Safety Report
October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2017
(FFY15 – FFY17)

Data and Evaluation
December 2017
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Introduction
The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families mission is to promote child safety, permanency and well-being. Promoting safety and reducing the probability of child maltreatment is first and foremost. Child maltreatment can have adverse lifelong impacts as evidenced by the Adverse Childhood Experience (See page 4). This report provides information on child maltreatment in RI that can be used in a collaboratively manner by agencies and organizations whose efforts are aimed at promoting safety among children and families throughout the State of RI.

National
Child maltreatment includes all types of abuse and neglect of a child under the age of 18 by a parent, caregiver, or another person in a custodial role (e.g., clergy, coach, teacher). There are four common types of maltreatment.

- Physical Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Emotional Abuse
- Neglect

In the United States in the year 2015:

- There were 683,000 victims of child abuse and neglect reported to child protective services (CPS) in 2015.
- The youngest children are the most vulnerable with about 24% of children in their first year of life experiencing victimization.
- CPS reports may underestimate the true occurrence of abuse and neglect. A non-CPS study estimated that 1 in 4 children experience some form of child abuse or neglect in their lifetimes.
- About 1,670 children died from abuse or neglect in 2015.
- The total lifetime cost of child abuse and neglect is estimated at $124 billion each year.

https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childmaltreatment/index.html

Rhode Island
The rate of child maltreatment in RI in FFY17 was 13.6 per 1,000 children (children less than 18 years old). The majority of child maltreatment nationally and in RI is in the form of neglect. In FFY17 in RI approximately 60% of maltreatment was in the form of neglect. Approximately 80% of children in RI who were victims of maltreatment in FFY17 were age 11 and younger and children under the age of 1 had the highest prevalence. This report provides information on RI DCYF Child Protective Services (CPS) investigations, maltreatment, repeat maltreatment and maltreatment in foster care.
**Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)**

Childhood experiences, both positive and negative, have a tremendous impact on future violence victimization and perpetration, and lifelong health and opportunity. As such, early experiences are an important public health issue. Much of the foundational research in this area has been referred to as Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).

The CDC-Kaiser Permanente Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study is one of the largest investigations of childhood abuse and neglect and later-life health and well-being. The original ACE Study was conducted at Kaiser Permanente from 1995 to 1997 with two waves of data collection. Over 17,000 Health Maintenance Organization members from Southern California receiving physical exams completed confidential surveys regarding their childhood experiences and current health status and behaviors. The CDC continues ongoing surveillance of ACEs by assessing the medical status of the study participants via periodic updates of morbidity and mortality data.

The ACE Pyramid represents the conceptual framework for the ACE Study. The ACE Study has uncovered how ACEs are strongly related to development of risk factors for disease, and well-being throughout the life course. Adverse Childhood Experiences have been linked to:

- risky health behaviors,
- chronic health conditions
- low life potential, and
- early death

![ACE Pyramid Diagram](image-url)
Table 1. provides an overview of RI DCYF Child Protection Service (CPS) contact points with families. The overall aim is to leverage a surveillance system that can readily detect and respond to trends at the system level to better inform interventions aimed at promoting child safety and family well-being.

**Percent and Rate of Indicated Maltreatment Trends**

If the child and family present an elevated risk or safety concern, a CPS investigation is conducted that results in either an unfounded investigation or indicated investigation. Among families investigated, the percent of children indicated increased slightly over the three years (See Table 1). The rate of indicated child victims decreased from FFY15 to FFY16 and returned close to FFY15 rates in FFY17. When a rate decreases slightly while the percent increasing slightly, it can result from a change in the population size as well as in the number of children investigated. The median age of indicated child victims decreased by 1 year from 6.0 years old in FFY15 and FFY16 to 5.0 years old in FFY17.

A goal in maintaining child safety is to mitigate the risk of a recurrence. The U.S. Children’s Bureau measures defines repeat maltreatment as a child indicated within 12 months of a previous indicated maltreatment. In FFY16, 9.7% of children experienced a repeat maltreatment. The median age at the time of the initial maltreatment was 4 years old and the median length of time between the two indicated events was 158 days, just over 5 months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Stats at a Quick Glance, by Federal Fiscal Year(FFY).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 1: Investigations (Maltreatment)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children investigated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among children investigated, percent of children indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age at CPS report for indicated child victims (years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of indicated child victims (per 1,000 children under 18 years old in Rhode Island)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 2: Repeat Maltreatment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children who had repeat maltreatment within 12 months of the initial maltreatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age at initial maltreatment (years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median length of time between initial and repeat maltreatment (days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 3: Maltreatment in Foster Care</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of victimizations of maltreatment in foster care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of child victims of maltreatment in foster care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age at CPS report (years)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unadjusted for age. Children’s Bureau adjust for age at initial victimization.
Data Presented in Section 1:
The data presented in Section 1 reflect CPS (Child Protection Service) investigations completed during October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2017 (FFY15-FFY17), by federal fiscal year. The data is presented by investigation disposition year, meaning that FFY17 data may include investigations reported in previous years like FFY16 or FFY15 but were completed in FFY17. Children age 18 and older at the time of CPS report are excluded (consistent with Children’s Bureau reporting).
Section 1: INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT)

Figure 1. Percent of investigations, by investigation disposition and year.

