

*Protect Kids*

*Reduce Crime*

*Save Money*

**Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect in Ohio**

A Report on In-Home Parent Coaching from FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *OHIO*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *OHIO* is part of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS, a national, bipartisan, nonprofit anti-crime organization. The national organization has a membership of more than 2,500 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, other police leaders, and violence survivors. The members take a hard-nosed look at what works – and what doesn't work – to prevent crime and violence. They then recommend effective strategies to state and national policy-makers.

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## Executive Summary

# Protect Kids, Reduce Crime, Save Money — Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect

The 175 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, other law enforcement leaders and violence survivors who are members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS OHIO, and their over 2,500 colleagues nationwide, have taken a hard-nosed look at what works—and what does not work—to cut crime and violence. Extensive evidence shows that children who suffered from abuse or neglect are more likely to grow up to commit crimes. Solid research shows that most abuse and neglect in high-risk families can now be prevented. Doing so will spare tens of thousands of children in Ohio from pain, agony and despair, and will also save lives. Sharply reducing abuse and neglect will save taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in Ohio, while greatly reducing the number of children growing up to be violent criminals.

### The Annual Toll in Ohio: 47,444 Abused and Neglected Children

### The Future Toll: Almost 1,900 Additional Violent Criminals from Every Year's Abuse and Neglect

Official figures mask the real toll of child abuse and neglect in Ohio. Although 47,444 children were officially substantiated as being the victims of abuse or neglect in 2003, the best estimate by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services of the real number each year is almost 150,000. In 2003, 68 children were officially documented as dying from abuse or neglect in Ohio, but there are likely others who were not counted as deaths caused by abuse or neglect. Typically, half of Ohio children killed by abuse or neglect die before their first birthday.

While most victimized children who survive never become violent criminals, being abused or neglected sharply increases the risk that children will grow up to be arrested for a violent crime. The best available research indicates that, of the 47,444 children who had confirmed incidents of abuse or neglect in one year, almost 1,900 will become violent criminals as adults who otherwise would have avoided such crimes if not for the abuse and neglect they endured. Year after year, abuse and neglect create more violent criminals in Ohio.

### Research Shows Most Abuse and Neglect in High-Risk Families Can Be Prevented

Failure to invest now in programs that coach at-risk parents in parenting and other skills which are proven to prevent child abuse and neglect puts every Ohioian at greater risk of becoming a victim of crime. Members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS OHIO call on the state of Ohio and the federal government to offer high-quality in-home parent coaching to all at-risk parents of newborn babies.

Parent coaching provided in the home to parents of infants by trained professionals can significantly reduce abuse and neglect. The Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) in Elmira, N.Y. randomly assigned at-risk pregnant women to receive in-home visits by nurses. Starting before the birth of their first child and continuing until the child was age two, the nurses coached the expectant mothers in parenting and other skills and helped the mothers address their own

problems. Rigorous research, originally published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, shows that children of mothers in the program had 48 percent fewer substantiated reports of abuse or neglect compared to mothers who did not receive services. Put another way: quality in-home parent coaching services can prevent nearly half of all cases of abuse or neglect among at-risk children.

Children of mothers who received the coaching also had 59 percent fewer arrests by age 15 than the children of mothers who were not coached. When this program was later replicated and carefully studied in Memphis, seven of the 515 children in the study whose parents did not receive in-home parent coaching had fractures and/or head trauma requiring hospitalizations while none of the 228 children whose parents received the program were hospitalized for such injuries. A further replication underway in Denver has so far produced similarly strong results.

## Saving Lives, Preventing Crime, and Saving Money

Preventing child abuse and neglect will not only save lives and reduce crime, it will also save taxpayers money. Maintaining the existing child protective system in Ohio alone costs the federal and state governments combined over \$860 million a year. Until the number of victims of abuse or neglect can be reduced, those expenses are unavoidable. Yet that is only a small part of the overall costs to taxpayers and society as a whole from abuse and neglect. Two comprehensive studies, one done by Prevent Child Abuse America and the other commissioned by the U.S. Department of Justice, have concluded that child abuse and neglect cost U.S. taxpayers and crime victims over \$80 billion a year. Ohio's portion of that total cost is over \$5 billion a year. By preventing such expenses, the RAND Corporation concluded that NFP averages \$18,000 in savings for every family in the program. A Washington State analysis produced similar results and found that reduced crime costs accounted for almost two-thirds of the savings.

Ohio has embraced the benefits of in-home parent coaching with a strong commitment across the state through its Help Me Grow program. Yet, in most Ohio counties, a majority of all low-income first-time families are still falling through the cracks. Ohio is unlikely to succeed in reaching its goal of preventing abuse and neglect unless the federal government makes new investments.

## Law Enforcement Leaders are United

Law enforcement leaders and violence survivors are united in calling for investments to protect children from abuse and neglect, save taxpayers' dollars, and make life safer for all Ohioans.

A national survey of over 1,000 chiefs of police, sheriffs, and prosecutors was conducted by Mason-Dixon Polling and Research in 2002. The law enforcement leaders were asked, "Do you believe that offering parenting coaching for at-risk parents and expanding resources for other child abuse prevention and foster care programs will: significantly reduce youth crime and violence, or, have little impact on crime and violence?" Eighty-one percent of the chiefs, sheriffs and prosecutors said it would significantly reduce crime and violence.

The evidence is in. In-home parent coaching can save Ohio taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars a year while preventing much of the abuse and neglect in high-risk families and reducing crime. The time to act is now.

## Chapter 1

# The Hidden Toll of One Year of Abuse and Neglect

From shocking accounts on the evening news, most Ohioans are aware of the severe abuse and neglect some children suffer. Few people in the state, however, realize the devastating scope of the problem or the severity of the consequences. In Ohio in 2003, there were 47,444 official victims of child abuse and neglect and 68 confirmed deaths from abuse and neglect.<sup>1</sup>

However, this is not the end of the tragedy. Though many abused and neglected children grow up to lead productive lives, children who live through abuse or neglect are far more likely than other children to go on to harm or kill someone else—or themselves. A year's toll of abuse and neglect reaches well into the future, and well beyond the initial victims.

### Finding the Children

In a society obsessed with statistics, data on abused and neglected children routinely misses thousands of children. The national system set up to track abuse and neglect and deaths from abuse and neglect reported that

47,444 Ohio children were victims of abuse or neglect and 68 Ohio children died from that abuse or neglect in 2003.<sup>2</sup> Grim as those official numbers are, the truth is that the real numbers of children injured and killed by abuse and neglect each year are much higher than the official counts.

According to the federal government's Third National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect conducted in 1995, the true number of children abused or neglected nationally each year is three times the officially recognized number.<sup>3</sup> This includes children that social workers missed when they conducted their investigation and all the children who were never reported to authorities in the first place because no one knew about them, or someone knew but was unwilling to make a report. Three times the figure of 47,444 victims of abuse or neglect would equal almost 150,000 children abused and neglected in Ohio in 2003. Because of the challenges in investigating reported cases of abuse or neglect and the large number of unreported

"In my years on the front lines of crime fighting, I've experienced too many examples of arresting adults who turned out to be children that I encountered on abuse and neglect calls years earlier. As a nation, I know we can do more to protect innocent lives: abused children and potential victims. Fortunately, we know what works. Helping parents take better care of their kids now prevents abuse and crime later. It's just the right thing to do."

- Robert J. Stephenson, Muskingum County Sheriff and President of the Buckeye State Sheriffs' Association

## What is Child Abuse and Neglect?

The definition of abuse or neglect by Lorain County's Children Services is typical. Children who are mistreated can be physically abused, sexually abused; emotionally abused; neglected; or abandoned.

**Physical Abuse** is any injury resulting from beating, biting, burning or otherwise harming a child.

**Sexual abuse** is any act of molestation against a minor child.

**Emotional abuse** can be caused by constantly rejecting a child, exposing a child to domestic violence, or threatening a child's safety.

**Neglect** is defined as the failure of a parent to provide food, clothing, supervision, education or medical care for a child.<sup>9</sup>

cases of abuse and neglect, it is impossible at this time to arrive at a firm number that everyone can agree on for how many children are abused and neglected each year. But there is little doubt that it is much higher than the officially reported figure.

### At Least 68 Ohio Children Die from Abuse and Neglect Each Year

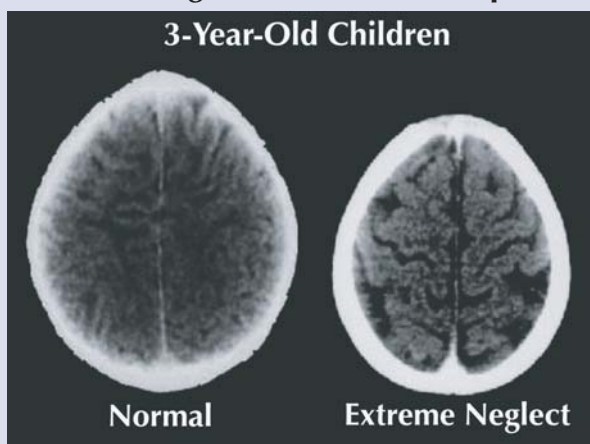
In 2003, Ohio reported to the federal government that 68 children were killed by abuse or neglect.<sup>4</sup> As with the numbers of children abused or neglected, research shows the official number of children killed by abuse or neglect is likely an undercount. In 2001, the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) recorded 1,300 children killed by abuse or neglect nationwide.<sup>5</sup> However, in a Department of Justice publication the National Center on Child Fatality Review concluded that "an estimated 2,000 children in the United States die of child abuse and neglect each year."<sup>6</sup> A fatality review in California concluded that the true number of deaths from abuse or neglect was three times the NCANDS number,<sup>7</sup> and an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* concluded that North Carolina had undercounted its deaths from abuse or neglect

by a factor of three.<sup>8</sup>

### Creating Children Primed for Violence

Severe abuse and neglect, particularly when it occurs during the earliest months and years of life, can permanently injure children in ways that make them much more susceptible to violence. Dr. Bruce Perry, a neurobiologist and authority on brain development and children in crisis, said, "The systems in the human brain that allow us to form and maintain emotional relationships develop during infancy and the first years of life... With severe emotional neglect in early childhood the impact can be devastating."<sup>10</sup> Perry explains that severely neglected children frequently respond with aggression and cruelty that "is often accompanied by a detached, cold lack of empathy."<sup>11</sup> Research shows that neglect is as likely as physical abuse to lead to future criminal behavior when a child reaches adulthood.<sup>12</sup> Physical abuse can cause post-traumatic stress disorders in children. Even when nothing is threatening them, abused children's brains can become "stuck" in high alert with very high resting heart rates and high levels of stress hormones in their blood. These children are predisposed to interpret others' actions as threatening and are quick to

## Effect of Neglect on Brain Development



These images are from studies conducted by a team of researchers from the ChildTrauma Academy in Houston led by Bruce D. Perry, M.D., Ph.D.

