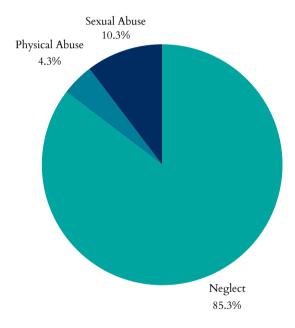
Child Maltreatment

- In 2023, Indiana had <u>99,718</u> total referrals for child abuse and neglect. All referrals were screened in for response by CPS.
- 18,267 child victims of abuse or neglect, at a rate of 11.5 children per 1,000 (20.7% decrease since 2019).
- Of the **18,267** children, **13,066** were first-time victims.
- Largest age group of victims = <1years, representing 4,144 of the 18,267 cases.



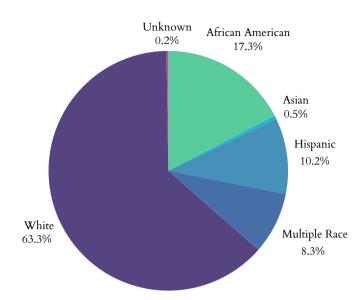
Types of Maltreatment Victims, <u>2023</u>

Workforce

There are <u>6,600</u> children, family, and school social workers in Indiana with a mean wage of \$25.81 (compared to Indiana's minimum wage: \$7.25)



Child Victims by Race or Ethnicity, 2023



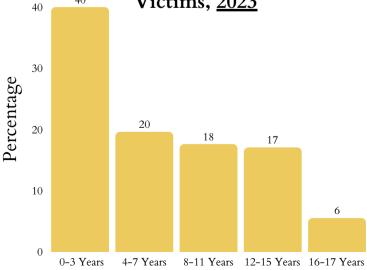
Perpetrators of child maltreatment (2023):

- 77% = parents of the child.
- 23% = non-parents or unknown relationship.

Child victims (2023):

- 52% = female; 47.9% = male.
- Child fatalities increased from <u>62</u> in 2022 to 65 in 2023.
- Indiana reported 11 total child victims of sex trafficking.
- Post-response services given to 10,396 victims and 9,029 non-victims.

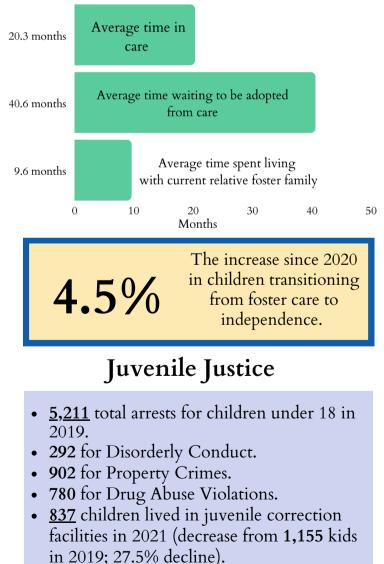
Age Distribution of Maltreatment Victims, <u>2023</u>

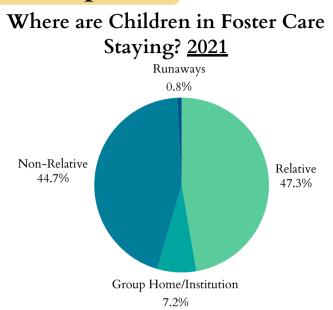


Foster Care and Adoptions

- <u>19,201</u> total children were served by the foster care system in FY 2022.
- 11,457 in care as of 09/30/2022.
- During 2022, **6,212** children entered care and **7,744** exited.
- 1,872 children were adopted; 2,748 were waiting to be adopted.
- 13.5% decrease in the number of children in care between 2021–2022. Adoptions from the system increased by 1.52% from 2021.

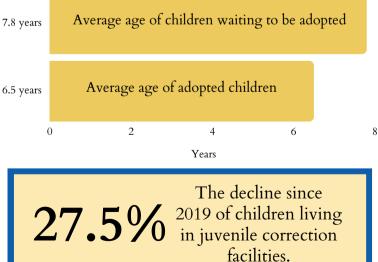
Duration in Care, 2021





- In 2021, <u>327</u> children exited foster care due to age (4.5% increase from 2020).
- 4,540 children were living with non-relatives; 4,810 stayed with a relative.
- 736 children were staying in group homes or institutions; 78 children classified as runaways.
- <u>5%</u> of households had a grandparent living with a grandchild.



