

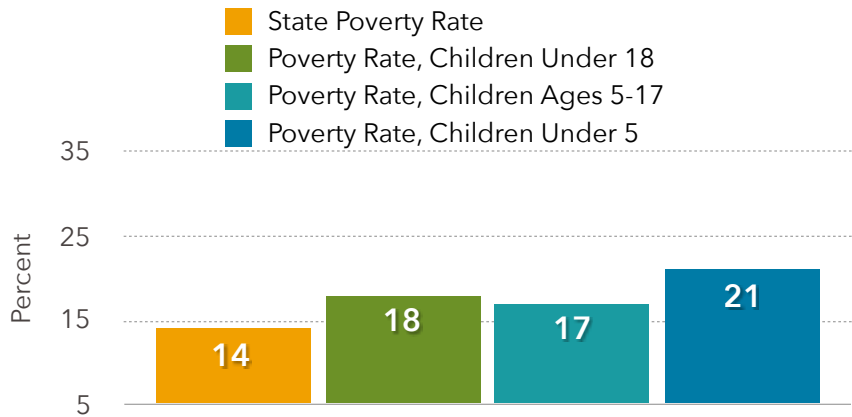
# IDAHO'S CHILDREN 2018

State Population: 1,635,483 | Population of Children Under 18: 430,772

## ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the **1,076** children exiting out-of-home care in 2016 in Idaho, 65% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.<sup>15</sup>
- **185** children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Idaho in 2016, a decrease of 17% from **223** in 2015.<sup>16</sup>
- Of the **1,518** children in out-of-home care in 2016, there were **390** or 25.69% waiting to be adopted.<sup>17</sup>
- In 2016, approximately **8,803** grandparents in Idaho had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.<sup>18</sup>
- **408** of the children in out-of-home care in 2015 were living with relatives while in care.<sup>19</sup>

## Poverty Rates



## CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2016, Idaho had 21,205 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 8,416 reports were referred for investigation.<sup>8</sup>
- In 2016, there were 1,847 victims of abuse or neglect in Idaho, a rate of 4.2 per 1,000 children, an increase of 13.8% from 2015. Of these children, 79.2% were neglected, 21.1% were physically abused, and 3.7% were sexually abused.<sup>9</sup>
- The number of child victims has increased 13.8% in comparison to the number of victims in 2015.<sup>10</sup>
- In 2016, there were 3 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect



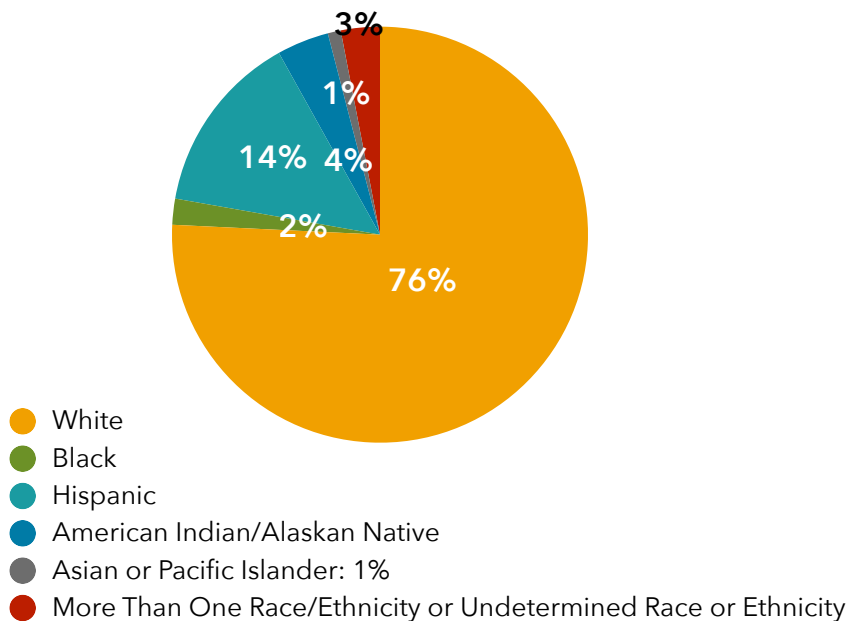
### CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- 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.<sup>28</sup>
- 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.<sup>29</sup>
- As of early 2016, Idaho had no children on its waiting list for child care assistance.<sup>30</sup>
- In 2016, Head Start served 3,053 children in Idaho, a decrease of 4.1% from 2015.<sup>31</sup>
- 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.<sup>65</sup>

reported in Idaho.<sup>11</sup>

- 1,518 children in Idaho lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2016, compared with 1,351 children in 2015.<sup>12</sup>
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 12.4% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2015.<sup>13</sup>

