



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Child Welfare Investigations







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## **Report: Disproportionality of Minority Children in Child Welfare Investigations**

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April 2018

The Parental Rights Foundation | ParentalRightsFoundation.org  
info@parentalrightsfoundation.org | 540.751.1200 | P.O. Box 1090 Purcellville, VA 20134

Based on data from Children's Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families),

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>; retrieved from  
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

Disproportionality index based on that presented in U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 73–76 (Appendix II),

<https://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07816.pdf>.

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## Report Overview

Even a cursory look at the number of children in “substantiated” cases of child maltreatment versus the number of children in the general population reveals a startling and concerning level of disproportionality based on race or ethnicity. (“Substantiated” is not the same as a finding of guilt in a criminal court. It means only that the agency believes abuse or neglect occurred. In most states, the investigator need only believe there is slightly more evidence of maltreatment than not to reach this conclusion. For this reason “substantiated” appears in quotes throughout this report.)

There is strong disagreement in the child welfare field over the cause of this disproportionality. Some argue that it means only that, for a variety of reasons, there is more child maltreatment in families of color. Others say disproportionality is largely a function of the same racial bias that permeates the rest of American society. Still others believe there is some truth to both arguments.

We take no position on that dispute in this report, except to note that, to whatever extent bias may be a factor, respecting parental rights can serve as a vital check on such bias.

### CHOOSING A METRIC

Several metrics have emerged in recent years to facilitate the study of race representation in child protection contacts. We have chosen to apply the United States Government Accountability Office’s disproportionality index, using the number of “substantiated” reports because those data are easier to come by from a reliable source.

Racial disproportionality “refers to the extent that children of a certain race or ethnic group are over- or underrepresented ... relative to their proportion in the population,” according to Rep. Charles Rangel’s (D-NY) letter introducing the GAO report in 2007. For instance, if Native American children make up 10% of the general child population in a given region, but comprise 18% of the “substantiated” cases, there exists a disproportionality of 80%. This means Native American children are “substantiated for maltreatment” at rates 80% higher than their proportion of the general population would lead us to expect. This is noted as a disproportionality index of 1.80, or 0.80 (80%) above 1.00.

### WHAT WE DID

This report is comprised of one-page summaries for each state and the District of Columbia (D.C.). Each summary includes a chart of the data we gathered—percentage of total child population by race/ethnicity, and number and percentage of “substantiated” maltreatment population by race/ethnicity—and a corresponding graph. We took the data from the Child Maltreatment 2016 report prepared by the Children’s Bureau (Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

One challenge we found in creating our graphs, however, is that not all disparity is equal. A state “substantiating” for 10 children rather than 8 yields a grossly inflated index versus “substantiating” allegations concerning 90 children rather than 88; each is “disproportionate” by only two children, but the size of the overall population matters.

To allow for this, we have used lighter shading where disproportionate numbers occur in much

smaller populations. Specifically, if the number of children “substantiated” for maltreatment is lower than 10, we did not shade that index at all. If the population was between 10–30, we used the lighter shading as a warning that distortion of the data may exist. We shaded the rows of the data charts in a similar fashion; where shading was not used (i.e., on Table 1), we used italics for indices where the number of children “substantiated” for maltreatment is between 10–30. For the same reason, we also did not point out disproportionality indices for any group whose general child population represented < 1% of the population, unless it had more than 10 in the alleged maltreatment population.

All of the numbers, including those of small child populations and maltreatment populations, are included in the tables for reference.

## WHAT WE FOUND

Forty-seven states and D.C. show a clear pattern of disproportionality in at least one race/ethnic group, whether it involves primarily African-Americans (Arizona, Illinois, Nevada, New Jersey, and eight other states); Native American people groups (Alaska, Idaho, etc.); Hispanics (Maine, Massachusetts); those of mixed race (Arkansas, West Virginia); or even Whites (Mississippi). Ten states showed disproportionality in the number of African-Americans and those of Multiple Races, which may be closely related, including Florida, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Texas. And more than twenty states showed significant disproportionality against several minority groups across the board (including California, Colorado, Minnesota, Montana, New York, and eighteen other states). Georgia, which shows low-level disproportionality among the African-American, Multiple Race, and White categories, does not fit neatly into any of these groupings; disproportionality exists, yet seems “equally distributed” among these largest sections of the population. See Table 1 and the following individual state overviews for details. Note that Table 1 shows all the qualifying disproportionality indices for the state, while the summaries above seek to summarize where the main issues are in that particular state.

## PROTECTING PARENTAL RIGHTS ADDRESSES DISPROPORTIONALITY

As noted above, the reasons for disproportionality are a matter of dispute. But to whatever extent bias may affect the system, it can be at least partially addressed by a policy to protect fundamental parental rights.

Where parental rights are protected and respected, they serve as a limitation on the otherwise unchecked discretion of investigators, lawyers, and judges. For bias to reign, the biased party must have the latitude to exercise his or her own (biased) judgment. They must have flexibility to treat one person “less equally” than another. When all parents’ rights to direct the upbringing, education, and care of their children are upheld equally, that latitude disappears, or is at least significantly diminished.

Ultimately, we believe the numbers speak for themselves and we hope the attached charts will help to amplify their voice.



## Table 1: Disproportionality Indices by State Overview

The table below is based on 2016 data from the Children’s Bureau’s Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index value over 1.00 indicates an over-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” population, with higher values indicating greater disproportionality. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the “maltreatment” child population are listed in regular font; italicized font indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the “maltreatment” child population.

State	African American	Asian	White	Multiple Race	Hispanic	Native American	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
AL							
AK						2.80	1.20
AZ	2.00			1.10			1.36
AR				2.01			
CA	2.60					2.54	
CT	1.81			1.49	1.54		
CO	2.08				1.19	1.21	1.56
DE	1.68						
DC	1.12						
FL	1.47			1.26			
GA	1.11		1.12	1.19			
HI	1.22		1.14	1.48			1.97
ID						1.76	
IL	2.04						1.85
IN	1.50			1.77			1.49
IO	2.54					4.16	
KS	1.38			1.37			
KY	1.10			1.24			
LA	1.20						
ME*					2.05		
MD	1.38						
MA	1.45				1.55		
MI	1.58			1.83			
MN	2.41			3.00	1.37	4.96	2.26
MS			1.13				
MO	1.24						
MT	2.69			1.23		1.81	
NE	2.46			1.55	1.12	5.22	
NV	2.33						1.11

State	African American	Asian	White	Multiple Race	Hispanic	Native American	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
NH	1.41						
NJ	2.23				1.10		
NM	1.32						
NY	1.72					1.29	
NC	1.20			1.32		1.81	1.69
ND	1.45			1.76		2.69	
OH	1.64			1.89			
OK	1.10			3.01			
OR	1.71					2.16	1.31
PA	1.75			1.79			
RI	1.59			1.83	1.10		
SC	1.22						
SD	1.27			2.37		3.39	
TN	<i>data unavailable</i>						
TX	1.49			1.49			
UT	2.69					2.08	1.17
VT							
VA	1.44						3.50
WA	1.84			1.33		3.98	1.36
WV				1.68			
WI	2.29			1.39		4.87	
WY	1.54					1.26	
<b>Total # of States with Disproportionality Index of at Least 1.10 with “Maltreatment” Child Population &gt; 30</b>							
	41	0	3	24	8	17	6

\* In Maine, there are 974 incidents (28.3% of the total) where race is unknown, which could radically raise the “maltreatment” child population for any or all of the races/ethnicities listed. However, it is safe to say that Hispanic children at least are more likely to be involved in a “substantiated” child welfare maltreatment investigation, as the Unknown instances could only maintain or increase its “maltreatment” population.



## For Further Reading

Bartholet, Elizabeth. *Nobody's Children: Abuse and Neglect, Foster Drift, and the Adoption Alternative*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1999.

Children's Bureau. *Child Maltreatment 2016*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2018. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>.

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Roberts, Dorothy, and Lisa K. Sangoi. *Black Families Matter: How the Child Welfare System Punishes Poor Families of Color*. 2018. <https://injusticetoday.com/black-families-matter-how-the-child-welfare-system-punishes-poor-families-of-color-33ad20e2882e>.

Roberts, Dorothy. *Shattered Bonds: The Color of Child Welfare*. New York: Basic Civitas Books, 2002.

U.S. Government Accountability Office. *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care*. Washington, DC: 2007. <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07816.pdf>.



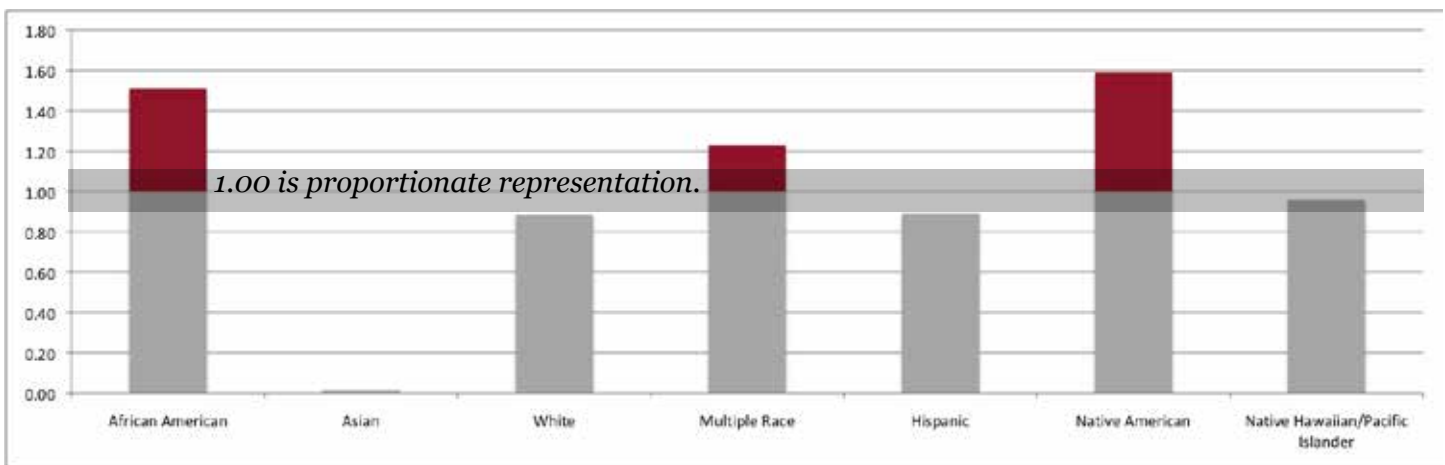


National Disproportionality



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Child Welfare Investigations Nationwide

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



- 1.51** In 2016, **African American children** were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.51 times more than their proportions in the U.S. child population.
- 1.23** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.23 times more than their proportions in the U.S. child population.
- 1.59** In 2016, **Native American children** were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.59 times more than their proportions in the U.S. child population.

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## Data & Notes

	<b>A. Total Child Population %</b>	<b>B. “Maltreatment” Child Population</b>	<b>C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %</b>	<b>D. Disproportionality Index</b>
African American	13.8	136,808	20.8	1.51
Asian	4.9	547	0.1	0.02
White	51.1	296,910	45.2	0.88
Multiple Race	4.2	34,091	5.2	1.23
Hispanic	24.9	145,868	22.2	0.89
Native American	0.9	8,861	1.3	1.59
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.2	1,256	0.2	0.96
Unknown	N/A	32,416	4.9	
<i>TOTAL</i>		656,757		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





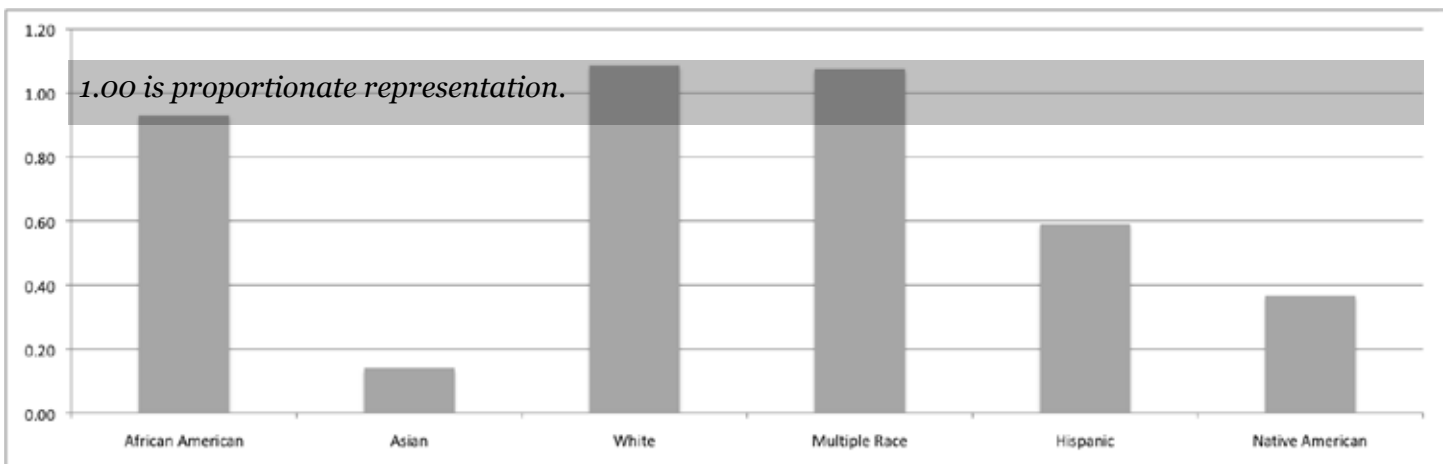
## State-by-State Disproportionality



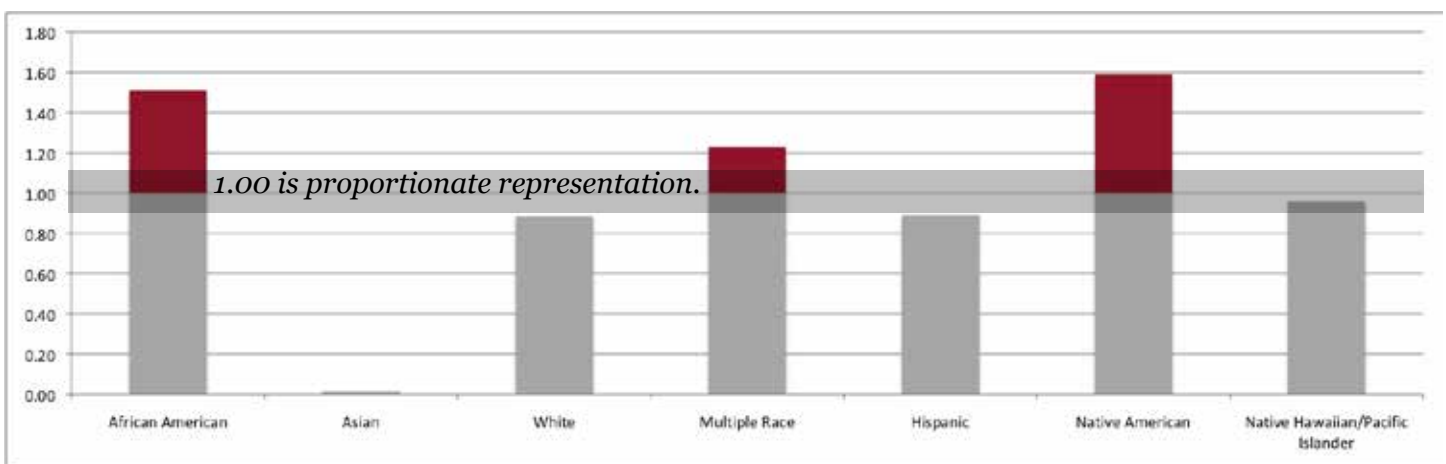
## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Alabama Child Welfare Investigations

The following graphs are based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.

### Alabama Disproportionality Indices



### Nationwide Disproportionality Indices



## Data & Notes

<b>Alabama Data</b>	<b>A. Total Child Population %</b>	<b>B. “Maltreatment” Child Population</b>	<b>C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %</b>	<b>D. Disproportionality Index</b>
African American	29.4	2,783	27.4	0.93
Asian	1.4	20	0.2	0.14
White	58.2	6,423	63.2	1.09
Multiple Race	3.1	341	3.4	1.08
Hispanic	7.3	438	4.3	0.59
Native American	0.5	18	0.2	0.37
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	6	0.1	0.97
Unknown	N/A	128	1.3	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>10,157</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

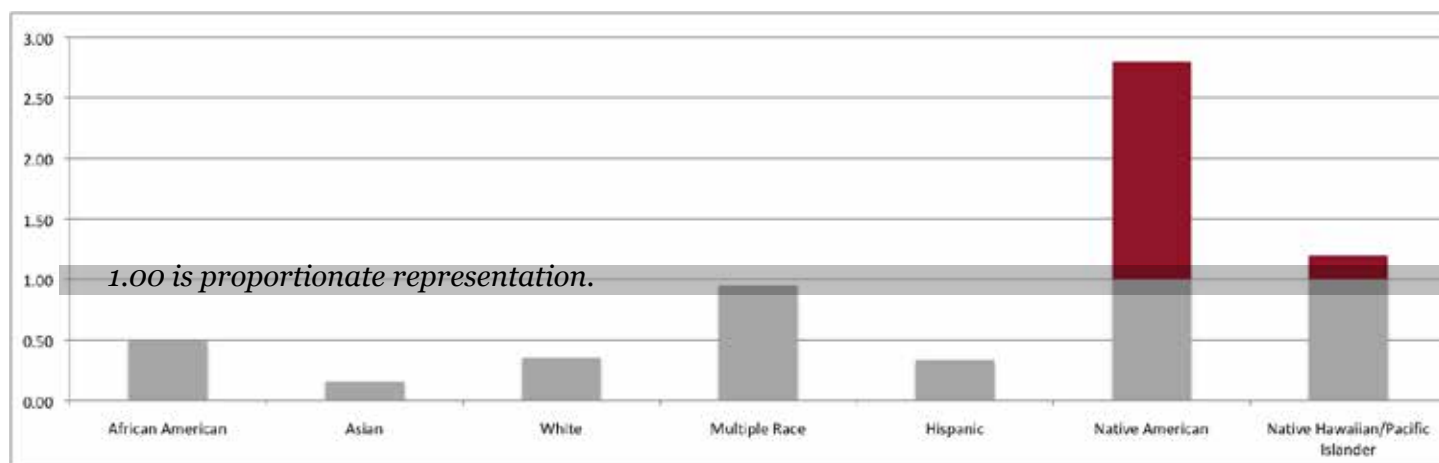
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Alaska Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.80** In 2016, **Native American/Alaskan Native children** in Alaska were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.80 times more than their proportions in Alaska’s child population.

**1.20** In 2016, **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander** children in Alaska were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.20 times more than their proportions in Alaska’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	3.2	50	1.6	0.49
Asian	5.7	28	0.9	0.16
White	49.6	555	17.7	0.36
Multiple Race	12.3	368	11.7	0.95
Hispanic	9.4	99	3.2	0.33
Native American	18.0	1,585	50.4	2.80
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1.8	66	2.1	1.20
Unknown	N/A	391	12.4	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>3,142</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

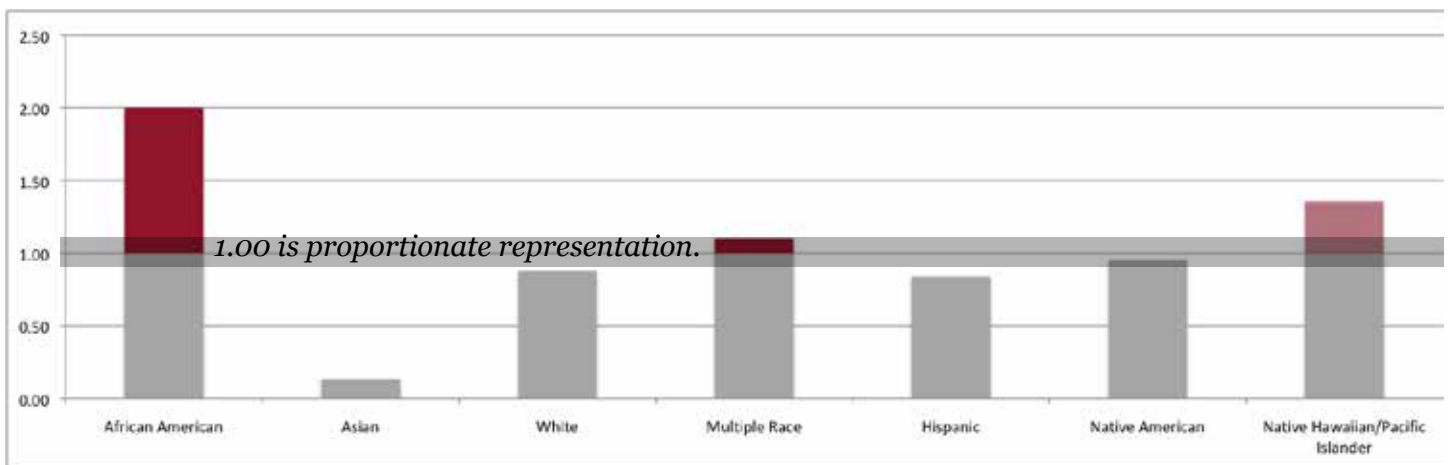
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Arizona Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.00** In 2016, **African American children** in Arizona were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.00 times more than their proportions in Arizona’s child population.

