

Adult Maltreatment

Report | 2018



About This Report

Report Preparation

This report was prepared for the U.S. Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging, Department of Health and Human Services by the Adult Protective Services Technical Assistance Resource Center operated by WRMA, Inc.

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For Questions and More Information

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Letter from the APS TARC Team

In communities around the country, adult protective services (APS) staff, administrators, and advocates work diligently to ensure the safety and well-being of adults who are maltreated by others or who are unable to care for themselves. Understanding the nature and extent of adult maltreatment—and the ways APS programs respond to it—is critical to enhancing the effectiveness of APS programs. To that end, we are pleased to release the *Adult Maltreatment Report 2018*.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living (ACL), in partnership with the Adult Protective Services Technical Assistance Resource Center (APS TARC), is committed to advancing the APS field through data analysis, evaluation, and technical assistance—all to support improved services and better outcomes in APS programs. The National Adult Maltreatment Reporting System (NAMRS) is a key part of this effort.

This is the third edition of the report and is the first time all reporting jurisdictions have participated. Since adult maltreatment continues to increase, it is important that we continue to focus on quality improvements to strengthen the collective understanding of adult maltreatment.

This report would not be possible without the time, effort, and dedication of state and local APS field staff who document their cases, program staff who map agency documentation to NAMRS, information technology staff who generate and upload reports to NAMRS, and other agency personnel who lead and support them. We gratefully acknowledge the efforts of all involved to make this report possible. We will continue to do everything we can to promote the safety and well-being of maltreated adults across our nation.

Sincerely,

The APS TARC Team

Acknowledgements

The Administration for Community Living gratefully acknowledges the voluntary submission of data to the National Adult Maltreatment Reporting System (NAMRS) by the states, the District of Columbia (D.C.), and U.S. Territories. This report would not be possible without the support of the adult protective services (APS) staff, supervisors, and program administrators in collecting and reporting data to NAMRS.

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Summary

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories (referred to as states or programs hereafter) provide adult protective services (APS) to respond to reports of maltreatment of adults.

Most state APS programs operate within the basic framework outlined in the nearby Elder Justice Act definition—receiving reports of alleged maltreatment, investigating the allegations, and planning and arranging or providing services and remedies to address the maltreatment. Within this framework, however, there is much diversity across APS programs in terms of population served, policy and practice, and available resources.

15.2% Increase

Reports accepted for investigation nationwide in the last three years

This report provides an overview of adult maltreatment as reported to APS programs, drawing primarily on federal fiscal year (FFY) 2018 data from the National Adult Maltreatment Reporting System (NAMRS). NAMRS is a federally sponsored effort, administered by the Administration for Community Living, to collect annual data on adult maltreatment from state APS programs.

FFY 2018 is the third year of NAMRS submissions. Exhibit A shows the trend in key data for the 44 states that have submitted data all three years. In FFY 2018, APS programs conducted 760,953 investigations for 775,023 clients for a rate of 17.7 per 1,000 adults in the APS target population.¹ The number of victims of substantiated allegations was 243,375 for a rate of 5.6 victims per 1,000 adults in the target APS population. Exhibit B on the following page provides summary data and information on adult maltreatment as investigated by APS programs in FFY 2018.

¹ The APS target population is calculated by summing the population in each state that is eligible for APS services.

The Elder Justice Act

The Elder Justice Act defines APS as services that include:

- A) Receiving reports of adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation;
- B) Investigating the reports described in subparagraph (A);
- C) Case planning, monitoring, evaluation, and other case work and services; and
- D) Providing, arranging for, or facilitating the provision of medical, social services, economic, legal, housing, law enforcement, or other protective, emergency, or support services.

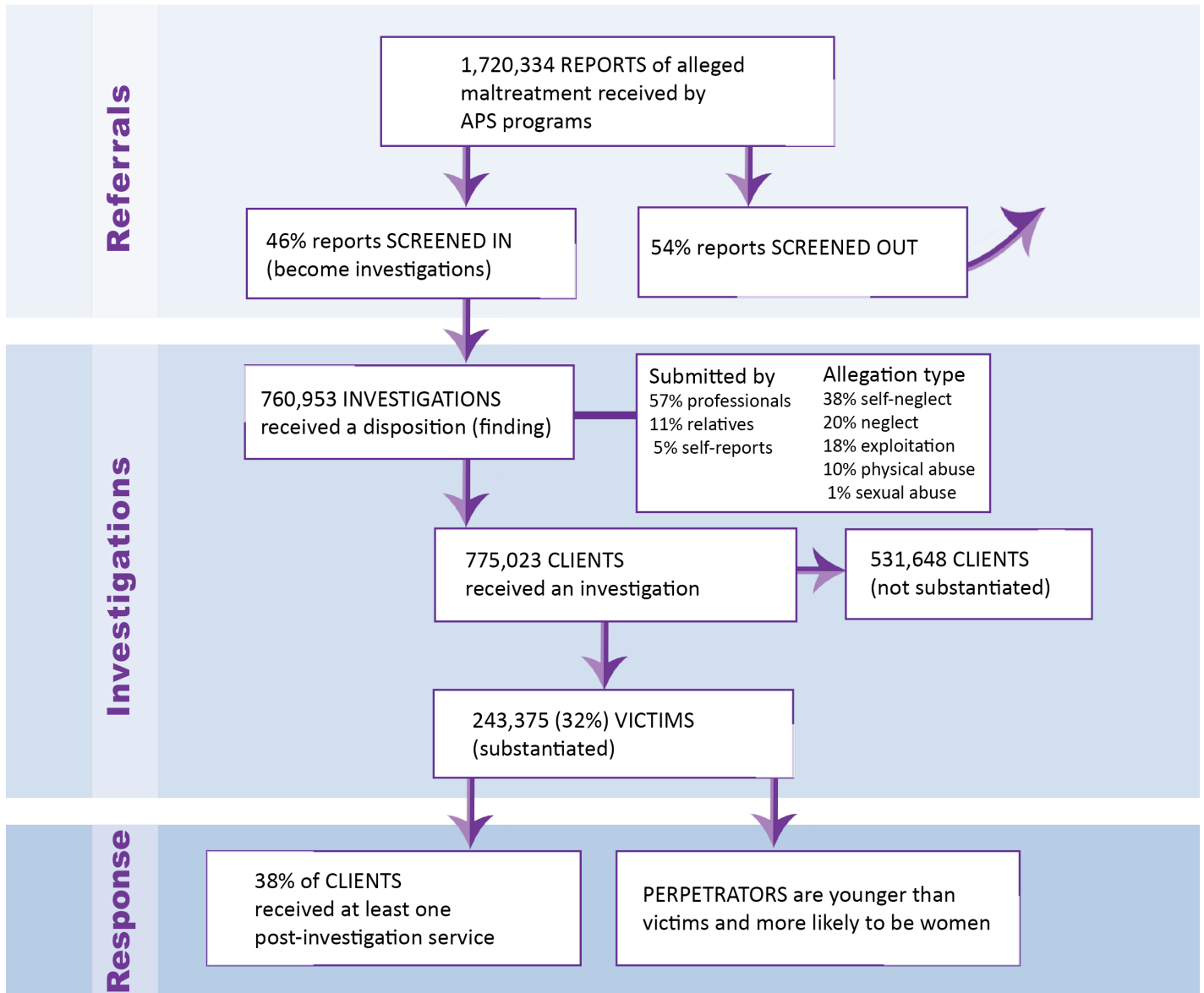
Exhibit A: Growth in the Number of APS Investigations, Clients, and Victims

	2016	2017	2018
Investigations	671,981	698,156	715,107
Clients	683,576	714,098	729,038
Victims	217,742	229,208	230,564

Notes: Percent increase in reports based on data submission by 49 states. Number of investigations, clients, and victims is based on data submission by 44 states. States were excluded from this analysis if they did not submit data for all three years.

Summary

Exhibit B: FFY 2018 NAMRS Statistics at a Glance



Chapter 1: Report Overview

What is adult protective services?

This report provides an overview of adult maltreatment as reported to APS programs. It is primarily based on data reported by states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories (“states” hereafter) to the National Adult Maltreatment Reporting System (NAMRS).

APS is a social services program administered by state and local governments to serve adults who are alleged to have been abused, neglected, or exploited.

APS agencies investigate allegations of maltreatment, provide protective services, and coordinate with community and government partners to maximize the safety and independence of victims.

The Elder Justice Act is federal legislation that authorizes activities to improve APS programs.

Establishment of Title XX of the Social Security Act of 1974 enabled many states to begin APS programs by providing, for the first time, federal funds for the protection of older adults. The Elder Justice Act, passed in 2010, was the first comprehensive federal legislation to address the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults. The law authorizes a variety of programs and initiatives to better coordinate federal responses to elder abuse, promote elder justice research and innovation, support APS systems, and provide additional protection for residents of long-term care facilities.

While each state has its own laws and regulations to govern the operation of its APS programs, most follow a practice model similar to the one in Exhibit 1.1 on the following page. APS programs use age and the concept of disability (also referred to as “dependency” or “vulnerability”) to define the populations they serve. In some programs, as shown in Appendix A, being an older adult (age 60 or 65) is the only criterion for the

Goals of APS Programs

- 5) Ensure that victims of maltreatment are safe
- 6) Respect independence and self-determination of clients
- 7) Reduce long-term cause of maltreatment

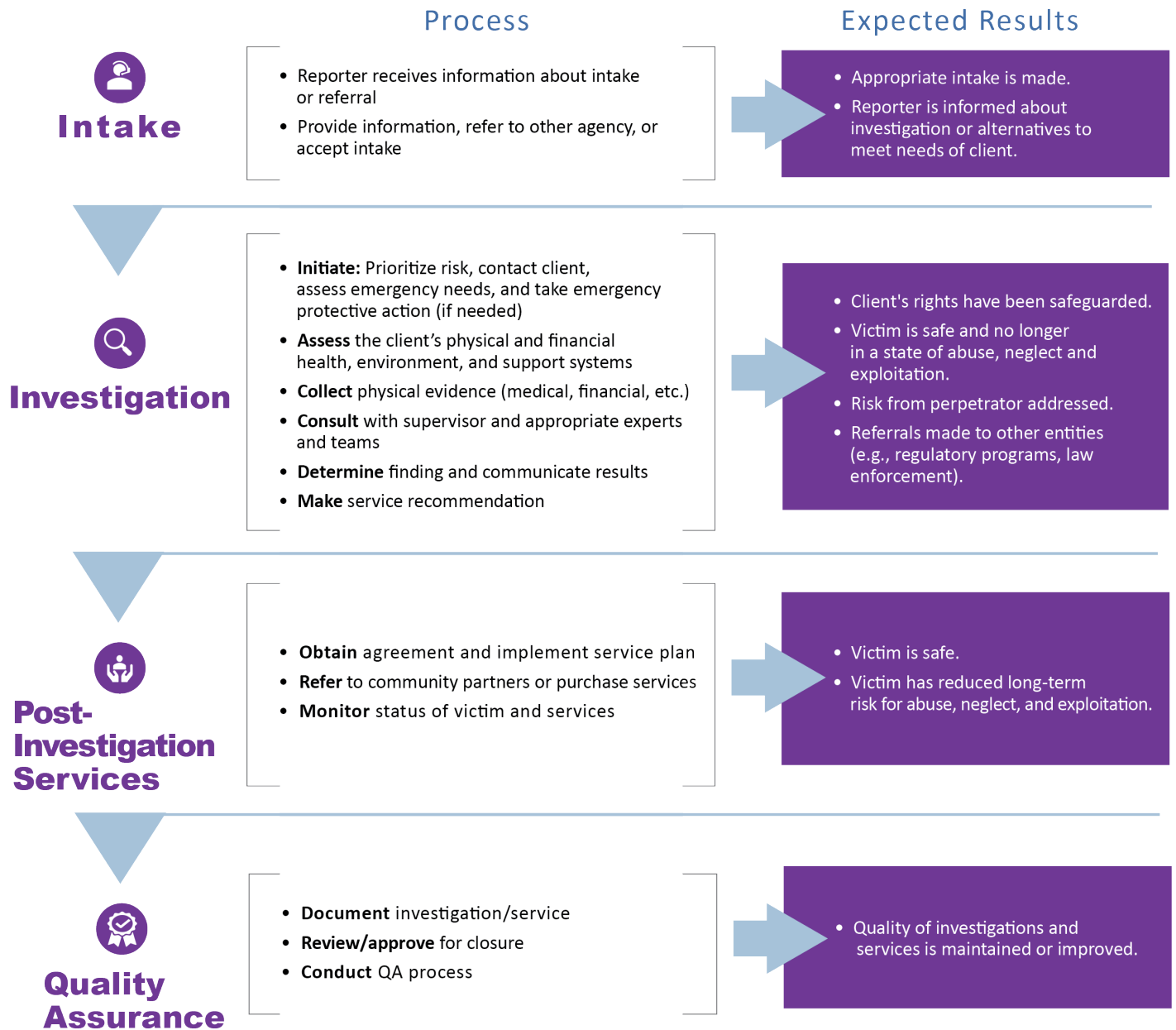
population they serve; in others, it is a combination of age and disability. All programs that serve non-elderly individuals require disability as a criterion. APS programs investigate a variety of maltreatment types. Almost all programs investigate the maltreatment types of abuse, neglect, and exploitation, as shown in Appendix B. Appendix C provides information on some key administrative aspects (staffing, assessment tools, and standard of evidence) of APS programs.

