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

Shasta County, California

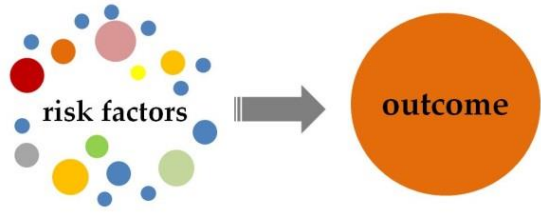
INTRODUCTION

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.



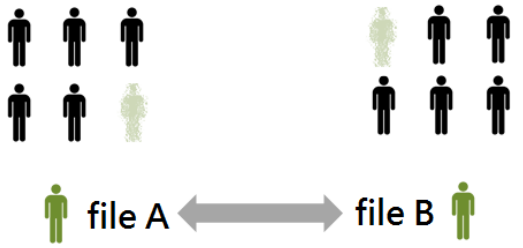
METHODOLOGY

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 Shasta 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 Shasta 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, 4,556 children were born.
- Although prenatal care began during the first trimester for a majority of children, 1,078 children (23.7%) were born to mothers who received prenatal care that started late or not at all.
- A plurality of children (80.6%) were born to mothers of White race/ethnicity.
- A total of 11.2% of children were born to teen mothers.
- 2,502 births were paid for by public health insurance, 54.9% of all children born.
- Paternity was missing for 10.9% of children overall, but 17.7% among births covered by public health insurance compared with 2.6% 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.

- 1,258 children were reported to CPS for alleged child abuse or neglect before the age of 5, 27.6% of children.
- Notable differences emerged in the likelihood of being reported to CPS. Overall, 33.8% of children who were low birth weight (< 2500g) were reported compared to 27.2% of children who were not. In relative terms, that meant that a low-birth-weight child had a 24.0% greater likelihood of being reported for abuse or neglect (RR: 1.24**; 95% CI: 1.05, 1.47). After adjusting for other factors, the heightened risk associated with low birth weight diminished in magnitude, and was no longer statistically significant (RR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.94, 1.20).
- 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, 47.7% were reported. In contrast, only 17.7% of children born to a mother age 30 or older were reported. Before adjusting for other factors, children of teen mothers were more than 2.5 times as likely to be reported to CPS as were those born to mothers 30 and older (RR: 2.69***; 95% CI: 2.31, 3.13).

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.

- 589 children were substantiated as victims of abuse or neglect before age 5, 12.9% of all children born.
- Notable differences emerged in the likelihood of being substantiated as victims. Among children whose births were covered by public insurance, 20.9% 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 6.5 times greater risk of substantiation (RR: 6.51***; 95% CI: 5.07, 8.35). In the adjusted model, the risk ratio was attenuated (or weaker), but the relative difference was still large (RR: 3.75***; 95% CI: 2.84, 4.94).
- Risk of substantiated maltreatment varied with the commencement of prenatal care. Although representing only a small percentage of births overall, nearly 1 in 5 children with no recorded prenatal care were subsequently substantiated for abuse or neglect, 2 times the rate of children whose prenatal care began during the first trimester before adjusting for other factors (RR: 1.87***; 95% CI: 1.36, 2.56).

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

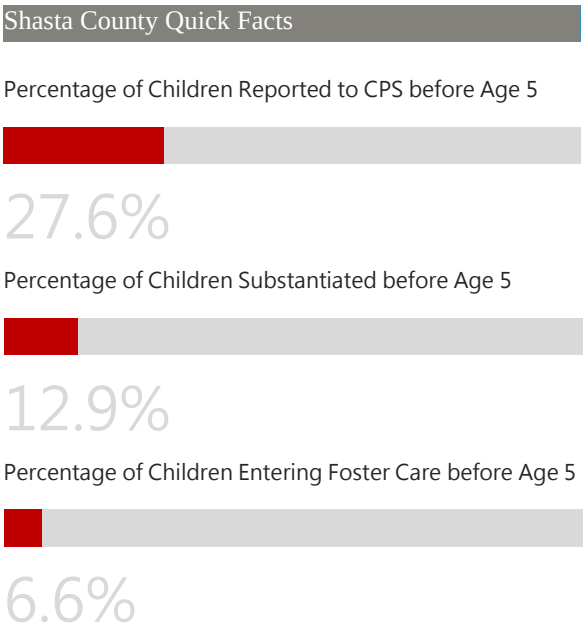
Table 4 presents the cumulative number (N) and percentage (%) of children born in 2006 and 2007 who entered an out-of-home foster care placement before age 5. These data are divided by sociodemographic and health characteristics. Unadjusted and adjusted RRs (and 95% CIs) are used to compare the likelihood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

- 302 children spent time in foster care before age 5. This represents 6.6% 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 0.5% of children born to college graduates compared to 16.8% of children whose mothers had not finished high school.
- Among children for whom paternity was not established, 19.6% entered foster care at some point before age 5. The comparable share of children entering foster care was 5.1% among those with established paternity. Overall, missing paternity was associated with a nearly 4 times greater risk of foster care placement (RR: 3.88***; 95% CI: 3.11, 4.85). After adjusting for other factors, the observed risk of foster care placement for children with missing paternity remained twice that of children with established paternity (RR: 1.95***; 95% CI: 1.55, 2.45).

