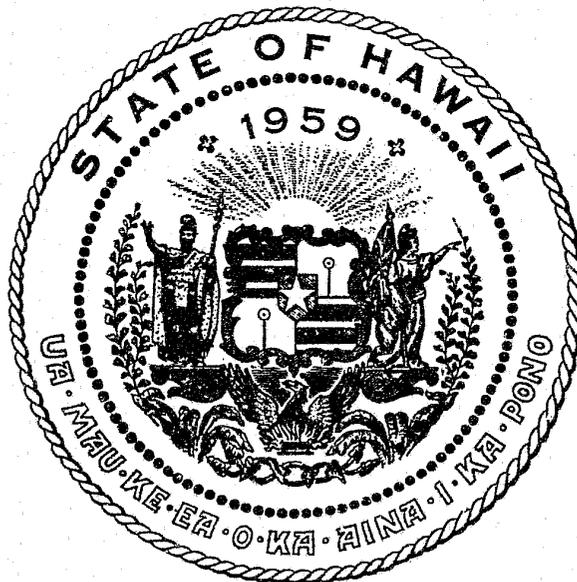


A Statistical Report on Child Abuse & Neglect In Hawaii

•1975•



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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING
PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION

Prepared by: Research & Statistics Office

A STATISTICAL REPORT ON
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN HAWAII
1975

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NEGLECT IN HAWAII 1975

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INTRODUCTION

In 1975, more than 900 reports of alleged child abuse or neglect were received by the Hawaii Department of Social Services and Housing. Of the 914 reports, 423 were confirmed to be actual incidences of abuse or neglect. One child died from injuries inflicted upon her by her parents.

The statistics in this report reflect the number of incidences actually reported to the Public Welfare Division of the Department of Social Services and Housing (DSSH). They are in no way a reflection of the true level of child abuse and neglect in the community.

The incidence of reported abuse and neglect in 1975 was 3.2 per 1,000 children in the State. The actual incidence (confirmed cases) was 1.5 per 1,000 children.

Hawaii's mandatory child abuse reporting law, HRS 350, which was passed in 1967 by the State Legislature, was amended in 1975 to include a definition of child abuse and neglect, as required by 1974 Congressional Legislation. HRS 350 (see page 5) designates DSSH as the mandated agency to receive and investigate reports of suspected child abuse and neglect. The law also requires certain medical, educational and social work professionals to make their reports both orally and in writing. Prior to the passage of HRS 350, child abuse and neglect services were provided to abused and neglected children by DSSH under its Child Welfare Program.

The 1975 Statistical Report on Child Abuse and Neglect is divided into six sections--general information taken from all reports (both confirmed and unconfirmed), confirmed information on the victim, the caretaker and the perpetrator, a section on abuse and neglect in military families and a section on sexual abuse.

Nearly 80% of all reports were from Oahu, the greatest proportion being investigated by the Public Welfare, Oahu Branch, Child Protective Service Unit (CPSU) which is located at the Children's Protective Service Center (CPSC), Kauhaleolani Children's Hospital (KCH).

The CPSC consists of the Child Protective Service Unit (social work supervisor and eight social workers) and the medical component (a full-time medical director and a part-time pediatric nurse consultant). The CPS Multidisciplinary Team includes all of the above, in addition to a psychologist, a psychiatrist and a representative of the Attorney General's Office.

The Neighbor Islands also have designated child protective service workers. The 1975 Legislature provided post-crisis worker positions on each of the Neighbor Islands to more adequately serve increased reports.

Reports of abuse and neglect were received consistently throughout the year, with half of the abuse cases reported by the mandated professionals. Mandated reporters made 25% of the neglect complaints. Health care professionals, doctors, nurses and hospital personnel were the highest reporters of abuse, while neighbors registered the most neglect complaints.

Almost 80% of the abuse was for minor physical injuries and 75% of the neglect was for physical neglect which included lack of supervision and abandonment.

Abuse victims in confirmed cases were more frequently girls, while the victims of substantiated neglect were most often boys. Thirty-seven per cent of the abuse reports were of children under the age of 6, while children in this age bracket accounted for 51.5% of the confirmed neglect reports.

The greatest percentage of abused children lived with both their natural parents (55%), while the greatest number of neglected youngsters (47.8%) lived with their mother only.

In the majority of abuse incidences, families were intact, while in 40% of neglect cases, parents were divorced or separated.

Fifty-three per cent of the families of abused and neglected children were active with DSSH receiving either financial assistance, social services or both in the two years prior to the incident.

Caucasian and Part-Hawaiian children were the victims in more than 50% of the abuse and neglect cases. More than 50% of the children remained in their own homes during the period of investigation with about one-third placed in emergency shelter or foster homes. Only 54 children were placed in foster care following the investigation.

Almost half of the abused or neglected children did not require medical attention; however, thirty-two youngsters were hospitalized.

The perpetrators of abuse were most often men in their 20's and 30's. Neglect perpetrators were generally women in their 20's and 30's. In all cases, natural parents were most often responsible for the incident (neglect, 90.5%; abuse, 69%). Caucasians were most often the neglectors and Part-Hawaiians, the abusers.

Nearly half of the abuse perpetrators explained their behavior as a loss of control while attempting to discipline the child. A total of 55 abuse and 21 neglect perpetrators had been involved in a prior incident of abuse, neglect, or both, to either the same or another child.

The recidivism rate for abused children was 7.6% and for neglected children, 6.8%.

One-fourth of all confirmed cases of abuse and 20% of all neglect cases on Oahu involved active duty military families in 1975. For this reason, a special section for abuse and neglect in military families appears on page 36.

In providing protective services to families, the DSSH social work staff utilizes, in addition to therapeutic counseling, a wide range of supportive services including emergency shelter care, day care, homemaker services, foster care including adoption services, family planning, economic and medical assistance.

The staff also utilizes other public and private agency resources which provide group shelter care, residential treatment care, family casework services, mental health services, parent education, health services, public health nursing, etc. DSSH also purchased post crisis protective services from Catholic Social Services on Oahu.

Child abuse and neglect are often discussed in the same reference as a related phenomenon. However, abuse is an act of commission and neglect an act of omission. Despite the different causative factors, the two are frequently found occurring together and child neglect may turn into child abuse, and the reverse is also true. Abused children may be later abandoned by their caretakers or in some other way become neglected.

In order to present the total number of children who are victims of abuse and neglect, the table on page 6 presents the combined total statistical data, including a summary of reports from 1967-75.

Statistical information is presented separately for abuse and neglect because of the different patterns or trends between the two social problems. Data for the statistics are obtained through forms filled out by the social worker following receipt of reports on alleged abuse or neglect.

MANDATORY REPORTING LAW

HAWAII REVISED STATUTES
CHAPTER 350

CHILD ABUSE

Section:

- 350-1 Reports
- 350-2 Action on Reporting
- 350-3 Immunity from Liability
- 350-4 Exemption
- 350-5 Admissibility of Evidence

350-1 REPORTS. Any doctor, which for the purposes of this chapter means any person licensed by the State to render services in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, or any of the other healing arts, examining, attending, or treating a minor, or any registered nurse, school teacher, social worker, or coroner acting in his official capacity, having reason to believe that such minor has had injury inflicted upon him as a result of abuse or neglect, shall promptly report the matter orally to the Department of Social Services and Housing; provided that when examination, attendance, or treatment with respect to the minor is pursuant to the performance of services as a member of the staff of a hospital or similar facility, the staff member shall immediately notify the person in charge of the medical facility, or his designated delegate, who shall report or cause reports to be made in accordance with this chapter.

Abuse or neglect of a minor for the purposes of this chapter means physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, negligent treatment, or maltreatment of a child under 18 years of age under circumstances which indicate that the minor's health or welfare has been or is harmed or threatened thereby. (am L 1975, c 147, s 1)

The initial oral report shall be followed as soon thereafter as possible by a report in writing. The report shall contain the name and address of the minor and of his parents or other persons responsible for his care, if known, the minor's age, the nature and extent of the minor's injuries, and any other information that the reporter believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries. (L 1967, c 261, 2)

