

# Adult Maltreatment

Report | 2023



**NAMRS**  
NATIONAL ADULT MALTREATMENT REPORTING SYSTEM

 **ACL**  
Administration for Community Living

**APS TARC**  
Adult Protective Services Technical Assistance Resource Center

# About This Report

## *Federal Disclaimer*

This report was prepared for the U.S. Administration for Community Living (ACL), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) by WRMA, Inc., under contract for the Adult Protective Services Technical Assistance Resource Center (HHSP2332015000421/75P00119F37010). Contractor's findings, conclusions, and points of view do not necessarily represent ACL, HHS, or U.S. Government official policy.

## *Electronic Access*

This report is available on the Administration for Community Living website at <https://namrs.acl.gov/>

## *For Questions and More Information*

If you have questions or require additional information about this report, please contact the APS Technical Assistance Resource Center (APS TARC) at [apstarc-ta@acl.hhs.gov](mailto:apstarc-ta@acl.hhs.gov).

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# Acknowledgements

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. In furtherance of that objective, we are pleased to release the *Adult Maltreatment Report 2023*.

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, research and 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. The *Adult Maltreatment Report* is published annually. All U.S. states and territories contribute to the report by submitting information about their APS programs to NAMRS.

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. It is important to strengthen the collective understanding of adult maltreatment as a means for improving the APS system, and we will continue working to promote the safety and well-being of maltreated adults across our nation.

We gratefully acknowledge the efforts of all involved to make this report possible.

Sincerely,

The APS TARC Team

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# Introduction

The National Adult Maltreatment Reporting System (NAMRS) is a data reporting system established and operated by the Administration for Community Living (ACL) for the purpose of better understanding the phenomena of adult maltreatment in the United States. Currently, the data collected are submitted by adult protective services (APS) programs. There are 56 APS programs in the U.S., one in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and every U.S. territory (collectively referred to as states hereafter).

NAMRS annually collects data on APS investigations of abuse, neglect, and exploitation (referred to as maltreatment in this report) of older adults and adults with disabilities, as well as information on the administration of APS programs. The data provide an understanding of key program policies, characteristics of those experiencing and perpetrating maltreatment, information on the types of maltreatment investigated, and information on services to address the maltreatment.

ACL has collected NAMRS data since federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016. The Adult Protective Services Technical Assistance Resource Center (APS TARC), funded by ACL, provides training and technical assistance to states to assist with NAMRS submissions. As a result of data system enhancement funding provided by ACL and the technical assistance provided to states by the APS TARC, every state participates in NAMRS. In addition to the APS TARC and NAMRS, ACL operates a larger system of elder justice programs and resource centers to support older adults and adults with disabilities. More information about these resource centers and programs can be found at <https://apstarc.acl.gov>.

This report provides an overview of adult maltreatment as reported to APS programs across the country using, unless otherwise noted, NAMRS data submitted for FFY 2023 (October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023). Each chapter highlights and analyzes significant points from the NAMRS data.

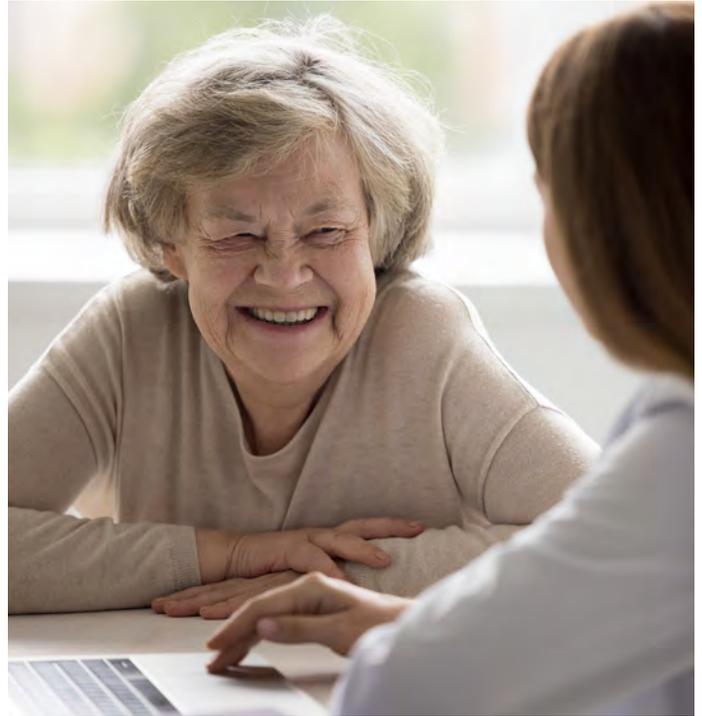
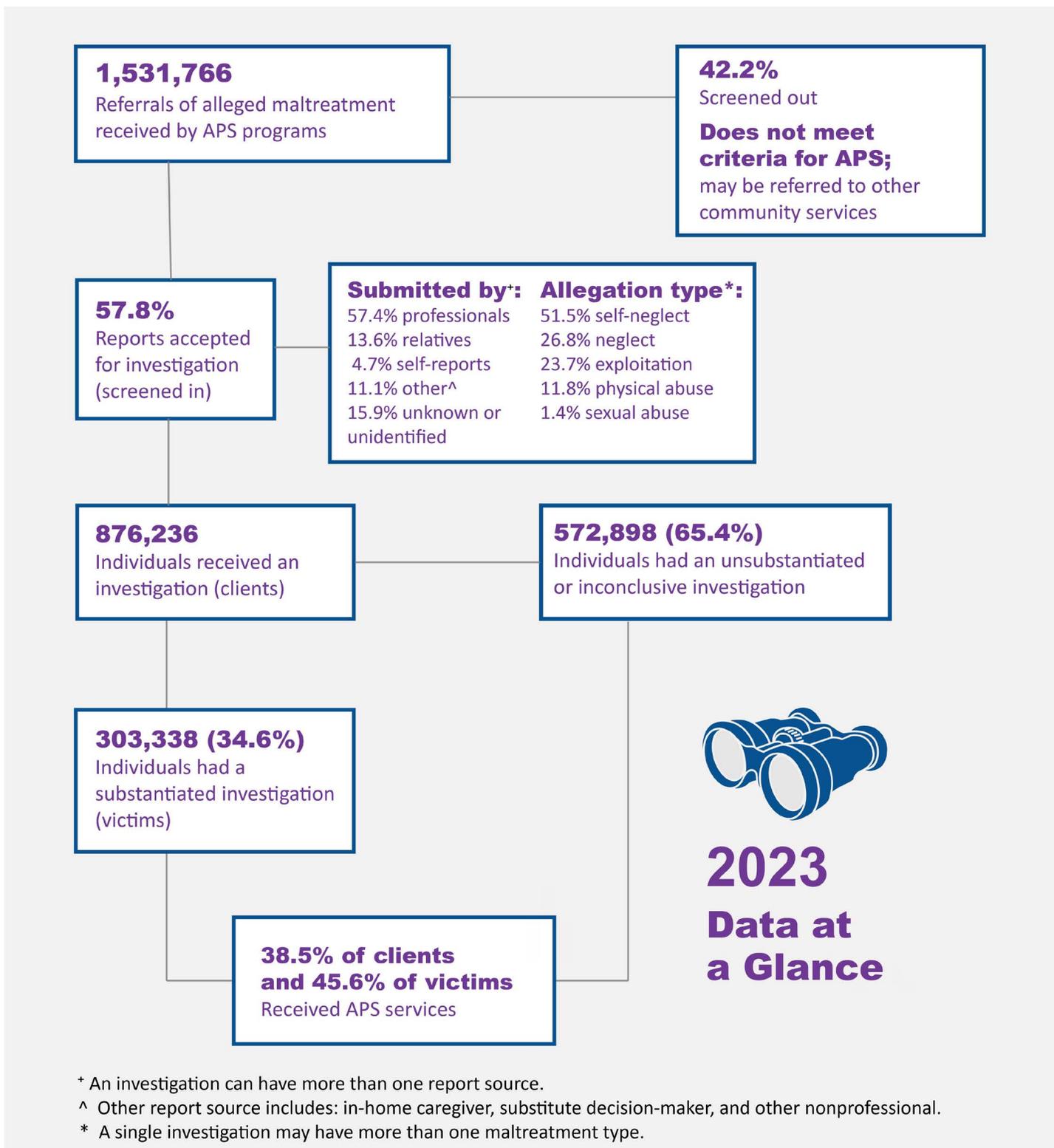


Exhibit A provides summary data and information on adult maltreatment as investigated by APS programs in FFY 2023. These data are discussed in more detail in the following chapters.

Continued use of NAMRS for the collection of adult maltreatment data was reauthorized by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act in March 2023. Although changes to some elements and code values collected by NAMRS were approved through the reauthorization process, they were not approved prior to the start of the fiscal year. Consequently, the new information was not submitted by state programs for the period covered by this report (FFY 2023).

This is the eighth annual Adult Maltreatment Report. This year, consistent with the most recent OMB reauthorization, state-specific data are included and discussed. Chapter 5 of this report provides a more detailed picture of adult maltreatment across the country through the lens of key demographic and operational data from individual APS programs.

## Exhibit A: 2023 Data at a Glance



# Chapter 1: NAMRS and APS

## Overview of NAMRS

NAMRS is the only comprehensive, national reporting system for state APS programs, collecting quantitative and qualitative data using three reporting components: Agency Component, Key Indicator Component, and Case Component. Every state submits the Agency Component, which provides an overview of the operational framework of the state's APS program. States also submit summary data through the Key Indicator Component or detailed case data through the Case Component. The structure of the Key Indicator and Case components is shown in Exhibit 1.1. Additional information on the data specifications as well as code values and definitions can be found at <https://namrs.acl.gov>.

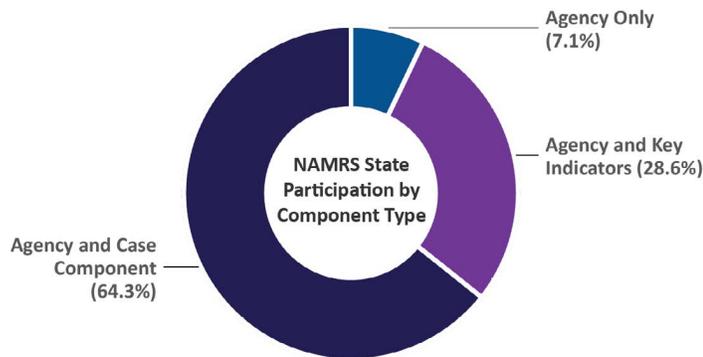
States able to upload client-level data on investigations, clients, victims, perpetrators, and the perpetrator-victim relationship submit the Case Component module. The Key Indicator module is used to submit aggregate data by states unable to provide client-level data. Data submissions are reviewed, validated, and approved by the APS TARC liaisons. Exhibit 1.2 shows the breakdown of components submitted by states. Detailed information on the components submitted by individual states in FFY 2023 can be found in Exhibit 5.1.

**Exhibit 1.1: NAMRS Component Descriptions**

	Key Indicator Component	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 53 data elements
Information Categories	Summary information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investigations</li><li>• Clients/victims</li><li>• Perpetrators</li><li>• Maltreatment type</li><li>• Client-perpetrator relationship</li></ul>	Detailed information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investigations</li><li>• Clients/victims</li><li>• Perpetrators</li><li>• Maltreatment type</li><li>• Client-perpetrator relationship</li></ul>
Submission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Match program's data definitions and values to NAMRS</li><li>• Create data reports</li><li>• Enter data on NAMRS website</li><li>• Validation and approval</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Match program's data definitions and values to NAMRS</li><li>• Extract data into XML file<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Upload data to NAMRS website</li><li>– Validation and approval</li></ul></li></ul>

# Chapter 1: NAMRS and APS

**Exhibit 1.2: NAMRS State Participation by Component Type**



Note: Based on information from 56 states.

The following list of definitions of terms will assist in understanding and interpreting the information discussed in this report. The data provide a national snapshot of the fundamental aspects of adult maltreatment, using graphs and notes that explain the source as well as any limitations in the data. The counts and percentages reflect duplicated clients if they were involved in more than one investigation.

- A **client** is an individual who has received an investigation regarding a report of alleged maltreatment [and did not have a substantiated allegation].
- A **victim** is an individual who has received an investigation regarding a report of alleged maltreatment and one or more the allegations is substantiated.
- **Disabilities** are 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 **perpetrator** is the person who is responsible for a substantiated maltreatment allegation.
- An **investigation** is undertaken by APS to determine if allegations occurred and assess client needs with a case closure date during the reporting period.
- **Maltreatment** is a type of abuse, neglect, or exploitation that is alleged to have occurred.
- An **allegation** is a reported occurrence and type of maltreatment associated with each client that is investigated. There may be multiple allegations in an investigation.
- A **case** is comprised of all activities and individuals related to the investigation of and response to an allegation of maltreatment.

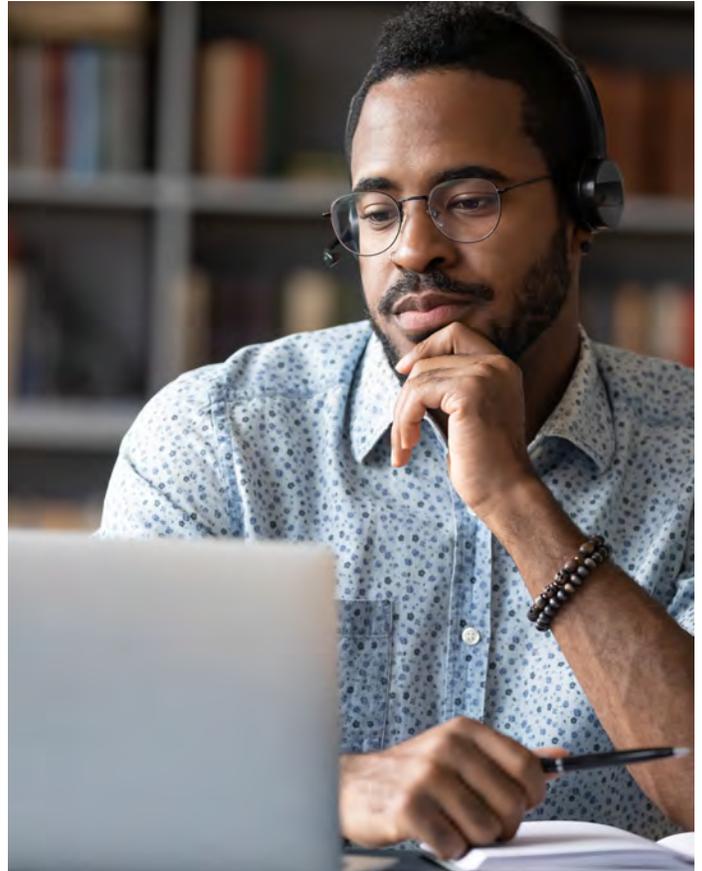
# Chapter 1: NAMRS and APS

## Overview of APS

APS is a state-authorized social services program administered by state and local government agencies. APS programs serve adults alleged to have been maltreated by:

- Receiving reports and investigating allegations of maltreatment.
- Coordinating with community and government partners to maximize the safety and independence of clients and victims.
- Providing protective services to victims.

Hotline workers, investigators, and supervisors are the staff most critical to APS programs. As part of their agency profiles, states report the number of full-time equivalent staff who perform hotline and investigator duties and the number of supervisors. While most APS programs have staff dedicated solely to APS, some programs share staff with other programs or processes. For example, APS investigators may also work with the child protective services program, or supervisors may also conduct investigations.



In hotline or investigator roles  
(N=52 states)



Responsible for supervision  
(N=52 states)

As a result of state laws governing APS programs, there are often variances in program policies and procedures. State-specific laws and regulations govern operations and procedures such as timeframes for a response, the population eligible for services, jurisdiction or the authority to investigate, the types of maltreatment investigated, and the resources that are available. Exhibit 1.3 displays the practice model followed by most APS programs.

