



2018 State of the Child



Columbus, Indiana
March 26, 2018

Resources



2018 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book
a profile of child well-being

FAMILY
ECONOMY
EDUCATION
HEALTH
SAFETY

Indiana Youth Institute

KIDS COUNT® IN INDIANA
2018 DATA BOOK SNAPSHOT
a profile of child well-being

Child Population Under Age 18: CY 2016	Total	Ages 0-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17
White	1,156,412	369,526	380,999	405,887
Black	204,653	67,861	69,172	67,620
Hispanic, of Any Race	170,788	54,486	62,179	54,123
Asian	39,638	13,560	13,264	12,814
American Indian	3,961	1,328	1,220	1,413
Total	1,575,452	506,761	526,834	541,857

Economy	2013	2014	2015	2016
% of Children in Poverty, Age 0-17 (CY)	22.2	21.5	20.9	19.5
% of Public School Students Receiving Free Lunches (SY)	40.9	41.2	41.2	39.5
% of Public School Students Receiving Reduced Price Lunches (SY)	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.7
Monthly Average # of Persons Issued Food Stamps (SFY)	923,766	906,170	848,524	765,096
Monthly Average # of Families Receiving TANF (SFY)	13,150	10,680	9,237	8,210
Annual Average Unemployment Rate (%) (CY)	7.7	5.9	4.8	4.4
Median Household Income (CY)	47,529	49,446	50,532	52,314
Per Capita Personal Income (CY)	39,148	40,469	41,848	43,097
% of Food Insecure Children	21.8	21.2	19.1	N/A
% of Teens Ages 16-19 Employed	29.0	33.5	25.3	35.6

Child Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana vs. United States: 2016

Race/Ethnicity	Indiana	United States
Total	19.5%	19.9%
White	13.9%	11.7%
Black	42.2%	34.3%
Hispanic	39.3%	28.4%

Percentage of Babies Born with Low Birthweight, Indiana: 2016

Health	2013	2014	2015	2016
# of Live Births (CY)	83,115	83,927	84,008	83,063
Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 Females, Age 15-17 (CY)	13.6	11.9	11.1	9.6
% of Low Birthweight Babies (CY)	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2
% of Mothers Who Received First Trimester Prenatal Care (CY)	67.4	67.5	69.3	69.3
% of Mothers Who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy (CY)	15.7	15.1	14.3	13.5
% of Live Births to Unmarried Parents (CY)	43.3	43.3	43.3	42.7
% of Children Under Age 19 Who Are Uninsured (CY)	8.3	7.5	6.9	N/A
# of Infant Deaths, Under Age 1 (CY)	594	597	613	623
# of Deaths, Ages 1-19 (CY)	500	448	515	499
% of 10th Grade Students Who Drank Alcohol in the Past Month	24.7	22.6	22.8	22.9
% of 10th Grade Students Who Used Marijuana in the Past Month	13.7	13.6	14.0	13.7

Legend: 11% or higher (dark blue), 9% - 10% (medium blue), 7% - 8% (light blue), 5% - 6% (yellow), 4% or below (white)

ISSUE BRIEF
Indiana Youth Institute | Serving those who impact youth
October 2017

Opioid Crisis: Indiana's Hidden Victims

Youth are the hidden victims of the opioid epidemic. Nationally, the issue has grown so severe that in 2017, the Commission on Combating Drug Abuse and the Opioid Crisis submitted a letter to the president requesting that the opioid crisis be declared a national emergency.¹ In Indiana, there were 1,271 deaths from drug overdoses in 2016, a 33% increase from 2011.² Drug overdoses have risen so sharply in Indiana that they now kill more Hoosiers than car crashes and gun homicides combined.

Hoosiers from all walks of life are facing the opioid epidemic in all corners of our state. Eighty-nine of Indiana's 92 counties have experienced drug overdose deaths from heroin or prescription opioids in the past 5 years,³ and Indiana has seen increases in heroin use among both men and women, in most age groups, and across all income levels.⁴



Opioid Overdose Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits, Rate per 100,000 Residents: Top 10 Counties 2016

1	Morgan County	94.8
2	Jennings County	93.2
3	Delaware County	79.6
4	Marion County	78.0
5	Wabash County	77.8
6	Fayette County	76.8
7	Montgomery County	75.9
8	Jay County	75.8
9	Howard County	73.9
10	Clinton County	73.6

Source: Indiana State Department of Health

The opioid epidemic affects Hoosiers from all walks of life, in all corners of our state.

What is an Opioid?
Opioids are a class of drugs that includes heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and prescription pain relievers such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine. These drugs act on opioid receptors in the brain to produce pain relief and a feeling of euphoria.⁵
Opioids prescribed by doctors can be effective in treating severe pain, but they also come with serious risks. Due to their addictive

www.iyi.org/data

County Snapshots



2018 INDIANA KIDS COUNT® DATA BOOK

Delaware County

Delaware



ECONOMY

	2013	2016	Indiana	County Ranking*
Children in poverty	27.8%	25.7%	19.1%	8
Public school students receiving free lunches	45.3%	45.6%	41.0%	19
Public school students receiving reduced price lunches	7.9%	7.7%	7.2%	52
Monthly average number of persons issued food stamps	20,352	17,032	765,096	8
Monthly average number of families receiving TANF	236	175	8,101	9
Annual average unemployment rate	8.7%	5.2%	4.4%	17
Median household income	\$37,116	\$41,404	\$52,289	90
Per capita personal income	\$30,985	\$34,452	\$43,097	85
Food insecure children (2012 and 2015)	22.9%	21.6%	19.1%	13



HEALTH

	2013	2016	Indiana	County Ranking*
Live births	1,277	1,173	83,063	17
Count of Teen birth rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	2,592	2,592	2,592	35
Low birthweight babies	8.6%	8.3%	8.2%	38
Mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy	24.5%	22.3%	13.5%	25
Mothers who received first trimester prenatal care	76.0%	74.6%	69.3%	32
Births to unmarried parents	53.8%	51.8%	42.7%	9
Infant deaths (ages 0-1)	12	7	623	20
Child deaths (ages 1-19)	11	8	499	11
Children 19 and under who are uninsured (2012 and 2015)	7.2%	5.9%	6.9%	78

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- How do our children fare in economic well-being?
- How many children are receiving economic assistance?
- Where do we see improvements in economic outcomes over time?
- What can we do to improve economic outcomes for all kids?

2013	2016	Indiana	County Ranking*
47.5%	49.6%	41.0%	7
9.3%	8.9%	7.7%	46
26,975	23,401	765,096	5
379	266	8,101	5
7.2%	4.1%	4.4%	61
\$42,014	\$46,750	\$52,289	71
\$38,305	\$42,024	\$43,097	20
20.9%	19.9%	19.1%	33



Why the state of the child?

We all benefit when the next generation is healthy, safe, well-educated and economically secure.



Provide information to better understand the whole story.



Spark discussions that lead to action.



Find ways to work together as a community so all youth can reach their full potential.





Families and Communities



Economics



Education



Health



Safety





Who are Hoosier kids?



Demographics



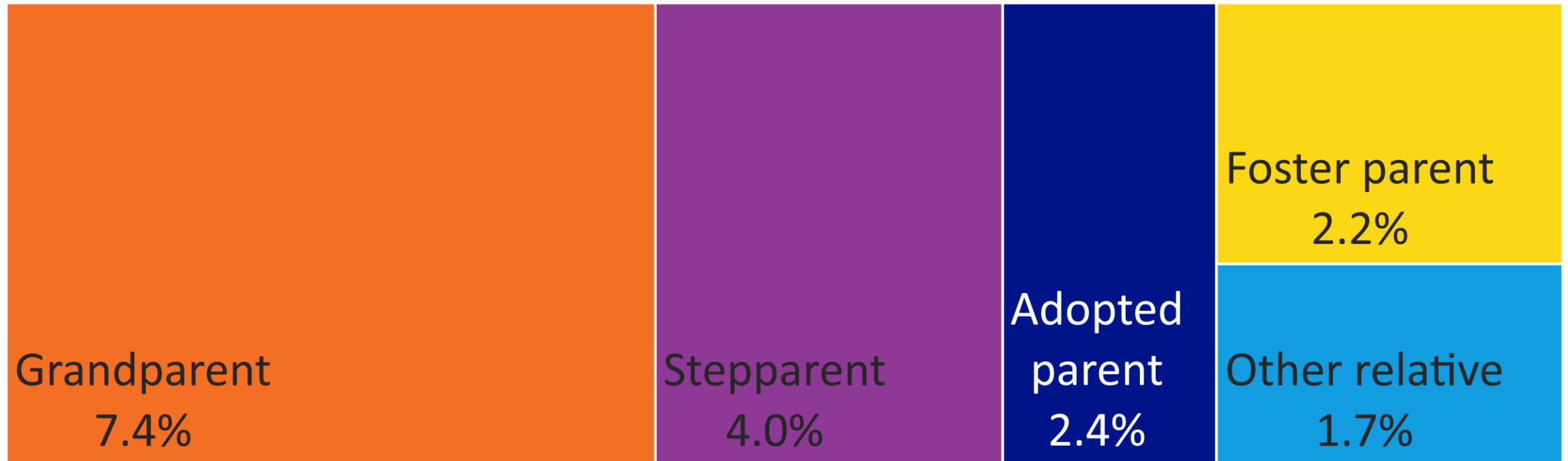
	Indiana		Bartholomew County	
Child population	1.5 million	—	19,481	↑
Children in single-parent families	34%	—	30%	↑
Children who are a race/ethnicity other than white, non-Hispanic	26.6%	↑	21.8%	↑
Children who speak a language other than English at home	10.4%	↑	n/a	

Sources: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations & American Community Survey

Hoosier youth are diverse in family structure



Child's Relationship to the Primary Householder: 2016





Recent **successes and improvements** set a foundation for continued growth.