While the total number of investigations decreased from FFY15 to FFY17, the percent of indicated investigations increased from 33.3% in FFY15 to 37.9% in FFY17.

Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by investigation.
- Investigation level data reflect investigation level findings. A child may have indicated investigation even if all allegations are unfounded due to another child in the same investigation case being indicated.
Rhode Island is a mandatory reporting state wherein any person witnessing or having suspicion of child maltreatment are required to notify RI DCYF. Reporters can be classified into two subpopulations, reporters who are reporting in their professional role, “professional”, and reporters who are reporting not in a professional role, “non-professional”. Over the three years, professionals made a greater percentage of reporter calls associated with indicated investigations compared to unfounded investigations (See Figure 2).

Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by investigation and duplicated by child. Each investigation is counted once, but a child may be counted more than once if had multiple investigations.
- Professional includes reporter type of assistant principal, attendance officer, CPI, child advocate office, child care, child day care center, child day care home, clinic or hospital physician counselor, courts, DCYF attorney, DCYF probation/parole officer, DCYF social worker, DHS personnel, dental professional, Department of Corrections personnel, emergency services personnel, hospital social worker, medical examiner, mental health personnel, nurse (LPN), nurse (RPN), other child care provider, other DCYF staff, other law enforcement personnel, other medical personnel, other school personnel, other social services personnel, police, pre-school/nursery school, principal, private agency social worker, private physician, psychologist, school nurse, school social worker and teacher.
- Non-professional includes reporter type of babysitter, father/father substitute, friend/neighbor, institutional staff personnel, landlord, mother/mother substitute, not noted by report taker, other reporting source, relative or family, sibling and victim.
CPS SCREEN-IN TIME
INVESTIGATIONS (MALTRAPMENT), continued

Figure 3. Median and Mean screen-in time, by CPS report type and year.

CPS (Child Protection Service) screen-in time reflects the time between when the CPS report was created by the CPS call floor and the time the CPS supervisor reviews and forwards the report to the Child Protective Investigator (CPI). The current DCYF policy requires emergency reports to be screened within 30 minutes, immediate reports in 120 minutes (2 hours) and routine reports in 240 minutes (4 hours). In both FFY16 and FFY17 the percent of investigations meeting the DCYF policy on screen-in time exceeded 85% with all but 1 CPS report type exceeding 90% (See Figure 4).

Figure 4. Percent of investigations meeting DCYF policy on screen-in time, by CPS report type and year.

Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by investigation and duplicated by child. Each investigation is counted once, but a child may be counted more than once if had multiple investigations.

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 6/5/2017.
RI Department of Children, Youth & Families
Data and Evaluation Unit
CPS RESPONSE TIME  
INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT), continued

Figure 5. Median CPS response time, by CPS report type and year.

CPS (Child Protection Service) response time reflects time between the supervisor acceptance of the report and the first attempted, phone or face to face contact with any person in the investigation case. The current DCYF policy requires emergency reports to be responded within 4 hours, immediate reports in 12 hours and routine reports in 48 hours. In both FFY16 and FFY17 the percent of investigations meeting the DCYF policy on CPS response time exceeded 94% except for response time to Routine in FFY17 (See Figure 6).

Figure 6. Percent of investigations meeting DCYF policy on CPS response time, by CPS report type and year.

Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by investigation and duplicated by child. Each investigation is counted once, but a child may be counted more than once if had multiple investigations.
- Data missing (7 in FFY16 and 25 in FFY17) response time are excluded.

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 6/5/2017. 
RI Department of Children, Youth & Families  
Data and Evaluation Unit 
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Maltreatment can range from neglect to medical neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse, to sexual abuse. In a single investigation a child may be a victim of more than one type of indicated maltreatment. Over the three years, neglect continued to be the most frequent type of indicated maltreatment with a slight increase from 54.8% in FFY15 to 57.2% in FFY17. (See Figure 7). Emotional abuse was the second most frequent type, 38% in FFY15, 36.5% in FFY16 and 34% in FFY17. A large proportion of emotional abuse involves domestic violence. The percentages across all maltreatment types remained relatively constant over the three years presented.