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 Shasta County represented less than 0.5% 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 Shasta 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 Shasta, official cross-sectional data from 2013 indicate that 10.8% 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 27.6% 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.

AUTHORS

Emily Putnam-Hornstein, PhD

Michael Mitchell, PhD

Ivy Hammond, BA

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?

Emily Putnam-Hornstein (ehornste@usc.edu)

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.

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

	Full Birth Cohort 2006 & 2007		Birth Payment Method			
			Public		Non-Public	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Female	2,200	48.3	1,190	47.6	1,010	49.2
Male	2,356	51.7	1,312	52.4	1,044	50.8
Birth Weight						
Normal	4,251	93.3	2,317	92.6	1,934	94.2
Low	305	6.7	185	7.4	120	5.8
Birth Abnormality						
None	4,022	88.3	2,171	86.8	1,851	90.1
One or More	534	11.7	331	13.2	203	9.9
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	3,478	76.3	1,713	68.5	1,765	85.9
2nd Trimester	805	17.7	591	23.6	214	10.4
3rd Trimester	103	2.3	89	3.6	14	0.7
None/Missing	170	3.7	109	4.4	61	3.0
Paternity Establishment						
Established	4,061	89.1	2,060	82.3	2,001	97.4
Missing	495	10.9	442	17.7	53	2.6
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	3,672	80.6	1,890	75.5	1,782	86.8
Black	53	1.2	47	1.9	6	0.3
Latina, US-born	318	7.0	204	8.2	114	5.6
Latina, Foreign-born	177	3.9	145	5.8	32	1.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	171	3.8	94	3.8	77	3.8
Native American	165	3.6	122	4.9	43	2.1
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	512	11.2	423	16.9	89	4.3
20-24 yrs	1,464	32.1	1,039	41.5	425	20.7
25-29 yrs	1,362	29.9	630	25.2	732	35.6
30+ yrs	1,218	26.7	410	16.4	808	39.3
Maternal Education						
< HS	802	17.6	703	28.1	99	4.8
HS or GED	1,340	29.4	936	37.4	404	19.7
Some College	1,781	39.1	807	32.3	974	47.4
College+	633	13.9	56	2.2	577	28.1
Number of Births						
One	1,803	39.6	981	39.2	822	40.0
Two	1,476	32.4	748	29.9	728	35.4
Three+	1,277	28.0	773	30.9	504	24.5
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	3,598	79.0	1,945	77.7	1,653	80.5
One+	958	21.0	557	22.3	401	19.5
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	2,054	45.1	--	--	--	--
Public	2,502	54.9	--	--	--	--

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 and Comparisons of Children born in Shasta County and Reported to CPS

	Reported to CPS Before Age 5		Risk Comparisons Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
Gender						
Female	598	27.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	660	28.0	1.03	(0.94, 1.13)	1.01	(0.93, 1.10)
Birth Weight						
Normal	1,155	27.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	103	33.8	1.24**	(1.05, 1.47)	1.02	(0.87, 1.20)
Birth Abnormality						
None	1,077	26.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	181	33.9	1.27***	(1.11, 1.44)	1.06	(0.94, 1.20)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	837	24.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	293	36.4	1.51***	(1.36, 1.69)	1.07	(0.97, 1.18)
3rd Trimester	55	53.4	2.22***	(1.84, 2.68)	1.21*	(1.00, 1.45)
None/Missing	73	42.9	1.78***	(1.49, 2.14)	1.34***	(1.13, 1.60)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	982	24.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	276	55.8	2.31***	(2.10, 2.54)	1.40***	(1.27, 1.54)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	975	26.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Black	29	54.7	2.06***	(1.60, 2.65)	1.10	(0.85, 1.42)
Latina, US-born	111	34.9	1.31***	(1.12, 1.54)	1.01	(0.88, 1.17)
Latina, Foreign-born	24	13.6	0.51***	(0.35, 0.74)	0.34***	(0.23, 0.50)
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	17.0	0.64**	(0.46, 0.89)	0.62**	(0.45, 0.87)
Native American	90	54.6	2.05***	(1.77, 2.39)	1.40***	(1.22, 1.60)
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	244	47.7	2.69***	(2.31, 3.13)	1.63***	(1.37, 1.95)
20-24 yrs	497	34.0	1.91***	(1.66, 2.20)	1.28***	(1.11, 1.47)
25-29 yrs	301	22.1	1.25**	(1.07, 1.46)	1.03	(0.90, 1.19)
30+ yrs	216	17.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	392	48.9	9.98***	(7.03, 14.17)	2.98***	(2.07, 4.30)
HS or GED	460	34.3	7.01***	(4.93, 9.96)	2.53***	(1.76, 3.64)
Some College	375	21.1	4.30***	(3.01, 6.13)	2.13***	(1.49, 3.04)
College+	31	4.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
Number of Births						
One	449	24.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	357	24.2	0.97	(0.86, 1.10)	1.18**	(1.05, 1.32)
Three+	452	35.4	1.42***	(1.27, 1.59)	1.63***	(1.44, 1.85)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	964	26.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	294	30.7	1.15*	(1.03, 1.28)	1.07	(0.97, 1.18)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	174	8.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	1,084	43.3	5.11***	(4.41, 5.94)	3.29***	(2.78, 3.89)

