TEXAS’S CHILDREN 2017

Texas’s Children at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Population</th>
<th>27,469,114</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Children Under 18</td>
<td>7,208,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Poverty Rate</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 18</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 5</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2015, Texas had 230,467 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 183,696 reports were referred for investigation.8
- In 2015, there were 63,781 victims of abuse or neglect in Texas, a rate of 8.8 per 1,000 children, a decrease 2.4% from 2014. Of these children, 82% were neglected, 16.5% were physically abused, and 9% were sexually abused.9
- The number of child victims has increased 0.5% in comparison to the number of victims in 2011.10
- In 2015, there were 162 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Texas11
- 29,990 children in Texas lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2015, compared with 30,109 children in 2011. Of the children living apart from their families in 2014, there were 13,677 aged 5 or younger, and 2,941 were 16 or older.12
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 0.4% 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 Texas, 31% were white, 20% were black, 43% were Hispanic, < .5% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, < .5% were Asian or Pacific Islander and 6% were of more than one race or ethnicity/undetermined race or ethnicity.14

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 16,420 children exiting out-of-home care in 2014 in Texas, 37% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.15
- 5,457 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Texas in 2015, an increase of 4.5% from 5,221 in 2014.16
- Of the 29,990 children in out-of-home care in 2015, there were 12,643 or 42.2% waiting to be adopted.17
In 2015, approximately 311,820 grandparents in Texas had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.\(^{18}\)

10,085 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 Texas decreased from 70,524 in 2015 to 64,233 in 2016, a 9.8% change. There was a 29,567 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, a decrease of 9.6% from 2015.\(^{20}\)

- In Texas in 2015, 3,366,000 children lived below 200% of poverty.\(^{21}\)

- $965,355,109 was spent in 2015 on TANF assistance in Texas, including 5.8% on basic assistance, 37.5% on child care, 0.4% on transportation, and 28.3% on nonassistance.\(^{22}\)

- $307,261,975 was spent in 2015 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Texas, serving 886,409 participants.\(^{23}\)

- In 2014, Texas distributed $3,706,766,136 in child support funds, an increase of 4.7% from 2013.\(^{24}\)

- 2,321,000 children in Texas 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 Texas was 4.6.\(^{26}\)

- 17.2% of households in Texas 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, Texas had a monthly average of 111,700 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 112,100 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 113,300 were recipients in 2013.\(^{28}\)

- In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Texas, a family of three could make no more than at application, which is equivalent to  of the state’s median income.\(^{29}\)

- As of early 2016, Texas had 20,412 children on its waiting list for child care assistance.\(^{30}\)

- In 2015, Head Start served 73,202 children in Texas, an increase of 2.4% from 2014.\(^{31}\)

- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in Texas made 40,073 home visits to 3,470 parents and children in 3,327 families, as well as enrolled 1,684 new parents and children to the program.
HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 3,535,755 children in Texas were enrolled in Medicaid in 2015, an increase of 1.0% from 2014.32

- In 2015, Texas had 1,049,623 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, a decrease of 13.6% from 2014, when 1,191,938 children were enrolled.33

- In 2015, Texas had 682,123 uninsured children.34

- 33,275 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Texas in 2015.35

- 2,308 infants under age 1 died in Texas in 2015.36

- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Texas was 16.7 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 63.0 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 35 births for girls ages 15 to 19.37

- Cumulative through 2015, there were 93,083 adults and adolescents and 404 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Texas.38

- In 2015, an estimated 27,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 588,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or used heroin in the past year in Texas.39

- In 2014, approximately 63,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.40

- In 2014, approximately 76,000 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 Texas reached $1,963,623,647.

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- 1,129 children in Texas aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.42

- 88% of high school students in Texas graduated on time at the end of the 2012-13 year.43

- 121,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Texas were not enrolled in school and not working in 2015.44

- 438,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2015.45

- 34.4% of young adults in Texas ages 25 to 34 had an associate’s degree or higher from 2011 to 2013.46

- In 2015, there were 26 reports of children in Texas aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 181 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.47
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 233 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Texas in 2015, compared to 219 in 2014.\(^{48}\)
- 68,279 children younger than 18 were arrested in Texas in 2015. Violent crimes were the reason for 3,743 of the arrests in 2015.\(^{49}\)
- 4,383 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Texas in 2013.\(^{50}\)

CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE\(^{51}\)

- 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, Texas’s sum of expenditures for services totaled $140,799,647. The most utilized service in Texas was Protective Services for Adults totaling $39,696,239.\(^{60}\)

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR TEXAS’S CHILDREN

- In 2014, Texas spent $1,338,260,587 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $679,105,485 was from federal funds and $659,155,102 was from state and local funds.\(^{61}\)
• In 2014, of the $679,105,485 in federal funds received for child welfare, 45.4% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 8.9% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0.7% was from Medicaid, 0.2% came from Social Services Block Grant, 38.2% was from TANF, and 6.6% came from other federal sources.62

• Texas received $182,965,225 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including $103,277,230 for maintenance payments and $79,687,995 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.63

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


Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.


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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.