

# OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

## Oregon's Children At a Glance<sup>1</sup>

|  |           |   |       |
|--|-----------|---|-------|
| State Population <sup>2</sup> .....              | 3,930,065 | Poverty Rate, Children Under 18 <sup>5</sup> .....  | 21.6% |
| Population, Children Under 18 <sup>3</sup> ..... | 859,528   | Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17 <sup>6</sup> ..... | 19.5% |
| State Poverty Rate <sup>4</sup> .....            | 16.7%     | Poverty Rate, Children Under 5 <sup>7</sup> .....   | 25.3% |

### CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2013, Oregon had 65,719 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 28,522 reports were referred for investigation.<sup>8</sup>
- In 2013, 10,280 children were victims of abuse or neglect in Oregon, a rate of 12.0 per 1,000 children, representing a 6.8% increase from 2012. Of these children, 50.7% were neglected, 50.1% were other, 13.5% were physically abused, and 8.3% were sexually abused.<sup>9</sup>
- In 2013, 10 children in Oregon died as a result of abuse or neglect.<sup>10</sup>
- In 2013, 8,202 children in Oregon lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 8,650 children in 2009. In 2012, 3,367 of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 1,355 were 16 or older.<sup>11</sup>
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 5.2% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2009.<sup>12</sup>
- Of Oregon children in out-of-home care in 2013, 51.0% were white, 5.3% black, 16.8% Hispanic, 1.2% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.0% Asian or Pacific Islander and 21.2% of more than one race or ethnicity.<sup>13</sup>

### ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 3,829 children exiting out-of-home care in Oregon in 2012, 59% were reunited with their parents or other family members.<sup>14</sup>
- In 2013, 768 children were legally adopted through the public child welfare agency in Oregon, a 12.4% increase from 683 in 2012.<sup>15</sup>
- Of the 8,202 children in out-of-home care in 2013, 1,854 or 22.6% were waiting to be adopted.<sup>16</sup>
- In 2013, approximately 23,397 Oregon grandparents had primary responsibility caring for their grandchildren.<sup>17</sup>
- Of the children in out-of-home care in 2012, 2,644 were living with relatives while in care.<sup>18</sup>

### CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Oregon decreased from 17,213 in 2013 to 15,707 in 2014, a decrease of 8.7%. The number of families receiving TANF in 2014 was 7,162, a 7.6% decrease from 2013.<sup>19</sup>
- From 2012-2013, for every 100 Oregon families living in poverty, only 56 received TANF benefits.<sup>20</sup>
- In 2013, \$323,960,838 was spent in Oregon on TANF assistance, including 44% on basic assistance, 3% on child care, 1% on transportation, and 50% on nonassistance.<sup>21</sup>
- In 2013, \$51,681,364 was spent on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Oregon, serving 107,970 participants.<sup>22</sup>
- In 2013, Oregon distributed \$353,042,802 in child support funds, a 1.0% increase from 2012.<sup>23</sup>



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- In 2013 in Oregon, 332,000 children lived in households with a high housing burden, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.<sup>24</sup>

## **CHILD CARE AND HEAD START**

- In 2013, Oregon had a monthly average of 15,000 children served by subsidized child care; 13,900 children received subsidized child care in 2012 and 19,000 in 2011.<sup>25</sup>
- In 2014, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Oregon, a family of three could make no more than \$36,612, which is equivalent to 63% of the state's median income.<sup>26</sup>
- As of early 2014, Oregon had 1,980 children on its waiting list for child care assistance.<sup>27</sup>
- In 2013, Head Start served 12,081 Oregon children, a 3.4% decrease from 2012.<sup>28</sup>