**1.10** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Arizona were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.10 times more than their proportions in Arizona’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	4.7	1,014	9.4	2.00
Asian	2.7	40	0.4	0.14
White	39.7	3,791	35.0	0.88
Multiple Race	3.8	458	4.2	1.10
Hispanic	43.8	3,994	36.8	0.84
Native American	5.1	526	4.9	0.95
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.2	26	0.2	1.36
Unknown	N/A	992	9.2	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>10,841</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

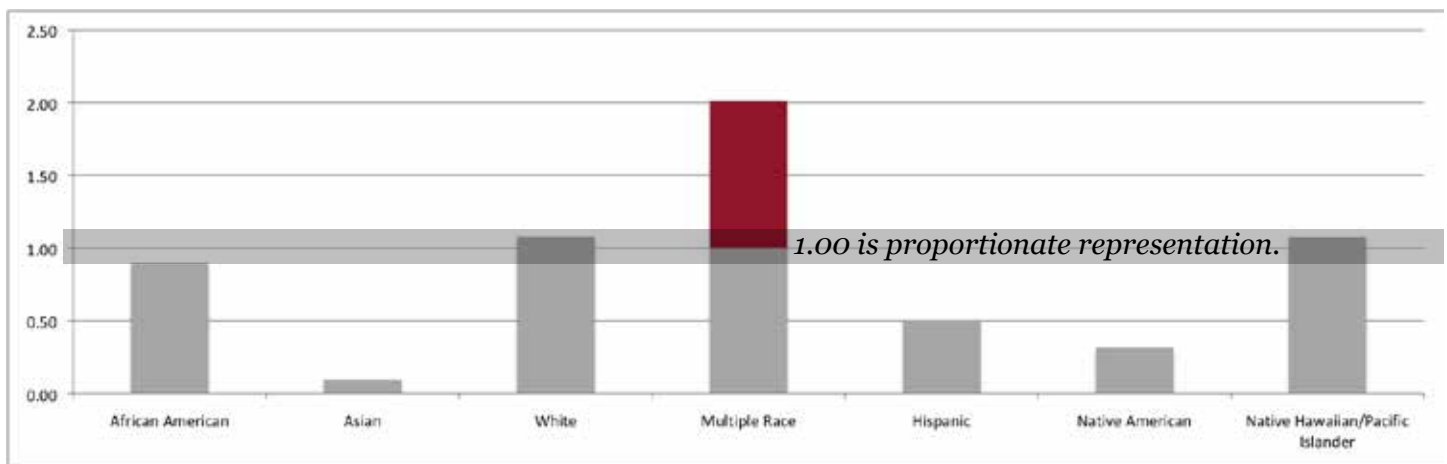
\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Arkansas Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.01** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Arkansas were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.01 times more than their proportions in Arkansas’ child population.

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## Data & Notes

	<b>A. Total Child Population %</b>	<b>B. “Maltreatment” Child Population</b>	<b>C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %</b>	<b>D. Disproportionality Index</b>
African American	18.0	1,569	16.2	0.90
Asian	1.5	14	0.1	0.09
White	63.7	6,682	68.8	1.08
Multiple Race	3.6	710	7.3	2.01
Hispanic	12.0	588	6.1	0.51
Native American	0.7	22	0.2	0.32
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.4	45	0.5	1.08
Unknown	N/A	77	0.8	
<i>TOTAL</i>		9,707		

Highlighted row shows disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

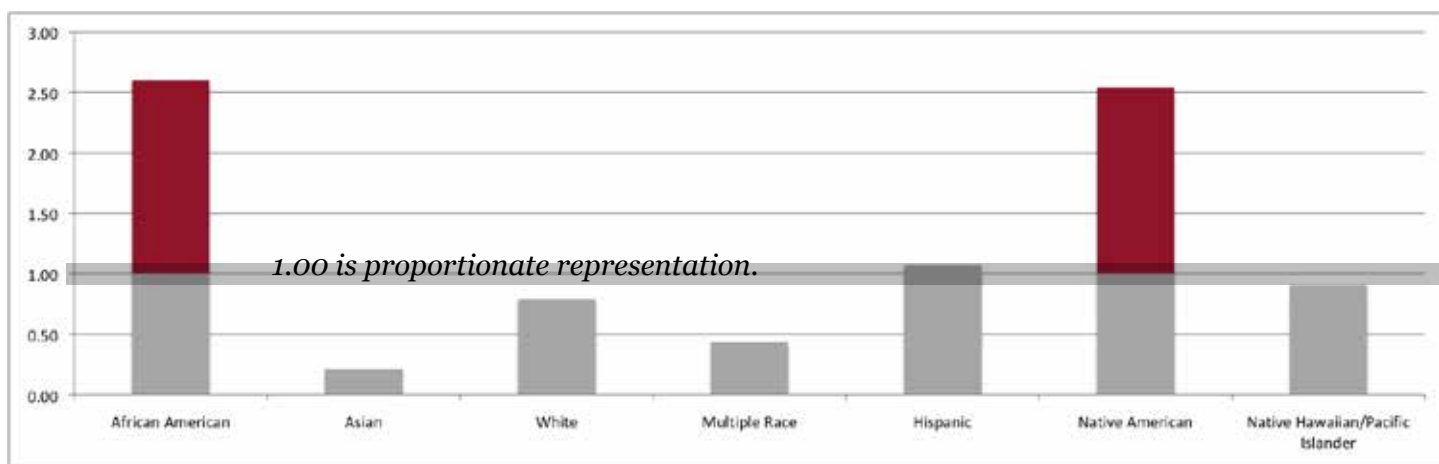
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in California Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.60** In 2016, **African American children** in California were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.60 times more than their proportions in California’s child population.

**2.54** In 2016, **Native American children** in California were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.54 times more than their proportions in California’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	<b>A. Total Child Population %</b>	<b>B. “Maltreatment” Child Population</b>	<b>C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %</b>	<b>D. Disproportionality Index</b>
African American	5.2	9,324	13.6	2.60
Asian	11.3	1,660	2.4	0.21
White	26.0	14,119	20.6	0.79
Multiple Race	4.7	1,409	2.1	0.43
Hispanic	52.0	38,310	55.8	1.07
Native American	0.4	644	0.9	2.54
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.4	222	0.3	0.90
Unknown	N/A	2,975	4.3	
<i>TOTAL</i>		68,663		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

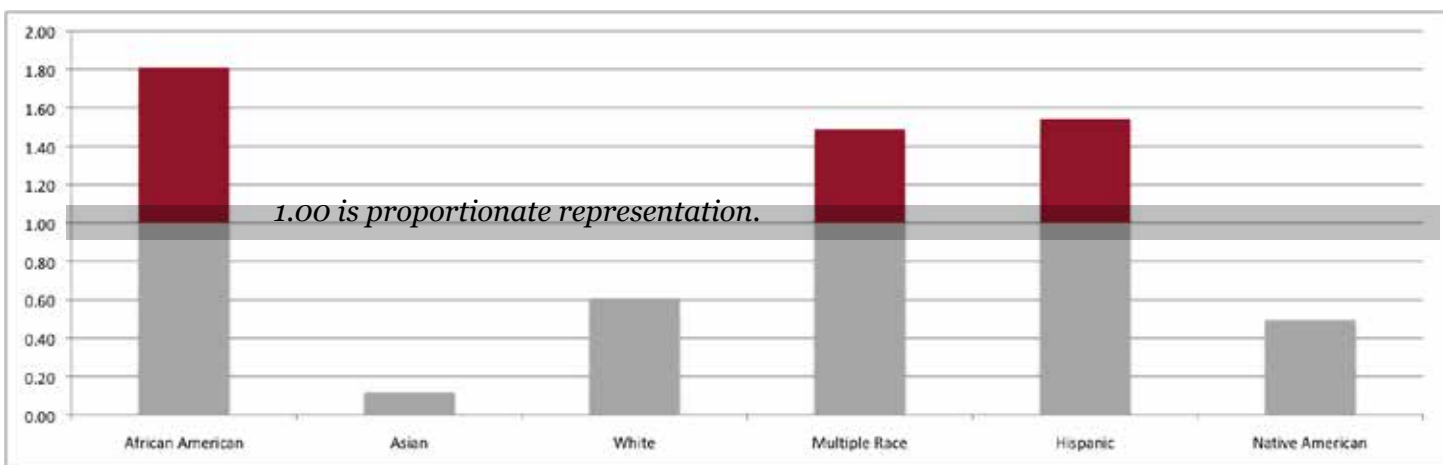
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Connecticut Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



- 1.81** In 2016, **African American children** in Connecticut were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.81 times more than their proportions in Connecticut’s child population.
- 1.49** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Connecticut were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.49 times more than their proportions in Connecticut’s child population.
- 1.54** In 2016, **Hispanic children** in Connecticut were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.54 times more than their proportions in Connecticut’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	11.4	1,606	20.6	1.81
Asian	5.0	46	0.6	0.12
White	56.1	2,660	34.1	0.61
Multiple Race	3.8	442	5.7	1.49
Hispanic	23.4	2,815	36.1	1.54
Native American	0.3	11	0.1	0.49
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	2	0.0	0.63
Unknown	N/A	221	2.8	
<i>TOTAL</i>		7,803		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

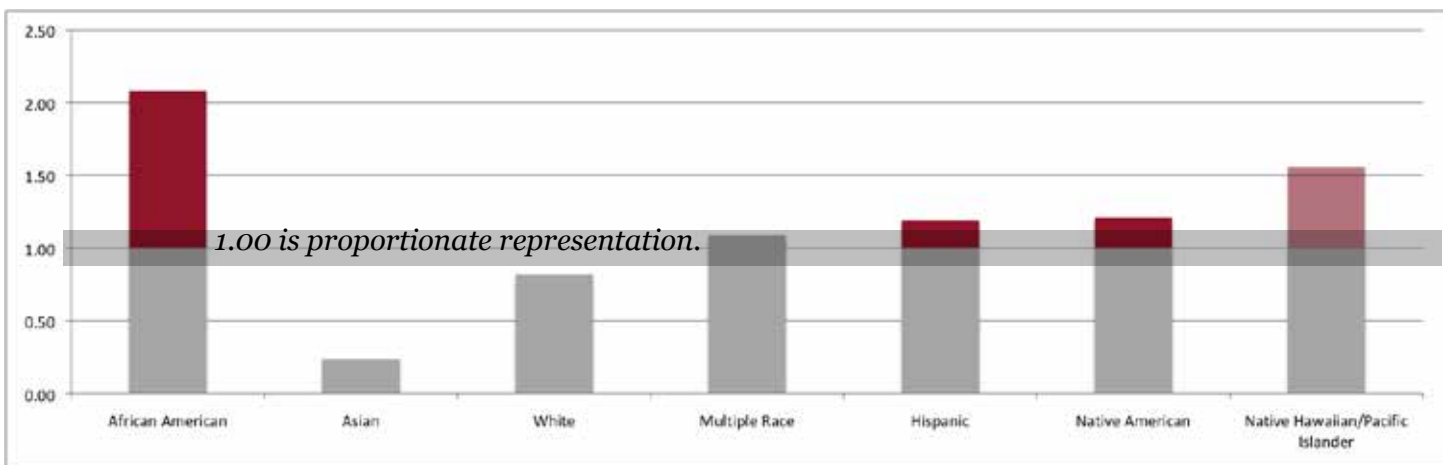
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Colorado Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.08** In 2016, **African American children** in Colorado were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.08 times more than their proportions in Colorado’s child population.

**1.19** In 2016, **Hispanic children** in Colorado were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.19 times more than their proportions in Colorado’s child population.

**1.21** In 2016, **Native American children** in Colorado were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.21 times more than their proportions in Colorado’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	4.3	994	8.9	2.08
Asian	3.0	78	0.7	0.24
White	56.6	5,200	46.3	0.82
Multiple Race	4.2	520	4.6	1.09
Hispanic	31.2	4,161	37.1	1.19
Native American	0.6	82	0.7	1.21
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	25	0.2	1.56
Unknown	N/A	166	1.5	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>11,226</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

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*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

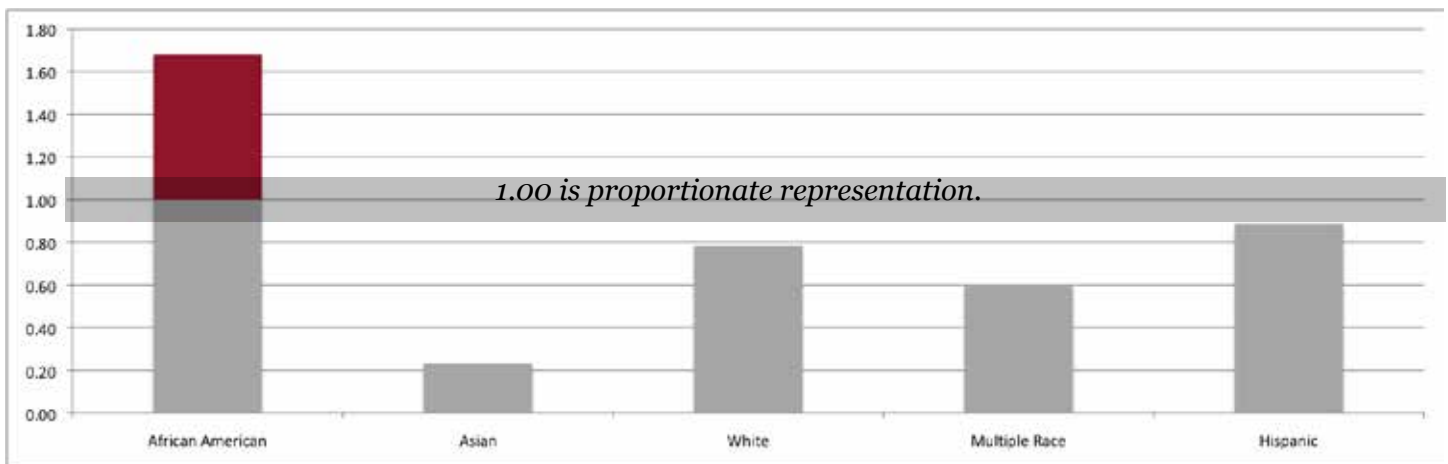
\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Delaware Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.68** In 2016, **African American children** in Delaware were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.68 times more than their proportions in Delaware’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	25.2	666	42.4	1.68
Asian	3.8	14	0.9	0.23
White	49.9	616	39.2	0.79
Multiple Race	5.2	49	3.1	0.60
Hispanic	15.5	216	13.7	0.89
Native American	0.3	2	0.1	0.50
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	1	0.1	1.35
Unknown	N/A	8	0.5	
<i>TOTAL</i>		1,572		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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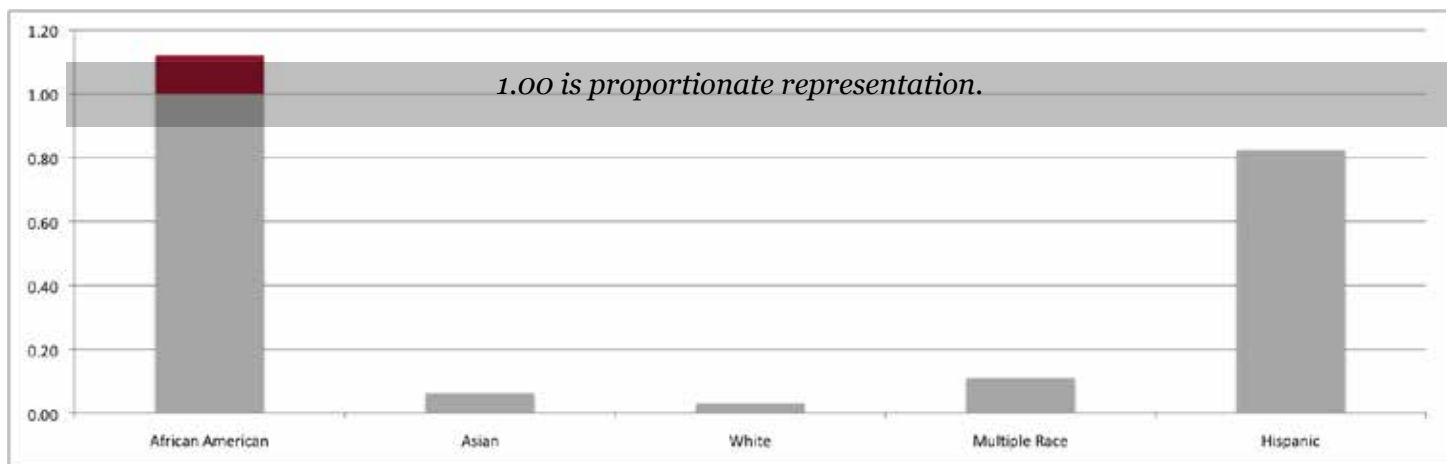
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in D.C. Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.12**

In 2016, **African American children** in D.C. were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.12 times more than their proportions in D.C.’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	55.3	849	62.2	1.12
Asian	2.3	2	0.1	0.06
White	21.9	9	0.7	0.03
Multiple Race	4.0	6	0.4	0.11
Hispanic	16.3	183	13.4	0.82
Native American	0.1	1	0.1	0.50
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Unknown	N/A	316	23.1	
<i>TOTAL</i>		1,366		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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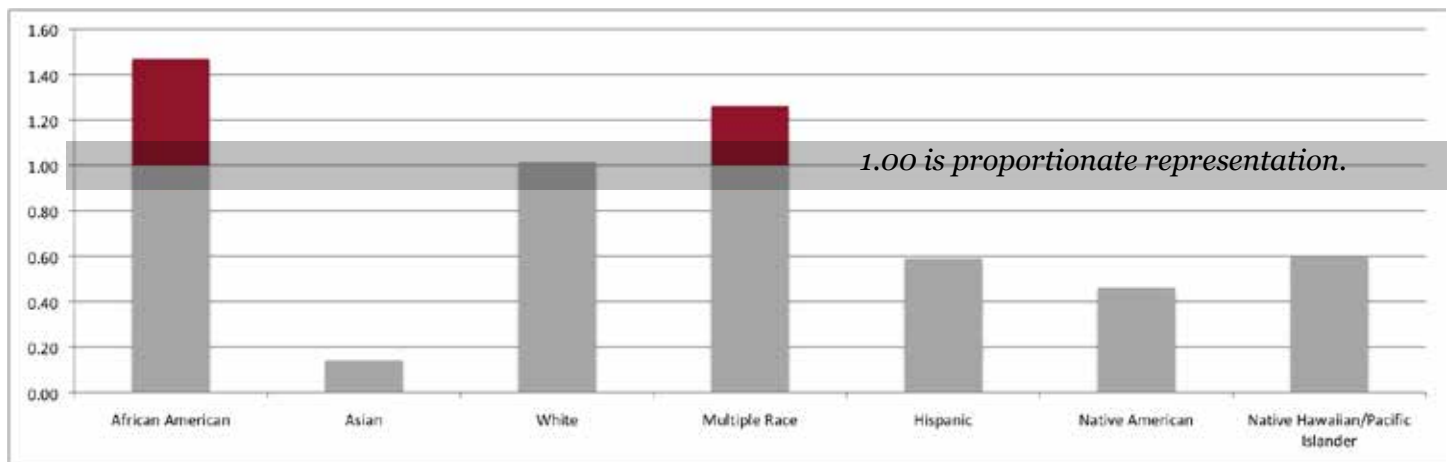
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Florida Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.47** In 2016, **African American children** in Florida were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.47 times more than their proportions in Florida’s child population.

