



Minnesota's Child Maltreatment Report 2015

Report to the 2016 Minnesota Legislature



Minnesota Department of **Human Services**

Children and Family Services, October 2016

Minnesota's Child Maltreatment Report, 2015

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The 2015 Annual Child Maltreatment Report Summary

Purpose:

The purpose of this annual report is to provide information on the children involved in child maltreatment reports and the work that happens across the state to ensure and promote the safety, permanency and well-being of children who may have experienced maltreatment. For further information about performance on all state and federal performance measures, please see the [Minnesota Child Welfare Data Dashboard](#).

Findings:

Intake

- Local child protection agencies across Minnesota received **78,178** reports of child maltreatment in 2015. This represents an **8.0** percent increase over 2014.

The Screening Process

- Of the **78,178** child maltreatment reports received in 2015, local agencies screened in and completed **24,690** assessments or investigations, or **31.6** percent of all reports.
- Mandated reporters made the vast majority of reports of maltreatment to local agencies, with nearly four of five reports (**61,464** of **78,178** reports or **78.6** percent) coming from mandated reporters.
- There were **31,634** alleged victims who had at least one accepted child maltreatment report in 2015.
- The most recent year saw a **22.4** percent increase in accepted reports from 2014, and a **21.8** percent increase in alleged victims with at least one accepted report.
- American Indian children were **5.5** times more likely to be involved in accepted maltreatment reports than white children, while children who identify with two or more races and African-American children were both **three** times more likely.
- Minnesota is increasingly struggling with opportunity gaps for families of color. The disproportionality seen in child protection is further evidence of this gap in services and opportunities for children and families of color.
- Children age eight and younger represented the majority of children involved in accepted maltreatment reports (**59.5** percent) in 2015.
- Alleged victims with allegations of neglect constituted the largest group of children by far, with approximately **two-thirds** of all children in 2015 having an allegation of neglect.

Child protection response path assignment

- Approximately two-thirds of the **24,690** accepted child maltreatment reports were assigned to the Family Assessment path (N = **16,519**), while the rest received either a Family or Facility Investigation.

Assessment or investigation of safety, risk and service need

- Minnesota has room for improvement in its performance on the timeliness of first face-to-face contact with alleged victims in accepted maltreatment reports which is critical for ensuring safety, with **77.5** percent of victims seen within the time frames established in statute.
- A higher percentage of maltreatment reports that were Family Investigations indicated families were at high risk of future maltreatment (**48.0** percent) than were reports that were Family Assessments (**27.9** percent).
- There were **5,921** children (**50.2** percent) who were in Family Investigations and **225** (**30.1** percent) in Facility Investigations who had a maltreatment determination made in 2015.
- There were **21** deaths and **42** life-threatening injuries determined to be a result of maltreatment in 2015.

Outcomes after the child maltreatment report has concluded:

- In 2015, Minnesota met the federal maltreatment recurrence standard with **3** percent of all children having had a recurrence of maltreatment within six months of their first determination of maltreatment.

Child Maltreatment Appendix:

- The Child Maltreatment Appendix has four tables that break down data from 2015 by agency:
 - The number and percent of child maltreatment reports by screening status and agency
 - The number of alleged victims in accepted maltreatment reports by maltreatment type and rate per 1,000 children for each agency
 - The number of accepted child maltreatment reports by response path and agency
 - The number of child maltreatment reports by SDM Risk Assessment status for each agency

Introduction

Child maltreatment is a devastating social problem that faces this country. Maltreatment can not only disrupt children's current development but, if not addressed appropriately, can also have long-term consequences on the development, health, and well-being of children. [Harvard Center on the Developing Child, 2007] Additionally, research has shown that maltreatment can negatively impact communities, schools, the economy, and future generations through the transmission of maltreatment from one generation to the next.



Therefore, it is critical that the Minnesota Department of Human Services monitors and assesses the work of child protection in Minnesota, as it is an important indicator of not only how well children are doing, but also how well communities and the state are protecting and caring for children.

Minnesota's children

For the second consecutive year, the National Kids Count Data Book rated Minnesota as first on the overall child well-being index which is based on indicators of economic well-being, health, education, community, and family. [Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2016] However, that ranking tells only part of the story. When the child well-being index is examined for children by race, Minnesota has some of the worst disparities in the country, with African-

American and American Indian children having far fewer opportunities for success than White children. [Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2014]

What is child maltreatment?

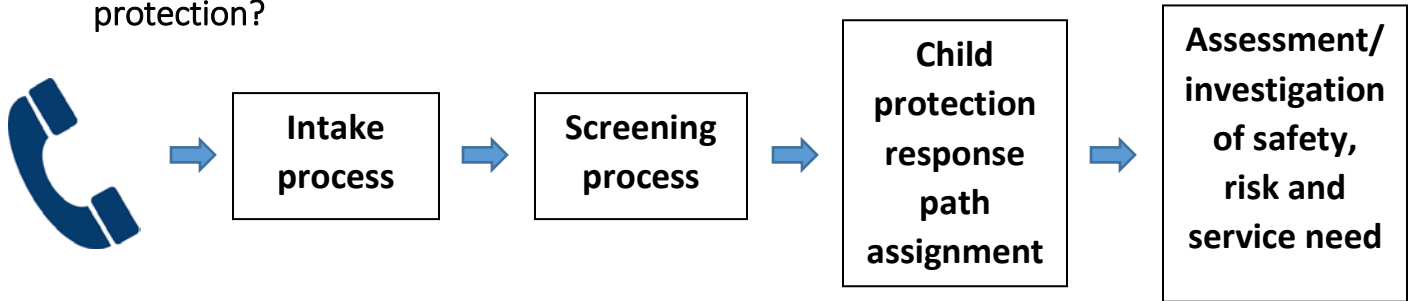
Minnesota statute provides a detailed description of what constitutes child maltreatment (see Minn. Stat. [626.556](#)). In general, Minnesota statute recognizes five general types of maltreatment: Neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, mental injury and emotional harm, and medical neglect.

Minnesota's child protection system

Minnesota is a state supervised, locally administered child protection system. This means that local social service agencies (87 counties and two American Indian Initiative tribes) are responsible for screening reports, assessing allegations of maltreatment, and providing child protective services for children and families. The Child Safety and Permanency Division, Minnesota Department of Human Services, provides oversight, guidance, training, technical assistance, and quality assurance monitoring for local agencies in support of that work. The purpose of this annual report is to provide information on the children affected, and the work that happens across the state to ensure and promote the safety, permanency and well-being of children who may have experienced maltreatment. For further information about performance on all state and federal performance measures, please see the [Minnesota Child Welfare Data Dashboard](#).

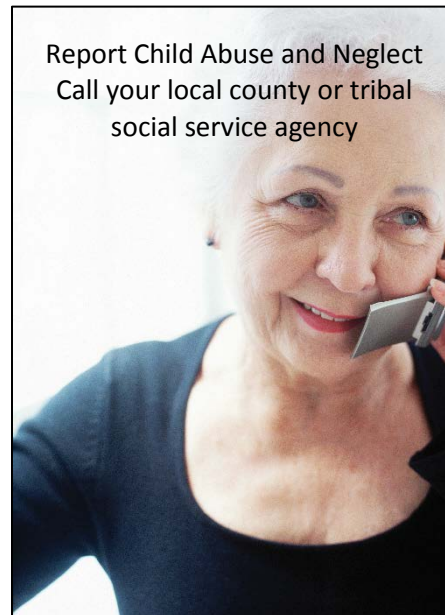


How do children who may have been maltreated come to the attention of Minnesota's child protection system and receive services from local child protection?



The intake process

- When a community member has a concern that a child is being maltreated, they can (or must if they are a mandated reporter – see Minn Stat. [626.556](#) subd. 3 for information about what is a mandated reporter) call their local child protection agency to report this concern. The local agency records the information contained in the report of maltreatment, including information about the reporter, child(ren) involved, alleged offenders, and specifics of the maltreatment being alleged.
- Local child protection agencies across Minnesota received **78,178** reports of child maltreatment in 2015. This represents an **8.0** percent increase over 2014.
- There are several reasons why the number of child maltreatment reports might increase. One reason may be that the actual incidence of maltreatment is increasing. In support of this theory, several factors known to relate to maltreatment are increasing in Minnesota recently. For example:
 - The percentage of children in Minnesota living in poverty has increased from 9 percent to 14.9 percent from 2000 to 2014. [U.S. Census Bureau, 2014]
 - Another well-known contributor to maltreatment of children is chemical dependency and addiction of parents. Minnesota continues to experience an epidemic of opiate drug addiction. [Collins, 2016]
- A second explanation of changes in reporting from one year to the next is that communities who identify alleged victims and make reports of maltreatment may have changing social norms around what constitutes maltreatment, and how communities should handle it.
- A third possible explanation is that media coverage of child protection work across the state recently may have made community members and mandated reporters more aware of the issue and, therefore, more likely to report suspected maltreatment.



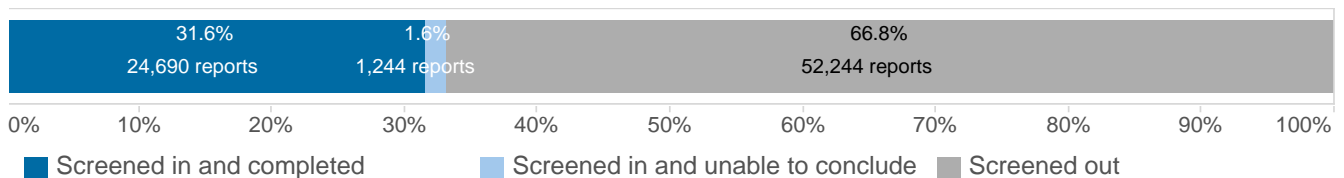
Report Child Abuse and Neglect
Call your local county or tribal
social service agency

The screening process

Once a report of maltreatment has been received, the local agency reviews the information in the report and determines if the alleged maltreatment meets the statutory threshold for child maltreatment. If it does, and has not already been previously assessed or investigated, they screen in the maltreatment report for further assessment or investigation. Additionally, the local agency cross reports all allegations of maltreatment to local law enforcement regardless of the screening decision.

- Figure 1 shows the percent and number of reports that were screened out (**52,244** reports or **66.8** percent), screened in for assessment or investigation but the agency was unable to conclude the report (**1,244** reports or **1.6** percent), and screened in for assessment or investigation and completed (**24,690** reports or **31.6** percent).

