Wisconsin
Child Abuse and Neglect Report

Annual Report for Calendar Year 2019
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

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Please email the DCF Child Welfare Research and Analytics Section at:
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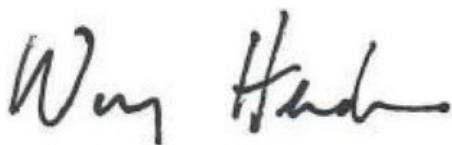
Letter from the Administrator

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. We support and rely upon a variety of continuous quality improvement (CQI) processes to monitor and self-correct in order to innovate and enhance our ability to achieve positive outcomes for the children, youth, and families served by our state's local child welfare agencies. We believe that applying data, as well as information resulting from our CQI efforts, 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, along with significant changes in federal policy and funding priorities, support that children belong with their families. And in living out the DCF vision stated above, we are challenged to reorient the child welfare system to a new purpose: Strengthening all Wisconsin families to raise their children.

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

- Screened-in reports and resulting CPS involvement related to child neglect continues to persist - overwhelmingly - as the most common type of maltreatment allegation. This trend emphasizes the question: What resources can we provide to families to support them in keeping their children safe in-home? What percent of these cases are child protection, as opposed to other acute social service needs?

- After an anomalously high year of screened-in reports in 2018, 2019 screened in reports dipped lower than any other of the previous 5 years. Substantiation rates were down in 2019 as were the number of unique children removed within 60 days of the CPS referral. These results continue to confirm that contact with the CPS system does not dictate an outcome of removal.

- Like in prior years, about one third of the people who reported maltreatment in 2019 are members of communities and families of alleged victims. There are caring people and community members in place around vulnerable children in our state. In the coming years, we must continue to lean on those caring individuals closest to the families for community-level support of families in need.

Finally, this report covers 2019 but it is being released in 2020. I must acknowledge and commend the depth of creativity and commitment shown across our child welfare community in the face of a society in crisis. The 2020 report will tell the story of children and families in the midst of a pandemic, but behind each of the numbers in the CAN report is a caring child welfare professional working to strengthen the fabric of their communities, sometimes at great personal risk. We all owe a debt of gratitude to the workers, supervisors, and directors at child welfare agencies making difficult decisions with vulnerable families at the center of their work.

Wendy Henderson

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

Executive Summary

In calendar year 2019, county child protective services (CPS) agencies and the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services (DMCPS) received a total of 80,709 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 26,284 of these CPS referrals, or 32.6 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 25,128 CPS Initial Assessments of families. At the child level, there were 41,698 CPS maltreatment reports involving 34,973 alleged child victims across 21,492 cases and 47,412 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 2019, followed by physical abuse, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse. Of the 41,698 CPS maltreatment reports, 4,933 were substantiated allegations of maltreatment, representing 12.3 percent of the total. The maltreatment allegation type accounting for the most substantiated findings during calendar year 2019 was neglect.

Child Victims

There were 4,379 unique child victims of maltreatment in 2019. 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 3.5 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 2019, 27 children died from substantiated maltreatment.

Maltreaters

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 87.3 percent of the substantiated maltreatment.

CPS Services

Of the families involved in CPS Initial Assessments during calendar year 2019, 14.3 percent of families received services from the CPS agency and 12.3 percent were referred by the CPS agency to a community resource. During 2019, 3,213 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 and tribal 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 2019 regarding reports of child maltreatment in Wisconsin. The Department of Children and Families compiled this report 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 DMCPS or to local law enforcement; CPS agencies and 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. Wis. Stat. s. 48.02(12g)]

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. Wis. Stat. s. 48.02(14g)]

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. Wis. Stat. s. 48.02(1)(gm)]

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. Wis. Stat. s. 48.02(1)(am)]

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 children present in the home are determined to be 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 2019 : 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. (Wis. Stat. s. 253.15(1)(d))

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 section 48.981(3)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

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. (Wis. Stat. s. 253.15(1)(f))

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 2019, CPS agencies received a total of 80,709 referrals; 54,425 of these were screened-out and 26,284 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 2019. Appendix E also shows screening decisions made on non-CPS reports (service referrals) by county.

Table 1

Total Wisconsin CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions
2019

Number of Referrals	Screened-out Referrals	Percent Screened-out	Screened-in Referrals	Percent Screened-in
80,709	54,425	67.4%	26,284	32.6%

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 (26,284) is smaller than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (41,698) 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 counted 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 2019. Approximately 32.9 out of 1,000 Wisconsin children were involved in a report of alleged maltreatment in 2019. Appendix F lists the total number of CPS reports and CPS reports per 1,000 children by county during 2019.

Table 2

CPS Maltreatment Reports per 1,000 Wisconsin Children * ^
2019

Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Screened-in Referrals	Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Children
1,266,597	26,284	41,698	32.9

* There are 34,973 unique children included in these 41,698 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 2019 Easy Access Population Profile: https://ojjdp.gov/

Below, Figure 1 displays the total number of CPS maltreatment reports received by CPS agencies from 2010 through 2019. The number of CPS maltreatment reports has fluctuated between 38,512 and 44,687 reports over this time period. Overall, there was a 2.2 percent increase in CPS maltreatment reports over the past ten years.
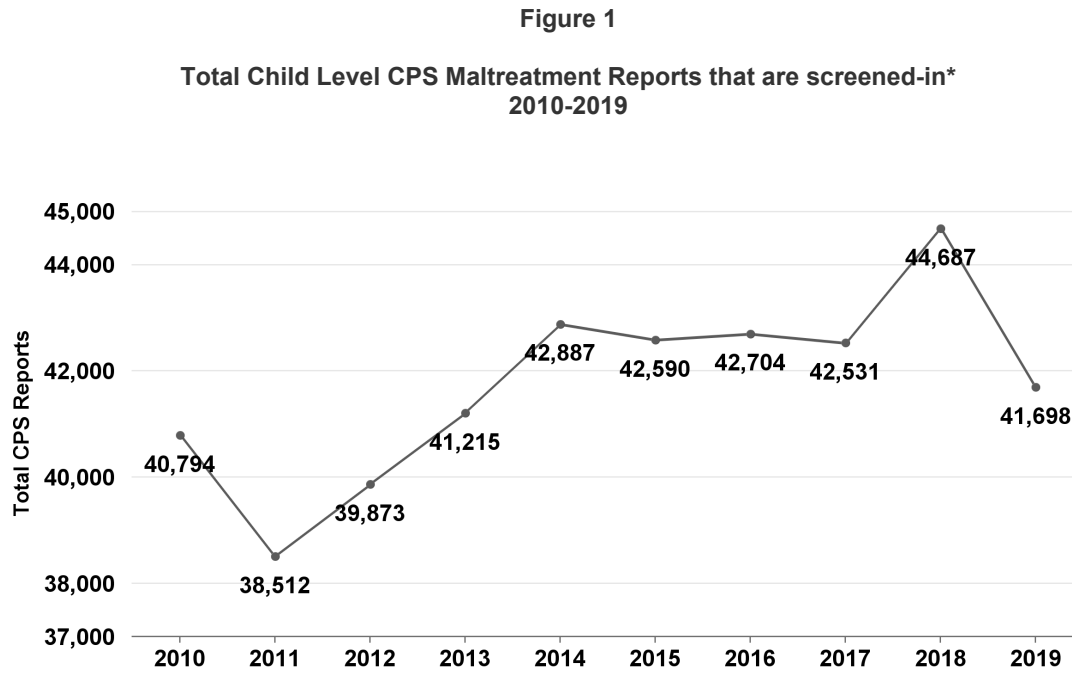
Figure 1

Total Child Level CPS Maltreatment Reports that are screened-in*
2010-2019

* 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.

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 of maltreatment 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 counties participate in these assessments, and there is not enough data to report.

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
2019

Explanation:
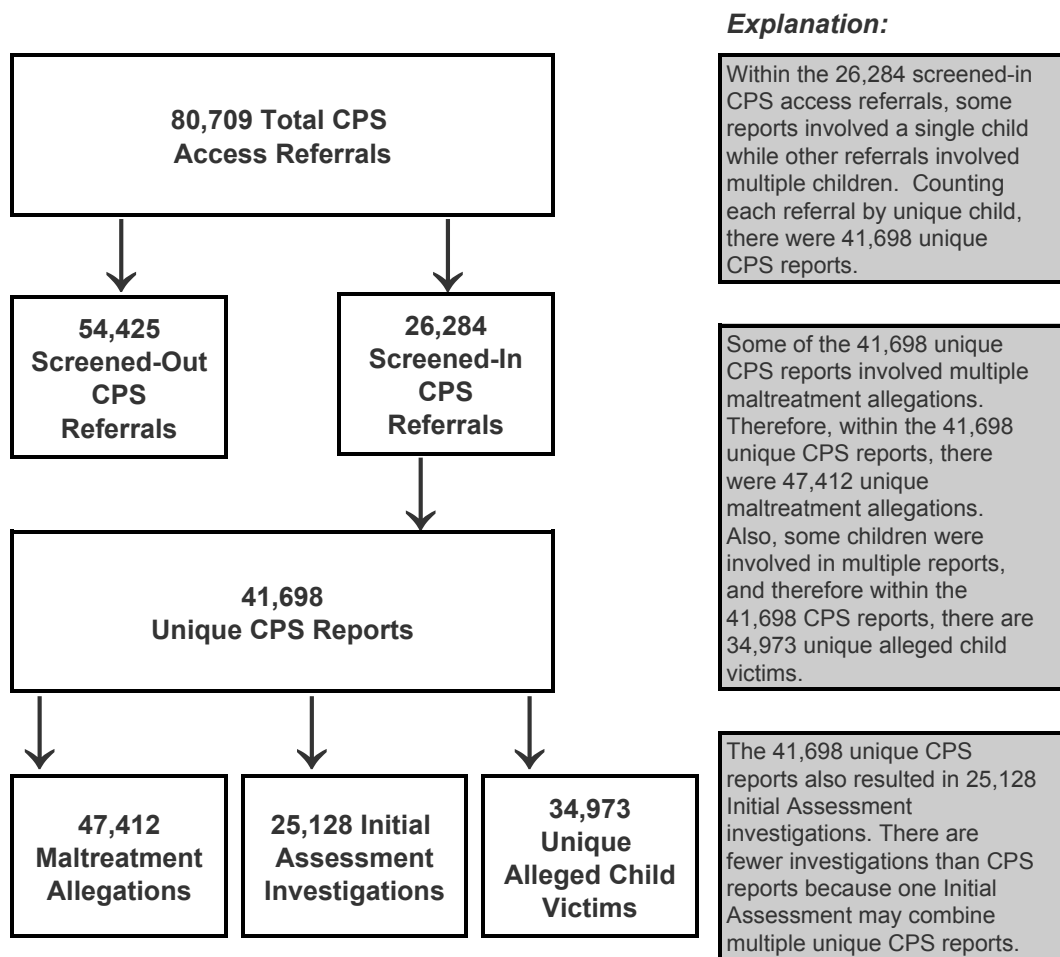
As seen in Figure 2, the number of CPS Initial Assessments (25,128) is lower than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (41,698) because multiple maltreatment reports containing different maltreatment allegations for a child may be assessed during one CPS Initial Assessment. Also, there are more maltreatment allegations (47,412) than children listed in maltreatment reports (34,973) and CPS Initial Assessments (25,128) 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.

Table 3, below, shows the statewide maltreatment substantiation rate for calendar year 2019 was 12.3 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 2019 by the total number of traditional response maltreatment allegations. Appendix G shows the substantiation rate by county for 2019.

Table 3

Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
2019

Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	Number of Maltreatment Allegations *	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
41,698	40,020	4,933	12.3%

* The total number of maltreatment findings presented does not include the 7,392 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 2019. 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 4,379 substantiated child victims, 495 children were victims of two or more substantiated instances of maltreatment. Appendix H shows the child victimization rate for calendar year 2019 by county.

Table 4

Wisconsin Unique Child Victimization of Substantiated Maltreatment Rate *
2019

Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Unique Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Children
1,266,597	4,379	3.5

* Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2019 Easy Access Population Profile: https://ojjdp.gov

Figure 3, below, depicts the maltreatment substantiation rates in Wisconsin from 2010 through 2019. Here we see there was a 0.4 percentage point increase in substantiation rates over this time period. The substantiation rate has remained relatively steady over the last ten years. The substantiation rate for the state has remained relatively steady over the last ten years, please note that county substantiation rates vary from 1.8% (Kewaunee) to 58.3% (Pierce).

Figure 3

Wisconsin Maltreatment Substantiation Rates
2010-2019
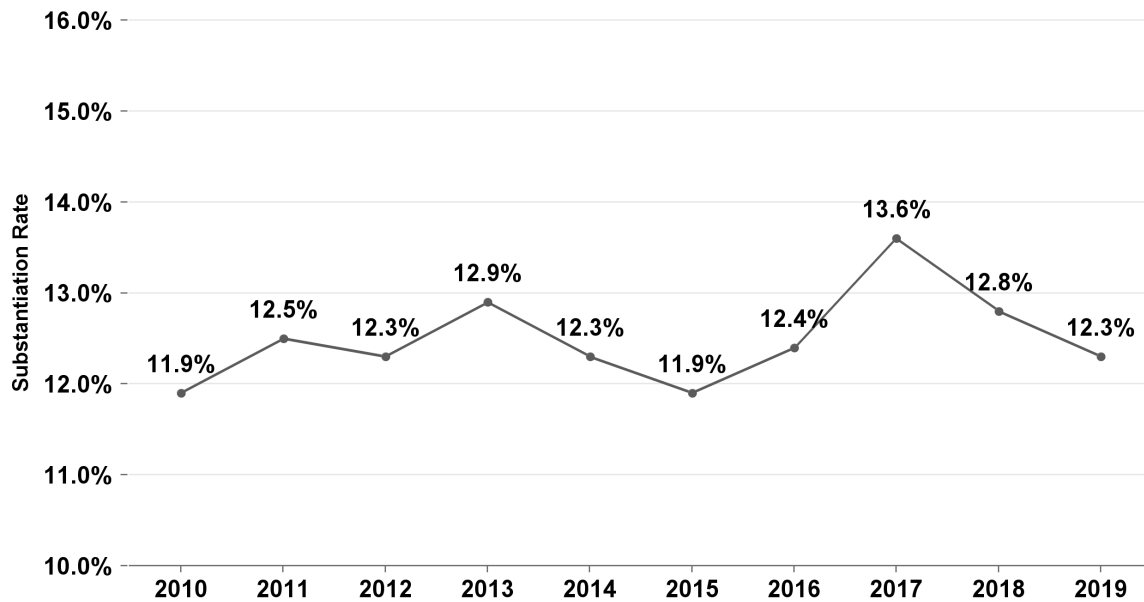
Below, Figure 4 displays the child victimization rate in Wisconsin over a five-year period. As seen in Figure 4, the maltreatment rate has fluctuated during this time span between a low of 3.5 children maltreated per 1,000 children, and a high of 3.9 children maltreated per 1,000 children.
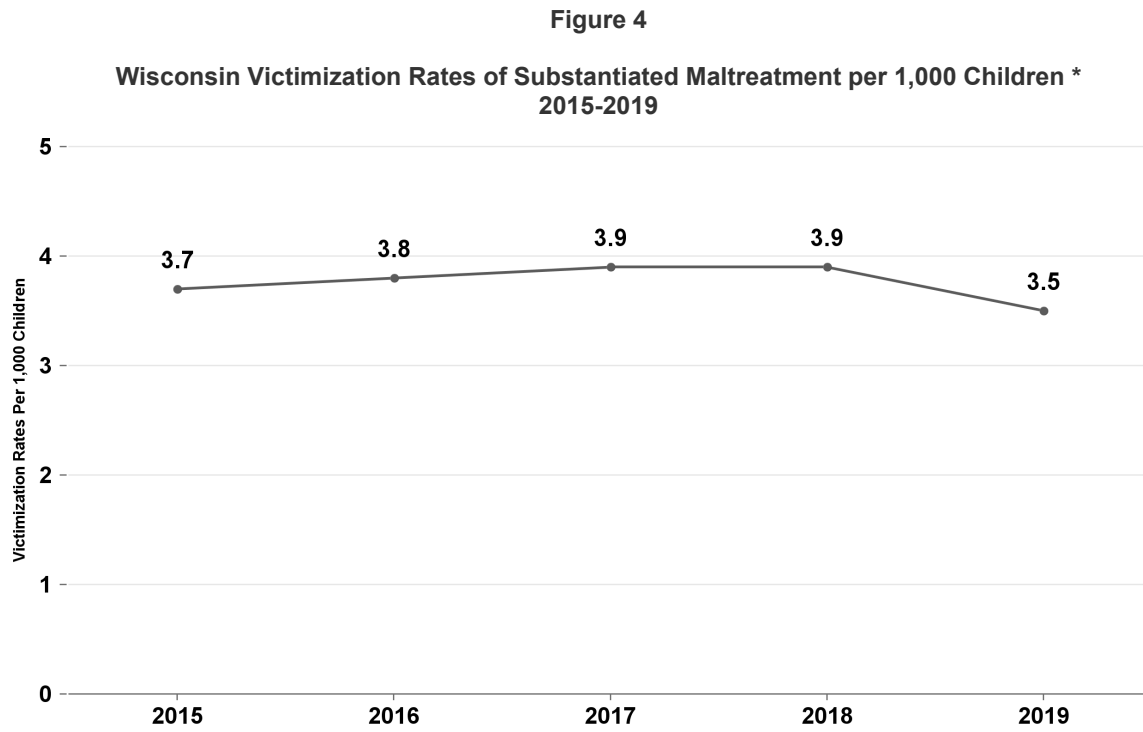
Figure 4

Wisconsin Victimization Rates of Substantiated Maltreatment per 1,000 Children *
2015-2019

* 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 2019. 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 *
2019

Maltreatment Type	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Not able to locate source	Total
Neglect	3,158	21,126	891	**25,175**
Physical Abuse	789	8,097	190	**9,076**
Sexual Abuse	963	3,836	209	**5,008**
Emotional Damage/Abuse	23	728	10	**761**
Total	**4,933**	**33,787**	**1,300**	**40,020**

* The total number of maltreatment findings presented above does not include the 7,392 maltreatment findings of 'services needed' and 'services not needed' associated with alternative response assessments.