Data notes:
- Data shown in investigation level. An investigation may be counted more than once if multiple children indicated in investigation.
- Only the indicated allegations are reflected.
- Percentage may add up to more than 100% because a child may be a victim of multiple maltreatment types.
- NCANDS maltreatment categories may be different from RICHIST categories.
- NCANDS maltreatment type of “other” includes RICHIST allegation types of corporal punishment, inappropriate restraint, other institutional abuse and other institutional neglect under Institutional Abuse & Neglect.
Figure 8. Percent of indicated child victims of maltreatment and population estimate of children under 18 years old in Rhode Island, by race, ethnicity and year.

Over the two years presented, children who are Black or African American, Multiracial and Hispanic are disproportionately represented with indicated maltreatment compared to RI 2016 population estimates from the U.S. 2016 Census estimates. Similarly, children age 0-9 are disproportionately represented with indicated maltreatment, 73.1% in FFY17 compared to comprising 53.0% of the RI population (See Figure 8 and 9).

Figure 9. Percent of indicated child victims of maltreatment and population estimate of children under 18 years old in Rhode Island, by age group and year.

Data source: U.S. Census 2015, 2016 population estimate by sex, age, race and Hispanic for children under 18.
Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.
- Children with unknown/missing race and unknown/missing ethnicity are not shown.
While the total number of children investigated decreased from FFY15 to FFY17, the percent of children indicated increased from 37.4% in FFY15 to 41.3% in FFY17.
The data represent an unduplicated number of child victims. If a child was indicated more than once within the 12-month period, the child would be counted once. There was relatively no change in the percent of children with indicated maltreatment in gender, race and ethnicity, and age groups across the three years presented. Approximately 1 in 6 children age 17 and younger who are indicated for maltreatment are under the age of 1 years old (Figure 12).

Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.
- Children with unknown/missing age are not shown.
WHERE IN RHODE ISLAND INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT), continued

The rate of child maltreatment in RI in FFY17 was 13.6 per 1,000 children (children less than 18 years old). Approximately 9 cities were equal to or exceeded the RI rate of maltreatment.

Figure 13. Rate of indicated child victims per 1,000 children under 18-year-old in Rhode Island, by family city\town, FFY17. (excluding maltreatment in foster care) (see Table 2 in appendix)


Data note:
- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.
- Excluded child victims with unknown or out of state case address.
- Excluded child victims of maltreatment in foster care.
Data Presented in Section 2:
The data presented in Section 2 focus on children under 18 years of age who had indicated maltreatment between October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2016 (FFY15-FFY16) and had a subsequent indicated report within 12 months of their initial. A subsequent indicated report which occurred within 14 days of the initial indicated report is not counted as repeat maltreatment, rather it is seen as additional information on the investigation.

The total number of unique child victims presented in this section is slightly different from the number presented in previous section on maltreatment. Maltreatment section is presented by investigation disposition year whereas repeat maltreatment section is presented by investigation report year. There are 2,948 unique child victims who completed investigation in FFY16 as shown in Section 1. There are 2,896 unique child victims who were reported for investigation in FFY16 and completed investigation in either FFY16 or FFY17 as presented in this section. The exclusion criteria and timeframe used to calculate repeat maltreatment are consistent with Children’s Bureau reporting.
Section 2: REPEAT MALTREATMENT

Figure 14. Among indicated child victims reported in FFY16, percent who had subsequent indicated investigation, or repeat maltreatment*, within 12 months of the initial report. (N=2896)

Table 2. Among indicated child victims, number and percent who had subsequent indicated investigation, or repeat maltreatment*, within 12 months of the initial report, by year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FFY15 (N=3158)</th>
<th>FFY16 (N=2896)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat maltreatment (Subsequent indicated investigation)</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent unfounded investigation</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No subsequent investigation</td>
<td>2452</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Repeat maltreatment: report date of the first subsequent indicated investigation falls within 12 months of the initial indicated investigation reported in FFY16.

The number and the percent of children who experienced repeat maltreatment*, decreased from 339 children (10.7%) in FFY15 to 280 children (9.7%) in FFY16.