To achieve the goals of APS programs, APS organizations rely on:

- Professional staff,
- Experts in areas such as physical and mental health,
- Community partners such as the aging network and law enforcement,
- Internal operational supports such as a case management system and staff training,
- Funding for or referrals to services that assist victims of maltreatment, and
- Legal and ethical frameworks designed to protect the rights of alleged victims and alleged perpetrators.

Chapter 1: Report Overview

Exhibit 1.1: APS Casework Practice Model



Chapter 1: Report Overview

What is NAMRS and how do I use the data in this report?

The National Adult Maltreatment Reporting System (NAMRS) is the first comprehensive, national reporting system for state APS programs. States voluntarily submit data for each federal fiscal year (October – September). The goal of NAMRS is to collect consistent and accurate national data on investigations and services by APS programs.

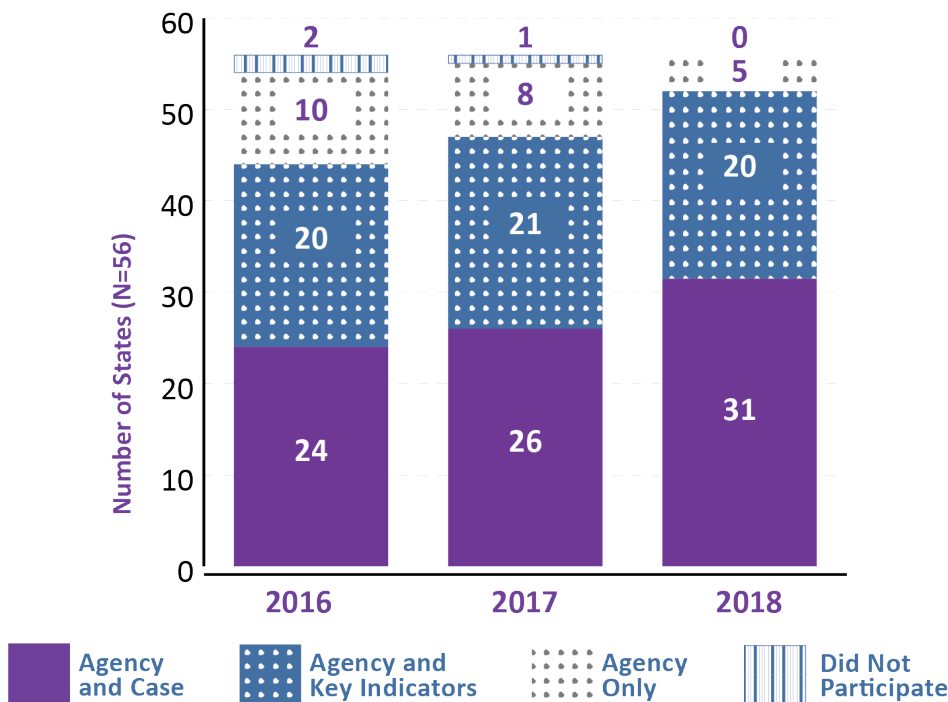
The Adult Protective Services Technical Assistance Resource Center (APS TARC), funded by the Administration for Community Living (ACL), provides training and technical assistance to states to assist with NAMRS submissions. After approval by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in March 2017, the first year of NAMRS reporting was FFY 2016. As a result of ACL system enhancement grants and APS TARC technical assistance, as shown in Exhibit 1.2, every state now participates and the number of states submitting detailed case data has increased every year. Exhibit 1.3, on the following page, provides an overview of the key aspects of NAMRS data components.

What is NAMRS?

NAMRS is a voluntary system for state APS programs to annually submit information on:

- The agency administering the APS program (Agency Component)
- Case Component (case-level) data or Key Indicators Component (summary statistics) on reports of allegations, investigations, clients, victims, and perpetrators and their relationships

Exhibit 1.2: Submission of Components



100%
Of states participated in 2018 with 55% of states reporting case-level data.

Chapter 1: Report Overview

NAMRS is a modular and flexible system allowing states to submit APS data in a variety of ways. It provides states with options for submitting data – depending on the maturity of state information systems and resources to submit data. The NAMRS data in this report provide a national snapshot of key aspects of adult maltreatment as reported to APS programs. Each chapter describes key topics, provides key data highlights and discusses what they mean, and includes notes for understanding and interpreting the data. Even if a large number of states were not able to submit data for a particular data element, the submitted data may provide general, if not always representative, information on APS practices. Appendix D provides definitions of key terms and a link to further information to understand NAMRS data. Unless otherwise noted, all data in this report is FFY 2018 NAMRS data.

Reviewers should always take into consideration the notes on each graph to understand key aspects and limitations of the data, including:

- The number of records, investigations, or clients;
- Whether the counts are duplicated or unduplicated;
- How many states submitted data for particular elements;
- The percent of records that were Unknown;* and
- Other explanatory information, as provided.

Exhibit 1.3: Comparison of Key Indicators Component and Case Component Data

	Key Indicator Components	Case Component
Description	Summary statistics on all cases in fiscal year on 20 data elements	Case-level information on all cases in fiscal year on 54 data elements
Information Categories	Summary information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigations • Clients/Victims • Perpetrators • Maltreatment type • Client-Perpetrator relationship 	Detailed information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigations • Clients/Victims • Perpetrators • Maltreatment type • Client-Perpetrator relationship
Submission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match program’s data definitions and values to NAMRS • Create data reports • Enter data on NAMRS website • Validation and approval 	Match program’s data definitions and values to NAMRS Extract data into XML file 8. Upload data to NAMRS website 9. Validation and approval

Notes: *Unknown values are reported when there are no data because 1) APS staff were unable to determine the correct value or 2) did not collect the information. The percentages displayed in the exhibits are calculated using Unknown data. States that submitted all Unknown values are excluded from the analysis.

Chapter 2: Reports and Investigations of Maltreatment

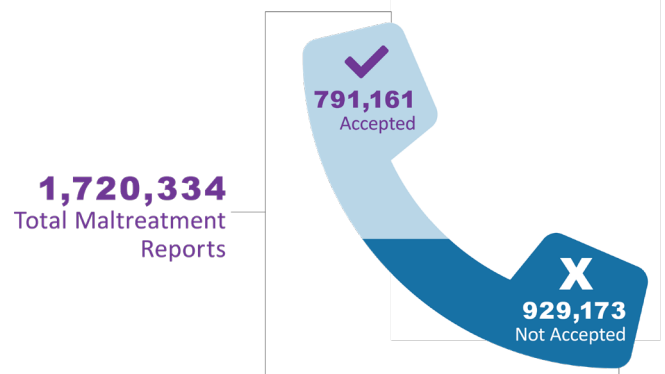
What do we know about reports of maltreatment to APS?

The first step in an APS case is to receive reports of allegations of maltreatment through a pre-screening or intake process. As shown in Exhibit 2.1, in FFY 2018, APS programs received 1.7 million reports and accepted 45 percent (791,161) for investigation. These reports usually include information about the alleged victim, alleged perpetrator, location where the maltreatment occurred, identification of collateral contacts (e.g., family, friends, service providers), and the type(s) of alleged maltreatment. NAMRS data indicate that:

- Three-quarters of states receive reports through a statewide hotline alone or in combination with a local hotline; one-quarter of states receive intakes only at the local level (see Appendix E).
- The number of intakes vary little from month to month and is slightly higher in the summer and January (see Appendix F).
- The location of reported maltreatment is usually in the community and not a provider location (see Appendix G).

Once the APS program receives a report of maltreatment, it has to determine whether to accept it for investigation. To determine whether to accept the report, intake staff will consider whether the

Exhibit 2.1: Total Maltreatment Reports

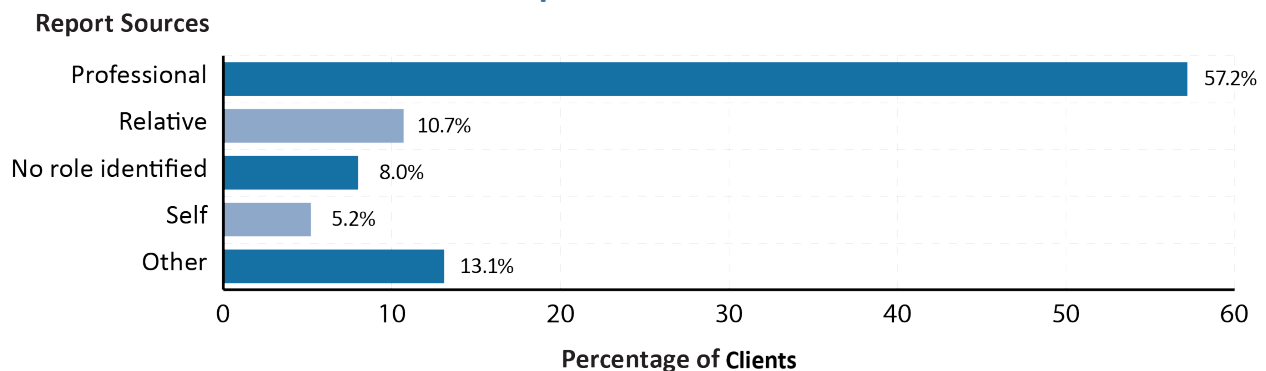


Notes: The number of reports data is based on submission by 48 states. Sources of reported maltreatment data is based on submission by 24 states for 379,042 report sources. There can be multiple report sources for each investigation; Unknown report sources is 9.5 percent.

alleged victim appears to meet the criteria for the population served by the APS program and other program criteria. If the report is not consistent with these criteria, it may be referred to a more appropriate agency or information may be provided to the reporter to assist the alleged victim.

State APS statutes usually mandate who is required to report allegations of maltreatment. Fifteen states have universal reporting laws, meaning everyone is a mandated reporter. Other states mandate specific categories of professionals. As shown in Exhibit 2.2, professionals make over half of the reports and relatives make ten percent of reports.

