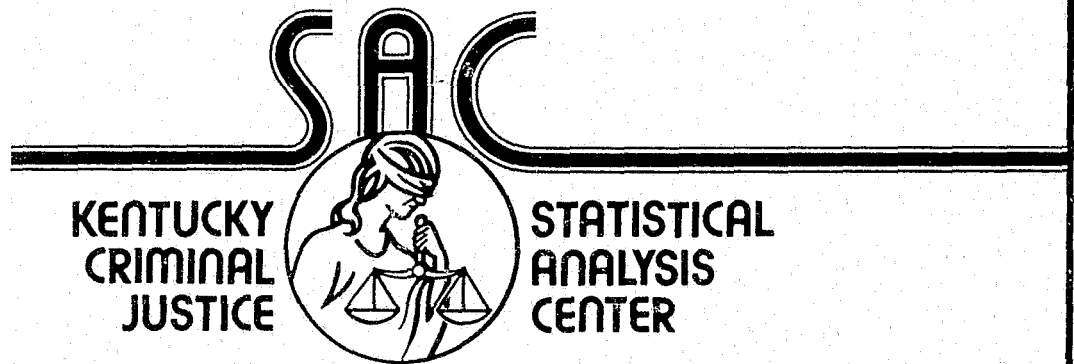


CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT
IN KENTUCKY: 1978-1984

RESEARCH REPORT SERIES
NUMBER 2

100809



DAVID L. ARMSTRONG
ATTORNEY GENERAL

URBAN STUDIES CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

THE MISSION

The Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) was established in 1984 as a centralized clearinghouse for criminal justice statistics. A major objective of SAC is to gather concrete data about the criminal justice system in Kentucky and to disseminate that data statewide. With this information, policymakers will be better able to make criminal justice decisions.

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THE CENTER

The Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center is housed in the Office of the Attorney General, Commonwealth of Kentucky, and operated by the Urban Studies Center--the policy research component of the College of Urban & Public Affairs--in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

SAC is available to assist you in meeting your data and information needs. For more information contact:

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CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN KENTUCKY: 1978-1984

Research Report Series: Number 2

Conducted by
Urban Studies Center
College of Urban and Public Affairs
University of Louisville

NCJRS

JAN 20 1986

ACQUISITIONS

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for
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David L. Armstrong
Attorney General

December 1985

AUTHOR'S NOTES

Dr. Gordon Scott Bonham, Director of the Social Health Studies program at the Urban Studies Center, was the Principal Investigator of this study.

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DAVID L. ARMSTRONG
ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAPITOL BUILDING
FRANKFORT 40601

November 21, 1985

Dear Friend:

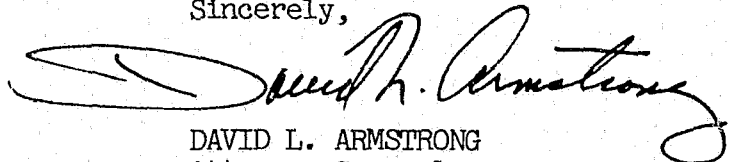
The Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center is now one year old. This report is one of six work products developed by SAC in its first year of operation. Each of these reports validates, I believe, the hard work and effort that went into getting the SAC started.

I am firmly convinced that the lack of good data and analyses has contributed to the problems we face in the criminal justice system. The SAC staff and I are committed to overcoming this deficiency in our criminal justice system.

The entire SAC Team deserves to be acknowledged for their efforts. The SAC has also had strong support and encouragement from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice--especially from our grant coordinator, Mr. Don Manson.

Please take the time to study this research. We can all learn from it. If you have questions, please feel free to contact me or the SAC staff. Together, we can make a difference for criminal justice in Kentucky.

Sincerely,



DAVID L. ARMSTRONG
Attorney General

DLA/mb

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Child abuse and neglect captures people's sympathies and generates outrage. However, mandatory reporting of child abuse was not required until the middle of the 1960's. Since that time, the number of reported incidences has increased throughout the United States. Little is known about whether the increasing numbers reflect an increase in actual abuse or an increase in the proportion of abuse that is reported. In addition, few studies have been made about the characteristics surrounding child abuse and neglect.

The purpose of this study is to document and analyze reported child abuse and neglect in Kentucky between July 1977 and June 1984. Prior to 1977, data had to be hand tabulated and generally included only reports of direct abuse, not neglect. The study considers the magnitude, rate and changes in reported abuse and discusses differences in the sources of reports, characteristics of the child and characteristics of the abuser. While the study does not answer the question of whether there were changes in the actual amount of abuse and neglect in Kentucky during the seven years, it establishes a baseline for future studies of this nature.

Data for the study were tabulated by the Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources from their computerized files based on investigations by child protective service workers. A summary of the major findings follows.

Summary of Study Results

Number and Source of Reports

- There were about 33,000 reports of child abuse in Kentucky during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1984.
- The number of reports of suspected child abuse and neglect in Kentucky increased threefold between 1978 and 1983 and then declined two percent in 1984.
- About half of all reports are confirmed as incidences of child abuse and neglect. Years with greater numbers of reports also had higher confirmation rates.
- Relatives, friends, neighbors and anonymous persons report about two out of three cases of child abuse and neglect.
- Neglect is the most frequently reported child maltreatment, followed by physical abuse, mental/emotional abuse, and sexual abuse.

- Child abuse and neglect are found throughout Kentucky; however, it is most frequently found in the eastern part of the state.

Child Characteristics

- Child maltreatment is most frequent among children one to two years old. Out of every thousand two-year-olds in 1984, 19 were known victims of neglect, six were physically abused, two were mentally or emotionally abused, and one was sexually abused.
- Children are less subject to neglect and physical abuse as they grow older, but slightly more likely to be abused sexually. There is little relationship between age and mental/emotional abuse.
- Boys and girls suffer maltreatment equally; however, boys are more likely to be neglected and girls more likely to be sexually abused.

The Abuser

- Almost all reported victims were abused or neglected by relatives, most commonly a biological parent.
- The perpetrator of child abuse or neglect was more likely to be a woman than a man.

Utilization and Application of Study Results

- Reporting child abuse and neglect is very much dependent on the awareness and knowledge of the general public. Efforts to make citizens aware of the problem should be continued and increased.
- Efforts to increase awareness should be especially targeted toward persons who have contact with preschool children, particularly those who have informal contacts with children (i.e., relatives, friends neighbors).
- Additional efforts should be made to help parents, especially mothers, increase their knowledge in properly caring for and coping with young children. This need is particularly great in some of Kentucky's rural areas.
- An increase in the number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect will require additional resources for the various agencies involved.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study of child abuse and neglect in Kentucky is one of six studies completed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) during its first year in operation. The study would not have been possible without the funding from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

Mr. Don Manson served as the Bureau of Justice Statistics' grant manager for the SAC grant and provided valuable comments and support at several critical points in the program. This assistance is appreciated.

It is also important to acknowledge Attorney General David L. Armstrong for his vision in seeing a need for the program. His support and review throughout the survey is appreciated. Mr. C. Bruce Traugher, executive assistant to the attorney general of Kentucky and co-director of the Kentucky SAC, provided week-to-week direction. He participated in numerous meetings and provided valuable input to the development, analysis and presentation of the different studies in the program. Ms. Lisa Wright and Ms. Iris Lewis staff members for Attorney General Armstrong and Mr. Traugher are also acknowledged for their responsiveness to SAC.

Producing tabulations from the centralized data files was a critical task for this study. These tabulations were provided to the Urban Studies Center by the Systems Development Section, Department for Social Services, Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources. Ms. Jean Kendell (Manager), Ms. Maria Bush, and Ms. Mary Stewart were responsible for tabulations and explaining the specifics of how the data were keyed and organized.

No statewide study can be completed without the technical assistance of a number of people. Of utmost importance to the study was Knowlton Johnson, co-director of SAC, and Jack Ellis, SAC manager. Mr. Ellis's knowledge of the agencies and key decision makers in Kentucky proved to be extremely valuable to SAC.

Dr. Michael Price and Mr. Thomas Sawyer prepared the intercensal estimates of children used in the denominators of rates. Mr. Albert Nash prepared the figures; Ms. Barbara Farris edited and coordinated the report production; Ms. Monica Bowles and Ms. Lisa Johnson prepared the manuscript; and Ms. Betsy Jones coordinated the printing and binding.

THE STUDY

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Child abuse and neglect is a serious societal problem, and the rise in reported incidences of abuse and neglect (and the resulting press coverage of them) would indicate the problem is growing worse. However, it is difficult to know if the actual incidences of abuse and neglect are increasing or if it is only public awareness which is on the rise. Currently, little data is available to help clarify this problem.

The official reporting, investigating, and treating of child abuse and neglect is a relatively recent phenomenon, with the first state laws mandating reporting guidelines established in the mid-1960's. The federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act was passed in 1974 to coordinate efforts in this area.

While studies have been conducted on this sensitive subject (Wolfgang et al., 1981), most of the studies pertain to factors that give rise to child abuse and neglect, the best ways to treat or correct it, and the legislation surrounding the problem. A few studies have documented the prevalence and incidence of child abuse and neglect, with one study estimating that at least 10.5 out of every 1,000 children in the United States were abused during a one-year period in 1979-1980 (Westat, Inc., 1982). However only a third of these incidences of abuse and neglect were reported to protective service agencies, and another study indicated that hospitals failed to report as many as half of the cases which met the definition of abuse (Hampton and Newberger, 1985).

The number of suspected incidences of child abuse and neglect in Kentucky has been reported from time to time (Kentucky Department for Human Resources, 1974 and 1980), but little consistent information has been available to help in understanding the problem. The Jefferson County Child Abuse Authority undertook a needs assessment using data for fiscal years 1978-1981 (Needs Assessment Committee, 1984), and a follow-up study which compared child abuse in Jefferson County to child abuse in the remainder of the state found similarities as well as differences (Bonham, 1984). A more complete analysis required additional resources which became available through the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

This new research capacity was the result of the Governor of Kentucky authorizing the Office of the Attorney General to seek federal funding from

the Bureau of Justice Statistics. A grant was awarded in September 1984 to establish the Commonwealth's first Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). Housed in the attorney general's office, the SAC is operated by the Urban Studies Center, the policy research component of the College of Urban and Public Affairs at the University of Louisville. It was assumed that this state government-university partnership would be more efficient and effective than developing the necessary research expertise and capabilities in the Office of the Attorney General.

Thus, there was put in place a resource for analyzing statewide data on the prevalence of child abuse and neglect. Recognizing the seriousness of the problem and the need for more detailed information, the Kentucky SAC used data from the Commonwealth's official reporting system to document: 1) changes in the reporting of child abuse and neglect; 2) selected characteristics of reported abuse; and 3) implications for policy. The results of this study follow.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Kentucky passed a uniform child abuse reporting law in 1964. The law is summarized in the fiscal year 1977 report (Kentucky Department for Human Resources, 1980): "The purpose of the child abuse and neglect reporting law is to provide for the protection of children, under the age of eighteen, whose health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm when his parent, guardian, or any other person who has the permanent or temporary care, custody or responsibility for the supervision of the child:

- inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon the child, physical or mental injury by other than accidental means;
- creates or allows to be created a risk of physical or mental injury to the child by other than accidental means;
- commits or allows to be committed an act of sexual abuse upon the child;
- willfully abandons or exploits such child; and
- does not provide the child with adequate care and supervision; food, clothing, and shelter; education; or medical care necessary for the child's well-being."

Jurisdiction for receiving and investigating reported incidences of child abuse by caretakers was placed in the Bureau for Social Services, Kentucky Department for Human Resources (subsequently changed to "Department" and "Cabinet", respectively). In FY1976 data on neglect were also collected, and by July 1977, a standard form (BSS-150) had been developed and computerized (Appendix A). All suspected cases of child abuse and neglect were required to be reported to a county or state child protective service agency. The agency was required to investigate the case and submit a BSS-150 report to the Commonwealth within one month. The data from the reports used in this study include the nature of the alleged child abuse or neglect, selected characteristics of the child, and selected characteristics of the alleged perpetrator. Each computerized record represents a single incidence of abuse for a single child (e.g., two separately reported incidences for the same child result in two computer records, and one incidence involving two children results in two computer records).¹ About ten percent of incidences involve more than one type of abuse or neglect. These cases are counted in each

category of abuse or neglect when figures are shown by type of maltreatment. The sum of the figures across types of maltreatment will therefore be greater than the total number of reports.

