



NAMRS FFY 2017

Report 2: Key Indicators

September 27, 2018



Acknowledgements

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Disclaimer

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Executive Summary

The statistics in this report are based on data submitted to NAMRS, which is a voluntary reporting system that was developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living. In FFY 2017, 55 APS reporting jurisdictions volunteered to participate by providing information and data. For NAMRS, a reporting jurisdiction is the officially designated APS office in the state, territory, or district.

The Agency Component report offers an overview of the policies and practices of state APS agencies. In addition to submitting the data elements highlighted in this report, states provided narratives regarding statutes, policies and procedures, investigative practices, data systems, intake processes, staffing, training, and client assessments. States choose to submit Agency Component only or Agency Component and either Key Indicators Component or Case Component.

Additional information gleaned from reviewing the initial year of NAMRS data submissions in conjunction with the FFY 2017 data. Both years' reports can be accessed on [ACL's NAMRS site](#).

- NAMRS Background Report: This report discusses the development of the NAMRS data system, provides an overview of the data elements and the data submission process, and discusses the known limitations and future directions of NAMRS.
- Report 1: Agency Component: This report provides highlights of APS agency profile information and investigation data.
- Report 2: Key Indicators Component: This report consists of aggregated data on key statistics of investigations and victims, clients, and perpetrators provided by states that are unable to provide case-level data.
- Report 3: Case Component: This report consists of case level data on investigations, client, maltreatment allegations, perpetrator, and client-perpetrator relationship.

A final note on limitations of the FFY 2016 and FFY2017 data reports. For a new national reporting system, care was taken to explain how many states were able to submit information; the percentage of individual data elements provided; and to describe limitations discovered when reviewing data. No state could provide all Case Component, nor all Key Indicators, data elements, and no two states reported on all of the same data elements. Data contained in the exhibit tables will not always total 100%. Agency and Key Indicator data have aggregate totals, which contain duplicate counts of clients, victims, and perpetrators. The Case Component data, conversely, are unique. Case Component data consists of client characteristics, services, and perpetrator characteristics, provided by states that have report-level tracking systems. For these reasons, readers are cautioned against attempting to compare or combine data reported in Agency, Key Indicator, or Case Components.

Introduction

The National Adult Maltreatment Reporting System (NAMRS) Federal Fiscal Year 2017 (FFY2017) Key Indicators Component report offers an overview of aggregate data pertaining to clients, victims, and perpetrators. States submitted the information in calendar year 2018. However, the FFY2017 reporting period was October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017. Data contained in this report reflects this period.

The NAMRS Key Indicators Component has 20 data elements. States provided as much information as possible. More information was provided pertaining to clients and victims than perpetrators. A client is a person who received an investigation regarding an alleged report of maltreatment. A victim is a person who received an investigation and one or more of the alleged maltreatments were substantiated. A perpetrator is the person associated with the substantiated maltreatment. Additional data definitions are available in the Appendices document on [ACL's NAMRS site](#).

This Key Indicators Component report data are comprised of 21 states' submissions of the Key Indicators Component and the same aggregate totals derived from the Case Component (case level data) reported by 26 states. The report data from a total of 47 states has aggregate data with duplicate counts of clients, victims, and perpetrators. For example, a victim may have multiple investigations and multiple substantiated maltreatments in the reporting period. States submitting Key Indicators Component are not able to identify unique clients, investigations, results of investigations, victims, or perpetrators.

In FFY2017, 21 states submitted Key Indicators Component. One additional state submitted Key Indicators Component and two additional states submitted Case Component in FFY2017 that had not done so in FFY2016. A review of data comparisons was conducted between the two reporting years and the differences were not statistically significant. Because the rates between the two years remained relatively constant, we hypothesize that the additional states reporting either Key Indicators Component or Case Component and submitting more data likely contributed to the small differences in data between reporting years.

KI-1 Key Indicator Component Submissions

Key Indicator Component data were submitted by 21 states in FFY2017 (as opposed to 20 states in FFY2016). The same data elements were extracted from 26 states submitted on the same data elements to the Case Component data set from FFY2017, as opposed to 24 states in FFY2016. "Exhibit KI-1 Key Indicator Component Submissions" provides response rates for the 20 Key Indicator data elements and provides the combined count for 47 states. Data elements in the exhibit are in descending order by percent of states submitting.

