



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report

Annual Report for Calendar Year 2015
to the Governor and Legislature
s. 48.981(9), Wis. Stats.

This report is available on the Internet at
<https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/files/cwportal/reports/pdf/can.pdf>

Released December 2016

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

Table of Contents

Letter from the Administrator

Executive Summary	1.1
Introduction	1.2
Structure of Child Protective Services in Wisconsin	1.2
Child Abuse and Neglect Definitions	1.2
Overview of the Child Protective Services Process	1.4
Alternative Response	1.4
Key Terms.....	1.5
Child Protective Services Process	2.1
Child Protective Services - Access.....	2.1
Child Protective Services - Initial Assessment.....	2.3
Reporters	3.1
Reporter's Relationship to Alleged Child Victim	3.1
Reporter's Allegations and Subsequent Findings	3.4
Victims	4.1
Characteristics of Maltreated Children.....	4.1
Gender	4.1
Age	4.2
Race and Ethnicity	4.5
Fatalities	4.6
Profile of Child Fatalities due to Substantiated Maltreatment	5.1
Abusive Head Trauma and Impacted Babies	6.1
Maltreaters	7.1
Characteristics of Maltreaters.....	7.1
Gender.....	7.1
Age.....	7.2
Race and Ethnicity	7.2
Substantiated Allegations	7.4
Relationship to Victim.....	7.4
Services to Families	8.1
Safety Decisions and Services.....	8.1
CPS Removals of Children to an Out-of-Home Placement	8.3
Initial Assessment Disposition.....	8.6
Federal Performance Standards	9.1

Table of Contents

Appendix A	
Child Maltreatment Related Statutes	10.1
Appendix B	
Unborn Child Abuse	11.1
Appendix C	
An Overview of the CPS Process	12.1
Appendix D	
Data Collection and Interpretation	13.1
Appendix E	
Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County	14.1
Appendix F	
CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County	15.1
Appendix G	
County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates	16.1
Appendix H	
Child Victimization Rate by County	17.1
Appendix I	
Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding by County	18.1
Appendix J	
County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type	19.1
Appendix K	
Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship by County	20.1
Appendix L	
Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments by County	21.1
Appendix M	
Where to Report Child Maltreatment	22.1

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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



Fredi-Ellen Bove

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Executive Summary

In calendar year 2015, county Child Protective Services (CPS) agencies and the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services (DMCPS) received a total of 76,442 referrals from reporters alleging maltreatment of children. Educational personnel, legal / law enforcement, and social service workers accounted for the largest sources of CPS reports. A total of 27,316 of these CPS reports, or 35.7 percent, were screened-in by CPS agencies for further assessment. These screened-in reports could involve multiple children within each report, and together they accounted for 25,878 CPS Initial Assessments of families. At the child-level, there were 42,455 CPS maltreatment reports involving 35,266 alleged child victims and 48,348 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 2015, followed by physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional damage/abuse. Of the 42,455 CPS maltreatment reports, 5,278 were substantiated allegations of maltreatment, representing 12.0 percent of the total. The maltreatment allegation types accounting for the most substantiated findings during calendar year 2015 was neglect.

Child Victims

There were 4,697 unique child victims of maltreatment in 2015. 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 3.6 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 2015, 24 children died from substantiated maltreatment.

Maltreaters

Roughly equal numbers of males and females were maltreaters in 2015. 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 85.3 percent of the substantiated maltreatment.

CPS Services

Of the families involved in CPS Initial Assessments during calendar year 2015, 14.0 percent of families received services from the CPS agency and 17.9 percent were referred by the CPS agency to a community resource. During 2015, 3,162 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 purpose of the CPS system is to identify and alter family conditions that make children unsafe or place them at risk for maltreatment. Services provided by CPS agencies include receiving reports of alleged child maltreatment assessing these reports as needed, implementing plans to keep children safe, and coordinating services for children and families where maltreatment has occurred or children are assessed to be unsafe.

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 2015 regarding reports of child maltreatment in Wisconsin. This report has been compiled by the Department of Children and Families to assist state policymakers, service providers and the public in understanding and effectively responding to trends in child maltreatment.

Structure of Child Protective Services in Wisconsin

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

Child Abuse and Neglect Definitions

State laws define child abuse and neglect. These definitions provide the basis for persons to report suspected child maltreatment and guide county agencies in their response. Throughout this report, the terms 'child maltreatment' and 'child abuse and/or neglect' have the same meaning and can be used interchangeably. Refer to Appendix A for a list of Wisconsin's child maltreatment related statutes. State laws and policies concerning child maltreatment pertain to children 17 years of age and younger, unless otherwise specified. Child maltreatment is generally divided into four basic types: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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 order 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.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Overview of the Child Protective Services Process

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

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

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

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

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

Alternative Response

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

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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 alternative response implementation, in the following counties in 2015 : Barron, Brown, Chippewa, Dodge, Douglas, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Langlade, Marathon, Outagamie, Pierce, 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 reports of alleged child maltreatment. A CPS Initial Assessment is completed in order to: assess and analyze present and impending danger threats to child safety; take action, when necessary to control threats to child safety; determine the need for CPS Ongoing Services (court-ordered or voluntary); determine whether maltreatment occurred; and assist families in identifying useful community resources. The term CPS Initial Assessment includes the CPS investigation process as defined in s. 48.981(3)(c), Wis. Stats.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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 2015, CPS agencies received a total of 76,442 referrals; 49,126 of these were screened-out and 27,316 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 2015. Appendix E also shows screening decisions made on non-CPS reports (service referrals) by county.

Table 1

**Total Wisconsin CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions
2015**

Number of Referrals	Screened-out Referrals	Percent Screened-out	Screened-in Referrals	Percent Screened-in
76,442	49,126	64.3%	27,316	35.7%

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 (27,316) is smaller than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (42,455) 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 2015. Out of a population of 1,000 Wisconsin children, approximately 32.8 children were involved in a report of alleged maltreatment in 2015. Appendix F lists the total number of CPS reports and CPS reports per 1,000 children by county during 2015.

Table 2

**CPS Maltreatment Reports per 1,000 Wisconsin Children * ^
2015**

Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Screened-in Referrals	Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Children
1,294,626	27,316	42,455	32.8

* There are 35,266 unique children included in these 42,455 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 2015 Easy Access Population Profile

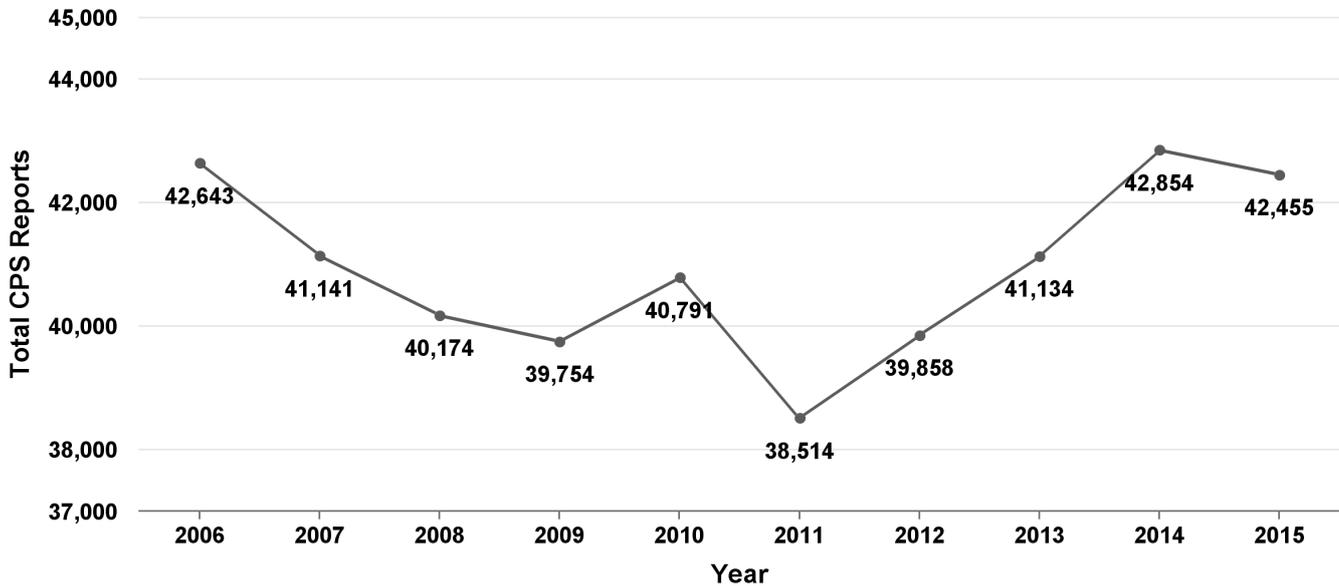
https://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Below, Figure 1 displays the total number of CPS maltreatment reports received by CPS agencies from 2006 through 2015. The number of CPS maltreatment reports has fluctuated between 38,514 and 42,854 reports over this time period. Overall there was a 0.4 percent decline in CPS maltreatment reports over the past ten years. The CPS maltreatment report rate over the past five years, however, has increased by 10.2 percent.

Figure 1

Total Wisconsin CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions * 2006-2015



* Historic data displayed in this chart will be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect reports due to the different method of collecting and presenting the data.

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.

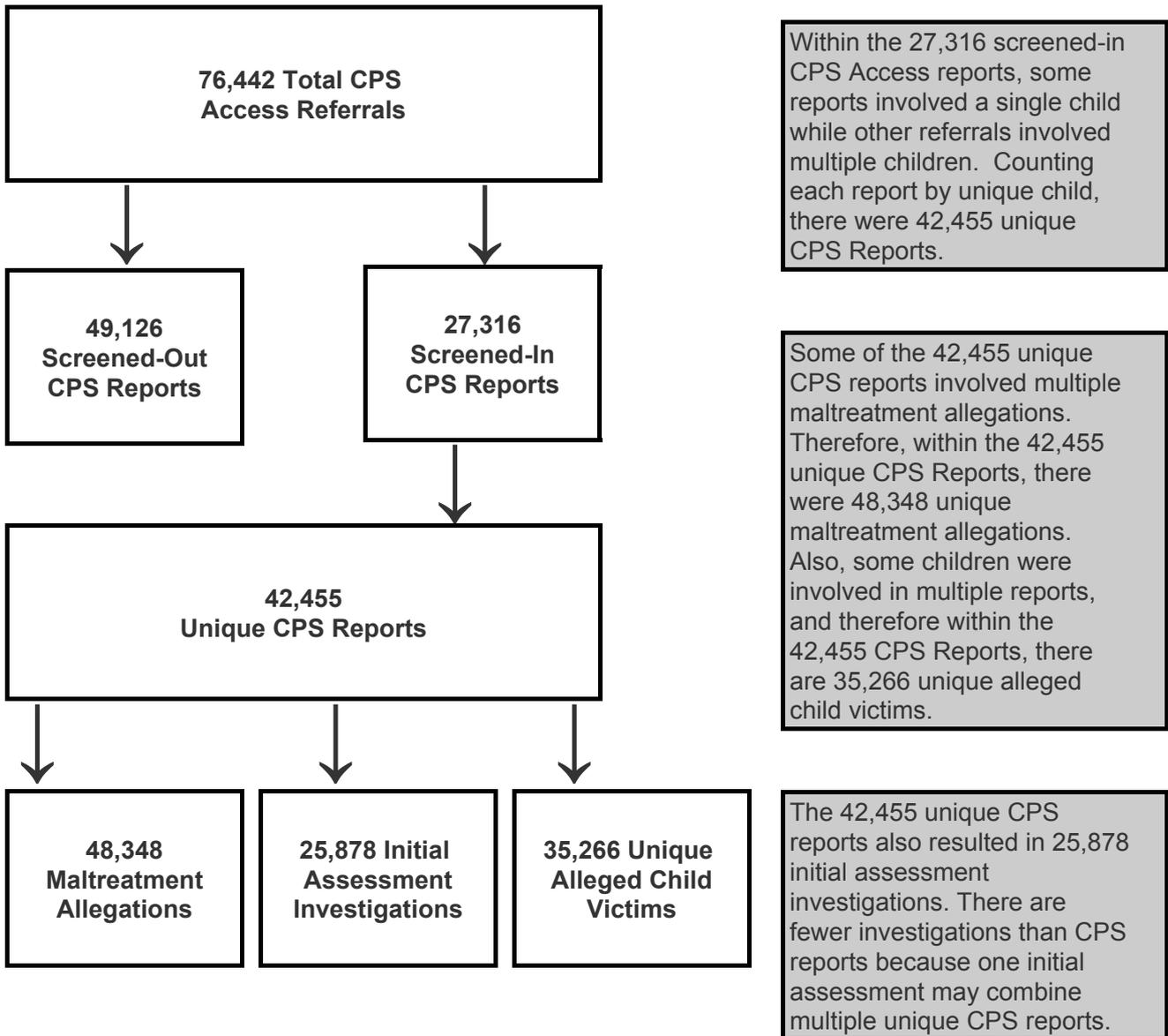
During the CPS Initial Assessment, the CPS agency must also assess whether the child or children in the home are in danger of child maltreatment. If the child or children are unsafe, regardless of whether there is a substantiation decision, the CPS agency must create a safety plan to control identified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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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
2015**



As seen in Figure 2, the number of CPS Initial Assessments (25,878) is less than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (42,455) 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 (48,348) than children listed in maltreatment reports (35,266) and CPS Initial Assessments (25,878) 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.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Table 3, below, shows the statewide maltreatment substantiation rate for calendar year 2015 was 12 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 2015 by the total number of traditional response maltreatment allegations. Appendix G shows the substantiation rate by county for 2015.

Table 3

Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rate * 2015

Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	Number of Maltreatment Allegations *	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
42,455	43,907	5,278	12.0%

* The total number of maltreatment findings presented does not include the 4,441 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 2015. 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 4,697 substantiated child victims, 497 children were victims of two or more substantiated instances of maltreatment. Appendix H shows the child victimization rate for calendar year 2015, by county.

Table 4

Wisconsin Unique Child Victimization Rate * 2015

Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Unique Child Victims	CPS Reports per 1,000 Children
1,294,626	4,697	3.6

* Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2015 Easy Access Population Profile

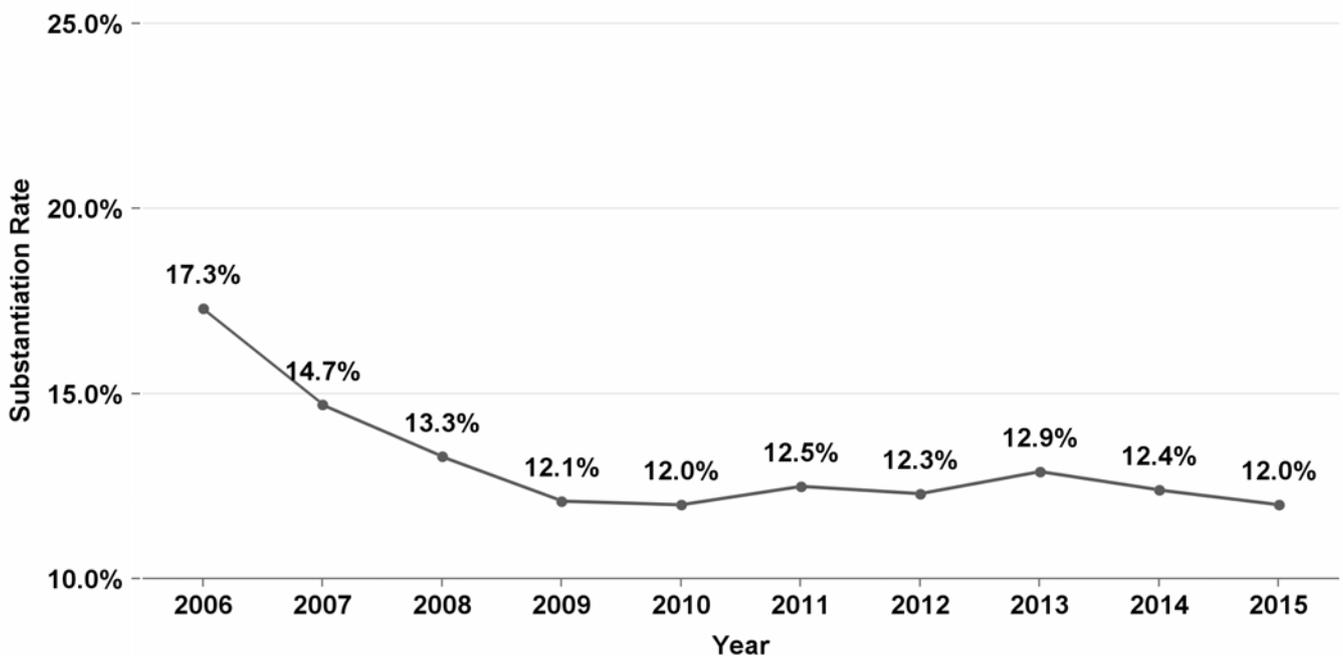
https://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Figure 3, below, depicts the maltreatment substantiation rates in Wisconsin from 2006 through 2015. Here we see that there was a 6.3 percent 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 2006.