Data presented in this report cover six fiscal years from 1978 (July 1977-June 1978) through 1984 (July 1983-June 1984). Data prior to fiscal year 1977 related to cases of abuse only, and data for fiscal year 1977 were not computerized and are not available in comparable form to those in this report. These earlier data, however, are shown in Appendix B, Table 1. Part of the data file for FY1982 was lost; therefore, this year is not included in the analysis since only preliminary totals are available. However, the FY1982 preliminary estimates are shown in Appendix B, Table 2. Tabulations of child abuse and neglect reports were provided by the Department for Social Services, Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources. Data from the 1980 census were used to convert the number of FY1978-FY1980 child abuse reports into rates per 1,000 children. Population estimates from the Urban Studies Center were used to convert the number of FY1981-FY1984 child abuse reports into rates per 1,000 children.²

This study uses some data available from the BSS-150 form, but not all. Data on the alleged perpetrator is incomplete and the form has been revised for FY1986 to improve it. Multiple perpetrators may be listed on the forms, so data shown take into account the relationships and sexes of all listed perpetrators. However, the main focus of the Department of Social Services' mandate is to investigate child abuse and neglect by the caregiver (Day, 1985). Therefore, the absence of perpetrators other than the caregiver should not be assumed to mean that no other person was involved in the abuse or neglect. Data on suggested treatment and extent of injury are not analyzed, as this information is frequently not known until after the form has been completed and filed.

The terms "child abuse" and "child maltreatment" in this report refer to neglect as well as direct physical, sexual, mental or emotional abuse of children under 18 years of age. The years referred to in this report represent fiscal years ending June 30 of the calendar year.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Number and Source of Reports

The number of reports of child abuse and neglect in Kentucky increased rapidly between fiscal years 1978 and 1983, then declined slightly in 1984 (Figure 1 on page 6). The increasing number of reports during most of this time period is probably a continuation of an increase beginning around 1970, although earlier data are not directly comparable (Appendix B, Table 1). There were about 11,400 reports of suspected child abuse and neglect during 1978 and about 33,700 in 1983 (Table 1). The greatest increase occurred between 1980 and 1981. There was a slight decrease in reported incidences between 1983 and 1984.

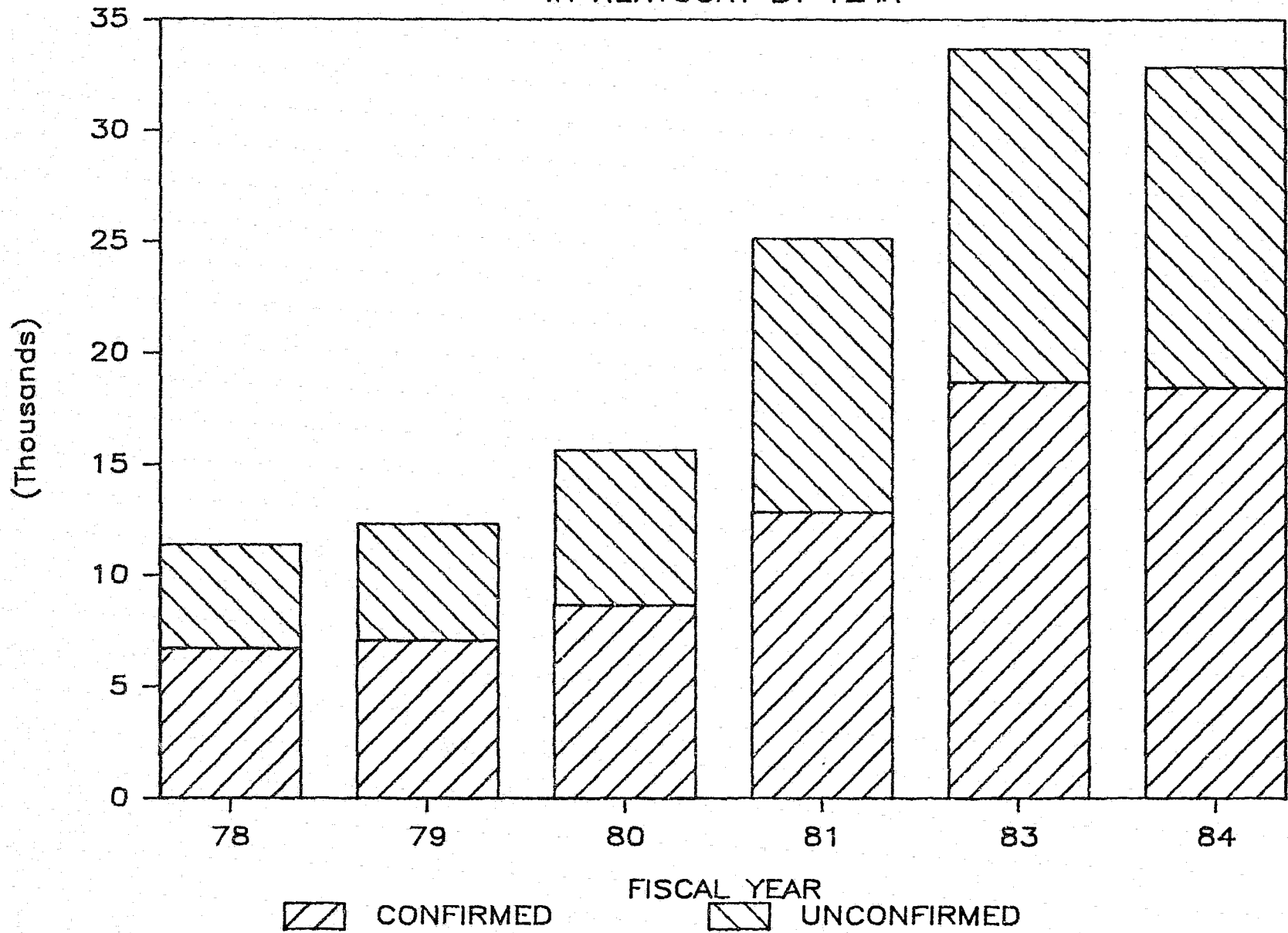
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Confirmed</u>
1978	11,404	41%
1979	12,348	42
1980	15,668	45
1981	25,166	50
1983	33,710	45
1984	32,898	44

About half of the reports each year are confirmed by a social worker as being a situation of child abuse and neglect. This does not mean that half of the reports were groundless, however. Reports were not confirmed when the worker could not identify or find the family, could not obtain sufficient evidence to confirm the case, or determined that what was reported was not child abuse or neglect.

During the time that the number of reports was increasing so rapidly, the percent of those confirmed also increased. This was the opposite of what was observed in Georgia during a similar increase of reporting between 1975 and 1979 (Jason et al., 1983). This suggests that people were not becoming

Figure 1

REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN KENTUCKY BY YEAR



overly suspicious of child abuse, such that they increasingly reported every little incident that might potentially be child abuse. What was happening was one of the following, either singly or in combination: 1) the actual amount of child abuse increased between 1978 and 1983; 2) the public was becoming better informed and trained to detect and report child abuse during 1978-1983; or 3) child protective agencies changed their criteria for, or were more effective in, confirming child abuse and neglect and reporting cases to the Commonwealth. There was no official change in policy or procedures followed by child protective service agencies during this time, and the number of social workers declined (Day, 1985). While this does not rule out informal changes in procedures or more effective investigations by fewer workers, it is unlikely that the third reason could account for the magnitude of change experienced in Kentucky. Further, the priority of the Department of Social Services has consistently been to investigate all reports of child abuse and neglect. It is also unlikely that there was a threefold increase in the actual amount of abuse during a six year period, and then a decline. It seems reasonable that most of the changes that occurred were in public awareness and reporting. This interpretation is further strengthened by a comparison of Jefferson County with the rest of Kentucky (Bonham, 1984).

Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect originate from various segments of the society (Table 2 on page 8). In 1984, a fourth of all reports originated from anonymous and miscellaneous sources. The next most frequent source of reports was relatives, followed by neighbors and friends. Most of the reports of child abuse and neglect originate with those people who have informal contact with the child or family. Only a third of the reports originate with people who have formal contacts with children or families through educational, medical, social service or law enforcement offices, agencies or institutions. The proportion of reports originating from informal contacts has remained constant over the seven year period, but anonymous sources have become an increasingly important source of these informal reports. The least likely sources of reports are the victims of child abuse and neglect themselves. The next least likely sources are child care institutions. Since the most frequent victims of child abuse and neglect are preschool children (discussed in a later section), it is not surprising that the victim seldom calls a social agency or a hot line. The infrequency of reporting from babysitters and child care workers is notable, however,

suggesting that abused or neglected children are either not cared for outside the home or that babysitters and child care workers are reluctant to report suspicions.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY1978</u>	<u>FY1984</u>
Total	100%	100%
Anonymous & miscellaneous	16	24
Relative	25	20
Neighbor or friend	22	18
Social agency	10	11
Educational agency	8	10
Medical personnel	7	8
Law enforcement personnel	10	6
Victim	1	3
Child care personnel	1	2

Reports from different sources have different probabilities of being confirmed as child abuse or neglect (Table 3 on page 9). In general, the groups that report the fewest suspicions are the groups with the highest confirmation rates. About a third of the reports from anonymous and miscellaneous sources in 1984 were confirmed ranging to almost 75 percent of reports by the victim. This may be affected by the seriousness of the abuse encountered by different groups, such as hospitals encountering the most severe cases of physical abuse. The level of confirmation, however, may also be related to what situations different sources chose to report. For instance, in a national study hospitals were found to report only half of the cases meeting the criteria of child abuse (Hampton and Newberger, 1985). Organizations dependent on the good will of customers or clients may be reluctant to report anything but the most serious or obvious cases. However, the confirmation rate for almost all sources increased between 1978 and 1984.

Table 3

Percent of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect
Confirmed, by Source of Report and Year

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY1978</u>	<u>FY1984</u>
Total	41%	44%
Anonymous and miscellaneous	31	35
Relative	36	40
Neighbor or friend	34	40
Social agency	48	52
Educational agency	56	60
Medical personnel	60	59
Law enforcement	60	65
Victim	59	72
Child care	55	54

Rate of Abuse

Child abuse occurs in many different forms. The incidences most frequently reported in the media are physical abuse and sexual abuse. The most frequent type of abuse, however, is not a direct assault against the child but the neglect of the child (Figure 2 on page 10). Confirmed neglect is three times more frequent than physical abuse and ten times more frequent than sexual abuse. However, there were still 2,410 confirmed cases of sexual abuse in Kentucky during 1984. All types of confirmed abuse increased during 1984, with direct maltreatment increasing at a faster rate than neglect.

Reports of different types of abuse had different rates of confirmation. Nearly six out of ten reports of sexual abuse in 1984 were confirmed (Figure 3 on page 11). For reports of neglect, four out of ten were confirmed. This may suggest more difficulty for public and social agencies to determine neglect of children than direct assaults. The confirmation rate increased most for mental and emotional abuse during the seven year period. This was also the type of abuse with the greatest increase in reports during the seven years.

