



Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families



Picture Source: Family Service of Rhode Island www.familyserviceri.org

Safety Report

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

Data and Evaluation

December 2017

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Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families (RI DCYF)
Safety Report
October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2017 (FFY15 - FFY17)

Introduction

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

National

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

- Physical Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Emotional Abuse
- Neglect

In the United States in the year 2015:

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

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

Rhode Island

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

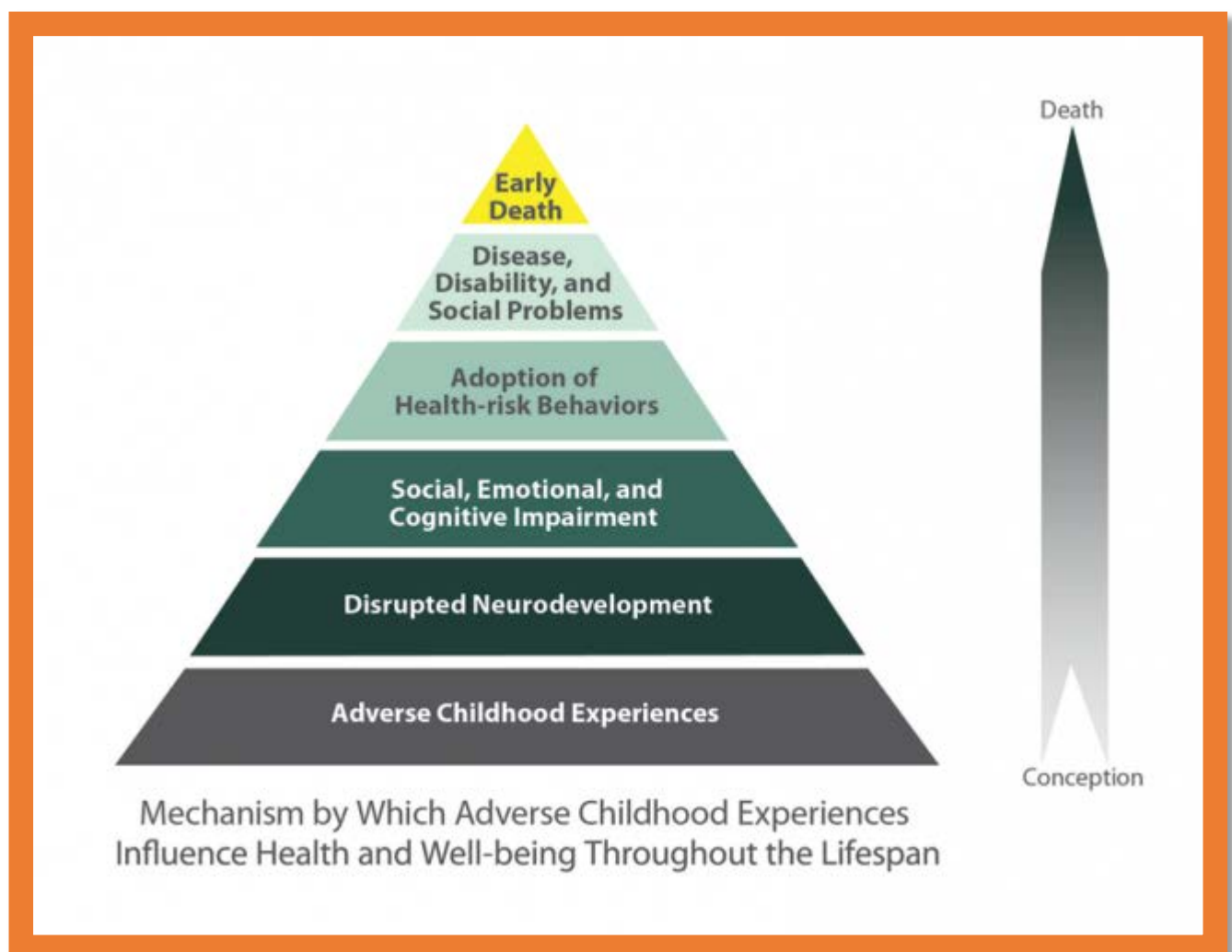
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

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

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

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

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



Stats at a Quick Glance

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

Percent and Rate of Indicated Maltreatment Trends

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

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

Table 1. Stats at a Quick Glance, by Federal Fiscal Year(FFY).

	FFY15	FFY16	FFY17
Section 1: Investigations (Maltreatment)			
Number of children investigated	8392	7521	7480
Among children investigated, percent of children indicated	37.4%	39.2%	41.3%
Median age at CPS report for indicated child victims (years)	6.0	6.0	5.0
Rate of indicated child victims (per 1,000 children under 18 years old in Rhode Island)	13.8	12.8	13.6
Section 2: Repeat Maltreatment			
Percent of children who had repeat maltreatment within 12 months of the initial maltreatment	10.7%*	9.7*	--
Median age at initial maltreatment (years)	5.0	4.0	--
Median length of time between initial and repeat maltreatment (days)	116.0	158.0	--
Section 3: Maltreatment in Foster Care			
Number of victimizations of maltreatment in foster care	71	63	--
Number of child victims of maltreatment in foster care	65	59	--
Median age at CPS report (years)	11.0	9.0	--

*Unadjusted for age. Children's Bureau adjust for age at initial victimization.

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Section 1: Investigations (Maltreatment), FFY15-FFY17



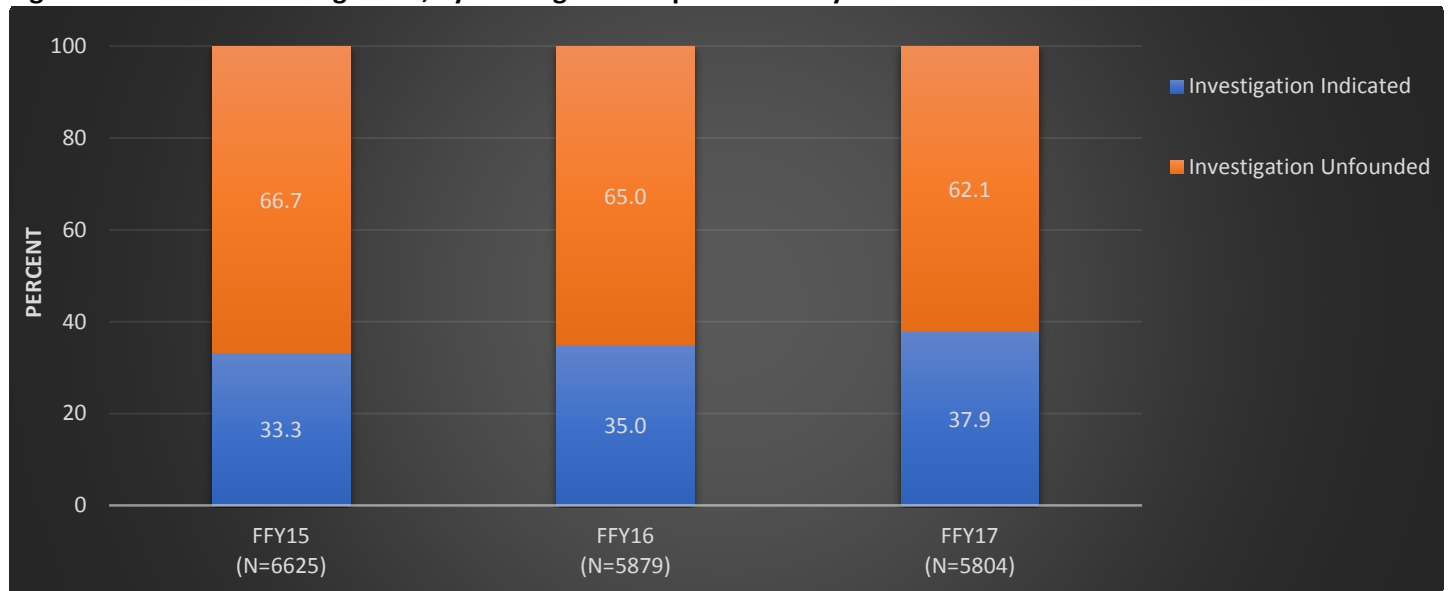
Picture source: Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence (www.fcadv.org)

Data Presented in Section 1:

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

Section 1: INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT)

