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

San Joaquin County, California

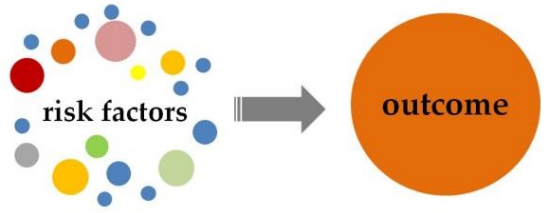
INTRODUCTION

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.



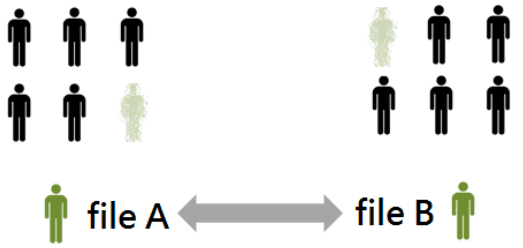
METHODOLOGY

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 San Joaquin 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 San Joaquin 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, 21,183 children were born.
- Although prenatal care began during the first trimester for a majority of children, 6,781 children (32.0%) were born to mothers who received prenatal care that started late or not at all.
- A plurality of children (54.9%) were born to Latina mothers (23.6%-US born / 31.3% foreign born).
- A total of 13.0% of children were born to teen mothers.
- 11,979 births were paid for by public health insurance, 56.6% of all children born.
- Paternity was missing for 10.6% of children overall, but 14.6% among births covered by public health insurance compared with 5.5% 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.

- 3,689 children were reported to CPS for alleged child abuse or neglect before the age of 5, 17.4% of children.
- Notable differences emerged in the likelihood of being reported to CPS. Overall, 24.5% of children who were low birth weight (< 2500g) were reported compared to 16.9% of children who were not. In relative terms, that meant that a low-birth-weight child had a 45.0% greater likelihood of being reported for abuse or neglect (RR: 1.45***; 95% CI: 1.32, 160). After adjusting for other factors, the heightened risk associated with low birth weight diminished in magnitude, but was no longer statistically significant (RR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.99, 1.21).
- 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, 27.6% were reported. In contrast, only 11.5% of children born to a mother age 30 or older were reported. Before adjusting for other factors, children of teen mothers were more than 2 times as likely to be reported to CPS as were those born to mothers 30 and older (RR: 2.39***; 95% CI: 2.18, 2.62).

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.

- 1,295 children were substantiated as victims of abuse or neglect before age 5, 6.1% of all children born.
- Notable differences emerged in the likelihood of being substantiated as victims. Among children whose births were covered by public insurance, 8.4% 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 more than 2.5 times greater risk of substantiation (RR: 2.64***; 95% CI: 2.32, 3.00). In the adjusted model, the risk ratio was attenuated (or weaker), but the relative difference was still large (RR: 1.95***; 95% CI: 1.70, 2.23).
- Risk of substantiated maltreatment varied with the commencement of prenatal care. Although representing only a small percentage of births overall, more than 1 in 3 children with no recorded prenatal care were subsequently substantiated for abuse or neglect, more than 9 times the rate of children whose prenatal care began during the first trimester before adjusting for other factors (RR: 9.30***; 95% CI: 8.07, 10.72) and 4 times greater after adjustments were made (RR: 4.12***; 95% CI: 3.51, 4.82).