Highlights



	Indiana		Bartholomew County	
More Hoosier adults have a bachelor's degree or higher	26%	↑	30%	↑
Juvenile offense case filings have fallen 51.2% over the past decade	17,230	↓	177	↓
The teen birth rate is at an all-time low	9.6 per 1,000	↓	11.5 per 1,000	↓
Indiana has the 7 th highest rate of math proficiency in 8 th grade	39%	↑	n/a	

Highlights



	Indiana	Bartholomew County
Fewer Hoosier children are living in poverty	19.5% ↓	15.1% ↓
More slots available in licensed child care	20.5 per 100 children ↑	19.5 per 100 children ↓
More children have health insurance	93.1% ↑	92.1% ↑
More kids are being adopted from DCS	1,812 ↑	n/a

Nationally, we excel in few, lag in most and **need to improve** in all.



National Rankings

KIDS COUNT Domains

Indiana Overall	28th
Family and Communities	31st
Economy	19th
Education	14th
Health	35th




National Rankings

Highest 5

8th Grade Math Proficiency	7 th
High Housing Burdens	9 th
4 th Grade Reading Proficiency	10 th
High School Graduation	12 th
Secure Parental Employment	21 st
Child Food Insecurity	21 st

Lowest 5

Child Maltreatment	47 th
Youth in Juvenile Detention	43 rd
Infant Mortality	41 st
Child and Teen Deaths	37 th
Child Poverty	31 st

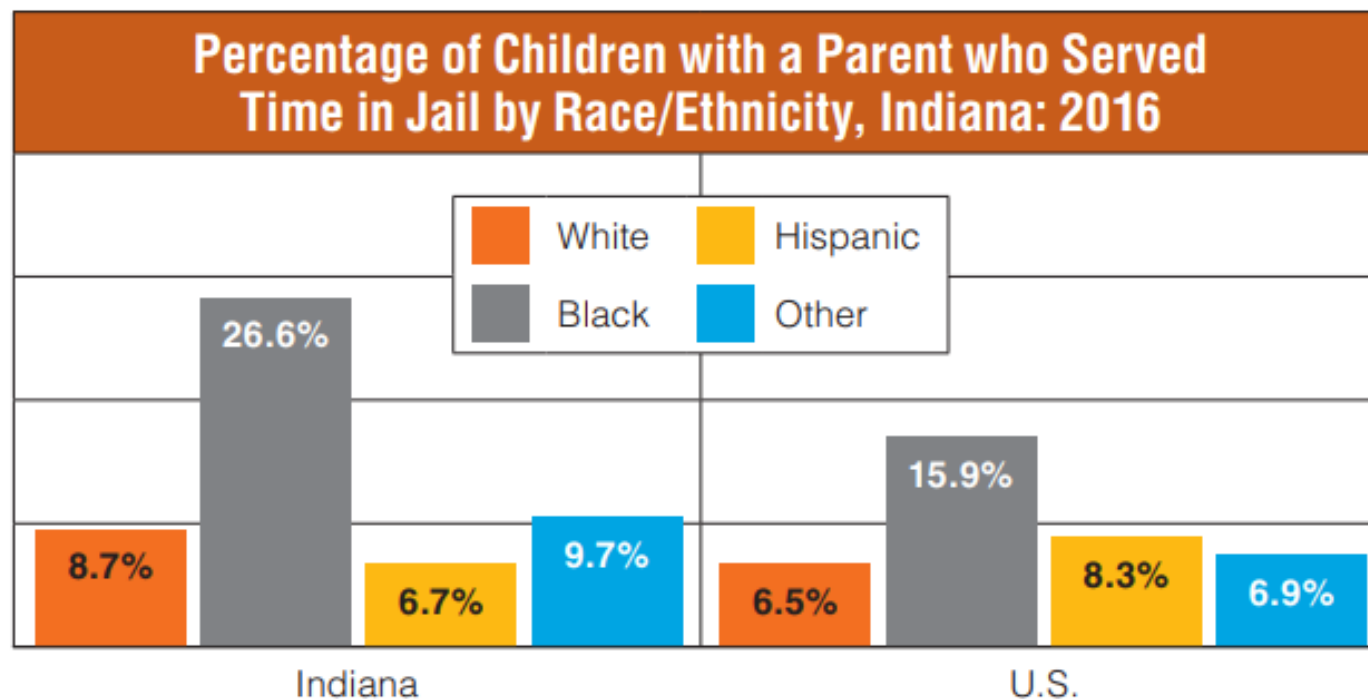
A vertical decorative bar on the left side of the slide, consisting of a blue background with a white line. Five circular icons are arranged vertically: a family (orange), money (green), graduation cap (purple), medical cross (blue), and warning sign (yellow).

Clear disproportionate challenges and barriers exist for children by race, place, income and immigrant status.

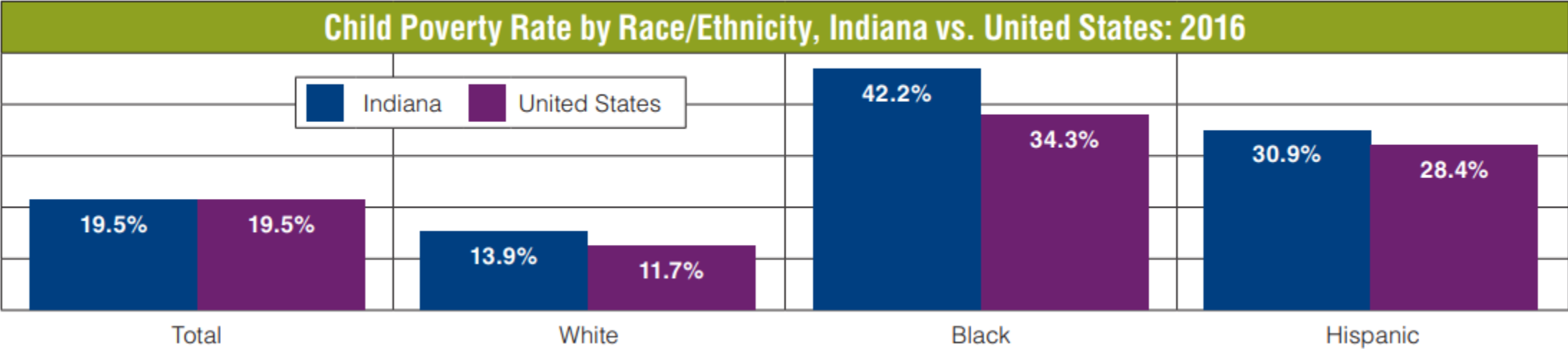


Parental Incarceration

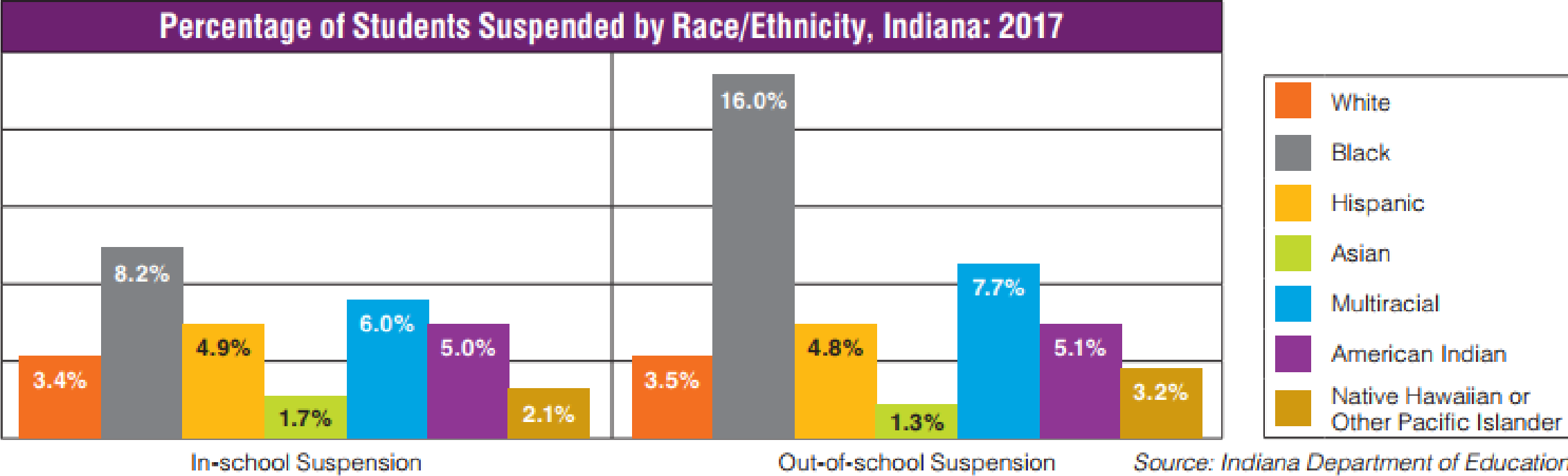
Black Hoosier youth are 3 times as likely to experience parental incarceration as their white peers.