Figure 5, below, displays the maltreatment allegation findings from all CPS Initial Assessments by maltreatment type for calendar year 2019. 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

Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Findings, and by Maltreatment Type 2019
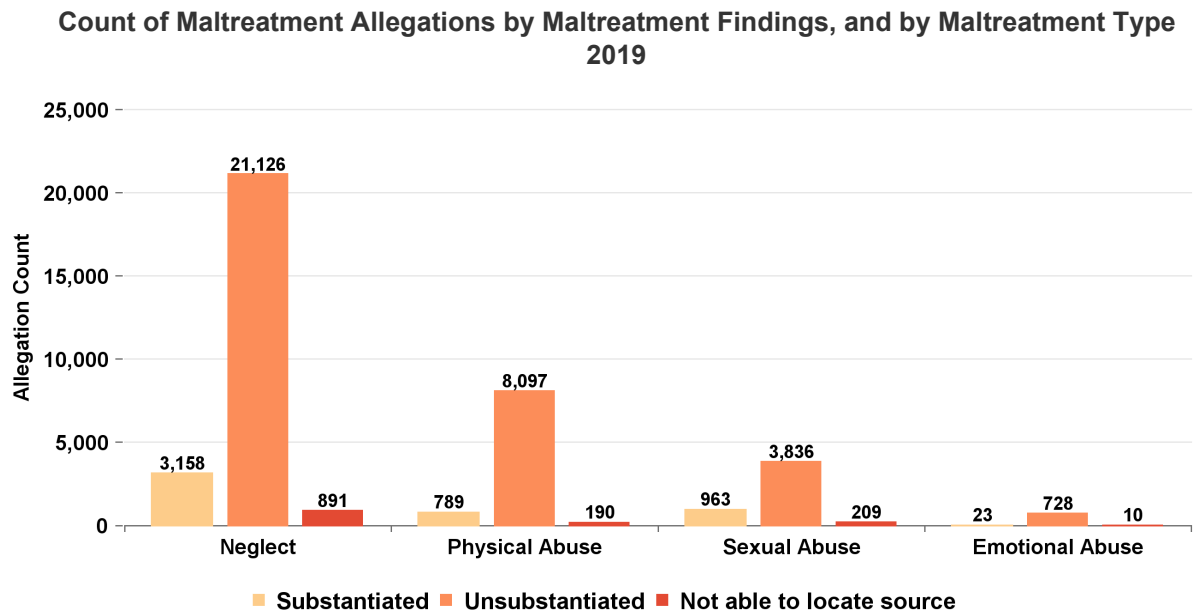
Below, Figure 6 shows percentages of substantiated maltreatment findings by type. More than half of substantiated allegations are neglect allegations. Sexual abuse and physical abuse make up 19.5 percent and 16 percent of substantiations, respectively. Emotional abuse accounts for less than one percent of all substantiations.

Figure 6
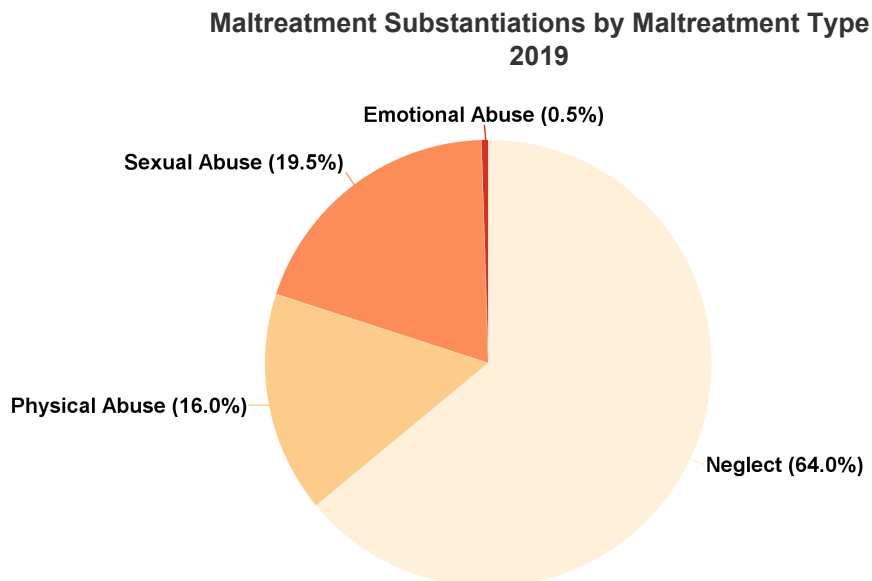
Maltreatment Substantiations by Maltreatment Type 2019

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 (789) by the total number of physical abuse allegations (9,076). Appendix J shows the substantiation percent within maltreatment type by county for 2019.

Table 6

**Wisconsin Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type
2019**

Neglect Substantiation Rate	Physical Abuse Substantiation Rate	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Rate	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Rate
12.5%	8.7%	19.2%	3.0%

Figures 7 through Figure 10, below, depict the maltreatment findings for each maltreatment type for 2015 through 2019. Overall, Figure 7 displays that neglect allegations decreased 3.1 percent across this timespan, while neglect substantiations decreased 3.3 percent. Changes in Wisconsin's data entry system and the addition of alternative response as an Initial Assessment disposition have impacted usage of neglect allegations and substantiations. Please refer to Appendix D for further information regarding data interpretation.

Figure 7

**Neglect Allegation Findings *
2015-2019**
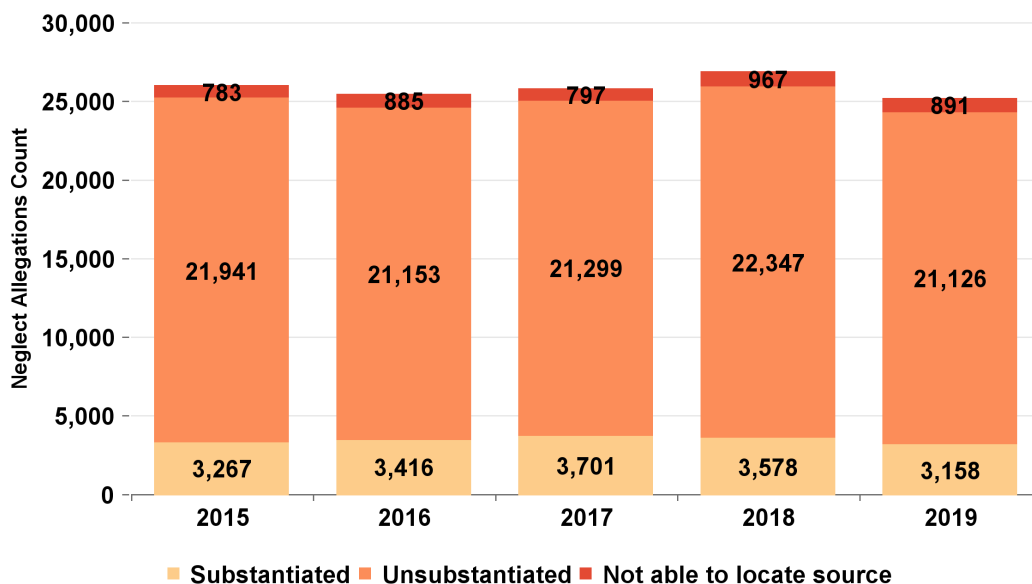
* Historical data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or a lag in data entry.

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Data Source: dWiSACWIS

Figure 8 shows the physical abuse allegation findings from 2015 through 2019. The number of physical abuse allegations decreased by 19.7 percent, while over the same time period the physical abuse substantiations have decreased by 8.9 percent.

Figure 8

Physical Abuse Allegation Findings *
2015-2019
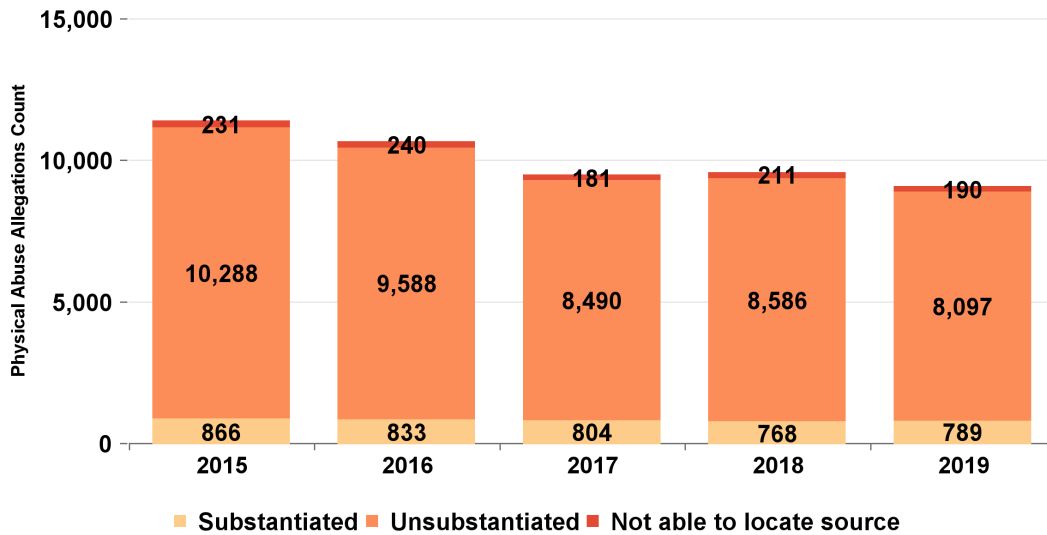
* Historical data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or a lag in data entry.

Figure 9 displays the sexual abuse allegation findings from 2015 through 2019. Over this timespan, sexual abuse allegations have decreased 4 percent while sexual abuse substantiations have decreased by 11.5 percent overall.

Figure 9

Sexual Abuse Allegation Findings *
2015-2019
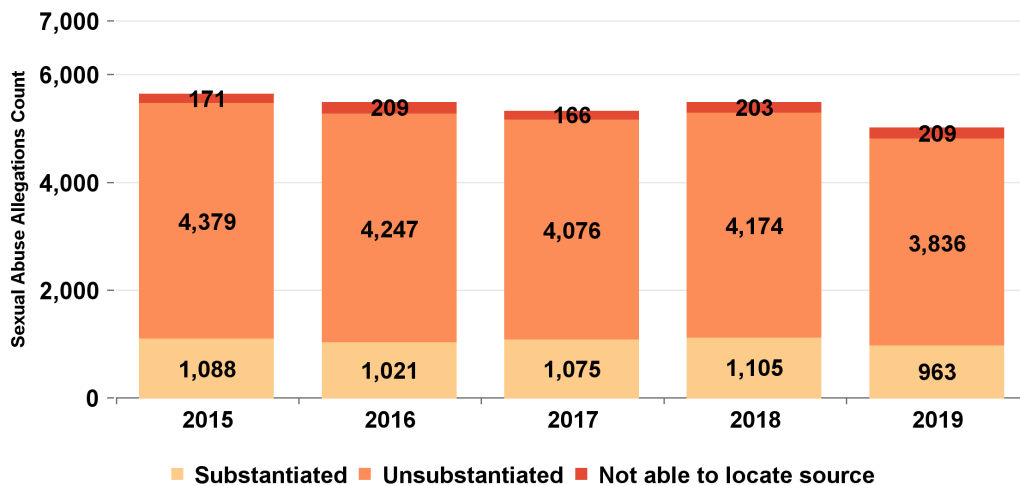
* Historical data displayed in this chart may be slightly different, and generally larger, than previously published Child Abuse and Neglect Reports due to data updates. Updates may be due to the appeals process resulting in overturned decisions or a lag in data entry.

Figure 10 displays the emotional abuse allegation findings from 2015 through 2019.
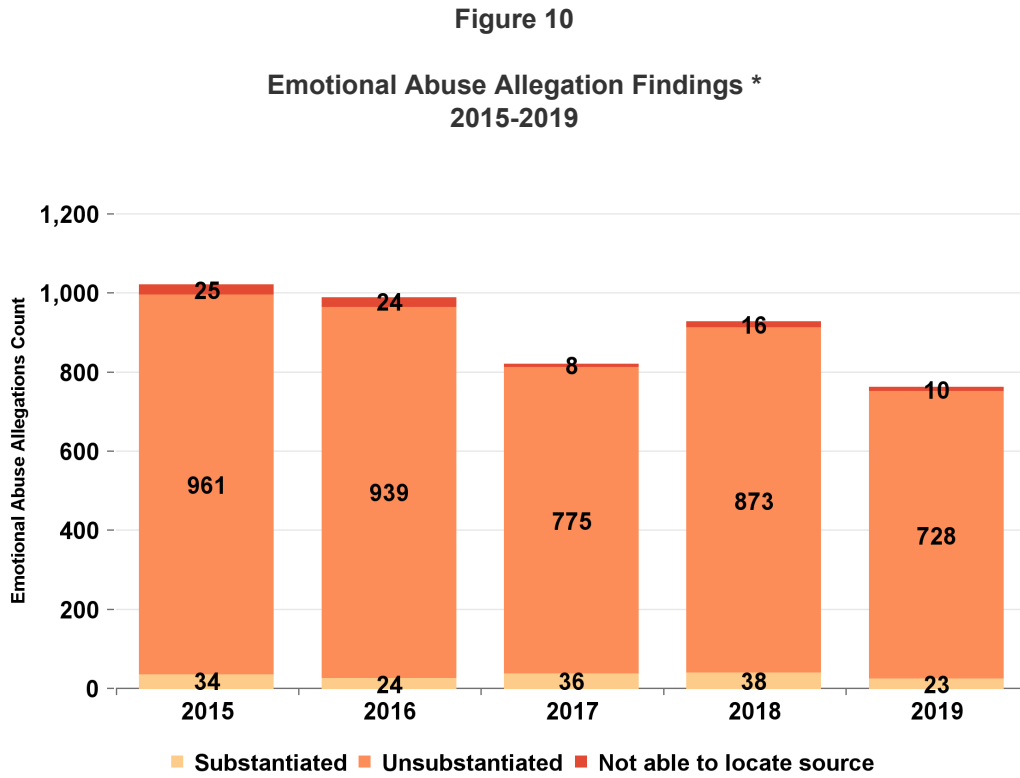
Figure 10

Emotional Abuse Allegation Findings *
2015-2019

* 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 2019.

Reporter's Relationship to Alleged Child Victim

Certain individuals whose employment brings them into contact with children are required by Wis. Stat. s. 48.981(2) 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 on the department's website at 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 2019. 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
2019

Reporter	Count of Referrals	Percent of Total Referrals
Educational Personnel	16,910	21.0%
Legal / Law Enforcement	15,077	18.7%
Social Service Worker	10,367	12.8%
Mental Health Professional	7,271	9.0%
Parent of Child Victim	6,180	7.7%
Not Documented	5,490	6.8%
Medical Personnel	4,720	5.8%
Other	4,363	5.4%
Relative	3,911	4.8%
Anonymous	2,769	3.4%
Neighbor/Friend	1,981	2.5%
Child Care Provider	865	1.1%
Other Caregiver of Child Victim	563	0.7%
Child Victim	214	0.3%
Maltreater	28	0.0%
TOTAL	**80,709**	**100.00%**

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

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 (47,412) exceeds the total number of screened-in referrals (26,284) 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
2019**

Mandated Reporter	Reporter Category	Maltreatment Allegation Type				
		Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	TOTAL
Yes	Legal / Law Enforcement	8,703	1,661	1,240	139	11,743
Yes	Educational Personnel	3,274	3,027	774	192	7,267
Yes	Social Service Worker	4,031	1,506	767	107	6,411
No	Not Documented	2,305	703	374	82	3,464
No	Relative	2,438	479	165	58	3,140
No	Parent of Child Victim	1,846	635	432	121	3,034
Yes	Mental Health Professional	1,223	809	628	119	2,779
No	Other	1,818	471	267	33	2,589
Yes	Medical Personnel	1,199	636	291	26	2,152
No	Anonymous	1,713	297	110	19	2,139
No	Neighbor/Friend	1,399	262	107	31	1,799
Yes	Child Care Provider	161	165	33	0	359
No	Other Caregiver of Child Victim	210	47	61	7	325
No	Child Victim	86	67	11	27	191
No	Maltreater	11	3	6	0	20
	TOTAL	**30,417**	**10,768**	**5,266**	**961**	**47,412**

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

Figure 11, below, shows total screened-in maltreatment allegations made by mandated versus non-mandated reporters by the maltreatment type alleged. Mandated reporters include legal/law enforcement personnel, educational personnel, social service workers, mental health workers, medical personnel, and child care providers. A full list of mandated reporters by professions is available at https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/cps/mandatedreporters, as well as in Wis. Stat. s. 48.981(2).

Statewide, mandated reporters surpassed non-mandated reporters in the number of maltreatment allegations across each type of maltreatment. Mandated reporters made a total of 30,711 maltreatment allegations in 2019 as compared to the 16,701 maltreatment allegations made by non-mandated reporters.