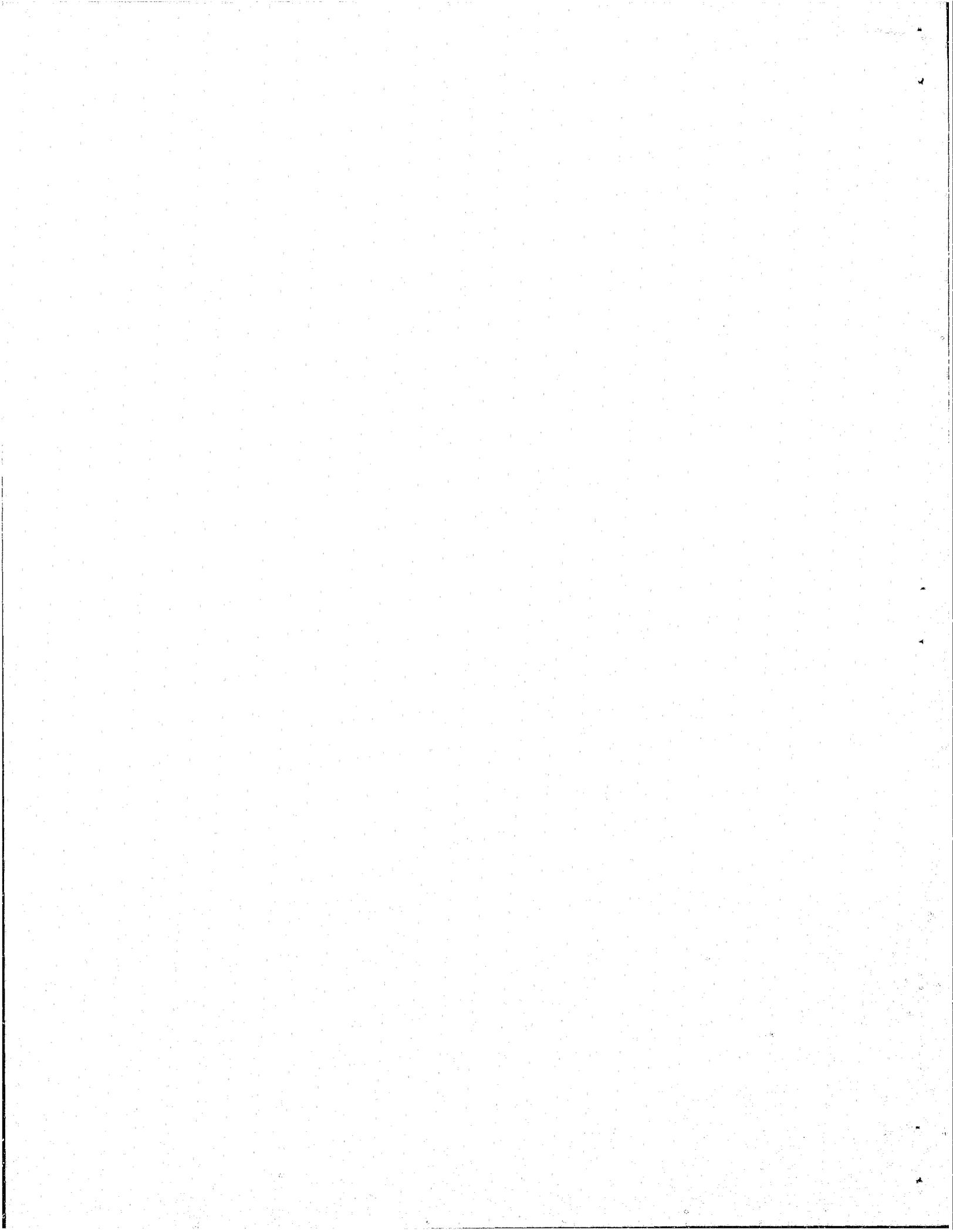
Any other person who has reason to believe that a minor has had injury inflicted upon him as a result of abuse or neglect may report the matter orally to the Department of Social Services and Housing. (L 1967, c 261, 2; HRS 350-1; am L 1970, c 21, 1 and c 105, 5)

350-2 ACTION ON REPORTING. The Department of Social Services and Housing, upon receiving such report, shall immediately take necessary action toward preventing further abuses, safeguarding and enhancing the welfare of such minor, and preserving family life wherever possible. If the injury or abuse to the minor is so serious that criminal prosecution is indicated, the Department shall, in addition to taking such action under this section as it deems necessary, report its findings to the police or the office of the prosecuting attorney. The Department shall maintain a central registry of reported cases and may adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary in carrying out this section. (L 1967, c 261, 3)

350-3 IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY. Anyone participating in good faith in the making of a report pursuant to this chapter shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that might be otherwise incurred or imposed by or as a result of the making of such report. Any such participant shall have the same immunity with respect to participation in any judicial proceeding resulting from such report. (L 1967, c 261, 4)

350-4 EXEMPTION. No child who in good faith is under treatment by spiritual means alone through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof shall, for this reason alone, be considered to be medically neglected under this chapter. (L 1967, c 261, 5)

350-5 ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE. Neither the doctor-patient privilege nor the husband-wife privilege shall be ground for excluding evidence regarding a minor's injuries, or the cause thereof, in any judicial proceeding resulting from a report pursuant to this chapter. (L 1967, c 261, 6)



SUMMARY OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS 1967 - 1975

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Reports</u>	<u>ABUSE</u>		<u>NEGLECT</u>	
		<u>Reported</u>	<u>Confirmed</u>	<u>Reported</u>	<u>Confirmed</u>
1967	88	79	79	9	9
1968	67	49	-	18	-
1969	436	228	131	208	100
1970	972	509	261	463	226
1971	1,015	543	279	472	225
1972	1,191	679	313	512	245
1973	1,079	552	264	527	235
1974	1,142	594	277	548	283
1975	914	511	262	403	161

Child Abuse and Neglect - 1975

Child abuse and neglect reporting dropped by 20 per cent in 1975 from 1974 with a total of 914 cases reported. Of the total reported, 423 or 46.2% were confirmed as actual incidences. These 914 children came from 676 families.

TABLE NO. 1

REPORTS BY ISLAND BY CHILD

Island	Abuse		Neglect		Total Reports	No. Confirmed	% Confirmed	% Reports
	Reports	Confirmed	Reports	Confirmed				
Oahu	427	214	296	111	723	325	45.0	79.2
Hawaii	52	32	58	26	110	58	52.7	12.0
Maui	20	7	15	8	35	15	42.8	3.8
Molokai	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	.2
Lanai	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	.1
Kauai	11	9	32	16	43	25	58.1	4.7
TOTAL	511	262	403	161	914	423	46.2	100.0

TABLE NO. 2

REPORTS BY ISLAND BY FAMILIES

Island	Abuse		Neglect		Total Reports	No. Confirmed	% Confirmed	% Reports
	Reports	Confirmed	Reports	Confirmed				
Oahu	362	195	195	70	557	265	47.6	82.4
Hawaii	40	25	32	17	72	42	58.3	10.7
Maui	16	7	10	5	26	12	46.1	3.9
Molokai	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	.1
Lanai	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	.1
Kauai	6	4	13	6	19	10	52.6	2.8
TOTAL	425	231	251	98	676	329	48.7	100.0

Oahu, the most populous of all the islands, accounted for 79.2% of all the children reported to be suffering from abuse and neglect. Oahu social workers received 723 reports of alleged abuse and neglect in 1975 and confirmed 325.

Statewide, 55.9% of all reported cases were for abuse and 44.1% were suspected neglect. On the Neighbor Islands, this division was not true.

TABLE NO. 3
PERCENT OF TOTAL REPORTS BY ISLAND

<u>Island</u>	<u>Total Reports</u>	<u>Percent of Abuse</u>	<u>Percent of Neglect</u>
Oahu	723	59.1	40.9
Maui	35	57.1	42.9
Hawaii	110	47.3	52.7
Kauai	43	25.6	74.4
Molokai	2	-	100.0
Lanai	<u>1</u>	100.0	-
STATE TOTAL	914	55.9	44.1
	===		

These figures are in sharp contrast with a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect which in 1975 reported data from 29 U.S. states and Territories who report abuse and neglect data to the National Center in Denver, Colorado. Sixty-three percent of all cases reported from these 29 States were for neglect, and 37% for abuse, based on 289,837 reports. Hawaii, then, is almost exactly opposite these statistics for abuse and neglect reporting.

In Hawaii, 46.2% of all reported cases were confirmed and this was slightly below the confirmation rate from the above totals where 59.6% of all cases were confirmed in 1975.

Hawaii's high figures for abuse reporting indicate the increasing awareness of the public and its willingness to report suspected abuse. Since 1967 when the State Legislature passed the Mandatory Reporting Law (HRS 350), abuse reports have always outnumbered neglect reports.

TABLE NO. 4

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS

Month	Abuse		Neglect		Total % of Reports
	Reports	Substantiated	Reports	Substantiated	
January	39	26	35	18	8.1
February	51	29	26	7	8.2
March	39	22	34	19	8.0
April	46	30	31	14	8.4
May	51	30	34	22	9.2
June	49	16	46	7	10.5
July	28	16	45	16	8.4
August	43	15	37	11	8.8
September	42	22	37	15	8.7
October	48	23	22	7	7.4
November	45	22	21	11	7.0
December	30	11	35	14	7.3
TOTALS	511	262	403	161	100.0

February and May were the months of highest abuse reporting, while the most neglect reports were received in June and July.

School personnel and medical care professionals reported an equal number of confirmed abuse cases during the September to June school year, 57 each. Physicians were the chief source of abuse reports during the summer months.

In both May and December, 1975, police reported half of all substantiated neglect cases.

TABLE NO. 5

REPORTS BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL
Percentage of Reports

	<u>Abuse Reports</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Neglect Reports</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total Reports</u>	<u>%</u>
Mandated Reporters: TOTAL	255	49.9	102	25.3	357	39.1
Health Care Professionals	119	23.2	38	9.4	157	17.1
School	100	19.6	26	6.5	126	13.8
Social Agency	25	4.9	34	8.4	59	6.5
Child Caring Agency	11	2.1	4	1.0	15	1.6
Others: TOTAL	256	50.1	301	74.7	557	60.9
Court	3	.6	14	3.5	17	1.9
Parent	27	5.3	25	6.2	52	5.7
Sibling	4	.8	-	-	4	.4
Acquaintance/ Neighbor	73	14.3	103	25.5	176	19.3
Relative	43	8.4	36	8.9	79	8.6
Police	39	7.6	61	15.1	100	10.9
Self	8	1.6	3	.8	11	1.2
Anonymous	30	5.9	39	9.7	69	7.6
Other	29	5.7	20	5.0	49	5.4
COMBINED TOTALS	511	100.0	403	100.0	914	100.0

Health care professionals (doctors, nurses, hospital personnel) were the highest reporters of child abuse, while neighbors and acquaintances reported the most neglect cases.

