

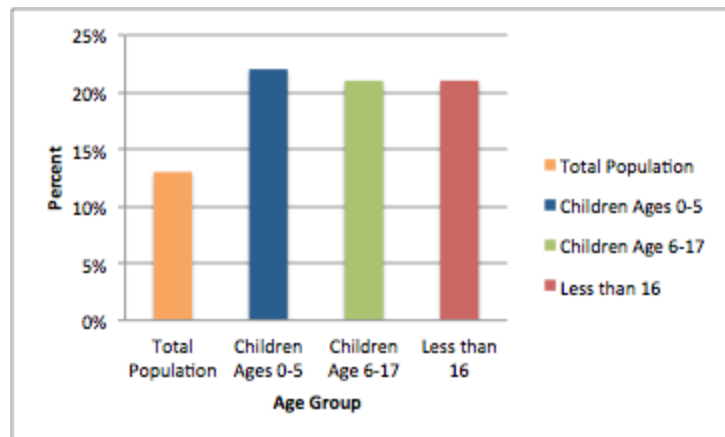
CALIFORNIA'S CHILDREN 2019

State Population: 39,557,045 | Population of Children Under 18: 905,856

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- 28,539 children exiting out-of-home care in 2017 in California. Of the 31,211 children exiting out-of-home care in 2016 in California, 53% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.¹⁵
- 6524 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in California in 2017, an decrease of .25% from 2016.¹⁶
- Of the 51,869 children in out-of-home care in 2017, there were 15,097 waiting to be adopted.¹⁷
- In 2017, approximately 270,310 grandparents in California had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.¹⁸
- 17,437 of the children in out-of-home care in 2016 were living with relatives while in care.¹⁹

Poverty Rates



CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

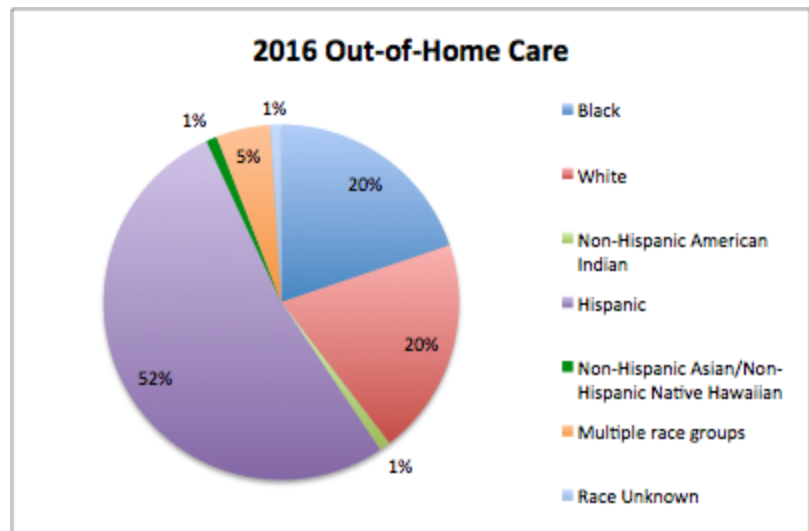
- In 2017, California had 400,187 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 233,701 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2017, there were 65,342 victims of abuse or neglect in California, a rate of 7.2 per 1,000 children, a decrease of .4% from 2016. Of these children, 57,027 were neglected, 5,321 were physically abused, and 3,497 were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has decreased 13.6% in comparison to the number of victims in 2013.¹⁰



CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2017, California had a monthly average of 96,700 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 104,500 children received subsidized child care per month in 2016 and 108,600 were recipients in 2015.²⁸
- In 2018, to be eligible for subsidized child care in California, a family of three could make no more than \$52,076 at application, which is equivalent to 77% of the state’s median income.²⁹
- As of early 2018, California had Waiting lists at local level children on it’s waiting list for child care assistance.³⁰
- In 2015, Head Start served 96,258 children in California, an Decrease of 6.3% from 2014.³¹
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2017, home visitors in California made 33,216 home visits to 5,961 participants in 3,347 households.⁶⁴