Figure 1. Screening decisions of child maltreatment reports in 2015

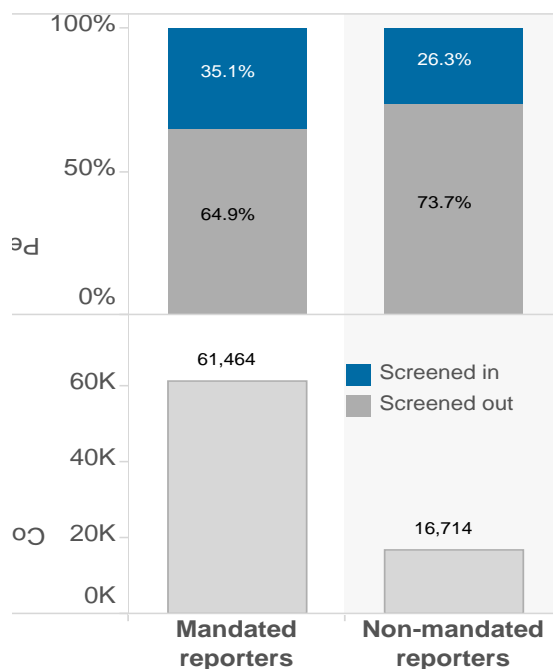


Screened out maltreatment reports

- In 2015, **38,713** of the **52,244** screened out reports (**74.1** percent) were screened out because the allegations did not meet the criteria for maltreatment. The rest of the reports (**13,531** or **25.9** percent) were screened out for various reasons, including the following:
 - All allegations in the report were already assessed (**8.6** percent)
 - Report did not include enough identifying information (**3.1** percent)
 - Allegations referred to an unborn child (**2.0** percent)
 - The alleged victims were not in a family unit or covered entity (**1.9** percent)
 - Report was not within the jurisdiction of the agency that received the report or contained a conflict of interest (**10.3** percent).
- For cases of the last reason above, the report would be referred to a different child welfare agency for screening; in cases where the alleged victim is not in a family unit or other covered entity, the report would be referred to the appropriate investigative agency.
- Information regarding the identity of alleged victims was provided and entered for **37,452** of the **52,244** screened out reports (**71.7** percent).
- The Child Safety and Permanency Division instituted a new statewide screening review process in September 2014. This process involves a review of a random selection of approximately five percent of screened out reports each month. Each review was completed by a team and was appraised both for the screening decision and also for the quality of information in the report. In 2015, the review team disagreed with and contacted the local agency regarding its screening decision in **97** of **1,803** reports reviewed (**5.3** percent).

Referral source of child maltreatment reports

Figure 2. Reports screened in and out by source of reporter in 2015



- Mandated reporters made the vast majority of reports of maltreatment to local agencies, with nearly four of five reports (**61,464** of **78,178** reports or **78.6** percent) coming from mandated reporters.
- Mandated reporters include those in healthcare, law enforcement, mental health, social services, education and child care, among others who work with children.
- As seen in Figure 2, mandated reporters were the most likely to have their reports accepted (**35.1** versus **26.3** percent). The difference in acceptance rates may be due to mandated reporters being better trained to identify maltreatment and, therefore, more likely to report incidents that meet the threshold.

Screened in maltreatment reports

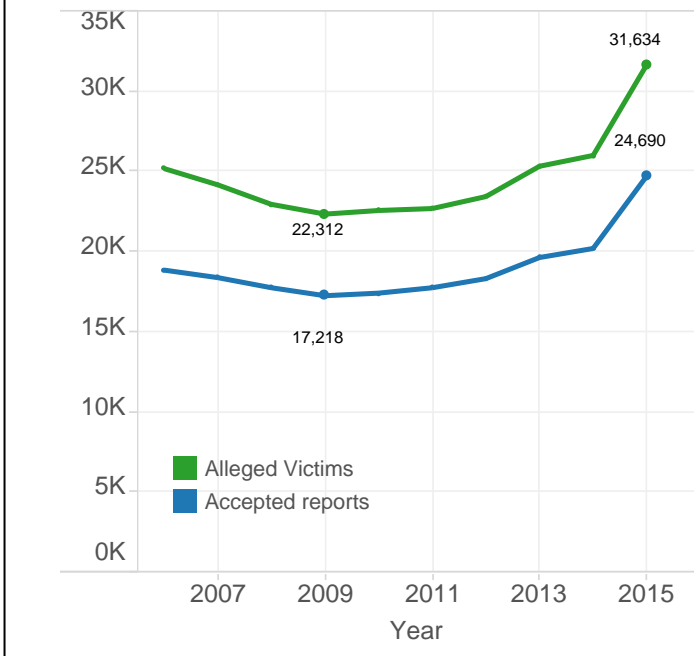
- There were **24,690** accepted reports of maltreatment in 2015 containing one or more allegations involving **35,767** alleged victims. However, many of these alleged victims had more than one accepted maltreatment report in the year. Table 1 provides information about how many victims had one or more accepted maltreatment reports in 2015.
- There were **31,634** alleged victims who had at least one accepted child maltreatment report in 2015. As seen in Table 1, the vast majority (**89.0** percent) had a single accepted report in 2015.
- There are often multiple accepted reports for the same incident which accounts for some of the children who have multiple reports; currently, there is no way to indicate when a report is a duplicate in the data system.

Table 1. Number of victims with one or more accepted maltreatment reports in 2015

	Number	Percent
1 report	28,140	89.0%
2 reports	2,957	9.3%
3 reports	452	1.4%
4 or more reports	85	0.3%

- As can be seen in Figure 3, the number of accepted reports and alleged victims with at least one report has been on the rise since reaching a low in 2009.
- The most recent year saw a **22.4** percent increase in reports from 2014, and a **21.8** percent increase in alleged victims with at least one report.
- The increase in reports means increased caseloads for a child protection system that is still funded at 2002 levels.
- Though the exact reasons for this increase in the number of accepted maltreatment reports are unknown, there are several possible explanations:

Figure 3. Trends of accepted reports and alleged victims, 2006 – 2015



- The incidence of maltreatment may be increasing. Evidence in support of this explanation is that the rate of poverty among families caring for children is increasing in Minnesota over the last few years. Poverty is a well-known risk factor for maltreatment as it increases the amount of parental stress to sometimes toxic levels, making it more difficult to parent effectively. [Maguire-Jack et al., 2015]
- It is typical for community and agency standards to shift as a result of system examination following the death of a child involved in child protection. Minnesota had a child death in 2013 that was highly publicized in 2014 that resulted in the creation of a task force by the governor to examine the effectiveness of the child protection system. As evidence of this change, the number of maltreatment reports being received from community members (both mandated and non-mandated reporters) has shown a steep increase since 2014. Additionally, the percent of maltreatment reports being accepted for further assessment has also increased (from **29.5** percent in 2014 to **33.2** percent in 2015).

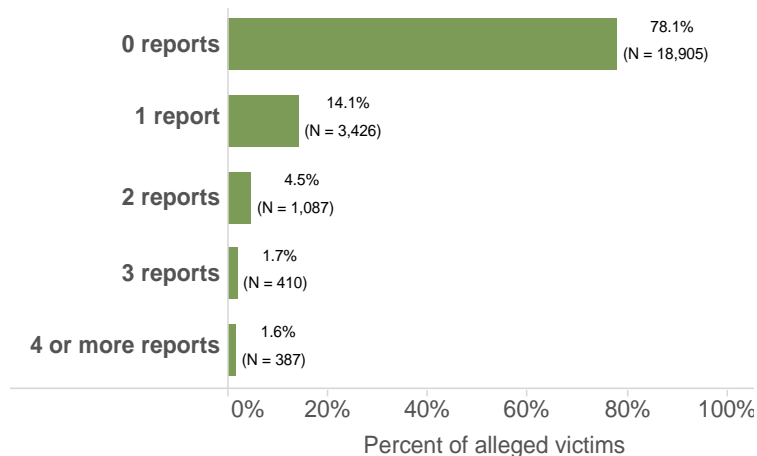
The most recent year saw a 22.4 percent increase in reports from 2014, and a 21.8 percent increase in alleged victims with at least one report. This increase means increased caseloads for a child protection system that is still funded at 2002 levels.

Sidebar: A history of screened out maltreatment reports among alleged victims who had an accepted maltreatment report in 2015

In addition to monitoring children with multiple accepted maltreatment reports, it is also important to examine a child's history of screened out reports, as screened out maltreatment reports have been shown to be a predictor of future maltreatment. [Morley & Kaplan, 2011] This examination is especially important for children who have not yet been involved in child protection because a history of multiple screened out reports without an accepted report may indicate:

- A potentially risky environment for a child which warrants closer inspection
 - A need for revision of screening policy and criteria
 - A need for improved screening practices to include multi-disciplinary team decision making
 - A need for increased monitoring and continuous quality improvement processes around screening
 - Increased screening resources to handle the volume of reports.
- To conduct this examination of children's histories of screened out reports, children who were in at least one accepted maltreatment report in 2015 but had not had previous involvement in accepted and completed maltreatment reports in the previous 24 months were identified.
 - As shown in Figure 4, there were **24,215** children who met the criteria above in 2015. Just over three quarters of these children (**78.1** percent) had no screened out reports in the previous 24 months in which they were listed as an alleged victim. An additional **15** percent had one prior screened out report, leaving **8** percent with two or more. Some of these children, although not receiving a child protection response, may have been offered other services by the local agency including parent support and outreach services or a visit by a social worker to offer voluntary services as needed.
 - Further research is needed in this area to better illuminate the experiences of children and youth regarding their experiences of multiple reports.

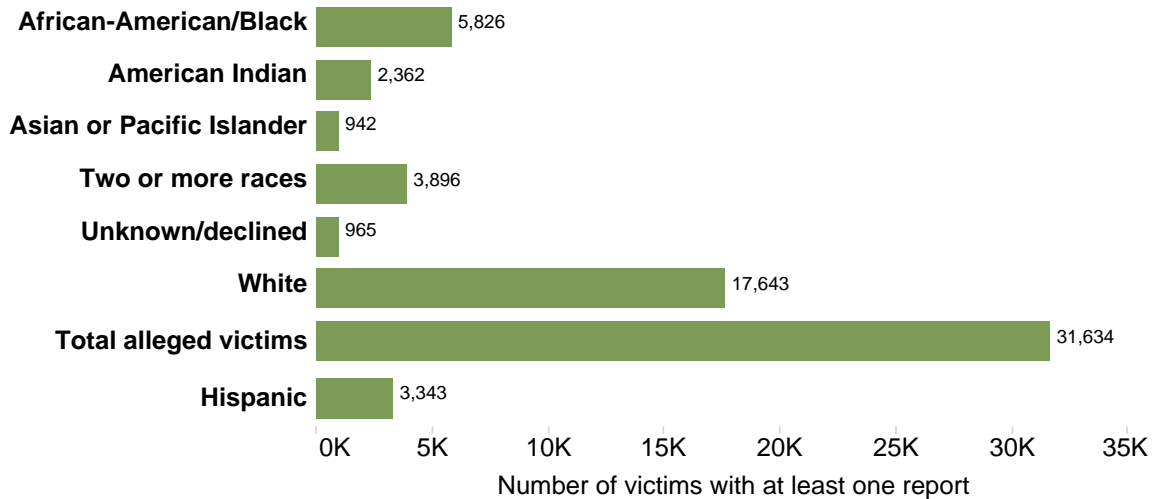
Figure 4: Percent and count of alleged victims by number of previous screened out reports



Characteristics of alleged victims in screened in maltreatment reports

- Consistent with the general population of Minnesota children, the largest group in accepted maltreatment reports are white (See Figure 5 below).