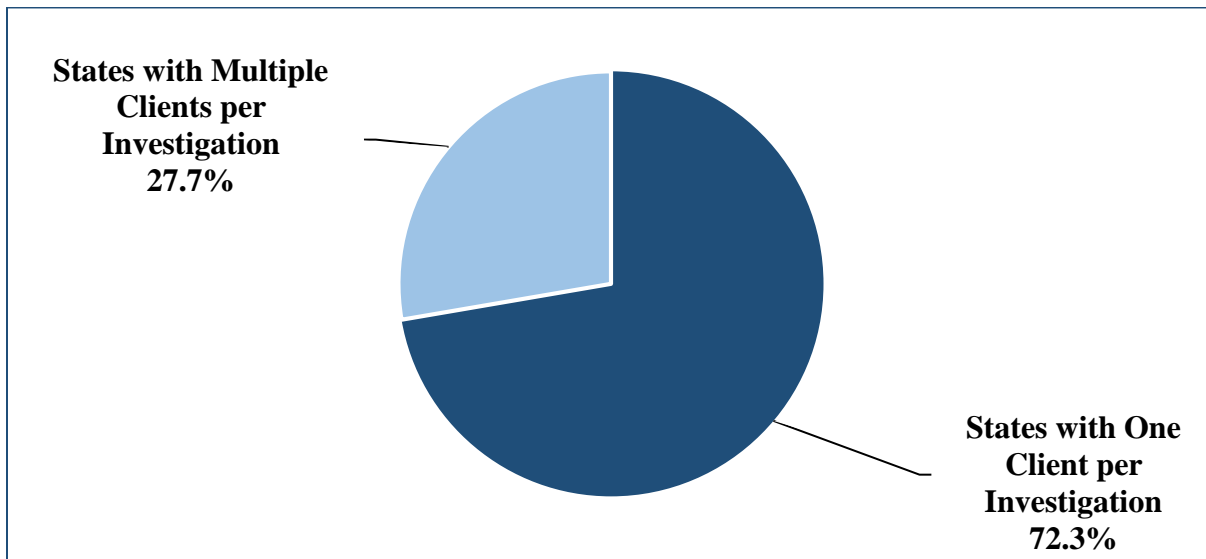
Exhibit KI-1 Key Indicator Component Submissions FFY2017

Data Element	# of States Submitting KI Component	# of States Submitting Case Component	Total # of States	% of States Submitting (N=47)
Investigations Closed	21	26	47	100.0%
Clients Who Received an Investigation	21	26	47	100.0%
Clients by Case Closure Reason	21	26	47	100.0%
Clients Found to Be Victims	21	25	46	97.9%
Victims by Maltreatment Type	20	25	45	95.7%
Victims by Age Group	18	25	43	91.5%
Victims by Race	17	26	43	91.5%
Victims by Gender Identity	17	25	42	89.4%
Victims by Ethnicity	15	25	40	85.1%
Perpetrators with Kinship Relationship	13	23	36	76.6%
Perpetrators by Gender Identity	12	24	36	76.6%
Perpetrators by Age Group	12	24	36	76.6%
Victims Who Received or Were Referred for Services	14	13	27	57.4%
Clients Who Received Interagency Coordination	17	9	26	55.3%
Victims with Disabilities	11	14	25	53.2%
Perpetrators with Association to Victims	9	7	16	34.0%
Victims Receiving Benefits	7	7	14	29.8%
Victims with Behavioral Conditions	6	7	13	27.7%
Victims with Guardian or Conservator	5	5	10	21.3%
Perpetrators with Legal Remedy Recommendation	4	3	7	14.9%

KI-2 Investigations and Clients

Investigation counts and client counts frequently differ from each other. It is practice in some states to include multiple clients under one investigation, rather than opening a separate investigation for each client. “Exhibit KI-2 Investigations and Client Counts” provides the number of closed investigations and clients receiving an investigation.

Exhibit KI-2 Investigations and Clients FFY2017



Investigations	# of States that Submitted	% of States that Submitted (N=47)	Investigations Completed or Closed	Clients Who Received an Investigation
One Client per Investigation	34	72.3%	456,468	456,468
Multiple Clients per Investigation	13	27.7%	257,047	272,958
Total	47	100.0%	713,515	729,426

KI-3 Interagency Coordination

APS staff work with human services programs, community groups, law enforcement, and other state and local agencies to coordinate advocacy, services and supports on behalf of clients. Twenty-six states reported that 29.1% (79,043 out of 271,957) of clients received interagency coordination. Key Indicator Component data does not identify the specific sectors or services from which clients received interagency coordination. However, information about the types of services in place at the start and end of an investigation is included in *NAMRS FFY2017 Report 3: Case Component* located on [ACL's NAMRS site](#).

KI-4 Clients by Case Closure Reason

NAMRS collects data on cases closed during the federal fiscal year. The majority of cases (79.2% total) were closed due to either the completion of the investigation or the completion of both the investigation and a subsequent protective services case. A protective services case involves a case that remains open after the investigation is complete. An example of this is a maltreatment

allegation that has been substantiated and services must be provided to ameliorate the maltreatment.

“Exhibit KI-4 Clients by Case Closure Reason” shows clients by case closure reason. The data value of Other Closure Reason indicates none of the data element values listed in NAMRS accurately describe how the state documents case closures. Some states provided comments on what type of case closures they included in the Other Closure Reason category:

- does not meet the criteria for an APS investigation,
- client moved out of state,
- client entered hospital/nursing home,
- client transferred to another agency, and/or
- duplicate protective intake.

