

P E N N S Y L V A N I A ' S C H I L D R E N 2 0 0 6

Pennsylvania's Children At a Glance

State Population (2004) ¹	12,406,292
Population, Children Under 18 (2004) ²	2,837,009
State Poverty Rate (2004) ³	11.3
Poverty Rate, Children Under 18 (2004) ⁴	17.2
Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5-17 (2004) ⁵	15.5

C H I L D A B U S E A N D N E G L E C T

- In 2003, 4,571 children were substantiated or indicated as abused or neglected in Pennsylvania, a rate of 1.6 per 1,000 children, representing a 9.6% decrease from 2002. Of these children, 3.9% were neglected, 36.6% were physically abused, and 57.2% were sexually abused.⁶
- In 2003, 46 children died as a result of abuse or neglect in Pennsylvania.⁷
- On September 30, 2003, 21,768 children in Pennsylvania lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 21,434 children on September 30, 2002. In 2003, 24% of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 23.9% were 16 or older.⁸
- Of all Pennsylvania children in out-of-home care on September 30, 2005, 39.3% were white, 48.5% were black, 8.2% were Hispanic, 0.1% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 4% were of other races and ethnicities.⁹

P E R M A N E N T F A M I L I E S F O R C H I L D R E N

- Of the 11,957 children exiting out-of-home care in 2003, 67.6% were reunited with their parents or other family members.¹⁰
- In 2003, 1,946 children were legally adopted through the public child welfare agency in Pennsylvania, a 3.7% decrease from 2,020 in 2002.¹¹
- Of the 21,768 children in out-of-home care in 2003, 4,162 or 19.1% were waiting to be adopted.¹²

K I N S H I P S U P P O R T

- In 2004, approximately 77,514 Pennsylvania grandparents had primary responsibility caring for their grandchildren.¹³
- Of the 21,768 children in out-of-home care on September 30, 2003, 21.2% were living with relatives while in care.¹⁴
- Of all Pennsylvania children in kinship care on September 30, 2003, 24.2% were white, 65.8% were black, 5.4% were Hispanic, 0.1% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 4.6% were other races.¹⁵

C H I L D P O V E R T Y A N D I N C O M E S U P P O R T

- The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Pennsylvania increased from 228,354 in March 2004 to 253,763 in March 2005, an increase of 11.1%. The number of families receiving TANF in March 2005 was 96,800, an 11.1% increase from March 2004.¹⁶
- In 2002, a family of three receiving only TANF and food stamp benefits in Pennsylvania was at 81.6% of the federal poverty guideline.¹⁷
- In 2004, Pennsylvania spent \$1,191,955,175 in TANF funds, including 32.3% on basic assistance, 2.2% on transportation, and 65.5% on nonassistance.¹⁸
- In 2004, Pennsylvania collected and distributed \$1,370,957,279 in child support funds, an increase of 1.1% from 2003.¹⁹

Child Welfare League of America

440 First Street NW, Third Floor, Washington DC 20001-2085 • 202/638-2952 • Fax 202/638-4004 • www.cwla.org

- In 2004, the fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Pennsylvania was \$719 per month, or 87.3% of the average monthly income for a worker earning the state minimum wage of \$5.15 per hour.²⁰

C H I L D C A R E A N D H E A D S T A R T

- In 2004, an estimated monthly average of 63,200 of Pennsylvania's children received subsidized child care; 60,700 children received subsidized child care in 2003, and 51,400 in 2002.²¹
- In 2005, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Pennsylvania, a family of three could make no more than \$31,340, which is equivalent to 58% of the state's median income.²³
- In 2005, Pennsylvania had 2,929 children on its waiting list for child care assistance.²³
- In 2004, Head Start served 30,868 Pennsylvania children, a 0.1% decrease from 2003.²⁴

