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Governor Tony Evers
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Secretary's Office

December 27, 2019

Mr. Patrick Fuller
Assembly Chief Clerk
17 W. Main Street, Suite 208
Madison, WI 53708-8952

Dear Mr. Fuller:

Enclosed is a copy of the Child Abuse and Neglect Report, 2018 Data, pursuant to s. 48.981. The report includes a statistical analysis of suspected child abuse and neglect reports received and investigated by county child protective services (CPS) agencies and the state Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services in calendar year 2018. The report also contains information on child fatalities due to child abuse or neglect and data regarding children who are identified as victims of abusive head trauma.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Emilie Amundson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Emilie Amundson
Secretary-Designee
Department of Children and Families

Enclosure



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report

Annual Report for Calendar Year 2018
to the Governor and Legislature
s. 48.47(8), Wis. Stats.

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

Released December 2019

Please email the DCF Child Welfare Research and Analytics Section at:
DCFCWRA@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
Abusive Head Trauma and Impacted Babies	4.6
Fatalities	4.6
Profile of Child Fatalities due to Substantiated Maltreatment	4.8
Maltreaters	5.1
Characteristics of Maltreaters.....	5.1
Gender.....	5.1
Age.....	5.2
Race and Ethnicity	5.2
Substantiated Allegations	5.3
Relationship to Victim.....	5.4
Services to Families	6.1
Safety Decisions and Services.....	6.1
CPS Removals of Children to an Out-of-Home Placement	6.4
Initial Assessment Disposition.....	6.6
Federal Performance Standards	7.1
Adoptions	8.1
Recommendations for Additional Legislation and Other Actions	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

Letter from the Administrator

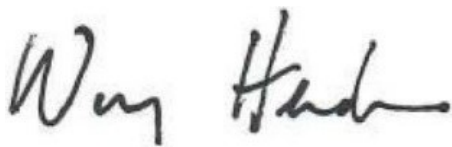
The vision of the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families (DCF) is that all Wisconsin children are safe and loved members of thriving families and communities. We hold ourselves to the highest level of accountability in our standards of practice, and we utilize the continuous quality improvement process to monitor and self-correct in order to innovate and enhance our ability to achieve positive outcomes for the children, youth, and families we serve. We believe that utilizing data to manage and evaluate the performance and outcomes of the child welfare system is critical to making sound policy and program decisions, and ultimately improving the quality of care and services.

Children belong with their families. Research and history support that children belong with their families. And in living out this vision we must reorient the child welfare system to a new purpose: Strengthening all Wisconsin families to raise their children. Both of these statements align with the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families' vision that: All Wisconsin Children are safe and loved members of thriving families and communities.

The way we view the data captured in the CAN Report shifts when we reconsider the Department's orientation toward the goal of keeping children supported in their homes and communities. The CAN captures the population we need to wrap around first and foremost. Viewing the data in this report as a way to capture the population we need to support in-home is a substantive shift from language used in prior years. To that end, a few areas to consider while reading the report and reflecting on our vision:

- Neglect persists--overwhelmingly--as the most common type of maltreatment allegation. This begs us to ask: What resources can we provide to families to support them in keeping their children safe in-home?
- While WI saw an increase in CPS reports in 2018 (Figure 1; over 2,000 more than in 2017), the substantiation rate decreased (Figure 3; by approx. .7% less than 2017) as did removals to OHC (Figure 28; 172 kids fewer than in 2017). Contact with the CPS system does not dictate an outcome of removal, and the data bear this out. Further, we can support a CPS system that responds to allegations of maltreatment with professionalism/care and also keep children in their homes.
- Those that report maltreatment are members of communities and families of alleged victims. In one view of that, it is proof-positive that there are caring people/communities in place around vulnerable WI children; it presents us with the challenge of leveraging those communities/individuals so that they can support those children/families.

Thank you for your interest in Wisconsin's child welfare system. We hope that the data and information provided in this report will enhance our efforts to prevent abuse and neglect and to keep children with their families. We sincerely appreciate your continued support while we work to ensure child safety and in helping our Wisconsin families thrive.



Wendy Henderson

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

Executive Summary

In calendar year 2018, county Child Protective Services (CPS) agencies and the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services (DMCPS) received a total of 81,630 referrals from reporters alleging maltreatment of children. Educational Personnel, Legal / Law Enforcement, and Social Service Workers accounted for the largest sources of CPS referrals. A total of 28,122 of these CPS referrals, or 34.5 percent, were screened-in by CPS agencies for further assessment. These screened-in referrals could involve multiple children within each referral and together they accounted for 26,855 CPS initial assessments of families. At the child level, there were 44,670 CPS maltreatment reports involving 37,323 alleged child victims across 22,774 cases and 50,912 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 2018, followed by Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, and Emotional Abuse. Of the 44,670 CPS maltreatment reports, 5,504 were substantiated allegations of maltreatment, representing 12.8 percent of the total. The maltreatment allegation type accounting for the most substantiated findings during calendar year 2018 was neglect.

Child Victims

There were 4,975 unique child victims of maltreatment in 2018. 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 3.9 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 2018, 26 children died from substantiated maltreatment.

Maltreaters

Roughly equal numbers of males and females were maltreaters in 2018. 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 87.7 percent of the substantiated maltreatment.

CPS Services

Of the families involved in CPS initial assessments during calendar year 2018, 14.6 percent of families received services from the CPS agency and 13 percent were referred by the CPS agency to a community resource. During 2018, 3,477 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 are from the Child Welfare Data Warehouse (dWiSACWIS). The data in dWiSACWIS are sourced from the electronic Wisconsin Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWiSACWIS). CPS agencies use eWiSACWIS to manage their cases. The body of the report provides statewide composite data; county-specific detail is in the appendices.

Introduction

Child protective services (CPS) is a key component of the child welfare system. CPS intervention is warranted whenever there is a report that a child may be unsafe, abused or neglected, or at risk of maltreatment. The CPS system identifies and addresses family conditions that make children unsafe or place them at risk for maltreatment. Services provided by CPS agencies include receiving reports of alleged child maltreatment, assessing these reports as needed, implementing plans to keep children safe, and coordinating services for children and families where maltreatment has occurred or children are assessed to be unsafe.

The Wisconsin Child Welfare Model for Practice, developed by the Department of Children and Families and the county human services agencies in collaboration with stakeholders, is the compass that 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 aims to meet this purpose 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 children's development. The system aims to transition children in out-of-home care safely and quickly back to 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 2018 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 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, the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services (DMCPS) in Milwaukee County, or to local law enforcement agencies. Alleged child maltreatment involving tribal children is also reported to county CPS agencies and the DMCPS or to local law enforcement; CPS agencies and the DMCPS are required to notify the tribe of the referral within 24 hours of its receipt. Please refer to Appendix M for a website link that directs the individual to a complete list of contact information for these county departments.

Child Abuse and Neglect Definitions

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

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
- trafficking a child for the purpose of a commercial sex act.

Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is defined as “emotional damage for which the child’s parent, guardian or legal custodian has neglected, refused or been unable for reasons other than poverty to obtain the necessary treatment or to take steps to ameliorate the symptoms.” [Ref. s. 48.02(1)(gm), Wis. Stats.]

The definitions of neglect and emotional abuse involve failure on the part of parents or other persons responsible for a child to provide necessary care for a child. The definitions of physical abuse and sexual abuse include harm to a child by any person. Therefore, physical or sexual abuse of a child can include assaults by a parent, strangers, persons unrelated to a child’s family, or peers.

In many of these cases, in addition to the CPS assessment, law enforcement is involved and criminal prosecution of the person who harmed the child may occur. However, in most child abuse and neglect cases, the parties involved are family members and solutions involve CPS interventions with the family. In some of these cases, court intervention is required to assure safety for the child and to provide services for the family.

Unborn child abuse

Unborn child abuse is defined as “serious physical harm inflicted on the unborn child, and the risk of serious physical harm to the child when born, caused by the habitual lack of self-control of the expectant mother of the unborn child in the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, exhibited to a severe degree.” [Ref. s. 48.02(1)(am), Wis. Stats.]

Due to the unique nature of this maltreatment type, unborn child abuse data is excluded from the body of this report and presented separately in Appendix B.

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 titled the 'Child Protective Services Process' provides further detail about CPS Access and CPS Initial Assessment. The section of this report entitled 'Services to Families' addresses CPS Ongoing Services. Appendix C shows an overview of the CPS process in Wisconsin, with a flowchart illustrating the different paths a child maltreatment report may take.

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

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

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

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

Alternative Response

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

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

To develop the most appropriate, most effective, and least intrusive response to reports of child abuse or neglect, the legislature authorized a pilot of an "alternative response" approach to child protective services in a limited number of counties. Wisconsin's "alternative response" pilot program was launched in July of 2010 and was fully operating, or beginning operation in the following counties in 2018 : Barron, Brown, Calumet, Chippewa, Dodge, Douglas, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Jefferson, La Crosse, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marathon, Menominee, Outagamie, Pierce, Racine, Sauk, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago counties.

Key Terms

This section provides a brief review of key CPS terms. Further contextual understanding of these terms can be gained by reading the narrative in each section of this report.

Alleged Maltreater: A person, in a screened-in referral, who is asserted to have committed one or more maltreatment acts against one or more children.

Alleged Victim: A child with one or more maltreatment allegations in a screened-in referral that have not yet been assessed.

Child Victimization Rate: The number of unique children who were victims of substantiated maltreatment out of a population of 1,000 children. The child victimization rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unique children who were victims of substantiated maltreatment by Wisconsin's total child population.

CPS Agency: The county social or human service department or the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services (DMCPS) responsible for addressing concerns related to child safety in the home for families who come to the attention of these agencies.

CPS Report: Each child identified in a screened-in referral as an alleged victim of maltreatment or threatened maltreatment is considered one CPS report. One CPS report can have multiple allegations involving the same child.

Impacted Baby: An infant or young child who suffers death or great bodily harm as a result of being thrown against a surface, hard or soft. (s. 253.15(1)(d) Wis. Stats.)

Impending Danger: A foreseeable state of danger in which family behaviors, attitudes, motives, emotions and/or situations pose a threat which may not be currently active, but can be anticipated to have severe effects on a child at any time in the near future and requires safety intervention.

Initial Assessment: A comprehensive assessment conducted in response to a report of alleged child maltreatment. A CPS Initial Assessment is completed in order to: assess and analyze present and impending danger threats to child safety; take action, when necessary to control threats to child safety; determine the need for CPS Ongoing Services (court-ordered or voluntary); determine whether maltreatment occurred; and assist families in identifying useful community resources. The term CPS Initial Assessment includes the CPS investigation process as defined in s. 48.981(3)(c), Wis. Stats.

Initial Assessment Disposition: The action taken by the CPS agency on the family's case (e.g. case opened for CPS services, case closed, etc.) as a result of a decision regarding child safety and the Initial Assessment finding.

Initial Assessment Finding: The overall maltreatment finding for the case, upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment, of whether abuse was substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unable to locate sources of information and/or subjects of the report - unsubstantiated.

Maltreater: A person, who after the CPS Initial Assessment of a screened-in referral, has had at least one allegation of child maltreatment found to be substantiated by the CPS agency.

Maltreatment Allegation: An assertion of one type of child abuse or neglect involving one or more alleged maltreater(s) for a single alleged victim. For the purposes of this report, maltreatment allegations are one of four types: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, or emotional abuse.

Maltreatment Finding: The CPS agency's determination of whether a maltreatment allegation has occurred or not (substantiated or unsubstantiated). If critical sources are unavailable for interview and it is impossible to make a finding, the maltreatment finding is, "not able to locate sources of information and/or subjects of the report – unsubstantiated."

Present Danger Threats: An immediate, significant and clearly observable family condition that is actively occurring or 'in process' of occurring at the point of contact with a family and will likely result in severe harm to a child.

Reporter: The person who contacts a CPS agency with information regarding alleged maltreatment of a child or children.

Safety Assessment and Analysis: Information gathered by the agency during the CPS Initial Assessment and throughout the life of the case pertaining to whether the conditions present in the home make the child/children living in the home safe or unsafe. The results of the safety assessment and a safety analysis of the family environment are used to inform the safety decision.

Safety Decision: The CPS agency's determination of whether a child is safe or unsafe based on the safety assessment and analysis. If the home is unsafe, the CPS agency implements a safety plan to assure the child is safe and protected. If the home is safe, the CPS agency may refer the family for voluntary CPS services or other community services, as needed.

Screened-in Referral: One or more allegations of child maltreatment in the referral (which may include one or more children in a family) that have been deemed as rising to the level of maltreatment or threat of maltreatment as defined by Wisconsin statutes and therefore must be assessed.

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

Shaken Baby Syndrome: 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. (s.253.15 (1) (f), Wis.Stats.)

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 2018, CPS agencies received a total of 81,630 referrals; 53,508 of these were screened-out and 28,122 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 2018. Appendix E also shows screening decisions made on non-CPS reports (service referrals) by county.

Table 1

Total Wisconsin CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions
2018

Number of Referrals	Screened-out Referrals	Percent Screened-out	Screened-in Referrals	Percent Screened-in
81,630	53,508	65.5%	28,122	34.5%

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 (28,122) is smaller than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (44,670) 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 2018. Approximately 35 out of 1,000 Wisconsin children were involved in a report of alleged maltreatment in 2018. Appendix F lists the total number of CPS reports and CPS reports per 1,000 children by county during 2018.

Table 2

CPS Maltreatment Reports per 1,000 Wisconsin Children * ^
2018

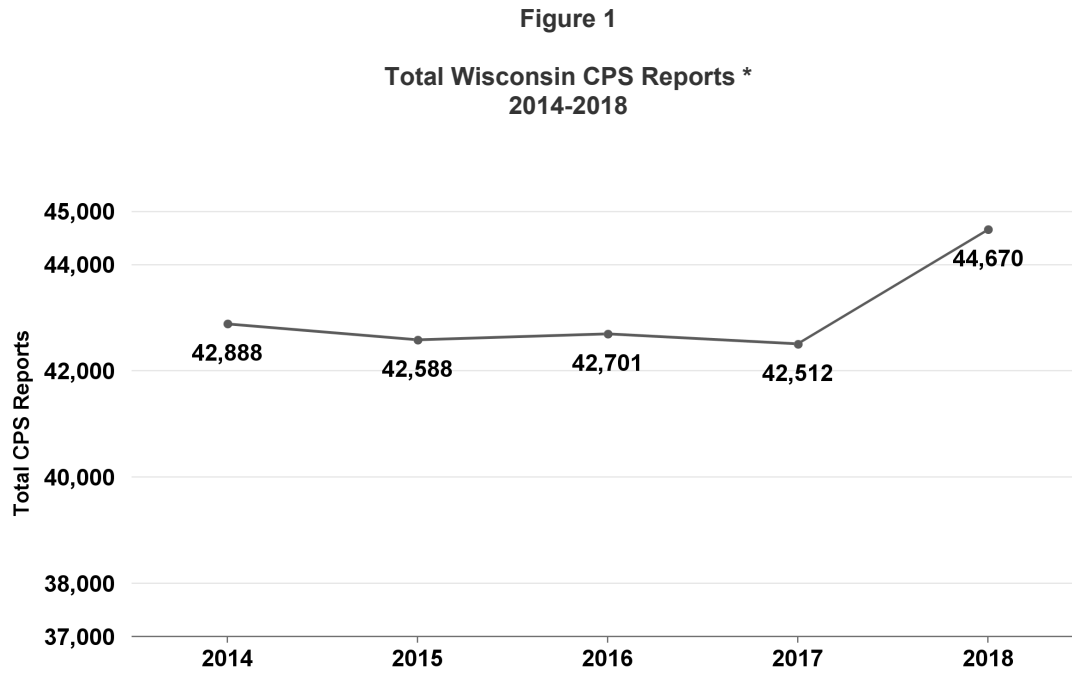
Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Screened-in Referrals	Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Children
1,276,103	28,122	44,670	35

* There are 37,323 unique children included in these 44,670 CPS maltreatment reports. The identification of CPS reports by child population is based on the total number of CPS reports.

^ Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2018 Easy Access Population Profile: <https://ojjdp.gov/>

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Below, Figure 1 displays the total number of CPS maltreatment reports received by CPS agencies from 2014 through 2018. The number of CPS maltreatment reports has fluctuated between 42,512 and 44,670 reports over this time period. Overall there was a percent increase in CPS maltreatment reports over the past ten years.



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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

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 child safety. 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.

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".

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

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.

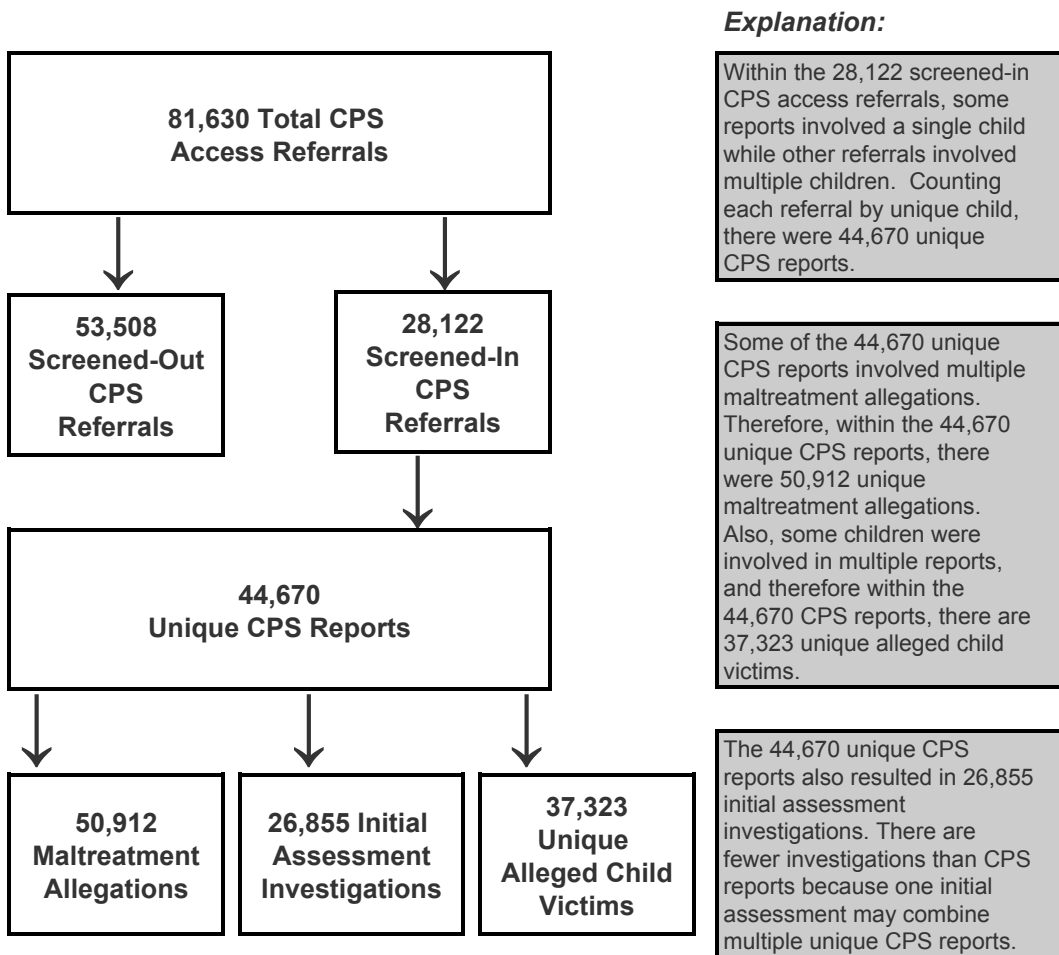
CPS Report:

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.

