



CIS-2008 Major Findings Supplementary Tables: Household Source of Income 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 the children and families investigated by child welfare agencies 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 household source of income.

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).

Household source of income in substantiated maltreatment and confirmed risk investigations is displayed in Table 1.

Table 1.

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

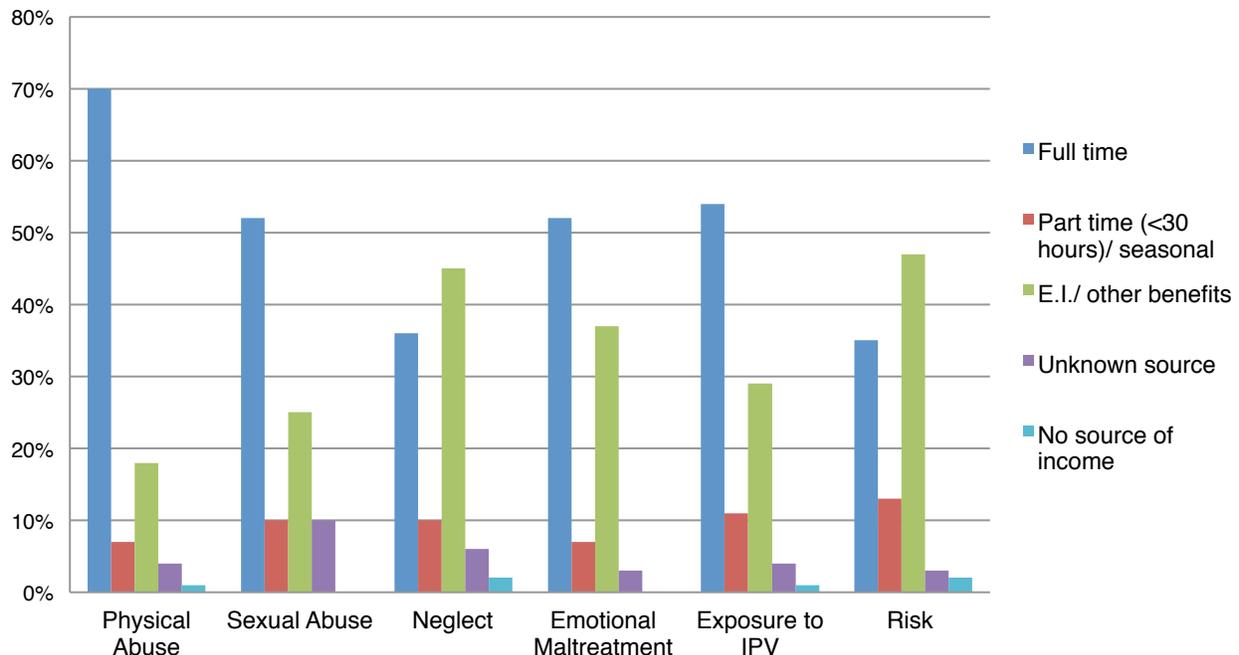
	Primary Category of Maltreatment												Total	
	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional Maltreatment		Exposure to IPV		Risk			
Source of Income	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Full time	11,966	70	1,368	53	10,459	36	3,854	52	15,709	54	4,239	35	47,595	49
Part-time (<30 hrs)/seasonal	1,254	7	251	10	2,933	10	504	7	3,322	11	1,548	13	9,812	10
E.I./other benefits	3,089	18	652	25	13,076	45	2,733	37	8,609	29	5,648	47	33,807	35
Unknown source	705	4	260	10	1,830	6	239	3	1,201	4	360	3	4,595	5
No source of income	198	1	-	3	641	2	-	1	418	1	224	2	1,650	2
Total	17,212	100	2,607	100	28,939	100	7,423	100	29,259	100	12,019	100	97,459	100

[^] Based on a sample of 7,032 substantiated child maltreatment-related investigations with information about source of income. Percentages are column percentages, but may not add to 100% because of rounding.
 - Estimates of less than 100 investigations are not shown, but are included in the total.

