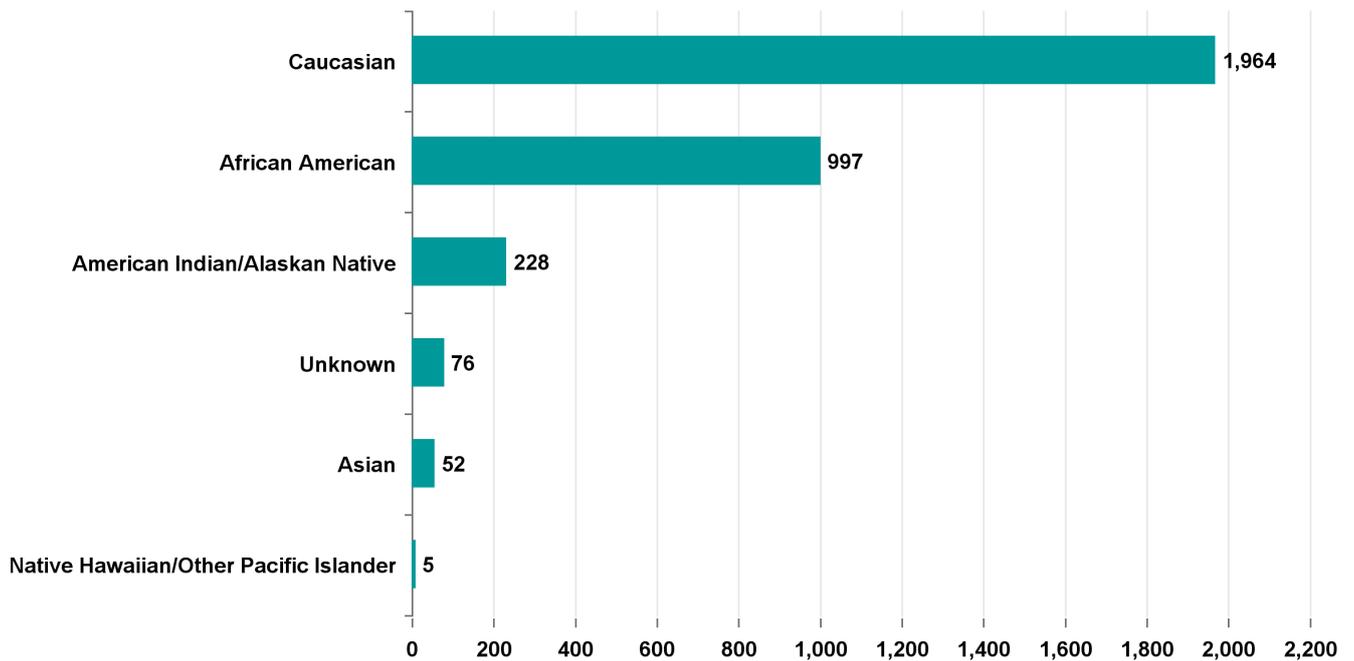
Gender	Count of Children Removed	Percentage	Average Age
-	1	0%	
Male	1,618	48.7%	5.5
Female	1,703	51.3%	6.2
Total:	3,322	100%	5.9

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Figure 29 below, displays the primary race of the unique children who were placed in out-of-home care during the first 60 days after the screened in CPS Report. Of these children removed to out-of-home care, 337, or 10.1 percent, were identified as Hispanic, and 2,857 children, or 86 percent, were identified as not Hispanic. A total of 128 of these children, or 3.9 percent, had an undocumented or unknown Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 29

Race of Unique Children Removed to Out-of-Home Care within 60 Days of the CPS Report 2016

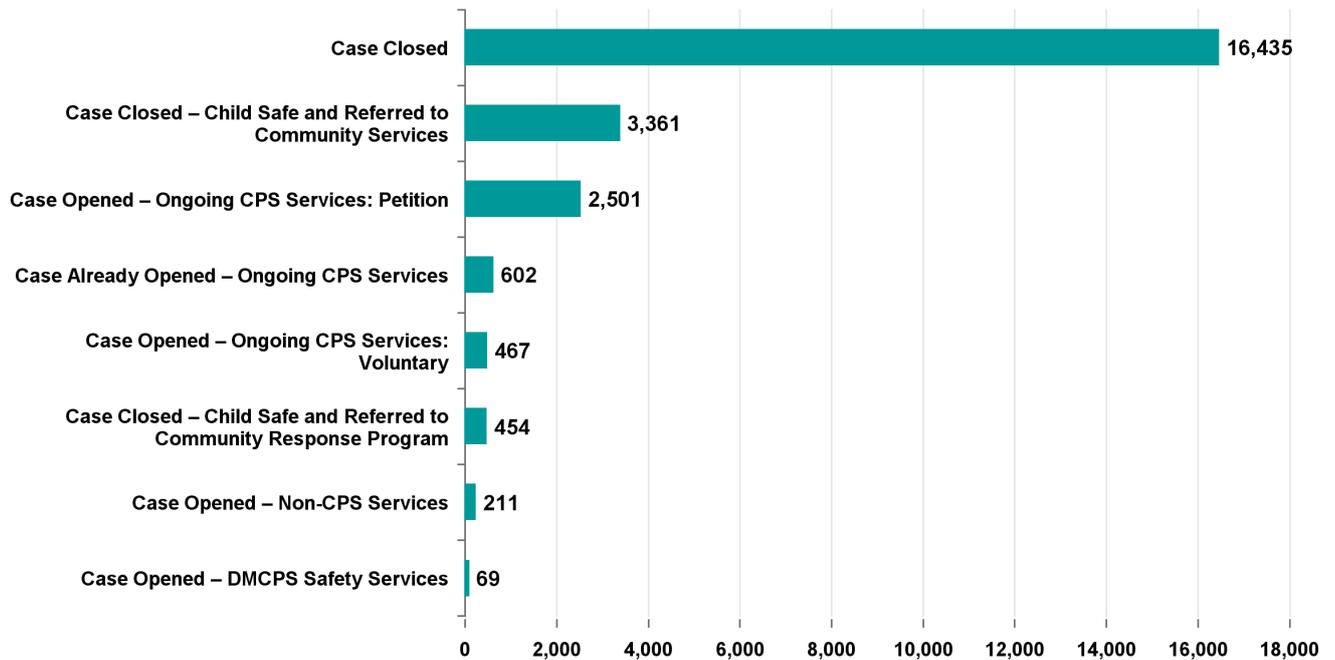


Initial Assessment Disposition

The Initial Assessment disposition is the action the CPS agency took upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment. Figure 30, below, shows the count of Initial Assessment dispositions in the 24,100 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments for calendar year 2016. 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 2016