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.

Figure 2
Flowchart of how CPS Access Referrals are Related to Initial Assessment Investigations 2018



As seen in Figure 2, the number of CPS initial assessments (26,855) is lower than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (44,670) 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 (50,912) than children listed in maltreatment reports (37,323) and CPS initial assessments (26,855) 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 lower than the total number of maltreatment allegations.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Table 3, below, shows the statewide maltreatment substantiation rate for calendar year 2018 was 12.8 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 2018 by the total number of traditional response maltreatment allegations. Appendix G shows the substantiation rate by county for 2018.

Table 3

Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rate 2018

Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	Number of Maltreatment Allegations *	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
44,670	42,843	5,504	12.8%

* The total number of maltreatment findings presented does not include the 8,069 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 2018. 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 4,975 substantiated child victims, 475 children were victims of two or more substantiated instances of maltreatment. Appendix H shows the child victimization rate for calendar year 2018 by county.

Table 4

Wisconsin Unique Child Victimization Rate * 2018

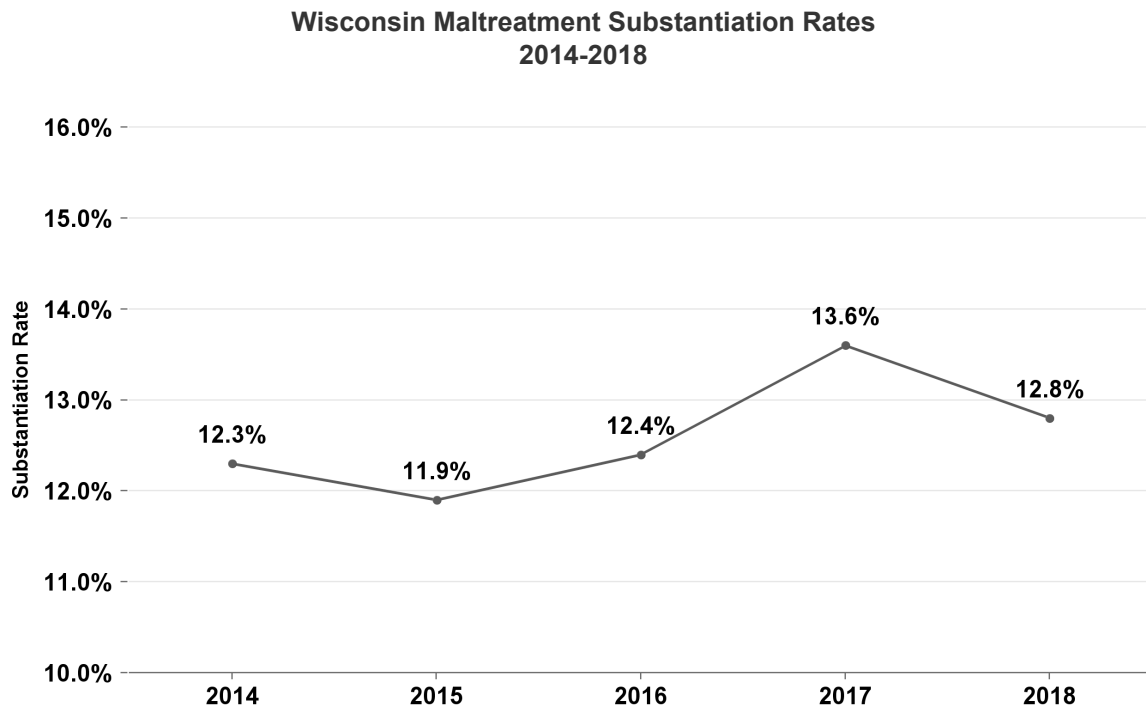
Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Unique Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Children
1,276,103	4,975	3.9

* Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2018 Easy Access Population Profile: <https://ojjdp.gov>

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

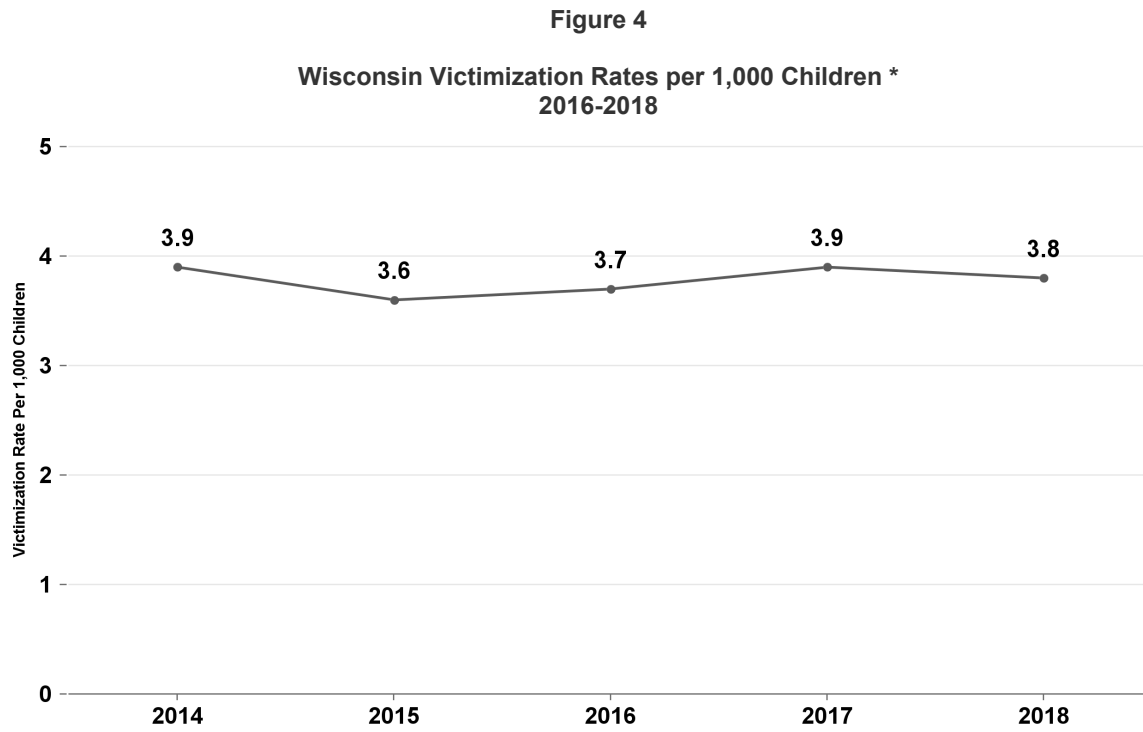
Figure 3, below, depicts the maltreatment substantiation rates in Wisconsin from 2014 through 2018. Here we see there was a 12.8 percentage point increase in substantiation rates over this time period. The substantiation rate has increased over the last ten years.

Figure 3



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Below, Figure 4 displays the child victimization rate in Wisconsin over a five year period. As seen in Figure 4, the maltreatment rate has fluctuated during this time span between a low of 3.7 children maltreated per 1,000 children, and a high of 4 children maltreated per 1,000 children.



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

Table 5, below, examines maltreatment allegations by maltreatment type (neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse) and maltreatment finding for 2018. 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 *
2018

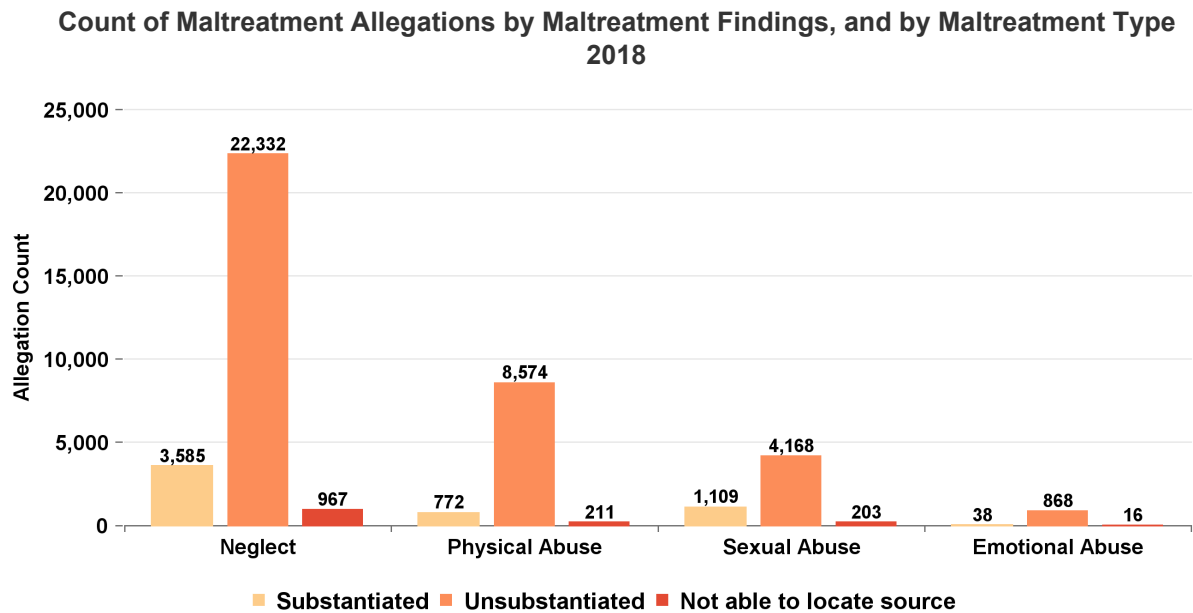
Maltreatment Type	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Not able to locate source	Total
Neglect	3,585	22,332	967	26,884
Physical Abuse	772	8,574	211	9,557
Sexual Abuse	1,109	4,168	203	5,480
Emotional Damage/Abuse	38	868	16	922
Total	5,504	35,942	1,397	42,843

* The total number of maltreatment findings presented above does not include the 8,069 maltreatment findings of 'services needed' and 'services not needed' associated with alternative response assessments.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

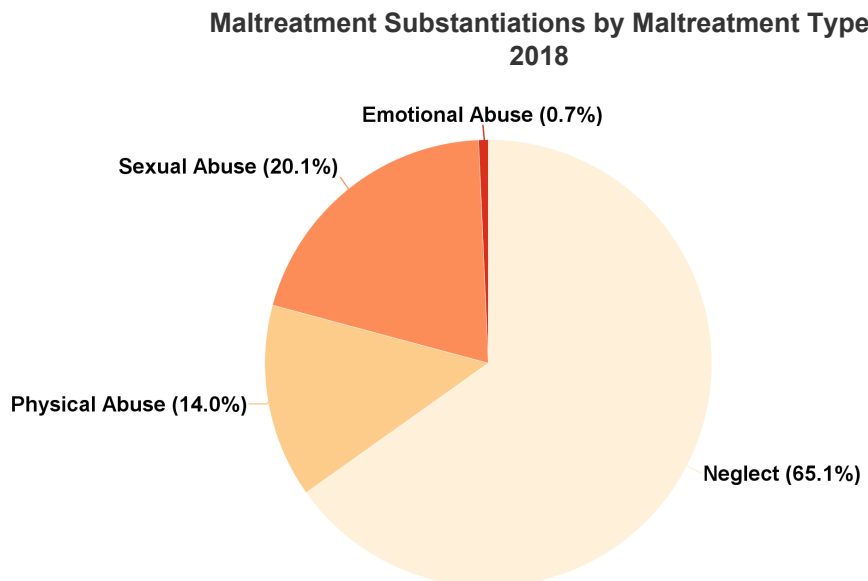
Figure 5, below, displays the maltreatment allegation findings from all CPS Initial Assessments by maltreatment type for calendar year 2018. The figure displays the maltreatment types with the most to least allegations from left to right. Thus, neglect is the most alleged type of maltreatment, followed 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 20.1 percent and 14 percent of substantiations, respectively. Emotional abuse accounts for less than one percent of all substantiations.

Figure 6



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

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 (772) by the total number of physical abuse allegations (9,557). Appendix J shows the substantiation percent within maltreatment type by county for 2018.

Table 6

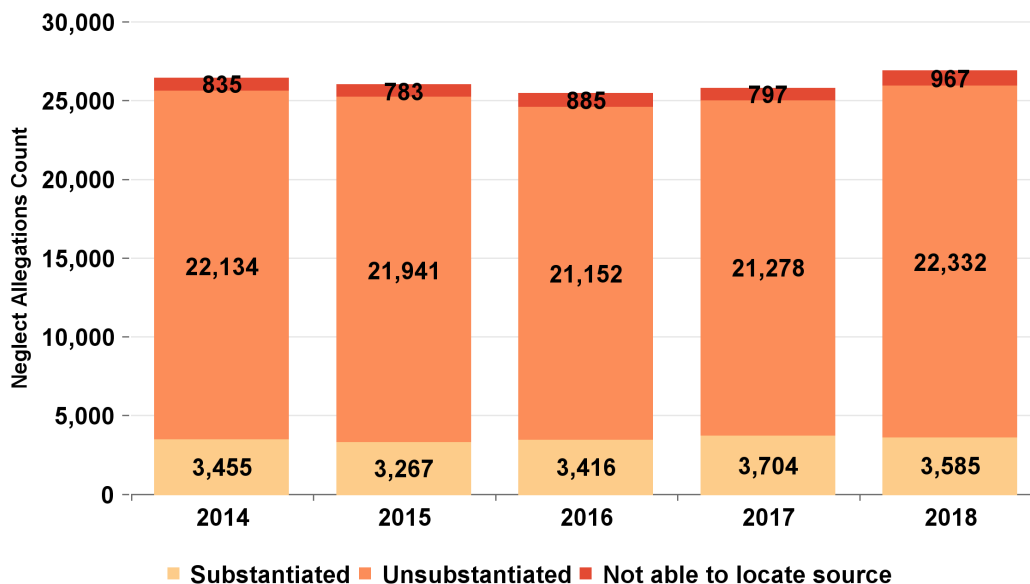
**Wisconsin Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type
2018**

Neglect Substantiation Rate	Physical Abuse Substantiation Rate	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Rate	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Rate
13.4%	8.1%	20.2%	4.1%

Figures 7 through Figure 10, below, depict the maltreatment findings for each maltreatment type for 2016 through 2018. Overall, Figure 7 displays that neglect allegations increased 5.6 percent across this timespan, while neglect substantiations increased 4.9 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 *
2016-2018**



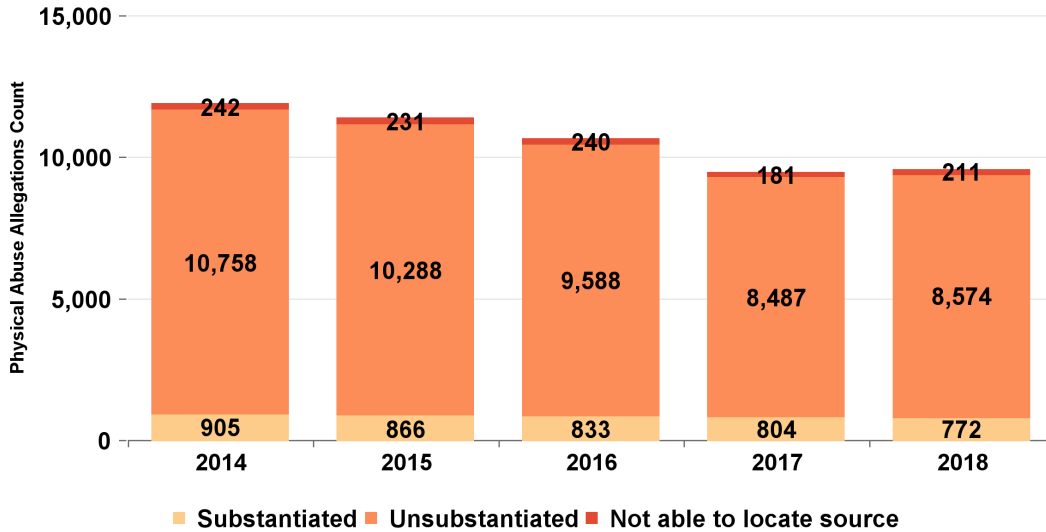
* Historical data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or a lag in data entry.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Figure 8 shows the physical abuse allegation findings from 2016 through 2018. The number of physical abuse allegations decreased by 19.7 percent, while over the same time period the physical abuse substantiations have decreased by 7.3 percent.

Figure 8

Physical Abuse Allegation Findings * 2016-2018

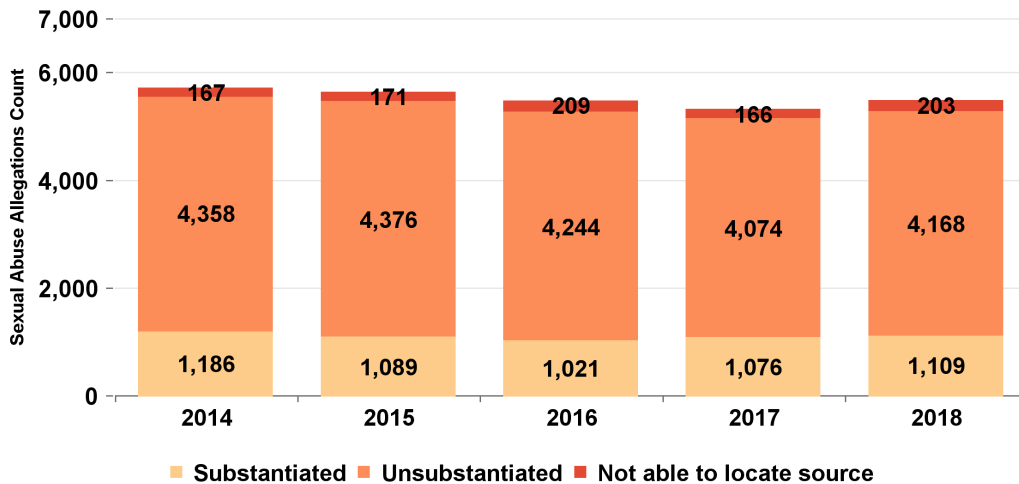


* Historical data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or a lag in data entry.

Figure 9 displays the sexual abuse allegation findings from 2016 through 2018. Over this timespan, sexual abuse allegations have decreased 4 percent while sexual abuse substantiations have increased by -8.6 percent overall.