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

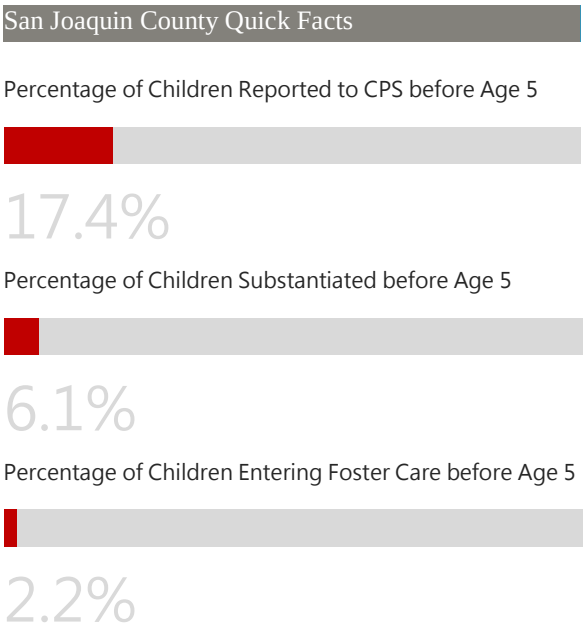
Table 4 presents the cumulative number (N) and percentage (%) of children born in 2006 and 2007 who entered an out-of-home foster care placement before age 5. These data are divided by sociodemographic and health characteristics. Unadjusted and adjusted RRs (and 95% CIs) are used to compare the likelihood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

- 463 children spent time in foster care before age 5. This represents 2.2% 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 1.1% of children born to those with some college compared to 3.4% of children whose mothers had not finished high school.
- Among children for whom paternity was not established, 9.5% entered foster care at some point before age 5. The comparable share of children entering foster care was 1.3% among those with established paternity. Overall, missing paternity was associated with 7 times greater risk of foster care placement (RR: 7.17***; 95% CI: 6.01, 8.57). After adjusting for other factors, the observed risk of foster care placement for children with missing paternity remained nearly 2.5 times that of children with established paternity (RR: 2.43***; 95% CI: 2.00, 2.97).

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 San Joaquin County represented 2.0% 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%.



IMPLICATIONS

Linked data for San Joaquin 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 San Joaquin, official cross-sectional data from 2013 indicate that 5.9% 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 17.1% 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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QUESTIONS?

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Children's Data Network

www.datanetwork.org

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

	Full Birth Cohort 2006 & 2007		Birth Payment Method Public		Non-Public	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Female	10,318	48.7	5,944	49.6	4,374	47.5
Male	10,865	51.3	6,035	50.4	4,830	52.5
Birth Weight						
Normal	19,789	93.4	11,226	93.7	8,563	93.0
Low	1,394	6.6	753	6.3	641	7.0
Birth Abnormality						
None	19,114	90.2	10,963	91.5	8,151	88.6
One or More	2,069	9.8	1,016	8.5	1,053	11.4
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	14,402	68.0	7,097	59.3	7,305	79.4
2nd Trimester	4,956	23.4	3,575	29.8	1,381	15.0
3rd Trimester	1,337	6.3	1,003	8.4	334	3.6
None/Missing	488	2.3	304	2.5	184	2.0
Paternity Establishment						
Established	18,934	89.4	10,234	85.4	8,700	94.5
Missing	2,249	10.6	1,745	14.6	504	5.5
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	5,189	24.5	1,877	15.7	3,312	36.0
Black	1,531	7.2	992	8.3	539	5.9
Latina, US-born	4,996	23.6	2,853	23.8	2,143	23.3
Latina, Foreign-born	6,636	31.3	5,023	41.9	1,613	17.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,736	12.9	1,182	9.9	1,554	16.9
Native American	95	0.5	52	0.4	43	0.5
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	2,755	13.0	2,105	17.6	650	7.1
20-24 yrs	5,914	27.9	4,140	34.6	1,774	19.3
25-29 yrs	5,921	28.0	3,107	25.9	2,814	30.6
30+ yrs	6,593	31.1	2,627	21.9	3,966	43.1
Maternal Education						
< HS	8,746	41.3	6,874	57.4	1,872	20.3
HS or GED	5,269	24.9	3,025	25.3	2,244	24.4
Some College	5,080	24.0	1,904	15.9	3,176	34.5
College+	2,088	9.9	176	1.5	1,912	20.8
Number of Births						
One	7,182	33.9	4,057	33.9	3,125	34.0
Two	6,330	29.9	3,365	28.1	2,965	32.2
Three+	7,671	36.2	4,557	38.0	3,114	33.8
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	16,844	79.5	9,674	80.8	7,170	77.9
One+	4,339	20.5	2,305	19.2	2,034	22.1
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	9,204	43.5	--	--	--	--
Public	11,979	56.6	--	--	--	--