Mandated reporters originated 49.9% of all abuse complaints and 25.3% of the neglect reports. Their abuse reporting was increased by 5% over 1974, but was 5% lower than 1974 in neglect reporting. This increase of abuse reports was notable among the health care professionals in 1975. This can be attributed directly to the medical director of the Children's Protective Service Center who has worked diligently with the medical profession to improve their diagnostic techniques through inservice training, consultation and assistance in actual diagnosis. This high reporting by the health care professionals indicates the value of a full-time medical director who is available for consultation to both professionals in the community as well as to the CPS social workers.

TABLE NO. 6

REPORTS BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL
Ratio of Confirmation

	Abuse			Neglect			Total Repts.	Conf.	% of Conf.
	Repts.	Conf.	% of Conf.	Repts.	Conf.	% of Conf.			
<u>Mandated</u> <u>Reporters:</u> TOTAL	255	160	62.7	102	44	43.1	357	204	57.1
Health Care Professionals	119	72	60.5	38	17	44.7	157	89	56.7
School	100	60	60.0	26	8	30.8	126	68	54.0
Social Agency	25	18	72.0	34	16	47.0	59	34	57.6
Child Caring Agency	11	10	90.9	4	3	75.0	15	13	86.7
<u>Others:</u> TOTAL	256	102	39.8	301	117	38.9	557	219	39.3
Police	39	27	69.2	61	45	73.8	100	72	72.0
Court	3	3	100.0	14	5	35.7	17	8	47.0
Parent	27	13	48.1	25	5	20.0	52	18	34.6
Sibling	4	3	75.0	-	-	-	4	3	75.0
Acquaintance/ Neighbor	73	19	26.0	103	27	26.2	176	46	26.1
Self	8	5	62.5	3	3	100.0	11	8	72.7
Relative	43	15	34.9	36	16	44.4	79	31	39.2
Anonymous	30	6	20.0	39	7	17.9	69	13	18.8
Other	29	11	37.9	20	9	45.0	49	20	40.8
COMBINED TOTALS	<u>511</u>	<u>262</u>	51.3	<u>403</u>	<u>161</u>	39.9	<u>914</u>	<u>423</u>	46.2

While the Mandatory Child Abuse Reporting Law places the burden for reporting suspected abuse or neglect on the community, the responsibility for confirming reports is given to DSSH social workers.

Therefore, a doctor, teacher or neighbor, who has reason to believe that a child may have been injured by a caretaker, meet their responsibility by reporting.

Schools, which in the past have had the highest percentage of confirmation in abuse cases (73.3%), dropped to 60% in 1975. However, schools reported 25% more cases in 1975 than the previous year.

Social workers at the Children's Protective Service Center in Honolulu noticed an increase in the number of victim self-referrals or walk-ins at its office in 1975. There were eight abuse and 3 neglect self-referrals. Five of the abuse and all of the neglect allegations were substantiated. The self-referrals were both male and female and in the 14 - 18 year old age bracket. In addition to these totals, a number of young people went directly to the police to report themselves abused or neglected.

7.6% of all reports were made anonymously. This is a credit to the 92.4% who did not request anonymity in reporting and who were willing to become involved. Many mainland protective service agencies report that more than 50% of their callers request anonymity, which can seriously impede the investigation of a report and the provision of services. Anonymous complaints usually have the lowest confirmation rate of all others, 18.8% in 1975.

Thirty-eight percent of all confirmed abuse reports on children under the age of 6 came from physicians, followed by the schools, 13.4% and neighbors, 10.3%. In the 6 - 11 year old age group, 43% of the abuse reports came from the school while the police were the primary reporters of abused children over 12, 26.2%

The police were the highest reporters of confirmed neglect to all children under the age of 11 (0 - 5 years, 35%; 6 - 11 years, 22%). Neighbors were second highest in both categories, 19.5% for children under 5 and 15% under 12. Social agencies reported the most cases of confirmed neglect to children 12 - 18, 27.3%, followed by the police, 18%.

TABLE NO. 7

REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT: OAHU SUBAREAS

Census Tract No.	Subareas	Abuse		Neglect			
		Repts.	Conf.	Repts.	Conf.		
1-3	Hawaii Kai-Wailupe	7	3	6	5		
4-9	Waiialae Iki and Nui, Kahala, Maunalani Hts., Lower Wilhelmina Rise	6	1	6	1		
10-17	Palolo, Kapahulu, Kaimuki	18	5	9	1		
18-20	Waikiki	15	4	21	9		
21-26	Moiliili-McCully	12	6	13	7		
27-31	University, Manoa	4	1	4	2		
32-37	Makiki, Ala Moana	7	4	12	4		
38-45	Lower Punchbowl, Pauoa, Pacific Hgts.	7	4	9	5		
46-48	Nuuanu, Alewa, Kam Hgts.	4	2	14	0		
49-50	Lanakila, Kuakini	3	3	0	0		
51-57	Chinatown, Palama	21	15	7	5		
58-62	Kalihi	41	25	12	7		
63-65	Kalihi Valley	19	6	4	3		
66	Ft. Shafter	3	3	0	0		
67-72	Tripler, Moanalua, Salt Lake, Aliamanu, Mapunapuna, Radford, Makalapa, Ohana Nui, Airport	19	10	19	9		
73	Hickam AFB	8	1	3	0		
74	Pearl Harbor, Ford Island	2	1	0	0		
75-78	Foster Village, Red Hill, Halawa, Aiea, Waimalu	24	12	2	0		
79-82	Pearl City, Pacific Palisades	18	7	10	1		
83, 84, 86	Ewa, Ewa Beach	31	12	22	8		
85	Barbers Point NAS	5	4	0	0		
87-89	Waipahu, Mililani	29	15	27	10		
90	Wheeler AFB	4	2	5	2		
91-94	Wahiawa	13	6	25	9		
95	Schofield Barracks	10	7	5	4		
96-98	Waianae-Nanakuli	32	19	13	3		
99-100	Waialua, Haleiwa	1	0	4	1		
101-103	Waimea, Kahuku	16	11	12	0		
104-107	Kaneohe	11	7	4	3		
108	Kaneohe MCAS	11	8	5	3		
109-112	Kailua	15	2	15	4		
113	Waimanalo	5	4	5	4		
	Unknown	6	4	3	1		
	Totals	427	214	296	111		
				% of Cases		% of Cases	
1-78	Honolulu School District	220	106	51.5	58	47.6	
79-89, 96-98	Leeward School District	115	57	26.9	22	24.3	
90-95, 99-100	Central School District	28	15	6.6	16	13.2	
101-113	Windward School District	58	32	13.6	14	13.9	
	Unknown	6	4	1.4	1	1.0	

Reports of suspected child abuse were received from every census tract area on Oahu in 1975, and confirmed in all but one district, Waiialua. Reporting remained essentially the same as last year for the areas bounded by the four school districts on the Island of Oahu, with the most populous Honolulu district accounting for 51.5% of all abuse allegations.

Kalihi, as in 1974, had the most reported cases (41) and the most confirmed cases (25) of any other census tract area. Other areas with high reporting of suspected abuse were the Ewa-Ewa Beach area and Waianae -Nanakuli, with 31 and 32 reports respectively.

Neglect reports were received from all but four census tract subareas-- Barber's Point Naval Air Station, Fort Shafter, Pearl Harbor and the Lanakila-Kuakini areas. The distribution of neglect reports followed previous years with just about half (47.6%) in the Honolulu school district area, one-fourth in the Leeward area (24.3%) and followed by the Windward and Central areas.

The highest area of neglect reporting was the Waipahu-Mililani area with 27 reports, followed by Wahiawa with 25, Ewa and Ewa Beach 22 and Waikiki 21. In 1974, Waikiki was the area with the most reports.

Fifty-eight cases of abuse and neglect were reported on military bases on Oahu, with 32 of these allegations confirmed. A larger number of military families living in civilian or off-base housing were also reported. See section on military, page 36.

SECTION II - THE VICTIM

Four hundred and twenty-three of Hawaii's children were confirmed to be either abused or neglected during 1975.

Bruises and welts were the most frequent type of injury suffered by the abused child while children left unattended or without proper supervision were most often reported for neglect.

Information in this section covers validated cases of abuse or neglect only.

TABLE NO. 8
CONFIRMED ABUSE BY TYPE

<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Confirmed Abuse</u>
Physical Injuries (Minor)	106	133	239	79.6
Bruises, welts	55	75	130	
No visible injuries	16	20	36	
Abrasions	12	11	23	
Lacerations	4	12	16	
Unknown	2	1	3	
Sprains, dislocations	1	2	3	
Other	16	12	28	
Physical Injuries (Major)	29	18	47	15.7
Subdural hemorrhage	6	8	14	
Burns, scalding	8	3	11	
Bone fractures	6	3	9	
Skull fractures	5	2	7	
Brain damage	4	1	5	
Internal injuries	-	1	1	
Sexual Abuse	-	14	14	4.7

Nearly 80% of all physical abuse was of the "minor" category, up about 70% from 1974. Cases of sexual abuse dropped from 33 cases (11.5% of the caseload) in 1974 to 14 confirmed cases (4.7% of the caseload) in 1975, a drop percentagewise of 57.6%. Major physical injuries remained the same, about 15% of all confirmed cases.