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



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

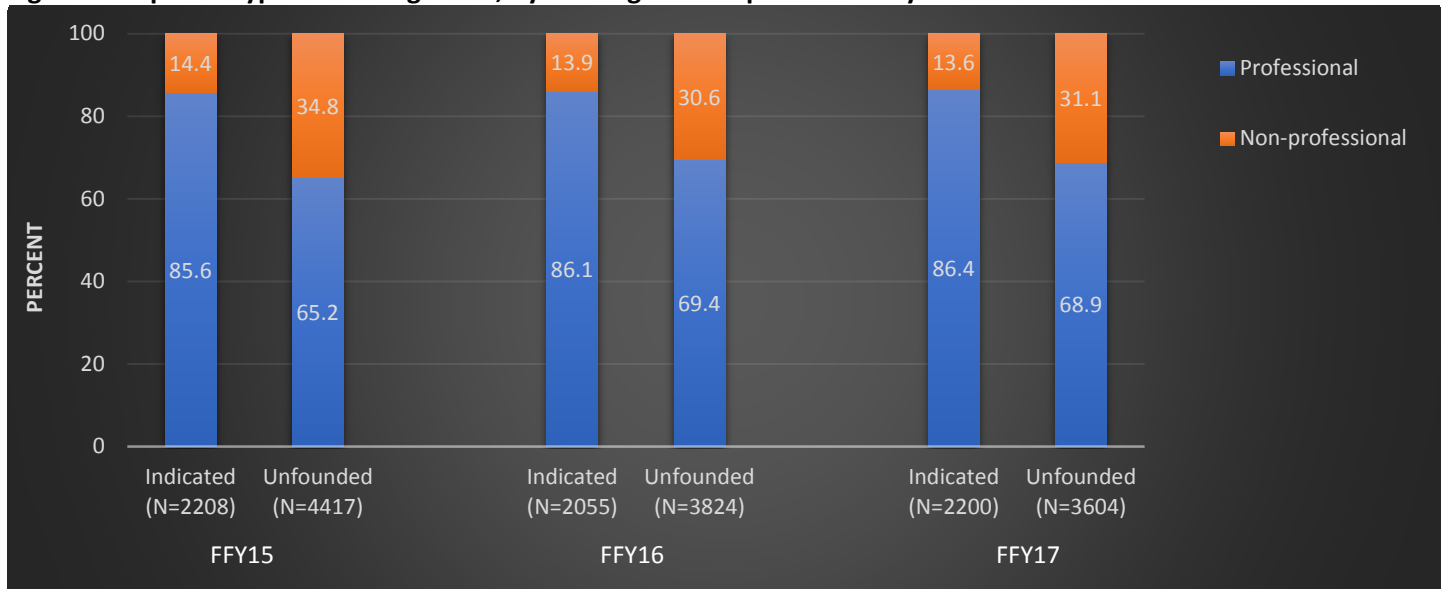
Data notes:

- Data unduplicated by investigation.
- Investigation level data reflect investigation level findings. A child may have indicated investigation even if all allegations are unfounded due to another child in the same investigation case being indicated.

REPORTER CALLS

INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT), continued

Figure 2. Reporter type of investigations, by investigation disposition and year.



Rhode Island is a mandatory reporting state wherein any person witnessing or having suspicion of child maltreatment are required to notify RI DCYF. Reporters can be classified into two subpopulations, reporters who are reporting in their professional role, “professional”, and reporters who are reporting not in a professional role, “non-professional”. Over the three years, professionals made a greater percentage of reporter calls associated with indicated investigations compared to unfounded investigations (See Figure 2).

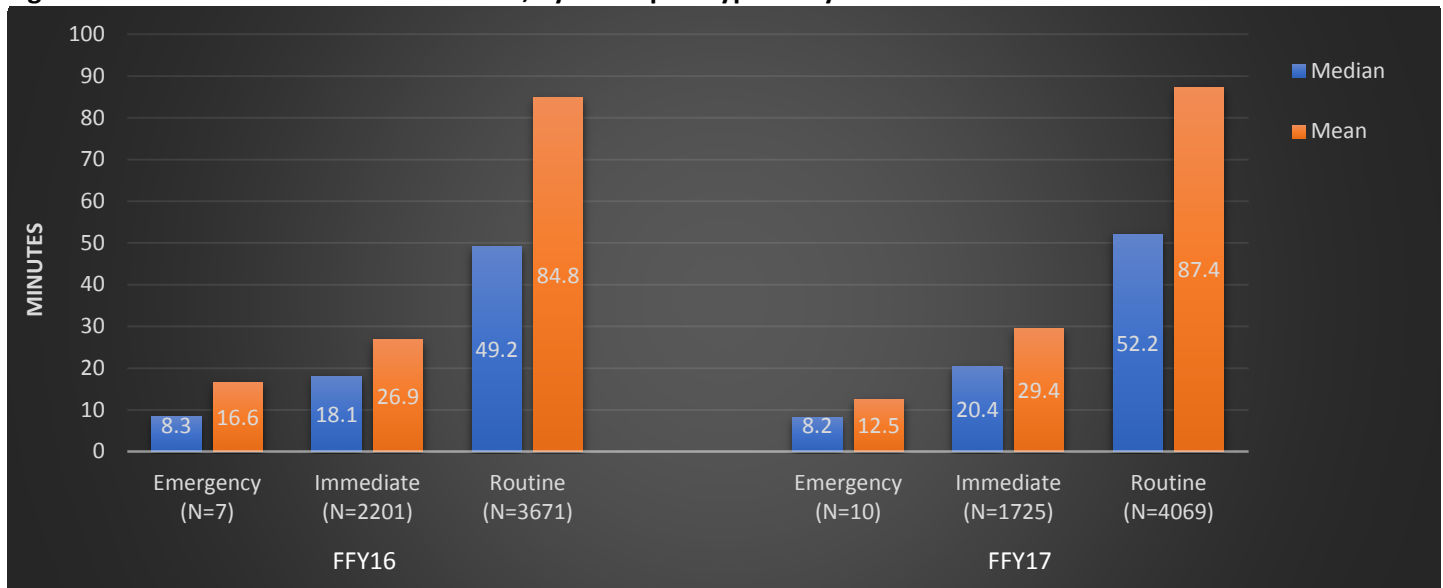
Data notes:

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

CPS SCREEN-IN TIME

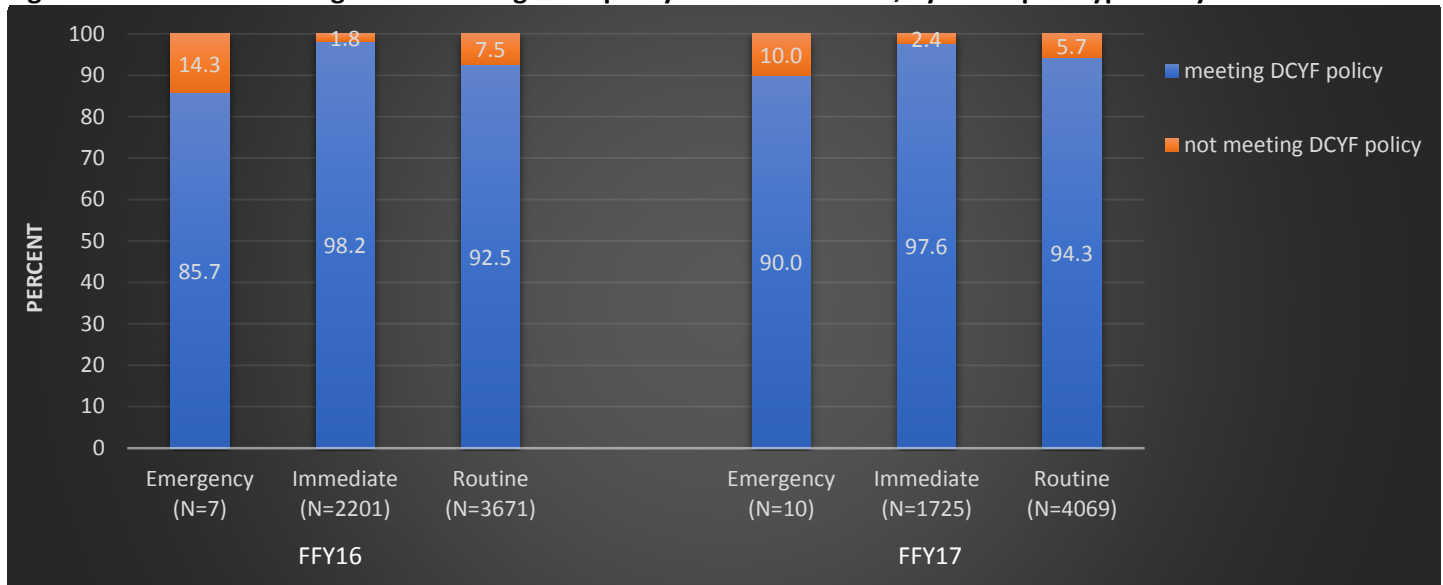
INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT), continued

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



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

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



Data notes:

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

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

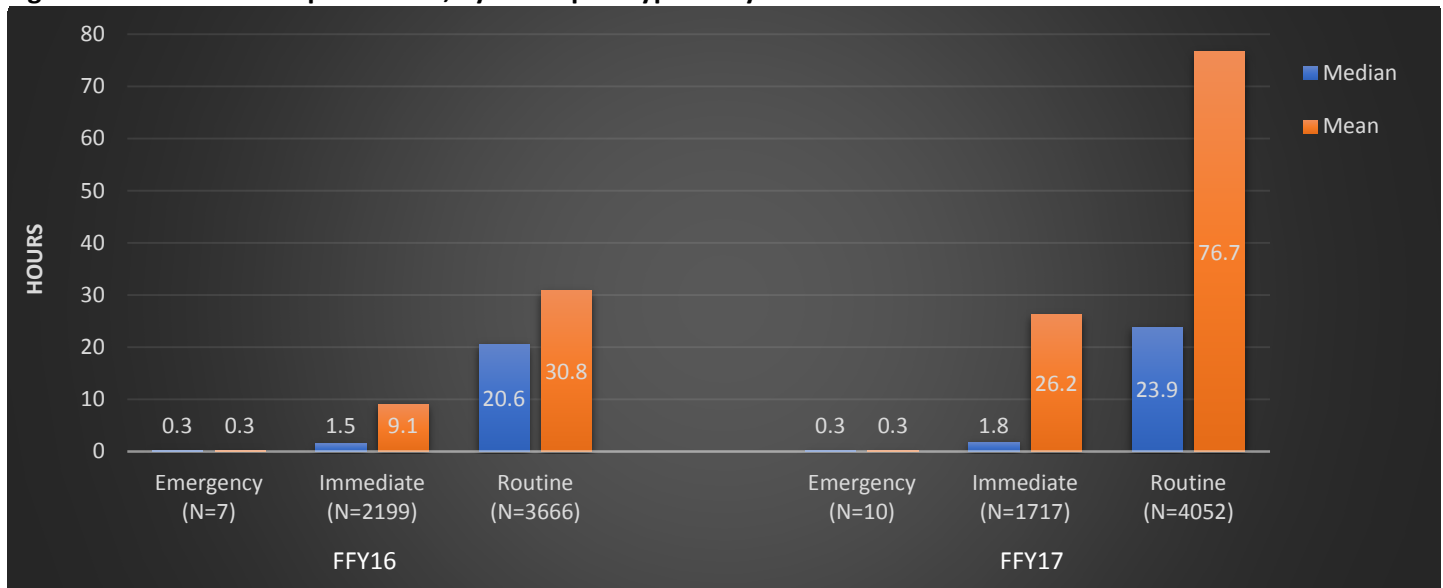
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Data and Evaluation Unit