Figure 3

Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rates * 2006-2015



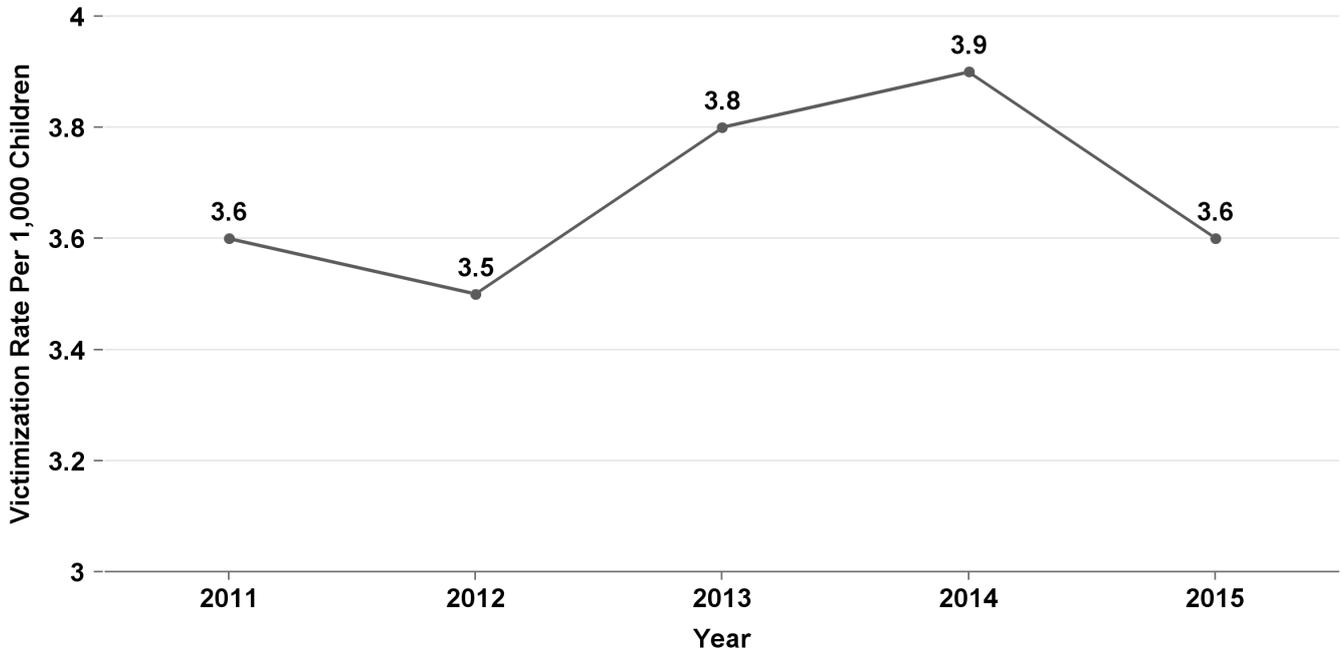
* Please note the substantiation rate calculation was revised and thus 2015 figures are not directly comparable to previously published Child Abuse and Neglect reports due to the different method of collecting and presenting the data.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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 *
2011-2015**



* Historic data displayed in this chart will be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect reports due to the different method of collecting and presenting the data.

Table 5, below, examines maltreatment allegations by maltreatment type (neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse) and maltreatment finding for 2015. 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 *
2015**

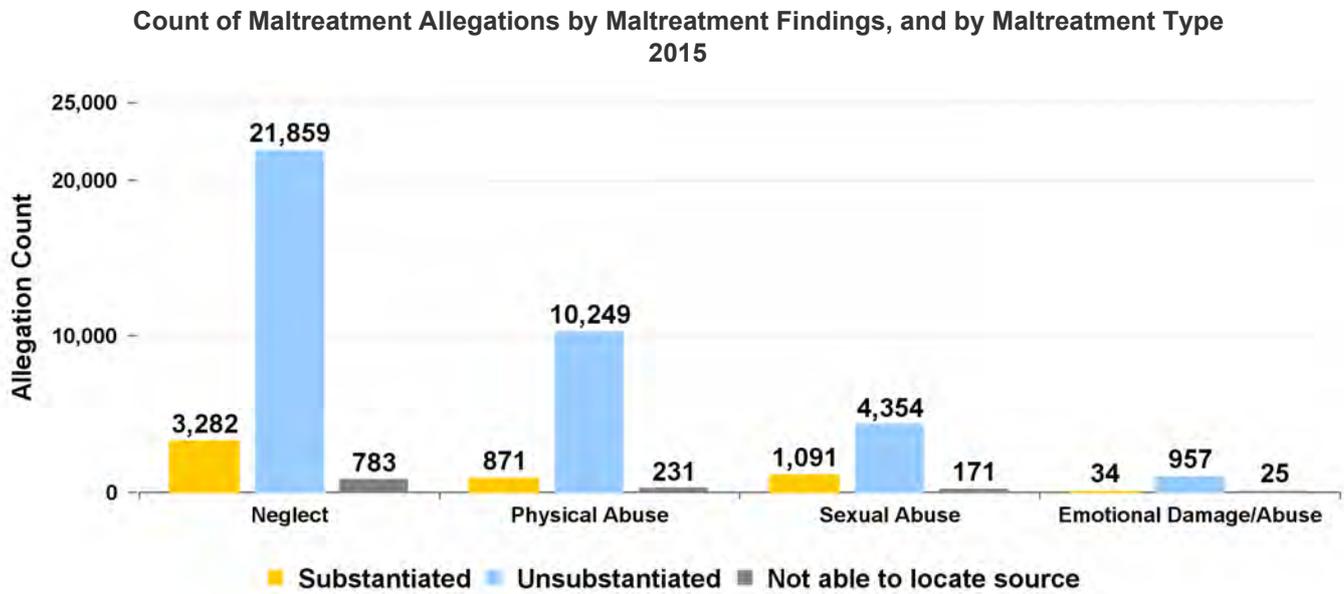
Maltreatment Type	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Not able to locate source	Total
Neglect	3,282	21,859	783	25,924
Physical Abuse	871	10,249	231	11,351
Sexual Abuse	1,091	4,354	171	5,616
Emotional Damage/Abuse	34	957	25	1,016
Total	5,278	37,419	1,210	43,907

* The total number of maltreatment findings presented above does not include the 4,441 maltreatment findings of 'services needed' and 'services not needed' associated with alternative response assessments.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

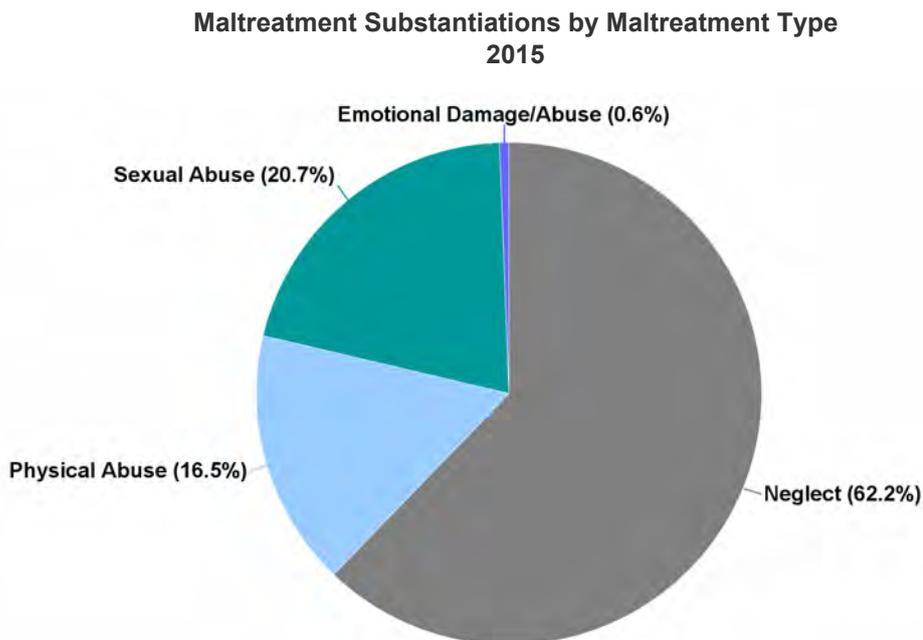
Figure 5, below, displays the maltreatment allegation findings from all CPS Initial Assessments by maltreatment type for calendar year 2015. The figure displays the maltreatment types with the most to least allegations from left to right. Thus, neglect is the most alleged type of maltreatment, followed 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 20.7 percent and 16.5 percent of substantiations, respectively. Emotional abuse accounts for less than one percent of all substantiations.

Figure 6



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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 (871) by the total number of physical abuse allegations (11,351). Appendix J shows the substantiation percent within maltreatment type by county for 2015.

Table 6

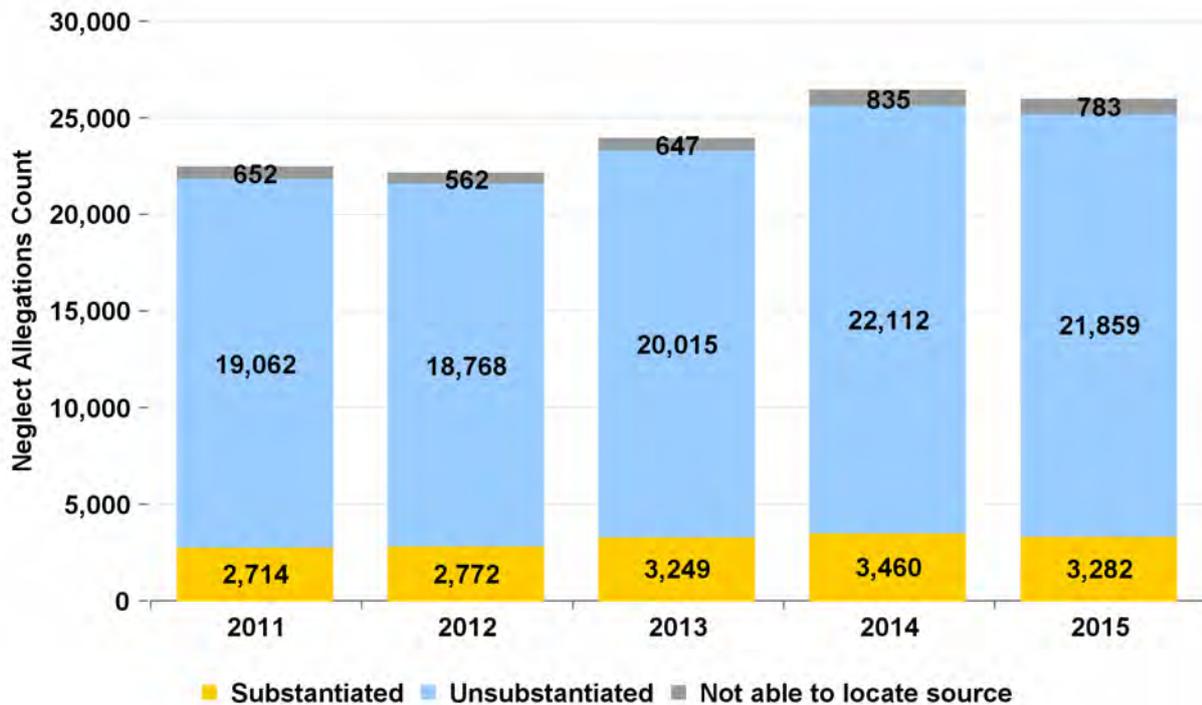
**Wisconsin Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type
2015**

Neglect Substantiation Rate	Physical Abuse Substantiation Rate	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Rate	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Rate
12.7%	7.7%	19.4%	3.3%

Figures 7 through Figure 10, below, depict the maltreatment findings for each maltreatment type for 2011 through 2015. Overall, Figure 7 displays that neglect allegations increased 15.6 percent across this timespan, while neglect substantiations increased 20.9 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 *
2011-2015**



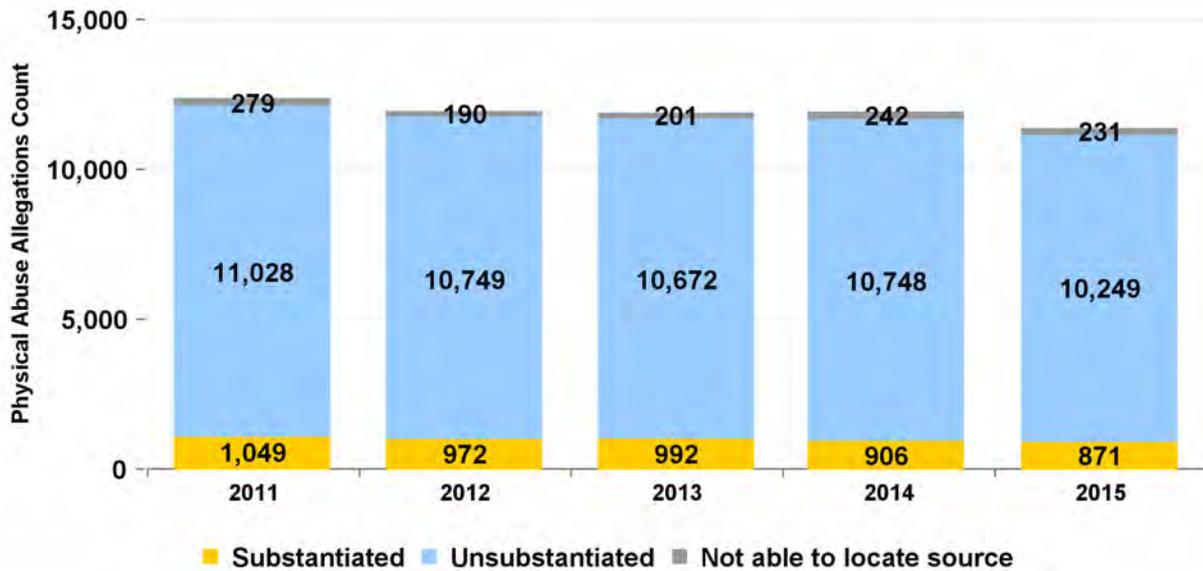
* Historic data displayed in this chart will be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect reports due to the different method of collecting and presenting the data.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Figure 8 shows the physical abuse allegation findings from 2011 through 2015. The number of physical abuse allegations decreased by 8.1 percent, while over the same time period the physical abuse substantiations have decreased by 17 percent.

Figure 8

Physical Abuse Allegation Findings * 2011-2015

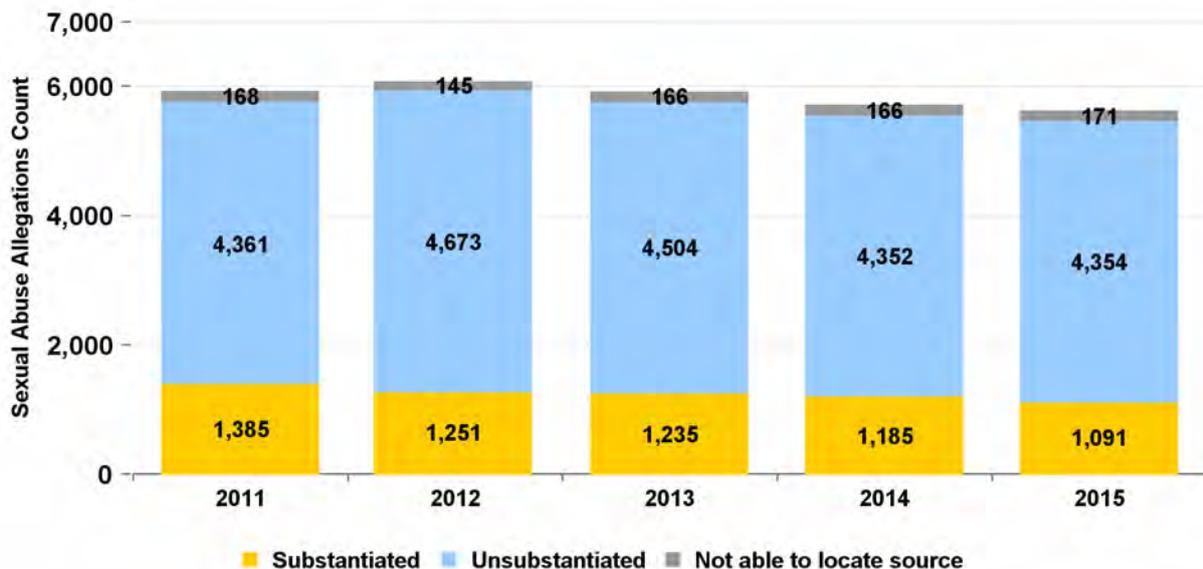


* Historic data displayed in this chart will be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect reports due to the different method of collecting and presenting the data.

Figure 9 displays the sexual abuse allegation findings from 2011 through 2015. Over this timespan, sexual abuse allegations have decreased 5 percent while sexual abuse substantiations have decreased by 21.2 percent overall.

Figure 9

Sexual Abuse Allegation Findings * 2011-2015



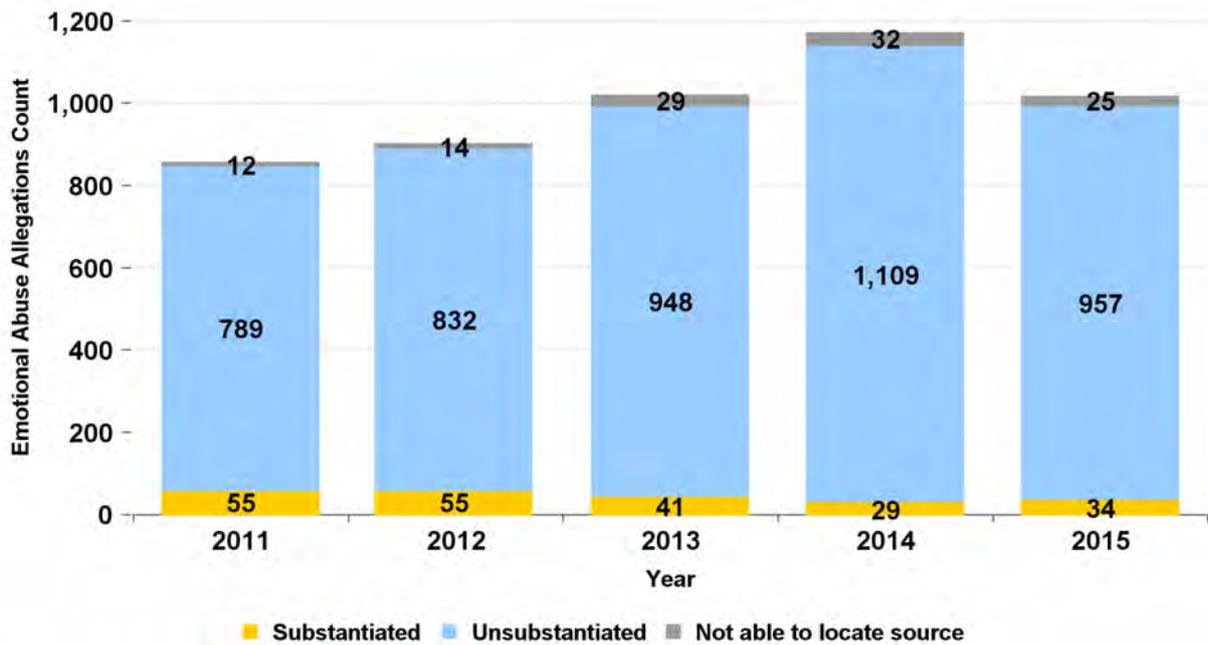
* Historic data displayed in this chart will be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect reports due to the different method of collecting and presenting the data.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Figure 10 displays the emotional abuse allegation findings from 2011 through 2015. Over this timespan, emotional abuse allegations have increased 18.7 percent while emotional abuse substantiations have declined by 38.2 percent overall.

