# North Carolina’s Children at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Population</td>
<td>10,042,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, Children Under 18</td>
<td>2,288,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Poverty Rate</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 18</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 5</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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.

- 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.

- The number of child victims has decreased 14.0% in comparison to the number of victims in 2011.

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

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

## 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.

- 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.

- Of the 10,324 children in out-of-home care in 2015, there were 2,739 or 26.5% waiting to be adopted.
• 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.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid
7 Ibid.
11 Ibid.
13 Ibid.
15 Ibid.
16 Ibid.


Note: The percentages are a CWLA calculation.


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Ibid.
Does your organization have a healthy employee turnover rate?


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 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.