Figure 2

REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN KENTUCKY BY TYPE

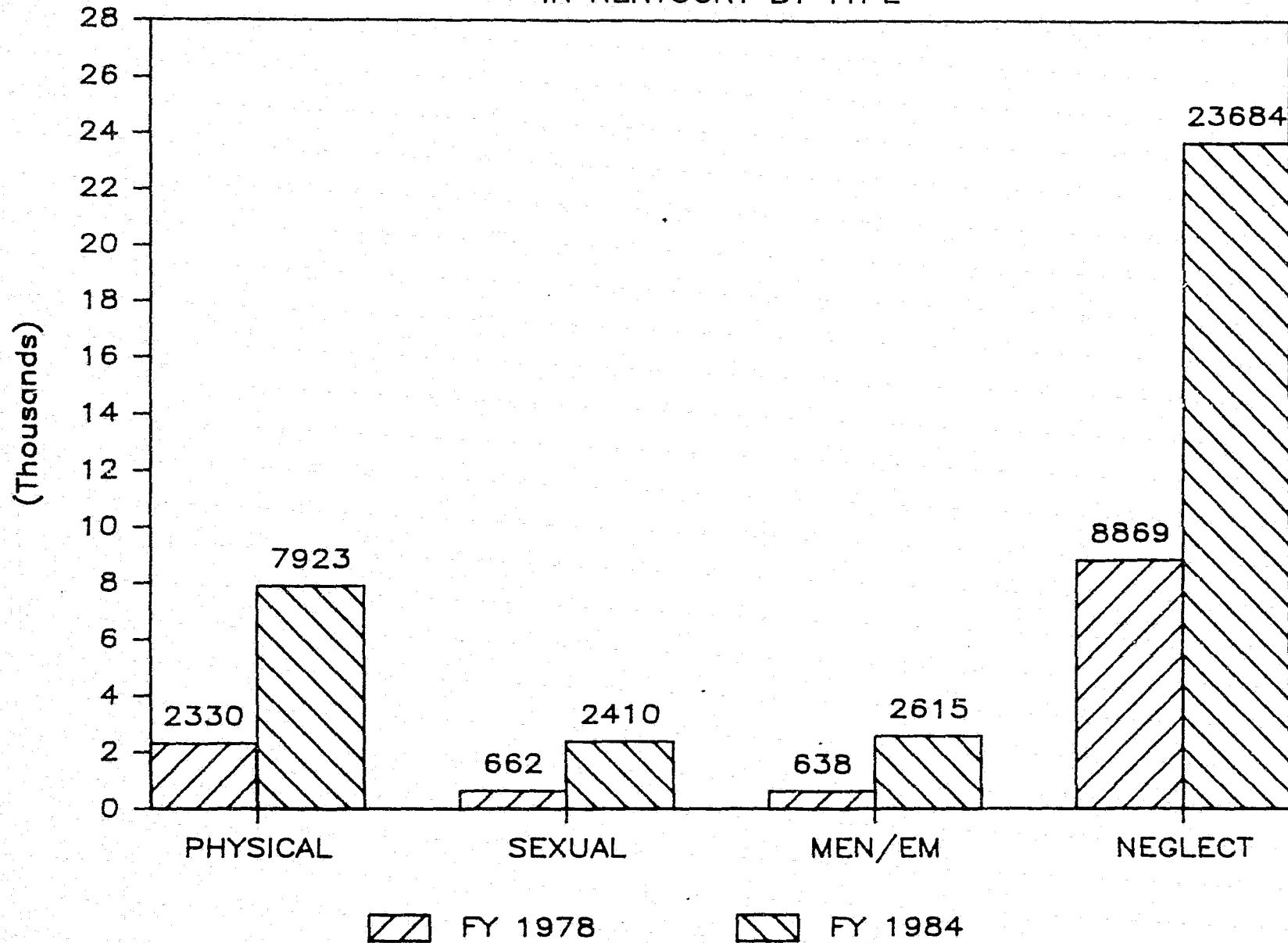
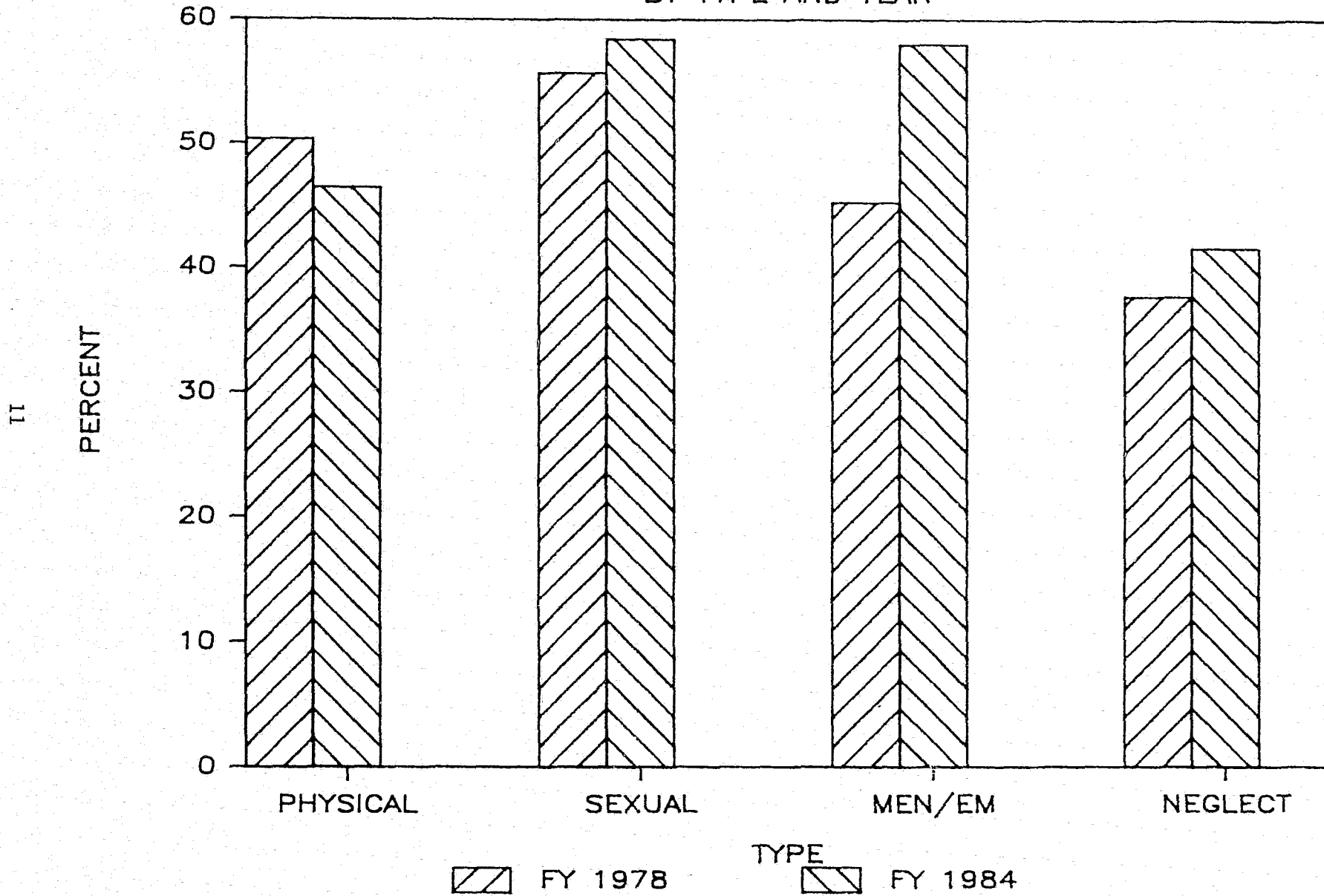


Figure 3

PERCENT OF REPORTS CONFIRMED BY TYPE AND YEAR

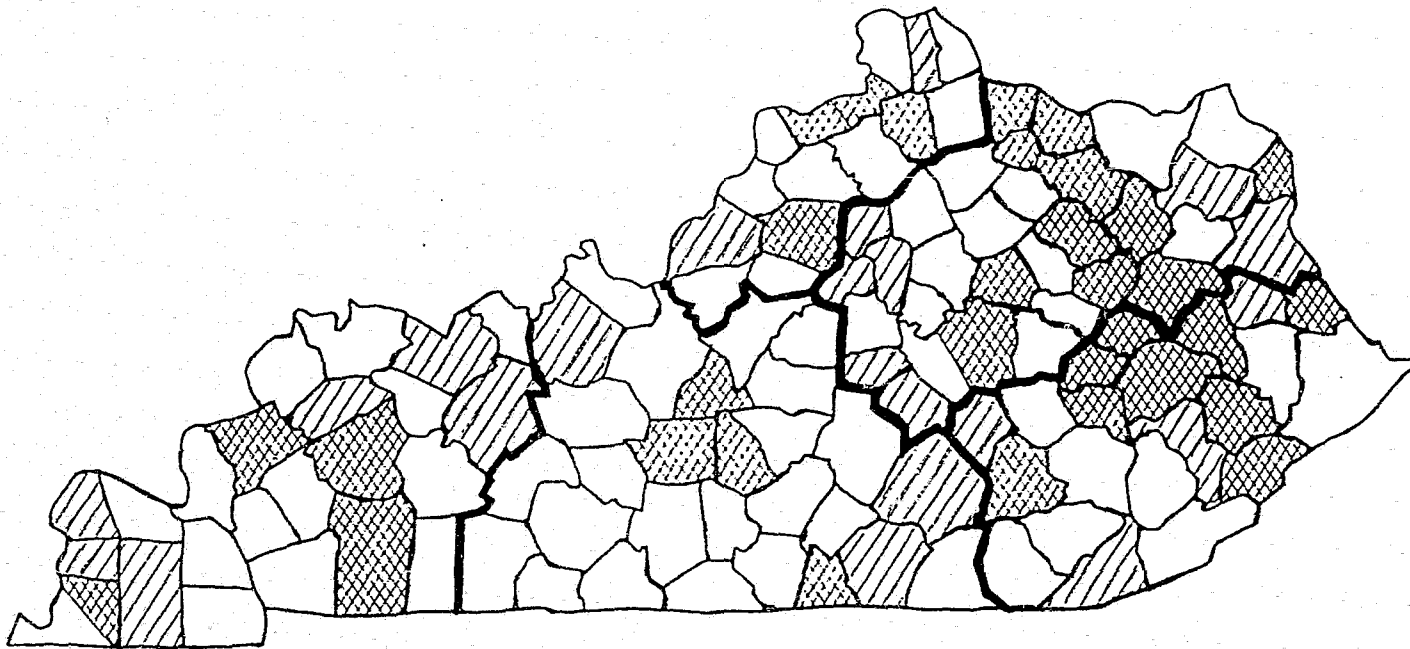


Child abuse knows no geographical boundaries. Obviously, those areas of Kentucky with the major population concentrations had more abused children known to child protective agencies than less populated areas. However, the change in the number of reports in the most populated regions was less than the change in the least populated regions. With the Commonwealth divided into five regions (North Central, Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, and West), the North Central Region had four times the number of confirmed cases of child abuse in 1978 than did the Midwest Region, but only twice as many in 1984. In all regions but the North Central, there were more confirmed cases of child abuse in 1984 than there were total reports in 1978.

A better comparison among different geographical areas involves the rate of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children. The highest rates of child abuse and neglect in FY1984 were found in a band of eastern Kentucky counties (Figure 4 on page 13). Another cluster of counties in western Kentucky shows similar high rates of child abuse and neglect. Jefferson County, the major urban area of the Commonwealth, had a rate of child abuse higher than the 13.9 per 1,000 Kentucky average, but lower than many rural counties. Jefferson County is among the counties with the highest rates of physical abuse (Figure 5 on page 14). It may not be coincidental that the North Central Region, which includes Jefferson County, also has the Commonwealth's highest rate of violent crime (Johnson et al., 1985). Child abuse and neglect and poverty may very well coincide, as the eastern part of Kentucky has a greater proportion of its population in poverty than other parts of Kentucky. The band of eastern Kentucky counties highest on overall levels of abuse are also high on each type of abuse or neglect (Figures 5-8 on pages 14-17).

Figure 4

INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE PER 1,000
CHILDREN BY COUNTY: FY1984



13

LEGEND:

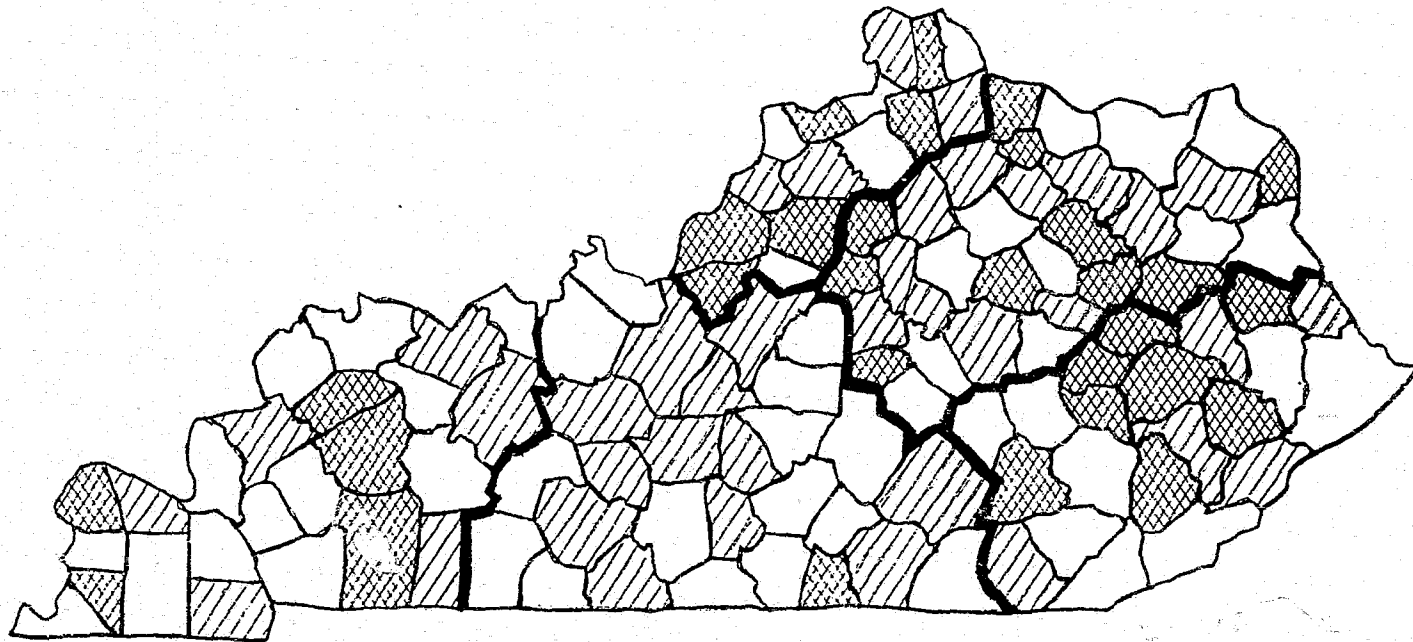
LESS THAN 14

14 TO 19

20 OR MORE

Figure 5

PHYSICAL ABUSE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
BY COUNTY: FY1984



LEGEND:

LESS THAN 3

3 OR 4

5 OR MORE

Figure 6

SEXUAL ABUSE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
BY COUNTY: FY1984

