

A Birth Cohort Study of Involvement with Child Protective Services before Age 5

Madera County, California

INTRODUCTION

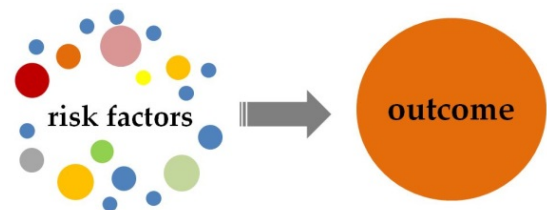
Much of what we know—or think we know—about risk factors for child abuse and neglect is based on cross-sectional and retrospective studies of children reported for maltreatment. Although these studies are useful for identifying and describing children reported for maltreatment, substantiated as victims, or placed in foster care, they do not offer information needed to understand how these children may (or may not) differ from other children in our communities. Without data concerning this broader population of children, we are unable to determine whether children with a particular combination of risk factors might have been identified or prioritized for early intervention services to prevent the conditions that led to involvement with child protective services.

Fortunately, the linkage and thoughtful configuration of administrative records can provide the necessary data for prevention focused studies. By linking CPS records to birth records from California, it is possible to answer prospective, population-based questions and generate information concerning the likelihood that children will be reported, substantiated, or placed in foster care because of maltreatment. In addition to providing information about the full population of children born in a given county and at risk of CPS involvement, birth records also include information not typically captured in administrative child protection systems, including infant weight at birth, maternal education, and whether paternity was established. Combining birth and CPS records allows us to better understand children involved with our local child protection systems and highlights opportunities

for being more strategic in our allocation and delivery of early intervention services.

Retrospective vs. Prospective Designs

The difference between a retrospective and prospective study design is a critical yet often misunderstood distinction. In a study with a retrospective design, individuals are sampled or studied because the outcome of interest has already occurred (e.g., a child has already been maltreated). They are selected based on the dependent variable. In contrast, a prospective study design identifies individuals who are at risk of the outcome and then follows them over time to see who does (and does not) experience the outcome. Prospective study designs can be employed using already collected, longitudinal administrative data.



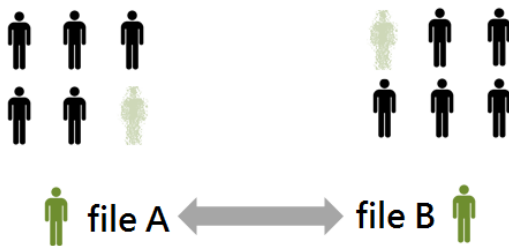
METHODOLOGY

This report series details findings from a project in which the birth records of all children born in California in 2006 and 2007 were matched to statewide child protection records through each child’s fifth birthday. These linked records were then analyzed by county, allowing us to describe the characteristics of children at birth and generate longitudinal, cumulative estimates of how many children were involved with CPS during the first 5 years of life. Additionally, these data provide an opportunity to examine child- and family-level characteristics at a population level, helping us to identify attributes that are most

strongly correlated with later CPS-involvement. In this report, we document findings for Madera County, California.

Record Linkages 101

Quite simply, record linkage involves matching and integrating information about individuals (or other entities) from different data systems. An inherent limitation of administrative data is the scope of information contained in any one system. By linking records, it is possible to better understand the characteristics and trajectories of children over time and across service systems.



FINDINGS

Characteristics of Children Born (Table 1)

Table 1 presents descriptive information collected at birth for infants born during calendar years 2006 and 2007 in Madera County. The total number (N) of births and the percentage (%) of the county's full birth cohort are reported for different characteristics at birth. Given the strong relationship between socioeconomic status and CPS involvement, we also present this same descriptive information based on whether the cost of birth was covered by private or public health insurance.

- Between 2006 and 2007, 4,014 children were born.
- Although prenatal care began during the first trimester for a majority of children, 1,048 children (26.2%) were born to mothers who received prenatal care that started late or not at all.
- A plurality of children (82.5%) were born to Latina mothers (30.5% - US born / 52.0% - foreign born).
- A total of 16.1% of children were born to teen mothers.

- 3,514 births were paid for by public health insurance, 87.5% of all children born.
- Paternity was missing for 18.6% of children overall, but 20.5% among births covered by public health insurance compared with 5.0% of births covered by nonpublic insurance.

Selected Variables

✓ **Birth Weight**

A measure of infant weight at the time of birth. Low birth weight is defined as <2500 grams.