H E A L T H A N D S U B S T A N C E A B U S E

- In 2001, 801,200 children younger than 19 were enrolled in Medicaid, representing 48.6% of the total number of enrollees in Pennsylvania.²⁵
- In 2001, 46,886 children in foster care were enrolled in Medicaid, representing 5.9% of all children enrolled in Medicaid in Pennsylvania.²⁶
- Pennsylvania spent \$3,921 per enrollee in 2001 on Medicaid services for children in foster care.²⁷
- In 2004, Pennsylvania had 177,415 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, a 10.9% increase from 2003, when 160,015 children were enrolled.²⁸
- In 2003, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in Pennsylvania was 17.5 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 52.3 births. This reflects a total rate of 31.2 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.²⁹
- As of December 2003, 29,639 adults and adolescents, as well as 349 children younger than 13, had been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in Pennsylvania.³⁰
- In 2003, an estimated 87,000 children ages 12–17, and 769,000 adults 18 and older, were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol.³¹

V U L N E R A B L E Y O U T H

- In 2004, 5% of Pennsylvania teens ages 16–19 were high school dropouts, a 28.6% decrease from 2000.³²
- In 2004, 6% of teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.³³
- In 2003, an estimated 49,000 children ages 12–17 in Pennsylvania needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.³⁴
- In 2003, an estimated 54,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.³⁵
- In 2002, 86 children younger than 20 committed suicide, a rate of 2.7 per 100,000 children in the population.³⁶

J U V E N I L E J U S T I C E A N D D E L I N Q U E N C Y P R E V E N T I O N

- In 2002, 30 children under age 18 were killed in firearm homicides in Pennsylvania, a 57.9% increase from 19 in 2001.³⁷
- In 2004, 104,140 children younger than 18 were arrested in Pennsylvania, a 0.2% change from 103,922 arrests in 2003. Of the arrests in 2004, 4,962 were for a violent crime and 1,575 were for possession of a weapon.³⁸

Child Welfare League of America

- A 2001 census of juvenile offenders showed 4,066 children in juvenile correction facilities in Pennsylvania.³⁹

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR PENNSYLVANIA'S CHILDREN

- In 2002, Pennsylvania spent \$1,281,310,642 for child welfare services. *Child welfare services* refer to all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this number, 48% was from federal funds, 36.8% was from state funds, and 15.2% was from local funds.⁴⁰
- In 2002, of the \$614,835,766 in federal funds received for child welfare, 51.9% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 3.5% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0.5% was from Medicaid, 1.6% came from the Social Services Block Grant, and 42.4% was from TANF.⁴¹
- Out of 21,768 children in out-of-home care in Pennsylvania on September 30, 2003, only 11,165 children, or 51.3%, received Title IV-E federal foster care assistance.⁴²

PENNSYLVANIA'S CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE

- A 2003 General Accounting Office (GAO) report documented that staff shortages, high caseloads, high worker turnover, and low salaries impinge on delivering services to achieve safety, permanence, and well-being for children.⁴³
- 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.⁴⁴
- According to the 2003 GAO report, the average caseload for child welfare/foster care caseworkers is 24–31 children and that these high caseloads contribute to high worker turnover and insufficient services provided to children and families. CWLA recommends that foster care caseworkers have caseloads of 12–15 children.⁴⁵

REFERENCES

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program. (2004). *Annual Population Estimates and Estimated Components of Change for the United States and States: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2004*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved online October 7, 2005, at www.census.gov/popest/national/files/NST_EST2004_ALLDATA.csv.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program. (2004). Special calculation of 18+ Population Estimates: July 1, 2004. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved online October 7, 2005, at www.census.gov/popest/states/files/SC_EST2004_18+POP_RES.csv.
3. U.S. Census Bureau. (2004). *Annual Demographics Survey: March Supplement. Poverty Status by State: 2004 Below 100% and 125% of Poverty—All Ages*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved online October 7, 2005, at http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032005/pov/new46_100125_01.htm.
4. U.S. Census Bureau. (2004). *Annual Demographics Survey: March Supplement. Poverty Status by State: 2004 Below 100% and 125% of Poverty—People Under 18 Years of Age*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved online October 7, 2005, at http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032005/pov/new46_100125_03.htm.
5. U.S. Census Bureau. (2004). *Annual Demographics Survey: March Supplement. Poverty Status by State: 2004 Below 100% and 125% of Poverty—Related Children 5 to 17 Years of Age*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved online October 7, 2005 at http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032005/pov/new46_100125_02.htm.
6. Administration on Children, Youth, and Families. (2005). *Child Maltreatment 2003: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Retrieved online December 10, 2005, at www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm03.