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respond impulsively and aggressively in their own defense.<sup>13</sup> Perry warns, “The most dangerous children are created by a malignant combination of experiences. Developmental neglect and traumatic stress during childhood create violent, remorseless children.”<sup>14</sup>

Of growing concern is the role head injuries play in violent behavior, particularly injuries to the frontal or temporal lobes of the brain. The frontal lobes are the seat of the capacities for planning and self-regulation as well as abstract thinking and judgment, while the temporal lobes contain the limbic system that regulates aggression, impulsiveness, and the more primitive emotions such as jealousy and rage.<sup>15</sup> A baby or toddler’s head is especially vulnerable to rough shaking or blows to the head that can cause shearing and microscopic lesions throughout the brain during this time of critical and rapid development. Early head injuries are often cumulative from repeated incidents of abuse and usually go undetected, except in the most extreme cases, because they leave no external marks. The damage done may not manifest itself until much later as the brain matures.<sup>16</sup>

A number of studies on adolescents and adults link head injuries to recurring aggression and violence. Studies done on

death row inmates by Dr. Dorothy Lewis and her colleagues show that a high percentage of them have a history of serious head injury.<sup>17</sup> Many researchers are concluding that as many as 30 to 50 percent of individuals with a criminal history may have sustained injuries to their frontal or temporal lobes.<sup>18</sup>

## Child Abuse and Neglect Produces Almost 1,900 Additional Violent Criminals in Ohio Each Year

Although surveys report varying numbers, it is clear that a high percentage of criminals were abused or neglected as children. One review of the literature on prior abuse and neglect concluded that approximately half of the youth arrested for delinquency had been abused and/or neglected earlier in their lives.<sup>19</sup> Many of these individuals, however, also had other risk factors in their lives, such as poverty or growing up in high-crime neighborhoods.

In an effort to isolate the specific impact of abuse and neglect by controlling for other factors, Dr. Cathy Spatz Widom, a professor of psychology at the New Jersey Medical School, found individuals who had been abused and neglected as children and compared them to otherwise similar individuals who had no official record of abuse or neglect. By studying the subsequent arrest records and controlling for other demographic risk factors, Widom found that being abused and neglected almost doubles the odds that a child will commit a crime as a juvenile.<sup>20</sup>

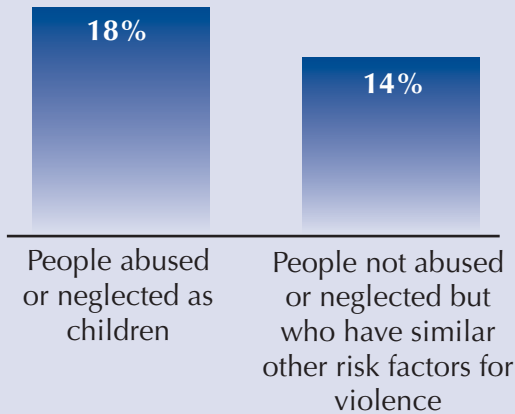
As for violent crime, Widom found that 18 percent of the abused or neglected youngsters went on to be arrested for a violent crime either as juveniles or as adults, compared to 14 percent of similar individuals who shared the same other advantages and disadvantages as these children but who had not been abused or neglected as children — a difference of four percentage points.<sup>21</sup>

Applying Widom’s four percent figure to the 47,444 official victims of abuse or neglect in Ohio in 2003 produces a figure of 1,898

### Abuse and Neglect Produces More Violent Criminals

Compared to children with similar other risk factors but with no official record of abuse or neglect, children who had been abused or neglected were 29 percent more likely to grow up to be violent criminals.

#### At Least One Arrest for a Violent Crime



M.G. Maxfield & C.S. Widom, 1996

additional individuals who will be arrested for at least one violent crime beyond the number of those who would have been arrested had the abuse or neglect never occurred. In other words, the abuse or neglect will result in almost 1,900 additional violent criminals and all the violent crimes those individuals commit (see the Appendix for a more detailed discussion of this projection).

Widom cautions that her research does not indicate whether the same relationship would hold for unconfirmed cases of abuse or neglect, since those children may not have been as seriously harmed as the individuals whose abuse or neglect was confirmed. As previously discussed, it is estimated that there may be three times as many actual cases of abuse and neglect as the number of officially confirmed cases. Even if only a small percentage of these children go on to become violent criminals who otherwise would not have, the 1,900 figure will prove to be a significant underestimate of the number of additional violent criminals in Ohio resulting from the children who were abused and

neglected in 2003. And each year more victims, and more future criminals, are added to the total.

## More Serious and Violent Offenders

Children who are abused and neglected are not only more likely than other children to commit crimes as adults, but they are also more likely than other criminals to be arrested at a younger age. This is a well-known risk factor that indicates these children might become both more serious and more chronic offenders, committing more crimes over their lifetimes.<sup>22</sup>

For example, a study done in Sacramento County, Calif. showed that children between the ages of nine and 12 reported to have been abused or neglected were 67 times more likely to be arrested than other children in that age group. Six percent of those who had been abused or neglected had already been arrested by age 12, compared to less than one-tenth of one percent of other children in that age group.<sup>23</sup>

In their Rochester Youth Development study, Carolyn Smith and Terence Thornberry tracked 1,000 seventh- and eighth-grade students from Rochester, N.Y. up to age 22. They found that the more frequent and severe the maltreatment, the more likely the child was to commit more violent acts of delinquency.<sup>24</sup>

## What Does This Mean for Homicides?

Perhaps most disturbing, researchers who have extensively interviewed extremely violent offenders are convinced that severe abuse or neglect was a defining influence in almost all of these violent offenders' lives.<sup>25</sup> In addition to documenting the link between head injuries and extreme violence,<sup>26</sup> Dorothy Lewis and Jonathan Pincus interviewed 14 of the 37 juveniles facing death sentences in 1986 and 1987. They found that only one of those interviewed had not suffered childhood family violence and severe physical abuse.<sup>27</sup> John Douglas, one of the experts who helped the FBI develop violent criminal profiles, reached

similar conclusions from his studies of very violent criminals.<sup>28</sup>

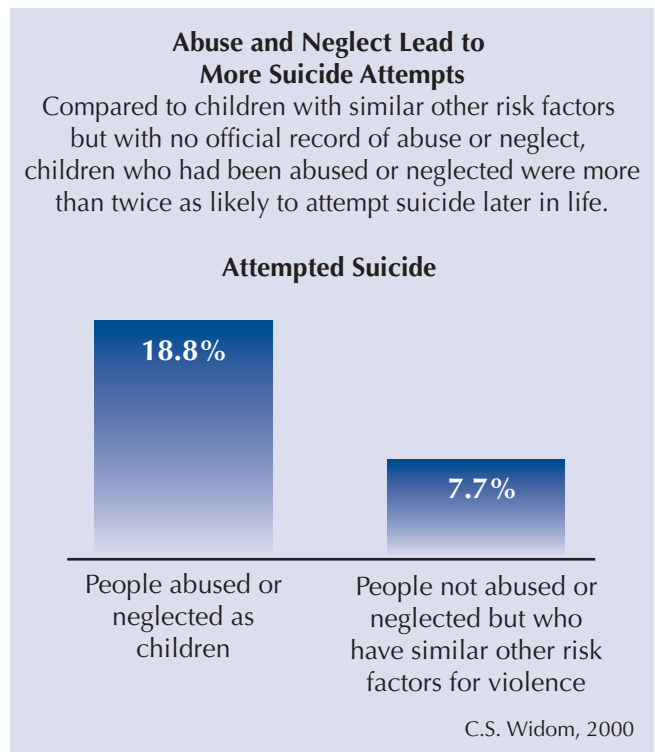
Alton Coleman, of Waukegan, Ill., committed eight homicides throughout the Midwest, including two in Ohio. The *Chicago Tribune* reported that the serial killer's mother was a prostitute and drug user. His psychologist argued at his trial that the drug abuse likely resulted in brain damage before Coleman was born. The *Tribune* reported that, according to court records, Coleman's mother abandoned him in a trash can as an infant and that, "he was rescued by his grandmother, but under her care he was often neglected and subjected to physical and sexual abuse." Coleman was convicted in Ohio for murdering Tonnie Storey, 15, of Over-the-Rhine, and Marlene Walters, 44, of Norwood. After 17 years on death row at the Mansfield Correctional Institution he was executed in 2002.<sup>29</sup>

As a crime fighting organization, we believe both in holding individuals responsible for their actions and in doing what works to prevent more children from becoming violent criminals in the future. Preventing as many as half of all abuse and neglect cases among at-risk families will reduce future crime.

### Child Abuse and Neglect Can Lead to Lost Employment, Failed Marriages, and Suicide

Most abused or neglected children never become involved in violent crime. While many grow up to lead productive lives, research by Widom and others shows that abuse and neglect often lead to other serious consequences for its victims. For example, individuals not abused or neglected as children were 40 percent more likely to be employed and 50 percent more likely to have stable marriages than similar individuals who were abused or neglected.<sup>30</sup>

Victims of child abuse or neglect, as they grow older, are also two and a half times more likely than other children to attempt suicide.



Widom's research indicates that 18.8 percent of abused or neglected children later attempted suicide, compared to 7.7 percent of children with similar risk factors but who had not been abused or neglected.<sup>31</sup> This means that almost 5,000 Ohio residents who were the victims of abuse and neglect in 2003 will ultimately attempt suicide (see Appendix A). Although the number of these abused or neglected individuals who will succeed in killing themselves cannot be reliably estimated, a large number undoubtedly will succeed.<sup>32</sup>

### A Cycle of Violence

Research shows that all too often negative behaviors and consequences, violent or otherwise, are passed on to the next generation, and the cycle continues. One rigorous study showed that poor mothers who had been severely physically abused as children were 13 times more likely to abuse their children than mothers who had emotionally supportive parents.<sup>33</sup>

# Research Shows Abuse and Neglect Can Be Prevented

Waiting to act against abuse and neglect until after it occurs will always be too late, and it may be fatal. Child protective services and available foster care families are essential services that can help protect children who have already been identified as abused or neglected. In Ohio, local child fatality review boards reviewed 30 of the deaths that were identified as the result of abuse or neglect. Yet only nine of those deaths – 30 percent – were children who had already had any prior involvement with child protective services.<sup>34</sup> Relying only on child protective services and foster care services to protect children proved to be inadequate to save most Ohio children who were killed in 2003 as a result of abuse or neglect.

Even when children are identified as victims and receive services, healing their physical and emotional injuries is difficult. And some injuries can never be undone. For instance, early neglect can stunt brain development and prenatal exposure to alcohol can cause mental retardation. For many children, treatment is too frequently limited in its duration and effectiveness.