Figure 11

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters 2019

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Page 3.3
Data Source: dWiSACWIS
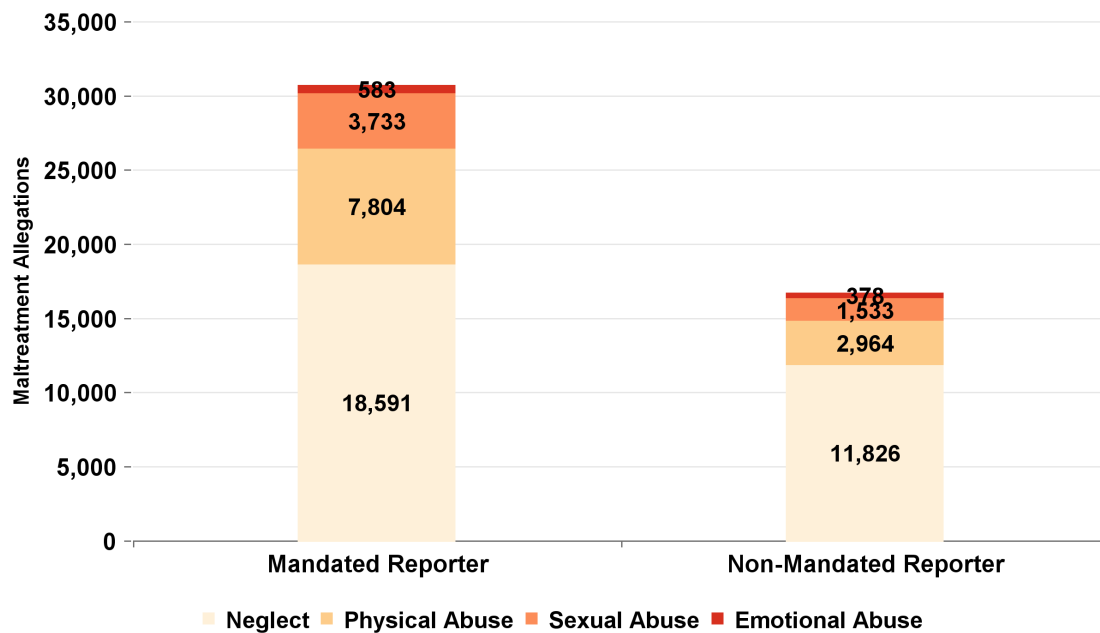
Reporters Allegations and Subsequent Findings

This section examines screened-in maltreatment allegations reporters made during calendar year 2019 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 except Emotional Damage/Abuse, allegations received by mandated reporters were found to have a higher percentage of allegation substantiations after CPS Initial Assessment than nonmandated reporters' maltreatment allegations. This higher percentage of substantiation is likely because mandated reporters are in general more educated on child maltreatment reporting protocol, and it may be that they are less likely to report situations that do not meet the definition of child maltreatment than non-mandated reporters except for allegation type of emotional damage/abuse.

Figure 12

**Percentage of Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations by Type and by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters
2019**
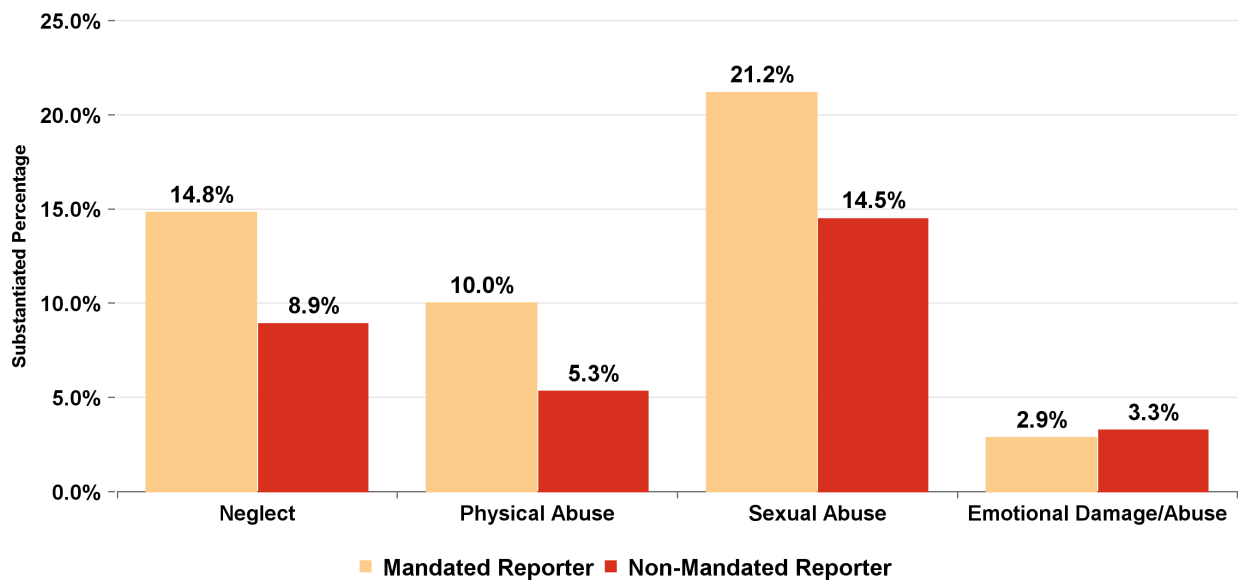
* The total number of maltreatment findings presented above does not include the 7,392 maltreatment findings of 'services needed' and 'services not needed' associated with alternative response assessments.

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 4,379 victims of substantiated maltreatment in 2019.

Characteristics of Maltreated Children

Gender

Figure 13, below, displays the calendar year 2019 victims by gender. In Wisconsin, 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
2019**

Not Documented (0.4%)
Male (45.2%)
Female (54.4%)
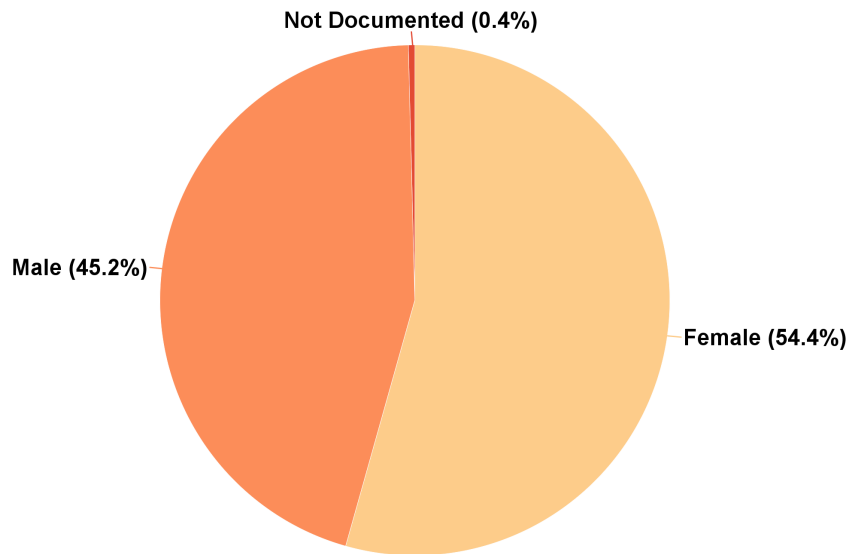
Table 9, below, displays the child victimization rate by gender for calendar year 2019. The victimization rate by gender is calculated by dividing the number of unique female and male victims in 2019 by the respective Wisconsin female and male child population (ages 0-17). In 2019, females comprised a disproportionate share of the victims given their number in the Wisconsin child population.

Table 9

Child Victimization Rate by Gender *
2019

Gender	Child Population (0-17 Years Old)	Count of Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Children
Female	618,950	2,381	3.8
Male	647,647	1,980	3.1
Not Documented	N/A	18	N/A
Total	**1,266,597**	**4,379**	**3.5**

* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2019 Easy Access Population Profile: https://www.ojjdp.gov/

Age

Figure 14, below, displays the count of victims by age range for calendar year 2019. In 2019, the <=3 age group accounted for the largest number of victims and 55.4 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 *
2019
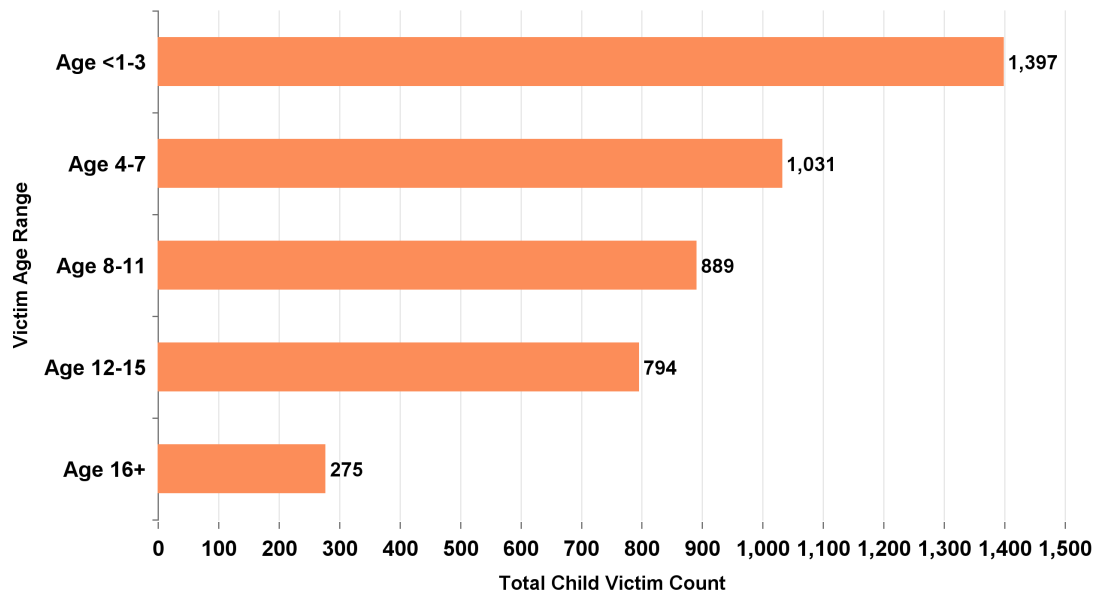
* The total number of children included in this chart is slightly larger than the number of unique victims in Table 9 as some children were maltreated multiple times throughout the year, and belong in two age groups.

Figure 15, below, displays the child maltreatment victimization rate by age and gender for calendar year 2019. This victimization rate is calculated by dividing the number of 2019 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.
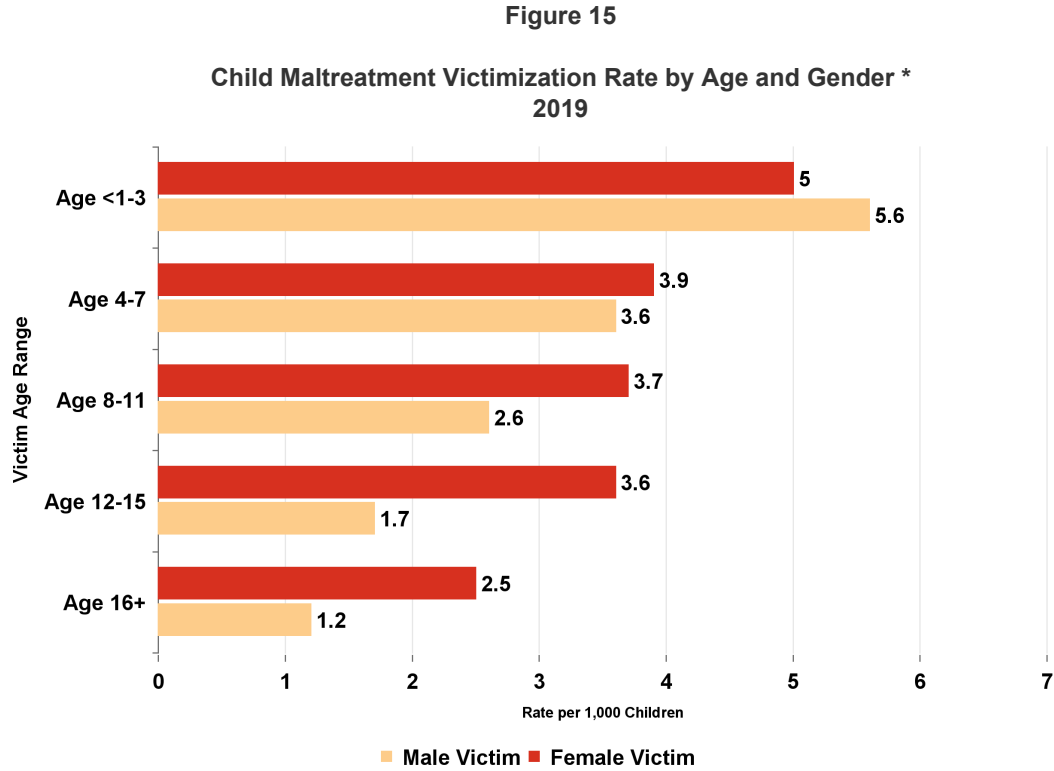
Figure 15

Child Maltreatment Victimization Rate by Age and Gender *
2019

* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2019 Easy Access Population Profile: https://www.ojjdp.gov/

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 2,381 female victims with documented ages experienced 2,696 maltreatment substantiations, while the 1,978 male victims with documented ages experienced 2,218 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

Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Female Victims * ^
2019
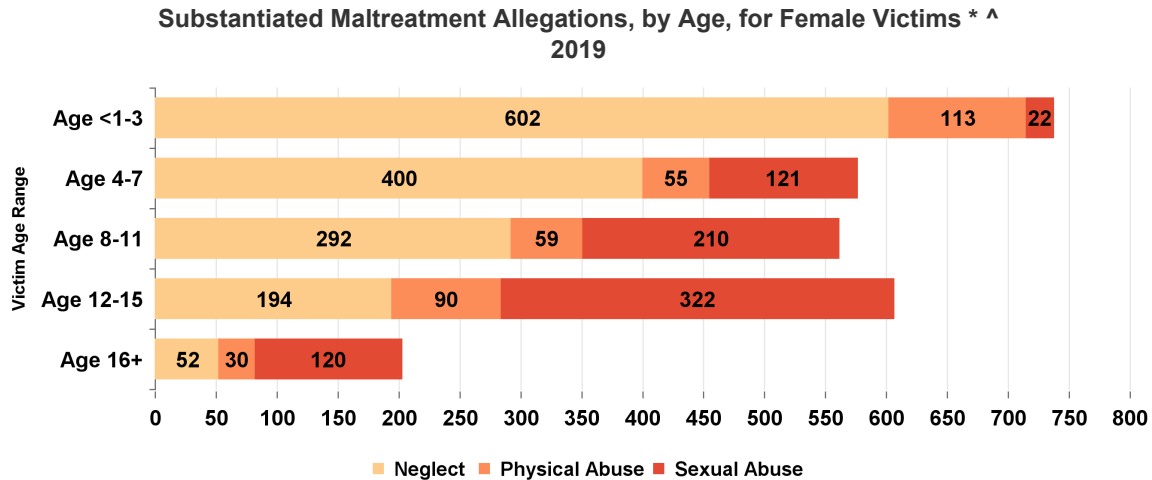
* There were 14 instance(s) of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of 0 instance(s) in <1-3 year olds, 1 instance(s) in 4-7 year olds, 5 instance(s) in 8-11 year olds, 5 instance(s) in 12-15 year olds, and 3 instance(s) in 16+ year olds.

^ Figure 16 does not include the 19 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented gender and/or age values.

Figure 17

Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Male Victims * ^
2019
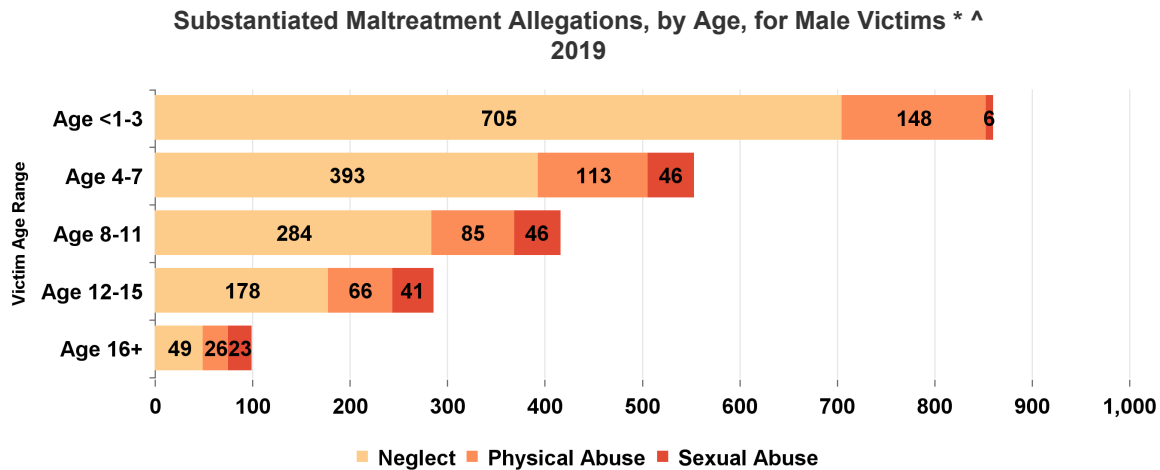
* There were 9 instance(s) of substantiated emotional abuse allegations, made up of 0 instance(s) in <1-3 year olds, 3 instance(s) in 4-7 year olds, 3 instance(s) in 8-11 year olds, 2 instance(s) in 12-15 year olds, and 1 instance(s) in 16+ year olds.

^ Figure 17 does not include the 19 maltreatment substantiations with undocumented gender and/or age values.

