West Virginia’s Children at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Population</th>
<th>1,844,128</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Children Under 18</td>
<td>379,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Poverty Rate</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 18</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate, Children Under 5</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT**

- In 2015, West Virginia had 37,622 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 20,988 reports were referred for investigation.  

- In 2015, there were 4,857 victims of abuse or neglect in West Virginia, a rate of 12.8 per 1,000 children, a decrease 2.1% from 2014. Of these children, 45.7% were neglected, 70.4% were physically abused, and 4.1% were sexually abused.

- The number of child victims has increased 21.4% in comparison to the number of victims in 2011.

- In 2015, there were 9 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in West Virginia.

- 4,959 children in West Virginia lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2015, compared with 4,475 children in 2011. Of the children living apart from their families in 2014, there were 1,688 aged 5 or younger, and 782 were 16 or older.

- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 10.8% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2011.

- In 2015, of children in out-of-home care in West Virginia, 87% were white, 4% were black, 1% were Hispanic, <.5% 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 3,513 children exiting out-of-home care in 2014 in West Virginia, 61% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.

- 893 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in West Virginia in 2015, an increase of 4.8% from 852 in 2014.

- Of the 4,959 children in out-of-home care in 2015, there were 1,456 or 29.4% waiting to be adopted.
• In 2015, approximately 24,004 grandparents in West Virginia had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.18

• 698 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 West Virginia decreased from 16,139 in 2015 to 14,843 in 2016, a 8.7% change. There was a 7,250 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, a decrease of 6.1% from 2015.20

• In West Virginia in 2015, 180,000 children lived below 200% of poverty.21

• $116,514,872 was spent in 2015 on TANF assistance in West Virginia, including 18.8% on basic assistance, 7.1% on child care, 12.6% on transportation, and 0.0% on nonassistance.22

• $19,624,455 was spent in 2015 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in West Virginia, serving 41,701 participants.23

• In 2014, West Virginia distributed $195,985,384 in child support funds, a decrease of 0.3% from 2013.24

• 92,000 children in West Virginia 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 West Virginia was 5.9.26

• 15.3% of households in West Virginia 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, West Virginia had a monthly average of 8,200 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 7,700 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 7,300 were recipients in 2013.28

• In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in West Virginia, a family of three could make no more than $29,688 at application, which is equivalent to 52% of the state’s median income.29

• As of early 2016, West Virginia had no children on its waiting list for child care assistance.30

• In 2015, Head Start served 8,138 children in West Virginia, an increase of 2% from 2014.31

• Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in West Virginia made 11,088 home visits to 3,378 parents and children in 1,735 families, as well as enrolled 1,882 new parents and children to the program.
HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 297,450 children in West Virginia were enrolled in Medicaid in 2015, an increase of 2.5% from 2014.32
- In 2015, West Virginia had 48,278 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, an increase of 15.4% from 2014, when 40,864 children were enrolled.33
- In 2015, West Virginia had 10,783 uninsured children.34
- 1,891 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in West Virginia in 2015.35
- 142 infants under age 1 died in West Virginia in 2015.36
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in West Virginia was 12.3 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 61.6 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 32 births for girls ages 15 to 19.37
- Cumulative through 2015, there were 1,995 adults and adolescents and 11 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in West Virginia.38
- In 2015, an estimated 1,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 46,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or used heroin in the past year in West Virginia.39
- In 2014, approximately 4,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.40
- In 2014, approximately 4,000 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 West Virginia reached $99,567,256.

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- 71 children in West Virginia aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.42
- 81% of high school students in West Virginia graduated on time at the end of the 2012-13 year.43
- 9,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in West Virginia were not enrolled in school and not working in 2015.44
- 32,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2015.45
- 32.5% of young adults in West Virginia 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 West Virginia aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 10 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.47
**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

- 13 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in West Virginia in 2015, compared to 15 in 2014.48
- 1,178 children younger than 18 were arrested in West Virginia in 2015. Violent crimes were the reason for 55 of the arrests in 2015.49
- 510 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in West Virginia 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, West Virginia’s sum of expenditures for services totaled $9,272,429. The most utilized service in West Virginia was Protective Services for Children totaling $5,020,529.60

**FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR WEST VIRGINIA’S CHILDREN**

- In 2014, West Virginia spent $129,971,458 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $108,960,698 was from federal funds and $21,010,760 was from state and local funds.51
• In 2014, of the $108,960,698 in federal funds received for child welfare, 64.7% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 11.2% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 13.4% was from Medicaid, 0% came from Social Services Block Grant, 9.4% was from TANF, and 1.3% came from other federal sources.62

• West Virginia received $46,853,301 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including $36,992,246 for maintenance payments and $9,861,055 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.63

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


Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.


Note: The percent change is a CWLA calculation.


Note: The percentages are CWLA calculations.


Ibid.


Note: The death 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. 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 foundation component funds may not equal the total, depending on additional child support and demonstration funds for this state.

Ibid.

Ibid.