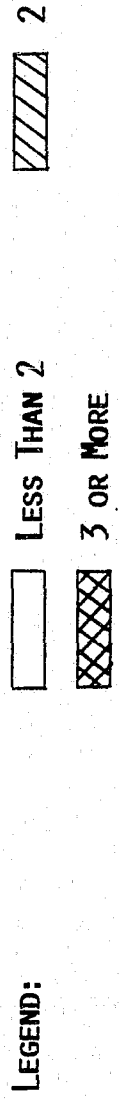
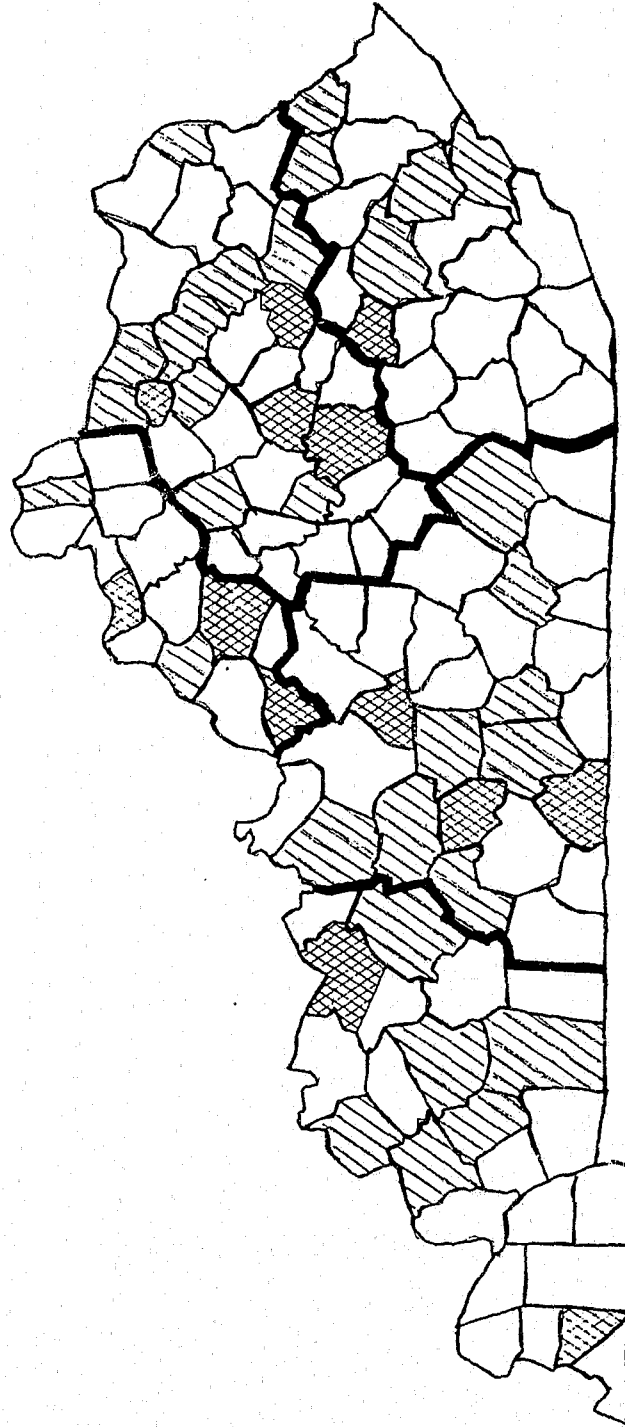


Figure 7

**MENTAL ABUSE PER 1,000 CHILDREN
BY COUNTY: FY1984**

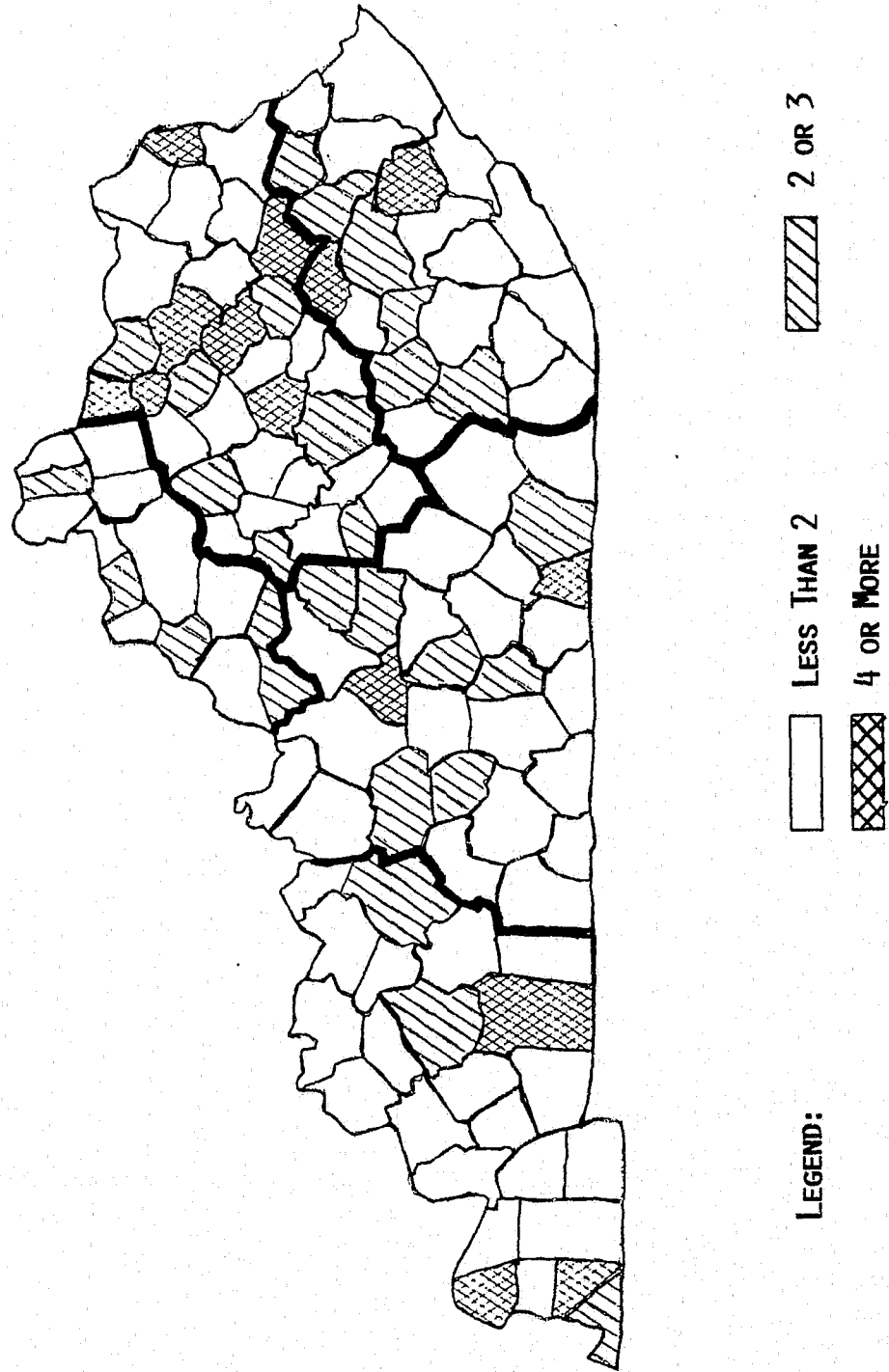
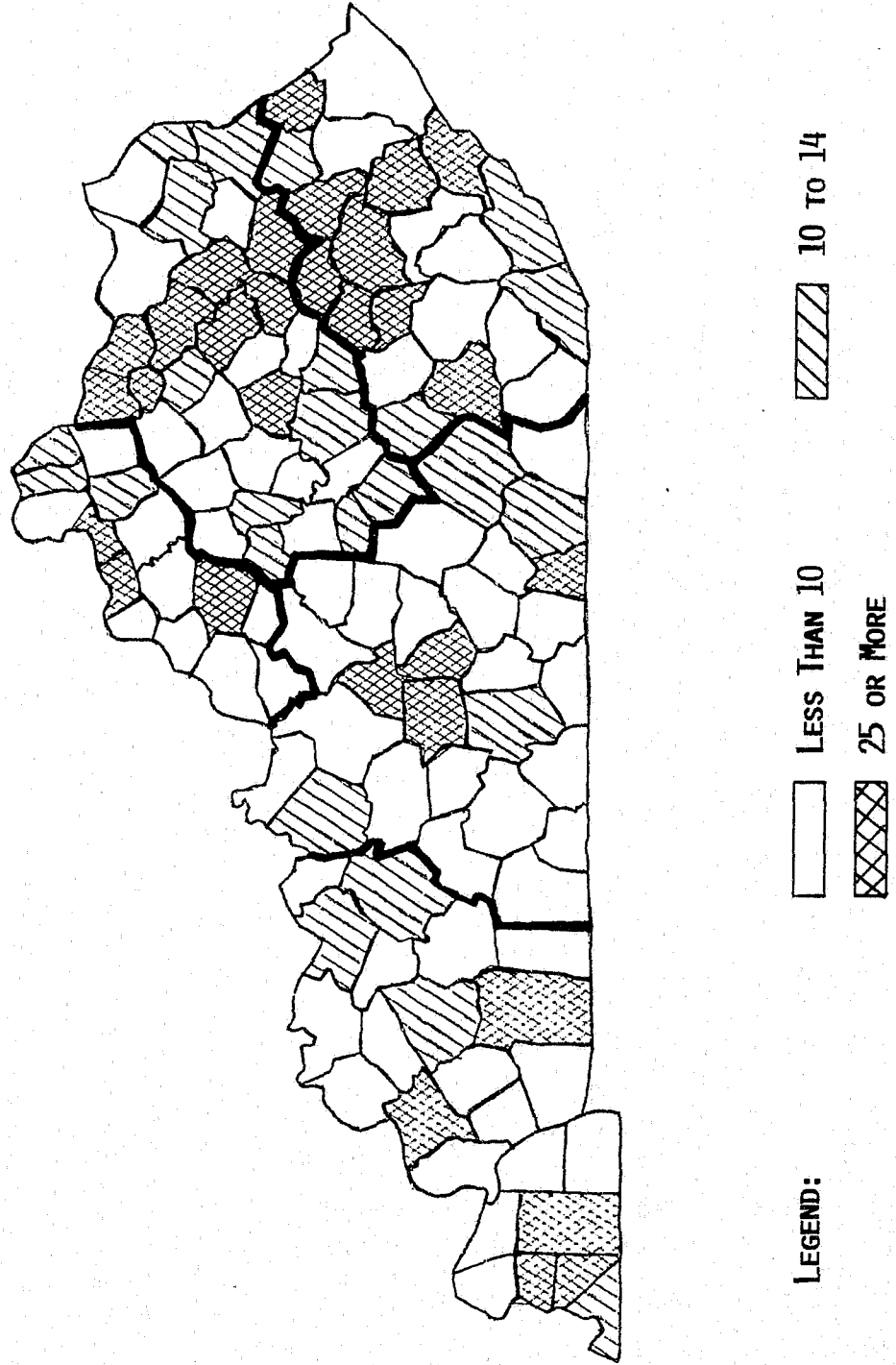


Figure 8

NEGLECT PER 1,000 CHILDREN
BY COUNTY: FY1984



Child Characteristics

Children at different ages are at different risks of child abuse. As shown in Figure 9 on page 19, the rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect declines with the age of children from a peak somewhere during the second and third years of life. In 1978, 1979, and 1983, the peak rate was among one-year-olds; in 1980, 1981, and 1984, the peak was among two-year-olds (Appendix B, Table 2). It is difficult to know at what rate infants under one year of age suffer abuse, as the rates fluctuate so much from year to year. Children least able to defend themselves or tell others about abuse they suffer are the most frequent victims. The number of reports suggests that about 2.3 percent of two-year-old children in Kentucky suffered abuse during 1984. This is far higher than the 0.6 percent during 1978 and the increase of confirmed maltreatment that occurred for children of all ages.

The types of abuse children suffer are related to their age, but children of all ages are subject to all forms of abuse (Figure 10 on page 20). Neglect is highly related to age, being highest for two-year-old children. After age two, the older the children, the least likely they are to suffer from neglect. Neglect is still the most frequently confirmed type of abuse among children 17 years old. Physical abuse was highest for two-year-olds in 1984, and then decreased until age six. Thereafter, physical abuse remained relatively constant through age 15. Sexual abuse is highest during the early teen years, but is not much lower during earlier childhood. A three-year-old child is only a third less likely to be a victim of sexual abuse than is a 13-year-old child. Only infants under one year of age appear to escape sexual abuse. The rate of confirmed mental and emotional abuse is relatively constant for children of all ages, being slightly lower only for the very youngest and very oldest children.

Both boys and girls suffer abuse, but the kind of abuse they suffer differs. Boys are more likely to be neglected than are girls, and girls are more likely to be sexually, mentally, or emotionally abused than are boys (Figure 11 on page 21). There is practically no difference in the rate of confirmed physical abuse of boys and the rate of confirmed physical abuse for girls.