Exhibit 2.2: Source of Reported Maltreatment for APS Clients



Notes: Sources of reported maltreatment data is based on submission by 24 states for 379,042 report sources. There can be multiple report sources for each investigation; Unknown report sources is 9.9 percent.

Chapter 2: Reports and Investigations of Maltreatment

How many investigations did APS programs conduct and how many clients and victims were there in those investigations?

After accepting a report of maltreatment, APS programs conduct an investigation. An APS investigation involves an assessment of the needs of the client and the determination of the validity of allegations against perpetrators. Even if an allegation is not substantiated, the caseworker may work with the client to find resources to address any unmet needs.

In FFY 2018, APS programs conducted 760,953 investigations involving 775,023 clients. (The total number of clients exceeds the total number of investigations because a client may be the subject of more than one investigation.)

APS investigations determine the finding (or disposition) for each allegation. If one or more of the allegations is found to be valid based on state law and policy, then the case is considered to be “substantiated.” For many states, a substantiated finding means that APS can provide ongoing services to address root causes of the maltreatment and take appropriate remedy against perpetrators. The APS

243,375

**Victims substantiated
by APS programs in 2018**

31.4%

**Clients substantiated
as victims**

program assesses each allegation for each client in an investigation. In NAMRS, a client with one substantiated allegations is identified as a victim. In FFY 2018, there were 243,375 victims substantiated by APS programs and overall 31.4 percent of clients were found to be victims.

NAMRS also collects data from case component states on all types of dispositions. Other potential findings are unsubstantiated, inconclusive, and other. Appendix H provides a chart that defines each type of finding, the percent of clients for each type of finding, and a chart with the differences in substantiation rates across maltreatment types. Allegations of financial exploitation, sexual abuse, and physical abuse have higher inconclusive rates than other types of maltreatment.

760,953

**Investigations conducted
by APS programs**

775,023

**Clients involved in APS
program investigations**

Notes: The total number of investigations is based on submission by 51 states. It is less than the total number of reports accepted (discussed on page 7) because a report accepted at intake may get screened out for various reasons by investigation staff and not counted as an investigation. The total number of 2018 clients is based on submission by 51 states.

Chapter 2: Reports and Investigations of Maltreatment

How long does it take to investigate a case?

The length of an APS case depends on many factors, including the nature of the allegations, cooperation of the alleged perpetrator and others involved, APS's ability to gather evidence, and staffing/workload levels. Most APS programs report in NAMRS the maximum length of time established in policy for the investigation phase of a case.

Average Length of Time (Across States)

Case Initiation: 1.4 days
 Investigation Duration: 50.4 days
 Total Case Duration: 63.5 days

Averaging this policy timeframe across the states indicates that the average length allowed for an investigation is 47 days. The three different time periods usually measured in an APS case are:

- **Investigation Initiation:** Time from receipt of the report until the start of the investigation. Most APS investigations are initiated within one day and almost all of them are initiated within seven days.
- **Investigation Duration:** Time period from the start of the investigation to determining the findings (disposition date). Almost two-thirds of APS cases have an investigation duration between 15 and 90 days. The largest percentage of cases average is between 31 and 60 days.
- **Total Case Duration:** Time period from the start of the investigation until the case is closed (including provision of services). Approximately half of APS cases are closed between 15 and 60 days. The largest percentage of cases average between 31 and 60 days.

Exhibit 2.3: Length of Time for Investigation Initiation

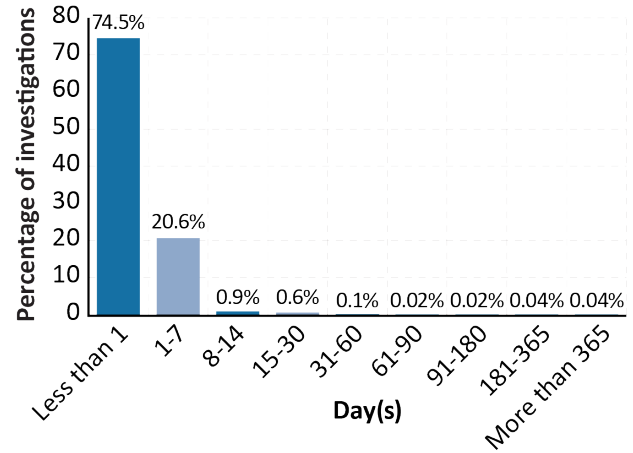


Exhibit 2.4: Length of Time for Investigation Duration

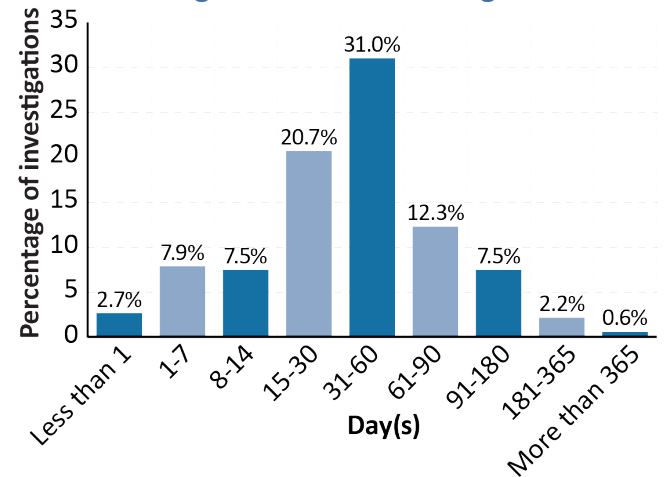
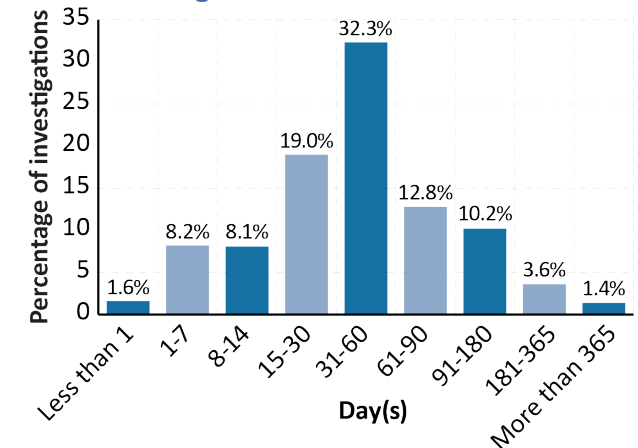


Exhibit 2.5: Length of Time for Case Duration



Notes: Investigation initiation is based on submission by 30 states for 415,387 investigations; Unknown is 3.2 percent. Investigation duration is based on submission by 26 states for 337,382 investigations; Unknown is 7.6 percent. Total case duration is based on submission by 31 states for 429,209 investigations; Unknown is 2.8 percent.

Chapter 2: Reports and Investigations of Maltreatment

What are the case closure reasons for APS cases?

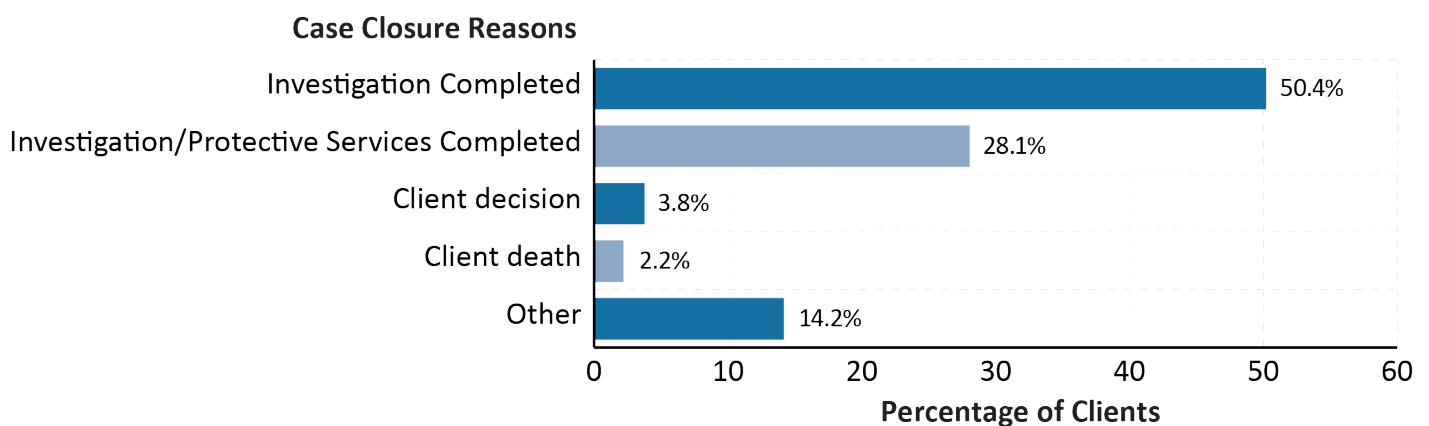
An APS case can be closed for a number of reasons. A case typically consists of an investigation and, if needed, services to address the maltreatment. A case can be closed after the investigation or after provision of services. Some programs include services as part of the APS case and some do not. One of the key aspects of APS casework is respect for the rights of the alleged victim. Depending on the state, the client can refuse to cooperate with an investigation or can refuse services, both of which can be reasons to close a case. A client death will often result in case closure, especially when a perpetrator is not involved.



28% of APS cases are closed after provision of services.

Almost half of APS cases in FFY 2018 have a completed investigation with no services provided and almost one-third are closed after conclusion of services. The remaining cases were closed because of lack of client cooperation, death, or other reasons. Protective services are provided more often in cases of self-neglect than in all other types of types of maltreatment (see Appendix I for data).

Exhibit 2.6: Case Closure Reasons for APS Clients



Notes: Case closure reason data is based on submission by 27 states for 391,200 clients; Unknown is two percent. Client decision includes when an investigation is unable to be completed due refusal of client or the case was closed due to client decision not to continue.

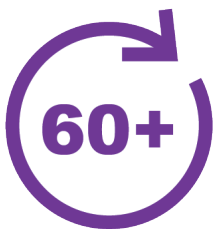
Chapter 3: Clients, Victims, and Perpetrators

What is the age of APS clients and victims?

APS programs define the population they serve according to age and disability or vulnerability. As shown in Appendix A, all APS programs serve older adults and 15 programs do not require the older adult to have a disability or vulnerability. While almost all programs also serve younger adults, they all require younger individuals to have a disability or vulnerability, which reduces the size of the younger

adult population eligible for APS. In addition, many of the risk factors for adult maltreatment, such as social isolation or declining health or cognitive status, are more present in older adult populations. As a result, APS programs serve more older adults than younger adults.

