IDAHO’S CHILDREN 2017

Idaho’s Children at a Glance

State Population 1,654,930
Population, Children Under 18 432,181
State Poverty Rate 15.1%

Poverty Rate, Children Under 18 17.8%
Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17 16.7%
Poverty Rate, Children Under 5 21.1%

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

☐ In 2015, Idaho had 19,684 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 8,525 reports were referred for investigation. 8

☐ In 2015, there were 1,623 victims of abuse or neglect in Idaho, a rate of 3.7 per 1,000 children, a an increase 1.8% from 2014. Of these children, 76.6% were neglected, 23.4% were physically abused, and 3.9% were sexually abused. 9

☐ The number of child victims has increased 10.4% in comparison to the number of victims in 2011. 10

☐ In 2015, there were 6 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Idaho 11

☐ 1,351 children in Idaho lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2015, compared with 1,354 children in 2011. Of the children living apart from their families in 2014, there were 519 aged 5 or younger, and 131 were 16 or older. 12

☐ The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 0.2% 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 Idaho, 70% were white, 2% were black, 18% were Hispanic, 6% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, < .5% were Asian or Pacific Islander and 3% were of more than one race or ethnicity/undetermined race or ethnicity. 14

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

☐ Of the 1,227 children exiting out-of-home care in 2014 in Idaho, 70% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers. 15

☐ 223 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Idaho in 2015, an increase of 2.3% from 218 in 2014. 16

☐ Of the 1,351 children in out-of-home care in 2015, there were 318 or 23.5% waiting to be adopted. 17
In 2015, approximately 11,132 grandparents in Idaho had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.\(^{18}\)

356 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 Idaho increased from 2,735 in 2015 to 2,801 in 2016, a 2.4% change. There was a 1,920 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, an increase of 3.0% from 2015.\(^ {20}\)

In Idaho in 2015, 197,000 children lived below 200% of poverty.\(^ {21}\)

$35,166,606 was spent in 2015 on TANF assistance in Idaho, including 18.0% on basic assistance, 9.1% on child care, 0.4% on transportation, and 20.7% on nonassistance.\(^ {22}\)

$17,149,250 was spent in 2015 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Idaho, serving 40,506 participants.\(^ {23}\)

In 2014, Idaho distributed $161,391,527 in child support funds, an increase of 1.1% from 2013.\(^ {24}\)

120,000 children in Idaho 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 Idaho was 3.7.\(^ {26}\)

14.1% of households in Idaho 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, Idaho had a monthly average of 6,700 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 6,200 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 4,800 were recipients in 2013.\(^ {28}\)

- In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Idaho, a family of three could make no more than $26,124 at application, which is equivalent to 50% of the state’s median income.\(^ {29}\)

As of early 2016, Idaho had no children on its waiting list for child care assistance.\(^ {30}\)

In 2015, Head Start served 3,182 children in Idaho, an increase of 2.2% from 2014.\(^ {31}\)

Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in Idaho made 2,433 home visits to 825 parents and children in 310 families, as well as enrolled 610 new parents and children to the program.
HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 202,190 children in Idaho were enrolled in Medicaid in 2015, an increase of 6.1% from 2014.32

- In 2015, Idaho had 34,513 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, an increase of 11.3% from 2014, when 30,615 children were enrolled.33

- In 2015, Idaho had 24,842 uninsured children.34

- 1,501 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Idaho in 2015.35

- 106 infants under age 1 died in Idaho in 2015.36

- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Idaho was 8.5 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 44.9 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 23 births for girls ages 15 to 19.37

- Cumulative through 2015, there were 844 adults and adolescents and 4 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Idaho.38

- In 2015, an estimated 1,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 42,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or used heroin in the past year in Idaho.39

- In 2014, approximately 5,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.40

- In 2014, approximately 5,000 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 Idaho reached $156,577,944.

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- 63 children in Idaho aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.42

- N/A of high school students in Idaho graduated on time at the end of the 2012-13 year.43

- 6,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Idaho were not enrolled in school and not working in 2015.44

- 22,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2015.45

- 34.8% of young adults in Idaho 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 Idaho aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 18 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 Idaho in 2015, compared to 16 in 2014.48
- 7,396 children younger than 18 were arrested in Idaho in 2015. Violent crimes were the reason for 151 of the arrests in 2015.49
- 450 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Idaho 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, Idaho’s sum of expenditures for services totaled $8,050,888. The most utilized service in Idaho was Case Management totaling $3,216,538.60

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR IDAHO’S CHILDREN

- In 2014, Idaho spent $57,911,139 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $38,992,739 was from federal funds and $18,918,400 was from state and local funds.61
In 2014, of the $38,992,739 in federal funds received for child welfare, 43.4% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance. 6.1% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families. 0.9% was from Medicaid, 19.3% came from Social Services Block Grant, 22.9% was from TANF, and 7.4% came from other federal sources.\textsuperscript{52}

Idaho received $9,358,529 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including $3,157,026 for maintenance payments and $6,201,503 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.\textsuperscript{53}

\textsuperscript{1} “At A Glance” statistics are from 2014.
\textsuperscript{3} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{4} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{5} Ibid
\textsuperscript{7} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{11} 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.
\textsuperscript{15} Note: The five and younger number is a CWLA calculation.
\textsuperscript{17} Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.


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28 Ibid.
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40 Note: Some states allow families, once they begin receiving assistance, to continue receiving assistance up to a higher income level than the initial limit.

41 Ibid.

Note: A family 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: 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 equate the total, depending on additional child support and demonstration funds for this state.