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ABSTRACT

This booklet provides data on a series of related measures of child and family well-being in Indiana, following national guidelines established by the Kids Count project to help Americans better understand the problems faced by children and adolescents and to foster greater commitment to improving outcomes for vulnerable children and their families. It provides data regarding: (1) Indiana's Children and Their Families (population, ethnicity, households); (2) Economic Well-Being (poverty rates, service program utilization, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children, food stamps, Medicaid, health insurance, and housing affordability); (3) Child Abuse and Neglect (fatalities, the Child Welfare system, and out-of-home placements); (4) Education (high school graduation, dropouts, and retention); (5) Mental Health; (6) Prenatal Care and Low Birth Weight Babies; (7) Infant, Child, and Teen Deaths; and (8) The Teen Years (sexuality, pregnancy, crime, and substance abuse). An appendix includes information on data sources and 11 tables that provide county-level data on population, children in households, poverty, unemployment, child abuse and neglect, education, pregnancy and birth, deaths, crime, and juvenile justice in Indiana. (Contains 84 references.) (MDM)

Kids Count in Indiana

kids count in Indiana

1994 Data Book

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Indianapolis, Indiana

Kids Count in Indiana

1994 Data Book

Judith B. Erickson, Ph. D.
Director, Research Services

Kids Count in Indiana
Indiana Youth Institute
Indianapolis, Indiana

About Kids Count in Indiana

The **Kids Count in Indiana** initiative is one of 48 state projects funded by grants from the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Nationally, KIDS COUNT has developed a set of statistical indicators that will help Americans better understand the problems faced by their young people and foster greater commitment to improving outcomes for vulnerable children and their families. Each state KIDS COUNT project brings together the best available data to create a profile of the health, economic, educational, and social well-being of that state's children.

Kids Count in Indiana is a four-year initiative of the Indiana Youth Institute. **Kids Count in Indiana** seeks to

- inform the public and policymakers about the needs of Indiana's children,
- advocate for the agencies and adult professionals who work on behalf of Hoosier youth,
- inform policymakers about the need for high quality, timely information, and
- inform and empower young people to be advocates on their own behalf.

This ***Kids Count in Indiana** 1994 Data Book* is the first in a series of annual profiles of child well-being in Indiana. Like its counterparts produced through the other state projects, the Indiana data book includes the core set of KIDS COUNT indicators: percent of children in poverty; percent children in single-parent families; percent graduating from high school; percent teens not in school and not in labor force; percent of all births that are to single teens; percent low birth-weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; teen violent death rate; and juvenile violent crime arrest rate.

These indicators are supplemented by data related to issues of special concern in the state of Indiana. Statewide data are included in the text, figures for each of the state's 92 counties are included in tables in the Appendix.

The ***Kids Count in Indiana** 1994 Data Book* is part of the Indiana Youth Institute's continuing commitment to compiling statistical data. The *1994 Data Book* shows that most of the state's young people are prospering most of the time. They are healthy and they are being nurtured in safe homes and secure neighborhoods. They are doing well in school, and they are staying out of trouble with the law. But, the figures also show too many are not—and their numbers are growing. For too many children and adolescents, the future is already compromised.

Acknowledgements

It is our pleasure to acknowledge the assistance of many people in producing the ***Kids Count in Indiana** 1994 Data Book*. We are indebted to the statisticians and many others in Indiana state government agencies for their help in providing statistical data and information about the quality of the numbers they supplied.

We also wish to thank members of the **Kids Count in Indiana** project steering committee for guidance in the development of the report. Steering committee members Gayle Hall, Indiana Education Policy Center; Carol Rogers, Indiana University School of Business, Indiana Business Research Center; and Robert Maybaum, Indiana Youth Legislative Task Force, served as outside readers. Patricia Turner-Smith and Doreen Smith of the Indiana Youth Institute staff also served as readers of the manuscript.

We gratefully acknowledge the generous support of the Annie E. Casey Foundation and help from William O'Hare, Coordinator of the KIDS COUNT project. Judith Weitz and Hilary Binder from the Center for the Study of Social Policy also provided invaluable assistance in getting the project started.

Copies of this publication may be purchased for $12.50 plus $2.50 for postage and handling from the Indiana Youth Institute, 333 North Alabama Street, Suite 200, Indianapolis, Indiana. County-level data are available free upon request.

About the Indiana Youth Institute

We believe that the state of Indiana can and should become a state that genuinely cares about its young people and that its national reputation should reflect that concern and commitment.

To enhance that commitment, the Indiana Youth Institute (IYI) works with adults who care about youth.

- IYI advocates for better service for Indiana's young people, both directly and in collaboration with others.
- IYI develops strategies to increase youth-serving professionals' knowledge, caring, and competence.
- IYI cultivates and supports innovative projects that hold promise for improving the lives of Indiana's young people.

We believe that the key to the success of young people is in the hands of the adults who care about them.

IYI is an intermediary agency that supports youth development professionals and decision makers with advocacy, research, and training.

Patricia Turner-Smith
Executive Director

Author: *Judith B. Erickson, Ph.D.*

Editor: *Sharon Gunason*

Designer: *Judy Reuter*

Research: *Kelli Webb*
Dennis Hogan

Research Interns: *Dawn Daniels*
Chris Slamkowski

Kids Count in Indiana

1994 Data Book

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Counting Indiana's Kids

The *Kids Count in Indiana 1994 Data Book* looks at a series of intricately related measures of child and family well-being. Some of these indicators are measures of *input*, i.e., the public and private investments that Indiana makes in children and families; other indicators are measures of *outcomes* that show the consequences for children when these resources are not adequate for the task. Where possible, we have traced trends in these indicators over a period of years.

