Indiana’s Children at a Glance

State Population2  6,596,855  Poverty Rate, Children Under 183  21.5%
Population, Children Under 183  1,583,674  Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–176  19.4%
State Poverty Rate4  15.2%  Poverty Rate, Children Under 57  26%

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

• In 2014, Indiana had 171,907 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 104,513 reports were referred for investigation.8

• In 2014, there were 23,359 victims of abuse or neglect in Indiana, a rate of 14.8 per 1,000 children, increasing 7.4% from 2013. Of these children, 84% were neglected, 9.4% were physically abused, and 11.4% were sexually abused.9

• The number of child victims has increased 9.3% in comparison to the number of victims in 2010.10

• In 2014, there were 49 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Indiana.11

• 14,452 children in Indiana lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2014, compared with 12,276 children in 2010. Of the children living apart from their families in 2013, there were 5,244 aged 5 or younger, and 1,718 were 16 or older.12

• The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 17.7% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2010.13

• In 2013, of children in out-of-home care in Indiana, 61% were white, 23% were black, 8% were Hispanic, less than 1% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, less than 1% were Asian or Pacific Islander and between 8-9% were of more than one race or ethnicity/undetermined race or ethnicity.14

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

• Of the 6,459 children exiting out-of-home care in 2013 in Indiana, 67% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.15

• 850 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Indiana in 2014, decreasing 11.6% from 961 in 2013.16

• Of the 14,452 children in out-of-home care in 2014, there were 2,731 or 18.9% waiting to be adopted.17

• In 2014, approximately 57,372 grandparents in Indiana had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.18

• 3,908 of the children in out-of-home care in 2013 were living with relatives while in care.19
CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Indiana decreased from 20,330 in 2014 to 18,108 in 2015, a 10.9% change. 9,109 families received TANF in 2015, decreasing 10.8% from 2014.20
- From 2013 to 2014, for every 100 of families living in poverty in Indiana, 8 received TANF benefits.21
- $205,405,563 was spent in 2014 on TANF assistance in Indiana, including 11% on basic assistance, 0% on child care, 0% on transportation, and 89% on nonassistance.22
- $71,000,188 was spent in 2014 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Indiana, serving 155,323 participants.23
- In 2014, Indiana distributed $556,624,325 in child support funds, decreasing 2% from 2013.24
- 437,000 children in Indiana lived in households with a high housing burden in 2013, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.25
- In 2014, the unemployment rate in Indiana was 6%.26
- 14.6% of households in Indiana were food insecure on average from 2012 to 2014, meaning that the family experienced difficulty providing enough food due to lack of resources at some point during the year.27

CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2014, Indiana had a monthly average of 40,200 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 36,600 children received subsidized child care per month in 2013 and 34,200 were recipients in 2012.28
- In 2014, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Indiana, a family of three could make no more than $25,128 at application, which is equivalent to 42% of the state’s median income.29
- As of early 2015, Indiana had 9,120 children on its waiting list for child care assistance.30
- In 2014, Head Start served 15,179 children in Indiana, increasing 2.42% from 2013.31

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 715,033 children in Indiana were enrolled in Medicaid in 2014, increasing 1.9% from 2013.32
- In 2014, Indiana had 153,523 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, increasing 0.7% from 2013, when 152,415 children were enrolled.33
- In 2014, Indiana had 113,495 uninsured children.34
- 6,715 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Indiana in 2014.35
• 600 infants under age 1 died in Indiana in 2013.36

• In 2014, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Indiana was 11.9 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 52.1 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 28 births for girls ages 15 to 19.37

• Cumulative through 2014, there were 10,895 adults and adolescents and 60 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Indiana.38

• In 2014, an estimated 28,000 children ages 12 to 17 and 436,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in Indiana.39

• In 2014, approximately 14,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.40

• In 2014, approximately 16,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.41

**VULNERABLE YOUTH**

• 225 children in Indiana aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2013.42

• 87% of high school students in Indiana graduated on time at the end of the 2012-13 year.43

• 27,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Indiana were not enrolled in school and not working in 2014.44

• 102,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2013.45

• 37.4% of young adults in Indiana ages 25 to 34 had an associate’s degree or higher from 2011 to 2013.46

• In 2014, there were less than 10 reports of children in Indiana aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 43 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.47

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

• 75 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Indiana in 2014, compared to 79 in 2013.48

• 15,814 children younger than 18 were arrested in Indiana in 2014. Violent crimes were the reason for 859 of the arrests in 2014.49

• 1,581 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Indiana in 2013.50
CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE\textsuperscript{51}

- 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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{53}

- Average turnover rates for child welfare agencies range from 20\% to 40\%.\textsuperscript{54} Turnover rates at around 10\% are considered to be optimal in any agency.\textsuperscript{55}

- Caseworker turnover has negative outcomes for children in the child welfare system, including placement disruptions and increased time in out-of-home care.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{58}

- A workload model in Colorado found that approximately 574 additional caseworkers were needed in their state to adequately provide child welfare services, due to estimated time requirements for meaningful services. This number represents a 49\% increase that is needed on top of hours already spent on case related tasks.\textsuperscript{59}

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIANA’S CHILDREN

- In 2012, Indiana spent $620,936,473 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $206,658,806 was from federal funds, $414,277,667 from state funds, and $0 from local funds.\textsuperscript{60}

- In 2012, of the $206,658,806 in federal funds received for child welfare, 70.9\% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 6.7\% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 4.4\% was from Medicaid, 5.9\% came from Social Services Block Grant, 9.3\% was from TANF, and 2.8\% came from other federal sources.\textsuperscript{61}

- Indiana received $65,591,731 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2012, including $37,797,940 for maintenance payments and $27,793,791 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.\textsuperscript{62}

\textsuperscript{1} “At A Glance” statistics are from 2014.
\textsuperscript{3} Ibid.


27. Ibid.


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).


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.


53 Ibid.


58 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.

61 Ibid.

62 Ibid.