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 San Joaquin Co. and Reported to CPS

	Reported to CPS Before Age 5		Risk Comparisons			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
Gender						
Female	1,795	17.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	1,894	17.4	1.00	(0.94, 1.06)	1.02	(0.97, 1.08)
Birth Weight						
Normal	3,347	16.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	342	24.5	1.45***	(1.32, 1.60)	1.10	(0.99, 1.21)
Birth Abnormality						
None	3,230	16.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	459	22.2	1.31***	(1.20, 1.43)	1.16***	(1.07, 1.27)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	1,986	13.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	1,063	21.5	1.56***	(1.45, 1.66)	1.25***	(1.17, 1.33)
3rd Trimester	386	28.9	2.09***	(1.91, 2.30)	1.44***	(1.32, 1.58)
None/Missing	254	52.1	3.77***	(3.43, 4.15)	2.16***	(1.95, 2.39)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	2,805	14.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	884	39.3	2.65***	(2.49, 2.82)	1.43***	(1.34, 1.53)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	1,079	20.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
Black	581	38.0	1.83***	(1.68, 1.98)	1.13**	(1.04, 1.22)
Latina, US-born	1,170	23.4	1.13**	(1.05, 1.21)	0.78***	(0.73, 0.84)
Latina, Foreign-born	572	8.6	0.41***	(0.38, 0.46)	0.28***	(0.25, 0.30)
Asian/Pacific Islander	256	9.4	0.45***	(0.40, 0.51)	0.44***	(0.39, 0.49)
Native American	31	32.6	1.57**	(1.17, 2.11)	1.04	(0.79, 1.37)
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	759	27.6	2.39***	(2.18, 2.62)	2.08***	(1.86, 2.32)
20-24 yrs	1,264	21.4	1.85***	(1.71, 2.01)	1.57***	(1.44, 1.70)
25-29 yrs	906	15.3	1.33***	(1.21, 1.45)	1.19***	(1.10, 1.29)
30+ yrs	760	11.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	1,858	21.2	6.72***	(5.28, 8.55)	3.68***	(2.86, 4.73)
HS or GED	1,023	19.4	6.14***	(4.81, 7.84)	3.19***	(2.49, 4.10)
Some College	742	14.6	4.62***	(3.61, 5.91)	2.80***	(2.19, 3.59)
College+	66	3.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Number of Births						
One	1,086	15.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	930	14.7	0.97	(0.90, 1.05)	1.30***	(1.20, 1.41)
Three+	1,673	21.8	1.44***	(1.35, 1.55)	1.94***	(1.78, 2.10)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	2,802	16.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	887	20.4	1.23***	(1.15, 1.32)	1.14***	(1.07, 1.22)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	928	10.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	2,761	23.1	2.29***	(2.13, 2.45)	1.79***	(1.66, 1.92)

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 San Joaquin County and Substantiated