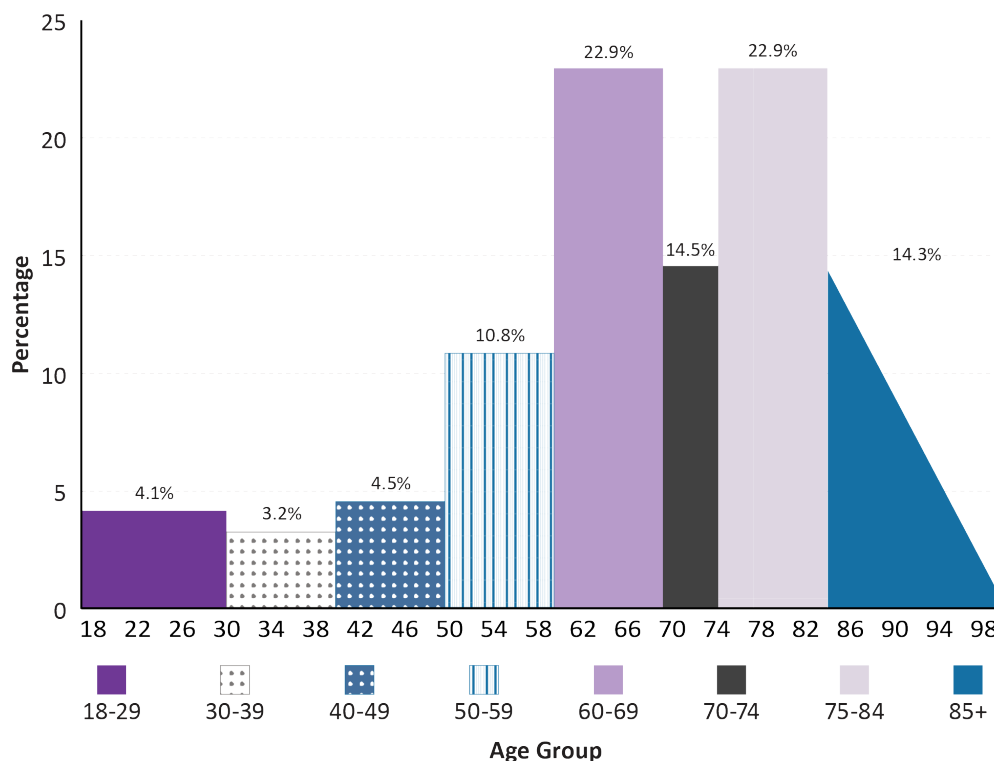
The age distribution in NAMRS data for APS clients and victims shows that 70 percent of them are age 60 or older. Overall, victims are slightly older than clients. Compared to the overall victim population, victims of physical abuse and sexual abuse are younger, while victims of exploitation are older (see Appendix I for data).



74.7% of APS victims are over age 60

69.7% of APS clients are over age 60

Exhibit 3.1: APS Victims by Age Group



Notes: The victim-client age comparison is based on submission by 45 states and 179,582 victims and submission by 30 states and 420,216 clients.

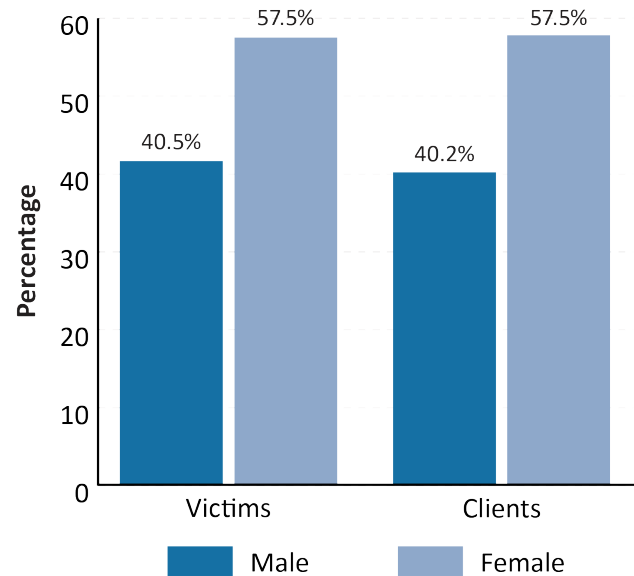
Chapter 3: Clients, Victims, and Perpetrators

What is the gender, race, and ethnicity of APS clients and victims?

Women are a higher percentage than men of APS clients and victims. APS investigates allegations of domestic violence, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. Overall, there is very little difference between the percentages of clients and victims by gender. Comparing gender across allegation types, NAMRS data indicates that victims of physical, emotional, and sexual abuse are more likely to be women than men (see Appendix I for data).

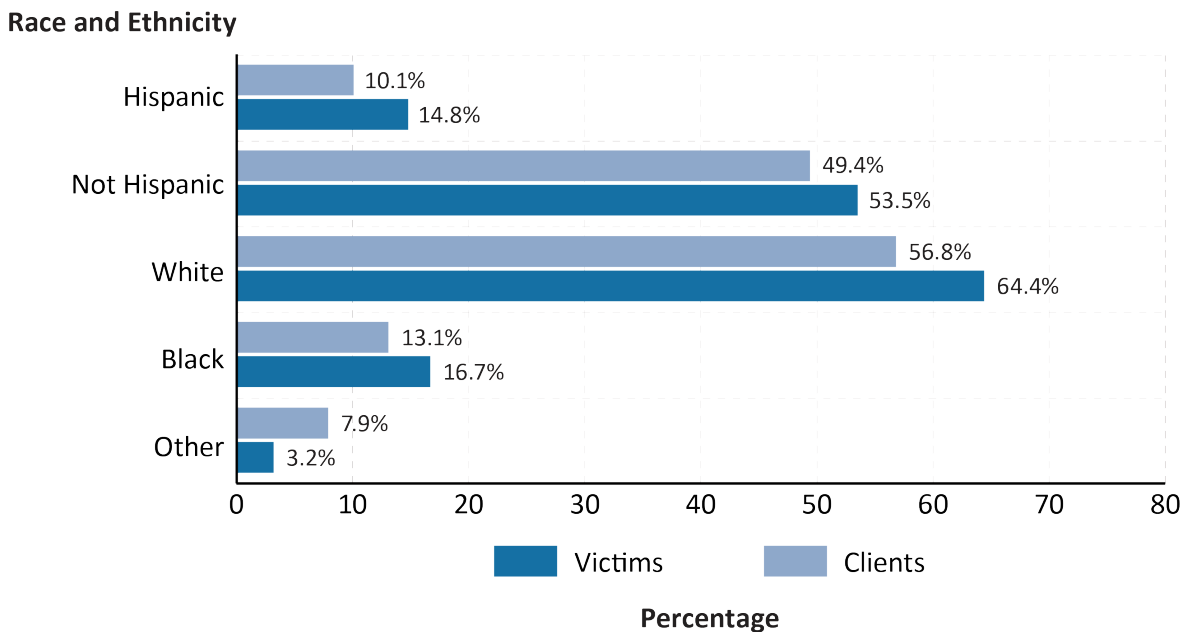
While APS programs serve all individuals regardless of race or ethnicity, the majority of APS clients are white and non-Hispanic. APS programs do not collect race and ethnicity information as consistently as other demographic information, particularly in cases that are not substantiated. Since the Unknown percentage of clients is considerably higher than the percentage of victims, victim data is a more accurate reflection of race and ethnicity of the APS population. There are no notable differences in race and ethnicity of clients victims across maltreatment types (see Appendix I for data).

Exhibit 3.2: APS Clients and Victims by Gender



Notes: Gender client data is based on submission by 29 states for 417,385 clients; Unknown is 2.2 percent. Gender victim data is based on submission 44 states for 179,195 victims; Unknown is 2 percent.

Exhibit 3.3: APS Clients and Victims by Race and Ethnicity



Notes: Race victim data is based on submission by 41 states for 166,415 victims; Unknown is 15.7 percent. Ethnicity victim data is based on submission by 36 states for 149,015 victims; Unknown is 31.7 percent. Race client data is based on submission by 29 states for 419,389 clients; Unknown is 22.3 percent. Ethnicity client data is based on submission by 24 states for 385,967 clients; Unknown is 40.5 percent.

Chapter 3: Clients, Victims, and Perpetrators

What types of disabilities do APS clients and victims have?

Understanding a client’s disability status is an important part of an APS investigation. It is used to determine if they meet the eligibility criteria for a victim’s disability and is also an important part of the assessment to develop a plan to meet their service needs. The National Adult Maltreatment Reporting System defines a disability as the “client’s [victim’s] physical, emotional, and mental health issues that result in limitation in activities and restrictions to fully participate at school, work, or in the community. A client [victim] can have multiple disabilities.” Almost all APS victims have one or more disabilities, even in states which do not require disability for program eligibility. A slightly higher percentage of victims than clients have a disability.

APS victims often have more than one type of disability. Ambulatory difficulties are the most frequent type of

6.9 percent of APS clients are assessed and determined not to have a disability.

disability for APS victims and cognitive impairment is the most frequent type for clients. One consequence of the functional limitations caused by disabilities is that an individual’s ability to live independently and/or care for themselves may be impaired, which is a critical factor that must be addressed in the service plan. Ambulatory difficulties are higher in self-neglect victims than in victims of other types of maltreatment (see Appendix I for data).

Exhibit 3.4: APS Clients and Victims by Type of Disability

Disability Type	Definition	Percent of Clients	Percent of Victims
Cognitive difficulty	Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions.	29.1%	20.4%
Ambulatory difficulty	Having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.	25.0%	35.2%
Independent living difficulty	Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping.	20.8%	12.2%
Self-care difficulty	Having difficulty bathing or dressing.	11.9%	10.7%
Other	Disabilities other than those specified in the categorizations provided.	6.9%	4.7%
None	Assessed, but no disability determined.	6.9%	2.3%
Communication difficulty	Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty with speech or language.	5.0%	3.8%
Vision difficulty	Blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses.	3.3%	3.9%
Hearing difficulty	Deaf or having serious difficulty hearing.	3.1%	3.6%

Notes: Disability data for victims is based on submission by 17 states for 83,900 victims; the percent Unknown is 41.3 percent. Disability data for clients is based on submission by 18 states for 270,408 clients; Unknown is 35.0 percent. A client or victim can have more than one type of disability.

Chapter 3: Clients, Victims, and Perpetrators

How many APS clients and victims had previous reports to APS?

There are several reasons why maltreatment of an APS victim may re-occur. While APS programs may address emergency needs or even the root causes of the maltreatment, the at-risk nature of the population

such as poor health or poverty, are more likely to affect victims of self-neglect than other maltreatment types. Consequently, self-neglect victims experience recurrence at higher rates than victims of other types of maltreatment (see Appendix I for data).

45%

APS victims that had a previous report of maltreatment

and the frequent lack of sufficient services available to the client may result in maltreatment re-occurring. APS victims are also at risk from changes to their financial, mental, or physical conditions, to their informal or formal support systems, or in their living situations. More victims than clients had previous reports of maltreatment. Some causes of recurrence,