# Chapter 1: NAMRS and APS

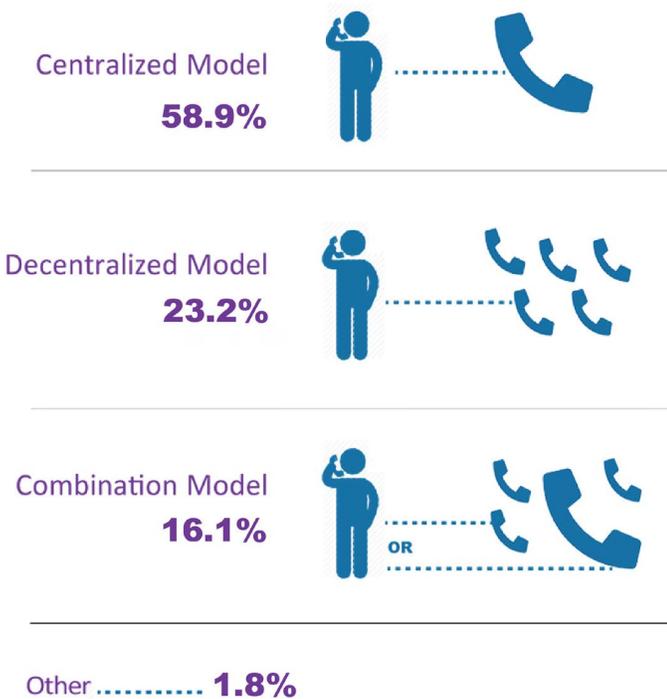
Exhibit 1.3: APS Practice Model

	Process	Expected Results
<b>Intake</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APS program <b>receives</b> a report of adult maltreatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An intake is recorded and screened in, screened out, or referred to another agency</li> <li>• Reporter is informed about investigation or alternatives to meet the client’s needs</li> </ul>
<b>Investigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initiate</b> investigation, prioritize risk, contact client</li> <li>• <b>Assess</b> emergency needs, client’s physical and financial health, environment, and support system</li> <li>• <b>Take</b> emergency protective action (if needed)</li> <li>• <b>Collect</b> information and evidence to inform service needs and next steps</li> <li>• <b>Consult</b> with supervisor and appropriate experts and team members</li> <li>• <b>Determine</b> finding and communicate results of the investigation</li> <li>• <b>Identify</b> service needs and make recommendations as appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Client’s rights have been safeguarded</li> <li>• Victim is safe and no longer being abused, neglected, or exploited</li> <li>• Risk from perpetrator has been addressed</li> <li>• Referrals have been made to other agencies and entities, e.g., regulatory agencies, law enforcement, perpetrator registries, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Post-investigation Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implement</b> service plan with client agreement</li> <li>• <b>Engage</b> community partners through referral for services or purchase of services</li> <li>• <b>Monitor</b> status of client and impact of services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Client or victim is safe with needs being met</li> <li>• Victim has reduced long-term risk for abuse, neglect, or exploitation</li> </ul>
<b>Quality Assurance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Document</b> all investigation and case management activities</li> <li>• <b>Review</b> and approve for closure</li> <li>• <b>Conduct</b> quality assurance process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality of investigations and provision of services is maintained or improved</li> </ul>

# Chapter 1: NAMRS and APS

APS becomes involved in a case when someone reports an allegation of maltreatment. Although APS programs receive reports of maltreatment in various ways, including in person and online, most reports are made by phone to a hotline number. Depending on the state organization and structure, APS programs use a statewide (centralized), local (decentralized), or combined approach 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. A centralized intake model has consistently been used by the majority of states since they began reporting this information to NAMRS. As shown in Exhibit 1.4, more than 80% of states use a centralized or combined hotline model, while less than 20% of states receive intakes at the local level or use a different process. Detailed information on the intake models for individual states can be found in Exhibit 5.2.

**Exhibit 1.4: APS Intake Models**



*Note:* Based on information from 56 states. “Other” is reported as intakes taken by local law enforcement.

Hotline workers are aware that the person reporting the allegations (reporter) may not have extensive details about the situation or the individuals involved. The agency needs to gather, at a minimum, enough information to determine whether the report meets the criteria for an investigation. To assist the agency in making this decision, the reporter will be asked to provide as much information as possible about all of the following:

- Alleged victim.
- Alleged perpetrator.
- Where the maltreatment occurred (setting).
- Type(s) of alleged maltreatment.

**Alleged Victim.** APS programs use age and the concept of disability (also referred to by states as dependency or vulnerability) to define the populations they serve. In some programs, being an older adult (age 60+ or 65+) is the only criterion for eligibility; in others, it is a combination of age and disability. All programs that serve younger adults (age 18-59 or 18-64) require disability as a criterion for the younger adult population. Exhibit 1.5 provides a national picture of the population served by APS.

**Alleged Perpetrator.** Some agencies only investigate allegations where the alleged perpetrator is a non-professional or person in a trusted or ongoing relationship. This means that those APS programs do not investigate certain types of phone scams or financial exploitation resulting from a fraudulent business transaction, which are typically investigated by law enforcement or other government agencies. Information on the relationship between the alleged victim and perpetrator is also helpful in determining the perpetrator’s ongoing access to the alleged victim.



# Chapter 1: NAMRS and APS

Exhibit 1.6: Types of Maltreatment Investigated by States

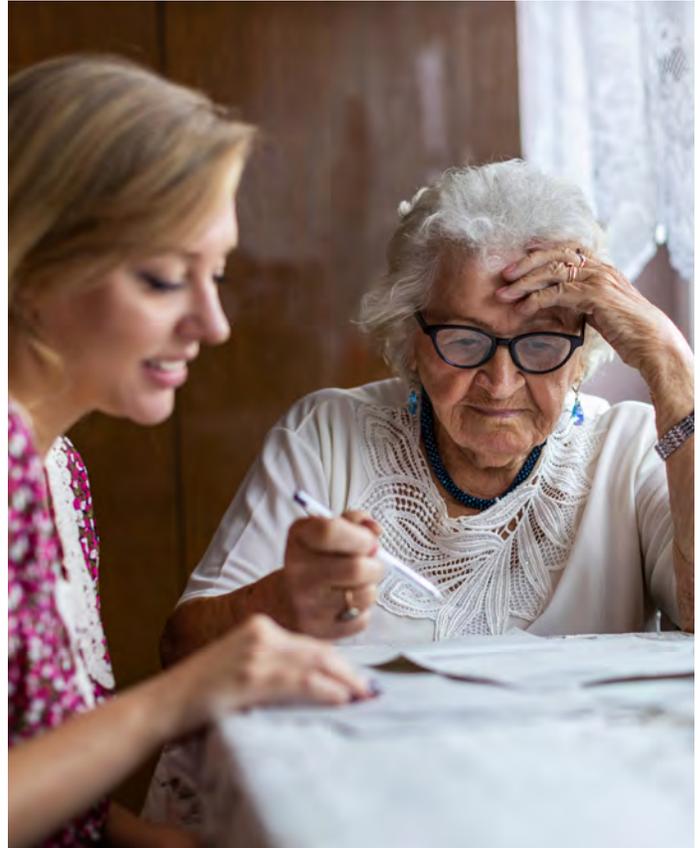
Maltreatment Types	Definitions	Percentage of States Investigating the Maltreatment Type
<b>Neglect</b>	The failure of a caregiver or fiduciary to provide the goods or services necessary to maintain the health or safety of a person. Includes acts of omission and of commission (including willful deprivation, etc.).	100% 
<b>Physical Abuse</b>	The use of force or violence resulting in bodily injury, physical pain, or impairment. Excludes sexual abuse.	100% 
<b>Self-Neglect</b>	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.	96.4% 
<b>Sexual Abuse</b>	Nonconsensual sexual contact of any kind, including sexual contact with any person incapable of giving consent.	92.9% 
<b>Financial Exploitation</b>	The illegal or improper use of an individual's funds, property, or assets for another person's profit or advantage.	89.3% 
<b>Emotional Abuse</b>	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.	87.5% 
<b>Exploitation (non-specific)</b>	The illegal or improper use of an individual or of an individual's funds, property, or assets for another's profit or advantage.	53.6% 
<b>Other</b>	A type of maltreatment not included in the categorizations provided.	46.4% 
<b>Other Exploitation</b>	The illegal or improper use of an individual for another person's profit or advantage, including exploitation of person, servitude, etc.	46.4% 
<b>Abandonment</b>	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.	41.1% 
<b>Suspicious Death</b>	An unexpected fatality or one in which circumstances or cause are medically or legally unexplained.	16.1% 

Note: Based on data submitted by 56 states.

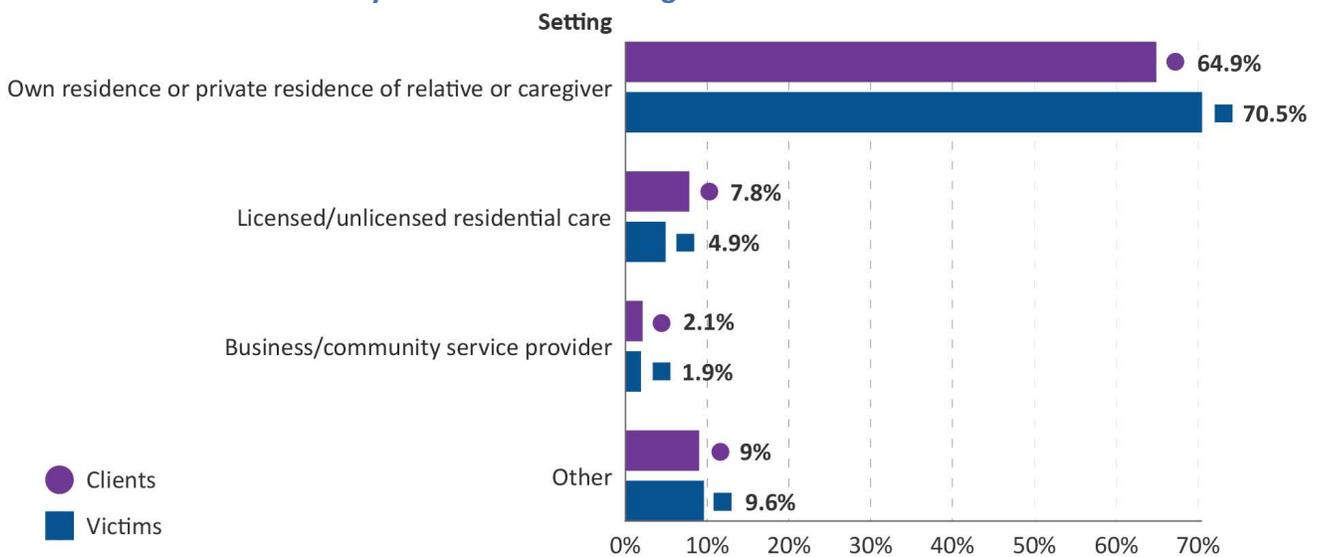
# Chapter 1: NAMRS and APS

**Maltreatment Setting.** The living settings where APS has the authority to investigate allegations of maltreatment vary from state to state. In every state, APS investigates reports involving individuals living in the community in their own or another private residence. States' responses to a practice survey conducted by the APS TARC in 2021 indicated that APS also investigates allegations of maltreatment in at least one type of residential care facility in 38 states.<sup>1</sup> Of those, some states investigate allegations involving the facility and its staff, while others are only authorized to investigate allegations involving family members, excluding incidents related to the facility operations or staff. In states where investigation of alleged adult maltreatment in residential care facilities does not fall under the jurisdiction of APS, the investigations are conducted by regulatory or licensing agencies.

Exhibit 1.7 illustrates that 64.9% of clients and 70.5% of victims involved in APS investigations reside in their own homes or another private residence in the community.



**Exhibit 1.7: Clients and Victims by Maltreatment Setting**



Note: Based on information submitted by 24 states for 221,429 clients and 71,577 victims. Maltreatment setting was unknown for 16.2% of clients and 13.1% of victims.

<sup>1</sup> As a component of the [National APS Process Evaluation](#), the APS TARC evaluation team developed and implemented an online survey (the APS Practice Survey) to collect data on the details of APS practice from APS program administrators in each state.

# Chapter 2: Referrals

APS agencies use a screening or intake process to determine whether the report should be accepted for investigation or “screened in.” As shown in Exhibit 2.1, APS received 1,531,766 reports of alleged adult maltreatment and accepted 57.8% (885,267) for investigation in FFY 2023. When making the screening decision, intake staff must consider whether the adult meets the population, setting, and jurisdiction eligibility criteria as explained in Chapter 1. If the report does not meet these criteria, APS may refer the case to a more appropriate agency (e.g., a regulatory/licensing program, law enforcement, other social service program) or information may be provided to the reporter, which can then be used to assist the adult.

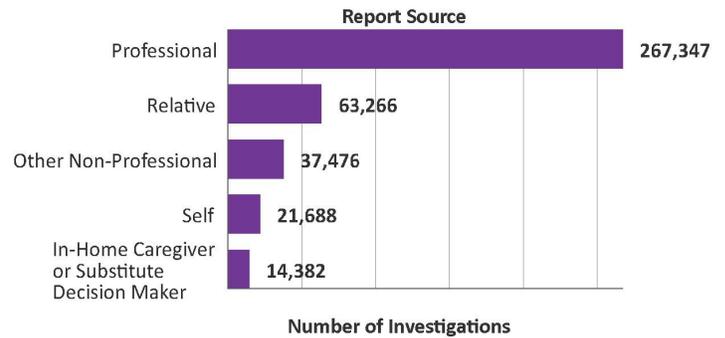
**Exhibit 2.1: Total Reports**



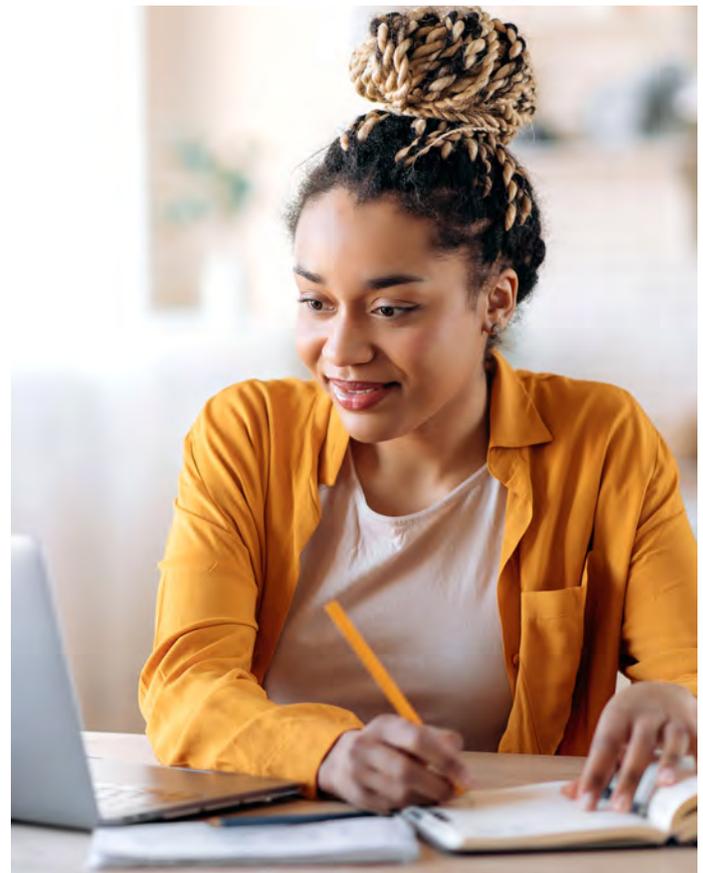
*Note:* Based on data submitted by 50 states that provided the number of reports screened in and screened out.

Anyone may make a report to APS; however, many state APS statutes identify individuals who are mandated, or required, to report allegations of suspected maltreatment. As documented in the [National APS Process Evaluation](#), 14 states have universal reporting laws, meaning everyone is a mandated reporter. Other states only mandate specific categories of professionals. Exhibit 2.2 illustrates that more than half (57.4%) of the reports investigated in FFY 2023 were reported by professionals, while 13.6% were reported by relatives.

**Exhibit 2.2: Investigations by Report Source**



*Note:* Based on information received from 30 states for 465,955 investigations. The report source<sup>2</sup> was unknown or listed as none for 74,130 investigations. Investigations may have more than one report source.



2 Definitions for report sources are found in the [NAMRS Code Values and Definitions](#) document.

# Chapter 2: Referrals

## Investigations

An APS report may involve more than one client and more than one allegation of maltreatment. The APS program investigates each allegation for each client in a screened-in report. In FFY 2023, APS programs completed 867,763 investigations involving 876,236 clients. The number of clients is higher than the number of completed investigations because, as previously noted, more than one person may be the subject of a single investigation.

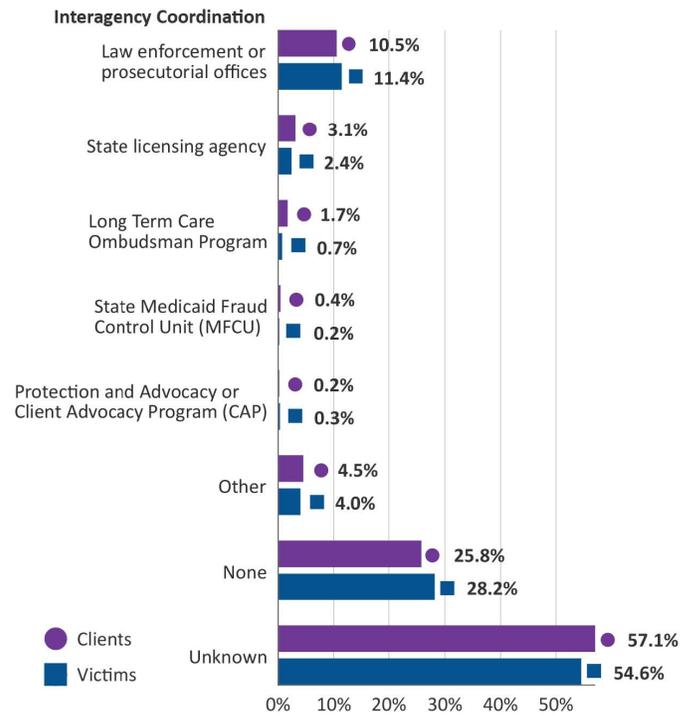
**81.8%**

of APS programs use the same assessment tool throughout the state to assess client needs.