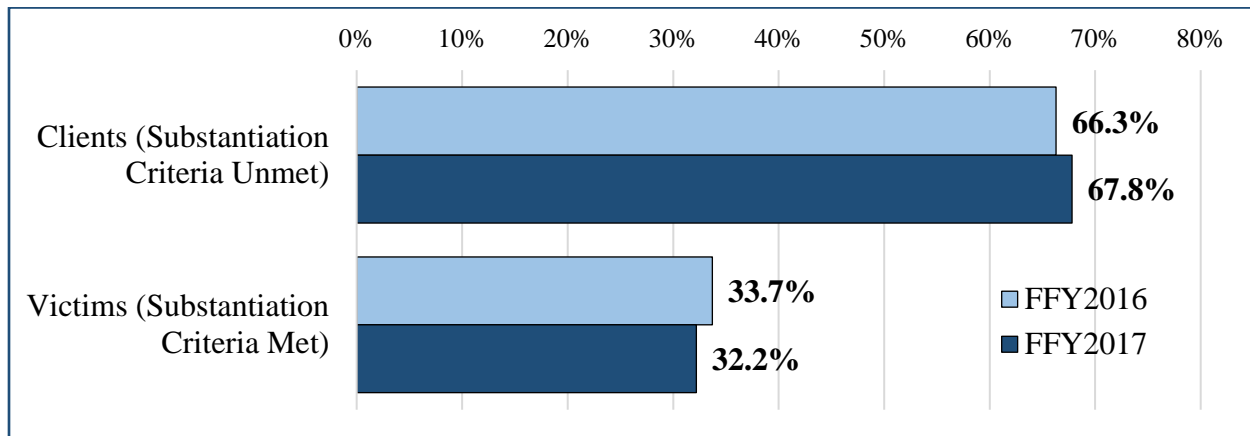
Exhibit KI-4 Clients by Case Closure Reason FFY2017

Clients by Case Closure Reason	# of States that Submitted	Client Count	% of Total (N=729,426)
Investigation Completed	37	333,073	45.7%
Investigation and Protective Services Case Completed	28	244,322	33.5%
Investigation unable to be completed (non-specific)	19	19,311	2.6%
Investigation Unable to Be Completed Due to Death of Client During Investigation	13	5,356	0.7%
Investigation Unable to Be Completed Due to Refusal of Client	14	13,211	1.8%
Protective Services Case Opened but Not Completed (Non-Specific)	9	2,580	0.4%
Protective Services Case Closed Due to Death of Client	14	4,244	0.6%
Protective Services Case Closed Due to Client Decision to Not Continue	18	27,371	3.8%
Other Closure Reason	19	47,849	6.6%
Unknown	17	32,109	4.4%

KI-5 Clients and Victims

In NAMRS, a client is an adult with no substantiated maltreatments. Conversely, a victim is an adult with at least one maltreatment allegation substantiated. “Exhibit KI-5 Clients and Victims” displays data on 729,426 adults. Clients comprised 67.8% of adults submitted for FFY2017 (as opposed to 66.3% in FFY2016). Victims comprised 32.2% of adults submitted for a total of 234,749 individuals (as opposed to 33.7% in FFY2016). It is important to note that aggregate totals can include duplicate counts, as a client who received more than one investigation in the submission period may be counted twice in some states.