Poverty



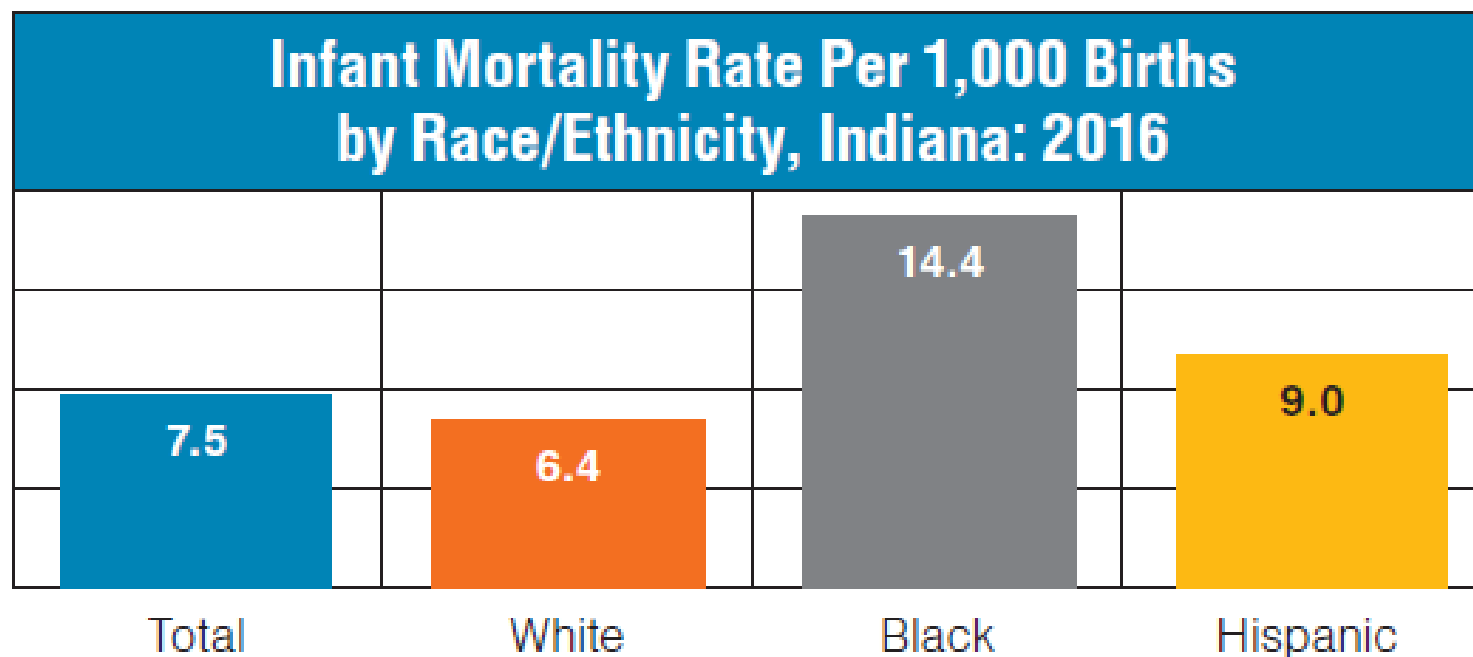
Education Gaps





Infant Mortality

Black infants are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as white infants.

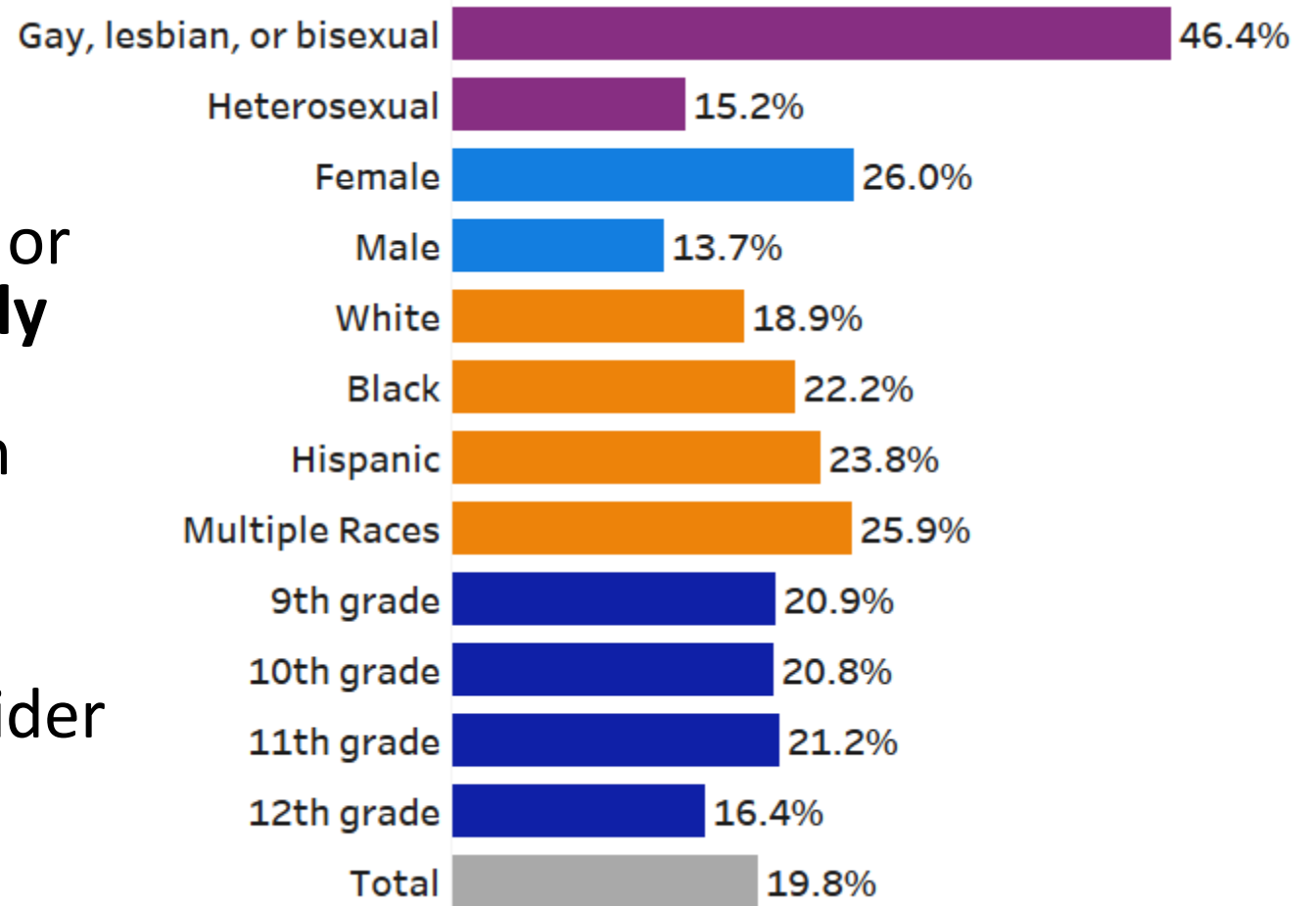


Youth Suicide

Youth who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual are **three times more likely to consider suicide** and five times more likely to attempt suicide than their peers.

Females are twice as likely to consider suicide as males.

High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, Indiana: 2015





Critical issues are impacting Hoosier kids.

Individuals, organizations, and leaders can be part of the **solution.**

Families and Communities








- ✓ Hoosier families are diverse in structure.
- ✓ Parental challenges affect children's well-being.
- ✓ Children thrive in stable, nurturing families and supportive communities.



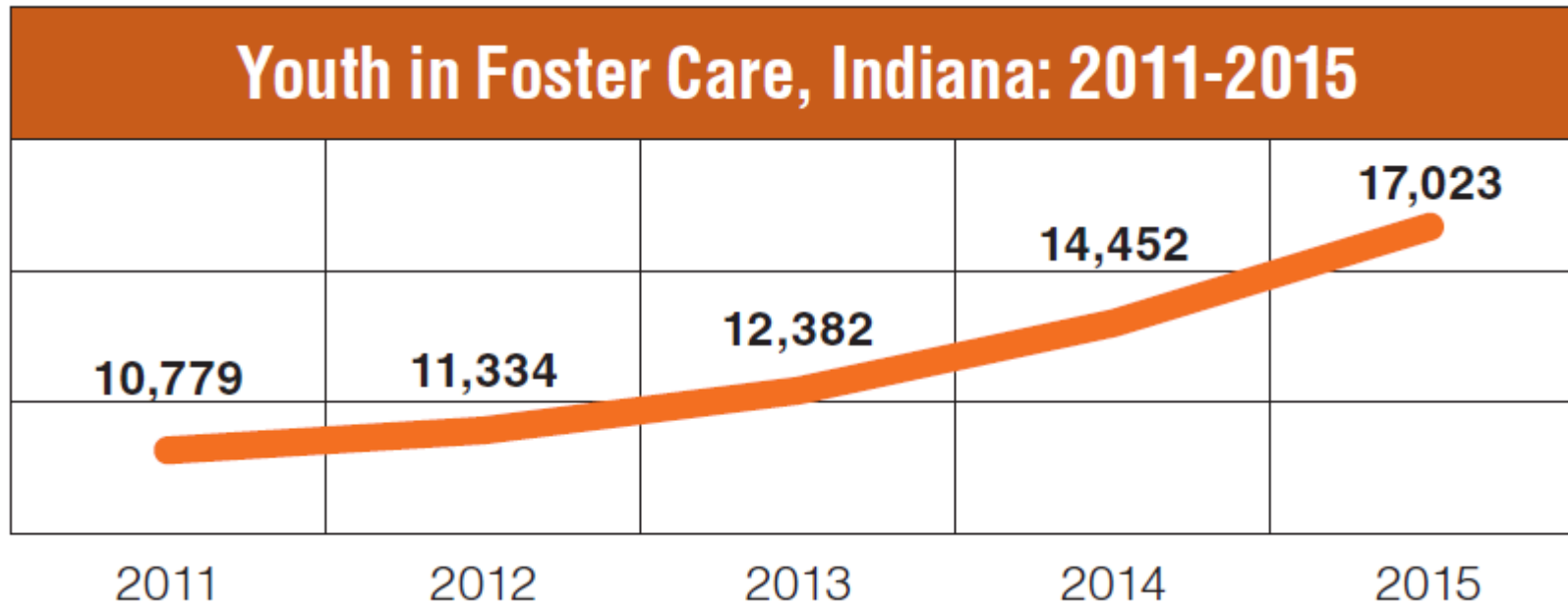
Families and Communities



Notable Data	Indiana	Bartholomew County
More Hoosier adults have at least a Bachelor's degree	26% 	30% 
More kids have access to a computer & internet	88% 	83% 
More kids are being adopted from DCS	1,812 	n/a



Indiana has seen a 58% increase in the number of children in foster care over the past five years.