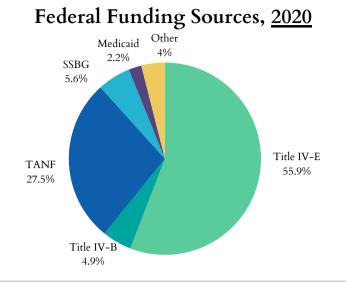






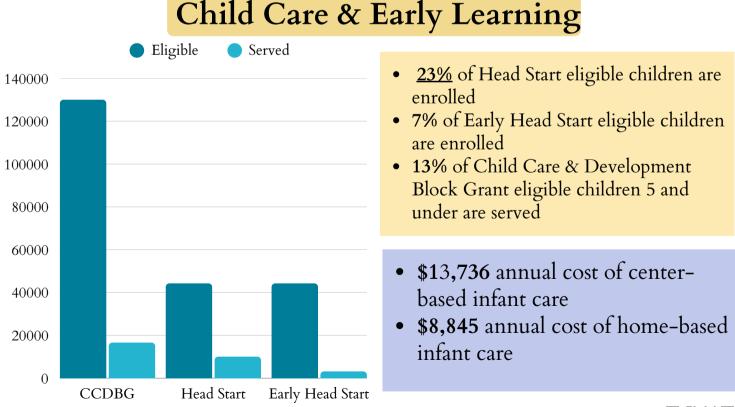
Funding for Child Welfare Services

- Indiana spent <u>\$1,008,470,899.72</u> on child welfare services in 2020.
 - Child welfare services = direct and administrative services
- **\$238,393,162.16** = from the federal government.
- \$716,027,936.25 = from state and local funds.



The significant funding sectors of the <u>\$238,393,162.16</u> in federal funding received in Indiana in 2020:

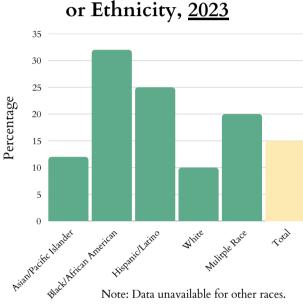
- \$45,357,451.00 as part of the Title IV-E Total Foster Care Program.
- \$67,564,687.10 as part of the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program.
- Indiana's sum of expenditures for Social Service Block Grants in 2022 was \$31,985,210





Child Poverty

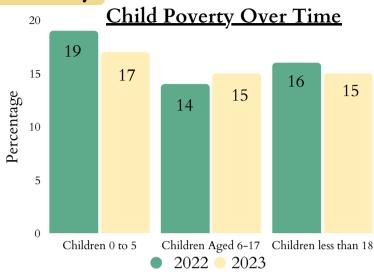
- 369,000 children lived with parents • who lacked secure employment in 2023 (23% of all children).
- Average number of TANF recipients fell from 9.373 in 2022 to 4,438 in 2023 (52.6% decrease).



Child Poverty by Race or Ethnicity, 2023

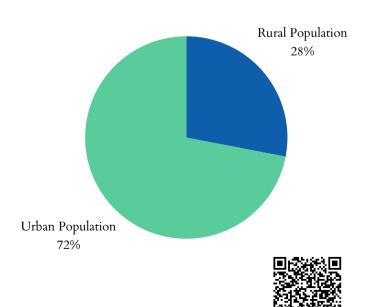


- 5,699 children, from birth to threeyears-old, are experiencing homelessness (1.78%)
- <u>33.2%</u> of households receiving the Low Income Housing Tax Credit report having at least one member under 18
- 22% of children lived in households • with a high housing cost burden.
- 16,944 total Indiana residents living in public housing



- The state spent <u>\$109,801,518</u> on WIC in 2024, serving 151,760 people: a 3.94% increase in total participants and 23.5% increase in spending since 2023.
- <u>730,480</u> people were food insecure between 2021 and 2023, including 204,290 children.
- 46.3% of households receiving SNAP benefits in 2019 had children.