Figure 9

Sexual Abuse Allegation Findings * 2016-2018



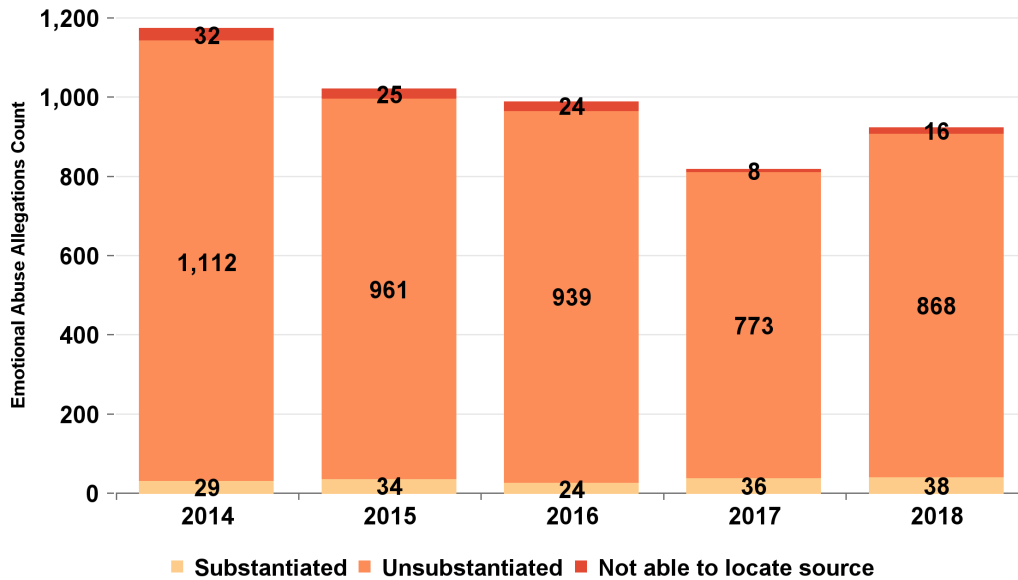
* Historical data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or a lag in data entry.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Figure 10 displays the emotional abuse allegation findings from 2016 through 2018. Over this timespan, emotional abuse allegations have decreased 21.4 percent while emotional abuse substantiations have increased by -58.3 percent overall.

Figure 10

Emotional Abuse Allegation Findings * 2016-2018



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

Note : Percentage increase figures on small samples can exaggerate the amount of change over time.

Reporters

Reporters are persons who contact CPS agencies with information regarding alleged maltreatment of a child. This section reflects data on the reporters (i.e., sources) who made the reports received by CPS agencies through both screened-in and screened-out referrals during calendar year 2018.

Reporter's Relationship to Alleged Child Victim

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

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

Table 7, below, displays the count of all screened-in and screened-out referrals by the type of reporter during calendar year 2018. The table lists the reporter types in descending order from the most frequent reporters to the least frequent reporters.

Table 7

**Referrals by Reporter's Relationship to the Alleged Child Victim
2018**

Reporter	Count of Referrals	Percent of Total Referrals
Educational Personnel	16,744	20.5%
Legal / Law Enforcement	15,153	18.6%
Social Service Worker	10,641	13.0%
Mental Health Professional	6,876	8.4%
Parent of Child Victim	6,400	7.8%
Not Documented	5,721	7.0%
Medical Personnel	4,869	6.0%
Other	4,561	5.6%
Relative	4,143	5.1%
Anonymous	2,785	3.4%
Neighbor/Friend	2,040	2.5%
Child Care Provider	860	1.1%
Other Caregiver of Child Victim	542	0.7%
Child Victim	249	0.3%
Social Service Workers	27	0.0%
Maltreater	19	0.0%
TOTAL	81,630	100.00%

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Table 8, below, shows the types of maltreatment allegations that were screened in for a CPS initial assessment by reporter type. The number of allegations (50,912) exceeds the total number of screened-in referrals (28,122) 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 fewest maltreatment allegations.

Table 8

**Total Screened-In Maltreatment Allegations by Reporter's Relationship to the Alleged Child Victim
2018**

Mandated Reporter	Reporter Category	Maltreatment Allegation Type				
		Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	TOTAL
Yes	Legal / Law Enforcement	8,958	1,773	1,300	212	12,243
Yes	Educational Personnel	3,546	3,229	815	251	7,841
Yes	Social Service Worker	4,339	1,471	859	98	6,767
No	Not Documented	2,541	820	479	129	3,969
No	Relative	2,754	553	202	99	3,608
No	Parent of Child Victim	2,044	714	397	106	3,261
Yes	Mental Health Professional	1,249	733	670	123	2,775
No	Other	1,856	561	304	46	2,767
Yes	Medical Personnel	1,387	681	367	37	2,472
No	Anonymous	1,951	312	132	59	2,454
No	Neighbor/Friend	1,336	216	103	49	1,704
Yes	Child Care Provider	200	184	33	2	419
No	Other Caregiver of Child Victim	275	70	50	8	403
No	Child Victim	80	62	13	20	175
No	Social Service Workers	21	4	17	0	42
No	Maltreater	9	1	2	0	12
	TOTAL	32,546	11,384	5,743	1,239	50,912

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

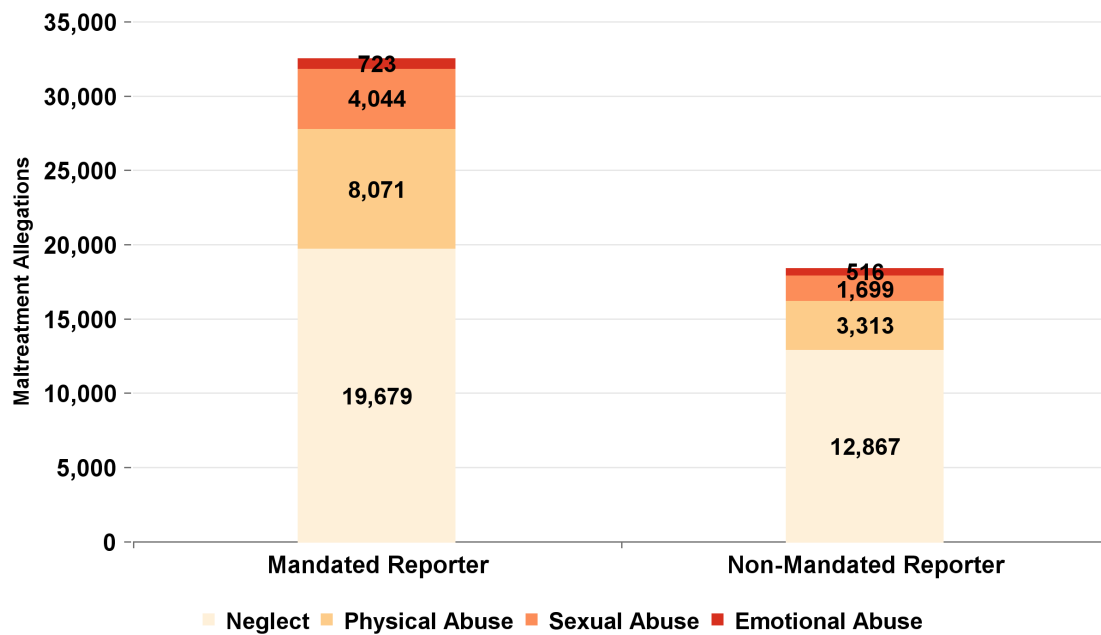
Figure 11, below, shows total screened-in maltreatment allegations made by mandated versus non-mandated reporters by the maltreatment type alleged. Mandated reporters include legal/law enforcement personnel, educational personnel, social service workers, mental health workers, medical personnel, and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

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

Statewide, mandated reporters surpassed non-mandated reporters in the number of maltreatment allegations across each type of maltreatment. Mandated reporters made a total of 32,517 maltreatment allegations in 2018 as compared to the 18,395 maltreatment allegations made by non-mandated reporters.

Figure 11

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters 2018



Reporters Allegations and Subsequent Findings

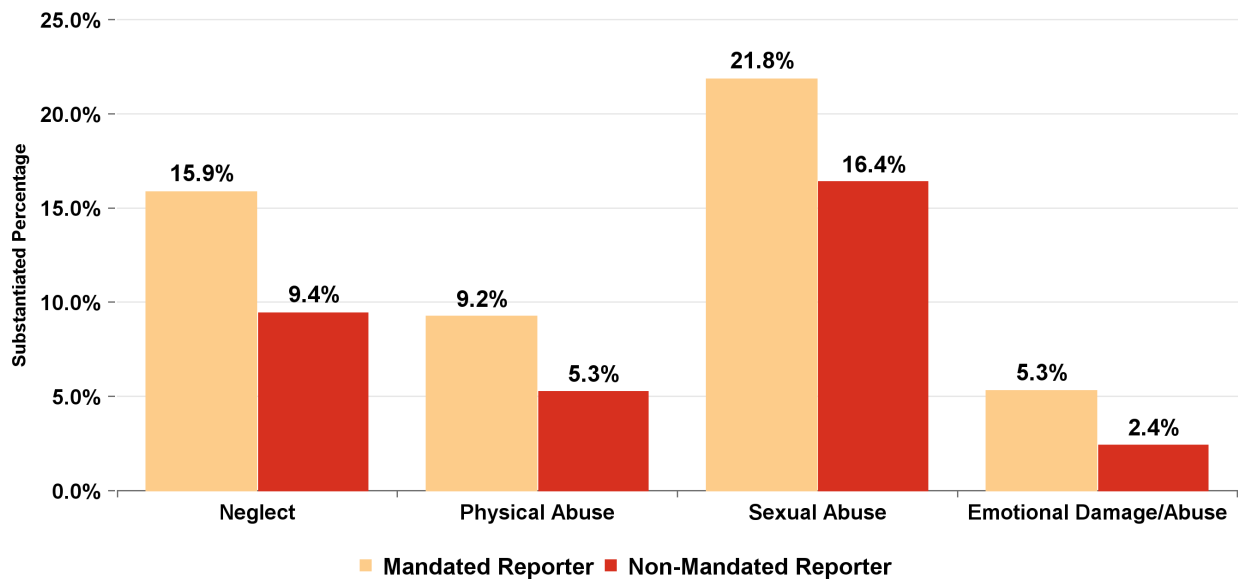
This section examines screened-in maltreatment allegations reporters made during calendar year 2018 that were found through CPS Initial Assessment to be substantiated instances of child maltreatment.

Figure 12, below, compares the percentage of substantiated maltreatment allegations by type, and 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 because 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 2018



* The total number of maltreatment findings presented above does not include the 8,069 maltreatment findings of 'services needed' and 'services not needed' associated with alternative response assessments.

Victims

A child is considered a maltreatment victim when the CPS agency identifies that at least one maltreatment allegation was found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment. Therefore, if a child is a victim of more than one maltreatment allegation in the same CPS initial assessment, he/she is counted as a victim once. Likewise, if the same child was involved in two or more CPS initial assessments (for example, one in January and one in October), in which he/she had at least one substantiated maltreatment allegation, the child is counted only once for the state rate but may factor into the abuse victimization rates of multiple counties. Based on this method, there were 4,975 victims of substantiated maltreatment in 2018.

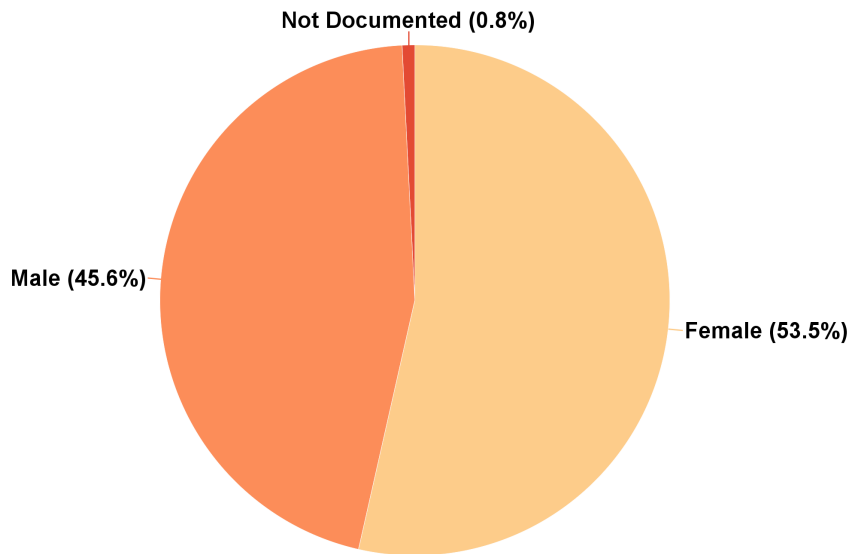
Characteristics of Maltreated Children

Gender

Figure 13, below, displays the calendar year 2018 victims by gender. In Wisconsin in 2018, more females were the victims of child maltreatment than were males, likely because they suffer higher rates of sexual abuse than males.

Figure 13

Gender of Unique Child Maltreatment Victims
2018



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Table 9, below, displays the child victimization rate by gender for calendar year 2018. The victimization rate by gender is calculated by dividing the number of unique female and male victims in 2018 by the respective Wisconsin female and male child population (ages 0-17). In 2018, females comprised a disproportionate share of the victims given their number in the Wisconsin child population.

Table 9

**Child Victimization Rate by Gender *
2018**

Gender	Child Population (0-17 Years Old)	Count of Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Children
Female	623,225	2,664	4.3
Male	652,878	2,271	3.5
Not Documented	N/A	40	N/A
Total	1,276,103	4,975	3.9

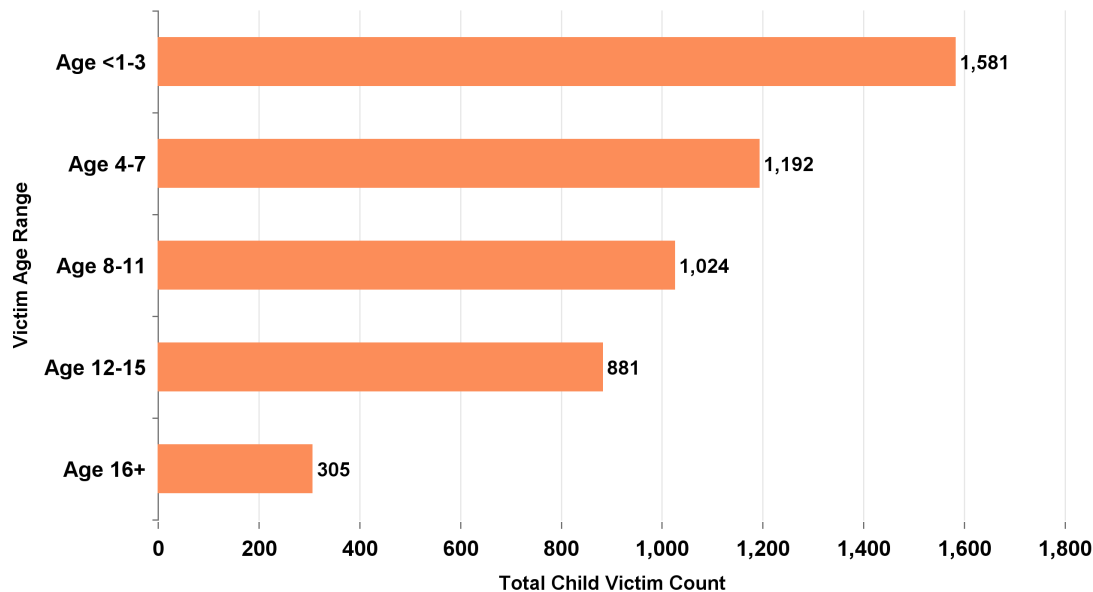
* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2018 Easy Access Population Profile: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/c>

Age

Figure 14, below, displays the count of victims by age range for calendar year 2018. In 2018, the <=3 age group accounted for the largest number of victims and 55.7 percent of victims were under the age of 8. These proportions have been stable over time.

Figure 14

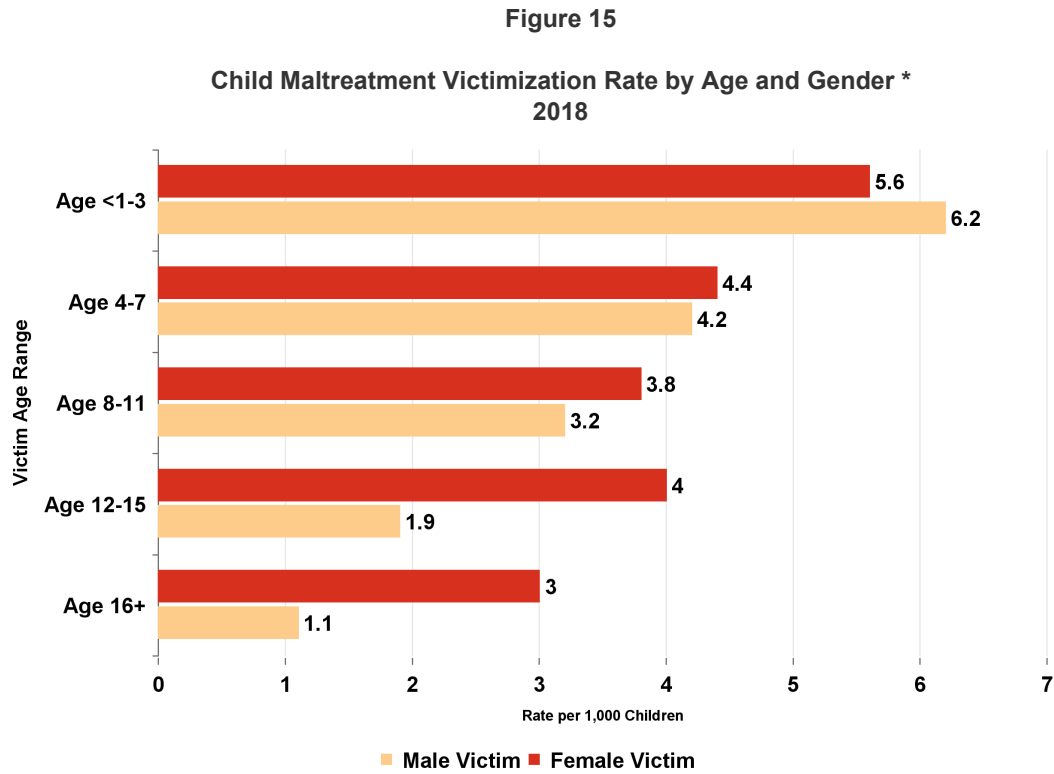
**Age Range of Unique Child Maltreatment Victims *
2018**



* 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 CY2018

Figure 15, below, displays the child maltreatment victimization rate by age and gender for calendar year 2018. This victimization rate is calculated by dividing the number of 2018 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 remains higher than the male victimization rate for the older four age groups.