Figure 10

Emotional Abuse Allegation Findings * 2011-2015



* Historic data displayed in this chart will be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect reports due to the different method of collecting and presenting the data.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Reporters

Reporters are persons who contact CPS agencies with information regarding alleged maltreatment of a child. This section reflects data on the reporters who made the reports received by CPS agencies through both screened-in and screened-out referrals during calendar year 2015.

Reporter's Relationship to Alleged Child Victim

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

<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 2015. 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 *
2015**

Reporter	Count of Referrals	Percent of Total Referrals
Educational Personnel	14,371	18.8%
Legal / Law Enforcement	13,254	17.3%
Social Service Worker	10,086	13.2%
Parent of Child Victim	7,197	9.4%
Mental Health Professional	5,873	7.7%
Not Documented	4,892	6.4%
Other	4,886	6.4%
Relative	4,534	5.9%
Medical Personnel	4,244	5.6%
Anonymous	2,968	3.9%
Neighbor/Friend	2,424	3.2%
Child Care Provider	889	1.2%
Other Caregiver of Child Victim	566	0.7%
Child Victim	242	0.3%
Maltreater	16	0.0%
TOTAL	76,442	100.00%

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Below, Table 8 shows the types of maltreatment allegations that were screened-in for a CPS Initial Assessment by reporter type. The number of allegations (48,348) exceeds the total number of screened-in referrals (27,316) because each referral may document more than one allegation of maltreatment per child, and each referral may also document multiple children. The reporters are listed in descending order, from the reporters who made the most maltreatment allegations to those who made the least maltreatment allegations.

Table 8

**Total Maltreatment Allegations by Reporter's Relationship to the Alleged Child Victim *
2015**

Mandated Reporter	Reporter Category	Maltreatment Allegation Type				
		Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	TOTAL
Yes	Legal / Law Enforcement	6,926	1,937	1,311	202	10,376
Yes	Educational Personnel	2,906	3,477	705	206	7,294
Yes	Social Service Worker	3,920	1,651	836	124	6,531
No	Relative	2,861	600	246	119	3,826
No	Parent of Child Victim	2,179	870	501	120	3,670
No	Other	2,147	687	347	68	3,249
No	Not Documented	1,781	604	331	56	2,772
Yes	Mental Health Professional	1,044	773	724	141	2,682
No	Anonymous	1,784	394	116	55	2,349
Yes	Medical Personnel	1,266	666	354	34	2,320
No	Neighbor/Friend	1,819	349	114	31	2,313
Yes	Child Care Provider	149	204	49	5	407
No	Other Caregiver of Child Victim	226	74	77	8	385
No	Child Victim	78	67	20	8	173
No	Maltreater	0	1	0	0	1
	TOTAL	29,086	12,354	5,731	1,177	48,348

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

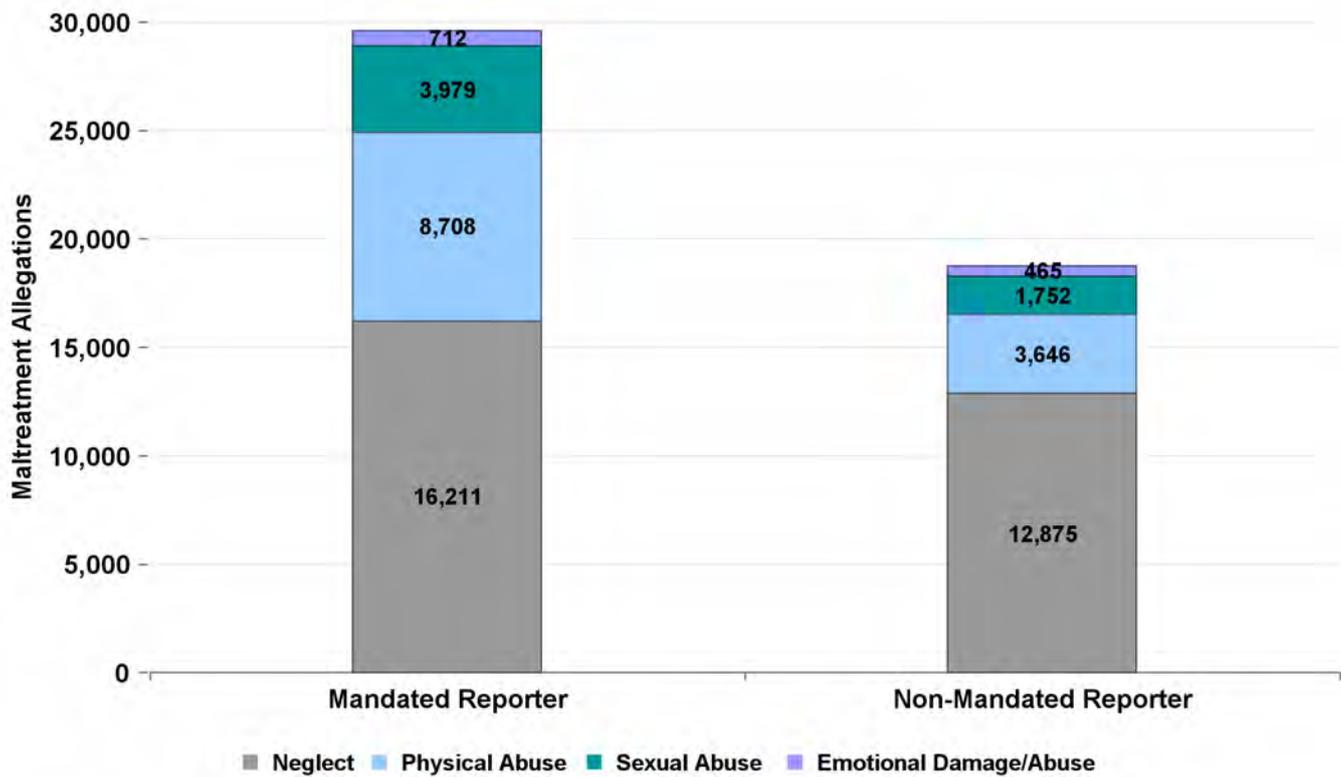
Figure 11, below, shows total screened in maltreatment allegations made by mandated versus non-mandated reporters by the maltreatment type alleged. Mandated reporters include legal/law enforcement personnel, educational personnel, social service workers, mental health workers, medical personnel, and 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-reporters in the number of maltreatment allegations across each type of maltreatment. Mandated reporters made a total of 29,610 maltreatment allegations in 2015 as compared to the 18,738 maltreatment allegations made by non-mandated reporters.

Figure 11

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters
2015



Reporter's Allegations and Subsequent Findings

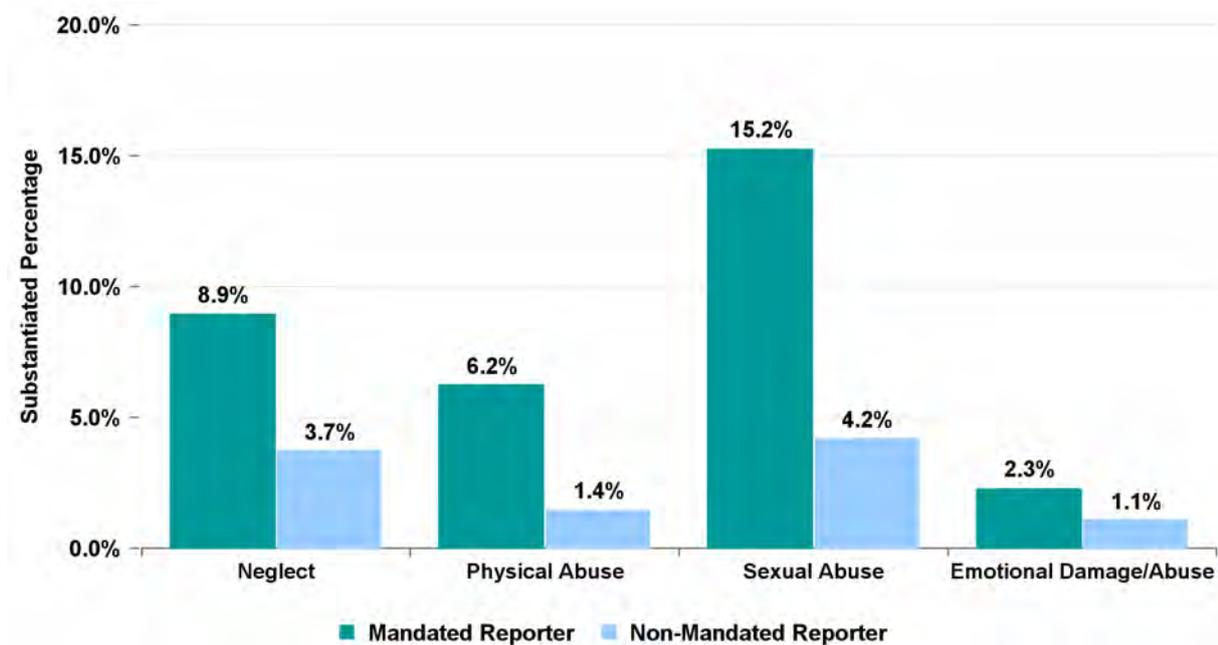
This section examines screened-in maltreatment allegations reporters made during calendar year 2015 which were found through CPS Initial Assessment to be substantiated instances of child maltreatment.

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
2015



Victims

A child is considered a maltreatment victim when the CPS agency identifies that at least one maltreatment allegation was found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment. Therefore, if a child is a victim of substantiated neglect and physical abuse in the same CPS Initial Assessment, he/she is counted as a victim once. Likewise, if the same child was involved in two or more CPS Initial Assessments (for example, one in January and one in October), in which he/she had at least one substantiated maltreatment allegation, the child is counted only once for the state rate but may factor into the abuse victimization rates of multiple counties. Based on this method, there were 4,697 victims of substantiated maltreatment in 2015.

Characteristics of Maltreated Children

Gender

Figure 13, below, displays the calendar year 2015 victims by gender. In Wisconsin in 2015, 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
2015

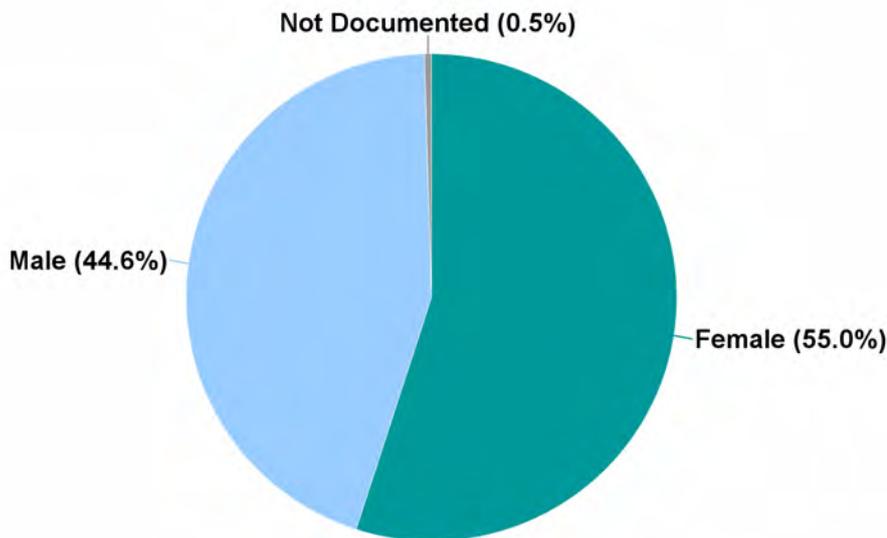


Table 9, below, displays the child victimization rate by gender for calendar year 2015. The victimization rate by gender is calculated by dividing the number of unique female and male victims in 2015 by the respective Wisconsin female and male child population (ages 0-17). In 2015, females comprised a disproportionate share of the victims given their number in the Wisconsin child population.

Table 9

Child Victimization Rate by Gender * ^
2015

Gender	Child Population (0-17 Years Old)	Count of Victims	Child Victim per 1,000 Children
Female	632,331	2,582	4.1
Male	662,295	2,093	3.2
Total	1,294,626	4,697	3.6

* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2015 Easy Access Population Profile

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

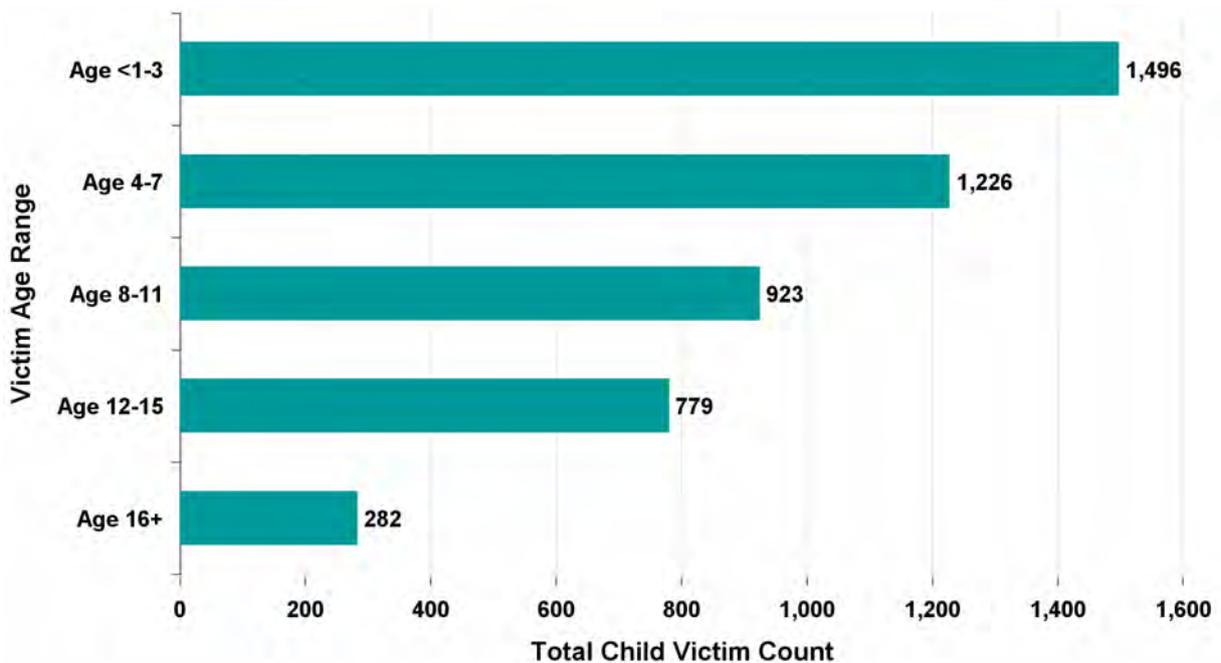
^ 22 victims are missing from the victim counts as their gender was not reported

Age

Figure 14, below, displays the count of victims by age range for calendar year 2015. In 2015, the <1-3 age group accounted for the largest number of victims and 57.8 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 *
2015



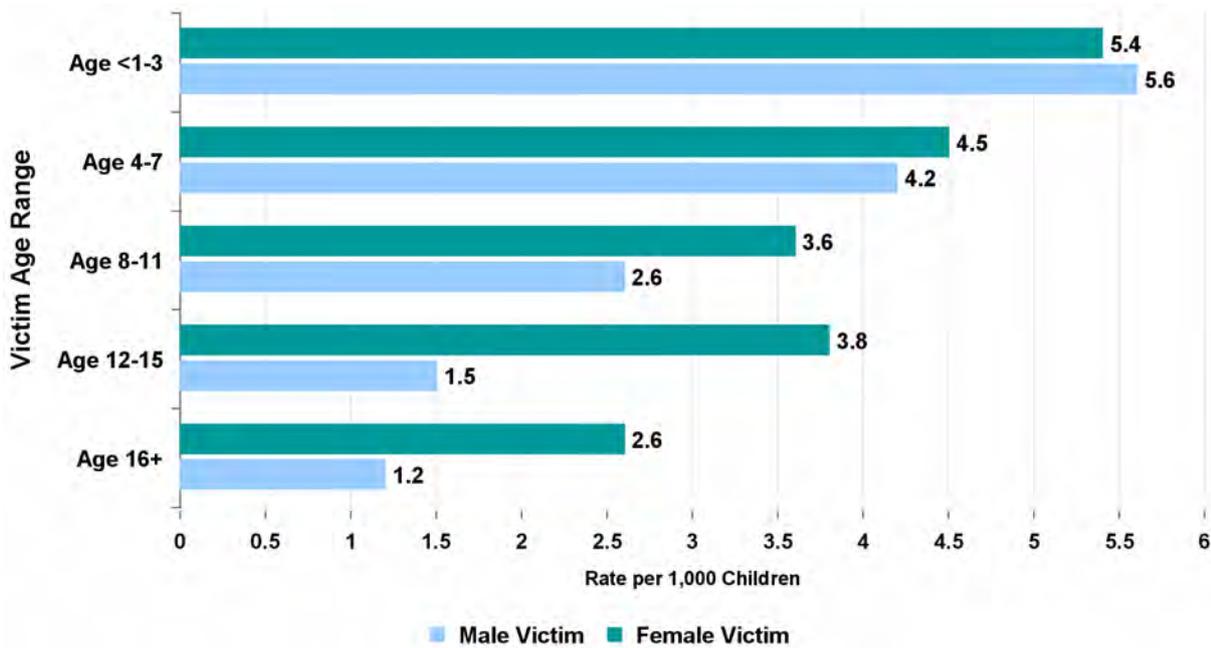
* The total number of children included in this chart is slightly larger than the number of unique victims in Table 9 as some children were maltreated multiple times throughout the year, and belong in two age groups.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Figure 15, below, displays the child maltreatment victimization rate by age and gender for calendar year 2015. This victimization rate is calculated by dividing the number of 2015 unique child victims of each gender and age group by the respective number of children in the state's population of the same gender and age group. In the younger age groups, males and females are victimized at similar rates. As children age, the victimization rate drops for both groups, but the female victimization rate remained higher than the male victimization rate for the older four age groups.

