

NORTH CAROLINA'S CHILDREN 2017

North Carolina's Children at a Glance¹

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|--|------------|---|-------|
| State Population ² | 10,042,802 | Poverty Rate, Children Under 18 ³ | 23.5% |
| Population, Children Under 18 ⁴ | 2,288,050 | Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17 ⁵ | 22.4% |
| State Poverty Rate ⁶ | 16.4% | Poverty Rate, Children Under 5 ⁷ | 26.6% |

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2015, North Carolina had 69,213 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 69,213 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2015, there were 7,857 victims of abuse or neglect in North Carolina, a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 children, a decrease 6.6% from 2014. Of these children, 54.6% were neglected, 22.7% were physically abused, and 20.3% were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has decreased 14.0% in comparison to the number of victims in 2011.¹⁰
- In 2015, there were child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in North Carolina¹¹
- 10,324 children in North Carolina lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2015, compared with 8,601 children in 2011. Of the children living apart from their families in 2014, there were 3,944 aged 5 or younger, and 1,398 were 16 or older.¹²
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 20.0% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2011.¹³
- In 2015, of children in out-of-home care in North Carolina, 49% were white, 33% were black, 8% were Hispanic, 2% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, < .5% were Asian or Pacific Islander and 8% were of more than one race or ethnicity/undetermined race or ethnicity.¹⁴

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 4,487 children exiting out-of-home care in 2014 in North Carolina, 45% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.¹⁵
- 1,311 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in North Carolina in 2015, an increase of 11.5% from 1,176 in 2014.¹⁶
- Of the 10,324 children in out-of-home care in 2015, there were 2,739 or 26.5% waiting to be adopted.¹⁷

- In 2015, approximately 90,583 grandparents in North Carolina had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.¹⁸
- 2,573 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 North Carolina increased from 23,920 in 2015 to 28,682 in 2016, a 16.6% change. There was a 15,758 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, an increase of 23.1% from 2015.²⁰
- In North Carolina in 2015, 1,090,000 children lived below 200% of poverty.²¹
- \$483,287,827 was spent in 2015 on TANF assistance in North Carolina, including 9.2% on basic assistance, 38.7% on child care, 0.7% on transportation, and 13.5% on nonassistance.²²
- \$127,920,051 was spent in 2015 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in North Carolina, serving 248,860 participants.²³
- In 2014, North Carolina distributed \$655,469,608 in child support funds, a decrease of 1.3% from 2013.²⁴
- 740,000 children in North Carolina 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 North Carolina was 5.1.²⁶
- 16.7% of households in North Carolina 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, North Carolina had a monthly average of 64,100 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 65,600 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 64,800 were recipients in 2013.²⁸
- In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in North Carolina, a family of three could make no more than \$40,180 at application, which is equivalent to 71% of the state's median income.²⁹
- As of early 2016, North Carolina had 20,330 children on its waiting list for child care assistance.³⁰
- In 2015, Head Start served 21,800 children in North Carolina, an increase of 7% from 2014.³¹
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in North Carolina made 6,870 home visits to 985 parents and children in 537 families, as well as enrolled 408 new parents and children to the program.

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 1,145,975 children in North Carolina were enrolled in Medicaid in 2015, a decrease of 1.9% from 2014.³²
- In 2015, North Carolina had 234,654 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, a decrease of 1% from 2014, when 236,893 children were enrolled.³³
- In 2015, North Carolina had 99,318 uninsured children.³⁴
- 11,023 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in North Carolina in 2015.³⁵
- 884 infants under age 1 died in North Carolina in 2015.³⁶
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in North Carolina was 10.9 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 42.1 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 24 births for girls ages 15 to 19.³⁷
- Cumulative through 2015, there were 23,961 adults and adolescents and 140 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in North Carolina.³⁸
- In 2015, an estimated 6,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 242,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or used heroin in the past year in North Carolina.³⁹
- In 2014, approximately 18,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.⁴⁰
- In 2014, approximately 26,000 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 North Carolina reached \$582,486,663.