Investigations of APS reports include an assessment of the client's potential service needs as well as a finding, or disposition, on the validity of the allegation(s). APS may interview others who might be aware of the situational details, such as family, friends, and service providers as part of the investigation. The client's privacy is paramount. APS uses discretion in contacting collateral sources, doing so only when necessary to assure the client's safety, determine a finding on the allegations, or coordinate services for the client.

During the investigation and assessment process, APS may need to collaborate with or make referrals to other investigatory or regulatory agencies. For cases where data on interagency coordination was reported, more than a quarter of the cases (25.8% for clients and 28.2% for victims) did not result in APS working with other agencies as shown in Exhibit 2.3. Of the referrals that were made, a higher percentage of the referrals (10.5% for clients and 11.4% for victims) involved law enforcement or the prosecutor's office.

**Exhibit 2.3: Clients and Victims by Interagency Coordination**



*Note:* Based on information submitted by 22 states for 266,766 clients and 78,582 victims. There may be more than one type of interagency coordination.



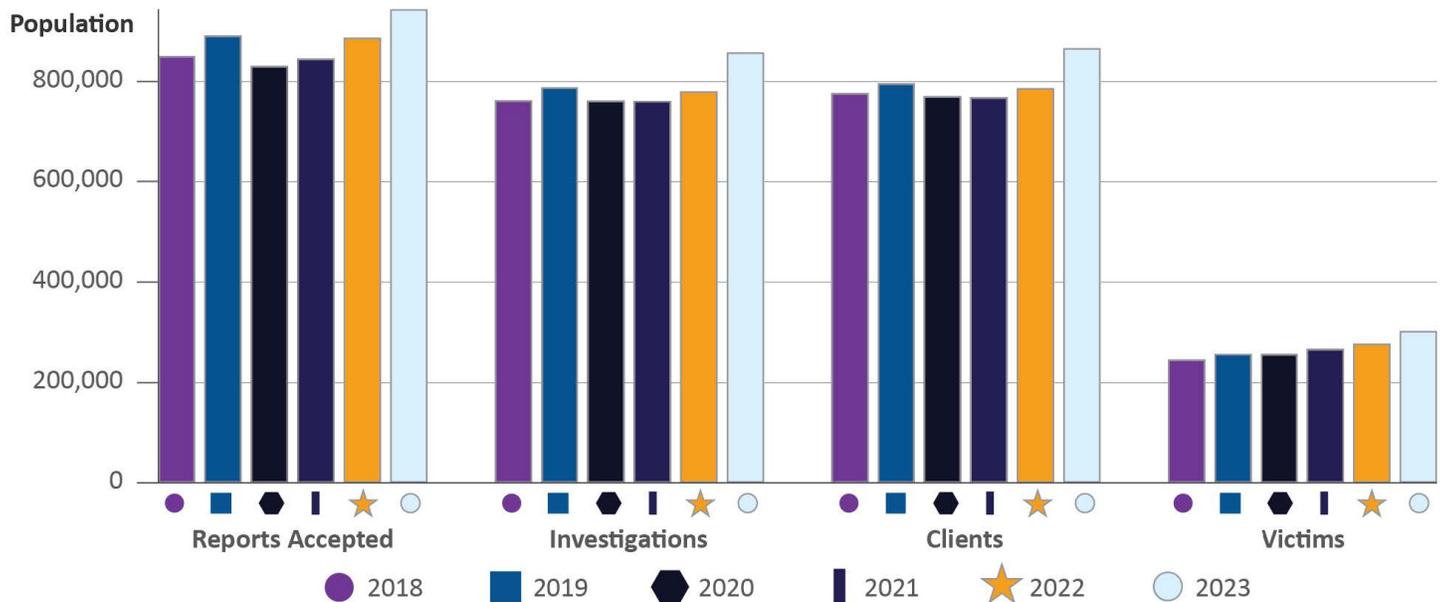
# Chapter 2: Referrals

If an allegation is found to be valid based on state law and policy, the allegation is considered “substantiated.” In NAMRS, a client with one or more substantiated allegations is identified as a victim. Of the 876,236 clients who received an investigation in FFY 2023, 34.6% (303,338) were determined to be victims. A report does not need to be substantiated for APS programs in most states to assist the client with finding services or resources to address unmet needs identified during the assessment.

The number of investigations is lower than the number of accepted reports each year because not every investigation can be completed. This occurs for various reasons discussed under Reasons for Case Closure

later in this report. The numbers of accepted reports, investigations, clients, and victims had consistently increased each year prior to FFY 2020, when there was a decrease in every category. After small (<0.5%) decreases in the number of investigations and clients in FFY 2021, there were increases in the numbers for every category again in FFY 2022 and FFY 2023 as shown in Exhibit 2.4. Although a definitive cause for the decreases seen in FFYs 2020 and 2021 cannot be identified, the [Adult Maltreatment Reports](#) for those years discuss the impact that COVID-19 may have had. Exhibit 5.3 provides a detailed listing of state-specific data for each of these categories (number of reports accepted, investigations, clients, and victims) for FFY 2023.

**Exhibit 2.4: Year-to-Year Summary Data**



Note: Based on data submitted by 51 states.

# Chapter 2: Referrals

States submitting Case Component data provide detailed data on the disposition categories used by their APS programs. The NAMRS disposition categories are substantiated, unsubstantiated, inconclusive, or other. As with maltreatment types, states match their finding definitions to the equivalent NAMRS disposition categories. Exhibit 2.5 provides definitions of each type of finding and the percentage of allegations with each type of finding. As shown in the exhibit, half (50.0%) of the allegations investigated are unsubstantiated.



**Exhibit 2.5: Disposition Rates Across All Maltreatment Types**

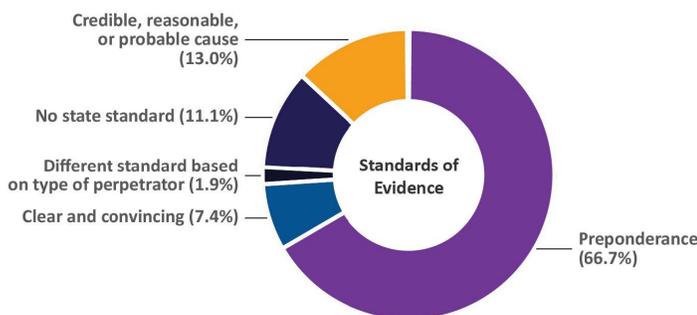
Maltreatment Disposition Type	Definition	Percentage of Allegations with Disposition Type
<b>Unsubstantiated</b>	The finding that the allegation of maltreatment is not supported under state law and policy.	<b>50%</b> 
<b>Substantiated</b>	The finding that the allegation of maltreatment is supported under state law and policy.	<b>29.5%</b> 
<b>Other</b>	Disposition not included in categorizations provided. Includes inappropriate allegations that were investigated.	<b>12.4%</b> 
<b>Inconclusive</b>	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.	<b>8.1%</b> 

*Note:* Based on data submitted by 36 states.

# Chapter 2: Referrals

State statute and regulation define the standard of evidence used by an APS program to substantiate allegations of maltreatment. It is important to note that the standard of evidence definitions used by APS may not correspond with how the term is used or defined in their state’s criminal justice system or other protective services programs. A “preponderance of evidence” standard, usually defined as the greater weight of the evidence, is used by two-thirds (66.7%) of APS programs as shown in Exhibit 2.6. Six states (11.1%) do not have a defined standard and one state uses a different standard depending on the type of perpetrator involved. Other standards used by states include “credible, reasonable, or probable cause” and “clear and convincing.”

**Exhibit 2.6: Standards of Evidence**

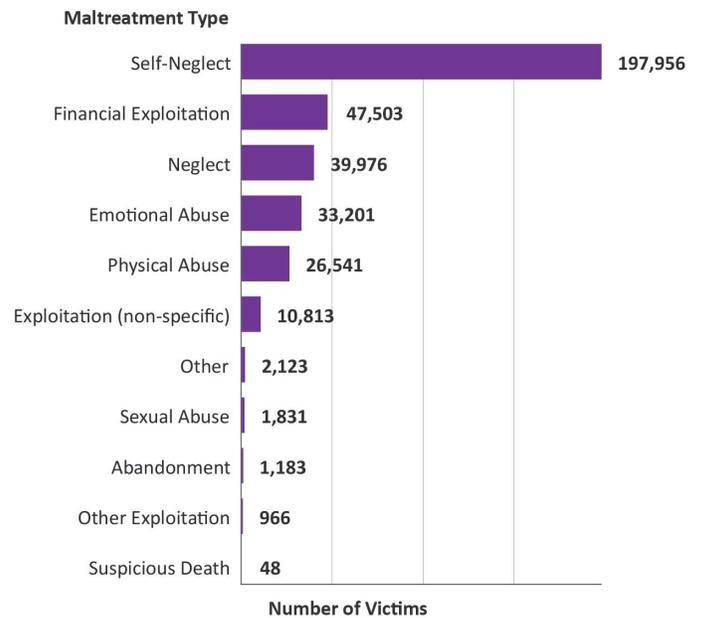


Note: Based on data from 54 states.

APS programs have a dual nature: they investigate various types of abuse by alleged perpetrators and, as shown in Exhibit 1.6, most programs (94.6%) also respond to reports of persons experiencing self-neglect, an allegation type for which some states do not name an alleged perpetrator. Self-neglect is substantiated more frequently than other types of allegations. The number of individuals found to be experiencing self-neglect in FFY2023 (listed with victims of other types of maltreatment in Exhibit 2.7) was higher than the number of victims for all the other maltreatment types combined. As was the case in FFY 2022, financial exploitation was the maltreatment type with the second highest number of victims, followed

by neglect. A small number of states investigate allegations of other exploitation, abandonment, and suspicious death. Consequently, the number of victims for these maltreatment categories is very low every year.

**Exhibit 2.7: Victims by Maltreatment Type**

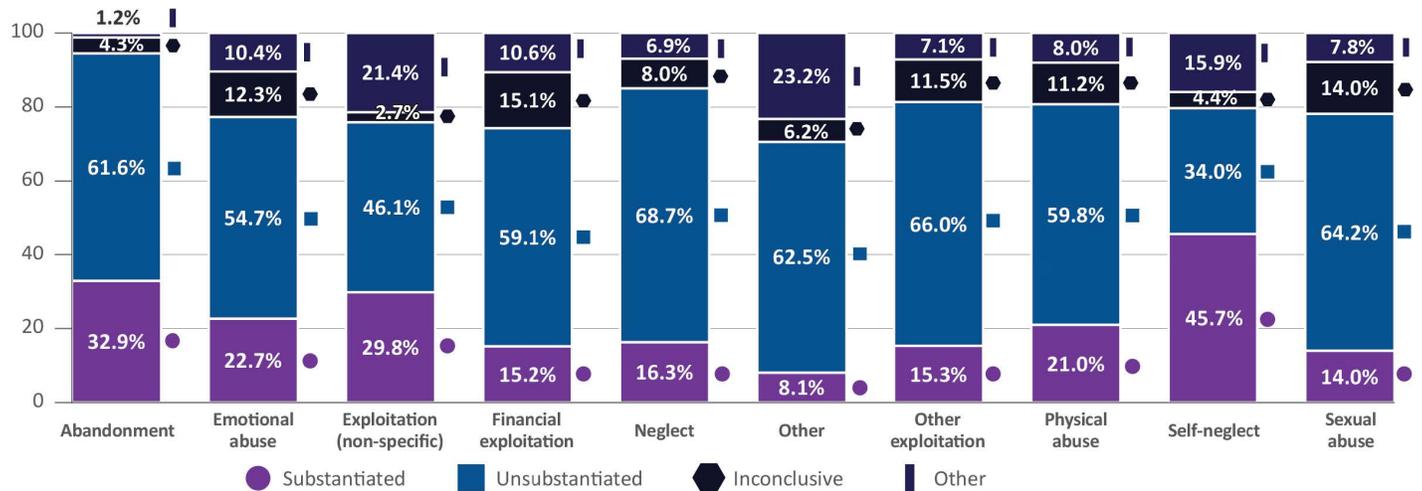


Note: Based on data from 51 states for 303,338 victims. Victims may have more than one substantiated maltreatment in a single investigation.

Report dispositions vary significantly across the different maltreatment types. As shown in Exhibit 2.8, self-neglect is the only category where the percentage of substantiated allegations (45.7%) is higher than the percentage of unsubstantiated allegations (34.0%). For all other types of maltreatment, a higher percentage of allegations receive a disposition of unsubstantiated. Allegations of abuse (physical, emotional, sexual) and exploitation (financial, other) have much higher percentages of inconclusive reports than allegations of neglect, abandonment, and self-neglect. This is indicative of the unique and difficult nature of these types of investigations. Although few states investigate abandonment and the number of victims is very small as shown in previous exhibits, abandonment had the second-highest percentage (32.9%) of substantiated allegations in FFY 2023.

# Chapter 2: Referrals

Exhibit 2.8: Allegations by Disposition and Maltreatment Type



Note: Based on data from 36 states for 699,158 maltreatment types.

# Chapter 2: Referrals

## An APS Case: Initiation to Case Closure

### Length of APS Involvement

APS cases consist of the investigation and, in some states, the provision of protective services to address the safety, health, or well-being needs identified during the assessment. Services may be arranged or provided during the investigation, or the case may remain open with the APS agency for post-investigative services. Persons experiencing self-neglect receive protective services more often than victims of other types of maltreatment (see [Appendix Exhibit A.1](#)).

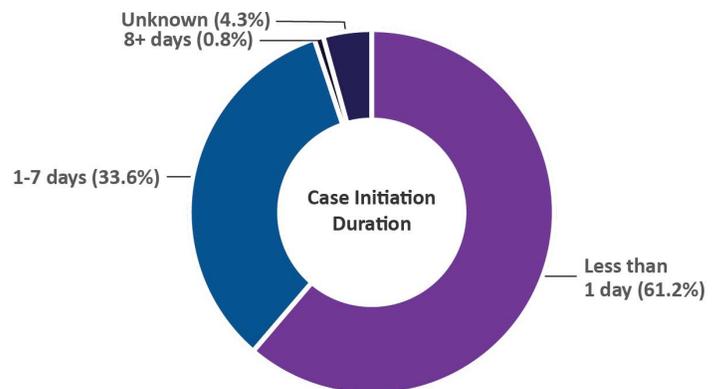
The timeframes for initiating and completing APS investigations are established in state statute, regulations, and/or policies, and this information is reported to NAMRS. The national median for length of time to initiate a case is less than one day. Per state policies, the length of time for completion of an investigation ranges from 30 to 90 days, with an average of 47 days across all states. NAMRS data indicates that, nationally, the median number of days for investigation duration is 36.

The actual length of time an APS case is open, which may extend beyond the completion of an investigation, is dependent on multiple factors. These can include: the allegation type; participation of the client, perpetrator, or others involved; the ability to collect information or evidence; whether the APS agency provides post-investigative services; and the availability of services in the community. The national median for total case duration is 43 days.

Exhibits 2.9, 2.10, and 2.11 provide data on the timeframes associated with an APS case. Exhibit 5.5 shows the median length of time in days for case initiation, investigation duration, and case duration by state.

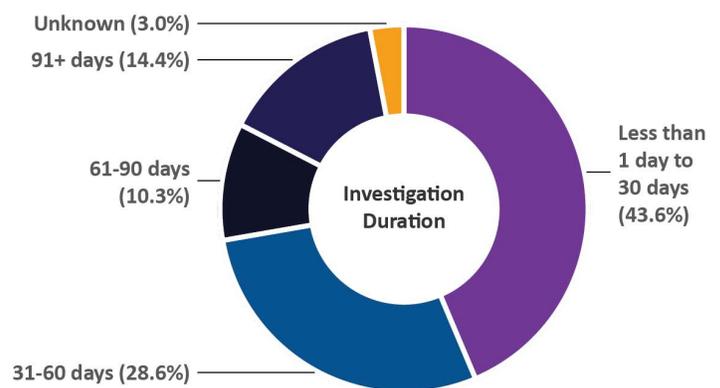
**Investigation Initiation:** Length of time from receipt of the report until the start of the investigation. Most APS investigations (61.2%) are initiated within one day, and 94.8% of investigations are initiated within seven days.

**Exhibit 2.9: Time to Initiation\***



**Investigation Duration:** Length of time from the start of the investigation to determining the finding (disposition). The investigation duration for 72.2% of APS cases is between one and 60 days, with 43.6% of investigations completed within 30 days.

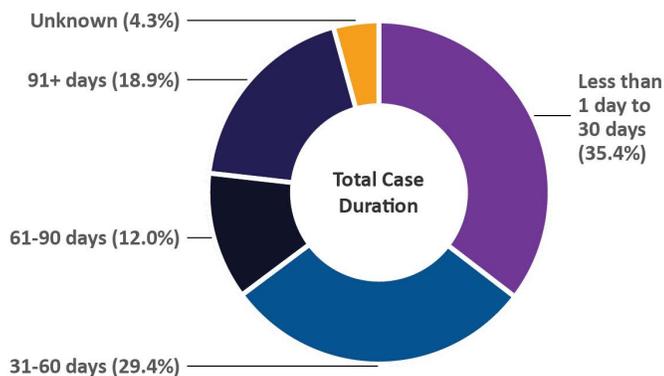
**Exhibit 2.10: Investigation Duration\***



# Chapter 2: Referrals

**Total Case Duration:** Length of time from the start of the investigation until the case is closed, including the provision of services. Although the largest percentage of cases (35.4%) are closed in the first 30 days, the percentage of cases that remain open longer than 60 days is not much lower (30.9%).

