CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2013, Kentucky had 78,056 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 55,186 reports were referred for investigation.\(^8\)
- In 2013, 20,005 children were victims of abuse or neglect in Kentucky, a rate of 19.7 per 1,000 children, representing a 14.8% increase from 2012. Of these children, 99.0% were neglected, 10.1% were physically abused, and 4.4% were sexually abused.\(^9\)
- The number of child victims has increased 23.6% in comparison to the number of victims in 2009.\(^10\)
- Kentucky responds to lower risk, higher safety reports through alternative response services to address family issues. 26,681 reports were responded to in this way in 2013.\(^11\)
- In 2013, 23 children in Kentucky died as a result of abuse or neglect.\(^12\)
- In 2013, 7,162 children in Kentucky lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 6,872 children in 2009. In 2012, 2,481 of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 1,384 were 16 or older.\(^13\)
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 4.2% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2009.\(^14\)
- Of Kentucky children in out-of-home care in 2013, 76.0% were white, 9.8% black, 6.6% Hispanic, 0.0% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.0% Asian or Pacific Islander and 4.8% of more than one race or ethnicity.\(^15\)

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 4,885 children exiting out-of-home care in Kentucky in 2012, 41% were reunited with their parents or other family members.\(^16\)
- In 2013, 797 children were legally adopted through the public child welfare agency in Kentucky, a 1.7% increase from 784 in 2012.\(^17\)
- Of the 7,162 children in out-of-home care in 2013, 2,224 or 31.1% were waiting to be adopted.\(^18\)
- In 2013, approximately 56,081 Kentucky grandparents had primary responsibility caring for their grandchildren.\(^19\)
- Of the children in out-of-home care in 2012, 329 were living with relatives while in care.\(^20\)

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Kentucky decreased from 20,467 in 2013 to 16,990 in 2014, a decrease of 17.0%. The number of families receiving TANF in 2014 was 7,087, a 16.2% decrease from 2013.\(^21\)
- From 2012-2013, for every 100 Kentucky families living in poverty, only 22 received TANF benefits.\(^22\)
- In 2013, $253,016,523 was spent in Kentucky on TANF assistance, including 40% on basic assistance, 17% on child care, 2% on transportation, and 40% on nonassistance.\(^23\)
In 2013, $61,465,783 was spent on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Kentucky, serving 129,170 participants.\(^{24}\)

In 2013, Kentucky distributed $381,686,118 in child support funds, a 2.0% decrease from 2012.\(^{25}\)

In 2013 in Kentucky, 277,000 children lived in households with a high housing burden, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.\(^{26}\)

**CHILD CARE AND HEAD START**

In 2013, Kentucky had a monthly average of 19,100 children served by subsidized child care; 25,200 children received subsidized child care in 2012 and 29,300 in 2011.\(^{27}\)

In 2014, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Kentucky, a family of three could make no more than $18,540, which is equivalent to 33% of the state’s median income.\(^{28}\)

As of early 2014, Kentucky had frozen intake for its waiting list for child care assistance.\(^{29}\)

In 2013, Head Start served 16,164 Kentucky children, a 4.6% decrease from 2012.\(^{30}\)

**HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

In 2014, 383,000 children younger than 19 were enrolled in Medicaid in Kentucky—80% of the total number of enrollees in the state.\(^{31}\)

In 2012, Kentucky had 85,331 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, a 0.3% decrease from 2011, when 85,554 children were enrolled.\(^{32}\)

In 2013, Kentucky had 59,530 uninsured children.\(^{33}\)

In 2012, 4,823 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Kentucky.\(^{34}\)

In 2011, 350 infants under age 1 died in Kentucky.\(^{35}\)

In 2012, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in Kentucky was 18 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 76. This reflects a total rate of 42 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.\(^{36}\)

Cumulative through 2013, 6,229 adults and adolescents, as well as 35 children younger than 13, were reported as having HIV/AIDS in Kentucky.\(^{37}\)

In 2013, an estimated 17,000 children ages 12–17 and 226,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in Kentucky.\(^{38}\)

**VULNERABLE YOUTH**

In 2011, 586 children aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in Kentucky.\(^{39}\)

In 2013, 20,000 Kentucky teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school and were not working.\(^{40}\)

In 2013, 75,000 young adults ages 18–24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.\(^{41}\)

In 2013, approximately 10,000 children ages 12–17 in Kentucky needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.\(^{32}\)

In 2013, approximately 10,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.\(^{43}\)

In 2013, 37 Kentucky children younger than 20 committed suicide, a rate of 3.28 per 100,000 children.\(^{44}\)
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- In 2013, 35 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Kentucky, a 18.6% decrease from 43 in 2012.\(^{45}\)
- In 2013, 6,364 children younger than 18 were arrested in Kentucky, a 9% increase from 7,001 arrests in 2012. Of the arrests in 2013, 339 were for violent crimes.\(^{46}\)
- In 2013, 747 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Kentucky.\(^{47}\)

CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE\(^{48}\)

- 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. In Children’s Rights 2009, A Long Road Home report, similar challenges to the child welfare caseworkers were identified, in addition to no standard training or consistent background requirements, need for meaningful supervision, and lack of private workspace, technology and other resources.\(^{49}\)
- 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.\(^{51}\)
- The National Association of Social Workers 2012 Document to the Obama Administration called for full funding of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF), protection of the Social Security Block Grant (SSBG) from budget cuts and elimination, a variety of child maltreatment prevention services to be available through programs serving children and families (e.g., TANF, Head Start, etc.), maximization of collaboration amongst different systems (e.g., Child Welfare, Public Health, Juvenile Justice, etc.) to improve integration, culturally and linguistically appropriate delivery of services, identification and implementation of evidence-based practices, and incentivization of BSW and MSW students to join the child welfare workforce.\(^{52}\)

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR KENTUCKY’S CHILDREN

- In 2012, Kentucky spent $509,379,793 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $193,555,677 was from federal funds, $315,824,116 from state funds, and $0 from local funds.\(^{53}\)
- In 2012, of the $193,555,677 in federal funds received for child welfare, 43.3% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 5.8% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0.0% was from Medicaid, 9.4% came from Social Services Block Grant, 34.3% was from TANF, and 7.2% came from other federal sources.\(^{54}\)
- Kentucky received $38,050,692 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2012, including $21,965,782 for maintenance payments and $16,084,910 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.\(^{55}\)
NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. “At A Glance” statistics are from 2013.
3. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
11. Note: The percentage difference is a CWLA calculation.
18. Note: The five and younger number is a CWLA calculation.
21. Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.
Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.


Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.


Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.


48 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.


51 Ibid.


Note: Examples of direct services include child abuse/neglect investigations, foster care, community-based programs, case management, and all such services required for the safety, permanency, and well-being of children. Examples of administrative services include management information systems, training programs, eligibility determination processes, and all services that provide the infrastructure supports for the public agency. Current information is also needed in regards to state and local spending on child welfare programs. Particularly, in light of financing reform efforts, it would be helpful to know how state and local budgets have changed in the wake of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5) investments and the ongoing effects of the recession.

Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.

54 Ibid.


Note: The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support and demonstration funds for this state.