**1.26** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Florida were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.26 times more than their proportions in Florida’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	20.3	12,464	29.8	1.47
Asian	2.6	157	0.4	0.14
White	42.7	18,112	43.2	1.01
Multiple Race	3.6	1,910	4.6	1.26
Hispanic	30.5	7,533	18.0	0.59
Native American	0.2	44	0.1	0.46
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	17	0.0	0.60
Unknown	N/A	1,657	4.0	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>41,894</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

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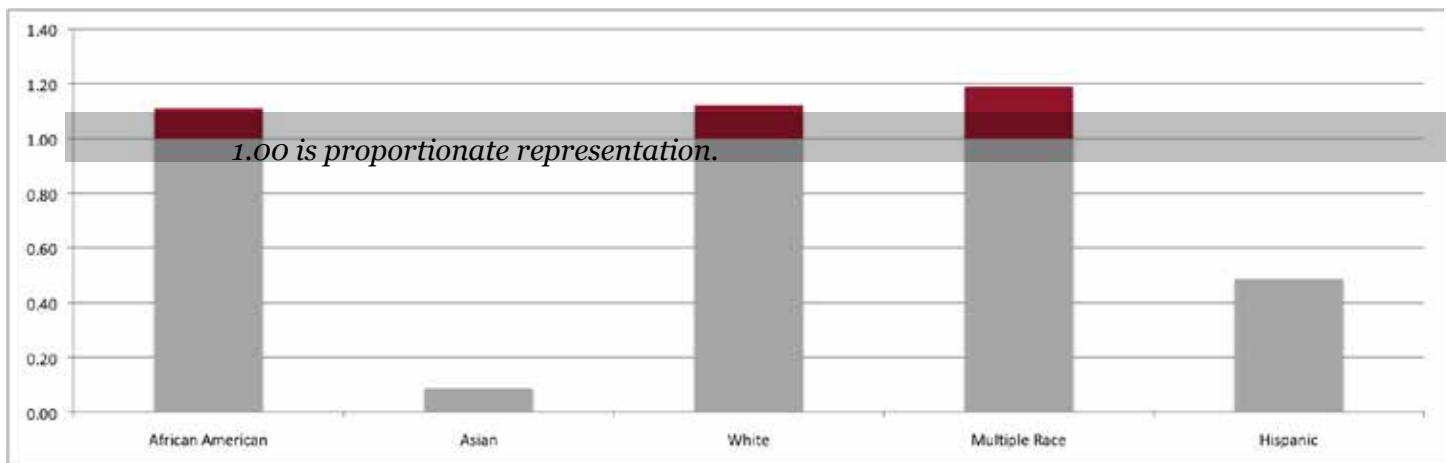
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Georgia Child Welfare Investigations

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**1.11** In 2016, **African American children** in Georgia were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.11 times more than their proportions in Georgia’s child population.

**1.12** In 2016, **White children** in Georgia were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.12 times more than their proportions in Georgia’s child population.

**1.19** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Georgia were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.19 times more than their proportions in Georgia’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	33.6	8,108	37.5	1.11
Asian	3.8	72	0.3	0.09
White	44.4	10,766	49.8	1.12
Multiple Race	3.6	925	4.3	1.19
Hispanic	14.3	1,509	7.0	0.49
Native American	0.2	7	0.0	0.17
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	5	0.0	0.36
Unknown	N/A	243	1.1	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>21,635</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. ( (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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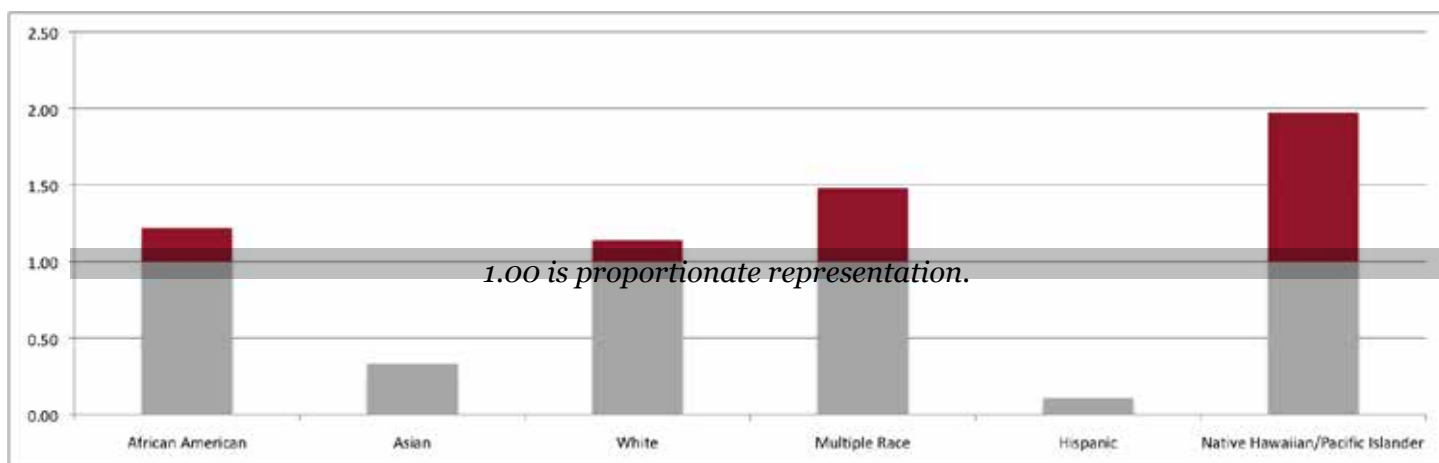
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Hawaii Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.22** In 2016, **African American children** in Hawaii were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.22 times more than their proportions in Hawaii’s child population.

**1.14** In 2016, **White children** in Hawaii were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.14 times more than their proportions in Hawaii’s child population.

**1.48** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Hawaii were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.48 times more than their proportions in Hawaii’s child population.

**1.97** In 2016, **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children** in Hawaii were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.97 times more than their proportions in Hawaii’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	1.9	34	2.3	1.22
Asian	24.0	120	8.0	0.34
White	13.9	235	15.8	1.14
Multiple Race	30.8	679	45.5	1.48
Hispanic	18.0	29	1.9	0.11
Native American	0.2	3	0.2	1.23
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	11.4	334	22.4	1.97
Unknown	N/A	57	3.8	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>1,491</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

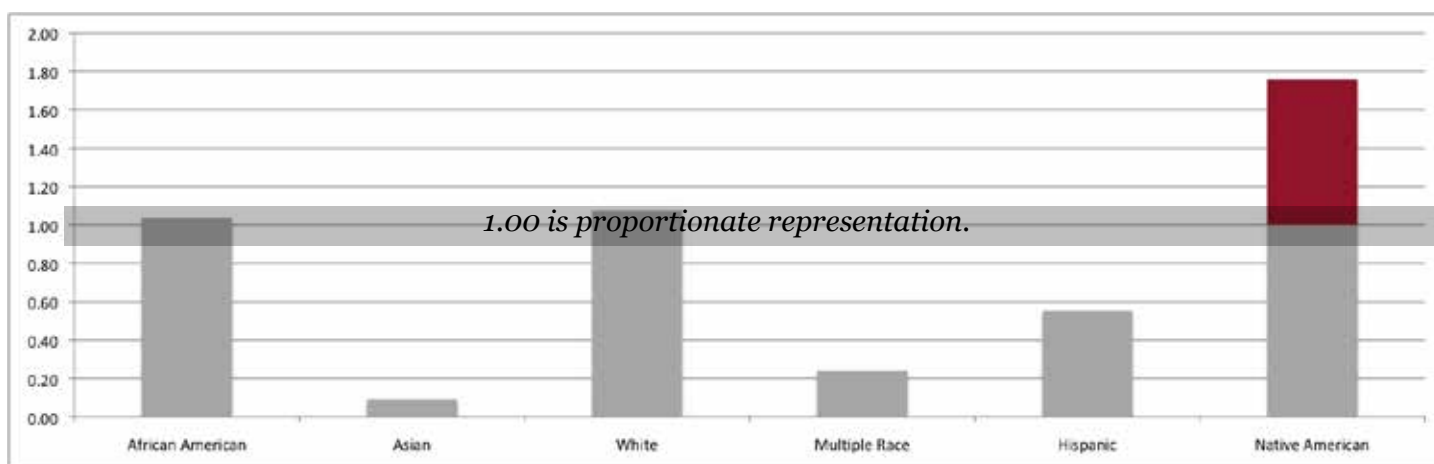
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Idaho Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



1.76

In 2016, **Native American children** in Idaho were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.76 times more than their proportions in Idaho’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	0.9	17	0.9	1.04
Asian	1.2	2	0.1	0.09
White	75.0	1,492	80.8	1.08
Multiple Race	3.4	15	0.8	0.24
Hispanic	18.2	186	10.1	0.55
Native American	1.1	37	2.0	1.76
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.2	7	0.4	2.09
Unknown	N/A	91	4.9	
<i>TOTAL</i>		1,847		

Highlighted row shows disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

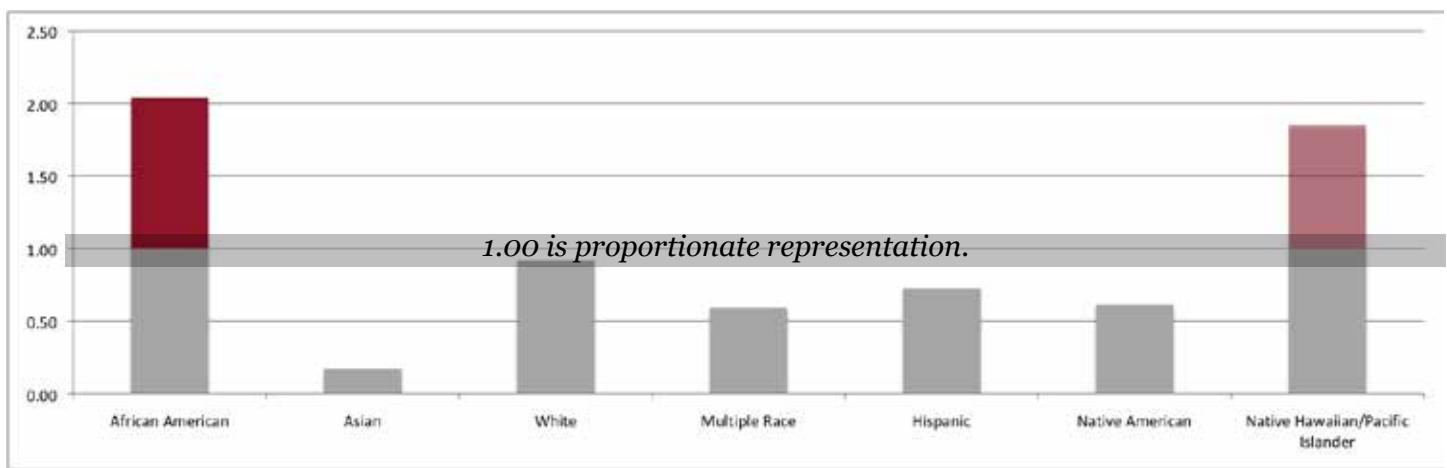
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Illinois Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.04** In 2016, **African American children** in Illinois were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.04 times more than their proportions in Illinois’ child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	15.3	9,116	31.4	2.04
Asian	5.0	245	0.8	0.17
White	51.6	13,733	47.3	0.92
Multiple Race	3.3	571	2.0	0.59
Hispanic	24.6	5,204	17.9	0.73
Native American	0.1	24	0.1	0.62
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	15	0.1	1.85
Unknown	N/A	151	0.5	
<i>TOTAL</i>		29,059		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

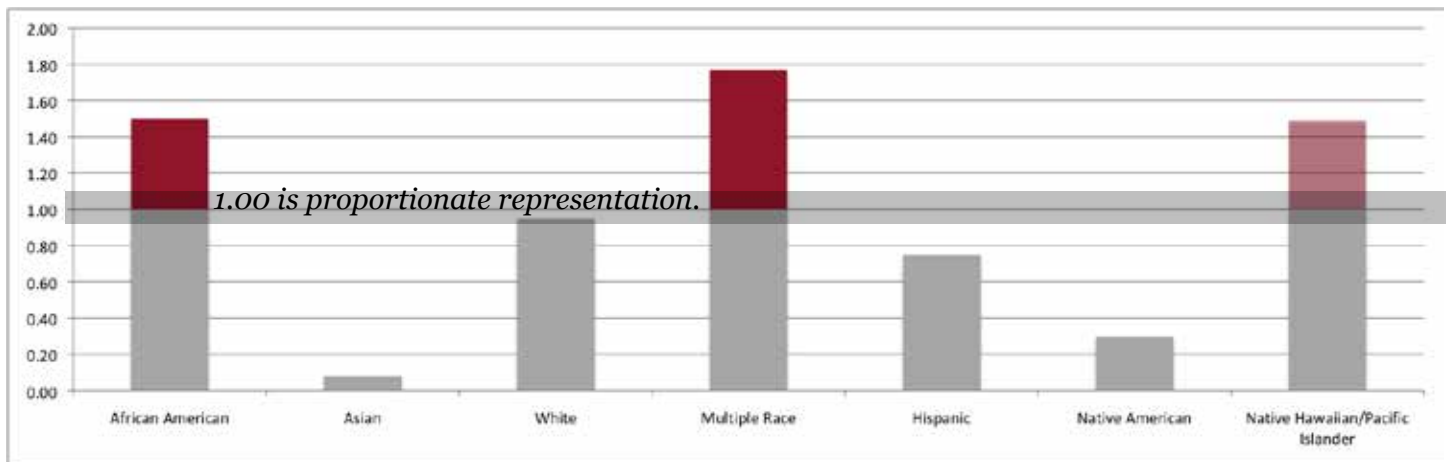
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Indiana Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.50** In 2016, **African American children** in Indiana were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.50 times more than their proportions in Indiana’s child population.

**1.77** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Indiana were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.77 times more than their proportions in Indiana’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	11.1	4,720	16.6	1.50
Asian	2.2	51	0.2	0.08
White	71.7	19,291	67.9	0.95
Multiple Race	4.0	1,997	7.0	1.77
Hispanic	10.8	2,307	8.1	0.75
Native American	0.2	16	0.1	0.30
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	16	0.1	1.49
Unknown	N/A	32	0.1	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>28,430</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

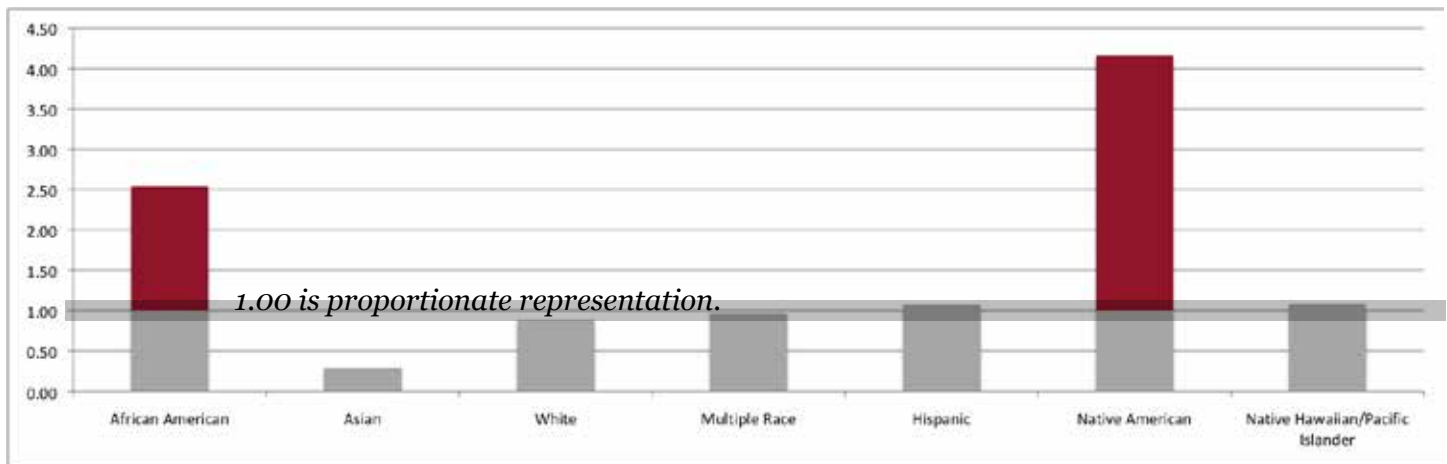
\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Iowa Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.54** In 2016, **African American children** in Iowa were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.54 times more than their proportions in Iowa’s child population.

**4.16** In 2016, **Native American children** in Iowa were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 4.16 times more than their proportions in Iowa’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	4.9	1,065	12.4	2.54
Asian	2.6	64	0.7	0.29
White	78.3	5,940	69.4	0.89
Multiple Race	3.8	315	3.7	0.97
Hispanic	9.9	907	10.6	1.07
Native American	0.4	125	1.5	4.16
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	13	0.2	1.08
Unknown	N/A	126	1.5	
<i>TOTAL</i>		8,555		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

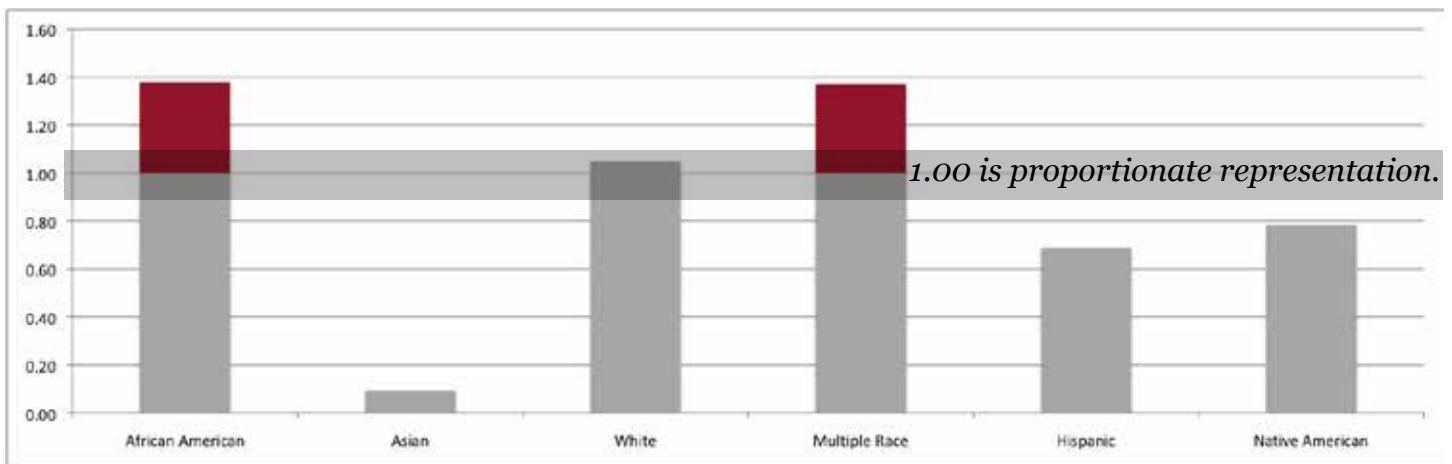
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Kansas Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.38** In 2016, **African American children** in Kansas were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.38 times more than their proportions in Kansas’ child population.

**1.37** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Kansas were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.37 times more than their proportions in Kansas’ child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	6.3	209	8.7	1.38
Asian	2.7	6	0.2	0.09
White	66.8	1,687	70.2	1.05
Multiple Race	5.1	168	7.0	1.37
Hispanic	18.2	301	12.5	0.69
Native American	0.7	14	0.6	0.78
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	1	0.0	0.45
Unknown	N/A	17	0.7	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>2,403</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

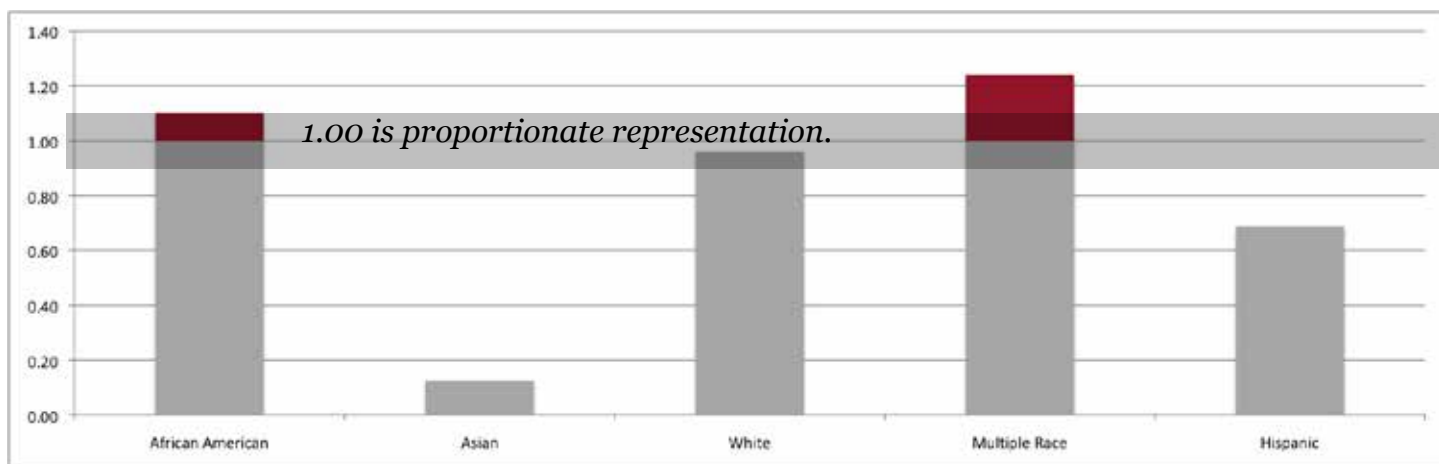
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Kentucky Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.10** In 2016, **African American children** in Kentucky were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.10 times more than their proportions in Kentucky’s child population.