Exhibit KI-5 Clients and Victims FFY2016-FFY2017

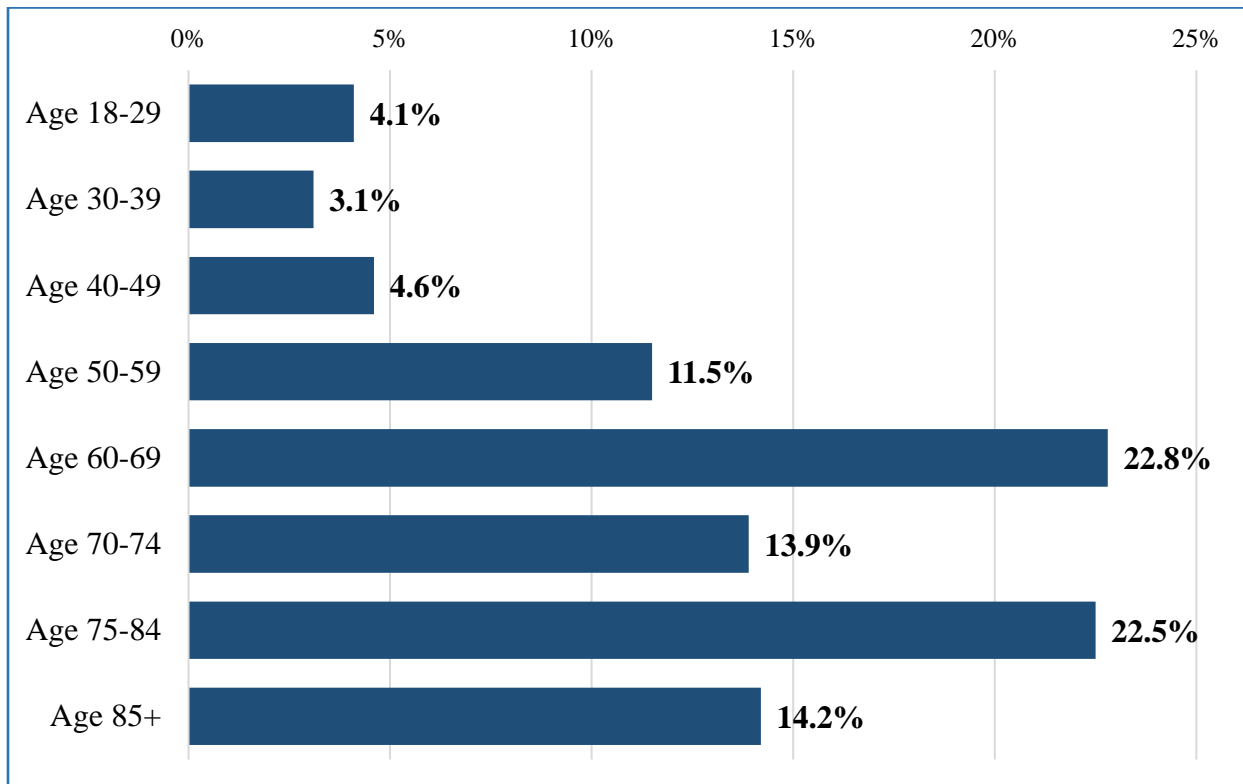


	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Adults	# of States that Submitted	# of States that Submitted	Adult Count	Adult Count	% of Adults (N=645,853)	% of Adults (N=729,426)
Clients (Substantiation Criteria Unmet)	43	47	428,270	494,677	66.3%	67.8%
Victims (Substantiation Criteria Met)	43	47	217,583	234,749	33.7%	32.2%

KI-6 Victims by Age Group

State APS statutes establish the age of adults eligible for investigation. The most common eligibility age group is 18 and older, although some states only investigate maltreatment allegations for persons aged 60 years and older. As illustrated by “Exhibit KI-6 Victims by Age Group,” 43 states reported a total of 176,189 victims’ ages. It is important to note that aggregate totals include duplicate counts, as a client who received more than one investigation in the submission period may be counted twice. The Unknown age group includes victims whose age was unknown or not disclosed. Comparisons between age categories must take into account the range of each age category (i.e., number of clients per year of age).

Exhibit KI-6 Victims by Age Group FFY2017



Unknown not shown above.

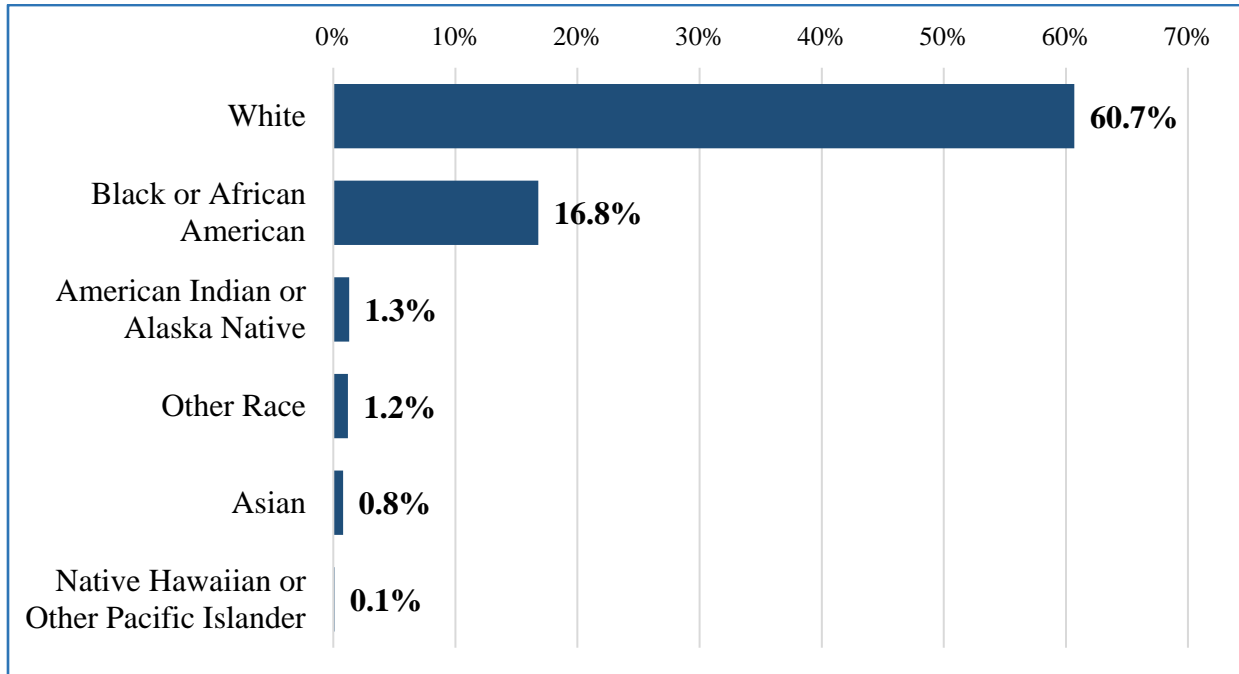
Age Group	# of States that Submitted	Victim Count	% of Victims (N=176,189)
Age 18-29	38	7,284	4.1%
Age 30-39	38	5,437	3.1%
Age 40-49	38	8,112	4.6%
Age 50-59	40	20,239	11.5%
Age 60-69	43	40,122	22.8%
Age 70-74	42	24,547	13.9%
Age 75-84	43	39,701	22.5%
Age 85+	43	24,975	14.2%
Unknown	27	5,772	3.3%

KI-7 Victims by Race

Data elements that capture race are based on U.S. Census Bureau categories. NAMRS accepts multiple values for race for each individual. “Exhibit KI-7 Victims by Race” provides the race reported for 176,600 victims. The highest percentage of victims were submitted as white (60.7%).

The race value of Unknown represents an unknown race or that the victim did not disclose the information.

Exhibit KI-7 Victims by Race FFY2017



Unknown not shown above.

