

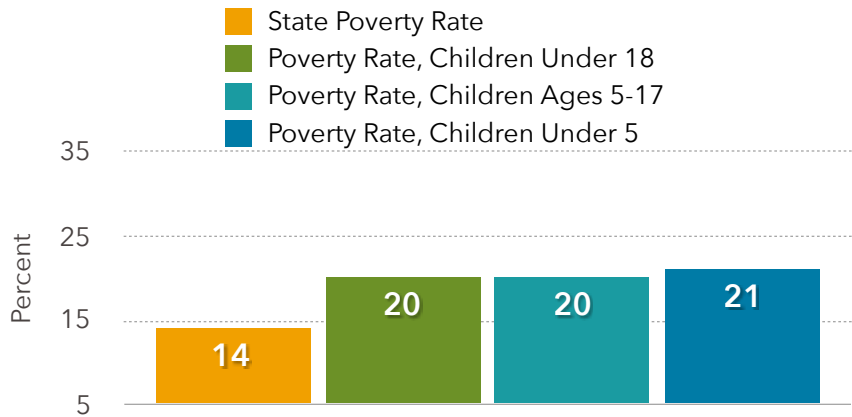
CALIFORNIA'S CHILDREN 2018

State Population: 38,654,206 | Population of Children Under 18: 8,961,540

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the **31,211** children exiting out-of-home care in 2016 in California, 54% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.¹⁵
- **6,542** children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in California in 2016, an increase of 7.6% from **26.86%** in 2015.¹⁶
- Of the **54,685** children in out-of-home care in 2016, there were **14,689** or 26.86% waiting to be adopted.¹⁷
- In 2015, approximately **249,226** grandparents in California had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.¹⁸
- **18,319** of the children in out-of-home care in 2015 were living with relatives while in care.¹⁹

Poverty Rates



CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2016, California had 392,754 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 236,469 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2016, there were 68,663 victims of abuse or neglect in California, a rate of 7.6 per 1,000 children, a decrease of 4.6% from 2015. Of these children, 86.1% were neglected, 8.7% were physically abused, and 5.3% were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has decreased 4.6% in comparison to the number of victims in 2015.¹⁰
- In 2016, there were 137 child deaths resulting from abuse or



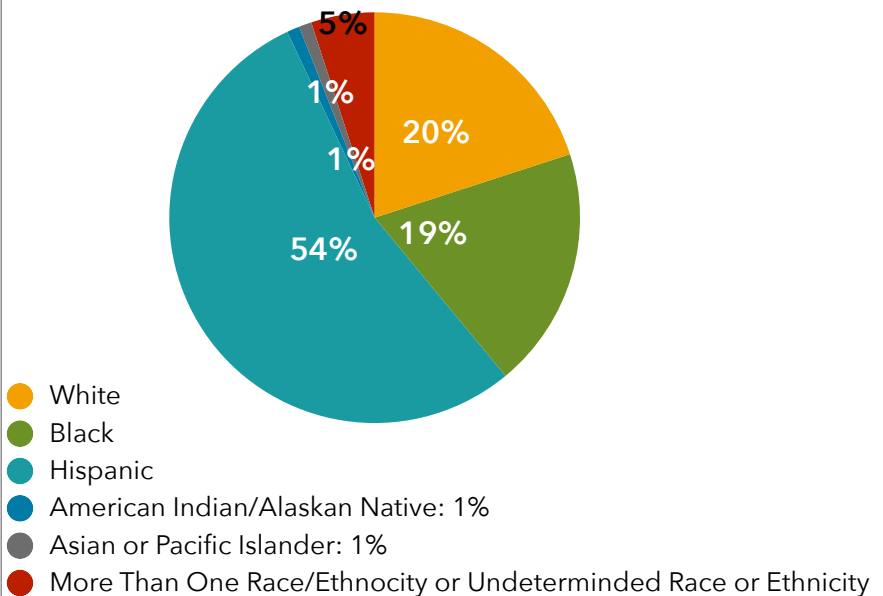
CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2015, California had a monthly average of 108,600 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 111,400 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 111,000 were recipients in 2013.²⁸
- In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in California, a family of three could make no more than \$42,216 at application, which is equivalent to 65% of the state's median income.²⁹
- As of early 2016, California had Waiting lists at local level children on it's waiting list for child care assistance.³⁰
- In 2016, Head Start served 96,258 children in California, an Decrease of 6.3% from 2015.³¹
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in California made 29,596 home visits to 5,549 parents and children in 3,172 families, as well as enrolled 2,032 new parents and children to the program.⁶⁴