Exhibit 3.5: Percent of APS Clients and Victims with a Previous APS Report

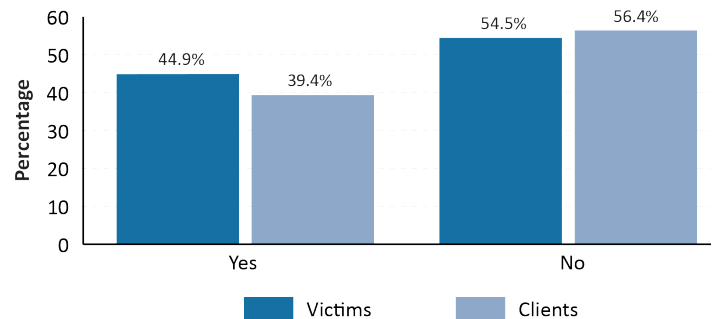
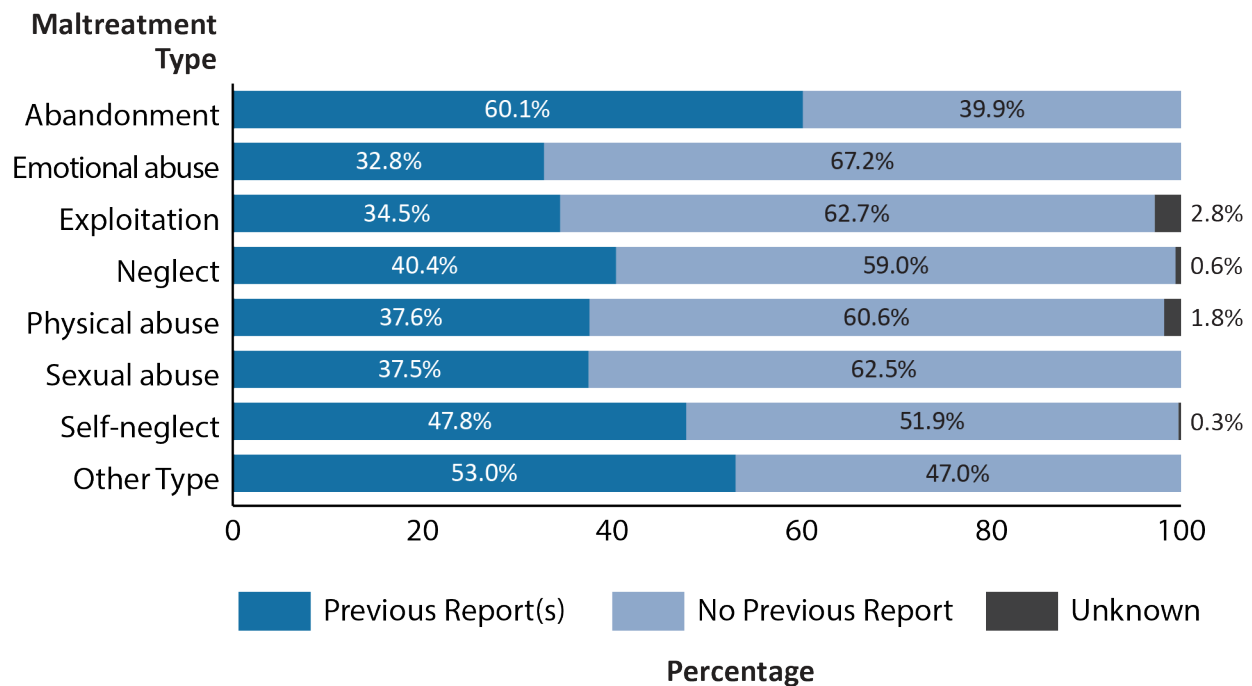


Exhibit 3.6: Maltreatment Types by All Victims and Victims with a Previous Report



Notes: In NAMRS the definition of recurrence of a previous report is: "The indication that the agency has information that the client was the subject of a previous report." Previous report victim data is based on submission by 15 states for 95,647 victims; Unknown is 0.7 percent. Previous report client data is based on submission by 16 states for 330,693 clients; Unknown is 4.2 percent.

Chapter 3: Clients, Victims, and Perpetrators

What are the living settings of APS clients?

Most APS clients live in the community at the start and at the close of an APS case. Comparing the living situations of the same set of clients (from the small sample of states that submit this data) at the start and close of an APS case reveals changes for a small percent of clients. The change in the living setting may be the result of the maltreatment. For example, an individual no longer able to care for themselves physically may have been reported for self-neglect and will require an alternative living environment to meet their care needs.

The number of APS clients that live in their residence, or that of a relative or caregiver, decreased from the start to the end of APS case and the number living

Only a small percentage of APS clients change **living settings** from the start to close of a case.



in residential settings increased. One concern often expressed about APS interventions is that clients are inappropriately placed in residential care facilities. This data indicates only a small increase in placements between the start and close of an APS case.

Exhibit 3.7: Client Living Settings at the Start and Close of an APS Case

Living Setting	Number of Clients at Start	Percent of Clients at Start	Number of Clients at Close	Percent of Clients at Close
Residence of client, relative, or caregiver	79,588	69.6%	73,784	64.5%
Nursing home (non-specific)	3,602	3.2%	5,043	4.4%
Other setting	3,885	3.4%	9,413	8.2%
Residential care community (non-specific)	1,486	1.3%	1,778	1.6%
Licensed residential care community	1,416	1.2%	3,039	2.7%
Licensed nursing home	687	0.6%	1,966	1.7%
Non-licensed residential care community	47	0.04%	78	0.1%
Non-licensed nursing home	1	0.001%	2	0.002%
Unknown	23,610	20.7%	19,219	16.8%

Notes: Based on submission by 10 states of 114,322 clients.

Chapter 3: Clients, Victims, and Perpetrators

What are the demographic characteristics of perpetrators?

A perpetrator in an APS case is defined as “each person determined to be responsible for one or more maltreatments with a disposition of substantiated.” While NAMRS collects several data elements on perpetrators, most states do not submit these data elements because they do not collect data on perpetrators. Many states will count the victim in a self-neglect case as a perpetrator, sometimes called a “self-perpetrator.” The NAMRS data reported here does not include individuals identified in self-neglect cases as perpetrators.

As reported to NAMRS, perpetrators are younger than victims. While most victims are age 60 and older, perpetrators tend to be middle age, with the highest percentage being between 50-59 and the second highest group being 40-49. The only notable difference across maltreatment types is that sexual abuse



44.7% of perpetrators are women.

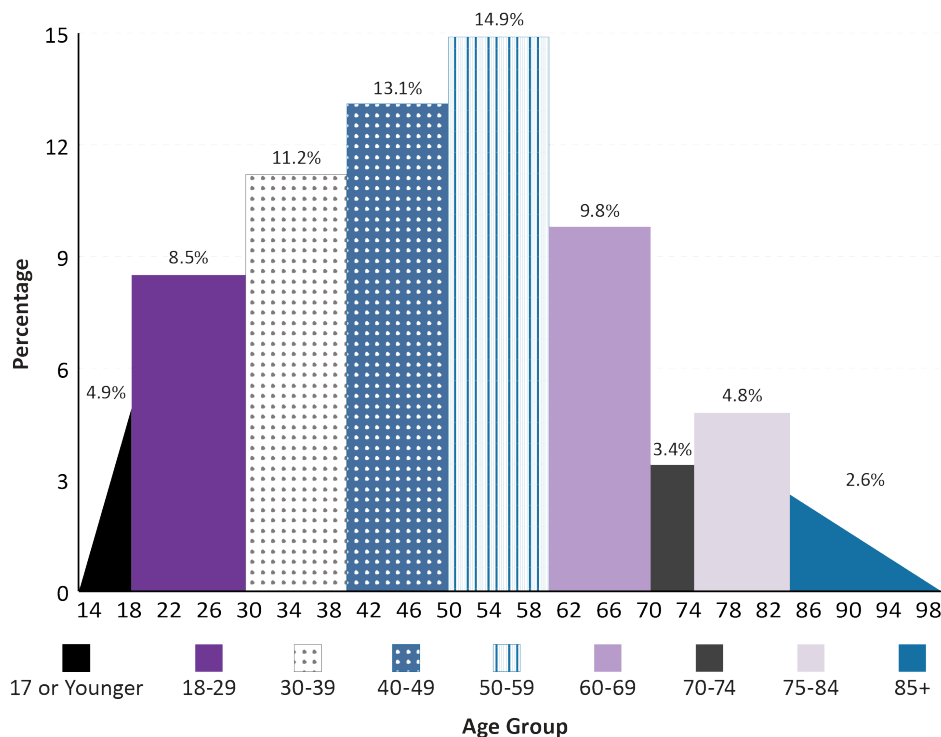


39.3% of perpetrators are men.

perpetrators are younger (see Appendix I for data).

Perpetrators are more likely to be women than men. Based on data reported to NAMRS, 45 percent of perpetrators are women and 39 percent are men (gender was unknown in the remaining cases.) There are significant differences across gender and maltreatment types. Compared to all perpetrators, the percentage of perpetrators who are men is much higher in cases of abuse (physical, sexual, and emotional) and is lower in cases of neglect (see Appendix I for data).

Exhibit 3.8: Perpetrators by Age Group



Notes: Age is based on submission by 19 states for 27,872 perpetrators; Unknown is 26.8 percent. Many states will count the victim in a self-neglect case as a perpetrator, sometimes called a “self-perpetrator.” While NAMRS collects this information based on how the state defines a perpetrator, it is excluded from the analysis in this report. Perpetrator gender is based on submission by 25 states for 41,163 perpetrators; Unknown is 16.0%.

Conclusion

What is the role of data in improving APS?

The National Adult Maltreatment Reporting System (NAMRS) has been collecting data from APS programs for three years. Other efforts to improve the APS system include the *National Voluntary Consensus Guidelines for APS System*, the current national evaluation of state systems, and other research efforts. When combined with the insights from NAMRS, these efforts provide new knowledge for



Three years
of NAMRS data collection
is increasing opportunities
to improve APS programs.

states and policy makers to develop new strategies to improve APS systems. These combined efforts are building new paths to improve APS programs.

NAMRS is still a very young system. Many aspects of APS practice and operation vary significantly across the states, including the sophistication of data/case management systems and processes for reporting data. While the number of states able to submit Case Component data has increased every year, inconsistency in data quality reduces opportunities to use client, victim, and perpetrator data to improve prevention and intervention strategies.

To improve data submissions, states need to collect data more uniformly at the local level and submit more data at the national level. Through the Administration for Community Living (ACL) grants and state funding, APS programs continue to invest in improved data collection systems, which will result in more and better quality NAMRS data. However, collecting the data is only a first step to program improvement. States must also be able to extract, analyze, and submit the data to NAMRS. Some states

are unable to submit all the data they collect because they lack resources to extract and submit the data. The result is an incomplete picture at the national level and limits on the ways the data can be used.

To improve data quality, review and analysis of NAMRS data needs to move beyond generating summary table comparisons and high-level analysis to more in-depth and cross-cutting analyses. With multiple years of data, analysis can be done over time and with more insight into what the data means. This type of analysis will shed more light on those who experience abuse, neglect, and exploitation and interact with APS.

This new knowledge will lead to improved intervention, prevention, and practice. Improving APS programs will ultimately improve the quality of life of all adults across the country.

Continued efforts to improve data collection, submission, and analysis will result in opportunities to improve APS programs.



Appendix A

Understanding APS Populations

Nationwide, the population APS agencies serve can be grouped into four categories:

- Elderly only (age 60): 3 states,
- Elderly with disability (age 60 or 65 with a disability): 2 states,
- Adults with disability and all elderly (age 18 to 59 or 64 with a disability): 12 states, and
- Adults with disability (age 18 and older with disability): 35 states.