The majority of substantiated physical abuse (70%), sexual abuse investigations (52%), emotional maltreatment (52%) and exposure to intimate partner violence investigations (54%) involved families with full time employment as their primary source of income. In substantiated neglect and confirmed risk investigations, the household source of income was most likely to be from Employment Insurance or other benefits. Please see Figure 1 for a visual representation of these findings.

Figure 1.

Household source of income by primary category of substantiated maltreatment, including confirmed risk of future maltreatment, in Canada in 2008



Workers were asked to indicate whether the household regularly runs out of money for basic necessities such as food and clothing and this is shown in Table 2. In approximately one quarter of substantiated neglect investigations (27%) and confirmed risk investigations (24%), the worker noted that the household regularly ran out of money for basic necessities. Substantiated physical abuse and substantiated sexual abuse investigations were the least likely to have a worker note that the household regularly runs out of money for basic necessities (7%).

Table 2.

Household regularly runs out of money for basic necessities by primary category of substantiated maltreatment, including confirmed risk of future maltreatment, in Canada in 2008[^]

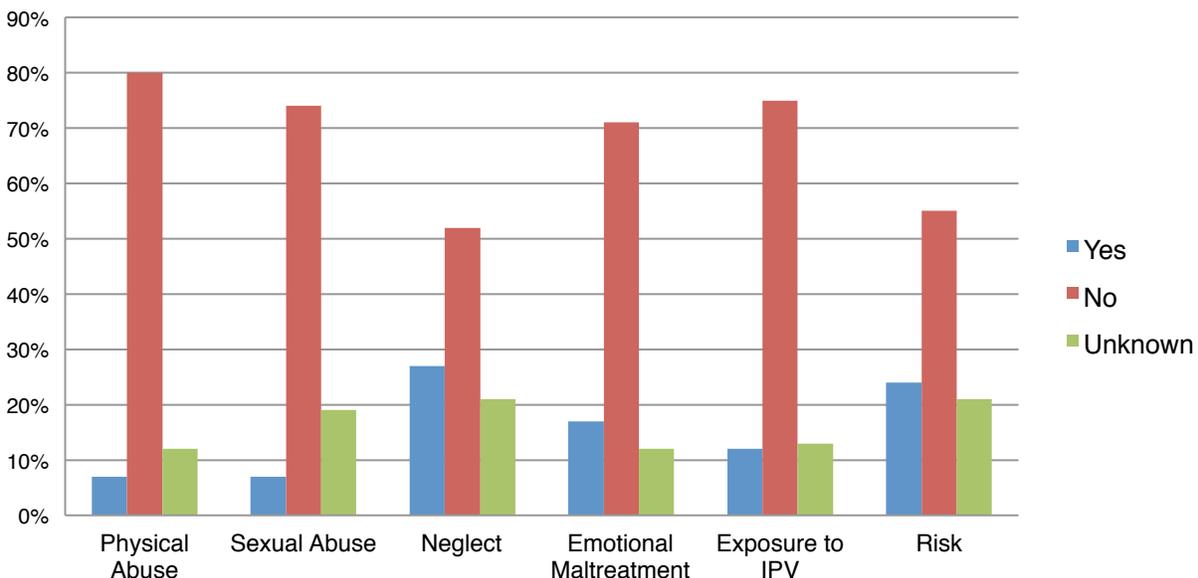
	Primary Category of Maltreatment												Total	
	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional Maltreatment		Exposure to IPV		Risk			
Household Regularly Runs Out of Money	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	1,268	80	186	7	7,687	27	1,262	17	3,424	12	2,865	24	16,692	17
No	13,782	7	1,922	74	15,182	53	5,256	71	22,058	75	6,639	55	64,839	67
Unknown	2,135	12	499	19	6,070	21	895	12	3,777	13	2,514	21	15,890	16
Total	17,185	100	2,607	100	28,939	100	7,413	100	29,259	100	12,018	100	97,421	100

[^] Based on a sample of 7,029 substantiated child maltreatment-related investigations with information about the household regularly running out of money for basic necessities. Percentages are column percentages, but may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Please see Figure 2 for a visual representation of these findings.

Figure 2.

Household regularly runs out of money for basic necessities 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 service 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 an incident of 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 an incident of 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.

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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