neglect reported in California.¹¹

- 54,685 children in California lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2016, compared with 55,983 children in 2015.¹²
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 2.3% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2015.¹³

Children in Out-of-Home Care 2015



CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The monthly average number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in California decreased from 1,114,580 in 2015 to 992,952 in 2016, a 12.2% change. There was a 400,335 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, a decrease of 11.9% from 2015.²⁰
- In 2016, for every 100 poor families with children, only 66 received TANF cash assistance.²¹

- \$6,018,994,030 was spent in 2016 on TANF assistance in California, including 10.9% on basic assistance, 1.9% on child care, and 4.3% on transportation.²²
- \$306,172,872 was spent in 2016 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in California, serving 1,174,875 participants.²³
- 20.7% of households in California were food insecure in 2015, meaning that the family experienced difficulty providing enough food due to lack of resources at some point during the year.²⁷

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 4,923,612 children in California were enrolled in Medicaid in 2016, an increase of 0.7% from 2015.³²
- In 2016, California had 2,022,213 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, an increase of 5.8% from 2015, when 1,912,128 children were enrolled.³³
- In 2016, California had 494,165 uninsured children.³⁴
- 33,476 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in California in 2016.³⁵
- 2,057 infants under age 1 died in California in 2016.³⁶
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in California was 8.5 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 34.6 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 19 births for girls ages 15 to 19.³⁷
- Cumulative through 2016, there were 175,060 adults and adolescents and 712 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in California.³⁸
- In 2015, health care costs related to opioid abuse in California reached \$4,262,705,505.³⁹

YOUTH WHO ARE VULNERABLE

- 4,271 children in California aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.⁴²
- 80% of high school students in California graduated on time at the end of the 2012-13 year.⁴³

- 134,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in California were not enrolled in school and not working in 2015.⁴⁴
- 492,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.⁴⁵
- 39.3% of young adults in California ages 25 to 34 had an associate's degree or higher from 2011 to 2013.⁴⁶
- In 2015, there were 28 reports of children in California aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 184 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.⁴⁷

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 255 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in California in 2016, compared to 262 in 2015.⁴⁸
- 58,758 children younger than 18 were arrested in California in 2016. Violent crimes were the reason for 7,015 of the arrests in 2016.⁴⁹
- 6,726 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in California in 2015.⁵⁰

CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE

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

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

- In 2014, California's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$23,037,421. The most utilized service in California was Protective Services for Children totaling \$8,873,178.⁶⁰

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CALIFORNIA'S CHILDREN

- In 2014, California spent \$4,097,468,449 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$2,307,726,937 was from federal funds and \$147,350,866 was from state and local funds.⁶¹
- In 2014, of the \$134,535,982 in federal funds received for child welfare, 29.8% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 8.2% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 34.4% was from Medicaid, 14.3% came from Social Services Block Grant, 11.2% was from TANF, and 2.0% came from other federal sources.⁶²
- California received \$619,460,282 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including \$230,404,250 for maintenance payments and \$389,056,032 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.⁶³

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1 Population and Child Abuse and Neglect statistics are from 2016.

2 U.S. Census Bureau (2017). ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates: 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates. Retrieved February 12, 2018 from <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

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8 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2018). Child Maltreatment 2016: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 2-1: Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2016. Retrieved February 06, 2018 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>.

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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.

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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.

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