Figure 9

RATE OF CHILD ABUSE PER 1000 BY AGE AND YEAR

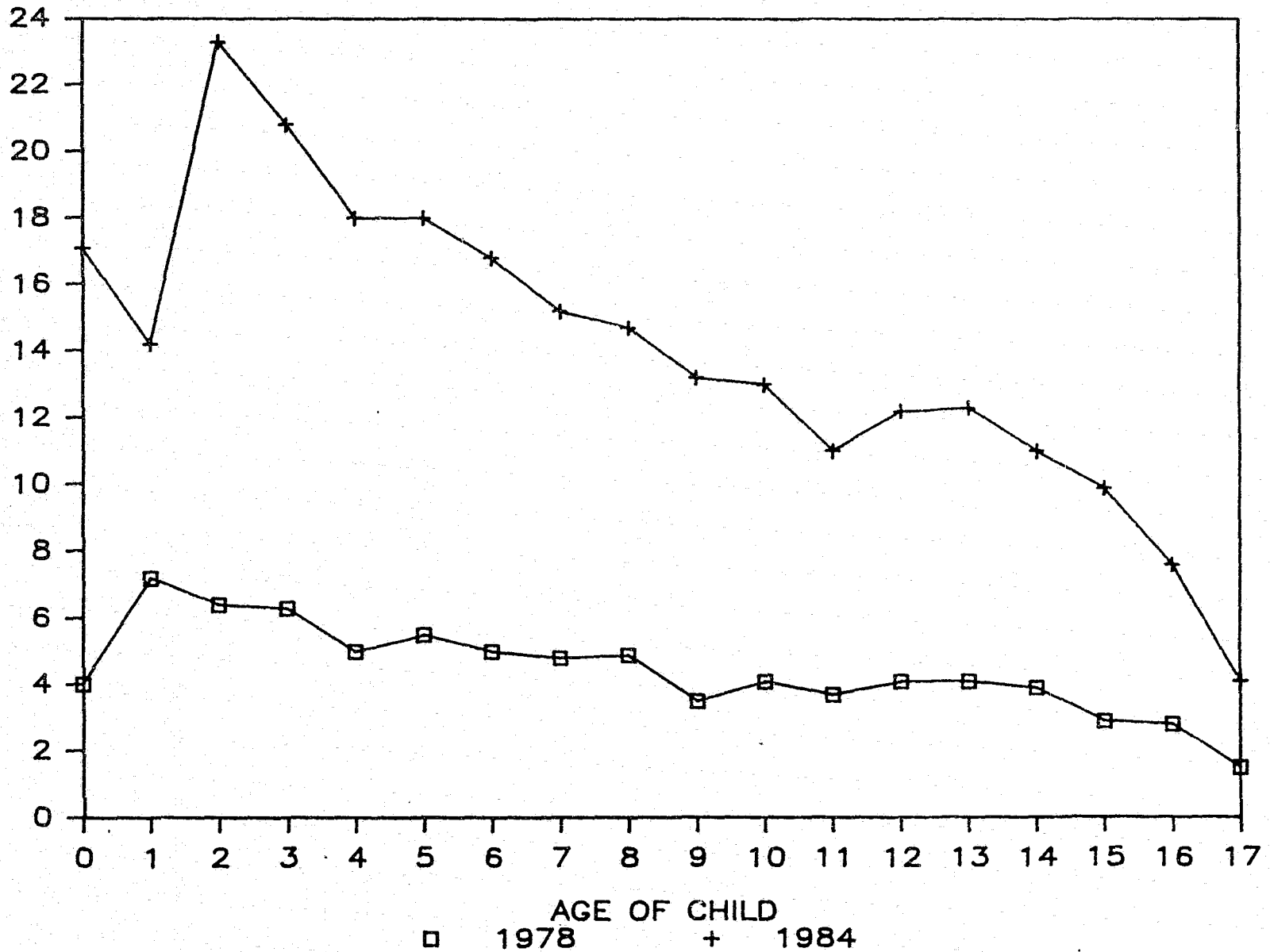


Figure 10

RATE OF CHILD ABUSE PER 1000 CHILDREN BY AGE AND TYPE OF ABUSE

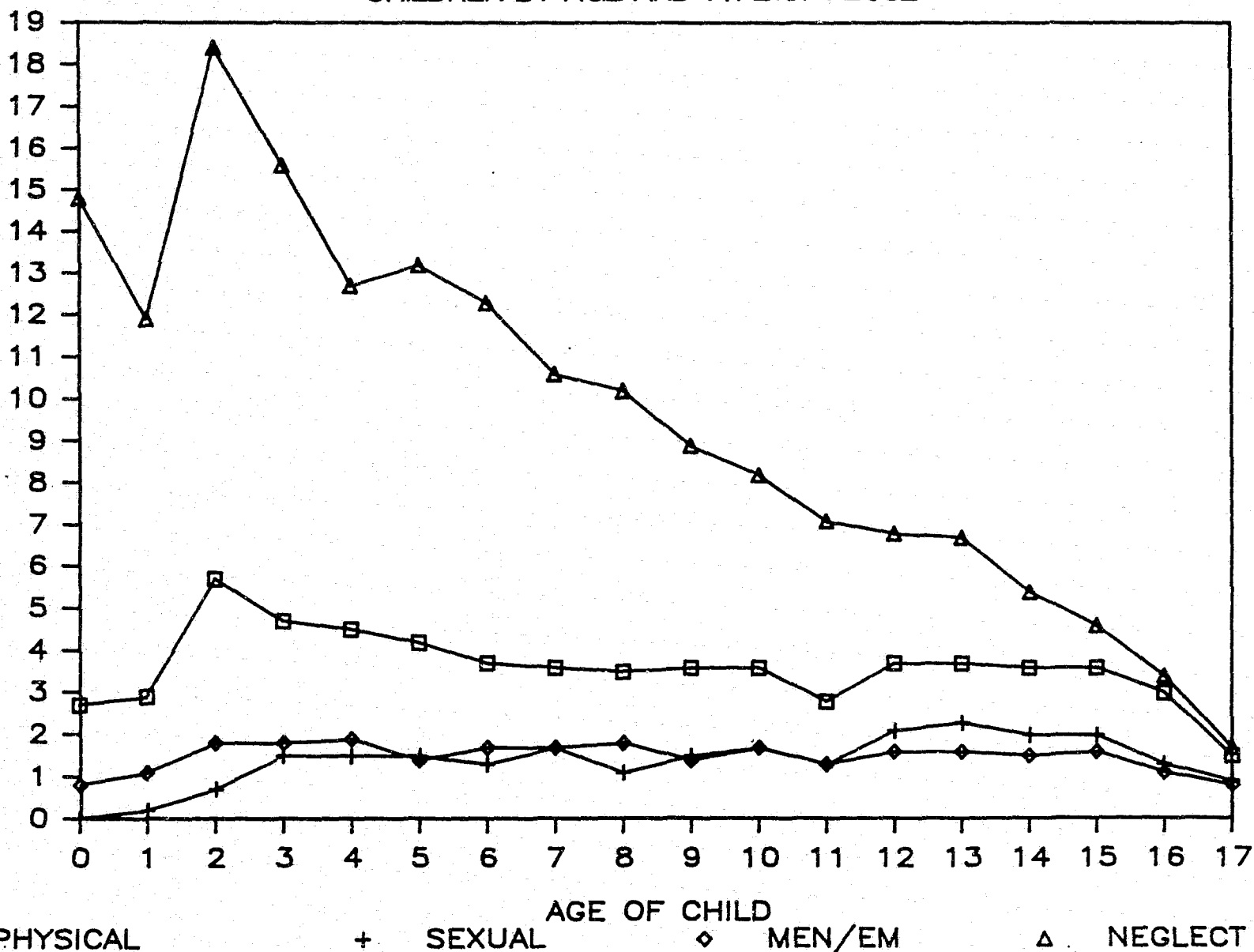
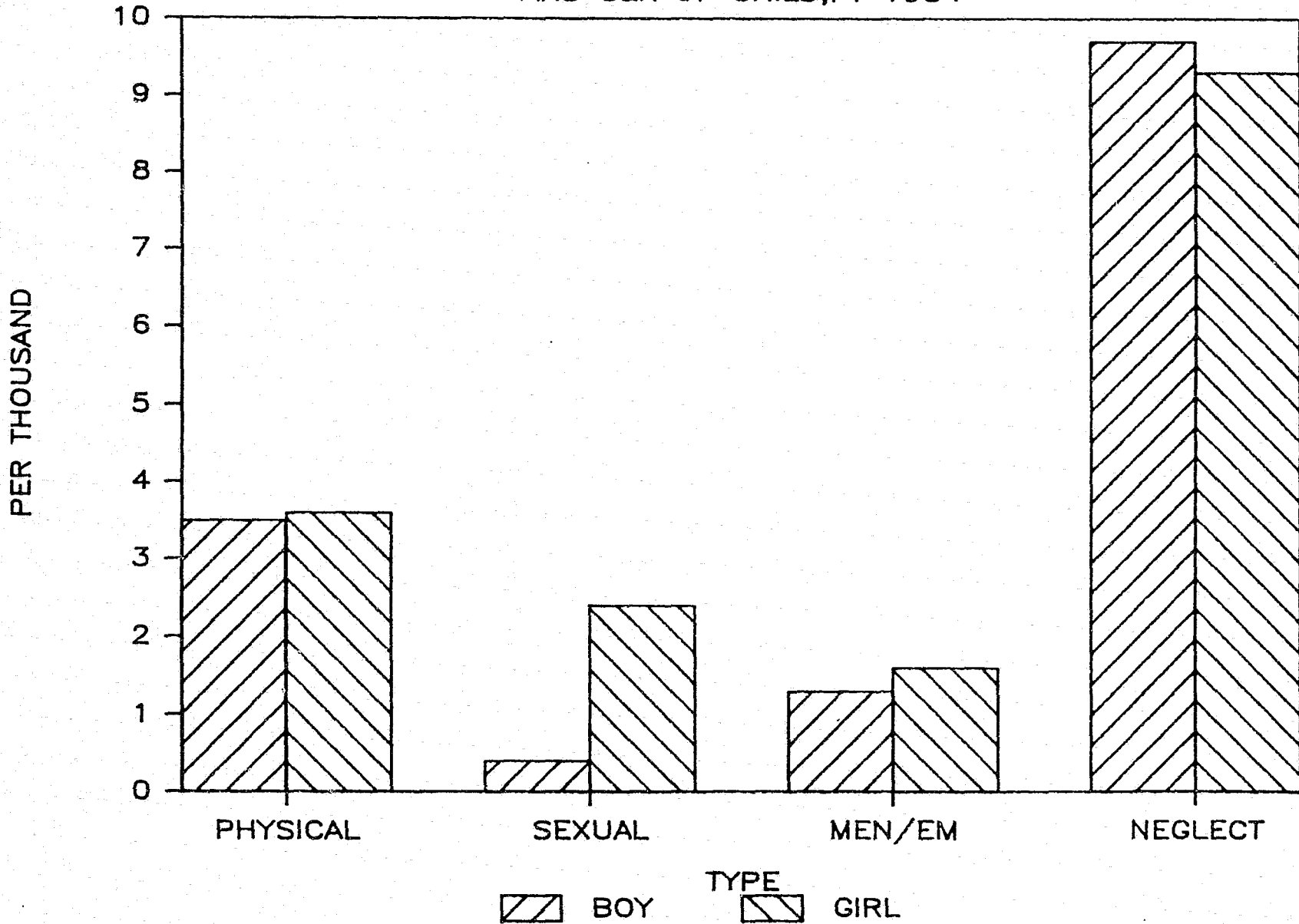


Figure 11

RATE OF CHILD ABUSE BY TYPE AND SEX OF CHILD, FY 1984



The Abuser

It is difficult to protect children from the perpetrators of abuse. All abuse reported in this study falls under the jurisdiction of the Department for Social Services, whose role is to investigate abuse and neglect by caretakers of children. In all but six percent of the confirmed instances of child abuse, at least one of the alleged caretakers/perpetrators was a relative of the child (Figure 12 on page 23). In most cases, this abuser was the biological parent of the child. The type of abuse is related to the relationship of the perpetrator and child--95 percent of cases of neglect involve the natural parent compared with 41 percent of cases of sexual abuse and 74 percent of cases of physical abuse (1984).

Most frequently, the child abuser is a woman. Half of the abuse and neglect cases in Kentucky are perpetrated by women with no record of a man involved, and an additional fourth of the occurrences involve both a woman and a man (Figure 13 on page 24). In only a fourth of the incidences is a man the only recorded perpetrator. The BSS-150 forms provide insufficient data for studying in detail the family composition in situations of abuse. Since more children in our society live with their mothers than with their fathers, the greater amount of abuse and neglect by women may partially reflect the greater likelihood that the child lives with the mother.³ Different types of child abuse and neglect are committed by men and women. While men acting alone are responsible for less than a fourth of all child abuse and neglect, they alone are implicated in 80 percent of the cases of sexual abuse and 40 percent of cases of physical abuse.

