CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2017, Arizona had 76,143 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 47,108 reports were referred for investigation.  
  - In 2017, there were 9,909 victims of abuse or neglect in Arizona, a rate of 6.1 per 1,000 children, a decrease of .6% from 2016. Of these children, 9,152 were neglected, 806 were physically abused, and 319 were sexually abused.  
  - The number of child victims has decreased .5% in comparison to the number of victims in 2016.
CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2017, Arizona had a monthly average of 24,400 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 22,700 children received subsidized child care per month in 2016 and 24,400 were recipients in 2015.²⁸
- In 2018, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Arizona, a family of three could make no more than $33,708 at application, which is equivalent to 58% of the state’s median income.²⁹
- As of early 2018, Arizona had 755 children on it’s waiting list for child care assistance.³⁰
- In 2017, Head Start served 21,771 children in Arizona, a decrease of 3.6% from 2016.³¹
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2017, home visitors in Arizona made 26,649 home visits to 4,116 participants in 2,093 households.⁶⁴

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- In 2017, there were 35 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Arizona.¹¹
- 15,031 children in Arizona lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2017, compared with 17,118 children in 2016.¹²
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 12.2% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2016.¹³

![2016 Out-of-Home Care](image)

- The monthly average number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Arizona decreased from 20,512 in 2016, to 15,441 in 2018, a 24.7% change. There was a 7,533 monthly average of families received TANF in 2018, a decrease of 24% from 2016.²⁰
- In 2016, for every 100 poor families with children, only 6 received TANF cash assistance.²¹
- $129,467,396 was spent in 2016 on TANF assistance in Categories Child Welfare Agencies used TANF Dollars:
Program management, Supportive services, Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies

- $69,022,584 was spent in 2018 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Arizona, serving 149,513 participants.

- In 2017, Arizona distributed 310,751,664 in child support funds, a decrease of .42% from 2016.

- 526,000 children in Arizona lived in households with a high housing burden in 2016, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.

- In December of 2017, the unemployment rate in Arizona was 4%.

- 24.4% of Children in Arizona were food insecure in 2016.

**HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

- 902,742 children in Arizona were enrolled in Medicaid in 2017, a decrease of .17% from 2016.

- In 2017, Arizona had 115,400 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, an increase of 30.8% from 2016, when 88,224 children were enrolled.

- In 2017, Arizona had 133,000 uninsured children.

- 6,177 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Arizona in 2016.

- 454 infants under age 1 died in Arizona in 2016.

- In 2016, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Arizona was 10 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 43 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 24 births for girls ages 15 to 19.

- Cumulative through 2017, there were 767 adults and adolescents and 3 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Arizona.

- From 2015-2016, an estimated 6,000 children ages 12 to 17 reported dependence on or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol in the past year.
In 2016, approximately 10,000 children in Arizona ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.\textsuperscript{40}

In 2016, approximately 19,000 children in Arizona ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.\textsuperscript{41}

In 2015, health care costs related to opioid abuse in Arizona reached $698,537,803.\textsuperscript{64}

### YOUTH WHO ARE VULNERABLE

- 954 children in Arizona aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2016.\textsuperscript{42}
- 21% of high school students in Arizona graduated on time at the end of the 2015-16 year.\textsuperscript{43}
- 31,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Arizona were not enrolled in school and not working in 2017.\textsuperscript{44}
- 99,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.\textsuperscript{45}
- 38% of young adults in Arizona ages 25 to 34 had an associate’s degree or higher in 2017.\textsuperscript{46}
- In 2016, 56 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.\textsuperscript{47}

### JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 62 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Arizona in 2017, compared to 62 in 2015.\textsuperscript{48}
- 22,613 children younger than 18 were arrested in Arizona in 2017. Violent crimes were the reason for 1,228 of the arrests in 2017.\textsuperscript{49}
- 717 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Arizona in 2015.\textsuperscript{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 2016, Arizona’s sum of expenditures for services totaled $30,188,070 The most utilized service in Arizona was Case Management Services for Children totaling $9,510,796.\(^{60}\)

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR ARIZONA’S CHILDREN

- In 2016, Arizona spent $921,574,458 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, was $51,943,533 from federal funds and $870,050,731 was from state and local funds.\(^{61}\)
In 2016, of the $448,413,973 in federal funds received for child welfare, 31% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, <1% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0% was from Medicaid, 2% came from Social Services Block Grant, 15% was from TANF, and 50% came from other federal sources.\textsuperscript{62}

Arizona received $114,491,039 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2016, including $67,298,942 for maintenance payments and $47,192,097 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.\textsuperscript{63}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Population and Child Abuse and Neglect statistics are from 2018.
  \item Ibid.
  \item Ibid.
  \item Ibid.
  \item Ibid.
  \item Ibid.
  \item Ibid.
  \item Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.
  \item Ibid.
  \item Ibid.
  \item Ibid.
\end{itemize}


Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.

17 Ibid.


Note: The percentages are a CWLA calculation.


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

30 Ibid.
Note: A family that 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).


33 Ibid.


41 Ibid.


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.


53 Ibid.


58 Ibid.


61 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 component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support and demonstration funds for this state.

62 Ibid.

63 Ibid.