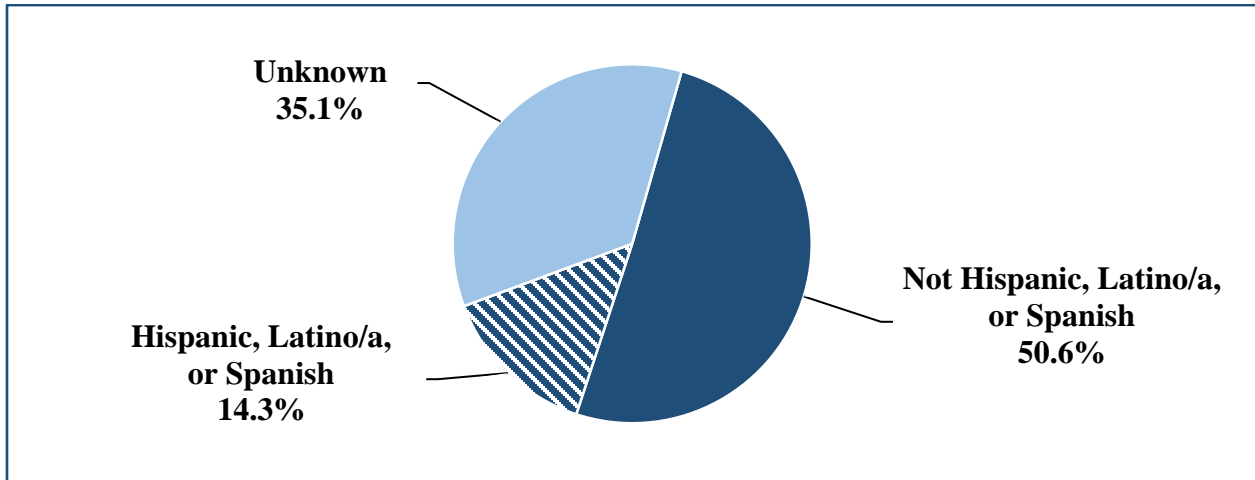
Race	# of States that Submitted	Victim Count	% of Victims (N=176,600)
White	38	107,169	60.7%
Black or African American	36	29,746	16.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	34	2,359	1.3%
Other Race	25	2,136	1.2%
Asian	33	1,370	0.8%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	26	188	0.1%
Unknown	39	33,632	19.0%

KI-8 Victims by Ethnicity

Data elements that capture ethnicity are based on U.S. Census Bureau categories. Twenty-seven states submitted data on the Not Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish category. Thirty-one states reported on the Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish category. Exhibit “Exhibit KI-8 Victims by Ethnicity” provides state submissions for ethnicity. For both categories combined, there were 160,862

victims (50.6% of victims are not Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish; and 14.3% are Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish). For 35.1% of the victims, ethnicity was unknown or not disclosed.

Exhibit KI-8 Victims by Ethnicity FFY2017



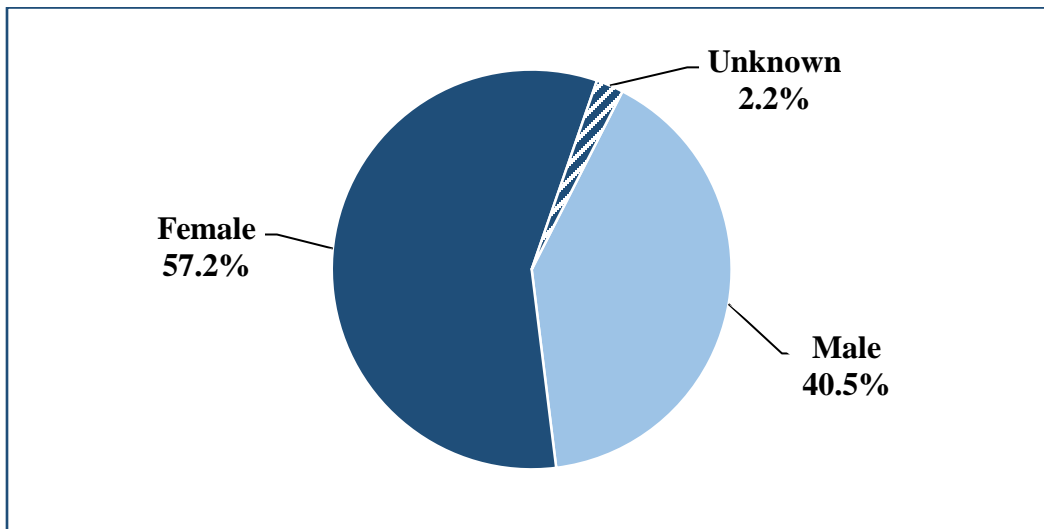
Unknown not shown above.

Ethnicity	# of States that Submitted	Victim Count	% of Victims (N=160,862)
Not Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish	27	81,470	50.6%
Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish	31	22,928	14.3%
Unknown	35	56,464	35.1%

KI-9 Victims by Gender Identity

The gender of victims is submitted in the following categories: Female, Male, Transgender, and Unknown. The Unknown data value is used if the victim is not able or willing to provide their gender, or if the APS staff are unclear of the victim’s gender. “Exhibit KI-9 Victims by Gender Identity” provides the gender of victims submitted by 42 states. Of the 175,777 victims, females were victims at a higher rate, 57.2%, than males, 40.5%.