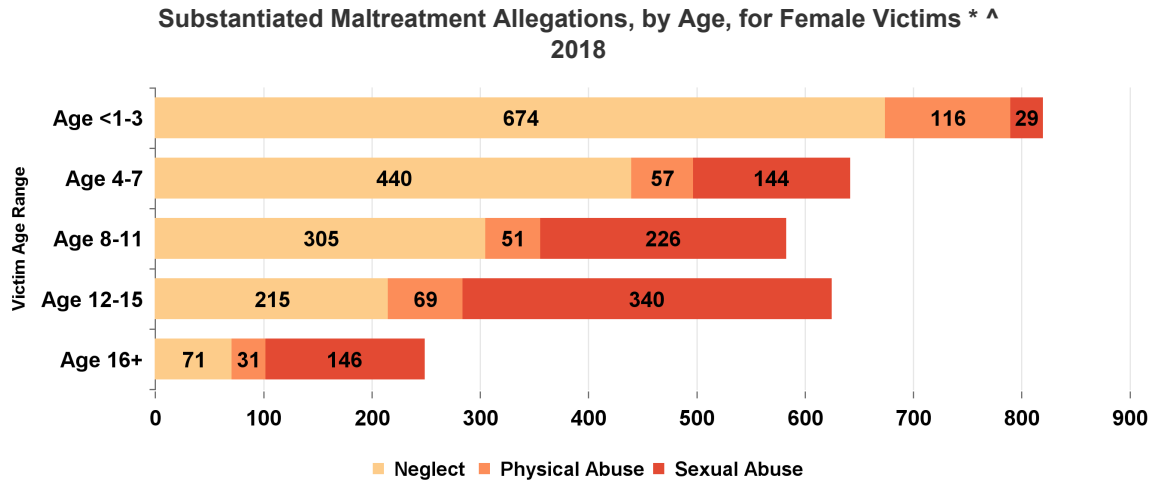


* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2018 Easy Access Population Profile: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/>

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

To understand why there are gender differences in the victimization rates, please refer to Figure 16 and 17, below. Figure 16 displays the number of substantiated maltreatment allegations, by victim age range, for female victims. Figure 17 provides the same information for male victims. The 2,664 female victims with documented ages experienced 2,932 maltreatment substantiations, while the 2,272 male victims with documented ages experienced 2,530 maltreatment substantiations. In comparing figures 16 and 17, females experience greater instances of substantiated sexual abuse compared to their male counterparts. These figures also show that males experience greater instances of substantiated physical abuse compared to their female counterparts. Allegations of neglect declines with age for males and females.

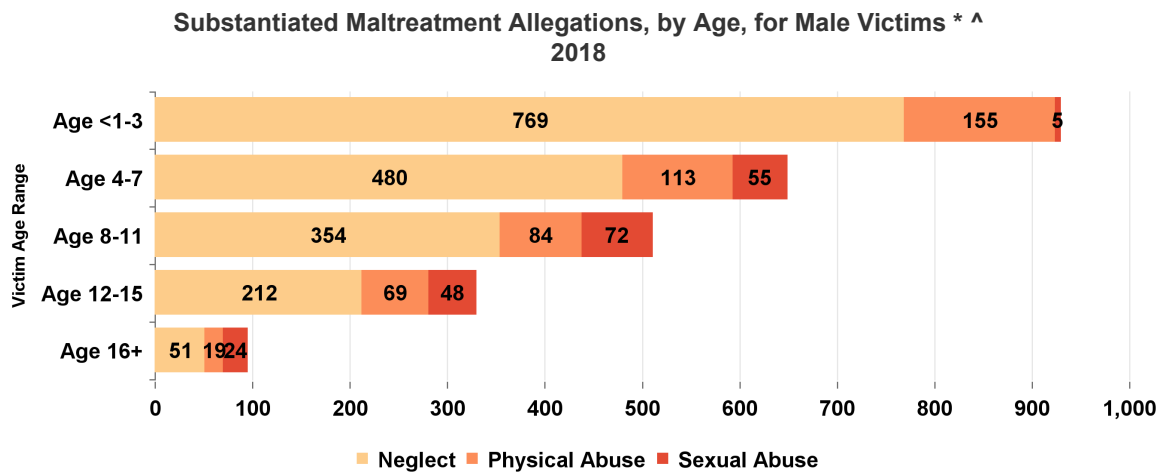
Figure 16



* There were 18 instance(s) of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of 0 instance(s) in <1-3 year olds, 1 instance(s) in 4-7 year olds, 9 instance(s) in 8-11 year olds, 7 instance(s) in 12-15 year olds, and 1 instance(s) in 16+ year olds.

^ Figure 16 does not include the 42 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented gender and/or age values.

Figure 17



* There were 20 instance(s) of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of 1 instance(s) in <1-3 year olds, 4 instance(s) in 4-7 year olds, 12 instance(s) in 8-11 year olds, 2 instance(s) in 12-15 year olds, and 1 instance(s) in 16+ year olds.

^ Figure 17 does not include the 42 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented gender and/or age values.

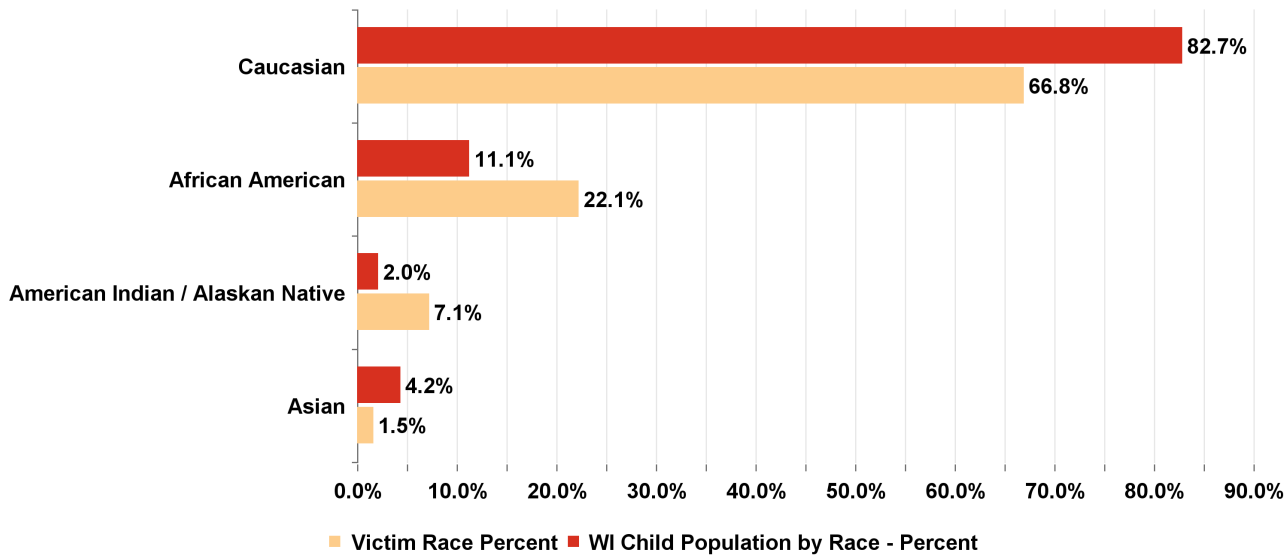
Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Race and Ethnicity

Figure 18, below, displays the percentage of unique victims by race for calendar year 2018, 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 * ^ 2018



* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2018 Easy Access Population Profile: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/>

^ The 117 victims (2.4 percent) who are identified as 'unable to determine' or 'not documented' are not included in the chart above. Likewise the 6 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander victims are also not depicted above.

Of the 4,975 unique child maltreatment victims, 4,262 victims (85.7 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 533 victims (10.7 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and for 180 victims (3.6 percent) the ethnicity was unknown or not documented. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Abusive Head Trauma and Impacted Babies

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

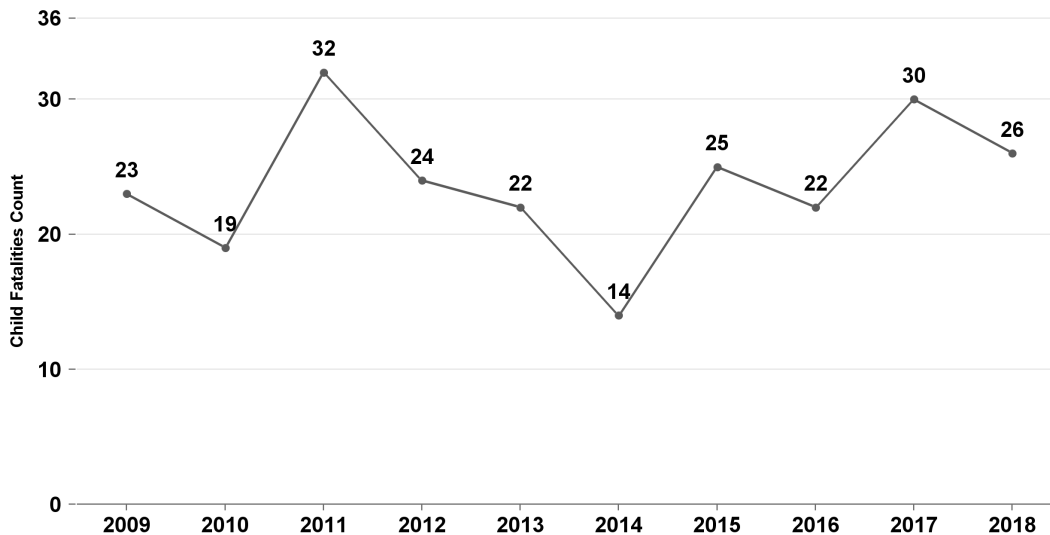
In 2018, there were 129 maltreatment allegations where one of the abusive head trauma and impacted baby related diagnoses was used to describe the maltreatment allegation for children ages 0 through 4 years. Of the 129 allegations made in 2018, 54 (41.9 percent) were found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment, representing 53 child victims. A total of 44 of the 54 substantiated allegations were for children under the age of one. Of these substantiated victims, 36 (67.9 percent) were male and 16 (30.2 percent) were female and one child has an undocumented gender. The maltreater was the child’s biological parent in the majority of the substantiated allegations.

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 2018, county CPS agencies and the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services reported 26 substantiated cases of a child having died from maltreatment. Figure 19, below, shows the count of child fatalities substantiated due to maltreatment from 2009-2018.

Figure 19

**Count of Child Fatalities Substantiated as Maltreatment
2009-2018**

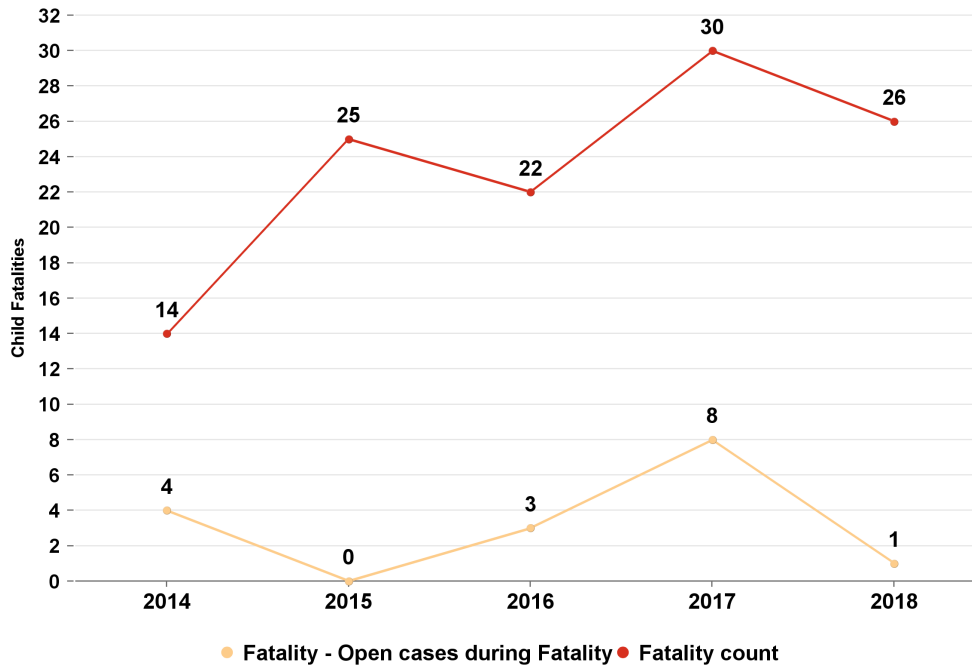


Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

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

Figure 20

Child Fatalities Open for Investigation at Time of Fatality and Total Fatality Comparison 2014-2018



A review of the cases reported by CPS agencies of a child having died from maltreatment during the past five years (2014-2018) 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 2018, 73.1 percent of the deaths were children age three or under and 50.0 percent of the deaths were children under age one.

The majority of maltreaters substantiated for the child's death in 2018 were the biological parents, undetermined maltreaters, and relative primary care providers. The most frequent maltreater was the biological mother (30.6 percent), biological father (25.0 percent), undetermined maltreater (16.7 percent), and relative primary care provider (8.3 percent). In cases where the biological mother, biological father, undetermined maltreater or relative primary care providers were substantiated for the child's death, the maltreatment type was predominantly neglect of the child. The average age of the known substantiated maltreaters in 2018 was 33.4 years.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Table 10, below, provides a summary of the 2018 child maltreatment fatalities, maltreater information, and maltreatment type by county. Of the 26 child maltreatment fatalities in 2018, eight were attributable to abusive head trauma or were impacted babies, which are noted in Table 10 and are further described following the table. One child was 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.

Table 10
Profile of Child Fatalities due to Substantiated Abuse
2018

County	Maltreatment Type	Child Victim			Maltreater			
		Age at Death	Gender	Race / Ethnicity	Age at Death	Gender	Race/ Ethnicity	Relationship to Child
Barron	Neglect	5	Male	White	23	Female	White	Biological Parent
					25	Male	Native American	Partner / Friend sharing dwelling
Brown*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	African American	31	Male	African American	Biological Parent
Chippewa*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Clark*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Fond du Lac	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	African American	25	Female	African American	Biological Parent
	Neglect				25	Male	African American	Biological Parent
Grant*	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	White	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Manitowoc	Neglect	7	Male	White	47	Male	White	Relative Primary Care Provider
					35	Female	White	Relative Primary Care Provider
	Physical Abuse				Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Manitowoc *	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	African American	22	Male	African American	Undetermined
Manitowoc	Neglect	3	Male	White	46	Male	White; Hispanic	Other temporary caregiver
	Physical Abuse				38	Female	White	Other temporary caregiver
					Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Marathon *	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	Asian	28	Female	White	Non-certified family home provider
Marathon	Neglect	15	Male	White	49	Male	White	Biological Parent
Marinette	Neglect	1	Male	White	30	Male	White	Biological Parent
					32	Female	White	Biological Parent
								Biological Parent
Milwaukee	Neglect	9	Female	African American	29	Female	African American	Biological Parent
					32	Male	African American	Biological Parent
Milwaukee	Neglect	<1	Female	African American; Hisp	28	Female	White; Hispanic	Biological Parent
Milwaukee ^	Neglect	2	Female	African American	41	Female	White	Biological Parent
	Physical Abuse							
Milwaukee	Neglect	1	Female	African American	31	Female	African American	Biological Parent
Milwaukee ^	Neglect	1	Female	White	25	Male	White	Biological Parent

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Milwaukee ~	Physical Abuse	14	Female	African American	18	Male	African American	Relative Care Provider
Rock	Neglect	<1	Male	African American	23	Female	White	Biological Parent
Sauk	Neglect	15	Male	African American	48	Female	African American	Biological Parent
					49	Male	African American	Biological Parent
Shawano	Neglect	<1	Male	Undetermined	22	Female	Native American	Biological Parent
Trempealeau	Neglect	<1	Female	White	37	Female	White	Non-certified family home provider
Winnebago *	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White;Hispanic	27	Male	White	Biological Parent
Winnebago	Neglect	1	Male	African American	28	Female	Unknown	Biological Parent
					29	Male	African American	Partner/Friend sharing dwelling
Winnebago	Neglect	9	Female	White	58	Male	Unknown	Biological Parent
Winnebago *	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White;Hispanic	34	Male	White;Hispanic	White;Hispanic

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

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

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

Maltreaters

A person is considered a maltreater when the CPS agency, after completing the CPS initial assessment, identifies the person as having committed one or more types of child maltreatment. A person is counted as a maltreater once per CPS initial assessment no matter how many substantiated maltreatment types he/she has committed. Likewise, a maltreater is counted only once if he/she is involved in two or more separate CPS initial assessments in which he/she had at least one substantiated maltreatment finding during the calendar year (for example, one in January and one in October).

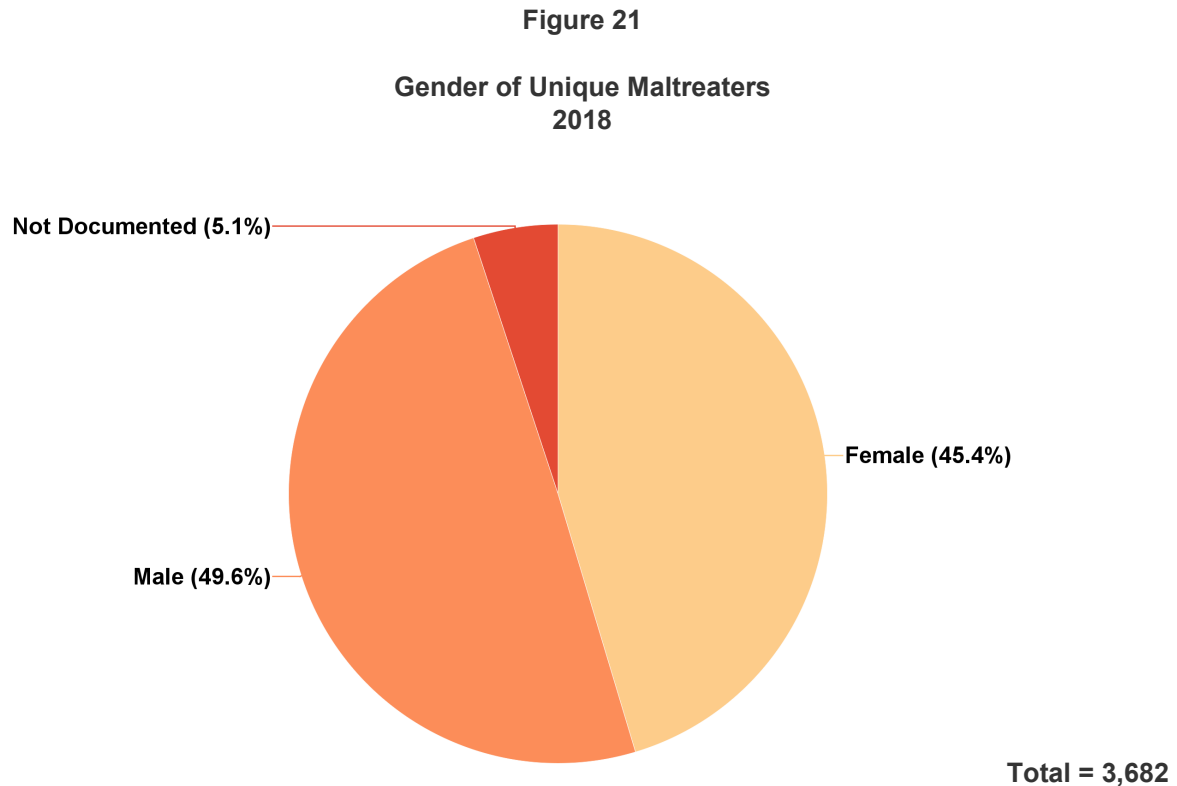
Based on this method, in calendar year 2018 there were 3,682 known unique maltreaters of substantiated child maltreatment. There are fewer unique maltreaters than unique victims (4,975) and unique instances of substantiated abuse (5,504) because some maltreaters were found to have maltreated more than one child and/or to have committed multiple instances of abuse or neglect. Note that within the 5,504 unique instances of substantiated abuse, 281 of those instances had an unknown maltreater who is not included within these figures.