CPS RESPONSE TIME

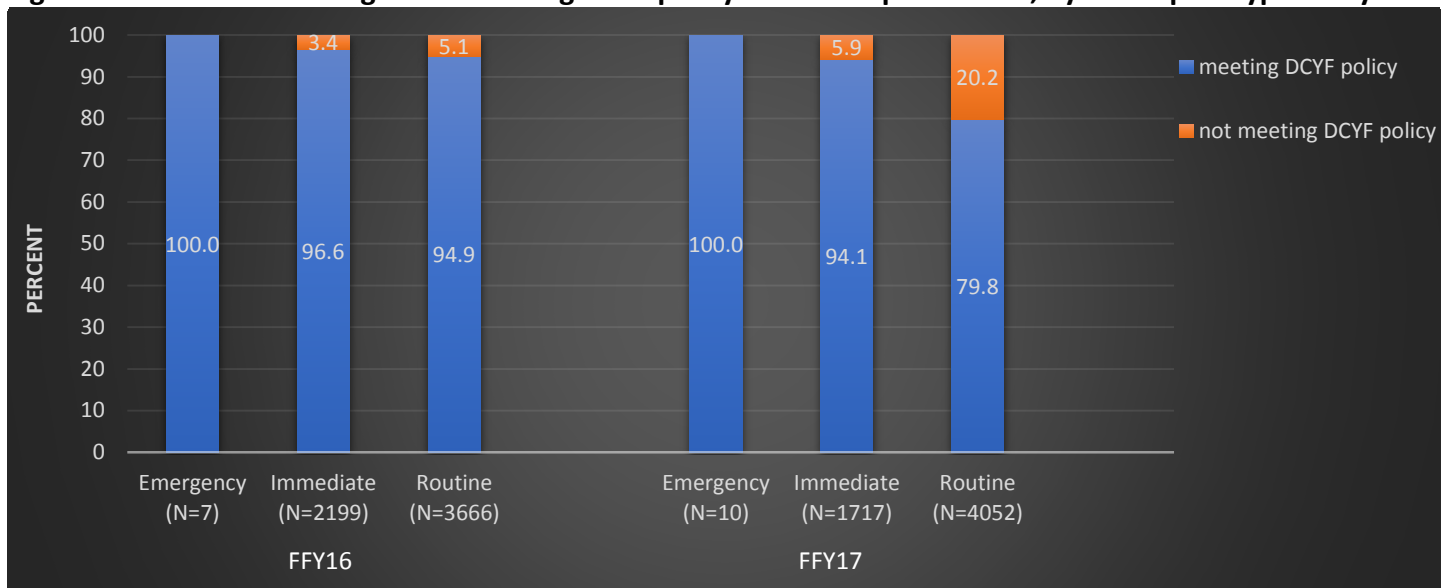
INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT), continued

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



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

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



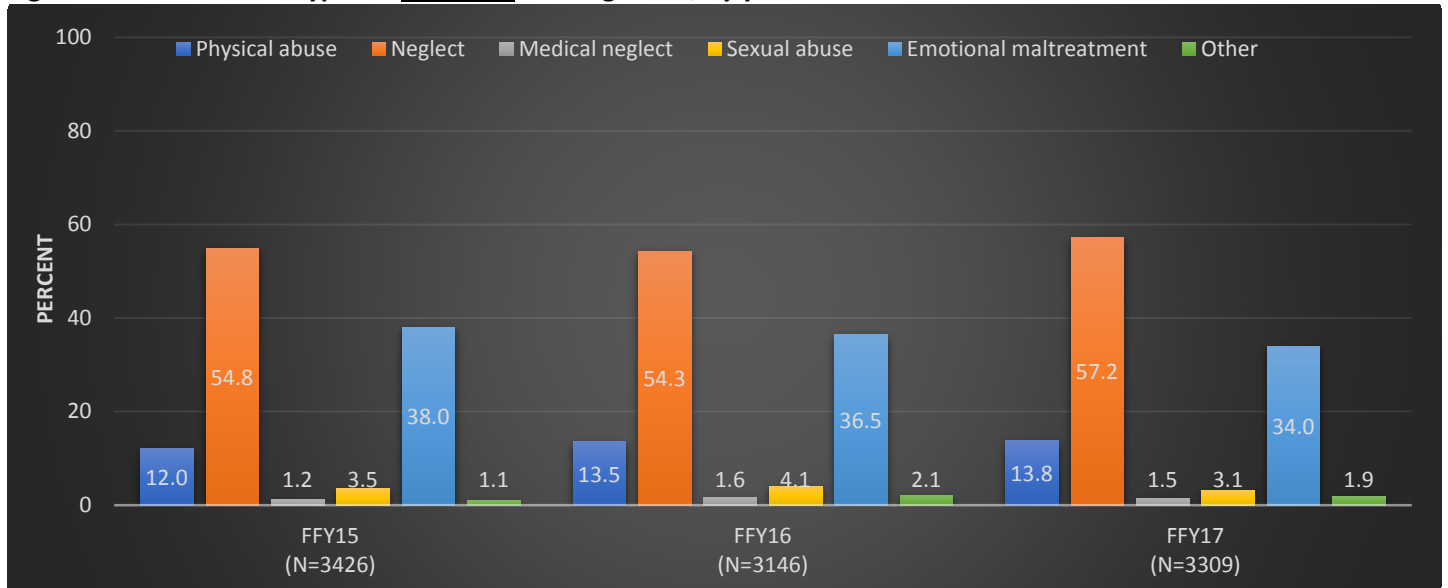
Data notes:

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

WHAT TYPE OF MALTREATMENT OCCURS

INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT), continued

Figure 7. Maltreatment types of indicated investigations, by year.



Maltreatment can range from neglect to medical neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse, to sexual abuse. In a single investigation a child may be a victim of more than one type of indicated maltreatment. Over the three years, neglect continued to be the most frequent type of indicated maltreatment with a slight increase from 54.8% in FFY15 to 57.2% in FFY17. (See Figure 7). Emotional abuse was the second most frequent type, 38% in FFY15, 36.5% in FFY16 and 34% in FFY17. A large proportion of emotional abuse involves domestic violence. The percentages across all maltreatment types remained relatively constant over the three years presented.

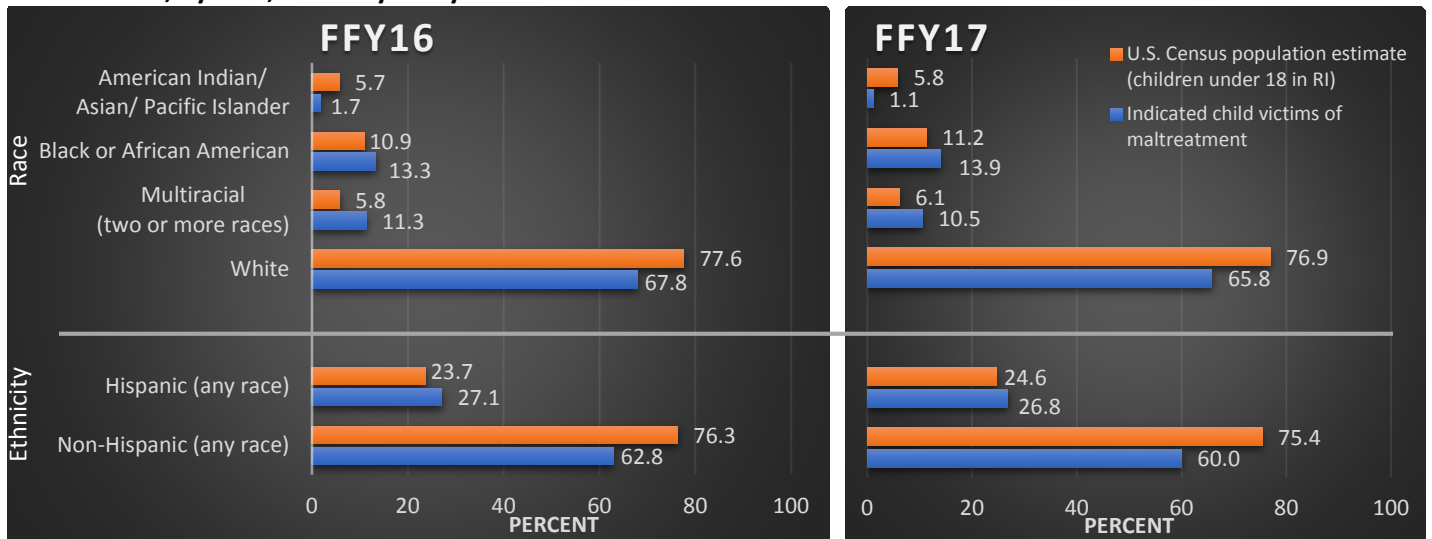
Data notes:

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

INDICATED MALTREATMENT DISPROPORTIONALITY

INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT), continued

Figure 8. Percent of indicated child victims of maltreatment and population estimate of children under 18 years old in Rhode Island, by race, ethnicity and year.