✓ **Prenatal Care**

A measure of the trimester that prenatal care began. Late prenatal care is defined as care that began after the first trimester or not at all.

✓ **Paternity Establishment**

A measure of whether paternity was established at birth through the legal naming of a father on the birth record.

✓ **Number of Births**

A measure of the number of live births to this mother. If this was a first birth, it was coded as one.

✓ **Prior Pregnancy Terminations**

A measure of whether or not the mother had terminated any earlier pregnancies.

✓ **Birth Payment Method**

A measure of how the birth was paid for. Non-public includes private health insurance companies and self-pay. Public refers to Medi-Cal and other forms of public health insurance coverage. In California, mothers who give birth without health insurance coverage are retroactively enrolled in a public program.

Cumulative Number of Children Reported for Alleged Abuse or Neglect before Age 5 (Table 2)

Table 2 presents the cumulative number (N) and percentage (%) of children born in 2006 and 2007 who were reported to CPS for alleged abuse or neglect before age 5. These data are stratified by the sociodemographic and health characteristics listed in Table 1. Additionally, we present unadjusted and adjusted risk ratios (RRs) to compare the likelihood that children with different characteristics were reported to CPS before age 5. These estimates of relative risk are accompanied by 95% confidence intervals (95% CI); statistical significance is reported and described in the table endnotes.

- 884 children were reported to CPS for alleged child abuse or neglect before the age of 5, 22.0% of children.
- Notable differences emerged in the likelihood of being reported to CPS. Overall, 30.9% of children who were low birth weight (< 2500g) were reported compared to 21.5% of children who were not. In relative terms, that meant that a low-birth-weight child had a 76.0% greater likelihood of being reported for abuse or neglect (RR: 1.76***; 95% CI: 1.34, 2.30). After adjusting for other factors, the heightened risk associated with low birth weight diminished in magnitude, but was still statistically significant (RR: 1.43*; 95% CI: 1.05, 1.96).
- An inverse relationship was observed between a child's risk of being reported for alleged maltreatment and maternal age. Among children born to teen mothers, 20.7% were reported. In contrast, 21.3% of children born to a mother age 30 and older were reported.

Unadjusted and Adjusted Risk Ratios

In this report, risk is conceptualized as the statistical likelihood that a child will experience various levels of involvement with child protective services (i.e., reported, substantiated, entered foster care).

A risk ratio (RR) is a measure used to compare risk across children with different characteristics. An unadjusted RR provides a simple comparison of the likelihood that a child in group A was reported, substantiated, or entered foster care versus a child in group B.

An adjusted RR attempts to isolate the measureable relationship of a particular factor to the outcome. Adjusted RRs estimate relative differences in the likelihood that a child in group A was reported, substantiated, or entered foster care compared to a child in group B, while holding constant the influence of other factors.

An RR of 1.0 (or a 95% confidence interval that includes 1.0) indicates that there is no discernible difference in risk between group A and B. An RR larger than 1.0 indicates that group A has a greater risk than group B. Meanwhile an RR of less than 1.0 indicates that group A has a lower risk than group B.

Cumulative Number of Children with Substantiated Reports of Abuse or Neglect before Age 5 (Table 3)

Table 3 presents the cumulative number (N) and percentage (%) of children born in 2006 and 2007 who were substantiated as victims of abuse or neglect before age 5. These data are separated by sociodemographic and health characteristics. Unadjusted and adjusted RRs (and 95% CIs) are used to compare the likelihood of substantiation across children with different characteristics. Statistical significance is reported and described in the table endnotes.

- 360 children were substantiated as victims of abuse or neglect before age 5, 9.0% of all children born.
- Notable differences emerged in the likelihood of being substantiated as victims. Among children whose births were covered by public insurance, 9.8% were substantiated as victims of maltreatment before age 5, compared to 3.2% among children with non-public insurance. Before adjusting for other factors, public insurance was associated with a 3 times greater risk of substantiation (RR: 3.06***; 95% CI: 1.87, 5.01). In the adjusted model, the risk ratio was attenuated (or weaker), but the relative difference was still large (RR: 2.45***; 95% CI: 1.52, 3.94).
- Risk of substantiated maltreatment varied with the commencement of prenatal care. Although representing only a small percentage of births overall, nearly 2 in 5 children with no recorded prenatal care were subsequently substantiated for abuse or neglect, 5 times the rate of children whose prenatal care began during the first trimester before adjusting for other factors (RR: 5.20***; 95% CI: 3.80, 7.12) and 2.5 times greater after adjustments were made (RR: 2.54***; 95% CI: 1.81, 3.58).