Figure 5. Number of alleged victims with at least one accepted maltreatment report by race/ethnicity* in 2015



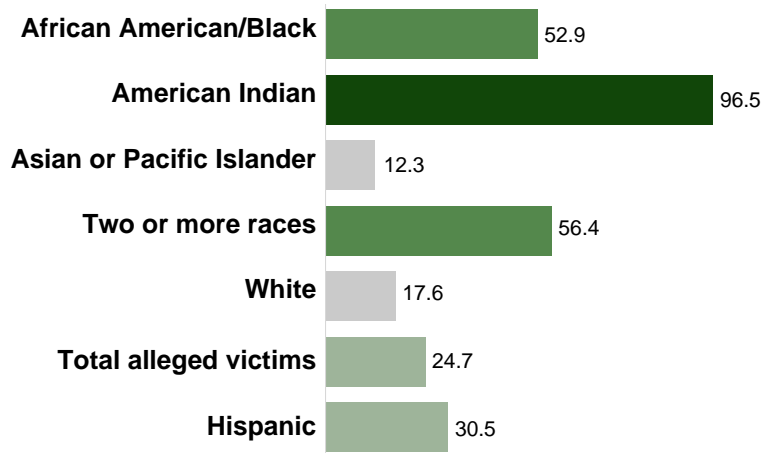
*The race/ethnicity categories used in this report match those used by the United States Census.

- However, children who are African-American, American Indian, and who identify with two or more races were disproportionately involved in accepted maltreatment reports (see Figure 6). Children who identify as these races were also disproportionately more likely to be reported to child protection.
- American Indian children were **5.5** times more likely to be involved in accepted maltreatment reports than white children, while children who identify with two or more races and African-American children were both **three** times more likely.



- Minnesota is increasingly struggling with opportunity gaps for families of color and American Indian families. The disproportionality seen in child protection is further evidence of this gap in services and opportunities for children.

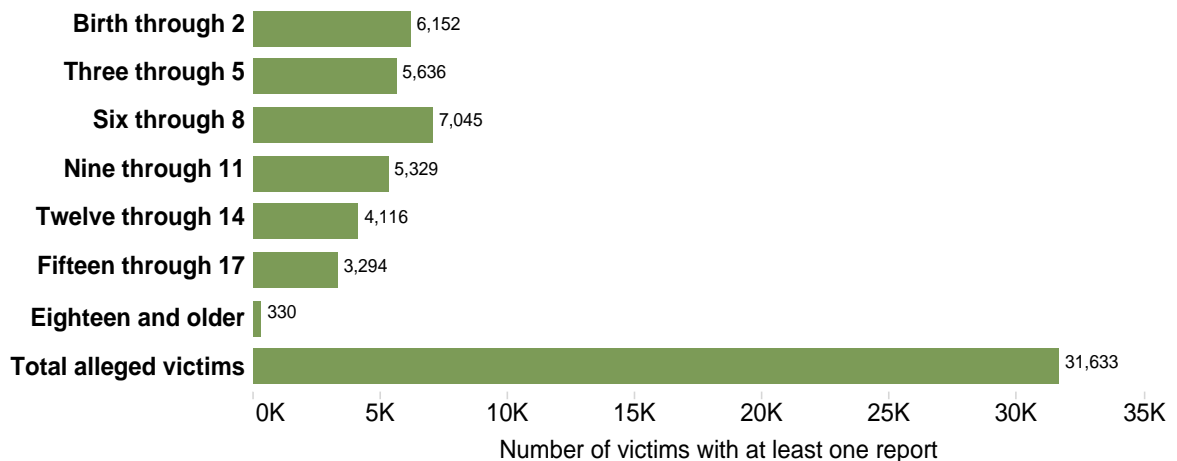
Figure 6. The per 1000 rate of alleged victims in accepted reports by race/ethnicity in 2015



Minnesota is increasingly struggling with opportunity gaps for families of color. The disproportionality seen in child protection is further evidence of this gap in services and opportunities for children and families of color.

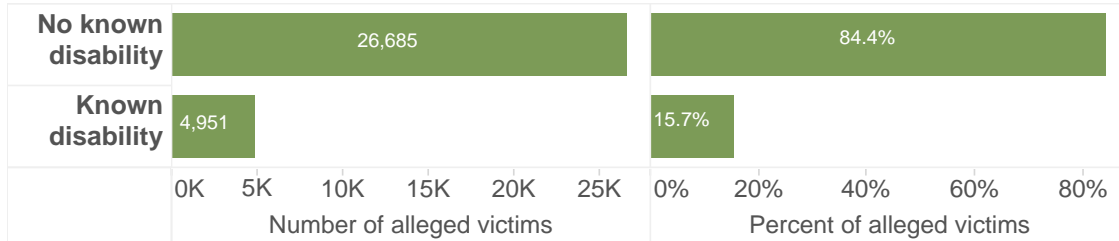
- Children age eight and younger represented the majority of children involved in maltreatment reports (59.5 percent) in 2015.
- There were likely multiple reasons why this age group constituted the largest number involved in accepted maltreatment reports, including:
 - Young children rely almost exclusively on their caregivers for survival – this makes them particularly vulnerable to maltreatment. Data from the National Incidence Study [Sedlak et al., 2010] show that young children are, in fact, more likely to be maltreated.
 - Young children and their families often have more frequent contact with multiple family-serving systems who are mandated reporters for suspected maltreatment, increasing the likelihood that someone will report suspected maltreatment for these families.

Figure 7. Number and percent of alleged victims with one or more accepted reports by age group in 2015



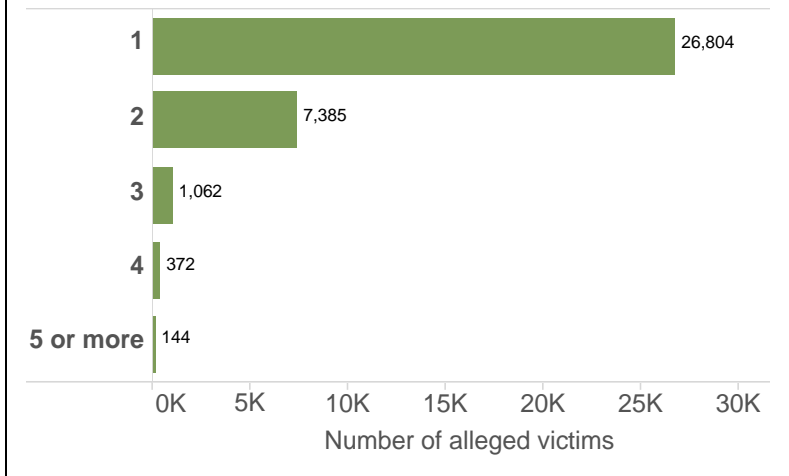
- Just over **15** percent of children who had accepted maltreatment reports in 2015 had a known disability (some disabilities may be undiagnosed). This rate of disability is **five** times more frequent than in the general population of children. [Sedlak et al., 2010]

Figure 8. Number and percent of alleged victims by disability status in 2015



- In each report of maltreatment, a child can have multiple allegations that relate to different types of possible maltreatment. The five main categories of maltreatment are: Medical neglect (e.g., not providing medical care to a child deemed necessary by a medical professional); mental injury (e.g., behavior of a caregiver that causes emotional or mental injury to a child); neglect (e.g., not adequately providing for the physical, mental or behavioral needs of a child); physical abuse (e.g., behavior that is intended to and/or results in physical harm to a child); and sexual abuse (e.g., any behavior towards or exploitation of children by a caregiver that is sexual in manner). For more exact definitions, consult the [Minnesota Child Maltreatment Screening Guidelines](#) and [Minn. Stat. § 626.556, Reporting of Maltreatment of Minors](#).
- Figure 9 shows the number of victims with one or more allegations per accepted

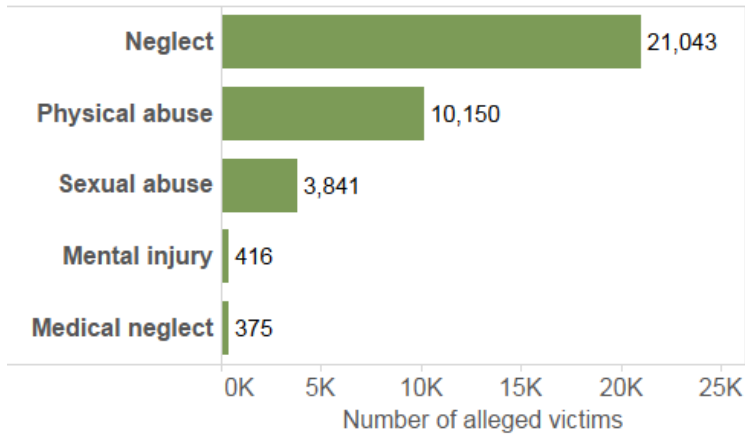
Figure 9. Number of alleged victims by number of allegations per report in 2015



maltreatment report in 2015. The vast majority of children (**74.9** percent) had one allegation of maltreatment within each accepted maltreatment report.

- Alleged victims with allegations of neglect constituted the largest group of children by far, with approximately two-thirds of all children who experienced maltreatment in 2015 experiencing neglect (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Number of alleged victims by maltreatment allegation type in 2015



Alleged victims with allegations of neglect constituted the largest group of children by far, with approximately two-thirds of all children who experienced maltreatment in 2015 experiencing neglect.

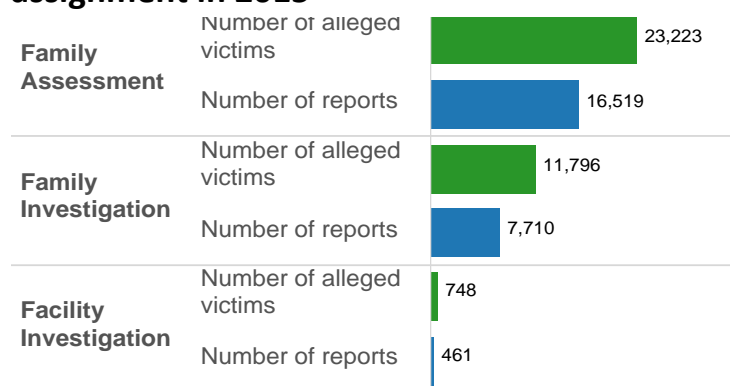
Child protection response path assignment

Once a report has been accepted and screened in, the local agency assigns a report to one of three child protection responses: Family Assessment, Family Investigation, or Facility Investigation. All response paths are involuntary and families must engage with child protection or face the possibility of court action. See the sidebar on the right for information about how reports are assigned to each of the tracks.

Assignment of child maltreatment reports to child protection response paths

- Figure 11 and Figure 12 show approximately two-thirds of child maltreatment reports were assigned to the Family Assessment path, while the rest received either a Family or Facility Investigation.