As a child grows older, it becomes more difficult to undo damage and is more expensive to treat the consequences of abuse and neglect. Even more troublesome is the plight of tens of thousands of Ohio children who receive no treatment at all because they fall through the cracks and never come to the

attention of child protection services. As long as these “lost” children remain unidentified, there will be few opportunities to repair the damage done to them or to protect communities from the risk that they might become future criminals. For these “lost” children, prevention is probably their only hope.<sup>35</sup>

Research shows there are rigorously tested solutions that can significantly reduce child abuse and neglect in high-risk families. Programs beginning in the earliest months and years to help families develop parenting skills and change problem behaviors have proven effective in preventing child abuse and neglect. To protect vulnerable children—and all others—these programs must be made available to all families who need them before abuse or neglect takes place.

## The Nurse Family Partnership Program Shows What In-Home Parent Coaching Can Accomplish

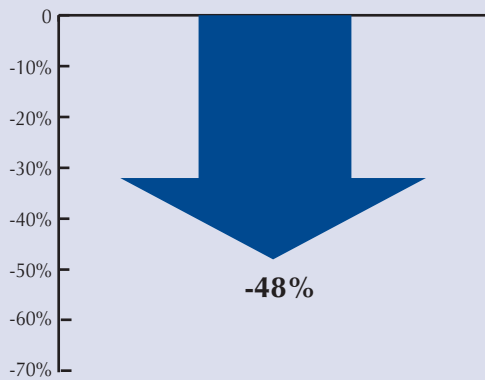
Beginning during pregnancy, individualized in-home coaching for at-risk parents of newborns can dramatically reduce abuse and neglect. Who are those “at-risk” parents? While there are parents from all income levels and walks of life who abuse and neglect their children, some families face more challenges than others.

Nationally, almost half of the families referred to child protective services for abuse

### Coaching At-risk Families Cuts Child Abuse and Neglect in Half

The children of mothers in the Nurse Family Partnership program were abused or neglected nearly half as often as those not in the program.

Reduction in substantiated reports of child abuse or neglect

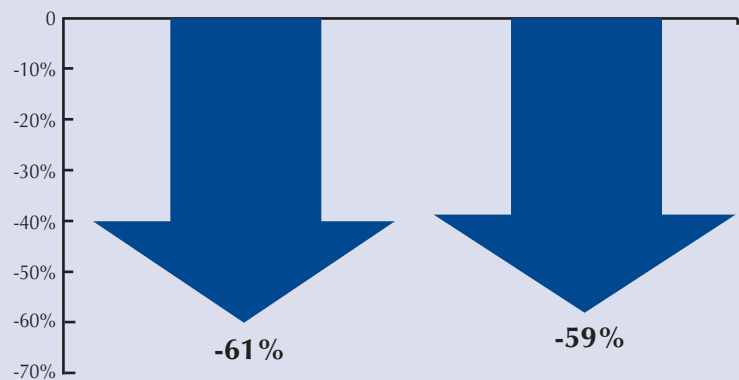


### Coaching At-risk Families Cuts Arrests by More Than Half

By age 15, the children and their mothers in the Nurse Family Partnership program were arrested far less often than those not in the program.

Reduction in arrests among the mothers

Reduction in arrests among the children



or neglect are receiving welfare at the time and more than half of all families have received assistance in the past.<sup>36</sup> In a study conducted in Illinois, 40 percent of the children placed into foster care came from families currently receiving welfare (while only 15 percent of all families in Illinois were on welfare at the time) and another 20 percent of children in foster care were from families that had recently received welfare.<sup>37</sup>

Failing to graduate from high school is also a risk factor. Compared to parents with a high school degree, those without a degree are almost five times more likely to be officially reported for abuse or neglect.<sup>38</sup> And risk factors such as being young parents can pile up. Single mothers without a high school diploma are 10 times more likely to be officially reported for abusing or neglecting their children than women in two-parent families with more education.<sup>39</sup>

Groundbreaking research initially conducted in Elmira, N.Y. showed that parent coaching in the homes of new at-risk young parents can be extraordinarily effective in reducing child abuse and neglect when provided with enough

quality and frequency. The Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) randomly assigned half of a group of single, poor, first-time young mothers to receive visits by carefully trained nurses. The nurses provided coaching in parenting skills and other advice and support. Starting in 1978, the women in the program received an average of nine home visits during their pregnancy and 23 visits from birth to their child's second birthday. Rigorous research, originally published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, shows that children of mothers in the program had 48 percent fewer substantiated reports of abuse or neglect. Put another way: in-home parent coaching services can prevent nearly half of all cases of abuse or neglect among at-risk children.<sup>40</sup>

In addition, by the time the children reached age 15, mothers in the program had 61 percent fewer arrests than the mothers left out of the program, and their children had 59 percent fewer arrests than the kids left out.<sup>41</sup>

A replication study of NFP, also using a rigorous random assignment design, began in 1990 in Memphis. Though the program was

not designed to be ongoing, the mothers and children served are still being followed. There is no data available yet on the children's arrest records, and the official abuse and neglect records are not adequate to directly measure whether the children were maltreated.<sup>42</sup> Compared to children in the program, however, the children whose parents did not receive the parent coaching and family support were more likely to be hospitalized for injuries or ingestions and spent five times more days in the hospital for those causes. While children can certainly be injured without being abused or neglected, such extreme differences reinforce the findings of the earlier study in Elmira, N.Y. Moreover, in Memphis, hospitalized children who were not in the program sustained more serious injuries. For example, while seven of the 515 children in the group that did not receive parent coaching had fractures and/or head trauma requiring hospitalizations, none of the 228 children in the program were hospitalized for fractures or

head trauma.<sup>43</sup> Finally, another replication underway in Denver is also generating strong positive results for the children.<sup>44</sup>

There were many other benefits. For example, the children in the Elmira, N.Y. program were brought before local courts as juveniles in need of supervision for incorrigible behavior 90 percent less often than the children not in the program.<sup>45</sup>

The mothers receiving parent coaching in Elmira also averaged 21 percent fewer births 15 years after delivery of their first child and one-third fewer months on welfare than the mothers not receiving coaching.<sup>46</sup>

### Ohio Has Begun a Path-Breaking Effort to Provide In-Home Parent Coaching Through *Help Me Grow*

Ohio is moving wisely and pro-actively to ensure that children in the state are safe in their homes and get the right start in life. In 2001, Ohio combined three existing programs

#### Nurse Family Partnership:

Hospitalizations in Memphis for which injuries or ingestions were detected

Separate admissions of children whose mothers were visited by nurses prenatally up to age 2 (N=228)		Separate admissions of children whose mothers were not visited by nurses (N= 515)	
Diagnosis	Days in hosp.	Diagnosis	Days in hosp.
Burns	2	Head trauma	1
Coin Ingestion	1	Fractured fibula/congenital syphilis	12
Ingestion of iron medication	4	Strangulated hernia w delay in seeking care/burns	15
		Bilateral subdural hematoma	19
		Fractured skull	5
		Bilateral subdural hematoma/aseptic meningitis, 2 <sup>nd</sup> hospitalization	4
		Fractured skull	3
		Coin ingestion	2
		Child abuse/neglect suspected	2
		Fractured tibia	2
		Burns (2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> degree to face/neck)	5
		Burns (2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> degree to bilateral leg)	4
		Gastroenteritis/head trauma	3
		Burns (splinting/grafting) 2 <sup>nd</sup> hospitalization	6
		Finger injury/osteomyelitis	6
<b>Total days hospitalized</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Total days hospitalized</b>	<b>89</b>

to create a statewide effort, *Help Me Grow*, which now reaches every county in the state:

- *Welcome Home* offers parents a one-time visit by a nurse. Soon after the newborn comes home from the hospital, the nurse visits the family's home to review the baby's and mother's health, share parenting and resource information, answer questions, and link the family to community resources.<sup>47</sup> The nurse also checks to see if the family should be offered more intensive, ongoing parent coaching. According to interviews with parents, this has been a very popular service.<sup>48</sup>
- *Early Intervention* provides an evaluation and, if necessary, linkage to specialized services tailored to the child's developmental challenges starting as early as possible. It is funded through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).<sup>49</sup>
- *Early Start* offers in-home parent coaching to at-risk families. The Early Start program is voluntary and works closely with parents to help address new parenting problems and to strengthen their parenting skills. *Early Start* directs them to a range of medical or social service providers in each county. The new parents are eligible if they face four or more specific challenges that may make it harder for them to successfully parent their children. The various risk factors that determine eligibility include: being a teenage mother, being single, living in poverty, having a low educational background, experiencing known medical risk factors such as little or no prenatal care, and other known parental risk factors such as substance abuse or depression.<sup>50</sup>

Total spending for *Help Me Grow* currently amounts to \$61 million in Ohio. Though these

programs can have a strong impact on reducing abuse and neglect, existing federal child welfare funding streams do not support Ohio's *Help Me Grow*. Instead, the largest portion of funding for the program (\$41 million) comes from federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds. Federal IDEA part C funding adds another \$11.5 million. The rest of the funding (\$8.5 million) comes from the state's own general revenue. In recent years, the TANF funding has been roughly stable, but the current state funding for *Help Me Grow* is \$3 million below fiscal year 2000-2001 levels.<sup>51</sup>

### Many different approaches are being followed in Ohio

Many of the specific programs operating in Ohio counties are national models:

- *Nurse Family Partnership (NFP)* provides services in Dayton and two other sites in Metropolitan Cincinnati.<sup>52</sup> Dayton has the distinction of being the first site where NFP was replicated nationally beyond the experimental locations in Memphis, Denver, and Elmira, New York.<sup>53</sup>
- *Parents As Teachers* is the curriculum used at 73 sites in Ohio,<sup>54</sup> primarily in rural counties.<sup>55</sup> It was originally developed in Missouri, but is now operating nationwide. In Ohio, *Parents As Teachers* relies on para-professionals and professionals (people with Associates or Bachelor's degrees in related fields) to be parent coaches.<sup>56</sup>
- *Healthy Families America* has eight programs serving metropolitan Cincinnati.<sup>57</sup> It is a professional and para-professional program that was first developed in Hawaii, but is now also nationwide.

