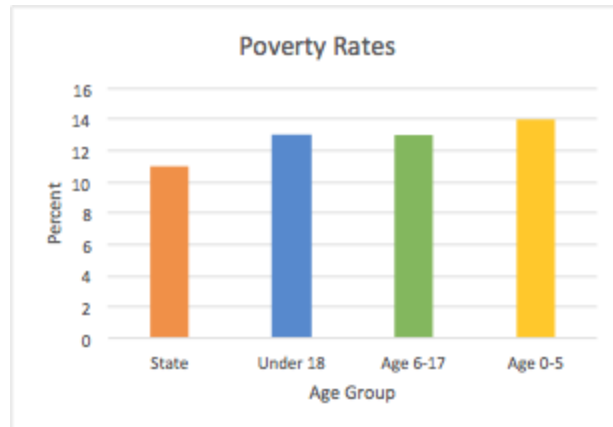


MAINE'S CHILDREN 2019

State Population: 1,336,000 | Population of Children Under 18: 252,634

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 1,067 children exiting out-of-home care in 2017 in Maine, 39% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.¹⁵
- 456 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Maine in 2017, an increase of 14.3% from 399 in 2016.¹⁶
- Of the 1,584 children in out-of-home care in 2017, there were 576 or 36.4 % waiting to be adopted.¹⁷
- In 2017, approximately 6,801 grandparents in Maine had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.¹⁸
- 563 of the children in out-of-home care in 2016 were living with relatives while in care.¹⁹



CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2017, Maine had 15,915 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 8,016 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2017, there were 3,475 victims of abuse or neglect in Maine, a rate of 13.8 per 1,000 children, an increase of .8% from 2016. Of these children, 63.1% were neglected, 29.4% were physically abused, and 8.2% were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has increased .8% in comparison to the number of victims in 2016.¹⁰

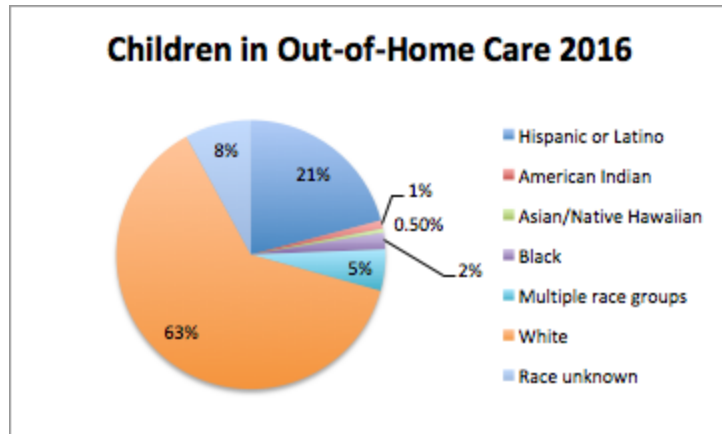


CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2016, Maine had a monthly average of 3,400 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 2,800 children received subsidized child care per month in 2015 and 2,600 were recipients in 2014.²⁸
- In 2018, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Maine, a family of three could make no more than \$56,227 at application, which is equivalent to 84% of the state’s median income.²⁹
- As of early 2018, Maine had no children on it’s waiting list for child care assistance.³⁰
- In 2017, Head Start served 4,038 children in Maine, an increase of 28.7% from 2015.³¹
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2017, home visitors in Maine made 20,538 home visits to 4,817 participants in 2,139 households.⁶⁴

- In 2017, there were 0 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Maine.¹¹

- 1,837 children in Maine lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2016, compared with 1,873 children in 2015.¹²



- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 1% 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 Maine decreased from 8,503 in 2016 to 7,513 in 2018, an 11.6% change. There was a 3,305 monthly average of families received TANF in 2018, a decrease of 17.8% from 2016.²⁰

- In 2017, for every 100 poor families with children, only 19 received TANF cash assistance.²¹

- \$92,000,000 was spent in 2017 on TANF assistance in Maine, including 28% on basic assistance.²²

- \$9,157,282 was spent in 2018 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Maine, serving 18,320 participants.²³
- In 2017, Maine distributed \$97,795,280 in child support funds, a 1388.5% change from 2014.²⁴
- 68,000 children in Maine 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 Maine was 3.8. ²⁶
- 20% of households in Maine 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