Exhibit KI-9 Victims by Gender Identity FFY2017



Transgender not shown above.

Gender Identity	# of States that Submitted	Victim Count	% of Victims (N=175,777)
Male	42	71,270	40.5%
Female	42	100,608	57.2%
Transgender	2	7	0.004%
Unknown	29	3,892	2.2%

KI-10 Victim Characteristics

Victim characteristics include multiple, distinct data elements. Data elements are victims with disabilities, certain behavioral health conditions, a guardian or conservator, and referred for services. For specific definitions of each of these elements, see Appendix A. “Exhibit KI-10 Victim Characteristics” provides the aggregate count of victims for each distinct data element. Key Indicator Component data does not identify the specific values for each victim characteristic. However, detailed information for Case Component data values is available in NAMRS *FFY2017 Case Component Report* located on [ACL’s NAMRS site](#).

Exhibit KI-10 Victim Characteristics FFY2017

Data Element	# of States that Submitted	# of Victims Submitted by States	# of Victims with Characteristic	% of Victims with Characteristic
Victims Receiving Benefits	14	50,724	24,553	48.4%
Victims with Disabilities	25	107,725	65,467	60.8%
Victims with Behavioral Health Conditions	13	81,000	24,174	29.8%
Victims with Guardians or Conservators	10	35,343	2,306	6.5%
Victims Who Received or Were Referred for Services	27	84,852	38,702	45.6%

KI-11 Maltreatment Types Among Victims

Each state has distinct statutes and policies guiding the factors that contribute to the type of maltreatment accepted for investigation. Different states investigate different types of maltreatment. For instance, some states do not investigate self-neglect or suspicious death. States also differ in the criteria APS uses to make a determination of the allegation. Some states “substantiate” an allegation of maltreatment, usually meaning that APS has determined, through an investigation, that the allegation meets the states standard of evidence. A few state APS programs do not “substantiate;” instead, APS is only authorized to assess if the person is “at-risk” or in need of services.

“Exhibit KI-11 Maltreatment Type Among Victims” provides data on substantiated maltreatment type submitted by 45 states for 234,749 victims (as opposed to 217,583 victims in FFY2016). A person may be found to be a victim of more than one type of maltreatment. In FFY2017, the highest percentage of maltreatment type was Self-Neglect with 60.8%. Self-Neglect was also the highest percentage in FFY 2016 with 63.9%. The *ACL National Voluntary Consensus Guidelines for APS Systems* and NAMRS define self-neglect as an adult’s inability, due to physical or mental impairment or diminished capacity, to perform essential self-care tasks including:

- obtaining essential food, clothing, shelter, and medical care,
- obtaining goods and services necessary to maintain physical health, mental health, or general safety, and
- managing one’s own financial affairs.¹

¹ Administration for Community Living, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Final National Voluntary Consensus Guidelines for States Adult Protective Services Systems*, September 2016.

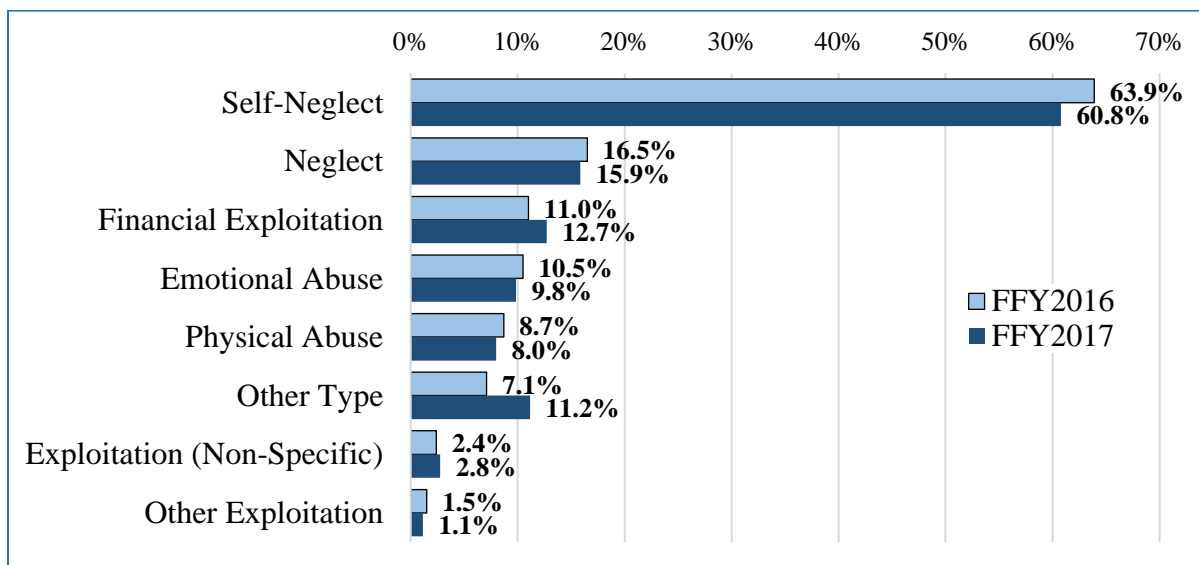
An adult not adjudicated incompetent by a court has the right to make decisions about his or her life, medical care, finances, and home, even if these decisions are perceived as harmful by other individuals. This means that competent victims, in most states, have the right to refuse services from APS. Most states have provisions for APS to work with victims of maltreatment if the individual is deemed to lack capacity or cannot consent to services.