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 Shasta County and Substantiated

	Substantiated Before Age 5		Risk Comparisons			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
Gender						
Female	276	12.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	313	13.3	1.06	(0.91,1.23)	1.05	(0.91,1.21)
Birth Weight						
Normal	545	12.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	44	14.4	1.13	(0.85,1.50)	0.98	(0.73,1.31)
Birth Abnormality						
None	513	12.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	76	14.2	1.12	(0.89,1.40)	0.91	(0.73,1.13)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	372	10.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	143	17.8	1.66***	(1.39,1.98)	1.12	(0.94,1.32)
3rd Trimester	40	38.8	3.63***	(2.80,4.71)	1.73***	(1.32,2.26)
None/Missing	34	20.0	1.87***	(1.36,2.56)	1.33	(0.99,1.80)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	441	10.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	148	29.9	2.75***	(2.34,3.23)	1.54***	(1.31,1.82)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	461	12.6	--	--	--	--
Black	17	32.1	--	--	--	--
Latina, US-born	49	15.4	--	--	--	--
Latina, Foreign-born	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Native American	49	29.7	--	--	--	--
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	112	21.9	2.51***	(1.97,3.21)	1.33	(0.98,1.80)
20-24 yrs	223	15.2	1.75***	(1.41,2.18)	1.09	(0.87,1.37)
25-29 yrs	148	10.9	1.25	(0.99,1.58)	1.00	(0.80,1.25)
30+ yrs	106	8.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	217	27.1	17.13***	(9.16,32.01)	5.11***	(2.65,9.88)
HS or GED	208	15.5	9.83***	(5.25,18.40)	3.48***	(1.81,6.67)
Some College	154	8.7	5.47***	(2.91,10.31)	2.62**	(1.37,4.99)
College+	10	1.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Number of Births						
One	194	10.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	162	11.0	1.02	(0.84,1.24)	1.23*	(1.00,1.50)
Three+	233	18.3	1.70***	(1.42,2.02)	1.78***	(1.44,2.21)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	447	12.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	142	14.8	1.19*	(1.00,1.42)	1.07	(0.91,1.26)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	66	3.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	523	20.9	6.51***	(5.07,8.35)	3.75***	(2.84,4.94)

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 Shasta 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	147	6.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	155	6.6	0.98	(0.79,1.22)	0.97	(0.79,1.19)
Birth Weight						
Normal	277	6.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	25	8.2	1.26	(0.85,1.86)	0.93	(0.62,1.40)
Birth Abnormality						
None	255	6.3	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	47	8.8	1.39*	(1.03,1.87)	1.05	(0.77,1.42)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	172	5.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	83	10.3	2.08***	(1.62,2.68)	1.29*	(1.02,1.64)
3rd Trimester	24	23.3	4.71***	(3.22,6.89)	1.79**	(1.22,2.64)
None/Missing	23	13.5	2.74***	(1.82,4.11)	1.70**	(1.15,2.51)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	205	5.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	97	19.6	3.88***	(3.11,4.85)	1.95***	(1.55,2.45)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	225	6.1	--	--	--	--
Black	12	22.6	--	--	--	--
Latina, US-born	29	9.1	--	--	--	--
Latina, Foreign-born	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Native American	31	18.8	--	--	--	--
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	56	10.9	2.05***	(1.46,2.89)	1.17	(0.75,1.83)
20-24 yrs	112	7.7	1.43*	(1.07,1.93)	0.92	(0.67,1.27)
25-29 yrs	69	5.1	0.95	(0.68,1.32)	0.76	(0.55,1.04)
30+ yrs	65	5.3	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	135	16.8	--	--	--	--
HS or GED	103	7.7	--	--	--	--
Some College	61	3.4	--	--	--	--
College+	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Births						
One	79	4.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	79	5.4	1.22	(0.90,1.66)	1.59**	(1.15,2.19)
Three+	144	11.3	2.57***	(1.97,3.35)	2.69***	(1.90,3.80)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	225	6.3	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	77	8.0	1.29*	(1.00,1.65)	1.05	(0.83,1.34)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	19	0.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	283	11.3	12.23***	(7.71,19.39)	5.66***	(3.39,9.44)

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 [--].