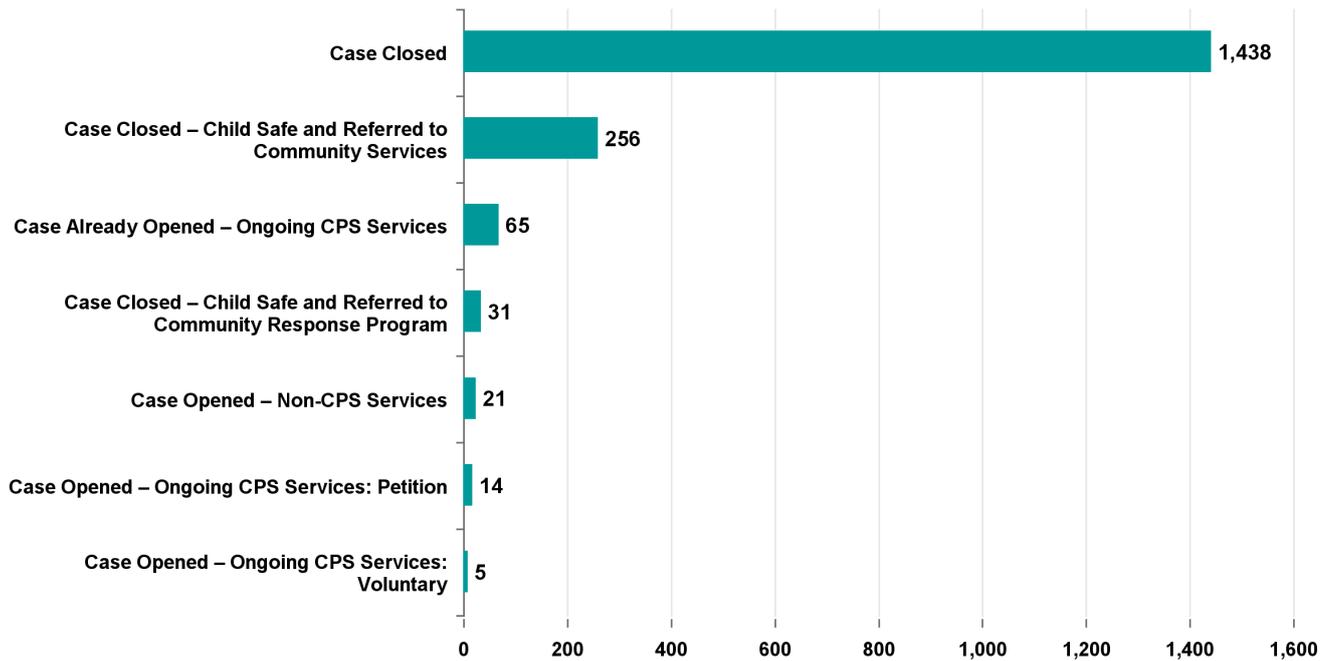


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Figure 31, below, shows 1,830 secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations by Initial Assessment disposition.

Figure 31

Initial Assessment Dispositions in Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments * 2016



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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 (93.9 percent) of cases where the safety decision is safe, the case was closed. Conversely, in the majority (93.8 percent) of cases where the safety decision was unsafe, the case was either opened for some type of services or was already opened for ongoing CPS services. A safety assessment and analysis is not required in secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations because the child's safety within the family home is not the focus of the case.

Table 13

Safety Decision by Initial Assessment Disposition for Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments 2016

Initial Assessment Disposition	Safe		Unsafe		No Safety Decision		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Case Closed	16,070	66.7%	105	0.4%	260	0.5%	16,435	68.2%
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Services	3,182	13.2%	57	0.2%	122	0.2%	3,361	13.9%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Petition	457	1.9%	1,983	8.2%	61	0.1%	2,501	10.4%
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Response Program	425	1.8%	2	0.0%	27	0.1%	454	1.9%
Case Already Opened – Ongoing CPS Services	330	1.4%	258	1.1%	14	0.0%	602	2.5%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary	289	1.2%	168	0.7%	10	0.0%	467	1.9%
Case Opened – Non-CPS Services	195	0.8%	8	0.0%	8	0.0%	211	0.9%
Case Opened – DMCPs Safety Services	9	0.0%	60	0.2%	0	0.0%	69	0.3%
Total	20,957	87.0%	2,641	11.0%	502	2.1%	24,100	100.0%

Federal Performance Standards

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 third round of state reviews, the federal DHHS has modified the national performance standard definitions. The national performance standards measure state performance on the absence of maltreatment of children in out-of-home care (Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care Rate) and the absence of incidents of repeat maltreatment (Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Rate).

The Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care Rate is calculated by identifying all children in out-of-home care who experienced a substantiated allegation during a 12-month time period and comparing that number to the number of days these children were in out-of-home care. The rate is derived from this comparison and is multiplied by 100,000 to determine the victimization rate per 100,000 days in care. The federal government's standard is to have less than 8.5 victimizations per 100,000 days in care.

The Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Rate is calculated by identifying all children who were victims of maltreatment in a 12-month time period and looking forward 12-months from each maltreatment instance to determine if these children experienced subsequent substantiated maltreatment. The federal government's standard is to have less than 9.1 percent of children experience a subsequent substantiation within 12 months.

As can be seen in Table 14 and Table 15, below, Wisconsin has surpassed both standards in the past five years.

Table 14

**Wisconsin's Performance on Federal Standards Third Round:
Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care
CY 2012 – CY 2016**

Measure	Standard	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016
Of all children in out-of-home care during a 12-month time period, how many substantiated allegations occurred during this time in care?	Less than 8.5 victimizations per 100,000 days in care.	3.5	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.1

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Table 15

**Wisconsin's Performance on Federal Standards Third Round:
Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence**

CY 2012 – CY 2016

Measure	Standard	CY 2011 – CY 2012	CY 2012 – CY 2013	CY 2013 – CY 2014	CY 2014 – CY 2015	CY 2015 – CY 2016
Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment report, what percent were victims of another substantiated report within a 12-month period?	Less than 9.1% of children experience a subsequent substantiation within 12 months.	4.2%	4.2%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%

Adoptions

The Special Needs Adoption Program (SNAP), is the adoption of children from the public child welfare system who are unable to return to their birth family. These children often have special care needs and may qualify for Adoption Assistance subsidies.

Within calendar year 2016, the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families facilitated the adoption of 674 children from public child welfare system, of which 565 children qualified for an Adoption Assistance subsidy. The cost of Adoption Assistance payments for children adopted from the public child welfare system in calendar year 2016 was \$3,133,800.

'Post-adoption placements' and 'Post-guardianship placements' are situations where children who have been adopted or achieved guardianship enter out-of-home care (OHC). Within calendar year 2016, a total of 154 children entered out-of-home under the placement and care responsibility of a county department or the Department of Children and Families under Ch. 48 or Ch. 938 of Wisconsin Statutes, after finalization of an adoption. A total of 34 children have documentation on the length of time between adoption finalization and when they entered out-of-home care. These 34 children entered out-of-home care an average of 90.4 months following the adoption finalization. The age group of these children at the time of their adoption prior to post-adoption OHC placement is shown in Table 16, below.

Within calendar year 2016, a total of 102 children entered out-of-home care under the placement and care responsibility of a county department or the Department of Children and Families under Ch. 48 or Ch. 938 of Wisconsin Statutes, after the establishment of a guardianship. A total of 40 children have documentation on the length of time between guardianship finalization and when they entered out-of-home care. These children entered out-of-home care an average of 43.2 months after the guardianship was established. The age group of these children at the time of their guardianship prior to post-guardianship OHC placement is shown in Table 16, below.

Table 16

Unique Child Age at the Time of Adoption or Guardianship, Prior to Post-Adoption or Guardianship Placement

CY 2016

Age Group	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Adoption	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Guardianship
Less than two years old	25	5
Two to five years old	45	16
Six to twelve years old	33	29
Thirteen years or older	4	20
Unable to determine	47	26
Total	154	102

The age of children who have experienced placement post-adoption averaged 13.8 years old at the time they entered out-of-home care. The age of children who have experienced placement post-guardianship averaged 11.5 years old at the time they entered out-of-home care. Table 17, below displays these children by age group.

