CALIFORNIA’S CHILDREN 2017

California’s Children at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Population</th>
<th>39,144,818</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Children Under 18</td>
<td>9,116,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Poverty Rate</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 18</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 5</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2015, California had 379,806 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 235,297 reports were referred for investigation. 

- In 2015, there were 72,000 victims of abuse or neglect in California, a rate of 7.9 per 1,000 children, a decrease 4.0% from 2014. Of these children, 86.2% were neglected, 9% were physically abused, and 5.0% were sexually abused.

- The number of child victims has decreased 10.1% in comparison to the number of victims in 2011.

- In 2015, there were 122 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in California.

- 55,983 children in California lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2015, compared with 54,754 children in 2011. Of the children living apart from their families in 2014, there were 21,429 aged 5 or younger, and 11,371 were 16 or older.

- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 2.2% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2011.

- In 2015, of children in out-of-home care in California, 21% were white, 19% were black, 53% were Hispanic, 1% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, 2% were Asian or Pacific Islander and 5-6% were of more than one race or ethnicity/undetermined race or ethnicity.

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 30,317 children exiting out-of-home care in 2014 in California, 56% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.

- 6,079 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in California in 2015, an increase of 11.1% from 5,471 in 2014.

- Of the 55,983 children in out-of-home care in 2015, there were 14,180 or 25.3% waiting to be adopted.
In 2015, approximately 272,320 grandparents in California had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.2

18,532 of the children in out-of-home care in 2014 were living with relatives while in care.19

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

The monthly average number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in California decreased from 1,114,580 in 2015 to 992,952 in 2016, a 12.2% change. There was a 400,335 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, a decrease of 11.9% from 2015.20

In California in 2015, 4,017,000 children lived below 200% of poverty.21

$6,273,170,520 was spent in 2015 on TANF assistance in California, including 42.8% on basic assistance, 13.5% on child care, 3.8% on transportation, and 0.0% on nonassistance.22

$725,680,926 was spent in 2015 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in California, serving 1,265,005 participants.23

In 2014, California distributed $2,208,197,922 in child support funds, an increase of 0.1% from 2013.24

4,279,000 children in California lived in households with a high housing burden in 2014, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.25

In December of 2016, the unemployment rate in California was 5.2.26

13.5% of households in California were food insecure on average from 2012 to 2014, meaning that the family experienced difficulty providing enough food due to lack of resources at some point during the year.27

CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

In 2015, California had a monthly average of 108,600 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 111,400 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 111,000 were recipients in 2013.28

In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in California, a family of three could make no more than $42,216 at application, which is equivalent to 65% of the state’s median income.29

As of early 2016, California had children on its waiting list for child care assistance.30

In 2015, Head Start served 102,728 children in California, an increase of 1.5% from 2014.31

Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in California made 29,596 home visits to 5,549 parents and children in 3,172 families, as well as enrolled 2,032 new parents and children to the program.
HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 4,888,674 children in California were enrolled in Medicaid in 2015, an increase of 5.1% from 2014.32

- In 2015, California had 1,912,128 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, an increase of 10.2% from 2014, when 1,717,572 children were enrolled.33

- In 2015, California had 302,368 uninsured children.34

- 33,666 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in California in 2015.35

- 2,169 infants under age 1 died in California in 2015.36

- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in California was 8.5 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 34.6 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 19 births for girls ages 15 to 19.37

- Cumulative through 2015, there were 173,054 adults and adolescents and 705 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in California.38

- In 2015, an estimated 33,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 1,157,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or used heroin in the past year in California.39

- In 2014, approximately 84,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.40

- In 2014, approximately 119,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.41

- In 2015, health care costs related to opioid abuse in California reached $4,262,705,505.

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- 4,271 children in California aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.42

- 80% of high school students in California graduated on time at the end of the 2012-13 year.43

- 140,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in California were not enrolled in school and not working in 2015.44

- 546,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2015.45

- 39.3% of young adults in California ages 25 to 34 had an associate’s degree or higher from 2011 to 2013.46

- In 2015, there were 23 reports of children in California aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 179 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.47
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 262 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in California in 2015, compared to 219 in 2014.48
- 67,884 children younger than 18 were arrested in California in 2015. Violent crimes were the reason for 7,207 of the arrests in 2015.49
- 8,094 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in California in 2013.50

CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE51

- 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.52
- According to a 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.53
- Average turnover rates for child welfare agencies range from 20% to 40%.54 Turnover rates at around 10% are considered to be optimal in any agency.55
- Caseworker turnover has negative outcomes for children in the child welfare system, including placement disruptions and increased time in out-of-home care. 56
- According to the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being II baseline report, 75% of caseworkers earned a salary between $30,000 and $49,999.57
- The majority of caseworkers hold a bachelor’s degree (52.3%) or a bachelor of social work degree (21.9%). Only 25% of caseworkers hold a master’s degree.58
- A workload model in Colorado found that approximately 574 additional caseworkers were needed in their state to adequately provide child welfare services, due to estimated time requirements for meaningful services. This number represents a 49% increase that is needed on top of hours already spent on case related tasks.59

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

- In 2014, California’s sum of expenditures for services totaled $191,837,946. The most utilized service in California was Special Services for the Disabled totaling $140,094,059.60

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CALIFORNIA’S CHILDREN

- In 2014, California spent $4,097,468,449 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $2,307,726,937 was from federal funds and $1,789,741,512 was from state and local funds.61
In 2014, of the $2,307,726,937 in federal funds received for child welfare, 69.4% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 2.6% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 5.4% was from Medicaid, 12% came from Social Services Block Grant, 10.3% was from TANF, and 0.3% came from other federal sources.  

California received $619,460,282 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including $230,040,250 for maintenance payments and $389,056,032 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.  

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1 “At A Glance” statistics are from 2014.  
3 Ibid.  
4 Ibid.  
5 Ibid  
7 Ibid.  


Note: The percentages are a CWLA calculation.


27 Ibid.


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.


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

Ibid.

Ibid.