**Exhibit 2.11: Total Case Duration\***



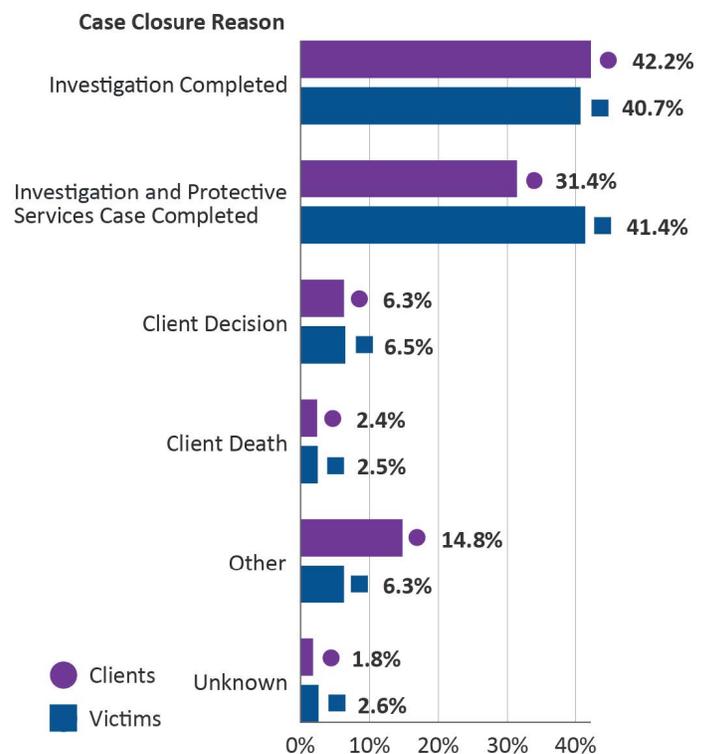
*Note:* For investigation initiation, 36 states submitted data for 541,529 investigations; for investigation duration, 32 states submitted data for 473,142 investigations; for total case duration, 36 states submitted data for 541,529 investigations. Investigations must have reported both of the listed dates (start and end) for them to be included in each exhibit.

## Case Closure Reasons

APS cases close for a variety of reasons. Respect of the rights of the client, including the right to self-determination, is a foundational principle of APS practice. APS clients and victims have the right to decline services unless a court determines they are unable to make sound decisions about their own health and safety. In some states, the case may be closed if the client or victim refuses to accept services or allow an investigation to be completed. The death of a client, particularly in cases where there is no perpetrator (e.g., a self-neglect case) or the perpetrator was unknown, may also result in a case being closed.

Exhibit 2.12 illustrates that a higher percentage of client cases (42.2%) were closed after completion of the investigation. A higher percentage of victim cases (41.4%), i.e., cases with at least one substantiated allegation, were closed after an investigation and the provision of protective services. For specific maltreatment types, the allegation with the highest percentage of cases closed after the investigation (71.4%) is the state-defined maltreatment type of other, while the allegation with the highest percentage of cases closed after provision of services (46.6%) is self-neglect (see [Appendix Exhibit A.1](#)).

**Exhibit 2.12: Clients and Victims by Case Closure Reason**



*Note:* Client data is based on data from 49 states for 836,172 clients. Victim data is based on data from 32 states for 175,681 victims.

# Chapter 3: APS Clients and Victims

## Age of APS Clients and Victims

APS programs define their eligible populations by age and disability. As illustrated in Exhibit 1.5, APS programs in all states serve older adults (age 60+ or 65+). Programs in 48 states serve younger adults (18+) with disabilities as well. There are 16 programs where being an older adult may be the sole criteria for APS program eligibility.

There are two key reasons why APS programs serve more older adults than younger adults:

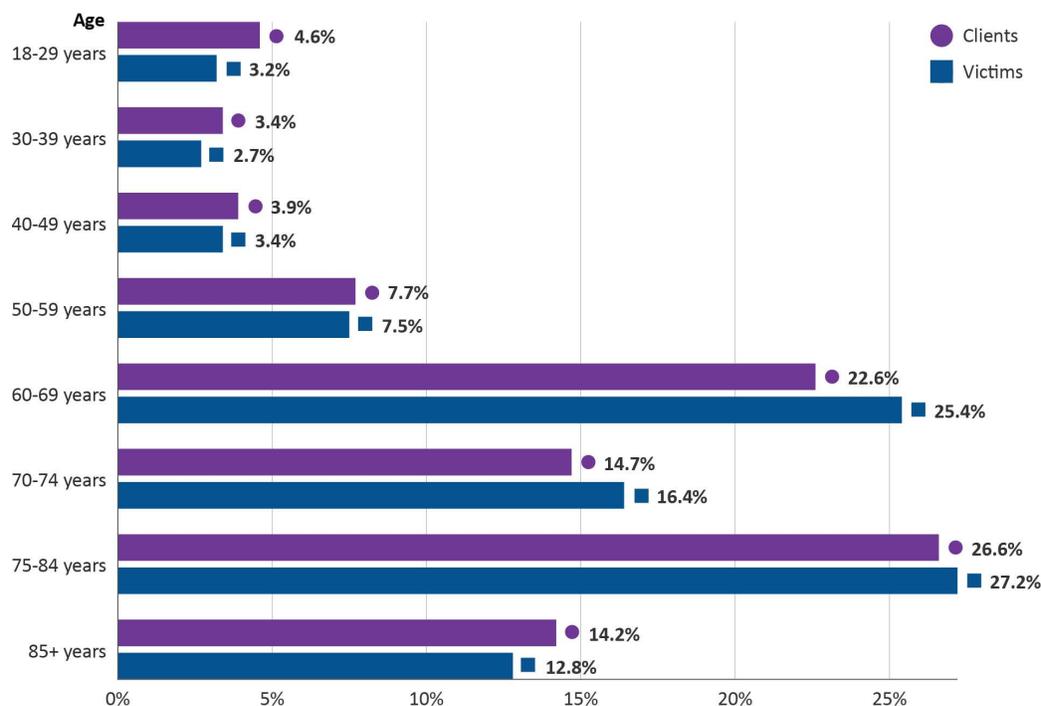
1. Programs serving younger adults include disability or vulnerability in their eligible population definition, which reduces the size of the young adult population eligible for APS.
2. Known risk factors for adult maltreatment, such as social isolation and declining health or cognitive status, are present more in older adult populations than younger.

The age distribution for APS clients and victims as reported to NAMRS shows that 78.1% of clients and

81.9% of victims are age 60 or older, with the highest percentage of both clients and victims being between the ages of 75 and 84 years old. Exhibit 3.1 also shows that the number of clients is consistently higher than the number of victims for adults under age 60, and the number of victims is consistently higher than the number of clients for ages 60 to 84. Exhibit 5.6 shows both median age of victims as well as the percentage of victims under 60 and over 60 by state.

For specific maltreatment types (see [Appendix Exhibit A.2](#)), the highest percentage of victims for most categories fall in the 60 to 69 year age group. However, the largest percentage of sexual abuse victims are between 18 and 29 years of age, and the highest percentage of victims of exploitation, neglect, and the state-defined maltreatment type of other are between 75 and 84 years of age. With a difference of just 0.2%, the percentage of individuals aged 75 to 84 years who experience self-neglect (26.6%) is almost equal to the percentage of individuals aged 60 to 69 years who experience self-neglect (26.8%). Exhibit 5.6 provides state-specific data on the median age of maltreatment victims.

**Exhibit 3.1: APS Clients and Victims by Age**



*Note:* Based on 36 states submitting data for 543,161 clients, and 50 states submitting data for 292,400 victims. Age was unknown for 2.3% of clients and 1.3% of victims.

# Chapter 3: APS Clients and Victims

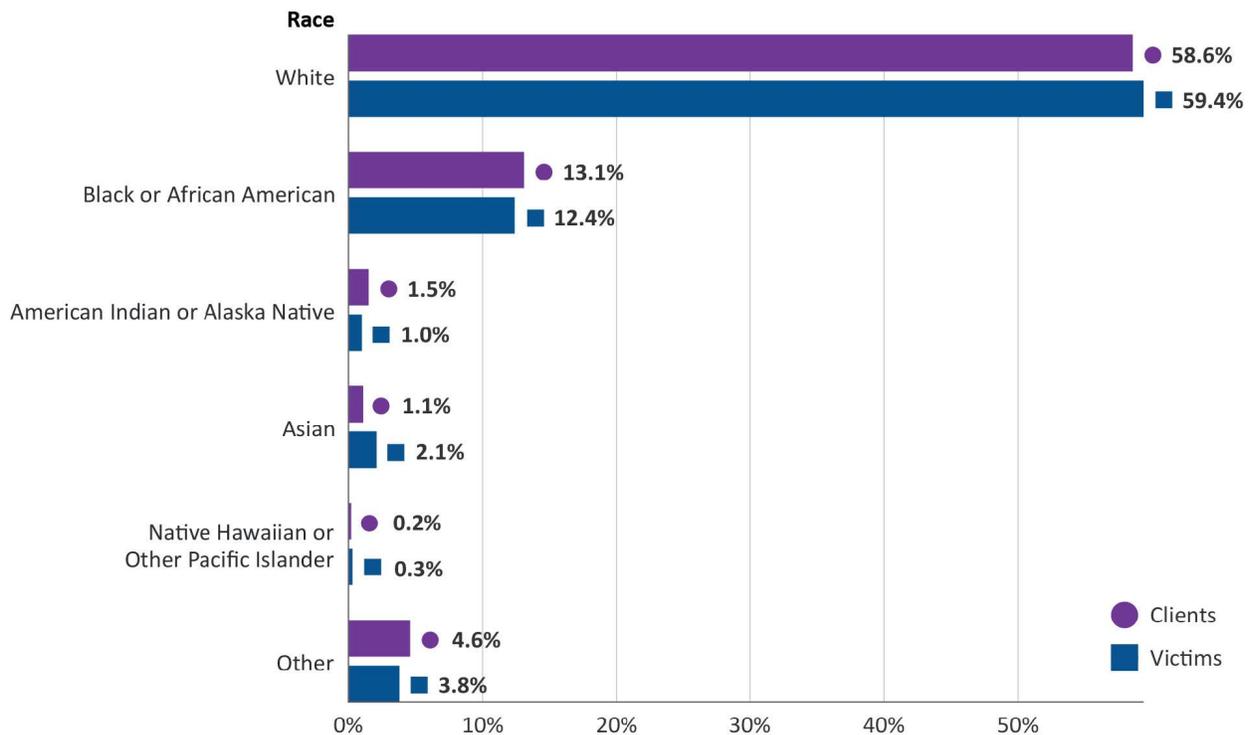
## Sex, Race, and Ethnicity of APS Clients and Victims

Data on sex was submitted by 36 states for 543,161 clients and by 51 states for 303,338 victims. In FFY 2023 women were a larger proportion of both clients and victims. Sex was reported as unknown for 2.3% of clients and 2.0% of victims. In previous years, more men than women had been identified as victims of abandonment; however, the data shows that women were identified as victims at a higher percentage than men for all maltreatment types in FFY 2023 (see [Appendix Exhibit A.3](#)).

APS programs do not report race and ethnicity data as consistently as sex. For that reason, the percentages in Exhibits 3.2 and 3.3 may not be representative of all clients and victims. Although there are no notable differences between victims and clients within identified racial categories, Exhibit 3.3 shows Hispanic individuals are identified as victims at a higher percentage than non-Hispanic individuals. Detailed information on victim race and ethnicity by state is shown in Exhibit 5.7, and by maltreatment category in Appendix [Exhibits A.4](#) and [A.5](#).



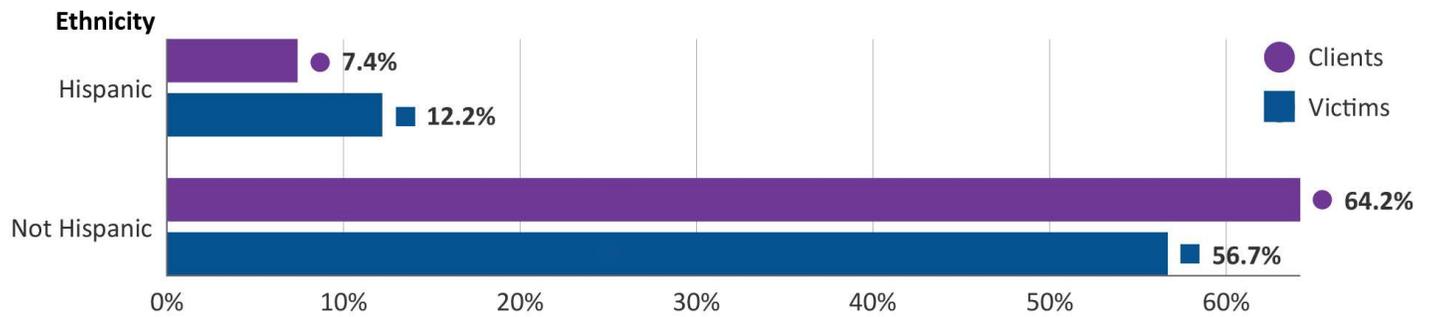
Exhibit 3.2: APS Clients and Victims by Race



Note: Based on data submitted by 35 states for 542,621 clients and 49 states for 292,364 victims. Race was unknown for 21.5% of clients and 21.6% of victims.

# Chapter 3: APS Clients and Victims

Exhibit 3.3: APS Clients and Victims by Ethnicity



Note: Based on data submitted by 32 states for 520,501 clients and 47 states for 299,906 victims. Race was unknown for 28.3% of clients and 31.1% of victims.



# Chapter 3: APS Clients and Victims

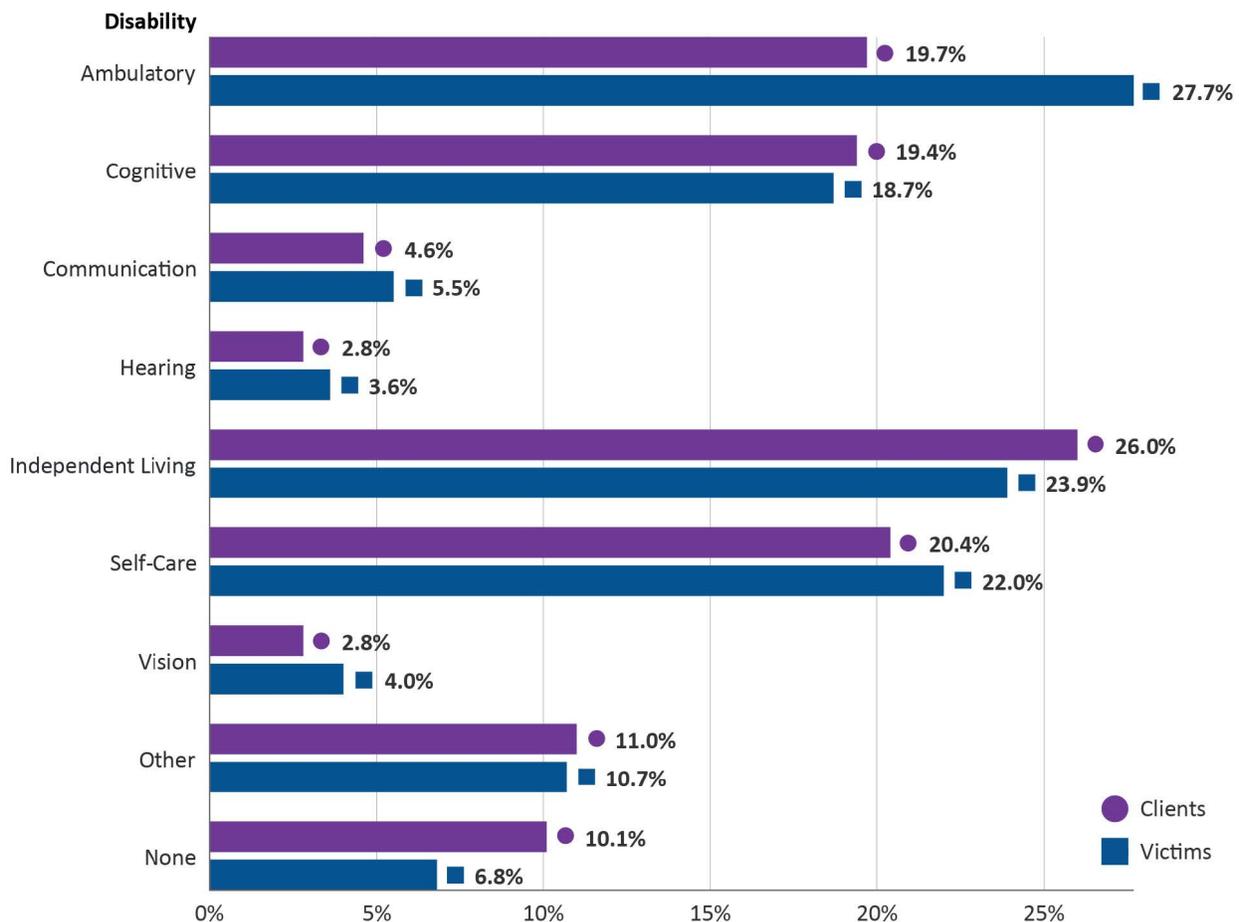
## Disabilities Impacting APS Clients and Victims

While a person’s disability status may be an important factor during intake when the screener is determining whether the individual meets the APS eligibility criteria, it may also be a critical consideration in the outcome of an investigation. Functional limitations and disabilities, whether cognitive or physical, may impair a person’s ability to provide for their own care or protection and their ability to live independently. Understanding the impact of disabilities on a client or victim is important in developing a plan to meet their service needs.