*Help Me Grow* requires that all parent coaches have at least an Associates degree in nursing, social work or a related field. Other

counties use different parent coaching curricula, either based in part on the above programs or based on other models, but all approaches must be based on research:<sup>58</sup>

- Cleveland and Columbus use a model developed with the help of experts from Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago.
- In the Toledo area, David Kontur, Executive Director of the Lucas County Family Council, reports that there are 12 sites in Lucas County and the curriculum is based in part on both the Healthy Families and NFP models, though none of their sites are currently accredited.<sup>59</sup>
- In the Akron area, *Help Me Grow* Project Director Cathy Marrone reports that there are ten sites using the Partners in Parenting Education curriculum (PIPE). Pre-literacy training is a special focus of the *Help Me Grow* program in Akron. The ten sites provided regular home visits through *Help Me Grow* to over 1,300 families in 2005.<sup>60</sup>

### Many sites are able to supplement *Help Me Grow* funding

In every county, *Help Me Grow* is the primary source of support for local programs. A number of counties, however, supplement this funding with additional public and/or private dollars. For example, in order to provide the full complement of services and number of visits required for the Nurse Family Partnership approach, Pam Albers, the director of the NFP program in Dayton, raised a fifth of the program's funding from a variety of other sources in 2005.<sup>61</sup> In Cincinnati and its surrounding counties, a very strong public-private partnership has emerged with the United Way taking a lead role. That partnership, Every Child Succeeds, includes Healthy Families America and Nurse Family Partnership sites. It also provides additional

funding to support enhanced services and research through Cincinnati's Children's Hospital Medical Center.<sup>62</sup> In Cleveland, the Cuyahoga County Commissioners, along with local private funders and Case Western University, have made a strong commitment to in-home parent coaching and have developed their own research-based, parent coaching model – Early Childhood Initiative.<sup>63</sup> The Early Childhood Initiative has provided funding in Cleveland to set up the new in-home parent coaching program. It also brought in experienced evaluators to ensure the program will continue making progress toward achieving its full potential.<sup>64</sup> Columbus has also adopted the model developed for the Early Childhood Initiative in Cleveland.<sup>65</sup> There are currently efforts underway in Columbus to gain funding for an NFP site in the city.<sup>66</sup>

### Promising Results from Cincinnati's Every Child Succeeds Program

The researchers with Every Child Succeeds (ECS) at Cincinnati's Children's Hospital Medical Center have begun to collect data on the results of ECS programs that strongly indicate they are producing solid results.

- ECS's Maternal Depression Treatment Program brings specialists into homes to treat the women in its program who are depressed. It reports achieving significant reductions in symptom severity for 85 percent of the women being served.<sup>67</sup>
- Alcohol use during pregnancy is typically at 33 to 52 percent for similar mothers in other studies. But about half as many (18 percent) of the ECS mothers are using alcohol during pregnancy.<sup>68</sup>
- With a renewed emphasis on promoting breastfeeding, ECS found that "in the past two years there has been an increase in breastfeeding mothers from 37 percent to 52 percent."<sup>69</sup>

- ECS has given out more than 60,000 books and eight out of 10 ECS families report they read to their children at least three times a week.<sup>70</sup>
- Ninety-one percent of the children in the program are achieving normal development, which is much higher than the 65 to 85 percent that might be expected based on studies of similar at-risk children.<sup>71</sup>
- Most impressive of all, while studies show that typically 30 to 39 percent of similar at-risk mothers reduce their smoking during pregnancy, 94 percent of the ECS mothers reduced their smoking while they were pregnant.<sup>72</sup>

The ECS researchers report that just two percent of the children from the high risk families receiving the parent coaching programs had been abused or neglected within the first year of their life, when abuse and neglect is at its highest.<sup>73</sup> There was no similar control group of families, however, who did not receive services to compare results. Nonetheless, experts in the field would typically expect higher rates of abuse and neglect in the high-risk families being served by ECS. For example, two years after the NFP program began in Elmira, N.Y., nearly one in five of the high-risk children not receiving services there had been abused or neglected.<sup>74</sup> In fact, the rate for ECS parents is similar to the rate for all parents – high-risk and low-risk – in Ohio (two percent by age three).<sup>75</sup> If ECS can continue to produce such strong results in the Cincinnati area, it is likely that the program will have a very meaningful impact on reducing abuse and neglect in the lives of the vulnerable children it serves.

That is the encouraging news. However,

**If ECS can continue to produce such low rates of abuse and neglect among the families it serves, it will have a very meaningful impact on reducing abuse and neglect in the lives of the vulnerable children it serves.**

national research shows that for programs to succeed they must be high quality.<sup>76</sup> Many of the programs in Ohio are not receiving enough funding for them to deliver the quality of services necessary to fully achieve such results. And none of the programs, Cincinnati's included, reach all the families eligible for these services.

## Reaching Those Who Need Parent Coaching

To achieve truly dramatic cuts in the overall numbers of kids abused or neglected in Ohio will require significant additional investments. Debbie Cheatham, Ohio State's Program Administrator of *Help Me Grow*, reports that no county is funded at 100 percent.<sup>77</sup> The counties contacted for this report acknowledge that they are far from successfully reaching all those eligible. For example:

- In Dayton, Pam Albers reports that the Brighter Futures NFP-based

program is reaching 220, or about a quarter, of the 860 teens who give birth in Montgomery County each year. Simply being a pregnant teen does not automatically qualify a girl for the program. Albers estimates, however, that the program

would have to grow by as much as 60 percent to reach all the eligible teen mothers in the county.<sup>78</sup>

- In the Appalachia region of southeastern Ohio, Dave Hunter, the director of the *Help Me Grow* program in Athens County, estimates that the program is reaching only about 30 to 40 percent of the eligible population.<sup>79</sup>
- In the most systematic effort to

measure coverage, the ECS researchers reviewed birth certificate and other data to estimate who would qualify for being offered the services. They concluded that the programs were actually delivering services to just 20 percent of all those eligible.<sup>80</sup>

All of the practitioners contacted noted that there are concrete steps they could take to find and convince more at-risk families in their communities to participate. For example, Linda Swenson, director of the Franklin County *Help Me Grow* program said she sees a definite need to hire more Hispanic and Somali parent coaches to serve the at-risk families from those growing communities.<sup>81</sup> As Frank Putnam, Scientific Director at Every Child Succeeds explained, “It isn’t that we don’t know what we could do to reach more families. It is a money issue.”<sup>82</sup>

### Providing At-Risk Parents with Services that Produce Results

It is not enough to simply offer a parent coach to a new family. Ongoing research in the field of in-home parent coaching shows that it is also necessary to provide high quality services in order to produce the full benefits possible from this approach.<sup>83</sup>

### Finding, Hiring, Training, Supervising, and Retaining High Quality Parent Coaches

Cleveland’s initial evaluation efforts uncovered wide variations in the abilities of parent coaches to enroll and maintain families in the program.<sup>84</sup> Success depends heavily on the ability of individual parent coaches to establish close personal relationships with new at-risk mothers and fathers. It is challenging work that takes unique training and skills. Linda Swenson of Franklin County reported another hurdle for the programs in Columbus. The *Help Me Grow* program found that after recruiting young people – typically young college graduates – and fully training them, the successful new workers too often leave their positions within a few years for more

lucrative jobs. They are usually leaving for higher paying jobs in other government agencies as opposed to much higher paying private sector jobs. She explained, “Even if they love the work, they have college loans or other commitments they must meet.”<sup>85</sup> Both in Cleveland and Columbus, better compensation and support will help the programs attract and retain the high-quality parent coaches needed to sharply cut abuse and neglect.

### Providing Enough Visits from the Parent Coaches

Cleveland’s initial evaluation also found that “if a participant can be successfully enrolled in Early Start and receive a minimum of 15 visits, it is possible that significant change can be achieved in the areas of maternal depression, perceived stress, and parental competence. Changes in these [areas] are particularly promising for preventing child abuse.”<sup>86</sup> The Nurse Family Partnership program also stresses that to produce strong outcomes there must be enough home visits to allow for nurses to develop strong relationships with the families they serve. Yet, the Cleveland program found that due to inadequate funding and other factors, it does not reach the desired number of visits for many of the families.<sup>87</sup> Delivering the full number of visits can be a challenge, even for more established programs. Pam Albers reported that the Nurse Family Partnership program she supervises in Dayton is under continuing pressure, due to funding challenges, to scale back the number of visits the nurses make to families.<sup>88</sup>

### Reaching Parents Before Birth

The evaluation of the Cuyahoga County program found that “the majority of the substantiated reports [of abuse or neglect] involving Early Start [families] occurred prior to the family’s referral to the program.”<sup>89</sup> Many of the cases of abuse and neglect were happening within just a few days after the baby was brought home from the hospital. Other studies reinforce the rationale for reaching new parents before the birth of their

child. The evaluation of the Nurse Family Partnership program in Elmira found that the families who received visits only until the birth of their child reduced the later criminality of their children almost as much as those who received both prenatal and postnatal home visits up until their children were two.<sup>90</sup> The time before a baby arrives is the perfect “teachable moment” for young parents to acquire new knowledge and skills. In addition, pregnant women may already be having a profound impact on their children’s lives if they smoke, use alcohol, or abuse drugs during pregnancy. Research shows these behaviors may put their children at greater risk of anti-social behavior later in life.<sup>91</sup> A separate study in Baltimore showed that providing drug treatment to pregnant, addicted women was so successful in reducing the number of severely underweight newborns that it paid for itself simply by reducing the number of babies who needed neonatal intensive care.<sup>92</sup> Clearly an important goal of all in-home parent coaching programs should be to reach expectant at-risk mothers as soon as possible.

In keeping with Cleveland’s very strong commitment to in-home parent coaching, the Early Childhood Initiative is developing a plan to increase the number of parents reached before the birth of their child. The program is already beginning to show improvements.<sup>93</sup> In fact, all of the practitioners and researchers contacted for this report across the state noted the importance of prenatal visits. They recounted either that they were already reaching most parents prenatally or were implementing prenatal outreach. Yet Debbie Cheatham acknowledged that for many programs throughout the state, achieving progress in this area will be a challenge. As she put it, many programs are looking for areas to make cutbacks where they will have the least impact rather than looking for ways to add new services.<sup>94</sup>

## Ohio Has Much to Offer the Nation

The Cuyahoga County Commission and private funders made a serious commitment to

provide high-quality in-home parent coaching to at-risk families in the county. They also wisely enlisted one of the foremost researchers in the field, Deborah Daro of the Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, to lead the team helping Cuyahoga County evaluate the program and make recommendations. The county is not only ensuring that the program will continue to improve, but their research will help make programs across the nation stronger.