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

Characteristics of Maltreaters

Gender

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

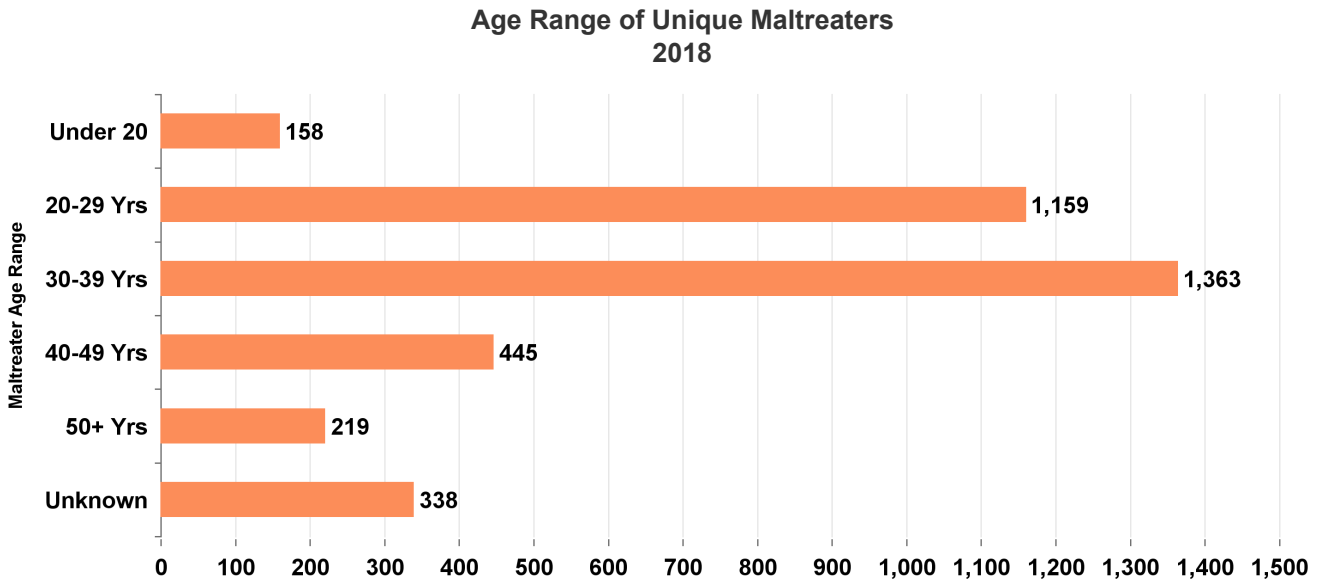


Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Age

Figure 22, below, shows the count and percentage of maltreaters by their age range for calendar year 2018. As the majority of maltreaters are parents, the most common child-rearing age groups account for the largest number of maltreaters.

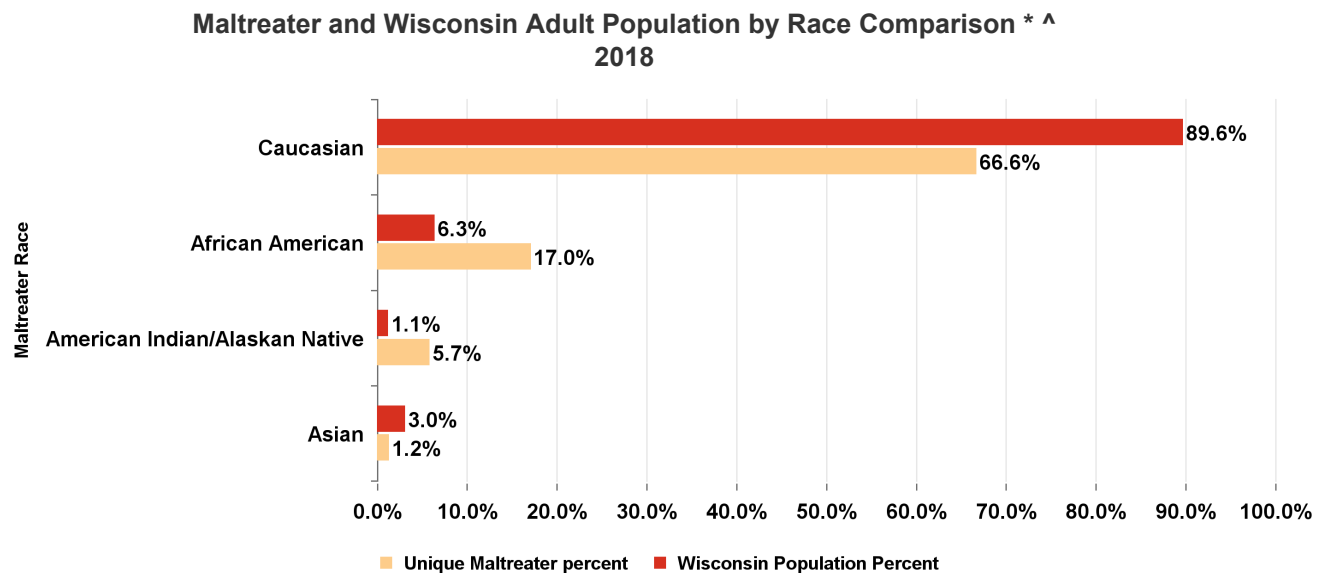
Figure 22



Race and Ethnicity

Figure 23, below, compares the 2018 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



* Population source of WI adult population: Office of Juvenile Justice 2018 Easy Access Population Profile: <https://www.ojdp.gov/>

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

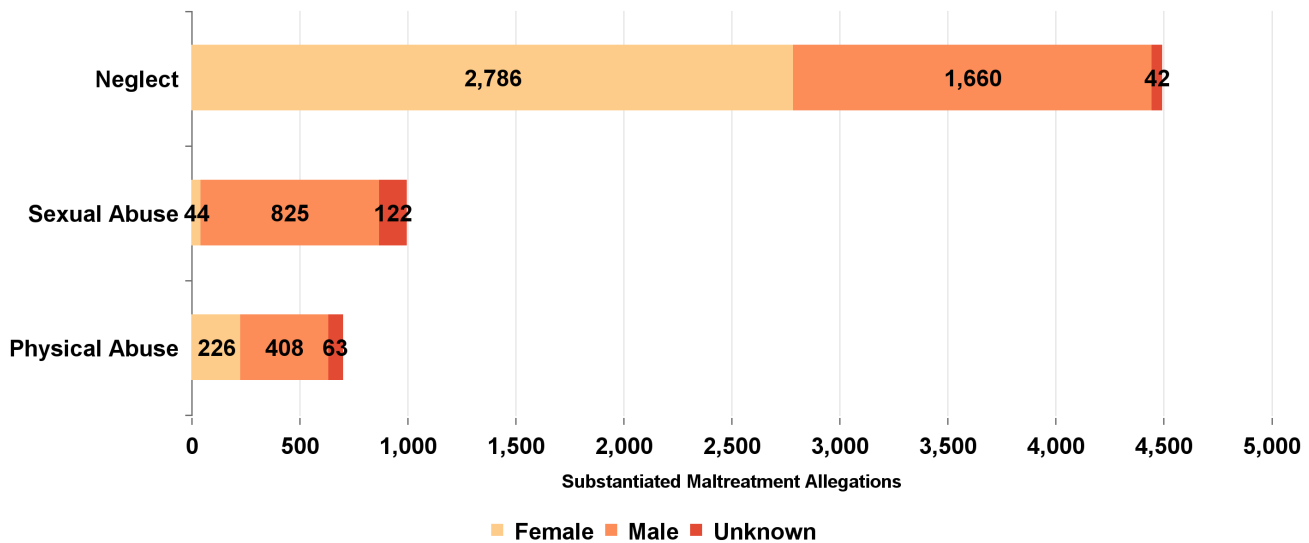
Of the 3,682 unique maltreaters, 2,722 (73.9 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 260 (7.1 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and 700 (19 percent) maltreaters had an unknown or not documented ethnicity. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Substantiated Allegations

The 3,682 unique known maltreaters were involved in 6,221 unique maltreatment allegations. Figure 24, below, depicts the 6,221 maltreatment allegation findings by maltreater gender during calendar year 2018. 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 substantially 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 *
2018**



* Of the 45 total substantiated allegations of emotional abuse, males accounted for 18 maltreaters, females accounted for 26 maltreaters, and 0 maltreaters had an undocumented gender.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

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 2018, primary adult caregivers in the home (i.e. parents, step-parents, partners of parents, and foster parents) were the maltreaters in 87.7 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.

Table 11

**Substantiated Allegations by Maltreater Relationship to Child Victim *
2018**

Maltreater Relationship	Neglect	Physical	Sexual	Emotional	Total	Percentage
Primary Caregivers						
Parent	3,735	395	145	31	4,306	69%
Partner/Friend of parent sharing dwelling	339	107	121	5	572	9.2%
Step Parent(s)	117	34	73	4	228	3.7%
Sibling/Step-sibling	11	15	164	1	191	3.1%
Relative in Home	109	15	23	1	148	2.4%
Foster Parent	13	2	1	0	16	0.3%
Non-Relative Guardian(s)	5	1	1	0	7	0.1%
Others Sharing Foster Home	0	1	6	0	7	0.1%
Primary Caregivers Total:	4,329	570	534	42	5,475	87.7%
Secondary Caregivers						
Relative Not in Home	12	5	113	0	130	2.1%
Other Child Care Provider	46	23	49	0	118	1.9%
Relative Care Provider(s)	51	10	40	3	104	1.7%
Youth Org. Staff or Volunteer Leader(s)	0	2	32	0	34	0.5%
Teacher/Other school employee(s)	3	3	6	0	12	0.2%
Licensed/Certified Child Care Provider	3	6	2	0	11	0.2%
Residential Facility Staff	0	1	3	0	4	0.1%
Secondary Caregivers Total:	115	50	245	3	413	6.6%
Non-Caregivers						
Other Non-Caregiver	16	8	111	1	136	2.2%
Family Friend(s)	15	3	22	0	40	0.6%
Peer Maltreater(s)	0	5	30	0	35	0.6%
Stranger(s)	0	0	20	0	20	0.3%
Neighbor(s)	0	0	2	0	2	0%
Non-Caregivers Total:	31	16	185	1	233	3.7%
Unknown						
Unknown	25	64	34	0	123	2%
Unknown Total:	25	64	34	0	123	2.0%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

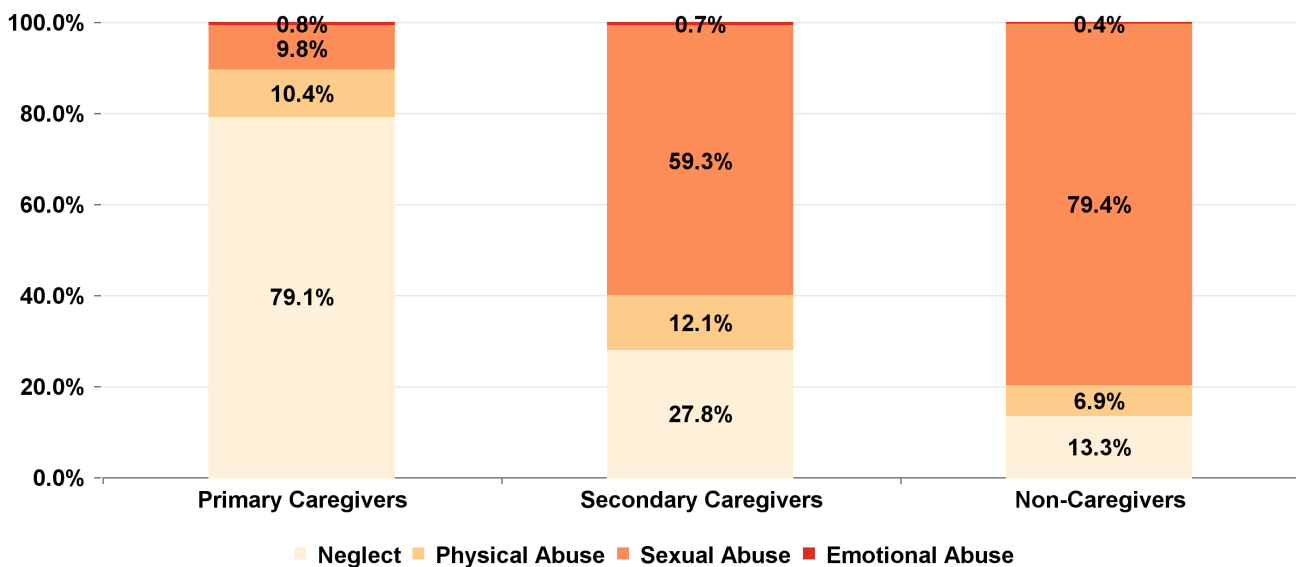
Maltreater Relationship	Neglect	Physical	Sexual	Emotional	Total	Percentage
State Total	4,500	700	998	46	6,244	100.0%

* 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).

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 5,475 substantiated maltreatment allegations by primary caregivers, the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations is neglect at 79.1 percent. However, the 413 secondary caregivers and 233 non-caregivers had sexual abuse as the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations at 59.3 percent and 79.4 percent, respectively.

Figure 25

**Percentage of Maltreatment Substantiations, by Maltreatment Type, and by Maltreater Category *
2018**



* The 123 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 2018, primary caregiver CPS initial assessments comprised 92.6 percent of the 26,855 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 1,988 secondary CPS initial assessments and non-caregiver investigations (7.4 percent of all assessments) during calendar year 2018.

Safety Decisions and Services

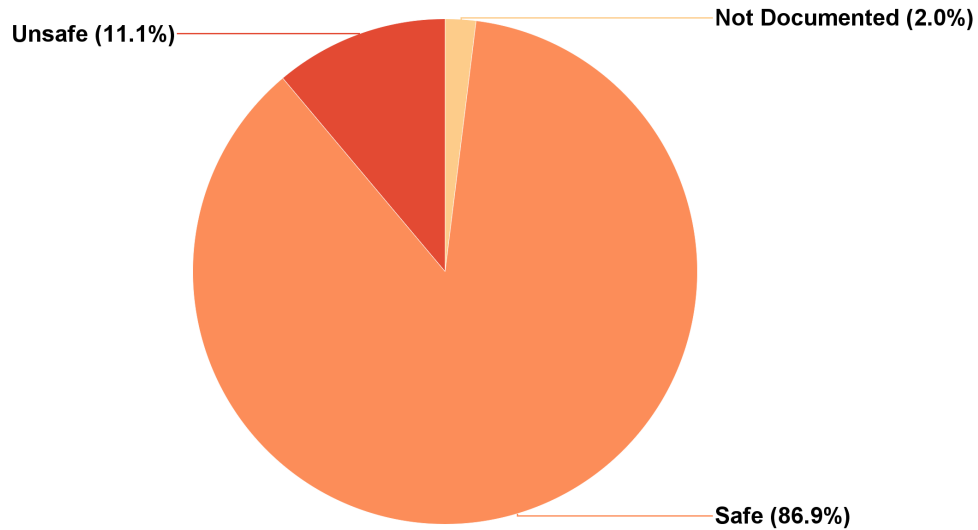
Figure 26 shows the safety decisions for completed safety assessments in primary caregiver CPS initial assessments. In calendar year 2018, the majority (86.9 percent) of primary caregiver CPS initial assessments resulted in a decision that one or more children in the Initial Assessment were safe. There were 2,768 primary caregiver CPS initial assessments (11.1 percent) which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe. Another 489 primary caregiver initial assessments were not documented as safe or unsafe. Appendix L shows safety assessment results in primary caregiver CPS initial assessments by county.

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

If a child is determined to be unsafe, the CPS agency is required to implement a safety or protective 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 *
2018



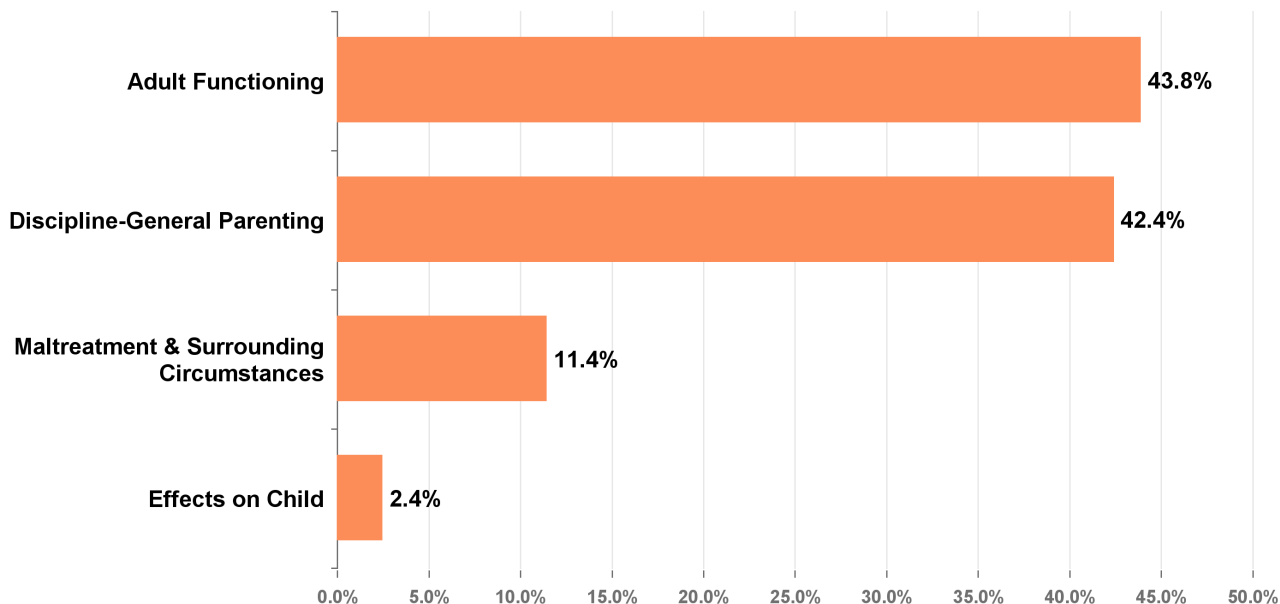
* The figures above reflect the safety findings attached to the Initial Assessment disposition, whereas previous Child Abuse and Neglect Reports also provided the safety findings attached to the stand alone safety assessment if there was no safety finding on the I.A. These figures are therefore similar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

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

In the 2,768 primary caregiver CPS initial assessments which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe, 7,929 safety threats involving 4,703 unique children were identified. There are more safety threats than CPS Initial Assessments as each initial assessment can identify multiple safety threats. Of the 2,768 unsafe primary caregiver CPS initial assessments, 61.7 percent of CPS initial assessments had one safety threat identified, 26.4 percent had two identified, 7.4 percent had three identified, 2.6 percent had four or more identified, and 1.9 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
2018



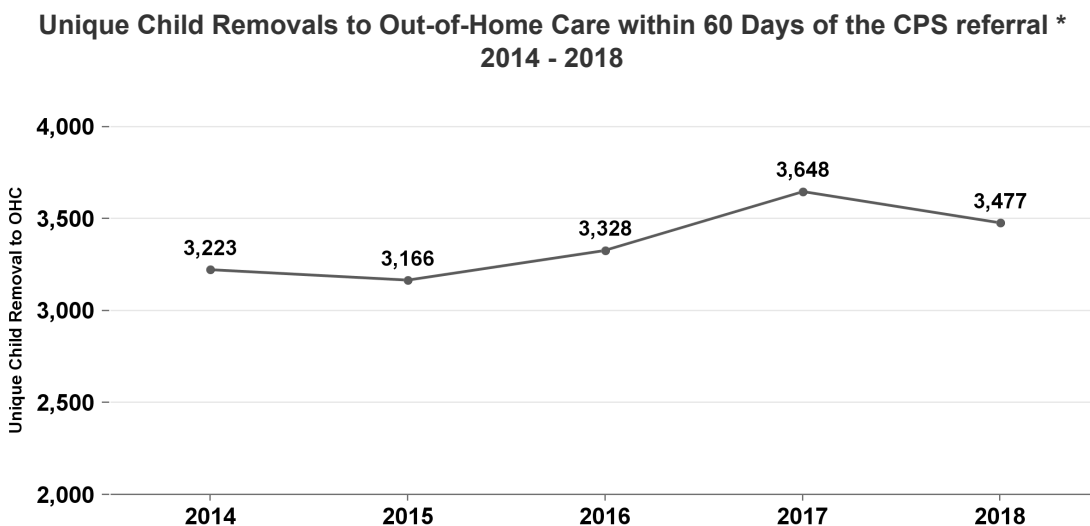
Safety-related services are provided in the family home whenever possible to maintain and support the family unit. Services provided to ensure child safety are intended to immediately control any conditions or behaviors that place a child in danger. Some of these safety-related services may include parenting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

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

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

During 2018, 3,477 unique children were placed in out-of-home care during the first 60 days after the screened-in CPS referral. 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 2018, there were 3,766 instances of children being removed from their home and placed into out-of-home care during the first 60 days after the screened-in CPS referral. Figure 28, below, shows child removals to out-of-home care during the first 60 days over the last 5 years.