For the states reporting disability information, 10.1% of clients were assessed to have no disability and 6.8%

of victims were assessed to have none. The most frequent type of disability for victims, as shown in Exhibit 3.4, is ambulatory difficulties, and the most frequent disability type for APS clients is difficulty with independent living activities. As shown in [Appendix Exhibit A.6](#), difficulty with independent living activities is the most common disability identified for victims across all maltreatment types except self-neglect and other. For self-neglect the most common disability type is ambulatory difficulties, and for other maltreatment, the most common disability is also “other.” Definitions for the disability categories can be found online in the [NAMRS Code Values and Definitions Document](#).

**Exhibit 3.4: APS Clients and Victims by Disability Type**

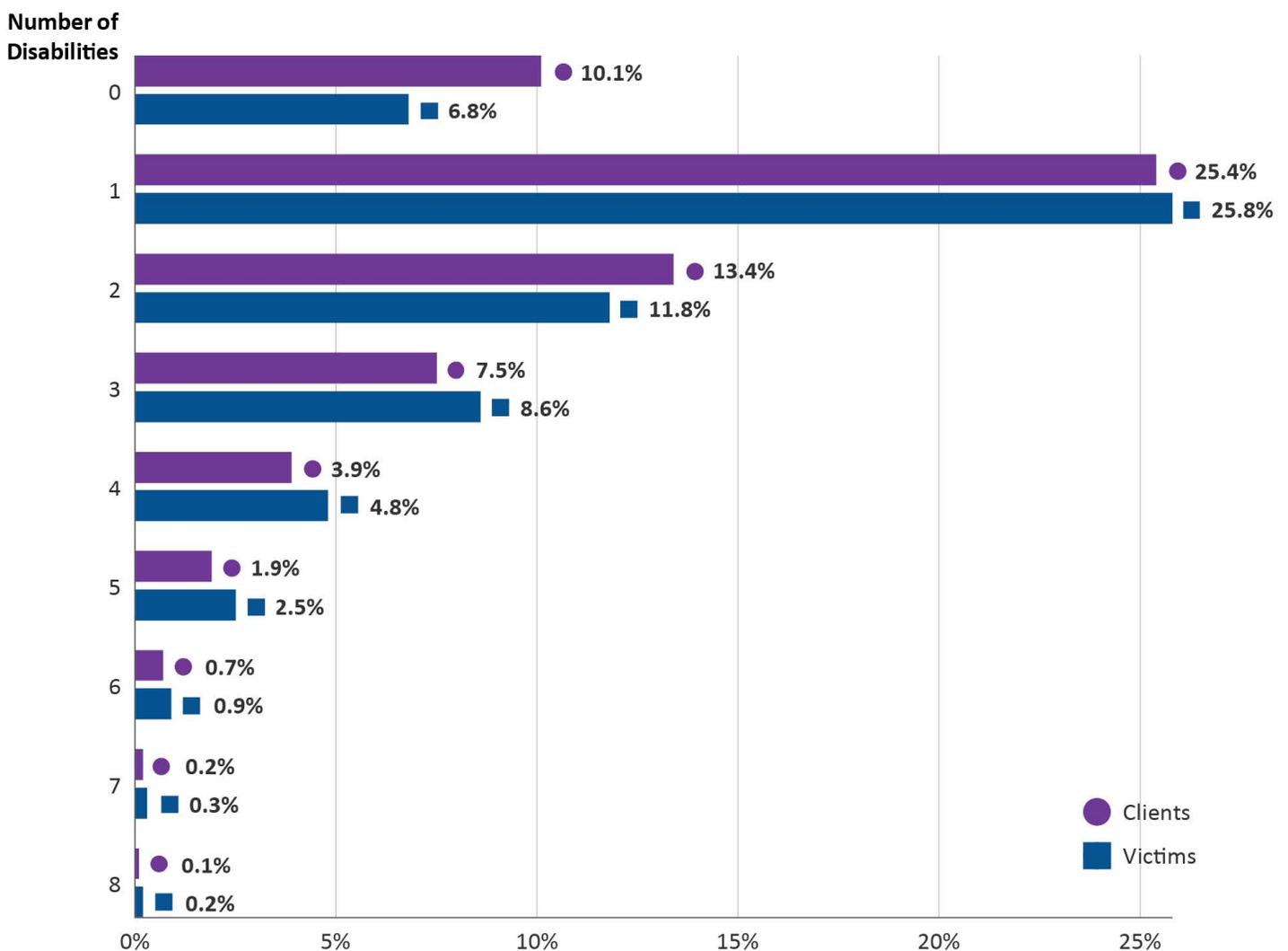


*Note:* Based on data submitted by 26 states for 400,023 clients and 25 states for 140,811 victims. Disability status was unknown for 36.7% of clients and 38.3% of victims.

# Chapter 3: APS Clients and Victims

The percentages for both clients and victims with a documented disability total more than 100% because individuals involved with APS may have multiple disabilities. As shown in Exhibit 3.5, while the largest percentage of clients and victims have only one documented disability type, some states identified as many as eight disability types for individual clients and victims.

**Exhibit 3.5: APS Clients and Victims by Number of Disabilities**



Note: Based on data submitted by 26 states for 400,023 clients and 25 states for 140,811 victims. Disability status was unknown for 36.7% of clients and 38.3% of victims.

# Chapter 3: APS Clients and Victims

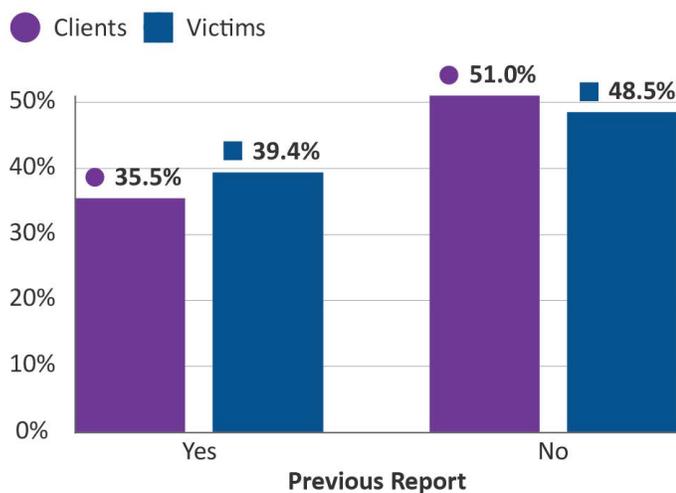
## APS Clients and Victims with Prior Reports

There are several reasons why clients and victims may have been the subject of a previous APS report. Although APS interventions address emergency needs and are often intended to mitigate the root causes of the maltreatment, other factors contribute to maltreatment reoccurring, including the lack of available or accessible services and the client’s right to decline intervention. Maltreatment victims are also at ongoing risk due to potential changes in their financial, mental, or physical conditions; informal or formal support systems; and/or living situations.

A higher percentage of victims (39.4%) than clients (35.5%) had previous reports of maltreatment in the states that submitted this information as shown in Exhibit 3.6. Victims of abandonment were the subject of a previous report at a higher rate (55.7%) than victims of other types of maltreatment and more than half of the victims of exploitation (54.6%) had not had a prior APS report (see [Appendix Exhibit A.7](#)). Exhibit 5.8 provides state-specific data on clients and victims with a prior report.



**Exhibit 3.6: APS Clients and Victims with a Prior Report**



*Note:* Based on data from 26 states for 463,019 clients and 25 states for 158,651 victims. Prior report information was unknown for 13.5% of clients and 12.1% of victims.



# Chapter 3: APS Clients and Victims

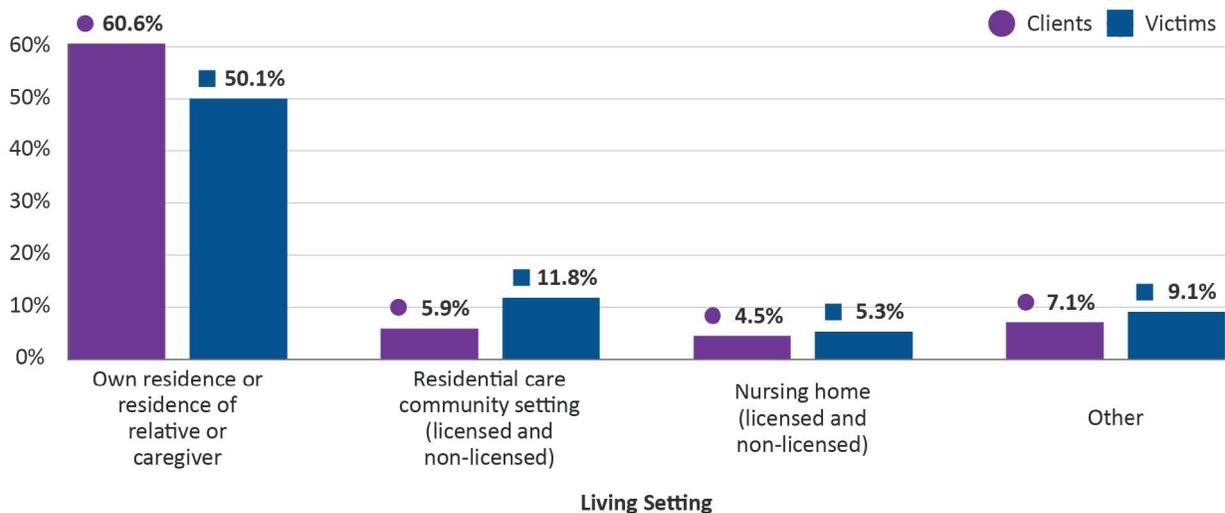
## Residence of Adult Maltreatment Victims

One concern commonly expressed about APS intervention is that victims will be inappropriately placed in residential care facilities because of the APS investigation. Changes in a victim's living setting may be the result of maltreatment, but it could also be the result of other changes in the adult's life circumstances.

Only a small number of states submit data on the residence of victims at both the start and close of an APS case; consequently, the percentage presented in Exhibit 3.7 may not be representative for all victims. Exhibit 3.7 provides the data for the 76,454 maltreatment victims with a known value for both

Living Setting at Start and Living Setting at Close. While 60.6% of victims are living in their own residence or the residence of a relative or caregiver at the beginning of their APS cases, 50.1% of victims are living in their own residence or the residence of a relative or caregiver at the end of those APS cases. It is important to note that the drop in the percentage (-10.5%) of victims residing in their own homes at the start of an investigation is not equal to the increase in the percentage (+5.9%) of victims residing in a nursing home, residential care facility, or other location at the close of an investigation due to the difference in unknown data.

**Exhibit 3.7: Victim Living Arrangement at Start and Close of the Investigation**



*Note:* Based on data for 76,454 victims from 18 states. Living arrangement was unknown for 21.8% of victims at the start of the investigation and 23.1% of victims at the close.

# Chapter 4: Perpetrators of Adult Maltreatment

APS programs do not systematically collect detailed demographic information on perpetrators to the same degree as they do for clients and victims. Less than half of states submit the perpetrator data elements to NAMRS. Although some states will name the victim in a self-neglect case as a perpetrator or “self-perpetrator,” the NAMRS data reported here excludes self-perpetrators. The perpetrator data reported to NAMRS provides the following insights:

- For cases where the perpetrator age was known, the largest percentage of perpetrators were between ages 50-59 (9.9%) and 40-49 (9.5%) as illustrated in Exhibit 4.1. Known perpetrator age by maltreatment types, illustrated in [Appendix Exhibit A.8](#), shows that the highest percentage of perpetrators fall between ages 40 and 59 for all maltreatment categories except abandonment. The higher percentage of perpetrators responsible for abandonment (22.9%) are aged 60-69.

- Data on sex was submitted for 52,496 perpetrators and was listed as unknown for 19.9% of them. For the 33 states reporting perpetrator sex, women (41.4%) were more likely than men (38.7%) to be listed as the perpetrator. Perpetrator sex by maltreatment types revealed some variations as shown in [Appendix Exhibit A.9](#): men are identified as perpetrators at a higher percentage in cases of abuse (physical, sexual, and emotional), and women are more often the perpetrators in cases of abandonment, neglect, and exploitation as well as the state-defined maltreatment types (Other).

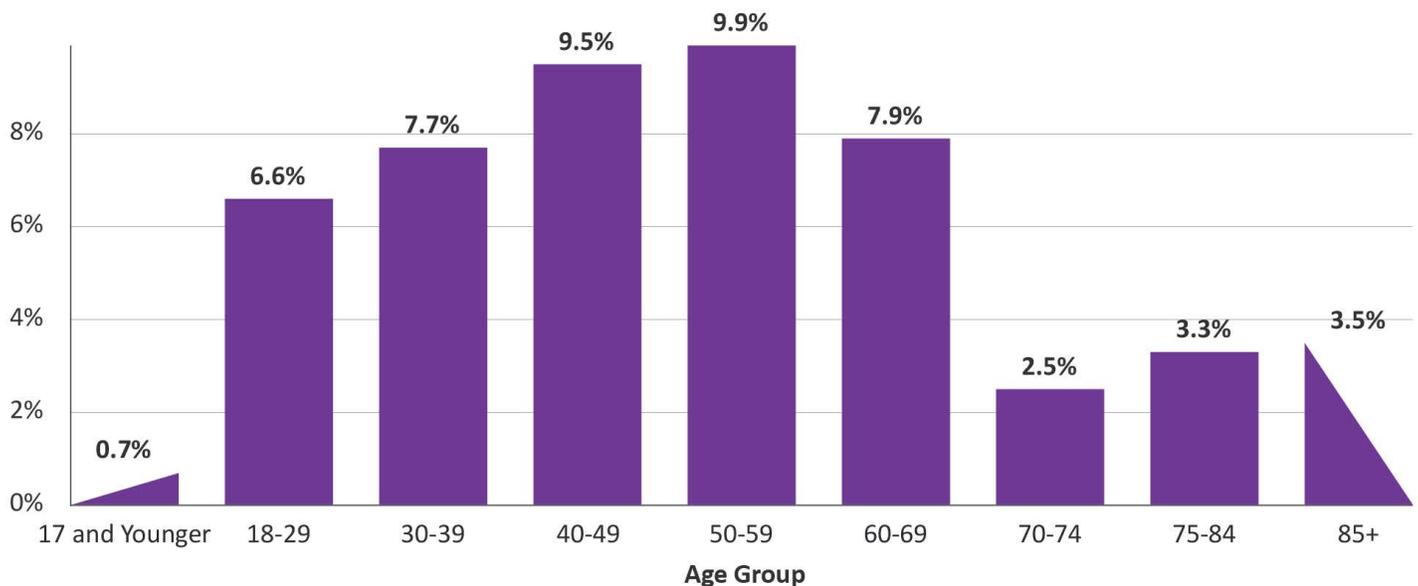


**41.4%** of perpetrators are women.



**38.7%** of perpetrators are men.

**Exhibit 4.1: Perpetrator Age**



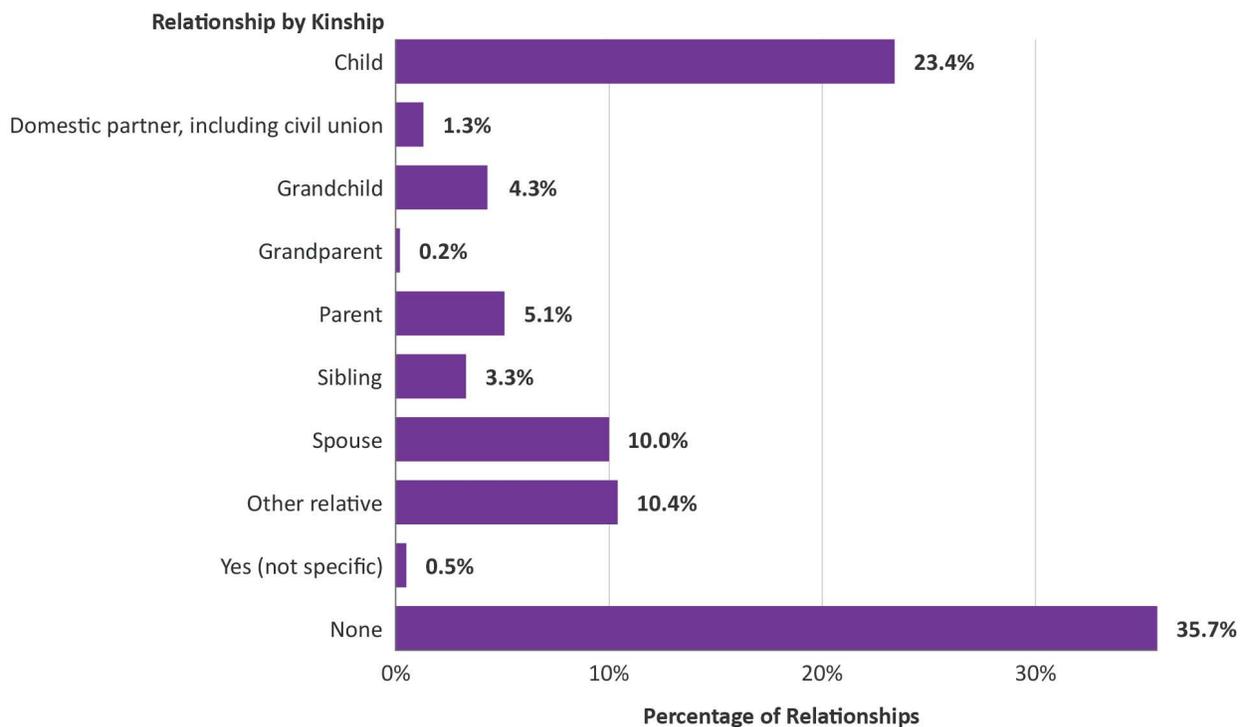
Note: Based on data submitted by 29 states for 45,449 perpetrators. Age was unknown for 48.4% of perpetrators.