Figure 15

Child Maltreatment Victimization Rate by Age and Gender * 2015



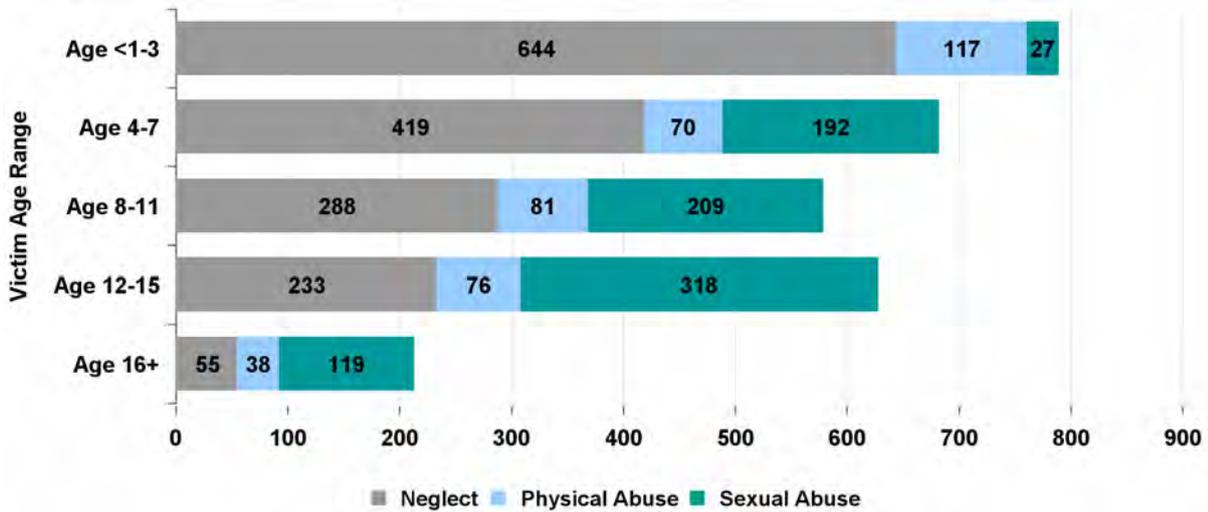
* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2015 Easy Access Population Profile

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

To understand why the female victimization rates remain higher in general than the male victimization rates, please refer to Figure 16 and 17 below. Figure 16 displays the number of substantiated maltreatment allegations, by victim age range, for female victims. Figure 17 provides the same information for male victims. The 2,584 female victims with documented ages experienced 2,904 maltreatment substantiations, while the 2,094 male victims with documented ages experienced 2,351 maltreatment substantiations. In comparing Figure 16 and 17, a greater rate of female victimization among the three older age ranges is due to females experiencing greater instances of substantiated sexual abuse than their male counterparts. Statewide, this is especially true within the 12-15 age range. A comparison of these figures also show that young males tend to experience greater physical abuse than their female counterparts. Neglect declines with age for both males and females.

Figure 16

Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Female Victims * ^
2015

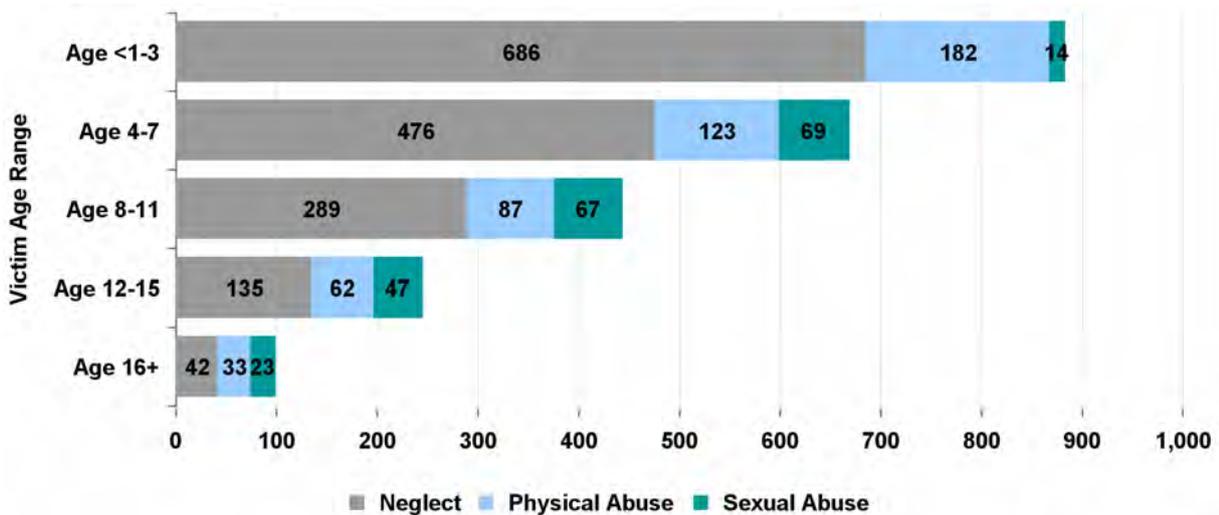


* There were 18 instances of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of 2 instances in <1-3 year olds, 2 instances in 4-7 year olds, 6 instances in 8-11 year olds, 6 instances in 12-15 year olds, and 2 instances in 16+ year olds.

^ Figure 16 does not include the 23 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented gender and/or age values.

Figure 17

Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Male Victim * ^
2015



* There were 16 instances of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of 1 instance in <1-3 year olds, 3 instances in 4-7 year olds, 8 instances in 8-11 year olds, 4 instances in 12-15 year olds.

^ Figure 17 does not include the 23 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented gender and/or age values.

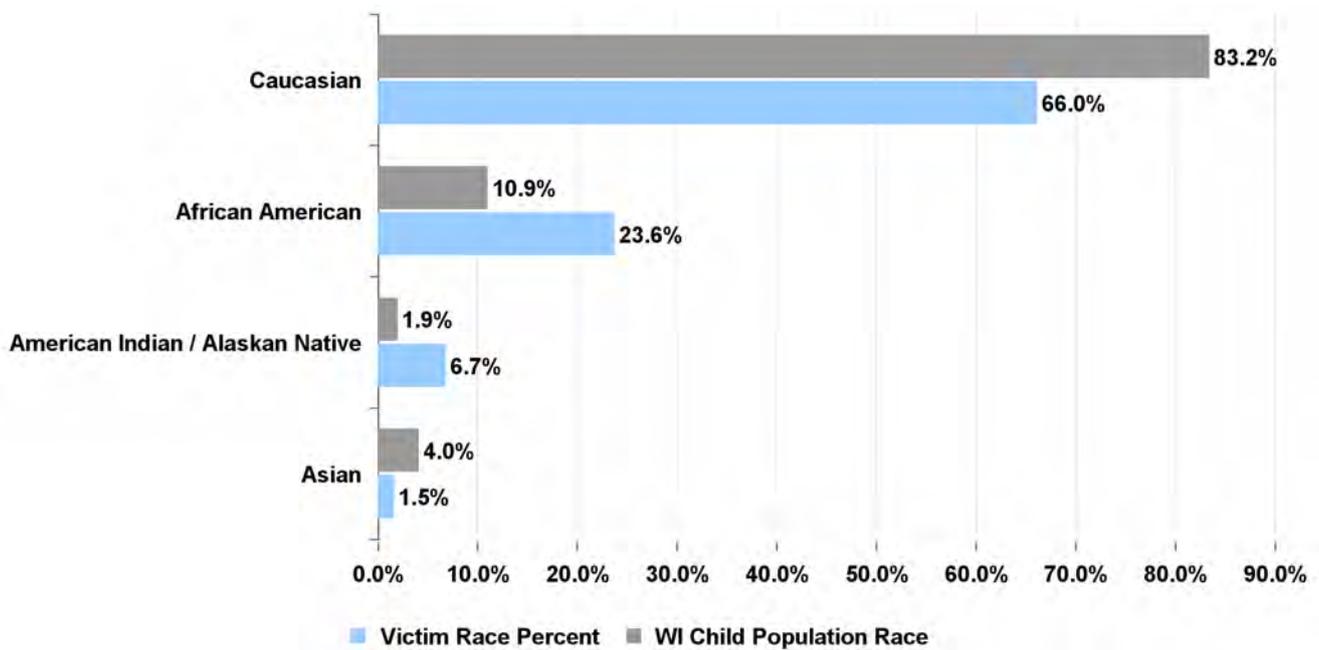
Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Race and Ethnicity

Figure 18, below, displays the percentage of unique victims by race for calendar year 2015, 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 * ^
2015



* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2015 Easy Access Population Profile

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

^ The 92 victims (2.0 percent) who are identified as 'unable to determine' or 'not documented' are not included in the chart above. Likewise the 7 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander victims are also not depicted above.

Of the 4,697 unique child maltreatment victims, 3,969 victims (84.5 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 517 victims (11 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and for 211 victims (4.5 percent) the ethnicity was unknown or not documented. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

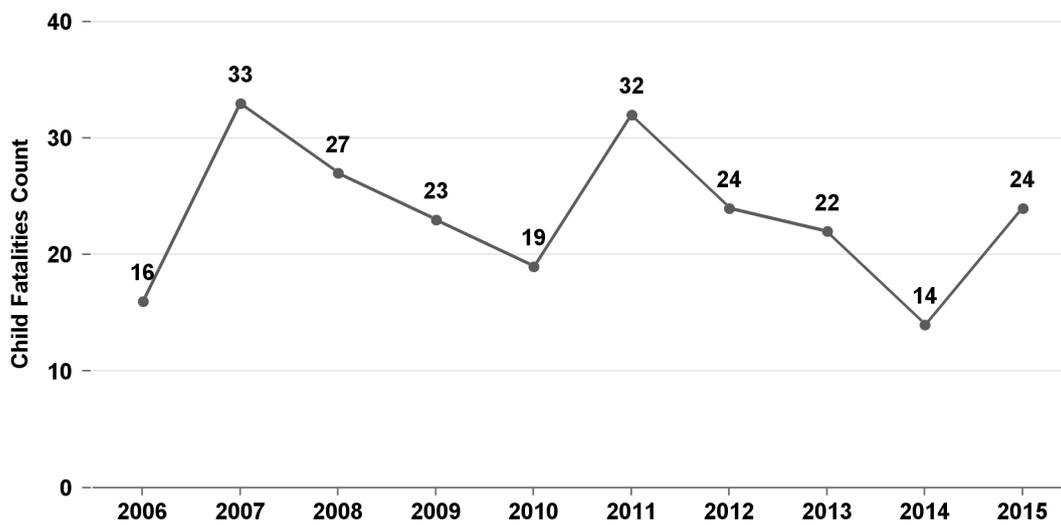
Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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 2015, county CPS agencies and the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services reported 24 substantiated cases of a child having died from maltreatment. Figure 19, below, shows the count of child fatalities substantiated due to maltreatment from 2006-2015.

Figure 19

Count of Child Fatalities Substantiated as Maltreatment *
2006-2015

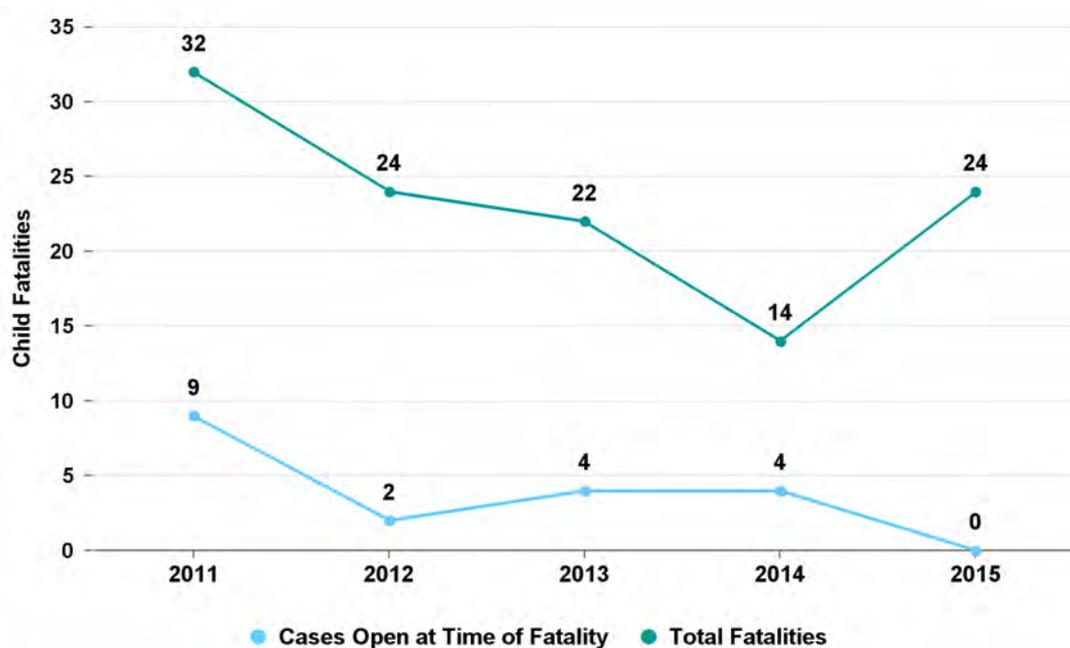


* Please note that as compared to the 2014 Child Abuse and Neglect Report, the child fatality figure in 2014 increased by one child due to late reporting of the fatality to the county agency.

Figure 20, below, shows the five year trend of total child fatalities and compares this number with the number of children who were receiving CPS services at the time of their death. As seen here, no child was in an open case receiving child protective services at the time of their death.

Figure 20

Child Fatalities Open for Investigation at Time of Fatality and Total Fatality Comparison 2011-2015



A review of the cases reported by CPS agencies of a child having died from maltreatment during the past five years (2011-2015) 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 2015, 83.3 percent of the deaths were children age three or under and 54.2 percent of the deaths were children under age one.

The majority of maltreaters substantiated for the child's death in 2015 were the biological parent, step parent, or the parent's partner/ friend sharing dwelling. The most frequent maltreater was the biological mother (41.7 percent), biological father (33.3 percent), and partner of parent/ friend sharing dwelling or step parent (16.7 percent). In cases where the biological mother was substantiated for the child's death, the maltreatment type was predominantly neglect of the child. In cases where the parent's partner/ friend sharing dwelling, step parent, or biological father was substantiated for the child's death, the majority of maltreatment was physical abuse. The average age of the known substantiated maltreaters in 2015 was 27.8 years.

Table 10, below, provides a summary of the 2015 child maltreatment fatalities, maltreater information, and maltreatment type by county. Of the 24 child maltreatment fatalities in 2015, eight were attributable to abusive head trauma or were impacted babies, which are noted in Table 10 and are further described following the table. No 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.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Table 10

**Profile of Child Fatalities due to Substantiated Abuse *
2015**

County	Maltreatment Type	Child Victim			Maltreater			
		Age at Death	Gender	Race / Ethnicity	Age at Death	Gender	Race/ Ethnicity	Relationship to Child
Brown	Neglect	<1	Female	Native American / Alaskan Native	29	Female	Native American / Alaskan Native	Biological Parent
Buffalo	Neglect	<1	Male	White	Unknown	Male	White	Biological Parent
Dane	Physical Abuse	16	Male	White	47	Male	White	Biological Parent
Dane	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	Black / African American	24	Male	Black / African American	Biological Parent
Fond du Lac*	Physical Abuse	1	Male	Black / African American	29	Male	Black / African American	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
	Physical Abuse				24	Female	Black / African American	Biological Parent
	Neglect							
Grant	Physical Abuse	6	Male	White	27	Female	White	Not Determined
Jefferson*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White	22	Male	White	Biological Parent
Kenosha	Physical Abuse	1	Male	White, Hispanic	34	Female	White, Hispanic	Biological Parent
Kenosha	Physical Abuse	3	Female	White, Hispanic	34	Female	White, Hispanic	Biological Parent
Marathon*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Milwaukee	Neglect	1	Female	White, Hispanic	34	Female	White	Biological Parent
Milwaukee	Neglect	<1	Male	Black / African American	22	Female	Black / African American	Biological Parent
Milwaukee	Neglect	<1	Female	White; Hispanic	26	Female	White; Hispanic	Biological Parent
					20	Male	Black / African American	Biological Parent
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	10	Male	Black / African American	26	Male	Black / African American	Step Parent(s)
Milwaukee*	Physical Abuse	3	Male	White	27	Male	Black / African American	Other Non-Caregiver(s)
	Neglect				24	Female	White	Biological Parent
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	White; Hispanic	20	Male	White; Hispanic	Biological Parent
Milwaukee	Neglect	<1	Female	Black / African American	25	Female	Black / African American	Biological Parent
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	2	Female	Black / African American	26	Male	Black / African American	Relative Non-Caregiver

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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	Black / African American	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Monroe*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White	26	Male	White	Biological Parent
Outagamie	Neglect	<1	Female	Native American / Alaskan Native	25	Female	Native American / Alaskan Native	Biological Parent
Outagamie*	Physical Abuse	3	Male	White	35	Male	White	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
Sheboygan*	Physical Abuse	4	Male	Black / African American	31	Male	White; Hispanic	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
Vilas	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	Native American / Alaskan Native	29	Male	Native American / Alaskan Native	Biological Parent

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

Abusive Head Trauma and Impacted Babies

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

In 2015, there were 193 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 193 allegations made in 2015, 67 (34.7 percent), were found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment, representing 58 child victims. Forty four of the 67 substantiated allegations were for children under the age of one. Of these substantiated victims, 35 (60.3 percent) were male and 23 (39.7 percent) were female. The maltreater was the child’s biological parent in 52.8 percent of the 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). Please note that in 2011 and prior, maltreaters were counted multiple times if they had two or more separate CPS Initial Assessments, and therefore the number of unique maltreaters will not be directly comparable to figures in 2011 and prior.

