

Child Neglect – An Overview of Incidence, Reporting and Child Characteristics

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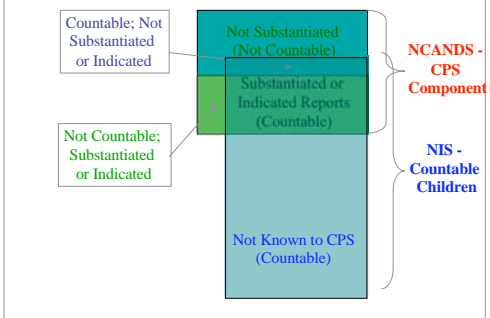
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National Child Maltreatment Data: National Efforts

- » Major US National Data Collection Activities
 - » National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)
 - » Primary focus of this presentation
 - » Begun in 1988
 - » Most Recently Released Data 2004
 - » 2005 Data to be Released in April 2007
 - » National Incidence Study
 - » Three Studies Completed (1979-80, 1986-87, 1993-94)
 - » NIS 4 Underway Currently

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Example Comparison of Incidence and Reporting: NIS - NCANDS Comparison Overlapping/Non-Overlapping Data



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Neglect Incidence

- » NIS 3 (1993-1994)
 - » Harm Standard:
 - » 338,900 Children Physically Neglected
 - » Endangerment Standard
 - » 1,335,100 Children Physically Neglected
 - » Between 46 and 47 Percent of Maltreated Children experienced Physical Neglect
- » NCANDS (2004)
 - » Children Victimized According to CPS
 - » 544,000 Children Neglected (duplicate count)
 - » 62.4 Percent of Victim Children Experience Neglect

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NCANDS Data Collection and Analysis Methods

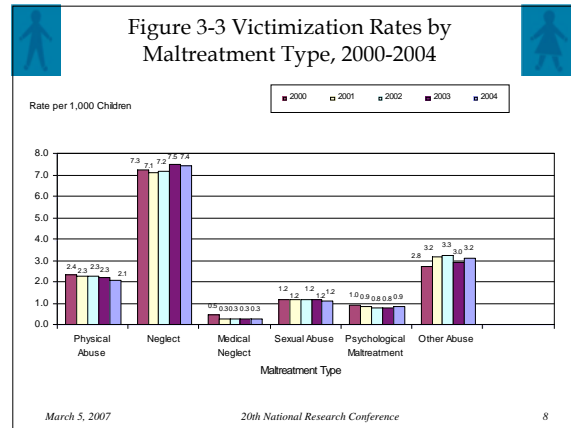
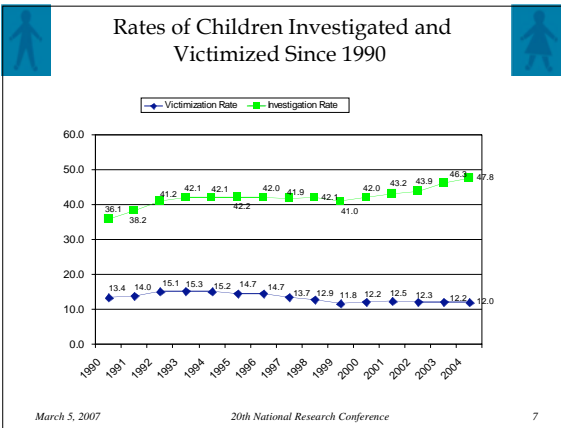
- » Sample
 - » Universe of Reported Child Maltreatment
 - » Data are administrative and derived from state Child Protective Service Agencies.
- » Representation
 - » Represents National Child Protective Services
 - » Includes data from all US states (case level data from 45 of 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico in 2004).
- » Data Collection
 - » Aggregate Data are survey.
 - » Case level from State information systems.