There are other examples of important innovations being explored in Ohio:

**An experiment in reaching parents prenatally:** the Franklin County *Help Me Grow* program has partnered with an agency that offers a phone service, the Pregnancy Care Connection, which helps first-time pregnant women, particularly low-income women who are under-insured or uninsured, to find OB-GYN doctors. This partnership has turned out to be a low-cost, efficient way to increase initial access to pregnant mothers and resulted in more than 800 new referrals to the Help Me Grow program in Franklin County.<sup>95</sup>

**Helping families experiencing domestic violence:** The national researchers with Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) discovered that, unlike most of the slightly less-troubled families in the Elmira, N.Y. trial, the 21 percent of mothers who had experienced 28 or more incidents of domestic violence were not effectively reducing the abuse or neglect suffered by their children.<sup>96</sup> NFP experimented with new approaches to deal with domestic violence when they set up the Denver test of NFP. They found that, when they provided nurses in Denver with enhanced training on domestic violence, they could cut in half the number of mothers who had experienced any domestic violence within the past six months.<sup>97</sup> NFP is now testing whether the increased training really works by randomly assigning a large number of NFP sites throughout the United States to implement the specialized training or not.<sup>98</sup>

## Escaping Abuse in Dayton

“One of my nurses reported that she was working with an intelligent young woman who apparently understood everything she was being taught. Yet, visit after visit, there was little sign of improvement in the family’s living conditions. The house was dirty; no one was working. Finally, one day the young woman showed the nurse a drawing done by the man she was living with. It showed the man holding a gun to the mother’s head and killing her. After careful efforts to work with the young woman to discover what she really wanted and to guide her through setting up a safety plan, the mother escaped this dangerous relationship and relocated to another state. She continued to stay in touch with the NFP nurse, however, and when she later gave birth to another baby, she named her new little girl after the nurse.”<sup>99</sup>

- Pam Albers, Director, Brighter Futures,  
A Nurse Family Partnership program in Dayton

In Dayton, the NFP program was already reaching out to local domestic violence service providers in order to improve coordination and better train their nurses. The experience of one nurse and the family she served, recounted by Pam Albers, explains why this can be so important (see the box Escaping Abuse in Dayton on this page):

**Helping depressed mothers and diagnosing behavior problems in children sooner:** The researchers at the Children’s Hospital Medical Center in Cincinnati are systematically testing ways to efficiently screen mothers in the program for depression and then to provide them with proven interventions provided by trained counselors in their homes. As already reported above, they are achieving significant reductions in symptom severity for 85 percent of the women being served.<sup>100</sup> The importance of identifying and helping depressed or stressed mothers is explained by Douglas Teti of the University of Maryland: “Research has shown that the longer and deeper maternal depression becomes, the worse things become for the child. However, it has also been shown that if a mother’s depression lifts in her child’s early years, negative effects on the child can be mitigated.”<sup>101</sup>

In Athens County, Dave Hunter, the administrator of the county *Help Me Grow* program, is working closely with researchers at

the Ohio University Medical School and Psychology Department to explore whether it is possible to identify children sooner who are beginning to develop behavior problems. The researchers are testing possible screening instruments for use in *Help Me Grow*.<sup>102</sup> While there is no unanimity among psychologists as to when behavior problems can be accurately identified, there is general agreement in the fields of both psychology and criminology that the sooner families can be trained to effectively steer their children away from more aggressive and negative behaviors and toward more positive behaviors, the better.<sup>103</sup>

**Adapting the Total Quality Management approach to in-home parent coaching:** The researchers at ECS have partnered with experts at Proctor and Gamble, which is headquartered in Cincinnati, to adapt the total quality management approach for use with parent coaching. They are looking at 12 to 15 specific tasks, such as completing immunizations, reducing substance or tobacco use, increasing breast feeding, reducing maternal depression and increasing pre-literacy skills. The goal is to come up with specific well-tested ways to impact these outcomes and the researchers will then develop clear indicators that will allow administrators and employees to gauge whether individual agencies and even individual providers are implementing the interventions and making appropriate

progress. They are setting up, for example, a simple red-green chart that will allow an administrator to quickly look at the benchmarks for an individual parent coach and determine which goals the coach has already achieved with their parents (green) and which goals the coach still needs to work on (red). Enlisting employees and managers in an effective accountability system and continuous joint effort to improve quality has been shown to be a very effective way to generate success in industry and in other social service programs.<sup>104</sup> The important research being conducted in Cincinnati may soon be used to help improve programs throughout the country.

### Funding is the key to success

The parent-coaching field in Ohio is fortunate to have strong and evolving local and national research that continues to influence practice. Ongoing research will allow the in-home parent coaching effort in Ohio to continue striving to achieve the full benefits shown to be possible. National and local researchers, together with the practitioners and advocates in Ohio, will continue working hard to find and implement best practices in the field. What is lacking, however, even in Ohio, is sufficient investments from the state and federal governments for these crucial programs. Ohio will not fully achieve its goals without greater public investments, especially from Washington.

## Chapter 3

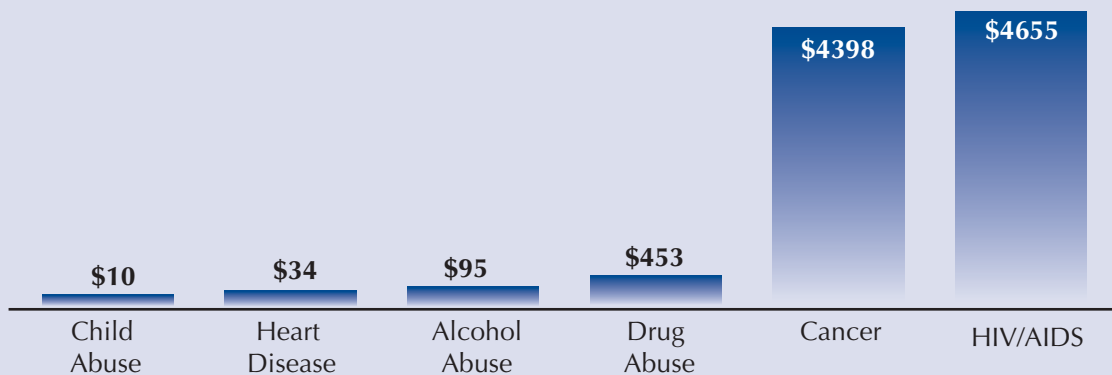
# Saving Money While Protecting Kids and Preventing Crime

Stopping child abuse and neglect before children are hurt is not only the right thing to do, it is also the fiscally sound thing to do. The Department of Justice relies on The Children's Safety Network Economic Insurance Resource Center for major studies on the cost of crime. The Center analyzed the direct and indirect costs of child abuse and neglect to taxpayers and all those individuals impacted by the consequences of abuse or neglect. It concluded that child abuse and neglect costs Americans \$83 billion a year.<sup>105</sup> Prevent Child Abuse America found that abuse and neglect costs Americans \$94 billion a year – and that two-thirds of that cost is due to increased crime

costs.<sup>106</sup> When the Children's Safety Network broke down the costs for each state, it found that the share of abuse and neglect costs for Ohio amounts to over \$5 billion dollars every year.<sup>107</sup>

The direct taxpayer costs of paying for child abuse and neglect in Ohio are substantial. According to the Urban Institute, in fiscal year 2003 the federal government spent \$430 million on child welfare expenditures in Ohio. The state spent \$102 million in additional dollars and local spending was \$328 million for a total of \$860 million spent on state child welfare programs.<sup>108</sup> The direct child protective costs do not include later indirect costs borne

**Government Spending Per Affected American**



"Research spending by the federal government on cancer and HIV averaged about \$4,500 for every person affected with those diseases, but federal spending on research for child abuse averaged less than \$10 for every reported case in 2002. I am not suggesting that AIDS and cancer are not important public health issues, but I am suggesting that we ought to make the same kinds of investments in the prevention of child abuse and neglect."

A. Sidney Johnson, III, President, Prevent Child Abuse America

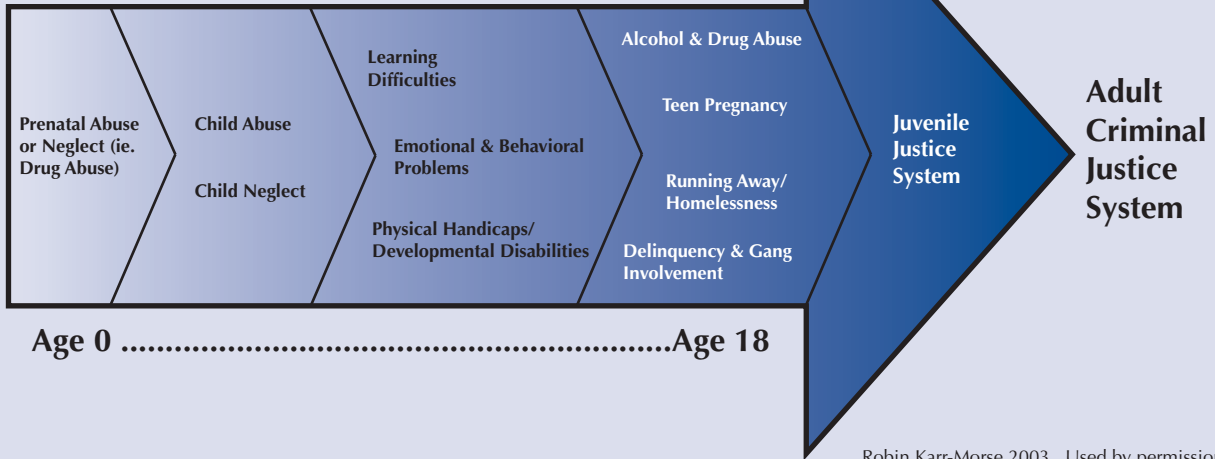
Prevent Child Abuse America

## The Cost of Waiting

As time goes by the cost and intensity of treatment efforts to reverse the problems go up, while...



the likelihood of preserving the full potential for the child to contribute to society goes down.



Robin Karr-Morse 2003. Used by permission.

by taxpayers. These include educational, welfare, medical, and criminal justice costs when many of the abused or neglected children fail to become productive adults.

By waiting to pay for services until the problems cannot be avoided, Ohio taxpayers are paying huge sums to cover the costs of holding children back in school, providing special education services, paying for welfare, and especially paying for arresting and imprisoning criminals. Not only is this an unbalanced investment strategy, it ignores the opportunity to act when the interventions are less expensive and more likely to succeed.

### In-home Parent Coaching Can Save Money

The RAND Corporation, which studies many programs for children and youth, concluded that the Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) averaged more than \$18,000 in net savings to taxpayers for every family enrolled in the program. RAND also concluded that NFP produced \$4 in savings for every \$1 invested.<sup>109</sup> When analysts from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy

looked at savings to individuals as well as taxpayers from NFP, they reached similar conclusions. In the Washington State analysis, crime costs accounted for almost two-thirds of the savings.<sup>110</sup>

With such potential savings, Ohio and the federal government should seize the opportunity to ensure that Ohio's in-home parent coaching programs reach their full potential and are offered to all at-risk new parents in the state.

### Quality In-home Parent Coaching Saves Money

Taxpayers saved over \$4 for every \$1 invested in the Nurse Family Partnership program.



For every \$1 invested



Over \$4 was saved

RAND Corporation, 1998

## Chapter 4

# From the Front Lines of the Battle Against Crime: A Call to Action

There are 175 police chiefs, sheriffs, and prosecutors who are members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS OHIO. The Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association and the Buckeye State Sheriffs' Association have endorsed the goals of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS OHIO. These law enforcement leaders are all determined to put dangerous criminals behind bars. They are just as committed to keeping kids from becoming criminals in the first place.