## **HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

- In 2014, 263,700 children younger than 19 were enrolled in Medicaid in Oregon—63% of the total number of enrollees in the state.<sup>29</sup>
- In 2012, Oregon had 121,962 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, a 8.7% increase from 2011, when 112,165 children were enrolled.<sup>30</sup>
- In 2013, Oregon had 50,172 uninsured children.<sup>31</sup>
- In 2012, 2,769 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Oregon.<sup>32</sup>
- In 2011, 208 infants under age 1 died in Oregon.<sup>33</sup>
- In 2012, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in Oregon was 11 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 43. This reflects a total rate of 24 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.<sup>34</sup>
- Cumulative through 2013, 7,308 adults and adolescents, as well as 17 children younger than 13, were reported as having HIV/AIDS in Oregon.<sup>35</sup>
- In 2013, an estimated 19,000 children ages 12–17 and 253,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in Oregon.<sup>36</sup>

## **VULNERABLE YOUTH**

- In 2011, 301 children aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in Oregon.<sup>37</sup>
- In 2013, 17,000 Oregon teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school and were not working.<sup>38</sup>
- In 2013, 61,000 young adults ages 18–24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.<sup>39</sup>
- In 2013, approximately 13,000 children ages 12–17 in Oregon needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.<sup>40</sup>
- In 2013, approximately 9,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.<sup>41</sup>
- In 2013, 48 Oregon children younger than 20 committed suicide, a rate of 5.02 per 100,000 children.<sup>42</sup>

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

- In 2013, 35 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Oregon, a 59.1% increase from 22 in 2012.<sup>43</sup>
- In 2013, 7,042 children younger than 18 were arrested in Oregon, a 58% decrease from 16,616 arrests in 2012. Of the arrests in 2013, 151 were for violent crimes.<sup>44</sup>

- In 2013, 1,098 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Oregon.<sup>45</sup>

## **CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE<sup>46</sup>**

- 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.<sup>47</sup>
- 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.<sup>48</sup>
- 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.<sup>49</sup>
- 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.<sup>50</sup>

## **FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR OREGON'S CHILDREN**

- In 2012, Oregon spent \$466,077,801 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$264,049,447 was from federal funds, \$202,028,354 from state funds, and \$0 from local funds.<sup>51</sup>
- In 2012, of the \$264,049,447 in federal funds received for child welfare, 43.8% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 2.9% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 14.0% was from Medicaid, 8.5% came from Social Services Block Grant, 25.6% was from TANF, and 5.2% came from other federal sources.<sup>52</sup>
- Oregon received \$80,949,833 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2012, including \$20,715,966 for maintenance payments and \$60,233,867 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.<sup>53</sup>

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## NOTES AND REFERENCES

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<sup>1</sup> “At A Glance” statistics are from 2013.

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<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (2015). *Selected Economic Characteristics, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates*. Retrieved February 9, 2015 from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2015). *Child Maltreatment 2013: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 2-1: Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2013*. Retrieved February 13, 2015 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2013.pdf>.

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Note: The percentage difference is a CWLA calculation.

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Note: The five and younger number is a CWLA calculation.

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2014). *FY 2004 – FY 2013 Foster Care: Entries, Exits, and in Care on the Last Day of Each Federal Fiscal Year: Table: Numbers of Children In Foster Care on September 30th, by State FY 2004–FY 2013*. Retrieved February 20, 2015.

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<sup>17</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. (2015). *American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Data Profile. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2013*. Retrieved February 27, 2015 from <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

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<sup>24</sup> Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center. (2014). *Population Reference Bureau, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey: Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden by Race, by State, 2013, Total Race ( Number)*. Retrieved April 2, 2015 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7678-children-living-in-households-with-a-high-housing-cost-burden-by-race?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/2-52/true/36/13/14832>.

<sup>25</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care. (2014). *FY 2013 Preliminary Data Table 1 - Average Monthly Adjusted Number of Families and Children Served*. Retrieved March 6, 2015 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/fy-2013-ccdf-data-tables-preliminary-table-1>.