Children Living with a Foster Parent: 2012-2016

10 Highest Counties		10 Lowest Counties	
Warren	7.9%	Pike	0.2%
Fountain	6.9%	Fulton	0.3%
Perry	5.9%	Martin	0.4%
Blackford	5.2%	Hamilton	0.7%
Steuben	4.9%	Hancock	0.7%
Montgomery	4.7%	Dubois	0.8%
Henry	4.5%	Franklin	0.8%
Huntington	4.4%	Daviess	0.8%
Harrison	4.2%	LaGrange	0.8%
Orange	4.1%	Brown	0.9%

In Bartholomew County, 2.4% of children live with a foster parent.



1 in 4

**foster children have
experienced
more than two
placements.**

What are the challenges for foster children?

- Multiple placements
- Separation from family
- Waiting for adoption

Foster Care Solutions

Individuals

- ✓ Help children maintain relationships with extended family, siblings and biological parents when appropriate.
- ✓ Be consistent in relationships with youth, emphasizing belief in their future.
- ✓ Support foster families by providing respite care, including foster children in playdates, offering to cook a meal, providing transportation or babysitting.
- ✓ Adopt, serve as a foster parent or volunteer to mentor youth.

Organizations and Communities

- ✓ Schools and youth-serving programs can be inclusive in family engagement efforts, being sure to include grandparents, foster parents and anyone else caring for children.
-

Leaders and Policy Makers

- ✓ Expand access to mental health care/ counseling for children who have been separated from family.
- ✓ Expand social supports for grandparents and other relatives providing informal kinship care for children.
- ✓ Establish kinship navigator programs to coordinate support for kinship caregivers.

Education










- ✓ Children thrive when they have access to high-quality education from preschool through grade 12.
- ✓ Early educational success set students on track to graduate, pursue postsecondary training and education and successfully transition to adulthood.



Education



Notable Data	Indiana	Bartholomew County
Kids likely in need of child care enrolled in a high-quality program	15% 	17%
Slots available in licensed child care	20.5 per 100 kids 	19.5 per 100 kids 
High school graduation rate	88.7% 	89.2% 
High school graduates enrolling in college	65% 	69% 

School Counselors



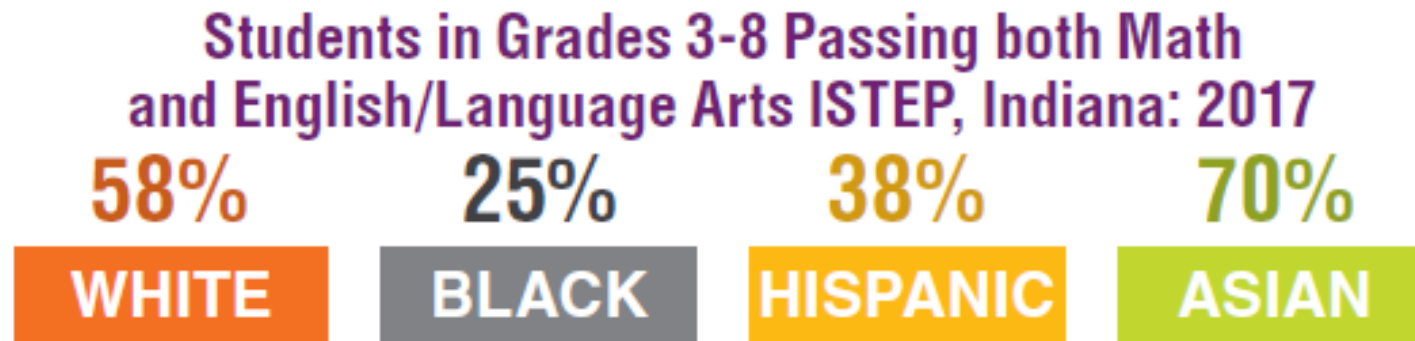
Indiana employs one licensed guidance counselor for every 559 students.

Bartholomew County: 414:1

Students per Licensed Guidance Counselor: 2017			
10 Lowest Counties		10 Highest Counties	
Jennings	338	Crawford	1555
Washington	346	Switzerland	1524
Floyd	374	Perry	1496
Huntington	376	Union	1400
Putnam	383	Owen	1293
Montgomery	384	Warren	1225
Starke	393	Daviess	1142
Vanderburgh	395	Sullivan	1031
Fayette	396	Scott	969
DeKalb	401	Benton	936

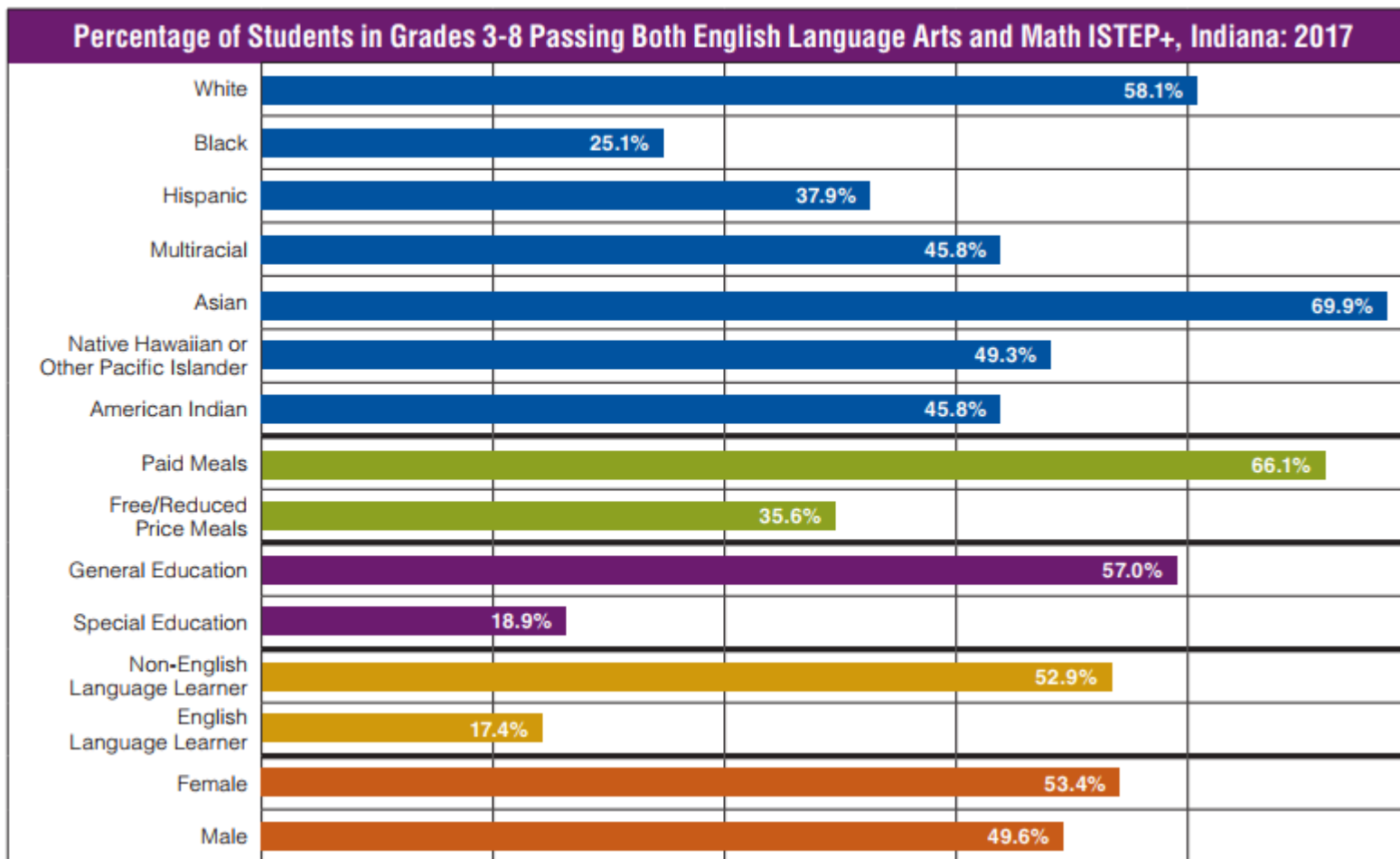
Source: Indiana Department of Education

- Achievement gaps in Indiana are pervasive and persistent across the entire educational spectrum
- Vulnerable groups lag behind their peers in terms of school readiness, reading, grades and educational attainment