The second highest reported type of maltreatment for FFY2016 and FFY2017, at 16.5% and 15.9% respectively, was Neglect. NAMRS defines neglect as, “the failure of a caregiver or fiduciary to provide the goods or services necessary to maintain the health or safety of a person. Includes acts of omission and of commission; includes willful deprivation, etc.”

The third highest maltreatment type for both reporting periods was Financial Exploitation at 12.7%. Financial exploitation comprised 11% of victim maltreatment in FFY2016. NAMRS defines financial exploitation as “illegal or improper use of an individual’s funds, property, or assets for another’s profit or advantage.” In FFY2017, 2.8% of maltreatment types was Exploitation (non-specific) compared to 2.4% in FFY2016. This means that in those states, different types of “exploitation” may be grouped under the one type, such as exploitation of the person and financial exploitation.

Reasons for Unknown values may include: (a) recorded as Unknown in state reporting system or staff were not able to determine; and (b) data records submitted to NAMRS did not contain the information, presumably because the information was not collected by states.

Exhibit KI-11 Maltreatment Type Among Victims FFY2016-FFY2017



Maltreatment Types less than 1% and Unknown not shown above.

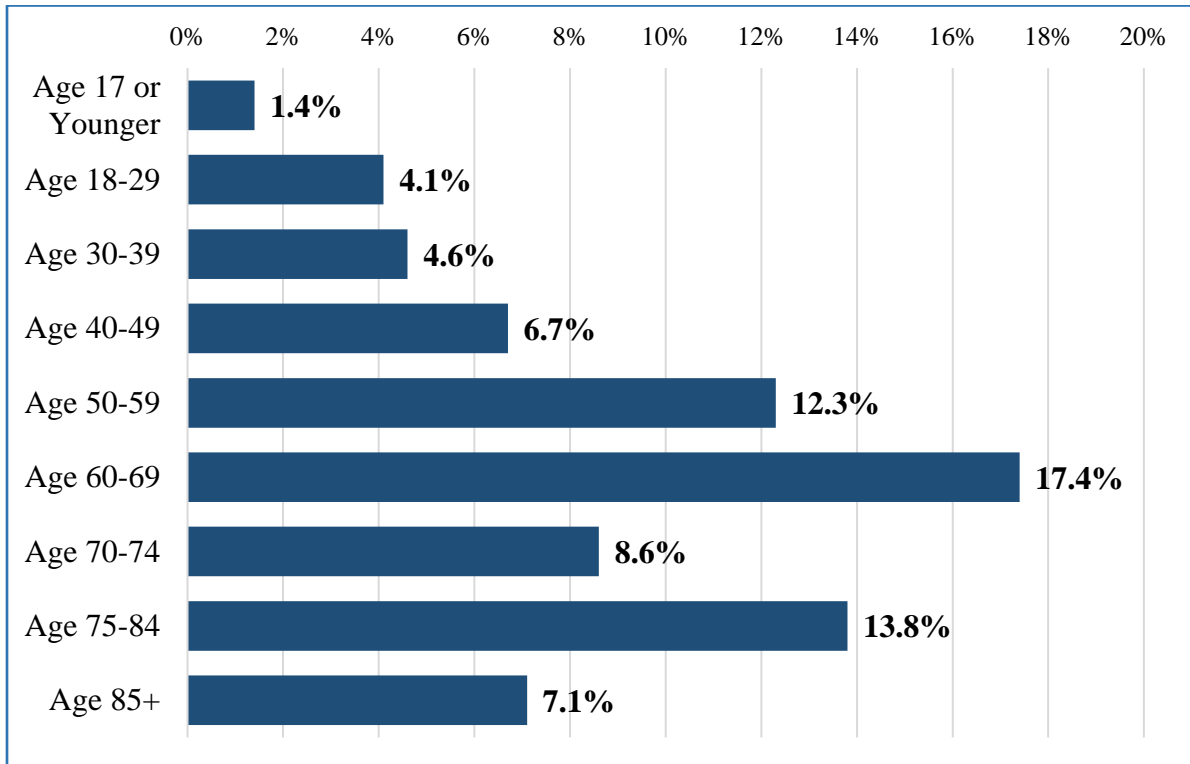
Exhibit KI-11 Maltreatment Type Among Victims FFY2016-FFY2017

	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Maltreatment Types	# of States that Submitted	# of States that Submitted	Victim Count	Victim Count	% of Victims (N=217,583)	% of Victims (N=234,749)
Self-Neglect	39	41	138,929	142,705	63.90%	60.8%
Neglect	41	43	35,972	37,239	16.50%	15.9%
Financial Exploitation	29	33	24,005	29,860	11.00%	12.7%
Emotional Abuse	32	33	22,900	23,105	10.50%	9.8%
Physical Abuse	42	43	18,920	18,726	8.70%	8.0%
Other Type	14	15	15,410	26,185	7.10%	11.2%
Exploitation (Non-Specific)	16	19	5,167	6,499	2.40%	2.8%
Other Exploitation	9	12	3,245	2,684	1.50%	1.1%
Sexual Abuse	34	35	1,380	1,480	0.60%	0.6%
Abandonment	12	12	1,278	1,199	0.60%	0.5%
Suspicious Death	2	2	40	43	0.02%	0.02%
Unknown	3	0	222	0	0.10%	0.0%

