MISSOURI’S CHILDREN 2017

Missouri’s Children at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Population</th>
<th>6,083,672</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Children Under 18</td>
<td>1,392,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Poverty Rate</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 18</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 5</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

• In 2015, Missouri had 83,812 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 66,121 reports were referred for investigation.

• In 2015, there were 5,699 victims of abuse or neglect in Missouri, a rate of 4.1 per 1,000 children, a 7.1% increase from 2014. Of these children, 63.5% were neglected, 29.3% were physically abused, and 23.4% were sexually abused.

• The number of child victims has decreased 2.2% in comparison to the number of victims in 2011.

• In 2015, there were 35 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Missouri.

• 12,160 children in Missouri lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2015, compared with 9,220 children in 2011. Of the children living apart from their families in 2014, there were 4,634 aged 5 or younger, and 1,358 were 16 or older.

• The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 31.9% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2011.

• In 2015, of children in out-of-home care in Missouri, 71% were white, 20% were black, 4% were Hispanic, < .5% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, < .5% were Asian or Pacific Islander and 5% were of more than one race or ethnicity/undetermined race or ethnicity.

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

• Of the 5,927 children exiting out-of-home care in 2014 in Missouri, 50% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.

• 1,357 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Missouri in 2015, an increase of 5.1% from 1,291 in 2014.

• Of the 12,160 children in out-of-home care in 2015, there were 2,513 or 20.7% waiting to be adopted.
• In 2015, approximately 49,090 grandparents in Missouri had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.\footnote{18}

• 3,237 of the children in out-of-home care in 2014 were living with relatives while in care.\footnote{19}

**CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT**

• The monthly average number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Missouri decreased from 59,066 in 2015 to 38,473 in 2016, a 53.5\% change. There was a 16,601 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, a decrease of 48.1\% from 2015.\footnote{20}

• In Missouri in 2015, 578,000 children lived below 200\% of poverty.\footnote{21}

• $398,432,822 was spent in 2015 on TANF assistance in Missouri, including 18.4\% on basic assistance, 10.6\% on child care, 0.0\% on transportation, and 26.8\% on nonassistance.\footnote{22}

• $61,808,125 was spent in 2015 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Missouri, serving 134,780 participants.\footnote{23}

• In 2014, Missouri distributed $575,683,350 in child support funds, an increase of 0.8\% from 2013.\footnote{24}

• 388,000 children in Missouri lived in households with a high housing burden in 2014, where more than 30\% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.\footnote{25}

• In December of 2016, the unemployment rate in Missouri was 4.4.\footnote{26}

• 16.8\% of households in Missouri 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.\footnote{27}

**CHILD CARE AND HEAD START**

• In 2015, Missouri had a monthly average of 36,000 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 34,500 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 35,600 were recipients in 2013.\footnote{28}

• In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Missouri, a family of three could make no more than $27,720 at application, which is equivalent to 45\% of the state’s median income.\footnote{29}

• As of early 2016, Missouri had children on its waiting list for child care assistance.\footnote{30}

• In 2015, Head Start served 16,919 children in Missouri, a decrease of 3.6\% from 2014.\footnote{31}

• Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in Missouri made 9,251 home visits to 1,257 parents and children in 609 families, as well as enrolled 596 new parents and children to the program.
HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 579,019 children in Missouri were enrolled in Medicaid in 2015, an increase of 5.8% from 2014.32
- In 2015, Missouri had 78,344 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, a decrease of 10.9% from 2014, when 86,920 children were enrolled.33
- In 2015, Missouri had 79,698 uninsured children.34
- 6,248 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Missouri in 2015.35
- 490 infants under age 1 died in Missouri in 2015.36
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Missouri was 10.3 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 47.6 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 25 births for girls ages 15 to 19.37
- Cumulative through 2015, there were 14,008 adults and adolescents and 66 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Missouri.38
- In 2015, an estimated 4,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 141,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or used heroin in the past year in Missouri.39
- In 2014, approximately 12,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.40
- In 2014, approximately 13,000 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 Missouri reached $440,176,029.

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- 580 children in Missouri aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.42
- 86% of high school students in Missouri graduated on time at the end of the 2012-13 year.43
- 23,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Missouri were not enrolled in school and not working in 2015.44
- 77,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2015.45
- 40.6% of young adults in Missouri ages 25 to 34 had an associate’s degree or higher from 2011 to 2013.46
- In 2015, there were 10 reports of children in Missouri aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 53 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.47
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 89 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Missouri in 2015, compared to 68 in 2014.48
- 19,941 children younger than 18 were arrested in Missouri in 2015. Violent crimes were the reason for 974 of the arrests in 2015.49
- 1,053 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Missouri 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, Missouri’s sum of expenditures for services totaled $30,092,894. The most utilized service in Missouri was Case Management totaling $15,236,253.60

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR MISSOURI’S CHILDREN

- In 2014, Missouri spent $520,529,129 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $267,167,438 was from federal funds and $253,361,691 was from state and local funds.61
In 2014, of the $267,167,438 in federal funds received for child welfare, 37.4% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 4.0% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 14.8% was from Medicaid, 11.3% came from Social Services Block Grant, 27.8% was from TANF, and 4.7% came from other federal sources.  

Missouri received $60,374,858 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including $20,033,918 for maintenance payments and $40,340,940 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.  

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

11 Ibid. 
13 Ibid. 


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

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

63 Ibid.

62 Ibid.

Information systems, training programs, eligibility determination processes, and all services that provide the infrastructure supports for the public such services required for the safety, permanency, and well-being of children. Examples of administrative services include management reporting and collection and make recommendations on how states might improve these efforts.


58 Ibid.


51 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.


53 Ibid.


58 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.

62 Ibid.

63 Ibid.