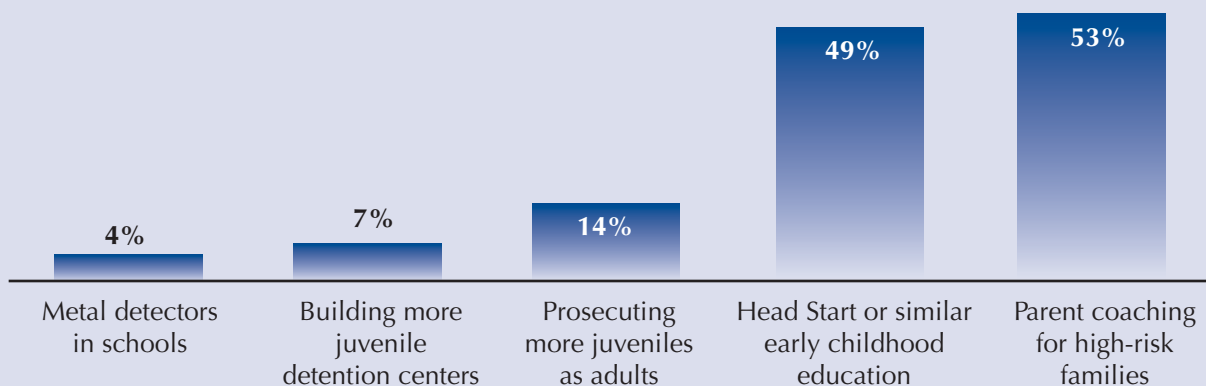
The good news is that research shows how to prevent child abuse and neglect before children are hurt and before those children can go on to hurt others. Solid research shows that high-quality in-home parent coaching services beginning prenatally can prevent as many as half of the cases of abuse or neglect among at-risk children. They can save children's lives now while helping to prevent hundreds of children a year in Ohio from growing up to be

violent criminals. The programs will prevent murders and suicides in Ohio. All this can be accomplished, while saving taxpayers tens of millions of dollars each year.

Government's most fundamental responsibility is to protect its citizens. When more than 1,000 children nationwide are dying each year from abuse and neglect and tens of thousands more are growing up to be violent criminals as a result of abuse or neglect, federal, state, and local governments clearly are not doing enough. Ohio's impressive in-home parent coaching efforts are still far from reaching their goals. Ohio cannot do it alone. The federal government must meet the challenge of providing adequate funding. It is time that elected leaders at the local, state and federal levels invest in a comprehensive, research-driven plan to eliminate most abuse and neglect in high-risk families.

### Police Chiefs Rate Parent Coaching and Pre-Kindergarten Programs as Effective Crime Prevention

Police Chiefs nationwide were asked: "Please rate the following strategies on a scale of 1 to 5 on their value as a crime prevention tool." This chart shows the percentage for each strategy that received a "1" rating by the Police Chiefs.



S. Keeter & S. Mastrofski, 2000

## Appendix

### Technical Notes on Estimating the Number of Violent Criminals, Murderers, and Those Who Attempt Suicide Who Will Emerge from the Children Abused and Neglected in 2003

The projections on how many abused or neglected children will grow up to be arrested for a violent crime, to be arrested for murder, or to attempt suicide are based on the original research of Michael Maxfield and Cathy Spatz Widom. Their article, "The cycle of violence: Revisited 6 years later," appeared in the Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine in April of 1996 (v.150: 390-395). Widom and Maxfield matched 908 children who had substantiated cases of abuse or neglect with a control group of 667 individuals with no substantiated cases of abuse or neglect. The individuals in the study were matched on the basis of their date of birth, race, sex, and approximate social class. Using official records, the researchers determined that the abused and neglected individuals were one quarter (4 percentage points) more likely to have had at least one arrest for violence, either as an adult or as a juvenile, than those otherwise similar individuals who had not been maltreated [18 percent - 14 percent = 4 percent]. In other words, while 14 percent of the abused and neglected individuals in this study would have been arrested for a violent crime whether or not they had been abused or neglected, an additional 4 percent of the abused and neglected individuals were arrested for a violent crime who apparently would not have been if they had not suffered abuse or neglect as children.

The four-percentage point difference can be applied to the number of official victims of abuse and neglect in Ohio in 2003 — 47,444 (which is a conservative count of the number of children abused and neglected every year in Ohio). Four percentage points multiplied by that number results in an estimate of almost 2,000 additional individuals who will be arrested at least once for violence at some time in their life after having been abused and neglected in 2003 [47,444 x .04 = 1,898]. Other research cited in this report, however, indicates that each year there are three times as many children who were victims of abuse or neglect that were not confirmed, or 142,332 children abused or neglected in Ohio. Widom has cautioned that her research cannot answer whether the same rate of arrests for violence applies to the higher number of unconfirmed cases of abuse and neglect. Even if only a small percentage of these children go on to become violent criminals who otherwise would not have, the 2,000 figure is a significant underestimation of the number of additional violent criminals arising out of the children who were abused and neglected in 2003.

In a national version of this report, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids projected that there will be at least 250 additional individuals arrested for homicide which would not take place if not for that abuse and neglect these children suffered in 2002 (see [www.fightcrime.org](http://www.fightcrime.org)). Given the smaller numbers for Ohio, however, this report does not attempt to make such projections. The research is clear though: if Ohio can significantly reduce abuse and neglect now, it will prevent many murders in the future.

When Widom later looked at attempted suicides, she determined that 18.8 percent of children with substantiated cases of abuse or neglect went on to attempt suicide at some point in their life, whereas 7.7 percent of the children without abuse or neglect later attempted suicide. The difference is a dramatic 11.1 percentage points. Applying that 11.1 percentage point difference to the number of confirmed cases of abuse or neglect in 2003 produces over 5,000 additional suicide attempts that presumably would not happen if not for the lingering suffering from the abuse and neglect suffered in 2003 [47,444 x .111 = 5,266]. In addition, it is impossible to estimate how many of this particular population of abused or neglected children who later attempt suicide will succeed in killing themselves. Based on information provided by the National Institute of Mental Health on suicides in the general population (not for victims of abuse or neglect specifically), it is possible that anywhere from 200 to 650 actual suicides will take place, but no one really knows.<sup>111</sup>

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- <sup>19</sup> Zingraff, M. T., Leiter, J., Johnsen, M. C., & Myers, K. A. (1994). The mediating effect of good school performance on the maltreatment-delinquency relationship. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 31(1), 62-91.
- <sup>20</sup> Widom, C. S. (2000). *Childhood victimization: Early adversity, later psychopathology*. Retrieved from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service Web site: [www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000242b.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000242b.pdf)
- <sup>21</sup> Maxfield, M. G., & Widom, C. S. (1996). The cycle of violence: Revisited 6 years later. *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine*, 150, 390-395.
- <sup>22</sup> Hawkins, J. D., Herrenkohl, T., Farrington, D. P., Brewer, D., Catalano, R. F., & Harachi, T. W. (1998). A review of predictors of youth violence. In R. Loeber & D. Farrington (Eds.), *Serious and violent juvenile offenders: Risk factors and successful interventions* (pp. 106-146). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- <sup>23</sup> Child Welfare League of America. (1997). *Sacramento County community intervention program: Findings from a comprehensive study by community partners in child welfare, law enforcement, juvenile justice, and the Child Welfare League of America*. Washington, DC: Author.
- <sup>24</sup> Smith, C., & Thornberry, T. P. (1995). The relationship between childhood maltreatment and adolescent involvement in delinquency. *Criminology*, 33, 451-479.
- <sup>25</sup> One of these researchers, Dr. Lonnie Athens, interviewed a large number of violent criminals and concluded that children who became seriously violent criminals were almost always trained to be violent by violent individuals in their lives. For a profile on Athens, see: Rhodes, R. (1999). *Why they kill*. New York: Randomhouse. See the rest of the text for additional examples.
- <sup>26</sup> Lewis, D. O., Pincus, J. H., Bard, B., Richardson, E., Prichep, L. S., Feldman, M., & Yeager, C. (1986). Psychiatric, neurological, and psycho-educational characteristics of 15 death row inmates in the United States. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 143, 838-845; Lewis, D. O., Pincus, J. H., Bard, B., Richardson, E., Prichep, L. S., Feldman, M., Yeager, C. (1988). Neuropsychiatric, psychoeducational and family characteristics of 14 juveniles condemned to death in the United States. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 145(5), 585-589. Cited in Rhodes, R. (1999). *Why they kill*. New York: Randomhouse.
- <sup>27</sup> Lewis, D. O., Pincus, J. H., Bard, B., Richardson, E., Prichep, L. S.,