Race and Ethnicity

Figure 18, below, displays the percentage of unique victims by race for calendar year 2019, 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 * ^
2019
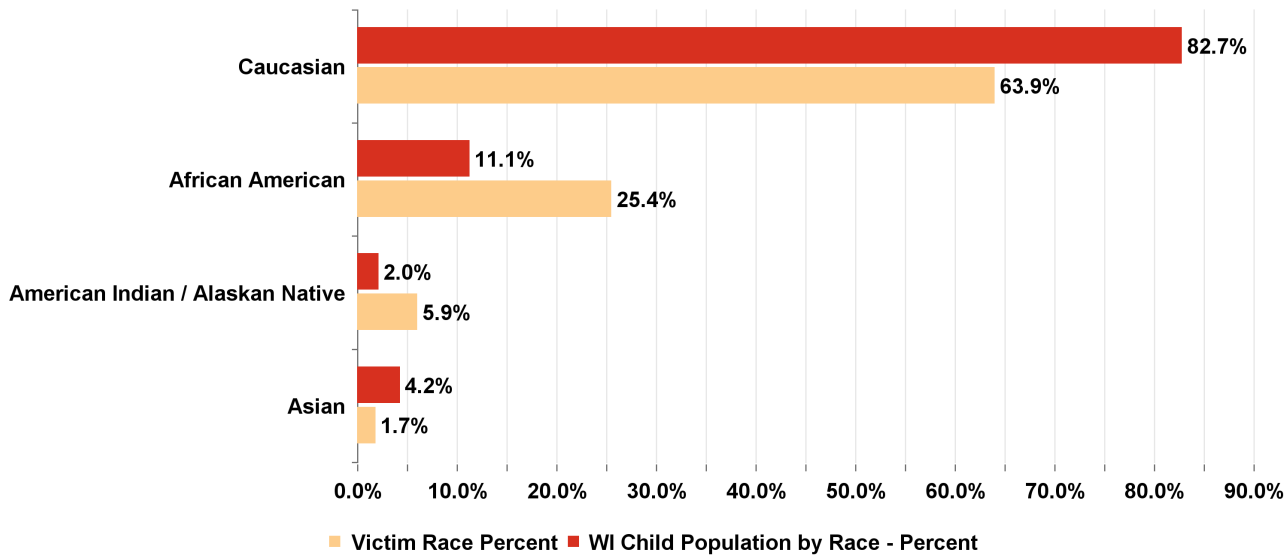
* Population source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2019 Easy Access Population Profile: https://www.ojjdp.gov/

^ The 125 victims (2.9 percent) who are identified as 'unable to determine' or 'not documented' are not included in the chart above. Likewise the 8 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander victims are also not depicted above.

Of the 4,379 unique child maltreatment victims, 3,710 victims (84.7 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 529 victims (12.1 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and for 140 victims (3.2 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. Wis. Stat. s. 253.15(1)(f)] 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. Wis. Stat. s. 253.15(1)(d)] 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 2019, there were 150 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 150 allegations made in 2019, 58 (38.7 percent) were found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment, representing 54 child victims. A total of 46 of the 58 substantiated allegations were for children under the age of one. Of these substantiated victims, 35 (64.8 percent) were male and 19 (35.2 percent) were female. The maltreater was the child's biological parent in 49.1 percent 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 2019, county CPS agencies and the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services reported 27 substantiated cases of a child having died from maltreatment. Figure 19, below, shows the count of child fatalities substantiated due to maltreatment from 2010-2019.

Figure 19

Count of Child Fatalities Substantiated as Maltreatment
2010-2019

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

Figure 20

Child Fatalities Open for Investigation at Time of Fatality and Total Fatality Comparison 2015-2019
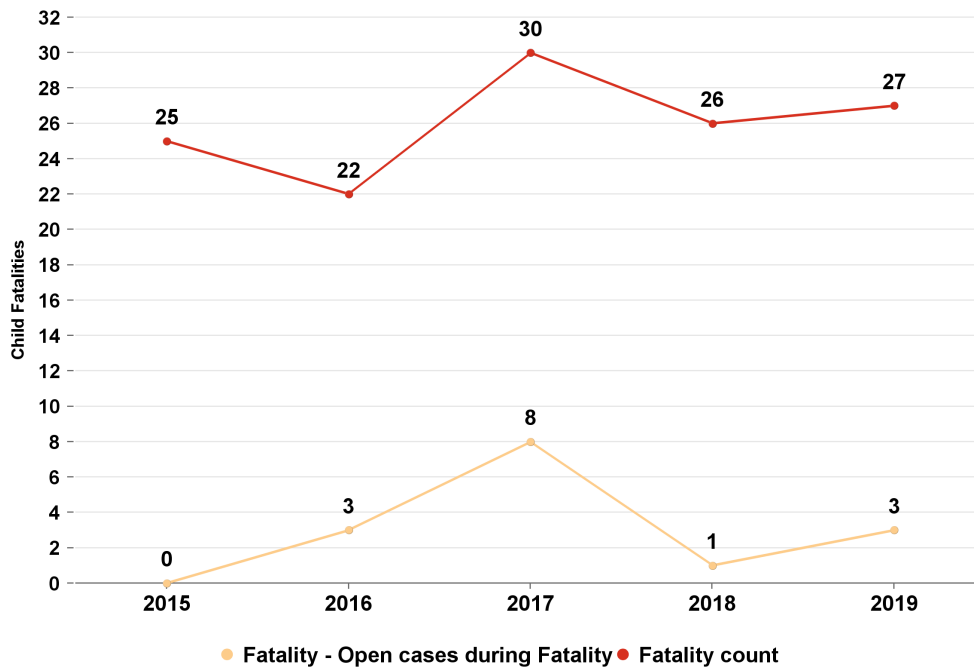
A review of the cases reported by CPS agencies of a child having died from maltreatment during the past five years (2015-2019) highlights trends among child maltreatment fatalities in Wisconsin. First, the majority of children who are victims of maltreatment which result in death are babies or very young children. Of the reported child maltreatment fatalities in 2019, 77.8 percent of the deaths were children age three or under and 48.1 percent of the deaths were children under age one.

The majority of maltreaters, where the relationship of the maltreater to the child was able to be determined, substantiated for the child's death in 2019 were the biological parents and partner(s)/friend(s) sharing dwelling. The most frequent maltreater was the biological mother (40.7 percent), biological father (14.8 percent), and partner(s)/friend(s) sharing dwelling (14.8 percent). In cases involving the biological mother, biological father, or partner(s)/friend(s) sharing dwelling, the maltreatment type was predominantly neglect of the child. The average age of the known substantiated maltreaters in 2019 was 28.3 years.

Table 10, below, provides a summary of the 2019 child maltreatment fatalities, maltreater information, and maltreatment type by county. Of the 26 child maltreatment fatalities in 2019, 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
2019

County	Maltreatment Type	Child Victim			Maltreater			
		Age at Death	Gender	Race / Ethnicity	Age at Death	Gender	Race/ Ethnicity	Relationship to Child
Dodge^	Neglect	2	Male	White	27	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
Iowa	Physical Abuse	13	Female	Asian	49	Female	White	Other temporary caregiver(s)
					26	Female	White	Other temporary caregiver(s)
Jackson	Neglect	<1	Female	White	32	Male	White	Biological Parent(s)
Kenosha*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	African American	26	Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Kenosha	Neglect	2	Male	White	-	-	-	Unknown
Kenosha	Neglect	5	Male	African American	24	Male	African American	Other temporary caregiver(s)
					24	Male	African American	Other temporary caregiver(s)
Kenosha	Neglect	<1	Female	African American	21	Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)
					36	Male	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Manitowoc	Neglect	2	Male	White/Hispanic	27	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
	Physical Abuse							
	Neglect				25	Female	White	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
	Physical Abuse							
	Neglect				28	Male	White	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
	Physical Abuse							
Milwaukee^~	Neglect	1	Male	African American	33	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee	Neglect	<1	Female	African American	32	Female	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	5	Male	African American	29	Male	African American	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	African American	-	-	-	Unknown
Milwaukee^	Neglect	<1	Male	White/Hispanic	29	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
Milwaukee	Neglect	16	Male	Hispanic	32	Female	Hispanic	Biological Parent(s)

County	Maltreatment	Age	Sex	Race	Age	Sex	Race	Relationship
Milwaukee*~	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	African American	21	Male	African American	Family Friend
Milwaukee*	Neglect	1	Female	African American	-	-	-	Unknown
	Physical Abuse				-	-	-	Unknown
Milwaukee*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White	-	-	-	Unknown
	Physical Abuse				25	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
	Neglect				26	Male	African American	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
Milwaukee*~	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	African American	27	Male	African American	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
Milwaukee	Neglect	5	Male	African American	25	Male	African American	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
Monroe*	Neglect	3	Male	African American	26	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
	Physical Abuse				34	Male	African American	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
Outagamie	Neglect	<1	Female	White	29	Female	White	Non-certified family home provider(s)
Racine	Physical Abuse	4	Male	African American	28	Male	African American	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
Racine*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White/Hispanic	24	Male	White/Hispanic	Biological Parent(s)
Rock	Neglect	1	Male	White	27	Male	White	Biological Parent(s)
Sauk^	Neglect	1	Female	White	20	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
Sheboygan*	Physical Abuse	<1	Female	White	19	Male	African American	Partner(s)/Friend(s) sharing dwelling
Wood*	Physical Abuse	<1	Male	White	22	Female	White	Biological Parent(s)
	Neglect							
	Neglect				19	Male	White	Biological Parent(s)

* These maltreatment fatalities were the result of the maltreater causing the child to have abusive head trauma or the incident meets the definition of 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 they have committed. Likewise, a maltreater is counted only once if they are involved in two or more separate CPS Initial Assessments in which they 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 2019 there were 3,289 known unique maltreaters of substantiated child maltreatment. There are fewer unique maltreaters than unique victims (4,379) and unique instances of substantiated abuse (4,933) 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 4,933 unique instances of substantiated abuse, 261 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.

Figure 21

**Gender of Unique Maltreaters
2019**

Not Documented (5.7%)

Female (43.6%)

Male (50.7%)
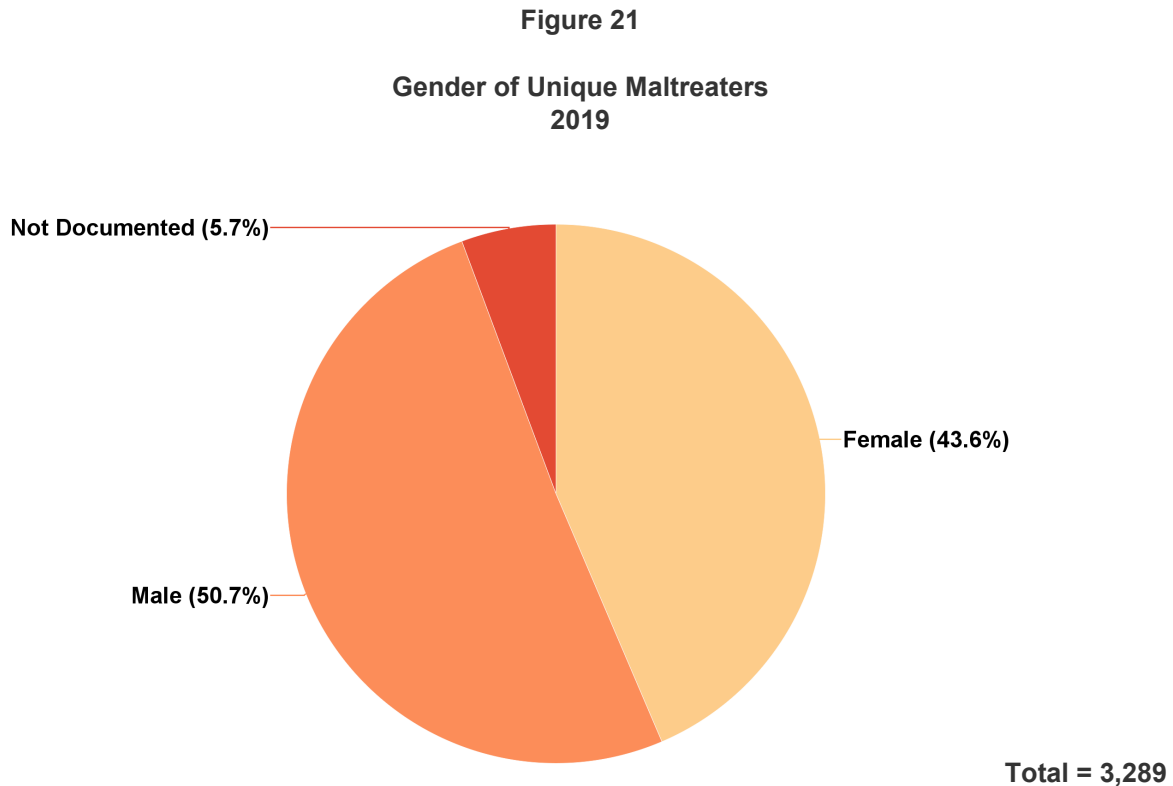
Total = 3,289

Age

Figure 22, below, shows the count and percentage of maltreaters by their age range for calendar year 2019. As the majority of maltreaters are parents, the most common child-rearing age groups account for the largest number of maltreaters.

Figure 22

**Age Range of Unique Maltreaters
2019**
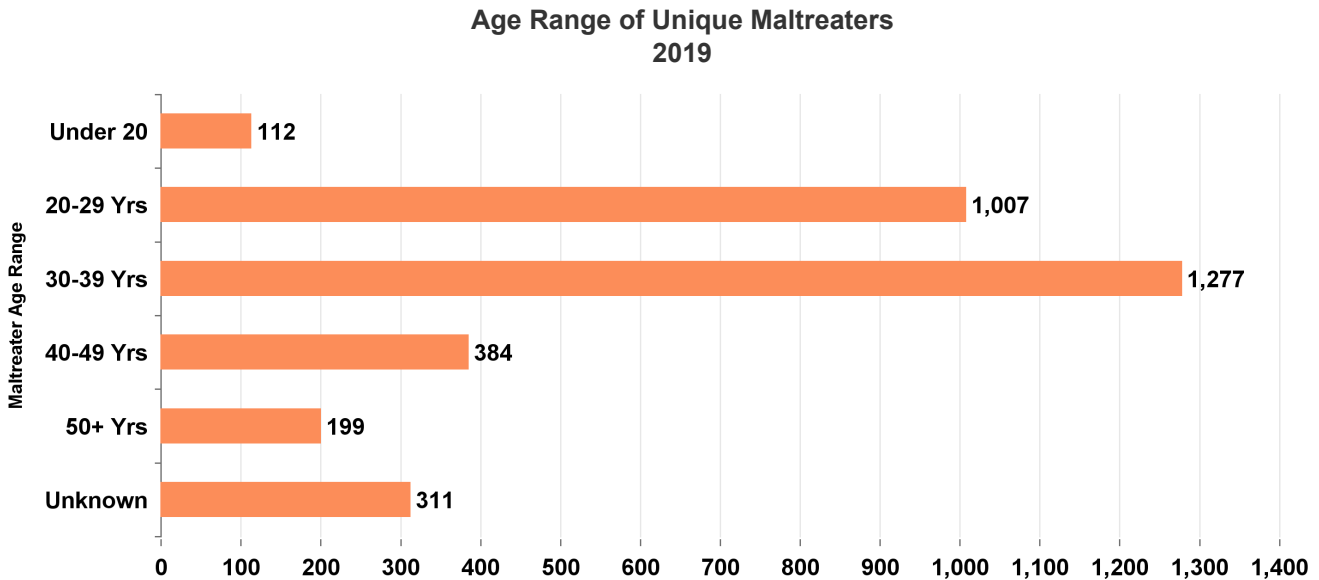
Race and Ethnicity

Figure 23, below, compares the 2019 percentage of maltreaters by race with the Wisconsin adult population. Persons who identified as African American and American Indian / Alaskan Native comprise a larger share of identified maltreaters than their proportional share of Wisconsin's general adult population.

