



CIS-2008 Major Findings Supplementary Tables: Source(s) of Referral by Primary Substantiated Maltreatment and Risk

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Trocmé, N., Fallon, B., MacLaurin, B., Sinha, V., Black, T., Fast, E., Felstiner, C., Hélie, S., Turcotte, D., Weightman, P., Douglas, J., & Holroyd, J. (2010) *Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect – 2008: Major Findings, Chapters 1-5*. Public Health Agency of Canada: Ottawa, 2010.

Introduction

The Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect-2008 (CIS-2008) is the third nation-wide study to examine the incidence of reported child maltreatment and the characteristics of children and families investigated by child welfare authorities in Canada. . In addition to the tables presented in the [Major Findings](#) report, the Supplementary Tables Information Sheet Series describes key child, household and investigation characteristics by primary category of substantiated maltreatment including confirmed risk. This Information Sheet examines source(s) of referral.

Findings

There were an estimated 235,842 maltreatment-related investigations conducted in Canada in 2008. An estimated 174,411 investigations were for an incident of maltreatment and an estimated 61,431 were risk-only investigations. At the end of the initial investigation, 49% of maltreatment investigations were substantiated (85,440 investigations) and in 20% of risk investigations, the worker determined there was a significant risk of future maltreatment (12,018 investigations).

Table 1 displays the source(s) of referral for substantiated maltreatment and confirmed risk investigations. Substantiated physical abuse investigations were most likely to be referred by school personnel while substantiated sexual abuse investigations were most likely to be referred by school personnel and police. School personnel, police, and a relative/neighbor/friend were the most likely sources of referral in substantiated neglect investigations. In substantiated emotional maltreatment and substantiated intimate partner violence (IPV) investigations, police were most likely to be the referral source. Although school personnel and police were the most likely source of referral in confirmed risk investigations, a relative/neighbor/friend, a custodial/non-custodial parent, community/social/health services, and hospital personnel represent a very similar proportion of referrals. Please see Figure 1 for a visual representation of these findings.

Table 1.

Referral source by primary category of substantiated maltreatment, including confirmed risk of future maltreatment, in Canada in 2008[^]

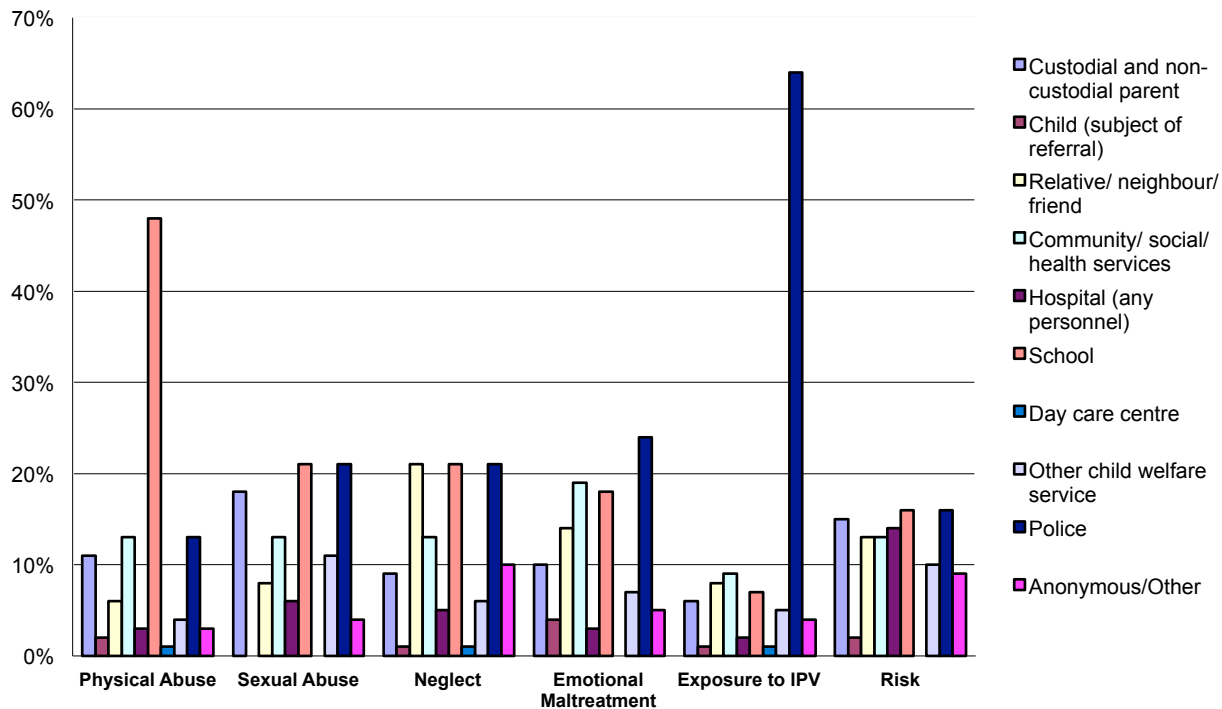
Referral Source	Primary Category of Maltreatment												Total	
	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional Maltreatment		Exposure to IPV		Risk		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Custodial & non-custodial parent	1,942	11	475	18	2,598	9	772	10	1,895	7	1,782	15	9,464	10
Child (subject of referral)	394	2	-	-	148	1	290	4	215	1	284	2	1,359	1
Relative	579	3	-	-	3,330	12	601	8	1,543	5	1,059	9	7,183	7
Neighbour/friend	470	3	132	5	2,615	9	425	6	683	2	555	5	4,880	5
Community/social/health services	2,322	14	343	13	3,870	13	1,443	19	2,549	9	1,561	13	12,088	12
Hospital (any personnel)	595	4	149	6	1,473	5	232	3	637	2	1,677	14	4,763	5
School	8,334	48	539	21	5,995	21	1,309	18	2,002	7	1,901	16	20,080	21
Other child welfare service	611	4	298	11	1,593	6	548	7	1,431	5	1,235	10	5,716	6
Day care centre	237	1	-	-	257	1	-	-	171	1	-	-	722	1
Police	2,234	13	535	21	6,198	21	1,815	25	18,602	64	1,924	16	31,308	32
Anonymous	220	2	-	-	1,283	5	-	-	438	2	401	4	2,420	3
Other	291	2	-	-	1,596	6	333	5	852	3	731	6	3,879	4
Total	17,147	100	2,555	100	28,851	100	7,423	100	29,241	100	11,988	100	97,205	100

