TEXAS'S CHILDREN 2015

Texas's Children At a Glance¹

State Population²26,448,193PovertyPopulation, Children Under 18^3 PovertyState Poverty Rate⁴17.5%Poverty

Poverty Rate, Children Under 18⁵.....25.0% Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17⁶.....23.9% Poverty Rate, Children Under 5⁷......27.3%

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2013, Texas had 198,627 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 164,085 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2013, 64,603 children were victims of abuse or neglect in Texas, a rate of 9.2 per 1,000 children, representing a 3.2% increase from 2012. Of these children, 83.5% were neglected, 18.1% were physically abused, and 9.3% were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has decreased 2.6% in comparison to the number of victims in 2009.¹⁰
- In 2013, 150 children in Texas died as a result of abuse or neglect.¹¹
- In 2013, 29,625 children in Texas lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 26,686 children in 2009. In 2012, 13,507 of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 2,926 were 16 or older.¹²
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 11.0% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2009.¹³
- Of Texas children in out-of-home care in 2013, 27.0% were white, 22.9% black, 44.4% Hispanic, 0.2% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.3% Asian or Pacific Islander and 4.2% of more than one race or ethnicity.¹⁴

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 16,892 children exiting out-of-home care in Texas in 2012, 39% were reunited with their parents or other family members.¹⁵
- In 2013, 5,443 children were legally adopted through the public child welfare agency in Texas, a 8.0% increase from 5,039 in 2012.¹⁶
- Of the 29,585 children in out-of-home care in 2013, 13,123 or 44.3% were waiting to be adopted.¹⁷
- In 2013, approximately 349,325 Texas grandparents had primary responsibility caring for their grandchildren.¹⁸
- Of the children in out-of-home care in 2012, 9,644 were living with relatives while in care.¹⁹

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Texas decreased from 85,256 in 2013 to 75,102 in 2014, a decrease of 12%. The number of families receiving TANF in 2014 was 3,122, a 1.3% decrease from 2013.²⁰
- From 2012-2013, for every 100 Texas families living in poverty, only 5 received TANF benefits.²¹
- In 2013, \$821,301,509 was spent in Texas on TANF, both state and federal dollars, including 15.9% on assistance, and 84% on nonassistance. ²²
- In 2013, \$303,294,654 was spent on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children)



in Texas, serving 958,424 participants.²³

- In 2013, Texas distributed \$3,541,224,895 in child support funds, a 6.6% increase from 2012.²⁴
- In 2013 in Texas, 2,268,000 children lived in households with a high housing burden, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.²⁵

CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2013, Texas had a monthly average of 113,300 children served by subsidized child care; 122,800 children received subsidized child care in 2012 and 130,300 in 2011.²⁶
- In 2014, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Texas, a family of three could make no more than \$34,178-\$47,752, which is equivalent to 61-85% of the state's median income.²⁷
- As of early 2014, Texas had 16,470 children on its waiting list for child care assistance.²⁸
- In 2013, Head Start served 69,033 Texas children, a 4.1% decrease from 2012.²⁹

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- In 2014, 2,573,300 children younger than 19 were enrolled in Medicaid in Texas—91% of the total number of enrollees in the state.³⁰
- In 2012, Texas had 999,838 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, a 2.8% increase from 2011, when 972,715 children were enrolled.³¹
- In 2013, Texas had 888,305 uninsured children.³²
- In 2012, 31,607 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Texas.³³
- In 2011, 2,143 infants under age 1 died in Texas.³⁴
- In 2012, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in Texas was 23 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 77. This reflects a total rate of 44 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.³⁵
- Cumulative through 2013, 90,581 adults and adolescents, as well as 397 children younger than 13, were reported as having HIV/AIDS in Texas.³⁶
- In 2013, an estimated 134,000 children ages 12–17 and 1,191,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in Texas.³⁷

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- In 2011, 1,255 children aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in Texas.³⁸
- In 2013, 133,000 Texas teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school and were not working.³⁹
- In 2013, 473,000 young adults ages 18–24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.⁴⁰
- In 2013, approximately 79,000 children ages 12–17 in Texas needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.⁴¹
- In 2013, approximately 68,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.⁴²
- In 2013, 190 Texas children younger than 20 committed suicide, a rate of 2.44 per 100,000 children.⁴³

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

• In 2013, 209 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Texas, a 6.1% increase from 197 in 2012.⁴⁴



- In 2013, 85,922 children younger than 18 were arrested in Texas, a 22% decrease from 110,740 arrests in 2012. Of the arrests in 2013, 3,491 were for violent crimes.⁴⁵
- In 2013, 4,671 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Texas.⁴⁶

CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE⁴⁷

- 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.⁴⁸
- 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.⁴⁹
- 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.⁵⁰
- 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.⁵¹

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR TEXAS'S CHILDREN

- In 2012, Texas spent \$1,285,263,740 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$673,689,091 was from federal funds, \$599,243,792 from state funds, and \$12,330,857 from local funds.⁵²
- In 2012, of the \$673,689,091 in federal funds received for child welfare, 48.2% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 8.2% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0.4% was from Medicaid, 0.5% came from Social Services Block Grant, 35.5% was from TANF, and 7.3% came from other federal sources.⁵³
- Texas received \$217,101,954 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2012, including \$119,941,874 for maintenance payments and \$97,160,080 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.⁵⁴



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⁴⁵ 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 <u>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</u>. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2013). *Crime in the United States 2012: Table 69: Arrests by States, 2012*. Retrieved March 24, 2015 from <u>http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/69: Arrests by States, 2012</u>. Retrieved March 24, 2015 from <u>http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/69: Arrests by States, 2012</u>. Retrieved March 24, 2015 from <u>http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/69tabledatadecpdf</u>. Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

⁴⁶ Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., Kang, W., & Puzzanchera, 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.

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ 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.

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.pdf⁴⁹ U.S. General Accounting Office. (2003). Child Welfare: HHS Could Play a Greater Role in Helping Child Welfare Agencies Recruit and Retain Staff.

⁴⁹ 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 <u>www.gao.gov/new.items/d03357.pdf</u>.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ 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.
 ⁵² DeVooght, K., Allen, T., & Geen, R. (2014). *Child Trends: Federal, State, and Local Spending to Address Child Abuse and Neglect in SFY 2012:*

³² 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.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ 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.

