

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

## El Dorado County, California

### INTRODUCTION

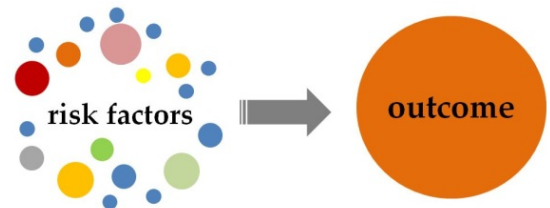
Much of what we know—or think we know—about risk factors for child abuse and neglect is based on cross-sectional and retrospective studies of children reported for maltreatment. Although these studies are useful for identifying and describing children reported for maltreatment, substantiated as victims, 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 El Dorado 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 El Dorado 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, 2,403 children were born.
- Although prenatal care began during the first trimester for a majority of children, 530 children (22.1%) were born to mothers who received prenatal care that started late or not at all.
- A plurality of children (65.8%) were born to mothers of White race/ethnicity.
- A total of 9.2% of children were born to teen mothers.

- 1,265 births were paid for by public health insurance, 52.6% of all children born.
- Paternity was missing for 9.5% of children overall, but 15.6% among births covered by public health insurance compared with 2.7% 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.

- 473 children were reported to CPS for alleged child abuse or neglect before the age of 5, 19.7% of children.
- Notable differences emerged in the likelihood of being reported to CPS. Overall, 24.1% of children who were low birth weight (< 2500g) were reported compared to 19.5% 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: 0.88, 1.75). This difference however, was not statistically significant.
- 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, 36.7% were reported. In contrast, only 13.9% 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: 2.64\*\*\*; 95% CI: 2.08, 3.35).

#### 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.

- 233 children were substantiated as victims of abuse or neglect before age 5, 9.7% of all children born.
- Notable differences emerged in the likelihood of being substantiated as a victim of maltreatment. Among children whose births were covered by public insurance, 15.8% were substantiated as victims of maltreatment before age 5, compared to 2.9% among children with non-public insurance. Before adjusting for other factors, public insurance was associated with a more than 5 times greater risk of substantiation (RR: 5.45\*\*\*; 95% CI: 3.81, 7.81). In the adjusted model, the risk ratio was attenuated (or weaker), but the relative difference was still large (RR: 3.57\*\*\*; 95% CI: 2.40, 5.32).

#### 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.

- 112 children spent time in foster care before age 5. This represents 4.7% 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 2.3% of children born to mothers with some college compared to 7.6% 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 3.2% among those with established paternity. Overall, missing paternity was associated with 5.7 times greater risk of foster care placement (RR: 5.72\*\*\*; 95% CI: 4.00, 8.18). After adjusting for other factors, the observed risk of foster care placement for children with missing paternity remained 2.6 times that of children with established paternity (RR: 2.59\*\*\*; 95% CI: 1.77, 3.78).
- Overall, 1,085,745 children were born in California in 2006 and 2007.
- Infants born in El Dorado County represented 0.2% 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%.

### 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.

#### El Dorado 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 El Dorado 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 El Dorado, official cross-sectional data from 2013 indicate that 7.6% 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 19.7% 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

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## QUESTIONS?

Emily Putnam-Hornstein (ehornste@usc.edu)

## Children's Data Network

[www.datanetwork.org](http://www.datanetwork.org)

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**Table 1. Characteristics of Children born in El Dorado County by Birth Payment Method**