# Chapter 4: Perpetrators of Adult Maltreatment

- As shown in Exhibit 4.2, the largest percentage of victims (35.7%) had no kinship relationship to the person identified as the perpetrator. For the victim-perpetrator relationship across maltreatment types (see [Appendix Exhibit A.10](#)), the highest percentage of perpetrators had no relationship for all maltreatment

types except emotional abuse. The most frequently identified perpetrator relationship for allegations of emotional abuse was a child of the victim (31.4%). The perpetrator for physical abuse reports was almost as likely to be the victim's child (26.7%) as a person with no kinship relationship (26.9%) at all.

**Exhibit 4.2: Perpetrator Kinship Relationship**



Note: Based on data submitted by 31 states for 41,531 perpetrators. Kinship relationship was unknown for 5.8% of perpetrators.

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

## Introduction

Since the implementation of NAMRS, state APS programs have worked to increase both the quantity and completeness of their data. All 56 programs submit information about APS program structure and operations in the Agency Component (AC). Almost all states submit data on clients, victims, and perpetrators as either summary data in the Key Indicator Component (KI) or detailed client-level data in the Case Component (CC). Some states submit all KI data elements; however, no state provides all CC data elements.

The state laws that govern APS program policies and procedures create differences in how the state programs operate. These differences impact who is reported to APS and how APS programs respond to the reports. Discussion of state-specific data will illustrate these differences and support the ongoing work by ACL and the APS TARC to improve the quality and completeness of NAMRS data. It will also support broader research in the field and encourage states' use of data for state program evaluation and management. This chapter provides and briefly discusses state-specific data for some of the key data presented earlier in this report.

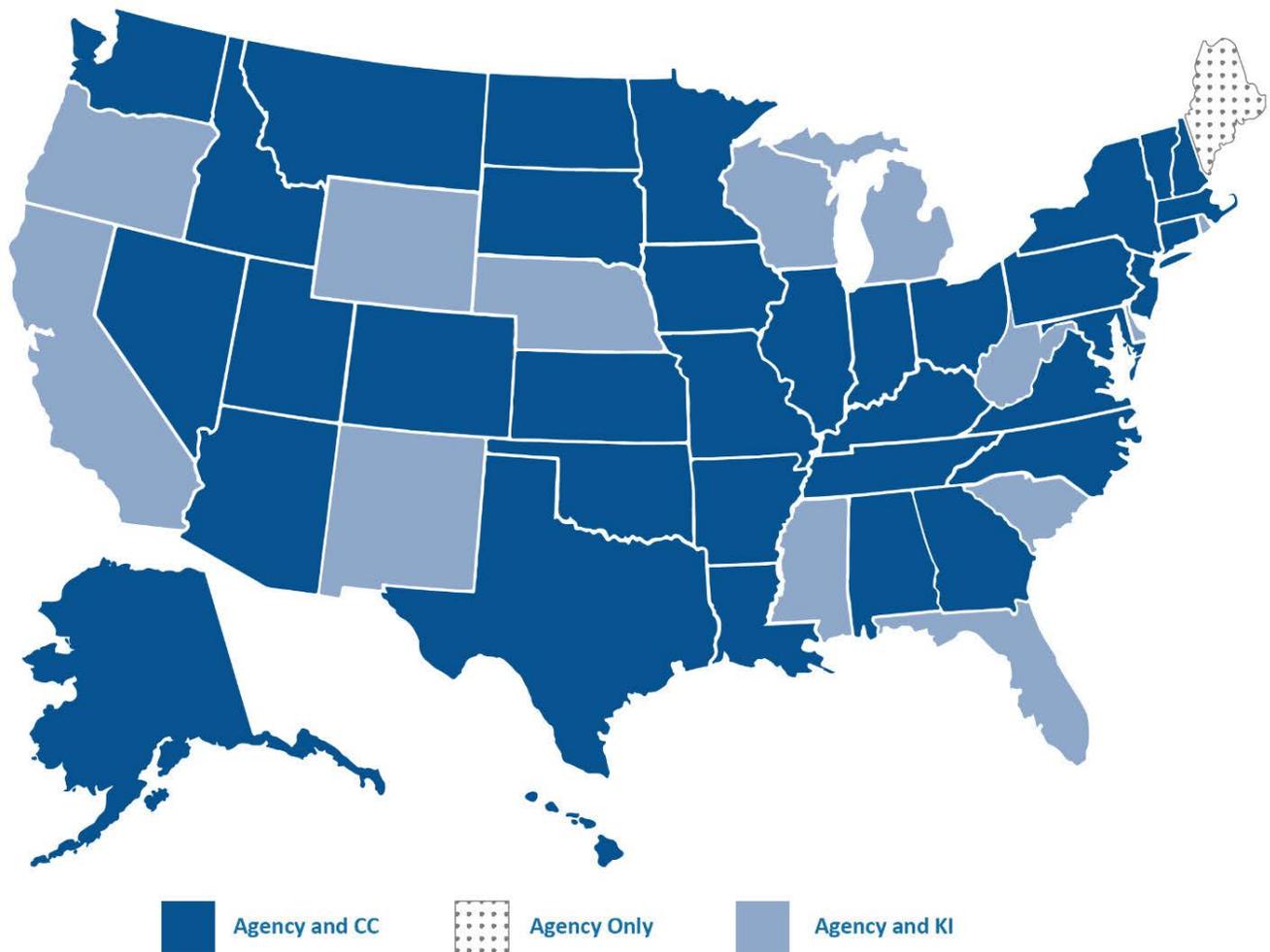


# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

## Component Type Participation

Exhibit 5.1 shows the type(s) of component files submitted by each state for 2023. As previously noted, all programs submit the AC, and most others submit either the KI summary file or detailed CC file as well. The majority of states currently submit CC and several of the KI states have indicated they plan to begin submitting the CC file in the near future.

**Exhibit 5.1: NAMRS State Participate by Component Type**



*Note:* Not pictured here are American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands (Agency only); District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico (Agency and KI).



# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

## Investigation Summary Data

Almost every state (55) submitted data for the numbers of reports accepted, investigations, clients, and victims for FFY 2023. There is wide variation in the values reported by states for each data element where, unsurprisingly, states with higher populations submit the largest values while lower numbers are submitted by smaller states like the U.S. territories.

**Exhibit 5.3: Accepted Reports, Investigations, Clients, and Victims by State**

State Name	Reports Accepted	Investigations	Clients	Victims
Alabama	9,025	7,505	7,639	2,008
Alaska	1,480	1,474	1,474	486
American Samoa	108	-	-	-
Arizona	35,043	39,872	39,872	6,163
Arkansas	3,846	2,908	2,908	573
California	192,112	195,544	195,544	75,383
Colorado	6,986	6,937	6,937	1,761
Connecticut	8,589	8,049	8,049	3,181
Delaware	2,893	2,853	2,853	1,108
District of Columbia	1,292	882	882	367
Florida	37,961	36,660	41,347	5,691
Georgia	26,983	25,465	25,465	13,671
Guam	284	274	274	6
Hawaii	737	550	555	69
Idaho	1,479	1,479	1,479	208
Illinois	21,170	20,253	20,253	8,821
Indiana	20,990	14,157	14,157	1,786
Iowa	6,278	5,744	5,744	1,327
Kansas	9,786	10,376	10,376	3,284
Kentucky	8,668	8,347	8,356	1,266
Louisiana	7,230	7,907	7,907	3,797
Maine	12,636	-	-	-
Maryland	4,536	4,030	4,030	888
Massachusetts	21,643	18,698	18,699	10,172
Michigan	21,157	21,517	21,517	8,855
Minnesota	9,551	7,408	7,408	1,541
Mississippi	-	2,337	4,084	1,998

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

State Name	Reports Accepted	Investigations	Clients	Victims
Missouri	30,421	29,677	29,677	10,617
Montana	6,005	5,088	5,478	943
Nebraska	3,655	3,634	4,041	525
Nevada	8,479	8,677	8,677	3,103
New Hampshire	4,238	3,128	3,128	947
New Jersey	3,826	1,503	1,503	558
New Mexico	5,771	7,386	7,386	962
New York	41,622	37,038	37,038	-
North Carolina	20,643	16,764	16,764	6,676
North Dakota	2,302	1,516	1,516	793
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-
Ohio	18,720	18,158	18,158	7,432
Oklahoma	16,913	15,165	16,074	5,586
Oregon	19,142	18,837	18,837	4,691
Pennsylvania	52,948	48,705	48,705	19,390
Puerto Rico	14,749	10,938	10,938	10,938
Rhode Island	1,490	1,448	1,448	732
South Carolina	4,666	4,553	4,553	1,085
South Dakota	2,317	1,793	1,839	940
Tennessee	9,184	9,143	9,143	2,443
Texas	120,382	83,877	83,877	49,012
U.S. Virgin Islands	111	-	-	-
Utah	4,712	3,931	4,069	192
Vermont	1,091	540	540	36
Virginia	28,042	27,145	27,145	12,482
Washington	55,330	38,522	38,522	4,434
West Virginia	12,397	9,292	9,292	181
Wisconsin	-	8,890	8,890	4,207
Wyoming	1,189	1,189	1,189	23
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>962,808</b>	<b>867,763</b>	<b>876,236</b>	<b>303,338</b>
<b>Number of States Submitted</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>

Note: AC, KI, and CC data

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

## Victims by Maltreatment Type

Almost all (51) states submit data on the number of victims by maltreatment type. As shown in Exhibit 1.6, the maltreatment types investigated by individual states vary. Exhibit 5.4 shows the percentage of each state's total victims that are victims of each indicated maltreatment type. Key things to note for this exhibit include:

1. A state may not complete an investigation for every type of maltreatment it investigates. For instance, although nine states investigate allegations of suspicious death, only two states submitted data for that maltreatment type.
2. A victim can be the victim of more than one maltreatment type and hence each state's percentages can add up to more than 100%.
3. The percentage of victims of each maltreatment type is not analogous to substantiation rate. If a state has a greater proportion of victims in one maltreatment type than another state, it does not mean that it substantiates cases of that maltreatment type at a higher rate.

Like the investigation summary data discussed above, these data show noteworthy variation among the states. The range of percentage of victims within any one type of maltreatment is large. For example, emotional abuse ranges from 0.03% to 49.7% and financial exploitation ranges from 1.6% to 72.0%. There are noteworthy variations in the range of percentages within states as well. Specifically, the state with the lowest percentage of financial exploitation victims (1.6%) has the highest percentage of substantiated self-neglect allegations at 95.7%. Conversely, neither of the two states with the highest percentages of financial exploitation victims (72.0% and 65.2%, respectively) reported any substantiated self-neglect allegations.



# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

Exhibit 5.4: Victim Maltreatment by State

State	Number of Victims	Abandonment	Emotional Abuse	Exploitation Financial	Exploitation Non Specific	Exploitation Other	Neglect	Other	Physical Abuse	Self-Neglect	Sexual Abuse	Suspicious Death
Alabama	2,008	0.4%	1.7%	15.1%	2.9%	-	8.2%	-	5.1%	71.9%	0.5%	-
Alaska	486	0.4%	2.3%	11.1%	4.3%	0.8%	14.0%	0.8%	3.9%	76.1%	0.6%	-
Arizona	6,163	-	0.03%	8.4%	-	0.5%	14.8%	-	4.2%	73.7%	0.4%	-
Arkansas	573	-	2.4%	9.2%	-	-	17.5%	-	3.1%	74.7%	1.4%	-
California	75,383	0.5%	21.0%	32.7%	-	-	6.4%	-	12.9%	69.2%	0.7%	-
Colorado	1,761	-	-	12.8%	0.9%	1.4%	15.3%	3.6%	16.5%	47.3%	2.3%	-
Connecticut	3,181	0.2%	20.3%	-	36.5%	-	13.0%	-	10.7%	37.4%	0.5%	-
Delaware	1,108	0.1%	11.9%	72.0%	-	-	18.1%	-	6.0%	-	0.5%	-
District of Columbia	367	-	2.7%	27.0%	-	-	-	16.3%	4.1%	55.3%	-	-
Florida	5,691	-	2.1%	13.3%	-	-	33.6%	-	15.3%	51.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Georgia	13,671	0.01%	8.4%	-	48.9%	-	9.6%	-	6.0%	40.8%	0.6%	-
Guam	6	-	-	33.3%	-	-	-	-	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	-
Hawaii	69	-	8.7%	33.3%	-	-	14.5%	-	4.3%	43.5%	-	-
Idaho	208	1.9%	5.8%	14.4%	3.4%	-	22.1%	3.4%	18.3%	33.7%	5.3%	0.5%
Illinois	8,821	1.1%	24.3%	26.0%	-	-	19.6%	1.6%	14.5%	36.5%	1.0%	-
Indiana	1,786	-	2.7%	13.8%	0.4%	-	27.7%	2.8%	4.5%	55.9%	0.9%	-
Iowa	1,327	-	3.7%	-	21.6%	-	30.9%	-	9.6%	37.6%	0.8%	-
Kansas	3,284	-	1.3%	9.1%	0.6%	0.6%	4.4%	-	2.8%	84.0%	0.3%	-
Kentucky	1,266	-	-	7.7%	12.2%	-	14.1%	-	10.3%	72.3%	-	-
Louisiana	3,797	-	20.6%	23.2%	-	3.5%	26.5%	0.1%	10.7%	44.9%	1.0%	-
Maryland	888	-	-	24.5%	-	-	14.3%	-	5.5%	59.1%	1.2%	-
Massachusetts	10,172	-	16.8%	-	8.4%	-	16.1%	-	15.0%	65.9%	0.9%	-
Michigan	8,855	-	5.6%	14.3%	-	2.1%	22.7%	-	7.2%	63.5%	0.8%	-
Minnesota	1,541	-	5.1%	25.1%	-	-	4.3%	-	4.2%	66.3%	1.7%	-
Mississippi	1,998	0.5%	7.4%	8.2%	5.4%	0.3%	33.7%	3.6%	7.8%	32.4%	0.8%	-
Missouri	10,617	3.1%	7.1%	7.0%	-	-	3.6%	3.4%	4.7%	76.8%	0.6%	-
Montana	943	0.2%	9.3%	38.9%	-	-	8.1%	0.6%	7.3%	44.4%	1.5%	-
Nebraska	525	-	-	18.1%	-	0.2%	15.2%	-	3.4%	65.9%	2.1%	-
Nevada	3,103	0.9%	-	-	22.8%	-	15.0%	1.9%	36.0%	38.7%	-	-
New Hampshire	947	-	1.9%	-	6.3%	-	3.7%	-	1.7%	86.0%	0.4%	-

