



**STATE STATUTES**  
CURRENT THROUGH JUNE 2025

# Definitions of Child Abuse and Neglect

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Child abuse and neglect are defined by Federal, State, Territorial, and Tribal laws. Child abuse and neglect may be defined in both civil and criminal statutes. This publication presents civil definitions that determine the grounds for intervention by child protective agencies.<sup>1</sup> At the Federal level, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) has defined child abuse and neglect as “any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caregiver that results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation, or an act or failure to act that presents an imminent risk of serious harm.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> States also may define child abuse and neglect in criminal statutes. These definitions provide the grounds for the arrest and prosecution of the offenders.

<sup>2</sup> CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320), 42 U.S.C. § 5101, Note (§ 3).

## WHAT'S INSIDE

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CAPTA defines sexual abuse as follows:

The employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any child to engage in, or assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct or simulation of such conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct; or

The rape, and in cases of caretaker or interfamilial relationships, statutory rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with children.<sup>3</sup>

In response to increased awareness of the sex trafficking of minors in the United States, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 further defined child abuse by amending CAPTA with the following special rule:

A child shall be considered a victim of “child abuse and neglect” and of “sexual abuse” if the child is identified, by a State or local agency employee of the State or locality involved, as being a victim of human trafficking.<sup>4</sup>

## **DEFINING CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT IN STATE LAW**

State, Territorial, and Tribal civil laws define the conduct, acts, and omissions that constitute child abuse or neglect that must be reported to child protective agencies. For this publication, statutes defining child abuse and neglect were collected from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the 12 Tribes<sup>5</sup> with title IV-E programs that have published Tribal codes on publicly accessible websites. An analysis of the information collected indicates that all States, the District of Columbia, Territories, and the title IV-E Tribes provide civil definitions of child abuse and neglect in their statutes and codes. These statutes and codes recognize the different types of maltreatment in their definitions, including physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse. Some jurisdictions also provide definitions in their codes for parental substance use, trafficking, or abandonment as child maltreatment.

### **PHYSICAL ABUSE**

Physical abuse is generally defined as "any nonaccidental physical injury to the child" and can include striking, kicking, burning, or biting the child, or any action that results in a physical injury or impairment of the child. In approximately 45 States,<sup>6</sup> the District of Columbia, American Samoa,

<sup>3</sup> 42 U.S.C.A. § 5106g(a)(4) (2023)

<sup>4</sup> 42 U.S.C. § 5106g(b)(1) (2023)

<sup>5</sup> Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Penobscot Nation, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and Salt River Pima-Maricopa

<sup>6</sup> The word "approximately" is used to stress the fact that the States frequently amend their laws and applies to all data in this publication. The information in this publication is current only through June 2025. The States that include "risk of harm" or "threatened harm" in their definitions of abuse or neglect include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and 8 Tribes,<sup>7</sup> the definition of abuse also includes acts or circumstances that threaten the child with harm or create a substantial risk of harm to the child's health or welfare. In 21 States, Puerto Rico, and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee, the crime of human trafficking, including labor trafficking, involuntary servitude, or trafficking of minors, is included in the definition of child abuse.<sup>8</sup> Ten States include female genital mutilation in the definitions of physical abuse.<sup>9</sup> The Navajo Nation and Pala Band of Mission Indians include exploiting or overworking a child with physical labor in their definitions of maltreatment.

### Defining "Near Fatality" and "Serious Bodily Injury"

CAPTA (42 USC § 5106a(b)(4)) defines the term "near fatality" as an act that, as certified by a physician, places the child in serious or critical condition. Twenty States<sup>10</sup> include "near fatality" in their definitions of child abuse, while three States<sup>11</sup> use the term "near death." In eight States,<sup>12</sup> the language used in the definition specifies that the child's condition must be the result of abuse or neglect.

CAPTA also defines the term "serious bodily injury" as bodily injury that involves substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty. Five States<sup>13</sup> and the Virgin Islands have definitions for "serious bodily injury" that include substantially the same language as the CAPTA definition. Other States use other terms, including "serious physical injury" (in nine States<sup>14</sup>), "significant bodily injury" (in New Jersey), and "great bodily harm" (in three States<sup>15</sup>) that use language that is similar to the CAPTA definition.

<sup>7</sup> Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, and Penobscot Nation

<sup>8</sup> Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and West Virginia include human or labor trafficking within their definitions of child abuse. Almost all States include labor trafficking in their criminal statutes, but most definitions of labor trafficking do not distinguish between minors and adults, so some element of force, fraud, coercion, or deception must be present for children to be defined as victims of labor trafficking. For more information, see Child Welfare Information Gateway's [Definitions of Human Trafficking](#).