The totals in Table No. 8 reflect more incidences than children reported as children are often confirmed to be abused or neglected, or both, in more than one category. Twenty-two children were substantiated to be both abused and neglected at the same time and by the same perpetrator in 1975.

Girls received 10% more injuries than boys in abuse; however, in sex abuse, all confirmed cases were girls.

TABLE NO. 9
CONFIRMED NEGLECT BY TYPE

<u>Neglect</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Confirmed Neglect</u>
Physical Neglect	91	84	175	75.1
Left unattended	48	35	83	
Physical neglect	17	14	31	
General neglect	11	15	26	
Abandonment	4	7	11	
Locked out	2	1	3	
Runaway	1	2	3	
Exposure to elements	-	1	1	
Not fed	1	-	1	
Other	6	8	14	
Unknown	1	1	2	
Medical Neglect	9	13	22	9.4
Medical neglect	9	12	21	
Malnutrition	-	1	1	
Emotional Neglect	14	13	27	11.6
Emotional neglect	13	12	25	
Failure to thrive	1	1	2	
Educational Neglect	3	6	9	3.9

The highest category of neglect was physical neglect which accounted for 36% of all confirmed cases.

In 1975, the Mandatory Reporting Law (HRS 350) was amended by the State Legislature to include emotional abuse and neglect in the section on definitions, along with physical and sexual abuse and neglect.

Only 27 cases of emotional neglect were confirmed in 1975, two of them for failure to thrive. Failure to thrive is a medical diagnosis when the child's lack of weight gain is the result of parental failure to provide emotional support and nurturing.

Children were evenly divided between boys (117) and girls (116) in the incidences of neglect.

TABLE NO. 10

MEDICAL TREATMENT RECEIVED/NOT RECEIVED

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Abuse</u>				<u>Neglect</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
No medical treatment required/ child seen by physician	28	28	56	21.4	15	16	31	19.3
Did not appear to require medical treatment/child not seen by physician	54	71	125	47.7	45	32	77	47.8
Appeared to require medical treatment/treatment not sought	3	1	4	1.5	-	1	1	.6
Received outpatient medical treatment	8	17	25	9.6	3	5	8	4.9
Hospitalized for medical treatment	13	8	21	8.0	7	7	11	6.8
No psychiatric treatment required/child seen by physician	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1.9
Hospitalized for psychiatric treatment	1	-	1	.4	1	-	1	.6
Death, not immediate	-	1	1	.4	-	-	-	-
Received outpatient psychiatric treatment	-	4	4	1.5	-	3	3	1.9
Other	14	7	21	8.0	11	11	22	13.7
Unknown	2	2	4	1.5	2	2	4	2.5

Almost 50% of all abused and neglected children did not require medical attention and were not seen by physicians in 1975. Another 20% were seen by a doctor but required no medical treatment.

Less than 20% of the abused children required medical treatment. Twenty-five (9.6%) received outpatient treatment and 21 (8%) were hospitalized for medical treatment of their injuries. Four youngsters received outpatient psychiatric services and one 12-year-old boy was hospitalized for psychiatric treatment.

All but two of the 21 hospitalized youngsters were under the age of 7, with 14 of the 21 cases being infants under the age of 3.

The child who died from abuse was a 3-year-old who suffered contusions, internal injuries, burns and a subdural hematoma at the hands of her natural mother and stepfather. The mother had a record of prior abuse and neglect.

As with abuse, all but one of the children hospitalized for neglect were under the age of 5. A total of 10 neglected children were hospitalized; six of these were under a year of age.

TABLE NO. 11

CONFIRMED ABUSE, NEGLECT BY AGE & SEX OF THE VICTIM

Age	Abuse				Neglect			
	Male	Female	Total	Pct.	Male	Female	Total	Pct.
Under 1	11	7	18	6.9	10	11	21	13.0
1	6	7	13	5.0	14	9	23	14.3
2	10	5	15	5.7	7	7	14	8.7
3-5	27	26	53	20.2	13	12	25	15.5
6-7	10	13	23	8.8	8	5	13	8.1
8-9	13	15	28	10.7	10	7	17	10.6
10-11	17	11	28	10.7	9	6	15	9.3
12-13	10	15	25	9.5	6	4	10	6.2
14-18	19	40	59	22.5	7	16	23	14.3
TOTALS	123	139	262	100.0	84	77	161	100.0
Pct.	47%	53%			52.2%	47.8%		

Six percent more girls were abused in 1975 than boys. In previous years, girls were always reported more often for abuse and the cases subsequently confirmed.

The number of injuries to children under the age of 3 (46 cases) decreased in 1975 by more than 52% from 1974 (89 cases) and decreased even more to children in the five and under category. In 1974, children under the age of 6 (149 cases) accounted for 50.2% of all confirmed cases of abuse in the State. In 1975, this dropped to 37.8% (99 cases).

Confirmed abuse increased by 12% in the teenage group, 12 - 18, with a noticeable increase (double) in the number of teenage girls whose abuse reports were substantiated.

Children under the age of five had a slightly higher percentage of reports (37.8%) over teenagers (32%) and youngsters, 6 - 11, 30.2%.

Physicians reported 38.1% of all confirmed abuse in preschool age youngsters, while schools were the highest reporters of children ages 6 - 11, 43%; and the police were the highest reporters of teenagers, 26.2% followed by the schools, 15.5% and physicians, 10.7%.

In a number of incidents reported by police in 1975, the child was being investigated by police on other charges, which in the course of the interrogation brought out incidents of abuse in the home which were subsequently reported to DSSH for protective services. Runaways frequently confided in JCPD officials of their fear to return home because of abusive threats or actual incidents which preceded the running away incident.

TABLE NO. 12

AGE & SEX OF VICTIM BY TYPE OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT

Type	Under 1		1		2		3-5		6-7		8-9		10-11		12-13		14-18	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No Visible Injuries	-	1	-	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	-	5	2	1	2	2	7
Contusions	2	4	3	3	2	3	15	15	3	5	5	7	9	5	4	10	12	23
Abrasions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	2
Lacerations	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	6
Sprains, Dislocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Internal Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Burns, Scalding	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bone Fractures	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Skull Fractures	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Subdural Hemorrhage	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brain Damage	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual Abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	4
Exposure to Elements	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Drug Addiction	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Failure to Thrive	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical Neglect	3	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	1	3	2	3	2	1	3	4
Emotional Neglect	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	6
Medical Neglect	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	4
Moral Neglect	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Educational Neglect	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	3
Abandonment	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Locked Out	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Fed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Runaway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
General Neglect	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Left Unattended	4	3	7	5	7	5	9	7	5	4	5	3	5	3	2	2	4	3
Other Abuse (28)																		
Unknown Abuse (3)																		
Other Neglect (14)																		
Unknown Neglect (2)																		

Boys were more frequently neglected than girls, accounting for 52.2% of all cases. The biggest discrepancy in this was the 14 - 18 year old category where 7 boys and 16 girls were neglected.

The most frequently neglected group were children under the age of 3 who accounted for 36% of all confirmed neglect. Children under the age of 5 were represented in 51.5% of all neglect cases.

Forty-five percent of all abuse and neglect that was substantiated involved children from birth to 5 years of age, again making it the age of highest risk during a child's lifetime.

TABLE NO. 13

ETHNICITY OF CHILD

Race	Abuse				Neglect			
	Male	Female	Total	Pct.	Male	Female	Total	Pct.
Part-Hawaiian	32	38	70	26.7	23	24	47	29.2
Caucasian	23	43	66	25.2	36	24	60	37.3
Mixed*	28	16	44	16.8	7	12	19	11.8
Samoaan	9	16	25	9.5	3	-	3	1.9
Filipino	8	6	14	5.3	7	8	15	9.3
Black	4	4	8	3.1	1	3	4	2.5
Puerto Rican	1	3	4	1.5	2	2	4	2.5
Chinese	1	2	3	1.2	-	1	1	.6
Korean	2	1	3	1.2	2	-	2	1.2
Japanese	1	1	2	.8	2	2	4	2.5
Vietnamese	-	1	1	.3	-	-	-	-
Other**	7	6	13	5.0	-	-	-	-
Unknown	7	2	9	3.4	1	1	2	1.2
TOTAL	123	139	262	100.0	84	77	161	100.0

*Other than Part-Hawaiian

**Pacific Islander, Indian, etc.

Part-Hawaiian and Caucasian children were abused or neglected more often than children of any other race. This has been noted in State statistics going back to 1972, the first year ethnic information was tabulated.

The Caucasian total was consistent with its proportion in the ethnic makeup of the State (28.6%), but the Part-Hawaiian and Mixed children were abused or neglected more often than their proportion in the population.

The ethnic makeup of the State during 1975, according to the State of Hawaii Data Book (DPED), by percentage was: Caucasians 28.6%, Japanese 27.3%, Part-Hawaiian 18.4%, Filipino 10.2%, Mixed 7.9%, Chinese 4.3%, Korean .8%, Samoaan .8%, Black .7%, Puerto Rican .6% and others .4%.

An increase in the number of Black children reported for abuse (8) and neglect (4) was also noted in 1975. The percentage increase was from 1% in 1974 to 3.1% in 1975 in abuse, and from 1.4% in 1974 to 2.5% in 1975 in neglect.

Despite an increase of immigration from Vietnam during 1975, only 1 Vietnamese child was reported abused and two Caucasian-Vietnamese children were neglected.