- Feldman, M., Yeager, C. (1988). Neuropsychiatric, psychoeducational and family characteristics of 14 juveniles condemned to death in the United States. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 145(5), 585-589. Cited in Rhodes, R. (1999). *Why they kill*. New York: Randomhouse.
- <sup>28</sup> Douglas, J., & Olshaker, M. (1999). *The anatomy of motive*. New York: Scribner.
- <sup>29</sup> Mills, S., (April 25, 2005). '84 killer on eve of execution; Even Coleman case stirs debate. *The Chicago Tribune*. N; pg. 1.
- <sup>30</sup> Widom, C. S. (2000). *Childhood victimization: Early adversity, later psychopathology*. Retrieved from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service Web site: [www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000242b.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000242b.pdf)
- <sup>31</sup> Widom, C. S. (2000). *Childhood victimization: Early adversity, later psychopathology*. Retrieved from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service Web site: [www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000242b.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000242b.pdf)
- <sup>32</sup> National Institute of Mental Health. (2003). *Suicide facts*. Retrieved from <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/research/suifact.cfm>. For every successful suicide, there are an estimated 8 to 25 attempts. It is unknown, however, what proportion of successful suicides there are among the population of abused and neglected individuals who attempt suicide.
- <sup>33</sup> Egeland, B., Jacobvitz, D., & Sroufe, A. (1998). Breaking the cycle of abuse. *Child Development*, 59, 1080-1088. Cited in Ertem, I., Leventhal, J., & Dobbs, S. (2000). Intergenerational continuity of child physical abuse: How good is the evidence? *The Lancet*, 356, 814-819. Ertem, et al. systematically reviewed and ranked for rigor a number of studies that attempted to trace the intergenerational continuity of child abuse. They discovered that current studies show a wide range of results.
- <sup>34</sup> Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Children's Trust. (September 30, 2004). *Ohio child fatality review: Fourth annual report*, Ohio, Author.
- <sup>35</sup> Sedlak, A. J., & Broadhurst, D. D. (1996). Executive summary of the third national incidence study of child abuse and neglect. Retrieved from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Web site: <http://www.calib.com/nccanch/pubs/statinfo/nis3.cfm#national>
- <sup>36</sup> Paxson, C., & Waldfogel, J. (1999). Work, welfare, and child maltreatment. Washington, DC: National Bureau of Economic Research.
- <sup>37</sup> Shook, K. (1998). Assessing the consequences of welfare reform for child welfare. *Poverty Research News: The Newsletter of the Northwestern University/ University of Chicago Joint Center for Poverty Research*, 2(2), 8-12. Cited in Paxson, C., & Waldfogel, J. (1999). *Work, welfare, and child maltreatment*. Washington, DC: National Bureau of Economic Research.
- <sup>38</sup> Murphey, D. A., & Braner, M. (2000). Linking child maltreatment retrospectively to birth and home visit records: An initial examination. *Child Welfare*, 79(6), 711-728.
- <sup>39</sup> Murphey, D. A., & Braner, M. (2000). Linking child maltreatment retrospectively to birth and home visit records: An initial examination. *Child Welfare*, 79(6), 711-728.
- <sup>40</sup> The original findings were presented in Olds, D. L. (1998). Long-term effects of nurse home visitation on children's criminal and anti-social behavior: 15-year follow-up of a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 280(14), 1238-1244. David Olds, the principal author, updated some of those findings using alternative statistical analysis. Those results are presented on his web site under research findings and an interview: <http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=home>
- <sup>41</sup> For the original outcomes on the mothers in the program, see: Olds, D. L. (1997). Long-term effects of nurse home visitation on maternal life course and child abuse and neglect. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 278(8), 637-643. For outcomes on the children in the program, see: Olds, D. L. (1998). Long-term effects of nurse home visitation on children's criminal and anti-social behavior: 15-year follow-up of a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 280(14), 1238-1244. David Olds, the principal author, updated some of those findings using alternative statistical analysis. Those results are presented on his web site under research findings and an interview: <http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=home>
- <sup>42</sup> The rate of state-verified cases of child abuse and neglect among low-income first-born children in Memphis was too low to serve as a reliable outcome in this setting. Olds, D. L., Henderson, C., & Eckenrode, J. (2002). Preventing child abuse and neglect with prenatal and infancy home visiting by nurses. In K. Browne, H. Hanks, P. Stratton, & C. Hamilton (Eds.), *Early prediction and prevention of child abuse: A handbook*. London: John Wiley & Sons.
- <sup>43</sup> Kitzman, H., Olds, D.L., Henderson, C.R., Hanks C., Cole, R., Tatelbaum, R., McConnochie, K.M., Sidora, K., Luckey, D.W., Shaver D., Engelhardt, K., James, D., Barnard, K., (August 27, 1997). Effect of prenatal an infancy home visitation by nurses on pregnancy outcomes, childhood injuries, and repeated childbearing. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 278(8), 644-652.
- <sup>44</sup> Olds, D. L., Robinson, J., Pettitt, L., Luckey, D. W., Holmberg, J., Ng, R. K., Isacks, K., Sheff K., Henderson Jr. C. R., (December 6, 2004), Effects of home visits by paraprofessionals and by nurses: Age 4 follow-up results of a randomized trial. *Pediatrics*, 114(6), 1560-1568. Retrieved on December 2, 2005 from [www.pediatrics.org](http://www.pediatrics.org)
- <sup>45</sup> Olds, D. L. (1998). Long-term effects of nurse home visitation on children's criminal and anti-social behavior: 15-year follow-up of a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 280(14), 1238-1244. David Olds, the principal author, updated some of those findings using alternative statistical analysis. Those results are presented on his web site under research findings and an interview: <http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=home>
- <sup>46</sup> Olds, D. L. Eckenrode, J., Henderson, C.R., Kitzman, H., Powers, J., Cole, R., Sidora, K., Morris, P., Pettitt, L.M., Luckey, D. (1997). Long-term effects of nurse home visitation on maternal life course and child abuse and neglect. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 278(8), 637-643.
- <sup>47</sup> Help Me Grow, (2005). *Is your little one on track?* Summit County OH, Summit Family & Children First Council and the Summit County Department of Job & Family Services.
- <sup>48</sup> Daro, D., Howard, E., Tobin, J., Harden, A., (2004). *Cuyahoga county early childhood initiative evaluation report: Welcome Home and Early Start*, Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, retrieved from the Chapin Hall website on January 24, 2006: [http://www.chapinhall.org/article\\_abstract.aspx?ar=1365](http://www.chapinhall.org/article_abstract.aspx?ar=1365)
- <sup>49</sup> This funding comes through IDEA Part C. Help Me Grow, (2005). *Is your little one on track?* Summit County OH, Summit Family & Children First Council and the Summit County Department of Job & Family Services.
- <sup>50</sup> Help Me Grow Ohio website: <http://www.ohiohelpmegrow.org/> and Debbie Cheatham, Program Administrator, Help Me Grow, personal communication December 22, 2004.
- <sup>51</sup> Debbie Cheatham, Program Administrator, Help Me Grow, personal communication, January 18, 2006.
- <sup>52</sup> Nurse Family Partnership website reviewed on January 27, 2006: <http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=home>
- <sup>53</sup> Pam Albers, Director, the Nurse Family Partnership program Brighter Futures, Dayton Ohio, personal communication January 24, 2006.
- <sup>54</sup> Parents As Teachers Website, as of late 2004, <http://www.parentsasteachers.org/site/pp.asp?c=ekIRLcMZjxE&b=272091>
- <sup>55</sup> Debbie Cheatham, Program Administrator, Help Me Grow, personal communication December 22, 2004.
- <sup>56</sup> Debbie Cheatham, Program Administrator, Help Me Grow, personal communication December 22, 2004.
- <sup>57</sup> Frank Putnam, Scientific Director, and Robert Ammerman, Director of Outcomes & Evaluations, Every Child Succeeds, Cincinnati, personal communications on November 9 and November 2, 2004.
- <sup>58</sup> Debbie Cheatham, Program Administrator, Help Me Grow, personal communication December 22, 2004.

<sup>59</sup> David Kontur, Executive Director, Lucas County Family Council that administers Help Me Grow, and Melissa Klorer, Executive Director of the Collaborative Network in Toledo, one of the local providers for Help Me Grow, personal communications, January 17, 2006.

<sup>60</sup> Cathy Marrone, Project Director of Help Me Grow, and Maureen Iler, Intake and Referral Director, Help Me Grow, personal communications January 25th and 17th, 2006.

<sup>61</sup> Pam Albers, Director, the Nurse Family Partnership program Brighter Futures, Dayton Ohio, personal communication January 24, 2006.

<sup>62</sup> Every Child Succeeds website, retrieved January 24, 2006, <http://www.everychildsucceds.org/>, and Frank Putnam, Scientific Director, and Robert Ammerman, Director of Outcomes & Evaluations, Every Child Succeeds, Cincinnati, personal communications on November 9 and November 2, 2004.

<sup>63</sup> Board of County Commissioners, (2002). *Early Childhood Initiative : Third annual report*, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County Commissioners, retrieved January 24, 2006 from [investinchildren.cuyahogacounty.us/PDF/AnnualReport02.pdf](http://investinchildren.cuyahogacounty.us/PDF/AnnualReport02.pdf)

<sup>64</sup> Deborah Daro, Research Fellow and Associate Professor, Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, personal communication, November 5, 2004; and Debbie Cheatham, Program Administrator, Help Me Grow, personal communication December 22, 2004.

<sup>65</sup> Linda Swenson, Project Director, Franklin County Help Me Grow, personal communication November 2, 2004.

<sup>66</sup> Clay Yeager, Director and CEO, Nurse Family Partnership, personal conversation January 24, 2006.

<sup>67</sup> Ammerman, R.T., Putnam, F.W., Stevens, J., Holleb, L.J., Novak, A.L., Van Ginkel, J.B., (Winter 2005). In-home cognitive-behavior therapy for depression: An adapted treatment for first-time mothers in home visitation. *Best Practices in Mental Health*, 1-1. Retrieved on January 25, 2006 from: [lyceumbooks.com/pdf/BestPractices/Chapter01.pdf](http://lyceumbooks.com/pdf/BestPractices/Chapter01.pdf)

<sup>68</sup> Every Child Succeeds, 2004 Report Card, retrieved January 24, 2005 from their website: <http://www.everychildsucceds.org/default.asp?category=1&subcategory=17>

<sup>69</sup> Every Child Succeeds, 2005 Report Card, retrieved January 24, 2005 from their website: <http://www.everychildsucceds.org/default.asp?category=1&subcategory=17>

<sup>70</sup> Every Child Succeeds, 2005 Report Card, retrieved January 24, 2005 from their website: <http://www.everychildsucceds.org/default.asp?category=1&subcategory=17>

<sup>71</sup> Every Child Succeeds, 2004 Report Card, retrieved January 24, 2005 from their website: <http://www.everychildsucceds.org/default.asp?category=1&subcategory=17>

<sup>72</sup> Every Child Succeeds, 2004 Report Card, retrieved January 24, 2005 from their website: <http://www.everychildsucceds.org/default.asp?category=1&subcategory=17>

<sup>73</sup> Every Child Succeeds, 2004 Report Card, retrieved January 24, 2005 from their website: <http://www.everychildsucceds.org/default.asp?category=1&subcategory=17> and Robert Ammerman, Director of Outcomes & Evaluations, Every Child Succeeds, Cincinnati, personal communications on November 2, 2004.

<sup>74</sup> The Elmira study had randomly assigned families to control and experimental groups. During the follow-up after two years (instead of just one year as in Cincinnati), the experimental group of at-risk families in Elmira had a rate of 4% abused and neglected (instead of 2% in Cincinnati) while the control group in Elmira had a rate of 19%. Since more abuse and neglect takes place in the first year of life than in the second, it is possible that the program in Cincinnati is doing even better than the Elmira program did – however without a randomized control group in Cincinnati it is impossible to say that the families there were as at-risk as the families in Elmira. Still, this is certainly supportive evidence to indicate that for the at-risk families served in Cincinnati, the 2 percent abused or neglected rate is probably an impressive achievement given the families they serve. Olds, D.

L. Eckenrode, J., Henderson, C.R., Kitzman, H., Powers, J., Cole, R., Sidor, K., Morris, P., Pettitt, L.M., Luckey, D. (1997). Long-term effects of nurse home visitation on maternal life course and child abuse and neglect. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 278(8), 637-643.

<sup>75</sup> Two percent of all children in Ohio are abused or neglected by age three (and children are most likely to be abused during their first year of life.) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Children's Bureau. (2005). *Child maltreatment 2003*. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm03/index.htm>

<sup>76</sup> See for example: Duggan, J., McFarlane, E., Fuddy, L., Burrell, L., Higan, S.M., Windham, A., Sia, C. (2004). Randomized trial of a statewide home visiting program: impact in preventing child abuse and neglect. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, Pergamon, 28(2004), 597-622; Olds, D. L., Robinson, J., Pettitt, L., Luckey, D. W., Holmberg, J., Ng, R. K., Isacks, K., Sheff K., Henderson Jr. C. R., (December 6, 2004), Effects of home visits by paraprofessionals and by nurses: Age 4 follow-up results of a randomized trial. *Pediatrics*, 114(6), 1560-1568. Retrieved on December 2, 2005 from [www.pediatrics.org](http://www.pediatrics.org)

<sup>77</sup> Debbie Cheatham, Program Administrator, Help Me Grow, personal communication December 22, 2004. Cheatham reports that it is possible that some rural counties with fewer eligible families and/or counties that spread their services more thinly are reaching most of the at-risk families they can identify with offers of service.