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NCANDS Data Collection and Analysis Methods

- » Mapping and Validation of Data
 - » Data are mapped to national categories
 - » Data are validated for coding, internal consistency, and analytical accuracy and comprehensiveness
- » Measures of Maltreatment
 - » Six major categories (Physical, neglect, medical neglect, sexual, emotional, other).
- » Longitudinal
 - » Aggregate data since 1990; case level data since 1993.
 - » Encrypted unique child and perpetrator identifiers.
- » Time Period
 - » Data are collected annually.

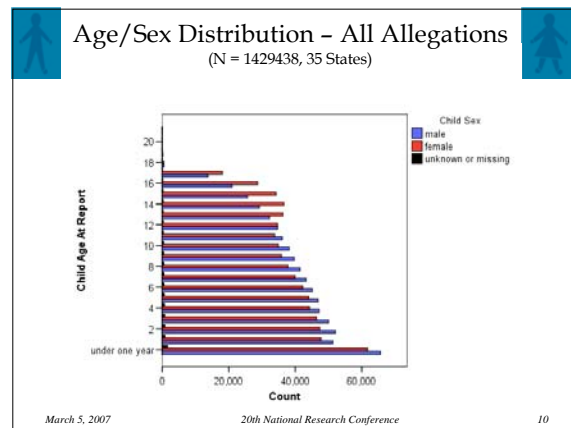
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Profiles of CPS Neglect Populations All Allegations

- » Based on 35 States
- » Average Age 7.2 (n = 1,429,450)
- » Male 50.2%
- » Race/Ethnicity (n = 1,440,786)
 - » African American: 20.6%
 - » Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.9%
 - » Hispanic: 18.7%
 - » Native American: 1.6%
 - » White: 49%

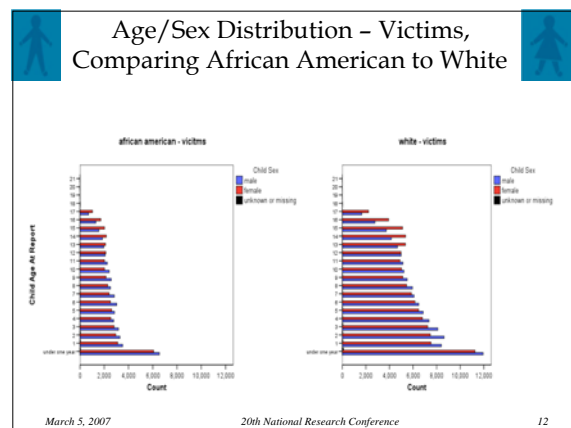
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Profiles of CPS Neglect Populations Victims

- » Based on 35 States
- » Average Age: 6.7 (n = 429,757)
- » Median Age: 6
- » Male: 50.5%
- » Race/Ethnicity (n = 431,180)
 - » African American: 21.5%
 - » Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.0%
 - » Hispanic: 18.4%
 - » Native American: 1.4%
 - » White: 49.9%

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Profiles of CPS Neglect Populations (continued)

- » Victims
 - » Services (compared to physical abuse)
 - » Any Service: 1.15 times more likely
 - » Foster Care Placement: 1.29 times more likely
 - » Recurrence (compared to physical abuse)
 - » 1.23 times more likely
 - » Fatalities
 - » Neglect Only 36% of Fatalities
 - » Physical Abuse Only 28% of Fatalities

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Discussion

- » Neglect is by far the most common form of maltreatment both for victims and all children
- » Younger aged children are most impacted, infants in particular
- » Males are more commonly neglected at younger ages, females over age 12 even when examining neglect only reports
- » The demographic profile does not vary much between all alleged children and victim children
 - » The exception is infants which appear to have high comparative rates of victim classification compared to all reported children
 - » African American children also have high comparative rates of victim classification compared to all reported African American children

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Discussion

- » The relative severity of such cases is approximated by
 - » Increased comparative service utilization including placement
 - » Increased recurrence
 - » Comparatively high levels of fatalities
- » Several studies including the National Survey of Adolescent and Child Well-Being (NSCAW) and those by Diana English suggest victims and non-victims are essentially the same populations and that the distinction may not be pertinent in terms of service needs

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