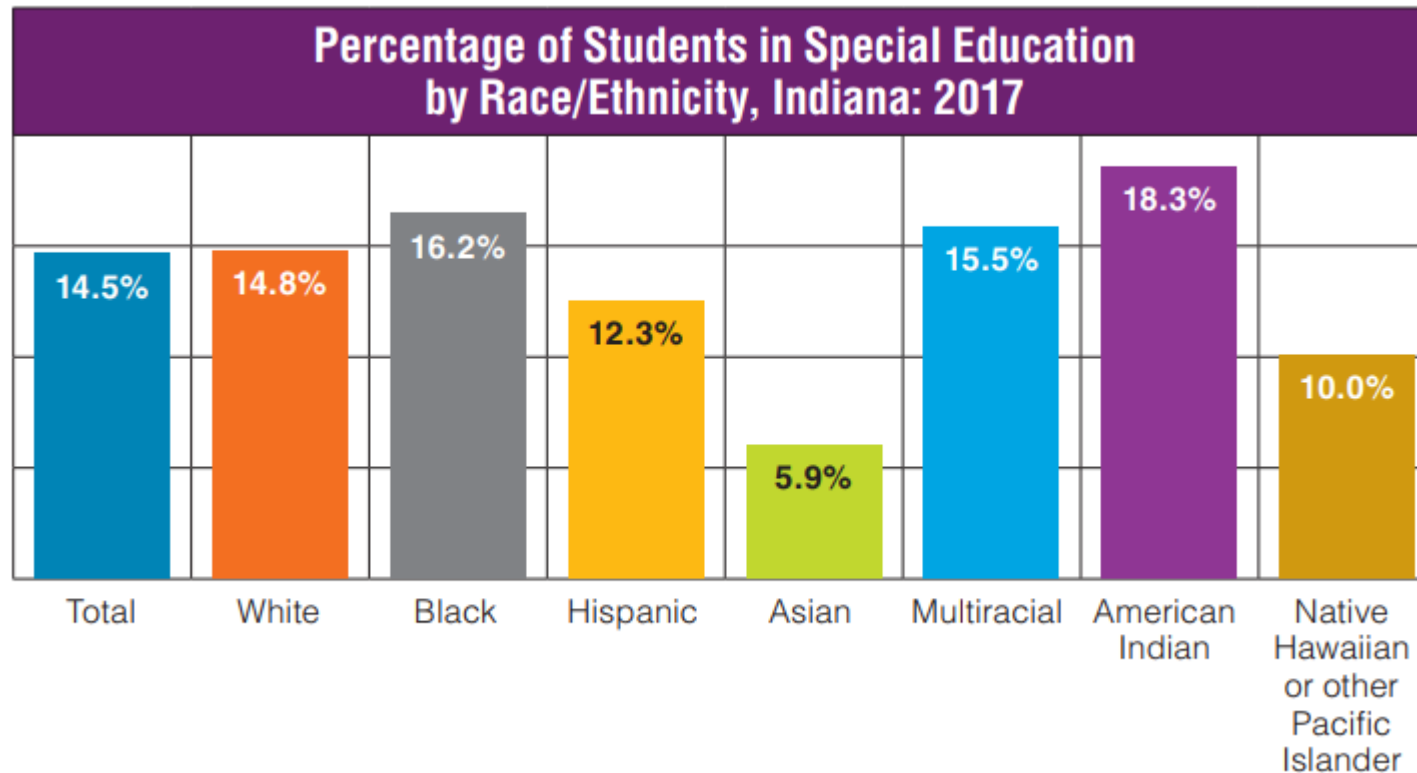





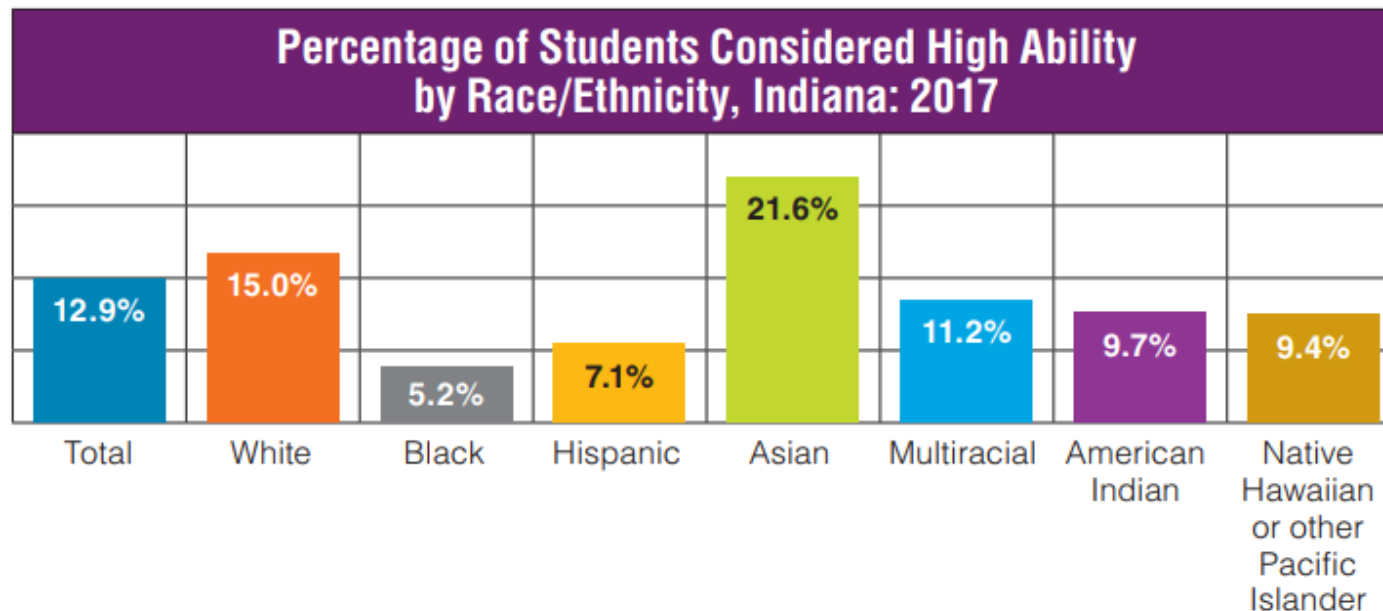
Achievement Gaps



- Indiana faces significant disparities in the students who are identified for special education and high ability programs



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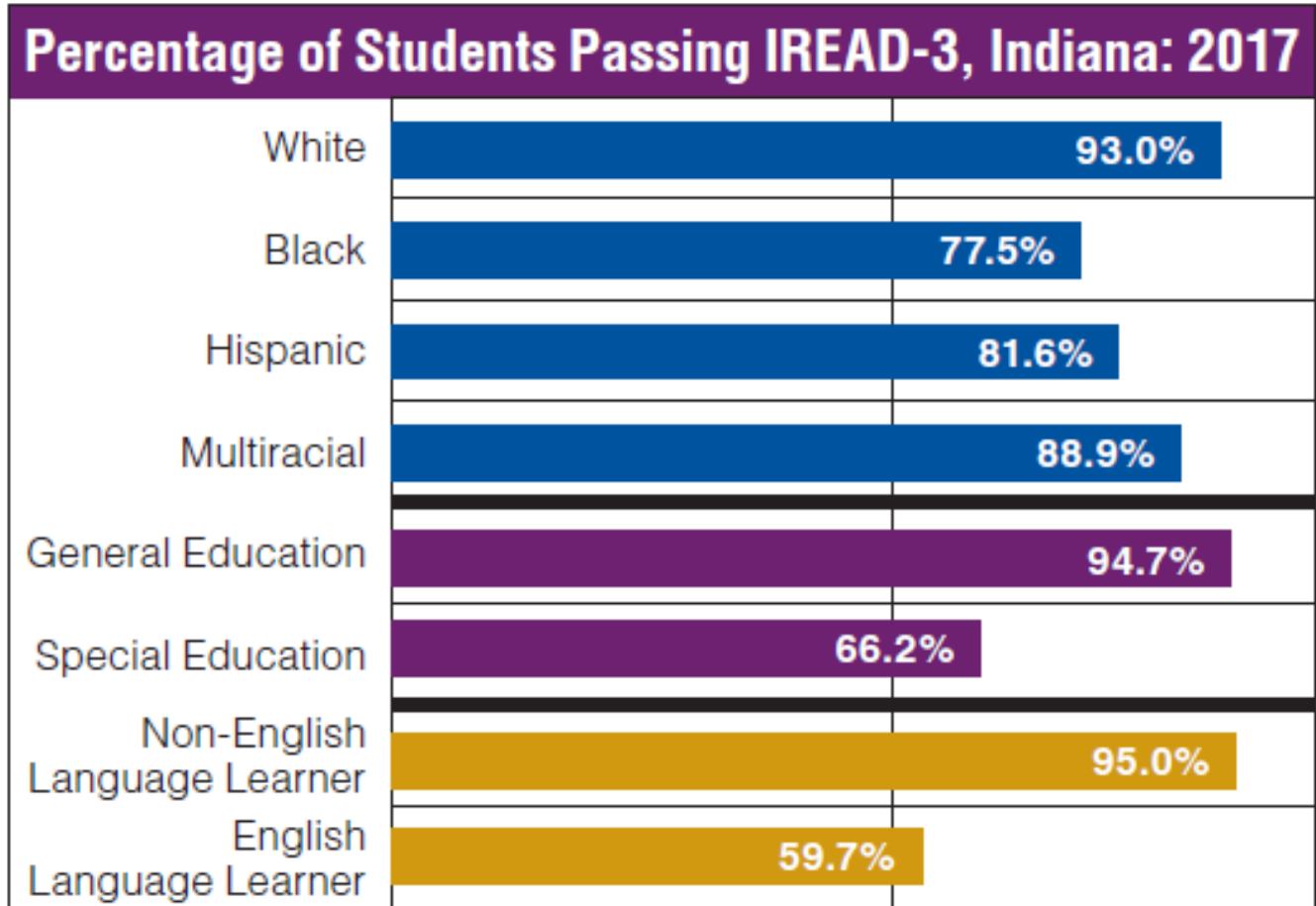


In Indiana, white students are **3 times** more likely to be identified as high ability than their black peers.