Total Urban vs. Rural Population of Indiana, 2020

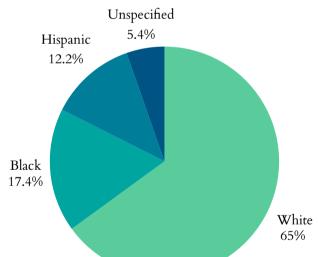




Health

- <u>6,787</u> low birth-weight babies (<5.5lbs) born in 2023 (8.6% of births).
- <u>8,692</u> preterm births (<37wks) in 2022 (10.92%).
 - 10.24% of all White babies
 - 14.98% of all Black babies
- <u>3,605</u> births to mothers aged 15-19 in 2023 -- a rate of 16 in every 1,000 teen girls.
- <u>524</u> infants aged <1yr died in 2023 -- a rate of 7 per 1,000.

Percentage of All Preterm Births by Race or Ethnicity, <u>2022</u>

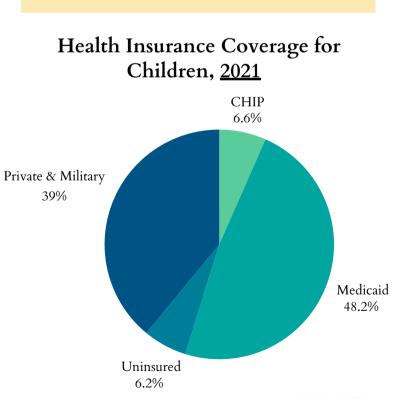


Medicaid Expansion

Indiana has been a <u>Medicaid</u> <u>expansion</u> state since 02/01/2015

Maternal Mortality

- <u>124</u> Indiana women died while pregnant, or within 42 days post pregnancy from any cause relating to or aggravated by said pregnancy, excluding accidents and incidents.
- For every 100,000 live births in Indiana, there are **31** maternal deaths.
 - <u>98,000</u> children had no health insurance in 2023 (7.1% increase from 2022).
 - <u>766,348</u> children were enrolled in Medicaid in 2021 (8.8% increase from 2020).
 - <u>105,116</u> children in Indiana were in the state Children Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in 2021 (17% decrease from 2020).

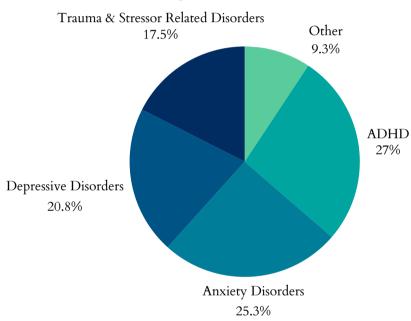




Zero to Three

- <u>59.8%</u> of babies live above low-income
- 21.9% of babies live at low income
- 18.3% of babies live in poverty
- 10.0% of babies live in deep poverty
- 77.5% of new parents have at least one parent working full time

Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Among Children, <u>2022</u>



Prenatal Substance Exposure

In 2023, Indiana reported <u>615</u> infants screened in with prenatal substance exposure.

Indiana <u>has a Family First plan</u> approved by the administration.

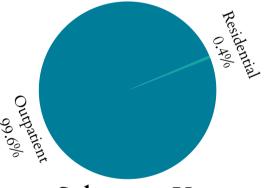
Teens & Youth

- <u>20,000</u> youth (16-19yrs) were not in school nor working in 2023 (5%)
- <u>74</u> children <19yrs were killed by a firearm in Indiana in 2022.

Mental Health

- <u>57,182</u> children received mental health treatment in Indiana in 2022 (3.1%)
- In 2022, there were <u>12.3</u> deaths per 100,000 adolescents aged 15–19 in Indiana.

Treatment Type for Youth with Substance Use Disorder, <u>2023</u>



Substance Use

- From 2015 to 2019, an average of <u>56,313</u> children in Indiana (2.5% of the state's child population) lived with parents having a substance use disorder.
- On March 31st, 2023, <u>2,325</u> clients 18 and under were in treatment for SUD.