Table 17

Unique Child Age at the Time the Child Entered Out-of-Home Care After Adoption or Guardianship Finalization

CY 2016

Age Group	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Adoption	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Guardianship
Age < 1 - 3 years	0	7
Age 4 - 7 years	7	13
Age 8 - 11 years	16	20
Age 12 - 15 years	78	42
Age 16+ years	53	20
Unable to determine	0	0
Total	154	102

Table 18 and Table 19 display the type of previous adoption and type of guardianship that occurred for these children prior to their adoption or guardianship finalization. There are various types of adoptions and guardianships in Wisconsin. In order to adopt or assume guardianship in this state, families must meet certain requirements based on the type of adoption or guardianship they are completing.

Table 18

Type of Previous Adoption for Children in Finalized Adoptions

CY 2016

Type of Previous Adoption	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Adoption
Domestic	15
Domestic - Infant	7
Domestic - Safe Haven	1
International	16
Public Child Welfare (SNAP)	67
Relative	18
Stepparent	5
Unable to Determine	25
Total:	154

Table 19

Type of Previous Guardianship for Children in Finalized Guardianships

CY 2016

Type of Previous Guardianship	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Guardianship
Family Court - Ch. 54 Guardianship	28
Guardianship under s. 48.977	35
Out of State Guardianship	3
Public Child Welfare - Ch. 54 Guardianship	8
Unable to Determine	22
Total:	96

Recommendations for Additional Legislation and Other Actions

Wisconsin statutes, s. 48.47(8)(a), direct the Department to include in this report recommendations for legislative consideration on issues related to child abuse and neglect. The Department recommends legislative consideration of the following, which would fulfill the statutory purpose of this annual report to strengthen outcomes for children and families involved in or at risk of involvement in the child welfare system:

- Family drug treatment courts use a cross-system collaborative approach to provide parents with substance use disorders who are involved in the child welfare system access and support for family-centered substance use disorder services. National research has shown that family drug treatment court is an evidence-based approach that improves the treatment engagement and completion of the parents, reduces the length of time children are in out-of-home care, and increases the rate and speed of reunification. We view family drug treatment courts as an increasingly important tool in the child welfare services system. We believe enabling legislation for DCF to issue grants to assist counties in establishing such courts, should additional funds be provided, has merit. For example, we support AB 481/SB390.
- Innovation in preventing child abuse and neglect before it occurs is an important role that county child welfare agencies and other partners play in Wisconsin's child welfare system. The legislature has made significant investments in evidence-based prevention programs, such as home visiting, in the 2017-2019 biennial budget. We support continued efforts in this regard through programs that provide counties and other partners with funds to support innovative efforts at the local level to strengthen the ability of families to provide safe, permanent and nurturing homes for their children and support the families and children in their communities to thrive. For example, we are supportive of the concept of Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Grants, developed by the Assembly Speaker's Task Force on Foster Care. The grants would be directed toward innovative practices designed to reduce the need for contact with the child welfare system and removal of children into out-of-home care.



Wisconsin
Child Abuse and Neglect
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Appendices

2016 Data

Child Welfare Data Analytics Section
Division of Safety and Permanence
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

Appendix A

Child Maltreatment Related Statutes

The following are excerpts from the Wisconsin statutes that create the basis for persons to report suspected child maltreatment and for child protective services agencies to respond. The excerpts are from the 2013-2014 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.:
 - o s. 948.025, Wis. Stats., Engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child.
 - o s. 948.05, Wis. Stats., Sexual exploitation of a child.
 - o s. 948.055, Wis. Stats., Causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity.
 - o s. 948.085, Wis. Stats., Sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care.
 - o 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:

<https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/prefaces/toc>

Appendix B

Unborn Child Abuse

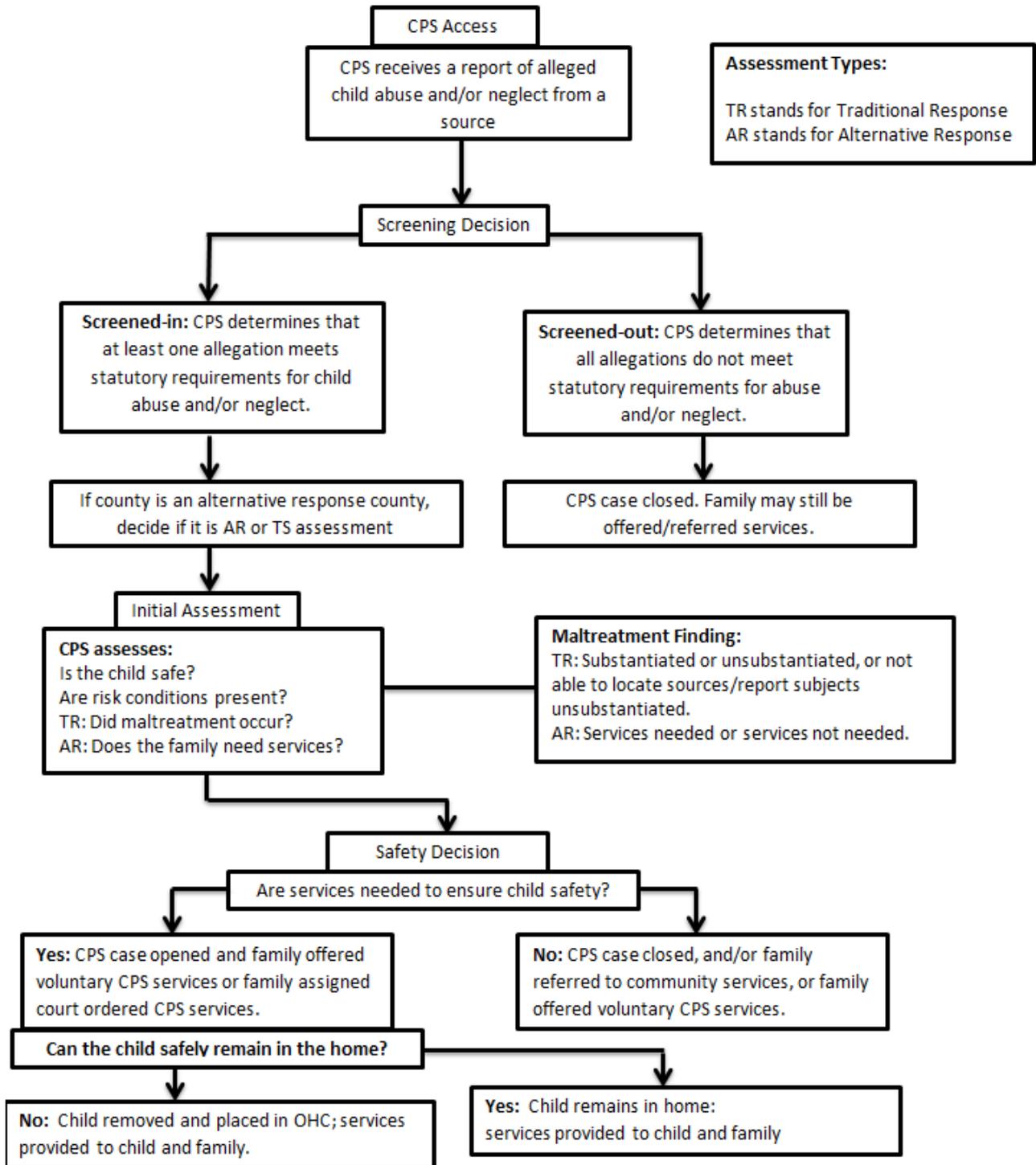
Unborn child abuse is defined as, “serious physical harm inflicted on the unborn child, and the risk of serious physical harm to the child when born, caused by the habitual lack of self-control of the expectant mother of the unborn child in the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled 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. Please note that as of November 2015, Unborn Child Abuse will only have maltreatment determinations of 'services needed', or 'services not needed', rather than substantiating the abuse.