Child Welfare League of America

440 First Street NW, Third Floor, Washington DC 20001-2085 • 202/638-2952 • Fax 202/638-4004 • www.cwla.org

Administration on Children, Youth, and Families. (2003). *Child Maltreatment 2002: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online January 18, 2006, at www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm02.

7. ACYF, *Child Maltreatment 2003*.
8. Special tabulation of the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS) by CWLA.
9. *Ibid.* *Other races and ethnicities* includes Asian, Pacific Islander, Hawaiian Native, unknown or unable to determine, missing data, and two or more races.
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*
13. U.S. Census Bureau. (2004). *American Community Survey—Data Profile. Selected Social Characteristics: 2004*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved online October 11, 2005, at http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=D&-qr_name=ACS_2004_EST_G00_DP2&-ds_name=D&-_lang=en&-redoLog=false.
14. CWLA, Special AFCARS tabulation.
15. *Ibid.*
16. Administration for Children and Families. (2005). *Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, Separate State Program, Maintenance of Effort, Aid to Families with Dependant Children, Caseload Data*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online October 11, 2005, at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/caseload/caseloadindex.htm.
17. Calculations by CWLA, based on Administration for Children and Families. (2004). *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program: Sixth Annual Report to Congress*. Retrieved online October 13, 2005, at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/annualreport6/chapter01/0114.htm. Washington, DC: HHS.

Food and Nutrition Service. (2005). Food Stamp Program—Annual State Level Data—State Level Participation. *Food Stamp Program: Average Monthly Benefit Per Household (FY 2002)*. Washington, DC: Author U.S. Department of Agriculture. Retrieved online October 13, 2005, at [www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fsavghh\\$.htm](http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fsavghh$.htm).

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (2002). *The 2002 HHS Poverty Guidelines*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online October 13, 2005, at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/02poverty.htm>.
18. The breakdown of expenditure data may reflect adjustments for prior years. This may result in negative expenditures for the current year or, in certain expenditure amounts exceeding 100%. Negative percentages are not displayed here. For more information about these adjustments, as well as specific data, see Administration for Children and Families. (2004). *Combined Spending of Federal and States Funds Expended in FY 2004 Through the Fourth Quarter*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online October 13, 2005, at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofs/data/2004/tableF_2004.html.
19. Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement. (2004). *Preliminary Data Report FY 2003*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online October 13, 2005, at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2004/reports/preliminary_data/table_4.html.

Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement. (2005). *Preliminary Data Report FY 2004*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online October 13, 2005, at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2005/reports/preliminary_report/table_3.html.
20. Pitcoff, W.; Pelletiere, D.; Crowley, S.; Treskon, M.; & Dolbeare, C. (2004). *Out of Reach 2004*. Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition. Retrieved online October 20, 2005, at www.nlihc.org/oor2004/data.php?state%5B%5D=_all.
- Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division. (2004). *Minimum Wage Laws in the United States—August 1, 2005*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor. Retrieved online October 13, 2005, at www.dol.gov/esa/minwage/america.htm.
21. Administration on Children and Families, Child Care Bureau. (2005). *FFY 2002 CCDF Data Tables and Charts: Children Served*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online October 14, 2005, at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/research/02acf800/table1.htm.

Child Welfare League of America

440 First Street NW, Third Floor, Washington DC 20001-2085 • 202/638-2952 • Fax 202/638-4004 • www.cwla.org

Administration on Children and Families, Child Care Bureau. (2005). *FFY 2003 CCDF Data Tables and Charts: Children Served*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online October 14, 2005, at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/research/03acf800/table1.htm.

Administration on Children and Families, Child Care Bureau. (2005). *FFY 2004 CCDF Data Tables and Charts: Children Served*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online October 14, 2005, at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/research/04acf800/table1.htm.