Part-Hawaiian youngsters were abused in all age groups, with the highest number of cases reported in the 3 - 5 year old group (14) and the 14 - 18 year old bracket (20). Caucasians were also abused more frequently in these two age groups (3 - 5, 9; 14 - 18, 17).

Caucasian infants under the age of 1 were abused more than any other ethnic group, accounting for 44% of all cases. Part-Hawaiians and Mixed each had 16.7% of the abuse.

Caucasian youngsters under the age of 6 were neglected more than any other race, particularly those under 2 years of age where 17 reports were confirmed.

As with abuse, Caucasian and Part-Hawaiian children were the only ethnic groups to have children neglected in every age bracket.

For information on the ethnicity of the perpetrator, see Table No. 24.

TABLE NO. 14

INITIAL MAJOR ACTION TAKEN BY DSSH

<u>Action</u>	<u>Abuse</u>		<u>Neglect</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Temporary voluntary placement of child	82	28.5	41	25.5
Temporary court ordered placement of child	21	7.3	14	8.7
Protective services in own home	154	53.5	86	53.4
Consent to adoption	2	.7	-	-
Court action against perpetrator	14	4.9	11	6.8
Further investigation	15	5.2	9	3.7

More than half of all children confirmed to be abused or neglected in 1975 remained in their own homes with protective services during the investigation of the incident by DSSH social workers.

About one-fourth were placed in foster care, emergency shelter care or with friends or relatives during the course of the initial investigation. Less than 9% were placed by authority of the courts. Of the initial voluntary placements for abuse, 45% (36 cases) were teenagers, 30% (25 cases) were children under 5, and 25% (20 cases) were between 6 - 11 years of age. In court ordered placements, 43% (9 cases) were children 5 and under, 33% (7 cases) were teenagers and 24% (5 cases) were ages 6 - 11.

In neglect, 65% (26 cases) of the voluntary placements were of boys and girls 5 and under, 25% (10 cases) for teenagers and 12% (5 cases) for 6 - 11. Court ordered removals were evenly divided (6 cases each) between the 0 - 5 and 6 - 11 year old groups at 43% each, followed by teenagers, 14% (2 cases).

TABLE NO. 15

FURTHER MAJOR ACTION TAKEN BY DSSH UPON CONFIRMATION OF REPORT

<u>Action</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Child protective services	129	68
Neglect petition filed	4	8
Court ordered supervision in own home	9	4
Temporary court ordered placement of child	16	5
Temporary voluntary placement of child	21	9
Child to be returned to the home	6	4
Initiate termination of parental rights	1	-
Recommend criminal action	5	2
Unknown	110	82

This table relates to the actions planned by the social worker to protect the child from further abuse or neglect after the case was substantiated. For direct services to the child, see Table No. 14. For services to the family, see Table No. 21.

TABLE NO. 16

CHILD CARE SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE CHILD

<u>Child Care Service</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Foster Care	25	29
Protective Services in Own Home	236	131
Placement with Relatives	1	1
Day Care	20	26

Less than 10% of the abused children and 18.6% of the neglected children were placed outside of their own homes by the DSSH in 1975. These figures are significantly below the number of youngsters placed by protective service workers in 1974 when 47% (130 children) of the abused youngsters were placed and 35% (98 children) of the neglected children. This can be attributed to the establishment of the Oahu Branch post-crisis unit and the assurance intensive services would be provided the families and children.

Of the 25 abused and 29 neglected children who were placed in short or long-term foster care, their placements and ages were:

	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-7</u>	<u>8-9</u>	<u>10-11</u>	<u>12-13</u>	<u>14-18</u>
Abuse	4	4	6	1	1	2	-	7
Neglect	5	7	1	4	2	3	4	3

The length and intensity of services to the child are not detailed on the reporting form used by DSSH for statistical purposes as the reporting form relates to the crisis period.

For services to the family, see Table No. 21.

SECTION III - CARETAKERS OF THE ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILD

This section will focus on the family constellation of the child at the time of the incident, providing information on the adults living in the household, their marital status, education, income, agencies active with the family within two years prior to the occurrence, and services that were subsequently offered to the family by DSSH in its effort to prevent further abuse or neglect.

Table No. 17

RELATIONSHIP OF CARETAKERS TO CHILD VICTIM

<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Abuse</u>		<u>Neglect</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Natural Mother	Natural Father	113	43.1	53	32.9
Natural Mother	Adoptive Father	6	2.2	-	-
Natural Mother	Stepfather	31	11.8	8	5.1
Natural Mother	Paramour	21	8.0	3	1.9
Natural Mother	Other Relative	1	.4	-	-
Natural Mother	No Relationship	2	.8	2	1.2
Natural Mother	None	29	11.1	71	44.1
Natural Mother	Relationship Unknown	-	-	1	.6
Natural Mother	Grandfather	-	-	6	3.8
Adoptive Mother	Adoptive Father	1	.4	-	-
Adoptive Mother	None	2	.8	1	.6
Stepmother	Natural Father	16	6.1	2	1.2
Foster Mother	None	1	.4	-	-
Paramour	Natural Father	4	1.5	-	-
Grandmother	Grandfather	2	.8	1	.6
Grandmother	Relationship Unknown	1	.4	-	-
Other Relative	Other Relative	7	2.7	2	1.2
Other Relative	Natural Father	1	.4	-	-
Other Relative	No Relationship	2	.8	-	-
No Relationship	No Relationship	1	.4	-	-
Relationship Unknown	None	3	1.1	-	-
None	Natural Father	8	3.0	7	4.4
None	Foster Father	1	.4	-	-
None	Relationship Unknown	1	.4	-	-
None	None	6	2.2	2	1.2
Grandmother	Natural Father	-	-	1	.6
None	No Relationship	-	-	1	.6
Unknown	Unknown	2	.8	-	-

Forty-three percent (113) of all abused children lived with both their natural mother and father in intact families in 1975. An additional 23% of the children (90) lived with their natural mothers and a father substitute. Eleven percent of the youngsters lived in a single parent home with their natural mothers only.

Eight percent of the abused youngsters lived with their natural fathers and a female caretaker/substitute, while only 8 children resided with their natural father in a single parent home.

The highest percentage of neglected children resided in a single parent home with their natural mother (71), 44.1%. The next highest percentage was a family home comprised of both natural mother and father, (53), 32.9%.

An additional 1.8% (3) of the neglected children lived in a home with only an adult female other than their natural mother present. Only 6.2% of the youngsters (10) resided in a motherless home.

These figures are consistent with previous years.

TABLE NO. 18

MARITAL STATUS OF CARETAKERS

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Abuse</u>		<u>Neglect</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Legal Marriage	147	63.6	34	34.7
Consensual Union	13	5.6	4	4.1
Never Married	16	6.9	13	13.3
Divorced/Separated	41	17.8	40	40.8
Widow/Widower	2	.9	1	1.0
Marriage Partner Temporarily Absent	1	.4	2	2.0
Unknown	3	1.3	-	-
Other	8	3.5	4	4.1
Total Families	231		98	
Total Children	262		161	

The majority (63.6%) of the caretakers of abused children were legally married. Caretakers of neglected youngsters were more often (40.8%) divorced or separated from their spouses, posing a heavy burden upon the parent caring for the children.

Twice as many caretakers (13.3%) of neglected children were never married than abuse caretakers (6.9%).

The figures in this table represent families rather than the number of children who were confirmed or neglected.

TABLE NO. 19

FAMILY INCOME

<u>Income</u>	<u>Abuse</u>		<u>Neglect</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Under \$5,000	22	9.5	19	19.4
\$5,000 - 7,999	36	15.6	19	19.4
\$8,000 - 10,999	55	23.8	21	21.4
\$11,000 - 15,999	20	8.7	8	8.2
\$16,000 - 20,000	2	.9	-	-
Over \$20,000	1	.4	2	2.0
Unknown	95	41.1	29	29.6

One of the more difficult items for a social worker to determine, if the client is not willing to share the information, is family income. The exception is families who are known to DSSH as recipients of financial aid. As a result, more than 40% of the caretakers of abused children did not share this information with the worker, and almost 30% did not in neglect cases.

The unknown figures we surmise to be in the \$11,000 and over income brackets.

The premise that abuse and neglect occurs in families of all economic ranges is substantiated here in Hawaii.

TABLE NO. 20

AGENCIES ACTIVE WITH THE FAMILY WITHIN TWO YEARS PRIOR TO INCIDENT

<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Abuse</u>		<u>Neglect</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
DSSH	118	51.1	56	57.1
Private Agency	17	7.3	3	3.1
Court	2	.9	1	1.0
None	57	24.7	19	19.4
Other	27	11.7	11	11.2
Unknown	10	4.3	8	8.2

More than half of the families were known to the Department of Social Services and Housing within two years prior to the abuse or neglect. Some were receiving social services, but most were receiving financial assistance only.

More than 51% of the families where abuse occurred were known to DSSH and 57.1% of the families of neglected children.

Private agencies providing services to the families include Catholic Social Services, Child and Family Services, Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center and the Salvation Army.

The "other" category includes military agencies who work with active duty and retired personnel and their dependents, as well as military and State mental health clinics.

In 1975, only 21.9% of the abusive families were known to DSSH and 8.8% of the neglectful families. This was due partly to the fact that the form used by DSSH in 1974 recorded financial aid only and did not include families receiving social services.

The increase in family crisis may also be attributed to the high rise in unemployment in 1975, as well as the ever-increasing divorce rate. During times of economic stress, families turn to the public agency for assistance.

Thirty-seven families (16%) of abused children and 22 (22.4%) families of neglected children had at least one unemployed adult seeking work.