Figure 28



* Historical data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or a lag of data entry.

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.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Table 12, below, displays the gender, count, and average age of children removed during a CPS initial assessment in 2018. Of the 3,477 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, 49.9 percent were female and 50.1 percent were male.

Table 12

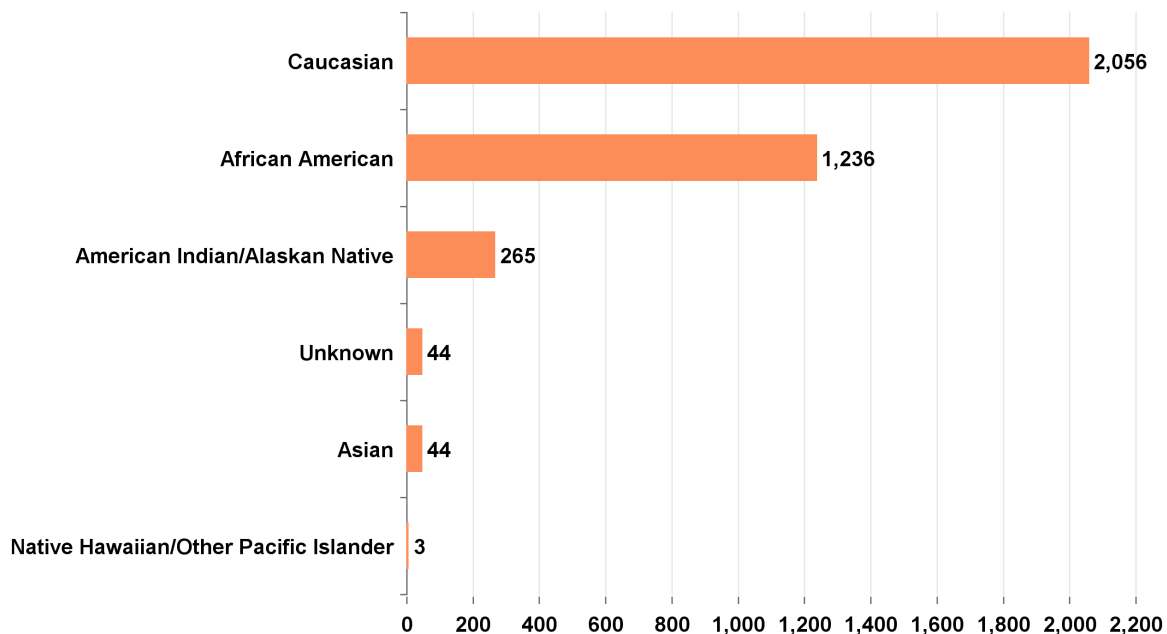
Count and Average Age of Unique Children Removed to Out-of-Home Care within 60 Days of the CPS Report 2018

Gender	Count of Children Removed	Percentage	Average Age
Female	1,735	49.9%	6.1
Male	1,742	50.1%	5.1
Total:	3,477	100%	5.6

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 referral. Of these children removed to out-of-home care, 325, or 9.3 percent, were identified as Hispanic, and 3,042 children, or 87.5 percent, were identified as not Hispanic. A total of 110 of these children, or 3.1 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 Referral 2018



Initial Assessment Disposition

The initial assessment disposition is the action the CPS agency took upon completion of the CPS initial assessment. Figure 30, below, shows the count of initial assessment dispositions in the 24,867 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments for calendar year 2018. 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 2018

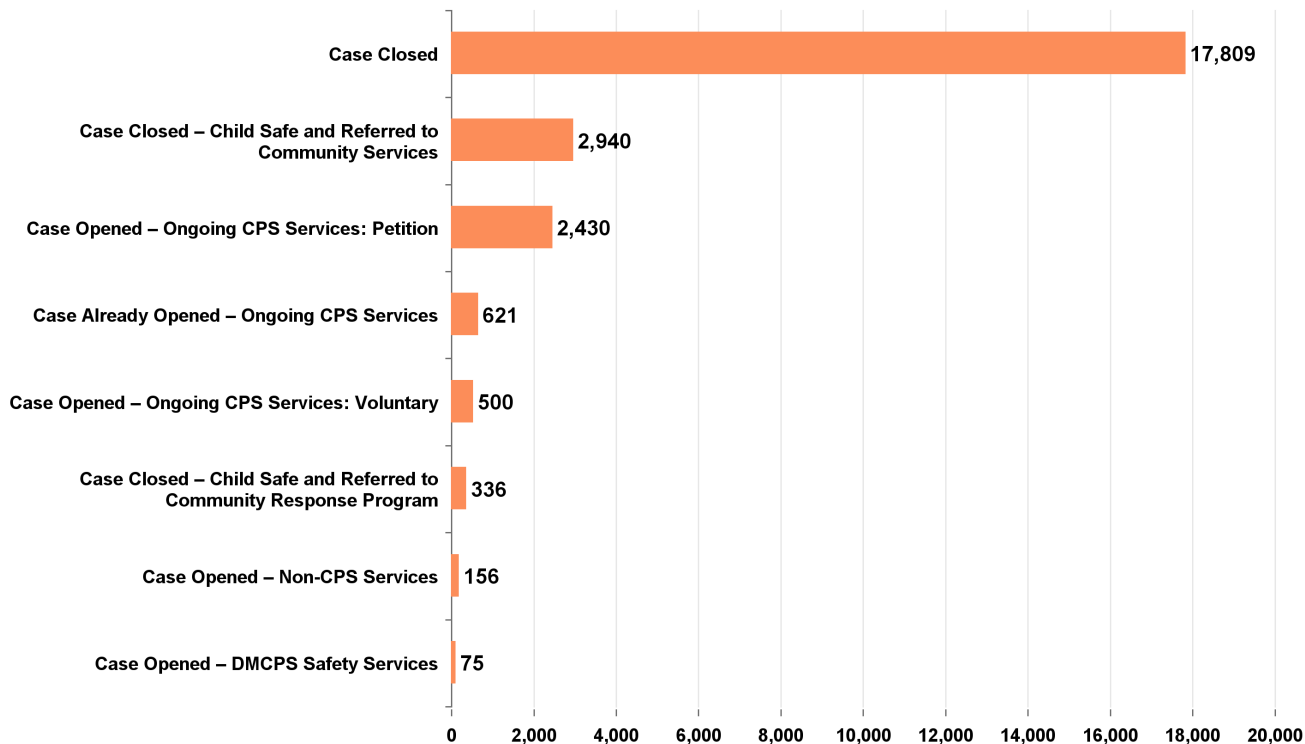
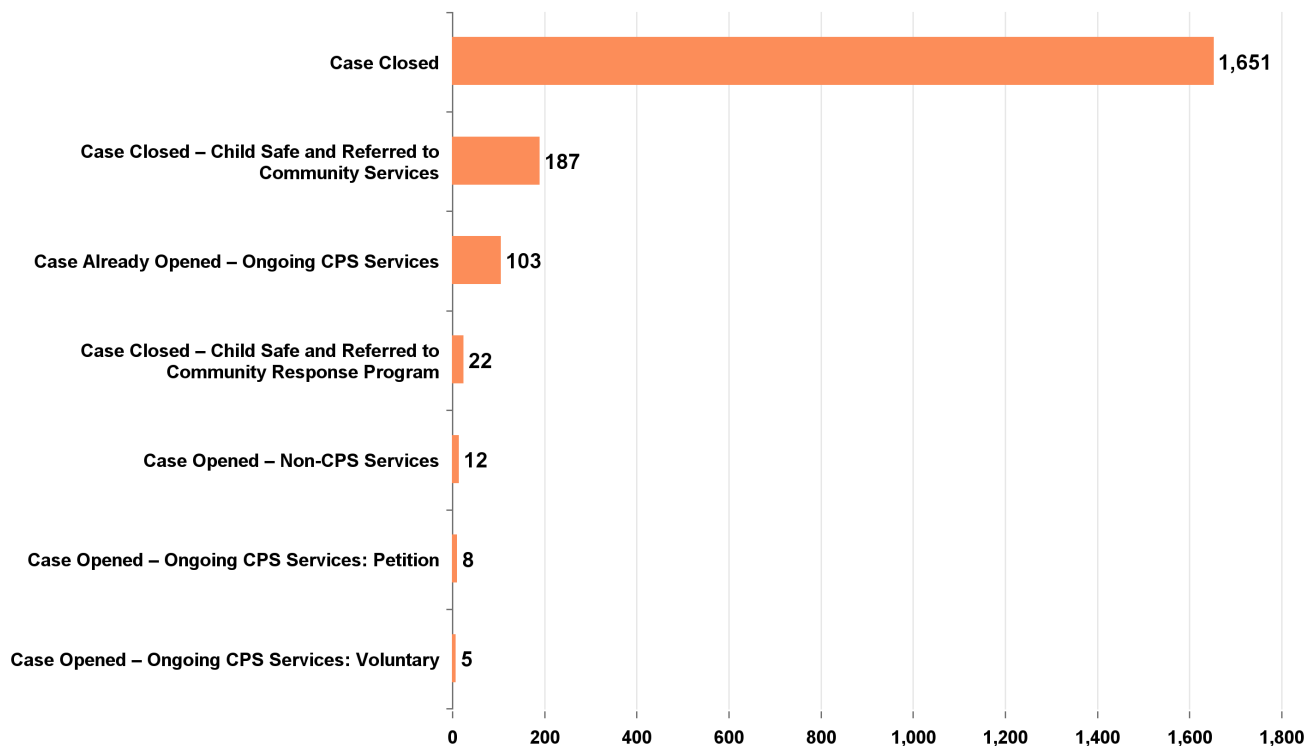


Figure 31, below, shows the 1,988 secondary CPS initial assessments and non-caregiver investigations by Initial Assessment disposition conducted in 2018.

Figure 31

Initial Assessment Dispositions in Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments 2018



Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

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 (94.9 percent) of cases where the safety decision is safe, the case was closed. Conversely, in the majority (92.8 percent) of cases where the safety decision was unsafe, the case was either opened for some type of services or was already opened for ongoing CPS services. A safety assessment and analysis is not required in secondary CPS initial assessments and non-caregiver investigations because the child's safety within the family home is not the focus of the case.

Table 13

Safety Decision by Initial Assessment Disposition for Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments 2018

Initial Assessment Disposition	Safe		Unsafe		No Safety Decision		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Case Closed	17,480	70.3%	122	0.5%	207	0.4%	17,809	71.6%
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Services	2,703	10.9%	70	0.3%	167	0.3%	2,940	11.8%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Petition	375	1.5%	1,979	8.0%	76	0.2%	2,430	9.8%
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Response Program	320	1.3%	6	0.0%	10	0.0%	336	1.4%
Case Already Opened – Ongoing CPS Services	319	1.3%	281	1.1%	21	0.0%	621	2.5%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary	271	1.1%	224	0.9%	5	0.0%	500	2.0%
Case Opened – Non-CPS Services	134	0.5%	19	0.1%	3	0.0%	156	0.6%
Case Opened – DMCPS Safety Services	9	0.0%	66	0.3%	0	0.0%	75	0.3%
Total	21,611	86.9%	2,767	11.1%	489	2.0%	24,867	100.0%

Federal Performance Standards

As part of the Child and Family Services Review process, the US 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, DHHS has modified the national performance standard definitions. The national performance standards measure state performance on the absence of maltreatment of children in out-of-home care (absence of maltreatment in out-of-home care rate) and the absence of incidents of repeat maltreatment (Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Rate).

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

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

Table 14

**Wisconsin's Performance on Federal Standards Third Round:
Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care
CY 2014 – CY 2018**

Measure	Standard	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018
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.	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.9

Table 15

**Wisconsin's Performance on Federal Standards Third Round:
Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence
CY 2014 – CY 2018**

Measure	Standard	CY 2013 – CY 2014	CY 2014 – CY 2015	CY 2015 – CY 2016	CY 2016 – CY 2017	CY 2017 – CY 2018
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.	5.4%	4.5%	4.8%	3.8%	4.2%

Adoptions

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

Within calendar year 2018, the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families facilitated the adoption of 748 children from public child welfare system, of which 636 children qualified for an Adoption Assistance subsidy. The cost of Adoption Assistance payments for children adopted from the public child welfare system in calendar year 2018 was \$3,907,021.

'Post-adoption placements' and 'Post-guardianship placements' are situations where children who have been adopted or achieved guardianship enter out-of-home care (OHC). Within calendar year 2018, a total of 141 children entered out-of-home under the placement and care responsibility of a county department or the Department of Children and Families under Ch. 48 or Ch. 938 of Wisconsin Statutes, after finalization of an adoption. A total of 47 children have documentation on the length of time between adoption finalization and when they entered out-of-home care. These 47 children entered out-of-home care an average of 83 months following the adoption finalization. The age group of these children at the time of their adoption prior to post-adoption OHC placement is shown in Table 16, below.

Within calendar year 2018, a total of 149 children entered out-of-home care under the placement and care responsibility of a county department or the Department of Children and Families under Ch. 48 or Ch. 938 of Wisconsin Statutes, after the establishment of a guardianship. A total of 71 children have documentation on the length of time between guardianship finalization and when they entered out-of-home care. These children entered out-of-home care an average of 56 months after the guardianship was established. The age group of these children at the time of their guardianship prior to post-guardianship OHC placement is shown in Table 16, below.

Table 16

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

CY 2018

Age Group	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Adoption	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Guardianship
Less than two years old	6	16
Two to five years old	36	25
Six to twelve years old	40	43
Thirteen years or older	4	16
Unable to determine	55	49
Total	141	149

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

The age of children who have experienced placement post-adoption averaged 14 years old at the time they entered out-of-home care. The age of children who have experienced placement post-guardianship averaged 12 years old at the time they entered out-of-home care. Table 17, below displays these children by age group.

Table 17

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

CY 2018

Age Group	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Adoption	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Guardianship
Age < 1 - 3 years	2	9
Age 4 - 7 years	2	19
Age 8 - 11 years	23	24
Age 12 - 15 years	77	67
Age 16+ years	37	30
Total	141	149

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

Table 18

Type of Previous Adoption for Children in Finalized Adoptions

CY 2018

Type of Previous Adoption	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Adoption
Domestic	15
International	16
Public Child Welfare (SNAP)	58
Relative	13
Stepparent	13
Tribal / Customary Adoption	1
Unable to Determine	25
Total:	141

Table 19

Type of Previous Guardianship for Children in Finalized Guardianships
CY 2018

Type of Previous Guardianship	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Guardianship
Family Court - CH. 54 Guardianship	46
Guardianship under s. 48.977	43
Out of State Guardianship	8
Public Child Welfare - Ch. 54 Guardianship	10
Unable to Determine	42
Total:	149

Recommendations for Additional Legislation and Other Actions

Wisconsin statute, s. 48.47(8)(a) directs the Department to include in this report recommendations for legislative consideration on issues related to child abuse and neglect. The Department is actively working to strengthen all Wisconsin families to raise their children. In the coming year, the Department looks forward to working closely with the legislature to implement the Family First Prevention Services Act, and partnering to ensure that all Wisconsin children are safe and loved members of thriving families and communities.

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 2015-2016 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. 948.051, Wis. Stats., Trafficking 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

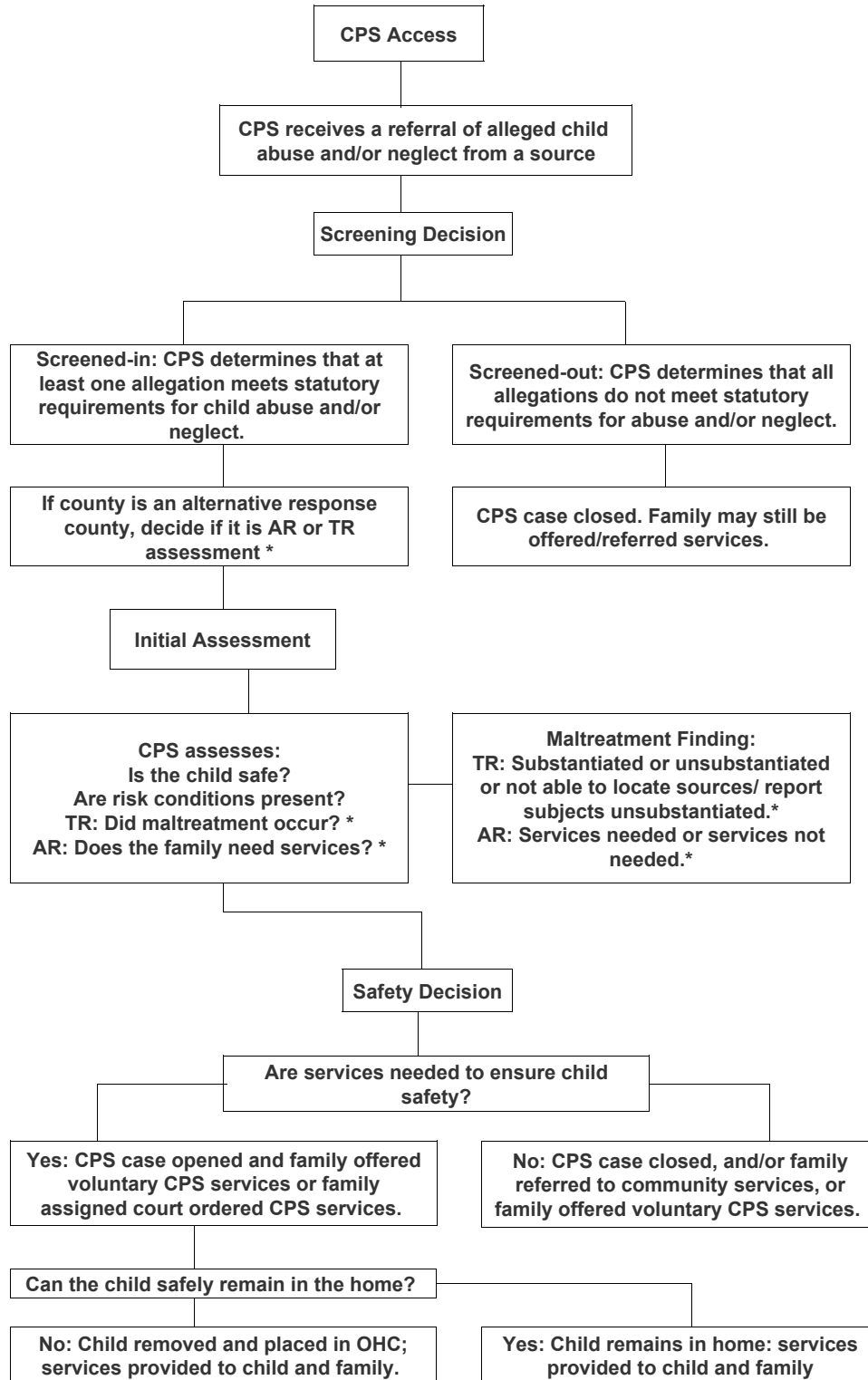
Unborn child abuse is defined as “serious physical harm inflicted on the unborn child, and the risk of serious physical harm to the child when born, caused by the habitual lack of self-control of the expectant mother of the unborn child in the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled 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 2018, CPS agencies screened-in 461 allegations of unborn child abuse for further assessment.
- The most common reporters of screened-in unborn child abuse allegations were social service workers (29.9 percent), legal/law enforcement workers (16.9 percent), and medical professionals (10.6 percent).
- A total of 123 of the 461 screened-in allegations (26.7 percent) of unborn child abuse had a finding of "services needed" at the conclusion of the Initial Assessment. Additionally, 30 children were placed in out-of-home care within 60 days of an allegation of unborn child abuse.