Data notes:
- Data reflect observed percentage, unadjusted for age. Children’s Bureau adjust for age at initial victimization.
- Data unduplicated by keeping the first indicated report in a fiscal year as the initial. If a child had multiple subsequent investigations within 12 months, the first indicated investigation is counted.
- Subsequent investigations reported within 12 months but have not yet completed as of the last day of next fiscal year are not reflected. (example: for the initial investigation reported in FFY16, only the subsequent investigation reported within 12 months and completed in FFY17 are counted as repeat maltreatment)
- Subsequent indicated investigations occurring within 14 days of the initial indicated investigation are not counted as repeat maltreatment.

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 6/5/2017.
REPEAT MALTREATMENT DISPROPORTIONALITY

REPEAT MALTREATMENT, continued

Figure 15. Percent of child victims of repeat maltreatment and population estimate of children under 18 years old in Rhode Island, by race, ethnicity and year.

Figure 15 and 16 compares U.S. Census estimates of children in RI to the proportion of children indicated with repeat maltreatment in FFY15 and FFY16. The data involving repeat maltreatment reveal a different picture than was observed with indicated maltreatment. There is less disproportionality observed among Black or African American children indicated for repeat maltreatment compared to the disproportionality observed in indicated maltreatment. Children identified as Multiracial were disproportionately represented with repeat maltreatment compared to the proportion of children in RI who are Multiracial in both years presented.

Figure 16. Percent of child victims of repeat maltreatment and population estimate of children under 18 years old in Rhode Island, by age group and year.

Data source: U.S. Census 2015, 2016 population estimate by sex, age, race and Hispanic for children under 18.

Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by keeping the first indicated report in a fiscal year as the initial. If a child had multiple subsequent investigations within 12 months, the first indicated investigation is counted.
- Children with unknown/missing race and unknown/missing ethnicity are not shown.
CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN
REPEAT MALTREATMENT, continued

Figure 17. Demographics of child victims of repeat maltreatment, by year.

There is relatively equal distribution of repeat maltreatment between females and males and repeat maltreatment is more prevalent among young children. Among children victims of repeat maltreatment, children between the ages of 0-11 were most frequently victimized. In FFY15 86% of the victims were age 0-11 and in FFY16, 86% of the victims were age 0-11 (See Figure 17). Among children of repeat maltreatment, Multiracial Non-Hispanic increased from FFY15 to FFY16. It is important to note this sample size is small and small changes in the number of victims can translate into larger percentage changes. Among child victims of repeat maltreatment age 17 years and younger, approximately 1 in 5 were under the age of 1 year old (See Figure 18).

Figure 18. Percent of child victims of repeat maltreatment, by age and year. (caution in interpreting percentages due to small numbers)

19.3% of child victims of repeat maltreatment initially reported in FFY16 were under age 1.

Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by keeping the first indicated report in a fiscal year as the initial. If a child had multiple subsequent investigations within 12 months, the first indicated investigation is counted.
The median length of time to repeat maltreatment increased from 116 days in FFY15 to 158 days in FFY16. In FFY16, about 53% of children who experienced a repeat maltreatment did so within 6 months of the initial indicated maltreatment. In FFY15, slightly over 70% of children did so within 6 months.

*Length of time: number of days between the report date of first indicated maltreatment in FFY15 and the report date of first subsequent indicated maltreatment within 12 months of the initial.

Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by keeping the first indicated report in a fiscal year as the initial. If a child had multiple subsequent investigations within 12 months, the first indicated investigation is counted.
- Subsequent investigations reported within 12 months but have not yet completed as of the last day of next fiscal year are not reflected. (example: for the initial investigation reported in FFY16, only the subsequent investigation reported within 12 months and completed in FFY17 are counted as repeat maltreatment)
- Subsequent indicated investigations occurring within 14 days of the initial indicated investigation are not counted as repeat maltreatment.
Annual Safety Report

Section 3: Maltreatment in Foster Care, FFY15-FFY16

Data Presented in Section 3:
The focus in Section 3 is the occurrence of indicated maltreatment of child victims in foster care in between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015 (FFY15-FFY16). NCANDS and AFCARS data are used to indicate child victims of maltreatment in foster care, and RICHIST data extract is used as a supplement to provide details on maltreatment and child victims. Data is presented by investigation report year. For example, FFY16 data includes child victims reported in FFY16 and reached disposition in FFY16 or FFY17. Child victims of maltreatment in foster care who were reported in FFY16 but did not complete investigation by the end of FFY17 are not reflected. The definition of foster care is consistent with the federal definition, any out of home placement including foster homes and congregate care. To stay consistent with the Children’s Bureau Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) Round 3, the following rules are applied in the analysis: Maltreatment reported within 7 days of removal from home are not counted as maltreatment in foster care. Children age 18 and older at the time of CPS report are excluded. A CPS report within 1 day of the previous report is excluded.

