

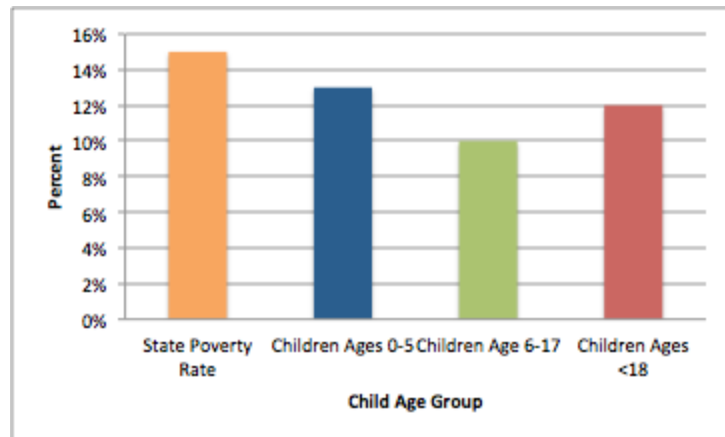
HAWAII'S CHILDREN 2019

State Population: 1,420,491 | Population of Children Under 18: 303,985

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 906 children exiting out-of-home care in 2016 in Hawaii, 63% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers. 1,090 exited care in 2017¹⁵
- 152 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Hawaii in 2017, a increase of 17.8% from 2016.¹⁶
- Of the 1,607 children in out-of-home care in 2017, there were 247 waiting to be adopted.¹⁷
- In 2017, approximately 12,232 grandparents in Hawaii had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.¹⁸
- 677 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 2017, Hawaii had 4,447 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 1,871 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2017, there were 1,280 victims of abuse or neglect in Hawaii, a rate of 4.2 per 1,000 children, a decrease of 14.0% from 2016. Of these children, 167 were neglected, 111 were physically abused, and 60 were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has decreased 3.3% in comparison to the number of victims in 2013.¹⁰



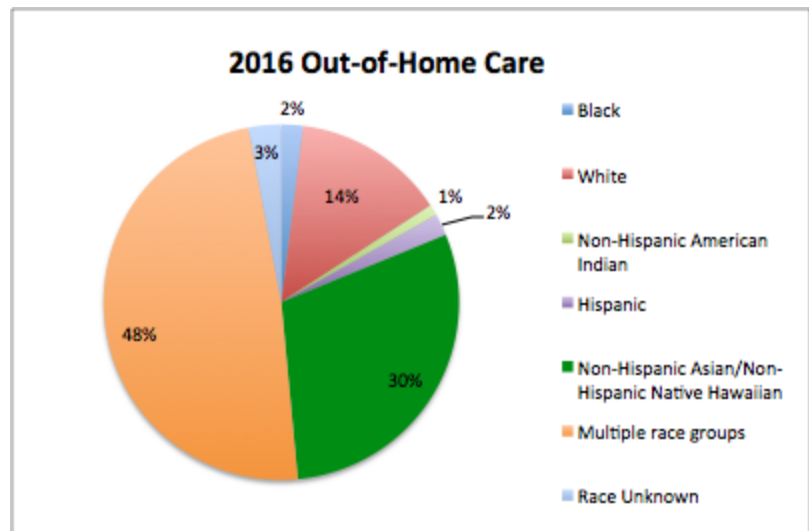
CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2017, Hawaii had a monthly average of 4,700 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 5,800 children received subsidized child care per month in 2016 and 6,800 were recipients in 2015.²⁸
- In 2018, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Hawaii, a family of three could make no more than \$47,124 at application, which is equivalent to 62% of the state’s median income.²⁹
- As of early 2018, Hawaii had no children on it’s waiting list for child care assistance.³⁰
- In 2017, Head Start served 3,680 children in Hawaii, a decrease of 6.5% from 2016.³¹
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2017, home visitors in Hawaii made 10,870 home visits to 1,641 participants in 840 households.⁶⁵

- In 2017, there were 4 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Hawaii.¹¹

- 1,607 children in Hawaii lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2017, compared with 1,605 children in 2015.¹²

- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased .12% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2015.¹³



CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The monthly average number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Hawaii decreased from 18,066 in 2016, to 12,598 in 2018, a 30.3% change. There was a 4,605 monthly average of families received TANF in 2018, a decrease of 28.3% from 2016.²⁰

- In 2016, for every 100 poor families with children, only 38 received TANF cash assistance.²¹
- \$5,045,144 was spent in 2016 on TANF assistance in Hawaii. Top 3 services utilized with TANF dollars were not listed.²²
- \$17,557,557 was spent in 2018 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Hawaii, serving 26,166 participants.²³
- In 2017, Hawaii distributed 97,241,056 in child support funds, an decrease of 2.2% from 2016.²⁴
- 122,000 children in Hawaii 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 Hawaii was 2.4. ²⁶
- 14% of households in Hawaii were food insecure in 2016, 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

- 150,042 children in Hawaii were enrolled in Medicaid in 2017, an increase of .4% from 2016.³²
- In 2017, Hawaii had 27,589 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, an increase of 7.1% from 2016, when 25,780 children were enrolled.³³
- In 2016, Hawaii had 7,000 uninsured children.³⁴
- 1,537 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Hawaii in 2016.³⁵
- 110 infants under age 1 died in Hawaii in 2016.³⁶
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Hawaii was 6 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 40 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 19 births for girls ages 15 to 19.³⁷
- Cumulative through 2017, there were 3,566 adults and adolescents and 18 children younger than 20 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Hawaii.³⁸

- In 2017, an estimated 2,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 59,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or in Hawaii.³⁹
- In 2017, approximately 2,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.⁴⁰
- In 2017, approximately 3,000 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 Hawaii reached \$84,803,596.⁶⁴

YOUTH WHO ARE VULNERABLE

- 47 children in Hawaii aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2016.⁴²
- 83% of high school students in Hawaii graduated on time at the end of the 2015-16 year.⁴³
- 6,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Hawaii were not enrolled in school and not working in 2016.⁴⁴
- 16,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.⁴⁵
- 42% of young adults in Hawaii ages 25 to 34 had an associate's degree or higher in 2016.⁴⁶
- In 2017, there were no reports of children in Hawaii aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and no reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.⁴⁷

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- Less than 10 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Hawaii in 2017, compared to less than 10 in 2016.⁴⁸
- 3,084 children younger than 18 were arrested in Hawaii in 2017. Violent crimes were the reason for 135 of the arrests in 2017.⁴⁹

- 51 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Hawaii 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, Hawaii's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$12,452,875. The most utilized service in Hawaii was Protective Services for Children totaling \$10,702,129.⁶⁰

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR HAWAII'S CHILDREN

- In 2016, Hawaii spent \$112,050,875 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$48,291,040 was from federal funds and \$63,759,835 was from state and local funds.⁶¹
 - In 2016, of the \$48,291,040 in federal funds received for child welfare, 12% 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, 10% came from Social Services Block Grant, 5% was from TANF, and 21% came from other federal sources.⁶²
 - Hawaii received \$13,160,850 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including \$2,475,756 for maintenance payments and \$10,685,094 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training. ⁶³
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- 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>.
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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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- 11 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 14, 2019 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2016.pdf>.
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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.
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Note: The percentages are a CWLA calculation.
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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: 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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