Figure 23

**Maltreater and Wisconsin Adult Population by Race Comparison * ^
2019**
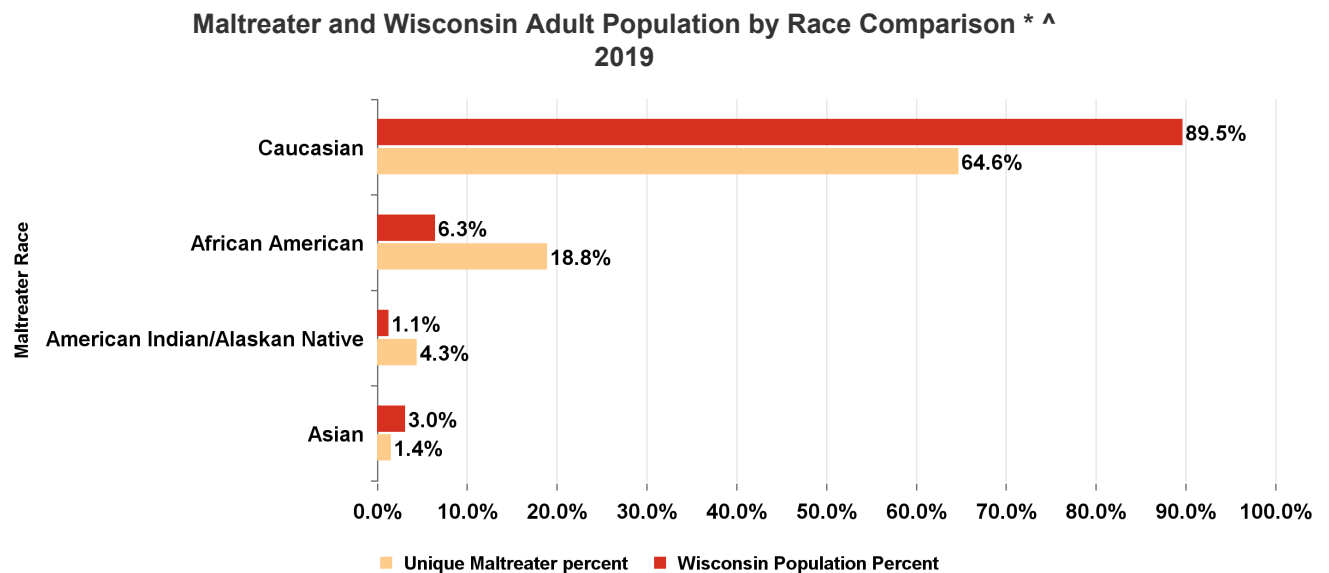
* Population source of WI adult population: Office of Juvenile Justice 2019 Easy Access Population Profile: https://www.ojjdp.gov/

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

Of the 3,289 unique maltreaters, 2,349 (71.4 percent) were identified as not Hispanic, 307 (9.3 percent) were identified as Hispanic, and 633 (19.2 percent) maltreaters had an unknown or not documented ethnicity. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Substantiated Allegations

The 3,289 unique known maltreaters were involved in 5,466 unique maltreatment allegations. Figure 24, below, depicts the 5,466 maltreatment allegation findings by maltreater gender during calendar year 2019. 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 *
2019
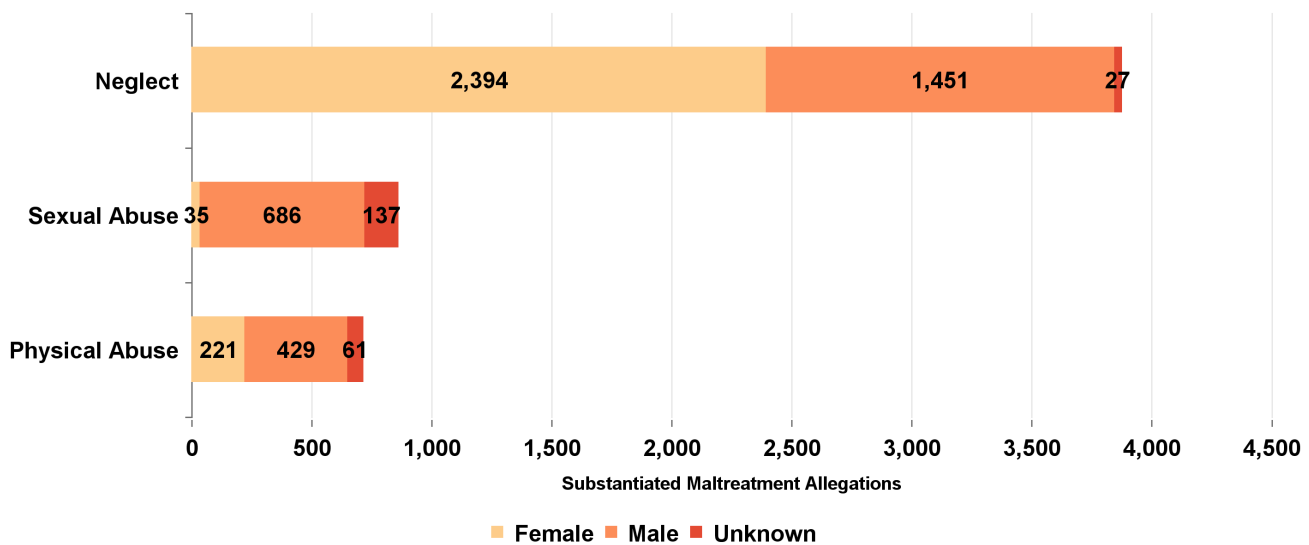
* Of the 25 total substantiated allegations of emotional abuse, males accounted for 8 maltreaters, females accounted for 17 maltreaters, and 0 maltreaters had an undocumented gender.

Relationship to Victim

This section outlines the relationship of maltreaters to the child victims they were found to have maltreated. Table 11, below, shows all substantiated maltreatment allegations by maltreatment type and the person designated as the maltreater. The first category, primary caregivers, is comprised of maltreaters who live in the home, regularly or intermittently, with the child victim. In 2019, primary adult caregivers in the home (i.e. parents, step-parents, partners of parents, and foster parents) were the maltreaters in 87.3 percent of the substantiated maltreatment allegations. The second category, secondary caregivers, is comprised of adults who have temporary caregiving responsibility for the child victim but do not live in the child's home. The third category, non-caregivers, are individuals who interact with the child but do not have caregiving responsibility. The last category depicts those allegations where the maltreater is unknown or not verified where, for example, the CPS agency may have a preponderance of evidence that a child was maltreated but not enough information to verify a specific maltreater.

Table 11

Substantiated Allegations by Maltreater Relationship to Child Victim *
2019

Maltreater Relationship	Neglect	Physical	Sexual	Emotional	Total	Percentage
Primary Caregivers						
Parent	3,202	420	114	23	3,759	68.6%
Partner/Friend of parent sharing dwelling	294	103	141	0	538	9.8%
Step-Parent(s)	68	38	61	1	168	3.1%
Sibling/Step-sibling	6	16	138	0	160	2.9%
Relative in Home	72	24	26	0	122	2.2%
Non-Relative Guardian(s)	10	2	9	1	22	0.4%
Foster Parent	2	5	1	0	8	0.1%
Others Sharing Foster Home	1	0	6	0	7	0.1%
Primary Caregivers Total:	**3,655**	**608**	**496**	**25**	**4,784**	**87.3%**
Secondary Caregivers						
Other Child Care Provider	111	15	46	0	172	3.1%
Relative Not in Home	10	4	85	0	99	1.8%
Relative Care Provider(s)	37	6	36	0	79	1.4%
Licensed/Certified Child Care Provider	7	1	0	0	8	0.1%
Teacher/Other school employee(s)	1	1	4	0	6	0.1%
Residential Facility Staff	2	0	0	0	2	0%
Youth Org. Staff or Volunteer Leader(s)	0	0	1	0	1	0%
Secondary Caregivers Total:	**168**	**27**	**172**	**0**	**367**	**6.7%**
Non-Caregivers						
Other Non-Caregiver	6	9	81	0	96	1.8%
Family Friend(s)	11	4	20	0	35	0.6%
Peer Maltreater(s)	1	1	25	0	27	0.5%
Stranger(s)	0	0	13	0	13	0.2%
Neighbor(s)	3	0	7	0	10	0.2%
Non-Caregivers Total:	**21**	**14**	**146**	**0**	**181**	**3.3%**
Unknown						
Unknown	32	67	50	0	149	2.7%
Unknown Total:	**32**	**67**	**50**	**0**	**149**	**2.7%**
State Total	**3,876**	**716**	**864**	**25**	**5,481**	**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 4,786 substantiated maltreatment allegations by primary caregivers, the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations is neglect at 76.4 percent. However, the 367 secondary caregivers and 181 non-caregivers had sexual abuse as the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations at 46.9 percent and 80.7 percent, respectively.

Figure 25

Percentage of Maltreatment Substantiations, by Maltreatment Type, and by Maltreater Category *
2019

Legend: Neglect, Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Emotional Abuse
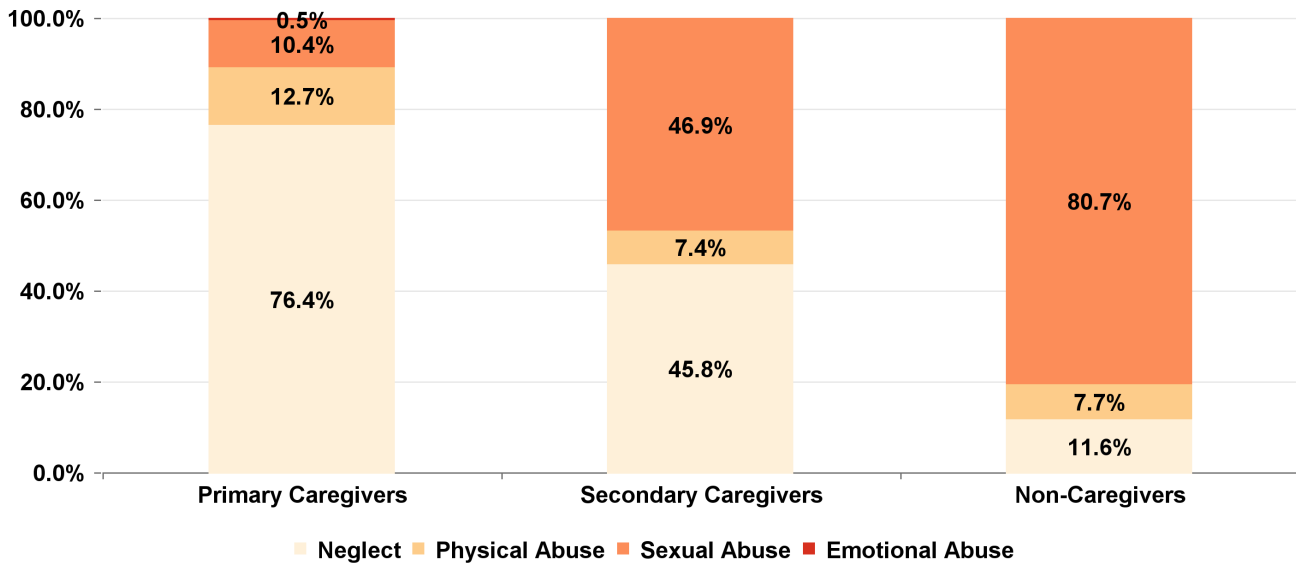
* The 149 instances of maltreatment by an unknown maltreater was not included in these figures.

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 2019, primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments comprised 92.9 percent of the 25,128 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. CPS agencies completed 1,779 secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations (7.1 percent of all assessments) during calendar year 2019.

Safety Decisions and Services

Figure 26 shows the safety decisions for completed safety assessments in primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments. In calendar year 2019, 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 2,536 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments (10.8 percent) which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe. Another 528 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 *
2019
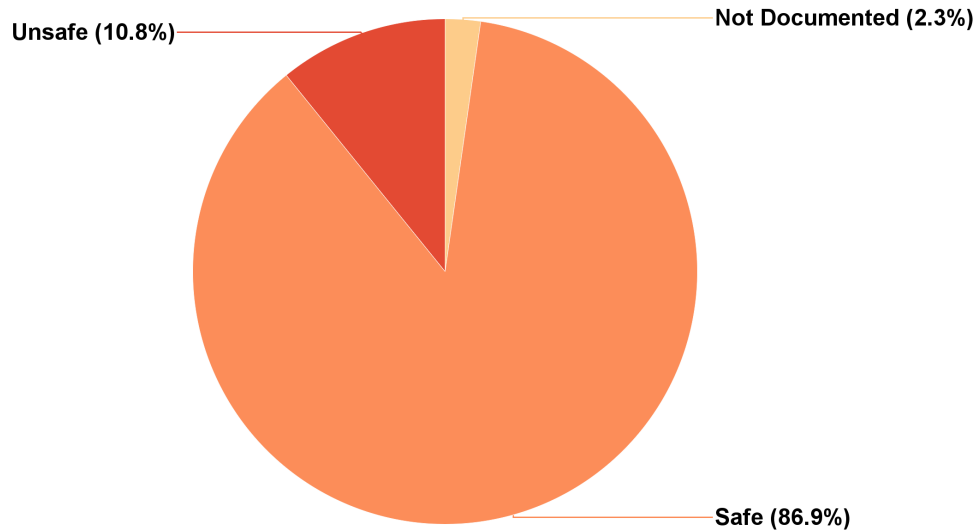
* The figures above reflect the safety findings attached to the Initial Assessment disposition, whereas previous Child Abuse and Neglect Reports also provided the safety findings attached to the stand alone safety assessment if there was no safety finding on the I.A. These figures are therefore similar 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 2,536 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe, 7,184 safety threats involving 4,241 unique children were identified. There are more safety threats than CPS Initial Assessments as each Initial Assessment can identify multiple safety threats. Of the 2,536 unsafe primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, 60.1 percent of CPS Initial Assessments had one safety threat identified, 27.6 percent had two identified, 8.3 percent had three identified, 2.7 percent had four or more identified, and 1.3 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
2019
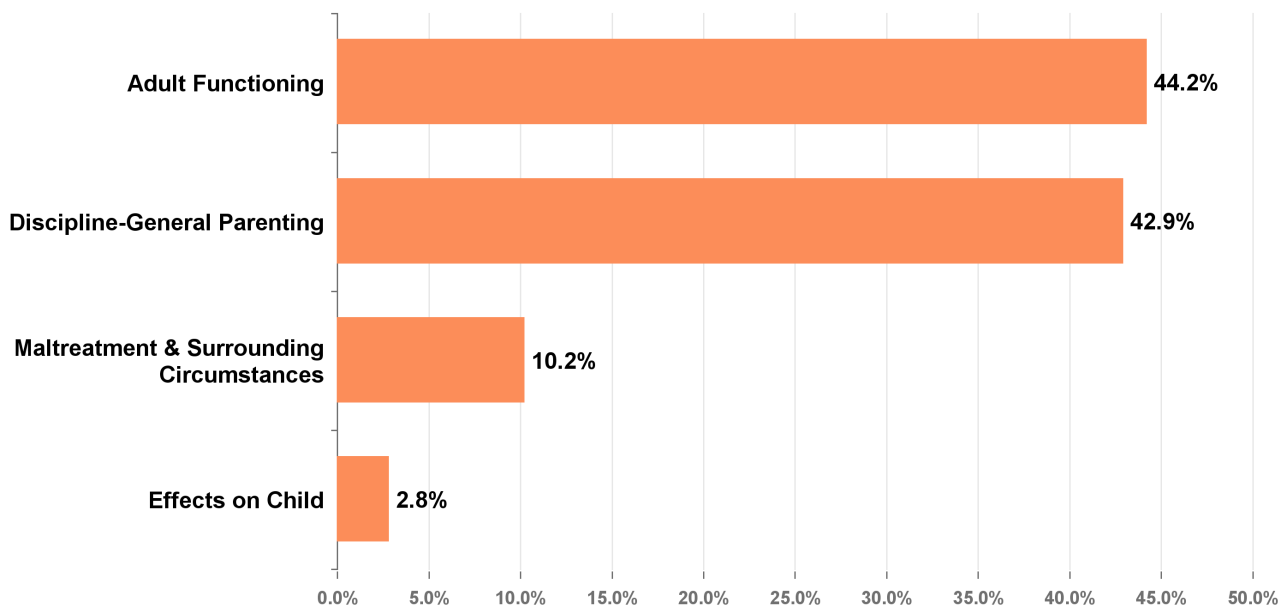
Safety-related services are provided in the family home whenever possible to maintain and support the family unit. Services provided to ensure child safety are intended to immediately control any conditions or behaviors that place a child in danger. Some of these safety-related services may include parenting assistance, supervision/observation, child care/respite, mental and physical health services, and/or resources to help meet basic needs. In addition to services offered as part of the safety plan, the family may also be offered additional services to meet family needs and/or support family functioning. The use of in-home safety services for families reduces the need for more intrusive interventions such as removal of the child from the family home and may be used in response to children and families involved in both substantiated and unsubstantiated cases.

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

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

During 2019, 3,213 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 2019, there were 3,483 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
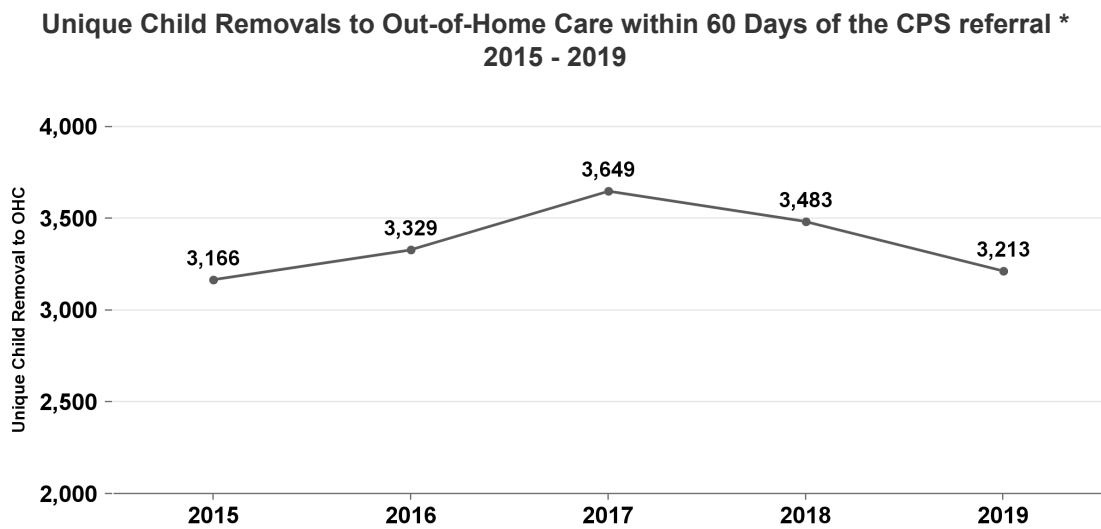
Unique Child Removals to Out-of-Home Care within 60 Days of the CPS referral *
2015 - 2019

* 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.