KI-12 Perpetrators by Age Group

In NAMRS, a perpetrator is each person determined to be responsible for one or more maltreatments with a disposition of substantiated. The maltreatment may take place in the victim’s home or in a facility. Age groupings for perpetrators are the same as for victims, except for the addition of Age 17 and Younger. Thirty-six states submitted data on 112,442 perpetrators. “Exhibit KI-12 Perpetrators by Age Group” below shows the top three age groupings for perpetrators of known age are 60-69 years, 75-84 years, and 50-59 years. The age group of Unknown represents unknown age or that the victim and/or perpetrator did not disclose the information. Data on perpetrators by age group may include self-neglecters as some states count the victim in these cases as perpetrators. There may be more than one perpetrator per investigation.

Exhibit KI-12 Perpetrators by Age Group FFY2017



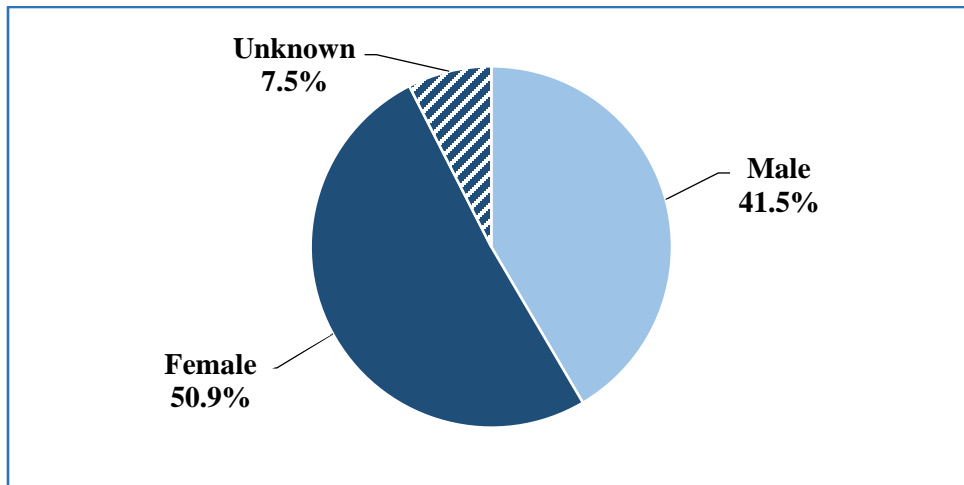
Unknown not shown above.

Age Group	# of States that Submitted	Perpetrator Count	% of Perpetrators (N=112,442)
Age 17 or Younger	14	1,565	1.4%
Age 18-29	28	4,561	4.1%
Age 30-39	28	5,227	4.6%
Age 40-49	29	7,552	6.7%
Age 50-59	29	13,886	12.3%
Age 60-69	28	19,571	17.4%
Age 70-74	27	9,712	8.6%
Age 75-84	26	15,546	13.8%
Age 85+	21	7,953	7.1%
Unknown	29	26,869	23.9%

KI-13 Perpetrators by Gender Identity

Thirty-six states reported the gender identity of 113,304 perpetrators. Within these states, 50.9% of perpetrators were submitted as Female, 41.5% as Male, 0.004% as Transgender, and 7.5% as Unknown. Unknown means that the perpetrator did not provide their gender identity or it was not known to the APS staff. Aggregate data on perpetrators by age gender may include self-neglecters as some states count the victim in these cases as perpetrators. “Exhibit KI-13 Perpetrators by Gender Identity” includes number of states that submitted, perpetrator counts, and percent of perpetrators.

Exhibit KI-13 Perpetrators by Gender Identity FFY2017



Transgender not shown above.

Gender Identity	# of States that Submitted	Perpetrator Count	% of Perpetrators (N=113,304)
Male	35	47,053	41.5%
Female	36	57,705	50.9%
Transgender	3	5	0.004%
Unknown	28	8,541	7.5%

KI-14 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim & Legal Remedy Recommendations

NAMRS collects data on: (a) perpetrators who had a kinship relationship to the victim (collected as Perpetrators with Kinship Relationship), (b) perpetrators who had a non-kinship association to the victim (collected as Perpetrators with Association to Victim), and (c) perpetrators where APS recommended a legal remedy for the perpetrator against the victim (collected as Perpetrators with Legal Remedy Recommendations). These are each distinct data elements and are defined in

Appendix A. “Exhibit KI-14 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim & Legal Remedy Recommendations” provides the perpetrator’s relationship to the victim and legal remedy recommendations.

Exhibit KI-14 Perpetrator Relationship to Victim & Legal Remedy Recommendations FFY2017

Data Element	# of States that Submitted	# of Perpetrators Submitted	# of Perpetrators with Characteristic	% of Perpetrators
Perpetrators with Kinship Relationship	36	111,084	30,039	27.0%
Perpetrators with Association to Victim	16	26,155	13,577	51.9%
Perpetrators with Legal Remedy Recommendations	9	16,170	11,394	70.5%

End of NAMRS FFY 2017 Report 2: Key Indicators

For more information about NAMRS please direct inquiries to
 ACL Program Officer [Stephanie Whittier Eliason](#)