Figure 11. Number of reports and victims by path assignment in 2015



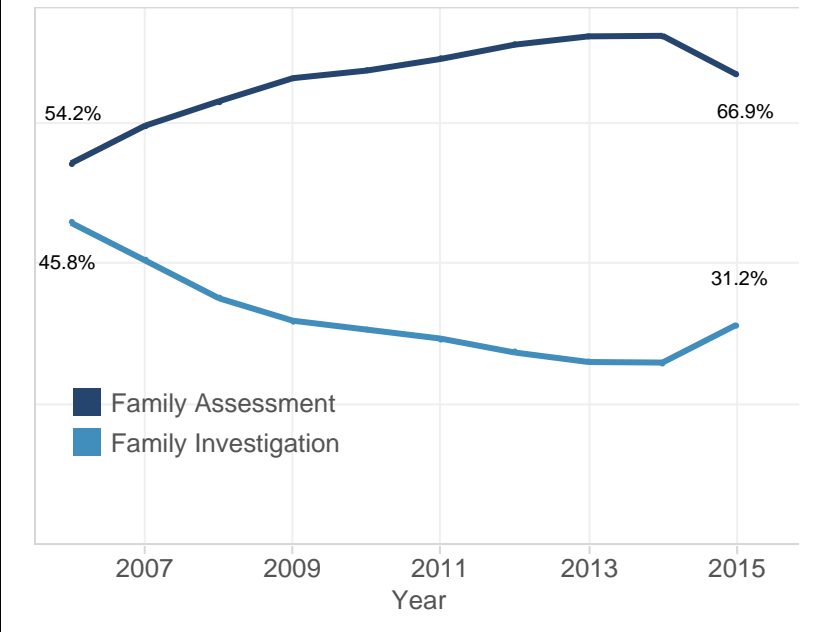
- In all types of child protection responses to maltreatment reports, there are five shared goals in the assessment or investigative phase:
 - Identify and resolve immediate safety needs of the children
 - Conduct fact-finding regarding circumstances described in the maltreatment report
 - Identify risk of ongoing maltreatment;
 - Identify needs and circumstances of the children (and families)

Assigning reports to child protection response paths:

- By law, reports that include allegations that indicate substantial child endangerment (such as, sexual abuse, egregious harm, homicide, felony assault, abandonment, neglect due to failure to thrive and malicious punishment), must be assigned to a **Family Investigation**.
- Maltreatment allegations reported to occur in family foster homes or family child care homes are assigned to a **Facility Investigation**. Maltreatment occurring in state-licensed residential facilities, institutions, and child care centers is investigated by the Minnesota Department of Human Services, Licensing Division, and is not included in this report.
- Reports not alleging substantial child endangerment or sexual abuse can either be assigned to **Family Assessment** or, if there are complicating factors associated with a report, such as a frequent, similar, or recent history of past reports, or the need for legal intervention due to violent activities in the home, the local agency may, at its discretion, assign the report to a Family Investigation response.

- Determine whether child protective services that are focused on ensuring ongoing safety, permanency and well-being for children should be provided.
- In Investigations (both family and facility), there is an additional goal: To use the evidence gathered through fact-finding to determine if allegations of maltreatment occurred. If a determination is made, the information is maintained for a minimum of 10 years.

Figure 12. Trend of percent of reports assigned to FA and FI paths, 2006 – 2015*



- After a pilot and evaluation of the Family Assessment model of child protection in 2000, statewide implementation was complete in 2005, leading to a decline in use of Family Investigations to make determinations of maltreatment.
- The most recent year saw a small increase of approximately 5 percent in the use of Family Investigations.

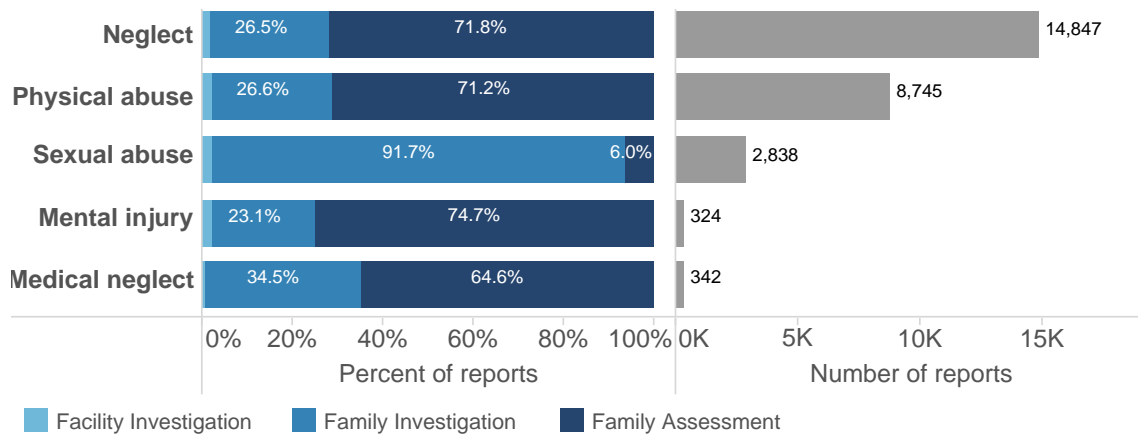
*The percent of reports assigned to FA and FI will not equal 100 percent, as a small percentage of reports are assigned to Facility Investigations (see Figure 11).

Maltreatment type and child protection response paths

- The majority of all reports containing the different types of maltreatment allegations were assigned to the Family Assessment response path, with the exception of reports containing sexual abuse allegations (see Figure 13).
- Despite statute indicating that all sexual abuse allegations should receive a Family Investigation response, 6 percent of accepted maltreatment reports (N = 169 reports) containing allegations of sexual abuse were closed as having received a Family Assessment response. However, 91 (or 53.8 percent) of those reports were initially assigned to a Family Investigation and were switched once further assessment indicated a Family Investigation was not needed, which is permissible under Minnesota Statutes. That leaves 78 reports, or 2.8 percent of all reports containing sexual abuse allegations, that were closed as Family Assessment and had never been an Investigation. This is a decrease since 2014, when nearly 7.1 percent of reports containing sexual abuse allegations were assigned to and closed as Family Assessment.

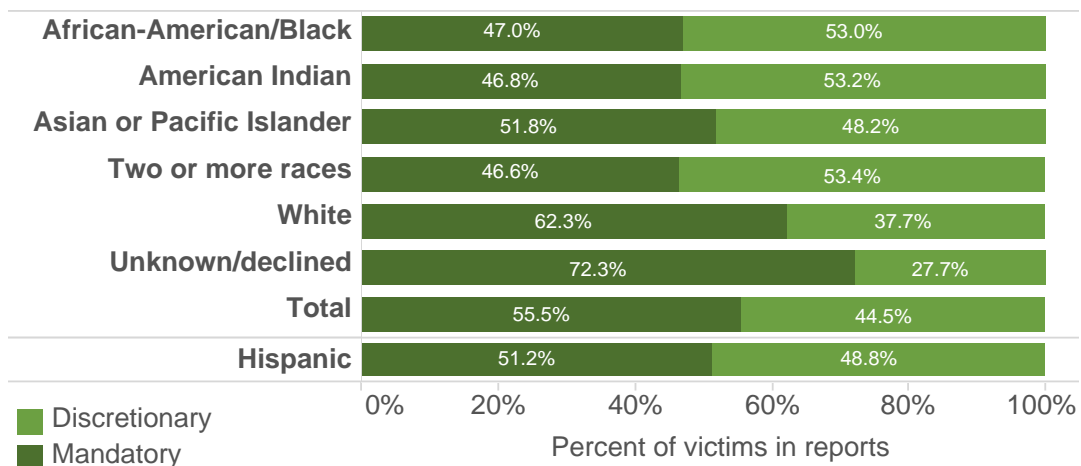
- Beginning in 2015, the Child Safety and Permanency Division began reviewing every report that was assigned to Family Assessment and contained a sexual abuse allegation and contacting local agencies to review this decision. This work will continue until there are no reports containing sexual abuse allegations that were not initially assigned as Family Investigation.

Figure 13. The percent and number of reports by child protection response path and maltreatment type in 2015



- As mentioned in the assigning reports to child protection response paths box on p.14, there are both mandatory and discretionary reasons that local child protection agency will assign a report to the Family Investigation response path.
- Figure 14 shows the percent of victims that were assigned to a Family Investigation by discretionary and mandatory reasons by race. White children received a Family Investigation for a discretionary reason by a much smaller margin than children from different racial and ethnic groups. The most frequent reason selected for discretionary assignment to a Family Investigation was frequency, similarity, or recentness of past reports (65 percent).

Figure 14. The percent of alleged victims by race assigned to Family Investigation by discretionary versus mandatory reasons in 2015





Assessment or investigation of safety, risk and service need

After a report has been screened and assigned to the appropriate child protection response path, a child protection caseworker must make contact with alleged victims and all other relevant parties to assess the immediate safety of alleged victims. The specifics of how those meetings occur, when, and with whom are specific to each report and family. After the initial interviews and meetings in both the Family Assessment and Family Investigation response path, child protection caseworkers make an assessment of safety, based both on professional judgement and information provided from a safety assessment tool. If a safety threat is indicated, the caseworker, along with other partners, will determine whether a safety plan can keep the child safe or if further intervention is warranted to place a child in out-of-home care.

During the assessment or investigation phase, caseworkers also determine the risk of future maltreatment and decide whether child protective services are needed to provide for ongoing safety, well-being and permanency. The assessment or investigation phase of all types of child protection responses is 45 days. If child protective services are needed, ongoing child protective case management services are provided to a family through opening child protection case management. Additionally, at the closing of a Family Investigation or Facility Investigation, a determination is made as to whether or not maltreatment occurred. At any point during the assessment or investigation phase, if the local agency feels a child is not safe, the agency may seek removal and place the child in out-of-home care and/or seek a Child in Need of Protection or Services (CHIPS) petition to provide court oversight and monitoring.

Timeliness of face-to-face contact with alleged victims of child maltreatment

- After screening a report, the first step in all child protection responses is to have face-to-face contact with alleged victims of maltreatment to determine if a child is safe and in need of protection. Occasionally, at the time a report is received, a child may already be placed on a 72-hour hold by local law enforcement. Regardless, a child protection caseworker must see all alleged victims in a report.
- There are two response time frames that align with assignment of the child protection response. Allegations that indicate risk of substantial child endangerment or sexual abuse require an Investigation and require the local agency to see an alleged victim within 24 hours.
- The majority of alleged victims did not have allegations that involved substantial child endangerment or sexual abuse (82.2 percent) and, therefore, require face-to-face contact within five days. The five-day timeline applies to children named as alleged victims in maltreatment reports assigned both to the Family Assessment response as well as those reports

assigned to a Family Investigation at the discretion of the local agency (rather than for mandatory reasons because of the severity of the current allegation).

- Minnesota has room for improvement, with **77.5** percent of victims seen within the time frames established in statute for face-to-face contact with alleged victims (see Figure 15).

Figure 15. Timeliness to see alleged victims by timeliness response type

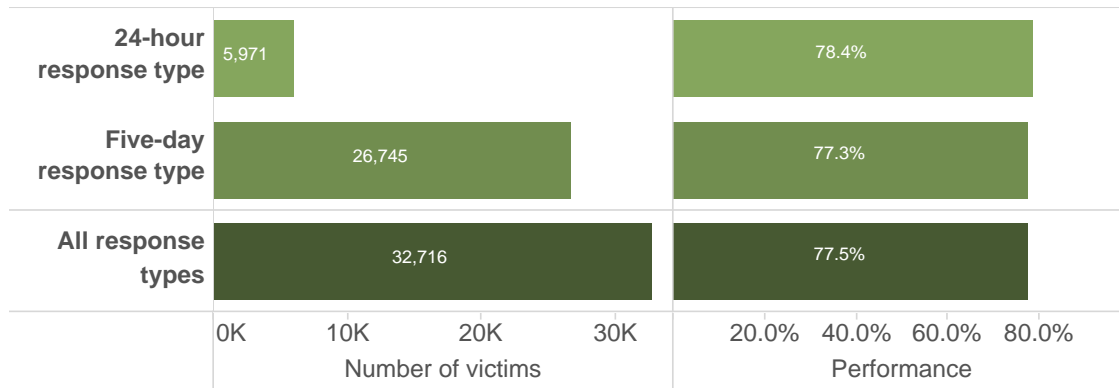
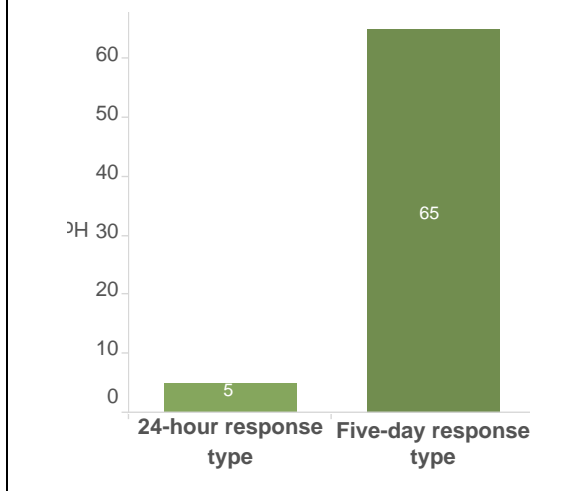


Figure 16. Median time to contact by timeliness response type



Minnesota has room for improvement, with only 77.5 percent of victims seen within the time frames established in statute for face-to-face contact with alleged victims.