**1.24** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Kentucky were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.24 times more than their proportions in Kentucky’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	<b>A. Total Child Population %</b>	<b>B. “Maltreatment” Child Population</b>	<b>C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %</b>	<b>D. Disproportionality Index</b>
African American	9.1	2,011	10.0	1.10
Asian	1.6	41	0.2	0.12
White	79.0	15,204	76.0	0.96
Multiple Race	4.0	1,004	5.0	1.24
Hispanic	5.9	814	4.1	0.69
Native American	0.2	8	0.0	0.24
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	5	0.0	0.35
Unknown	N/A	923	4.6	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>20,010</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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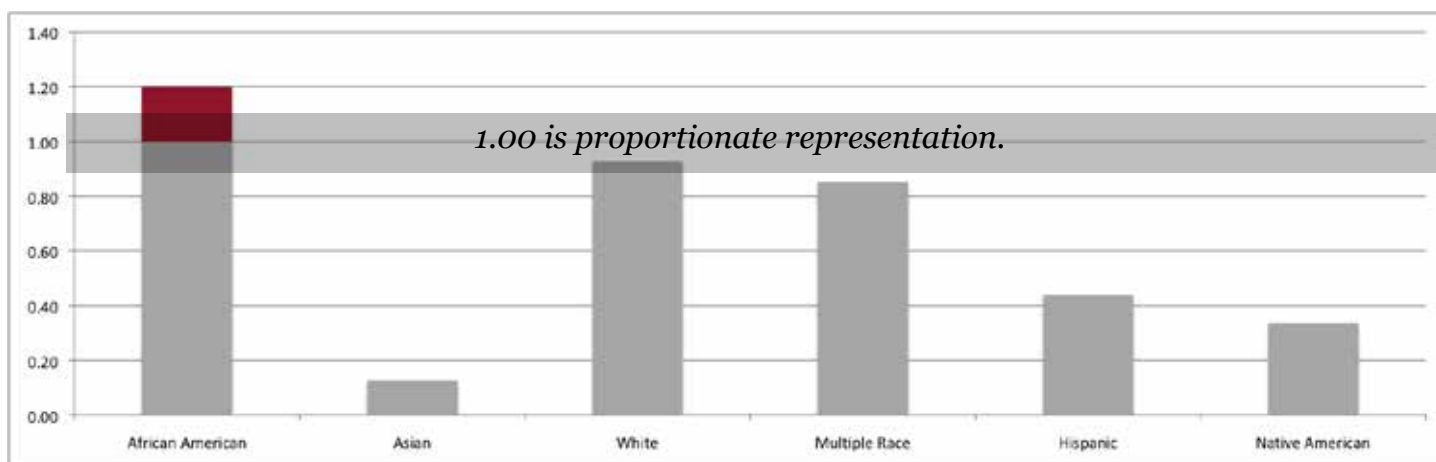
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Louisiana Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.20**

In 2016, **African American children** in Louisiana were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.20 times more than their proportions in Louisiana’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	36.8	4,972	44.0	1.20
Asian	1.6	23	0.2	0.13
White	51.4	5,378	47.6	0.93
Multiple Race	3.0	290	2.6	0.85
Hispanic	6.5	323	2.9	0.44
Native American	0.7	25	0.2	0.34
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	2	0.0	0.44
Unknown	N/A	276	2.4	
<i>TOTAL</i>		11,289		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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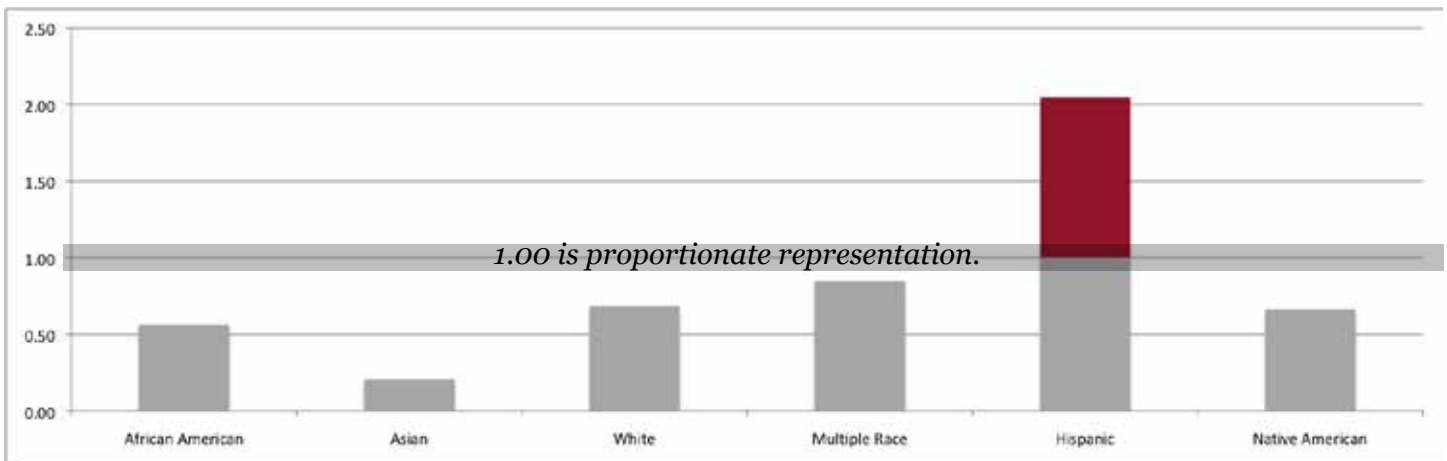
\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Maine Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.05** In 2016, **Hispanic children** in Maine were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate at least 2.05 times more than their proportions in Maine’s child population.

### **Important Note: Maine’s data is incomplete.**

*There are 974 incidents (28.3% of the total) where race is unknown, which could radically raise the “maltreatment” child population for any or all of the races/ethnicities listed. However, it is safe to say that Hispanic children at least are more likely to be involved in a “substantiated” child welfare maltreatment investigation, as the Unknown instances could only maintain or increase its “maltreatment” population.*

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**[ParentalRightsFoundation.org](https://ParentalRightsFoundation.org)**

## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	2.7	52	1.5	0.56
Asian	1.5	11	0.3	0.21
White	88.6	2,095	60.8	0.69
Multiple Race	3.7	107	3.1	0.85
Hispanic	2.7	188	5.5	2.05
Native American	0.8	18	0.5	0.66
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	1	0.0	0.64
Unknown	N/A	974	28.3	
<i>TOTAL</i>		3,446		

**Important Note:** Maine’s data is incomplete. The 974 incidents where race is unknown could radically raise the disproportionality index for any or all of the divisions listed above. However, since it could only raise, and not lower, the disproportionality index, it is safe to say there is at least a 2.05 disproportionality index for Hispanics.

Gray highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

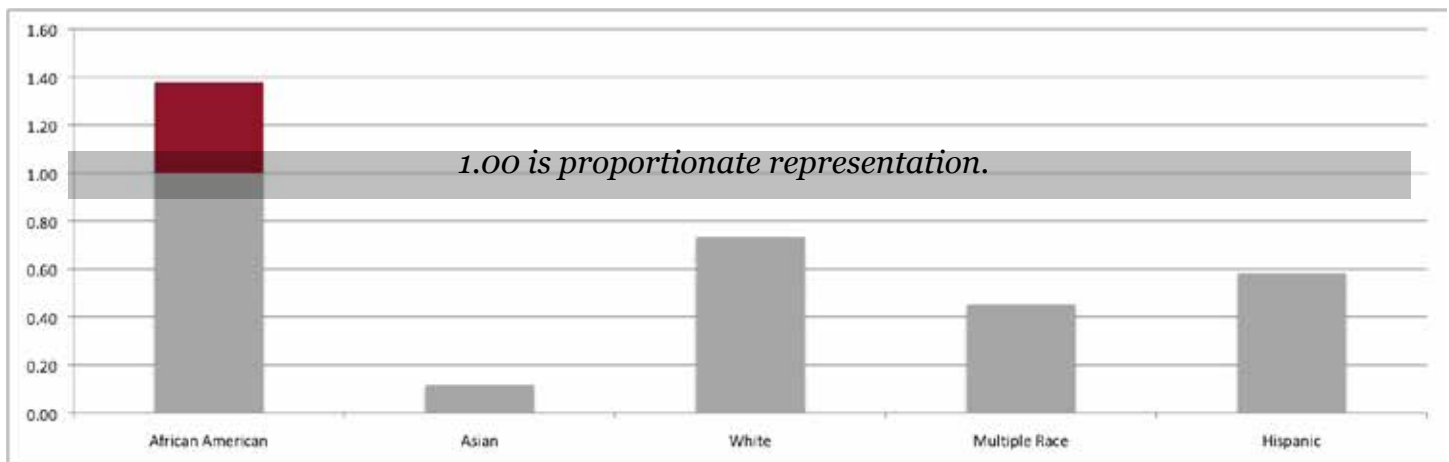
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Maryland Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



1.38

In 2015, **African American** children in Maryland were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.38 times more than their proportions in Maryland’s child population.

Learn more about the state of parental rights in America at  
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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	31.1	3,001	42.9	1.38
Asian	6.2	50	0.7	0.12
White	42.8	2,196	31.4	0.73
Multiple Race	5.0	160	2.3	0.45
Hispanic	14.5	592	8.5	0.58
Native American	0.2	8	0.1	0.52
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	9	0.1	2.85
Unknown	N/A	977	14.0	
<i>TOTAL</i>		6,993		

Highlighted row shows disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

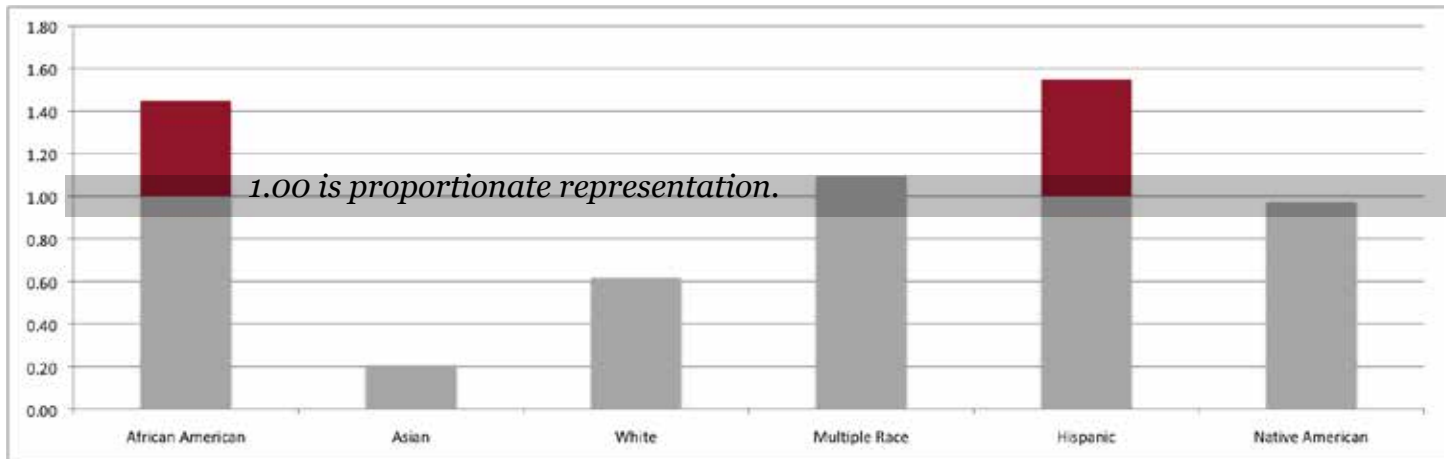
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Massachusetts Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.45** In 2016, **African American children** in Massachusetts were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.45 times more than their proportions in Massachusetts’ child population.

**1.55** In 2016, **Hispanic children** in Massachusetts were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.55 times more than their proportions in Massachusetts’ child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	8.5	3,933	12.3	1.45
Asian	6.8	449	1.4	0.21
White	62.8	12,445	38.8	0.62
Multiple Race	3.9	1,355	4.2	1.09
Hispanic	17.9	8,907	27.8	1.55
Native American	0.2	57	0.2	0.97
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	8	0.0	0.57
Unknown	N/A	4,939	15.4	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>32,093</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

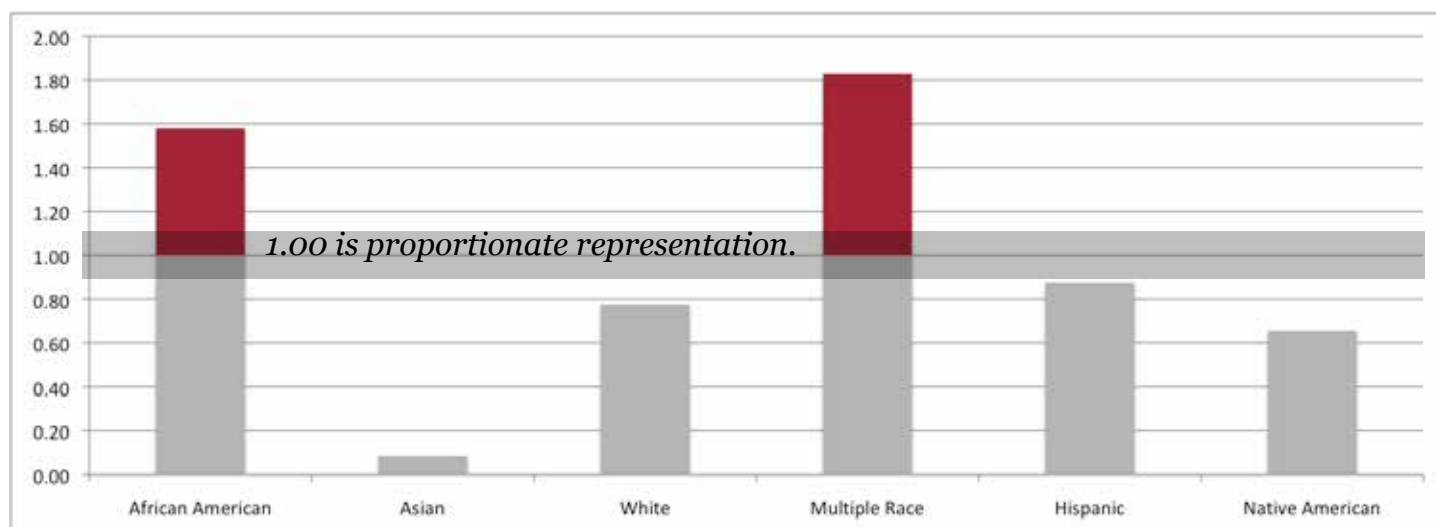
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Michigan Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red.*



**1.58** In 2016, **African American children** in Michigan were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.58 times more than their proportions in Michigan’s child population.

**1.83** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Michigan were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.83 times more than their proportions in Michigan’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	16.0	9,403	25.2	1.58
Asian	3.2	102	0.3	0.09
White	67.4	19,460	52.2	0.77
Multiple Race	4.6	3,151	8.4	1.83
Hispanic	8.2	2,678	7.2	0.88
Native American	0.6	146	0.4	0.66
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	3	0.0	0.31
Unknown	N/A	2,350	6.3	
<i>TOTAL</i>		37,293		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

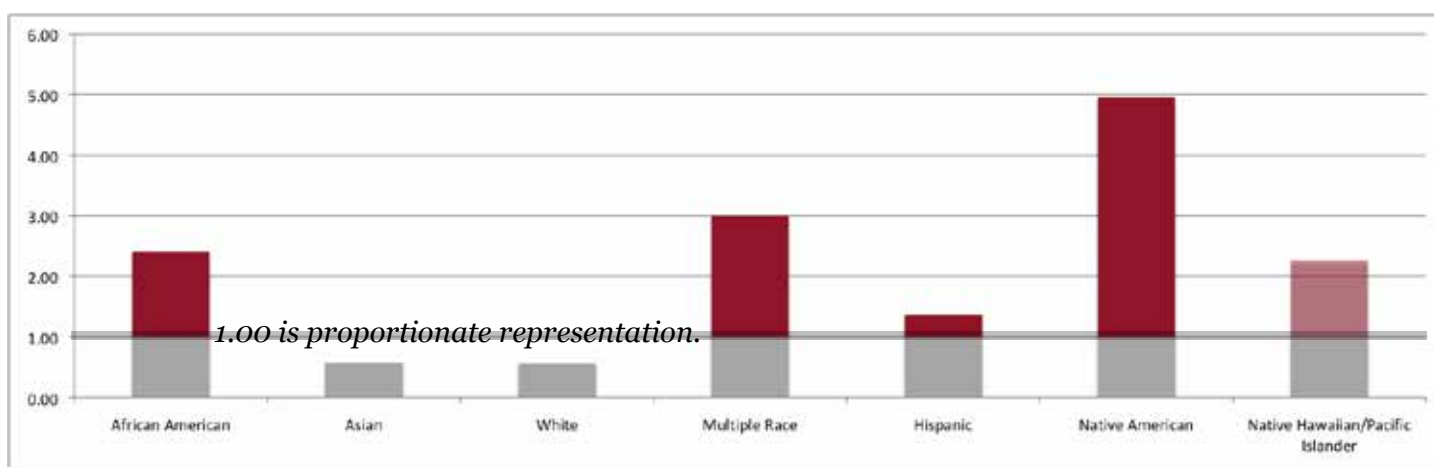
\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Minnesota Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.41** In 2016, **African American children** in Minnesota were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.41 times more than their proportions in Minnesota’s child population.

**3.00** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Minnesota were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 3.00 times more than their proportions in Minnesota’s child population.

**1.37** In 2016, **Hispanic children** in Minnesota were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.37 times more than their proportions in Minnesota’s child population.

**4.96** In 2016, **Native American children** in Minnesota were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 4.96 times more than their proportions in Minnesota’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	8.8	1,684	21.2	2.41
Asian	6.0	273	3.4	0.57
White	70.0	3,116	39.2	0.56
Multiple Race	4.9	1,175	14.8	3.00
Hispanic	8.7	949	12.0	1.37
Native American	1.4	560	7.1	4.96
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	10	0.1	2.26
Unknown	N/A	174	2.2	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>7,941</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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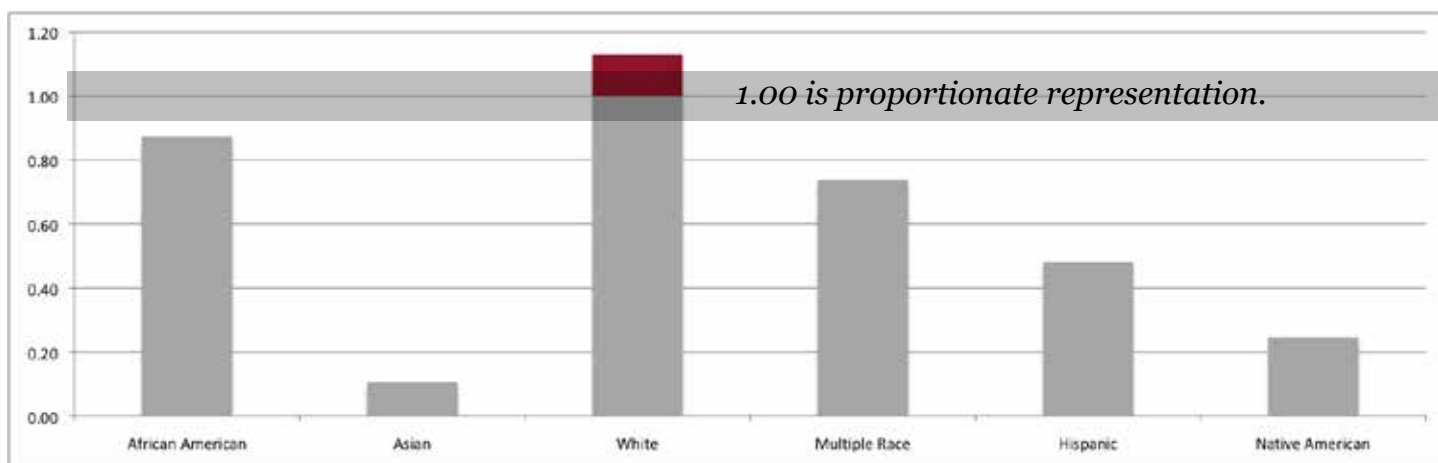
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Mississippi Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



1.13

In 2016, **White children** in Mississippi were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.13 times more than their proportions in Mississippi’s child population.