Figure 12

RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR

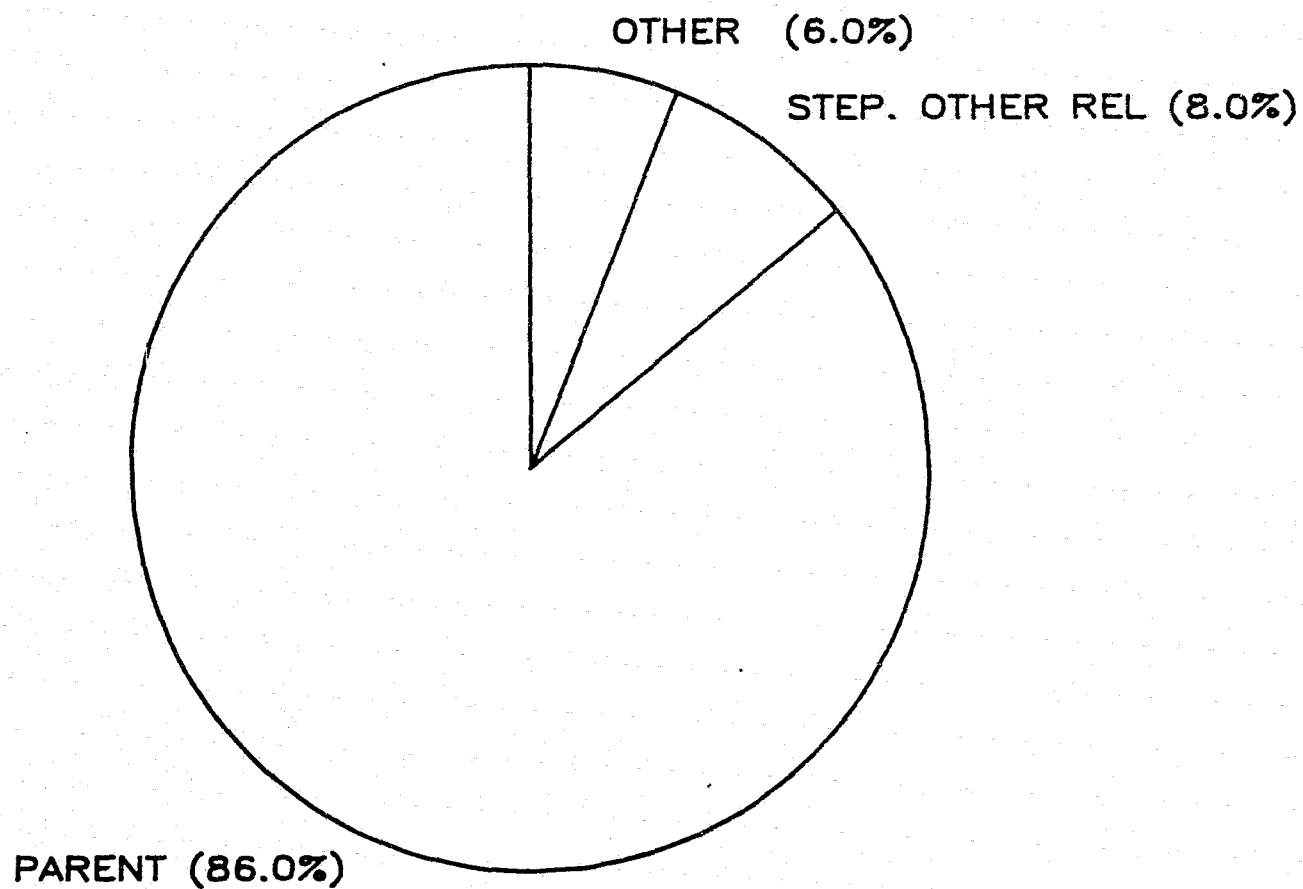
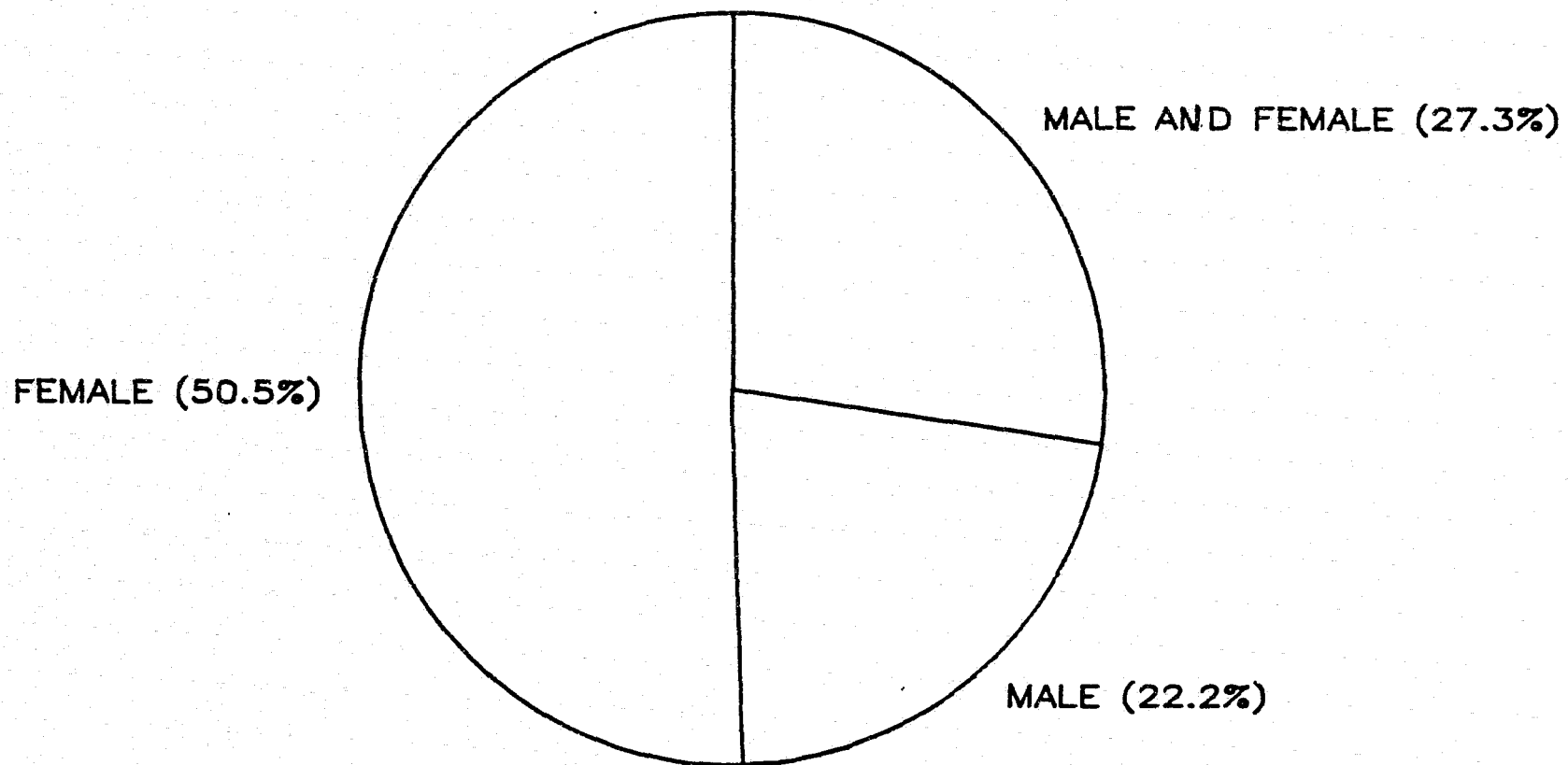


Figure 13

SEX OF PERPETRATOR



UTILIZATION AND APPLICATION OF FINDINGS

It appears that Kentucky has rates of child abuse and neglect that are at least as high as the nation in general, and perhaps higher (Bonham, 1984). Kentucky experienced a dramatic increase in reported child abuse and neglect between 1978 and 1983, with a decline in 1984. This increase was widespread, occurring for different types of abuse in different geographical areas, from different sources of report, and for different characteristics of the child and the abuser. The pervasiveness of the changes suggests that these changes are not just some statistical aberration and that additional resources are required to respond to the increased reporting. Unfortunately, while the number of reports of suspected child abuse have increased threefold, the investigative and intervention resources have not kept pace. In fact, the Kentucky Department for Social Services was reported to have experienced a 21 percent reduction in staff between 1980 and 1984 (Ellis, 1984). A major policy implication is that there needs to be growth in resources to match the growth in the numbers of suspected child abuse and neglect incidences reported to child protective services. Otherwise, it will not be possible to adequately investigate child abuse and neglect reports and provide adequate intervention for children when necessary. Other studies indicate that a substantial portion of child abuse and neglect in Kentucky remains unreported, and this is likely true in Kentucky. The current resources would be strained if all cases of maltreatment were reported. In order for Kentucky to protect its children, it will be necessary to meet the costs involved.

The level of awareness of child abuse and neglect is related to the reporting of it. Friends, neighbors, and anonymous persons are a substantial source of initial reports. A great increase in the reporting of child abuse and neglect occurred in Jefferson County during the fiscal year following an indictment of two professionals for failure to report suspected physical abuse (FY1981). It is in the category of physical abuse that the increase in reporting was the greatest, and for which Jefferson County differed most from the rest of Kentucky. Publicity related to child abuse and neglect appears to increase the reporting of maltreatment. The second implication of this study for policy development is the probable impact of community-wide publicity about the problem. Increased public awareness has not caused people to inappropriately report suspicions, and there is probably a large amount of

child abuse and neglect still unreported. Efforts should therefore continue to educate citizens, especially those in contact with preschool children, about the importance and legal responsibility of reporting suspected abuse. The decline in reporting in 1984 may signal a decrease in the level of consciousness, rather than a reduction of child abuse and neglect.

The children most subject to maltreatment are preschool children. While there has been increased reporting of child abuse and neglect from all sources during the seven years studied, very few reports come from babysitters and child care workers. If the scarcity of reports coming from babysitters and child care workers is due to the high-risk children not having contacts outside the home, then providing these outside contacts might reduce the risk of children being maltreated. If the low incidence of reporting is due to reluctance or lack of knowledge on the part of babysitters and child care workers, then educational programs should be targeted toward them. Additional study is needed to shed light on this problem.

The increase in the number of child abuse and neglect reports in Kentucky between 1978 and 1983 may be viewed as a positive finding if it indeed means that a greater proportion of maltreated children were identified and helped. If this increase was due to better reporting, however, the decline in FY1984 should cause concern, as it indicates a decline in awareness or resolve to deal with the problem. On the other hand, if the increase in the number of reports reflects actual increases in the rates of child abuse and neglect, then Kentucky is in the midst of a child abuse crisis. If changes in the number of reports reflect changes in actual incidences, then the decline in FY1984 offers hope that this crisis may be ending.

This report analyzes the magnitude and characteristics of reported child abuse and neglect. Identifying maltreated children is only the first step in protecting them, and analyzing reports is only the first step in understanding the problem. A little agency involvement may be all that is necessary to protect the child in some cases, while the court must remove the child from the home in others. How many cases of reported child abuse and neglect end with a court-ordered removal of the child from the abusing home? What agency effort is involved in helping a maltreated child? Do characteristics of the child, the abuser, or the environment predict what will happen? These and similar questions can be addressed where county agency records are

computerized. Such an analysis is planned as the next step in understanding child abuse and neglect in Kentucky.

