INDEX

MISSISSIPPI’S CHILDREN 2015

Mississippi’s Children At a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Population</td>
<td>2,991,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, Children Under 18</td>
<td>737,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Poverty Rate</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 18</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 5</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2013, Mississippi had 28,033 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 22,234 reports were referred for investigation.
- In 2013, 7,415 children were victims of abuse or neglect in Mississippi, a rate of 10.1 per 1,000 children, representing a 2.5% decrease from 2012. Of these children, 72.7% were neglected, 19.5% were physically abused, and 13.3% were sexually abused.
- The number of child victims has increased 0.6% in comparison to the number of victims in 2009.
- In 2013, 12 children in Mississippi died as a result of abuse or neglect.
- In 2013, 3,778 children in Mississippi lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 3,320 children in 2009. In 2012, 1,398 of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 659 were 16 or older.
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 13.8% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2009.
- Of Mississippi children in out-of-home care in 2013, 45.2% were white, 45.2% black, 2.5% Hispanic, 0.0% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 1.1% Asian or Pacific Islander and 5.4% of more than one race or ethnicity.

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 2,319 children exiting out-of-home care in Mississippi in 2012, 58% were reunited with their parents or other family members.
- In 2013, 354 children were legally adopted through the public child welfare agency in Mississippi, a 16.7% decrease from 425 in 2012.
- Of the 3,778 children in out-of-home care in 2013, 999 or 26.4% were waiting to be adopted.
- In 2013, approximately 58,390 Mississippi grandparents had primary responsibility caring for their grandchildren.
- Of the children in out-of-home care in 2012, 1,066 were living with relatives while in care.

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Mississippi decreased from 46,495 in 2013 to 43,578 in 2014, a decrease of 6.3%. The number of families receiving TANF in 2014 was 20,153, a 6.0% decrease from 2013.
- From 2012-2013, for every 100 Mississippi families living in poverty, only 11 received TANF benefits.
- In 2013, $80,347,905 was spent in Mississippi on TANF assistance, including 21% on basic assistance, 0% on child care, 9% on transportation, and 71% on nonassistance.
- In 2013, $59,036,288 was spent on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children).
in Mississippi, serving 89,737 participants. In 2013, Mississippi distributed $302,481,524 in child support funds, a 0.9% increase from 2012. In 2013 in Mississippi, 240,000 children lived in households with a high housing burden, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.

**CHILD CARE AND HEAD START**

- In 2013, Mississippi had a monthly average of 18,300 children served by subsidized child care; 19,500 children received subsidized child care in 2012 and 23,800 in 2011.
- In 2014, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Mississippi, a family of three could make no more than $34,999, which is equivalent to 72% of the state’s median income.
- In 2013, Head Start served 26,148 Mississippi children, a 4.3% decrease from 2012.

**HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

- In 2014, 332,800 children younger than 19 were enrolled in Medicaid in Mississippi—87% of the total number of enrollees in the state.
- In 2012, Mississippi had 93,257 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, a 2.0% increase from 2011, when 91,470 children were enrolled.
- In 2013, Mississippi had 56,149 uninsured children.
- In 2012, 4,502 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Mississippi.
- In 2011, 374 infants under age 1 died in Mississippi.
- In 2012, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in Mississippi was 22 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 80. This reflects a total rate of 46 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.
- Cumulative through 2013, 9,069 adults and adolescents, as well as 57 children younger than 13, were reported as having HIV/AIDS in Mississippi.
- In 2013, an estimated 14,000 children ages 12–17 and 153,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in Mississippi.

**VULNERABLE YOUTH**

- In 2011, 86 children aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in Mississippi.
- In 2013, 22,000 Mississippi teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school and were not working.
- In 2013, 69,000 young adults ages 18–24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.
- In 2013, approximately 8,000 children ages 12–17 in Mississippi needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.
- In 2013, approximately 7,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.
- In 2013, 17 Mississippi children younger than 20 committed suicide, a rate of 2.07 per 100,000 children.

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

- In 2013, 38 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Mississippi, a 31.0% increase from 29 in 2012.
- In 2013, 5,549 children younger than 18 were arrested in Mississippi, a 25% decrease from 7,364 arrests in 2012.
arrests in 2013, 131 were for violent crimes.\textsuperscript{44}

- In 2013, 258 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Mississippi.\textsuperscript{45}

**CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE\textsuperscript{46}**

- 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.\textsuperscript{47}

- 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.\textsuperscript{48}

- 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.\textsuperscript{49}

- 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.\textsuperscript{50}

**FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR MISSISSIPPI’S CHILDREN**

- In 2012, Mississippi spent $111,666,884 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $58,328,884 was from federal funds, $53,338,000 from state funds, and $0 from local funds.\textsuperscript{51}

- In 2012, of the $58,328,884 in federal funds received for child welfare, 40.3% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 13.5% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0.0% was from Medicaid, 23.4% came from Social Services Block Grant, 15.7% was from TANF, and 7.1% came from other federal sources.\textsuperscript{52}

- Mississippi received $15,378,145 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2012, including $8,133,871 for maintenance payments and $7,244,274 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.\textsuperscript{53}
NOTES AND REFERENCES

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


46 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.


49 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.

52 Ibid.


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