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

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



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

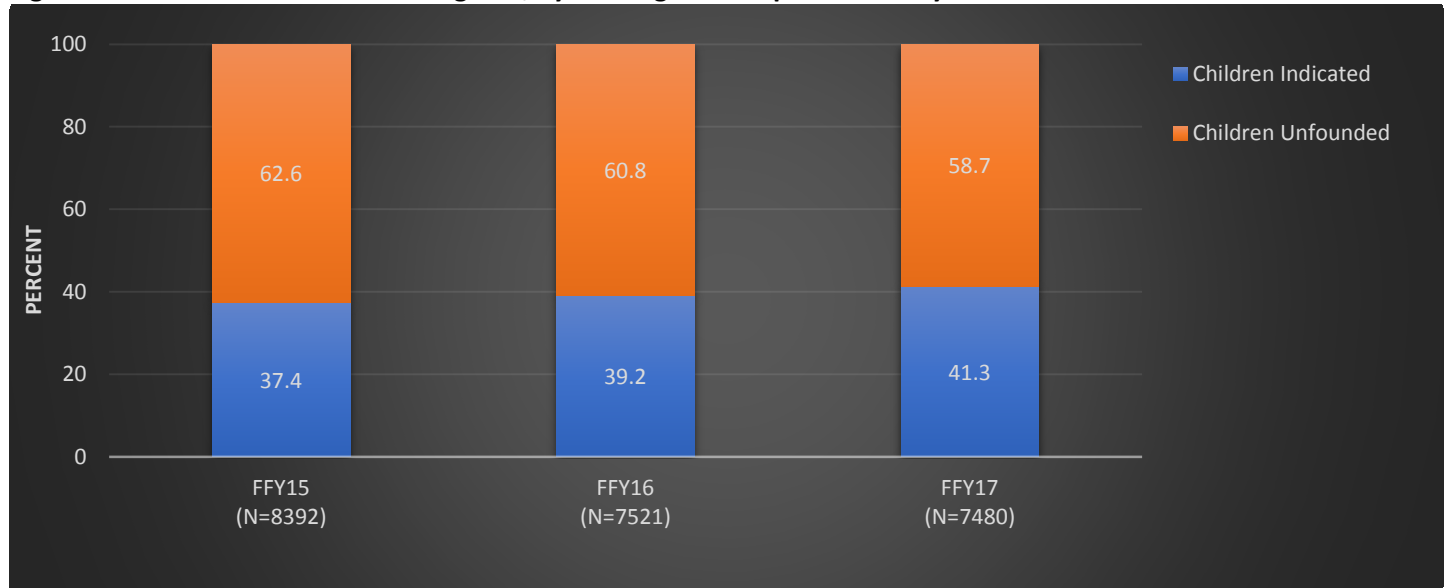
Data notes:

- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.
- Children with unknown/missing race and unknown/missing ethnicity are not shown.

CHILDREN INVESTIGATED

INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT), continued

Figure 10. Percent of children investigated, by investigation disposition and year.



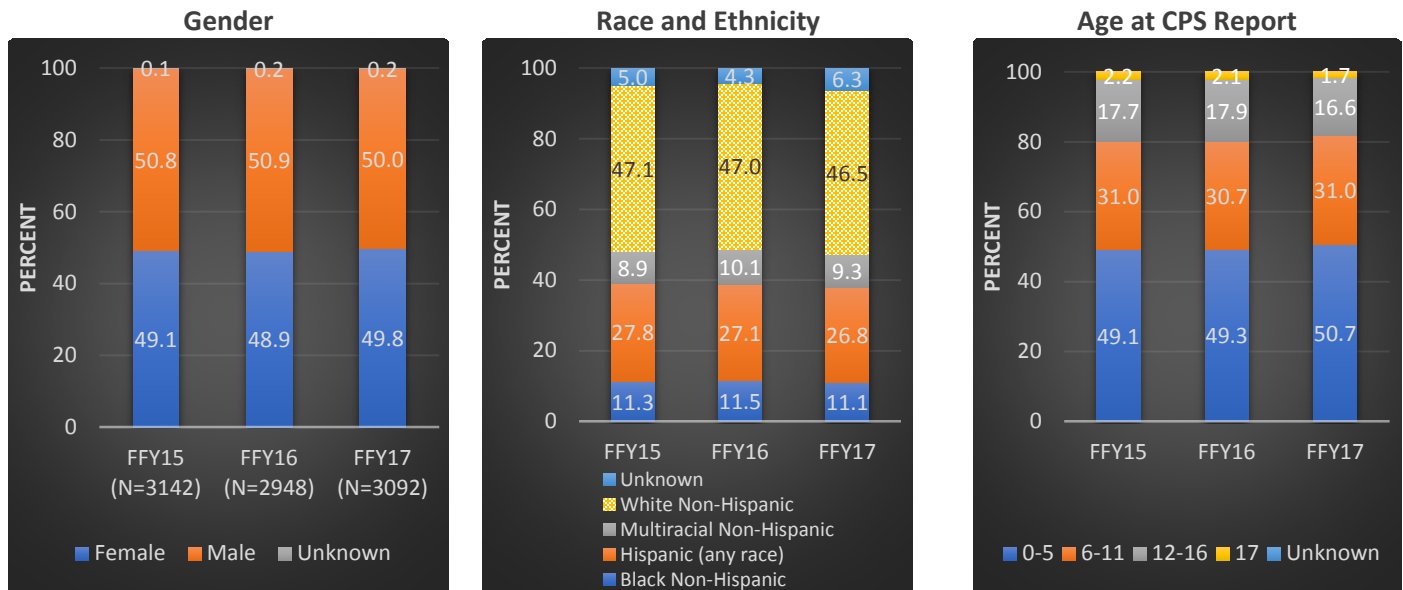
While the total number of children investigated decreased from FFY15 to FFY17, the percent of children indicated increased from 37.4% in FFY15 to 41.3% in FFY17.

Data notes:

- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.

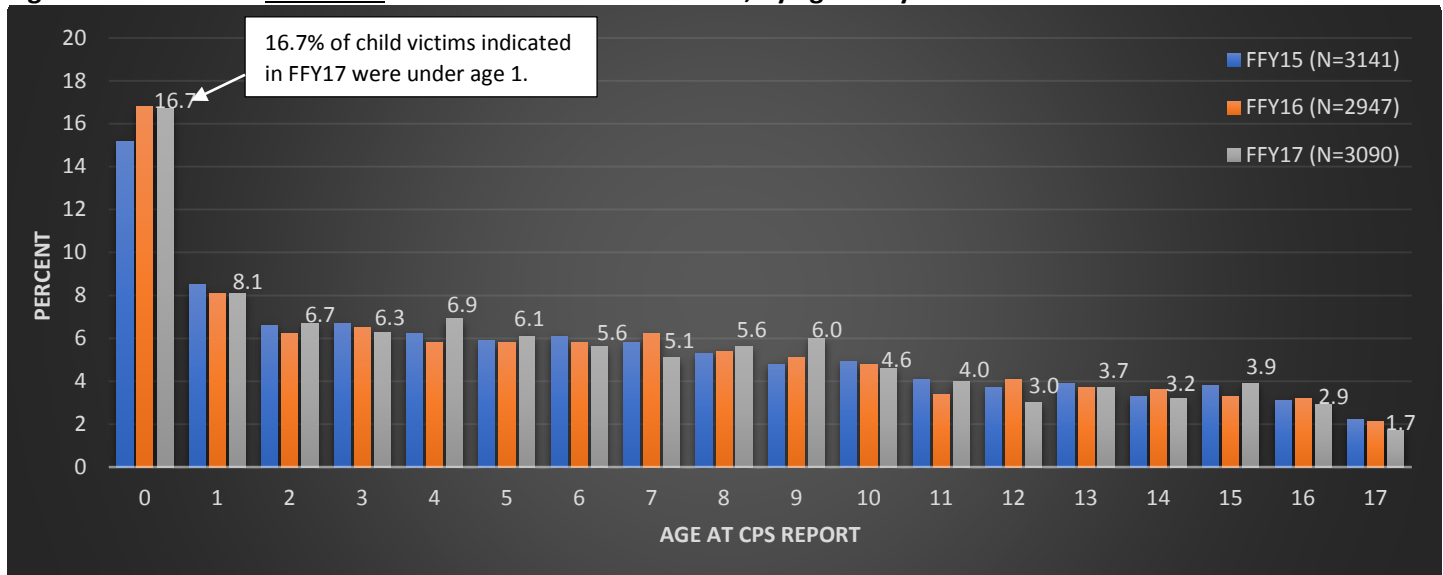
CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT), continued

Figure 11. Demographics of indicated child victims of maltreatment, by year. (see Table 1 in appendix)



The data represent an unduplicated number of child victims. If a child was indicated more than once within the 12-month period, the child would be counted once. There was relatively no change in the percent of children with indicated maltreatment in gender, race and ethnicity, and age groups across the three years presented. Approximately 1 in 6 children age 17 and younger who are indicated for maltreatment are under the age of 1 years old (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Percent of indicated child victims of maltreatment, by age and year.