22. Schulman, K. & Blank, H. (2005). *Child Care Assistance Policies 2005: States Fail to Make up Lost Ground, Families Continue to Lack Critical Supports*. Washington, DC: National Women's Law Center. Retrieved online October 14, 2005, at www.nwlc.org/pdf/ChildCareSubsidyReport_September2005.pdf.
23. Ibid.
24. Administration for Children and Families, Head Start Bureau. (2004). *Head Start Program Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 2003*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online January 19, 2006, at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/hsb/research/2004.htm.
Administration for Children and Families, Head Start Bureau. (2005). *Head Start Program Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 2004*. Washington, DC: HHS. Retrieved online January 17, 2005, at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/hsb/research/2005.htm.
25. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2005). *2001 State and National Medicaid Enrollment and Spending Data (MSIS) (Table 1)*. Menlo Park, CA: Author. Retrieved online October 25, 2005, at www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/Medicaid-Enrollment-by-Group-FFY-2001.pdf.
26. Geen, R.; Sommers, A.; & Cohen, M. (2005). *Medicaid Spending on Foster Children*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute. Retrieved online October 17, 2005, at www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311221_medicaid_spending.pdf.
27. Ibid.
28. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2005). *FY 2004 Number of Children Ever Enrolled in SCHIP by Program Type*. Baltimore: Author. Retrieved online October 17, 2005, at www.cms.hhs.gov/schip/enrollment/schip04.pdf.
29. Martin, J.A.; Hamilton, B.E.; Sutton, P.D.; Ventura, S.J.; Menacker, F.; & Munson, M.L. (2005). Births: Final Data for 2003. *National Vital Statistics Reports 54 (2)*. Retrieved online November 17, 2005, at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr54/nvsr54_02.pdf.
30. National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention. (2005). *Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2003—United States*. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/2003SurveillanceReport/table14.htm.
31. Office of Applied Studies, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health. (2005). *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002–2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (Table 18)*. Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov/2k3state/EstimatesTables.htm#tab18. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).
32. Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2005). Comparisons by Topic: Teens who are high school dropouts: Percent: 2000. *KIDS COUNT State Level Data Online*. Baltimore: Author. Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld/compare_results.jsp?i=440&dt=2&yr=1&s=a&dtype=&x=186&y=3.
Annie E. Casey Foundation (2005). Comparisons by Topic: Teens who are high school dropouts: Percent: 2004. *KIDS COUNT State Level Data Online*. Baltimore: Author. Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld/compare_results.jsp?i=440&dt=2&yr=5&s=a&dtype=&x=149&y=8.
33. Annie E. Casey Foundation (2005). Teens not attending school and not working: Percent: 2004. *KIDS COUNT State Level Data Online*. Baltimore, MD: Author. Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld/compare_results.jsp?i=120.
34. Office of Applied Studies, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health. (2005). *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002–2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (Table 19)*. Rockville, MD: SAMHSA. Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov/2k3state/EstimatesTables.htm#tab19.
35. Office of Applied Studies, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health. (2005). *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002–2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (Table 20)*. Rockville, MD: SAMHSA. Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov/2k3state/EstimatesTables.htm#tab20.

Child Welfare League of America

440 First Street NW, Third Floor, Washington DC 20001-2085 • 202/638-2952 • Fax 202/638-4004 • www.cwla.org

36. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2004). *Injury Mortality Reports, 1999–2002*. Atlanta: CDC. Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10_sy.html.
37. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2005). *Injury Mortality Reports, 1999–2002*. Atlanta: CDC. Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10_sy.html.
38. Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2003). *Crime in the United States 2003 (Table 69)*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_03/xl/03tbl69.xls.
Federal Bureau of Investigation (2004). *Crime in the United States 2004 (Table 69)*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved online October 18, 2005, at www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_04/persons_arrested/index.html.
39. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (2004). *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved online December 10, 2005, at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp/default.asp>.
40. Urban Institute. (2004). *The Cost of Protecting Vulnerable Children IV: How Child Welfare Funding Fared During the Recession*. Retrieved online, December 10, 2005 at www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411115_VulnerableChildrenIV.pdf. Washington, DC: Author. 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.
41. Ibid.
42. CWLA, Special AFCARS tabulation.
43. U.S. General Accounting Office. (2003). *Child Welfare: HHS Could Play a Greater Role in Helping Child Welfare Agencies Recruit and Retain Staff*. Retrieved online December 12, 2005, at www.gao.gov/new.items/d03357.pdf. Washington, DC: Author.
44. Ibid.
45. Ibid.

Child Welfare League of America

440 First Street NW, Third Floor, Washington DC 20001-2085 • 202/638-2952 • Fax 202/638-4004 • www.cwla.org