Cumulative Number of Children Placed in Foster Care before Age 5 (Table 4)

Table 4 presents the cumulative number (N) and percentage (%) of children born in 2006 and 2007 who entered an out-of-home foster care placement before age 5. These data are divided by sociodemographic and health characteristics. Unadjusted and adjusted RRs (and 95% CIs) are used to compare the likelihood of foster care entry across children with different characteristics. Statistical significance is reported and described in the table endnotes.

- 206 children spent time in foster care before age 5. This represents 5.1% of all children born.
- Characteristic differences emerged in the likelihood of being placed in foster care. Maternal education was strongly correlated with the likelihood of foster care placement before age 5. The cumulative percentage of children placed in foster care across levels of maternal education ranged from less than 1.5% of children born to college graduates compared to 5.0% of children whose mothers had not finished high school.
- Among children for whom paternity was not established, 18.4% entered foster care at some point before age 5. The comparable share of children entering foster care was 2.1% among those with established paternity. Overall, missing paternity was associated with a 9 times greater risk of foster care placement (RR: 8.71***; 95% CI: 6.60, 11.51). After adjusting for other factors, the observed risk of foster care placement for children with missing paternity remained 3 times that of children with established paternity (RR: 3.05***; 95% CI: 2.21, 4.23).

County Comparison Findings (Table 5)

Table 5 serves as a summary table for California and all 58 counties, presenting the overall number of births (N) as well as the cumulative percentage (%) of children reported to CPS, substantiated as victims of maltreatment, and entering foster care before age 5.

- Overall, 1,085,745 children were born in California in 2006 and 2007.
- Infants born in Madera County represented less than 0.4% of births statewide.
- In California, 14.8% of children were reported to CPS, 5.1% were substantiated as victims of abuse or neglect, and 2.2% spent time in foster care before age 5.
- The cumulative percentage of children reported for alleged abuse or neglect ranged from less than 8.0% to more than 30.0% across California counties.
- The cumulative percentage of children substantiated as victims of abuse or neglect varied by county, from less than 2.0% to more than 16.0% of all children born.
- Across counties, the percentage of children who spent time in foster care before reaching their fifth birthday ranged from less than 0.5% to more than 7.0%.

Madera County Quick Facts

Percentage of Children Reported to CPS before Age 5



Percentage of Children Substantiated before Age 5



Percentage of Children Entering Foster Care before Age 5



IMPLICATIONS

Linked data for Madera County underscore that annual counts of children reported for maltreatment, substantiated as victims, and placed in foster care dramatically understate the number of children involved with the child protection system over time. In Madera, official cross-sectional data from 2013 indicate that 6.2% of children under age 5 were reported for maltreatment. However, when we longitudinally follow children from birth through age 5—data from the present report indicate that 22.0% of children were reported—significantly more children than previously appreciated.

Research increasingly points to children under age 5 as a population acutely vulnerable to the consequences of maltreatment. A better understanding of the sociodemographic and health characteristics of children most likely to experience abuse or neglect between birth and age 5 is critical to improving and garnering support for prevention efforts. Population-level knowledge concerning the distribution of risk can be leveraged to enable a strategic and equitable

matching of public resources to community need. Linked records can be used to develop automated triaging tools to ensure our most vulnerable children and families are prioritized for scarce service intervention slots.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank First 5 LA for their generous funding of this report and ongoing support for the linkage of data. We would also like to acknowledge colleagues at the California Department of Social Services, the California Child Welfare Indicators Project, and the Children's Data Network for assistance in the preparation of data underlying these analyses and in the development of this report.

QUESTIONS?

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Children's Data Network

www.datanetwork.org

This research brief was published by The Children's Data Network, a university, agency, and community collaborative focused on the integration and application of data to inform programs and policies for children and their families. The Children's Data Network is funded by First 5 LA and the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, housed at USC's School of Social Work, and includes a partnership with the California Child Welfare Indicators Project at UC Berkeley. The content of this brief is the sole responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the opinions of the funders or other partners.