Data notes:

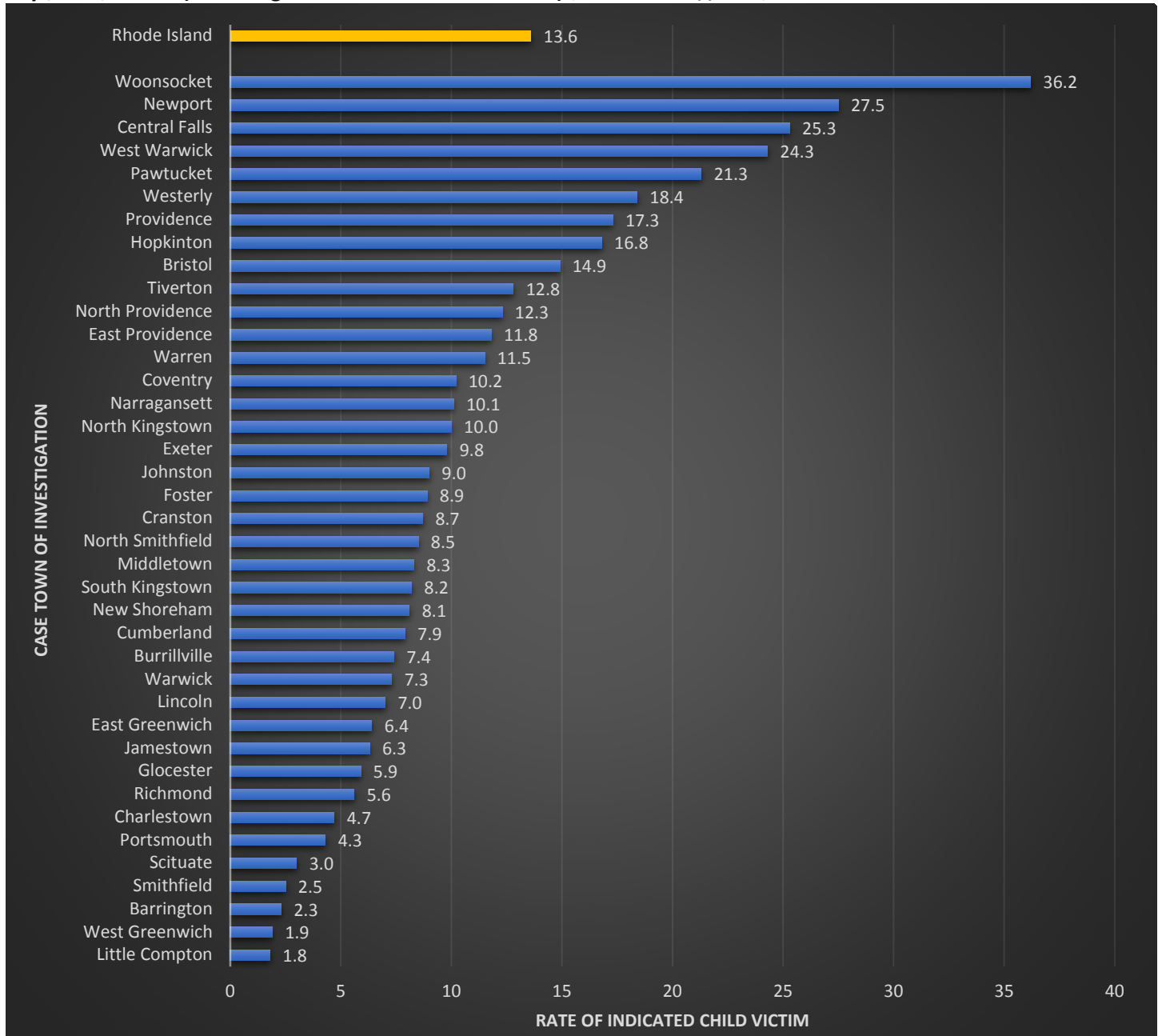
- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.
- Children with unknown/missing age are not shown.

WHERE IN RHODE ISLAND

INVESTIGATIONS (MALTREATMENT), continued

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

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



Data source: U.S. Census 2015 population estimate for children under 18.

Data note:

- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.
- Excluded child victims with unknown or out of state case address.
- Excluded child victims of maltreatment in foster care.

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Section 2: Repeat Maltreatment, FFY15-FFY16



Picture source: Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence (www.fcadv.org)

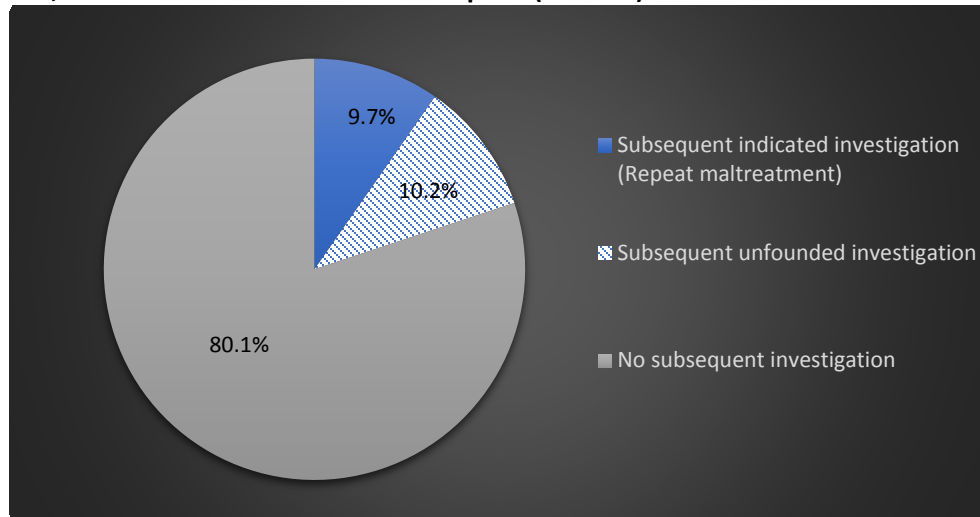
Data Presented in Section 2:

The data presented in Section 2 focus on children under 18 years of age who had indicated maltreatment between October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2016 (FFY15-FFY16) and had a subsequent indicated report within 12 months of their initial. A subsequent indicated report which occurred within 14 days of the initial indicated report is not counted as repeat maltreatment, rather it is seen as additional information on the investigation.

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

Section 2: REPEAT MALTREATMENT

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



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

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

	FFY15 (N=3158)		FFY16 (N=2896)	
	N	%	N	%
Repeat maltreatment (Subsequent indicated investigation)	339	10.7%	280	9.7%
Subsequent unfounded investigation	367	11.6%	296	10.2%
No subsequent investigation	2452	77.7%	2320	80.1%

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

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

Data notes:

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

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

RI Department of Children, Youth & Families
Data and Evaluation Unit

REPEAT MALTREATMENT DISPROPORTIONALITY

REPEAT MALTREATMENT, continued

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

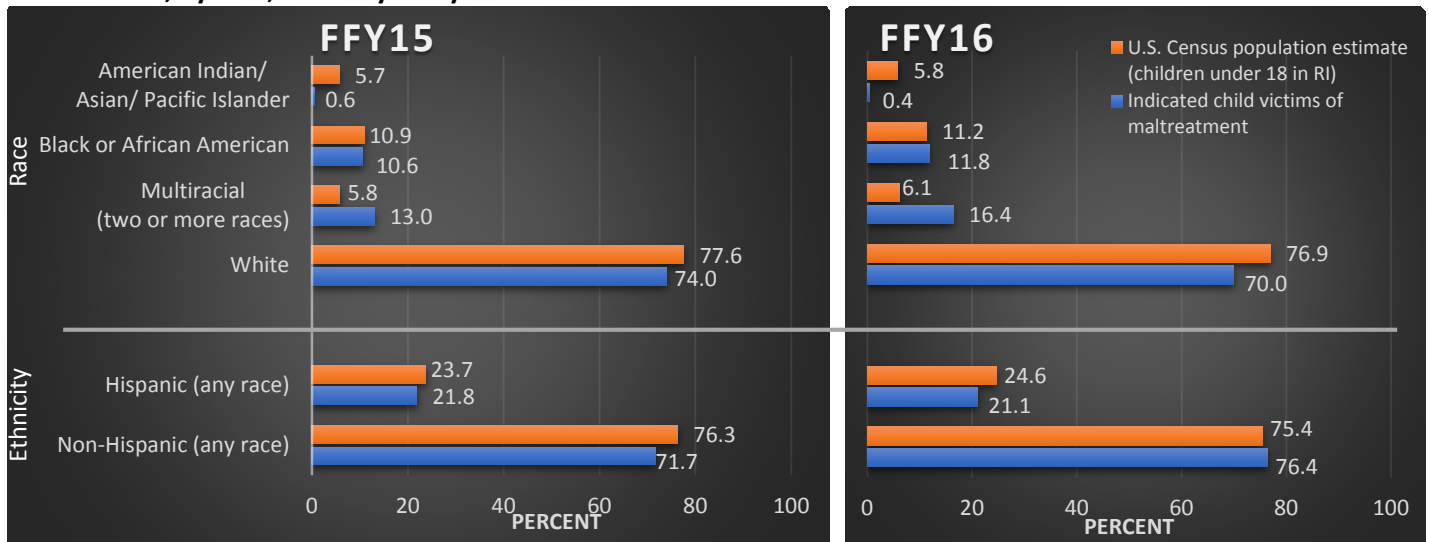
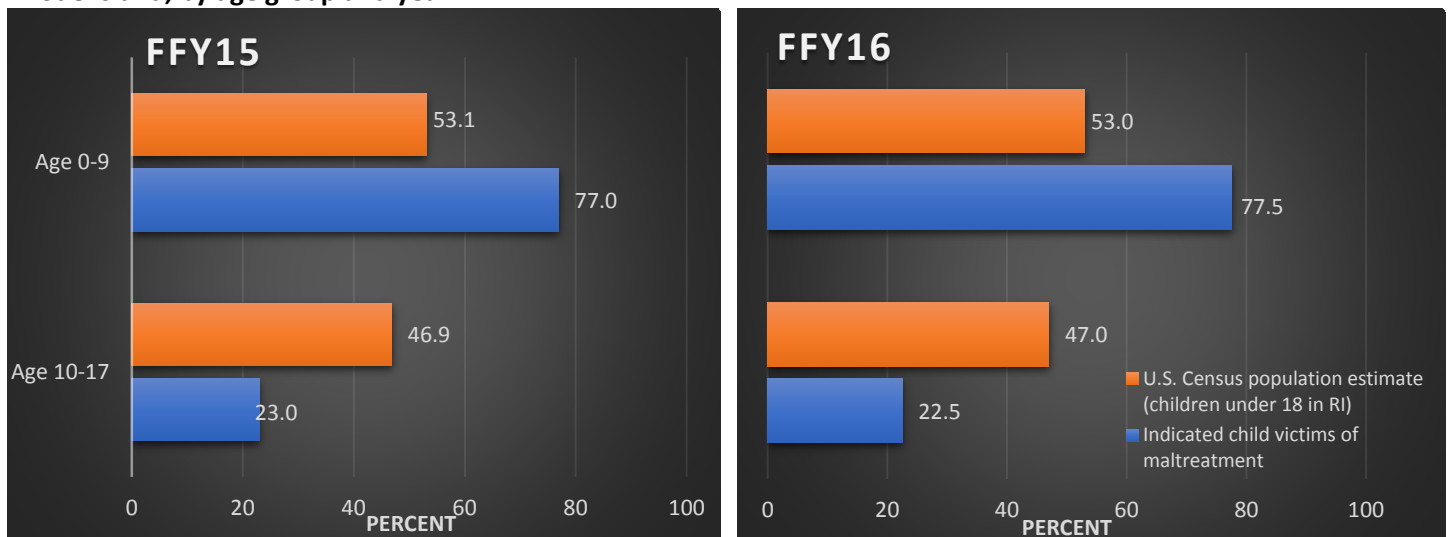