Table 12, below, displays the gender, count, and average age of children removed during a CPS Initial Assessment in 2019. Of the 3,213 children removed from their family home and placed in out-of-home care in order to address safety threats identified during the CPS Initial Assessment, 50.4 percent were female and 49.6 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 2019

Gender	Count of Children Removed	Percentage	Average Age
Male	1,593	49.6%	5.6
Female	1,620	50.4%	6.5
Total:	**3,213**	**100%**	**6.1**

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, 354, or 11 percent, were identified as Hispanic, and 2,770 children, or 86.2 percent, were identified as not Hispanic. A total of 89 of these children, or 2.7 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 2019
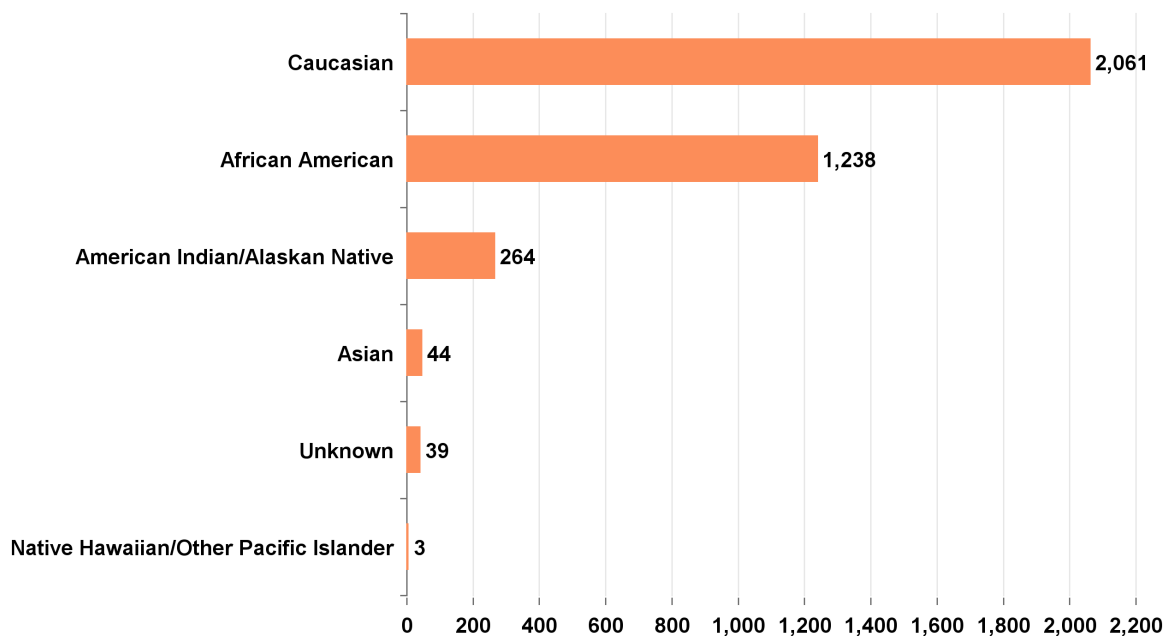
Initial Assessment Disposition

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 23,349 primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments for calendar year 2019. 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 2019

Disposition	Count
Case Closed	16,980
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Services	2,629
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Petition	2,272
Case Already Opened – Ongoing CPS Services	541
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary	460
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Response Program	259
Case Opened – Non-CPS Services	145
Case Opened – DMCPS Safety Services	63
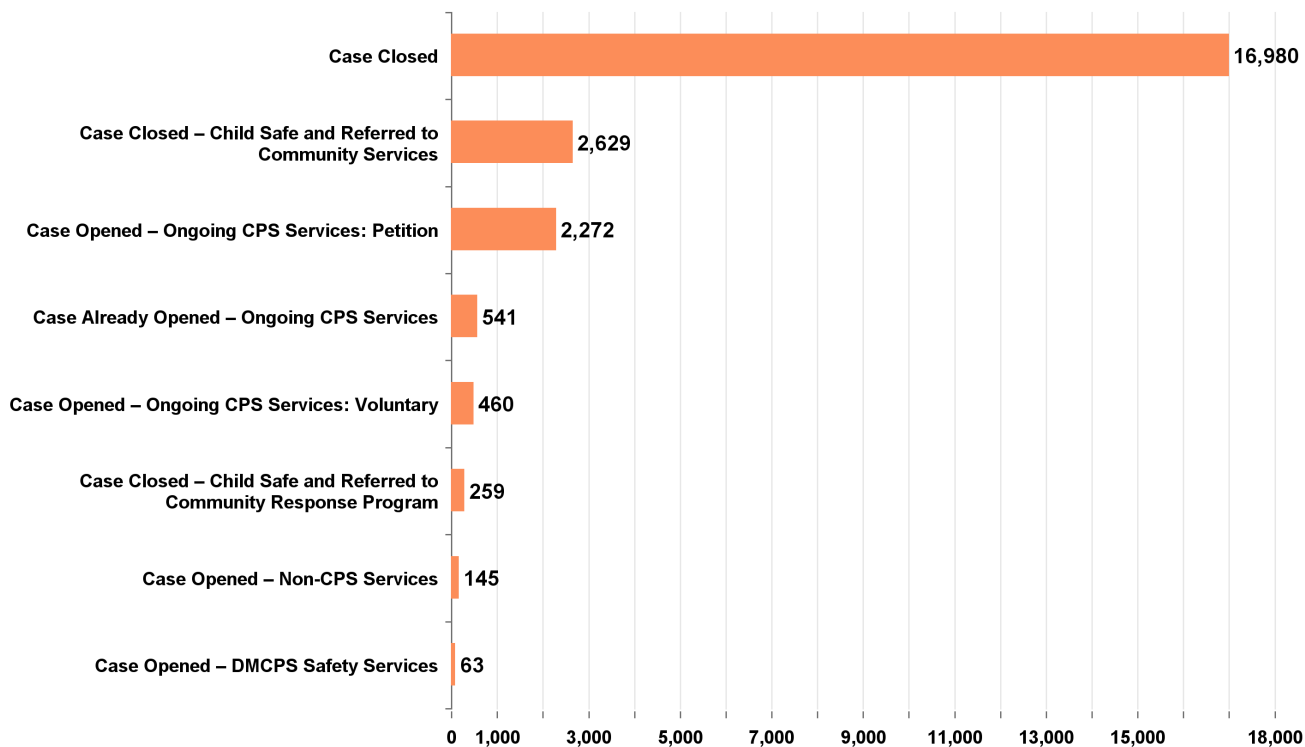
Figure 31, below, shows the 1,779 secondary CPS Initial Assessments and non-caregiver investigations by Initial Assessment disposition conducted in 2019.

Figure 31

Initial Assessment Dispositions in Secondary and Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments 2019

Disposition	Count
Case Closed	1,469
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Services	188
Case Already Opened – Ongoing CPS Services	80
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Response Program	17
Case Opened – Non-CPS Services	13
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Petition	8
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary	4
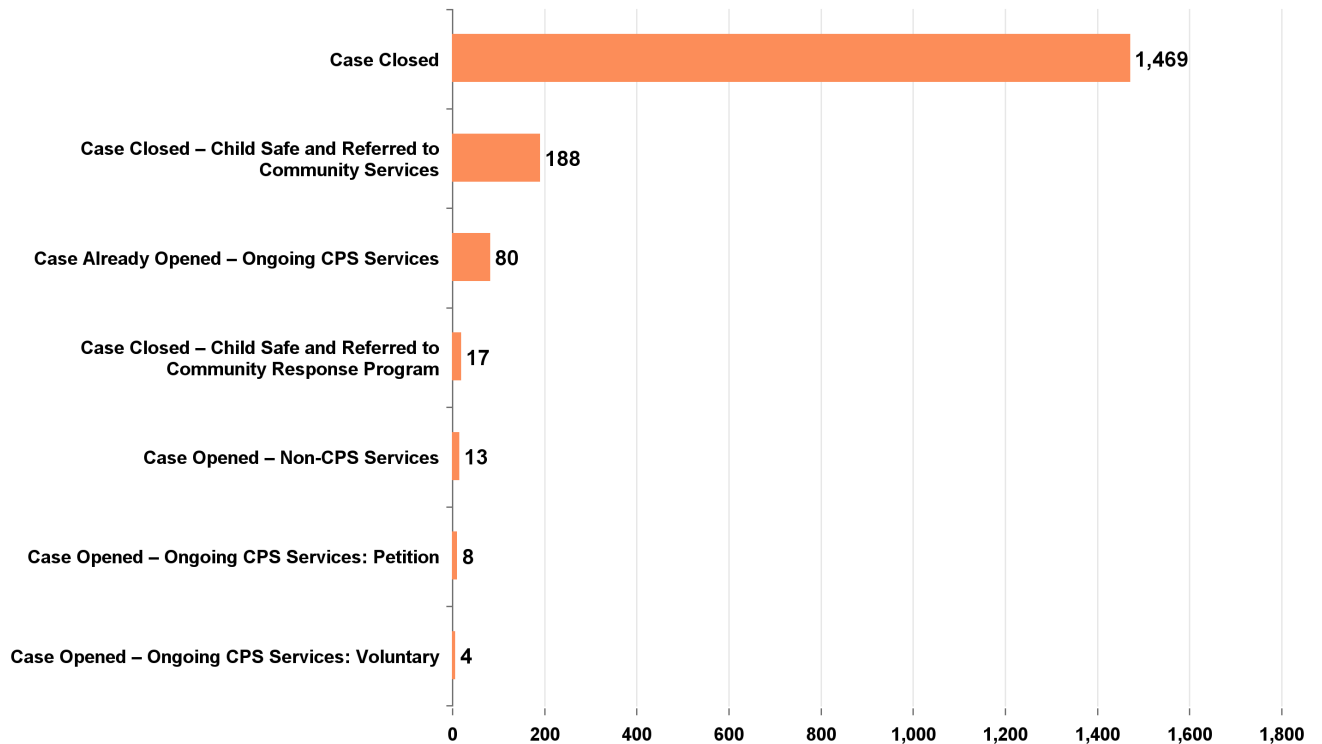
Table 13, below, shows the frequency and percentage of Initial Assessment dispositions according to the safety decision for primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessments. In the majority (95 percent) of cases where the safety decision is safe, the case was closed. Conversely, in the majority (94.1 percent) 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 2019

Initial Assessment Disposition	Safe		Unsafe		No Safety Decision		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Case Closed	16,598	71.1%	95	0.4%	287	0.5%	16,980	72.7%
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Services	2,442	10.5%	52	0.2%	135	0.3%	2,629	11.3%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Petition	330	1.4%	1,869	8.0%	73	0.1%	2,272	9.7%
Case Already Opened – Ongoing CPS Services	297	1.3%	228	1.0%	16	0.0%	541	2.3%
Case Closed – Child Safe and Referred to Community Response Program	245	1.0%	2	0.0%	12	0.0%	259	1.1%
Case Opened – Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary	240	1.0%	218	0.9%	2	0.0%	460	2.0%
Case Opened – Non-CPS Services	126	0.5%	16	0.1%	3	0.0%	145	0.6%
Case Opened – DMCPS Safety Services	12	0.1%	51	0.2%	0	0.0%	63	0.3%
Total	20,290	86.9%	2,531	10.8%	528	2.3%	23,349	100.0%

Federal Performance Standards

As part of the Child and Family Services Review process, the U.S. 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.

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

Table 14

Wisconsin's Performance on Federal Standards Third Round:
Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care
CY 2015 – CY 2019

Measure	Standard	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019
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.	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.7

Table 15

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

CY 2015 – CY 2019

Measure	Standard	CY 2014 – CY 2015	CY 2015 – CY 2016	CY 2016 – CY 2017	CY 2017 – CY 2018	CY 2018 – CY 2019
Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment report, what percent were victims of another substantiated report within a 12-month period?	Less than 9.1% of children experience a subsequent substantiation within 12 months.	4.5%	4.8%	3.8%	4.8%	3.5%

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Data Source: dWiSACWIS

Adoptions

Public Adoption 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 2019, the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families facilitated the adoption of 726 children from public child welfare system, of which 626 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 2019 was $3,577,303.75.

'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 2019, a total of 139 children entered out-of-home care under the placement and care responsibility of a county department or the Department of Children and Families under Chapter 48 or Chapter 938 of Wisconsin Statutes, after finalization of an adoption. A total of 46 children have documentation on the length of time between adoption finalization and when they entered out-of-home care. These 46 children entered out-of-home care an average of 82 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 2019, a total of 158 children entered out-of-home care under the placement and care responsibility of a county department or the Department of Children and Families under Chapter 48 or Chapter 938 of Wisconsin Statutes, after the establishment of a guardianship. A total of 91 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 50 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 2019

Age Group	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Adoption	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Guardianship
Less than two years old	19	23
Two to five years old	30	37
Six to twelve years old	36	50
Thirteen years or older	4	23
Unable to determine	50	25
Total	**139**	**158**

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 2019

Age Group	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Adoption	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Guardianship
Age < 1 - 3 years	2	11
Age 4 - 7 years	2	12
Age 8 - 11 years	19	35
Age 12 - 15 years	77	73
Age 16+ years	39	27
Total	**139**	**158**

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 2019

Type of Previous Adoption	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Adoption
Domestic	14
International	9
Public Child Welfare (SNAP)	50
Relative	34
Stepparent	7
Tribal / Customary Adoption	2
Unable to Determine	23
Total:	**139**

Table 19

Type of Previous Guardianship for Children in Finalized Guardianships

CY 2019

Type of Previous Guardianship	Count of Unique Children in OHC After Guardianship
Family Court - CH. 54 Guardianship	50
Guardianship under s. 48.977	40
Out of State Guardianship	9
Public Child Welfare - Ch. 54 Guardianship	13
Unable to Determine	46
Total:	**158**

Recommendations for Additional Legislation and Other Actions

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

Statutory provision permitting limited disclosure of maltreater information when an individual who is substantiated for child abuse or neglect is caring for children in certain unregulated settings. Currently, individuals who act as caregivers for children in certain regulated settings, such as licensed or certified child care providers, licensed foster parents, and licensed child welfare institution staff, are statutorily required to submit to a criminal history and child abuse record search. Individuals who have been substantiated for child abuse or neglect are barred from serving in these caregiver roles unless they are able to demonstrate that they have been rehabilitated. For individuals who work in certain unregulated settings, the department has no ability to prevent them from working with children in those unregulated settings. Additionally, the department is not permitted to notify families who are obtaining care from an individual in the unregulated setting of that individual's child abuse or neglect history. This can occur in unlicensed child care settings like a small family child care, or in unregulated therapeutic camps that serve children in the child welfare system.

License additional overnight settings for children in foster care. Currently, there is no statutory provision for licensing certain overnight settings that are being selected as court-ordered placements by child welfare agencies. Because these settings are not subject to licensing requirements, there is no formal avenue for oversight of quality standards or safety safeguards. DCF proposes prohibiting extended overnight child welfare stays in unlicensed settings and allowing DCF to license the settings in some circumstances. This shift would allow for safety related standards and promote high quality services and supports in child welfare placements.

Help meet families' needs outside of child protection. Currently, 80% of Initial Assessments close without any mandated services to a family. Other states have heavily invested in a non-child protection voluntary support system for families with acute social service needs, such as health and wellness education, job readiness, help with food insecurity, housing support, parenting support and access points for high quality child care. Gains in child safety could be realized by up-front investments in an infrastructure designed to meet social service needs that are unrelated to child protection, such as in Family Resource or Family Success Centers where community agencies, volunteers and leaders can work to address the problems that threaten the safety and stability of families and the community.

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.

- Wis. Stat. s. 48.01, Title and legislative purpose

- Wis. Stat. s. 48.02, Definitions. This includes definitions of child maltreatment.

- Wis. Stat. s. 48.13, 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.

- Wis. Stat. s. 48.981, 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.

- Wis. Stat. s. 939.22, Words and phrases defined. This section defines terms that are used in describing certain crimes, pursuant to Wis. Stat. s. 48.02, in order to define child maltreatment.

- Wis. Stat. s. 940.225, Sexual assault. This defines the crime of sexual assault pursuant to Wis. Stat. s. 48.02(1)(b).

- Wis. Stat. s. 944.30, Prostitution. This defines the crime of prostitution pursuant to Wis. Stat. s. 48.02(1)(d).

- Wis. Stat. s. 948.02, Sexual assault of a child. This is the first in a series of crimes from Chapter 948, known as Crimes Against Children, pursuant to Wis. Stat. s. 48.02(1)(b), in order to define child sexual abuse. The following sections are also cross-referenced under Wis. Stat. s. 48.02(1):

  o Wis. Stat. s. 948.025, Engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child.
  o Wis. Stat. s. 948.05, Sexual exploitation of a child.
  o Wis. Stat. s. 948.051, Trafficking of a child.
  o Wis. Stat. s. 948.055, Causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity.
  o Wis. Stat. s. 948.085, Sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care.
  o Wis. Stat. s. 948.10, Exposing genitals, pubic area, or intimate parts.

To view Wisconsin Statutes, please visit the Wisconsin State Legislature website at

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. Wis. Stat. s. 48.02(1)(am)] 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 2019, CPS agencies screened-in 399 allegations of unborn child abuse for further assessment.

• The most common reporters of screened-in unborn child abuse allegations were social service workers (28.8 percent), legal/law enforcement workers (20.3 percent), and medical professionals (12.3 percent).

• A total of 106 of the 399 screened-in allegations (26.6 percent) of unborn child abuse had a finding of "services needed" at the conclusion of the Initial Assessment. Additionally, 27 children were placed in out-of-home care within 60 days of an allegation of unborn child abuse.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2019

Appendix C

An Overview of the CPS Process

CPS Access

CPS receives a referral of alleged child abuse and/or neglect from a source

Screening Decision

Screened-in: CPS determines that at least one allegation meets statutory requirements for child abuse and/or neglect.