In addition to the demographic criteria, the population APS programs serve also depends on state policy regarding the location, or setting, of the alleged maltreatment and the relationship between the alleged victim and the perpetrator. For example, some APS agencies do not investigate allegations in residential care communities and/

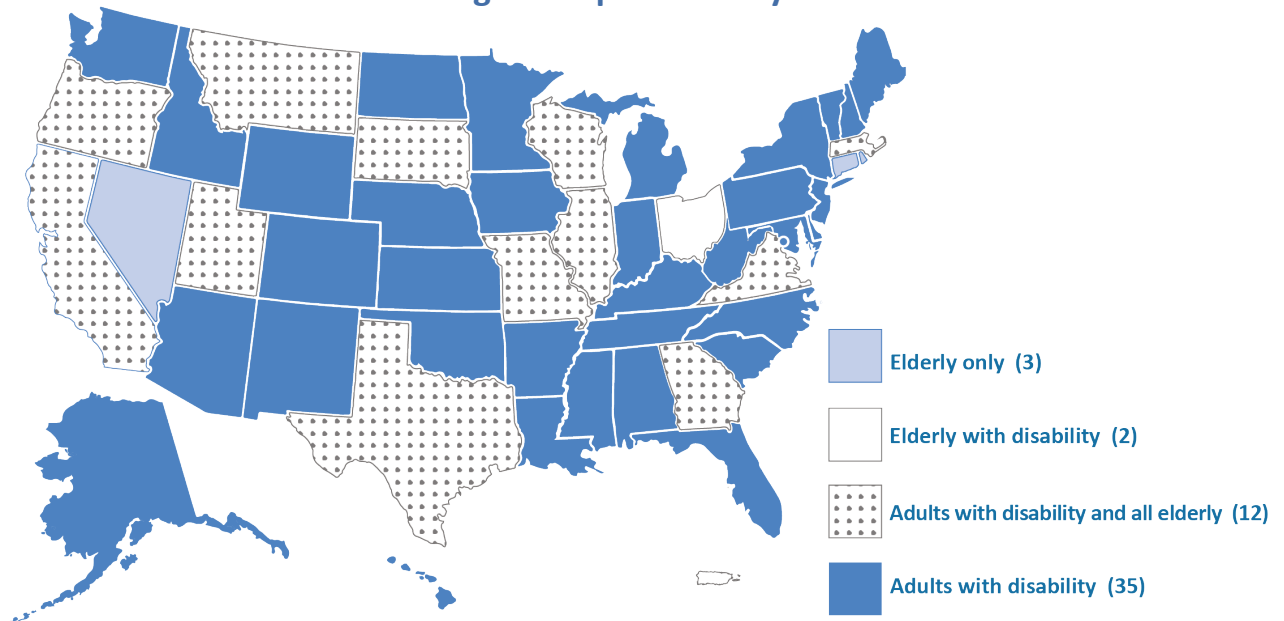


Age and disability are the major demographic factors that determine the population served by each state.

or nursing facilities. Many APS programs require a non-professional or person in a trusted/or ongoing relationship between the alleged victim and the perpetrator. This means they would not investigate certain types of phone scams or potential exploitation in a business transaction.

When the APS agencies do not have jurisdiction, other state programs (regulatory/licensing programs or the Attorney General's office) or law enforcement may have responsibility for investigating and determining an appropriate response.

Exhibit A.1: Eligible Populations by State



Appendix B

What types of maltreatment does APS investigate?

Each state has distinct laws and policies defining what types of adult maltreatment the APS program will investigate or assess. Nearly all states investigate allegations of neglect, physical abuse, self-neglect, sexual abuse, financial exploitation, and emotional abuse. Some states investigate allegations of exploitation (non-

specific), abandonment, and other exploitation. Only a small percentage of states investigate suspicious death. Additionally, definitions of maltreatment vary from state to state. For the purposes of submitting national data, states match their definitions to the equivalent categories listed below.

Definitions of Maltreatment Types		Percentage of States Investigating Each Type of Maltreatment
Neglect	The failure of a caregiver or fiduciary to provide the goods or services necessary to maintain the health or safety of a person. Includes acts of omission and of commission (including willful deprivation, etc.).	100%
Physical Abuse	The use of force or violence resulting in bodily injury, physical pain, or impairment. Excludes sexual abuse.	98.1%
Self-Neglect	A person's inability, due to physical or mental impairment or diminished capacity, to perform essential self-care tasks including obtaining essential food, clothing, shelter, and medical care; obtaining goods and services necessary to maintain physical health, mental health, or general safety; hoarding; or managing one's own financial affairs.	94.4%
Sexual Abuse	Non-consensual sexual contact of any kind, including sexual contact with any person incapable of giving consent.	92.6%
Financial Exploitation	The illegal or improper use of an individual's funds, property, or assets for another person's profit or advantage.	85.2%
Emotional Abuse	The infliction of anguish, pain, or distress through verbal or nonverbal acts; this includes but is not limited to verbal assaults, insults, threats, intimidation, humiliation, and harassment.	81.5%
Exploitation (non-specific)	The illegal or improper use of an individual or of an individual's funds, property, or assets for another's profit or advantage.	48.1%
Abandonment	The desertion of a person by an individual who has assumed responsibility for providing care for that person, or by an individual with physical custody of another person.	42.6%
Other Exploitation	The illegal or improper use of an individual for another person's profit or advantage, including exploitation of person, servitude, etc.	37.0%
Other	A type of maltreatment not included in the categorizations provided.	35.2%
Suspicious Death	An unexpected fatality or one in which circumstances or cause are medically or legally unexplained.	16.7%

Appendix C

What are key aspects of APS programs?

Assessment Tools: APS programs use assessment tools for various casework purposes. Some tools are developed specifically for APS and some are general social work tools. States may mandate use of tools statewide or leave the use to county or worker discretion. For this report, states indicate whether APS personnel use standard tools throughout the state for assessing risk or safety of clients.

 **7,715**
APS Full-time
Equivalent (FTEs)
Responsible for the hotline
and/or conducting
investigations

 **1,476**
APS Full-time
Equivalent (FTEs)
Responsible for supervision

78%

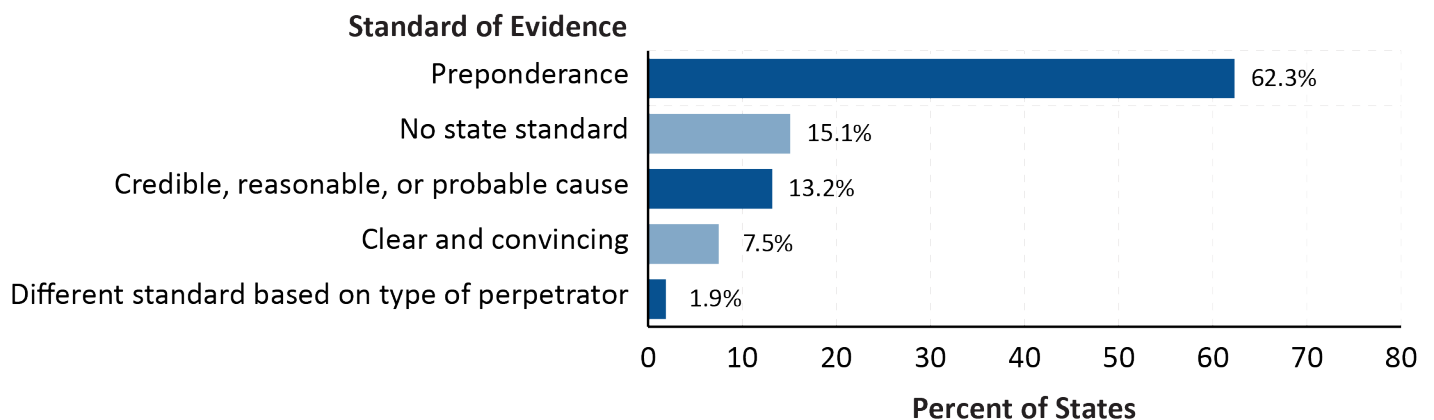
**States that use a common
assessment tool statewide**

Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs): Investigators and supervisors are key APS staff. Most APS programs have staff dedicated only to APS; however, some programs may share staff responsibilities with other programs or processes. For example, a state may

use a centralized intake program that accepts reports for APS as well as other programs or casework staff that may investigate both APS and child protective services cases. In some programs, supervisors may also investigate allegations.

Standard of Evidence: States determine what standard of evidence is used for substantiating an allegation of maltreatment. Most state APS programs use a “preponderance of the evidence” standard which is usually defined to mean the greater weight of the evidence.

Exhibit C.1: Standard of Evidence



Notes: Source for assessment tool information is based on submission by 54 states. Source for FTEs is based on submission by 52 states on investigators and 50 on supervisors. Because of shared responsibilities, some states estimate the number of APS staff and county-level staffing. Budgeting information is not fully known to some state APS programs. Some supervisors may conduct investigations. Source for Standard of Evidence is based on submission by 53 states. States selected the category that best met their standard, even if the state category may use somewhat different terminology.

Appendix D

Overview of NAMRS

NAMRS consists of three components: Agency Component, Key Indicators Component, and Case Component. All states provide Agency Component information and, if they are able, states then choose to provide either Key Indicators Component or Case Component data. Agency Component information consists of agency profile information, summary intake data, and investigation policy information. For states that can provide client-level data, the Case Component module allows for an upload of all client data on investigations and victims, clients, and perpetrators in an encrypted and de-identified file. If a state is unable to

provide client-level data, the Key Indicators Component data module allows for submission of aggregated data on key statistics on the same case characteristics as Case Component. The Adult Protective Services Technical Assistance Resource Center liaisons review, validate, and approve data submissions.

Definitions and code values of data elements and other information about NAMRS can be found online at the NAMRS website: <https://namrs.acl.gov/>. The chart below provides definitions of the key elements of the system.

Exhibit D.1: Key Definitions of NAMRS Data Elements

Key Term	Definition
Client	A person who received an investigation regarding a report of alleged maltreatment
Victim	A person who received an investigation and one or more of the alleged maltreatments were substantiated
Perpetrator	A person associated with the substantiated maltreatment
Investigation	Activities undertaken by APS to determine if allegations occurred and assess client needs with a case closure date during the reporting period
Maltreatment	A type of abuse, neglect, or exploitation that is alleged to have occurred
Allegation	Each reported occurrence and type of maltreatment associated with each client that is investigated
Case	All activities and individuals related to the investigation of and response to an allegation of maltreatment.

Appendix E

What types of intake models are used by APS?

The first step in an APS case is to receive reports of allegations of maltreatment. These reports usually include information about the alleged victim, alleged perpetrator, location where the maltreatment occurred, identification of collateral contacts (e.g. family, friends, service providers), and the type(s) of alleged maltreatment.

While APS programs receive reports of maltreatment in various ways, including in person and online, the majority of reports come in by phone to a hotline number at a call center. Depending on the state organization and structure, APS programs use, as defined in the nearby box, centralized, decentralized, or combination approaches to staffing hotlines.

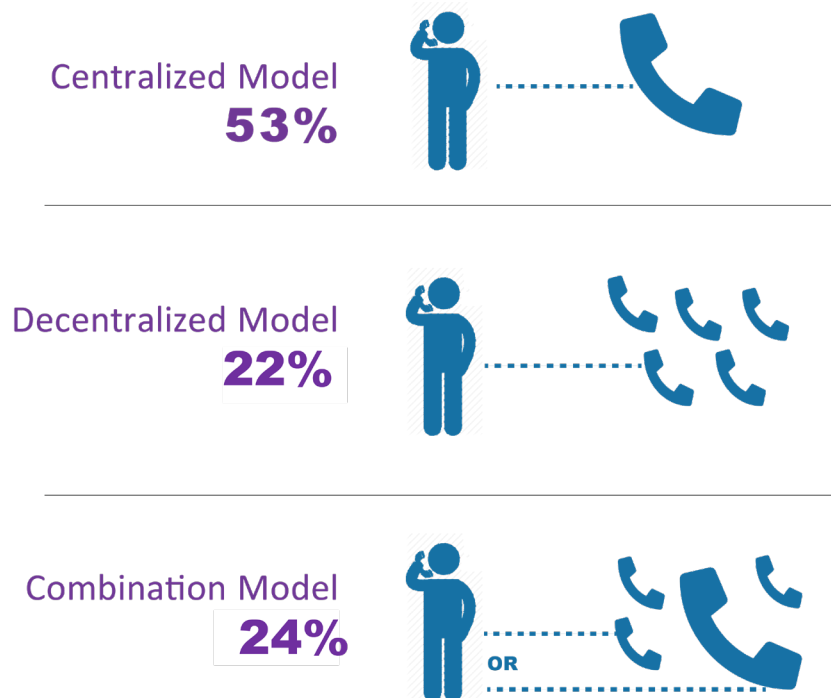
Some hotlines are dedicated solely to APS and are staffed by APS professionals, while others might also handle reports for child protective or aging services.