- Despite overall low performance, the median time of face-to-face contact between a child protection worker and the alleged victims with allegations indicating substantial child endangerment was **five** hours and the median time of contact for all other victims was **65** hours (see Figure 16).
- The 2015 Minnesota Legislature passed a bill providing increased funding to local agencies based on the number of families being served to assist agencies in hiring more child protection caseworkers. A percentage of the money is to be withheld and distributed at the end of the year based in part on a local agencies' performance on timely face-to-face contact with children who are subjects of a maltreatment report. This money was first distributed in February 2016; future years' data will provide further information regarding whether this funding provides local agencies with sufficient resources to see all alleged victims of maltreatment in a timely manner.
- Both the state and local child protection agencies recognize the urgent need to improve performance on this measure so that all children are seen in a timely manner, ensuring safety for Minnesota's alleged victims of maltreatment.

Assessment of safety and risk

- After making initial contact with alleged victims and the family, the child protection caseworker conducts a formal assessment of safety.
- A higher percentage of maltreatment reports that are assigned to Family Investigation are rated as unsafe (**20.5** percent versus **3.3** percent, respectively - see Figure 17).
- Ratings of conditionally safe require caseworkers to create a safety plan to immediately address safety needs identified in the assessment tool for an alleged victim to remain in their home. Ratings of unsafe indicate removal of a child was necessary to achieve safety.

Figure 17. Number and percent of reports by safety levels and child protection response path

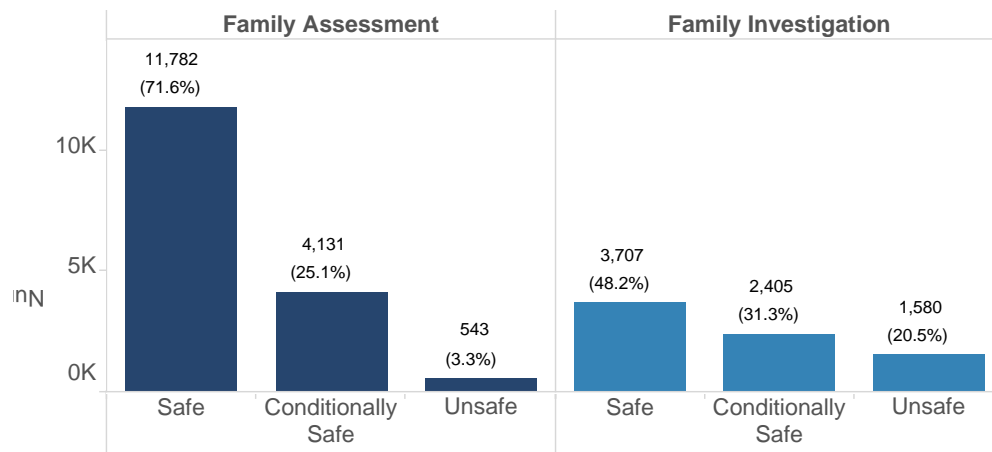
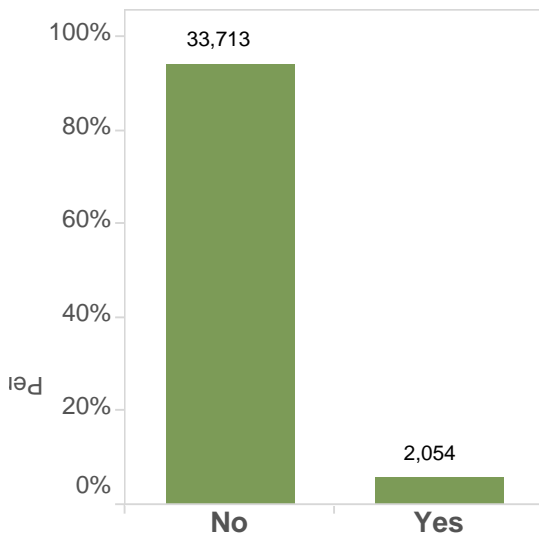


Figure 18. The number of alleged victims that have an out-of-home removal during the assessment or investigation phase

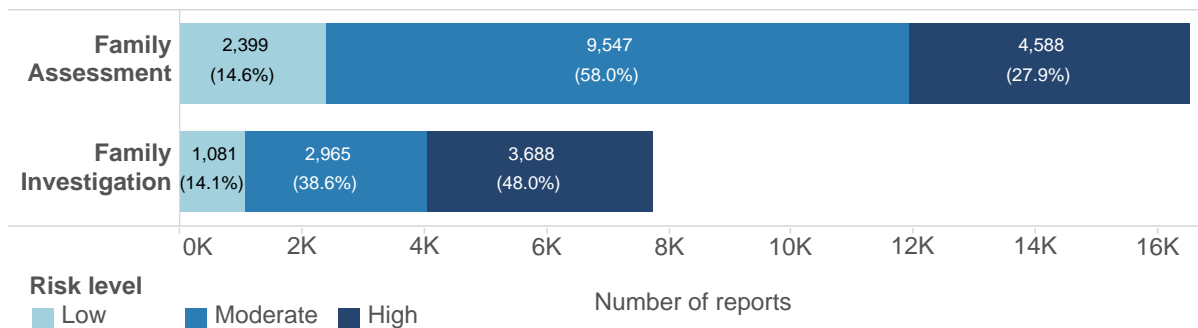


- When a child is found to be in an unsafe situation in which the adult(s) responsible for the care of a child is unable or unwilling to make the necessary changes to ensure the safety of a child, a child can be removed by law enforcement or court order from their caregiver's care and placed in foster care.
- Sometimes removal of a child lasts only a few days and sometimes children are in care for many months while their families work to ensure they are able to provide for their child's safety and well-being.
- Figure 18 shows a small proportion of all children who were involved in accepted child maltreatment reports in 2015 were placed in out-of-home care during the assessment or investigation (about 5 percent). Children may enter out-of-home care at other times as a result of being maltreated or for other

reasons (e.g., children's mental health needs or developmental disabilities). See the Minnesota's Out-of-Home Care and Permanency report for more information (Released in November 2016).

- By the end of an assessment or investigation, child protection caseworkers must also complete a standardized assessment of risk of future maltreatment.
- Figure 19 provides information regarding the number of reports in which the current situation of alleged victims is at low, moderate or high risk of future maltreatment by child protection response path.
- As expected, a higher percentage of maltreatment reports that were Family Investigations were high risk (48.0 percent) than were reports that were Family Assessments (27.9 percent).

Figure 19. The number and percent of reports by risk assessment level and child protection response path

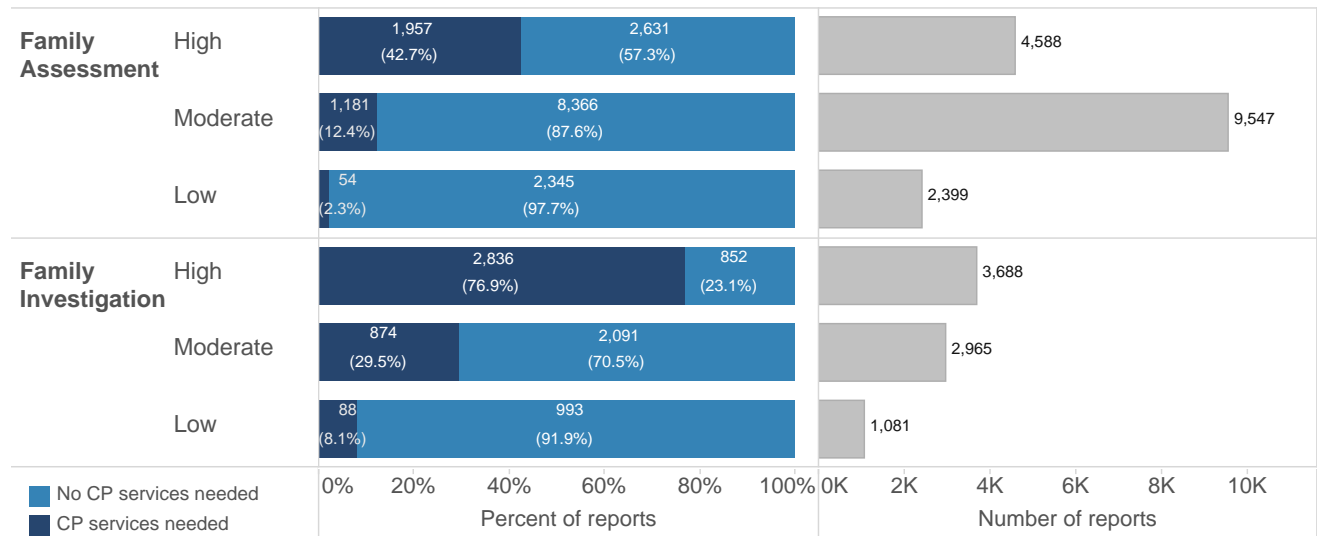


Assessing the need for ongoing child protection services post-assessment or investigation phase

- At the conclusion of a Family Assessment or Family Investigation, child protection caseworkers indicate whether an alleged victim's and/or family's needs ongoing child protective services to maintain safety, and promote permanency and well-being.
- Figure 20 provides information regarding whether child protective services were indicated by risk levels identified through the risk assessment completed during the assessment or investigation phase.
- Reports that received a Family Investigation are more likely to be indicated as needing post-investigation child protective services at all levels of risk.
- Although reports that are rated as high risk during the assessment or investigative phase were more likely to be indicated as needing ongoing child protective services across both response paths, a majority of high risk reports that received a Family Assessment were not being indicated as needing ongoing child protective services by caseworkers.
- Minnesota is in the process of revalidating the tool used for risk assessment and will continue to monitor the relation between the risk assessments and the need for child protection case management.



