

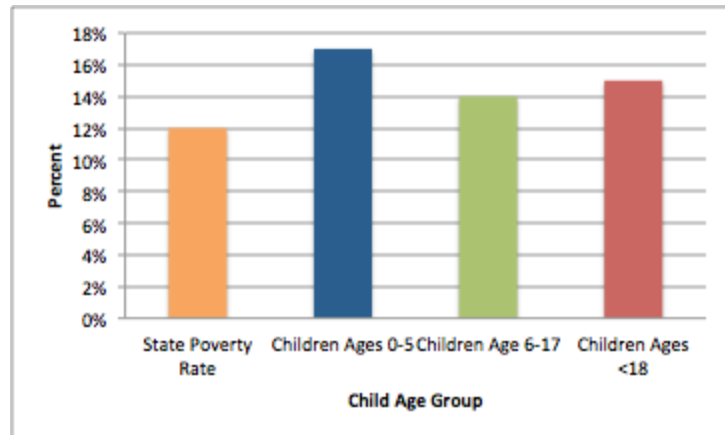
KANSAS'S CHILDREN 2019

State Population: 2,911,505 | Population of Children Under 18: 713,318

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 7,302 children exiting out-of-home care in 2016 in Kansas, 56% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers. 7,753 exited care in 2017.¹⁵
- 674 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Kansas in 2017, an decrease of 22.5% from 2016.¹⁶
- Of the 7,753 children in out-of-home care in 2017, there were 2583 waiting to be adopted.¹⁷
- In 2017, approximately 20,816 grandparents in Kansas had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.¹⁸
- 2,202 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, Kansas had 39,379 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 23,705 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2017, there were 4,153 victims of abuse or neglect in Kansas, a rate of 5.8 per 1,000 children, an increase of 72.8% from 2016. Of these children, 784 were neglected, 1,007 were physically abused, and 768 were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has increased 101.3% in comparison to the number of victims in 2013.¹⁰



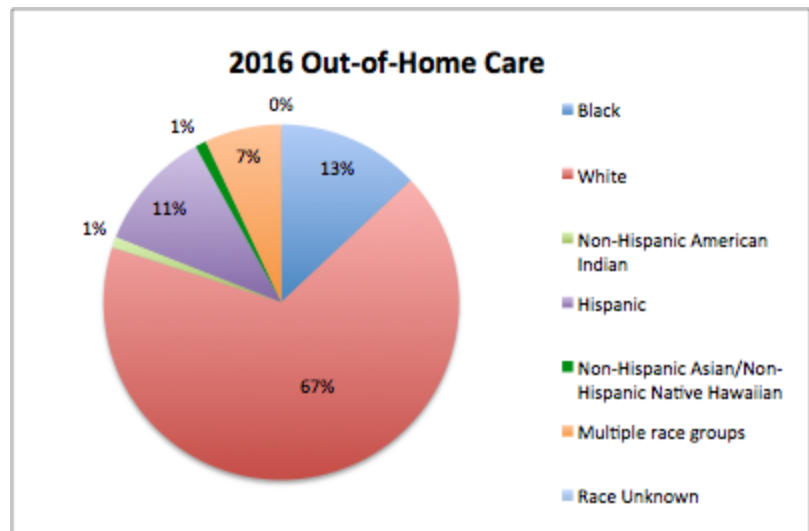
CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2017, Kansas had a monthly average of 11,600 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 12,400 children received subsidized child care per month in 2016 and 14,000 were recipients in 2015²⁸
- In 2018, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Kansas, a family of three could make no more than \$37,788 at application, which is equivalent to 57% of the state's median income.²⁹
- As of early 2018, Kansas had no children on its waiting list for child care assistance.³⁰
- In 2017, Head Start served 10,659 children in Kansas, a decrease of 4.6% from 2016.³¹
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2017, home visitors in Kansas made 9,686 home visits to 1,404 participants in 665 households.⁶⁵

- In 2017, there were 14 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Kansas. ¹¹

- 7,753 children in Kansas lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2017, compared with 7,302 children in 2016.¹²

- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 6.7% 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 Kansas decreased from 12,150 in 2016, to 4,317 in 2018, a 64.5% change. There was a 4,317 monthly average of families received TANF in 2018, a decrease of 18.1% from 2016.²⁰

- In 2016, for every 100 poor families with children, only 10 received TANF cash assistance.²¹
- \$23,714,142 was spent in 2016 on TANF assistance in Kansas. The Top 2 services utilized with TANF dollar were: 1) Emergency assistance 2) Family preservation services.²²
- 22,043,964 was spent in 2018 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Kansas, serving 50,589 participants.²³
- In 2017, Kansas distributed \$187,303,061 in child support funds, a decrease of .02% from 2016.²⁴
- 150,000 children in Kansas lived in households with a high housing burden in 2016, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.²⁵
- In June of 2018, the unemployment rate in Kansas was 3.4. ²⁶
- 17 of households in Kansas 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

- 285,138 children in Kansas were enrolled in Medicaid in 2017, an increase of .72% from 2016.³²
- In 2017, Kansas had 64,601 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, an decrease of 18.6% from 2016, when 79,319 children were enrolled.³³
- In 2016, Kansas had 31,000 uninsured children.³⁴
- 2,645 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Kansas in 2016.³⁵
- 225 infants under age 1 died in Kansas in 2016.³⁶
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Kansas was 9 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 41 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 22 births for girls ages 15 to 19.³⁷
- Cumulative through 2017, there were 3,673 adults and adolescents and 17 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Kansas.³⁸

- In 2015, an estimated 6,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 125,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol in Kansas.³⁹
- In 2017, 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 5,000 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 Kansas reached \$148,623,448. ⁶⁴

YOUTH WHO ARE VULNERABLE

- 349 children in Kansas aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2016.⁴²
- 86% of high school students in Kansas graduated on time at the end of the 2015-16 year.⁴³
- 9,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Kansas were not enrolled in school and not working in 2017.⁴⁴
- 33,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.⁴⁵
- 46% of young adults in Kansas ages 25 to 34 had an associate's degree or higher in 2017.⁴⁶
- In 2017, there were less than 44 reports of children in Kansas aged 19 years or younger committing suicide.⁴⁷

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 47 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Kansas in 2017, compared to 31 in 2015.⁴⁸
- 3,948 children younger than 18 were arrested in Kansas in 2017. Violent crimes were the reason for 185 of the arrests in 2017.⁴⁹
- 564 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Kansas 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, Kansas's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$14,348,525. The most utilized service in Kansas was Foster Care Services for Children totaling \$4,952,298.⁶⁰

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR KANSAS'S CHILDREN

- In 2016, Kansas spent \$258,713,107 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$89,921,802 was from federal funds and \$168,791,305 was from state and local funds.⁶¹

- In 2016, of the \$89,921,802 in federal funds received for child welfare, 16% 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, 7% came from Social Services Block Grant, 9% was from TANF, and 1% came from other federal sources.⁶²
 - Kansas received \$21,705,787 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2016, including \$9,497,827 for maintenance payments and \$12,207,960 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>.
- 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>.
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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.
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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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