Reflecting the fact that most APS programs are state administered, most states conduct intake at the state level, using the centralized model and/or the combination model.

Three Types of Intake Models

- 10) Centralized (statewide): One hotline or call-in number providing a single entry point for reports
- 11) Decentralized (local): Hotlines or call-in numbers specific to county or region with multiple points of entry dependent on location
- 12) Combination: Statewide number and local numbers

Exhibit E.1: Percentage of States by Type of Hotline Models

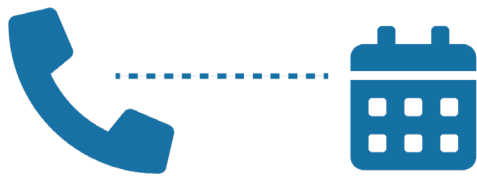


Notes: Hotline data based on submission by 55 states.

Appendix F

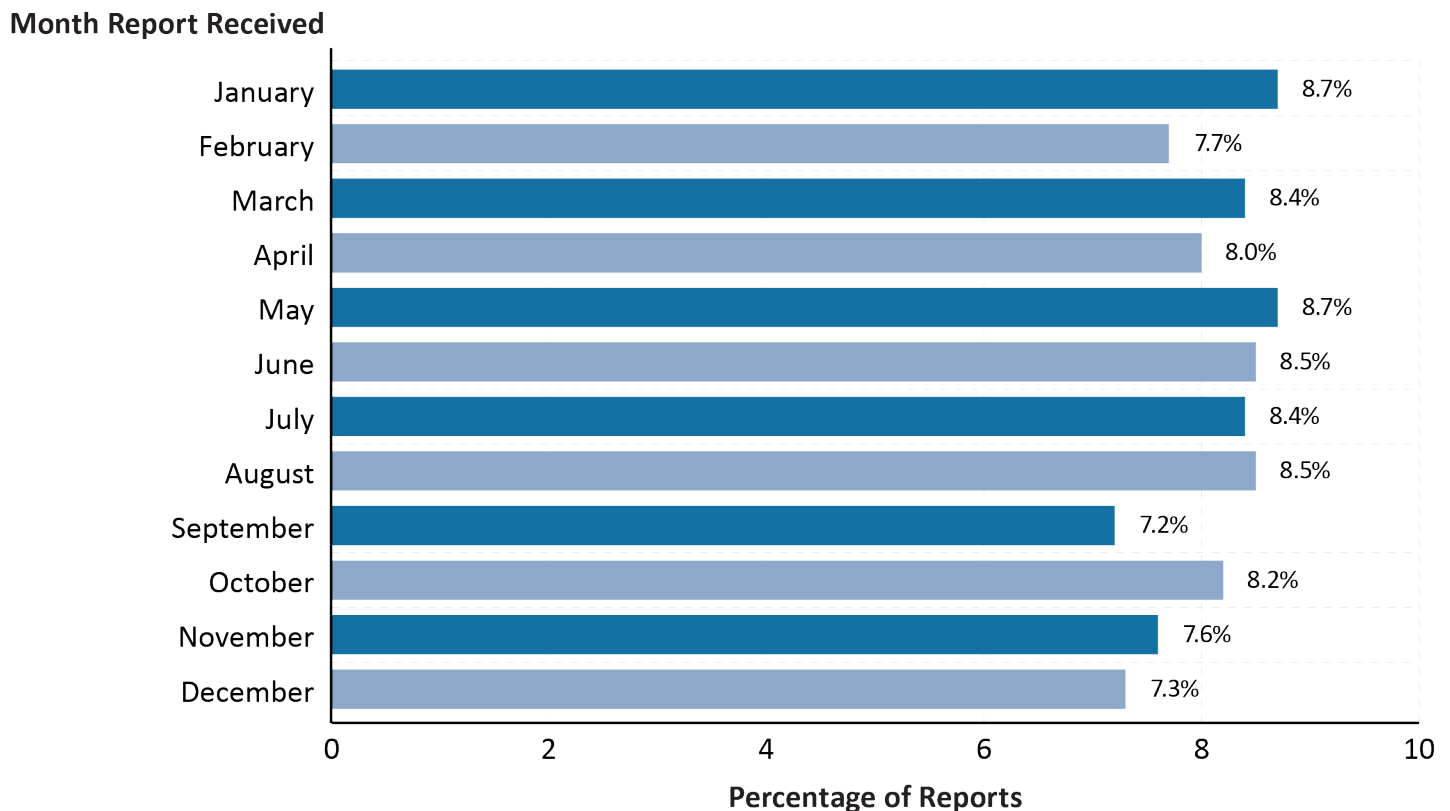
When were maltreatment reports received?

The maltreatment of adults occurs on a daily basis throughout the United States. Many APS programs receive reports 24 hours a day. Nationally, the number of intakes varies very little from month to month and is slightly higher in the summer and January.



APS programs respond to **65,000+** reports per month.

Exhibit F.1: Monthly Distribution of Accepted Reports




Notes: The average number of reports is based on submission by 48 states and 791,161 reports. Monthly data is based on submission by 31 states for 429,209 reports; Unknown is 2.8 percent.

Appendix G

What was the setting of and who reported the alleged maltreatment?

The settings in which APS programs have authority to investigate allegations of maltreatment vary from state to state. All APS programs investigate allegations involving persons living in the community. According to the national APS evaluation, APS investigates



Professionals make most APS reports.

Maltreatment Setting



Most maltreatment occurs in a residence.

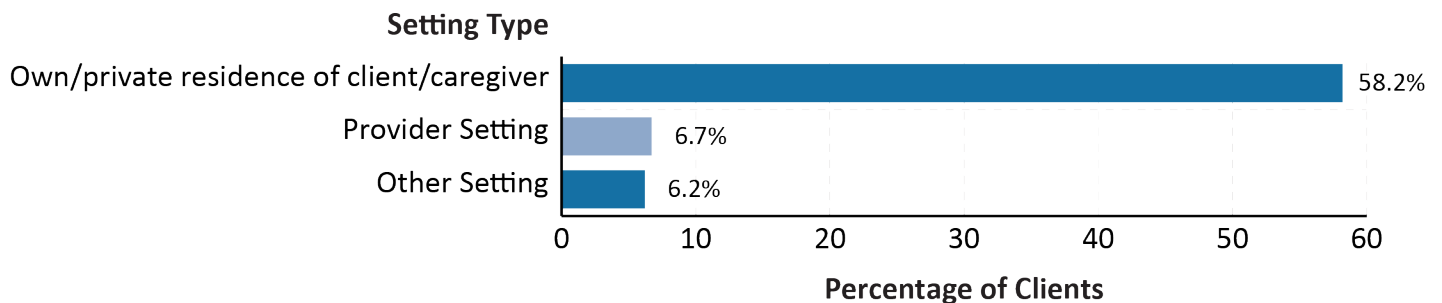
allegations of maltreatment when they occur in at least some type of residential facility in 38 states.² In other states, investigations of allegations of maltreatment are conducted by a regulatory/licensing agency. Some APS programs have authority to investigate allegations involving the facility and its staff, while others only have authority to investigate allegations involving family members or

maltreatment of residents not related to the facility staff or operations.

State APS statutes usually mandate who is required to report allegations of maltreatment. Fifteen states have universal reporting laws, meaning everyone is a mandated reporter, regardless of profession or relationship with the alleged victim. Other states mandate specific categories of professionals. Professionals make over half of the reports and relatives make ten percent of reports.

Location of reported maltreatment data indicates APS is predominantly a program investigating clients in community settings.

Exhibit G.1: Setting of Reported Maltreatment for APS Clients



² National Adult Protective Services Technical Assistance Resource Center (APS TARC), *Component 1: Review of State Adult Protective Services Policy: Final Report*





Notes: Maltreatment setting data is based on submission by 15 states for 130,375 clients. The percentage of Unknown and empty records is 28.8 percent.

Appendix H

What are the disposition rates in APS cases?

In adult protective services (APS) cases, different types of maltreatment have different rates of substantiation. In general, allegations of self-neglect cases have much higher rates of substantiation than allegations involving perpetrators, such as physical abuse or financial exploitation. Allegations of financial exploitation, sexual abuse, and physical abuse have higher inconclusive rates than other types of maltreatment.

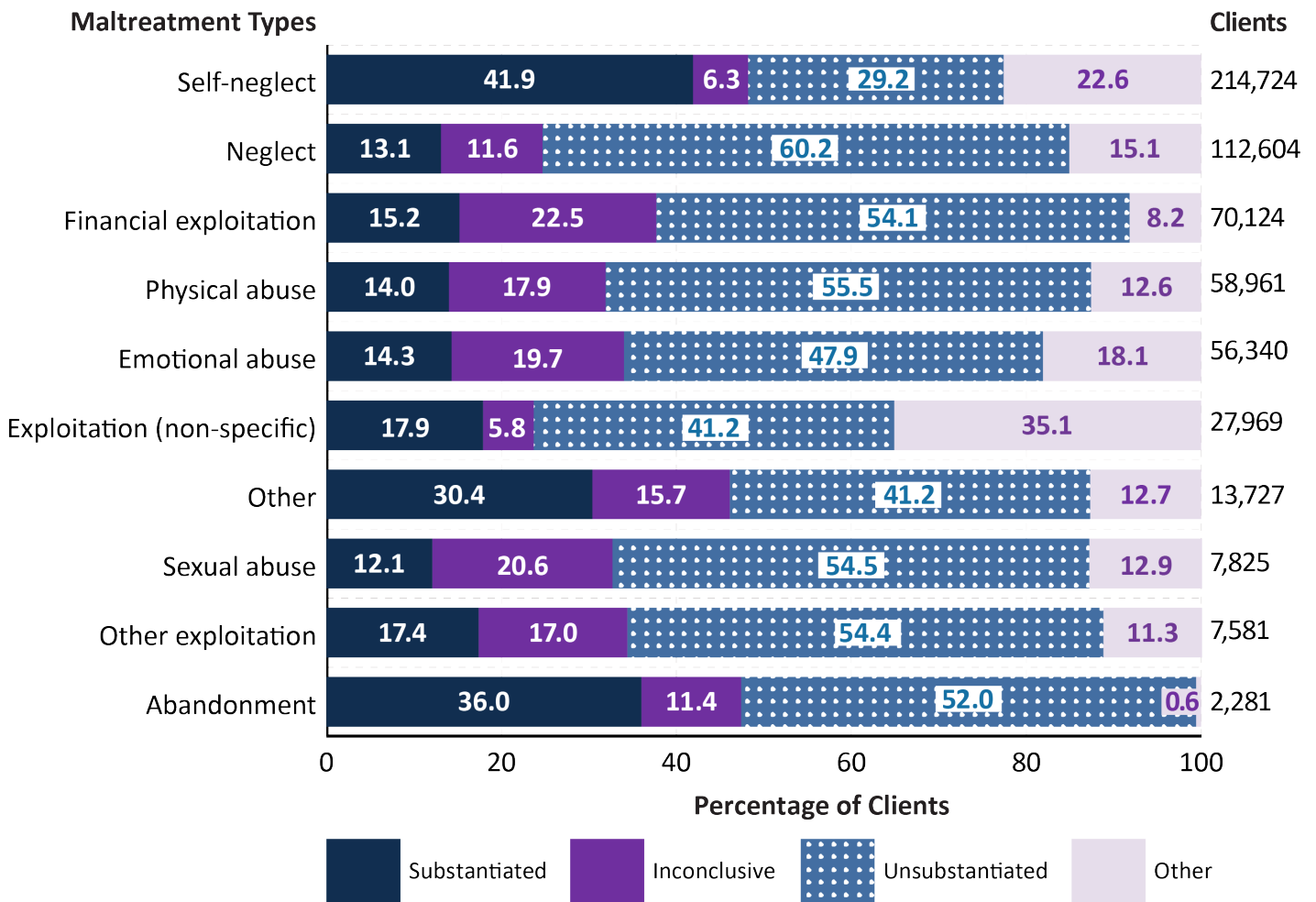
Exhibit H.1: Maltreatment Disposition Types: Definitions and Percent of Clients by Type of Disposition

Maltreatment Disposition		Percent of Clients	
Type	Definition		
Unsubstantiated	The finding that the allegation of maltreatment is not supported under state law and policy.		44.5%
Substantiated	The finding that the allegation of maltreatment is supported under state law and policy.		25.2%
Other	Disposition not included in categorizations provided. Includes inappropriate allegations that were investigated.		17.9%
Inconclusive	The finding that there is insufficient information to either support or not support the allegation of maltreatment, but there is a reason to suspect maltreatment.		12.4%

Notes: The total number of victims and percent of clients substantiated is based on submission by 50 states and excludes states that do not define substantiation consistent with NAMRS. The percentages for maltreatment dispositions are based on submission by 31 states for 572,136 clients.