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**[ParentalRightsFoundation.org](http://ParentalRightsFoundation.org)**

## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	42.4	3,771	37.0	0.87
Asian	0.9	10	0.1	0.11
White	49.2	5,664	55.6	1.13
Multiple Race	2.4	179	1.8	0.74
Hispanic	4.4	216	2.1	0.48
Native American	0.6	15	0.1	0.24
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	2	0.0	0.59
Unknown	N/A	322	3.2	
<i>TOTAL</i>		10,179		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Exception: If the “maltreatment” child population is less than 10, the row is not highlighted due to the low numbers.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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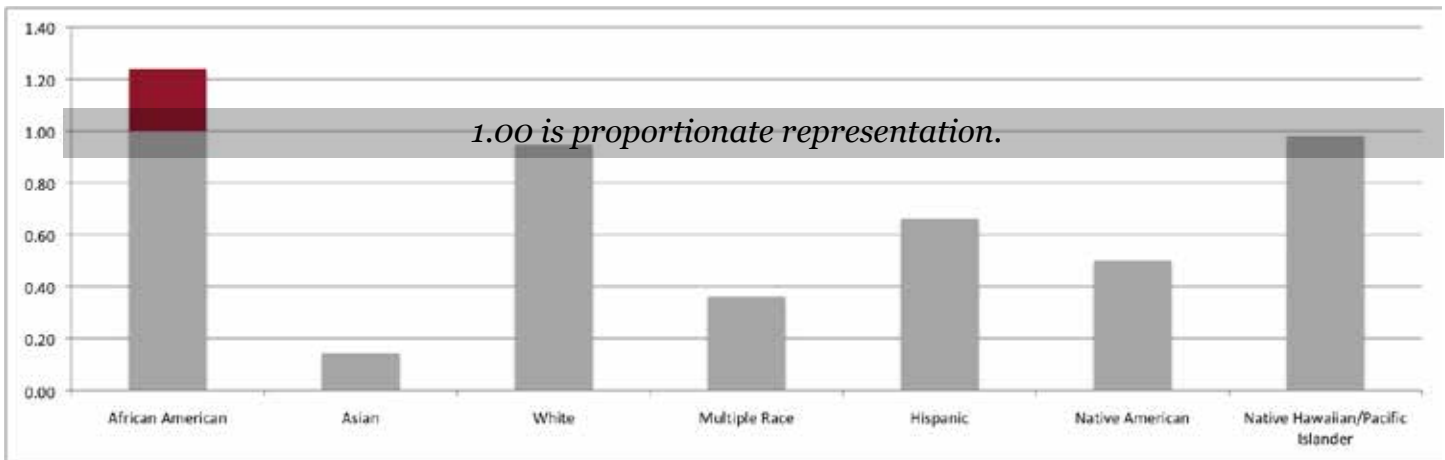
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Missouri Child Welfare Investigations

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1.24

In 2016, **African American children** in Missouri were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.24 times more than their proportions in Missouri’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	13.6	919	16.8	1.24
Asian	1.9	15	0.3	0.14
White	73.0	3,787	69.1	0.95
Multiple Race	4.3	86	1.6	0.36
Hispanic	6.6	239	4.4	0.66
Native American	0.4	11	0.2	0.50
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.2	10	0.2	0.98
Unknown	N/A	414	7.6	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>5,481</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

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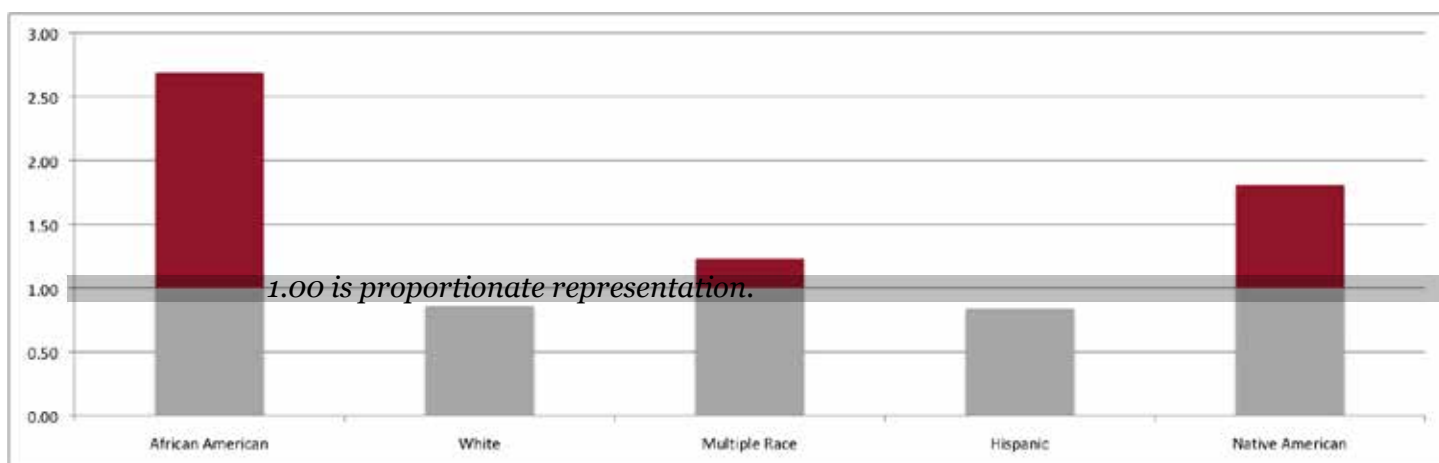
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Montana Child Welfare Investigations

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**2.69** In 2016, **African American children** in Montana were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.69 times more than their proportions in Montana’s child population.

**1.23** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Montana were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.23 times more than their proportions in Montana’s child population.

**1.81** In 2016, **Native American children** in Montana were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.81 times more than their proportions in Montana’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	0.7	56	1.8	2.69
Asian	0.6	1	0.0	0.05
White	78.4	2,099	67.4	0.86
Multiple Race	4.6	178	5.7	1.23
Hispanic	5.9	155	5.0	0.84
Native American	9.7	545	17.5	1.81
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	1	0.0	0.42
Unknown	N/A	81	2.6	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>3,116</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

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*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

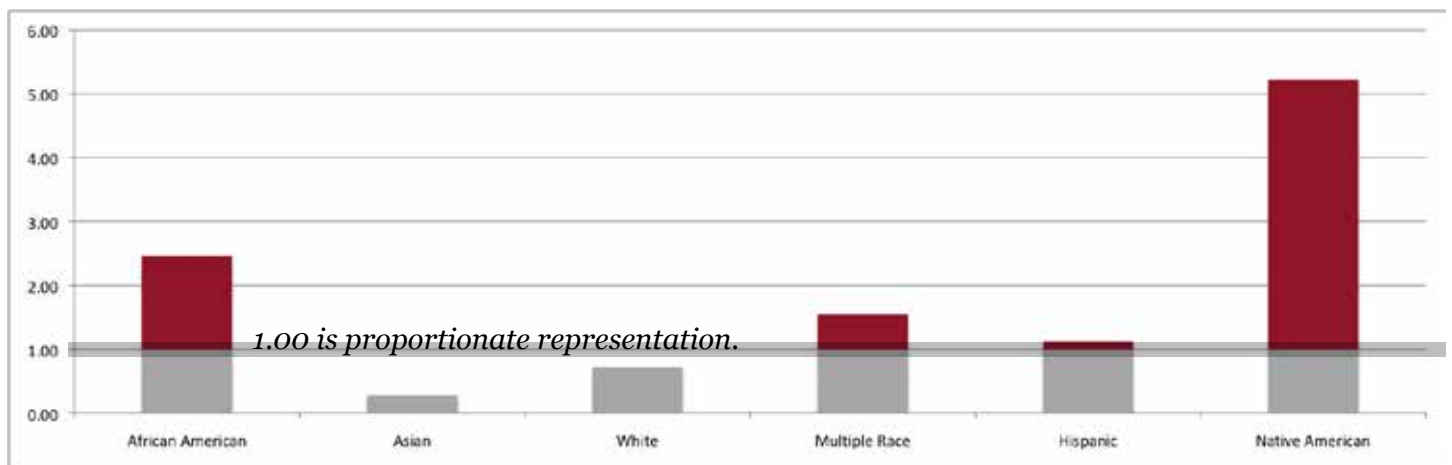
\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Nebraska Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



- 2.46** In 2016, **African American children** in Nebraska were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.46 times more than their proportions in Nebraska’s child population.
- 1.55** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Nebraska were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.55 times more than their proportions in Nebraska’s child population.
- 1.12** In 2016, **Hispanic children** in Nebraska were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.12 times more than their proportions in Nebraska’s child population.
- 5.22** In 2016, **Native American children** in Nebraska were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 5.22 times more than their proportions in Nebraska’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	5.7	394	14.2	2.46
Asian	2.5	19	0.7	0.28
White	69.4	1,391	50.0	0.72
Multiple Race	3.9	168	6.0	1.55
Hispanic	17.2	538	19.3	1.12
Native American	1.1	164	5.9	5.22
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	1	0.0	0.40
Unknown	N/A	108	3.9	
<i>TOTAL</i>		2,783		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

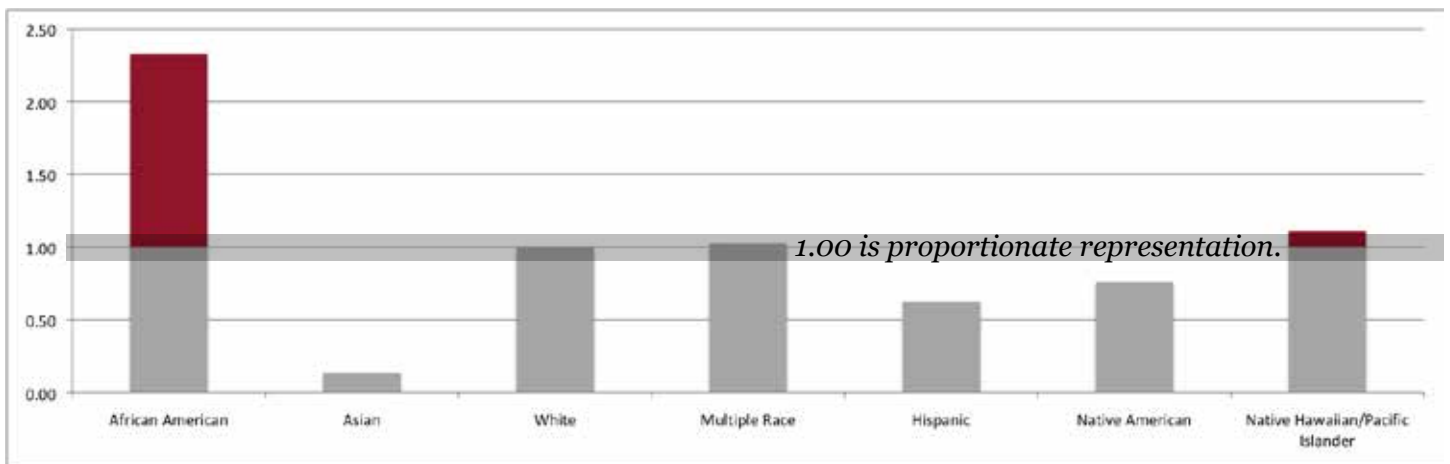
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Nevada Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



2.33

In 2016, **African American children** in Nevada were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.33 times more than their proportions in Nevada’s child population.

1.11

In 2016, **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children** in Nevada were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.11 times more than their proportions in Nevada’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	9.6	1,090	22.3	2.33
Asian	5.9	39	0.8	0.14
White	35.9	1,758	35.9	1.00
Multiple Race	6.3	317	6.5	1.02
Hispanic	40.9	1,248	25.5	0.62
Native American	0.8	30	0.6	0.76
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.7	36	0.7	1.11
Unknown	N/A	373	7.6	
<i>TOTAL</i>		4,891		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

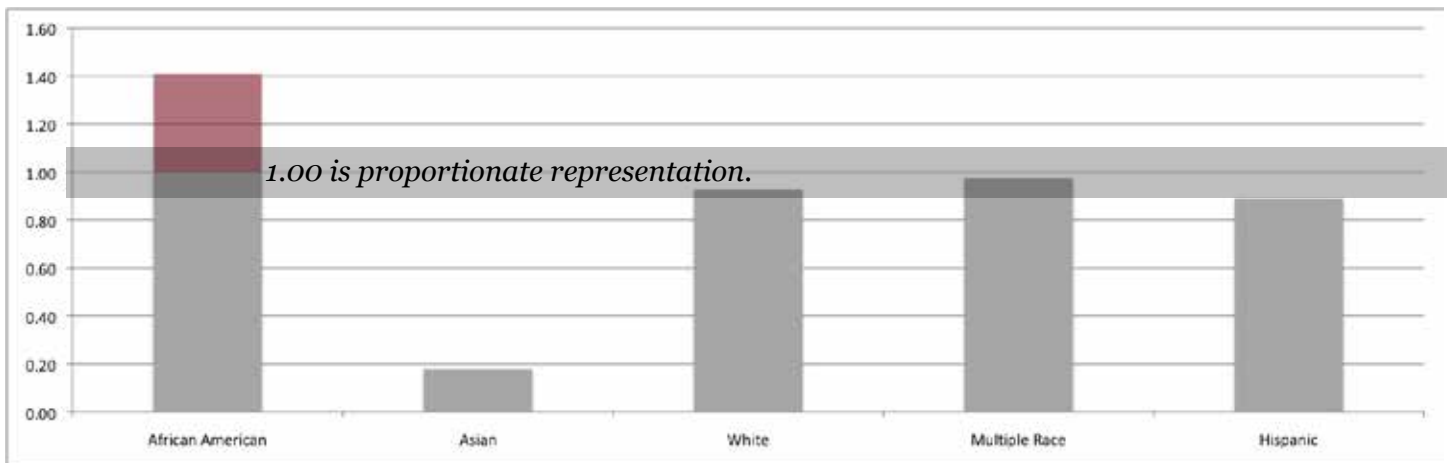
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.

## Disproportionality of Minority Children in New Hampshire Child Welfare Investigations

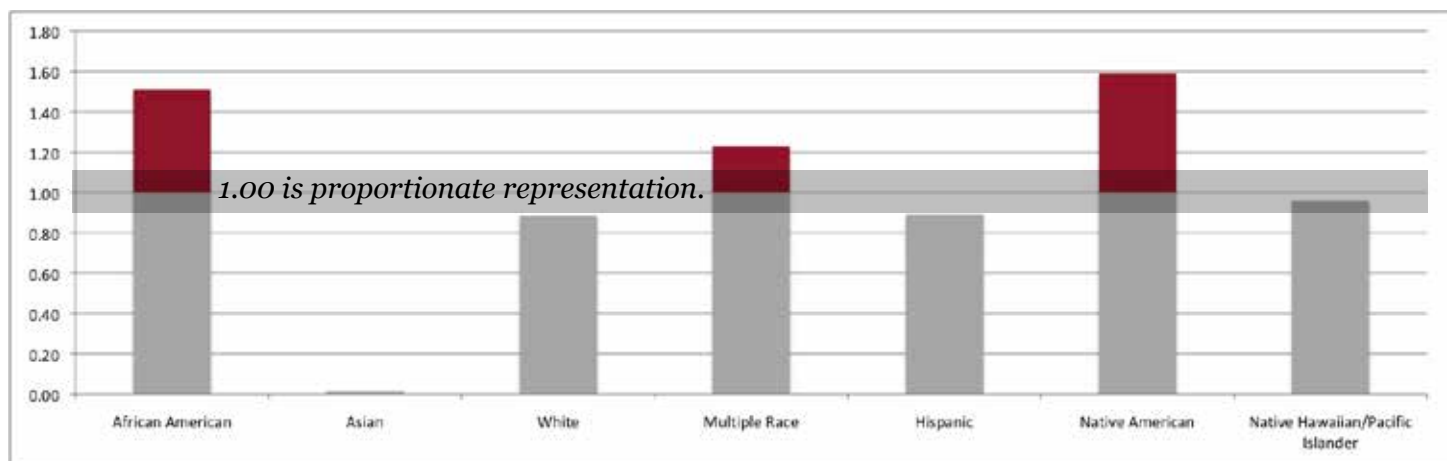
The following graphs are based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.

### New Hampshire Disproportionality Indices



**Important Note:** It is hard to judge the bias in New Hampshire since the child population is relatively small, and 9.1% of the "maltreatment" child population data is "Unknown."

### Nationwide Disproportionality Indices



## Data & Notes

<b>New Hampshire Data</b>	<b>A. Total Child Population %</b>	<b>B. “Maltreatment” Child Population</b>	<b>C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %</b>	<b>D. Disproportionality Index</b>
African American	1.6	21	2.3	1.41
Asian	3.1	5	0.6	0.18
White	85.7	719	79.4	0.93
Multiple Race	3.4	30	3.3	0.97
Hispanic	6.0	48	5.3	0.89
Native American	0.2	0	0.0	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Unknown	N/A	82	9.1	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>905</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

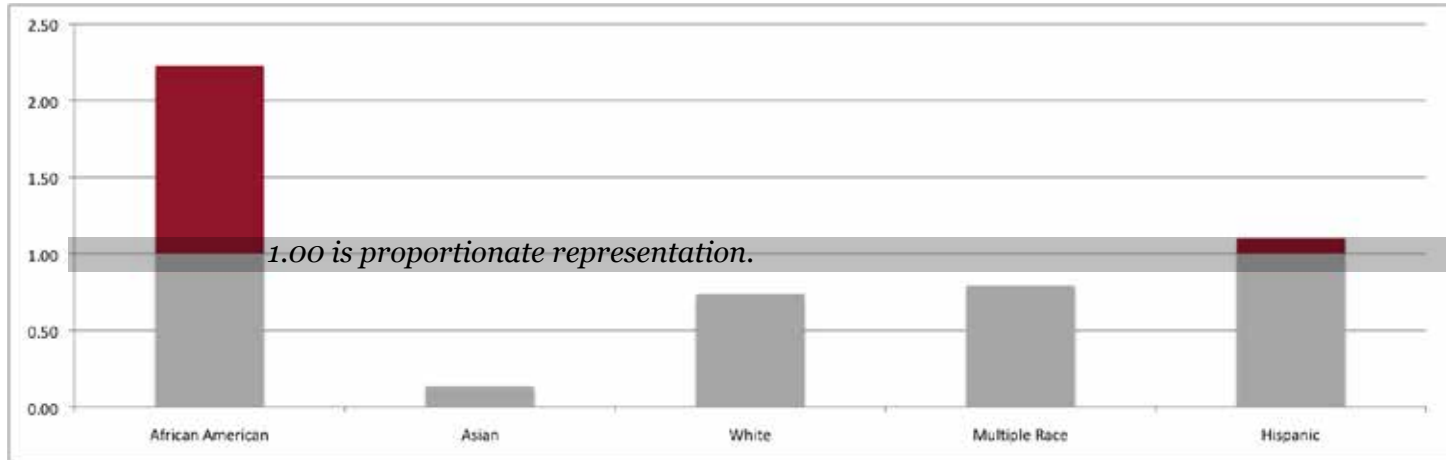
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in New Jersey Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.23** In 2016, **African American children** in New Jersey were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.23 times more than their proportions in New Jersey’s child population.

