

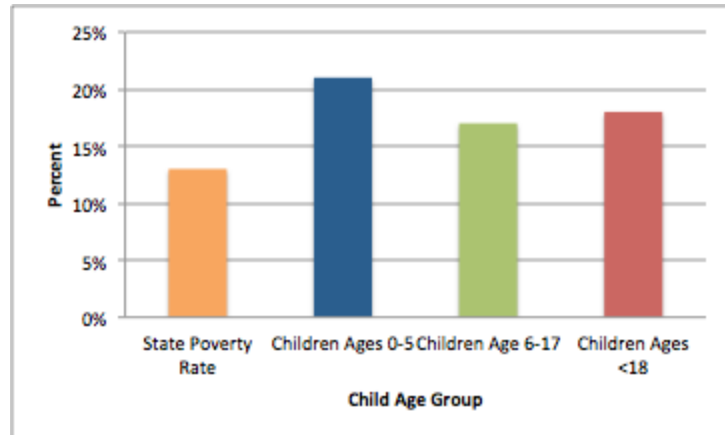
INDIANA'S CHILDREN 2019

State Population: 6,691,878 | Population of Children Under 18: 1,579,283

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 9,478 children exiting out-of-home care in 2016 in Indiana, 67% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers. 11,178 exited care in 2017.¹⁵
- 1,964 children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Indiana in 2017, an increase of 27.9% from 2016.¹⁶
- Of the 20,904 children in out-of-home care in 2017, there were 4,418 waiting to be adopted.¹⁷
- In 2017, approximately 56,989 grandparents in Indiana had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.¹⁸
- 7,431 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, Indiana had 168,919 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 126,719 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2016, there were 29,198 victims of abuse or neglect in Indiana, a rate of 9.9 per 1,000 children, an increase of 2.7% from 2016. Of these children, 20,740 were neglected, 5,660 were physically abused, and 4,140 were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has increased 34.2% in comparison to the number of victims in 2013.¹⁰



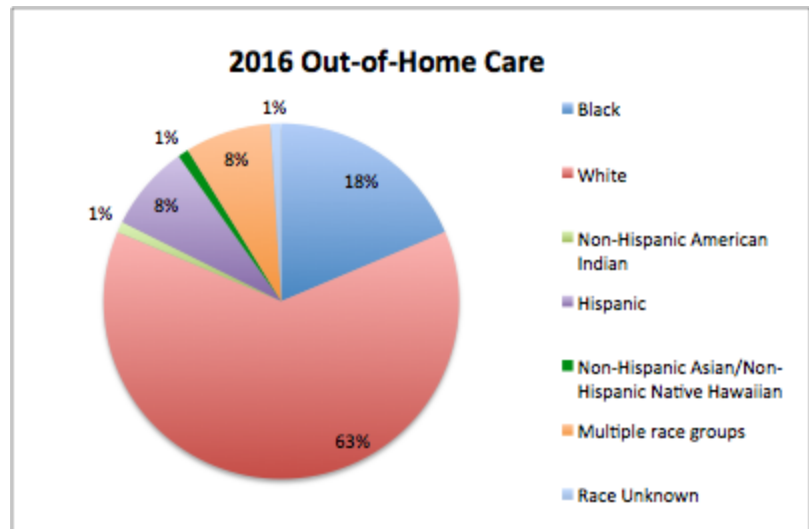
CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2017, Indiana had a monthly average of 35,300 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 32,700 children received subsidized child care per month in 2016 and 34,800 were recipients in 2015.²⁸
- In 2018, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Indiana, a family of three could make no more than \$25,932 at application, which is equivalent to 42% of the state’s median income.²⁹
- As of early 2018, Indiana had 12,496 children on it’s waiting list for child care assistance.³⁰
- In 2017, Head Start served 18,618 children in Indiana, a decrease of 1.8% from 2016.³¹
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2017, home visitors in Indiana made 29,544 home visits to 4,604 participants in 2,390 households.⁶⁵

- In 2017, there were 74 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Indiana.¹¹

- 20,904 children in Indiana lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2017, compared with 19,837 children in 2016.¹²

- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 5.4% 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 Indiana decreased from 15,951 in 2016, to 12,579 in 2018, a 21.1% change. There was a 6,355 monthly average of families received TANF in 2018, a decrease of 20.7% from 2016.²⁰

- In 2016, for every 100 poor families with children, only 7 received TANF assistance.²¹

- \$39,914,201 was spent in 2016 on TANF assistance in Indiana. The Top 3 services utilized with TANF dollars were: 1) Family preservation services 2) Emergency services 3) Work, education, & training activities. ²²
- \$57,939,009 was spent in 2016 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Indiana, serving 143,730 participants.²³
- In 2017, Indiana distributed \$529,806,427 in child support funds, a decrease of 3.5% from 2016.²⁴
- 382,000 children in Indiana 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 Indiana was 4.4. ²⁶
- 16% of households in Indiana 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

- 692,370 children in Indiana were enrolled in Medicaid in 2017, a decrease of 1.09% from 2016.³²
- In 2017, Indiana had 126,317 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, an increase of 9.9% from 2016, when 114,927 children were enrolled.³³
- In 2016, Indiana had 92,000 uninsured children.³⁴
- 6,802 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Indiana in 2016.³⁵
- 620 infants under age 1 died in Indiana in 2016.³⁶
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Indiana was 10 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 45 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 26 births for girls ages 15 to 19.³⁷
- Cumulative through 2017, there were 11,513 adults and adolescents and 63 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Indiana.³⁸

- In 2017, an estimated 9,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 281,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol in Indiana.³⁹
- In 2017, approximately 14,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.⁴⁰
- In 2017, approximately 8,000 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 Indiana reached \$650,271,374.⁶⁴

YOUTH WHO ARE VULNERABLE

- 276 children in Indiana aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2016.⁴²
- 87% of high school students in Indiana graduated on time at the end of the 2015-16 year.⁴³
- 27,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Indiana were not enrolled in school and not working in 2017.⁴⁴
- 81,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.⁴⁵
- 43% of young adults in Indiana ages 25 to 34 had an associate's degree or higher in 2017.⁴⁶
- From 2016 to 2017, there were less than 20 reports of children in Indiana aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 110 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.⁴⁷

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 73 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Indiana in 2017, compared to 82 in 2016.⁴⁸
- 11,369 children younger than 18 were arrested in Indiana in 2017. Violent crimes were the reason for 842 of the arrests in 2017.⁴⁹

- 1,563 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Indiana 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 2014, Indiana's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$42,253,785. The most utilized service in Indiana was Special Services for At-Risk Children totaling \$18,117,147.⁶⁰

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIANA'S CHILDREN

- In 2016, Indiana spent \$807,329,854 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$360,632,533 was from federal funds and \$446,697,321 was from state and local funds.⁶¹
 - In 2016, of the \$360,632,533 in federal funds received for child welfare, 31% 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, 1% was from Medicaid, 3% came from Social Services Block Grant, 5% was from TANF, and 2% came from other federal sources.⁶²
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- 4 Ibid.
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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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- 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).
- 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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- 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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