Appendix H

Exhibit H.2: Percent of Clients by Disposition Type and by Maltreatment Type



Notes: The percent by disposition is based on submission by 31 states for 572,136 clients. A client can have more than one allegation in a case and is counted for each allegation.

Appendix I

Table 1 – Substantiated Maltreatment Type by Case Closure Reason

This table displays the case closure reason for each substantiated maltreatment type.

Table 1 – Substantiated Maltreatment Type by Case Closure Reason

Case Closure Reason	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Self-neglect	Other	All Victims
Investigation/Protective Services Completed	9.1%	31.9%	29.0%	37.8%	35.5%	36.0%	53.7%	12.3%	46.6%
Investigation Completed	58.3%	32.5%	45.0%	33.6%	39.8%	24.4%	27.4%	52.2%	32.0%
Other Reason	19.0%	19.3%	13.6%	16.5%	12.4%	15.4%	4.5%	14.7%	7.6%
Investigation unable to be completed due to refusal of client	1.5%	5.0%	2.9%	1.9%	3.0%	1.3%	4.6%	0.7%	4.0%
Protective services case closed due to client decision to not continue	0.1%	7.2%	4.7%	3.3%	5.8%	4.6%	3.2%	5.8%	3.5%
Investigation unable to be completed due to death of client during investigation	1.7%	0.7%	1.1%	2.5%	0.6%	0.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%
Investigation unable to be completed (non-specific)	5.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	1.6%	3.9%	1.3%
Investigation/Services Incomplete/Client Death	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.9%
Investigation/Services Incomplete, Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	3.1%	0.5%
Unknown	4.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%	16.8%	1.2%	5.2%	1.4%
TOTAL	820	7,748	15,181	12,232	7,729	877	82,250	3,565	117,046

Source: Case Component

Appendix I

Table 2 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Age Group

This tables displays the percentage of victim maltreatment types for each age group.

Table 2 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Age Group

Age Group	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Self-neglect	Sexual abuse	All Victims
Age 18-29	9.4%	6.7%	3.2%	9.5%	7.9%	11.3%	2.6%	35.2%	4.2%
Age 30-39	9.4%	4.5%	2.6%	5.2%	5.3%	6.0%	2.8%	13.1%	3.4%
Age 40-49	10.4%	5.0%	2.6%	5.4%	6.9%	6.0%	4.9%	10.4%	4.8%
Age 50-59	17.0%	9.3%	6.3%	9.7%	14.4%	10.2%	12.9%	8.3%	11.6%
Age 60-69	22.7%	22.7%	20.2%	16.9%	19.5%	20.0%	25.6%	8.4%	23.5%
Age 70-74	8.8%	14.1%	14.5%	10.3%	10.6%	12.9%	14.7%	4.6%	13.9%
Age 75-84	12.0%	22.9%	28.7%	22.6%	21.4%	19.4%	23.3%	9.1%	23.4%
Age 85+	8.5%	13.3%	19.7%	18.4%	13.1%	12.0%	11.9%	10.0%	13.5%
Unknown	2.0%	1.5%	2.3%	2.0%	0.9%	2.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.6%
TOTAL	820	8,057	16,024	13,566	4,117	8,200	86,374	943	124,070

Source: Case Component

Appendix I

Table 3 – Victim Maltreatment by Gender Identity

This table displays percentage of substantiated maltreatment type by gender identity.

Table 3 – Victim Maltreatment by Gender Identity

Gender Identity	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Self-neglect	Sexual abuse	All Victims
Male	49%	28%	39%	41%	40%	37%	43%	23%	41%
Female	51%	71%	59%	58%	59%	62%	56%	74%	58%
Transgender	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.003%	-	0.002%
Unknown	0.1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%
TOTAL	820	8,057	15,801	13,447	4,117	8,158	86,371	924	123,683

Source: Case Component

Appendix I

Table 4 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Race

This table displays percentage of victim race counts for each maltreatment type.

Table 4 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Race

Race	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Self-neglect	Other	All Victims
White	72.7%	71.1%	57.1%	62.5%	68.9%	60.7%	63.5%	67.4%	63.1%
Black	16.0%	14.3%	13.4%	18.5%	13.3%	14.4%	15.8%	9.1%	15.2%
OtherRace	0.7%	1.8%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	1.8%	1.9%	0.8%	2.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native Non-Hispanic	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%
Asian	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Unknown	0.0%	9.5%	11.8%	26.1%	16.0%	14.5%	21.9%	17.8%	18.8%
National	820	8,035	15,972	13,543	8,194	943	86,374	4,115	123,984

Notes: States may select multiple values for each individual.

Appendix I

Table 5 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Ethnicity

This table displays percentage of ethnicity counts across victim maltreatment types.

Table 5 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Self-neglect	Other	All Victims
Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish	1.9%	5.9%	3.2%	5.8%	8.9%	3.6%	13.9%	0.7%	11.2%
Not Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish	66.7%	53.3%	40.7%	49.3%	56.8%	52.4%	61.1%	52.2%	57.5%
Unknown	31.4%	40.8%	56.1%	44.9%	34.2%	44.0%	24.9%	47.1%	31.3%
All Victims	799	6,098	13,088	11,328	7,027	839	80,210	4,115	112,056

Source: Case Component

Notes: States may select multiple values for each individual.

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Table 6 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Race/Ethnicity

This table displays race/ethnicity percentage across victim maltreatment types.

Table 6 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Self-neglect	Sexual abuse	All Victims
White Non-Hispanic	71.0%	66.8%	54.9%	58.3%	66.7%	62.1%	52.4%	57.9%	54.4%
Black/African American Non-Hispanic	16.0%	14.1%	13.2%	18.1%	9.1%	13.0%	15.5%	14.0%	15.0%
Hispanic/Latino	1.8%	4.4%	2.6%	4.9%	0.7%	7.7%	12.9%	3.2%	10.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native Non-Hispanic	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Other Non-Hispanic	0.7%	1.5%	2.1%	1.7%	0.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Asian Non-Hispanic	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Multiple Races Non-Hispanic	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Unknown	9.4%	11.5%	25.6%	15.0%	22.1%	13.7%	15.7%	21.2%	17.1%
TOTAL	820	8,035	15,972	13,543	4,115	8,194	86,374	943	123,984

Source: Case Component

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Table 7 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Disability

This table displays victim disability counts by maltreatment type.

Table 7 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Disability

Disabilities	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Self-neglect	Other	All Victims
Cognitive Difficulty	54.6%	14.0%	26.2%	37.5%	22.1%	23.2%	18.3%	22.2%	20.4%
Ambulatory Difficulty	56.8%	11.0%	18.9%	27.5%	18.0%	6.6%	40.2%	0.3%	35.2%
Independent Living Difficulty	56.8%	7.1%	18.2%	22.3%	12.6%	8.0%	11.2%	0.3%	12.2%
Self-Care Difficulty	63.6%	7.1%	15.9%	18.5%	10.8%	3.2%	10.0%	1.7%	10.7%
Other Difficulty	6.8%	6.3%	10.5%	10.0%	7.3%	8.6%	3.1%	2.7%	4.7%
Communication Difficulty	18.2%	5.2%	5.4%	10.0%	6.5%	3.0%	2.9%	0.0%	3.8%
Hearing Difficulty	2.3%	11.9%	8.7%	9.6%	6.9%	5.5%	2.0%	0.2%	3.6%
Vision Difficulty	0.0%	8.1%	6.0%	8.6%	4.8%	3.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.9%
None	0.0%	8.2%	8.1%	2.0%	6.2%	5.0%	1.2%	0.0%	2.3%
Unknown	11.4%	46.5%	34.6%	29.6%	44.0%	56.1%	42.6%	75.3%	41.3%
TOTAL	44	4,403	8,334	8,043	4,731	440	65,349	600	83,900

Source: Case Component

Notes: States may select multiple disabilities for each individual.

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Table 8 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Previous Report

This table displays percentage of previous victim report by each maltreatment type.

Table 8 – Victim Maltreatment Type by Previous Report

Previous Report	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Self-neglect	Other Type	All Victims
Yes	60.1%	32.8%	34.5%	40.4%	37.6%	37.5%	47.8%	53.0%	44.9%
No	39.9%	67.2%	62.7%	59.0%	60.6%	62.5%	51.9%	47.0%	54.5%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%
TOTAL	776	6,481	10,101	9,779	6,547	594	69,419	2,370	95,647

Source: Case Component

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Table 9 – Substantiated Maltreatment Type by Perpetrator Age Group

This table displays perpetrator age group percentage by maltreatment type.

Table 9 – Maltreatment Type by Perpetrator Age Group

Age Group	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Other	All Substantiated Perpetrators
Age 17 or Younger	0%	3.3%	3.8%	6.0%	6.1%	8.9%	4.6%	4.9%
Age 18-29	6.6%	9.6%	7.7%	6.3%	12.9%	13.9%	8.6%	8.5%
Age 30-39	9.4%	12.9%	12.8%	9.6%	13.4%	7.0%	7.0%	11.2%
Age 40-49	13.3%	15.1%	14.5%	13.4%	13.9%	15.2%	7.9%	13.1%
Age 50-59	18.6%	16.2%	13.5%	17.2%	14.6%	14.2%	12.9%	14.9%
Age 60-69	21.0%	9.5%	6.4%	11.5%	9.0%	8.2%	15.6%	9.8%
Age 70-74	6.5%	3.3%	1.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	8.0%	3.4%
Age 75-84	7.3%	3.7%	1.0%	5.0%	5.1%	4.1%	15.7%	4.8%
Age 85+	2.3%	1.4%	1.0%	2.4%	2.2%	0.9%	9.0%	2.6%
Unknown	14.9%	24.9%	38.1%	25.0%	19.3%	23.7%	10.7%	26.8%
TOTAL	724	4,918	10,375	8,142	5,151	316	2,973	27,872

Source: Case Component

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Table 10 – Maltreatment Type by Perpetrator Gender Identity

This table displays percentage of perpetrator gender identity for each maltreatment type.

Table 10 – Maltreatment Type by Perpetrator Gender Identity

Gender	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	All Substantiated Perpetrators
Male	42.0%	49.5%	34.3%	35.3%	33.7%	49.3%	67.2%	39.3%
Female	51.2%	38.5%	46.0%	49.6%	58.5%	37.5%	10.7%	44.7%
Transgender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	6.9%	12.0%	19.7%	15.0%	7.8%	13.2%	22.1%	16.0%
TOTAL	815	7,923	14,814	13,280	2,997	7,940	738	41,163

Source: Case Component