TABLE NO. 21

SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE FAMILY

<u>Services</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Counseling	231	98
Homemaker	10	7
Public Assistance	13	7
Family Planning	7	14
Marital Counseling	19	8
Other Health Services	30	23
Outpatient Mental Health Treatment	41	15
Inpatient Mental Health Treatment	1	1
Other	30	39
Total Families Served	231	98
Total Children Served	262	161

The services were provided or arranged by investigative social workers. In some instances more than one service was provided. For services provided just to the child, see Table 15.

Additional services may also have been given by the Post-Crisis unit worker as required in the long or short-term treatment. Some services were also provided for families by other public or private agencies through purchase of service contracts. These services are not included in this table.

SECTION IV - THE PERPETRATOR

The person(s) allegedly responsible for abusing and neglecting one or more children in 1975 will be examined in this section. Information will be provided about the relationship of the perpetrator to the child(ren) victim, his/her age, sex, ethnicity and prior abuse or neglect record. Stress factors immediately prior to the incident will also be given, as well as the social worker's assessment of ongoing stress affecting the perpetrator.

As with the sections on the child and the family, information provided in this section will be only for cases actually confirmed by DSSH social workers.

Twenty-two children were abused by more than one adult in 1975, while 29 children were neglected by more than one adult.

TABLE NO. 22

AGE AND SEX OF PERPETRATOR

Age	Abuse				Neglect					
	Male	Female	Total	Pct.	Male	Female	Total	Pct.		
Under 20	4	3	7	2.5	1	17	18	9.5		
20-24	22	18	40	14.1	8	27	35	18.4		
25-29	21	34	55	19.4	6	23	29	15.3		
30s	44	36	80	28.2	11	43	54	28.4		
40s	21	20	41	14.4	7	17	24	12.6		
50s	19	2	21	7.4	8	1	9	4.7		
60s	3	-	3	1.0	-	-	-	-		
70s	2	1	3	1.0	1	1	2	1.1		
Unknown	13	9	(12)*	34	12.0	6	10	(3)*	19	10.0
Totals	149	123	284		48	139	190			
Pct.	54.8%	45.2%			25.7%	74.3%				

*The identity of 12 abuse and 3 neglect perpetrators was never ascertained; however, since the incident of abuse or neglect was validated, services to the family as a unit was provided.

As was expected and reported in previous years, one-third of all abuse perpetrators were in their 20's, followed by persons in their 30's (28.2%). Cases dropped by 50% for each age bracket after 30.

Men were more often the perpetrator of abuse (54.8%) with the exception of parents in their 20's where women were more frequently the abuser (55%).

Despite the increase in the number of unmarried teenage mothers who elect to keep their babies, the abuse rate in the under 20 group was very low, 2.5% of all perpetrators. However, the neglect rate was significantly higher, 9.5% for teenagers. Of the seven abuse perpetrators, four were male and three female. In neglect, one was male and 17 female.

Women outnumbered men three-to-one as perpetrators of neglect, which was not surprising when it was learned that almost 46% of all neglected children lived in fatherless homes in 1975. There was an average of 1.6 children per home neglected in 1975.

Social workers investigating the neglect frequently found that children were reported for lack of supervision during the afternoon hours when school was out and the parent was still at work. The protective service worker therefore helped the parent make more adequate child care arrangements during the afternoon hours.

As was the case in abuse, 33% of the perpetrators of neglect were in their 20's, followed by persons in their 30's, 28.4%.

TABLE NO. 23

RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Abuse</u>				<u>Neglect</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Natural Parent	96	100	196	69.0	40	132	172	90.5
Adoptive Parent	4	4	8	2.8	-	1	1	.5
Stepparent	24	9	33	11.6	5	1	6	3.2
Foster Parent	-	1	1	.3	-	-	-	-
Sibling	1	-	1	.3	-	-	-	-
Parent's Paramour	9	2	11	3.9	-	-	-	-
Relative	7	4	11	3.9	-	2	2	1.1
Babysitter	1	1	2	.7	-	1	1	.5
Other	7	2	9	3.2	3	2	5	2.6
Unknown	-	-	12	4.2	-	-	3	1.6
TOTAL	149	123	284		48	139	190	

Sixty-nine percent of the perpetrators of abuse were natural parents, with natural mothers abusing just slightly more often than fathers. This has frequently been the case in the past. Abuse by stepparents showed low rates in 1975 with step-fathers responsible for 8.4% of the abuse and stepmothers, an even lower 3.2%. Live-in boyfriends (parent's paramour) had an equally low 3.2% while live-in girlfriends were less than 1%.

Neglect perpetrators were nearly always natural parents (90.5%) with mother's responsible for 70% of the neglect and father's 20%.

Of interest in the neglect statistics is the fact that of 48 men who were substantiated as neglecting their children, 27 were natural fathers and their wives were the co-perpetrator. Only 19 men neglected their children as sole perpetrators.

In the 22 abuse cases where there was more than one perpetrator, 13 involved both natural parents, 2 each were a stepparent, a parent's paramour, 1 an adoptive parent and 4 listed as other.

TABLE NO. 24

ETHNICITY OF PERPETRATOR

<u>Race</u>	<u>Abuse</u>		<u>Neglect</u>		<u>Pct. of Hawaii Population</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	
Caucasian	79	27.8	81	42.6	28.6
Part-Hawaiian	73	25.7	41	21.6	18.4
Filipino	24	8.4	19	10.0	10.2
Samoaan	23	8.1	2	1.0	.8
Mixed	15	5.3	7	3.7	7.9
Black	13	4.6	5	2.6	.7
Japanese	9	3.2	9	4.7	27.3
Chinese	5	1.8	3	1.6	4.3
Korean	4	1.4	3	1.6	.8
Puerto Rican	4	1.4	5	2.6	-
Other	6	2.1	6	3.2	.4
Unknown	29	10.2	9	4.7	-

Persons of Part-Hawaiian and Caucasian ethnicity were responsible for 53.5% of the abuse incidences; 64% of the neglect cases with Caucasians nearly twice as responsible for neglect as Part-Hawaiians.

It must be noted that the ethnicity of the perpetrator and the ethnicity of the child are not necessarily identical. A perpetrator will be listed by his/her ethnic background (example, Caucasian) but may be married to a Chinese. The child would be listed under Mixed, and the perpetrator listed as Caucasian in this example. (See Table No. 13).

Two-thirds of the serious injuries to children in 1975 (see Table No. 8), a total of 39 different injuries, were inflicted by Caucasian and Part-Hawaiian perpetrators. Caucasian perpetrators were responsible for 5 cases of bone fractures, 5 sex abuse, 4 skull fractures, 4 subdural hematomas, 3 brain damage and 1 burn case. Part-Hawaiian perpetrators were responsible for 6 cases of subdural hematoma, 3 burns, 3 skull fractures, 3 brain damage, 1 internal injuries and 1 case of sex abuse.

Six major injuries were also attributed to persons of Mixed heritage (3 burns, 3 subdural hematomas) and Filipinos (3 sex abuse, and 1 each burns, bone fractures and skull fracture).

The remainder of the major injuries were inflicted by a Samoan perpetrator (2 cases of subdural hematomas, 1 bone fracture), Puerto Rican (1 burn, 1 bone fracture and 1 subdural hematoma), Blacks (1 burn, 1 subdural hematoma), Chinese (1 bone fracture, 1 sex abuse) and Japanese (1 bone fracture).

TABLE NO. 25

STRESS FACTORS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO ABUSE INCIDENT

<u>Stress Factor</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Child's disobedience/loss of control during discipline	129
Child's hostility or provocation	38
Argument	45
Family break up	38
Health problem	27
Under the influence of alcohol	22
Physical fight	12
Child's incessant crying	11
None apparent	4
Under influence of other drugs	3
Child's resistance to perpetrator's sexual advances	3
Other stress	30
Unknown	54

Because of the basic difference between abuse, which is an act of commission, and neglect, which is an act of omission, the above information was recorded to show the type of stress under which the abusive act was performed.

Nearly half of the perpetrators explained their abusive behavior as a loss of control while attempting to discipline the child. Their angry feelings were directed at the child for some real or imagined disobedience.

Only 8.3% of the abuse was perpetrated while under the influence of alcohol and only 1.1% while using other drugs.

In the table above, a perpetrator may have given more than one reason for the abusive behavior.

TABLE NO. 26

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE PERPETRATOR

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Insufficient income	61	55
Heavy financial debt	29	19
Misuse of adequate income	24	33
Unemployment	25	9
Poor work stability	15	9
Physical illness or injury	29	18
Alcohol addiction	20	9
Other drug addiction	4	5
Mental retardation	7	3
Recent discharge from mental health facility	-	1
Currently receiving treatment at mental health facility	19	12
Marital	72	29
Religious differences	1	3
Work related	7	12
New baby in home	19	7
Pregnancy	5	10
Heavy continuous child care responsibility	76	61
Absence of essential family member	31	46
Physical abuse of spouse	20	10
Police/court record (excluding traffic)	9	6
Newcomer to household	9	-
Recent relocation	23	8
History of abuse as a child	33	6
Repetition of family style	47	12
Harsh method of discipline seen as normal by perpetrator	72	9
Other	44	43

In reading this table, each number must be compared with the universe for either abuse (262 incidents) or neglect (161 incidents) for the correct perspective.

The information was recorded by the investigative social worker and is his/her assessment of the family situation, not necessarily the perpetrator's insight into the ongoing stress in his/her life.