**1.10** In 2016, **Hispanic children** in New Jersey were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.10 times more than their proportions in New Jersey’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	13.6	2,505	30.3	2.23
Asian	9.6	107	1.3	0.13
White	47.3	2,876	34.8	0.74
Multiple Race	3.1	200	2.4	0.79
Hispanic	26.3	2,379	28.8	1.10
Native American	0.2	7	0.1	0.56
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	3	0.0	0.99
Unknown	N/A	187	2.3	
<i>TOTAL</i>		8,264		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

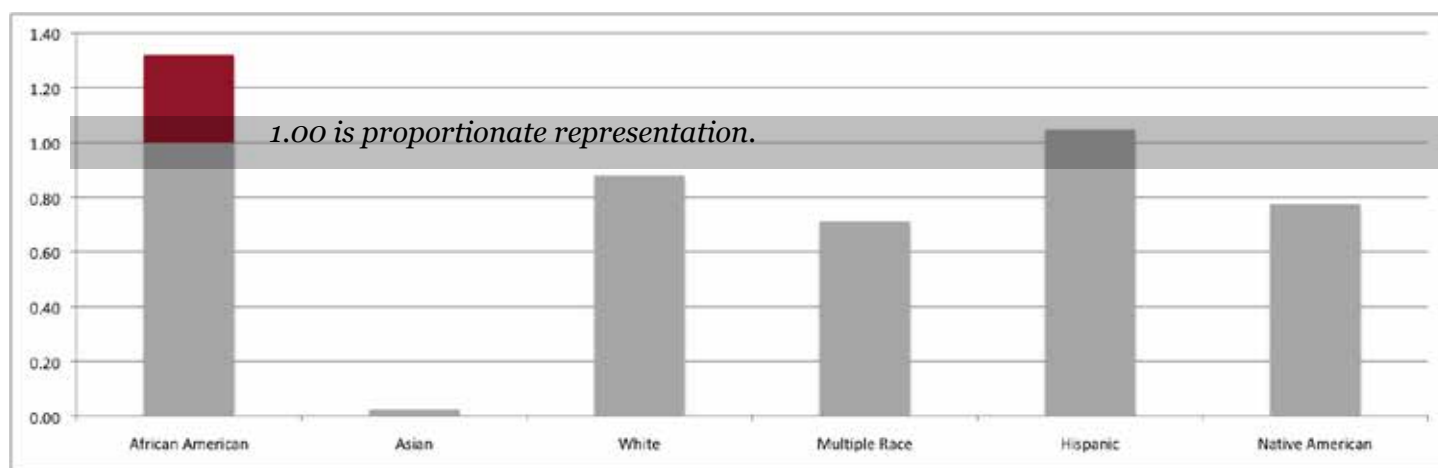
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in New Mexico Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.32**

In 2016, **African American children** in New Mexico were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.32 times more than their proportions in New Mexico’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	1.6	158	2.1	1.32
Asian	1.1	2	0.0	0.02
White	24.5	1,622	21.6	0.88
Multiple Race	2.5	134	1.8	0.71
Hispanic	60.1	4,742	63.0	1.05
Native American	10.1	591	7.9	0.78
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	3	0.0	0.78
Unknown	N/A	274	3.6	
<i>TOTAL</i>		7,526		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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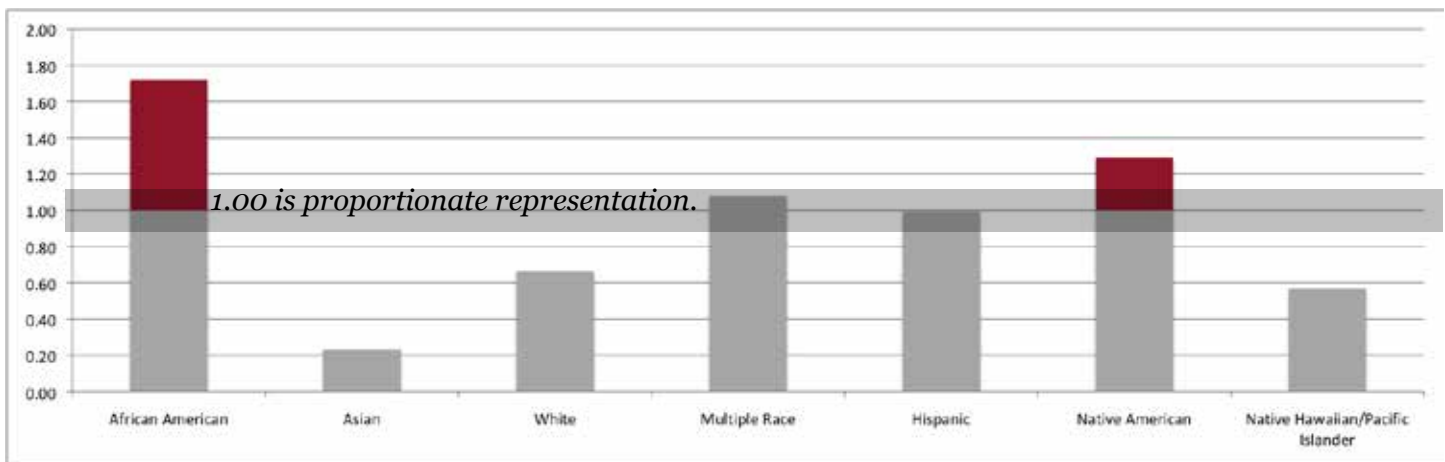
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in New York Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.72** In 2016, **African American children** in New York were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.72 times more than their proportions in New York’s child population.

**1.29** In 2016, **Native American children** in New York were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.29 times more than their proportions in New York’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	15.4	17,331	26.6	1.72
Asian	8.0	1,204	1.8	0.23
White	48.2	20,814	32.0	0.66
Multiple Race	3.5	2,438	3.7	1.08
Hispanic	24.6	15,878	24.4	0.99
Native American	0.3	262	0.4	1.29
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	16	0.0	0.57
Unknown	N/A	7,180	11.0	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>65,123</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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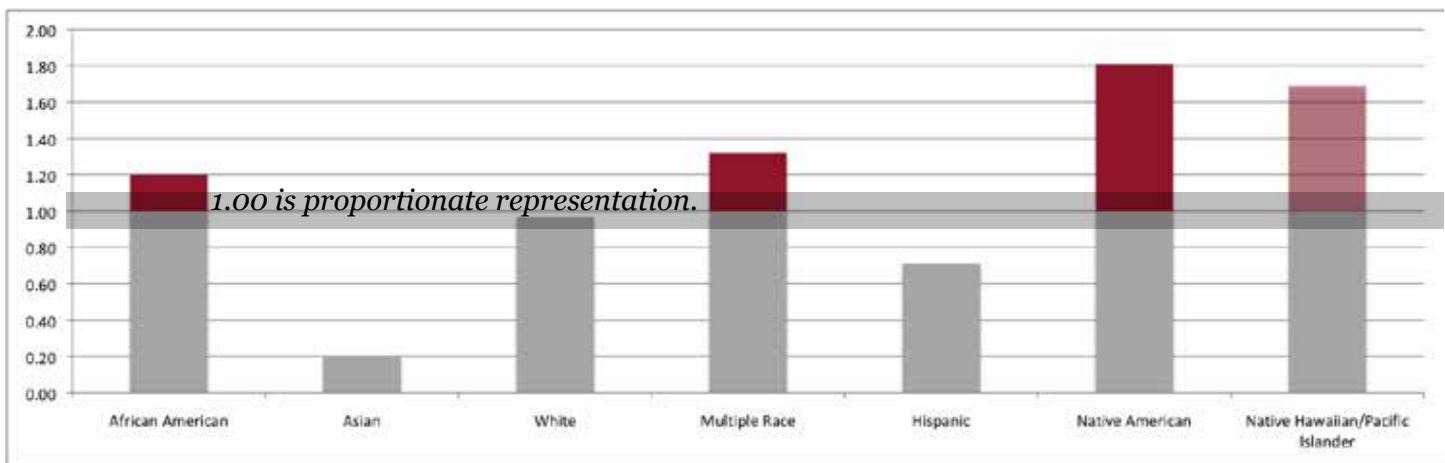
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in North Carolina Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.20** In 2016, **African American children** in North Carolina were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.20 times more than their proportions in North Carolina’s child population.

**1.32** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in North Carolina were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.32 times more than their proportions in North Carolina’s child population.

**1.81** In 2016, **Native American children** in North Carolina were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.81 times more than their proportions in North Carolina’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	22.9	1,970	27.6	1.20
Asian	3.1	45	0.6	0.21
White	52.8	3,647	51.1	0.97
Multiple Race	4.1	387	5.4	1.32
Hispanic	15.8	805	11.3	0.71
Native American	1.2	156	2.2	1.81
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	11	0.2	1.69
Unknown	N/A	113	1.6	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>7,134</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

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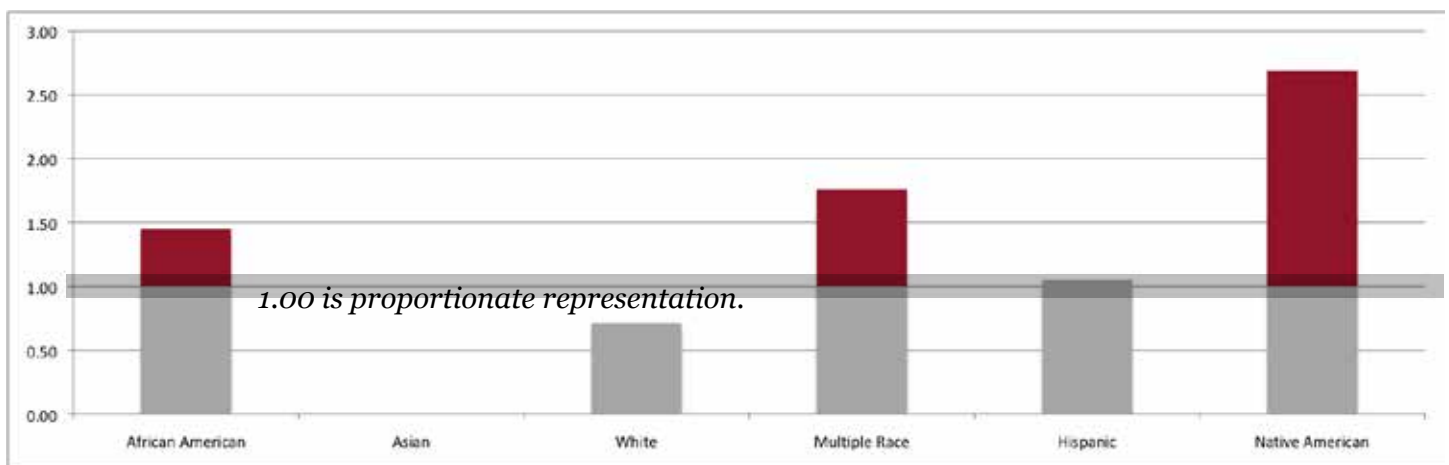
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in North Dakota Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



- 1.45** In 2016, **African American children** in North Dakota were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.45 times more than their proportions in North Dakota’s child population.
- 1.76** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in North Dakota were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.76 times more than their proportions in North Dakota’s child population.
- 2.69** In 2016, **Native American children** in North Dakota were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.69 times more than their proportions in North Dakota’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	3.7	97	5.4	1.45
Asian	1.4	0	0.0	0.00
White	76.8	983	54.5	0.71
Multiple Race	4.1	129	7.1	1.76
Hispanic	6.1	116	6.4	1.05
Native American	7.9	383	21.2	2.69
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	7	0.4	5.84
Unknown	N/A	90	5.0	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>1,805</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

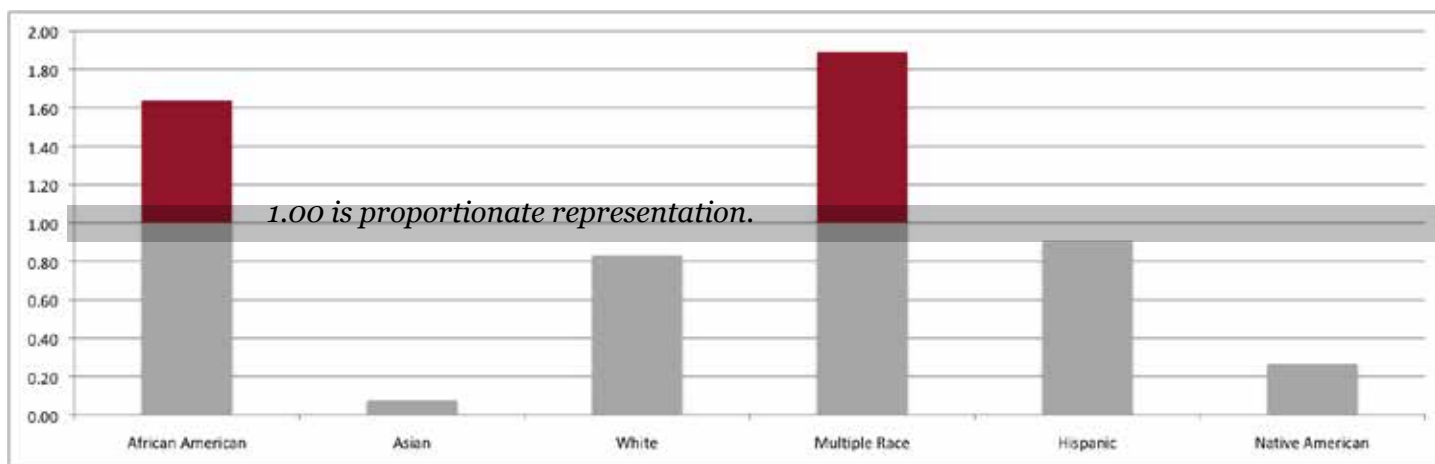
\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Ohio Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.64** In 2016, **African American children** in Ohio were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.64 times more than their proportions in Ohio’s child population.

**1.89** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Ohio were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.89 times more than their proportions in Ohio’s child population.

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**[ParentalRightsFoundation.org](http://ParentalRightsFoundation.org)**

## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	14.8	5,759	24.4	1.64
Asian	2.2	40	0.2	0.08
White	72.2	14,153	59.9	0.83
Multiple Race	4.6	2,073	8.8	1.89
Hispanic	6.0	1,277	5.4	0.91
Native American	0.2	10	0.0	0.26
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	8	0.0	0.68
Unknown	N/A	315	1.3	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>23,635</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

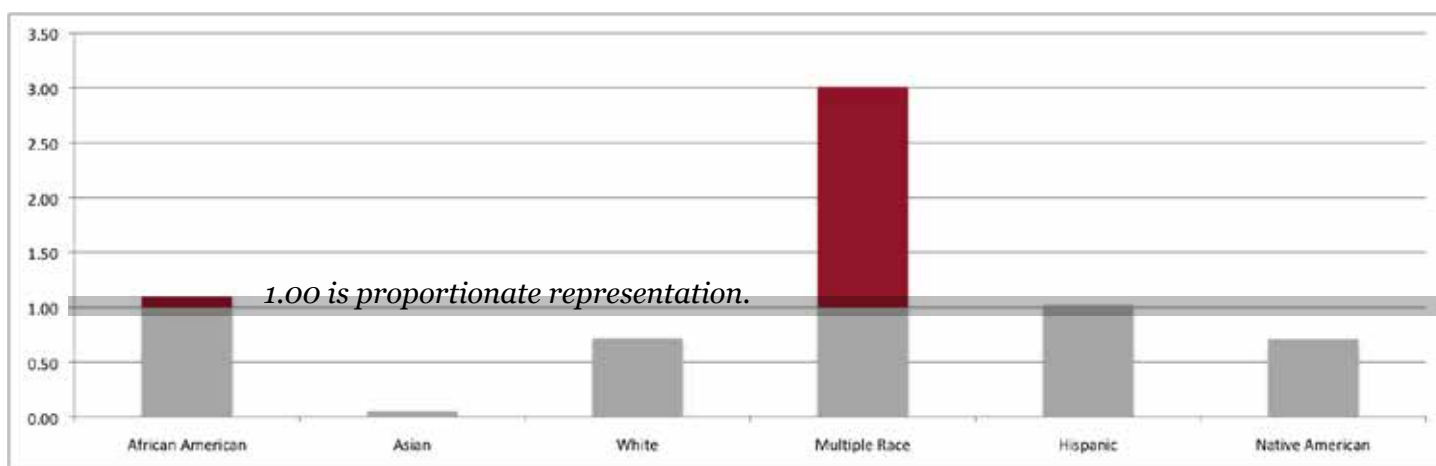
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Oklahoma Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.10**

In 2016, **African American children** in Oklahoma were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.10 times more than their proportions in Oklahoma’s child population.

**3.01**

In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Oklahoma were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 3.01 times more than their proportions in Oklahoma’s child population.

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**[ParentalRightsFoundation.org](http://ParentalRightsFoundation.org)**

## Data & Notes

	<b>A. Total Child Population %</b>	<b>B. “Maltreatment” Child Population</b>	<b>C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %</b>	<b>D. Disproportionality Index</b>
African American	8.0	1,256	8.8	1.10
Asian	2.0	14	0.1	0.05
White	53.8	5,499	38.4	0.71
Multiple Race	9.5	4,099	28.6	3.01
Hispanic	16.6	2,430	17.0	1.02
Native American	9.8	999	7.0	0.71
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.2	6	0.0	0.20
Unknown	N/A	5	0.0	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>14,308</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

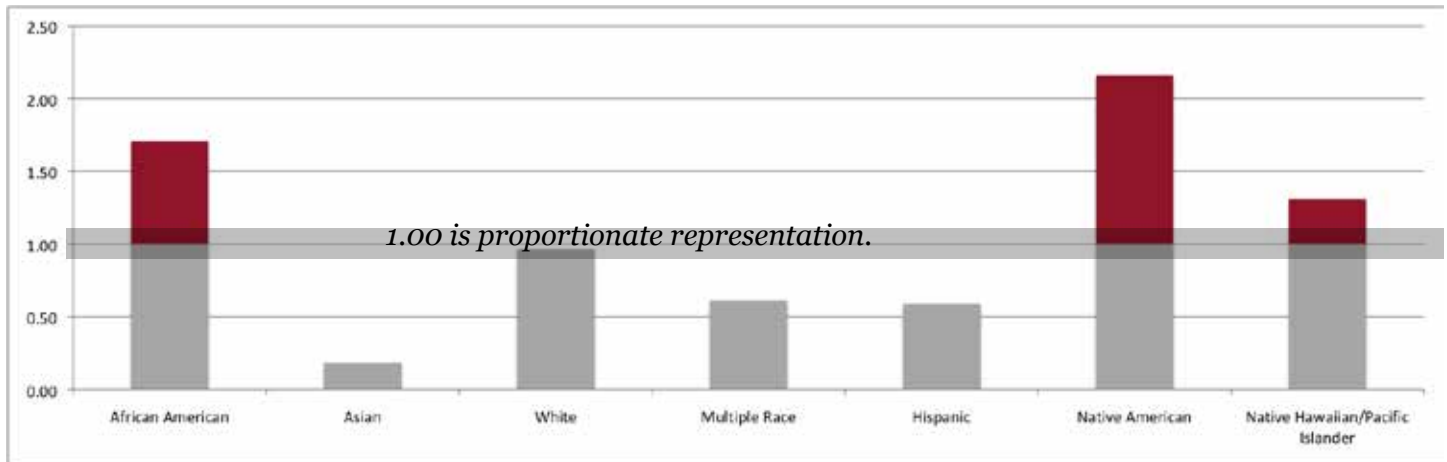
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Oregon Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



- 1.71** In 2016, **African American children** in Oregon were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.71 times more than their proportions in Oregon’s child population.
- 2.16** In 2016, **Native American children** in Oregon were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.16 times more than their proportions in Oregon’s child population.
- 1.31** In 2016, **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children** in Oregon were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.31 times more than their proportions in Oregon’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	2.3	462	3.9	1.71
Asian	4.0	87	0.7	0.18
White	64.2	7,358	62.1	0.97
Multiple Race	6.0	436	3.7	0.61
Hispanic	21.9	1,527	12.9	0.59
Native American	1.2	307	2.6	2.16
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.5	78	0.7	1.31
Unknown	N/A	1,596	13.5	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>11,851</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

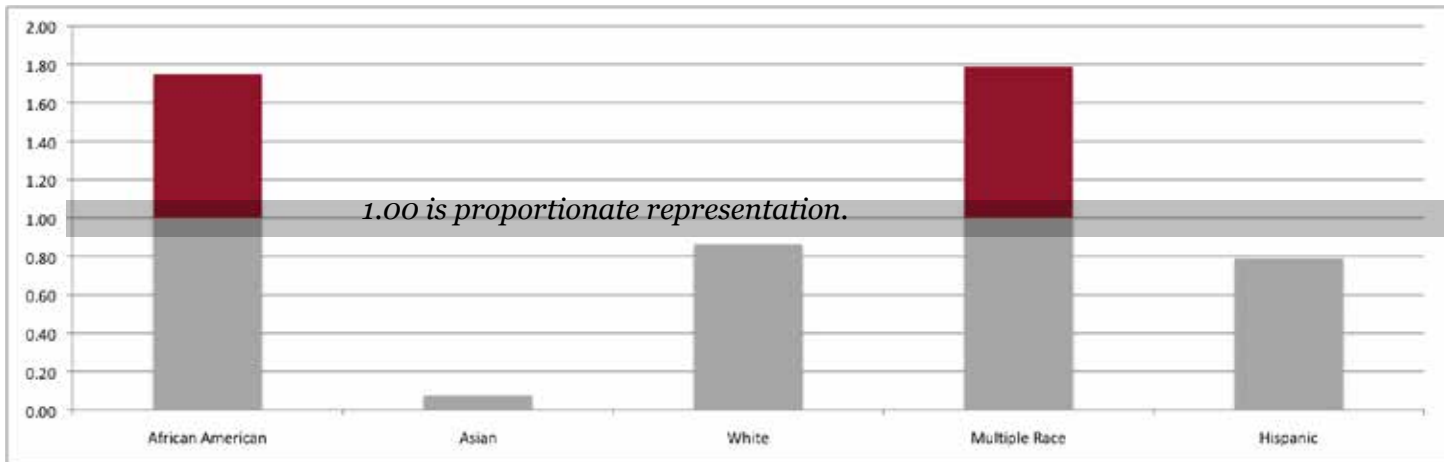
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Pennsylvania Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



1.75

In 2016, **African American children** in Pennsylvania were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.75 times more than their proportions in Pennsylvania child population.