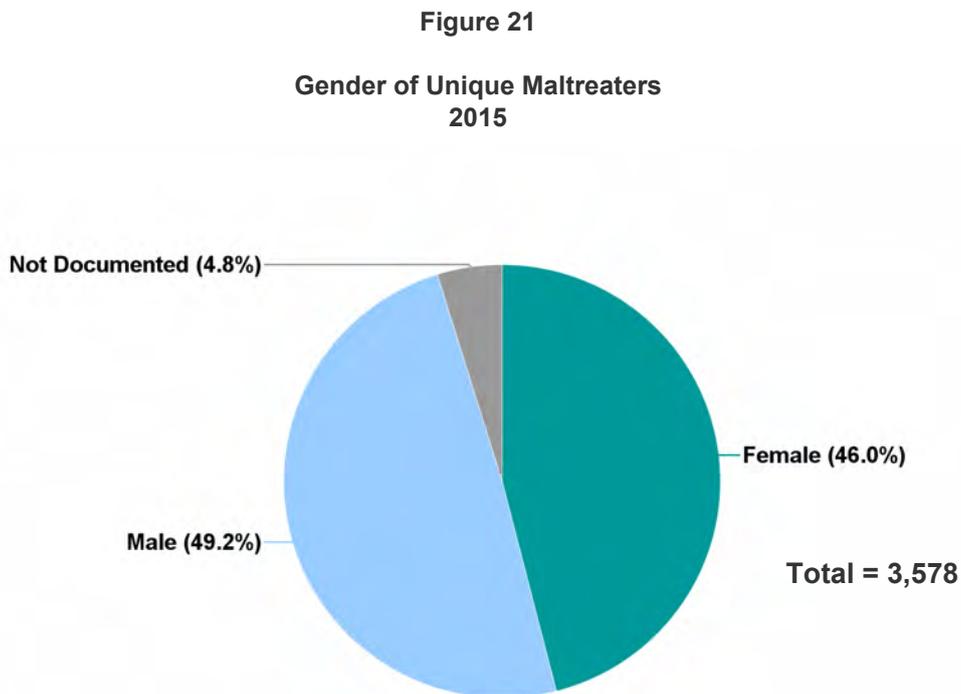
Based on this method, in calendar year 2015 there were 3,578 known unique maltreaters of substantiated child maltreatment. There are fewer unique maltreaters than unique victims (4,697) and unique instances of substantiated abuse (5,278) because some maltreaters were found to have maltreated more than one child, and/or to have committed multiple instances of abuse. Please also note that within the 5,278 unique instances of substantiated abuse, 288 of those instances had an unknown maltreater who is not noted within these figures.

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

Characteristics of Maltreaters

Gender

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

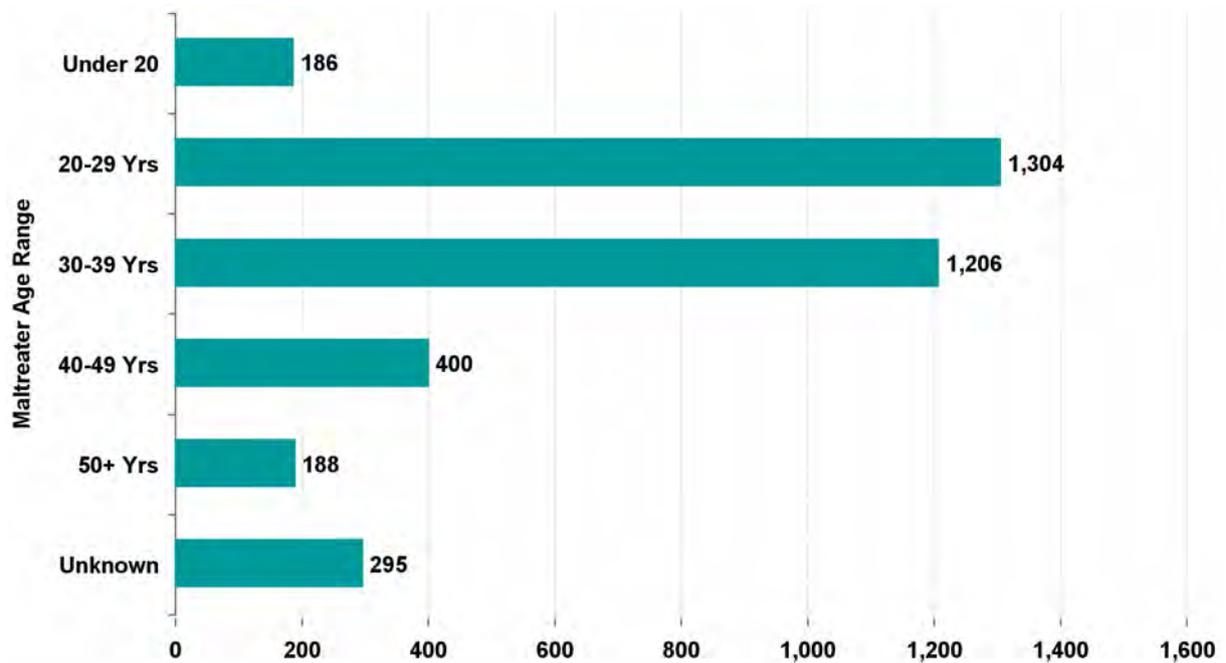


Age

Figure 22, below, shows the count and percentage of maltreaters by their age range for calendar year 2015. 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
2015**

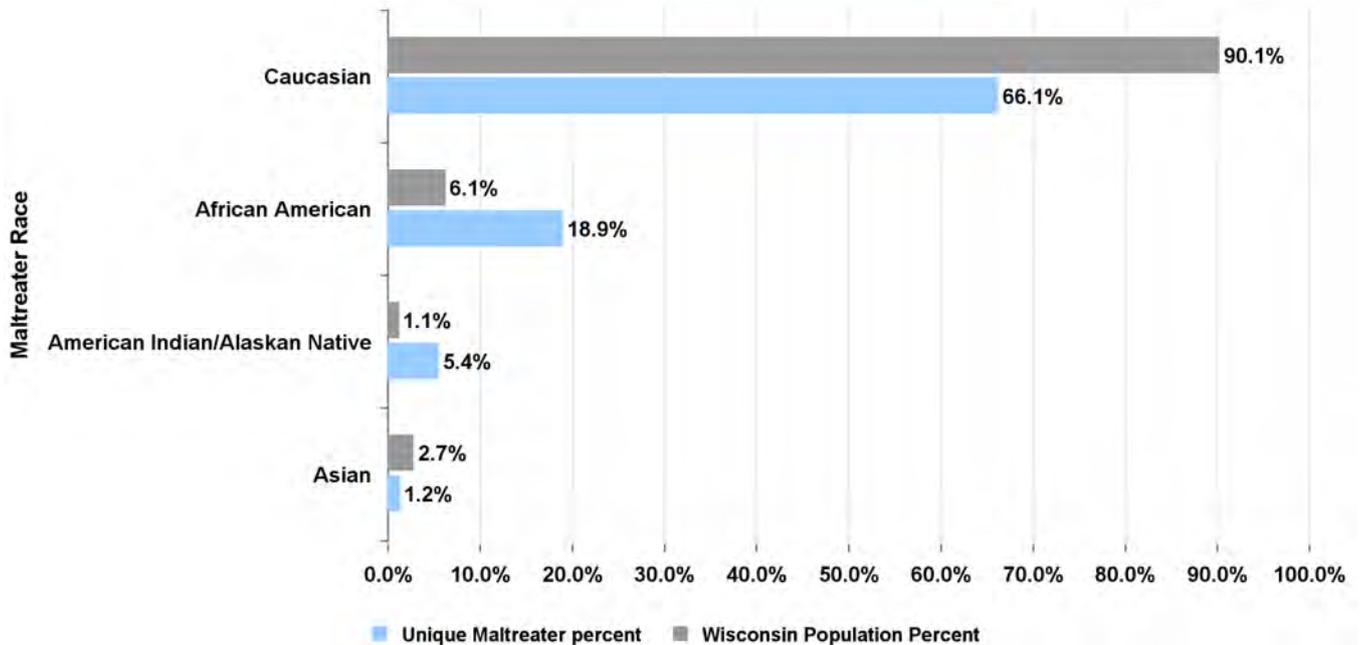


Race and Ethnicity

Figure 23, below, compares the 2015 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 * ^
2015



* Population source of WI adult population: Office of Juvenile Justice 2015 Easy Access Population Profile

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

^ Please note that two Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander maltreaters are not depicted in the chart above.

Of the 3,578 unique maltreaters, 2,705 (75.6 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 261 (7.3 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and 612 (17.1 percent) maltreaters had an unknown or not documented ethnicity. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Substantiated Allegations

The 3,578 unique known maltreaters were involved in 6,206 unique maltreatment allegations. Figure 24, below, depicts the 6,206 maltreatment allegation findings by maltreater gender during calendar year 2015. 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 *
2015**



	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Neglect
Female	314	42	2,619
Male	454	775	1,458
Unknown	134	289	79

* Of the 42 total substantiated allegations of emotional abuse, males accounted for 15 maltreaters, females accounted for 26 maltreaters, and 1 maltreater 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 2015, primary adult caregivers in the home (i.e. parents, step-parents, partners of parents, and foster parents) were the maltreaters in 85.3 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.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Table 11

**Substantiated Allegations by Maltreater Relationship to Child Victim *
CY 2015**

Maltreater Relationship	Neglect	Physical	Sexual	Emotional	Total	Percentage
Primary Caregivers						
Parent	3,514	475	145	32	4,166	66.9%
Partner/Friend of parent sharing dwelling	309	126	127	6	568	9.1%
Step Parent(s)	87	40	64	3	194	3.1%
Sibling/Step-sibling	9	18	163	0	190	3.1%
Relative in Home	88	32	39	0	159	2.6%
Non-Relative Guardian(s)	6	5	7	0	18	0.3%
Foster Parent	4	4	1	0	9	0.1%
Others Sharing Foster Home	0	2	3	0	5	0.1%
Indian Custodian(s)	4	0	0	0	4	0.1%
Primary Caregivers Total:	4,021	702	549	41	5,313	85.3%
Secondary Caregivers						
Relative Not in Home	20	11	120	0	151	2.4%
Other Child Care Provider	35	20	60	0	115	1.8%
Licensed/Certified Child Care Provider	11	4	1	0	16	0.3%
Residential Facility Staff	9	3	1	0	13	0.2%
Teacher/Other school employee(s)	1	3	7	0	11	0.2%
Youth Org. Staff or Volunteer Leader(s)	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%
Secondary Caregivers Total:	77	41	189	0	307	4.9%
Non-Caregivers						
Peer Maltreater(s)	0	9	156	0	165	2.6%
Other Non-Caregiver	12	1	82	0	95	1.5%
Family Friend(s)	12	2	26	0	40	0.6%
Stranger(s)	0	1	13	0	14	0.2%
Neighbor(s)	0	0	9	0	9	0.1%
Non-Caregivers Total:	24	13	286	0	323	5.2%
Unknown						
Unknown	41	149	94	1	285	4.6%
Unknown Total:	41	149	94	1	285	4.6%
State Total	4,163	905	1,118	42	6,228	100.0%

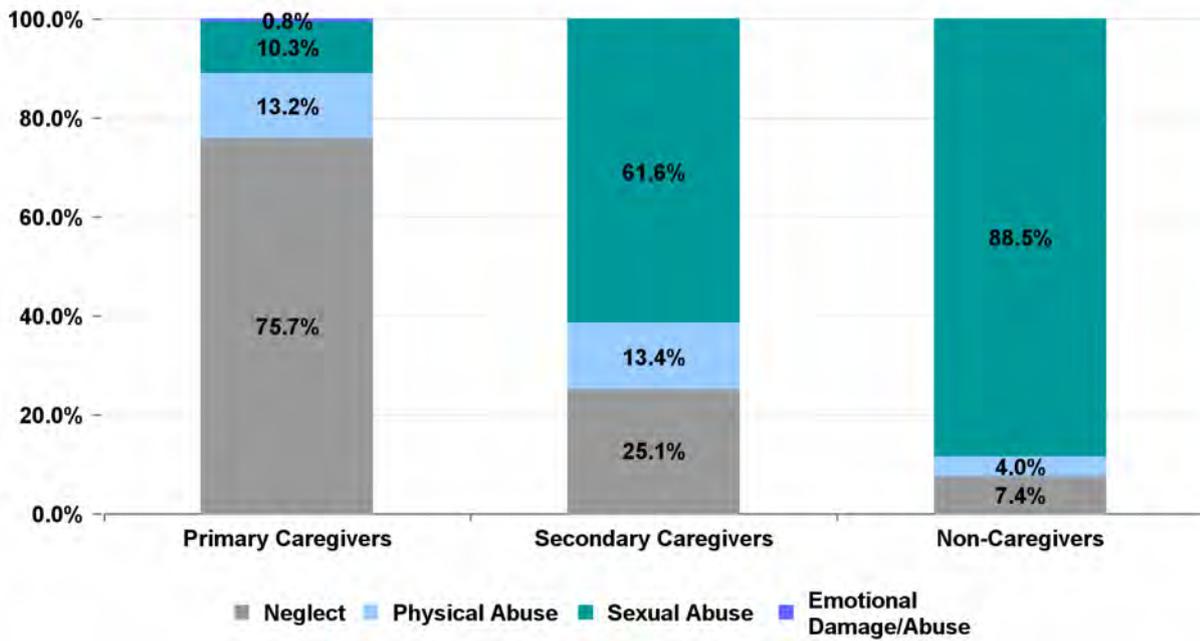
* The total maltreaters counted by relationship type here are a slightly larger number than unique maltreaters as some maltreaters have multiple relationships to their victim(s).

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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 5,313 substantiated maltreatment allegations by primary caregivers, the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations is neglect at 75.7 percent. However, the 307 secondary caregivers and 323 non-caregivers had sexual abuse as the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations at 61.6 percent and 88.5 percent, respectively.

Figure 25

Percentage of Maltreatment Substantiations, by Maltreatment Type, and by Maltreater Category * 2015



* The 285 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 2015, primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments comprised 93.4 percent of the 25,878 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 1,719 secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations (6.6 percent of all assessments) during calendar year 2015.

Safety Decisions and Services

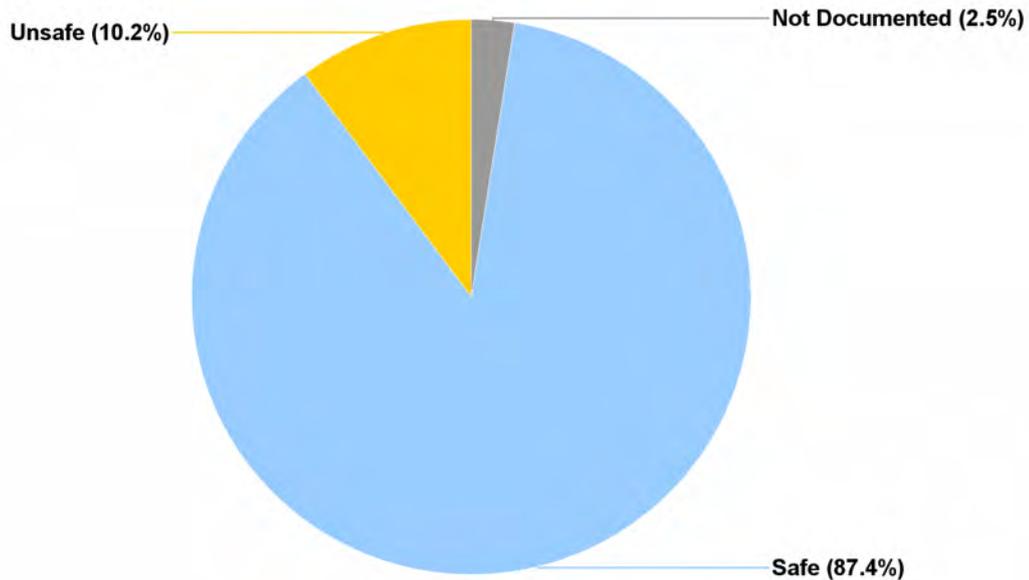
Figure 26, below, shows the safety decisions for completed safety assessments in primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments. In calendar year 2015, the majority (87.4 percent) of primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments resulted in a decision that one or more children in the Initial Assessment were safe. There were 2,453 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments (10.2 percent) which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe. Another 601 primary caregiver Initial Assessments were not labeled as safe or unsafe. Appendix L shows safety assessment results in primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments by county.