NOTES

- 1 Preliminary estimates in Jefferson County, Kentucky, for FY1983 suggest that 1.7 percent of the records (98 out of 5,739) are a second report for the same child.
- 2 The official intercensal population estimates for the Commonwealth of Kentucky are prepared by the Population Studies Unit of the Urban Studies Center. The figures used in this report were preliminary and have since been revised. The revised estimates would have produced even higher rates for the youngest children.
- 3 According to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, of households in Kentucky with children under 18 years of age, 85 percent are headed by a husband and wife, 14 percent are headed by a woman without a spouse present, and two percent are headed by a man without a spouse.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Initial Child Abuse-Neglect Investigation Form
(BSS-150)

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT FOR HUMAN RESOURCES
BUREAU FOR SOCIAL SERVICES
INITIAL CHILD ABUSE-NEGLECT INVESTIGATION
(COMPLETE ALL ITEMS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

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C.O. USE ONLY

WORKER _____

COUNTY CODE _____

VENDOR NUMBER _____

BSS CASE NO. _____

ITEM CODES

- SEX: 1-Male
2-Female
- RACE: 1-Asian, 2-Black
3-Native American
4-Spanish Surname,
5-White, 6-Other
- TYPE REPORT: 1-Physical Abuse
2-Sexual Abuse
3-Mental Injury/
Emotional Neglect
4-Neglect

- BSS REPORT STATUS: 1-Established, 2-Some Indication, 3-Unestab.
4-Family Moved/Unable to Locate

- SEVERITY OF THE ABUSE/NEGLECT
- No treatment
 - Moderate
 - Serious/hospitalized
 - Permanent Disability
 - Fatal

- RELATIONSHIP
- Natural Parent
 - Stepparent
 - Foster Parent
 - Sibling
 - Other Relative
 - Parent's Paramour
 - Teacher/School Personnel
 - Day Care Fac. Personnel
 - 24-Hour Child Care Pers.
 - Other (Specify _____)
 - Perpetrator Unknown

- ROLE
- Alleged Perpetrator
 - Not Involved

- SOURCE OF INITIAL REPORT
- Physician (private)
 - Physician (hospital)
 - Other hospital personnel
 - Nurse
 - Coroner/Med. Examiner
 - Law Enforcement
 - Teacher
 - Other School Personnel
 - Day Care Center
 - Head Start Center
 - Babysitter
 - 24-Hour child care facil.
 - Public Social Agency
 - Private Social Agency
 - Mental Health Agency
 - Parent/substitute in home
 - Parent out of the home
 - Sibling
 - Relative
 - Neighbor/Friend
 - Victim
 - Other (Specify _____)
 - Anonymous

1. CHILD(REN) Name

A	B	C	D	E	F	Last	First	Middle Initial	Age	Sex	Race	Type Report(s)		BSS Report Status	Severi
						1	2	1	2	1	2				

2. PARENT(S)/SUBSTITUTE(S)

1	2	Last	First	Middle Initial	Age	Sex	Race	Relationship		Role
		1	2	1	2					

3. ALLEGED PERPETRATOR(S) (if different from parent(s) substitute(s))

1	2	Last	First	Middle Initial	Age	Sex	Race	Relationship	
		1	2						

4. SOURCE OF INITIAL REPORT

5. DATES

Rec'd Report _____ Mo.-Day-Yr.	Sent to Police _____ Mo.-Day-Yr.
Investigation _____ Mo.-Day-Yr.	Complete on all physical or sexual abuse reports

IF UNESTABLISHED/FAMILY MOVED, DO NOT COMPLETE, ITEMS 6-10

6. TYPE OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT FOUND (Circle applicable letters for each involved child)

A B C D E F (1) None	A B C D E F (15) Poisoning
A B C D E F (2) Bruises, Welts	A B C D E F (16) Alcohol/Drug Addiction
A B C D E F (3) Abrasions/Cuts - Lacerations	A B C D E F (17) Sexual Abuse (Specify _____)
A B C D E F (4) Hitting, Kicking, Slapping	A B C D E F (18) Mental Injury/Emot. Abuse - Neglect
A B C D E F (5) Dislocation/Sprains/Twisting/Shaking	A B C D E F (19) Malnutrition
A B C D E F (6) Dismemberment	A B C D E F (20) Failure to Thrive
A B C D E F (7) Bone Fracture (other than skull)	A B C D E F (21) Abandonment
A B C D E F (8) Skull Fracture	A B C D E F (22) Lack of Supervision
A B C D E F (9) Subdural Hemorrhage or Hematoma	A B C D E F (23) Locking in/out
A B C D E F (10) Brain Damage	A B C D E F (24) Exploitation
A B C D E F (11) Strangling, choking, suffocating	A B C D E F (25) Physical Neglect
A B C D E F (12) Internal Injuries	A B C D E F (26) Medical Neglect
A B C D E F (13) Burns, Scalds	A B C D E F (27) Educational Neglect
A B C D E F (14) Exposure to Elements	A B C D E F (28) Other (Specify _____)

7. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILD (Circle applicable letters for each involved child)

A B C D E F 1. None	A B C D E F 6. Emotionally Disturbed
A B C D E F 2. Premature Birth	A B C D E F 7. Multiple Birth/Twins
A B C D E F 3. Mental Retardation	A B C D E F 8. Learning Disability
A B C D E F 4. Physical Handicap	A B C D E F 9. Diagnosed Hyperactivity
A B C D E F 5. Chronic Illness	A B C D E F 10. Other (Specify _____)

8. SERVICES INITIATED/PLANNED AFTER REPORT RECEIVED

(Circle all applicable numbers)

- 01. No Services Planned
- 02. Individual Social Work Counseling--Child
- 03. Individual Social Work Counseling--Parent
- 04. Individual Therapy--Child
- 05. Individual Therapy--Parent
- 06. Group Therapy
- 07. Parent/Child Counseling
- 08. Family Counseling
- 09. Marriage Counseling
- 10. Parent Aide/Lay Counseling
- 11. Parents Anonymous
- 12. Alcohol/Drug/Weight Counseling
- 13. Speech/Sight/Hearing Testing or Therapy
- 14. Psychological Testing
- 15. Parent Education/Child Mgm. Classes
- 16. Homemaker/Home Management
- 17. Day Care
- 18. Day Treatment
- 19. Health-Medical Services
- 20. Financial Counseling/Assistance
- 21. Employment Training & Placement
- 22. Legal Services
- 23. Housing Assistance
- 24. Emergency Shelter
- 25. Crisis Nursery
- 26. Placement With Relative
- 27. Foster Family Care
- 28. Group Home
- 29. Residential Care Facility
- 30. Other (Specify _____)

9. LEGAL ACTIONS TAKEN (Circle all applicable letters)

- A B C D E F 01. None
- A B C D E F 02. Child temporarily held
- A B C D E F 03. Emergency removal of child
- A B C D E F 04. Emergency removal of siblings
- A B C D E F 05. Removal of child, court ordered
- A B C D E F 06. Temporary court ordered placement of child
- A B C D E F 07. Temporary voluntary placement of child
- A B C D E F 08. Petition filed in juvenile court
- A B C D E F 09. Child returned home
- A B C D E F 10. child at home, court ordered supervision
- A B C D E F 11. Termination of parental rights
- A B C D E F 12. Criminal action against perpetrator
- A B C D E F 13. Other (Specify _____)

10. FACTORS PRESENT AT THE TIME OF ABUSE/NEGLECT

(Circle all applicable numbers)

- 01. Insufficient income/misuse of adequate income
- 02. Recent relocation/transient living
- 03. Inadequate housing
- 04. Social isolation
- 05. Single parent family/absence of essential family member
- 06. New baby in home/pregnancy
- 07. Heavy continuous child care responsibility
- 08. Child with special needs
- 09. Newcomer to household
- 10. Parental history of abuse/neglect as a child
- 11. Physical abuse of spouse/fighting
- 12. Alcohol or drug usage/dependency
- 13. Physical handicap/chronic illness of parent/substitute
- 14. Mental health problem of parent/substitute
- 15. Mental retardation of parent/substitute
- 16. Loss of control during discipline
- 17. Authoritarian method of discipline
- 18. Child's incessant crying
- 19. Child's disobedience, belligerence
- 20. Sibling fighting
- 21. Other (Specify _____)

11. COMMENTS:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A BSS-150 is completed on each report (BSS-115) received on a child. The BSS-150 allows for reporting of up to six children on the same family. Additional children should be added on a second 150.

WORKER--Name of worker conducting the investigation.

COUNTY--County of investigation.

BSS CASE NO.--A case is opened and the number assigned on cases where services are planned, usually all established or indicated. If established and not opened, explain in "Comments"

VENDOR NO.--The vendor number is required on all BSS-150's submitted. Do not enter cost center number.

COUNTY CODE--Enter the numerical code for the county.

CHILDREN--Complete all items using the codes to the left. The only exception is when BSS report status is 4 family moved/unable to locate. In these instances, complete all items that can be completed.

PARENT(S) SUBSTITUTE(S)--Complete all items using codes to the left. If age is unknown, estimate approximate age of parent. In the relationship category, enter the primary relationship, and any secondary relationship where applicable. Example: A parent may also be a stepparent to a child in the home, thus, Code 01 natural parent, would be placed in Relationship 1 and 3 stepparent would be entered, in relationship 2.

SOURCE OF INITIAL REPORT--Indicate who initially reported to the Bureau. If the report is received by the police, and the police report to the Bureau, the Code 06 law enforcement shall be used.

DATES--The received date and investigation date shall be completed on all reports. If a report of abuse or sexual abuse is received, a report preferably the BSS-115A is sent to the police, and the date indicated on the 150. This shows that BSS has complied with the intent of KRS 199.335 (3). The only exceptions to this are when the report is received from police or verbal abuse is reported.

ESTABLISHED REPORTS--or cases when some abuse and or neglect are indicated. If Code 1 or 2 are indicated, then the remaining items must be completed.

APPENDIX B

TABLES

1. Number of Child Abuse and Neglect Reports
by Type: 1967-1977
2. Number of Child Abuse and Neglect Reports
by Type and Confirmation Status: 1978-1984
3. Number of Confirmed Child Abuse and Neglect Cases
Per 1,000 Children by Age and Year: Kentucky
4. Ratio of Confirmed Child Abuse and Neglect Per 1,000
Children by Age and Type of Abuse: Kentucky FY1984
5. Number of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse
and Neglect by Year, According to County
6. Number of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and
Neglect by Type, According to County: FY1984

Appendix B, Table 1

Number of Child Abuse and Neglect Reports
by Type: 1967-1977*

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Abuse Only</u>	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u>
1967	126	n.a.
1968	98	n.a.
1969	74	n.a.
1970	68	n.a.
1971	88	n.a.
1972	300	n.a.
1973	514	n.a.
1974	832	n.a.
1975	1,977	n.a.
1976	2,914	n.a.
1977	3,135	12,518

* Kentucky Department for Human Resources (1980), Charts I and II.

Appendix B, Table 2

Number of Child Abuse and Neglect Reports
by Type and Confirmation Status: 1978-1984

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u> *	<u>Physical Abuse</u>	<u>Sexual Abuse</u>	<u>Mental/Emotional Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Total					
1978	11,404	2,330	662	638	8,869
1979	12,348	2,696	552	811	9,523
1980	15,668	3,811	769	1,123	11,723
1981 **	25,166	6,413	1,287	1,646	18,416
1982 **	30,455	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983	33,710	8,188	1,867	2,517	24,844
1984	32,898	7,923	2,410	2,615	23,684
Confirmed					
1978	4,680	1,175	369	289	3,341
1979	5,278	1,321	332	453	3,808
1980	7,025	1,805	488	665	4,971
1981 **	12,303	3,284	775	963	8,644
1982 **	14,295	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983	14,974	3,847	1,108	1,443	10,446
1984	14,410	3,685	1,408	1,514	9,858
Unconfirmed					
1978	6,724	1,155	293	349	5,528
1979	7,070	1,375	220	358	5,715
1980	8,643	2,006	281	458	6,752
1981 **	12,863	3,129	512	683	9,772
1982 **	16,160	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983	18,736	4,341	759	1,074	14,398
1984	18,488	4,238	1,002	1,101	13,826

* A report of two or more types of abuse to the same child is counted under each type, but counted only once in the total.

** Preliminary figures for FY1982.

Appendix B, Table 3

Number of Confirmed Child Abuse and Neglect Cases
Per 1,000 Children by Age and Year: Kentucky

Age	FY1978 [*]	FY1979 [*]	FY1980 [*]	FY1981 ^{**}	FY1983 ^{**}	FY1984 ^{**}
Total ^{***}	4.3	4.9	6.5	11.5	14.4	13.9
Under 1 year	4.0	2.0	0.2	8.2	10.8	17.1
1 year	7.2	9.0	8.7	18.9	24.2	14.2
2 years	6.4	8.4	10.8	21.9	23.6	23.3
3 years	6.3	6.6	8.8	16.7	21.7	20.8
4 years	5.0	6.2	8.8	15.6	19.3	18.0
5 years	5.5	6.5	8.2	14.0	19.1	18.0
6 years	5.0	6.0	8.4	14.2	16.3	16.8
7 years	4.8	5.8	7.7	12.2	16.3	15.2
8 years	4.9	5.3	7.3	12.4	15.5	14.7
9 years	3.5	4.6	6.7	10.7	13.3	13.2
10 years	4.1	3.9	6.8	10.7	13.3	13.0
11 years	3.7	4.6	7.1	9.1	11.8	11.0
12 years	4.1	5.0	6.6	10.1	11.2	12.2
13 years	4.1	4.2	6.2	9.3	11.8	12.3
14 years	3.9	4.2	6.0	8.9	10.7	11.0
15 years	2.9	3.5	4.8	8.9	9.9	9.9
16 years	2.8	2.4	4.0	6.2	7.1	7.6
17 years	1.5	1.6	2.2	3.6	4.0	4.1

* 1980 Census used as the denominator.