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Table 1. Characteristics of Children born in Madera County by Birth Payment Method

	Full Birth Cohort		Birth Payment Method			
	2006 & 2007		Public		Non-Public	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Female	1,999	49.8	1,763	50.2	236	47.2
Male	2,015	50.2	1,751	49.8	264	52.8
Birth Weight						
Normal	3,807	94.8	3,337	95.0	470	94.0
Low	207	5.2	177	5.0	30	6.0
Birth Abnormality						
None	3,922	97.7	3,435	97.8	487	97.4
One or More	92	2.3	79	2.3	13	2.6
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	2,966	73.9	2,554	72.7	412	82.4
2nd Trimester	733	18.3	665	18.9	68	13.6
3rd Trimester	244	6.1	234	6.7	10	2.0
None/Missing	71	1.8	61	1.7	10	2.0
Paternity Establishment						
Established	3,269	81.4	2,793	79.5	476	95.2
Missing	745	18.6	721	20.5	24	4.8
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	466	11.6	362	10.3	104	20.8
Black	164	4.1	159	4.5	5	1.0
Latina, US-born	1,224	30.5	992	28.2	232	46.4
Latina, Foreign-born	2,087	52.0	1,951	55.5	136	27.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	58	1.4	37	1.1	21	4.2
Native American	15	0.4	13	0.4	2	0.4
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	646	16.1	598	17.0	48	9.6
20-24 yrs	1,221	30.4	1,097	31.2	124	24.8
25-29 yrs	1,084	27.0	925	26.3	159	31.8
30+ yrs	1,063	26.5	894	25.4	169	33.8
Maternal Education						
< HS	2,563	63.9	2,427	69.1	136	27.2
HS or GED	919	22.9	761	21.7	158	31.6
Some College	464	11.6	308	8.8	156	31.2
College+	68	1.7	18	0.5	50	10.0
Number of Births						
One	1,155	28.8	999	28.4	156	31.2
Two	1,059	26.4	923	26.3	136	27.2
Three+	1,800	44.8	1,592	45.3	208	41.6
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	3,344	83.3	2,935	83.5	409	81.8
One+	670	16.7	579	16.5	91	18.2
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	500	12.5	--	--	--	--
Public	3,514	87.5	--	--	--	--

Table Notes:

1. Cell sizes < 10 masked as indicated by [--]
2. Table based on the full population of children born in a given county in 2006 and 2007

Table 2. Characteristics & Comparisons of Children born in Madera County and Reported to CPS

	Reported to CPS		Risk Comparisons			
	Before Age 5		Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
Gender						
Female	432	21.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	452	22.4	1.04	(0.92, 1.17)	1.04	(0.94, 1.16)
Birth Weight						
Normal	820	21.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	64	30.9	1.44***	(1.16, 1.78)	1.13	(0.89, 1.43)
Birth Abnormality						
None	849	21.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	35	38.0	1.76***	(1.34, 2.30)	1.43*	(1.05, 1.96)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	587	19.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	197	26.9	1.36***	(1.18, 1.56)	1.09	(0.95, 1.24)
3rd Trimester	59	24.2	1.22	(0.97, 1.54)	1.21	(0.97, 1.50)
None/Missing	41	57.8	2.92***	(2.36, 3.61)	1.82***	(1.47, 2.26)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	538	16.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	346	46.4	2.82***	(2.53, 3.15)	1.61***	(1.43, 1.81)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	199	42.7	--	--	--	--
Black	86	52.4	--	--	--	--
Latina, US-born	369	30.2	--	--	--	--
Latina, Foreign-born	209	10.0	--	--	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	20.7	--	--	--	--
Native American	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	134	20.7	0.98	(0.81, 1.18)	1.41**	(1.11, 1.78)
20-24 yrs	264	21.6	1.02	(0.87, 1.19)	1.22*	(1.04, 1.44)
25-29 yrs	260	24.0	1.13	(0.96, 1.32)	1.13	(0.98, 1.31)
30+ yrs	226	21.3	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	541	21.1	1.44	(0.81, 2.56)	1.34	(0.78, 2.29)
HS or GED	248	27.0	1.84*	(1.03, 3.28)	1.16	(0.67, 1.99)
Some College	85	18.3	1.25	(0.68, 2.28)	0.94	(0.54, 1.64)
College+	10	14.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Number of Births						
One	185	16.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	194	18.3	1.14	(0.95, 1.37)	1.28**	(1.07, 1.54)
Three+	505	28.1	1.75***	(1.51, 2.04)	1.84***	(1.54, 2.21)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	697	20.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	187	27.9	1.34***	(1.17, 1.54)	1.16*	(1.02, 1.32)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	65	13.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	819	23.3	1.79***	(1.42, 2.27)	1.70***	(1.34, 2.16)

Table Notes:

1. RR = Risk Ratio; 95% CI = 95% Confidence Interval; ref = Reference group for Risk Ratio calculations; [---] indicates no corresponding statistic given reference group status.
2. Cell sizes < 10 masked as indicated by [--]; statistical significance denoted as: *P* < .05*; *P* < .01**; *P* < .001***.