Screened-out: CPS determines that all allegations do not meet statutory requirements for abuse and/or neglect.

If county is an alternative response county, decide if it is AR or TR assessment *

CPS case closed. Family may still be offered/referred services.

Initial Assessment

CPS assesses:
Is the child safe?
Are risk conditions present?
TR: Did maltreatment occur? *
AR: Does the family need services? *

Maltreatment Finding:
TR: Substantiated or unsubstantiated or not able to locate sources/ report subjects unsubstantiated.*
AR: Services needed or services not needed.*

Safety Decision

Are services needed to ensure child safety?

Yes: CPS case opened and family offered voluntary CPS services or family assigned court ordered CPS services.

No: CPS case closed, and/or family referred to community services, or family offered voluntary CPS services.

Can the child safely remain in the home?

No: Child removed and placed in OHC; services provided to child and family.

Yes: Child remains in home: services provided to child and family

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

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.

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 2019 Child Abuse and Neglect Report is reporting these figures by the supervisor who approved the CPS report or Initial Assessment.

Appendix E

Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County
2019

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	662	510	77.0%	152	23.0%	39	51
Ashland	285	176	61.8%	109	38.2%	46	78
Barron	657	424	64.5%	233	35.5%	59	119
Bayfield	114	59	51.8%	55	48.2%	59	54
Brown	4,431	2,951	66.6%	1,480	33.4%	265	69
Buffalo	160	115	71.9%	45	28.1%	8	18
Burnett	474	305	64.3%	169	35.7%	31	45
Calumet	444	332	74.8%	112	25.2%	95	28
Chippewa	1,106	800	72.3%	306	27.7%	47	41
Clark	508	369	72.6%	139	27.4%	31	5
Columbia	930	603	64.8%	327	35.2%	131	211
Crawford	181	109	60.2%	72	39.8%	78	36
Dane	5,827	4,617	79.2%	1,210	20.8%	241	340
Dodge	1,025	774	75.5%	251	24.5%	40	15
Door	425	324	76.2%	101	23.8%	59	24
Douglas	1,053	730	69.3%	323	30.7%	259	90
Dunn	628	505	80.4%	123	19.6%	48	15
Eau Claire	1,318	904	68.6%	414	31.4%	179	31
Florence	39	28	71.8%	11	28.2%	8	0
Fond Du Lac	1,550	1,055	68.1%	495	31.9%	120	168
Forest	95	18	18.9%	77	81.1%	90	58
Grant	694	489	70.5%	205	29.5%	198	70
Green	628	370	58.9%	258	41.1%	94	12
Green Lake	274	180	65.7%	94	34.3%	80	27
Iowa	348	231	66.4%	117	33.6%	14	6
Iron	69	25	36.2%	44	63.8%	13	0
Jackson	496	399	80.4%	97	19.6%	14	13
Jefferson	818	541	66.1%	277	33.9%	77	22
Juneau	467	323	69.2%	144	30.8%	28	38
Kenosha	3,039	2,238	73.6%	801	26.4%	311	148
Kewaunee	200	160	80.0%	40	20.0%	21	81
La Crosse	891	599	67.2%	292	32.8%	65	356
Lafayette	209	148	70.8%	61	29.2%	52	0

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Data Source: dWiSACWIS

Appendix E

Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County
2019

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	436	263	60.3%	173	39.7%	37	19
Lincoln	431	316	73.3%	115	26.7%	43	31
Manitowoc	969	563	58.1%	406	41.9%	54	118
Marathon	1,659	1,057	63.7%	602	36.3%	156	5
Marinette	706	552	78.2%	154	21.8%	59	170
Marquette	238	201	84.5%	37	15.5%	60	16
Menominee	273	154	56.4%	119	43.6%	35	4
Milwaukee	16,466	9,093	55.2%	7,373	44.8%	1,362	70
Monroe	710	475	66.9%	235	33.1%	33	43
Oconto	612	453	74.0%	159	26.0%	78	28
Oneida	281	133	47.3%	148	52.7%	252	94
Outagamie	3,300	2,488	75.4%	812	24.6%	95	272
Ozaukee	537	380	70.8%	157	29.2%	38	67
Pepin	131	96	73.3%	35	26.7%	2	9
Pierce	645	481	74.6%	164	25.4%	37	93
Polk	673	468	69.5%	205	30.5%	86	7
Portage	876	586	66.9%	290	33.1%	31	8
Price	201	150	74.6%	51	25.4%	61	1
Racine	2,891	2,101	72.7%	790	27.3%	251	51
Richland	249	184	73.9%	65	26.1%	71	68
Rock	3,638	2,292	63.0%	1,346	37.0%	107	42
Rusk	209	148	70.8%	61	29.2%	105	45
Saint Croix	1,093	791	72.4%	302	27.6%	72	11
Sauk	722	492	68.1%	230	31.9%	104	287
Sawyer	290	195	67.2%	95	32.8%	44	118
Shawano	651	454	69.7%	197	30.3%	120	4
Sheboygan	1,055	618	58.6%	437	41.4%	161	45
Taylor	244	166	68.0%	78	32.0%	16	5
Trempealeau	433	278	64.2%	155	35.8%	71	29
Vernon	284	147	51.8%	137	48.2%	131	8
Vilas	211	101	47.9%	110	52.1%	97	284
Walworth	737	521	70.7%	216	29.3%	135	13
Washburn	239	175	73.2%	64	26.8%	26	48

Appendix E

Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County
2019

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	913	753	82.5%	160	17.5%	53	29
Waukesha	1,799	1,363	75.8%	436	24.2%	333	129
Waupaca	711	517	72.7%	194	27.3%	55	16
Waushara	382	293	76.7%	89	23.3%	25	1
Winnebago	3,192	2,430	76.1%	762	23.9%	313	103
Wood	1,577	1,086	68.9%	491	31.1%	58	7
State Total	**80,709**	**54,425**	**67.4%**	**26,284**	**32.6%**	**7,767**	**4,667**

Appendix F

CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County *
2019

County	2019 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Adams	2,848	283	99.4
Ashland	3,427	171	49.9
Barron	9,709	384	39.6
Bayfield	2,605	79	30.3
Brown	62,218	2,448	39.3
Buffalo	2,665	76	28.5
Burnett	2,684	305	113.6
Calumet	11,666	177	15.2
Chippewa	14,136	502	35.5
Clark	10,240	225	22.0
Columbia	12,099	462	38.2
Crawford	3,233	102	31.5
Dane	110,268	1,755	15.9
Dodge	17,173	328	19.1
Door	4,497	167	37.1
Douglas	8,444	535	63.4
Dunn	8,865	204	23.0
Eau Claire	21,086	639	30.3
Florence	613	16	26.1
Fond Du Lac	21,953	812	37.0
Forest	1,774	112	63.1
Grant	10,650	300	28.2
Green	8,157	393	48.2
Green Lake	4,141	147	35.5
Iowa	5,282	184	34.8
Iron	856	68	79.4
Jackson	4,496	136	30.2
Jefferson	17,641	425	24.1
Juneau	5,330	248	46.5
Kenosha	38,003	1,332	35.0
Kewaunee	4,390	50	11.4
La Crosse	23,134	436	18.8
Lafayette	3,986	91	22.8

Appendix F

CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County *
2019

County	2019 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Langlade	3,741	322	86.1
Lincoln	5,022	192	38.2
Manitowoc	16,146	647	40.1
Marathon	30,724	945	30.8
Marinette	7,613	240	31.5
Marquette	2,997	49	16.3
Menominee	1,515	190	125.4
Milwaukee	225,421	11,752	52.1
Monroe	11,670	373	32.0
Oconto	7,628	298	39.1
Oneida	6,069	244	40.2
Outagamie	43,823	1,333	30.4
Ozaukee	18,950	229	12.1
Pepin	1,519	50	32.9
Pierce	8,813	275	31.2
Polk	9,012	326	36.2
Portage	13,458	423	31.4
Price	2,396	95	39.6
Racine	44,900	1,291	28.8
Richland	3,739	85	22.7
Rock	37,402	2,205	59.0
Rusk	2,883	87	30.2
Saint Croix	22,188	466	21.0
Sauk	14,617	374	25.6
Sawyer	3,175	166	52.3
Shawano	8,732	274	31.4
Sheboygan	25,229	746	29.6
Taylor	4,750	130	27.4
Trempealeau	7,437	278	37.4
Vernon	8,011	232	29.0
Vilas	3,746	181	48.3
Walworth	21,036	342	16.3
Washburn	2,962	99	33.4
Washington	29,435	219	7.4

Appendix F

CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County *
2019

County	2019 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Total CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Waukesha	86,052	630	7.3
Waupaca	10,300	279	27.1
Waushara	4,460	157	35.2
Winnebago	35,005	1,145	32.7
Wood	15,752	737	46.8
State Total	**1,266,597**	**41,698**	**32.1**

 * Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2019 Easy Access Population Profile https://www.ojjdp.gov

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Data Source: dWiSACWIS

Appendix G

County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates
2019

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Adams	136	283	375	56	14.9%
Ashland	105	171	197	38	19.3%
Barron	227	384	233	56	24.0%
Bayfield	55	79	89	13	14.6%
Brown	1,435	2,448	1,706	182	10.7%
Buffalo	45	76	87	25	28.7%
Burnett	146	305	351	33	9.4%
Calumet	109	177	109	26	23.9%
Chippewa	292	502	539	49	9.1%
Clark	134	225	244	45	18.4%
Columbia	318	462	528	33	6.3%
Crawford	67	102	121	23	19.0%
Dane	1,181	1,755	1,990	239	12.0%
Dodge	251	328	136	40	29.4%
Door	97	167	189	12	6.3%
Douglas	292	535	390	26	6.7%
Dunn	123	204	218	32	14.7%
Eau Claire	398	639	486	118	24.3%
Florence	11	16	16	2	12.5%
Fond Du Lac	481	812	520	104	20.0%
Forest	70	112	118	17	14.4%
Grant	194	300	340	50	14.7%
Green	247	393	456	29	6.4%
Green Lake	92	147	87	32	36.8%
Iowa	108	184	215	14	6.5%
Iron	42	68	75	9	12.0%
Jackson	92	136	145	44	30.3%
Jefferson	277	425	157	61	38.9%
Juneau	139	248	296	48	16.2%
Kenosha	761	1,332	1,568	285	18.2%
Kewaunee	40	50	55	1	1.8%
La Crosse	290	436	229	49	21.4%
Lafayette	61	91	102	24	23.5%

Appendix G

County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates
2019

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Langlade	160	322	213	58	27.2%
Lincoln	114	192	222	46	20.7%
Manitowoc	397	647	378	131	34.7%
Marathon	595	945	391	115	29.4%
Marinette	153	240	278	47	16.9%
Marquette	34	49	52	11	21.2%
Menominee	119	190	201	26	12.9%
Milwaukee	6,899	11,752	13,576	881	6.5%
Monroe	228	373	416	68	16.3%
Oconto	148	298	355	45	12.7%
Oneida	147	244	259	58	22.4%
Outagamie	787	1,333	702	58	8.3%
Ozaukee	144	229	260	40	15.4%
Pepin	34	50	52	7	13.5%
Pierce	161	275	103	60	58.3%
Polk	196	326	355	29	8.2%
Portage	275	423	474	106	22.4%
Price	44	95	109	14	12.8%
Racine	760	1,291	748	198	26.5%
Richland	63	85	96	21	21.9%
Rock	1,303	2,205	2,483	252	10.1%
Rusk	61	87	98	9	9.2%
Saint Croix	296	466	522	37	7.1%
Sauk	222	374	165	33	20.0%
Sawyer	94	166	174	15	8.6%
Shawano	184	274	300	20	6.7%
Sheboygan	428	746	839	103	12.3%
Taylor	74	130	151	28	18.5%
Trempealeau	145	278	290	27	9.3%
Vernon	125	232	271	18	6.6%
Vilas	109	181	187	40	21.4%
Walworth	209	342	387	78	20.2%
Washburn	64	99	105	18	17.1%

Appendix G

County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates
2019

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Total CPS Reports	Traditional Response Maltreatment Allegations	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Washington	158	219	251	22	8.8%
Waukesha	431	630	728	156	21.4%
Waupaca	192	279	135	28	20.7%
Waushara	88	157	66	7	10.6%
Winnebago	724	1,145	450	107	23.8%
Wood	467	737	811	101	12.5%
State Total	**25,128**	**41,698**	**40,020**	**4,933**	**12.3%**

Appendix H

Child Victimization Rate by County * ^
2019

County	2019 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Adams	2,848	42	14.7
Ashland	3,427	36	10.5
Barron	9,709	51	5.3
Bayfield	2,605	12	4.6
Brown	62,218	167	2.7
Buffalo	2,665	23	8.6
Burnett	2,684	31	11.5
Calumet	11,666	23	2.0
Chippewa	14,136	42	3.0
Clark	10,240	45	4.4
Columbia	12,099	28	2.3
Crawford	3,233	23	7.1
Dane	110,268	214	1.9
Dodge	17,173	36	2.1
Door	4,497	11	2.4
Douglas	8,444	25	3.0
Dunn	8,865	32	3.6
Eau Claire	21,086	108	5.1
Florence	613	2	3.3
Fond Du Lac	21,953	96	4.4
Forest	1,774	17	9.6
Grant	10,650	47	4.4
Green	8,157	23	2.8
Green Lake	4,141	25	6.0
Iowa	5,282	12	2.3
Iron	856	9	10.5
Jackson	4,496	42	9.3
Jefferson	17,641	58	3.3
Juneau	5,330	39	7.3
Kenosha	38,003	254	6.7
Kewaunee	4,390	1	0.2
La Crosse	23,134	41	1.8
Lafayette	3,986	24	6.0

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Data Source: dWiSACWIS

Appendix H

Child Victimization Rate by County * ^
2019

County	2019 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Langlade	3,741	53	14.2
Lincoln	5,022	43	8.6
Manitowoc	16,146	112	6.9
Marathon	30,724	84	2.7
Marinette	7,613	43	5.6
Marquette	2,997	8	2.7
Menominee	1,515	24	15.8
Milwaukee	225,421	757	3.4
Monroe	11,670	58	5.0
Oconto	7,628	39	5.1
Oneida	6,069	55	9.1
Outagamie	43,823	55	1.3
Ozaukee	18,950	33	1.7
Pepin	1,519	7	4.6
Pierce	8,813	51	5.8
Polk	9,012	28	3.1
Portage	13,458	91	6.8
Price	2,396	13	5.4
Racine	44,900	179	4.0
Richland	3,739	15	4.0
Rock	37,402	234	6.3
Rusk	2,883	9	3.1
Saint Croix	22,188	35	1.6
Sauk	14,617	31	2.1
Sawyer	3,175	15	4.7
Shawano	8,732	16	1.8
Sheboygan	25,229	98	3.9
Taylor	4,750	21	4.4
Trempealeau	7,437	27	3.6
Vernon	8,011	14	1.7
Vilas	3,746	39	10.4
Walworth	21,036	70	3.3
Washburn	2,962	18	6.1
Washington	29,435	22	0.7

Appendix H

Child Victimization Rate by County * ^
2019

County	2019 Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Waukesha	86,052	140	1.6
Waupaca	10,300	28	2.7
Waushara	4,460	6	1.3
Winnebago	35,005	98	2.8
Wood	15,752	90	5.7
State Total	**1,266,597**	**4,398**	**3.5**

* The 'Number of Child Victims' column represents the counts of children victimized in a specific county. This figure is larger than the 4,379 unique maltreated children listed in the report as children may be victimized in more than one county.

