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

Butte County, California

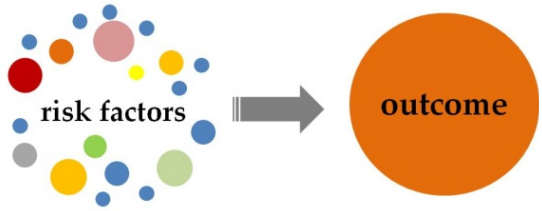
INTRODUCTION

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 Butte 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 Butte 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, 5,940 children were born.
- Although prenatal care began during the first trimester for a majority of children, 1,621 children (27.3%) were born to mothers who received prenatal care that started late or not at all.
- A plurality of children (68.9%) were born to mothers of White race/ethnicity.
- A total of 10.3% of children were born to teen mothers.
- 3,275 births were paid for by public health insurance, 55.1% of all children born.
- Paternity was missing for 9.9% of children overall, but 15.7% among births covered by public health insurance compared with 2.8% 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.

- 1,492 children were reported to CPS for alleged child abuse or neglect before the age of 5, 25.1% of children.
- Notable differences emerged in the likelihood of being reported to CPS. Overall, 34.9% of children who were low birth weight (< 2500g) were reported compared to 24.6% of children who were not. In relative terms, that meant that a low-birth-weight child had a 42.0% greater likelihood of being reported for abuse or neglect (RR: 1.42***; 95% CI: 1.20, 1.67). After adjusting for other factors, the heightened risk associated with low birth weight diminished in magnitude, but was still statistically significant (RR: 1.20*; 95% CI: 1.04, 1.38).
- 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, 48.0% were reported. In contrast, only 14.0% of children born to a mother age 30 or older were reported. Before adjusting for other factors, children of teen mothers were more than 3 times as likely to be reported to CPS as were those born to mothers 30 and older (RR: 3.42***; 95% CI: 2.97, 3.94).

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.

- 610 children were substantiated as victims of abuse or neglect before age 5, 10.3% of all children born.
- Notable differences emerged in the likelihood of being substantiated as victims. Among children whose births were covered by public insurance, 16.9% were substantiated as victims of maltreatment before age 5, compared to 2.2% among children with non-public insurance. Before adjusting for other factors, public insurance was associated with nearly an 8 times greater risk of substantiation (RR: 7.74***; 95% CI: 5.94, 10.10). In the adjusted model, the risk ratio was attenuated (or weaker), but the relative difference was still large (RR: 4.10***; 95% CI: 3.05, 5.51).
- Risk of substantiated maltreatment varied with the commencement of prenatal care. Although representing only a small percentage of births overall, nearly 1 in 3 children with no recorded prenatal care were subsequently substantiated for abuse or neglect, 4 times the rate of children whose prenatal care began during the first trimester before adjusting for other factors (RR: 4.13***; 95% CI: 2.97, 5.75) and 2.5 times greater after adjustments were made

(RR: 2.52***; 95% CI: 1.83, 3.46).

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

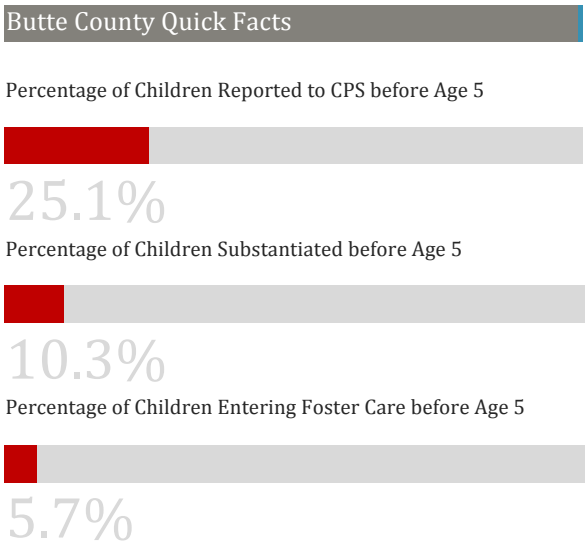
Table 4 presents the cumulative number (N) and percentage (%) of children born in 2006 and 2007 who entered an out-of-home foster care placement before age 5. These data are divided by sociodemographic and health characteristics. Unadjusted and adjusted RRs (and 95% CIs) are used to compare the likelihood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

- 338 children spent time in foster care before age 5. This represents 5.7% of all children born.
- Characteristic differences emerged in the likelihood of being placed in foster care. The timing of prenatal care was strongly correlated with the likelihood of foster care placement before age 5. The cumulative percentage of children placed in foster care ranged from 4.0% of children born to mothers where prenatal care began during the first trimester to more than 13% of children whose mothers had care that began during the third trimester. More than 1 in 4 (26.7%) of children whose mothers had no prenatal care spent time in foster care.
- Among children for whom paternity was not established, 20.2% entered foster care at some point before age 5. The comparable share of children entering foster care was 4.1% among those with established paternity. Overall, missing paternity was associated with a 5 times greater risk of foster care placement (RR: 4.94***; 95% CI: 4.02, 6.07). After adjusting for other factors, the observed risk of foster care placement for children with missing paternity remained 2 times that of children with established paternity (RR: 2.43***; 95% CI: 1.96, 3.03).