Figure 15 and 16 compares U.S. Census estimates of children in RI to the proportion of children indicated with repeat maltreatment in FFY15 and FFY16. The data involving repeat maltreatment reveal a different picture than was observed with indicated maltreatment. There is less disproportionality observed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

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



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

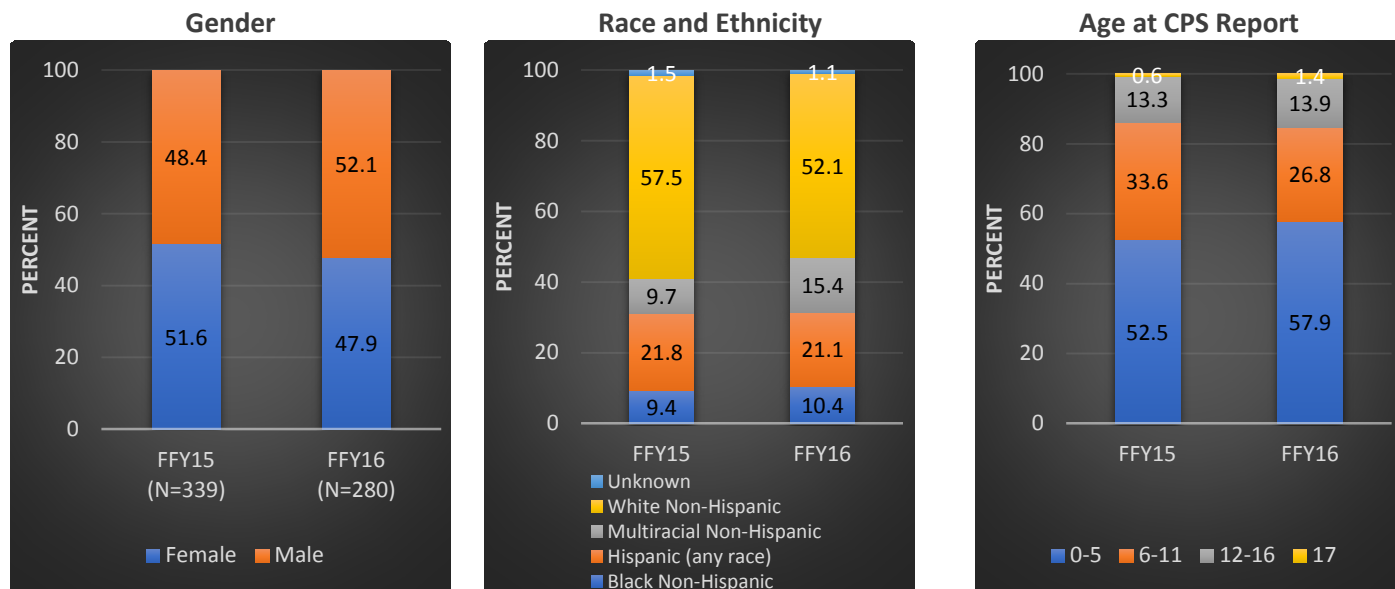
Data notes:

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN

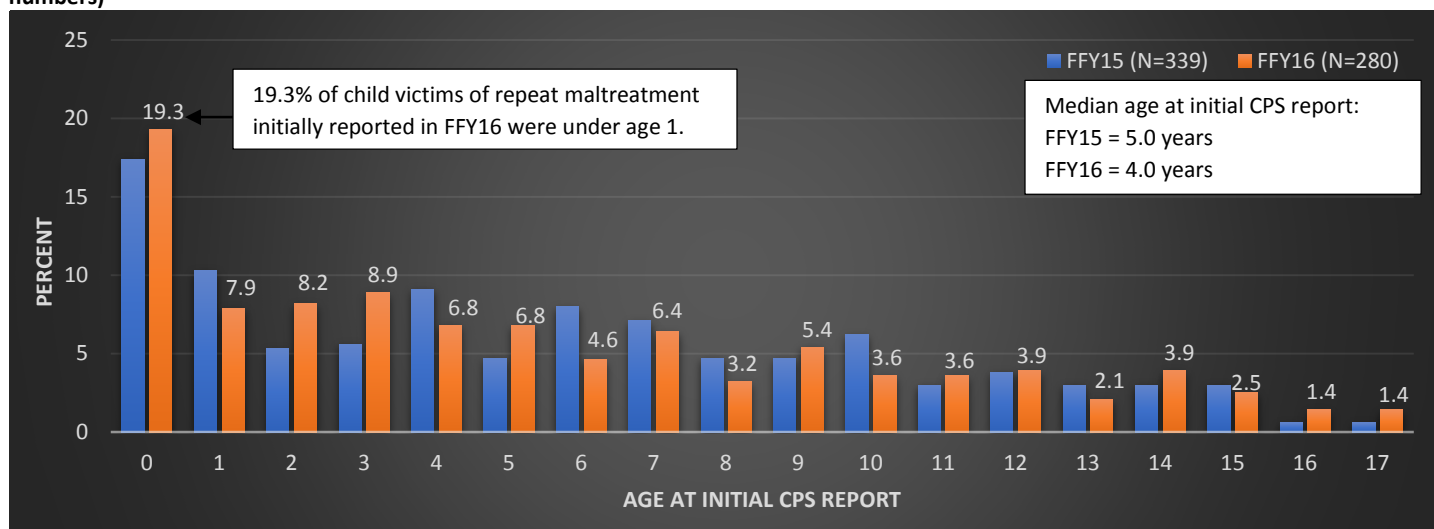
REPEAT MALTREATMENT, continued

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



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

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



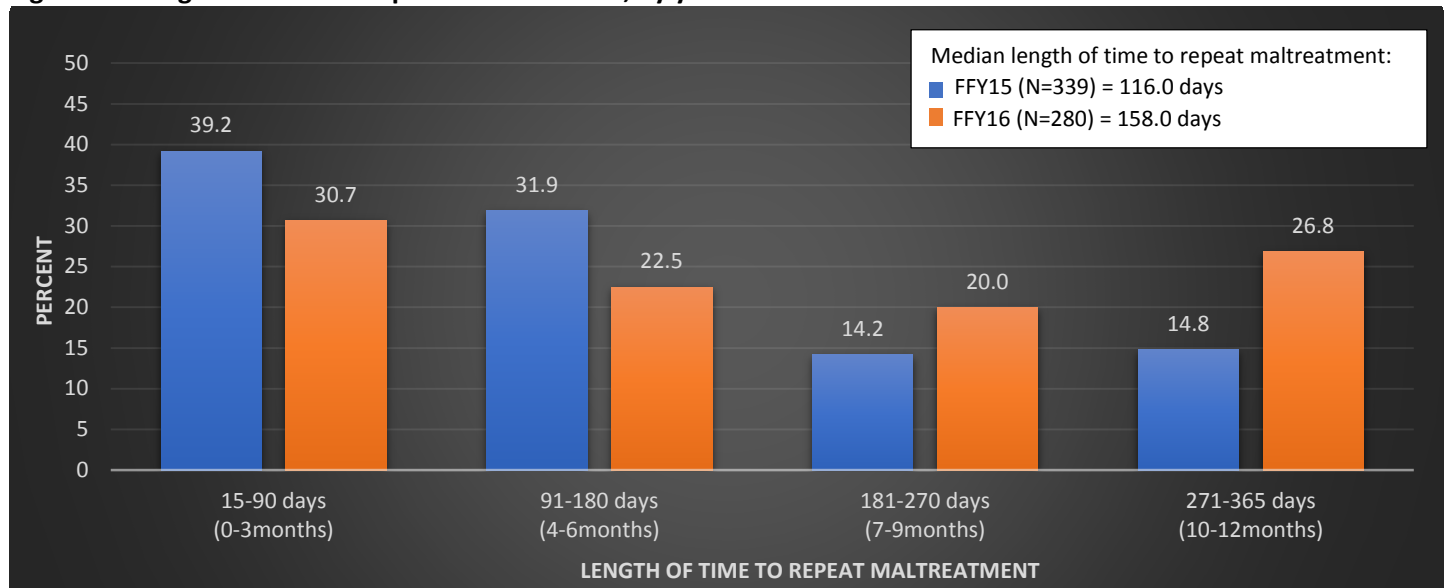
Data notes:

- Data unduplicated by keeping the first indicated report in a fiscal year as the initial. If a child had multiple subsequent investigations within 12 months, the first indicated investigation is counted.