Table 3. Characteristics and Comparisons of Children born in Madera County and Substantiated

	Substantiated		Risk Comparisons			
	Before Age 5		Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
Gender						
Female	171	8.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	189	9.4	1.10	(0.90,1.34)	1.08	(0.90,1.30)
Birth Weight						
Normal	323	8.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	37	17.9	2.11***	(1.55,2.87)	1.55*	(1.10,2.18)
Birth Abnormality						
None	341	8.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	19	20.7	2.38***	(1.57,3.59)	1.50	(0.90,2.49)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	225	7.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	82	11.2	1.47**	(1.16,1.87)	1.04	(0.83,1.29)
3rd Trimester	25	10.3	1.35	(0.91,2.00)	1.29	(0.87,1.89)
None/Missing	28	39.4	5.20***	(3.80,7.12)	2.54***	(1.81,3.58)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	167	5.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	193	25.9	5.07***	(4.19,6.14)	2.29***	(1.83,2.87)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	102	21.9	--	--	--	--
Black	47	28.7	--	--	--	--
Latina, US-born	150	12.3	--	--	--	--
Latina, Foreign-born	50	2.4	--	--	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Native American	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	39	6.0	0.65*	(0.46,0.94)	1.21	(0.77,1.89)
20-24 yrs	106	8.7	0.94	(0.72,1.22)	1.23	(0.93,1.62)
25-29 yrs	117	10.8	1.17	(0.91,1.51)	1.14	(0.90,1.46)
30+ yrs	98	9.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	228	8.9	2.02	(0.66,6.14)	1.84	(0.70,4.85)
HS or GED	101	11.0	2.49	(0.81,7.65)	1.40	(0.53,3.70)
Some College	28	6.0	1.37	(0.43,4.38)	0.97	(0.35,2.65)
College+	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Births						
One	49	4.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	80	7.6	1.78**	(1.26,2.52)	1.95***	(1.37,2.78)
Three+	231	12.8	3.02***	(2.24,4.08)	2.76***	(1.93,3.93)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	288	8.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	72	10.8	1.25	(0.98,1.59)	0.99	(0.78,1.25)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	16	3.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	344	9.8	3.06***	(1.87,5.01)	2.45***	(1.52,3.94)

Table Notes:

1. RR = Risk Ratio; 95% CI = 95% Confidence Interval; ref = Reference group for Risk Ratio calculations; [---] indicates no corresponding statistic given reference group status.
2. Cell sizes < 10 masked as indicated by [--]; statistical significance denoted as: *P* < .05*; *P* < .01**; *P* < .001***.

Table 4. Characteristics and Comparisons of Children born in Madera County and Placed in Foster Care

	Placed in Care		Risk Comparisons			
	Before Age 5		Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
Gender						
Female	99	5.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	107	5.3	1.07	(0.82,1.40)	1.08	(0.84,1.40)
Birth Weight						
Normal	184	4.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	22	10.6	2.20***	(1.45,3.35)	1.60*	(1.01,2.53)
Birth Abnormality						
None	196	5.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	10	10.9	2.18*	(1.19,3.97)	1.22	(0.60,2.47)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	121	4.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	46	6.3	1.54*	(1.11,2.14)	0.98	(0.72,1.33)
3rd Trimester	15	6.2	1.51	(0.90,2.54)	1.42	(0.83,2.41)
None/Missing	24	33.8	8.29***	(5.73,11.99)	3.99***	(2.62,6.06)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	69	2.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	137	18.4	8.71***	(6.60,11.51)	3.05***	(2.21,4.23)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	65	14.0	--	--	--	--
Black	38	23.2	--	--	--	--
Latina, US-born	84	6.9	--	--	--	--
Latina, Foreign-born	12	0.6	--	--	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Native American	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	15	2.3	0.35***	(0.20,0.60)	0.69	(0.37,1.31)
20-24 yrs	54	4.4	0.66*	(0.47,0.93)	0.91	(0.62,1.35)
25-29 yrs	66	6.1	0.91	(0.66,1.26)	0.88	(0.64,1.21)
30+ yrs	71	6.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	127	5.0	--	--	--	--
HS or GED	63	6.9	--	--	--	--
Some College	15	3.2	--	--	--	--
College+	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Births						
One	21	1.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	41	3.9	2.13**	(1.27,3.58)	2.02**	(1.23,3.30)
Three+	144	8.0	4.40***	(2.80,6.91)	2.81***	(1.72,4.60)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	159	4.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	47	7.0	1.48*	(1.08,2.02)	1.09	(0.80,1.49)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Public	201	5.7	--	--	--	--