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 2016, CPS agencies screened-in 580 allegations of unborn child abuse for further assessment.
- The most common reporters of screened-in unborn child abuse allegations were social service workers (23.1 percent), legal/law enforcement workers (17.1 percent), and medical professionals (11 percent).
- A total of 123 of the 580 screened-in allegations (21.2 percent) of unborn child abuse had a finding of 'services needed' at the conclusion of the Initial Assessment. Additionally, 30 children were placed in out-of-home care within 60 days of an allegation of unborn child abuse.

Appendix C

An Overview of the CPS Process



Appendix D

Data Collection and Interpretation

Data Collection Process

Data for this report is from the Child Welfare Data Warehouse (dWISACWIS). The data in dWISACWIS is sourced from the electronic Wisconsin Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWISACWIS). eWISACWIS allows case workers, supervisors and administrators to support management and documentation of child welfare practice responsibilities for CPS Access, Initial Assessment, Ongoing Services case management, court process, out-of-home placements, and more. Compared with the previous child maltreatment data source, the CFS-40 form, use of data from 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.

Evolution of data collection

The following provides historical background of how system and/or policy changes affected child welfare data collection over the past several years. CPS agencies began using eWISACWIS in 2001 and statewide rollout of the system was completed in 2004. As a result Child Welfare data collected prior to 2005 includes data from both eWISACWIS and the CFS-40 forms, which counties completed at the conclusion of CPS Initial Assessments. Counties manually entered the data into a child maltreatment database.

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 two neglect allegations. The legacy CFS-40 data system counted allegations once per maltreatment type per child (regardless of the number of maltreaters).

Effective October 1, 2006, 2005 Wisconsin Act 232 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. As non-caregivers, such as peers, family friends, or strangers, tend to comprise a significant proportion of sexual abuse cases, the number of sexual abuse substantiations statewide declined after 2006.

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 Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare (renamed the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services in 2015) discontinued use of the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation type. 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.

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.

In November 2015, policy changes revised the maltreatment determination options for Unborn Child Abuse to be 'services needed', or 'services not needed', rather than substantiating or unsubstantiating the allegation.

Data Interpretation

As with previous publications, data for the 2015 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 2015.

Counts of CPS reports, initial assessments, allegations, and other figures are displayed in the appendices, by county. As some reports and initial assessments transfer county ownership, the 2015 Child Abuse and Neglect Report is reporting these figures by the supervisor who approved the CPS report or Initial Assessment. Previous Child Abuse and Neglect reports provided these counts by the primary case worker for the case when a report was received, or the worker who first received the report if it was a new family case.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

Appendix E

Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County 2016

County	Total CPS Referrals	Screen-out CPS Referrals	Screen-out Percent	Screen-in CPS Referrals	Percent Screened-in	Screen-in Service Referrals	Screen-out Service Referrals
Adams	539	371	68.8%	168	31.2%	212	112
Ashland	203	96	47.3%	107	52.7%	139	58
Barron	711	451	63.4%	260	36.6%	157	212
Bayfield	142	89	62.7%	53	37.3%	152	98
Brown	4,734	3,508	74.1%	1,226	25.9%	224	119
Buffalo	208	144	69.2%	64	30.8%	36	17
Burnett	392	258	65.8%	134	34.2%	107	33
Calumet	404	295	73.0%	109	27.0%	125	27
Chippewa	860	662	77.0%	198	23.0%	294	131
Clark	397	320	80.6%	77	19.4%	35	32
Columbia	917	609	66.4%	308	33.6%	384	192
Crawford	145	87	60.0%	58	40.0%	145	40
Dane	5,705	4,123	72.3%	1,582	27.7%	1,141	377
Dodge	914	622	68.1%	292	31.9%	136	10
Door	315	217	68.9%	98	31.1%	129	17
Douglas	914	567	62.0%	347	38.0%	428	60
Dunn	699	543	77.7%	156	22.3%	270	8
Eau Claire	1,367	948	69.3%	419	30.7%	151	94
Florence	23	14	60.9%	9	39.1%	16	2
Fond Du Lac	1,517	936	61.7%	581	38.3%	492	182
Forest	154	92	59.7%	62	40.3%	30	1
Grant	711	494	69.5%	217	30.5%	428	35
Green	569	341	59.9%	228	40.1%	75	23
Green Lake	273	189	69.2%	84	30.8%	128	23
Iowa	366	262	71.6%	104	28.4%	144	9
Iron	42	9	21.4%	33	78.6%	41	6
Jackson	454	373	82.2%	81	17.8%	98	22
Jefferson	760	506	66.6%	254	33.4%	357	22
Juneau	463	301	65.0%	162	35.0%	113	94
Kenosha	2,719	1,981	72.9%	738	27.1%	634	304
Kewaunee	77	62	80.5%	15	19.5%	17	6
La Crosse	1,362	877	64.4%	485	35.6%	536	161
Lafayette	213	149	70.0%	64	30.0%	58	3
Langlade	525	347	66.1%	178	33.9%	166	43
Lincoln	492	368	74.8%	124	25.2%	132	1
Manitowoc	996	599	60.1%	397	39.9%	302	102
Marathon	1,532	833	54.4%	699	45.6%	756	11

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County	Total CPS Referrals	Screen-out CPS Referrals	Screen-out Percent	Screen-in CPS Referrals	Percent Screened-in	Screen-in Service Referrals	Screen-out Service Referrals
Marinette	444	340	76.6%	104	23.4%	221	278
Marquette	226	172	76.1%	54	23.9%	79	22
Menominee	204	122	59.8%	82	40.2%	114	39
Milwaukee	16,387	8,963	54.7%	7,424	45.3%	1,416	91
Monroe	639	317	49.6%	322	50.4%	253	42
Oconto	624	441	70.7%	183	29.3%	183	36
Oneida	273	138	50.5%	135	49.5%	466	96
Outagamie	2,722	1,957	71.9%	765	28.1%	210	211
Ozaukee	387	193	49.9%	194	50.1%	110	79
Pepin	79	58	73.4%	21	26.6%	19	10
Pierce	392	286	73.0%	106	27.0%	135	51
Polk	716	498	69.6%	218	30.4%	113	10
Portage	826	537	65.0%	289	35.0%	225	19
Price	197	123	62.4%	74	37.6%	163	1
Racine	3,154	2,187	69.3%	967	30.7%	1,315	83
Richland	235	186	79.1%	49	20.9%	119	34
Rock	3,731	2,606	69.8%	1,125	30.2%	727	400
Rusk	229	152	66.4%	77	33.6%	104	75
Saint Croix	1,048	665	63.5%	383	36.5%	335	24
Sauk	588	316	53.7%	272	46.3%	347	317
Sawyer	329	198	60.2%	131	39.8%	144	171
Shawano	695	458	65.9%	237	34.1%	284	12
Sheboygan	986	534	54.2%	452	45.8%	661	39
Taylor	206	133	64.6%	73	35.4%	74	9
Trempealeau	469	313	66.7%	156	33.3%	148	23
Vernon	284	143	50.4%	141	49.6%	178	34
Vilas	254	153	60.2%	101	39.8%	166	250
Walworth	1,051	659	62.7%	392	37.3%	389	31
Washburn	174	123	70.7%	51	29.3%	120	95
Washington	753	489	64.9%	264	35.1%	339	109
Waukesha	1,728	1,160	67.1%	568	32.9%	1,028	111
Waupaca	703	515	73.3%	188	26.7%	223	8
Waushara	475	389	81.9%	86	18.1%	152	4
Winnebago	2,783	1,935	69.5%	848	30.5%	1,552	50
Wood	1,577	1,017	64.5%	560	35.5%	100	37
State Total	78,382	51,119	65.2%	27,263	34.8%	21,000	5,588