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

State	Number of Victims	Abandonment	Emotional Abuse	Exploitation Financial	Exploitation Non Specific	Exploitation Other	Neglect	Other	Physical Abuse	Self-Neglect	Sexual Abuse	Suspicious Death
New Jersey	558	-	6.6%	29.7%	1.1%	-	25.4%	2.2%	9.9%	42.3%	1.1%	-
New Mexico	962	-	0.1%	10.8%	-	-	6.2%	0.9%	6.5%	86.2%	-	-
North Carolina	6,676	-	-	9.8%	-	0.4%	19.1%	0.8%	1.9%	70.7%	-	-
North Dakota	793	-	-	-	27.2%	-	5.7%	-	8.8%	62.9%	-	-
Ohio	7,432	-	13.5%	23.7%	1.0%	2.8%	15.4%	-	9.4%	59.2%	0.3%	-
Oklahoma	5,586	0.5%	1.2%	-	6.1%	1.7%	12.2%	-	4.2%	73.7%	0.4%	-
Oregon	4,691	0.3%	20.4%	20.8%	-	-	46.9%	1.8%	13.1%	13.9%	1.2%	-
Pennsylvania	19,390	1.5%	18.1%	17.1%	-	-	23.9%	-	12.8%	46.0%	1.5%	-
Puerto Rico	10,938	-	11.5%	9.4%	0.03%	-	53.5%	10.2%	3.9%	34.1%	0.1%	-
Rhode Island	732	-	49.7%	26.9%	-	-	26.8%	0.1%	23.2%	7.0%	0.4%	-
South Carolina	1,085	-	-	-	2.7%	-	43.7%	-	5.9%	84.0%	-	-
South Dakota	940	0.3%	4.9%	10.4%	-	-	7.0%	-	4.0%	87.2%	0.2%	-
Tennessee	2,443	-	5.1%	8.0%	-	-	21.7%	-	5.1%	67.6%	1.1%	-
Texas	49,012	-	1.3%	1.6%	-	-	1.6%	-	3.2%	95.7%	0.0%	-
Utah	192	-	21.4%	40.6%	0.5%	1.0%	18.2%	3.1%	25.0%	6.3%	8.9%	-
Vermont	36	-	13.9%	52.8%	-	5.6%	25.0%	8.3%	5.6%	-	5.6%	-
Virginia	12,482	-	4.7%	15.7%	-	1.7%	12.2%	-	5.0%	65.4%	0.4%	-
Washington	4,434	0.1%	1.0%	10.4%	-	0.5%	2.1%	-	0.9%	85.8%	0.4%	-
West Virginia	181	-	-	29.8%	-	-	42.5%	-	16.0%	22.7%	1.1%	-
Wisconsin	4,207	-	5.4%	26.1%	-	-	10.0%	0.3%	5.3%	51.8%	1.0%	-
Wyoming	23	-	-	65.2%	-	-	8.7%	-	17.4%	-	8.7%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,338</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.02%</b>
<b>Number of States</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>

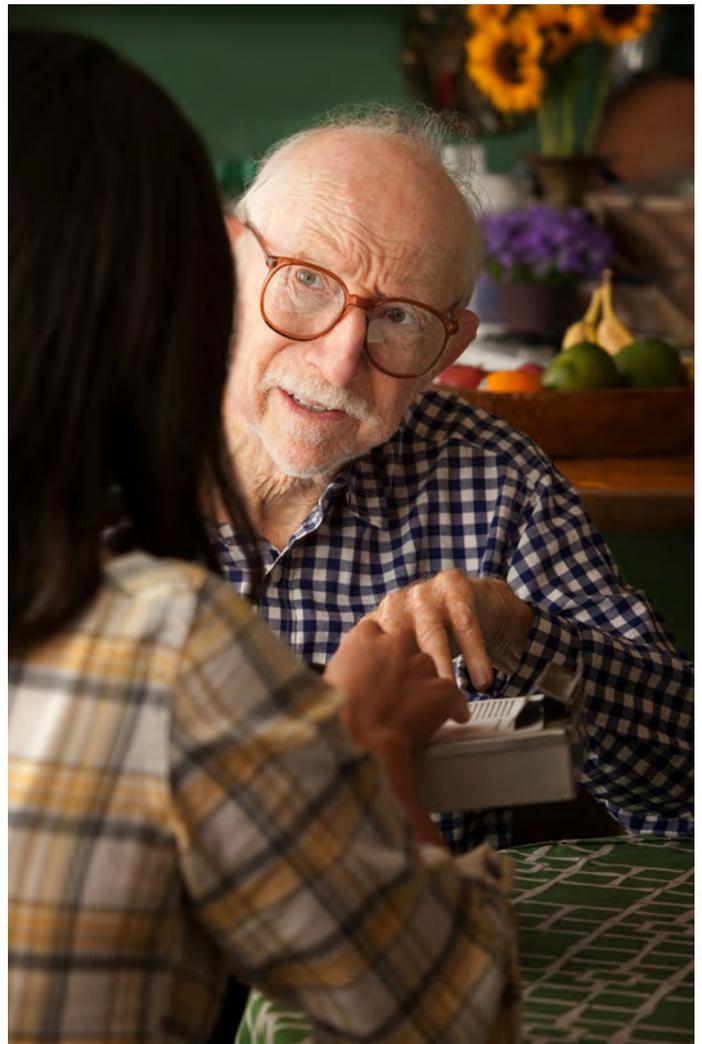
Note: KI and CC data only. One state reported 0.2% unknown data (0.001% of the total).

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

## Durations

As discussed in Chapter 2, requirements for how quickly APS responds to reports of adult maltreatment and how much time they have for completing an investigation are defined in state law or policy for most states. Initiation time frames in state policy range from one to 20 days and investigation duration time frames range from 30 to 90 days. Unlike investigation, states do not typically have timeframes in policy for case duration since the amount of time necessary to address the safety or service needs of the adult can vary and the services are often provided by referral and not directly by the APS program.

Exhibit 5.5 provides state-level detail on the median amount of time for initiation of a report, investigation of a report, and total case duration. (Chapter 2 provides descriptions and definitions for these duration categories.) Although policy in 15 states allows three days or more to initiate a report, the median initiation time is less than one day for most states and not higher than three days for any state. The median investigation and case duration are nearly or exactly the same for many states, indicating that most states close their cases when they close the investigation or are not able to distinguish between investigation closure and case closure dates in the data.



# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

Exhibit 5.5: Case Initiation, Investigation, and Case Duration by State

State Name	Total Investigations	Case Initiation Duration		Investigation Duration		Total Case Duration	
		Initiation Durations Known	Median Duration (Days)	Investigation Durations Known	Median Duration (Days)	Total Case Durations Known	Median Duration (Days)
Alabama	7,505	7,505	2	7,505	53	7,505	53
Alaska	1,474	1,473	1	1,466	28	1,473	66
Arizona	39,872	39,865	1	39,865	26	39,865	37
Arkansas	2,908	2,907	<1	2,907	43	2,907	43
Colorado	6,937	6,933	3	6,934	43	6,934	49
Connecticut	8,049	8,049	<1	-	-	8,049	40
Georgia	25,465	25,450	<1	24,882	41	25,452	43
Hawaii	550	548	<1	548	49	548	49
Idaho	1,479	1,479	1	1,479	7	1,479	14
Illinois	20,253	20,253	2	20,253	27	20,253	28
Indiana	14,157	800	1	-	-	800	7
Iowa	5,744	5,744	<1	5,744	28	5,744	28
Kansas	10,376	10,374	1	10,349	42	10,374	53
Kentucky	8,347	8,347	<1	8,347	72	8,347	72
Louisiana	7,907	7,534	<1	7,495	23	7,535	86
Maryland	4,030	4,030	<1	4,029	50	4,030	51
Massachusetts	18,698	18,686	<1	18,666	28	18,690	59
Minnesota	7,408	7,408	2	7,408	41	7,408	49
Missouri	29,677	29,677	<1	29,677	46	29,677	46
Montana	5,088	5,087	<1	5,088	38	5,088	38
Nevada	8,677	8,677	<1	8,677	19	8,677	24
New Hampshire	3,128	3,128	1	3,128	90	3,128	95
New Jersey	1,503	1,445	2	1,446	21	1,446	21
New York	37,038	36,990	<1	-	-	36,990	36
North Carolina	16,764	16,716	1	16,463	27	16,721	29
North Dakota	1,516	1,516	<1	1,516	41	1,516	50
Ohio	18,158	17,859	2	17,824	27	17,893	32
Oklahoma	15,165	15,111	1	12,261	48	15,111	55
Pennsylvania	48,705	39,559	1	39,240	15	39,773	20
South Dakota	1,793	1,793	<1	1,793	23	1,793	26
Tennessee	9,143	9,143	2	-	-	9,143	32
Texas	83,877	83,871	<1	83,877	41	83,877	41

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

State Name	Total Investigations	Case Initiation Duration		Investigation Duration		Total Case Duration	
		Initiation Durations Known	Median Duration (Days)	Investigation Durations Known	Median Duration (Days)	Total Case Durations Known	Median Duration (Days)
Utah	3,931	3,931	<1	3,931	36	3,931	37
Vermont	540	540	3	540	81	540	91
Virginia	27,145	27,144	<1	27,144	43	27,144	46
Washington	38,522	38,522	<1	38,522	113	38,522	113
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>541,529</b>	<b>518,094</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>459,004</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>518,363</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Number of States Submitted</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>		<b>32</b>		<b>36</b>	

Note: CC data only

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

## Victim Age Distribution by State

As discussed in Chapter 1, the population eligible for APS services varies by state and is determined by age and disability. Age is one of the most consistently documented data elements in NAMRS. Most states require a client have a disability (or vulnerability) in addition to being an adult. A few programs do not require a disability/vulnerability if the adult is over the age of 60 or 65 and a few do not serve younger adults at all. Exhibit 5.6 shows a state-specific breakdown of victims in younger and older adult categories. While most victims, ranging from 55.6% to 100% across states, are over age 60, adults aged 18 to 59 represent a substantial portion of states' APS victim populations. For the 47 states that submitted data on this demographic, on average one in five of a state's victims are aged 18 to 59.



**Exhibit 5.6: Victim Age Distribution by State**

State	Total Victims	Ages 18-59	Ages 60 and Older	Unknown
Alabama	2,008	23.3%	76.7%	-
Alaska	486	28.6%	71.2%	0.2%
Arizona	6,163	24.6%	73.4%	2.0%
Arkansas	573	15.9%	84.1%	-
California	75,383	12.6%	87.3%	0.04%
Colorado	1,761	22.1%	77.9%	-
Connecticut	3,181	-	100.0%	-
Delaware	1,108	7.1%	89.0%	3.9%
District of Columbia	367	10.9%	86.4%	2.7%
Florida	5,691	19.8%	80.0%	0.2%
Georgia	13,671	13.1%	80.5%	6.4%
Guam	6	-	100.0%	-
Hawaii	69	5.8%	91.3%	2.9%
Idaho	208	26.9%	73.1%	-
Illinois	8,821	16.9%	82.9%	0.1%
Indiana	1,786	27.7%	72.3%	-
Iowa	1,327	37.5%	62.5%	-
Kansas	3,284	30.5%	67.4%	2.1%
Kentucky	1,266	28.8%	71.2%	-

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

State	Total Victims	Ages 18-59	Ages 60 and Older	Unknown
Louisiana	3,797	32.8%	66.9%	0.3%
Maryland	888	13.2%	86.8%	-
Massachusetts	10,172	2.0%	90.9%	7.1%
Michigan	8,855	27.1%	71.4%	1.5%
Minnesota	1,541	25.0%	75.0%	-
Mississippi	1,998	16.9%	62.4%	20.7%
Missouri	10,617	24.6%	70.4%	5.0%
Montana	943	16.8%	83.0%	0.2%
Nebraska	525	29.5%	70.3%	0.2%
Nevada	3,103	14.3%	85.7%	-
New Hampshire	947	19.0%	80.1%	0.8%
New Jersey	558	8.8%	90.5%	0.7%
New Mexico	962	15.7%	84.3%	-
North Carolina	6,676	24.2%	75.8%	-
North Dakota	793	19.4%	73.1%	7.4%
Ohio	7,432	1.0%	99.0%	0.03%
Oklahoma	5,586	24.2%	74.3%	1.5%
Oregon	4,691	5.6%	93.3%	1.1%
Pennsylvania	19,390	33.8%	66.1%	0.2%
Puerto Rico	10,938	-	-	100.0%
Rhode Island	732	-	94.0%	6.0%
South Carolina	1,085	22.8%	77.2%	-
South Dakota	940	16.7%	83.2%	0.1%
Tennessee	2,443	21.4%	78.6%	-
Texas	49,012	15.8%	84.2%	0.0%
Utah	192	22.9%	77.1%	-
Vermont	36	38.9%	55.6%	5.6%
Virginia	12,482	13.9%	83.7%	2.4%
Washington	4,434	9.0%	88.9%	2.2%
West Virginia	181	39.2%	60.2%	0.6%
Wisconsin	4,207	18.0%	82.0%	-
Wyoming	23	17.4%	82.6%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>292,400</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>81.9%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Number of States</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>31</b>

Note: KI and CC data only

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

## Victim Race and Ethnicity by State

As noted in Chapter 3, race and ethnicity data are not reported as consistently as age and sex. Exhibit 5.7 details the race and ethnicity data by state.

**Exhibit 5.7: Victim Race and Ethnicity by State**

State	Total Victims	Race							Ethnicity		
		AIAN*	Asian	Black	NHPI*	White	Other	Unknown	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Unknown
Alabama	2,008	-	0.5%	26.8%	0.05%	71.1%	0.1%	1.8%	0.7%	99.3%	0.05%
Alaska	486	29.8%	1.4%	4.3%	1.0%	45.9%	3.9%	13.6%	0.8%	79.4%	19.8%
Arizona	6,163	1.9%	1.1%	6.1%	0.2%	79.4%	3.0%	8.2%	8.8%	58.7%	32.5%
Arkansas	573	0.2%	0.5%	13.8%	0.3%	82.5%	1.7%	0.9%	2.1%	87.3%	10.6%
California	75,383	0.5%	5.6%	7.7%	0.8%	51.2%	9.7%	24.5%	12.3%	47.8%	39.9%
Colorado	1,761	0.5%	0.7%	2.6%	-	30.7%	-	65.5%	-	44.2%	55.8%
Connecticut	3,181	0.2%	0.8%	10.3%	0.2%	68.4%	-	20.2%	7.2%	66.2%	26.6%
Delaware	1,108	0.1%	0.2%	14.9%	-	67.1%	2.7%	99.3%	3.2%	70.5%	26.3%
District of Columbia	367	-	0.5%	61.6%	-	16.9%	2.2%	18.8%	2.5%	77.7%	19.9%
Florida	5,691	0.2%	0.7%	16.0%	0.1%	77.3%	-	5.6%	10.8%	39.2%	50.0%
Georgia	13,671	0.1%	0.4%	18.7%	0.04%	34.8%	0.6%	45.7%	1.1%	20.4%	78.5%
Guam	6	-	50.0%	-	50.0%	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-
Hawaii	69	-	30.4%	1.4%	10.1%	46.4%	2.9%	13.0%	-	-	100.0%
Idaho	208	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	63.9%	1.0%	32.2%	4.8%	80.8%	14.4%
Illinois	8,821	0.1%	1.1%	18.8%	-	74.4%	0.02%	5.6%	5.8%	85.1%	9.1%
Indiana	1,786	-	0.1%	3.5%	-	29.8%	1.2%	65.4%	-	-	100.0%
Iowa	1,327	0.2%	0.8%	4.9%	0.2%	88.8%	0.4%	5.9%	2.4%	91.0%	6.6%
Kansas	3,284	1.0%	0.7%	9.6%	0.3%	80.6%	0.7%	8.1%	2.3%	71.5%	26.2%
Kentucky	1,266	0.1%	0.3%	9.3%	0.2%	87.1%	6.2%	1.5%	0.3%	76.7%	23.0%
Louisiana	3,797	0.3%	0.5%	36.0%	0.1%	55.5%	0.5%	7.1%	1.1%	32.1%	66.9%
Maryland	888	0.2%	3.6%	17.7%	-	35.1%	45.3%	-	2.3%	97.7%	-
Massachusetts	10,172	0.1%	1.0%	3.9%	0.03%	43.3%	9.4%	42.3%	2.9%	40.8%	56.2%
Michigan	8,855	0.2%	0.4%	17.2%	0.05%	72.9%	6.5%	2.7%	1.1%	-	98.9%
Minnesota	1,541	3.0%	0.8%	6.7%	0.3%	89.6%	2.7%	-	-	-	100.0%
Mississippi	1,998	0.2%	0.1%	37.0%	-	51.1%	0.5%	11.3%	0.6%	73.7%	25.7%
Missouri	10,617	8.3%	1.2%	5.2%	0.1%	40.9%	-	44.5%	0.1%	17.3%	82.6%
Montana	943	5.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	91.6%	0.5%	1.5%	2.0%	93.8%	4.1%
Nebraska	525	4.0%	0.6%	5.7%	0.8%	69.5%	0.8%	20.0%	3.2%	58.9%	37.9%