LENGTH OF TIME TO REPEAT MALTREATMENT

REPEAT MALTREATMENT, continued

Figure 19. Length of time* to repeat maltreatment, by year.



The median length of time to repeat maltreatment increased from 116 days in FFY15 to 158 days in FFY16. In FFY16, about 53% of children who experienced a repeat maltreatment did so within 6 months of the initial indicated maltreatment. In FFY15, slightly over 70% of children did so within 6 months.

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

Data notes:

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

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Section 3: Maltreatment in Foster Care, FFY15-FFY16



Picture source: Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence (www.fcadv.org)

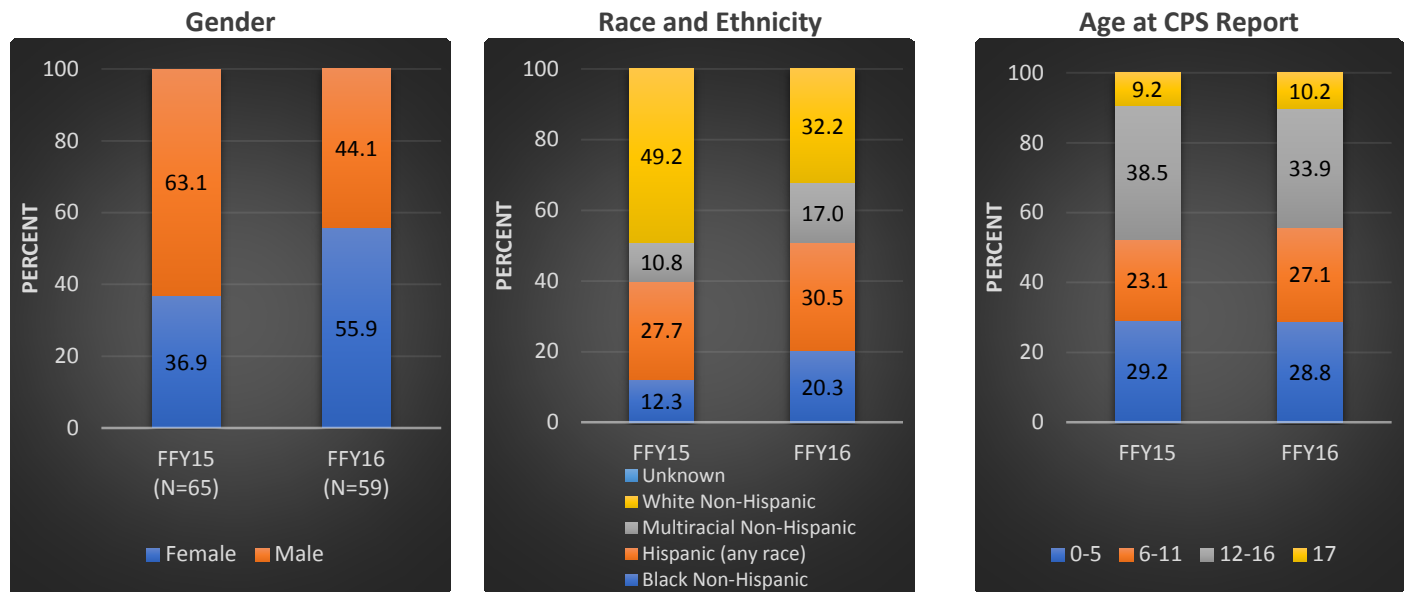
Data Presented in Section 3:

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

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

Section 3: MALTREATMENT IN FOSTER CARE

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



Data notes:

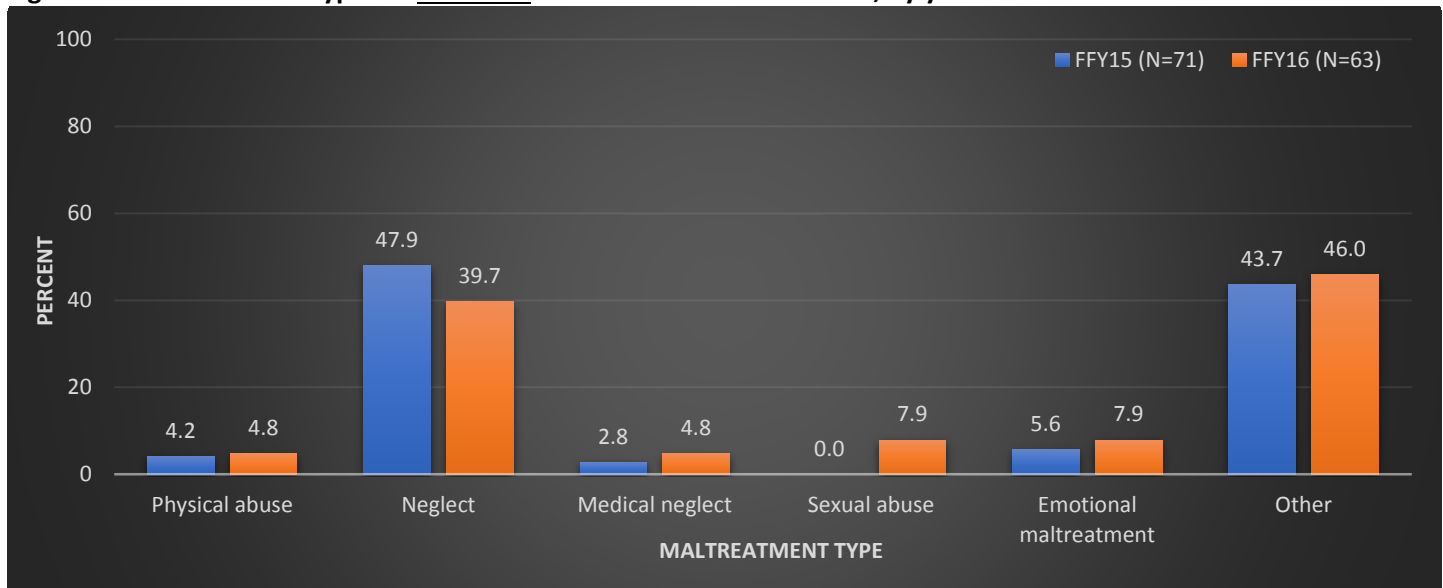
- Data unduplicated by child. A child victim of maltreatment in foster care counted once.

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

MALTREATMENT IN FOSTER CARE BY MALTREATMENT TYPE

MALTREATMENT IN FOSTER CARE, continued

Figure 21. Maltreatment types of indicated maltreatment in foster care, by year.



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

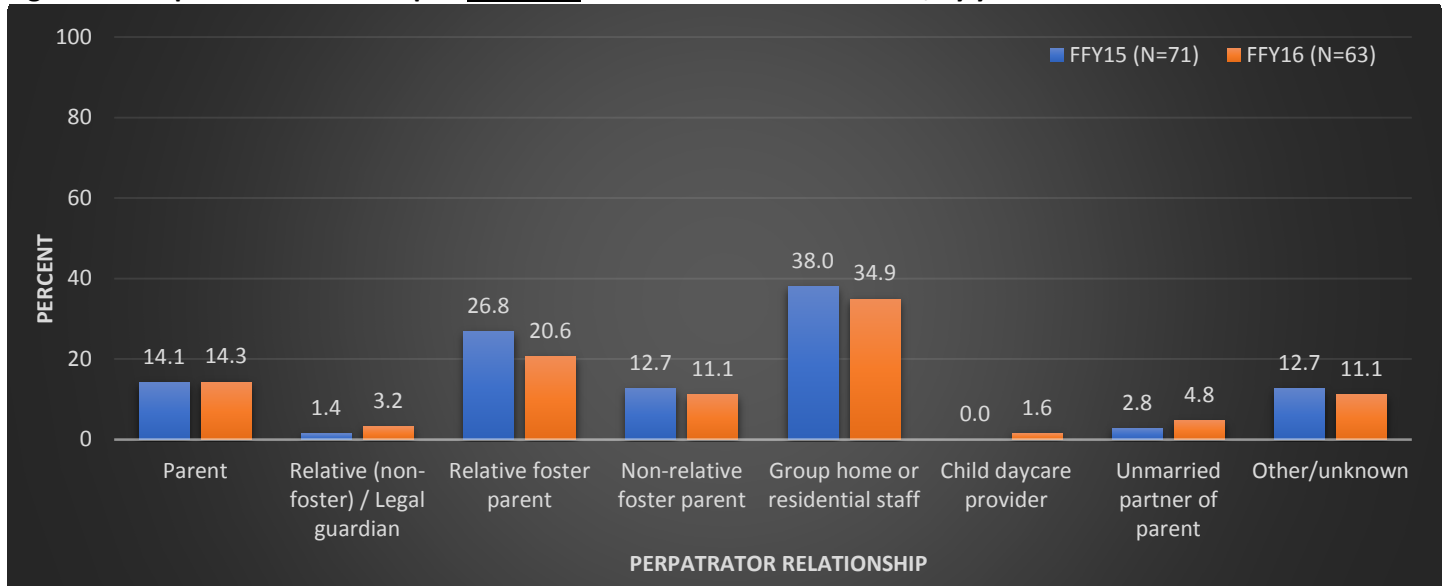
Data notes:

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

MALTREATMENT IN FOSTER CARE BY PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIPS

MALTREATMENT IN FOSTER CARE, continued

Figure 22. Perpetrator relationship of indicated maltreatment in foster care, by year.