The method in which the Children’s Bureau report on maltreatment in foster care changed within the last few of years which impacts both the number of children identified as maltreated in foster care as well as presenting the data as a rate per bed days. In previous methods, the Children’s Bureau classified maltreatment in foster care by the perpetrator rather than using a foster care (Federal Definition, all out-of-home placements) status. For example, the perpetrator needed to be a foster care provider to be considered maltreatment in foster care. Presently, the Children’s Bureau classifies a child maltreated in foster care who had a report of maltreatment 8 days or after a removal and can include any perpetrators. The purpose for providing this explanation is two-fold. First, the data presented in this report applies the updated Children’s Bureau of placement in foster care 8 days or greater subsequent to a report of maltreatment and includes any perpetrator. Secondly, this modified classification may be related to changes in maltreatment in foster care numbers. This report does not include the rate per bed days as the Children’s Bureau is currently finalizing the methodology, although will present this additional information in future reports.
Section 3: MALTREATMENT IN FOSTER CARE

Figure 20. Demographics of indicated child victims of maltreatment in foster care, by year.

Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by child. A child victim of maltreatment in foster care counted once.

The percent of child victims who were female increased from 37% in FFY15 to 56% in FFY16. Among child victims, all racial groups except for White Non-Hispanic increased from FFY15 to FFY16. Among child victims, the percent of children age 6-11 increased from FFY15 to FFY16 while the percent of children age 12-16 decreased during the same time period.
Figure 21. Maltreatment types of indicated maltreatment in foster care, by year.

Over the two years presented, the most frequent type of indicated maltreatment in foster care was “neglect” and “other”. In FFY15, 47.9% of maltreatment in foster care was “neglect” followed by 43.7% “other” whereas in FFY16, 46% of maltreatment in foster care was “other” followed by 39.7% “neglect”.

Data notes:
- Data shown in investigation level. An investigation may be counted more than once if multiple children indicated in investigation.
- Only the indicated allegations are reflected.
- Percentage may add up to more than 100% because a child may be a victim of multiple maltreatment types.
- NCANDS maltreatment categories may be different from RICHIST categories.
- NCANDS maltreatment type of “other” includes RICHIST allegation types of corporal punishment, inappropriate restraint, other institutional abuse and other institutional neglect under Institutional Abuse & Neglect.
Figure 22. Perpetrator relationship of indicated maltreatment in foster care, by year.

In both FFY15 and FFY16, the most prevalent perpetrator relationship is group home/residential staff, 38.0% and 34.9% respectively, followed by relative foster parent, 26.8% and 20.6% respectively. It is important to note factors that may influence these percentages that are unrelated to the relationship. For example, young age is associated with increased risk for child maltreatment. Another is the proportion of children in the placement setting. There are more children in foster families compared to children in congregate care.

Data notes:
- Data shown in investigation level. An investigation may be counted more than once if multiple children indicated in investigation.
- Percentage may add up to more than 100% because a child may have had multiple allegations and/or multiple perpetrators for each allegation.
- Other/unknown includes NCANDS perpetrator relationship of other professionals, friends or neighbors, other and unknown or missing.
- Only the perpetrator relationship to indicated allegations in foster care are reflected.
WHERE IN FOSTER CARE
MALTREATMENT IN FOSTER CARE, continued

Figure 23. Placement type at the time of CPS report for indicated maltreatment in foster care, by year.

Figure 23 presents the distribution of maltreatment victimization in foster care across placement types to better understand the distribution and design tailored interventions to mitigate the risk of maltreatment in foster care. Although the greater percentage of victimization in FFY16 occurs in relative kinship families, it is important to note there are more children placed in foster family settings compared to congregate care. Approximately 75% of children in out of home settings are with foster families. Among children with foster families, approximately 63% are in kinship foster families.

Data notes:
- Data shown in investigation level. An investigation may be counted more than once if multiple children indicated in investigation.
- Congregate care includes placement type of group homes, assessment and stabilization center, medical hospital, psychiatric hospital, residential facility and substance abuse facility.
- Other includes placement type of absent from care, independent living and RITS.

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 6/5/2017.
Table 1. Demographics of indicated child victims of maltreatment, by year.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FFY15 (N=3142)</th>
<th>FFY16 (N=2948)</th>
<th>FFY17 (N=3092)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
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<td>Race and Ethnicity</td>
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<td>Black Non-Hispanic</td>
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<td>Hispanic (any race)</td>
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<td>Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic</td>
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<td>0-5 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median age at CPS report (years)</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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Data notes:
- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Data note:
- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.
- Excluded child victims with unknown or out of state case address.
- Excluded child victims of maltreatment in foster care.