CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2011, North Dakota had 8,532 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 3,798 reports were referred for investigation.\(^8\)

- In 2011, 1,295 children were victims of abuse or neglect in North Dakota, a rate of 8.6 per 1,000 children, representing a 11.7% increase from 2010. Of these children, 70.3% were neglected, 15.8% were physically abused, and 4.4% were sexually abused.\(^9\)

- The number of child victims has increased 0.5% in comparison to the number of victims in 2007.\(^10\)

- In 2011, 1 children in North Dakota died as a result of abuse or neglect.\(^11\)

- In 2011, 1,066 children in North Dakota lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 1,077 children in 2010. In 2011, 300 of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 194 were 16 or older.\(^12\)

- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 15.6% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2007.\(^13\)

- Of North Dakota children in out-of-home care in 2011, 50.8% were white, 3.5% black, 4.7% Hispanic, 29.5% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.6% Asian or Pacific Islander and 7.7% of more than one race or ethnicity.\(^14\)

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 703 children exiting out-of-home care in North Dakota in 2011, 53.2% were reunited with their parents or other family members.\(^15\)

- In 2011, 119 children were legally adopted through the public child welfare agency in North Dakota, a 17.9% decrease from...
• Of the 1,066 children in out-of-home care in 2011, 226 or 21.2% were waiting to be adopted. Of the 1,066 children in out-of-home care in 2011, 106 were living with relatives while in care. Of all North Dakota children in kinship care in 2010, 5.2% were white, 0.1% black, 0.6% Hispanic, 2.9% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.0% Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.1% of more than one race or ethnicity.

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

• The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in North Dakota decreased from 5,207 in 2010 to 4,642 in 2011, an decrease of 10.8%. The number of families receiving TANF in 2011 was 1,828, a 10.2% decrease from 2010.
• From 2009-10, for every 100 North Dakota families living in poverty, only 18 received TANF benefits.
• In 2011, $34,930,739 was spent in North Dakota on TANF assistance, including 20% on basic assistance, 3% on child care, 4% on transportation, and 42% on nonassistance.
• In 2011, 7,361,668 was spent on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in North Dakota, serving 12,979 participants.
• In 2011, North Dakota distributed $85,908,604 in child support funds, a 4.3% increase from 2010.
• In 2011 in North Dakota, 17,699 low income renter households paid more than half their monthly income in housing costs, 17% of them are families with children.

CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

• In 2010, North Dakota had a monthly average of 3,900 children served by subsidized child care; 4,000 children received subsidized child care in 2009 and 4,100 in 2008.
• In 2012, to be eligible for subsidized child care in North Dakota, a family of three could make no more than $30,575, which is equivalent to 49% of the state’s median income.
• As of early 2012, North Dakota had no waiting list for child care assistance.
• In 2011, Head Start served 2,498 North Dakota children, a 6.4% increase from 2010.

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

• In 2011, 36,000 children younger than 19 were enrolled in Medicaid in North Dakota—55% of the total number of enrollees in the state.
• In 2011, North Dakota had 7,112 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, a 6.8% increase from 2010, when 6,657 children were enrolled.
• In 2011, North Dakota had 7,000 uninsured children, representing 5% of its child population.
• In 2010, 607 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in North Dakota.
• In 2010, 56 infants under age 1 died in North Dakota.
• In 2010, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in North Dakota was 13 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 47. This reflects a total rate of 29 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.
• Cumulative through 2011, 184 adults and adolescents, as well as 2 children younger than 13, were reported as having AIDS in North Dakota.
• In 2009 and 2010, an estimated 3,000 children ages 12–17 and 47,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in North Dakota.
VULNERABLE YOUTH

• In 2011, 62 children aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in North Dakota.39
• In 2011, 3,000 North Dakota teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school and were not working.40
• In 2011, 8,000 young adults ages 18–24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.41
• In 2009 and 2010, approximately 2,000 children ages 12–17 in North Dakota needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.42
• In 2009 and 2010, approximately 2,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.43
• In 2010, 15 North Dakota children younger than 20 committed suicide, a rate of 8.72 per 100,000 children.44

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

• In 2010, fewer than 10 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in North Dakota, as was the case in 2009.45
• In 2011, 4,754 children younger than 18 were arrested in North Dakota, a 6.0% decrease from 5,075 arrests in 2010. Of the arrests in 2011, 44 were for violent crimes.46
• In 2010, 168 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in North Dakota.47

CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE48

• A 2003 General Accounting Office (GAO) report documented that staff shortages, high caseloads, high worker turnover and low salaries impinge on delivering services to achieve safety, permanence, and well being for children.49
• The federal Child and Family Service Reviews have clearly demonstrated that the more time a caseworker spends with a child and family, the better the outcomes for those children and families.50
• According to the 2003 GAO report, the average caseload for child welfare/foster care caseworkers is 24–31 children; these high caseloads contribute to high worker turnover and insufficient services being provided to children and families. CWLA recommends that foster care caseworkers have caseloads of 12–15 children.51

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR NORTH DAKOTA’S CHILDREN

• Out of 1,066 children in out-of-home care in North Dakota in 2011, only 372, or 35%, received Title IV-E federal foster care assistance.52
• In 2010, North Dakota spent $62,769,524 for child welfare services. Of this amount, $44,853,710 was from federal funds, $11,569,506 from state funds, and $6,346,308 from local funds.53
• In 2010, of the $44,853,710 in federal funds received for child welfare, $18,587,021 was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, $1,171,307 came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, $4,016,361 was from Medicaid, $0 came from Social Services Block Grant, $14,731,605 was from TANF, and $6,347,416 came from other federal sources.54
• North Dakota received $11,255,637 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2011, including $5,694,327 for maintenance payments, $4,727,460 for administration and child placement, $116,308 for the statewide automated child welfare information system, and $324,960 for training.55
• North Dakota received $5,366,322 in federal funds for IV-E adoption assistance expenditures in 2011, including $4,376,311 for assistance payments, $836,205 for administration and child placement, and $153,806 for staff and provider training.56
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**Key Committee Jurisdictions**
- Senate **H.E.L.P.**: CAPTA; Child Care & Head Start; ESEA
- Senate **Judiciary**: Juvenile Justice
- Senate **Finance**: Child Welfare Reform; Medicaid & Mental Health; SSBG Child Welfare Services & Promoting Safe and Stable Families; TANF
- House **Education & the Workforce**: CAPTA; Child Care & Head Start; ESEA
- House **Judiciary**: Juvenile Justice
- House **Ways & Means**: Child Welfare Reform, SSBG, CWS & PSSF, TANF
- House **Energy & Commerce**: Medicaid & Mental Health


Special tabulation of AFCARS by NDACAN and CWLA.


Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.


Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

Note: The dearth in current state-by-state workforce data makes clear the need for critical data on compensation, working conditions including safety issues, academic degrees held, education and training received, and factors contributing to turnover. To address this, CWLA is calling for Congress to authorize the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct an updated study on the child welfare workforce. It would make recommendations regarding caseloads and workloads, education levels, and training requirements. In addition, the study would examine data reporting and collection and make recommendations on how states might improve these efforts.


Ibid.

Ibid.


Ibid.

Ibid.

Special Children’s Bureau data on state IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance. Note: The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support, pre-placement, and demonstration funds for this state.

Ibid.

Note: The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional partner training funds.