<sup>9</sup> Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Washington, and Wyoming

<sup>10</sup> Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia

<sup>11</sup> Delaware, North Dakota, and Oklahoma

<sup>12</sup> Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Utah

<sup>13</sup> Massachusetts, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania

<sup>14</sup> Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, and Vermont

<sup>15</sup> Illinois, Minnesota, and New Mexico

## NEGLECT

Neglect is frequently defined as the failure of a parent or other person with responsibility for the child to provide needed food, clothing, shelter, or medical care to the degree that the child's health, safety, and well-being are threatened with harm. Approximately 28 States,<sup>16</sup> the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and 10 Tribes<sup>17</sup> include failure to educate the child as required by law in their definition of neglect. Twelve States<sup>18</sup> and 10 Tribes<sup>19</sup> specifically define medical neglect as failing to provide any special medical treatment or mental health care needed by the child. In addition, 10 States<sup>20</sup> and the Cherokee Nation define medical neglect as the withholding of medical treatment or nutrition from disabled children with life-threatening conditions.

In all States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and 10 Tribes,<sup>21</sup> a child can be considered neglected when their parent or caregiver fails to provide adequate supervision that is appropriate for a child after considering such factors as the child's age, mental ability, physical condition, the length of the caregiver's absence, and the context of the child's environment. In six States,<sup>22</sup> neglect does not include allowing the child to engage in independent activities that are appropriate and typical for the child's level of maturity, physical condition, developmental abilities, or culture. Those activities can include any of the following:

- Traveling to and from school, including walking, running, bicycling, or other similar modes of travel
- Traveling to and from nearby commercial or recreational facilities
- Engaging in outdoor play
- Remaining at home unattended for a reasonable amount of time
- Remaining in a vehicle if the temperature inside the vehicle is not or will not become dangerously hot or cold
- Engaging in a similar independent activity

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<sup>16</sup> The States that define "failure to educate" as neglect include Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

<sup>17</sup> Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, Cherokee Nation, Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Penobscot Nation, and Salt River Pima-Maricopa

<sup>18</sup> Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia

<sup>19</sup> Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Penobscot Nation, and Salt River Pima-Maricopa

<sup>20</sup> Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island

<sup>21</sup> Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Penobscot Nation, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and Salt River Pima-Maricopa

<sup>22</sup> Colorado, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Virginia

## SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION

All States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and 12 Tribes<sup>23</sup> include sexual abuse in their definitions of child abuse. Some States refer in general terms to sexual abuse, while others specify various acts as sexual abuse. Sexual exploitation is an element of the definition of sexual abuse in most jurisdictions. Sexual exploitation includes allowing the child to engage in prostitution or the production of child pornography. In 36 States,<sup>24</sup> the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation, and the Penobscot Nation, the definition of sexual abuse includes human trafficking, including sex trafficking or trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

## EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Almost all States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and 10 title IV-E Tribes include emotional maltreatment as part of their definitions of abuse or neglect.<sup>25</sup> Approximately 35 States, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico provide specific definitions of emotional abuse or mental injury to a child.<sup>26</sup> Typical language used in these definitions is "injury to the psychological capacity or emotional stability of the child as evidenced by an observable or substantial change in behavior, emotional response, or cognition" and injury as evidenced by "anxiety, depression, withdrawal, or aggressive behavior."

## PARENTAL SUBSTANCE USE

Parental substance use is an element of the definition of child abuse or neglect in some States.<sup>27</sup> Circumstances that are considered abuse or neglect in some States include the following:

- Prenatal exposure of a child to harm due to the mother's use of an illegal drug or other substance (14 States, the District of Columbia, the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Penobscot Nation, and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe)<sup>28</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Penobscot Nation, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and Salt River Pima-Maricopa

<sup>24</sup> Commercial sexual exploitation, including the production of child pornography, can be regarded as a type of sex trafficking. The States that specifically include the term "sex trafficking" in their civil definitions of child abuse include Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

<sup>25</sup> All States except Washington include emotional abuse in their definitions of child maltreatment. The Tribes that address emotional abuse in their definitions include the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Navajo Nation, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa.

<sup>26</sup> Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming

<sup>27</sup> For a more complete discussion of this issue, see Information Gateway's [Parental Substance Use as Child Maltreatment](#).

<sup>28</sup> Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

- Manufacturing a controlled substance in the presence of a child or on the premises occupied by a child (14 States and Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians)<sup>29</sup>
- Allowing a child to be present where the chemicals or equipment for the manufacture of controlled substances are used or stored (six States)<sup>30</sup>
- Selling, distributing, or giving drugs or alcohol to a child (10 States and Guam)<sup>31</sup>
- Use of a controlled substance by a caregiver that impairs the caregiver's ability to adequately care for the child (12 States and Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians)<sup>32</sup>

When a child protective services agency receives a notification regarding an infant who has been prenatally exposed to drugs, alcohol, or other controlled substances, the agency will determine whether the infant meets the State's definition of an abused or neglected child. If the evidence of maltreatment or risk of harm to the infant does not meet the State's definition, Federal legislation<sup>33</sup> requires States to have provisions for the development of a plan of safe care to address the health and substance use disorder treatment needs for the infant as well as the treatment needs of the affected parent or caregiver.<sup>34</sup>

## **ABANDONMENT**

Approximately 19 States,<sup>35</sup> the District of Columbia, the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the Kenaitze Indian Tribe include abandonment in their definitions of abuse or neglect, generally as a type of neglect. Approximately 28 States,<sup>36</sup> American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and nine Tribes<sup>37</sup> provide definitions for abandonment that are separate from the definition of neglect. In general, it is considered abandonment of the child when the parent's identity or whereabouts are unknown, the child has been left by the parent in circumstances in which the child suffers serious harm, or the parent has failed to maintain contact with the child or to provide reasonable support for a specified period of time.