What factors contribute to achievement gaps?

- Poverty
- Parental factors
- Community segregation
- Teacher performance
- Inequitable systems
- Opportunity gaps



Achievement Gap Solutions



Individuals

- ✓ Ask a child's school about their equity and inclusion policies.
- ✓ Keep the conversation going about disparities and ways we can all work together to address them.

Leaders and Policy Makers

- ✓ Organizations, lawmakers and communities should collaborate and build positive support systems and address policies that create barriers to success.

Organizations and Communities

- ✓ Increase diversity and cultural competence in and across the education workforce.
- ✓ Collaborate with entities *outside* the academic arena to address the social and economic factors outside the classroom that impact students' success *inside* the classroom.
- ✓ Disaggregate data whenever possible.

Economics



- ✓ Parents need secure employment, well-paying jobs and affordable housing to invest in their children's future.
- ✓ Experiences of economic insecurity can have lasting effects on children's well-being and later success.



Economics



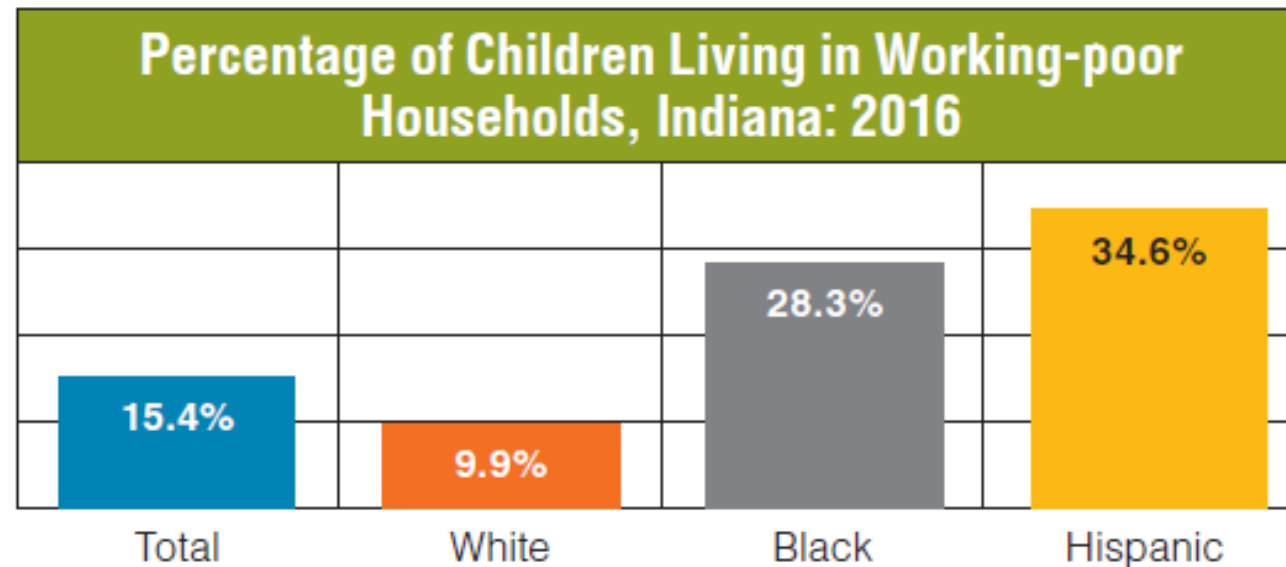
Notable Data	Indiana		Bartholomew County
Fewer Hoosier children are living in poverty	19.5%	↓	15.1% ↓
A growing share of Hoosier children have at least one employed parent	91.8%	↑	91.5% ↓
More Hoosier teens are employed	35.7%	↑	43.4% ↑
More public school students identified as homeless or housing unstable	16,143	↑	318 ↓



Barriers to Parental Employment

When parents do better economically, their children do better as well.

- Full-time, full-year employment is associated with greater financial stability and better outcomes for kids
- 1 in 7 Hoosier children live in working-poor families





Barriers to Parental Employment

What are the challenges for parents?

- Child care
- Transportation
- Access to social safety nets
- Housing burdens



1 in 8

low-income Hoosier families with children younger than six had to quit a job, not take a job, or greatly change their job in the past year because of child care problems.



Child care

- In Indiana, the average annual cost of high-quality early childhood care and education is \$8,818
 - Bartholomew County: \$9,196
- A single parent in poverty with one child would spend 54% of their annual income on high-quality child care
 - Bartholomew County: 57%

Average Cost of High-quality Child Care for Ages 0-5, Indiana: 2017			
5 Lowest Counties		5 Highest Counties	
Pike	\$4,381	Hamilton	\$12,773
DeKalb	\$4,596	Delaware	\$10,866
Knox	\$5,239	Brown	\$10,341
Daviess	\$5,319	Boone	\$10,316
Henry	\$5,547	Johnson	\$10,161



Transportation

- 6.3% of all Indiana households have no vehicle available
 - Bartholomew: 4.5%
- Families may face high gas costs, long commutes or an unreliable car

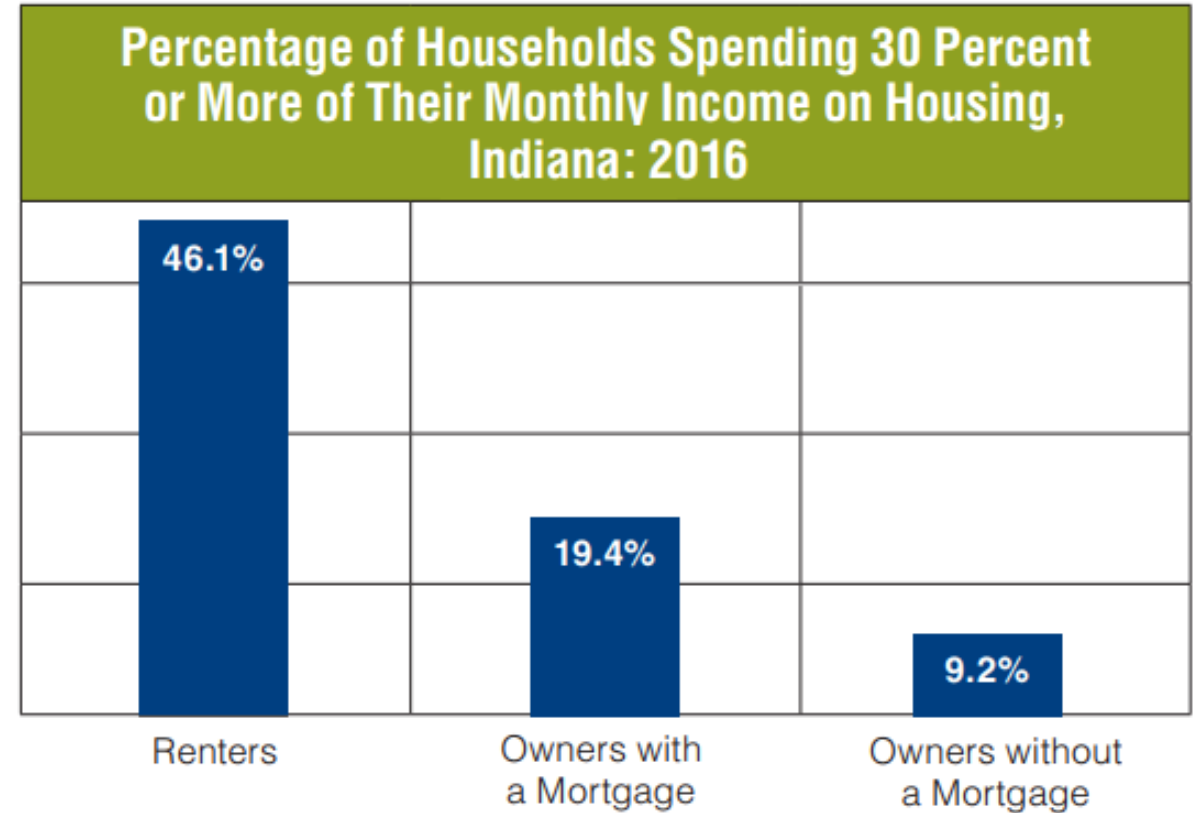
Households with no Vehicle Available: 2012-2016

5 Highest Counties		5 Lowest Counties	
LaGrange	26.8%	Hendricks	1.9%
Daviess	14.4%	Hamilton	2.4%
Adams	10.8%	Warren	2.7%
Wayne	10.5%	Brown	2.8%
Marion	9.8%	Newton	3.0%



Housing burdens

- 1 in 4 Hoosier children (25%) live in households with a high housing cost burden
- More than half (52%) of Hoosier children in low-income households face high housing burdens



Barriers to Employment Solutions



Individuals

- ✓ Spread awareness of available safety net programs and how to apply.
 - ✓ Offer child care for parents while they search or interview for jobs.
-

Organizations and Communities

- ✓ Expand education and training for parents seeking jobs.
- ✓ Coordinate affordable transportation alternatives such as carpools.