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

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

Figure 26

**Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments *
2015**



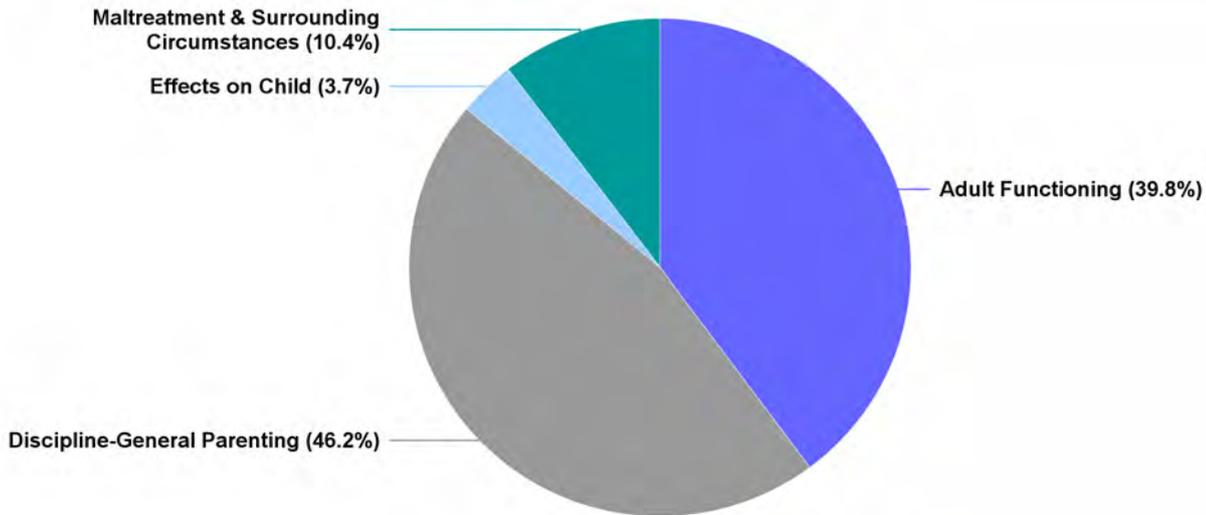
* The figures above reflect the safety findings attached to the Initial Assessment disposition, whereas previous Child Abuse and Neglect Reports also provided the safety findings attached to the stand alone safety assessment if there was no safety finding on the I.A. These figures are therefore similar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

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 2,453 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe, 7,476 safety threats involving 4,055 unique children were identified. There are more safety threats than CPS Initial Assessments as each Initial Assessment can identify multiple safety threats. Of the 2,453 unsafe primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, 28.6 percent of CPS Initial Assessments had one safety threat identified, 34.5 percent had two identified, 20.4 percent had three identified, 8.8 percent had four or more identified, and 7.6 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
2015



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

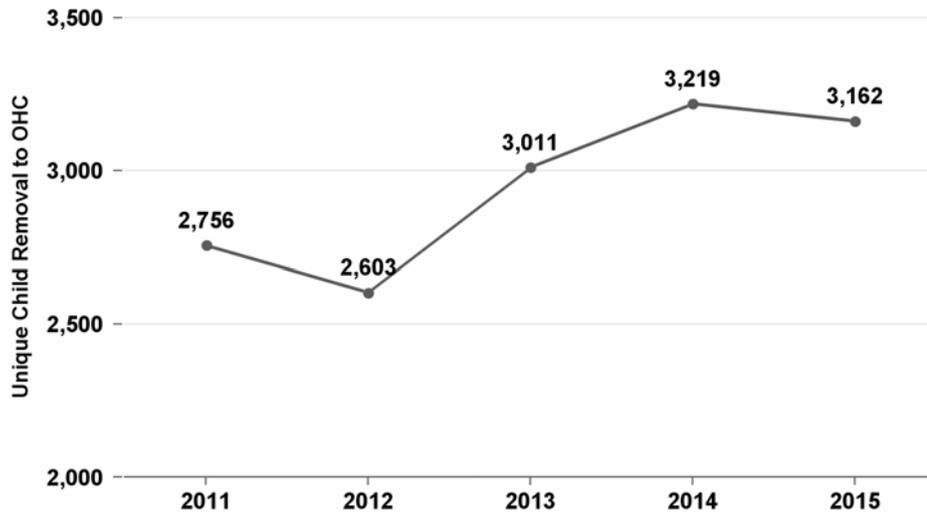
CPS Removals of Children to an Out-of-Home Placement

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

During 2015, 3,162 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 2015, there were 3,412 instances of children being removed from their home and placed into out-of-home care. Figure 28, below, shows the fluctuation of child removals to out-of-home care that result through the CPS investigation.

Figure 28

Unique Child Removals to Out-of-Home Care within 60 Days of the CPS Report *
2011-2015



* Historic data displayed in this chart will be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect reports due to the different method of collecting and presenting the data.

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 2015. Of the 3,162 children removed from their family home and placed in out-of-home care in order to address safety threats identified during the CPS Initial Assessment, 50.5 percent were female and 49.5 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
2015

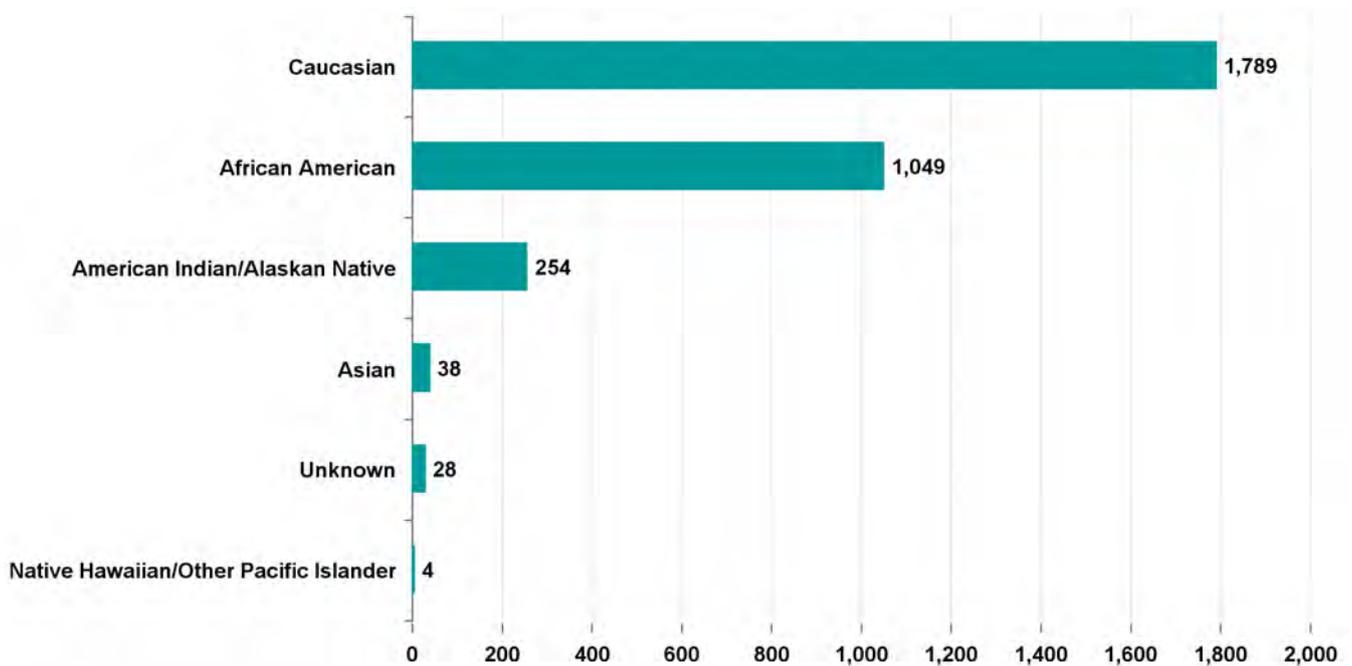
Gender	Count of Children Removed	Percentage:	Average Age
Male	1,565	49.5%	5.7
Female	1,597	50.5%	6.6
Total	3,162	100.0%	6.2

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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, 302, or 9.6 percent, were identified as Hispanic, and 2,767 children, or 87.5 percent, were identified as not Hispanic. A total of 93 of these children, or 2.9 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 2015

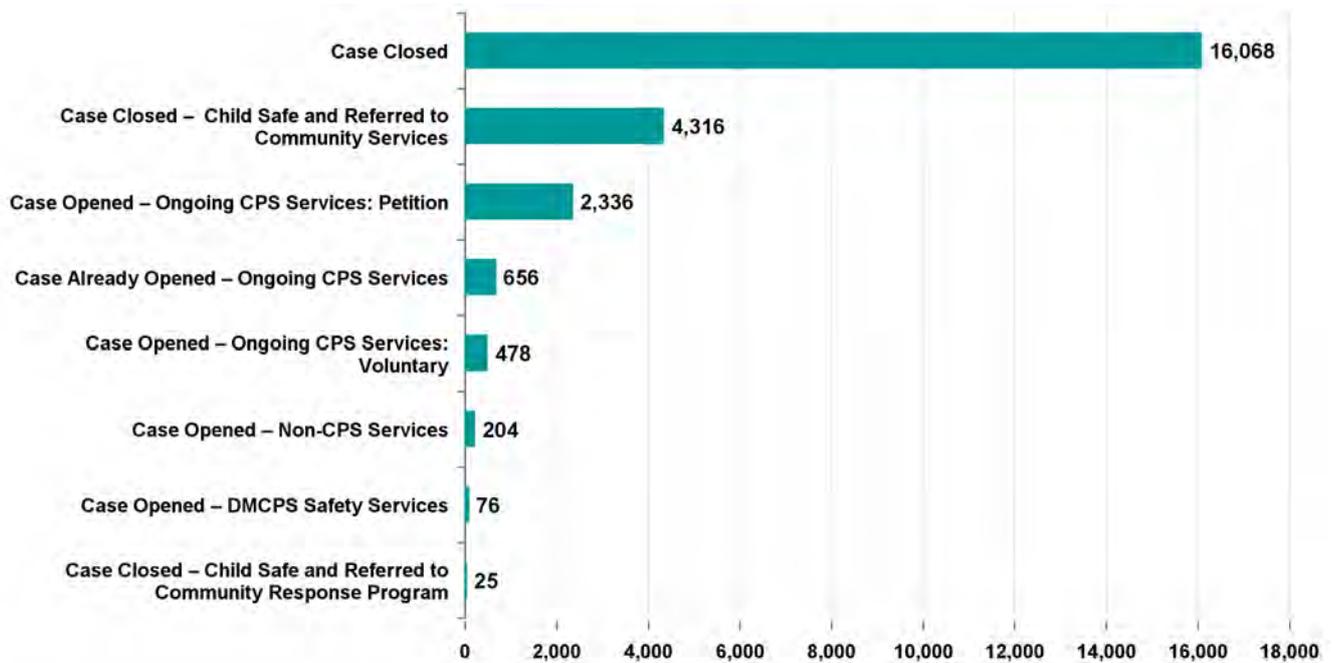


Initial Assessment Disposition

The Initial Assessment disposition is the action the CPS agency took upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment. Figure 30, below, shows the count and percentage of Initial Assessment dispositions in the 24,159 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments for calendar year 2015. 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 2015

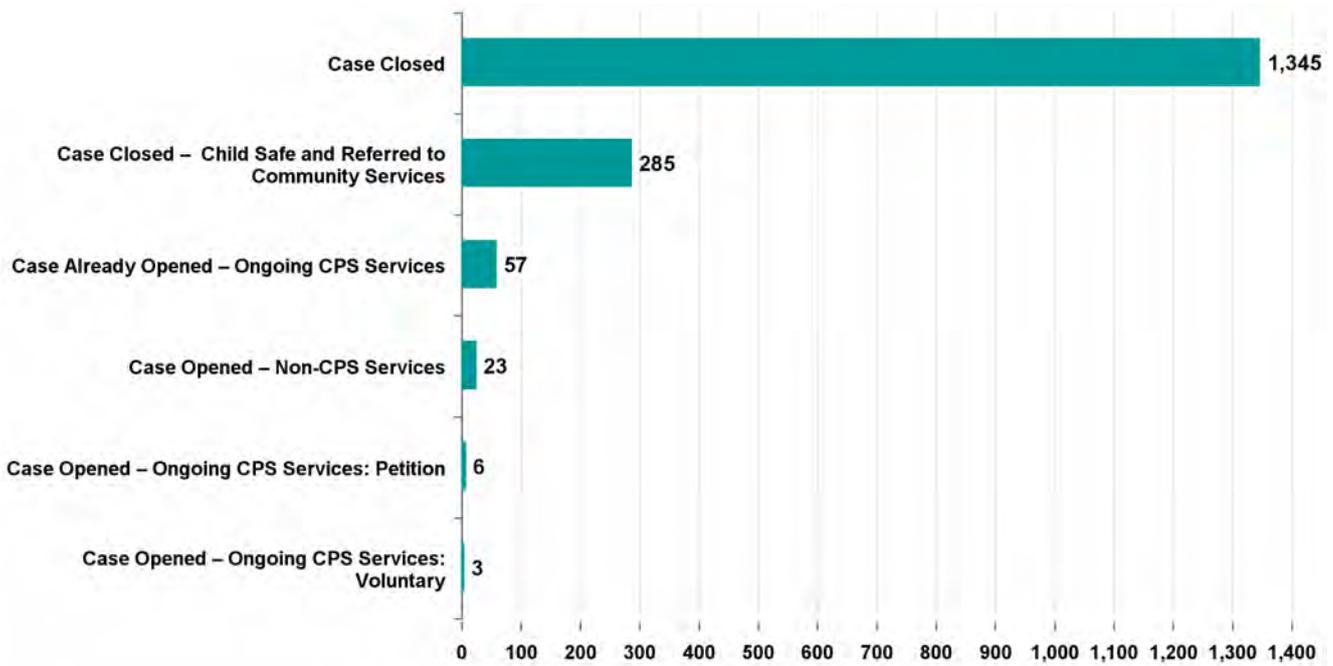


Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Figure 31, below, shows 1,719 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 * 2015



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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 (93.6 percent) of cases where the safety decision is safe, the case was closed. Conversely, in the majority (93.9 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 2015

Initial Assessment Disposition	Safe		Unsafe		No Safety Decision		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Case Closed	15,608	64.6%	107	0.4%	353	0.6%	16,068	66.5%
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Services	4,130	17.1%	43	0.2%	143	0.2%	4,316	17.9%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Petition	455	1.9%	1,818	7.5%	63	0.1%	2,336	9.7%
Case Already Opened – Ongoing CPS Services	368	1.5%	261	1.1%	27	0.0%	656	2.7%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary	333	1.4%	140	0.6%	5	0.0%	478	2.0%
Case Opened – Non-CPS Services	182	0.8%	12	0.0%	10	0.0%	204	0.8%
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Response Program	25	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	0.1%
Case Opened – DMCPs Safety Services	4	0.0%	72	0.3%	0	0.0%	76	0.3%
Total	21,105	87.4%	2,453	10.2%	601	2.5%	24,159	100.0%

Federal Performance Standards

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

For the third round of state reviews, the federal DHHS has modified the national performance standard definitions. The new definitions are presented below. Wisconsin participated in a third round of the federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) process in 2014. 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 taken 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 surpasses both standards across the past five years.