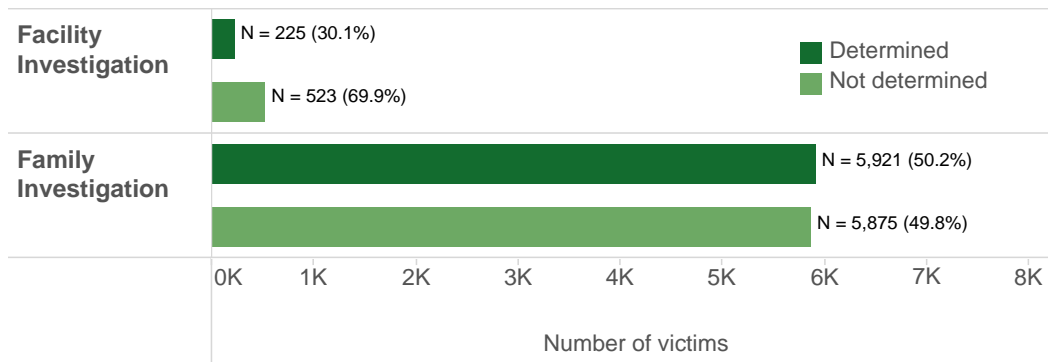
Figure 20. The percent and number of reports where child protective services were indicated by response category and risk level



Determining maltreatment

- For both Family and Facility Investigations, there is a final step at the conclusion of a child maltreatment report that is not made in a Family Assessment. The final step is to use all of the information gathered during the investigation phase to make a determination of whether the alleged maltreatment occurred.
- Figure 20 provides information about the number of determined reports and victims by Family or Facility Investigation. There were **5,921** children who in Family Investigations and **225** in Facility Investigations who had a maltreatment determination made last year.
- For just under half of all victims in reports that were in either type of investigation, there was a determination that maltreatment occurred (**49.0** percent). However, the pattern is different for Facilities and Family Investigations, with just under **one third** of all victims in Facility Investigations, and **half** of victims in Family Investigations having a determination made.

Figure 21. The number of determined victims by Family Investigation and Facility Investigation response paths



Relationship of alleged offenders to alleged victims in screened in child maltreatment reports by determination

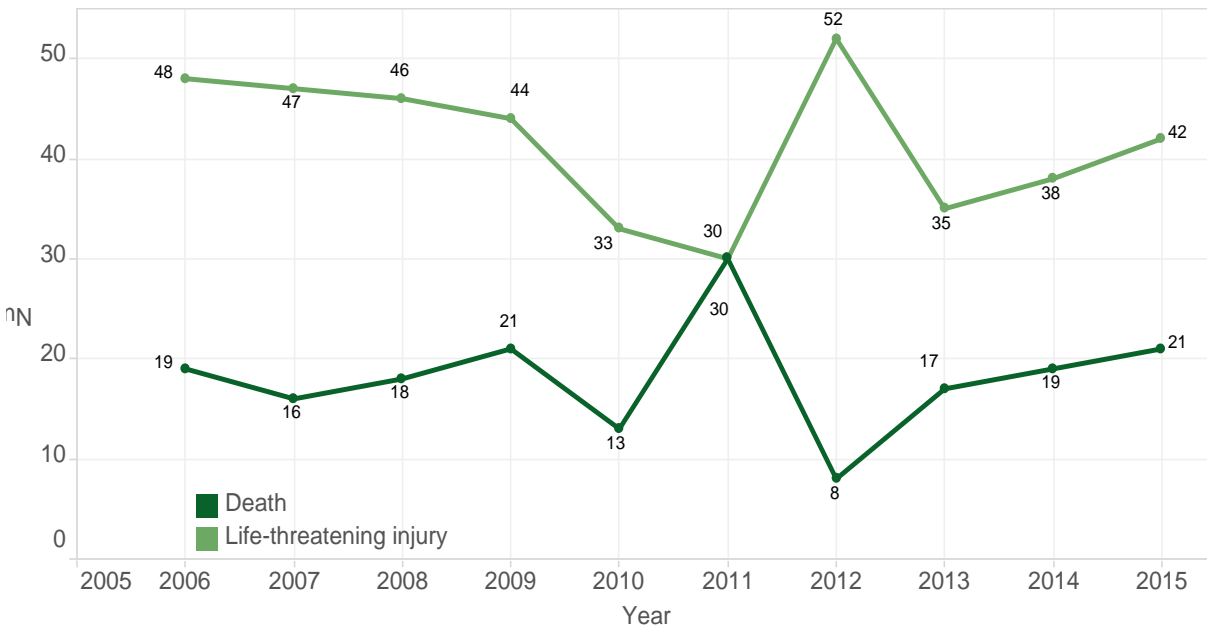
- The overwhelming majority of alleged and determined offenders in accepted reports of maltreatment were biological parents (see Table 2 below).
- Parents, unmarried partners of parents, and step-parents had the highest rate of being determined to have maltreated a child. (The one exception to this is other professionals whose rate is **70** percent; however, the number is so small, a percentage should be interpreted with caution.)
- Non-relative foster parents had the lowest determination rate at **18** percent.
- There were **28** alleged offenders who had a relationship status entered in the data system that indicated they should have received an Investigation but seem to have received a Family Assessment response. After further examination, this appears to be data entry error rather than inappropriate assignment of these cases to a Family Assessment response.

Table 2. Number of alleged offenders by relationship to alleged victims and child protection response and determination status in 2015

	Family Assessment	Investigations	Investigations determined	Percent of investigations determined
Biological parent	14,971	6,456	3,661	56.7%
Unmarried partner of parent	1,065	777	428	55.1%
Step parent	629	377	208	55.2%
Other relative (non-foster care)	463	514	239	46.5%
Legal guardian	260	153	62	40.5%
Adoptive parent	215	130	61	46.9%
Other	195	275	122	44.4%
Sibling	171	479	175	36.5%
Friends	31	67	31	46.3%
Unknown/missing	25	25	12	48.0%
Child care provider	15	149	60	40.3%
Non-relative foster parent	8	172	31	18.0%
Relative foster parent	4	80	23	28.8%
Other professionals	3	10	7	70.0%
Group home/residential facility staff	1	38	14	36.8%

- Figure 22 provides trend information regarding both life-threatening injuries and deaths that were determined to be a result of maltreatment from 2006 to 2015.
- There were **21** deaths and **42** life-threatening injuries determined to be a result of maltreatment in 2015.

Figure 22. Victims who died or had a life-threatening injury as a result of maltreatment, 2006 – 2015



- Tables 3 and 4 provide detailed information about victims who died as a result of maltreatment in 2015. Table 3 provides information for victims who had no known prior involvement in a child maltreatment report; Table 4 provides information for victims who had at least one prior accepted maltreatment report.
- There are often a number of months, and sometimes even longer, between when a determination is finalized and when a death occurred. The delay often results from needing to wait until criminal investigations are completed before making a determination. The tables, therefore, provide information about when a death occurred and when a determination of maltreatment was made.
- Other information included in the table are age at time of death, gender, race/ethnicity, the relationship of offender to the victim, and the type of maltreatment that resulted in death.
- Of the **21** children whose deaths were determined to be a result of maltreatment in 2015, **seven** had been involved in prior accepted reports; **14** had not.

Table 3. Detailed information regarding deaths that were determined to be a result of maltreatment in 2015 and where child had no prior CP history

Date of death	Age and gender	Race/ethnicity	Date of determination	Relationship of offender to victim	Type of maltreatment
Nov 17, 2013	4-month-old male	White	Feb 23, 2015	Biological parent	Neglect
Apr 30, 2014	2-month-old female	White	Apr 29, 2015	Unmarried partner of parent	Physical abuse
Aug 27, 2014	2-month-old male	White	Aug 12, 2015	Biological parent	Physical abuse
Sep 30, 2014	4-month-old female	African-American/Black	Jan 10, 2015	Biological parent	Neglect
Nov 23, 2014	9-year-old female	White	May 15, 2015	Biological parent	Physical abuse
Dec 24, 2014	2-month-old female	African-American/Black	Mar 25, 2015	Biological parent	Neglect
Dec 29, 2014	5-month-old male	White	Mar 27, 2015	Biological parent	Neglect
Feb 12, 2015	1-year-old female	Asian or Pacific Islander	Mar 24, 2015	Biological parent, Unmarried partner of parent	Neglect, physical abuse
Apr 11, 2015	10-year-old male	African-American/Black	Jun 17, 2015	Biological parent	Physical abuse
May 7, 2015	1-year-old female	African-American/Black	Sep 3, 2015	Unmarried partner of parent	Neglect
May 23, 2015	8-month-old male	White	Oct 1, 2015	Biological parent	Neglect
Jun 30, 2015	6-month-old male	Asian or Pacific Islander	Aug 5, 2015	Biological parent, other	Neglect, physical abuse
Jul 18, 2015	2-month-old male	Declined	Dec 2, 2015	Biological parent	Neglect
Aug 28, 2015	3-month-old male	Declined	Oct 19, 2015	Biological parent	Neglect, physical abuse

Table 4. Detailed information regarding deaths that were determined to be a result of maltreatment in 2015 and where child had prior CP history

Date of death	Age and gender	Race/ethnicity	Date of determination	Relationship of offender to victim	Type of maltreatment
Dec 23, 2014	6-year-old female	African-American/Black	Jan 20, 2015	Biological parent	Physical abuse
Aug 25, 2015	3-year-old male	White	Dec 11, 2015	Unmarried partner of parent	Physical abuse
Sep 10, 2015	16-year-old female	White	Dec 30, 2015	Biological parent	Physical abuse
Sep 10, 2015	14-year-old female	White	Dec 30, 2015	Biological parent	Physical abuse
Sep 25, 2015	15-year-old female	American Indian	Oct 30, 2015	Unmarried partner of parent	Physical abuse
Sep 10, 2015	17-year-old male	White	Dec 30, 2015	Biological parent	Physical abuse
Oct 7, 2015	3-year-old male	American Indian	Dec 10, 2015	Unmarried partner of parent	Neglect, physical abuse

Outcomes after the child maltreatment report has concluded

In order to determine how successfully child protection is assessing the needs of children and families and providing the appropriate services to meet those needs, local agencies and the Child Safety and Permanency Division monitor whether children who were alleged or determined victims in child maltreatment reports have another occurrence of being an alleged or determined victim in an accepted maltreatment report within six or 12 months.

Re-reporting for alleged victims

- Table 5 provides information on how many alleged victims in accepted maltreatment reports in the six months prior to the start of 2015 had another accepted maltreatment report within six or 12 months of the first report by child protection response path.
- A slightly higher percentage of victims with a Family Assessment had a re-report within six months and within 12 months than do victims with a Family Investigation.

Table 5. The number and percent of victims with a re-report of maltreatment within six and 12 months by child protection response path in 2015

	Six-month re-report		12-month re-report	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Family Assessment (N = 9,275)	1,052	11.3%	1,742	18.8%
Family Investigation (N = 3,537)	313	8.8%	570	16.1%
Facility Investigation (N = 274)	18	6.6%	28	10.2%
Total (N = 13,086)	1,383	10.6%	2,340	17.9%

Recurrence of maltreatment determinations for determined victims

- Table 6 provides information on how many victims who were determined to have had maltreatment occur in the six months prior to the start of 2015 had another maltreatment determination within six or 12 months of the first determination by race.
- Maltreatment Recurrence is a federal performance measure that is examined annually by the Children's Bureau. It sets a federal performance standard that



Minnesota must meet or face the possibility of a performance improvement plan with possible fiscal penalties. The federal performance standard for recurrence requires that less than **5.4** percent of children have a maltreatment determination recurrence within six months.

- In 2015, Minnesota met the Maltreatment Recurrence standard with **3** percent of all children having had a maltreatment determination within six months of the determination that was made in the six months prior to the start of 2015.
- The 12-month recurrence rate for all children was **6.3** percent (there is no federal standard for the 12-month recurrence rate).
- The recurrence rate for children of color and American Indian children is similar to all victims at six and 12 months.

In 2015, Minnesota met the federal maltreatment recurrence standard with 3 percent of all children having had a recurrence of maltreatment within six months of their first determination of maltreatment.

