MASSACHUSETTS’S CHILDREN 2017

Massachusetts’s Children at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Population</th>
<th>6,794,422</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Children Under 18</td>
<td>1,387,194</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Poverty Rate</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 18</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 5</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2015, Massachusetts had 80,435 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 46,116 reports were referred for investigation.

- In 2015, there were 31,089 victims of abuse or neglect in Massachusetts, a rate of 22.4 per 1,000 children, a decrease 2.4% from 2014. Of these children, 94.4% were neglected, 9.6% were physically abused, and 2.3% were sexually abused.

- The number of child victims has increased 53.4% in comparison to the number of victims in 2011.

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

- 10,285 children in Massachusetts lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2015, compared with 8,619 children in 2011. Of the children living apart from their families in 2014, there were 3,814 aged 5 or younger, and 1,688 were 16 or older.

- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 19.3% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2011.

- In 2015, of children in out-of-home care in Massachusetts, 46% were white, 14% were black, 26% were Hispanic, < .5% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, 1% were Asian or Pacific Islander and 13% were of more than one race or ethnicity/undetermined race or ethnicity.

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 5,065 children exiting out-of-home care in 2014 in Massachusetts, 59% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.

- 623 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Massachusetts in 2015, an increase of 5.8% from 589 in 2014.

- Of the 10,285 children in out-of-home care in 2015, there were 3,052 or 29.7% waiting to be adopted.
In 2015, approximately 33,825 grandparents in Massachusetts had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.\(^{18}\)

2,540 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 Massachusetts decreased from 67,345 in 2015 to 58,912 in 2016, a 14.3% change. There was a 31,893 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, a decrease of 13.7% from 2015.\(^{20}\)

In Massachusetts in 2015, 407,000 children lived below 200% of poverty.\(^{21}\)

$974,356,670 was spent in 2015 on TANF assistance in Massachusetts, including 23.9% on basic assistance, 21.7% on child care, 0.0% on transportation, and 0.0% on nonassistance.\(^{22}\)

$51,989,002 was spent in 2015 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Massachusetts, serving 113,262 participants.\(^{23}\)

In 2014, Massachusetts distributed $619,591,585 in child support funds, an increase of 1.1% from 2013.\(^{24}\)

471,000 children in Massachusetts 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 Massachusetts was 2.8.\(^{26}\)

9.6% of households in Massachusetts 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, Massachusetts had a monthly average of 29,500 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 28,300 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 28,000 were recipients in 2013.\(^{28}\)

In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Massachusetts, a family of three could make no more than $44,593 at application, which is equivalent to 50% of the state’s median income.\(^{29}\)

As of early 2016, Massachusetts had 24,243 children on its waiting list for child care assistance.\(^{30}\)

In 2015, Head Start served 12,627 children in Massachusetts, an increase of 1% from 2014.\(^{31}\)

Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in Massachusetts made 32,459 home visits to 7,043 parents and children in 3,724 families, as well as enrolled 3,972 new parents and children to the program.
HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 568,446 children in Massachusetts were enrolled in Medicaid in 2015, an increase of 3.8% from 2014.32
- In 2015, Massachusetts had 168,941 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, an increase of 25.1% from 2014, when 126,513 children were enrolled.33
- In 2015, Massachusetts had 15,885 uninsured children.34
- 5,312 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Massachusetts in 2015.35
- 309 infants under age 1 died in Massachusetts in 2015.36
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Massachusetts was 4.4 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 15.3 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 9 births for girls ages 15 to 19.37
- Cumulative through 2015, there were 24,160 adults and adolescents and 231 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts.38
- In 2015, an estimated 4,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 188,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or used heroin in the past year in Massachusetts.39
- In 2014, approximately 15,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.40
- In 2014, approximately 17,000 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 Massachusetts reached $584,278,745.

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- 882 children in Massachusetts aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.42
- 85% of high school students in Massachusetts graduated on time at the end of the 2012-13 year.43
- 15,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Massachusetts were not enrolled in school and not working in 2015.44
- 58,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2015.45
- 55.2% of young adults in Massachusetts 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 Massachusetts aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 30 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.47
**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

- 15 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Massachusetts in 2015, compared to 18 in 2014.48
- 7,281 children younger than 18 were arrested in Massachusetts in 2015. Violent crimes were the reason for 886 of the arrests in 2015.49
- 393 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Massachusetts 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, Massachusetts’s’s sum of expenditures for services totaled $32,939,774. The most utilized service in Massachusetts was Residential Treatment totaling $21,882,365.60

**FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR MASSACHUSETTS’S CHILDREN**

- In 2014, Massachusetts spent $822,945,421 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $203,616,340 was from federal funds and $619,329,081 was from state and local funds.61
In 2014, of the $203,616,340 in federal funds received for child welfare, 45.4% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 4.7% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 7.5% was from Medicaid, 38.4% came from Social Services Block Grant, 0% was from TANF, and 4% came from other federal sources.  

Massachusetts received $52,695,234 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including $19,530,846 for maintenance payments and $33,164,388 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 five and younger number is a CWLA calculation.  

Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.  
Table 1 - Average Monthly Adjusted Number of Families and Children Served.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Details</th>
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Note: Some states allow families, once they begin receiving assistance, to continue receiving assistance up to a higher income level than the initial limit.

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).

Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation. Children who switched between CHIP and Medicaid are represented in both data sets.

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


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.