Table 14

**Wisconsin's Performance on Federal Standards Third Round:
Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care
CY 2011 – CY 2015**

Measure	Standard	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015
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.	2.6	3.5	3.1	2.5	3.3

Table 15

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

CY 2011 – CY 2015

Measure	Standard	CY 2010 – CY 2011	CY 2011 – CY 2012	CY 2012 – CY 2013	CY 2013 – CY 2014	CY 2014 – CY 2015
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.	5.0%	4.2%	4.2%	4.8%	4.8%



Wisconsin
Child Abuse and Neglect
Report

Appendices

2015 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

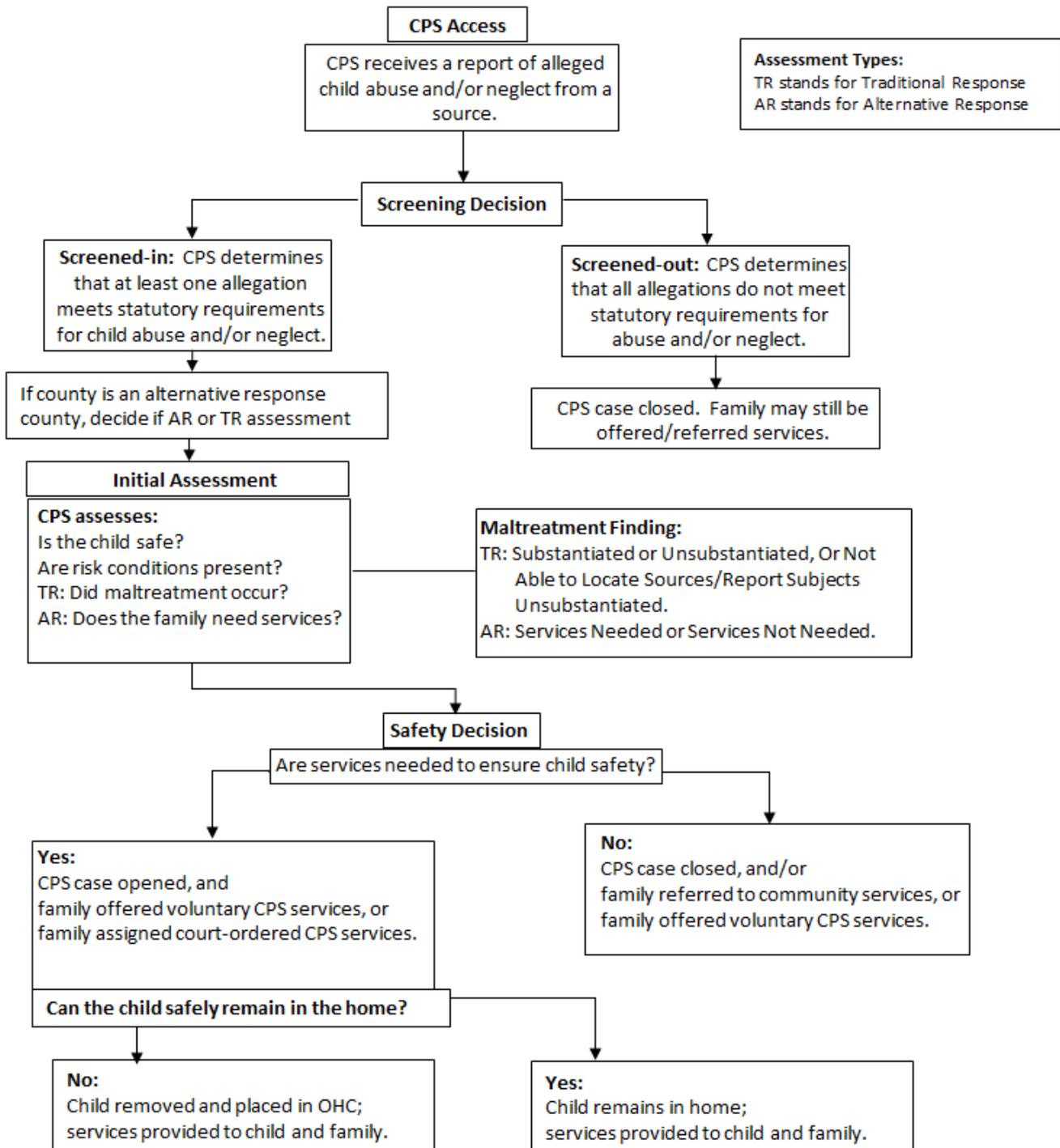
Unborn child abuse is defined as, “serious physical harm inflicted on the unborn child, and the risk of serious physical harm to the child when born, caused by the habitual lack of self-control of the expectant mother of the unborn child in the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled 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 2015, CPS agencies screened-in 448 allegations of unborn child abuse for further assessment.
- The most common reporters of screened-in unborn child abuse allegations were social service workers (24.3 percent), legal/law enforcement workers (14.1 percent), and medical professionals (14.1 percent).
- Forty-nine of the 448 screened-in allegations (10.9 percent) of unborn child abuse were substantiated after the CPS Initial Assessment. Of these 49 substantiated instances, 12 children were placed in out-of-home care after the child's birth as a part of the CPS Initial Assessment of unborn child abuse.

Appendix C

An Overview of the CPS Process



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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 only be 'services needed', or 'services not needed', rather than substantiating or unsubstantiating the allegation.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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 CY2015

Appendix E

Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County 2015

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	471	318	67.5%	153	32.5%	210	106
Ashland	190	102	53.7%	88	46.3%	113	90
Barron	666	399	59.9%	267	40.1%	189	171
Bayfield	133	93	69.9%	40	30.1%	113	97
Brown	4,367	3,077	70.5%	1,290	29.5%	304	86
Buffalo	182	126	69.2%	56	30.8%	35	19
Burnett	448	286	63.8%	162	36.2%	142	47
Calumet	461	341	74.0%	120	26.0%	119	13
Chippewa	844	670	79.4%	174	20.6%	118	30
Clark	380	280	73.7%	100	26.3%	44	106
Columbia	946	640	67.7%	306	32.3%	437	139
Crawford	128	67	52.3%	61	47.7%	140	55
Dane	5,970	4,121	69.0%	1,849	31.0%	1,121	406
Dodge	740	470	63.5%	270	36.5%	206	30
Door	344	221	64.2%	123	35.8%	160	23
Douglas	875	511	58.4%	364	41.6%	398	43
Dunn	520	392	75.4%	128	24.6%	251	7
Eau Claire	1,211	839	69.3%	372	30.7%	139	122
Florence	31	18	58.1%	13	41.9%	20	16
Fond Du Lac	1,791	1,124	62.8%	667	37.2%	619	151
Forest	79	45	57.0%	34	43.0%	34	42
Grant	615	442	71.9%	173	28.1%	361	37
Green	533	269	50.5%	264	49.5%	92	41
Green Lake	246	171	69.5%	75	30.5%	142	40
Iowa	328	228	69.5%	100	30.5%	140	11
Iron	39	11	28.2%	28	71.8%	40	0
Jackson	497	376	75.7%	121	24.3%	70	34
Jefferson	742	513	69.1%	229	30.9%	357	25
Juneau	406	245	60.3%	161	39.7%	134	80
Kenosha	2,238	1,570	70.2%	668	29.8%	636	338
Kewaunee	52	43	82.7%	9	17.3%	43	16
La Crosse	1,573	991	63.0%	582	37.0%	540	118
Lafayette	242	160	66.1%	82	33.9%	65	7
Langlade	414	262	63.3%	152	36.7%	140	33
Lincoln	250	181	72.4%	69	27.6%	107	8
Manitowoc	976	571	58.5%	405	41.5%	320	77
Marathon	1,252	666	53.2%	586	46.8%	628	13

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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	445	339	76.2%	106	23.8%	235	264
Marquette	260	186	71.5%	74	28.5%	125	16
Menominee	172	89	51.7%	83	48.3%	170	30
Milwaukee	16,611	9,355	56.3%	7,256	43.7%	1,457	99
Monroe	575	328	57.0%	247	43.0%	235	41
Oconto	560	400	71.4%	160	28.6%	154	24
Oneida	245	88	35.9%	157	64.1%	503	86
Outagamie	2,694	1,803	66.9%	891	33.1%	186	217
Ozaukee	375	165	44.0%	210	56.0%	128	52
Pepin	107	99	92.5%	8	7.5%	18	19
Pierce	469	373	79.5%	96	20.5%	129	41
Polk	835	650	77.8%	185	22.2%	168	11
Portage	774	473	61.1%	301	38.9%	217	23
Price	174	127	73.0%	47	27.0%	157	0
Racine	3,088	2,066	66.9%	1,022	33.1%	1,120	85
Richland	224	169	75.4%	55	24.6%	48	50
Rock	3,503	2,289	65.3%	1,214	34.7%	805	420
Rusk	234	182	77.8%	52	22.2%	93	102
Saint Croix	1,032	645	62.5%	387	37.5%	305	24
Sauk	510	258	50.6%	252	49.4%	347	335
Sawyer	350	231	66.0%	119	34.0%	101	96
Shawano	706	456	64.6%	250	35.4%	315	18
Sheboygan	1,029	566	55.0%	463	45.0%	783	31
Taylor	177	100	56.5%	77	43.5%	79	4
Trempealeau	409	301	73.6%	108	26.4%	89	20
Vernon	319	196	61.4%	123	38.6%	170	19
Vilas	236	127	53.8%	109	46.2%	74	265
Walworth	951	581	61.1%	370	38.9%	331	28
Washburn	145	74	51.0%	71	49.0%	108	86
Washington	878	694	79.0%	184	21.0%	359	134
Waukesha	1,662	1,117	67.2%	545	32.8%	946	80
Waupaca	720	494	68.6%	226	31.4%	220	12
Waushara	439	335	76.3%	104	23.7%	124	2
Winnebago	2,814	1,892	67.2%	922	32.8%	1,356	31
Wood	1,540	1,039	67.5%	501	32.5%	110	27
State Total	76,442	49,126	64.3%	27,316	35.7%	20,492	5,469

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Appendix F

CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County * 2015

County	2015 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Adams	2,962	238	80.4
Ashland	3,542	119	33.6
Barron	9,867	468	47.4
Bayfield	2,687	53	19.7
Brown	62,681	2,041	32.6
Buffalo	2,773	88	31.7
Burnett	2,743	276	100.6
Calumet	12,525	167	13.3
Chippewa	14,330	283	19.7
Clark	10,137	175	17.3
Columbia	12,579	426	33.9
Crawford	3,398	91	26.8
Dane	109,975	2,692	24.5
Dodge	18,187	348	19.1
Door	4,529	167	36.9
Douglas	8,839	538	60.9
Dunn	8,865	201	22.7
Eau Claire	20,961	543	25.9
Florence	666	15	22.5
Fond Du Lac	22,331	1,011	45.3
Forest	1,823	41	22.5
Grant	10,640	261	24.5
Green	8,465	435	51.4
Green Lake	4,278	146	34.1
Iowa	5,530	130	23.5
Iron	902	46	51.0
Jackson	4,550	222	48.8
Jefferson	18,608	314	16.9
Juneau	5,297	281	53.0
Kenosha	40,321	994	24.7
Kewaunee	4,483	13	2.9
La Crosse	23,826	833	35.0
Lafayette	4,199	124	29.5
Langlade	3,758	240	63.9
Lincoln	5,275	89	16.9
Manitowoc	16,743	624	37.3
Marathon	31,458	888	28.2

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

County	2015 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Marinette	7,880	177	22.5
Marquette	2,986	107	35.8
Menominee	1,549	135	87.2
Milwaukee	233,159	11,403	48.9
Monroe	11,561	403	34.9
Oconto	7,683	250	32.5
Oneida	6,113	206	33.7
Outagamie	43,882	1,382	31.5
Ozaukee	19,169	318	16.6
Pepin	1,563	13	8.3
Pierce	8,597	148	17.2
Polk	9,420	324	34.4
Portage	13,695	481	35.1
Price	2,419	63	26.0
Racine	46,202	1,716	37.1
Richland	3,898	83	21.3
Rock	38,325	2,083	54.4
Rusk	2,950	80	27.1
Saint Croix	22,555	632	28.0
Sauk	14,520	397	27.3
Sawyer	3,238	186	57.4
Shawano	8,971	371	41.4
Sheboygan	26,084	737	28.3
Taylor	4,832	121	25.0
Trempealeau	7,244	153	21.1
Vernon	7,887	204	25.9
Vilas	3,623	216	59.6
Walworth	22,330	548	24.5
Washburn	3,000	114	38.0
Washington	30,325	241	7.9
Waukesha	87,705	705	8.0
Waupaca	10,876	342	31.4
Waushara	4,481	170	37.9
Winnebago	35,153	1,506	42.8
Wood	16,018	819	51.1
State Total	1,294,626	42,455	32.8

* Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2015 Easy Access Population Profile

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Appendix G

County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates 2015

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Adams	140	238	287	51	17.8%
Ashland	86	119	128	15	11.7%
Barron	257	468	311	33	10.6%
Bayfield	40	53	57	26	45.6%
Brown	1,238	2,041	1,596	167	10.5%
Buffalo	54	88	91	7	7.7%
Burnett	144	276	309	63	20.4%
Calumet	115	167	92	20	21.7%
Chippewa	172	283	199	45	22.6%
Clark	99	175	214	24	11.2%
Columbia	296	426	497	50	10.1%
Crawford	60	91	102	20	19.6%
Dane	1,748	2,692	3,131	311	9.9%
Dodge	269	348	210	37	17.6%
Door	117	167	189	14	7.4%
Douglas	336	538	395	52	13.2%
Dunn	126	201	208	52	25.0%
Eau Claire	355	543	387	85	22.0%
Florence	13	15	19	4	21.1%
Fond Du Lac	636	1,011	915	161	17.6%
Forest	34	41	41	8	19.5%
Grant	168	261	299	42	14.0%
Green	248	435	492	36	7.3%
Green Lake	71	146	138	31	22.5%
Iowa	91	130	145	15	10.3%
Iron	28	46	47	5	10.6%
Jackson	113	222	255	49	19.2%
Jefferson	227	314	141	49	34.8%
Juneau	142	281	344	24	7.0%
Kenosha	643	994	1,114	142	12.7%
Kewaunee	8	13	30	18	60.0%
La Crosse	527	833	519	78	15.0%
Lafayette	79	124	130	21	16.2%
Langlade	142	240	111	52	46.8%
Lincoln	67	89	100	7	7.0%
Manitowoc	384	624	677	104	15.4%
Marathon	551	888	544	191	35.1%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Marinette	106	177	212	72	34.0%
Marquette	72	107	120	6	5.0%
Menominee	82	135	168	20	11.9%
Milwaukee	6,824	11,403	13,484	893	6.6%
Monroe	235	403	467	67	14.3%
Oconto	150	250	273	30	11.0%
Oneida	148	206	226	65	28.8%
Outagamie	841	1,382	1,268	110	8.7%
Ozaukee	201	318	349	23	6.6%
Pepin	8	13	13	1	7.7%
Pierce	94	148	117	43	36.8%
Polk	181	324	347	44	12.7%
Portage	287	481	540	105	19.4%
Price	45	63	70	5	7.1%
Racine	985	1,716	2,027	390	19.2%
Richland	53	83	97	25	25.8%
Rock	1,169	2,083	2,452	292	11.9%
Rusk	52	80	85	12	14.1%
Saint Croix	342	632	693	54	7.8%
Sauk	231	397	290	30	10.3%
Sawyer	114	186	204	10	4.9%
Shawano	238	371	396	42	10.6%
Sheboygan	452	737	817	106	13.0%
Taylor	76	121	137	16	11.7%
Trempealeau	108	153	188	31	16.5%
Vernon	106	204	230	16	7.0%
Vilas	103	216	226	51	22.6%
Walworth	354	548	607	111	18.3%
Washburn	71	114	133	50	37.6%
Washington	179	241	283	26	9.2%
Waukesha	533	705	782	174	22.3%
Waupaca	210	342	303	31	10.2%
Waushara	98	170	154	18	11.7%
Winnebago	852	1,506	765	104	13.6%
Wood	479	819	920	96	10.4%
State Total	25,878	42,455	43,907	5,278	12.0%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Appendix H

Child Victimization Rate by County * ^ 2015

County	2015 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Adams	2,962	43	14.5
Ashland	3,542	12	3.4
Barron	9,867	32	3.2
Bayfield	2,687	20	7.4
Brown	62,681	152	2.4
Buffalo	2,773	7	2.5
Burnett	2,743	49	17.9
Calumet	12,525	19	1.5
Chippewa	14,330	43	3.0
Clark	10,137	21	2.1
Columbia	12,579	46	3.7
Crawford	3,398	18	5.3
Dane	109,975	262	2.4
Dodge	18,187	36	2.0
Door	4,529	11	2.4
Douglas	8,839	47	5.3
Dunn	8,865	51	5.8
Eau Claire	20,961	80	3.8
Florence	666	4	6.0
Fond Du Lac	22,331	140	6.3
Forest	1,823	8	4.4
Grant	10,640	37	3.5
Green	8,465	29	3.4
Green Lake	4,278	29	6.8
Iowa	5,530	13	2.4
Iron	902	5	5.5
Jackson	4,550	44	9.7
Jefferson	18,608	44	2.4
Juneau	5,297	20	3.8
Kenosha	40,321	133	3.3
Kewaunee	4,483	3	0.7
La Crosse	23,826	69	2.9
Lafayette	4,199	19	4.5
Langlade	3,758	47	12.5
Lincoln	5,275	7	1.3
Manitowoc	16,743	101	6.0
Marathon	31,458	155	4.9

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

County	2015 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Marinette	7,880	64	8.1
Marquette	2,986	6	2.0
Menominee	1,549	19	12.3
Milwaukee	233,159	783	3.4
Monroe	11,561	60	5.2
Oconto	7,683	27	3.5
Oneida	6,113	53	8.7
Outagamie	43,882	102	2.3
Ozaukee	19,169	23	1.2
Pepin	1,563	1	0.6
Pierce	8,597	39	4.5
Polk	9,420	43	4.6
Portage	13,695	90	6.6
Price	2,419	5	2.1
Racine	46,202	357	7.7
Richland	3,898	19	4.9
Rock	38,325	268	7.0
Rusk	2,950	11	3.7
Saint Croix	22,555	51	2.3
Sauk	14,520	28	1.9
Sawyer	3,238	10	3.1
Shawano	8,971	40	4.5
Sheboygan	26,084	98	3.8
Taylor	4,832	12	2.5
Trempealeau	7,244	26	3.6
Vernon	7,887	12	1.5
Vilas	3,623	45	12.4
Walworth	22,330	101	4.5
Washburn	3,000	44	14.7
Washington	30,325	21	0.7
Waukesha	87,705	165	1.9
Waupaca	10,876	27	2.5
Waushara	4,481	17	3.8
Winnebago	35,153	94	2.7
Wood	16,018	85	5.3
State Total	1,294,626	4,702	3.6

* The 'Number of Child Victims' column represents the counts of children victimized in a specific county. This figure is larger than the 4,697 unique maltreated children listed in the report as children may be victimized in more than one county.

^ Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2015 Easy Access Population Profile

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Appendix I

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding, by County * ^ ~ 2015

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	238	45	118	3	166	1	63	0	78	5	38	1	44	0	13	0	13
Ashland	119	11	38	2	51	1	51	1	59	3	19	0	22	0	2	0	2
Barron	468	21	188	1	210	4	22	0	58	8	58	0	66	0	9	0	9
Bayfield	53	12	11	3	26	8	12	0	20	3	2	3	8	3	0	0	3
Brown	2,041	94	894	10	998	29	307	1	460	44	179	2	225	0	35	1	36
Buffalo	88	7	37	4	48	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14
Burnett	276	55	162	5	222	4	62	0	77	4	16	1	21	0	0	0	
Calumet	167	9	18	0	27	3	37	0	66	8	16	0	24	0	1	0	1
Chippewa	283	27	58	0	85	5	45	0	81	12	36	1	49	1	14	0	15
Clark	175	19	118	7	144	3	33	2	38	2	23	0	25	0	7	0	7
Columbia	426	35	219	1	255	5	140	0	169	10	76	0	86	0	11	0	11
Crawford	91	12	38	0	50	3	29	0	35	5	8	0	13	0	7	0	7
Dane	2,692	200	1,601	64	1,865	44	767	26	904	64	304	12	380	3	44	2	49
Dodge	348	10	53	2	65	16	47	0	109	11	56	2	69	0	13	0	13
Door	167	8	89	0	97	3	60	0	71	2	18	1	21	1	7	0	8
Douglas	538	39	180	9	228	6	106	3	178	7	40	0	47	0	5	0	5
Dunn	201	40	97	2	139	3	34	1	42	9	22	0	31	0	0	0	
Eau Claire	543	54	144	0	198	10	78	1	139	21	64	0	85	0	15	0	15
Florence	15	4	4	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2
Fond Du Lac	1,011	112	447	21	580	19	210	7	309	27	59	2	88	3	8	0	11

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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	41	5	13	3	21	2	9	1	14	1	6	0	7	0	1	0	1
Grant	261	32	118	13	163	5	74	1	88	5	36	2	43	0	13	0	13
Green	435	20	250	3	273	7	155	2	180	8	43	0	51	1	3	0	4
Green Lake	146	18	44	1	63	2	33	0	39	11	24	0	35	0	5	0	5
Iowa	130	8	52	1	61	2	45	0	48	5	20	2	27	0	10	0	10
Iron	46	2	26	0	28	3	10	0	13	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
Jackson	222	44	120	0	164	3	67	0	82	2	13	0	15	0	6	0	6
Jefferson	314	18	26	9	53	10	20	9	120	21	20	8	49	0	0	0	0
Juneau	281	16	168	11	195	2	66	4	83	6	43	0	49	0	27	1	28
Kenosha	994	77	453	14	544	43	386	4	442	22	95	7	124	0	13	0	13
Kewaunee	13	2	5	0	7	4	1	2	7	10	3	1	14	2	0	0	2
La Crosse	833	49	200	26	275	9	113	0	230	20	80	2	102	0	20	0	20
Lafayette	124	12	66	2	80	3	34	0	37	6	7	0	13	0	0	0	
Langlade	240	43	28	0	71	4	14	0	42	5	17	0	22	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	89	4	43	1	48	2	29	1	33	1	17	0	18	0	2	0	2
Manitowoc	624	62	362	8	432	19	124	0	159	23	59	0	82	0	20	0	20
Marathon	888	109	193	2	304	43	74	1	283	38	80	0	118	1	3	0	4
Marinette	177	48	83	4	135	15	37	0	61	9	10	2	21	0	4	0	4
Marquette	107	3	56	0	59	1	38	0	42	2	13	0	15	0	7	0	7
Menominee	135	10	72	13	95	9	35	8	66	1	10	2	13	0	8	0	8
Milwaukee	11,403	451	7,504	197	8,152	234	3,450	59	4,093	201	1,104	40	1,345	7	235	2	244
Monroe	403	46	220	1	267	10	96	3	127	9	45	2	56	2	28	5	35
Oconto	250	19	127	4	150	3	71	0	81	7	34	1	42	1	6	0	7
Oneida	206	38	77	0	115	8	38	1	57	19	31	8	58	0	6	0	6

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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	1,382	67	607	42	716	18	318	15	440	25	139	6	170	0	25	6	31
Ozaukee	318	13	192	2	207	6	74	0	87	4	29	3	36	0	26	0	26
Pepin	13		6	0	6	1	5	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Pierce	148	32	38	0	70	3	8	0	25	8	21	0	29	0	7	0	7
Polk	324	32	186	16	234	3	60	0	69	9	20	3	32	0	18	0	18
Portage	481	88	271	11	370	8	109	1	130	8	35	0	43	1	8	0	9
Price	63	3	28	0	31	0	25	0	29	2	9	0	11	0	3	0	3
Racine	1,716	300	863	91	1,254	37	415	39	551	53	205	11	269	0	12	1	13
Richland	83	19	42	0	61	2	14	1	17	4	12	0	16	0	3	0	3
Rock	2,083	207	1,349	28	1,584	35	447	7	524	50	306	4	360	0	19	0	19
Rusk	80	9	49	0	58	0	7	1	9	2	14	0	16	1	2	0	3
Saint Croix	632	38	416	22	476	3	148	1	161	13	40	0	53	0	12	0	12
Sauk	397	9	83	16	108	9	98	7	183	11	31	11	53	1	14	0	15
Sawyer	186	4	105	16	125	4	33	3	47	2	10	0	12	0	25	2	27
Shawano	371	32	194	9	235	6	116	1	131	4	27	0	31	0	7	0	7
Sheboygan	737	68	465	11	544	16	144	1	175	20	63	4	87	2	23	0	25
Taylor	121	11	79	0	90	3	32	0	40	2	7	0	9	0	3	0	3
Trempealeau	153	17	75	5	97	6	52	3	68	8	17	0	25	0	5	0	5
Vernon	204	9	114	6	129	4	47	1	52	3	20	1	24	0	25	0	25
Vilas	216	48	128	7	183	2	25	3	35	1	8	2	11	0	1	1	2
Walworth	548	57	267	3	327	23	151	0	185	30	50	0	80	1	25	0	26
Washburn	114	36	39	0	75	3	23	0	29	9	12	1	22	2	8	0	10
Washington	241	8	146	0	154	6	71	0	82	12	32	0	44	0	8	0	8
Waukesha	705	74	272	8	354	20	162	4	196	79	132	9	220	1	20	1	22

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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	342	18	156	3	177	4	63	2	90	9	23	5	37	0	17	3	20
Waushara	170	16	90	0	106	0	31	0	47	2	14	1	17	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	1,506	53	298	22	373	20	192	2	372	31	128	7	166	0	12	0	12
Wood	819	64	481	18	563	19	234	1	284	13	87	1	101	0	2	0	2
State Total	42,455	3,282	21,859	783	25,924	871	10,249	231	11,351	1,091	4,354	171	5,616	34	957	25	1,016

* 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 CY2015

Appendix J

County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type * 2015

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Adams	27.1%	1.6%	11.4%	0.0%	17.8%
Ashland	21.6%	1.9%	13.6%	0.0%	11.7%
Barron	10.0%	15.4%	12.1%	0.0%	10.6%
Bayfield	46.2%	40.0%	37.5%	100.0%	45.6%
Brown	9.4%	8.6%	19.6%	0.0%	10.5%
Buffalo	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
Burnett	24.8%	6.1%	19.0%	0.0%	20.4%
Calumet	33.3%	7.5%	33.3%	0.0%	21.7%
Chippewa	31.8%	10.0%	24.5%	6.7%	22.6%
Clark	13.2%	7.9%	8.0%	0.0%	11.2%
Columbia	13.7%	3.4%	11.6%	0.0%	10.1%
Crawford	24.0%	9.4%	38.5%	0.0%	19.6%
Dane	10.7%	5.3%	16.8%	6.1%	9.9%
Dodge	15.4%	25.4%	15.9%	0.0%	17.6%
Door	8.2%	4.8%	9.5%	12.5%	7.4%
Douglas	17.1%	5.2%	14.9%	0.0%	13.2%
Dunn	28.8%	7.9%	29.0%	0.0%	25.0%
Eau Claire	27.3%	11.2%	24.7%	0.0%	22.0%
Florence	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.1%
Fond Du Lac	19.3%	8.1%	30.7%	27.3%	17.6%
Forest	23.8%	16.7%	14.3%	0.0%	19.5%
Grant	19.6%	6.3%	11.6%	0.0%	14.0%
Green	7.3%	4.3%	15.7%	25.0%	7.3%
Green Lake	28.6%	5.7%	31.4%	0.0%	22.5%
Iowa	13.1%	4.3%	18.5%	0.0%	10.3%
Iron	7.1%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%
Jackson	26.8%	4.3%	13.3%	0.0%	19.2%
Jefferson	34.0%	25.6%	42.9%	0.0%	34.8%
Juneau	8.2%	2.8%	12.2%	0.0%	7.0%
Kenosha	14.2%	9.9%	17.7%	0.0%	12.7%
Kewaunee	28.6%	57.1%	71.4%	100.0%	60.0%
La Crosse	17.8%	7.4%	19.6%	0.0%	15.0%
Lafayette	15.0%	8.1%	46.2%	0.0%	16.2%
Langlade	60.6%	22.2%	22.7%	0.0%	46.8%
Lincoln	8.3%	6.3%	5.6%	0.0%	7.0%
Manitowoc	14.4%	13.3%	28.0%	0.0%	15.4%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Marathon	35.9%	36.4%	32.2%	25.0%	35.1%
Marinette	35.6%	28.8%	42.9%	0.0%	34.0%
Marquette	5.1%	2.6%	13.3%	0.0%	5.0%
Menominee	10.5%	17.3%	7.7%	0.0%	11.9%
Milwaukee	5.5%	6.3%	14.9%	2.9%	6.6%
Monroe	17.2%	9.2%	16.1%	5.7%	14.3%
Oconto	12.7%	4.1%	16.7%	14.3%	11.0%
Oneida	33.0%	17.0%	32.8%	0.0%	28.8%
Outagamie	9.4%	5.1%	14.7%	0.0%	8.7%
Ozaukee	6.3%	7.5%	11.1%	0.0%	6.6%
Pepin	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
Pierce	45.7%	27.3%	27.6%	0.0%	36.8%
Polk	13.7%	4.8%	28.1%	0.0%	12.7%
Portage	23.8%	6.8%	18.6%	11.1%	19.4%
Price	9.7%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	7.1%
Racine	23.9%	7.5%	19.7%	0.0%	19.2%
Richland	31.1%	11.8%	25.0%	0.0%	25.8%
Rock	13.1%	7.2%	13.9%	0.0%	11.9%
Rusk	15.5%	0.0%	12.5%	33.3%	14.1%
Saint Croix	8.0%	2.0%	24.5%	0.0%	7.8%
Sauk	8.3%	7.9%	20.8%	6.7%	10.3%
Sawyer	3.2%	10.0%	16.7%	0.0%	4.9%
Shawano	13.6%	4.9%	12.9%	0.0%	10.6%
Sheboygan	12.5%	9.9%	23.0%	8.0%	13.0%
Taylor	12.2%	8.6%	22.2%	0.0%	11.7%
Trempealeau	17.5%	9.8%	32.0%	0.0%	16.5%
Vernon	7.0%	7.7%	12.5%	0.0%	7.0%
Vilas	26.2%	6.7%	9.1%	0.0%	22.6%
Walworth	17.4%	13.2%	37.5%	3.8%	18.3%
Washburn	48.0%	11.5%	40.9%	20.0%	37.6%
Washington	5.2%	7.8%	27.3%	0.0%	9.2%
Waukesha	20.9%	10.8%	35.9%	4.5%	22.3%
Waupaca	10.2%	5.8%	24.3%	0.0%	10.2%
Waushara	15.1%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	11.7%
Winnebago	14.2%	9.3%	18.7%	0.0%	13.6%
Wood	11.4%	7.5%	12.9%	0.0%	10.4%
State Total	12.7%	7.7%	19.4%	3.3%	12.0%

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Appendix K

Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship, by County * 2015

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	140	135	96.4%	5	3.6%
Ashland	86	76	88.4%	10	11.6%
Barron	257	248	96.5%	9	3.5%
Bayfield	40	34	85.0%	6	15.0%
Brown	1,238	1,173	94.7%	65	5.3%
Buffalo	54	49	90.7%	5	9.3%
Burnett	144	137	95.1%	7	4.9%
Calumet	115	103	89.6%	12	10.4%
Chippewa	172	156	90.7%	16	9.3%
Clark	99	95	96.0%	4	4.0%
Columbia	296	268	90.5%	28	9.5%
Crawford	60	53	88.3%	7	11.7%
Dane	1,748	1,656	94.7%	92	5.3%
Dodge	269	256	95.2%	13	4.8%
Door	117	111	94.9%	6	5.1%
Douglas	336	326	97.0%	10	3.0%
Dunn	126	125	99.2%	1	0.8%
Eau Claire	355	331	93.2%	24	6.8%
Florence	13	13	100.0%	0	0.0%
Fond Du Lac	636	618	97.2%	18	2.8%
Forest	34	25	73.5%	9	26.5%
Grant	168	156	92.9%	12	7.1%
Green	248	237	95.6%	11	4.4%
Green Lake	71	64	90.1%	7	9.9%
Iowa	91	85	93.4%	6	6.6%
Iron	28	24	85.7%	4	14.3%
Jackson	113	109	96.5%	4	3.5%
Jefferson	227	204	89.9%	23	10.1%
Juneau	142	134	94.4%	8	5.6%
Kenosha	643	612	95.2%	31	4.8%
Kewaunee	8	6	75.0%	2	25.0%
La Crosse	527	507	96.2%	20	3.8%
Lafayette	79	75	94.9%	4	5.1%
Langlade	142	127	89.4%	15	10.6%
Lincoln	67	62	92.5%	5	7.5%
Manitowoc	384	358	93.2%	26	6.8%
Marathon	551	499	90.6%	52	9.4%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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	106	102	96.2%	4	3.8%
Marquette	72	71	98.6%	1	1.4%
Menominee	82	77	93.9%	5	6.1%
Milwaukee	6,824	6,316	92.6%	508	7.4%
Monroe	235	217	92.3%	18	7.7%
Oconto	150	138	92.0%	12	8.0%
Oneida	148	117	79.1%	31	20.9%
Outagamie	841	783	93.1%	58	6.9%
Ozaukee	201	196	97.5%	5	2.5%
Pepin	8	8	100.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	94	91	96.8%	3	3.2%
Polk	181	171	94.5%	10	5.5%
Portage	287	282	98.3%	5	1.7%
Price	45	42	93.3%	3	6.7%
Racine	985	901	91.5%	84	8.5%
Richland	53	49	92.5%	4	7.5%
Rock	1,169	1,109	94.9%	60	5.1%
Rusk	52	50	96.2%	2	3.8%
Saint Croix	342	328	95.9%	14	4.1%
Sauk	231	225	97.4%	6	2.6%
Sawyer	114	103	90.4%	11	9.6%
Shawano	238	224	94.1%	14	5.9%
Sheboygan	452	431	95.4%	21	4.6%
Taylor	76	74	97.4%	2	2.6%
Trempealeau	108	105	97.2%	3	2.8%
Vernon	106	97	91.5%	9	8.5%
Vilas	103	102	99.0%	1	1.0%
Walworth	354	333	94.1%	21	5.9%
Washburn	71	65	91.5%	6	8.5%
Washington	179	174	97.2%	5	2.8%
Waukesha	533	426	79.9%	107	20.1%
Waupaca	210	197	93.8%	13	6.2%
Waushara	98	95	96.9%	3	3.1%
Winnebago	852	785	92.1%	67	7.9%
Wood	479	452	94.4%	27	5.6%
State Total	25,878	24,159	93.4%	1,719	6.6%

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Appendix L

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, by County * 2015

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	135	118	17	12.6%
Ashland	76	75	1	1.3%
Barron	248	194	54	21.8%
Bayfield	34	27	7	20.6%
Brown	1,173	1,067	106	9.0%
Buffalo	49	44	5	10.2%
Burnett	137	130	7	5.1%
Calumet	103	93	10	9.7%
Chippewa	156	133	23	14.7%
Clark	95	81	14	14.7%
Columbia	268	251	17	6.3%
Crawford	53	50	3	5.7%
Dane	1,656	1,555	101	6.1%
Dodge	256	224	32	12.5%
Door	111	103	8	7.2%
Douglas	326	297	29	8.9%
Dunn	125	100	25	20.0%
Eau Claire	331	284	47	14.2%
Florence	13	11	2	15.4%
Fond Du Lac	618	444	55	8.9%
Forest	25	20	5	20.0%
Grant	156	150	6	3.8%
Green	237	218	19	8.0%
Green Lake	64	57	7	10.9%
Iowa	85	79	6	7.1%
Iron	24	21	3	12.5%
Jackson	109	96	13	11.9%
Jefferson	204	182	22	10.8%
Juneau	134	119	15	11.2%
Kenosha	612	221	22	3.6%
Kewaunee	6	5	1	16.7%
La Crosse	507	437	70	13.8%
Lafayette	75	69	6	8.0%
Langlade	127	110	17	13.4%
Lincoln	62	58	4	6.5%
Manitowoc	358	299	59	16.5%
Marathon	499	445	54	10.8%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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	102	82	20	19.6%
Marquette	71	67	4	5.6%
Menominee	77	66	11	14.3%
Milwaukee	6,316	5,680	635	10.1%
Monroe	217	192	25	11.5%
Oconto	138	119	19	13.8%
Oneida	117	93	24	20.5%
Outagamie	783	714	69	8.8%
Ozaukee	196	171	25	12.8%
Pepin	8	8	0	0.0%
Pierce	91	78	13	14.3%
Polk	171	147	24	14.0%
Portage	282	241	41	14.5%
Price	42	38	4	9.5%
Racine	901	706	122	13.5%
Richland	49	42	7	14.3%
Rock	1,109	1,001	107	9.6%
Rusk	50	40	10	20.0%
Saint Croix	328	313	15	4.6%
Sauk	225	213	12	5.3%
Sawyer	103	101	2	1.9%
Shawano	224	205	19	8.5%
Sheboygan	431	366	64	14.8%
Taylor	74	67	7	9.5%
Trempealeau	105	92	13	12.4%
Vernon	97	88	9	9.3%
Vilas	102	86	16	15.7%
Walworth	333	297	36	10.8%
Washburn	65	52	13	20.0%
Washington	174	147	27	15.5%
Waukesha	426	348	40	9.4%
Waupaca	197	184	13	6.6%
Waushara	95	84	11	11.6%
Winnebago	785	711	74	9.4%
Wood	452	417	35	7.7%
State Total	24,159	21,105	2,453	10.2%

* There were 601 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).

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

Appendix M - Where to Report Child Maltreatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eau Claire County Department of
Human Services
721 Oxford Avenue
P.O. Box 840
Eau Claire, WI 54702-0840
Phone: 715-839-2300

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2015

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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