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

Appendix F

CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County * 2016

County	2016 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Adams	2,972	277	93.2
Ashland	3,511	143	40.7
Barron	9,817	451	45.9
Bayfield	2,595	88	33.9
Brown	62,631	2,026	32.3
Buffalo	2,754	95	34.5
Burnett	2,731	233	85.3
Calumet	12,281	147	12.0
Chippewa	14,265	324	22.7
Clark	10,137	124	12.2
Columbia	12,458	469	37.6
Crawford	3,393	88	25.9
Dane	110,926	2,282	20.6
Dodge	17,816	393	22.1
Door	4,488	138	30.7
Douglas	8,676	555	64.0
Dunn	8,821	265	30.0
Eau Claire	21,071	689	32.7
Florence	651	11	16.9
Fond Du Lac	22,221	956	43.0
Forest	1,830	131	71.6
Grant	10,682	322	30.1
Green	8,350	352	42.2
Green Lake	4,143	114	27.5
Iowa	5,419	150	27.7
Iron	873	44	50.4
Jackson	4,552	124	27.2
Jefferson	18,368	356	19.4
Juneau	5,263	290	55.1
Kenosha	39,600	1,172	29.6
Kewaunee	4,428	23	5.2
La Crosse	23,685	704	29.7
Lafayette	4,198	99	23.6
Langlade	3,769	304	80.7
Lincoln	5,234	154	29.4
Manitowoc	16,529	602	36.4
Marathon	31,137	1,112	35.7

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County	2016 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Marinette	7,756	156	20.1
Marquette	2,991	68	22.7
Menominee	1,510	134	88.7
Milwaukee	231,086	11,554	50.0
Monroe	11,551	476	41.2
Oconto	7,682	313	40.7
Oneida	6,117	194	31.7
Outagamie	43,991	1,208	27.5
Ozaukee	19,139	297	15.5
Pepin	1,545	28	18.1
Pierce	8,637	166	19.2
Polk	9,325	368	39.5
Portage	13,602	429	31.5
Price	2,377	105	44.2
Racine	45,885	1,602	34.9
Richland	3,847	70	18.2
Rock	38,169	1,841	48.2
Rusk	2,928	126	43.0
Saint Croix	22,452	582	25.9
Sauk	14,540	455	31.3
Sawyer	3,233	184	56.9
Shawano	8,855	367	41.4
Sheboygan	25,986	702	27.0
Taylor	4,851	119	24.5
Trempealeau	7,330	234	31.9
Vernon	7,983	244	30.6
Vilas	3,574	184	51.5
Walworth	22,070	592	26.8
Washburn	2,974	86	28.9
Washington	30,196	385	12.8
Waukesha	87,073	804	9.2
Waupaca	10,675	297	27.8
Waushara	4,524	147	32.5
Winnebago	35,177	1,366	38.8
Wood	15,787	954	60.4
State Total	1,287,693	42,644	33.1

* Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2016 Easy Access Population Profile

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

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Appendix G

County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates 2016

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Adams	144	277	328	38	11.6%
Ashland	105	143	169	32	18.9%
Barron	248	451	261	46	17.6%
Bayfield	53	88	93	18	19.4%
Brown	1,188	2,026	1,169	183	15.7%
Buffalo	62	95	103	10	9.7%
Burnett	129	233	258	51	19.8%
Calumet	105	147	75	19	25.3%
Chippewa	194	324	317	120	37.9%
Clark	74	124	151	24	15.9%
Columbia	297	469	527	17	3.2%
Crawford	57	88	93	17	18.3%
Dane	1,520	2,282	2,672	292	10.9%
Dodge	285	393	234	27	11.5%
Door	96	138	154	16	10.4%
Douglas	325	555	377	51	13.5%
Dunn	155	265	276	59	21.4%
Eau Claire	398	689	385	84	21.8%
Florence	8	11	13	2	15.4%
Fond Du Lac	554	956	667	158	23.7%
Forest	62	131	134	12	9.0%
Grant	198	322	372	54	14.5%
Green	222	352	381	30	7.9%
Green Lake	81	114	100	7	7.0%
Iowa	98	150	164	11	6.7%
Iron	33	44	46	4	8.7%
Jackson	76	124	139	31	22.3%
Jefferson	252	356	184	48	26.1%
Juneau	149	290	351	58	16.5%
Kenosha	703	1,172	1,332	203	15.2%
Kewaunee	15	23	24	2	8.3%
La Crosse	457	704	494	83	16.8%
Lafayette	62	99	112	15	13.4%
Langlade	170	304	177	64	36.2%
Lincoln	119	154	167	17	10.2%
Manitowoc	382	602	473	104	22.0%
Marathon	675	1,112	664	263	39.6%

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County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Marinette	104	156	182	72	39.6%
Marquette	51	68	68	9	13.2%
Menominee	79	134	151	9	6.0%
Milwaukee	6,905	11,554	13,436	834	6.2%
Monroe	309	476	543	69	12.7%
Oconto	172	313	347	36	10.4%
Oneida	133	194	210	59	28.1%
Outagamie	727	1,208	932	90	9.7%
Ozaukee	182	297	360	43	11.9%
Pepin	18	28	29	1	3.4%
Pierce	103	166	106	44	41.5%
Polk	214	368	397	55	13.9%
Portage	272	429	482	102	21.2%
Price	66	105	116	17	14.7%
Racine	927	1,602	1,762	335	19.0%
Richland	43	70	79	30	38.0%
Rock	1,090	1,841	2,144	268	12.5%
Rusk	77	126	133	2	1.5%
Saint Croix	352	582	648	56	8.6%
Sauk	262	455	340	55	16.2%
Sawyer	129	184	196	14	7.1%
Shawano	232	367	395	21	5.3%
Sheboygan	438	702	771	66	8.6%
Taylor	72	119	132	30	22.7%
Trempealeau	149	234	262	37	14.1%
Vernon	130	244	288	28	9.7%
Vilas	100	184	199	35	17.6%
Walworth	381	592	693	147	21.2%
Washburn	50	86	90	14	15.6%
Washington	259	385	447	48	10.7%
Waukesha	548	804	915	158	17.3%
Waupaca	185	297	197	24	12.2%
Waushara	86	147	111	11	9.9%
Winnebago	802	1,366	670	128	19.1%
Wood	541	954	1,055	83	7.9%
State Total	25,930	42,644	42,522	5,300	12.5%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

Appendix H

Child Victimization Rate by County * ^ 2016

County	2016 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Adams	2,972	32	10.8
Ashland	3,511	30	8.5
Barron	9,817	45	4.6
Bayfield	2,595	18	6.9
Brown	62,631	177	2.8
Buffalo	2,754	10	3.6
Burnett	2,731	43	15.7
Calumet	12,281	15	1.2
Chippewa	14,265	108	7.6
Clark	10,137	21	2.1
Columbia	12,458	17	1.4
Crawford	3,393	17	5.0
Dane	110,926	272	2.5
Dodge	17,816	26	1.5
Door	4,488	13	2.9
Douglas	8,676	49	5.6
Dunn	8,821	54	6.1
Eau Claire	21,071	75	3.6
Florence	651	2	3.1
Fond Du Lac	22,221	138	6.2
Forest	1,830	12	6.6
Grant	10,682	46	4.3
Green	8,350	26	3.1
Green Lake	4,143	6	1.4
Iowa	5,419	11	2.0
Iron	873	4	4.6
Jackson	4,552	30	6.6
Jefferson	18,368	43	2.3
Juneau	5,263	36	6.8
Kenosha	39,600	172	4.3
Kewaunee	4,428	1	0.2
La Crosse	23,685	72	3.0
Lafayette	4,198	15	3.6
Langlade	3,769	53	14.1
Lincoln	5,234	16	3.1
Manitowoc	16,529	96	5.8
Marathon	31,137	242	7.8