1.79

In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Pennsylvania were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.79 times more than their proportions in Pennsylvania’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	13.0	989	22.7	1.75
Asian	3.7	12	0.3	0.08
White	67.7	2,539	58.3	0.86
Multiple Race	3.9	300	6.9	1.79
Hispanic	11.7	401	9.2	0.79
Native American	0.1	2	0.0	0.32
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	1	0.0	0.65
Unknown	N/A	111	2.5	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>4,355</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

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*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

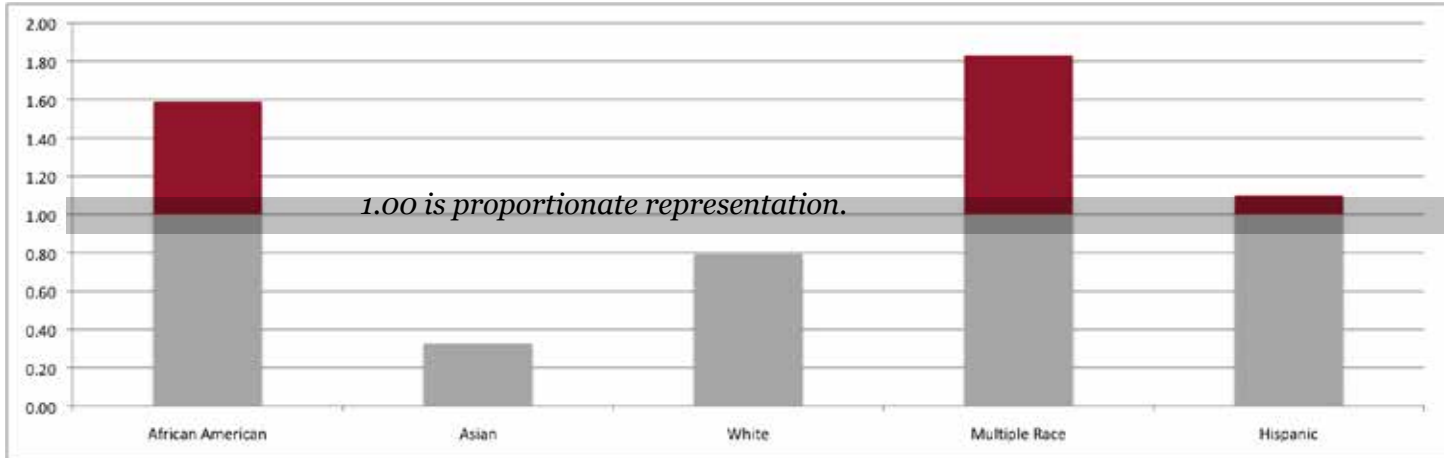
\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Rhode Island Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



1.59

In 2016, **African American children** in Rhode Island were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.59 times more than their proportions in Rhode Island’s child population.

1.83

In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Rhode Island were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.83 times more than their proportions in Rhode Island’s child population.

1.10

In 2016, **Hispanic children** in Rhode Island were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.10 times more than their proportions in Rhode Island’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	7.3	342	11.6	1.59
Asian	3.5	34	1.2	0.33
White	59.4	1,392	47.1	0.79
Multiple Race	4.6	249	8.4	1.83
Hispanic	24.6	799	27.0	1.10
Native American	0.6	8	0.3	0.49
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	2	0.1	0.84
Unknown	N/A	129	4.4	
<i>TOTAL</i>		2,955		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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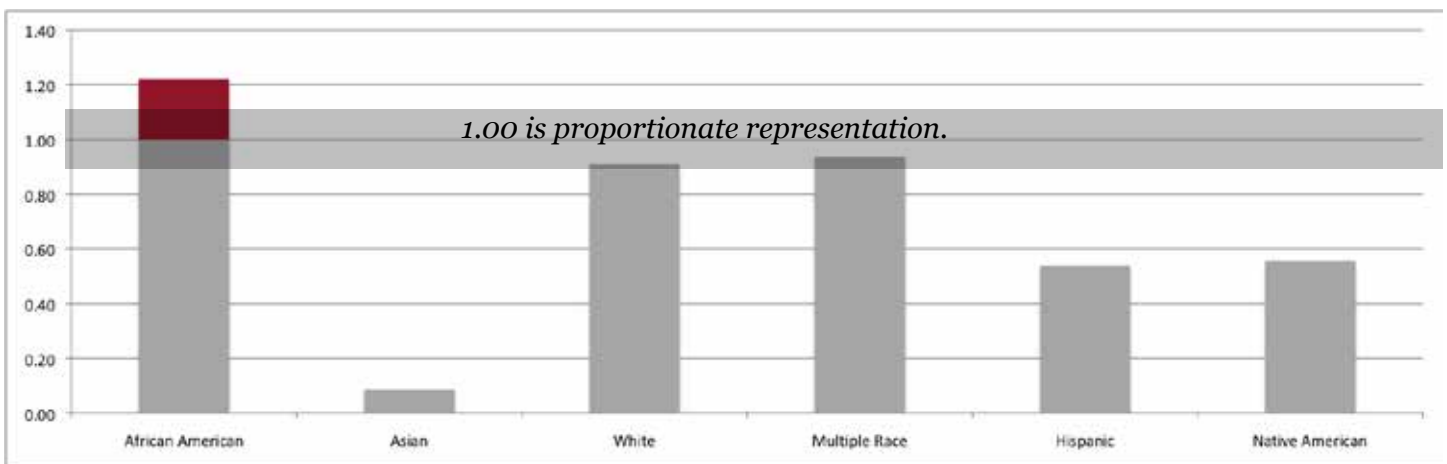
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\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in South Carolina Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



1.22

In 2016, **African American children** in South Carolina were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.22 times more than their proportions in South Carolina’s child population.

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**[ParentalRightsFoundation.org](http://ParentalRightsFoundation.org)**

## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	30.3	6,431	37.1	1.22
Asian	1.5	23	0.1	0.09
White	54.9	8,656	49.9	0.91
Multiple Race	3.8	618	3.6	0.94
Hispanic	9.0	838	4.8	0.54
Native American	0.3	33	0.2	0.56
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	8	0.0	0.72
Unknown	N/A	724	4.2	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>17,331</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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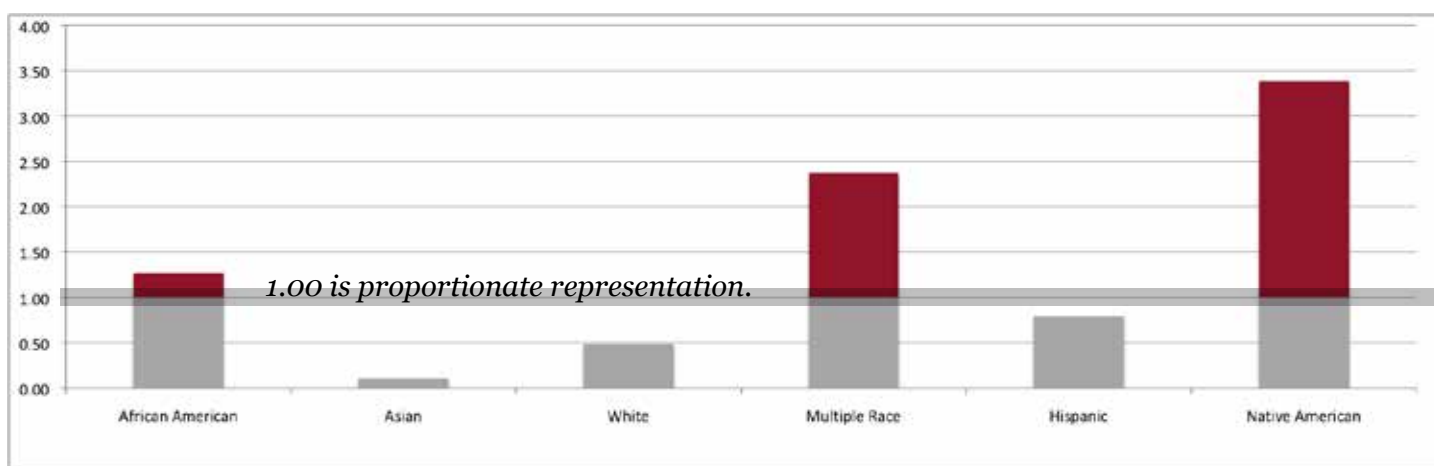
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in South Dakota Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.27** In 2016, **African American children** in South Dakota were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.27 times more than their proportions in South Dakota’s child population.

**2.37** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in South Dakota were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.37 times more than their proportions in South Dakota’s child population.

**3.39** In 2016, **Native American children** in South Dakota were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 3.39 times more than their proportions in South Dakota’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	<b>A. Total Child Population %</b>	<b>B. “Maltreatment” Child Population</b>	<b>C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %</b>	<b>D. Disproportionality Index</b>
African American	2.6	41	3.3	1.27
Asian	1.6	2	0.2	0.10
White	72.3	435	34.9	0.48
Multiple Race	4.4	131	10.5	2.37
Hispanic	6.3	62	5.0	0.79
Native American	12.8	539	43.3	3.39
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Unknown	N/A	36	2.9	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>1,246</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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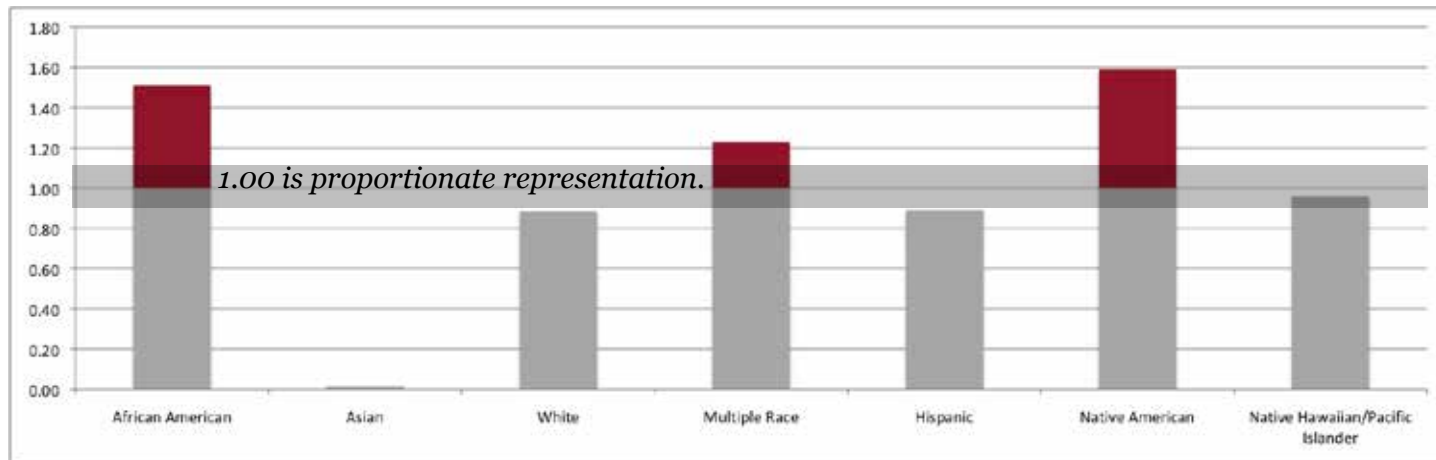
## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Tennessee Child Welfare Investigations

### Tennessee Disproportionality Indices Unavailable

*Tennessee was not included in the Children's Bureau Child Maltreatment 2016 report\* due to a lack of data reported. Thus it is not included here.*

### Nationwide Disproportionality Indices

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



- 1.51** In 2016, **African American children** were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.51 times more than their proportions in the U.S. child population.
- 1.23** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.23 times more than their proportions in the U.S. child population.
- 1.59** In 2016, **Native American children** were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.59 times more than their proportions in the U.S. child population.



## Data & Notes

<b>Nationwide Data</b>	<b>A. Total Child Population %</b>	<b>B. “Maltreatment” Child Population</b>	<b>C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %</b>	<b>D. Disproportionality Index</b>
African American	13.8	136,808	20.8	1.51
Asian	4.9	547	0.1	0.02
White	51.1	296,910	45.2	0.88
Multiple Race	4.2	34,091	5.2	1.23
Hispanic	24.9	145,868	22.2	0.89
Native American	0.9	8,861	1.3	1.59
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.2	1,256	0.2	0.96
Unknown	N/A	32,416	4.9	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>656,757</b>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\*Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, p. 25.

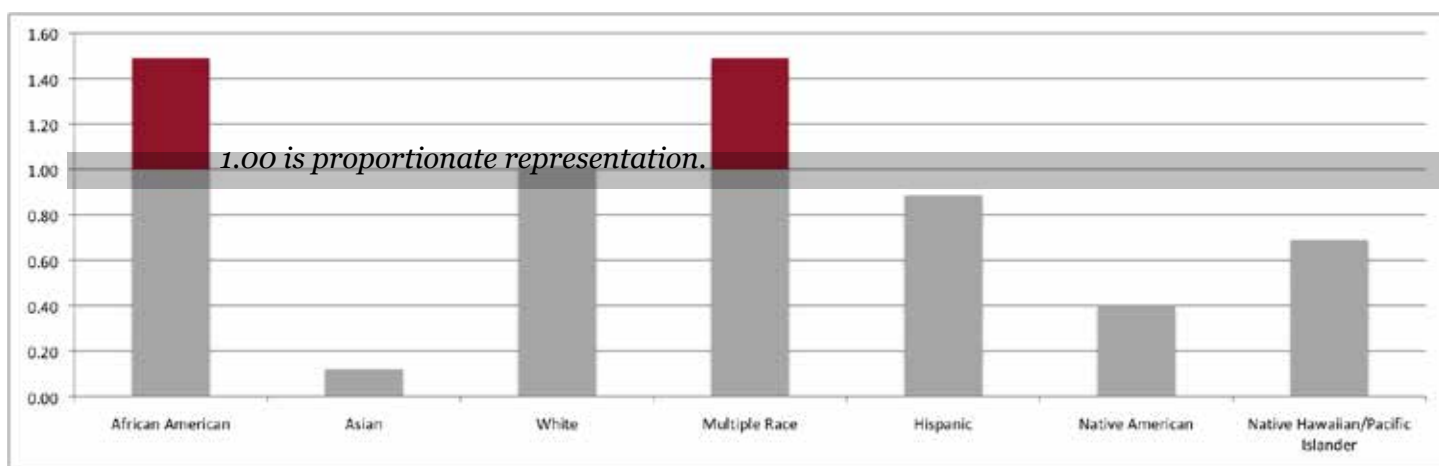
† U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Texas Child Welfare Investigations

The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices  $> 1.10$  with  $> 30$  in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices  $> 1.10$  with  $> 10$  but  $< 30$  in the "maltreatment" child population.



**1.49** In 2016, **African American children** in Texas were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.49 times more than their proportions in Texas’s child population.

**1.49** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Texas were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.49 times more than their proportions in Texas’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	11.7	9,981	17.4	1.49
Asian	4.1	286	0.5	0.12
White	32.0	18,576	32.4	1.01
Multiple Race	2.5	2,172	3.8	1.49
Hispanic	49.3	25,014	43.6	0.88
Native American	0.2	57	0.1	0.40
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	33	0.1	0.69
Unknown	N/A	1,255	2.2	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>57,374</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

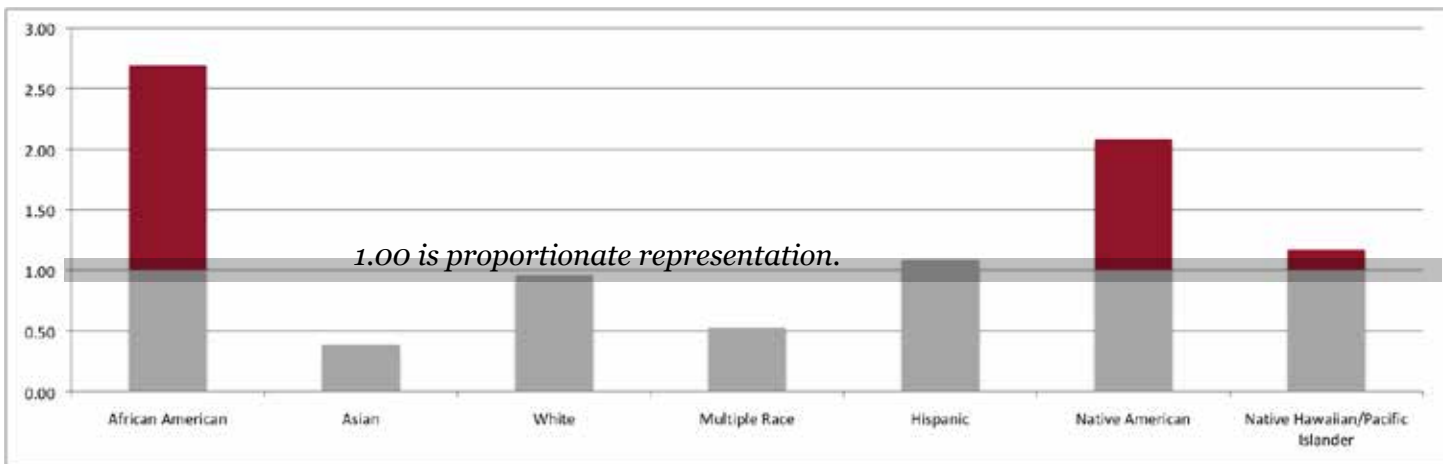
*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.

## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Utah Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**2.69** In 2016, **African American children** in Utah were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.69 times more than their proportions in Utah’s child population.

**2.08** In 2016, **Native American children** in Utah were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.08 times more than their proportions in Utah’s child population.

**1.17** In 2016, **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children** in Utah were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.59 times more than their proportions in Utah’s child population.

## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	1.2	303	3.2	2.69
Asian	1.7	64	0.7	0.38
White	74.2	6,864	71.4	0.96
Multiple Race	3.5	174	1.8	0.52
Hispanic	17.4	1,817	18.9	1.09
Native American	1.0	192	2.0	2.08
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1.0	117	1.2	1.17
Unknown	N/A	83	0.9	
<i>TOTAL</i>		9,614		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

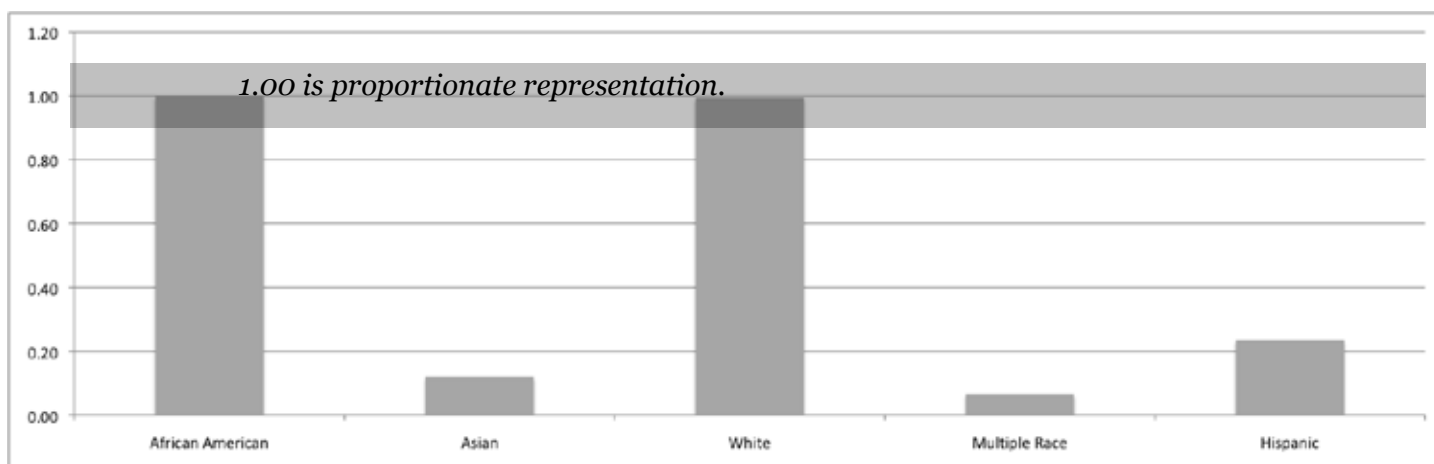
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.

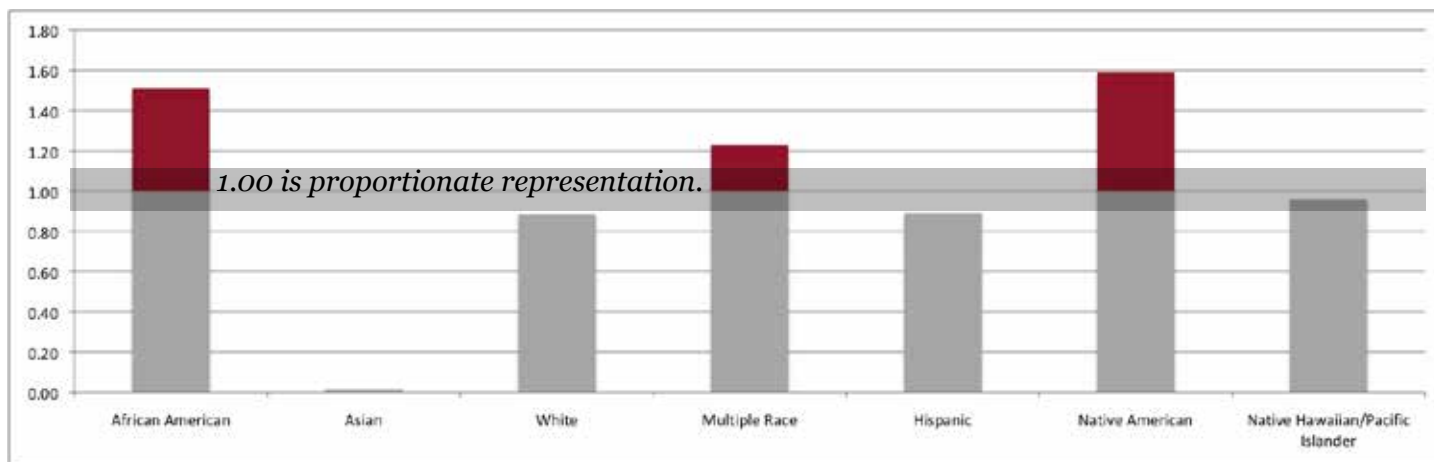
## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Vermont Child Welfare Investigations

The following graphs are based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.

### Vermont Disproportionality Indices



### Nationwide Disproportionality Indices



## Data & Notes

<b>Vermont Data</b>	<b>A. Total Child Population %</b>	<b>B. “Maltreatment” Child Population</b>	<b>C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %</b>	<b>D. Disproportionality Index</b>
African American	1.9	16	1.9	1.00
Asian	2.0	2	0.2	0.12
White	89.4	730	88.8	0.99
Multiple Race	3.7	2	0.2	0.07
Hispanic	2.6	5	0.6	0.24
Native American	0.3	1	0.1	0.43
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Unknown	N/A	66	8.0	
<i>TOTAL</i>		822		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

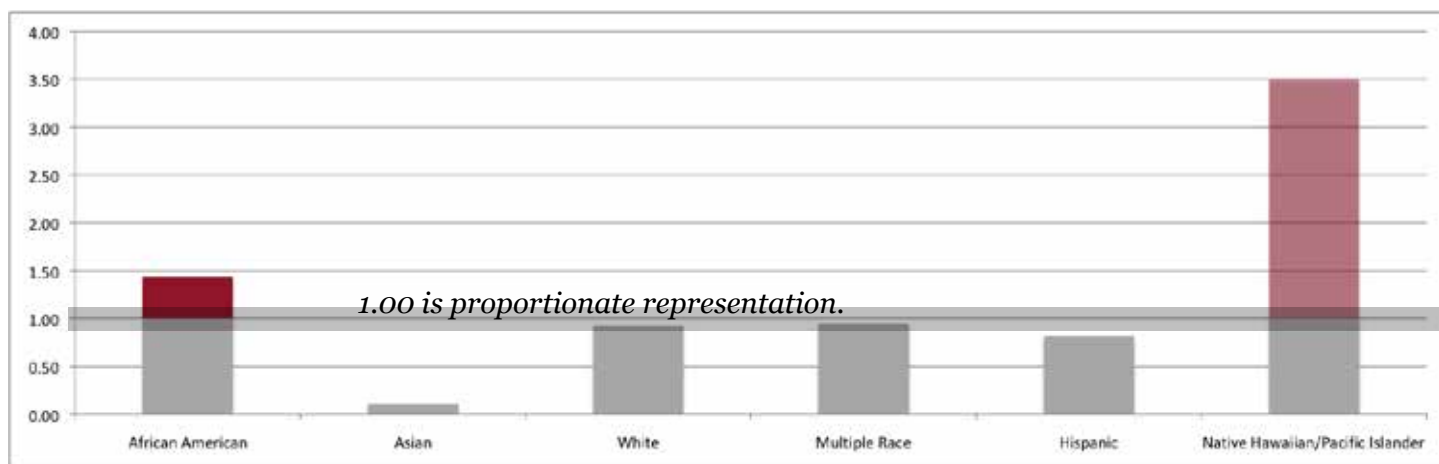
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Virginia Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.44** In 2016, **African American children** in Virginia were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.44 times more than their proportions in Virginia’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	20.2	1,729	29.1	1.44
Asian	6.5	41	0.7	0.11
White	54.2	2,981	50.2	0.93
Multiple Race	5.6	312	5.3	0.94
Hispanic	13.3	643	10.8	0.82
Native American	0.2	5	0.1	0.38
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	15	0.3	3.50
Unknown	N/A	215	3.6	
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>5,941</i>		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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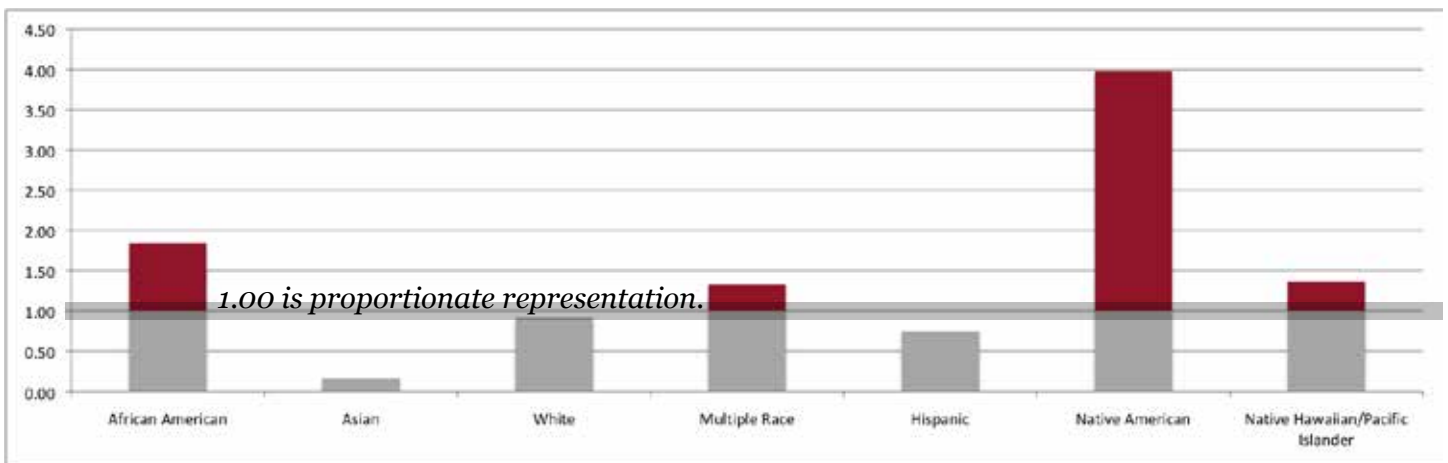
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Washington Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



- 1.84** In 2016, **African American children** in Washington were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.84 times more than their proportions in Washington’s child population.
- 1.33** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Washington were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.33 times more than their proportions in Washington’s child population.
- 3.98** In 2016, **Native American children** in Washington were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 3.98 times more than their proportions in Washington’s child population.
- 1.36** In 2016, **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children** in Washington were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.36 times more than their proportions in Washington’s child population.

## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	4.3	372	7.9	1.84
Asian	7.4	56	1.2	0.16
White	57.2	2,484	52.6	0.92
Multiple Race	7.9	495	10.5	1.33
Hispanic	21.0	743	15.7	0.75
Native American	1.4	270	5.7	3.98
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.9	55	1.2	1.36
Unknown	N/A	250	5.3	
<i>TOTAL</i>		4,725		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

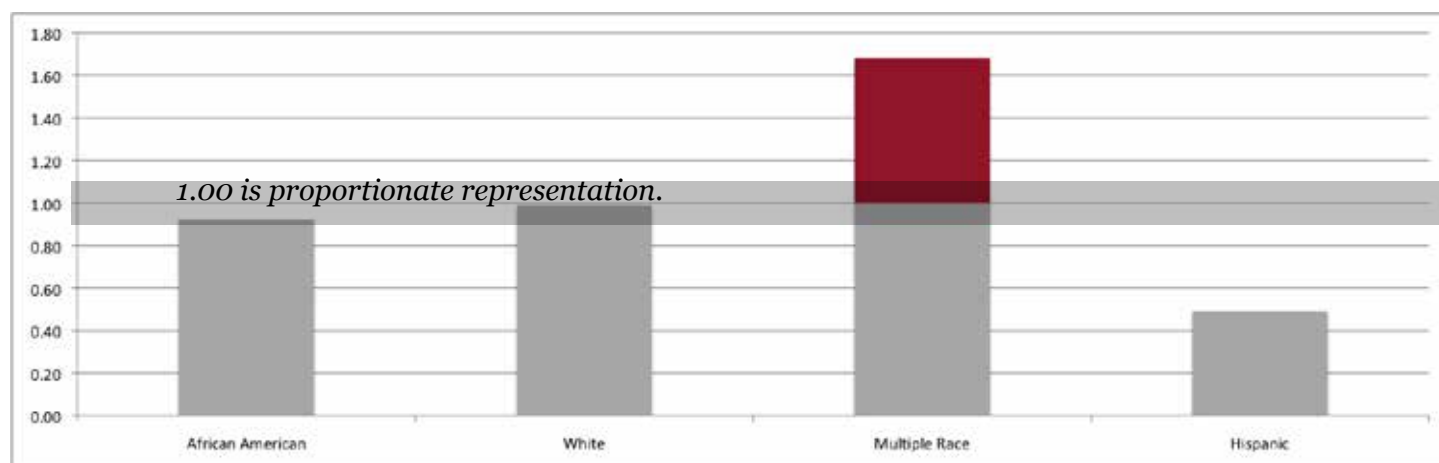
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in West Virginia Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



1.68

In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in West Virginia were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.68 times more than their proportions in West Virginia’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	3.7	200	3.4	0.92
Asian	0.7	0	0.0	N/A
White	89.1	5,233	88.1	0.99
Multiple Race	3.9	392	6.6	1.68
Hispanic	2.4	71	1.2	0.49
Native American	0.2	1	0.0	0.11
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	1	0.0	0.79
Unknown	N/A	40	0.7	
<i>TOTAL</i>		5,938		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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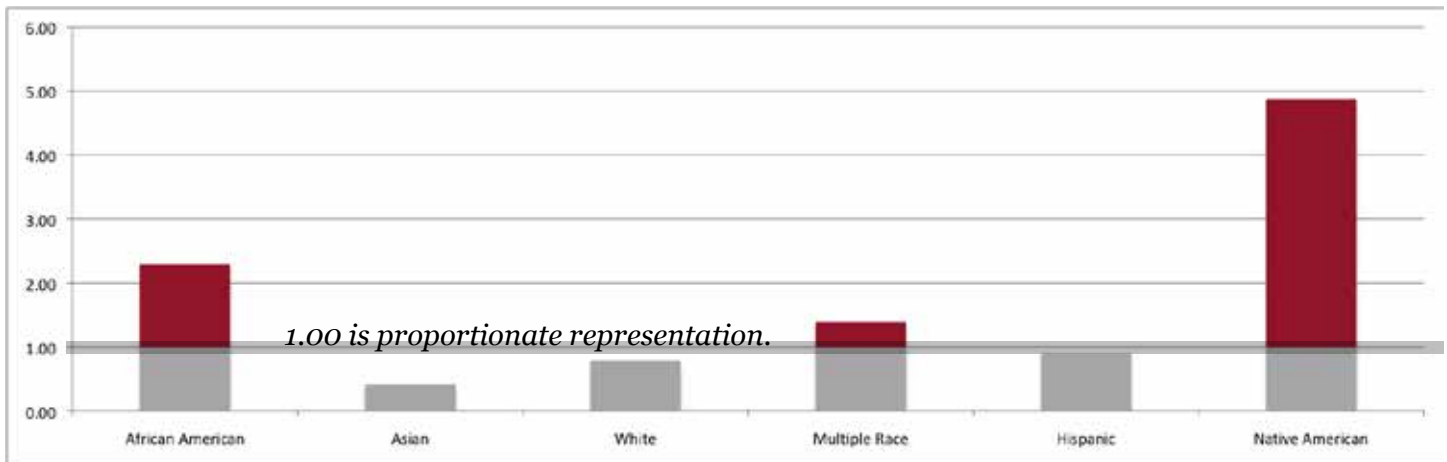
*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.



## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Wisconsin Child Welfare Investigations

The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.



**2.29** In 2016, **African American children** in Wisconsin were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 2.29 times more than their proportions in Wisconsin’s child population.

**1.39** In 2016, **Multiple Race children** in Wisconsin were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.39 times more than their proportions in Wisconsin’s child population.

**4.87** In 2016, **Native American children** in Wisconsin were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 4.87 times more than their proportions in Wisconsin’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	8.7	956	19.8	2.29
Asian	3.6	71	1.5	0.41
White	71.2	2,691	55.8	0.78
Multiple Race	3.8	255	5.3	1.39
Hispanic	11.7	509	10.6	0.91
Native American	1.1	254	5.3	4.87
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	3	0.1	1.48
Unknown	N/A	83	1.7	
<i>TOTAL</i>		4,822		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

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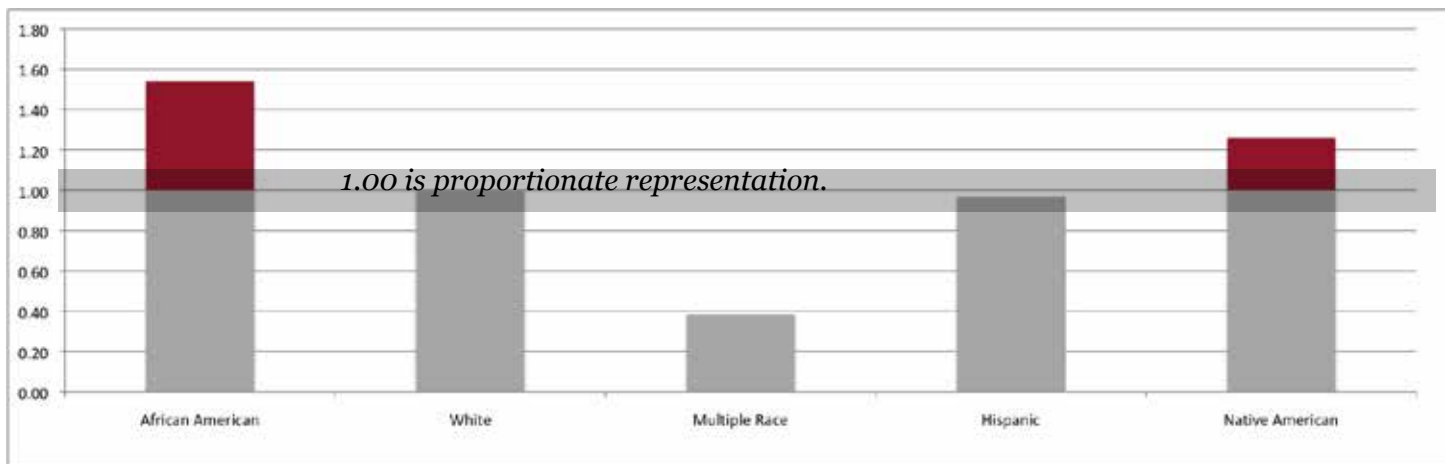
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## Disproportionality of Minority Children in Wyoming Child Welfare Investigations

*The following graph is based on 2016 data from the Children's Bureau's Child Maltreatment 2016 report. An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the "maltreatment" child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Indices > 1.10 with > 30 in the "maltreatment" child population are shaded dark red; lighter red indicates indices > 1.10 with > 10 but < 30 in the "maltreatment" child population.*



**1.54** In 2016, **African American children** in Wyoming were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.54 times more than their proportions in Wyoming’s child population.

**1.26** In 2016, **Native American children** in Wyoming were “substantiated for maltreatment” at a rate 1.26 times more than their proportions in Wyoming’s child population.

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## Data & Notes

	A. Total Child Population %	B. “Maltreatment” Child Population	C. “Maltreatment” Child Population %	D. Disproportionality Index
African American	1.0	15	1.5	1.54
Asian	0.8	0	0.0	N/A
White	77.6	754	77.2	0.99
Multiple Race	3.2	12	1.2	0.39
Hispanic	14.5	137	14.0	0.97
Native American	2.9	36	3.7	1.26
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.1	0	0.0	N/A
Unknown	N/A	23	2.4	
<i>TOTAL</i>		977		

Highlighted rows show disproportionality indices of at least 1.10. (Note: If the “maltreatment” child population is between 10-30, the row is highlighted in lighter gray because even slight variation at such low numbers can easily affect the index; rows with “maltreatment” child population < 10 are not highlighted.) An index number below 1.00 indicates an under-representation of that ethnicity/race in the “maltreatment” child population, while a number above 1.00 indicates an over-representation. Native American includes Alaska Native/Native American/American Indian.

“Maltreatment” child population refers to the population of children that a child welfare agency believes have been maltreated. *Substantiated* means only that a child welfare agency believes maltreatment occurred. *Maltreatment* refers to abuse or neglect. They are in quotations since the federal government has acknowledged that racial bias often plays a part in these determinations.\*

The term *disproportionality index* and its explanations were adapted from Appendix II of the GAO report.\* See “Choosing a Metric” on page 7 for details.

*Source for Column A:* Children’s Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2016*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>, Appendix C; retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research>.

*Source for Column B:* Ibid., Table 3-7.

*Column C:* State “maltreatment” population for that ethnicity/race (B) divided by the total state “maltreatment” population (B-TOTAL).

*Column D:* Portion of state “maltreatment” population (C) divided by portion of total state child population (A).

\* U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Report to the Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives: African American Children in Foster Care* (Washington, DC: 2007), 4, 73–76, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/do7816.pdf>.





The Parental Rights Foundation | [ParentalRightsFoundation.org](http://ParentalRightsFoundation.org)  
[info@parentalrightsfoundation.org](mailto:info@parentalrightsfoundation.org) | 540.751.1200 | P.O. Box 1090 Purcellville, VA 20134