Table Notes:

1. RR = Risk Ratio; 95% CI = 95% Confidence Interval; ref = Reference group for Risk Ratio calculations; [---] indicates no corresponding statistic given reference group status.
2. Cell sizes < 10 masked as indicated by [--]; statistical significance denoted as: *P* < .05*; *P* < .01**; *P* < .001***.

Table 5. Summary of County Data for California: Children Born in 2006/2007 and Reported to Child Protective Services, Substantiated as Victims, or Entering Foster Care before Age 5

County of Birth	Births 2006 & 2007	% Reported	% Substantiated	% Entering Foster Care
California	1,085,745	14.8%	5.1%	2.2%
Alameda	42,000	10.7%	2.9%	1.6%
Alpine	--	--	--	--
Amador	619	24.4%	7.8%	3.2%
Butte	5,940	25.1%	10.3%	5.7%
Calaveras	107	41.1%	16.8%	--
Colusa	456	14.5%	5.7%	3.5%
Contra Costa	23,219	10.3%	3.4%	1.4%
Del Norte	709	28.3%	15.2%	6.8%
El Dorado	2,403	19.7%	9.7%	4.7%
Fresno	35,056	19.2%	5.0%	2.7%
Glenn	--	--	--	--
Humboldt	3,202	22.3%	7.1%	3.4%
Imperial	6,205	13.2%	5.4%	2.8%
Inyo	451	16.4%	3.5%	--
Kern	28,099	22.3%	10.7%	4.3%
Kings	5,182	16.6%	5.0%	3.2%
Lake	1,084	27.1%	8.5%	5.4%
Lassen	453	21.9%	7.9%	3.8%
Los Angeles	310,700	14.6%	5.2%	2.4%
Madera	4,014	22.0%	9.0%	5.1%
Marin	3,451	9.8%	3.2%	0.8%
Mariposa	--	--	--	--
Mendocino	1,980	23.3%	11.1%	4.1%
Merced	6,804	21.6%	7.6%	3.9%
Modoc	--	--	--	--
Mono	279	7.9%	--	--
Monterey	14,196	8.9%	2.4%	1.0%
Napa	2,593	11.2%	3.5%	1.7%
Nevada	1,990	14.2%	4.3%	2.0%
Orange	93,963	11.5%	4.9%	1.4%
Placer	6,771	13.8%	5.2%	1.7%
Plumas	210	23.3%	10.5%	--
Riverside	57,031	18.3%	7.1%	3.5%
Sacramento	47,277	17.1%	6.5%	3.2%
San Benito	1,191	17.0%	6.3%	2.9%
San Bernardino	57,807	17.4%	5.3%	2.6%
San Diego	85,349	15.9%	5.0%	1.8%
San Francisco	25,776	8.2%	2.6%	1.3%
San Joaquin	21,183	17.4%	6.1%	2.2%
San Luis Obispo	5,445	17.3%	5.1%	2.1%
San Mateo	10,599	6.0%	1.3%	0.5%
Santa Barbara	11,903	12.6%	4.3%	2.0%

County of Birth	Births 2006 & 2007	% Reported	% Substantiated	% Entering Foster Care
Santa Clara	56,832	9.8%	2.4%	1.2%
Santa Cruz	7,379	14.3%	4.7%	1.9%
Shasta	4,556	27.6%	12.9%	6.6%
Sierra	--	--	--	--
Siskiyou	805	30.7%	13.5%	5.7%
Solano	10,978	15.2%	4.0%	1.5%
Sonoma	11,397	10.3%	3.9%	1.2%
Stanislaus	19,632	16.9%	6.3%	1.4%
Sutter	4,481	18.4%	6.8%	2.6%
Tehama	1,412	30.7%	11.8%	7.1%
Trinity	--	--	--	--
Tulare	14,900	18.8%	5.0%	2.6%
Tuolumne	1,169	23.9%	9.5%	4.4%
Ventura	21,713	13.0%	2.8%	1.4%
Yolo	4,097	12.8%	4.6%	2.1%
Yuba	--	--	--	--

Table Notes:

1. Cell sizes < 10 masked as indicated by [--].