[^] Based on a sample of 7,032 substantiated child maltreatment-related investigations with information about referral source. Percentages are column percentages. Columns are not additive because an investigation could have had more than one referral source.

- Estimates of less than 100 investigations are not shown, but are included in the total.

Figure 1.

Source(s) of referral by primary category of substantiated maltreatment, including confirmed risk of future maltreatment, in Canada in 2008



Background

Responsibility for protecting and supporting children at risk of abuse and neglect falls under the jurisdiction of the 13 Canadian provinces and territories and a system of Aboriginal child welfare agencies which have increasing responsibility for protecting and supporting Aboriginal children. Because of variations in the types of situations that each jurisdiction includes under its child welfare mandate as well as differences in the way service statistics are kept, it is difficult to obtain a nation-wide profile of the children and families receiving child welfare services. The Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (CIS) is designed to provide such a profile by collecting information on a periodic basis from every jurisdiction using a standardized set of definitions. With core funding from the Public Health Agency of Canada and in-kind and financial support from a consortium of federal, provincial, territorial, Aboriginal and academic stakeholders, the CIS-2008 is the third nation-wide study of the incidence and characteristics of investigated child abuse and neglect across Canada.

Methodology

The CIS-2008 used a multi-stage sampling design to select a representative sample of 112 child welfare agencies in Canada and then to select a sample of cases within these agencies. Information was collected directly from child welfare workers on a representative sample of 15,980 child protection investigations conducted during a three-month sampling period in the fall of 2008. This sample was weighted to reflect provincial annual estimates.

For maltreatment investigations, information was collected regarding the primary form of maltreatment investigated as well as the level of substantiation for that maltreatment. Thirty-two forms of maltreatment were listed on the data collection instrument, and these were collapsed into five broad categories: physical abuse (e.g., hit with hand), sexual abuse (e.g., exploitation), neglect (e.g., educational neglect), emotional maltreatment (e.g., verbal abuse or belittling), and exposure to intimate partner violence (e.g., direct witness to physical violence). Workers listed the primary concern for the investigation, and could also list secondary and tertiary concerns.

For each form of maltreatment listed, workers assigned a level of substantiation. Maltreatment could be substantiated (i.e., the balance of evidence indicated that the maltreatment had occurred), suspected (i.e., the maltreatment could neither be confirmed nor ruled out), or unfounded (i.e., the balance of evidence indicated that the maltreatment had not occurred).

For each risk investigation, workers determined whether the child was at significant risk of future maltreatment. The worker could decide that the child was at significant risk of future maltreatment (confirmed risk), that the child was not at significant risk of future maltreatment (unfounded risk), or that the future risk of maltreatment was unknown.

For the purposes of this analysis, the 19 sources of referral tracked by the CIS were collapsed into nine categories: five professional referral sources (school, police, day care, other child welfare service and community, social and health services), three non-professional referral sources (child, custodial/non-custodial parent, neighbor/friend/relative) and an anonymous or other referral source category.

A detailed presentation of the study methodology and of the definitions of each variable is available at <http://cwrp.ca/publications/cis-2008-study-methods>.

Limitations

The CIS collects information directly from child welfare workers at the point when they completed their initial investigation of a report of possible child abuse or neglect, or risk of future maltreatment. Therefore, the scope of the study is limited to the type of information available to them at that point. The CIS does not include information about unreported maltreatment nor about cases that were investigated only by the police. Also, reports that were made to child welfare authorities but were screened out (not opened for investigation) were not included. Similarly, reports on cases currently open at the time of case selection were not included. The study did not track longer-term service events that occurred beyond the initial investigation.

Three limitations to estimation method used to derive annual estimated should also be noted. The agency size correction uses child population as a proxy for agency size; this does not account for variations in per capita investigation rates across agencies in the same strata. The annualization weight corrects for seasonal fluctuation in the volume of investigations, but it does not correct for seasonal variations in types of investigations conducted. Finally, the annualization weight includes cases that were investigated more than once in the year as a result of the case being re-opened following a first investigation completed earlier in the same year. Accordingly, the weighted annual estimates represent the child maltreatment-related investigations, rather than investigated children.

Comparisons across CIS reports must be made with caution. The forms of maltreatment tracked by each cycle were modified to take into account changes in investigation mandates and practices. Comparisons across cycles must in particular take into consideration the fact that the CIS-2008 was the first to explicitly track risk-only investigations. In addition, readers are cautioned to avoid making direct comparisons with provincial and First Nations oversampling reports because of differences in the way national and oversampling estimates are derived.

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