Leaders and Policy Makers

- ✓ Expand child care subsidies to make work feasible for parents.
- ✓ Expand high-quality child care to all Indiana counties.
- ✓ Expand transportation options by supporting public transportation and making roadways accessible for walking and cycling.
- ✓ Expand policies for affordable housing.

Safety









- ✓ Safe environments and relationships are foundational to ensuring that children can reach their full potential.
- ✓ Physical and emotional safety impact children's health, sense of security, and academic achievement.



Safety



Notable Data	Indiana	Bartholomew County
Juvenile offense case filings have dropped	17,230 	177 
Fewer youth are committed to the Department of Correction	662 	7 
Child abuse and neglect cases on the rise	18.6 per 1,000 	17.1 per 1,000 

Safety



Notable Data

Indiana

HS students who were bullied at school in the past year 18.7%

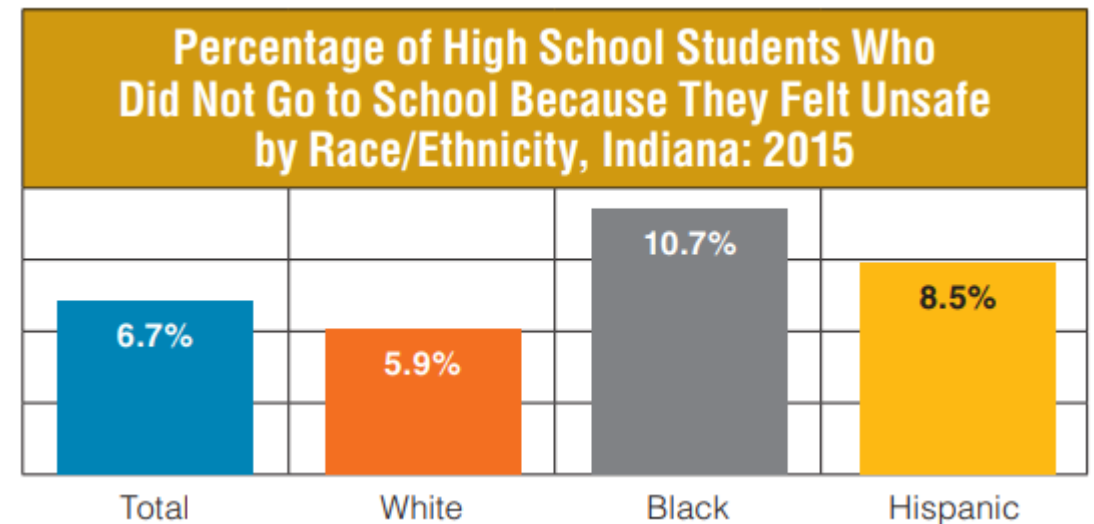
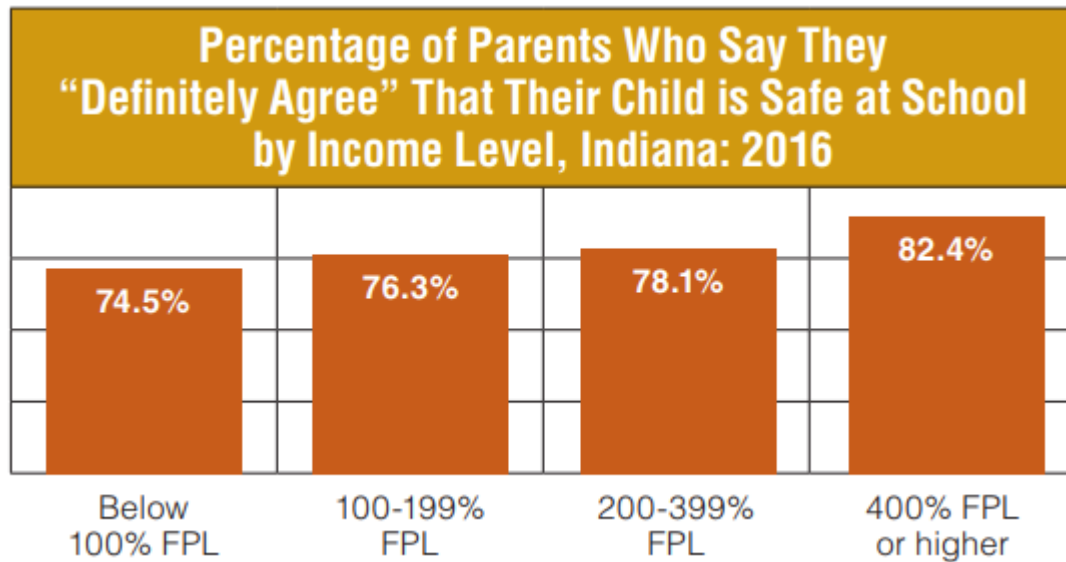
HS students who have experienced physical dating violence 10.0%

HS students who have experienced sexual dating violence 12.6%

School Safety



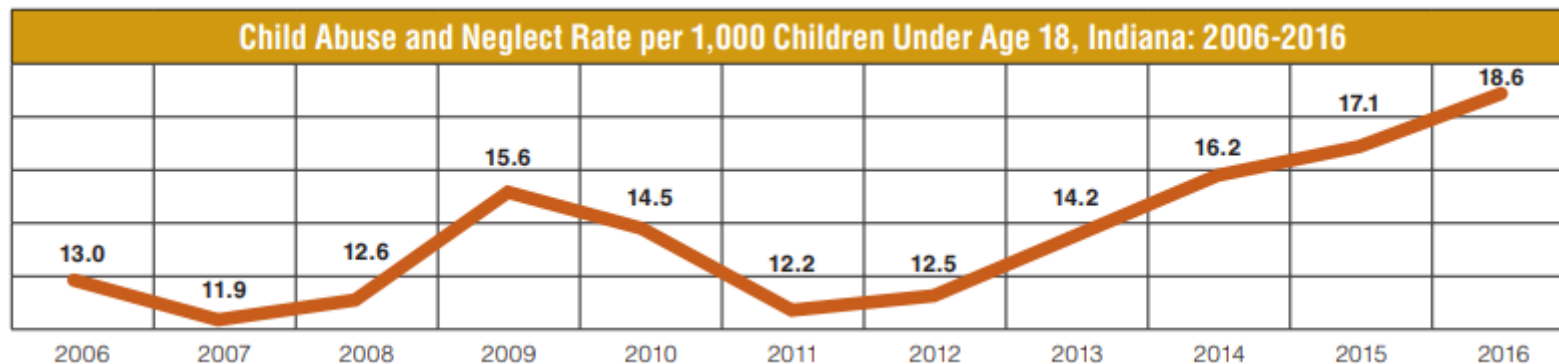
- 6.7% of Indiana high school students did not go to school in the past month because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school



Child Maltreatment



- Indiana's child abuse and neglect rate has risen 52.5% over the past five years
- The Indiana child abuse and neglect hotline receives an average of one report every 2 minutes



Number of Reports of Child Abuse or Neglect Made to the Department of Child Services, Indiana

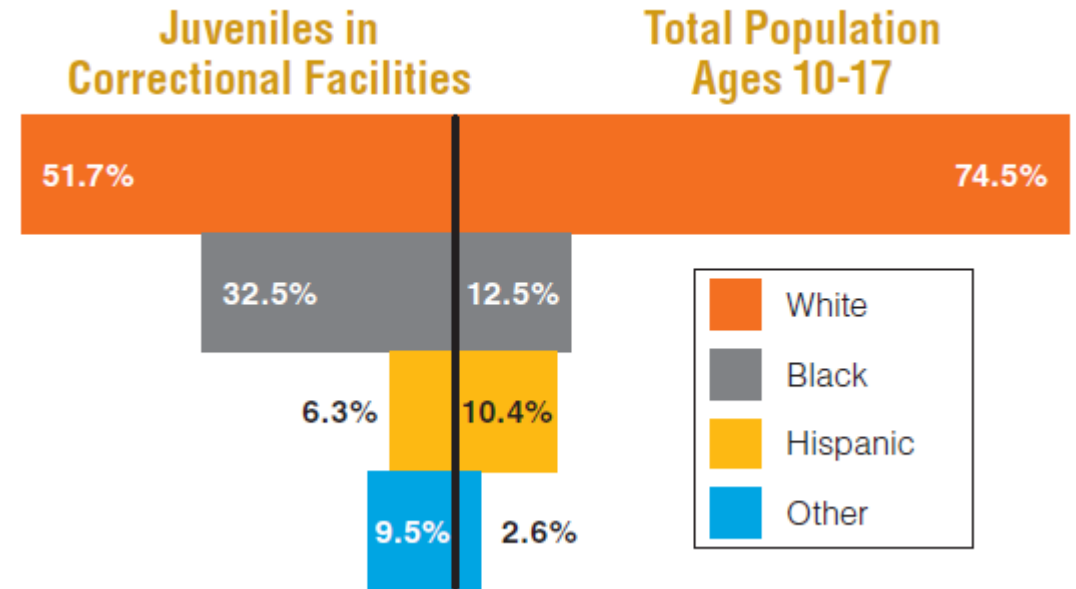
Year	Number of Reports
2012	155,867
2013	156,192
2014	198,684
2015	202,493
2016	225,152

- Juvenile justice has important consequences for both youth and communities
- In 2016, there were 3,426 status offense cases and 13,804 juvenile delinquency cases in Indiana

The number of juvenile offense case filings in Indiana has fallen
51.2%
over the past decade.