	Full Birth Cohort		Birth Payment Method			
	2006 & 2007		Public		Non-Public	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	1,174	48.9	626	49.5	548	48.2
Male	1,229	51.1	639	50.5	590	51.9
<b>Birth Weight</b>						
Normal	2,295	95.5	1,210	95.7	1,085	95.3
Low	108	4.5	55	4.4	53	4.7
<b>Birth Abnormality</b>						
None	2,347	97.7	1,230	97.2	1,117	98.2
One or More	56	2.3	35	2.8	21	1.9
<b>Prenatal Care</b>						
1st Trimester	1,873	77.9	850	67.2	1,023	89.9
2nd Trimester	437	18.2	336	26.6	101	8.9
3rd Trimester	74	3.1	66	5.2	8	0.7
None/Missing	19	0.8	13	1.0	6	0.5
<b>Paternity Establishment</b>						
Established	2,175	90.5	1,068	84.4	1,107	97.3
Missing	228	9.5	197	15.6	31	2.7
<b>Maternal Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	1,581	65.8	650	51.4	931	81.8
Black	18	0.8	13	1.0	5	0.4
Latina, US-born	189	7.9	122	9.6	67	5.9
Latina, Foreign-born	502	20.9	423	33.4	79	6.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	71	3.0	22	1.7	49	4.3
Native American	42	1.8	35	2.8	7	0.6
<b>Maternal Age</b>						
≤ 19 yrs	221	9.2	184	14.6	37	3.3
20-24 yrs	661	27.5	449	35.5	212	18.6
25-29 yrs	650	27.1	332	26.3	318	27.9
30+ yrs	871	36.3	300	23.7	571	50.2
<b>Maternal Education</b>						
< HS	765	31.8	623	49.3	142	12.5
HS or GED	685	28.5	411	32.5	274	24.1
Some College	556	23.1	198	15.7	358	31.5
College+	397	16.5	33	2.6	364	32.0
<b>Number of Births</b>						
One	983	40.9	504	39.8	479	42.1
Two	777	32.3	363	28.7	414	36.4
Three+	643	26.8	398	31.5	245	21.5
<b>Prior Pregnancy Terminations</b>						
None	1,994	83.0	1,078	85.2	916	80.5
One+	409	17.0	187	14.8	222	19.5
<b>Birth Payment Method</b>						
Non-Public	1,138	47.4	--	--	--	--
Public	1,265	52.6	--	--	--	--

**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 El Dorado County & Reported to CPS**

	Reported to CPS		Risk Comparisons			
	Before Age 5		Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	220	18.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	253	20.6	1.10	(0.93, 1.29)	1.05	(0.90, 1.22)
<b>Birth Weight</b>						
Normal	447	19.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	26	24.1	1.24	(0.88, 1.75)	1.19	(0.89, 1.59)
<b>Birth Abnormality</b>						
None	451	19.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
One or More	22	39.3	2.04***	(1.46, 2.86)	1.49*	(1.09, 2.04)
<b>Prenatal Care</b>						
1st Trimester	325	17.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
2nd Trimester	117	26.8	1.54***	(1.28, 1.85)	1.00	(0.84, 1.19)
3rd Trimester	24	32.4	1.87***	(1.33, 2.64)	0.93	(0.67, 1.30)
None/Missing	<10	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Paternity Establishment</b>						
Established	377	17.3	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	96	42.1	2.43***	(2.03, 2.90)	1.34**	(1.12, 1.60)
<b>Maternal Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	331	20.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
Black	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Latina, US-born	56	29.6	1.42**	(1.11, 1.80)	0.88	(0.70, 1.10)
Latina, Foreign-born	60	12.0	0.57***	(0.44, 0.74)	0.31***	(0.24, 0.41)
Asian/Pacific Islander	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Native American	15	35.7	1.71*	(1.12, 2.59)	1.01	(0.66, 1.55)
<b>Maternal Age</b>						
≤ 19 yrs	81	36.7	2.64***	(2.08, 3.35)	1.77***	(1.31, 2.39)
20-24 yrs	166	25.1	1.81***	(1.46, 2.23)	1.30*	(1.05, 1.61)
25-29 yrs	105	16.2	1.16	(0.91, 1.48)	0.96	(0.77, 1.19)
30+ yrs	121	13.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
<b>Maternal Education</b>						
< HS	221	28.9	10.43***	(5.76, 18.87)	4.97***	(2.68, 9.23)
HS or GED	164	23.9	8.64***	(4.75, 15.71)	4.14***	(2.24, 7.63)
Some College	77	13.9	5.00***	(2.69, 9.28)	3.12***	(1.68, 5.80)
College+	11	2.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
<b>Number of Births</b>						
One	176	17.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	122	15.7	0.88	(0.71, 1.08)	1.17	(0.95, 1.44)
Three+	175	27.2	1.52***	(1.26, 1.83)	1.77***	(1.42, 2.21)
<b>Prior Pregnancy Terminations</b>						
None	393	19.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	80	19.6	0.99	(0.80, 1.23)	1.10	(0.89, 1.34)
<b>Birth Payment Method</b>						
Non-Public	85	7.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	388	30.7	4.11***	(3.29, 5.12)	2.89***	(2.26, 3.71)