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County	2016 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Marinette	7,756	64	8.3
Marquette	2,991	9	3.0
Menominee	1,510	9	6.0
Milwaukee	231,086	768	3.3
Monroe	11,551	60	5.2
Oconto	7,682	35	4.6
Oneida	6,117	54	8.8
Outagamie	43,991	80	1.8
Ozaukee	19,139	37	1.9
Pepin	1,545	1	0.6
Pierce	8,637	34	3.9
Polk	9,325	50	5.4
Portage	13,602	88	6.5
Price	2,377	16	6.7
Racine	45,885	302	6.6
Richland	3,847	23	6.0
Rock	38,169	247	6.5
Rusk	2,928	2	0.7
Saint Croix	22,452	52	2.3
Sauk	14,540	45	3.1
Sawyer	3,233	12	3.7
Shawano	8,855	20	2.3
Sheboygan	25,986	65	2.5
Taylor	4,851	25	5.2
Trempealeau	7,330	34	4.6
Vernon	7,983	23	2.9
Vilas	3,574	32	9.0
Walworth	22,070	127	5.8
Washburn	2,974	14	4.7
Washington	30,196	44	1.5
Waukesha	87,073	145	1.7
Waupaca	10,675	18	1.7
Waushara	4,524	8	1.8
Winnebago	35,177	116	3.3
Wood	15,787	78	4.9
State Total	1,287,693	4,780	3.7

* The 'Number of Child Victims' column represents the counts of children victimized in a specific county. This figure is larger than the 4,769 unique maltreated children listed in the report as children may be victimized in more than one county.

^ Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2016 Easy Access Population Profile

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

Appendix I

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding, by County * ^ ~ 2016

County	Total CPS Reports	Neglect				Physical Abuse				Sexual Abuse				Emotional Abuse			
		Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total
Adams	277	13	155	0	168	2	84	0	86	23	39	0	62	0	12	0	12
Ashland	143	22	42	0	64	4	70	0	74	6	24	0	30	0	1	0	1
Barron	451	34	149	4	187	8	24	0	32	4	36	0	40	0	2	0	2
Bayfield	88	11	37	2	50	5	22	0	27	2	5	0	7	0	9	0	9
Brown	2,026	120	584	25	729	27	189	1	217	36	159	2	197	0	25	1	26
Buffalo	95	6	57	0	63	1	18	0	19	3	14	0	17	0	4	0	4
Burnett	233	41	144	10	195	3	32	1	36	7	19	0	26	0	1	0	1
Calumet	147	4	19	0	23	7	17	0	24	8	20	0	28	0	0	0	0
Chippewa	324	103	122	2	227	8	44	0	52	9	26	0	35	0	3	0	3
Clark	124	18	77	3	98	2	18	0	20	4	22	0	26	0	7	0	7
Columbia	469	10	310	2	322	3	127	0	130	4	60	0	64	0	11	0	11
Crawford	88	13	44	2	59	2	21	0	23	2	6	0	8	0	3	0	3
Dane	2,282	173	1,296	51	1,520	41	689	15	745	77	280	22	379	1	27	0	28
Dodge	393	15	87	0	102	5	64	0	69	7	41	2	50	0	13	0	13
Door	138	5	62	0	67	5	45	0	50	5	16	2	23	1	13	0	14
Douglas	555	31	239	8	278	7	46	0	53	13	25	2	40	0	6	0	6
Dunn	265	39	122	7	168	1	43	0	44	18	32	1	51	1	12	0	13
Eau Claire	689	58	152	3	213	4	78	1	83	22	53	2	77	0	12	0	12
Florence	11	2	5	2	9	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Fond Du Lac	956	116	292	25	433	11	104	6	121	30	68	5	103	1	8	1	10

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

County	Total CPS Reports	Neglect				Physical Abuse				Sexual Abuse				Emotional Abuse			
		Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total
Forest	131	10	71	8	89	2	35	0	37	0	5	0	5	0	3	0	3
Grant	322	34	155	3	192	11	114	2	127	9	27	6	42	0	11	0	11
Green	352	22	215	1	238	4	100	0	104	2	29	0	31	2	6	0	8
Green Lake	114	4	42	1	47	1	29	0	30	2	20	1	23	0	0	0	0
Iowa	150	7	70	5	82	3	30	0	33	1	32	1	34	0	15	0	15
Iron	44	3	23	0	26	1	14	0	15	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	2
Jackson	124	23	48	0	71	3	40	0	43	5	19	0	24	0	1	0	1
Jefferson	356	26	36	24	86	11	29	8	48	11	26	12	49	0	0	1	1
Juneau	290	32	163	15	210	9	66	2	77	14	34	2	50	3	9	2	14
Kenosha	1,172	144	604	8	756	35	404	2	441	24	94	2	120	0	15	0	15
Kewaunee	23	0	13	0	13	1	7	0	8	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
La Crosse	704	56	208	14	278	9	83	2	94	16	95	3	114	2	6	0	8
Lafayette	99	11	51	0	62	0	30	0	30	4	14	2	20	0	0	0	0
Langlade	304	51	73	0	124	10	22	0	32	3	18	0	21	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	154	8	80	1	89	4	45	1	50	5	16	0	21	0	4	3	7
Manitowoc	602	74	224	2	300	16	79	0	95	14	58	0	72	0	6	0	6
Marathon	1,112	194	202	9	405	22	81	1	104	47	89	3	139	0	16	0	16
Marinette	156	58	69	0	127	11	30	0	41	2	9	0	11	1	2	0	3
Marquette	68	3	24	0	27	3	18	0	21	3	14	0	17	0	3	0	3
Menominee	134	6	65	37	108	3	19	5	27	0	3	10	13	0	3	0	3
Milwaukee	11,554	407	7,692	177	8,276	234	3,349	47	3,630	192	1,127	19	1,338	1	190	1	192
Monroe	476	48	239	17	304	10	115	4	129	8	73	4	85	3	22	0	25
Oconto	313	23	199	3	225	6	69	0	75	7	26	1	34	0	13	0	13
Oneida	194	41	95	3	139	10	26	0	36	7	21	0	28	1	6	0	7

