NEVADA’S CHILDREN 2017

Nevada’s Children at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Population</th>
<th>2,890,845</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Children Under 18</td>
<td>668,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Poverty Rate</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 18</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 5</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2015, Nevada had 33,135 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 15,900 reports were referred for investigation.

- In 2015, there were 4,953 victims of abuse or neglect in Nevada, a rate of 7.4 per 1,000 children, an increase 7.9% from 2014. Of these children, 73.7% were neglected, 33.5% were physically abused, and 5.6% were sexually abused.

- The number of child victims has decreased 7.1% in comparison to the number of victims in 2011.

- In 2015, there were 13 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Nevada.

- 4,485 children in Nevada lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2015, compared with 4,638 children in 2011. Of the children living apart from their families in 2014, there were 2,246 aged 5 or younger, and 379 were 16 or older.

- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 3.3% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2011.

- In 2015, of children in out-of-home care in Nevada, 41% were white, 22% were black, 27% were Hispanic, 1% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, 1% were Asian or Pacific Islander and 8-9% were of more than one race or ethnicity/undetermined race or ethnicity.

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 3,250 children exiting out-of-home care in 2014 in Nevada, 68% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.

- 799 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Nevada in 2015, an increase of 9.6% from 729 in 2014.

- Of the 4,485 children in out-of-home care in 2015, there were 1,998 or 44.5% waiting to be adopted.
In 2015, approximately 24,549 grandparents in Nevada had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.18

1,497 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 Nevada decreased from 28,802 in 2015 to 24,980 in 2016, a 15.3% change. There was a 9,822 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, a decrease of 13.2% from 2015.20
- In Nevada in 2015, 314,000 children lived below 200% of poverty.21
- $90,806,256 was spent in 2015 on TANF assistance in Nevada, including 50.5% on basic assistance, 0.0% on child care, 1.3% on transportation, and 0.0% on nonassistance.22
- $32,498,300 was spent in 2015 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Nevada, serving 73,144 participants.23
- In 2014, Nevada distributed $175,807,832 in child support funds, an increase of 0.2% from 2013.24
- 246,000 children in Nevada 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 Nevada was 5.1.26
- 15.2% of households in Nevada 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, Nevada had a monthly average of 5,600 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 4,100 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 4,000 were recipients in 2013.28
- In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Nevada, a family of three could make no more than $26,124 at application, which is equivalent to 47% of the state’s median income.29
- As of early 2016, Nevada had 30 children on its waiting list for child care assistance.30
- In 2015, Head Start served 3,128 children in Nevada, an increase of 8.8% from 2014.31
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in Nevada made 3,505 home visits to 543 parents and children in 265 families, as well as enrolled 280 new parents and children to the program.
HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 352,510 children in Nevada were enrolled in Medicaid in 2015, an increase of 15.5% from 2014.32
- In 2015, Nevada had 61,908 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, an increase of 25.9% from 2014, when 45,870 children were enrolled.33
- In 2015, Nevada had 50,450 uninsured children.34
- 3,093 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Nevada in 2015.35
- 190 infants under age 1 died in Nevada in 2015.36
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Nevada was 11.6 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 56.0 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 28 births for girls ages 15 to 19.37
- Cumulative through 2015, there were 7,884 adults and adolescents and 29 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Nevada.38
- In 2015, an estimated 2,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 81,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or used heroin in the past year in Nevada.39
- In 2014, approximately 7,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.40
- In 2014, approximately 8,000 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 Nevada reached $238,241,309.

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- 160 children in Nevada aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.42
- 71% of high school students in Nevada graduated on time at the end of the 2012-13 year.43
- 12,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Nevada were not enrolled in school and not working in 2015.44
- 41,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2015.45
- 29.5% of young adults in Nevada ages 25 to 34 had an associate’s degree or higher from 2011 to 2013.46
- In 2015, there were less than 10 reports of children in Nevada aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 20 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.47
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 30 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Nevada in 2015, compared to 26 in 2014.48
- 9,379 children younger than 18 were arrested in Nevada in 2015. Violent crimes were the reason for 953 of the arrests in 2015.49
- 591 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Nevada 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, Nevada’s sum of expenditures for services totaled $14,201,244. The most utilized service in Nevada was Foster Care Services for Children totaling $4,293,884.60

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR NEVADA’S CHILDREN

- In 2014, Nevada spent $220,120,630 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $74,938,402 was from federal funds and $145,182,228 was from state and local funds.61
• In 2014, of the $74,938,402 in federal funds received for child welfare, 84.7% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 5.7% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0% was from Medicaid, 6.0% came from Social Services Block Grant, 0% was from TANF, and 3.7% came from other federal sources.\(^6\)

• Nevada received $37,837,029 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including $14,153,233 for maintenance payments and $23,683,796 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.\(^6\)

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1 “At A Glance” statistics are from 2014.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid
7 Ibid.
16 Note: The five and younger number is a CWLA calculation. Overlap in the percentages of types of abuse is possible as a child may have experienced more than one type of abuse.
17 Note: The percentage difference is a CWLA calculation.
The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support and demonstration funds for this state.

Workforce turnover and selection.

Staff.

Characteristics, child welfare services, and experiences of children placed in out-of-home care.

Washington, DC. Retrieved February 19, 2016

Ibid.

62 Ibid.

Information systems, training programs, eligibility determination processes, and all services that provide the infrastructure supports for the public

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.