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 Butte County represented 0.6% 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 Butte 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 Butte, official cross-sectional data from 2013 indicate that 8.9% 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 25.1% 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 Butte County by Birth Payment Method

	Full Birth Cohort 2006 & 2007		Birth Payment Method: Public		Birth Payment Method: Non-Public	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Female	2,904	48.9	1,600	48.9	1,304	48.9
Male	3,036	51.1	1,675	51.2	1,361	51.1
Birth Weight						
Normal	5,656	95.2	3,099	94.6	2,557	96.0
Low	284	4.8	176	5.4	108	4.1
Birth Abnormality						
None	5,537	93.2	3,006	91.8	2,531	95.0
One or More	403	6.8	269	8.2	134	5.0
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	4,319	72.7	2,114	64.6	2,205	82.7
2nd Trimester	1,306	22.0	911	27.8	395	14.8
3rd Trimester	229	3.9	191	5.8	38	1.4
None/Missing	86	1.5	59	1.8	27	1.0
Paternity Establishment						
Established	5,351	90.1	2,760	84.3	2,591	97.2
Missing	589	9.9	515	15.7	74	2.8
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	4,094	68.9	1,961	59.9	2,133	80.0
Black	108	1.8	82	2.5	26	1.0
Latina, US-born	684	11.5	441	13.5	243	9.1
Latina, Foreign-born	773	13.0	622	19.0	151	5.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	161	2.7	79	2.4	82	3.1
Native American	120	2.0	90	2.8	30	1.1
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	611	10.3	533	16.3	78	2.9
20-24 yrs	1,707	28.7	1,262	38.5	445	16.7
25-29 yrs	1,788	30.1	862	26.3	926	34.8
30+ yrs	1,834	30.9	618	18.9	1,216	45.6
Maternal Education						
< HS	1,339	22.5	1,179	36.0	160	6.0
HS or GED	1,492	25.1	1,040	31.8	452	17.0
Some College	1,993	33.6	946	28.9	1,047	39.3
College+	1,116	18.8	110	3.4	1,006	37.8
Number of Births						
One	2,324	39.1	1,250	38.2	1,074	40.3
Two	1,820	30.6	928	28.3	892	33.5
Three+	1,796	30.2	1,097	33.5	699	26.2
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	4,568	76.9	2,549	77.8	2,019	75.8
One+	1,372	23.1	726	22.2	646	24.2
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	2,665	44.9	--	--	--	--
Public	3,275	55.1	--	--	--	--

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 Butte County and Reported to CPS

	Reported to CPS Before Age 5		Risk Comparisons			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
Gender						
Female	729	25.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	763	25.1	1.00	(0.92, 1.09)	1.00	(0.93, 1.08)
Birth Weight						
Normal	1,393	24.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	99	34.9	1.42***	(1.20, 1.67)	1.20*	(1.04, 1.38)
Birth Abnormality						
None	1,355	24.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	137	34.0	1.39***	(1.20, 1.60)	1.00	(0.87, 1.14)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	896	20.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	449	34.4	1.66***	(1.51, 1.82)	1.20***	(1.10, 1.30)
3rd Trimester	107	46.7	2.25***	(1.94, 2.62)	1.22**	(1.06, 1.41)
None/Missing	40	46.5	2.24***	(1.77, 2.83)	1.54***	(1.22, 1.94)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	1,160	21.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	332	56.4	2.60***	(2.38, 2.84)	1.52***	(1.39, 1.66)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	1,087	26.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Black	44	40.7	1.53***	(1.22, 1.94)	0.99	(0.79, 1.24)
Latina, US-born	186	27.2	1.02	(0.90, 1.17)	0.79***	(0.70, 0.89)
Latina, Foreign-born	88	11.4	0.43***	(0.35, 0.53)	0.27***	(0.22, 0.34)
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	13.0	0.49***	(0.33, 0.73)	0.54***	(0.37, 0.78)
Native American	66	55.0	2.07***	(1.75, 2.45)	1.25*	(1.05, 1.49)
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	293	48.0	3.42***	(2.97, 3.94)	1.90***	(1.62, 2.24)
20-24 yrs	560	32.8	2.34***	(2.05, 2.67)	1.39***	(1.22, 1.58)
25-29 yrs	382	21.4	1.52***	(1.32, 1.76)	1.19**	(1.05, 1.35)
30+ yrs	257	14.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	559	41.8	12.26***	(8.91, 16.87)	4.77***	(3.40, 6.70)
HS or GED	473	31.7	9.31***	(6.75, 12.84)	3.89***	(2.78, 5.44)
Some College	422	21.2	6.22***	(4.50, 8.60)	3.27***	(2.35, 4.54)
College+	38	3.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
Number of Births						
One	528	22.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	417	22.9	1.01	(0.90, 1.13)	1.24***	(1.11, 1.38)
Three+	547	30.5	1.34***	(1.21, 1.49)	1.61***	(1.44, 1.81)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	1,090	23.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	402	29.3	1.23***	(1.11, 1.35)	1.24***	(1.13, 1.35)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	227	8.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	1,265	38.6	4.53***	(3.98, 5.17)	2.67***	(2.31, 3.08)