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

County	Total CPS Reports	Neglect				Physical Abuse				Sexual Abuse				Emotional Abuse			
		Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total
Outagamie	1,208	58	353	98	509	13	209	30	252	18	98	22	138	1	26	6	33
Ozaukee	297	28	175	7	210	11	80	2	93	4	37	1	42	0	14	1	15
Pepin	28	0	11	1	12	0	8	0	8	1	5	0	6	0	3	0	3
Pierce	166	26	19	0	45	9	20	0	29	9	14	0	23	0	9	0	9
Polk	368	39	229	18	286	5	47	4	56	11	36	1	48	0	7	0	7
Portage	429	81	193	6	280	6	108	1	115	15	53	0	68	0	19	0	19
Price	105	8	62	0	70	2	21	0	23	7	10	0	17	0	6	0	6
Racine	1,602	246	683	127	1,056	41	329	51	421	48	192	30	270	0	12	3	15
Richland	70	23	32	0	55	5	14	0	19	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	1
Rock	1,841	204	1,206	7	1,417	22	435	5	462	40	193	0	233	2	30	0	32
Rusk	126	0	93	1	94	0	17	0	17	2	13	0	15	0	7	0	7
Saint Croix	582	32	371	9	412	8	146	2	156	16	35	0	51	0	29	0	29
Sauk	455	32	106	18	156	12	68	8	88	11	50	4	65	0	31	0	31
Sawyer	184	10	66	20	96	1	48	7	56	3	31	2	36	0	8	0	8
Shawano	367	17	191	12	220	3	120	6	129	1	36	1	38	0	7	1	8
Sheboygan	702	41	387	4	432	5	162	5	172	18	80	1	99	2	63	3	68
Taylor	119	27	63	1	91	3	24	1	28	0	12	0	12	0	1	0	1
Trempealeau	234	19	131	4	154	3	60	1	64	15	18	1	34	0	10	0	10
Vernon	244	15	119	1	135	12	80	1	93	1	32	3	36	0	24	0	24
Vilas	184	30	95	19	144	2	32	1	35	3	8	0	11	0	9	0	9
Walworth	592	98	275	5	378	30	170	1	201	18	54	1	73	1	40	0	41
Washburn	86	8	46	0	54	2	16	0	18	4	10	0	14	0	3	1	4
Washington	385	34	209	0	243	4	134	0	138	10	41	2	53	0	13	0	13
Waukesha	804	81	386	8	475	23	194	2	219	54	121	22	197	0	24	0	24

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

County	Total CPS Reports	Neglect				Physical Abuse				Sexual Abuse				Emotional Abuse			
		Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total	Sub.	Unsub.	Not Able to Locate	Total
Waupaca	297	15	110	3	128	2	26	0	28	7	22	2	31	0	10	0	10
Waushara	147	6	57	1	64	0	23	1	24	5	10	3	18	0	5	0	5
Winnebago	1,366	66	213	6	285	26	160	9	195	36	140	4	180	0	10	0	10
Wood	954	56	581	35	672	16	251	4	271	11	79	5	95	0	17	0	17
State Total	42,644	3,419	21,118	885	25,422	831	9,573	240	10,644	1,026	4,234	209	5,469	24	939	24	987

* 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.

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

~ 'Sub.' represents substantiated maltreatment and 'Unsub.' represents unsubstantiated maltreatment. 'Not able to locate' counts are instances where a determination was incomplete as critical sources were unavailable for interview and it was impossible to make a finding.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2016

Appendix J

County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type * 2016

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Adams	7.7%	2.3%	37.1%	0.0%	11.6%
Ashland	34.4%	5.4%	20.0%	0.0%	18.9%
Barron	18.2%	25.0%	10.0%	0.0%	17.6%
Bayfield	22.0%	18.5%	28.6%	0.0%	19.4%
Brown	16.5%	12.4%	18.3%	0.0%	15.7%
Buffalo	9.5%	5.3%	17.6%	0.0%	9.7%
Burnett	21.0%	8.3%	26.9%	0.0%	19.8%
Calumet	17.4%	29.2%	28.6%	0.0%	25.3%
Chippewa	45.4%	15.4%	25.7%	0.0%	37.9%
Clark	18.4%	10.0%	15.4%	0.0%	15.9%
Columbia	3.1%	2.3%	6.3%	0.0%	3.2%
Crawford	22.0%	8.7%	25.0%	0.0%	18.3%
Dane	11.4%	5.5%	20.3%	3.6%	10.9%
Dodge	14.7%	7.2%	14.0%	0.0%	11.5%
Door	7.5%	10.0%	21.7%	7.1%	10.4%
Douglas	11.2%	13.2%	32.5%	0.0%	13.5%
Dunn	23.2%	2.3%	35.3%	7.7%	21.4%
Eau Claire	27.2%	4.8%	28.6%	0.0%	21.8%
Florence	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%
Fond Du Lac	26.8%	9.1%	29.1%	10.0%	23.7%
Forest	11.2%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
Grant	17.7%	8.7%	21.4%	0.0%	14.5%
Green	9.2%	3.8%	6.5%	25.0%	7.9%
Green Lake	8.5%	3.3%	8.7%	0.0%	7.0%
Iowa	8.5%	9.1%	2.9%	0.0%	6.7%
Iron	11.5%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%
Jackson	32.4%	7.0%	20.8%	0.0%	22.3%
Jefferson	30.2%	22.9%	22.4%	0.0%	26.1%
Juneau	15.2%	11.7%	28.0%	21.4%	16.5%
Kenosha	19.0%	7.9%	20.0%	0.0%	15.2%
Kewaunee	0.0%	12.5%	33.3%	0.0%	8.3%
La Crosse	20.1%	9.6%	14.0%	25.0%	16.8%
Lafayette	17.7%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	13.4%
Langlade	41.1%	31.3%	14.3%	0.0%	36.2%
Lincoln	9.0%	8.0%	23.8%	0.0%	10.2%
Manitowoc	24.7%	16.8%	19.4%	0.0%	22.0%

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County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Marathon	47.9%	21.2%	33.8%	0.0%	39.6%
Marinette	45.7%	26.8%	18.2%	33.3%	39.6%
Marquette	11.1%	14.3%	17.6%	0.0%	13.2%
Menominee	5.6%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
Milwaukee	4.9%	6.4%	14.3%	0.5%	6.2%
Monroe	15.8%	7.8%	9.4%	12.0%	12.7%
Oconto	10.2%	8.0%	20.6%	0.0%	10.4%
Oneida	29.5%	27.8%	25.0%	14.3%	28.1%
Outagamie	11.4%	5.2%	13.0%	3.0%	9.7%
Ozaukee	13.3%	11.8%	9.5%	0.0%	11.9%
Pepin	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	3.4%
Pierce	57.8%	31.0%	39.1%	0.0%	41.5%
Polk	13.6%	8.9%	22.9%	0.0%	13.9%
Portage	28.9%	5.2%	22.1%	0.0%	21.2%
Price	11.4%	8.7%	41.2%	0.0%	14.7%
Racine	23.3%	9.7%	17.8%	0.0%	19.0%
Richland	41.8%	26.3%	25.0%	100.0%	38.0%
Rock	14.4%	4.8%	17.2%	6.3%	12.5%
Rusk	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	1.5%
Saint Croix	7.8%	5.1%	31.4%	0.0%	8.6%
Sauk	20.5%	13.6%	16.9%	0.0%	16.2%
Sawyer	10.4%	1.8%	8.3%	0.0%	7.1%
Shawano	7.7%	2.3%	2.6%	0.0%	5.3%
Sheboygan	9.5%	2.9%	18.2%	2.9%	8.6%
Taylor	29.7%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	22.7%
Trempealeau	12.3%	4.7%	44.1%	0.0%	14.1%
Vernon	11.1%	12.9%	2.8%	0.0%	9.7%
Vilas	20.8%	5.7%	27.3%	0.0%	17.6%
Walworth	25.9%	14.9%	24.7%	2.4%	21.2%
Washburn	14.8%	11.1%	28.6%	0.0%	15.6%
Washington	14.0%	2.9%	18.9%	0.0%	10.7%
Waukesha	17.1%	10.5%	27.4%	0.0%	17.3%
Waupaca	11.7%	7.1%	22.6%	0.0%	12.2%
Waushara	9.4%	0.0%	27.8%	0.0%	9.9%
Winnebago	23.2%	13.3%	20.0%	0.0%	19.1%
Wood	8.3%	5.9%	11.6%	0.0%	7.9%
State Total	13.4%	7.8%	18.8%	2.4%	12.5%