Table 6. The number and percent of victims with a maltreatment determination recurrence within six and 12 months by race in 2015

	Six-month recurrence		12-month recurrence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African-American/Black (N = 378)	15	4.0%	29	7.7%
American Indian (N = 168)	3	1.8%	12	7.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander (N = 55)	0	0%	0	0%
Two or more races (N = 367)	8	2.2%	26	7.1%
Unknown/declined (N = 30)	0	0%	0	0%
White (N = 1,034)	34	3.3%	61	5.9%
Total determined victims (N = 2,032)	60	3.0%	128	6.3%
Hispanic (N = 244)	5	2.0%	12	4.9%

Child Maltreatment Appendix

The number and percent of child maltreatment reports by screening status and agency, 2015

Agency	Screened in and completed		Screened in and unable to conclude		Screened out		Total reports	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Aitkin	78	50.0%	9	5.8%	69	44.2%	156	100.0%
Anoka	907	32.7%	42	1.5%	1,827	65.8%	2,776	100.0%
Becker	292	44.8%	13	2.0%	347	53.2%	652	100.0%
Beltrami	270	40.5%	7	1.1%	389	58.4%	666	100.0%
Benton	117	14.3%	3	0.4%	700	85.4%	820	100.0%
Big Stone	26	51.0%	0	0.0%	25	49.0%	51	100.0%
Blue Earth	161	18.2%	2	0.2%	723	81.6%	886	100.0%
Brown	136	25.8%	1	0.2%	391	74.1%	528	100.0%
Carlton	238	30.1%	6	0.8%	548	69.2%	792	100.0%
Carver	333	44.2%	17	2.3%	404	53.6%	754	100.0%
Cass	201	37.2%	12	2.2%	327	60.6%	540	100.0%
Chippewa	46	45.1%	1	1.0%	55	53.9%	102	100.0%
Chisago	150	21.0%	17	2.4%	548	76.6%	715	100.0%
Clay	389	23.3%	74	4.4%	1,209	72.3%	1,672	100.0%
Clearwater	78	31.3%	8	3.2%	163	65.5%	249	100.0%
Cook	25	36.8%	0	0.0%	43	63.2%	68	100.0%
Crow Wing	196	18.6%	0	0.0%	859	81.4%	1,055	100.0%
Dakota	1,312	24.2%	35	0.6%	4,064	75.1%	5,411	100.0%
Douglas	193	28.6%	10	1.5%	472	69.9%	675	100.0%
Fillmore	64	36.4%	8	4.5%	104	59.1%	176	100.0%
Freeborn	132	26.3%	3	0.6%	366	73.1%	501	100.0%
Goodhue	127	29.6%	5	1.2%	297	69.2%	429	100.0%
Grant	75	32.9%	1	0.4%	152	66.7%	228	100.0%
Hennepin	6,332	38.2%	275	1.7%	9,973	60.2%	16,580	100.0%
Houston	44	36.1%	4	3.3%	74	60.7%	122	100.0%
Hubbard	148	38.7%	2	0.5%	232	60.7%	382	100.0%
Isanti	161	20.0%	7	0.9%	638	79.2%	806	100.0%
Itasca	233	17.8%	121	9.2%	956	73.0%	1,310	100.0%
Kanabec	101	33.9%	1	0.3%	196	65.8%	298	100.0%
Kandiyohi	186	19.5%	13	1.4%	757	79.2%	956	100.0%
Kittson	16	34.0%	0	0.0%	31	66.0%	47	100.0%
Koochiching	73	20.6%	0	0.0%	282	79.4%	355	100.0%
Lac Qui Parle	21	41.2%	1	2.0%	29	56.9%	51	100.0%
Lake	39	35.5%	3	2.7%	68	61.8%	110	100.0%
Lake Of The Woods	11	34.4%	0	0.0%	21	65.6%	32	100.0%
Le Sueur	111	18.7%	0	0.0%	483	81.3%	594	100.0%

Minnesota's Child Maltreatment Report 2015

Agency	Screened in and completed		Screened in and unable to conclude		Screened out		Total reports	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
McLeod	191	25.1%	5	0.7%	566	74.3%	762	100.0%
Mahnomen	16	12.1%	2	1.5%	114	86.4%	132	100.0%
Marshall	36	27.5%	2	1.5%	93	71.0%	131	100.0%
Meeker	80	30.0%	4	1.5%	183	68.5%	267	100.0%
Mille Lacs	240	25.3%	13	1.4%	696	73.3%	949	100.0%
Morrison	149	31.7%	0	0.0%	321	68.3%	470	100.0%
Mower	246	29.1%	6	0.7%	592	70.1%	844	100.0%
Nicollet	121	28.9%	3	0.7%	294	70.3%	418	100.0%
Nobles	76	20.5%	1	0.3%	293	79.2%	370	100.0%
Norman	32	24.4%	2	1.5%	97	74.0%	131	100.0%
Olmsted	558	36.6%	16	1.0%	951	62.4%	1,525	100.0%
Otter Tail	334	33.1%	16	1.6%	659	65.3%	1,009	100.0%
Pennington	40	31.0%	5	3.9%	84	65.1%	129	100.0%
Pine	253	26.5%	22	2.3%	680	71.2%	955	100.0%
Polk	198	26.0%	16	2.1%	548	71.9%	762	100.0%
Pope	97	38.8%	7	2.8%	146	58.4%	250	100.0%
Ramsey	1,933	38.1%	22	0.4%	3,112	61.4%	5,067	100.0%
Red Lake	20	71.4%	0	0.0%	8	28.6%	28	100.0%
Renville	106	32.9%	11	3.4%	205	63.7%	322	100.0%
Rice	300	22.8%	12	0.9%	1,002	76.3%	1,314	100.0%
Roseau	83	45.4%	2	1.1%	98	53.6%	183	100.0%
St. Louis	1,511	54.4%	94	3.4%	1,173	42.2%	2,778	100.0%
Scott	566	33.6%	17	1.0%	1,102	65.4%	1,685	100.0%
Sherburne	351	23.5%	6	0.4%	1,139	76.1%	1,496	100.0%
Sibley	72	31.2%	2	0.9%	157	68.0%	231	100.0%
Stearns	477	28.7%	10	0.6%	1,174	70.7%	1,661	100.0%
Stevens	58	43.0%	1	0.7%	76	56.3%	135	100.0%
Swift	74	22.8%	6	1.9%	244	75.3%	324	100.0%
Todd	79	21.5%	18	4.9%	271	73.6%	368	100.0%
Traverse	41	31.8%	6	4.7%	82	63.6%	129	100.0%
Wabasha	85	36.6%	3	1.3%	144	62.1%	232	100.0%
Wadena	115	26.3%	8	1.8%	314	71.9%	437	100.0%
Washington	727	36.7%	26	1.3%	1,227	62.0%	1,980	100.0%
Watonwan	55	63.2%	0	0.0%	32	36.8%	87	100.0%
Wilkin	59	43.1%	6	4.4%	72	52.6%	137	100.0%
Winona	323	22.4%	29	2.0%	1,091	75.6%	1,443	100.0%
Wright	425	24.4%	57	3.3%	1,259	72.3%	1,741	100.0%
Yellow Medicine	75	44.4%	0	0.0%	94	55.6%	169	100.0%

Minnesota's Child Maltreatment Report 2015

Agency	Screened in and completed		Screened in and unable to conclude		Screened out		Total reports	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Southwest HHS	466	28.3%	40	2.4%	1,142	69.3%	1,648	100.0%
Des Moines Valley HHS	118	24.4%	4	0.8%	362	74.8%	484	100.0%
Faribault-Martin	233	30.4%	3	0.4%	530	69.2%	766	100.0%
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	181	27.9%	11	1.7%	457	70.4%	649	100.0%
White Earth Band of Ojibwe	141	24.4%	8	1.4%	428	74.2%	577	100.0%
MN Prairie	327	22.4%	21	1.4%	1,110	76.1%	1,458	100.0%
Total	24,690	31.6%	1,244	1.6%	52,244	66.8%	78,178	100.0%

N = number of reports

% = percentage of total reports for the given row

Number of alleged victims in accepted maltreatment reports by maltreatment type and rate per 1,000 children for each agency, 2015

Agency	Type of Maltreatment					Total Unique victims*	Pop Est. Agency	Children per 1,000
	Medical Neglect	Mental Injury	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse			
Aitkin	1	4	87	37	9	130	2,729	47.6
Anoka	19	7	647	298	192	1,093	83,525	13.1
Becker	4	37	290	165	38	389	8,189	47.5
Beltrami	3	1	295	62	54	401	11,544	34.7
Benton	3	6	100	46	10	151	9,721	15.5
Big Stone	1	2	28	7	3	36	1,058	34.0
Blue Earth	0	0	183	53	20	232	12,894	18.0
Brown	3	7	101	43	18	154	5,496	28.0
Carlton	16	3	205	81	18	295	8,080	36.5
Carver	7	10	312	112	32	432	27,220	15.9
Cass	9	3	194	80	27	272	6,039	45.0
Chippewa	0	0	49	19	4	67	2,752	24.3
Chisago	3	10	102	77	32	203	12,708	16.0
Clay	18	21	356	265	44	521	14,253	36.6
Clearwater	1	1	74	30	10	102	2,189	46.6
Cook	1	3	17	4	3	27	839	32.2
Crow Wing	1	1	170	88	49	282	14,055	20.1
Dakota	13	4	1,148	388	148	1,624	103,071	15.8
Douglas	3	1	214	63	34	276	7,772	35.5
Fillmore	0	4	50	27	7	72	4,972	14.5
Freeborn	0	0	150	53	15	196	6,741	29.1
Goodhue	1	1	106	41	24	160	10,548	15.2
Grant	3	6	61	40	8	87	1,315	66.2
Hennepin	85	36	5,329	2,723	999	7,895	269,686	29.3

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Agency	Type of Maltreatment					Total Unique victims*	Pop Est. Agency	Children per 1,000
	Medical Neglect	Mental Injury	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse			
Houston	1	1	43	21	13	65	4,023	16.2
Hubbard	4	4	100	81	28	195	4,374	44.6
Isanti	0	3	140	60	24	217	9,413	23.1
Itasca	0	3	233	97	33	321	9,660	33.2
Kanabec	3	0	55	38	20	110	3,499	31.4
Kandiyohi	1	20	196	88	63	277	10,141	27.3
Kittson	1	0	12	3	3	17	973	17.5
Koochiching	2	0	51	16	13	81	2,470	32.8
Lac Qui Parle	0	1	15	15	0	30	1,406	21.3
Lake	0	0	54	21	2	61	2,019	30.2
Lake Of The Woods	0	8	7	2	1	18	729	24.7
Le Sueur	6	1	51	65	19	126	6,810	18.5
McLeod	1	0	196	60	25	249	8,554	29.1
Mahnomen	2	0	18	4	0	22	1,700	12.9
Marshall	0	2	30	9	17	53	2,171	24.4
Meeker	2	0	37	39	17	87	5,727	15.2
Mille Lacs	2	3	271	99	42	345	6,241	55.3
Morrison	0	0	102	69	25	182	7,738	23.5
Mower	0	3	210	95	45	307	9,702	31.6
Nicollet	0	11	74	39	11	123	7,284	16.9
Nobles	5	0	38	31	17	82	5,739	14.3
Norman	0	2	24	14	4	42	1,537	27.3
Olmsted	0	9	524	180	99	745	37,088	20.1
Otter Tail	3	11	303	119	41	408	12,364	33.0
Pennington	2	1	25	17	14	56	3,258	17.2
Pine	2	2	279	105	68	357	6,028	59.2
Polk	4	2	154	61	39	233	7,358	31.7