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 Butte County and Substantiated

	Substantiated Before Age 5		Risk Comparisons			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
Gender						
Female	294	10.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	316	10.4	1.03	(0.88,1.20)	1.04	(0.90,1.19)
Birth Weight						
Normal	555	9.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	55	19.4	1.97***	(1.54,2.53)	1.45**	(1.14,1.83)
Birth Abnormality						
None	535	9.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	75	18.6	1.93***	(1.55,2.40)	1.22	(0.98,1.51)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	328	7.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	197	15.1	1.99***	(1.68,2.34)	1.32***	(1.13,1.54)
3rd Trimester	58	25.3	3.34***	(2.61,4.26)	1.56***	(1.23,1.98)
None/Missing	27	31.4	4.13***	(2.97,5.75)	2.52***	(1.83,3.46)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	433	8.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	177	30.1	3.71***	(3.19,4.33)	1.88***	(1.61,2.20)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	459	11.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Black	24	22.2	1.98***	(1.38,2.85)	1.15	(0.81,1.62)
Latina, US-born	69	10.1	0.90	(0.71,1.14)	0.68***	(0.54,0.85)
Latina, Foreign-born	19	2.5	0.22***	(0.14,0.34)	0.13***	(0.08,0.21)
Asian/Pacific Islander	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Native American	34	28.3	2.53***	(1.88,3.40)	1.36*	(1.01,1.84)
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	123	20.1	3.52***	(2.76,4.49)	1.72***	(1.29,2.30)
20-24 yrs	235	13.8	2.40***	(1.93,3.00)	1.28*	(1.02,1.60)
25-29 yrs	147	8.2	1.44**	(1.13,1.83)	1.07	(0.85,1.34)
30+ yrs	105	5.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	259	19.3	21.59***	(11.54,40.40)	6.03***	(3.07,11.81)
HS or GED	188	12.6	14.06***	(7.48,26.44)	4.33***	(2.22,8.45)
Some College	153	7.7	8.57***	(4.54,16.18)	3.46***	(1.79,6.71)
College+	10	0.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
Number of Births						
One	199	8.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	174	9.6	1.12	(0.92,1.36)	1.38***	(1.14,1.68)
Three+	237	13.2	1.54***	(1.29,1.84)	1.81***	(1.47,2.23)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	433	9.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	177	12.9	1.36***	(1.15,1.60)	1.34***	(1.15,1.56)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	58	2.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	552	16.9	7.74***	(5.94,10.10)	4.10***	(3.05,5.51)

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 Butte 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	163	5.6	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	175	5.8	1.03	(0.83,1.26)	1.06	(0.87,1.30)
Birth Weight						
Normal	306	5.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	32	11.3	2.08***	(1.48,2.94)	1.48*	(1.03,2.12)
Birth Abnormality						
None	297	5.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	41	10.2	1.90***	(1.39,2.59)	1.13	(0.82,1.56)
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	173	4.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	112	8.6	2.14***	(1.70,2.69)	1.33*	(1.07,1.67)
3rd Trimester	30	13.1	3.27***	(2.27,4.71)	1.35	(0.94,1.94)
None/Missing	23	26.7	6.68***	(4.57,9.75)	3.65***	(2.39,5.58)
Paternity Establishment						
Established	219	4.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	119	20.2	4.94***	(4.02,6.07)	2.43***	(1.96,3.03)
Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
White	257	6.3	--	--	--	--
Black	16	14.8	--	--	--	--
Latina, US-born	37	5.4	--	--	--	--
Latina, Foreign-born	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Native American	21	17.5	--	--	--	--
Maternal Age						
≤ 19 yrs	59	9.7	3.00***	(2.12,4.26)	1.52	(0.98,2.34)
20-24 yrs	136	8.0	2.48***	(1.84,3.34)	1.30	(0.95,1.78)
25-29 yrs	84	4.7	1.46*	(1.05,2.02)	1.06	(0.78,1.46)
30+ yrs	59	3.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Maternal Education						
< HS	149	11.1	--	--	--	--
HS or GED	105	7.0	--	--	--	--
Some College	81	4.1	--	--	--	--
College+	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Births						
One	96	4.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	95	5.2	1.26	(0.96,1.67)	1.55**	(1.15,2.08)
Three+	147	8.2	1.98***	(1.54,2.54)	2.35***	(1.73,3.21)
Prior Pregnancy Terminations						
None	246	5.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	92	6.7	1.25	(0.99,1.57)	1.18	(0.94,1.47)
Birth Payment Method						
Non-Public	26	1.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	312	9.5	9.76***	(6.57,14.52)	4.66***	(3.02,7.19)

Table Notes:

3. RR = Risk Ratio; 95% CI = 95% Confidence Interval; ref = Reference group for Risk Ratio calculations; [---] indicates no corresponding statistic given reference group status.
4. 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 [--].