Appendix C

An Overview of the CPS Process



*Assessment Types:
 TR stands for Traditional Response
 AR stands for Alternative Response

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

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 caseworkers, 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. The quality of the data in this report is dependent upon the accuracy and timeliness of data recorded by the local agencies.

Evolution of data collection

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

In 2005 and 2006, the eWiSACWIS system required entry of a new allegation for every maltreater alleged for each child. Therefore, if neglect was alleged for one child by both parents it counted as two neglect allegations. The legacy CFS-40 data system counted allegations once per maltreatment type per child (regardless of the number of maltreaters).

Effective October 1, 2006, 2005 Wisconsin Act 232 eliminated the requirement that CPS agencies complete a CPS initial assessment in situations where the alleged maltreater is not a caregiver for the children. While an Initial Assessment is no longer required in these situations the instance may still be referred to law enforcement and the family may be offered services. Due to this law change, there was a significant decline in the number of non-caregiver CPS Initial Assessments completed beginning in 2007. As non-caregivers, such as peers, family friends, or strangers, tend to comprise a significant proportion of sexual abuse cases, the number of sexual abuse substantiations statewide declined after 2006.

Changes in child welfare policy and practice have also impacted the use of the 'abuse likely to occur' finding in calendar year 2007. At the beginning of calendar year 2007, the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare (renamed the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services in 2015) discontinued use of the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation type. With the release of the new statewide Access and Initial Assessment Standards in September 2007, the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation was removed as a maltreatment type for the entire state. The 'abuse likely to occur' allegation type was discontinued because it lacked a definition that would allow consistent usage and make it clearly distinguishable from the other maltreatment types. It was found that the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation could be more appropriately categorized under one of the other maltreatment types to represent the risk of maltreatment, in most cases neglect. The 2008 data is the first calendar year with no 'abuse likely to occur' data.

In September 2007, the eWiSACWIS system was modified to allow allegations to be counted once per maltreatment type per child while also separately maintaining data on maltreaters. The impact of these data entry practices are most readily seen in the neglect maltreatment type as these situations more often involve maltreatment by multiple individuals.

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

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix D

Data Collection and Interpretation

Data Interpretation

As with previous publications, data for this 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 this year.

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 2018 Child Abuse and Neglect Report is reporting these figures by the supervisor who approved the CPS report or initial assessment.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix E

Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County
2018

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	604	451	74.7%	153	25.3%	161	47
Ashland	300	190	63.3%	110	36.7%	90	67
Barron	726	428	59.0%	298	41.0%	132	171
Bayfield	161	92	57.1%	69	42.9%	96	81
Brown	4,453	2,951	66.3%	1,502	33.7%	382	94
Buffalo	207	156	75.4%	51	24.6%	13	52
Burnett	454	304	67.0%	150	33.0%	73	54
Calumet	460	359	78.0%	101	22.0%	129	16
Chippewa	1,000	729	72.9%	271	27.1%	201	71
Clark	451	321	71.2%	130	28.8%	34	22
Columbia	924	604	65.4%	320	34.6%	363	215
Crawford	181	101	55.8%	80	44.2%	141	22
Dane	6,231	4,896	78.6%	1,335	21.4%	757	291
Dodge	955	653	68.4%	302	31.6%	127	7
Door	305	197	64.6%	108	35.4%	118	33
Douglas	1,058	685	64.7%	373	35.3%	287	91
Dunn	704	577	82.0%	127	18.0%	126	12
Eau Claire	1,513	1,020	67.4%	493	32.6%	275	65
Florence	54	41	75.9%	13	24.1%	18	5
Fond Du Lac	1,534	982	64.0%	552	36.0%	320	170
Forest	128	37	28.9%	91	71.1%	102	43
Grant	769	569	74.0%	200	26.0%	271	80
Green	617	347	56.2%	270	43.8%	75	14
Green Lake	276	187	67.8%	89	32.2%	183	24
Iowa	350	246	70.3%	104	29.7%	64	6
Iron	90	30	33.3%	60	66.7%	29	4
Jackson	450	345	76.7%	105	23.3%	104	32
Jefferson	885	615	69.5%	270	30.5%	230	27
Juneau	491	367	74.7%	124	25.3%	49	56
Kenosha	2,833	2,104	74.3%	729	25.7%	540	201
Kewaunee	153	130	85.0%	23	15.0%	30	62
La Crosse	1,107	725	65.5%	382	34.5%	309	250
Lafayette	208	139	66.8%	69	33.2%	50	1

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix E

Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County 2018

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
Langlade	522	307	58.8%	215	41.2%	102	24
Lincoln	491	345	70.3%	146	29.7%	56	16
Manitowoc	1,010	584	57.8%	426	42.2%	176	130
Marathon	1,718	962	56.0%	756	44.0%	461	9
Marinette	632	507	80.2%	125	19.8%	135	235
Marquette	239	184	77.0%	55	23.0%	94	29
Menominee	269	125	46.5%	144	53.5%	60	24
Milwaukee	16,856	8,915	52.9%	7,941	47.1%	1,423	102
Monroe	791	470	59.4%	321	40.6%	130	29
Oconto	630	459	72.9%	171	27.1%	134	21
Oneida	179	52	29.1%	127	70.9%	346	123
Outagamie	3,043	2,287	75.2%	756	24.8%	138	280
Ozaukee	508	333	65.6%	175	34.4%	105	66
Pepin	115	74	64.3%	41	35.7%	9	6
Pierce	545	398	73.0%	147	27.0%	96	45
Polk	798	505	63.3%	293	36.7%	111	40
Portage	899	585	65.1%	314	34.9%	150	12
Price	177	120	67.8%	57	32.2%	156	1
Racine	2,907	2,032	69.9%	875	30.1%	407	45
Richland	281	201	71.5%	80	28.5%	57	42
Rock	3,855	2,499	64.8%	1,356	35.2%	298	213
Rusk	231	167	72.3%	64	27.7%	129	60
Saint Croix	1,061	669	63.1%	392	36.9%	230	12
Sauk	600	338	56.3%	262	43.7%	224	310
Sawyer	424	344	81.1%	80	18.9%	113	140
Shawano	561	339	60.4%	222	39.6%	296	20
Sheboygan	999	577	57.8%	422	42.2%	468	51
Taylor	267	192	71.9%	75	28.1%	41	5
Trempealeau	407	196	48.2%	211	51.8%	91	12
Vernon	244	131	53.7%	113	46.3%	179	14
Vilas	211	123	58.3%	88	41.7%	153	243
Walworth	916	654	71.4%	262	28.6%	265	11
Washburn	183	126	68.9%	57	31.1%	58	59

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix E

Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County
2018

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
Washington	885	698	78.9%	187	21.1%	164	59
Waukesha	1,842	1,428	77.5%	414	22.5%	774	216
Waupaca	761	567	74.5%	194	25.5%	154	2
Waushara	439	324	73.8%	115	26.2%	110	0
Winnebago	2,931	2,132	72.7%	799	27.3%	757	345
Wood	1,571	981	62.4%	590	37.6%	67	10
State Total	81,630	53,508	65.5%	28,122	34.5%	14,796	5,447

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix F

CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County * 2018

County	2018 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Adams	2,949	261	88.5
Ashland	3,409	156	45.8
Barron	9,739	490	50.3
Bayfield	2,574	99	38.5
Brown	62,704	2,389	38.1
Buffalo	2,731	89	32.6
Burnett	2,731	235	86.0
Calumet	11,959	159	13.3
Chippewa	14,148	437	30.9
Clark	10,223	197	19.3
Columbia	12,182	449	36.9
Crawford	3,320	131	39.5
Dane	110,624	1,952	17.6
Dodge	17,436	426	24.4
Door	4,489	171	38.1
Douglas	8,507	588	69.1
Dunn	8,872	230	25.9
Eau Claire	21,327	778	36.5
Florence	639	18	28.2
Fond Du Lac	22,030	953	43.3
Forest	1,751	143	81.7
Grant	10,762	296	27.5
Green	8,155	433	53.1
Green Lake	4,243	142	33.5
Iowa	5,445	161	29.6
Iron	876	80	91.3
Jackson	4,457	172	38.6
Jefferson	17,958	381	21.2
Juneau	5,382	237	44.0
Kenosha	38,674	1,170	30.3
Kewaunee	4,385	35	8.0
La Crosse	23,386	580	24.8
Lafayette	4,080	96	23.5

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix F

CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County * 2018

County	2018 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Langlade	3,766	381	101.2
Lincoln	5,047	229	45.4
Manitowoc	16,260	668	41.1
Marathon	30,846	1,172	38.0
Marinette	7,762	224	28.9
Marquette	2,963	76	25.6
Menominee	1,580	234	148.1
Milwaukee	227,422	12,886	56.7
Monroe	11,693	491	42.0
Oconto	7,678	304	39.6
Oneida	6,054	198	32.7
Outagamie	44,129	1,214	27.5
Ozaukee	18,995	250	13.2
Pepin	1,521	64	42.1
Pierce	8,758	227	25.9
Polk	9,107	447	49.1
Portage	13,665	490	35.9
Price	2,427	98	40.4
Racine	45,351	1,427	31.5
Richland	3,770	116	30.8
Rock	37,701	2,258	59.9
Rusk	2,867	94	32.8
Saint Croix	22,234	591	26.6
Sauk	14,644	429	29.3
Sawyer	3,215	118	36.7
Shawano	8,714	349	40.1
Sheboygan	25,431	653	25.7
Taylor	4,776	116	24.3
Trempealeau	7,348	340	46.3
Vernon	8,019	178	22.2
Vilas	3,711	161	43.4
Walworth	21,406	401	18.7
Washburn	3,042	76	25.0
Washington	29,722	283	9.5

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix F

CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County * 2018

County	2018 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Waukesha	86,695	605	7.0
Waupaca	10,373	291	28.1
Waushara	4,431	197	44.5
Winnebago	35,085	1,225	34.9
Wood	15,748	975	61.9
State Total	1,276,103	44,670	34.2

* Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2018 Easy Access Population Profile <https://www.ojjdp.gov>

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix G

County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates 2018

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Adams	137	261	316	55	17.4%
Ashland	103	156	177	38	21.5%
Barron	287	490	249	94	37.8%
Bayfield	69	99	105	14	13.3%
Brown	1,462	2,389	1,603	228	14.2%
Buffalo	50	89	106	16	15.1%
Burnett	136	235	269	46	17.1%
Calumet	99	159	104	20	19.2%
Chippewa	265	437	365	67	18.4%
Clark	126	197	222	51	23.0%
Columbia	299	449	504	22	4.4%
Crawford	75	131	147	29	19.7%
Dane	1,284	1,952	2,201	227	10.3%
Dodge	300	426	177	27	15.3%
Door	104	171	189	7	3.7%
Douglas	344	588	366	82	22.4%
Dunn	127	230	250	35	14.0%
Eau Claire	470	778	507	110	21.7%
Florence	13	18	20	6	30.0%
Fond Du Lac	531	953	639	131	20.5%
Forest	85	143	153	43	28.1%
Grant	191	296	356	68	19.1%
Green	258	433	488	30	6.1%
Green Lake	87	142	74	16	21.6%
Iowa	94	161	184	24	13.0%
Iron	53	80	94	8	8.5%
Jackson	100	172	189	55	29.1%
Jefferson	268	381	186	47	25.3%
Juneau	122	237	285	54	18.9%
Kenosha	680	1,170	1,388	260	18.7%
Kewaunee	23	35	40	1	2.5%
La Crosse	364	580	356	72	20.2%
Lafayette	67	96	104	20	19.2%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix G

County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates 2018

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Langlade	200	381	242	88	36.4%
Lincoln	144	229	256	86	33.6%
Manitowoc	416	668	332	121	36.4%
Marathon	750	1,172	471	174	36.9%
Marinette	123	224	253	61	24.1%
Marquette	50	76	85	9	10.6%
Menominee	141	234	274	21	7.7%
Milwaukee	7,464	12,886	14,919	804	5.4%
Monroe	303	491	564	110	19.5%
Oconto	155	304	353	32	9.1%
Oneida	121	198	222	84	37.8%
Outagamie	732	1,214	685	84	12.3%
Ozaukee	166	250	280	35	12.5%
Pepin	39	64	71	14	19.7%
Pierce	144	227	119	56	47.1%
Polk	278	447	482	72	14.9%
Portage	293	490	543	110	20.3%
Price	52	98	110	22	20.0%
Racine	849	1,427	978	231	23.6%
Richland	73	116	129	17	13.2%
Rock	1,318	2,258	2,597	331	12.7%
Rusk	64	94	101	16	15.8%
Saint Croix	371	591	729	64	8.8%
Sauk	255	429	222	31	14.0%
Sawyer	80	118	134	16	11.9%
Shawano	214	349	380	15	3.9%
Sheboygan	402	653	736	95	12.9%
Taylor	74	116	128	29	22.7%
Trempealeau	205	340	382	65	17.0%
Vernon	110	178	207	9	4.3%
Vilas	84	161	170	46	27.1%
Walworth	256	401	448	93	20.8%
Washburn	57	76	83	20	24.1%

Appendix G

County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates
2018

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Washington	183	283	328	57	17.4%
Waukesha	404	605	681	137	20.1%
Waupaca	187	291	122	28	23.0%
Waushara	113	197	70	6	8.6%
Winnebago	775	1,225	456	119	26.1%
Wood	557	975	1,088	93	8.5%
State Total	26,855	44,670	42,843	5,504	12.8%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix H

Child Victimization Rate by County * ^ 2018

County	2018 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Adams	2,949	49	16.6
Ashland	3,409	36	10.6
Barron	9,739	88	9.0
Bayfield	2,574	13	5.1
Brown	62,704	217	3.5
Buffalo	2,731	15	5.5
Burnett	2,731	42	15.4
Calumet	11,959	17	1.4
Chippewa	14,148	64	4.5
Clark	10,223	47	4.6
Columbia	12,182	21	1.7
Crawford	3,320	28	8.4
Dane	110,624	210	1.9
Dodge	17,436	25	1.4
Door	4,489	6	1.3
Douglas	8,507	75	8.8
Dunn	8,872	35	3.9
Eau Claire	21,327	105	4.9
Florence	639	6	9.4
Fond Du Lac	22,030	113	5.1
Forest	1,751	38	21.7
Grant	10,762	59	5.5
Green	8,155	28	3.4
Green Lake	4,243	14	3.3
Iowa	5,445	20	3.7
Iron	876	7	8.0
Jackson	4,457	53	11.9
Jefferson	17,958	43	2.4
Juneau	5,382	41	7.6
Kenosha	38,674	227	5.9
Kewaunee	4,385	1	0.2
La Crosse	23,386	61	2.6
Lafayette	4,080	19	4.7

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix H

Child Victimization Rate by County * ^ 2018

County	2018 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Langlade	3,766	78	20.7
Lincoln	5,047	79	15.7
Manitowoc	16,260	106	6.5
Marathon	30,846	156	5.1
Marinette	7,762	57	7.3
Marquette	2,963	9	3.0
Menominee	1,580	21	13.3
Milwaukee	227,422	703	3.1
Monroe	11,693	94	8.0
Oconto	7,678	30	3.9
Oneida	6,054	71	11.7
Outagamie	44,129	72	1.6
Ozaukee	18,995	34	1.8
Pepin	1,521	14	9.2
Pierce	8,758	50	5.7
Polk	9,107	64	7.0
Portage	13,665	99	7.2
Price	2,427	18	7.4
Racine	45,351	221	4.9
Richland	3,770	15	4.0
Rock	37,701	312	8.3
Rusk	2,867	16	5.6
Saint Croix	22,234	56	2.5
Sauk	14,644	27	1.8
Sawyer	3,215	15	4.7
Shawano	8,714	13	1.5
Sheboygan	25,431	88	3.5
Taylor	4,776	24	5.0
Trempealeau	7,348	58	7.9
Vernon	8,019	6	0.7
Vilas	3,711	41	11.0
Walworth	21,406	87	4.1
Washburn	3,042	18	5.9
Washington	29,722	55	1.9

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix H

Child Victimization Rate by County * ^ 2018

County	2018 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Waukesha	86,695	129	1.5
Waupaca	10,373	28	2.7
Waushara	4,431	5	1.1
Winnebago	35,085	110	3.1
Wood	15,748	87	5.5
State Total	1,276,103	4,989	3.8

* The 'Number of Child Victims' column represents the counts of children victimized in a specific county. This figure is larger than the 4,975 unique maltreated children listed in the report as children may be victimized in more than one county.

^ Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2018 Easy Access Population Profile: <https://ojjdp.gov>

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix I

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding, by County * ^ ~ 2018

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	261	46	154	0	200	3	59	0	62	6	41	0	47	0	7	0	7
Ashland	156	22	62	4	88	5	44	1	50	11	14	12	37	0	2	0	2
Barron	490	79	103	3	185	4	11	0	15	11	38	0	49	0	0	0	0
Bayfield	99	4	38	1	43	2	29	0	31	4	12	0	16	4	11	0	15
Brown	2,389	165	733	29	927	28	300	5	333	35	237	4	276	0	65	2	67
Buffalo	89	12	44	0	56	3	28	0	31	1	10	1	12	0	7	0	7
Burnett	235	30	122	14	166	7	41	1	49	9	42	3	54	0	0	0	0
Calumet	159	6	43	0	49	5	17	0	22	9	21	1	31	0	2	0	2
Chippewa	437	53	151	0	204	4	78	0	82	10	52	1	63	0	16	0	16
Clark	197	25	88	4	117	8	54	1	63	18	17	0	35	0	7	0	7
Columbia	449	10	269	2	281	3	129	2	134	9	64	0	73	0	16	0	16
Crawford	131	23	66	0	89	2	28	0	30	4	13	0	17	0	11	0	11
Dane	1,952	132	1,110	85	1,327	39	473	18	530	56	252	12	320	0	24	0	24
Dodge	426	9	65	2	76	6	47	0	53	12	32	0	44	0	4	0	4
Door	171	2	98	4	104	2	50	0	52	3	12	0	15	0	18	0	18
Douglas	588	65	171	7	243	6	61	0	67	11	39	2	52	0	4	0	4
Dunn	230	27	133	3	163	5	36	0	41	3	29	2	34	0	12	0	12
Eau Claire	778	81	218	2	301	11	101	0	112	18	61	3	82	0	12	0	12
Florence	18	6	9	0	15	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fond Du Lac	953	91	317	34	442	17	86	6	109	22	54	2	78	1	8	1	10
Forest	143	34	56	0	90	4	31	0	35	5	16	0	21	0	7	0	7

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix I

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding, by County * ^ ~ 2018

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
Grant	296	51	124	23	198	9	102	7	118	8	24	2	34	0	6	0	6
Green	433	21	274	0	295	5	125	0	130	4	50	0	54	0	9	0	9
Green Lake	142	8	31	0	39	2	18	1	21	5	7	0	12	1	1	0	2
Iowa	161	18	95	0	113	2	42	0	44	4	12	0	16	0	11	0	11
Iron	80	5	46	0	51	1	28	0	29	2	9	0	11	0	3	0	3
Jackson	172	42	71	0	113	8	40	0	48	5	20	0	25	0	3	0	3
Jefferson	381	12	34	20	66	10	25	7	42	25	36	17	78	0	0	0	0
Juneau	237	44	134	9	187	4	49	3	56	6	28	0	34	0	8	0	8
Kenosha	1,170	200	751	28	979	28	226	3	257	32	112	2	146	0	6	0	6
Kewaunee	35	0	26	0	26	0	2	0	2	1	8	0	9	0	3	0	3
La Crosse	580	42	125	18	185	13	63	1	77	16	68	1	85	1	8	0	9
Lafayette	96	13	37	7	57	3	24	0	27	4	13	1	18	0	2	0	2
Langlade	381	77	109	2	188	5	22	0	27	6	20	0	26	0	1	0	1
Lincoln	229	67	76	23	166	10	32	4	46	7	18	7	32	2	10	0	12
Manitowoc	668	89	111	0	200	20	49	0	69	12	51	0	63	0	0	0	0
Marathon	1,172	121	154	7	282	15	50	2	67	36	75	2	113	2	7	0	9
Marinette	224	53	105	3	161	3	40	1	44	5	27	2	34	0	14	0	14
Marquette	76	4	35	1	40	1	26	0	27	4	9	0	13	0	5	0	5
Menominee	234	17	132	7	156	0	70	7	77	4	21	2	27	0	14	0	14
Milwaukee	12,886	392	9,287	259	9,938	188	3,220	53	3,461	222	1,037	31	1,290	2	226	2	230
Monroe	491	79	209	16	304	17	136	8	161	12	64	3	79	2	17	1	20
Oconto	304	21	226	2	249	3	62	0	65	8	28	0	36	0	3	0	3

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix I

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding, by County * ^ ~ 2018

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
Oneida	198	68	81	2	151	6	29	0	35	8	21	2	31	2	3	0	5
Outagamie	1,214	39	260	105	404	14	97	17	128	28	95	16	139	3	9	2	14
Ozaukee	250	17	136	6	159	9	69	1	79	9	25	2	36	0	6	0	6
Pepin	64	7	26	5	38	4	16	0	20	3	8	0	11	0	2	0	2
Pierce	227	41	29	2	72	7	11	0	18	8	21	0	29	0	0	0	0
Polk	447	52	243	31	326	5	92	1	98	14	36	5	55	1	1	1	3
Portage	490	79	268	7	354	10	100	1	111	17	42	2	61	4	13	0	17
Price	98	16	52	0	68	2	17	1	20	4	11	0	15	0	7	0	7
Racine	1,427	121	294	50	465	29	145	20	194	81	180	31	292	0	22	5	27
Richland	116	11	65	1	77	5	26	0	31	1	15	1	17	0	4	0	4
Rock	2,258	259	1,482	40	1,781	25	466	9	500	47	216	6	269	0	46	1	47
Rusk	94	13	40	1	54	1	19	0	20	2	18	0	20	0	7	0	7
Saint Croix	591	38	404	2	444	3	184	0	187	23	47	0	70	0	28	0	28
Sauk	429	19	68	11	98	6	48	12	66	6	35	9	50	0	8	0	8
Sawyer	118	8	53	6	67	3	36	2	41	5	17	0	22	0	4	0	4
Shawano	349	5	200	8	213	8	102	1	111	1	45	0	46	1	9	0	10
Sheboygan	653	60	397	5	462	15	140	1	156	13	55	2	70	7	41	0	48
Taylor	116	19	58	1	78	5	24	0	29	4	16	0	20	1	0	0	1
Trempealeau	340	47	183	7	237	8	78	3	89	10	28	0	38	0	18	0	18
Vernon	178	2	94	5	101	3	69	1	73	2	16	0	18	2	13	0	15
Vilas	161	35	81	1	117	6	26	1	33	3	14	0	17	2	1	0	3
Walworth	401	57	197	4	258	15	96	2	113	21	51	0	72	0	5	0	5

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix I

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding, by County * ^ ~ 2018

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
Washburn	76	10	35	4	49	4	14	0	18	6	9	0	15	0	1	0	1
Washington	283	39	151	3	193	11	79	3	93	7	32	0	39	0	3	0	3
Waukesha	605	96	334	6	436	16	129	1	146	25	61	2	88	0	10	1	11
Waupaca	291	10	50	0	60	6	18	0	24	12	23	1	36	0	2	0	2
Waushara	197	4	33	0	37	0	13	0	13	2	17	0	19	0	1	0	1
Winnebago	1,225	64	114	7	185	22	85	1	108	33	122	7	162	0	1	0	1
Wood	975	51	662	28	741	13	187	2	202	29	99	4	132	0	13	0	13
State Total	44,670	3,585	22,332	967	26,884	772	8,574	211	9,557	1,109	4,168	203	5,480	38	868	16	922

* 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 CY2018

Appendix J

County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type * 2018

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Adams	23.0%	4.8%	12.8%	0.0%	17.4%
Ashland	25.0%	10.0%	29.7%	0.0%	21.5%
Barron	42.7%	26.7%	22.4%	0.0%	37.8%
Bayfield	9.3%	6.5%	25.0%	26.7%	13.3%
Brown	17.8%	8.4%	12.7%	0.0%	14.2%
Buffalo	21.4%	9.7%	8.3%	0.0%	15.1%
Burnett	18.1%	14.3%	16.7%	0.0%	17.1%
Calumet	12.2%	22.7%	29.0%	0.0%	19.2%
Chippewa	26.0%	4.9%	15.9%	0.0%	18.4%
Clark	21.4%	12.7%	51.4%	0.0%	23.0%
Columbia	3.6%	2.2%	12.3%	0.0%	4.4%
Crawford	25.8%	6.7%	23.5%	0.0%	19.7%
Dane	9.9%	7.4%	17.5%	0.0%	10.3%
Dodge	11.8%	11.3%	27.3%	0.0%	15.3%
Door	1.9%	3.8%	20.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Douglas	26.7%	9.0%	21.2%	0.0%	22.4%
Dunn	16.6%	12.2%	8.8%	0.0%	14.0%
Eau Claire	26.9%	9.8%	22.0%	0.0%	21.7%
Florence	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%
Fond Du Lac	20.6%	15.6%	28.2%	10.0%	20.5%
Forest	37.8%	11.4%	23.8%	0.0%	28.1%
Grant	25.8%	7.6%	23.5%	0.0%	19.1%
Green	7.1%	3.8%	7.4%	0.0%	6.1%
Green Lake	20.5%	9.5%	41.7%	50.0%	21.6%
Iowa	15.9%	4.5%	25.0%	0.0%	13.0%
Iron	9.8%	3.4%	18.2%	0.0%	8.5%
Jackson	37.2%	16.7%	20.0%	0.0%	29.1%
Jefferson	18.2%	23.8%	32.1%	0.0%	25.3%
Juneau	23.5%	7.1%	17.6%	0.0%	18.9%
Kenosha	20.4%	10.9%	21.9%	0.0%	18.7%
Kewaunee	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	2.5%
La Crosse	22.7%	16.9%	18.8%	11.1%	20.2%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix J

County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type * 2018

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Lafayette	22.8%	11.1%	22.2%	0.0%	19.2%
Langlade	41.0%	18.5%	23.1%	0.0%	36.4%
Lincoln	40.4%	21.7%	21.9%	16.7%	33.6%
Manitowoc	44.5%	29.0%	19.0%	0.0%	36.4%
Marathon	42.9%	22.4%	31.9%	22.2%	36.9%
Marinette	32.9%	6.8%	14.7%	0.0%	24.1%
Marquette	10.0%	3.7%	30.8%	0.0%	10.6%
Menominee	10.9%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	7.7%
Milwaukee	3.9%	5.4%	17.2%	0.9%	5.4%
Monroe	26.0%	10.6%	15.2%	10.0%	19.5%
Oconto	8.4%	4.6%	22.2%	0.0%	9.1%
Oneida	45.0%	17.1%	25.8%	40.0%	37.8%
Outagamie	9.7%	10.9%	20.1%	21.4%	12.3%
Ozaukee	10.7%	11.4%	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%
Pepin	18.4%	20.0%	27.3%	0.0%	19.7%
Pierce	56.9%	38.9%	27.6%	0.0%	47.1%
Polk	16.0%	5.1%	25.5%	33.3%	14.9%
Portage	22.3%	9.0%	27.9%	23.5%	20.3%
Price	23.5%	10.0%	26.7%	0.0%	20.0%
Racine	26.0%	14.9%	27.7%	0.0%	23.6%
Richland	14.3%	16.1%	5.9%	0.0%	13.2%
Rock	14.5%	5.0%	17.5%	0.0%	12.7%
Rusk	24.1%	5.0%	10.0%	0.0%	15.8%
Saint Croix	8.6%	1.6%	32.9%	0.0%	8.8%
Sauk	19.4%	9.1%	12.0%	0.0%	14.0%
Sawyer	11.9%	7.3%	22.7%	0.0%	11.9%
Shawano	2.3%	7.2%	2.2%	10.0%	3.9%
Sheboygan	13.0%	9.6%	18.6%	14.6%	12.9%
Taylor	24.4%	17.2%	20.0%	100.0%	22.7%
Trempealeau	19.8%	9.0%	26.3%	0.0%	17.0%
Vernon	2.0%	4.1%	11.1%	13.3%	4.3%
Vilas	29.9%	18.2%	17.6%	66.7%	27.1%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix J

County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by
Maltreatment Type *
2018

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Walworth	22.1%	13.3%	29.2%	0.0%	20.8%
Washburn	20.4%	22.2%	40.0%	0.0%	24.1%
Washington	20.2%	11.8%	17.9%	0.0%	17.4%
Waukesha	22.0%	11.0%	28.4%	0.0%	20.1%
Waupaca	16.7%	25.0%	33.3%	0.0%	23.0%
Waushara	10.8%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	8.6%
Winnebago	34.6%	20.4%	20.4%	0.0%	26.1%
Wood	6.9%	6.4%	22.0%	0.0%	8.5%
State Total	13.3%	8.1%	20.2%	4.1%	12.8%

* 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 CY2018

Appendix K

Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship, by County *
2018

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	137	124	90.5%	13	9.5%
Ashland	103	95	92.2%	8	7.8%
Barron	287	280	97.6%	7	2.4%
Bayfield	69	55	79.7%	14	20.3%
Brown	1,462	1,344	91.9%	118	8.1%
Buffalo	50	47	94.0%	3	6.0%
Burnett	136	127	93.4%	9	6.6%
Calumet	99	88	88.9%	11	11.1%
Chippewa	265	260	98.1%	5	1.9%
Clark	126	120	95.2%	6	4.8%
Columbia	299	267	89.3%	32	10.7%
Crawford	75	68	90.7%	7	9.3%
Dane	1,284	1,183	92.1%	101	7.9%
Dodge	300	283	94.3%	17	5.7%
Door	104	98	94.2%	6	5.8%
Douglas	344	333	96.8%	11	3.2%
Dunn	127	120	94.5%	7	5.5%
Eau Claire	470	442	94.0%	28	6.0%
Florence	13	13	100.0%	0	0.0%
Fond Du Lac	531	504	94.9%	27	5.1%
Forest	85	75	88.2%	10	11.8%
Grant	191	178	93.2%	13	6.8%
Green	258	248	96.1%	10	3.9%
Green Lake	87	77	88.5%	10	11.5%
Iowa	94	91	96.8%	3	3.2%
Iron	53	51	96.2%	2	3.8%
Jackson	100	96	96.0%	4	4.0%
Jefferson	268	235	87.7%	33	12.3%
Juneau	122	117	95.9%	5	4.1%
Kenosha	680	625	91.9%	55	8.1%
Kewaunee	23	21	91.3%	2	8.7%
La Crosse	364	341	93.7%	23	6.3%
Lafayette	67	63	94.0%	4	6.0%
Langlade	200	190	95.0%	10	5.0%

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix K

Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship, by County *
2018

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
Lincoln	144	132	91.7%	12	8.3%
Manitowoc	416	386	92.8%	30	7.2%
Marathon	750	693	92.4%	57	7.6%
Marinette	123	116	94.3%	7	5.7%
Marquette	50	45	90.0%	5	10.0%
Menominee	141	130	92.2%	11	7.8%
Milwaukee	7,464	6,844	91.7%	620	8.3%
Monroe	303	282	93.1%	21	6.9%
Oconto	155	152	98.1%	3	1.9%
Oneida	121	118	97.5%	3	2.5%
Outagamie	732	688	94.0%	44	6.0%
Ozaukee	166	152	91.6%	14	8.4%
Pepin	39	35	89.7%	4	10.3%
Pierce	144	140	97.2%	4	2.8%
Polk	278	264	95.0%	14	5.0%
Portage	293	276	94.2%	17	5.8%
Price	52	44	84.6%	8	15.4%
Racine	849	727	85.6%	122	14.4%
Richland	73	64	87.7%	9	12.3%
Rock	1,318	1,239	94.0%	79	6.0%
Rusk	64	60	93.8%	4	6.3%
Saint Croix	371	353	95.1%	18	4.9%
Sauk	255	234	91.8%	21	8.2%
Sawyer	80	73	91.3%	7	8.8%
Shawano	214	195	91.1%	19	8.9%
Sheboygan	402	383	95.3%	19	4.7%
Taylor	74	66	89.2%	8	10.8%
Trempealeau	205	201	98.0%	4	2.0%
Vernon	110	106	96.4%	4	3.6%
Vilas	84	84	100.0%	0	0.0%
Walworth	256	226	88.3%	30	11.7%
Washburn	57	49	86.0%	8	14.0%
Washington	183	179	97.8%	4	2.2%
Waukesha	404	370	91.6%	34	8.4%

Appendix K

Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship, by County *
2018

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
Waupaca	187	175	93.6%	12	6.4%
Waushara	113	105	92.9%	8	7.1%
Winnebago	775	720	92.9%	55	7.1%
Wood	557	522	93.7%	35	6.3%
State Total	26,855	24,867	92.6%	1,988	7.4%

* '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 CY2018

Appendix L

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, by County *
2018

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	124	111	13	10.5%
Ashland	95	83	12	12.6%
Barron	280	217	63	22.5%
Bayfield	55	50	5	9.1%
Brown	1,344	1,228	116	8.6%
Buffalo	47	37	10	21.3%
Burnett	127	116	11	8.7%
Calumet	88	74	14	15.9%
Chippewa	260	202	58	22.3%
Clark	120	110	10	8.3%
Columbia	267	249	18	6.7%
Crawford	68	56	12	17.6%
Dane	1,183	1,122	61	5.2%
Dodge	283	251	32	11.3%
Door	98	92	6	6.1%
Douglas	333	297	36	10.8%
Dunn	120	93	27	22.5%
Eau Claire	442	382	60	13.6%
Florence	13	9	4	30.8%
Fond Du Lac	504	436	68	13.5%
Forest	75	57	18	24.0%
Grant	178	162	16	9.0%
Green	248	228	20	8.1%
Green Lake	77	69	8	10.4%
Iowa	91	85	6	6.6%
Iron	51	45	6	11.8%
Jackson	96	80	16	16.7%
Jefferson	235	205	30	12.8%
Juneau	117	93	24	20.5%
Kenosha^	625	162	16	2.6%
Kewaunee	21	16	5	23.8%
La Crosse	341	292	49	14.4%
Lafayette	63	56	7	11.1%
Langlade	190	151	39	20.5%

Appendix L

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, by County *
2018

County	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Number of 'Safe' Safety Decisions	Number of 'Unsafe' Safety Decisions	Percent of Safety Decisions found to be 'Unsafe'
Lincoln	132	91	41	31.1%
Manitowoc	386	320	66	17.1%
Marathon	693	620	73	10.5%
Marinette	116	96	20	17.2%
Marquette	45	43	2	4.4%
Menominee	130	123	7	5.4%
Milwaukee^	6,844	6,227	616	9.0%
Monroe	282	232	50	17.7%
Oconto	152	125	27	17.8%
Oneida	118	89	29	24.6%
Outagamie	688	603	85	12.4%
Ozaukee	152	132	20	13.2%
Pepin	35	30	5	14.3%
Pierce	140	115	25	17.9%
Polk	264	230	34	12.9%
Portage	276	218	58	21.0%
Price	44	34	10	22.7%
Racine^	727	659	67	9.2%
Richland	64	51	13	20.3%
Rock	1,239	1,131	108	8.7%
Rusk	60	49	11	18.3%
Saint Croix	353	317	36	10.2%
Sauk	234	218	16	6.8%
Sawyer	73	60	13	17.8%
Shawano	195	173	22	11.3%
Sheboygan	383	308	75	19.6%
Taylor	66	56	10	15.2%
Trempealeau	201	178	23	11.4%
Vernon	106	95	11	10.4%
Vilas	84	69	15	17.9%
Walworth	226	184	42	18.6%
Washburn	49	40	9	18.4%
Washington	179	131	48	26.8%
Waukesha^	370	275	53	14.3%

Appendix L

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, by County *
2018

County	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Number of 'Safe' Safety Decisions	Number of 'Unsafe' Safety Decisions	Percent of Safety Decisions found to be 'Unsafe'
Waupaca	175	161	14	8.0%
Waushara	105	99	6	5.7%
Winnebago	720	656	64	8.9%
Wood	522	467	55	10.5%
State Total	24,867	21,611	2,767	11.1%

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

^ There were 489 blank primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessment safety decisions, from the four counties noted above.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2018

Appendix M - Where to Report Child Maltreatment

To report a case of child abuse or neglect, please contact the county or tribe where the child or child's family lives. If the agency is not known, contact the closest county. The following website lists the county departments of health and human services or social services that receive and assess child maltreatment reports. Such reports may also be made to law enforcement agencies.

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