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 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.<sup>20</sup>
- In 2016, for every 100 poor families with children, only 7 received

TANF cash assistance.<sup>21</sup>

- \$38,859,458 was spent in 2016 on TANF assistance in Idaho, including 7.5% on basic assistance, 13.0% on child care, 0.3% on transportation, and 26.9% on non-assistance.<sup>22</sup>
- \$9,269,229 was spent in 2016 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Idaho, serving 39,010 participants.<sup>23</sup>
- 17.6% of households in Idaho 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.<sup>27</sup>

## HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 208,819 children in Idaho were enrolled in Medicaid in 2016, an increase of 3.3% from 2015.<sup>32</sup>
- In 2016, Idaho had 35,964 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, an increase of 4.2% from 2015, when 34,513 children were enrolled.<sup>33</sup>
- In 2016, Idaho had 30,934 uninsured children.<sup>34</sup>
- 1,563 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Idaho in 2016.<sup>35</sup>
- 137 infants under age 1 died in Idaho in 2016.<sup>36</sup>
- 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.<sup>37</sup>
- Cumulative through 2016, there were 866 adults and adolescents and 4 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Idaho.<sup>38</sup>
- In 2015, health care costs related to opioid abuse in Idaho reached \$156,577,944.<sup>39</sup>

## YOUTH WHO ARE VULNERABLE

- 63 children in Idaho aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.<sup>42</sup>

- 7,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Idaho were not enrolled in school and not working in 2016.<sup>44</sup>
- 23,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.<sup>45</sup>
- In 2016, there were less than 10 reports of children in Idaho aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 23 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.<sup>47</sup>

## JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 20 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Idaho in 2016, compared to 15 in 2015.<sup>48</sup>
- 5,298 children younger than 18 were arrested in Idaho in 2016. Violent crimes were the reason for 117 of the arrests in 2016.<sup>49</sup>
- 393 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Idaho in 2015.<sup>50</sup>

## 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.<sup>52</sup>*

- 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.<sup>53</sup>
- Average turnover rates for child welfare agencies range from 20% to 40%.<sup>54</sup> Turnover rates at around 10% are considered to be optimal in any agency.<sup>55</sup>

*Caseworker turnover has negative outcomes for children in the child welfare system, including placement disruptions and increased time in out-of-home care.<sup>56</sup>*

- 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.<sup>57</sup>
- 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.<sup>58</sup>

## SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

- In 2014, Idaho's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$23,037,421. The most utilized service in Idaho was Protective Services for Children totaling \$8,873,178.<sup>60</sup>

## 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 \$147,350,866 was from state and local funds.<sup>61</sup>
  - 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.<sup>62</sup>
  - 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. <sup>63</sup>
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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.

5 Ibid.

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7 Ibid.

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>.

9 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: Report from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 3-3: Child Victims, 2012-2016. Retrieved February 6, 2018 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>.

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: Report from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 3-8: Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2016. Retrieved February 6, 2018 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2015.pdf>.

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.

10 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: Report from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 3-3: Child Victims, 2012-2016. Retrieved February 06, 2018 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>.

11 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 4-2: Child Fatalities, 2012-2016. Retrieved February 06, 2018 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2014.pdf>

12 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2017). Trends in Foster Care and Adoption, AFCARS State data tables 2007 through 2016. Retrieved February 12, 2018 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/trends-in-foster-care-and-adoption>

13 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2017). Trends in Foster Care and Adoption, AFCARS State data tables 2007 through 2016. Retrieved February 12, 2018 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/trends-in-foster-care-and-adoption>

Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

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- Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center.(2015). Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, Child Trends, National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect: Children Existing Foster Care by Exit Reason, 2013, Reunified with Parent or Primary Caretaker ( Percent). Retrieved February 1, 2016 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6277-children-exiting-foster-care-by-exit-reason#detailed/2/2-52/false/36/2629/13051>.
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Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.
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- 18 U.S. Census Bureau. (2017). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Data Profile. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2016. Retrieved January 22, 2018 from [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_16\\_1YR\\_DP02&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_1YR_DP02&prodType=table).
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- 30 Ibid.
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- 51 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.
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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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