<sup>29</sup> Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington

<sup>30</sup> Arizona, Arkansas, North Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and Washington

<sup>31</sup> Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas

<sup>32</sup> Alaska, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, and Vermont

<sup>33</sup> 42 U.S.C. 5106a(b)(2)(B)(iii)

<sup>34</sup> As of November 2024, approximately 42 States, the District of Columbia, the Penobscot Nation, and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe have provisions in law or policy requiring plans of safe care for infants affected by prenatal substance exposure. For more information on this topic, see Information Gateway's [Plans of Safe Care for Infants With Prenatal Substance Exposure and Their Families](#).

<sup>35</sup> California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming

<sup>36</sup> Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia

<sup>37</sup> Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Penobscot Nation, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and Salt River Pima-Maricopa

## STANDARDS FOR REPORTING

Generally, a report must be made when an individual designated as a mandatory reporter, while working in their professional capacity, knows or has reasonable cause to believe or suspect that a child has been subjected to abuse or neglect. Individuals designated as mandatory reporters typically have frequent contact with children as part of their professional duties. The professionals most commonly mandated to report across the States include teachers, health-care workers, mental health professionals, and child care providers.<sup>38</sup> In seven States, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands, a report is required when the reporter knows that the child is being subjected to conditions or circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe could result in the child being abused or neglected.<sup>39</sup> These standards guide mandatory reporters in deciding whether to make a report to child protective services.

## PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD

In addition to defining acts or omissions that constitute child abuse or neglect, several States' statutes provide specific definitions of persons who can be reported to child protective services as perpetrators of abuse or neglect. These individuals have some relationship or regular responsibility for the child. This generally includes parents, guardians, foster parents, relatives, or other caregivers responsible for the child's welfare. In 19 States,<sup>40</sup> child protection agencies will accept reports concerning any person, regardless of that person's relationship to the child, when the report alleges that the child is the victim of human or sex trafficking.

## EXCEPTIONS

Several States provide exceptions in their reporting laws that exempt certain acts or omissions from their statutory definitions of child abuse and neglect. For instance, in 29 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, financial inability to provide for a child is exempted from the definition of neglect.<sup>41</sup> In 17 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands, physical discipline of a child, as long as it is reasonable and causes no bodily injury to the child, is an exception to the definition of abuse.<sup>42</sup> The Tribal code for the Kenaitze Indian Tribe requires service providers to take into account the family's child-rearing practices. In the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and the Navajo Nation, the definition of abandonment makes an exception when the child is in the custody of a relative.

<sup>38</sup> Approximately 18 States and Puerto Rico designate all persons as mandatory reporters. In all States, any person is permitted to report. These voluntary reporters of maltreatment are often referred to as "permissive reporters." For more information on professionals' responsibility to report suspected child abuse and neglect, see Information Gateway's [Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse and Neglect](#).

<sup>39</sup> Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Missouri, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming

<sup>40</sup> Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington

<sup>41</sup> Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin

<sup>42</sup> Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Washington

CAPTA specifies that nothing in the act should be construed as establishing a Federal requirement that a parent or legal guardian provide any medical service or treatment that is against the religious beliefs of the parent or legal guardian (42 U.S.C. § 5106i). At the State and Tribal level, 31 States,<sup>43</sup> the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Cherokee Nation provide in their civil child abuse reporting laws an exception to the definition of child abuse and neglect for parents who choose not to seek medical care for their children due to religious beliefs. However, 16 of the 31 States,<sup>44</sup> American Samoa, and Puerto Rico authorize the court to order medical treatment for the child when the child's condition warrants intervention. Three States<sup>45</sup> specifically provide an exception for Christian Science treatment. Seven States<sup>46</sup> require mandated reporters to report instances when a child is not receiving medical care so that an investigation can be made.

This publication is a product of the State Statutes Series prepared by Child Welfare Information Gateway. While every attempt has been made to be as complete as possible, additional information on these topics may be in other sections of statutes, codes, regulations, agency policies, case law, and informal practices and procedures.

## SUGGESTED CITATION

Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2025). *Definitions of child abuse and neglect*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau. <https://www.childwelfare.gov/resources/definitions-child-abuse-and-neglect/>

<sup>43</sup> Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming

<sup>44</sup> Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania

<sup>45</sup> Arizona, Connecticut, and Washington

<sup>46</sup> Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania



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