	Substantiated Before Age 5		Risk Comparisons			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
Gender						
Female	632	6.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	663	6.1	1.00	(0.90,1.11)	1.00	(0.91,1.11)
Birth Weight						
Normal	1,131	5.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	164	11.8	2.06***	(1.76,2.40)	1.22*	(1.03,1.45)
Birth Abnormality						
None	1,080	5.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	215	10.4	1.84***	(1.60,2.11)	1.37***	(1.18,1.59)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	568	3.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	377	7.6	1.93***	(1.70,2.19)	1.48***	(1.30,1.68)
3rd Trimester	171	12.8	3.24***	(2.76,3.81)	1.98***	(1.69,2.33)
None/Missing	179	36.7	9.30***	(8.07,10.72)	4.12***	(3.51,4.82)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	877	4.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	418	18.6	4.01***	(3.60,4.47)	1.77***	(1.57,1.99)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	417	8.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
Black	211	13.8	1.71***	(1.47,2.00)	0.90	(0.77,1.05)
Latina, US-born	431	8.6	1.07	(0.94,1.22)	0.70***	(0.62,0.79)
Latina, Foreign-born	136	2.1	0.26***	(0.21,0.31)	0.15***	(0.12,0.19)
Asian/Pacific Islander	89	3.3	0.40***	(0.32,0.51)	0.38***	(0.30,0.47)
Native American	11	11.6	1.44	(0.82,2.53)	0.82	(0.50,1.34)
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	240	8.7	1.96***	(1.66,2.31)	1.65***	(1.34,2.03)
20-24 yrs	432	7.3	1.64***	(1.42,1.90)	1.32***	(1.14,1.53)
25-29 yrs	330	5.6	1.25**	(1.08,1.46)	1.09	(0.95,1.26)
30+ yrs	293	4.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	735	8.4	11.70***	(7.03,19.46)	6.10***	(3.59,10.38)
HS or GED	332	6.3	8.77***	(5.24,14.68)	4.32***	(2.55,7.31)
Some College	213	4.2	5.84***	(3.47,9.83)	3.37***	(2.00,5.70)
College+	15	0.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Number of Births						
One	306	4.3	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	306	4.8	1.13	(0.97,1.32)	1.53***	(1.30,1.79)
Three+	683	8.9	2.09***	(1.83,2.38)	2.44***	(2.07,2.86)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	962	5.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	333	7.7	1.34***	(1.19,1.52)	1.18**	(1.05,1.32)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	292	3.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	1,003	8.4	2.64***	(2.32,3.00)	1.95***	(1.70,2.23)

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 San Joaquin County and Placed in Foster Care

	Placed in Care Before Age 5		Risk Comparisons			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
Gender						
Female	205	2.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	258	2.4	1.20	(1.00,1.43)	1.19	(1.00,1.41)
Birth Weight						
Normal	390	2.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	73	5.2	2.66***	(2.08,3.39)	1.21	(0.91,1.62)
Birth Abnormality						
None	368	1.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	95	4.6	2.38***	(1.91,2.97)	1.43**	(1.11,1.84)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	136	0.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	125	2.5	2.67***	(2.10,3.40)	1.95***	(1.52,2.50)
3rd Trimester	80	6.0	6.34***	(4.84,8.30)	3.40***	(2.57,4.50)
None/Missing	122	25.0	26.47***	(21.09,33.23)	9.14***	(7.02,11.90)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	250	1.3	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	213	9.5	7.17***	(6.01,8.57)	2.43***	(2.00,2.97)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	159	3.1	--	--	--	--
Black	81	5.3	--	--	--	--
Latina, US-born	158	3.2	--	--	--	--
Latina, Foreign-born	26	0.4	--	--	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	1.2	--	--	--	--
Native American	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	75	2.7	1.66***	(1.24,2.22)	1.39	(0.98,1.97)
20-24 yrs	162	2.7	1.67***	(1.31,2.13)	1.28*	(1.00,1.63)
25-29 yrs	118	2.0	1.22	(0.94,1.58)	1.05	(0.82,1.34)
30+ yrs	108	1.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	294	3.4	--	--	--	--
HS or GED	110	2.1	--	--	--	--
Some College	56	1.1	--	--	--	--
College+	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Births						
One	89	1.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	96	1.5	1.22	(0.92,1.63)	1.61**	(1.21,2.15)
Three+	278	3.6	2.92***	(2.31,3.70)	2.83***	(2.12,3.77)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	336	2.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	127	2.9	1.47***	(1.20,1.79)	1.29*	(1.06,1.57)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	103	1.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	360	3.0	2.69***	(2.16,3.34)	1.77***	(1.42,2.21)

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%
Santa Clara	56,832	9.8%	2.4%	1.2%

County of Birth	Births 2006 & 2007	% Reported	% Substantiated	% Entering Foster Care
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 [--].