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- <sup>40</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2015). *Estimated Totals by State of Substance Use & Mental Health from the 2012-2013 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Estimated Totals (in Thousands) (50 States and the District of Columbia): Table 21: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year, by Age Group and State: Estimated Numbers (in Thousands), Annual Averages Based on 2012 and 2013 NSDUHs*. Retrieved March 18, 2015 from <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHsaeTotals2013/NSDUHsaeTotals2013.pdf>
- <sup>41</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2015). *Estimated Totals by State of Substance Use & Mental Health from the 2012-2013 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Estimated Totals (in Thousands) (50 States and the District of Columbia): Table 22: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in the Past Year, by Age Group and State: Estimated Numbers (in Thousands), Annual Averages Based on 2012 and 2013 NSDUHs*. Retrieved March 18, 2015 from <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHsaeTotals2013/NSDUHsaeTotals2013.pdf>
- <sup>42</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control: Data & Statistics (WISQARS). (2015). *NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths: Bureau of Census for population estimates. Fatal Injury Reports 1999-2013, for National, Regional and States (RESTRICTED), 2013, United States, Suicide Injury Deaths and Rates per 100,000: All Races, Both Sexes, Ages 0 to 19, Outgroup: State*. Retrieved March 31, 2015 from [http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/fatal\\_injury\\_reports.html](http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/fatal_injury_reports.html).
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- Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.
- <sup>44</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2014). *Crime in the United States 2013: Table 69: Arrests by State, 2013*. Retrieved March 24, 2015 from [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table\\_69\\_arrest\\_by\\_state\\_2013.xls](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table_69_arrest_by_state_2013.xls) .
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Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

<sup>45</sup> Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., Kang, W., & Puzanchera, C. (2013). *OJJDP's Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement: 1997-2011: Table: Type of Placement Facility by State, 2011 (Count)*. Retrieved March 24, 2015 from [http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/asp/State\\_Facility.asp](http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/asp/State_Facility.asp).

<sup>46</sup> 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.

<sup>47</sup> U.S. General Accounting Office. (2003). *Child Welfare: HHS Could Play a Greater Role in Helping Child Welfare Agencies Recruit and Retain Staff*. Retrieved January 19, 2012 from [www.gao.gov/new.items/d03357.pdf](http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d03357.pdf).

National Association of Social Workers. (2012). *2012 Document to the Obama Administration, Building on Progressive Priorities: Sustaining Our Nation's Safety Net*. Retrieved March 31, 2015 from [http://www.naswdc.org/advocacy/documents/nasw-2012-building\\_progressive\\_priorities.pdf](http://www.naswdc.org/advocacy/documents/nasw-2012-building_progressive_priorities.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> U.S. General Accounting Office. (2003). *Child Welfare: HHS Could Play a Greater Role in Helping Child Welfare Agencies Recruit and Retain Staff*. Retrieved January 19, 2012 from [www.gao.gov/new.items/d03357.pdf](http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d03357.pdf).

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> Children's Rights. (2009). *The Long Road Home: A Study of Children Stranded in New York City Foster Care*. Retrieved March 31, 2015 from [http://www.childrensrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/11/2009-11-02\\_long\\_road\\_home\\_full\\_report\\_final.pdf](http://www.childrensrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/11/2009-11-02_long_road_home_full_report_final.pdf).

<sup>51</sup> DeVooght, K., Allen, T., & Geen, R. (2014). *Child Trends: Federal, State, and Local Spending to Address Child Abuse and Neglect in SFY 2012: Appendix A: SFY 2012 State-by-State Data. 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2012 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey*. Washington, DC. Retrieved April 2, 2015 from <http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/2014-61ChildWelfareSpending-2012-2nd-revision-march.pdf>.

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.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup> DeVooght, K., Allen, T., & Geen, R. (2014). *Child Trends: Federal, State, and Local Spending to Address Child Abuse and Neglect in SFY 2012: Appendix B: SFY 2012 State-by-State Data. 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2012 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey*. Washington, DC. Retrieved April 2, 2015 from <http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/2014-61ChildWelfareSpending-2012-2nd-revision-march.pdf>.

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