

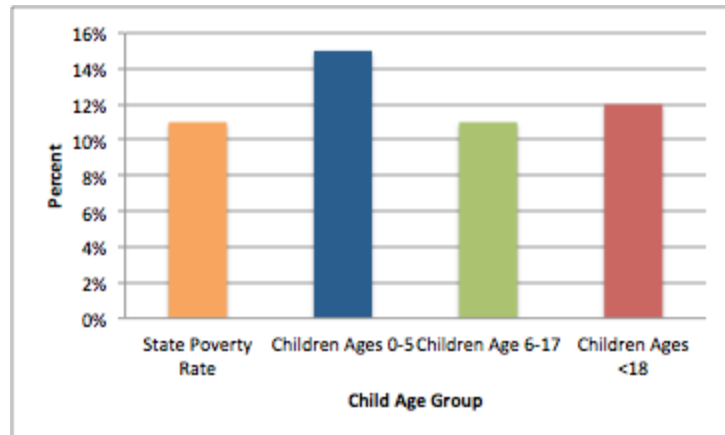
IOWA'S CHILDREN 2019

State Population: 3,156,145 | Population of Children Under 18: 735,381

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 3,365 children exiting out-of-home care in 2016 in Iowa, 57% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers. 3,436 exited care in 2017.¹⁵
- 1,006 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Iowa in 2017, an increase of 1.4% from 2016.¹⁶
- Of the 6,004 children in out-of-home care in 2016, there were 1,071 or 17.84% waiting to be adopted.¹⁷
- In 2015, approximately 15,263 grandparents in Iowa had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.¹⁸
- 1,978 of the children in out-of-home care in 2016 were living with relatives while in care.¹⁹

Poverty Rates



CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

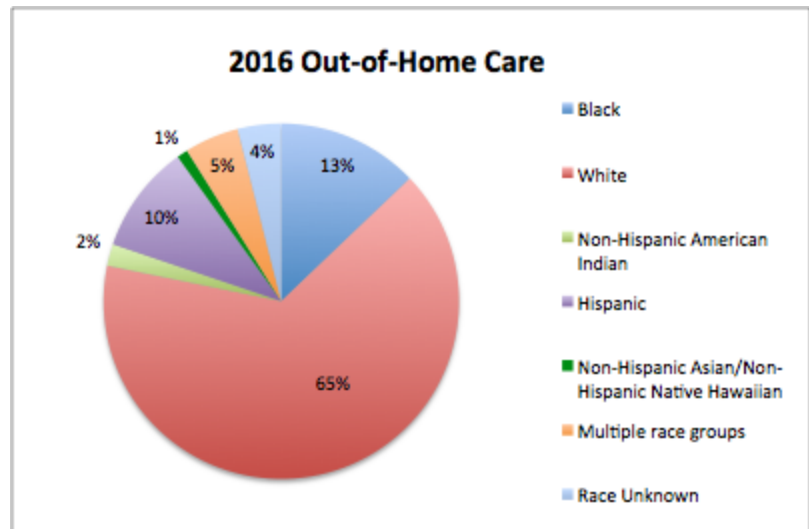
- In 2017, Iowa had 51,956 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 30,853 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2017, there were 10,643 victims of abuse or neglect in Iowa, a rate of 14.5 per 1,000 children, an increase of 24.4% from 2016. Of these children, 8,626 were neglected, 1,278 were physically abused, and 786 were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has decreased 6.2% in comparison to the number of victims in 2013.¹⁰



CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2017, Iowa had a monthly average of 17,200 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 17,100 children received subsidized child care per month in 2016 and 16,500 were recipients in 2015.²⁸
- In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Iowa, a family of three could make no more than \$29,136 at application, which is equivalent to 44% of the state's median income.²⁹
- As of early 2016, Iowa had no children on its waiting list for child care assistance.³⁰
- In 2015, Head Start served 7,449 children in Iowa, a decrease of 4.0% from 2014.³¹
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2017, home visitors in Iowa made 13,376 home visits to 1,749 participants in 909 households.⁶⁵