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Agency	Type of Maltreatment					Total Unique victims*	Pop Est. Agency	Children per 1,000
	Medical Neglect	Mental Injury	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse			
Pope	8	5	78	43	10	109	2,313	47.1
Ramsey	17	0	1,667	726	366	2,556	124,915	20.5
Red Lake	0	0	23	5	2	30	993	30.2
Renville	4	3	101	41	10	140	3,365	41.6
Rice	2	0	314	83	55	416	14,521	28.6
Roseau	2	0	85	16	15	114	3,923	29.1
St. Louis	12	26	1,294	663	210	1,952	38,628	50.5
Scott	13	6	344	302	83	661	40,098	16.5
Sherburne	6	13	293	151	47	452	24,899	18.2
Sibley	0	0	79	21	3	97	3,654	26.5
Stearns	6	12	421	213	85	641	34,899	18.4
Stevens	4	2	34	21	2	56	2,070	27.1
Swift	1	1	79	23	4	95	2,054	46.3
Todd	1	0	64	32	10	102	5,842	17.5
Traverse	2	0	47	13	2	60	711	84.4
Wabasha	1	0	63	38	5	99	4,753	20.8
Wadena	0	0	110	64	37	163	3,307	49.3
Washington	18	12	456	429	121	902	62,879	14.3
Watonwan	3	0	39	14	5	59	2,662	22.2
Wilkin	0	4	37	28	9	69	1,492	46.2
Winona	6	50	156	218	27	372	9,400	39.6
Wright	5	1	326	231	31	562	37,541	15.0
Yellow Medicine	2	2	62	43	14	110	2,305	47.7
Southwest HHS	4	4	383	154	67	565	17,968	31.4
Des Moines Valley HHS	4	2	95	52	30	169	5,028	33.6
Faribault-Martin	2	10	231	65	29	309	7,484	41.3
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	5	4	209	47	20	240	1,975	121.5

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Agency	Type of Maltreatment					Total Unique victims*	Pop Est. Agency	Children per 1,000
	Medical Neglect	Mental Injury	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse			
White Earth Band of Ojibwe	3	0	190	30	2	214	1,981	108.0
MN Prairie	8	4	253	134	59	414	19,306	21.4
Total	375	416	21,043	10,150	3,841	31,634	1,282,412	24.7

**Total unique victims can be less than the sum of victims in all maltreatment types as a child could be represented in multiple maltreatment types
Population estimates come from the U.S. census estimates for 2014, except for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe and the White Earth Band of Ojibwe; the data for these two groups are 2010 Census numbers which represent children residing on the Leech Lake and White Earth reservations who indicated American Indian alone or as one of two or more races. There are no intercensal child population estimates for these groups. The Leech Lake reservation overlaps Cass, Itasca, Beltrami and Hubbard counties. The White Earth reservation overlaps Mahnomon, Becker, and Clearwater counties.*

Number of accepted child maltreatment reports by response path and agency, 2015

Agency	Family Assessment	Facility Investigation	Family Investigation	Total
Aitkin	58	2	18	78
Anoka	542	16	349	907
Becker	168	14	110	292
Beltrami	150	10	110	270
Benton	91	1	25	117
Big Stone	22	0	4	26
Blue Earth	116	4	41	161
Brown	105	3	28	136
Carlton	193	3	42	238
Carver	275	5	53	333
Cass	150	9	42	201
Chippewa	30	0	16	46
Chisago	77	5	68	150
Clay	267	11	111	389
Clearwater	47	1	30	78
Cook	18	1	6	25
Crow Wing	146	3	47	196
Dakota	832	20	460	1,312
Douglas	104	5	84	193
Fillmore	61	0	3	64
Freeborn	105	8	19	132
Goodhue	98	6	23	127
Grant	55	0	20	75
Hennepin	3,923	86	2,323	6,332
Houston	36	0	8	44
Hubbard	112	5	31	148
Isanti	119	2	40	161
Itasca	139	17	77	233
Kanabec	73	1	27	101
Kandiyohi	79	4	103	186
Kittson	10	0	6	16
Koochiching	67	0	6	73
Lac Qui Parle	17	0	4	21
Lake	34	0	5	39
Lake Of The Woods	9	0	2	11
Le Sueur	86	0	25	111
McLeod	107	3	81	191
Mahnomen	14	0	2	16
Marshall	23	1	12	36
Meeker	60	1	19	80
Mille Lacs	132	1	107	240
Morrison	114	1	34	149

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Agency	Family Assessment	Facility Investigation	Family Investigation	Total
Mower	191	4	51	246
Nicollet	106	1	14	121
Nobles	56	1	19	76
Norman	24	0	8	32
Olmsted	459	9	90	558
Otter Tail	174	11	149	334
Pennington	24	3	13	40
Pine	158	5	90	253
Polk	149	2	47	198
Pope	61	1	35	97
Ramsey	1,203	23	707	1,933
Red Lake	17	0	3	20
Renville	64	1	41	106
Rice	198	1	101	300
Roseau	54	1	28	83
St. Louis	975	43	493	1,511
Scott	452	11	103	566
Sherburne	212	12	127	351
Sibley	38	0	34	72
Stearns	340	11	126	477
Stevens	49	0	9	58
Swift	42	1	31	74
Todd	65	3	11	79
Traverse	32	0	9	41
Wabasha	77	0	8	85
Wadena	86	4	25	115
Washington	509	15	203	727
Watonwan	42	1	12	55
Wilkin	37	1	21	59
Winona	262	5	56	323
Wright	313	3	109	425
Yellow Medicine	59	1	15	75
Southwest HHS	358	20	88	466
Des Moines Valley HHS	94	1	23	118
Faribault-Martin	137	3	93	233
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	152	3	26	181
White Earth Band of Ojibwe	132	9	0	141
MN Prairie	254	2	71	327
Total	16,518	461	7,710	24,689

Number of child maltreatment reports by SDM Risk Assessment status for each agency, 2015

Agency	Low Risk			Moderate Risk			High Risk		
	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total
Aitkin	8	3	11	33	9	42	16	12	28
Anoka	130	7	137	414	66	480	167	114	281
Becker	40	0	40	94	24	118	43	82	125
Beltrami	30	2	32	99	25	124	56	48	104
Benton	4	0	4	49	4	53	7	54	61
Big Stone	4	0	4	7	9	16	2	7	9
Blue Earth	15	6	21	58	15	73	29	43	72
Brown	14	3	17	54	15	69	22	36	58
Carlton	25	2	27	134	13	147	44	26	70
Carver	64	3	67	157	25	182	25	55	80
Cass	26	11	37	84	22	106	34	32	66
Chippewa	4	0	4	10	8	18	3	22	25
Chisago	15	0	15	68	18	86	17	28	45
Clay	23	5	28	151	30	181	63	124	187
Clearwater	16	0	16	30	3	33	14	14	28
Cook	2	2	4	7	3	10	9	5	14
Crow Wing	26	3	29	100	16	116	17	31	48
Dakota	264	3	267	690	58	748	126	152	278
Douglas	18	5	23	83	22	105	37	37	74
Fillmore	12	0	12	33	1	34	14	4	18
Freeborn	14	0	14	41	13	54	17	39	56
Goodhue	8	4	12	44	14	58	31	27	58
Grant	12	5	17	32	10	42	12	15	27
Hennepin	812	17	829	2,388	556	2,944	1,034	1,412	2,446
Houston	5	0	5	24	4	28	5	7	12

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Agency	Low Risk			Moderate Risk			High Risk		
	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total
Hubbard	21	4	25	48	29	77	20	32	52
Isanti	13	3	16	68	25	93	10	44	54
Itasca	15	4	19	98	33	131	34	38	72
Kanabec	15	9	24	38	17	55	12	20	32
Kandiyohi	21	10	31	56	19	75	24	64	88
Kittson	2	0	2	8	2	10	3	1	4
Koochiching	11	2	13	38	5	43	11	7	18
Lac Qui Parle	1	1	2	13	5	18	0	4	4
Lake	0	3	3	10	14	24	4	15	19
Lake Of The Woods	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	2	4
Le Sueur	18	2	20	43	8	51	19	23	42
McLeod	21	1	22	72	22	94	29	43	72
Mahnomen	0	0	0	8	2	10	1	5	6
Marshall	8	3	11	9	6	15	5	10	15
Meeker	10	2	12	28	5	33	23	16	39
Mille Lacs	34	17	51	74	63	137	29	55	84
Morrison	17	6	23	72	22	94	12	31	43
Mower	32	8	40	136	22	158	26	36	62
Nicollet	14	7	21	43	21	64	23	26	49
Nobles	19	0	19	34	8	42	13	4	17
Norman	1	2	3	9	10	19	2	15	17
Olmsted	44	34	78	308	97	405	54	109	163
Otter Tail	29	21	50	130	53	183	57	73	130
Pennington	6	0	6	22	0	22	6	3	9
Pine	25	5	30	121	22	143	49	32	81
Polk	26	1	27	110	3	113	26	36	62

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Agency	Low Risk			Moderate Risk			High Risk		
	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total
Pope	11	13	24	27	23	50	8	34	42
Ramsey	348	24	372	888	184	1,072	188	282	470
Red Lake	3	5	8	9	5	14	1	2	3
Renville	8	13	21	39	13	52	17	31	48
Rice	59	7	66	115	26	141	34	65	99
Roseau	12	18	30	20	27	47	10	12	22
St. Louis	195	6	201	688	67	755	189	336	525
Scott	133	4	137	249	63	312	31	58	89
Sherburne	49	10	59	145	32	177	59	73	132
Sibley	8	4	12	33	15	48	4	14	18
Stearns	48	3	51	213	38	251	80	85	165
Stevens	7	3	10	22	18	40	6	8	14
Swift	3	1	4	9	8	17	9	43	52
Todd	7	3	10	20	18	38	10	29	39
Traverse	4	0	4	21	5	26	9	4	13
Wabasha	9	6	15	49	7	56	8	14	22
Wadena	15	5	20	47	12	59	19	16	35
Washington	162	4	166	374	33	407	73	75	148
Watonwan	4	5	9	25	12	37	10	5	15
Wilkin	11	2	13	25	7	32	8	11	19
Winona	35	0	35	158	11	169	78	38	116
Wright	67	18	85	198	34	232	61	62	123
Yellow Medicine	4	12	16	19	34	53	3	30	33
Southwest HHS	58	25	83	207	70	277	46	99	145
Des Moines Valley HHS	22	9	31	44	18	62	14	22	36
Faribault-Martin	18	13	31	93	25	118	48	59	107

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Agency	Low Risk			Moderate Risk			High Risk		
	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total	No CP services needed	CP services needed	Total
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	13	1	14	75	11	86	56	22	78
White Earth Band of Ojibwe	11	0	11	41	13	54	32	35	67
MN Prairie	29	7	36	129	27	156	36	109	145
Total	3,348	449	3,797	10,465	2,354	12,819	3,485	4,843	8,328

Note: Across all agencies, there were 524 reports excluded from this table because they had no associated SDM Risk Assessment completed.

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