Of significance in this table is that in more than 25% of the abusive families, one person (usually the mother) was faced with many responsibilities she could not handle alone.

Twelve percent of the abusive parents indicated that they had been abused as children. Eighteen percent indicated they were raising their children the way they were raised.

Three main causes were shown in the neglect stress; heavy continuous child care responsibility, insufficient income or misuse of adequate income, and absence of the other essential family member - the father or mother.

TABLE NO. 27

PRIOR ABUSE OR NEGLECT BY PERPETRATOR

	<u>Abuse Cases</u>	<u>Neglect Cases</u>
Prior Abuse	43	4
Prior Neglect	4	14
Prior Abuse and Neglect	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	55 ==	21 ==

Twenty percent of the perpetrators of child abuse had a record of having previously abused or neglected a child. Eleven percent of the perpetrators of neglect were also repeaters.

The child who was abused or neglected in 1975 was not necessarily the child injured or neglected by the perpetrator previously.

The information above is only for about 75% of the reports in 1975, as those forms used in the last quarter of '75 did not request this information.

SECTION V - ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE MILITARY

This section is presented in response to the interest of the military here in Hawaii.

Of the total abuse and neglect reports received on Oahu, more than 100 involved active duty military families. Eighty of these were confirmed. More than one-fourth of all the cases of confirmed abuse on Oahu were of military families and 20% of the neglect cases.

Of the confirmed cases of abuse and neglect, 36 of the children lived in military base housing and 44 resided in the community with their families.

In Hawaii, the mandated State agency, the Department of Social Services and Housing, has total responsibility to investigate all cases of alleged abuse and neglect, including those on military bases. This is not the case in many mainland communities where the Federal government has "exclusive jurisdiction" over all matters occurring on the base or post.

This means that any case of suspected abuse or neglect is reported directly to DSSK and need not be cleared through the military police or the base commander. Likewise, the Department is free to conduct its investigation in the same manner it would with a civilian family. Military dependents who are victims are provided the same protective services as the civilian child. Civilian courts are used when legal custody is sought and perpetrators are prosecuted in civil courts if this action becomes necessary.

Tripler Army Medical Center (TAMC) formed its Child Abuse Management Team in the early 1960's to review the records of all hospitalized children to determine whether their injuries could have been the result of abuse or neglect.

The Team is chaired by the Chairman of Pediatric Services at Tripler. Members of the Team are the Chief of Psychiatric Services at Tripler (a pediatrician), the Chief of the Pediatric Clinic at Pearl Harbor, Chief of the Social Work Service at Tripler, the Chief Army Community Health Nurse at Tripler, a Pediatric nurse from the Department of Nursing at Tripler, the Judge Advocate Officer at Tripler, Provost Marshal Officer at Tripler, the Chief of Patient Administration Division Tripler (medical records), the Tripler Chaplain, an officer of the Hickam Air Force Base Mental Health Clinic (Medical Service Corps), the Child Advocacy Officer from Army Community Services at Schofield Barracks, the case worker and a Tripler administrative officer.

Serving as invited members of the Tripler Team are the Medical Director of the Children's Protective Service Center (CPSC), Pediatric Nurse Consultant at the Center and CPS social workers.

The Team meets as often as needed to review hospitalized cases. The TAMC commanding general is the official source of all reports of suspected abuse and neglect originating with the Team.

In 1975, there were 63,700 military dependents living in Hawaii and 58,700 members of the Armed Forces assigned to Hawaii commands.

The highest percentage of abused or neglected military children were Caucasian, lived with their biological parents who were legally married and had family incomes ranging from \$5,000 to \$28,000. Most were abused or neglected by their natural parents.

All tables in this section relate to substantiated abuse or neglect. The branches of service and rank of parent in the military were not recorded.

TABLE NO. M-1
AGE AND SEX OF VICTIM

<u>Age</u>	<u>Abuse</u>			<u>Neglect</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1	2	5	7	3	2	5
1	1	3	4	6	1	7
2	2	1	3	1	2	3
3-5	2	7	9	-	2	2
6-7	2	2	4	-	1	1
8-9	3	7	10	2	1	3
10-11	4	5	9	-	1	1
12-13	-	1	1	1	-	1
14-18	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTALS	17	40	57	13	10	23
	==	==	==	==	==	==

Twice as many girls were abused as boys, evenly distributed between the pre-school and school age child. The majority of the neglected children were under 5 years of age.

TABLE NO. M-2

REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT: OAHU SUBAREAS

<u>Census Tract No.</u>		<u>Confirmed Reports</u>
19	Waikiki	1
34	Makiki	1
40	Downtown Honolulu	2
48	Kam Hts.	1
50	Kuakini	1
56	Kapalama	2
62	Kalihi	1
66	Fort Shafter	3
67	Tripler, Moanalua	1
68	Salt Lake, Aliamanu, Mapunapuna	1
69	Radford	1
70	Makalapa	3
73	Hickam AFB	1
74	Pearl Harbor	2
75	Foster Village, Red Hill, Halawa	1
80	Pearl City	1
84	Ewa Beach	1
85	Barber's Point NAS	4
87	Waipahu	4
89	Mililani	8
90	Wheeler AFB	4
92-94	Wahiawa	9
95	Schofield Barracks	11
98	Makaha-Makua	1
107	Kaneohe	4
108	Kaneohe MCAS	<u>11</u>
	TOTALS	<u>80</u>

In addition to the confirmed reports, DSSH also received unconfirmed reports on military bases as follows: Pearl Harbor, 1; Hickam AFB, 10; Barber's Point NAS, 1; Wheeler AFB, 5; Schofield Barracks, 4; and Kaneohe MCAS, 5, bringing the number of known military families reported to 106. Information on military families reported for suspected abuse or neglect who lived in civilian or off-base housing was only available for those where the incident was later confirmed.

TABLE NO. M-3

ETHNICITY OF CHILD

<u>Race</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Caucasian	32	14
Black	8	3
Mixed	3	2
Spanish Surname	4	-
Samoan	3	-
Chinese	2	-
Part Hawaiian	1	-
Filipino	1	-
Korean	1	2
Puerto Rican	1	2
Other	1	-

TABLE NO. M-4

TYPE OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT

<u>Abuse/Neglect</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Physical Injuries Major	4	4.0
Physical Injuries Minor	57	58.0
Sexual Abuse	6	6.0
Physical Neglect	25	25.0
Medical Neglect	2	2.0
Emotional Neglect	1	1.0
Environmental Drug Addiction	2	2.0
Moral Neglect	1	1.0
Educational Neglect	1	1.0

The military population statistically conformed to the types of abuse and neglect suffered by other children in the state, except for sexual abuse. The military community accounted for six of the 11 cases of sex abuse on Oahu.

TABLE NO. M-5

SOURCE OF REPORTS

<u>Reporters</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Health Care Professional	19	2
Police	1	3
School	13	1
Child Care Agency	-	2
Social Agency	2	-
Parent	1	-
Self	2	-
Sibling	1	-
Relative	5	2
Neighbor	6	11
Anonymous	2	2
Other	5	-

TABLE NO. M-6

INITIAL MAJOR ACTION TAKEN BY DSSH

<u>Action</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Temporary voluntary placement of child	19	8
Temporary court ordered placement of child	2	2
Protective supervision at home	37	11
Consent to adoption	2	-
Court action against perpetrator	2	1
Further investigation	9	3

TABLE NO. M-7

FURTHER MAJOR ACTION TAKEN BY DSSH
UPON CONFIRMATION OF REPORT

<u>Action</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Child protective services	28	7
Court ordered supervision child at home	2	2
Temporary court ordered placement of child	1	-
Temporary voluntary placement of child	2	-
Child returned home	1	2
Recommend criminal action	-	1
Unknown	27	13

TABLE NO. M-8

CHILD CARE SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE CHILD

<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Day care	5	7
Other child welfare services	9	3

TABLE NO. M-9

MEDICAL TREATMENT RECEIVED/NOT RECEIVED

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
No medical treatment required/child seen by MD	12	2
Appeared not to require medical treatment/not seen by MD	24	18
Needed treatment/not sought	1	-
Received outpatient medical treatment	9	1
Hospitalized for medical treatment	6	1
Outpatient psychiatric treatment	2	-
Unknown	3	1

TABLE NO. M-10

RELATIONSHIP OF ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (CARETAKERS) TO CHILD VICTIM

<u>Relationship</u>		<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Natural Father	Natural Mother	30	15
Stepfather	Natural Mother	14	2
Adopted Father	Natural Mother	3	-
Natural Father	Stepmother	5	1
Paramour	Natural Mother	2	1
Other Relative	Other Relative	1	1
Natural Father	None	1	-
None	Natural Mother	1	3

TABLE NO. M-11

MARITAL STATUS OF CARETAKERS

<u>Status</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Legal Marriage	53	18
Divorced	2	5
Consensual Union	1	-
Never Married	1	-

TABLE NO. M-12

FAMILY INCOME

<u>Income</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Under \$5,000	-	-
\$5,000 - 7,999	9	1
\$8,000 - 10,999	13	10
\$11,000 - 15,999	14	7
Over \$20,000	-	1
Unknown	21	4

TABLE NO. M-13

AGENCIES ACTIVE WITH THE FAMILY WITHIN TWO YEARS PRIOR TO INCIDENT

<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
DSSH	9	6
Private Agency	3	1
Military Agency	8	4
Court	2	-
Unknown	7	3
None	28	9