**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 El Dorado County and Substantiated**

	Substantiated		Risk Comparisons			
	Before Age 5		Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	111	9.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	122	9.9	1.05	(0.82,1.34)	1.04	(0.82,1.31)
<b>Birth Weight</b>						
Normal	215	9.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
Low	18	16.7	1.78*	(1.15,2.76)	1.75**	(1.18,2.62)
<b>Birth Abnormality</b>						
None	224	9.5	--	--	--	--
One or More	<10	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Prenatal Care</b>						
1st Trimester	152	8.1	--	--	--	--
2nd Trimester	62	14.2	--	--	--	--
3rd Trimester	15	20.3	--	--	--	--
None/Missing	<10	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Paternity Establishment</b>						
Established	177	8.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	56	24.6	3.02***	(2.31,3.94)	1.52**	(1.16,1.99)
<b>Maternal Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	178	11.3	--	--	--	--
Black	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Latina, US-born	24	12.7	--	--	--	--
Latina, Foreign-born	23	4.6	--	--	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Native American	<10	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Maternal Age</b>						
≤ 19 yrs	35	15.8	2.34***	(1.58,3.46)	1.55	(0.95,2.55)
20-24 yrs	79	12.0	1.76***	(1.28,2.43)	1.26	(0.90,1.75)
25-29 yrs	60	9.2	1.36	(0.97,1.92)	1.13	(0.82,1.56)
30+ yrs	59	6.8	ref.	---	ref.	---
<b>Maternal Education</b>						
< HS	107	14.0	--	--	--	--
HS or GED	91	13.3	--	--	--	--
Some College	33	5.9	--	--	--	--
College+	<10	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Number of Births</b>						
One	82	8.3	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	49	6.3	0.76	(0.54,1.06)	0.97	(0.68,1.37)
Three+	102	15.9	1.90***	(1.45,2.50)	2.01***	(1.43,2.82)
<b>Prior Pregnancy Terminations</b>						
None	200	10.0	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	33	8.1	0.80	(0.57,1.14)	0.86	(0.62,1.20)
<b>Birth Payment Method</b>						
Non-Public	33	2.9	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	200	15.8	5.45***	(3.81,7.81)	3.57***	(2.40,5.32)

**Table Notes:**

- RR = Risk Ratio; 95% CI = 95% Confidence Interval; ref = Reference group for Risk Ratio calculations; [---] indicates no corresponding statistic given reference group status.
- 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 El Dorado County and Placed in Foster Care**

	Placed in Care		Risk Comparisons			
	Before Age 5		Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	N	%	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	53	4.5	ref.	---	ref.	---
Male	59	4.8	1.06	(0.74,1.53)	1.05	(0.74,1.50)
<b>Birth Weight</b>						
Normal	105	4.6	--	--	--	--
Low	<10	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Birth Abnormality</b>						
None	109	4.6	--	--	--	--
One or More	<10	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Prenatal Care</b>						
1st Trimester	69	3.7	--	--	--	--
2nd Trimester	30	6.9	--	--	--	--
3rd Trimester	<10	--	--	--	--	--
None/Missing	<10	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Paternity Establishment</b>						
Established	70	3.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
Missing	42	18.4	5.72***	(4.00,8.18)	2.59***	(1.77,3.78)
<b>Maternal Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	93	5.9	--	--	--	--
Black	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Latina, US-born	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Latina, Foreign-born	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	<10	--	--	--	--	--
Native American	<10	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Maternal Age</b>						
≤ 19 yrs	14	6.3	1.97*	(1.06,3.68)	1.64	(0.73,3.68)
20-24 yrs	43	6.5	2.02**	(1.27,3.22)	1.60	(0.99,2.60)
25-29 yrs	27	4.2	1.29	(0.77,2.17)	1.13	(0.70,1.82)
30+ yrs	28	3.2	ref.	---	ref.	---
<b>Maternal Education</b>						
< HS	58	7.6	--	--	--	--
HS or GED	41	5.9	--	--	--	--
Some College	13	2.3	--	--	--	--
College+	<10	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Number of Births</b>						
One	33	3.4	ref.	---	ref.	---
Two	24	3.1	0.92	(0.55,1.54)	1.21	(0.70,2.06)
Three+	55	8.6	2.55***	(1.67,3.88)	2.72***	(1.58,4.68)
<b>Prior Pregnancy Terminations</b>						
None	94	4.7	ref.	---	ref.	---
One+	18	4.4	0.93	(0.57,1.53)	0.97	(0.60,1.57)
<b>Birth Payment Method</b>						
Non-Public	13	1.1	ref.	---	ref.	---
Public	99	7.8	6.85***	(3.86,12.15)	3.52***	(1.91,6.50)

**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 [--].