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

Data notes:

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

WHERE IN FOSTER CARE

MALTREATMENT IN FOSTER CARE, continued

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

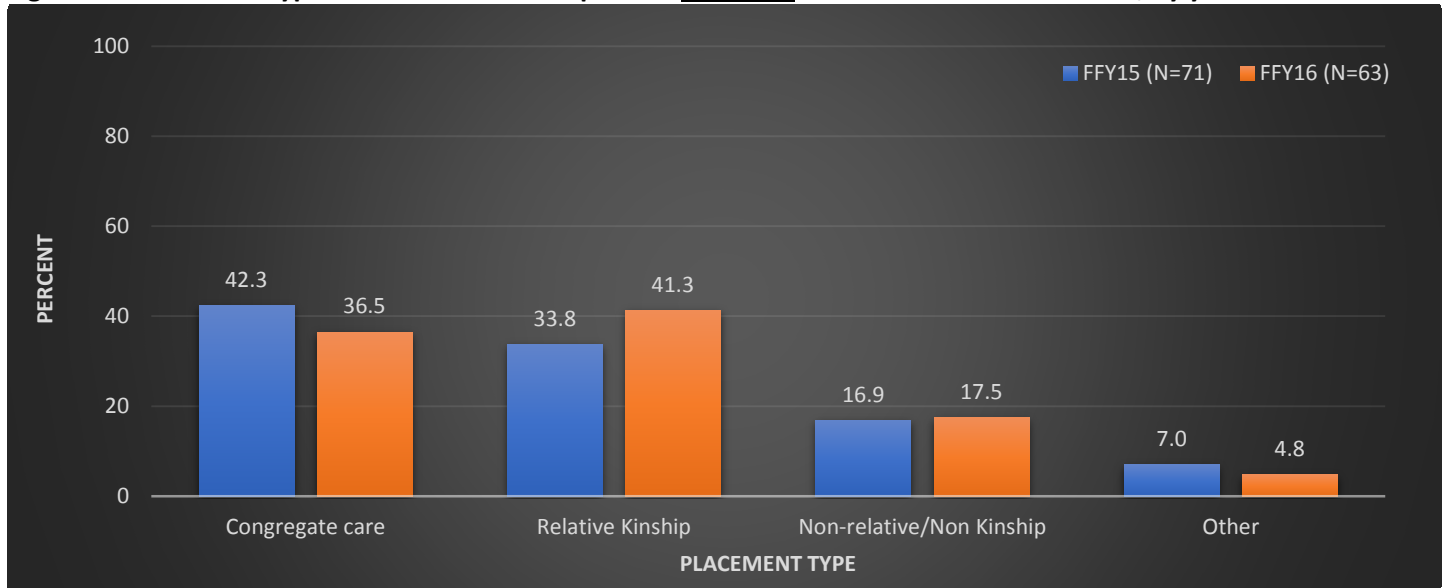


Figure 23 presents the distribution of maltreatment victimization in foster care across placement types to better understand the distribution and design tailored interventions to mitigate the risk of maltreatment in foster care. Although the greater percentage of victimization in FFY16 occurs in relative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

Data notes:

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

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

APPENDIX

Table 1. Demographics of indicated child victims of maltreatment, by year.

	FFY15 (N=3142)		FFY16 (N=2948)		FFY17 (N=3092)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Female	1543	49.1%	1442	48.9%	1540	49.8%
Male	1596	50.8%	1501	50.9%	1547	50.0%
Unknown/Missing	3	0.1%	5	0.2%	5	0.2%
Race and Ethnicity						
Black Non-Hispanic	354	11.3%	340	11.5%	344	11.1%
Hispanic (any race)	873	27.8%	800	27.1%	827	26.8%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	280	8.9%	298	10.1%	288	9.3%
White Non-Hispanic	1479	47.1%	1384	47.0%	1437	46.5%
Unknown/Missing	156	5.0%	126	4.3%	196	6.3%
Age at CPS report						
0-5 years	1542	49.1%	1454	49.3%	1568	50.7%
6-11 years	974	31.0%	905	30.7%	957	31.0%
12-16 years	557	17.7%	527	17.9%	514	16.6%
17 years	68	2.2%	61	2.1%	51	1.7%
Unknown/Missing	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%
Median age at CPS report (years)	6.0		6.0		5.0	

Data notes:

- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.

APPENDIX

Table 2. Rate of indicated child victims per 1,000 children under 18-year-old in Rhode Island, by family city\town and year.

FFY15				FFY16				FFY17			
Rank	Case Town	Number of indicated child victims	Rate of indicated child victims (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)	Rank	Case Town	Number of indicated child victims	Rate of indicated child victims (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)	Rank	Case Town	Number of indicated child victims	Rate of indicated child victims (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)
	Rhode Island	2963	13.8		Rhode Island	2748	12.8		Rhode Island	2931	13.6
1	Woonsocket	299	33.1	1	Woonsocket	300	33.2	1	Woonsocket	327	36.2
2	Central Falls	178	31.3	2	Central Falls	150	26.4	2	Newport	101	27.5
3	Newport	104	28.3	3	Warren	46	24.0	3	Central Falls	144	25.3
4	West Warwick	153	27.4	4	West Warwick	123	22.0	4	West Warwick	136	24.3
5	Warren	46	24.0	5	Pawtucket	363	21.9	5	Pawtucket	352	21.3
6	Pawtucket	374	22.6	6	Newport	67	18.2	6	Westerly	81	18.4
7	North Providence	86	15.8	7	Tiverton	44	15.3	7	Providence	700	17.3
7	Providence	638	15.8	8	Providence	599	14.8	8	Hopkinton	23	16.8
9	East Providence	131	13.5	9	North Providence	75	13.8	9	Bristol	52	14.9
10	Burrillville	43	12.8	10	Foster	10	12.8	10	Tiverton	37	12.8
10	Tiverton	37	12.8	11	Westerly	54	12.3	11	North Providence	67	12.3
12	Westerly	54	12.3	12	Johnston	63	11.8	12	East Providence	114	11.8
13	Foster	9	11.5	13	Hopkinton	16	11.7	13	Warren	22	11.5
13	North Kingstown	70	11.5	14	Coventry	73	10.8	14	Coventry	69	10.2
15	Hopkinton	15	10.9	15	East Providence	104	10.7	15	Narragansett	21	10.1
16	Charlestown	16	10.7	16	Middletown	38	10.2	16	North Kingstown	61	10.0
17	Cumberland	76	10.4	17	Bristol	32	9.1	17	Exeter	12	9.8
18	North Smithfield	21	10.0	18	Cumberland	65	8.9	18	Johnston	48	9.0
19	Middletown	36	9.6	19	East Greenwich	28	8.5	19	Foster	7	8.9
20	Lincoln	44	9.0	20	New Shoreham	1	8.1	20	Cranston	139	8.7
21	Jamestown	8	8.5	20	Scituate	16	8.1	21	North Smithfield	18	8.5
22	Narragansett	17	8.2	22	Lincoln	38	7.8	22	Middletown	31	8.3
23	South Kingstown	40	8.2	23	Narragansett	16	7.7	23	South Kingstown	40	8.2
23	Warwick	125	8.2	24	Cranston	117	7.4	24	New Shoreham	1	8.1
25	Coventry	52	7.7	25	Richmond	13	7.3	25	Cumberland	58	7.9
25	Cranston	122	7.7	26	South Kingstown	34	7.0	26	Burrillville	25	7.4
27	Scituate	15	7.6	27	North Smithfield	15	7.1	27	Warwick	111	7.3
28	Portsmouth	27	7.3	28	Burrillville	23	6.8	28	Lincoln	34	7.0
29	Glocester	13	7.0	28	Portsmouth	25	6.8	29	East Greenwich	21	6.4
30	Richmond	12	6.7	30	North Kingstown	40	6.6	30	Jamestown	6	6.3
31	Johnston	33	6.2	30	Warwick	101	6.6	31	Glocester	11	5.9

Data source: RICIST; data are current as of 6/5/2017.
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RI Department of Children, Youth & Families
Data and Evaluation Unit

FFY15				FFY16				FFY17			
Rank	Case Town	Number of indicated child victims	Rate of indicated child victims (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)	Rank	Case Town	Number of indicated child victims	Rate of indicated child victims (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)	Rank	Case Town	Number of indicated child victims	Rate of indicated child victims (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)
32	East Greenwich	20	6.1	32	Jamestown	6	6.3	32	Richmond	10	5.6
33	Bristol	19	5.4	33	West Greenwich	9	5.6	33	Charlestown	7	4.7
34	Little Compton	2	3.6	34	Charlestown	8	5.4	34	Portsmouth	16	4.3
35	Exeter	4	3.3	34	Glocester	10	5.4	35	Scituate	6	3.0
36	Barrington	13	3.0	36	Exeter	5	4.1	36	Smithfield	9	2.5
37	West Greenwich	4	2.5	37	Little Compton	2	3.6	37	Barrington	10	2.3
38	Smithfield	7	2.0	38	Smithfield	12	3.4	38	West Greenwich	3	1.9
39	New Shoreham	0	0.0	39	Barrington	7	1.6	39	Little Compton	1	1.8

Data source: U.S. Census 2015 population estimate for children under 18.

Data note:

- Data unduplicated by child. If a child had multiple investigations in a fiscal year, perhaps one indicated and one unfounded, the child is counted once as indicated child victim.
- Excluded child victims with unknown or out of state case address.
- Excluded child victims of maltreatment in foster care.