- In 2017, there were 19 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Iowa.¹¹
- 5,952 children in Iowa lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2017, compared with 6,004 children in 2016.¹²
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased .86% 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 Iowa decreased from 25,960 in 2016, to 20,862 in 2018, a 19.6% change. There was a 8,708 monthly average of families received TANF in 2018, a decrease of 18.3% from 2016.²⁰

- In 2016, for every 100 poor families with children, only 22 received TANF cash assistance.²¹
- \$57,442,995 was spent in 2016 on TANF assistance in Iowa. The Top 3 services utilized with TANF dollars were: 1) Family preservation services 2) Other and 3) Other child welfare services.²²
- \$22,443,008 was spent in 2016 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Iowa, serving 60,249 participants.²³
- In 2017, Iowa distributed \$305,476,647 in child support funds, a decrease of .74% from 2016.²⁴
- 145,000 children in Iowa 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 2017, the unemployment rate in Iowa was 3.1. ²⁶
- 14% of households in Iowa 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

- 342,067 children in Iowa were enrolled in Medicaid in 2017, an increase of .13% from 2016.³²
- In 2017, Iowa had 91,866 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, an increase of 8.1% from 2016, when 84,989 children were enrolled.³³
- In 2016, Iowa had 18,000 uninsured children.³⁴
- 2,661 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Iowa in 2016.³⁵
- 240 infants under age 1 died in Iowa in 2016.³⁶
- In 2016, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Iowa was 7 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 33 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 2,509 adults and adolescents and 15 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Iowa.³⁸

- In 2017, an estimated 5,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 180,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol in Iowa.³⁹
- In 2014, approximately 5,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.⁴⁰
- In 2017, approximately 6,000 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 Iowa reached \$121,049,678. ⁶⁴

YOUTH WHO ARE VULNERABLE

- 424 children in Iowa aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2016.⁴²
- 91% of high school students in Iowa graduated on time at the end of the 2015-16 year.⁴³
- 8,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Iowa were not enrolled in school and not working in 2017.⁴⁴
- 24,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.⁴⁵
- 49% of young adults in Iowa ages 25 to 34 had an associate's degree or higher in 2017.⁴⁶
- In 2017, there were less than 50 reports of children in Iowa aged 19 years or younger committing suicide.⁴⁷

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 28 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Iowa in 2017, compared to 28 in 2016.⁴⁸
- 10,088 children younger than 18 were arrested in Iowa in 2017. Violent crimes were the reason for 445 of the arrests in 2017.⁴⁹
- 675 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Iowa 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, Iowa's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$15,301,277. The most utilized service in Iowa was Case Management for Children totaling \$5,881,364.⁶⁰

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR IOWA'S CHILDREN

- In 2016, Iowa spent \$272,801,373 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$144,809,696 was from federal funds and \$127,991,677 was from state and local funds.⁶¹

- In 2016, of the \$144,809,696 in federal funds received for child welfare, 21% 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, 0% was from Medicaid, 8% came from Social Services Block Grant, 21% was from TANF, and 1% came from other federal sources.⁶²
- Iowa received \$18,850,282 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including \$8,066,510 for maintenance payments and \$10,783,772 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training. ⁶³

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- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Ibid.
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- 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.
- 10 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.
- 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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 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.
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- 40 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2018). 2016-2017 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Model-based estimated totals (in thousands) (50 States and the District of Columbia): Table 25: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Alcohol Use in the Past Year, by Age Group and State: Estimated Numbers (in Thousands), Annual Averages Based on 2016 and 2017 NSDUHs. Retrieved February 11, 2019 from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/cbhsq-reports/NSDUHsaeTotal2017A/NSDUHsaeTotals2017.pdf>.
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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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