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- 450 children in North Carolina aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.⁴²
- 83% of high school students in North Carolina graduated on time at the end of the 2012-13 year.⁴³
- 45,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in North Carolina were not enrolled in school and not working in 2015.⁴⁴
- 143,000 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 North Carolina 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 North Carolina aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 58 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.⁴⁷

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 84 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in North Carolina in 2015, compared to 96 in 2014.⁴⁸
- 19,724 children younger than 18 were arrested in North Carolina in 2015. Violent crimes were the reason for 1,207 of the arrests in 2015.⁴⁹
- 543 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in North Carolina 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, North Carolina's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$45,237,853. The most utilized service in North Carolina was Protective Services for Adults totaling \$10,341,370.⁶⁰

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA'S CHILDREN

- In 2014, North Carolina spent \$561,406,915 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$253,372,479 was from federal funds and \$308,034,436 was from state and local funds.⁶¹

- In 2014, of the \$253,372,479 in federal funds received for child welfare, 45.6% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 8.6% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0.0% was from Medicaid, 7.7% came from Social Services Block Grant, 36.9% was from TANF, and 1.2% came from other federal sources.⁶²
- North Carolina received \$61,130,547 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including \$25,224,575 for maintenance payments and \$35,905,972 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.⁶³

¹ “At A Glance” statistics are from 2014.

² U.S. Census Bureau (2016). *ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates: 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates*. Retrieved January 28, 2016 from <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau (2016). *Selected Economic Characteristics, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates*. Retrieved January 28, 2016 from <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2016). *Child Maltreatment 2014: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 2-1: Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2014*. Retrieved January 28, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2014.pdf>.

⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2016). *Child Maltreatment 2014: Report from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 3-3: Child Victims, 2010-2014*. Retrieved January 28, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2014.pdf>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2016). *Child Maltreatment 2014: Report from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 3-7: Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2014*. Retrieved January 28, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2014.pdf>.

Note: The percentage difference 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.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2016). *Child Maltreatment 2014: Report from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 3-3: Child Victims, 2010-2014*. Retrieved January 28, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2014.pdf>.

¹¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2016). *Child Maltreatment 2014: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 4-2: Child Fatalities, 2010-2014*. Retrieved January 28, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2014.pdf>.

¹² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2015). *FY 2005 – FY 2014 Foster Care: Entries, Exits, and in Care on the Last Day of Each Federal Fiscal Year: Numbers of Children In Foster Care on September 30th, by State FY 2005–FY 2014*. Retrieved January 28, 2016 from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/children_in_care_2014.pdf.

Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center.(2015). *Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, Child Trends, National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect: Children in Foster Care by Age Group, 2013, <1 and 1-5 age groups (Number)*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6244-children-in-foster-care-by-age-group#detailed/2/2-52/false/36/1889,2616/12988>.

Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center.(2015). *Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, Child Trends, National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect: Children in Foster Care by Age Group, 2013, 16-20 age group (Number)*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6244-children-in-foster-care-by-age-group#detailed/2/2-52/false/36/2619/12988>.

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

¹³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2015). *FY 2005 – FY 2014 Foster Care: Entries, Exits, and in Care on the Last Day of Each Federal Fiscal Year: Numbers of Children In Foster Care on September 30th, by State FY 2005–FY 2014*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/children_in_care_2014.pdf.

Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

¹⁴ Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center.(2015). *Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, Child Trends, National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect: Children in Foster Care by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2013(Percent)*. Retrieved February 24, 2016 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6246-children-in-foster-care-by-race-and-hispanic-origin?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/2-52/false/36/2638,2601,2600,2598,2603,2597,2602,1353/12992,12993>.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2015). *FY 2005 – FY 2014 Foster Care: Entries, Exits, and in Care on the Last Day of Each Federal Fiscal Year: Table:*

Numbers of Children Exiting Foster Care by State FY 20045– FY 2014. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/exiting_foster_care2014.pdf.

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¹⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2015). *Table: Adoptions of Children with Public Child Welfare Agency Involvement By State: FY 2005 – FY 2014*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/children_adopted2014.pdf.
Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.

¹⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2015). *Children in Public Foster Care Waiting to be Adopted: FY 2005 – FY 2014: Table: Children in Public Foster Care on September 30th of Each Year Waiting to be Adopted: FY 2005 – FY 2014*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/children_waiting2014.pdf.
Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). *American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Data Profile. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2014*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.

¹⁹ Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center.(2015). *Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, Child Trends, National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect: Children in Foster Care by Placement Type, 2013, Foster Family Home - Relative (Number)*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6247-children-in-foster-care-by-placement-type#detailed/2/2-52/true/36/2621/12994>.

²⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance. (2015). *Data & Reports: TANF Caseload Data 2015: Table: Total Recipients*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/tanf-caseload-data-2015>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance. (2015). *Data & Reports: TANF Caseload Data 2015: Table: Total Families*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/tanf-caseload-data-2015>.

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Note: The percent differences are CWLA calculations.

²¹ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (2015) *A State by State Look at TANF: State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Programs Do Not Provide Adequate Safety Net for Poor Families: TANF Provides a Safety Net to Few Poor Families: Map TANF-to-poverty ratio: # of families receiving TANF benefits for every 100 poor families with children (2013-2014)*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://www.cbpp.org/state-temporary-assistance-for-needy-families-programs-do-not-provide-adequate-safety-net-for-poor>.

²² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance. (2015). *TANF Financial Data – FY 2014: Table B.1.: Federal TANF and State MOE Expenditures on Assistance in FY 2014*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2014>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance. (2015). *TANF Financial Data – FY 2014: Table B.2.: Summary of Federal TANF and State MOE Expenditures in FY 2014*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2014>.

Note: The percentages are a CWLA calculation.

²³ USDA, Food and Nutrition Service. (2016). *Program Data: WIC Program: Monthly Data – State Level Participation by Category and Program Costs: Table: WIC Program—Total Number of Participants*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wic-program>.

USDA, Food and Nutrition Service. (2016). *Program Data: WIC Program: Monthly Data – State Level Participation by Category and Program Costs: Table: WIC Program—Food Costs*. Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wic-program>.

²⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement. (2015). *FY2014 Preliminary Report*. Retrieved February 2, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/css/resource/fy-2014-preliminary-report>.

²⁵ 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 February 25, 2016 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7244-children-living-in-households-with-a-high-housing-cost-burden?loc=1&loc=2#detailed/2/2-52/false/36.868.867.133.38/any/14287.14288>.

²⁶ Center for American Progress. (2015). *State of the states report 2015*. Retrieved March 10, 2016 from https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/22120741/2015_states_all.pdf.

²⁷ Ibid.

- ²⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care. (2015). *FY 2014 Preliminary Data Table 1 - Average Monthly Adjusted Number of Families and Children Served*. Retrieved February 2, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/fy-2014-preliminary-data-table-1>.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care (2015). *FY 2013 Final Data Table 1 - Average Monthly Adjusted Number of Families and Children Served*. Retrieved February 2, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/fy-2013-final-data-table-1-average-monthly-adjusted-number-of-families-and-children-served>.
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- ²⁹ Schulman, K. & Blank, H. (2015). *National Women's Law Center, Building blocks, state child care assistance policies 2015*. Retrieved March February 16, 2016 from http://nwlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/CC_RP_Building_Blocks_Assistance_Policies_2015.pdf.
Note: Some states allow families, once they begin receiving assistance, to continue receiving assistance up to a higher income level than the initial limit.
- ³⁰ Ibid.
- Note: A family that is eligible for child care assistance may not necessarily receive it. States may place families on waiting lists, or freeze intake (turning away eligible families without adding them to a waiting list).
- ³¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center, Office of Head Start. (2015). *Head Start Program Facts Fiscal Year 2014*. Retrieved February 25, 2016 from <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/data/factsheets/2014-hs-program-factsheet.html>.
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- Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.
- ³² Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2015, May 3). FY 2014 Unduplicated Number of Children Ever Enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP. Retrieved February 16, 2016 from Medicaid.Gov: <https://www.medicaid.gov/chip/downloads/fy-2014-childrens-enrollment-report.pdf>.
Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation. Children who switched between CHIP and Medicaid are represented in both data sets.
- ³³ Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2015, May 3). FY 2014 Unduplicated Number of Children Ever Enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP. Retrieved February 16, 2016 from Medicaid.Gov: <https://www.medicaid.gov/chip/downloads/fy-2014-childrens-enrollment-report.pdf>.
Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation. Children who switched between CHIP and Medicaid are represented in both data sets.
- ³⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. (2014). *Types of Health Insurance Coverage By Age, Civilian noninstitutionalized population: 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates*. Retrieved February 25, 2016 from http://www.factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_1YR_B27010&prodType=table.
- ³⁵ Centers for Disease Control. (2015) Births: Final data for 2014. *National Vital Statistics Reports*. 64(12). Retrieved February 16, 2016 from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_12_tables.pdf.
- ³⁶ Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center.(2014). *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System: Rankings/Maps/Trends by Topic: Infant Mortality, by State, 2013 (Number)*. Retrieved February 3, 2016 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6051-infant-mortality?loc=1&loc=2#detailed/2/2-52/true/36/any/12718>.
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- ⁴⁰ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2013-2014 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 2013 and 2014 NSDUHs*. Retrieved February 22, 2016 from <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHsaeTotals2014.pdf>.
- ⁴¹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2013-2014 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Model-based estimated totals (in thousands) (50 States and the District of Columbia): Table 21: Needing but no receiving treatment for illicit drug use in the past year, by age group and state: Estimated numbers (in thousands), annual averages based on 2013 and 2014 NSDUHs*. Retrieved February 22, 2016 from <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHsaeTotals2014.pdf>.
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⁴⁴ Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center. (2015). *Teens ages 16 to 19 Not in School and Not Working*. Retrieved February 8, 2016 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7803-teens-ages-16-to-19-not-in-school-and-not-working-by-race#detailed/2/2-52/false/869/13/15063>.