- In 2017, there were 147 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in California.¹¹
- 51,869 children in California lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2017, compared with 54,685 children in 2016.¹²
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 5.14% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2016.¹³



CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The monthly average number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in California decreased from 992,952 in 2016 to 791,621 in 2018, a 20.27% change. There was a 325,956 monthly average of families received TANF in 2018, a decrease of 18.5% from 2016.²⁰
- 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
- In 2017, California distributed \$2,339,598,869 in child support funds, an increase of 1.2% from 2016.²⁴
- 4,002,000 children in California lived in households with a high housing burden in 2016, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.²⁵
- In December of 2016, the unemployment rate in California was 4%.²⁶
- 19% of children in California were food insecure in 2016.²⁷

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 4,838,511 children in California were enrolled in Medicaid in 2017, an increase of 1.7% from 2016.³²
- In 2017, California had 2,028,716 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, an increase of .32% from 2016, when 2,022,213 children were enrolled.³³
- In 2017, California had 301,000 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 2016, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in California was 7 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 31 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 17 births for girls ages 15 to 19.³⁷
- Cumulative through 2017, there were 177,841 adults and adolescents and 714 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in California.³⁸

- In 2016, an estimated 61,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 1,750,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol.³⁹
- In 2016, approximately 59,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.⁴⁰
- In 2016, approximately 136,000 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 California reached \$4,262,705,505.⁶⁴

YOUTH WHO ARE VULNERABLE

- 4,013 children in California aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2016.⁴²
- 83% of high school students in California graduated on time at the end of the 2015-16 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
- 45% of young adults in California ages 25 to 34 had an associate's degree or higher 2017.⁴⁶
- In 2017, there were 39 reports of children in California aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 187 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.⁴⁷

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 162 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in California in 2017, compared to 171 in 2016.⁴⁸
- 51,603 children younger than 18 were arrested in California in 2017. Violent crimes were the reason for 7,152 of the arrests in 2017.⁴⁹

- 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 2016, California's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$191,023,020. The most utilized service in California was Special Services for Disabled peoples totaling \$138,959,805.⁶⁰

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CALIFORNIA'S CHILDREN

- In 2016, California spent \$4,437,884,139 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this

amount, \$2,505,154,248 was from federal funds and \$1,932,729,891 was from state and local funds.⁶¹

- In 2014, of the \$2,505,154,248 in federal funds received for child welfare, 40% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 2% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 3% was from Medicaid, 6% came from Social Services Block Grant, 6% was from TANF, and ,1% came from other federal sources.⁶²
- California received \$540,189,540 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including \$181,220,136 for maintenance payments and \$358,969,404 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training. ⁶³

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- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Ibid.
- 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. (2019). Child Maltreatment 2017: 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. (2019). Child Maltreatment 2017: 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. (2019). Child Maltreatment 2017: 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.
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- Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.
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- Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 U.S. Census Bureau. (2017). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Data Profile. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2017. Retrieved January 22, 2019 from https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_1YR_DP02&prodType=table.
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Note: The percentages are a CWLA calculation.
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<http://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/2015/2015-mapthemealgap-exec-summary.pdf>.
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- 29 Schulman, K. & Blank, H. (2016). Red light green light: State Child Care Assistance Policies 2016. Retrieved February 6, 2018 from <https://nwlc-ciw49tixgw5lbab.stackpathdns.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/NWLC-State-Child-Care-Assistance-Policies-2016-final.pdf>.
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).
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Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.
- 32 Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2017, February 15). FY 2016 Unduplicated Number of Children Ever Enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP. Retrieved January 31, 2018 from Medicaid.Gov: <https://www.medicaid.gov/chip/downloads/fy-2016-childrens-enrollment-report.pdf>.
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- 34 U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Types of Health Insurance Coverage By Age, Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Retrieved January 31, 2018 from <https://factfinder.census.gov/aces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>.
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- 44 Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center. (2019). Teens ages 16 to 19 Not in School and Not Working. Retrieved February 12, 2019 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7261-teens-ages-16-to-19-not-attending-school-and-not-working#detailed/2/2-52/false/870/any/14311>
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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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