- 146,637 children in Maine were enrolled in Medicaid in 2017, a decrease of 3.9% from 2015.³²
- In 2017, Maine had 22,318 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, an increase of .26% from 2015, when 23,257 children were enrolled.³³
- In 2016, Maine had 12,000 uninsured children.³⁴
- 897 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Maine in 2016.³⁵
- 74 infants under age 1 died in Maine in 2016.³⁶
- In 2016, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Maine was 5 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 29 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 15 births for girls ages 15 to 19.³⁷
- Cumulative through 2016, there were 1,417 adults and adolescents and 9 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Maine.³⁸
- In 2015, an estimated 1,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 33,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or used heroin in the past year in Maine.³⁹

- In 2014, approximately 2,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.⁴⁰
- In 2014, 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 Maine reached \$92,736,966.⁶⁴

YOUTH WHO ARE VULNERABLE

- 69 children in Maine aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2016.⁴²
- 87% of high school students in Maine graduated on time at the end of the 2015-16 year.⁴³
- 4,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Maine were not enrolled in school and not working in 2016.⁴⁴
- 12,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.⁴⁵
- 39.3% of young adults in California ages 25 to 34 had an associate's degree or higher from 2011 to 2013.⁴⁶
- In 2017, there were 0 reports of children in Maine aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 0 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.⁴⁷

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 0 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Maine in 2017, compared to less than 10 in 2015.⁴⁸
- 3,160 children younger than 18 were arrested in Maine in 2016. Violent crimes were the reason for 45 of the arrests in 2016.⁴⁹
- 81 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Maine 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, Maine's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$7,113,166. The most utilized service in Maine was Foster Care Services for Children totaling \$6,222,231.⁶⁰

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CALIFORNIA'S CHILDREN

- In 2016, Maine spent \$133,346,192 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$40,602,294 was from federal funds and \$92,743,898 was from state and local funds.⁶¹

- In 2016, of the \$40,602,294 in federal funds received for child welfare, 23% 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, 5% came from Social Services Block Grant, 0% was from TANF, and 1% came from other federal sources.⁶²
- Maine received \$10,919,748 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2016, including \$3,666,693 for maintenance payments and \$7,253,055 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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- 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.
- 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>.
- 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>.
- 12 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). Trends in Foster Care and Adoption, AFCARS State data tables 2007 through 2017. Retrieved February 14, 2019 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/trends-in-foster-care-and-adoption>
- 13 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). Trends in Foster Care and Adoption, AFCARS State data tables 2007 through 2017. Retrieved February 14, 2019 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/trends-in-foster-care-and-adoption>
- 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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- 20 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance. (2019). Data & Reports: TANF Caseload Data 2017: Table: Total Recipients. Retrieved February 20, 2019 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-caseload-data-2016>.

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Note: The percentages are a CWLA calculation.
- 23 USDA, Food and Nutrition Service. (2018). Program Data: WIC Program: Monthly Data – State Level Participation by Category and Program Costs: Table: WIC Program—Total Number of Participants. Retrieved February 27, 2018 from <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/pd/26wifypart.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).
- 31 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center, Office of Head Start. (2017). Head Start Program Facts Fiscal Year 2016. Retrieved January 29, 2019 from <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/hs-program-fact-sheet-2016.pdf>.
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- 32 Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2017, February 15). FY 2017 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>.
Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation. Children who switched between CHIP and Medicaid are represented in both data sets.
- 33 Ibid.
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- 39 Matrix Global Advisors, LLC. (2015). Health Care Costs from Opioid Abuse: A State-by-State Analysis. Retrieved March 28, 2019 Online from https://drugfree.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Matrix_OpioidAbuse_040415.pdf
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- 41 Ibid.
- 42 Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center. (2017). Children exiting foster care by exit reason. Retrieved February 27, 2019 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6277-children-exiting-foster-care-by-exit-reason?loc=1&loc=2#detailed/2/2-52/false/36/2632/13050>.
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- 45 Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center. (2019). Persons Age 18 to 24 Not Attending School, Not Working, and No Degree Beyond High School, by State, 2017 (Number). Retrieved February 25, 2019 from <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5063-persons-age-18-to-24-not-attending-school-not-working-and-no-degree-beyond-high-school#detailed/2/2-52/true/870/any/11484>
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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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- 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.
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63 Ibid.

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