^ Population Source: Office of Juvenile Justice 2019 Easy Access Population Profile: https://ojjdp.gov

Appendix I

**Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and
Maltreatment Finding, by County * ^ ~
2019**

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	283	52	219	0	271	0	61	0	61	4	33	0	37	0	6	0	6
Ashland	171	19	58	3	80	7	66	2	75	12	23	2	37	0	5	0	5
Barron	384	43	128	0	171	9	23	0	32	4	26	0	30	0	0	0	0
Bayfield	79	8	40	1	49	2	18	0	20	3	6	4	13	0	6	1	7
Brown	2,448	112	932	22	1,066	34	313	4	351	36	216	8	260	0	29	0	29
Buffalo	76	23	35	0	58	1	20	0	21	1	5	0	6	0	2	0	2
Burnett	305	27	226	19	272	3	44	2	49	3	19	7	29	0	1	0	1
Calumet	177	16	34	0	50	2	29	0	31	8	18	0	26	0	2	0	2
Chippewa	502	37	288	8	333	2	123	1	126	10	56	5	71	0	8	1	9
Clark	225	25	123	3	151	5	54	0	59	15	18	0	33	0	1	0	1
Columbia	462	20	276	7	303	6	118	1	125	7	60	1	68	0	30	2	32
Crawford	102	14	48	0	62	1	26	0	27	6	18	2	26	2	4	0	6
Dane	1,755	128	946	83	1,157	29	420	28	477	82	247	19	348	0	8	0	8
Dodge	328	24	25	2	51	8	37	0	45	8	30	0	38	0	2	0	2
Door	167	7	103	0	110	1	46	0	47	4	15	0	19	0	13	0	13
Douglas	535	21	255	14	290	3	57	1	61	2	33	1	36	0	3	0	3
Dunn	204	17	100	0	117	7	36	0	43	8	43	0	51	0	7	0	7
Eau Claire	639	75	157	9	241	16	109	4	129	27	74	0	101	0	15	0	15
Florence	16	2	8	0	10	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fond Du Lac	812	68	227	29	324	12	80	6	98	24	56	6	86	0	12	0	12
Forest	112	17	58	3	78	0	27	0	27	0	11	0	11	0	2	0	2

Appendix I

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding, by County * ^ ~
2019

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	300	32	139	4	175	7	99	3	109	11	37	3	51	0	5	0	5
Green	393	17	228	0	245	7	138	0	145	3	42	0	45	2	19	0	21
Green Lake	147	19	19	1	39	4	18	0	22	9	16	0	25	0	1	0	1
Iowa	184	8	104	1	113	2	53	2	57	2	17	0	19	2	24	0	26
Iron	68	6	47	4	57	3	13	0	16	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jackson	136	34	38	3	75	3	45	0	48	6	10	0	16	1	5	0	6
Jefferson	425	35	22	16	73	14	16	1	31	12	25	15	52	0	1	0	1
Juneau	248	32	167	5	204	5	50	0	55	11	18	1	30	0	7	0	7
Kenosha	1,332	218	841	32	1,091	32	280	6	318	35	113	3	151	0	8	0	8
Kewaunee	50	0	17	0	17	0	27	0	27	1	10	0	11	0	0	0	0
La Crosse	436	33	91	3	127	2	38	1	41	14	45	1	60	0	1	0	1
Lafayette	91	20	52	3	75	4	13	0	17	0	9	0	9	0	1	0	1
Langlade	322	44	126	0	170	4	16	0	20	10	13	0	23	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	192	39	109	2	150	5	40	2	47	2	18	0	20	0	5	0	5
Manitowoc	647	103	122	2	227	15	62	0	77	12	58	0	70	1	3	0	4
Marathon	945	79	168	7	254	12	46	0	58	23	53	2	78	1	0	0	1
Marinette	240	29	122	11	162	9	59	0	68	9	25	5	39	0	9	0	9
Marquette	49	6	20	0	26	1	11	1	13	4	9	0	13	0	0	0	0
Menominee	190	20	104	5	129	1	42	2	45	5	16	2	23	0	3	1	4
Milwaukee	11,752	438	8,275	269	8,982	247	3,018	41	3,306	195	893	39	1,127	1	157	3	161
Monroe	373	51	174	22	247	7	101	7	115	6	40	3	49	4	1	0	5
Oconto	298	32	187	0	219	6	74	0	80	7	34	1	42	0	14	0	14

Appendix I

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding, by County * ^ ~
2019

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	244	50	125	16	191	3	32	5	40	4	16	0	20	1	7	0	8
Outagamie	1,333	27	303	102	432	12	82	22	116	19	113	13	145	0	8	1	9
Ozaukee	229	20	123	3	146	8	46	2	56	12	32	2	46	0	12	0	12
Pepin	50	6	28	0	34	0	6	0	6	1	9	0	10	0	2	0	2
Pierce	275	46	15	0	61	6	8	0	14	8	19	1	28	0	0	0	0
Polk	326	15	205	22	242	6	49	8	63	8	39	0	47	0	3	0	3
Portage	423	87	209	6	302	3	101	1	105	15	36	1	52	1	14	0	15
Price	95	6	57	1	64	5	18	0	23	3	8	0	11	0	11	0	11
Racine	1,291	123	202	31	356	34	103	15	152	41	151	30	222	0	18	0	18
Richland	85	14	31	3	48	2	26	0	28	5	10	2	17	0	3	0	3
Rock	2,205	184	1,481	40	1,705	28	486	2	516	39	173	6	218	1	43	0	44
Rusk	87	7	41	5	53	0	19	0	19	2	17	0	19	0	7	0	7
Saint Croix	466	24	352	3	379	4	100	0	104	9	27	1	37	0	2	0	2
Sauk	374	18	51	9	78	7	31	5	43	8	30	6	44	0	0	0	0
Sawyer	166	12	91	7	110	1	37	3	41	2	14	1	17	0	5	1	6
Shawano	274	10	151	0	161	5	85	3	93	5	39	0	44	0	2	0	2
Sheboygan	746	68	455	12	535	19	139	5	163	13	54	1	68	3	70	0	73
Taylor	130	24	58	0	82	1	39	1	41	3	22	0	25	0	3	0	3
Trempealeau	278	19	179	5	203	5	62	0	67	3	14	0	17	0	3	0	3
Vernon	232	9	121	1	131	2	68	0	70	4	21	0	25	3	42	0	45
Vilas	181	31	85	2	118	7	24	1	32	2	30	0	32	0	5	0	5
Walworth	342	48	155	1	204	20	96	0	116	10	46	2	58	0	9	0	9

Appendix I

**Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and
Maltreatment Finding, by County * ^ ~
2019**

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	99	10	55	1	66	2	18	0	20	6	13	0	19	0	0	0	0
Washington	219	12	110	0	122	8	79	0	87	2	35	2	39	0	3	0	3
Waukesha	630	97	332	8	437	24	134	2	160	35	72	7	114	0	17	0	17
Waupaca	279	14	50	1	65	3	27	0	30	11	29	0	40	0	0	0	0
Waushara	157	4	32	0	36	1	9	0	10	2	18	0	20	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	1,145	58	104	6	168	17	79	0	96	32	144	4	180	0	6	0	6
Wood	737	65	467	13	545	18	123	0	141	18	94	0	112	0	13	0	13
State Total	**41,698**	**3,158**	**21,126**	**891**	**25,175**	**789**	**8,097**	**190**	**9,076**	**963**	**3,836**	**209**	**5,008**	**23**	**728**	**10**	**761**

* 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.

Appendix J

County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by
Maltreatment Type *
2019

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Adams	19.2%	0.0%	10.8%	0.0%	14.9%
Ashland	23.8%	9.3%	32.4%	0.0%	19.3%
Barron	25.1%	28.1%	13.3%	0.0%	24.0%
Bayfield	16.3%	10.0%	23.1%	0.0%	14.6%
Brown	10.5%	9.7%	13.8%	0.0%	10.7%
Buffalo	39.7%	4.8%	16.7%	0.0%	28.7%
Burnett	9.9%	6.1%	10.3%	0.0%	9.4%
Calumet	32.0%	6.5%	30.8%	0.0%	23.9%
Chippewa	11.1%	1.6%	14.1%	0.0%	9.1%
Clark	16.6%	8.5%	45.5%	0.0%	18.4%
Columbia	6.6%	4.8%	10.3%	0.0%	6.3%
Crawford	22.6%	3.7%	23.1%	33.3%	19.0%
Dane	11.1%	6.1%	23.6%	0.0%	12.0%
Dodge	47.1%	17.8%	21.1%	0.0%	29.4%
Door	6.4%	2.1%	21.1%	0.0%	6.3%
Douglas	7.2%	4.9%	5.6%	0.0%	6.7%
Dunn	14.5%	16.3%	15.7%	0.0%	14.7%
Eau Claire	31.1%	12.4%	26.7%	0.0%	24.3%
Florence	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
Fond Du Lac	21.0%	12.2%	27.9%	0.0%	20.0%
Forest	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%
Grant	18.3%	6.4%	21.6%	0.0%	14.7%
Green	6.9%	4.8%	6.7%	9.5%	6.4%
Green Lake	48.7%	18.2%	36.0%	0.0%	36.8%
Iowa	7.1%	3.5%	10.5%	7.7%	6.5%
Iron	10.5%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%
Jackson	45.3%	6.3%	37.5%	16.7%	30.3%
Jefferson	47.9%	45.2%	23.1%	0.0%	38.9%
Juneau	15.7%	9.1%	36.7%	0.0%	16.2%
Kenosha	20.0%	10.1%	23.2%	0.0%	18.2%
Kewaunee	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	1.8%
La Crosse	26.0%	4.9%	23.3%	0.0%	21.4%

Appendix J

**County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by
Maltreatment Type ***
2019

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Lafayette	26.7%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%
Langlade	25.9%	20.0%	43.5%	0.0%	27.2%
Lincoln	26.0%	10.6%	10.0%	0.0%	20.7%
Manitowoc	45.4%	19.5%	17.1%	25.0%	34.7%
Marathon	31.1%	20.7%	29.5%	100.0%	29.4%
Marinette	17.9%	13.2%	23.1%	0.0%	16.9%
Marquette	23.1%	7.7%	30.8%	0.0%	21.2%
Menominee	15.5%	2.2%	21.7%	0.0%	12.9%
Milwaukee	4.9%	7.5%	17.3%	0.6%	6.5%
Monroe	20.6%	6.1%	12.2%	80.0%	16.3%
Oconto	14.6%	7.5%	16.7%	0.0%	12.7%
Oneida	26.2%	7.5%	20.0%	12.5%	22.4%
Outagamie	6.3%	10.3%	13.1%	0.0%	8.3%
Ozaukee	13.7%	14.3%	26.1%	0.0%	15.4%
Pepin	17.6%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	13.5%
Pierce	75.4%	42.9%	28.6%	0.0%	58.3%
Polk	6.2%	9.5%	17.0%	0.0%	8.2%
Portage	28.8%	2.9%	28.8%	6.7%	22.4%
Price	9.4%	21.7%	27.3%	0.0%	12.8%
Racine	34.6%	22.4%	18.5%	0.0%	26.5%
Richland	29.2%	7.1%	29.4%	0.0%	21.9%
Rock	10.8%	5.4%	17.9%	2.3%	10.1%
Rusk	13.2%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	9.2%
Saint Croix	6.3%	3.8%	24.3%	0.0%	7.1%
Sauk	23.1%	16.3%	18.2%	0.0%	20.0%
Sawyer	10.9%	2.4%	11.8%	0.0%	8.6%
Shawano	6.2%	5.4%	11.4%	0.0%	6.7%
Sheboygan	12.7%	11.7%	19.1%	4.1%	12.3%
Taylor	29.3%	2.4%	12.0%	0.0%	18.5%
Trempealeau	9.4%	7.5%	17.6%	0.0%	9.3%
Vernon	6.9%	2.9%	16.0%	6.7%	6.6%
Vilas	26.3%	21.9%	6.3%	0.0%	21.4%

Appendix J

**County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by
Maltreatment Type ***
2019

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent	Total County Substantiation Percent
Walworth	23.5%	17.2%	17.2%	0.0%	20.2%
Washburn	15.2%	10.0%	31.6%	0.0%	17.1%
Washington	9.8%	9.2%	5.1%	0.0%	8.8%
Waukesha	22.2%	15.0%	30.7%	0.0%	21.4%
Waupaca	21.5%	10.0%	27.5%	0.0%	20.7%
Waushara	11.1%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.6%
Winnebago	34.5%	17.7%	17.8%	0.0%	23.8%
Wood	11.9%	12.8%	16.1%	0.0%	12.5%
State Total	**12.5%**	**8.7%**	**19.2%**	**3.0%**	**12.3%**

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

Appendix K

Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship, by County *
2019

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	136	132	97.1%	4	2.9%
Ashland	105	100	95.2%	5	4.8%
Barron	227	217	95.6%	10	4.4%
Bayfield	55	49	89.1%	6	10.9%
Brown	1,435	1,358	94.6%	77	5.4%
Buffalo	45	41	91.1%	4	8.9%
Burnett	146	139	95.2%	7	4.8%
Calumet	109	97	89.0%	12	11.0%
Chippewa	292	284	97.3%	8	2.7%
Clark	134	108	80.6%	26	19.4%
Columbia	318	287	90.3%	31	9.7%
Crawford	67	64	95.5%	3	4.5%
Dane	1,181	1,068	90.4%	113	9.6%
Dodge	251	241	96.0%	10	4.0%
Door	97	88	90.7%	9	9.3%
Douglas	292	287	98.3%	5	1.7%
Dunn	123	115	93.5%	8	6.5%
Eau Claire	398	358	89.9%	40	10.1%
Florence	11	8	72.7%	3	27.3%
Fond Du Lac	481	460	95.6%	21	4.4%
Forest	70	62	88.6%	8	11.4%
Grant	194	180	92.8%	14	7.2%
Green	247	228	92.3%	19	7.7%
Green Lake	92	79	85.9%	13	14.1%
Iowa	108	104	96.3%	4	3.7%
Iron	42	40	95.2%	2	4.8%
Jackson	92	79	85.9%	13	14.1%
Jefferson	277	253	91.3%	24	8.7%
Juneau	139	133	95.7%	6	4.3%
Kenosha	761	721	94.7%	40	5.3%
Kewaunee	40	39	97.5%	1	2.5%
La Crosse	290	267	92.1%	23	7.9%
Lafayette	61	57	93.4%	4	6.6%
Langlade	160	151	94.4%	9	5.6%

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Data Source: dWiSACWIS

Appendix K

Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship, by County *
2019

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	114	110	96.5%	4	3.5%
Manitowoc	397	369	92.9%	28	7.1%
Marathon	595	550	92.4%	45	7.6%
Marinette	153	140	91.5%	13	8.5%
Marquette	34	33	97.1%	1	2.9%
Menominee	119	108	90.8%	11	9.2%
Milwaukee	6,899	6,385	92.5%	514	7.5%
Monroe	228	211	92.5%	17	7.5%
Oconto	148	144	97.3%	4	2.7%
Oneida	147	142	96.6%	5	3.4%
Outagamie	787	740	94.0%	47	6.0%
Ozaukee	144	135	93.8%	9	6.3%
Pepin	34	31	91.2%	3	8.8%
Pierce	161	155	96.3%	6	3.7%
Polk	196	182	92.9%	14	7.1%
Portage	275	259	94.2%	16	5.8%
Price	44	39	88.6%	5	11.4%
Racine	760	696	91.6%	64	8.4%
Richland	63	53	84.1%	10	15.9%
Rock	1,303	1,205	92.5%	98	7.5%
Rusk	61	54	88.5%	7	11.5%
Saint Croix	296	278	93.9%	18	6.1%
Sauk	222	201	90.5%	21	9.5%
Sawyer	94	84	89.4%	10	10.6%
Shawano	184	162	88.0%	22	12.0%
Sheboygan	428	414	96.7%	14	3.3%
Taylor	74	67	90.5%	7	9.5%
Trempealeau	145	136	93.8%	9	6.2%
Vernon	125	125	100.0%	0	0.0%
Vilas	109	104	95.4%	5	4.6%
Walworth	209	191	91.4%	18	8.6%
Washburn	64	55	85.9%	9	14.1%
Washington	158	154	97.5%	4	2.5%
Waukesha	431	387	89.8%	44	10.2%

Appendix K

Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship, by County *
2019

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	192	177	92.2%	15	7.8%
Waushara	88	85	96.6%	3	3.4%
Winnebago	724	667	92.1%	57	7.9%
Wood	467	447	95.7%	20	4.3%
State Total	**25,128**	**23,349**	**92.9%**	**1,779**	**7.1%**

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

Appendix L

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, by County *
2019

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	132	118	14	10.6%
Ashland	100	87	13	13.0%
Barron	217	174	43	19.8%
Bayfield	49	43	6	12.2%
Brown	1,358	1,253	105	7.7%
Buffalo	41	28	13	31.7%
Burnett	139	127	12	8.6%
Calumet	97	89	8	8.2%
Chippewa	284	242	42	14.8%
Clark	108	100	8	7.4%
Columbia	287	266	21	7.3%
Crawford	64	55	9	14.1%
Dane	1,068	1,015	53	5.0%
Dodge	241	210	31	12.9%
Door	88	81	7	8.0%
Douglas	287	256	31	10.8%
Dunn	115	95	20	17.4%
Eau Claire	358	312	46	12.8%
Florence	8	8	0	0.0%
Fond Du Lac	460	395	65	14.1%
Forest	62	46	16	25.8%
Grant	180	162	18	10.0%
Green	228	210	18	7.9%
Green Lake	79	68	11	13.9%
Iowa	104	101	3	2.9%
Iron	40	35	5	12.5%
Jackson	79	64	15	19.0%
Jefferson	253	205	48	19.0%
Juneau	133	110	23	17.3%
Kenosha^	721	196	34	4.7%
Kewaunee	39	38	1	2.6%
La Crosse	267	226	41	15.4%
Lafayette	57	49	8	14.0%
Langlade	151	132	19	12.6%

Appendix L

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, by County *
2019

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	110	87	23	20.9%
Manitowoc	369	296	73	19.8%
Marathon	550	493	57	10.4%
Marinette	140	126	14	10.0%
Marquette	33	32	1	3.0%
Menominee	108	93	15	13.9%
Milwaukee^	6,385	5,804	580	9.1%
Monroe	211	167	44	20.9%
Oconto	144	125	19	13.2%
Oneida	142	116	26	18.3%
Outagamie	740	649	91	12.3%
Ozaukee	135	114	21	15.6%
Pepin	31	24	7	22.6%
Pierce	155	124	31	20.0%
Polk	182	164	18	9.9%
Portage	259	207	52	20.1%
Price	39	32	7	17.9%
Racine^	696	624	71	10.2%
Richland	53	39	14	26.4%
Rock	1,205	1,112	93	7.7%
Rusk	54	46	8	14.8%
Saint Croix	278	241	37	13.3%
Sauk	201	188	13	6.5%
Sawyer	84	77	7	8.3%
Shawano	162	139	23	14.2%
Sheboygan	414	325	89	21.5%
Taylor	67	58	9	13.4%
Trempealeau	136	123	13	9.6%
Vernon	125	103	22	17.6%
Vilas	104	91	13	12.5%
Walworth	191	162	29	15.2%
Washburn	55	49	6	10.9%
Washington	154	128	26	16.9%
Waukesha^	387	297	54	14.0%

Appendix L

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, by County *
2019

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	177	162	15	8.5%
Waushara	85	81	4	4.7%
Winnebago	667	614	53	7.9%
Wood	447	395	52	11.6%
State Total	**23,349**	**20,290**	**2,531**	**10.8%**

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

^ There were 528 blank primary caregiver CPS Initial Assessment safety decisions, from the four counties noted above.

Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report for CY2019

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