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

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Appendix K

Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship, by County * 2016

County	Total CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessment Percent	Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessment Percent
Adams	144	137	95.1%	7	4.9%
Ashland	105	88	83.8%	17	16.2%
Barron	248	239	96.4%	9	3.6%
Bayfield	53	43	81.1%	10	18.9%
Brown	1,188	1,108	93.3%	80	6.7%
Buffalo	62	56	90.3%	6	9.7%
Burnett	129	123	95.3%	6	4.7%
Calumet	105	92	87.6%	13	12.4%
Chippewa	194	187	96.4%	7	3.6%
Clark	74	73	98.6%	1	1.4%
Columbia	297	285	96.0%	12	4.0%
Crawford	57	51	89.5%	6	10.5%
Dane	1,520	1,412	92.9%	108	7.1%
Dodge	285	276	96.8%	9	3.2%
Door	96	87	90.6%	9	9.4%
Douglas	325	320	98.5%	5	1.5%
Dunn	155	136	87.7%	19	12.3%
Eau Claire	398	365	91.7%	33	8.3%
Florence	8	6	75.0%	2	25.0%
Fond Du Lac	554	538	97.1%	16	2.9%
Forest	62	58	93.5%	4	6.5%
Grant	198	184	92.9%	14	7.1%
Green	222	215	96.8%	7	3.2%
Green Lake	81	78	96.3%	3	3.7%
Iowa	98	92	93.9%	6	6.1%
Iron	33	28	84.8%	5	15.2%
Jackson	76	61	80.3%	15	19.7%
Jefferson	252	236	93.7%	16	6.3%
Juneau	149	143	96.0%	6	4.0%
Kenosha	703	657	93.5%	46	6.5%
Kewaunee	15	14	93.3%	1	6.7%
La Crosse	457	436	95.4%	21	4.6%
Lafayette	62	56	90.3%	6	9.7%
Langlade	170	159	93.5%	11	6.5%
Lincoln	119	115	96.6%	4	3.4%
Manitowoc	382	359	94.0%	23	6.0%
Marathon	675	633	93.8%	42	6.2%

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County	Total CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessment Percent	Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessment Percent
Marinette	104	98	94.2%	6	5.8%
Marquette	51	48	94.1%	3	5.9%
Menominee	79	67	84.8%	12	15.2%
Milwaukee	6,905	6,319	91.5%	586	8.5%
Monroe	309	287	92.9%	22	7.1%
Oconto	172	160	93.0%	12	7.0%
Oneida	133	127	95.5%	6	4.5%
Outagamie	727	684	94.1%	43	5.9%
Ozaukee	182	176	96.7%	6	3.3%
Pepin	18	16	88.9%	2	11.1%
Pierce	103	99	96.1%	4	3.9%
Polk	214	204	95.3%	10	4.7%
Portage	272	266	97.8%	6	2.2%
Price	66	56	84.8%	10	15.2%
Racine	927	845	91.2%	82	8.8%
Richland	43	43	100.0%	0	0.0%
Rock	1,090	1,021	93.7%	69	6.3%
Rusk	77	73	94.8%	4	5.2%
Saint Croix	352	341	96.9%	11	3.1%
Sauk	262	247	94.3%	15	5.7%
Sawyer	129	112	86.8%	17	13.2%
Shawano	232	211	90.9%	21	9.1%
Sheboygan	438	419	95.7%	19	4.3%
Taylor	72	66	91.7%	6	8.3%
Trempealeau	149	139	93.3%	10	6.7%
Vernon	130	126	96.9%	4	3.1%
Vilas	100	97	97.0%	3	3.0%
Walworth	381	358	94.0%	23	6.0%
Washburn	50	44	88.0%	6	12.0%
Washington	259	249	96.1%	10	3.9%
Waukesha	548	450	82.1%	98	17.9%
Waupaca	185	177	95.7%	8	4.3%
Waushara	86	80	93.0%	6	7.0%
Winnebago	802	741	92.4%	61	7.6%
Wood	541	516	95.4%	25	4.6%
State Total	25,930	24,100	92.9%	1,830	7.1%

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

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Appendix L

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, by County * 2016

County	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Number of 'Safe' Safety Decisions	Number of 'Unsafe' Safety Decisions	Percent of Safety Decisions found to be 'Unsafe'
Adams	137	131	6	4.4%
Ashland	88	81	7	8.0%
Barron	239	180	59	24.7%
Bayfield	43	37	6	14.0%
Brown	1,108	995	113	10.2%
Buffalo	56	47	9	16.1%
Burnett	123	116	7	5.7%
Calumet	92	81	11	12.0%
Chippewa	187	128	59	31.6%
Clark	73	65	8	11.0%
Columbia	285	273	12	4.2%
Crawford	51	45	6	11.8%
Dane	1,412	1,328	84	5.9%
Dodge	276	239	37	13.4%
Door	87	77	10	11.5%
Douglas	320	288	32	10.0%
Dunn	136	105	31	22.8%
Eau Claire	365	315	50	13.7%
Florence	6	6	0	0.0%
Fond Du Lac	538	459	79	14.7%
Forest	58	53	5	8.6%
Grant	184	174	10	5.4%
Green	215	199	16	7.4%
Green Lake	78	71	7	9.0%
Iowa	92	87	5	5.4%
Iron	28	24	4	14.3%
Jackson	61	48	13	21.3%
Jefferson	236	211	25	10.6%
Juneau	143	122	21	14.7%
Kenosha*	657	205	22	3.3%
Kewaunee	14	13	1	7.1%
La Crosse	436	372	64	14.7%
Lafayette	56	52	4	7.1%
Langlade	159	139	20	12.6%
Lincoln	115	105	10	8.7%
Manitowoc	359	296	63	17.5%
Marathon	633	536	97	15.3%

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County	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Number of 'Safe' Safety Decisions	Number of 'Unsafe' Safety Decisions	Percent of Safety Decisions found to be 'Unsafe'
Marinette	98	73	25	25.5%
Marquette	48	44	4	8.3%
Menominee	67	62	5	7.5%
Milwaukee*	6,319	5,681	637	10.1%
Monroe	287	261	26	9.1%
Oconto	160	132	28	17.5%
Oneida	127	104	23	18.1%
Outagamie	684	612	72	10.5%
Ozaukee	176	147	29	16.5%
Pepin	16	16	0	0.0%
Pierce	99	78	21	21.2%
Polk	204	183	21	10.3%
Portage	266	216	50	18.8%
Price	56	48	8	14.3%
Racine*	845	731	113	13.4%
Richland	43	35	8	18.6%
Rock	1,021	929	92	9.0%
Rusk	73	68	5	6.8%
Saint Croix	341	314	27	7.9%
Sauk	247	227	20	8.1%
Sawyer	112	105	7	6.3%
Shawano	211	195	16	7.6%
Sheboygan	419	362	57	13.6%
Taylor	66	53	13	19.7%
Trempealeau	139	129	10	7.2%
Vernon	126	113	13	10.3%
Vilas	97	83	14	14.4%
Walworth	358	319	39	10.9%
Washburn	44	34	10	22.7%
Washington	249	202	47	18.9%
Waukesha*	450	344	36	8.0%
Waupaca	177	163	14	7.9%
Waushara	80	74	6	7.5%
Winnebago	741	646	95	12.8%
Wood	516	477	39	7.6%
State Total	24,100	20,957	2,641	11.0%

* There were 502 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).

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Appendix M - Where to Report Child Maltreatment

To report a case of child abuse or neglect, please contact the county or tribe where the child or child's family lives. If the agency is not known, contact the closest county. The following website lists 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.

Please also refer to <https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/reportabuse>