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

State	Total Victims	Race							Ethnicity		
		AIAN*	Asian	Black	NHPI*	White	Other	Unknown	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Unknown
Nevada	3,103	0.7%	3.1%	12.1%	1.4%	74.1%	8.6%	-	8.5%	91.5%	-
New Hampshire	947	-	0.2%	0.2%	-	18.1%	-	81.5%	-	18.6%	81.4%
New Jersey	558	0.2%	2.0%	14.5%	0.4%	72.2%	3.2%	7.5%	9.9%	83.0%	7.2%
New Mexico	962	0.8%	0.1%	0.9%	-	24.2%	0.6%	73.3%	6.7%	16.0%	77.3%
North Carolina	6,676	1.9%	0.6%	26.6%	0.6%	69.7%	-	0.6%	3.4%	96.4%	0.1%
North Dakota	793	4.3%	0.1%	1.4%	0.1%	58.4%	-	35.7%	0.9%	77.8%	21.3%
Ohio	7,432	0.1%	1.9%	13.8%	-	54.6%	1.4%	29.7%	0.4%	98.5%	1.0%
Oklahoma	5,586	6.6%	0.4%	8.3%	0.2%	59.1%	2.9%	22.6%	0.8%	14.0%	85.1%
Oregon	4,691	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	0.04%	49.7%	1.8%	45.1%	1.0%	99.0%	-
Pennsylvania	19,390	0.3%	0.8%	15.5%	0.1%	82.4%	0.2%	1.5%	3.7%	91.2%	5.0%
Puerto Rico	10,938	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-	-
Rhode Island	732	0.4%	0.5%	5.1%	-	54.5%	3.1%	36.3%	4.9%	50.0%	45.1%
South Carolina	1,085	0.2%	0.2%	35.5%	-	52.1%	7.3%	4.8%	1.2%	76.6%	22.2%
South Dakota	940	12.7%	0.5%	2.0%	0.1%	77.4%	1.7%	5.5%	2.4%	82.6%	15.0%
Tennessee	2,443	0.4%	0.1%	16.4%	0.1%	81.8%	-	1.6%	0.8%	95.3%	3.9%
Texas	49,012	0.4%	0.9%	16.3%	0.1%	63.4%	-	19.2%	23.8%	70.6%	5.5%
Utah	192	0.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%	82.8%	8.9%	2.6%	8.3%	71.4%	20.3%
Vermont	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
Virginia	12,482	0.3%	1.2%	17.3%	0.1%	59.4%	0.02%	22.2%	1.5%	71.3%	27.2%
Washington	4,434	2.8%	1.6%	3.7%	0.7%	66.9%	8.8%	18.9%	0.7%	92.9%	6.4%
West Virginia	181	-	-	6.1%	0.6%	90.1%	0.6%	2.8%	2.2%	75.7%	22.1%
Wisconsin	4,207	1.1%	0.4%	5.6%	0.1%	61.5%	2.0%	29.5%	1.3%	51.7%	47.0%
Wyoming	23	-	-	-	-	87.0%	13.0%	-	4.3%	87.0%	8.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>292,364</b> <b>(Race)</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>59.4%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>31.1%</b>
	<b>299,906</b> <b>(Ethnicity)</b>										
<b>Number of States</b>	<b>49 (Race)</b> <b>47 (Ethnicity)</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>

Prior Reports Note: KI and CC data only. \*AIAN = American Indian or Alaskan Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

## Prior Reports

Being the subject of a prior APS report is sometimes used as a proxy measure for client outcomes. There is not a right or wrong level; rather, it is useful as a metric for tracking and benchmarking the impact of APS program involvement on the individuals they serve. The CC includes a data element that asks if the client was the subject of a previous report. Exhibit 5.4 shows these data for both clients and victims by the reporting state.

Only 17 states have 100% completeness for this data element. One state reports 100% of both clients and victims experienced prior reports, while another state reports that 100% of both clients and victims did not. More realistically, when looking at the other states with no unknown data, the range for clients with a prior report is 11.2% to 69.3%, and the range for victims with a prior report is 12.1% to 73.5%.

**Exhibit 5.8: Prior Reports by State**

State Name	Clients				Victims			
	Total	Yes	No	Unknown	Total	Yes	No	Unknown
Alabama	7,639	11.2%	88.8%	-	2,008	12.6%	87.4%	-
Alaska	1,474	54.5%	27.1%	18.5%	486	56.4%	27.8%	15.8%
Arizona	39,872	18.7%	-	81.3%	6,163	23.0%	-	77.0%
Arkansas	2,908	10.9%	89.1%	-	573	14.0%	86.0%	-
Colorado	6,937	69.3%	30.7%	-	1,761	73.5%	26.5%	-
Connecticut	8,049	29.8%	70.2%	-	3,181	31.2%	68.8%	-
Georgia	25,465	-	-	100.0%	13,671	-	-	100.0%
Hawaii	555	-	-	100.0%	69	-	-	100.0%
Idaho	1,479	-	-	100.0%	208	-	-	100.0%
Illinois	20,253	33.2%	66.8%	-	8,821	35.7%	64.3%	-
Indiana	14,157	-	-	100.0%	1,786	-	-	100.0%
Iowa	5,744	35.9%	64.1%	-	1,327	41.1%	58.9%	-
Kansas	10,376	8.1%	8.8%	83.1%	3,284	7.8%	7.9%	84.3%
Kentucky	8,356	100.0%	-	-	1,266	100.0%	-	-
Louisiana	7,907	9.6%	62.0%	28.4%	3,797	9.1%	58.1%	32.8%
Maryland	4,030	-	100.0%	-	888	-	100.0%	-
Massachusetts	18,699	0.3%	0.8%	98.9%	10,172	0.5%	1.5%	98.0%
Minnesota	7,408	-	-	100.0%	1,541	-	-	100.0%
Missouri	29,677	47.2%	52.8%	-	10,617	50.5%	49.5%	-
Montana	5,478	17.8%	82.2%	-	943	19.5%	80.5%	-
Nevada	8,677	33.9%	66.1%	-	3,103	38.5%	61.5%	-
New Hampshire	3,128	-	-	100.0%	947	-	-	100.0%
New Jersey	1,503	-	-	100.0%	558	-	-	100.0%
New York	37,038	27.4%	72.6%	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	16,764	-	-	100.0%	6,676	-	-	100.0%

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

State Name	Clients				Victims			
	Total	Yes	No	Unknown	Total	Yes	No	Unknown
North Dakota	1,516	20.6%	36.9%	42.5%	793	23.5%	32.5%	44.0%
Ohio	18,158	36.4%	63.6%	-	7,432	39.9%	60.1%	-
Oklahoma	16,074	25.5%	74.5%	-	5,586	27.2%	72.8%	-
Pennsylvania	48,705	50.1%	49.9%	-	19,390	55.9%	44.1%	-
South Dakota	1,839	11.8%	88.2%	-	940	12.1%	87.9%	-
Tennessee	9,143	-	-	100.0%	2,443	-	-	100.0%
Texas	83,877	41.7%	58.3%	-	49,012	45.2%	54.8%	-
Utah	4,069	21.5%	78.5%	-	192	27.6%	72.4%	-
Vermont	540	-	-	100.0%	36	-	-	100.0%
Virginia	27,145	43.7%	56.3%	-	12,482	46.3%	53.7%	-
Washington	38,522	45.4%	54.6%	-	4,434	50.8%	49.2%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>463,019</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>51.0%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>158,651</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
<b>Number of States Submitted</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>

Note: CC data only

# Chapter 5: State-Specific Data Discussion

## Conclusion

The state-specific data presented in this chapter highlight notable variations in state policy and practice that impact how APS programs respond to reports of adult maltreatment. This is a theme that is explored in greater detail in the [National APS Process Evaluation](#) and raises other interesting questions. The data are provided to encourage state programs and researchers to begin asking questions to improve state policy and practice and lay the groundwork for more detailed analysis of the APS system as a whole.



# Appendix

The following exhibits provide expanded data tables for the information discussed in this report.

**Exhibit A.1: Victim Maltreatment by Case Closure Reason**

Case Closure Reason	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Self-neglect	Sexual abuse	All Victims
Investigation completed	44.8%	43.4%	52.8%	41.3%	71.4%	48.0%	36.8%	45.3%	40.7%
Investigation completed and protective services case completed	25.7%	29.5%	25.8%	37.3%	6.6%	32.2%	46.6%	31.4%	41.4%
Investigation unable to be completed (non-specific)	5.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	2.0%	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%
Investigation unable to be completed due to death of client during investigation	2.5%	0.7%	0.7%	2.8%	1.4%	0.8%	2.3%	0.4%	2.0%
Investigation unable to be completed due to refusal of client	4.2%	5.8%	3.1%	2.7%	1.1%	3.6%	3.0%	5.2%	3.0%
Other	13.2%	6.8%	5.5%	6.5%	5.3%	5.0%	3.9%	8.1%	4.5%
Protective services case closed due to client decision to not continue	2.2%	9.7%	5.1%	3.5%	8.4%	6.4%	2.6%	4.6%	3.4%
Protective services case closed due to death of client	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Protective services case opened but not completed (non-specific)	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Unknown	1.7%	2.8%	5.2%	3.2%	3.6%	2.5%	2.1%	2.8%	2.6%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>13,514</b>	<b>26,344</b>	<b>18,680</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>13,118</b>	<b>120,271</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>175,680</b>

Note: Based on data from 32 states submitting Case Component data.

# Appendix

**Exhibit A.2: Victim Maltreatment by Age**

Age Group	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Self-neglect	Sexual abuse	All Victims
18-29	12.5%	5.9%	2.3%	8.5%	7.6%	7.8%	2.2%	30.5%	3.4%
30-39	8.5%	3.7%	1.8%	5.8%	6.1%	4.7%	2.3%	13.4%	2.8%
40-49	7.1%	4.1%	2.0%	5.3%	6.3%	4.5%	3.7%	8.5%	3.7%
50-59	15.9%	7.7%	4.1%	8.6%	11.5%	7.2%	9.2%	9.7%	8.3%
60-69	25.5%	24.8%	21.6%	17.1%	20.8%	26.1%	26.8%	15.1%	25.0%
70-74	8.4%	15.1%	18.1%	11.8%	11.6%	14.9%	16.7%	5.5%	16.2%
75-84	13.7%	24.6%	33.2%	24.2%	21.7%	22.3%	26.6%	11.2%	26.8%
85+	6.4%	11.3%	15.6%	17.3%	13.6%	10.2%	11.0%	4.4%	12.2%
Unknown	2.1%	2.7%	1.3%	1.5%	0.8%	2.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>27,468</b>	<b>20,976</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>13,450</b>	<b>127,643</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>186,585</b>

Note: Based on data from 35 states submitting Case Component data.

**Exhibit A.3: Victim Maltreatment by Sex**

Sex	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Self-neglect	Sexual abuse	All Victims
Female	51.6%	69.9%	55.8%	57.2%	61.0%	63.3%	55.0%	78.5%	56.3%
Male	46.4%	28.0%	37.5%	40.9%	38.4%	35.1%	43.8%	18.1%	41.6%
Unknown	2.0%	2.0%	6.7%	1.9%	0.5%	1.7%	1.1%	3.4%	2.1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>27,468</b>	<b>20,976</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>13,450</b>	<b>127,643</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>186,585</b>

Note: Based on data from 35 states submitting Case Component data.

# Appendix

**Exhibit A.4: Victim Maltreatment by Race**

Race	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Self-neglect	Sexual abuse	All Victims
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	4.0%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	2.8%	0.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
Asian	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Black	17.9%	14.5%	11.9%	18.8%	11.3%	14.1%	14.0%	15.3%	14.1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
White	58.3%	64.7%	51.5%	63.1%	51.6%	64.7%	63.9%	62.4%	62.0%
Other	0.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	0.9%	2.5%	1.4%	1.9%	1.5%
Unknown	20.0%	17.9%	33.8%	14.3%	31.5%	16.6%	18.8%	18.1%	20.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>13,683</b>	<b>27,447</b>	<b>20,967</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>13,448</b>	<b>127,643</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>186,549</b>

Note: Based on data from 34 states submitting Case Component data.

**Exhibit A.5: Victim Maltreatment by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Self-neglect	Sexual abuse	All Victims
Hispanic	3.0%	5.2%	2.8%	4.8%	3.2%	7.0%	10.3%	5.2%	8.4%
Not Hispanic	57.8%	66.4%	55.8%	71.1%	48.3%	68.4%	67.1%	67.6%	65.8%
Unknown	39.2%	28.4%	41.4%	24.1%	48.5%	24.6%	22.7%	27.2%	25.8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>26,783</b>	<b>20,396</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>13,299</b>	<b>125,594</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>183,153</b>

Note: Based on data from 31 states submitting Case Component data.

# Appendix

**Exhibit A.6: Victim Maltreatment by Disability**

Disability	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Self-neglect	Sexual abuse	All Victims
Ambulatory	35.2%	22.1%	21.8%	35.7%	16.4%	21.3%	28.8%	14.7%	27.7%
Cognitive	38.1%	16.9%	20.6%	33.1%	18.7%	21.2%	16.3%	37.9%	18.7%
Communication	16.6%	6.1%	5.4%	15.5%	4.3%	8.1%	3.8%	11.0%	5.5%
Hearing	5.0%	4.4%	5.2%	5.5%	4.9%	3.8%	3.1%	2.5%	3.6%
Independent Living	64.6%	26.9%	26.6%	47.2%	35.3%	28.9%	19.8%	39.2%	23.9%
Self Care	52.7%	22.2%	20.5%	43.7%	25.9%	23.4%	19.1%	28.6%	22.0%
Vision	5.0%	4.7%	5.1%	5.2%	5.5%	3.6%	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%
Other	18.2%	19.2%	16.1%	17.2%	41.4%	15.1%	8.2%	22.2%	10.7%
None	5.0%	15.1%	20.4%	3.3%	6.9%	12.9%	3.9%	10.3%	6.8%
Unknown	8.8%	31.3%	25.6%	24.7%	23.0%	32.5%	43.6%	18.1%	38.3%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>10,888</b>	<b>17,074</b>	<b>16,727</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>11,373</b>	<b>98,601</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>140,810</b>

Note: Based on data from 25 states submitting Case Component data.

**Exhibit A.7: Victim Maltreatment by Previous Report**

Previous Report	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Self-neglect	Sexual abuse	All Victims
Yes	55.7%	36.1%	35.4%	41.9%	53.9%	34.5%	40.6%	39.5%	39.4%
No	44.3%	47.6%	54.6%	41.4%	45.6%	50.3%	47.7%	47.0%	48.5%
Unknown	0.0%	16.3%	10.0%	16.7%	0.5%	15.2%	11.7%	13.5%	12.1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>12,205</b>	<b>18,962</b>	<b>17,065</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>12,124</b>	<b>112,520</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>158,651</b>

Note: Based on data from 25 states submitting Case Component data.

# Appendix

**Exhibit A.8: Victim Maltreatment by Perpetrator Age**

Age Group	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	All Perpetrators
17 and younger	-	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	-	2.1%	0.8%	0.7%
18-29	4.8%	6.5%	5.8%	5.8%	13.1%	7.9%	8.8%	6.6%
30-39	7.9%	9.8%	7.8%	5.6%	9.6%	10.1%	5.9%	7.7%
40-49	10.4%	11.9%	9.6%	8.6%	11.4%	10.2%	8.6%	9.5%
50-59	20.6%	11.8%	9.5%	9.7%	14.7%	9.7%	12.4%	9.9%
60-69	22.9%	9.6%	6.0%	8.9%	12.1%	7.8%	11.5%	7.9%
70-74	6.3%	2.8%	1.2%	3.2%	4.7%	3.1%	3.6%	2.5%
75-84	6.9%	4.0%	1.3%	3.6%	8.0%	5.2%	4.4%	3.3%
85+	1.3%	2.7%	4.8%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	3.2%	3.5%
Unknown	18.8%	40.0%	54.0%	52.2%	24.2%	41.1%	40.8%	48.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>9,039</b>	<b>18,553</b>	<b>13,152</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>10,094</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>45,448</b>

Note: Based on data from 29 states submitting Case Component data.

**Exhibit A.9: Victim Maltreatment by Perpetrator Sex**

Sex	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	All Perpetrators
Female	58.7%	40.4%	39.4%	48.3%	59.3%	39.3%	13.9%	41.4%
Male	36.1%	53.2%	30.3%	33.1%	33.7%	53.1%	74.1%	38.7%
Unknown	5.2%	6.4%	30.3%	18.5%	7.0%	7.6%	11.9%	19.9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>11,160</b>	<b>20,997</b>	<b>15,693</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>11,451</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>52,495</b>

Note: Based on data from 33 states submitting Case Component data.

# Appendix

**Exhibit A.10: Victim Maltreatment by Perpetrator Relationship**

Kinship Relationship	Abandonment	Emotional abuse	Exploitation	Neglect	Other	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	All Relationships
Child	4.8%	31.4%	21.7%	24.4%	13.6%	26.7%	2.4%	23.4%
Domestic partner, including civil union	1.9%	1.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%	2.4%	2.8%	1.3%
Grandchild	0.2%	6.3%	4.8%	2.1%	0.7%	6.1%	0.6%	4.3%
Grandparent	-	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	-	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
Parent	6.9%	5.6%	2.2%	8.9%	2.8%	5.2%	8.6%	5.1%
Sibling	3.1%	4.3%	2.7%	3.9%	0.7%	3.8%	2.7%	3.3%
Spouse	3.1%	16.4%	2.1%	13.8%	5.8%	17.1%	5.9%	10.0%
Other relative	4.2%	12.6%	14.0%	7.3%	1.6%	8.3%	9.9%	10.4%
Yes (not specific)	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	1.5%	0.5%
None	74.8%	17.5%	40.7%	34.5%	73.2%	26.9%	61.9%	35.7%
Unknown	0.6%	3.5%	10.1%	3.3%	0.9%	3.0%	3.0%	5.8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>8,041</b>	<b>15,940</b>	<b>12,682</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>9,407</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>41,531</b>

Note: Based on data from 31 states submitting Case Component data.