TABLE NO. M-14

SERVICE PROVIDED TO THE FAMILY

<u>Services</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Homemaker	4	-
Family Counseling	2	2
Family Planning	6	-
Marital Counseling	6	5
Inpatient Mental Health Services	1	1
None	6	5
Unknown	31	2

TABLE NO. M-15

AGE AND SEX OF PERPETRATOR

<u>Age</u>	<u>Abuse</u>			<u>Neglect</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 20	2	2	4	1	3	4
20 - 24	4	2	6	1	7	8
25 - 29	4	7	11	1	2	3
30s	12	3	15	-	3	3
40s	4	2	6	-	-	-
50s	1	1	2	-	-	-
Unknown	3	3	6	-	1	1
TOTALS	30	20	50	3	16	19
	==	==	==	=	==	==

TABLE NO. M-16

RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Abuse</u>		<u>Neglect</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Natural Parent	21	15	3	14
Stepparent	6	3	-	1
Paramour	1	-	-	-
Other Relative	-	-	-	1
Adoptive Parent	2	-	-	-
Unknown	-	2	-	-

TABLE NO. M-17

ETHNICITY OF PERPETRATOR

<u>Race</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Caucasian	25	13
Black	6	2
Spanish Surname	4	1
Samoan	3	-
Filipino	2	-
Part-Hawaiian	2	-
Chinese	2	-
Other	2	1
Korean	1	1
Puerto Rican	1	1
Unknown	2	-

TABLE NO. M-18

PRIOR ABUSE OR NEGLECT BY PERPETRATOR

	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Prior Abuse	11	2
Prior Neglect	1	2
Prior Abuse and Neglect	3	1

TABLE NO. M-19

STRESS FACTORS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO ABUSE INCIDENT

<u>Stress Factor</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Child's disobedience/loss of control during discipline	26
Child's hostility or provocation	12
Family breakup	8
Argument	8
Other	6
Child's incessant crying	5
Job related difficulties	4
Health problem	4
Physical fight	4
Under the influence of alcohol	3
Other drugs	1
Child's resistance to perpetrator's sexual advances	1

TABLE NO. M-20

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE PERPETRATOR

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Insufficient income	7	5
Heavy financial debt	6	1
Misuse of adequate income	2	1
Poor work stability	-	1
Physical illness or injury	4	1
Alcohol addiction	3	-
Other drug addiction	1	-
Currently receiving treatment at mental health facility	4	2
Marital	20	5
Work related	3	-
New baby in home	8	2
Heavy continuous child care resp.	12	6
Absence of essential family member	1	3
Physical abuse of spouse	2	1
Newcomer to household	2	-
Recent relocation	8	2
History of abuse as a child	6	1
Repetition of family style	7	1
Normal method of discipline; self definition of abuser/neglecter as stern, authoritarian, disciplinarian	17	1
Other	6	2

One-fourth of the perpetrators had a record of having abused or neglected a child previously. The earlier abuse was not necessarily perpetrated on the same child but could have been a sibling.

According to Dr. C. Henry Kempe in his book, "Child Abuse and Neglect: The Family and the Community," questions have been raised about the relationship of authoritarian life style in the armed services and the incidences of child abuse. "One hears of 'sergeant's syndromes,' 'military syndromes' and similar descriptive phases. The supposition is that military personnel who lead a highly disciplined life are apt to be overzealous and punitive towards their children," Kempe writes. In a study at William Beaumont Army Medical Center, El Paso, Texas, 7% of the maltreatment cases represented 'disciplinary abuse.' In the same civilian community, 15% were classified as 'disciplinary action.' In Hawaii, in 1975, 30% of the confirmed military cases were 'sergeant's syndromes,' while for the civilian population, the 'disciplinary action' total was 27%, a negligible difference.

Other important on-going stress factors were marital difficulties and heavy continuous child care responsibilities, both of which were noted in the non-military group as well.

Recent relocation and absence of an essential family member at a distant duty station, which were thought to be high stress factors in the military, affected a relatively low percentage of perpetrators, 16% on relocation and only 2% on the absence of spouse in abuse and 12 and 18% in neglect.

Financial difficulties also rated low on the scale of on-going stress factors as did alcohol and drug addiction.

Kempe's statement, "that there is reason to be concerned about a high correlation between alcohol abuse and child maltreatment especially in the older parents" was not borne out in the military or overall statistics. Only three cases of alcohol related abuse were recorded. One perpetrator was under the age of 20 and the other two were in their 30's (1) and 40's (1). Only 1 perpetrator injured his child under the influence of other drugs.

The classic "battered child syndrome," a term coined by Dr. Kempe, which relates to children under the age of 3 who are severely injured by their caretaker, applied to only 4 children in 1975 in the military and 10 in the civilian community, giving military victims a slightly higher percentage (7%) than civilian victims (4.9%). Both of these figures were below the Beaumont study where 10% of the cases were classic "battered child syndrome."

Another Kempe theory noted in his book of child maltreatment occurring in military families is that of the "war bride" wife of a difference country and often non-English speaking. This was noted in 1975. Five abused and neglected military children were of foreign war bride mothers.

Maltreatment in the military appears to be no different than among the civilian population based on 1975 statistics.

SECTION VI - SEXUAL ABUSE

Fourteen girls between the ages of 3 and 17 were the victims of sexual abuse in 1975. An equal number of cases were reported but not confirmed. All of the perpetrators were men.

Sexual abuse is traditionally the most underreported of all crimes against children because it often involves a relationship between blood relatives or members of the child's own household. While sexual abuse may involve physical abuse also, it is generally the type of abuse that does not leave obvious bruises or welts on the child that can be seen by neighbors, teachers, friends. Reports of sexual abuse are therefore dependent on the victim confiding in someone about the abuse or someone in the victim's house knowing about it and reporting.

Girls who are sexually abused by someone living in their home frequently don't know how to reach out for help or whom to ask for help. Sometimes a mother is aware of the sexual abuse but for reasons of her own is unwilling or unable to stop the abuse.

Because of the uniqueness of sexual abuse, this section has been prepared to provide information on the victims, caretakers and perpetrators.

All but three of the confirmed reports of sex abuse in 1975 occurred on Oahu, and six of the 14 cases involved military families. Three of the perpetrators had records of prior sex abuse to a different child.

All but two of the victims were placed in emergency shelter homes or foster homes following the reporting of the incident.

TABLE NO. S-1

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Police	5
Hospital	5
Other	2
Sibling	1
School	1

Although these were the official source of reporting, it should be noted that all of the reports made by the police and school were initiated by the victim. The five reports made by hospitals were a result of mother's bringing their daughters to the hospital for treatment after the incident.

TABLE NO. S-2

AGE OF VICTIM

<u>Age</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
3 - 5 years	1
6 - 7 years	1
8 - 9 years	3
10 - 11 years	3
12 - 13 years	2
14 - 18 years	4

TABLE NO. S-3

TYPE OF ABUSE

<u>Abuse</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Ages of Girl</u>
Sexual intercourse	7	7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 16, 16
Molestation	5	3, 9, 11, 14, 15
Cannilingus	3	17
Indecent exposure	1	8

TABLE NO. S-4

ETHNICITY OF CHILD

<u>Race</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Caucasian	6
Mixed	2
Puerto Rican	1
Japanese	1
Chinese	1
Part Hawaiian	1
Unknown	2

TABLE NO. S-5

INITIAL MAJOR ACTION TAKEN BY DSSH

<u>Action</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Voluntary placement outside of home	9
Protective services in home	2
Court ordered placement outside of home	1
None, report for information only	2

TABLE NO. S-6

MEDICAL TREATMENT RECEIVED/NOT RECEIVED

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
No medical treatment required/seen by MD	2
Appeared not to need medical treatment/not seen by MD	4
Received outpatient psychiatric treatment	4
Received outpatient medical treatment	1
Unknown	3

TABLE NO. S-7

RELATIONSHIP OF ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (CARETAKERS) TO CHILD VICTIM

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Natural mother	8
Natural mother	1
None	1
Natural mother	1
Stepmother	1
Unknown	2

TABLE NO. S-8

MARITAL STATUS OF CARETAKERS

<u>Status</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Legal marriage	10
Divorced	2
Unknown	2

TABLE NO. S-9

FAMILY INCOME

<u>Income</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
\$5,000 - 7,999	3
\$8,000 - 10,999	2
Unknown	9

TABLE NO. S-10

AGENCY ACTIVE WITH THE FAMILY WITHIN TWO YEARS PRIOR TO INCIDENT

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
DSSH	2
Private	3
None	5
Other	2
Unknown	2

TABLE NO. S-11

AGE AND SEX OF PERPETRATOR

<u>Age</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
30s	6
40s	2
50s	2
60s	1
Unknown	2

TABLE NO. S-12

RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR TO CHILD

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Natural father	6
Adoptive father	1
Stepfather	1
Mother's boyfriend	1
Sister's boyfriend	1
Relative	1
Unknown	2

TABLE NO. S-13

ETHNICITY OF PERPETRATOR

<u>Race</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Caucasian	5
Filipino	3
Hawaiian	1
Japanese	1
Chinese	1
Unknown	2

Following the confirmation of sexual abuse, DSSH went to Family court and received protective supervision of the child in two cases and legal custody in a third. In another case, a private agency petitioned the court for legal custody of the girl.

Seven of the perpetrators indicated that marital difficulties with their spouses may have led to the abuse incident. Personal sexual problems were also mentioned by 3 perpetrators.



END