⁴⁵ Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center. (2015). *Population Reference Bureau, U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2013 American Community Survey: Rankings/Maps/Trends by Topic: Persons Age 18 to 24 Not Attending School, Not Working, and No Degree Beyond High School, by State, 2013 (Number)*. Retrieved February 25, 2016 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5063-persons-age-18-to-24-not-attending-school-not-working-and-no-degree-beyond-high-school#detailed/2/2-52/true/36/any/11484>.

⁴⁶ Center for American Progress. (2015). *State of the states report 2015*. Retrieved March 10, 2016 from https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/22120741/2015_states_all.pdf.

⁴⁷ 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. Leading causes of death reports 1999-2014, for national, regional and states, 2014*. Retrieved February 22, 2016 from http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/dataRestriction_lcd.html.

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⁴⁹ U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2015). *Crime in the United States 2014: Table 69: Arrests by State, 2014*. Retrieved February 8, 2016 from <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/tables/table-69>.

⁵⁰ Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., Kang, W., & Puzanchera, C. (2015). *Easy access to the census of juveniles in residential placement*. Retrieved February 26, 2016 from http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/asp/State_Facility.asp.

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.

⁵² U.S. General Accounting Office. (2003). *Child welfare: HHS could play a greater role in helping child welfare agencies recruit and retain staff*. Retrieved March 9, 2016 from www.gao.gov/new.items/d03357.pdf.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ National Child Welfare Workforce Institute. (2011). *Child welfare workforce demographics (2000-2010): Snapshot of the frontline child welfare caseworker*. Albany, NY. Retrieved March 7, 2016 from https://www.ncwwi.org/files/Workforce_Demographic_Trends_May2011.pdf.

⁵⁵ Gallant, M. (2013). *Does your organization have a healthy employee turnover rate?* Retrieved March 7, 2016 from <http://www.halogensoftware.com/blog/does-your-organization-have-healthy-employee-turnover>.

⁵⁶ Strolin-Goltzman, J., Kollar, S., & Trinkle, J. (2009). Listening to the voices of children in foster care: Youths speak out about child welfare workforce turnover and selection. *Social Work*, 55(1), 47-53.

⁵⁷ Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families (2011). *NSCAW II baseline report caseworker characteristics, child welfare services, and experiences of children placed in out-of-home care*. Washington, DC. Retrieved February 19, 2016 from www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/nscaw2_cw.pdf.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Colorado Department of Human Services. (2014). *Colorado child welfare county workload study*. Retrieved March 7, 2016 from [http://www.leg.state.co.us/OSA/coauditor1.nsf/All/E5214710B77C878487257D320050F29A/\\$FILE/1354S%20-%20Colorado%20Childrens%20Welfare%20Workload%20Study%20Report%20August%202014.pdf](http://www.leg.state.co.us/OSA/coauditor1.nsf/All/E5214710B77C878487257D320050F29A/$FILE/1354S%20-%20Colorado%20Childrens%20Welfare%20Workload%20Study%20Report%20August%202014.pdf).

⁶⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2016). *SSBG Annual Report FY 2014*. Retrieved March 20, 2017 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/ssbg-annual-report-fy-2014>

⁶¹ DeVooght, K., Fletcher, M., & Cooper, H. (2014). *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 February 26, 2016 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. The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support and demonstration funds for this state.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.