Who are youth in the system?

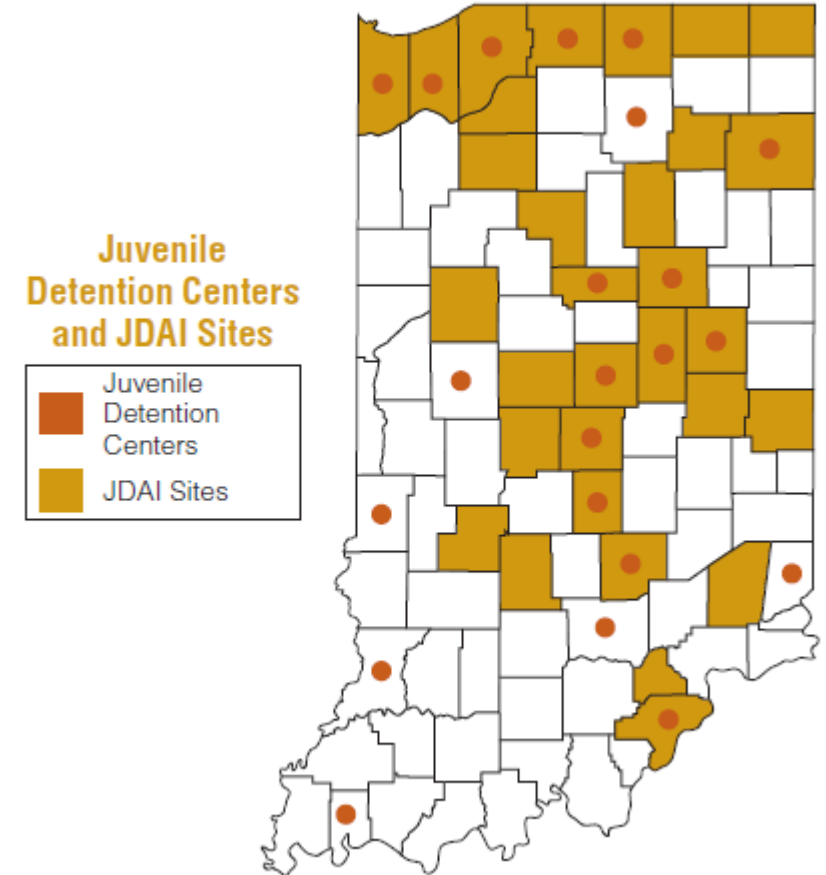
- In 2016, 662 youth younger than 18 were committed to the Indiana Department of Correction
 - In Bartholomew County 7 youth were committed to IDOC
- Youth of color experience disproportionate contact
- Nationally, more than half of youth in the juvenile justice system are dual status – also involved with child welfare



- Indiana is one of 40 states implementing the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
- Since 2006, JDAI has expanded to 31 Indiana counties and the number of juvenile case filings has fallen 51.2%.
 - Bartholomew County does participate in JDAI

What is JDAI?

- Juvenile justice strategy that aims to eliminate unnecessary detention of youth, reduce racial disparities and improve welfare of youth
- Alternatives to secure confinement include:
 - Home or community detention
 - Day and evening reporting programs
 - Residential alternatives
 - Foster care contracts
- 69% of Hoosier youth ages 10-18 reside in a JDAI county



Youth in the System Solutions



Individuals

- ✓ Strong involvement among youth and parents in case planning, as well as probation officers and caseworkers.
-

Organizations and Communities

- ✓ Partnerships among local courts, probation departments, prosecutor's offices, law enforcement agencies, schools, and social service agencies.
- ✓ Use credible, standardized tools to make placement decisions.

Leaders and Policy Makers

- ✓ Expand non-secure alternatives to detention.
- ✓ Design prevention and early intervention programs that address the family, social, and situational factors that contribute to juvenile crime.
- ✓ Use sentencing approaches that provide opportunity for rehabilitation.

Health











- ✓ Health is foundational for child well-being.
- ✓ Health challenges impact the whole family.
- ✓ When parents struggle with substance abuse, kids are affected.



Health



Notable Data	Indiana	Bartholomew County
Teen birth rate at an all-time low	9.6 per 1,000 	11.5 per 1,000 
Fewer mothers smoke during pregnancy	13.5% 	12.6% 
More children have health insurance	93.1% 	92.1% 
People per every 1 mental health care provider	700:1 	720:1 

Health



Notable Data

Indiana

Children who are overweight or obese

1 in 3

Children typically sleeping the recommended amount for their age

6 in 10

Most parents report their children's health is very good or excellent

90.4%



- Drug overdoses now kill more Hoosiers than car crashes and gun homicides combined
- In 2016, 1,518 Hoosiers died from drug overdoses, a 59% increase over the past 5 years
 - Bartholomew County: 14 drug overdose deaths
- Opioid overdose deaths have climbed 126% over the past 5 years
 - Bartholomew County: 3 opioid overdose deaths in 2016



1 in 10

children have lived with someone who had a problem with drugs or alcohol.

- 88 of Indiana's 92 counties had at least 5 opioid overdoses that resulted in ER visits in 2016
- 89 of Indiana's 92 counties have experienced deaths from opioid overdoses in the past 5 years

Opioid Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Residents: 2016

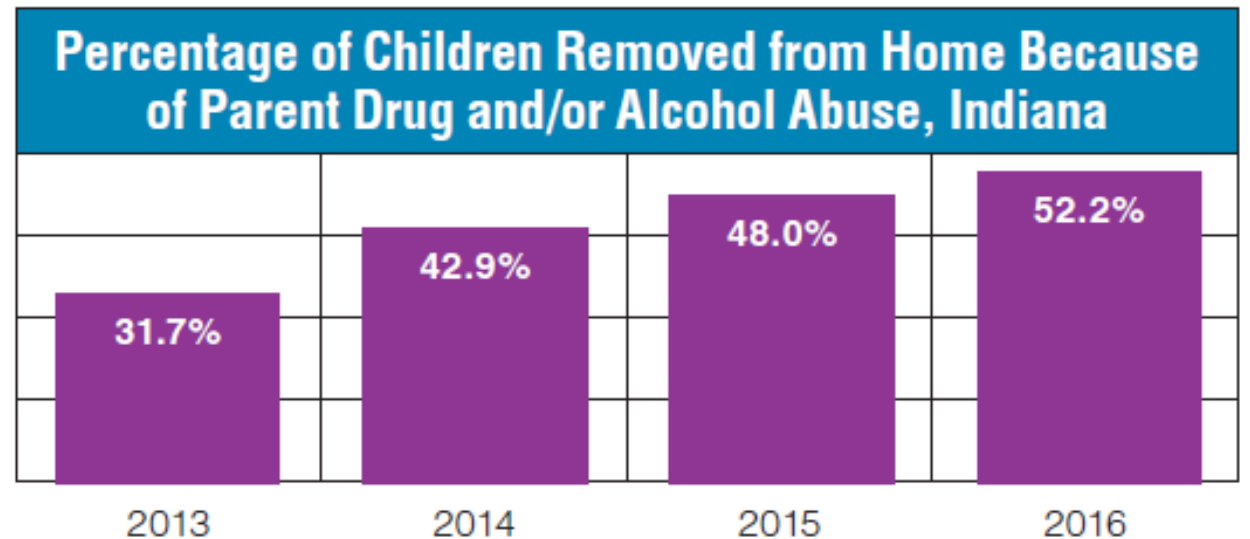
5 Highest Counties

Scott	71.6
Wayne	42.1
Randolph	39.9
Floyd	26.0
Dearborn	22.3



What is the impact on kids?

- Prenatal exposure
- Interference with parent-child relationships
- Increased risk of child maltreatment
- Substance abuse affects the whole family



Opioid Epidemic Solutions



Individuals

- ✓ Properly dispose medications.
- ✓ Monitor use of pain relievers.
- ✓ Serve as a foster parent.
- ✓ Volunteer as a CASA or to care for babies with NAS.
- ✓ Refer parents and youth to support groups.

Organizations and Communities

- ✓ Implement substance abuse prevention programs.
 - ✓ Train youth workers and staff.
 - ✓ Expand treatment options.
 - ✓ Include the entire family in treatment.
-

Leaders and Policy Makers

- ✓ Include the entire family in policies.
- ✓ Ensure additional research is conducted.
- ✓ Make available vital data.



What is the state of the child?



Indiana has a foundation for continued growth.



Nationally, we excel in few, lag in most and need to improve in all.



Clear disproportionate challenges and barriers exist.



Critical issues are impacting Hoosier kids.



It's in all of our best interest to make sure **each and every child** is getting the support they need to reach their full potential.

Discussion



What did you find surprising?



What stood out to you?



What actions do we as a community and/or organization need to take?



Call to Action

- Communicate the key data and solution
- Promote access to your data and services
- Create collaborations to make a difference
- Maximize your presence and influence
- Learn more

Final Thoughts



- ✓ It is all about the youth.
- ✓ Be curious. Ask the questions. Find the answers.
- ✓ Intentionally use the data to tell and inform your impact story.
- ✓ Data provides clarity for purpose and continuous improvement.
- ✓ Purposefully collect, store, analyze and use data.



2018 State of the Child



data@iyi.org

kkincaid@iyi.org

smihich@iyi.org

www.iyi.org/data

(317) 396-2700