** Population estimates used as the denominator.

*** Those with unknown age are distributed across age groups.

Appendix B, Table 4

Ratio of Confirmed Child Abuse and Neglect
Per 1,000 Children by Age and Type of Abuse: Kentucky FY1984

<u>Age</u>	<u>All*</u>	<u>Physical Abuse</u>	<u>Sexual Abuse</u>	<u>Mental/Emotional Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Total	13.9	3.6	1.4	1.5	9.5
Under 1 year	17.1	2.7	0.0	0.8	14.8
1 year	14.2	2.9	0.2	1.1	11.9
2 years	23.3	5.7	0.7	1.8	18.4
3 years	20.8	4.7	1.5	1.8	18.4
4 years	18.0	4.5	1.5	1.9	12.7
5 years	18.0	4.2	1.5	1.4	13.2
6 years	16.8	3.7	1.3	1.7	12.3
7 years	15.2	3.6	1.7	1.7	10.6
8 years	14.7	3.5	1.1	1.8	10.2
9 years	13.2	3.6	1.5	1.4	8.9
10 years	13.0	3.6	1.7	1.7	8.2
11 years	11.0	2.8	1.3	1.3	7.1
12 years	12.2	3.7	2.1	1.6	6.8
13 years	12.3	3.7	2.3	1.6	6.7
14 years	11.0	3.6	2.0	1.5	5.4
15 years	9.9	3.6	2.0	1.6	4.6
16 years	7.6	3.0	1.3	1.1	3.4
17 years	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.7

* More than one type of abuse may be reported for a single case. Therefore, the sum of the types of abuse is greater than the total abuse.

Appendix B, Table 5

Number of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect
by Year, According to County

<u>County</u>	<u>FY1978</u>	<u>FY1979</u>	<u>FY1980</u>	<u>FY1981</u>	<u>FY1983</u>	<u>FY1984</u>
Total	4,680	5,278	7,025	12,303	14,974	14,410
Adair	5	3	13	8	28	18
Allen	3	6	8	34	36	40
Anderson	15	2	15	41	69	63
Ballard	6	2	6	15	4	32
Barren	14	24	35	73	121	115
Bath	3	10	11	24	35	99
Bell	48	39	95	144	132	149
Boone	68	143	137	135	154	140
Bourbon	5	35	33	51	43	46
Boyd	72	138	133	227	257	282
Boyle	13	38	24	59	92	98
Bracken	1	12	29	25	69	59
Breathitt	11	26	42	102	252	113
Breckinridge	17	14	17	19	63	70
Bullitt	36	69	132	223	99	175
Butler	11	15	8	12	10	19
Caldwell	7	6	8	10	38	34
Calloway	14	44	45	92	55	78
Campbell	225	210	346	509	468	291
Carlisle	6	15	11	14	21	22
Carroll	12	0	36	31	32	55
Carter	4	7	90	78	132	117
Casey	26	5	4	12	9	4
Christian	171	186	297	330	561	504
Clark	117	233	211	141	261	211
Clay	31	100	75	110	73	85
Clinton	11	17	32	32	68	73
Crittenden	7	52	38	59	36	50
Cumberland	0	11	16	7	42	17
Daviess	129	161	197	375	408	411
Edmonson	0	3	6	17	15	22
Elliott	10	1	3	15	53	24
Estill	22	23	86	63	93	58
Fayette	244	152	426	562	686	650
Fleming	4	5	26	21	68	81
Floyd	33	23	17	27	100	45
Franklin	115	84	160	150	150	160
Fulton	9	22	23	27	29	29
Gallatin	15	4	3	32	29	31

Appendix B, Table 5 (Continued)

Number of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect
by Year, According to County

County	FY1978	FY1979	FY1980	FY1981	FY1983	FY1984
Garrard	8	11	35	37	20	13
Grant	19	15	48	64	67	79
Graves	26	38	105	108	148	135
Grayson	0	3	10	24	66	54
Green	3	6	19	24	57	63
Greenup	47	61	83	61	123	64
Hancock	5	16	8	23	10	18
Hardin	65	149	202	234	385	345
Harlan	75	67	79	163	187	173
Harrison	12	25	14	18	34	48
Hart	15	32	51	49	64	86
Henderson	49	57	39	71	150	117
Henry	12	7	27	35	39	36
Hickman	2	2	4	11	17	29
Hopkins	59	36	104	117	217	244
Jackson	8	7	21	32	34	40
Jefferson	1,228	720	1,011	2,906	2,956	2,527
Jessamine	65	39	40	84	62	87
Johnson	33	57	1	143	160	118
Kenton	286	301	237	624	695	690
Knott	44	53	68	147	259	268
Knox	26	67	58	105	71	71
Larue	20	24	36	22	56	73
Laurel	28	37	66	177	232	281
Lawrence	13	14	2	47	74	66
Lee	8	10	37	77	35	46
Leslie	55	20	14	55	58	49
Letcher	34	20	48	129	307	228
Lewis	0	0	0	10	21	12
Lincoln	7	27	0	61	48	75
Livingston	11	6	2	32	33	18
Logan	18	17	0	41	62	40
Lyon	7	5	0	2	17	5
McCracken	25	30	107	242	154	166
McCreary	3	7	8	18	39	59
McLean	0	0	4	11	7	5
Madison	53	74	129	233	191	251
Magoffin	22	10	73	123	89	143
Marion	2	13	14	16	68	45
Marshall	13	24	10	33	39	62
Martin	15	37	35	18	64	126

Appendix B, Table 5 (Continued)

Number of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect
by Year, According to County

<u>County</u>	<u>FY1978</u>	<u>FY1979</u>	<u>FY1980</u>	<u>FY1981</u>	<u>FY1983</u>	<u>FY1984</u>
Mason	25	80	47	41	86	106
Meade	5	7	16	23	70	40
Menifee	2	0	3	10	42	73
Mercer	5	58	34	62	69	66
Metcalfe	22	18	25	48	42	28
Monroe	1	7	5	42	56	31
Montgomery	17	77	90	93	99	67
Morgan	19	28	43	81	66	108
Muhlenberg	13	45	46	43	40	35
Nelson	12	12	57	63	60	61
Nicholas	0	1	9	10	33	26
Ohio	5	14	42	29	96	106
Oldham	5	18	37	53	78	87
Owen	10	11	24	39	22	19
Owsley	12	24	30	46	58	40
Pendleton	4	7	13	26	32	36
Perry	66	72	111	166	113	151
Pike	54	41	34	73	252	165
Powell	1	4	8	26	47	45
Pulaski	63	54	109	104	162	186
Robertson	0	5	2	1	9	21
Rockcastle	19	13	45	59	31	58
Rowan	50	30	68	78	150	171
Russell	5	1	5	8	14	27
Scott	11	9	37	38	81	69
Shelby	8	25	39	75	94	133
Simpson	3	5	21	57	34	24
Spencer	5	5	5	5	11	14
Taylor	39	54	47	36	47	73
Todd	5	20	7	9	22	17
Trigg	0	12	3	6	12	20
Trimble	3	8	0	11	35	5
Union	12	25	20	20	24	50
Warren	117	249	49	272	204	213
Washington	1	16	0	7	17	25
Wayne	14	33	18	32	93	72
Webster	33	19	22	58	18	57
Whitley	26	56	57	53	120	106
Wolfe	8	9	27	46	60	78
Woodford	19	22	27	21	69	96

Appendix B, Table 6

Number of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect
by Type, According to County: FY1984

County	Total	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Mental/ Emotional Abuse	Neglect	Children 0-17 Estimate
Total	14,410	3,685	1,408	1,514	9,858	1,033,418
Adair	18	6	2	3	12	4,024
Allen	40	10	11	3	20	3,590
Anderson	63	19	5	10	40	3,687
Ballard	32	11	1	12	20	2,157
Barren	115	18	16	10	91	9,158
Bathe	99	20	2	19	78	2,837
Bell	149	19	7	6	125	10,342
Boone	140	49	21	4	79	15,255
Bourbon	46	5	1	3	42	5,198
Boyd	282	85	23	71	155	14,286
Boyle	98	39	3	15	67	6,689
Bracken	59	12	5	11	45	2,074
Breathitt	113	33	9	11	86	5,409
Breckinridge	70	9	7	3	58	4,620
Bullitt	175	73	39	33	86	14,621
Butler	19	3	7	3	6	3,072
Caldwell	34	8	7	0	19	3,252
Calloway	78	28	6	6	50	6,130
Campbell	291	43	5	25	253	22,622
Carlisle	22	3	1	2	19	1,349
Carroll	55	18	7	5	39	2,536
Carter	117	24	8	3	92	7,658
Casey	4	0	1	3	3	4,263
Christian	504	107	48	82	350	19,888
Clark	211	45	25	31	145	8,139
Clay	85	4	1	3	57	7,608
Clinton	73	13	3	40	69	2,643
Crittenden	50	6	5	1	39	2,282
Cumberland	17	4	1	0	13	1,845
Daviess	411	88	77	11	273	24,650
Edmonson	22	9	8	5	5	3,026
Elliott	24	3	2	1	20	2,253
Estill	58	10	4	3	44	4,323
Fayette	650	126	46	59	494	52,495
Fleming	81	15	7	13	56	3,443
Floyd	45	14	6	3	27	15,443
Franklin	160	54	15	10	97	11,201
Fulton	29	2	1	4	23	2,213
Gallatin	31	3	2	1	29	1,392

Appendix B, Table 6 (Continued)

Number of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect
by Type, According to County: FY1984

County	Total	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Mental/ Emotional Abuse	Neglect	Children 0-17 Estimate
Garrard	13	6	3	0	4	2,954
Grant	79	23	5	6	49	4,074
Graves	135	16	6	6	121	8,098
Grayson	54	20	12	12	24	6,041
Green	63	10	4	7	51	2,747
Greenup	64	15	4	6	43	11,113
Hancock	18	3	3	3	14	2,516
Hardin	345	84	26	30	243	27,836
Harlan	173	27	8	7	149	13,277
Harrison	48	12	6	0	31	4,067
Hart	86	14	7	0	68	4,130
Henderson	117	24	14	4	82	11,667
Henry	36	15	2	4	18	3,448
Hickman	29	9	7	10	22	1,440
Hopkins	244	72	31	36	134	13,048
Jackson	40	8	3	8	28	3,767
Jefferson	2,527	906	228	262	1,476	178,460
Jessamine	87	29	14	9	47	8,172
Johnson	118	42	16	17	78	7,429
Kenton	690	214	95	79	443	38,618
Knott	268	55	9	63	214	5,823
Knox	71	23	9	3	41	9,313
Larue	73	10	11	12	53	3,108
Laurel	281	66	17	23	217	12,187
Lawrence	66	9	4	1	53	4,350
Lee	46	11	6	3	31	2,199
Leslie	49	23	4	6	26	5,120
Letcher	228	38	16	8	197	9,762
Lewis	12	0	4	0	8	4,532
Lincoln	75	10	5	6	60	5,478
Livingston	18	5	2	0	13	2,419
Logan	40	12	4	0	24	6,714
Lyon	5	2	0	0	3	1,244
McCracken	166	46	23	19	101	15,783
McCreary	59	11	6	4	47	5,199
McLean	5	1	3	0	1	2,659
Madison	251	54	32	37	161	12,677
Magoffin	143	19	4	13	132	4,716
Marion	45	12	7	11	23	5,390
Marshall	62	12	8	2	48	6,342
Martin	126	18	8	1	106	5,094

Appendix B, Table 6 (Continued)

Number of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect
by Type, According to County: FY1984

County	Total	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Mental/ Emotional Abuse	Neglect	Children 0-17 Estimate
Mason	106	10	8	15	77	4,636
Meade	40	6	1	2	33	7,971
Menifee	73	15	8	3	66	1,612
Mercer	66	21	7	3	40	5,067
Metcalfe	28	10	6	5	12	2,610
Monroe	31	2	4	0	26	3,271
Montgomery	67	9	8	0	52	6,118
Morgan	108	18	6	40	66	3,675
Muhlenberg	35	9	5	1	21	8,812
Nelson	61	28	9	12	26	8,600
Nicholas	26	8	3	3	21	1,940
Ohio	106	21	11	18	62	6,112
Oldham	87	34	14	20	39	8,585
Owen	19	4	1	0	16	2,515
Owsley	40	8	1	3	31	1,687
Pendleton	36	12	0	0	28	3,148
Perry	151	31	15	15	96	11,039
Pike	165	45	10	9	124	26,192
Powell	45	16	4	1	26	3,650
Pulaski	186	45	25	16	129	13,105
Robertson	21	5	2	4	16	583
Rockcastle	58	9	1	0	51	4,072
Rowan	171	17	7	1	148	4,616
Russell	27	9	9	0	16	3,874
Scott	69	19	10	13	46	6,020
Shelby	133	31	25	6	91	6,347
Simpson	24	5	5	0	15	4,212
Spencer	14	2	0	4	8	1,680
Taylor	73	13	7	7	53	5,699
Todd	17	11	3	2	12	3,016
Trigg	20	3	3	3	14	2,333
Trimble	5	1	2	2	1	1,791
Union	50	13	13	0	26	5,491
Warren	213	54	26	25	142	20,563
Washington	25	4	0	8	23	2,981
Wayne	72	17	6	9	54	5,077
Webster	57	19	3	4	35	4,047
Whitley	106	39	9	3	68	9,985
Wolfe	78	17	3	8	71	2,085
Woodford	96	21	7	3	67	5,132

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