<sup>78</sup> Pam Albers, Director of the Nurse Family Partnership program in Dayton known as Brighter Futures, personal communication January 24, 2006.

<sup>79</sup> Dave Hunter, Director of the Help Me Grow program in Athens County, personal communication January 17, 2006.

<sup>80</sup> Frank Putnam. Scientific Director of Every Child Succeeds, personal communication, November 9, 2004.

<sup>81</sup> Linda Swenson, Director of Help Me Grow in Franklin county, personal communication, November 10, 2004.

<sup>82</sup> Frank Putnam. Scientific Director of Every Child Succeeds, personal communication, November 9, 2004.

<sup>83</sup> See for example: Duggan, J., McFarlane, E., Fuddy, L., Burrell, L., Higan, S.M., Windham, A., Sia, C. (2004). Randomized trial of a statewide home visiting program: impact in preventing child abuse and neglect. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, Pergamon, 28(2004), 597-622; Olds, D. L., Robinson, J., Pettitt, L., Luckey, D. W., Holmberg, J., Ng, R. K., Isacks, K., Sheff K., Henderson Jr. C. R., (December 6, 2004), Effects of home visits by paraprofessionals and by nurses: Age 4 follow-up results of a randomized trial. *Pediatrics*, 114(6), 1560-1568. Retrieved on December 2, 2005 from [www.pediatrics.org](http://www.pediatrics.org)

<sup>84</sup> Daro, D., Howard, E., Tobin, J., Harden, A., (2004). *Cuyahoga county early childhood initiative evaluation report: Welcome Home and Early Start*, Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, retrieved from the Chapin Hall website on January 24, 2006: [http://www.chapinhall.org/article\\_abstract.aspx?ar=1365](http://www.chapinhall.org/article_abstract.aspx?ar=1365)

<sup>85</sup> Linda Swenson, Director of Help Me Grow in Franklin county, personal communication, November 10, 2004.

<sup>86</sup> Daro, D., Howard, E., Tobin, J., Harden, A., (2004). *Cuyahoga county early childhood initiative evaluation report: Welcome Home and Early Start*, Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, retrieved from the Chapin Hall website on January 24, 2006: [http://www.chapinhall.org/article\\_abstract.aspx?ar=1365](http://www.chapinhall.org/article_abstract.aspx?ar=1365)

<sup>87</sup> Daro, D., Howard, E., Tobin, J., Harden, A., (2004). *Cuyahoga county early childhood initiative evaluation report: Welcome Home and Early Start*, Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, retrieved from the Chapin Hall website on January 24, 2006: [http://www.chapinhall.org/article\\_abstract.aspx?ar=1365](http://www.chapinhall.org/article_abstract.aspx?ar=1365)

<sup>88</sup> Pam Albers, Director of the Nurse Family Partnership program in Dayton known as Brighter Futures, personal communication January 24, 2006.

- <sup>89</sup> Daro, D., Howard, E., Tobin, J., Harden, A., (2004). *Cuyahoga county early childhood initiative evaluation report: Welcome Home and Early Start*, Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, retrieved from the Chapin Hall website on January 24, 2006: [http://www.chapinhall.org/article\\_abstract.aspx?ar=1365](http://www.chapinhall.org/article_abstract.aspx?ar=1365)
- <sup>90</sup> Olds, D. L. (1998). Long-term effects of nurse home visitation on children's criminal and anti-social behavior: 15-year follow-up of a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 280(14), 1238-1244.
- <sup>91</sup> For example, the National Institutes of Health report that "fetal alcohol syndrome is the leading cause of preventable mental retardation in the U.S. [and] impacts about one in every 1,000 infants." See: Bradley, A. (2001). *Long-chain alcohol found to block mechanism of fetal alcohol syndrome: Paradoxical finding raises hope for pharmaceutical intervention*. Retrieved from the National Institute of Health Web site: <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/press/2001/longchain.htm>. For the likely link between subtle neuro-developmental deficits (brain damage) in increasing the risk that children will become criminals see: Olds, D., Henderson, C., & Eckenrode, J. (2002). Preventing child abuse and neglect with prenatal and infancy home visiting by nurses. In K. Browne, H. Hanks, P. Stratton, & C. Hamilton (Eds.), *Early prediction and prevention of child abuse: A handbook*. London: John Wiley & Sons. For a review of the literature on pregnancy and delivery complications, see: Hawkins, J. D., Herrenkohl, T., Farrington, D. P., Brewer, D., Catalano, R. F., & Harachi, T. W. (1998). A review of predictors of youth violence. In R. Loeber & D. Farrington (Eds.), *Serious and violent juvenile offenders: Risk factors and successful interventions* (pp. 106-146). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications; Moffitt, T. E. (1993). Adolescence-limited and life-course-persistent antisocial behavior: A development taxonomy. *Psychological Review*, 100(4), 674-701. Moffitt writes, "There is good evidence that children who ultimately become persistently anti-social do suffer from deficits in neuropsychological abilities." This is important because, while many males become delinquent during adolescence then settle down, these children are more persistently anti-social and criminal during their life course, and "the most persistent 5% or 6% of offenders are responsible for about 50% of known crimes." Moffitt's work has been further supported by other research, such as: Piquero, A. (2001). Testing Moffitt's neuropsychological variation hypothesis for the prediction of life-course persistent offending. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 7, 193-215; Tibbetts, S. G., & Piquero, A. R. (1999). The influence of gender, low birth weight, and disadvantaged environment in predicting early onset of offending: A test of Moffitt's Interactional Hypothesis. *Criminology*, 37(4), 843-878.
- <sup>92</sup> Svikis, D. S., Golden, A. S., Huggins, G. R., Pickens, R. W., McCaul, M. E., Velez, M. L., Rosendale, C. T., Brooner, R. K., Gazaway, P. M., Stitzer, M. L., & Ball, C. E. (1997). Cost-effectiveness of treatment for drug-abusing pregnant women. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 45, 105-113.
- <sup>93</sup> Daro, D., Howard, E., Tobin, J., Harden, A., (2004). *Cuyahoga county early childhood initiative evaluation report: Welcome Home and Early Start*, Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, retrieved from the Chapin Hall website on January 24, 2006: [http://www.chapinhall.org/article\\_abstract.aspx?ar=1365](http://www.chapinhall.org/article_abstract.aspx?ar=1365)
- <sup>94</sup> Debbie Cheatham, Program Administrator, Help Me Grow, personal communication December 22, 2004.
- <sup>95</sup> Linda Swenson, Director of Help Me Grow in Franklin county, personal communication, November 10, 2004.
- <sup>96</sup> Eckenrode, J., Ganzel, B., Henderson, C., Smith, E., Olds, D.L., Powers, J., Cole, R., Kitzman H., Sidora, K., (September 20, 2000). Preventing child abuse and neglect with a program of nurse home visitation: The limiting effects of domestic violence. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 284(11) 1385-1390.
- <sup>97</sup> Olds, D. L., Robinson, J., Pettitt, L., Luckey, D. W., Holmberg, J., Ng, R. K., Isacks, K., Sheff K., Henderson Jr. C. R., (December 6, 2004), Effects of home visits by paraprofessionals and by nurses: Age 4 follow-up results of a randomized trial. *Pediatrics*, 114(6), 1560-1568. Retrieved on December 2, 2005 from [www.pediatrics.org](http://www.pediatrics.org)
- <sup>98</sup> David Olds, Director of the Prevention Research Center for Family and Child Health at the University of Colorado's Health Sciences Center, personal conversation, January 10, 2006.
- <sup>99</sup> Pam Albers, Director of the Nurse Family Partnership program in Dayton known as Brighter Futures, personal communication January 24, 2006.
- <sup>100</sup> Frank Putnam, Scientific Director, and Robert Ammerman, Director of Outcomes & Evaluations, Every Child Succeeds, Cincinnati, personal communications on November 9 and November 2, 2004.
- <sup>101</sup> Summary of comments made by Douglas Teti, Department of Psychology at the University of Maryland Baltimore County, from proceedings of a workshop, Institute of Medicine (1999) *Revisiting home visiting: summary of a workshop*, National Academies Press website: <http://www.nap.edu/books/NI000203/html/11.html>
- <sup>102</sup> Dave Hunter, Director of the Help Me Grow program in Athens County, personal communication January 17, 2006.
- <sup>103</sup> See for example: Wilson, J.Q., (1998) *Never to Early, Forward to eds. Loeber, R., Farrington, D.P., Serious & violent juvenile offenders: Risk factors and successful interventions*, Thousand Oaks, Sage Publications.
- <sup>104</sup> For an introduction to the breadth of possible applications of the total quality management approach, see the Malcolm Baldrige awards website: <http://www.quality.nist.gov/>
- <sup>105</sup> Miller, T., Cohen, M., & Weirsem, B. (1998). *Cost of child abuse and neglect, 1996*. Landover, MD: Children's Safety Network Economics and Insurance Resource Center, National Public Services Research Institute. The figure includes an accounting for lost quality of life.
- <sup>106</sup> Prevent Child Abuse America. (2001). *Total estimated cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States: Statistical evidence*. Retrieved from [http://www.preventchildabuse.org/learn\\_more/research\\_docs/cost\\_analysis.pdf](http://www.preventchildabuse.org/learn_more/research_docs/cost_analysis.pdf). The figure includes an accounting for lost quality of life.
- <sup>107</sup> The actual projection is \$5 billion. Children's Safety Network, National Economics and Insurance Resource Center, and (2004) *Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in Ohio* <http://www.edarc.org/pubs/can/can-menu.htm>
- <sup>108</sup> Scarcella, C.A., Bess, R., Hecht-Zielewski, E., Warner, L., Green, R. (Forthcoming). *The Cost of Protecting Vulnerable Children IV: How Child Welfare Funding Fared during the Recession*. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. From their website: <http://www.uipress.org/Template.cfm?Section=Bookstore&Template=/Ecommerce/ProductDisplay.cfm&ProductID=4565>
- <sup>109</sup> Karoly, L.A., Greenwood, P.W., Everingham, S.S., Houbé, J., Kilburn, M.R., Rydell, C.P., Sanders, M., & Chiesa, J. (1998). *Investing in our children: What we know and don't know about the costs and benefits of early childhood interventions* [Online]. Retrieved from the RAND website: <http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR898/>
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