In some areas, the data document improvements. More adolescents are remaining in school until high school graduation. Infant mortality rates have been declining since 1988, and child deaths from abuse and neglect declined for a third straight year. In other areas, however, the trends remain stubbornly stable or have even worsened. The proportion of the state's infants born to single teens continues to rise, and continued economic distress is reflected in growing participation in publicly funded benefit programs. In still other areas, available information has been too limited to document trends.

This report describes what we know and points out what more we need to know. We need to understand better where and how not only to reverse negative outcomes but also to place positive outcomes within the reach of more children and families.

Becoming informed about the well-being of the state's youngest citizens and their families is a necessary step, but it is just a beginning. How the people of Indiana address the needs and confront the challenges these statistics represent will in large measure determine the state's social and economic well-being into the next century.

Indiana's Children and Their Families

The 1990 U.S. Census found 5,544,159 individuals living in the state of Indiana—only about one percent more than there had been 10 years earlier. Indiana's decade-long population increase had been only one-tenth the growth experienced by the nation as a whole. Growth had not occurred evenly throughout the state's population.

- Between 1980 and 1990, the population of Hoosier children younger than age 18 actually decreased by 10%. Young people represented 26% of the population of Indiana in 1990, down from nearly 30% in 1980. The median age of Hoosiers rose from 29.2 years in 1980 to 32.8 years in 1990.
- Persons age 65 and older formed 13% of the 1990 population, up from 11% in 1980.

These population trends are expected to persist. Hoosier young people are expected to continue to be a shrinking resource.

Population Projections

The Indiana Business Research Center (IBRC) at Indiana University has prepared a series of population projections through the year 2030.[1] By the year 2000, only one in four Hoosiers (25.3%) is expected to be younger than age 18; by the year 2030, the youth segment is expected to decline to a little more than one in five (21.4%). The population age 65 and older, however, is expected to grow to 18.4% of the state's total by 2030, from 12.3% in the year 2000.

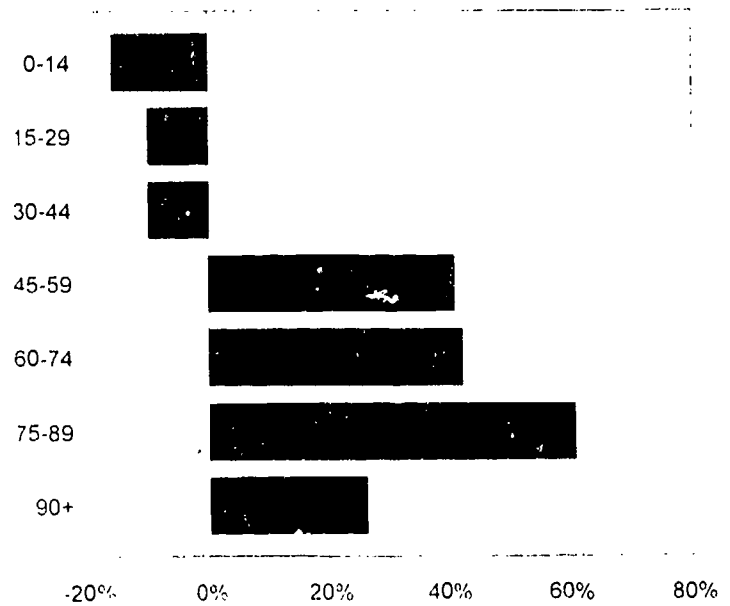
Some additional highlights of the IBRC population study include:

- Indiana's population will grow from 5.5 million in 1990 to a projected 5.7 million in 2000, a growth of nearly 3%. By 2020, the projected population will be 5.9 million, a 6.7% increase over 1990. However,

the state population will decline by 0.6% between 2020 and 2030, so that the projected overall 40-year growth will be 6.0%. Population change will not be equal in the various age groups (Figure 1).

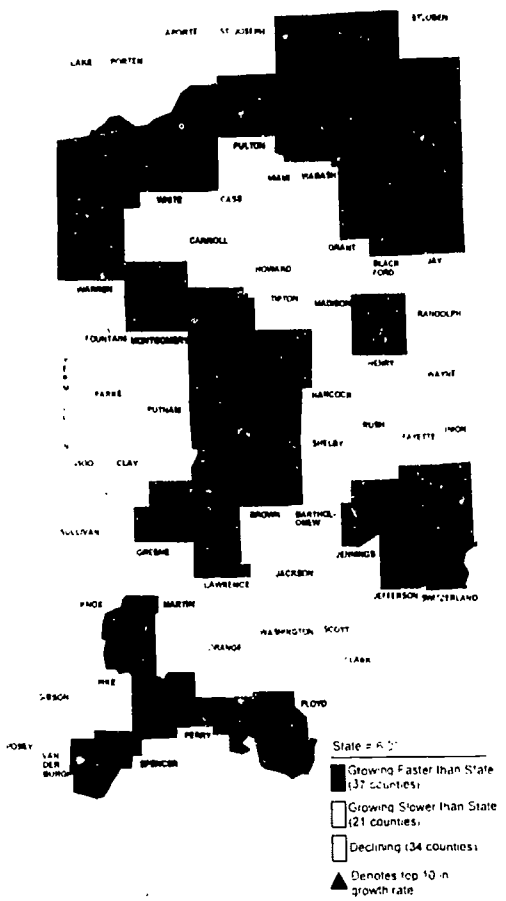
- The number of children younger than age 18 will decrease from 1.46 million in 1990 to 1.26 million in 2030.
- The population entering college, the military, and the labor force (ages 18 to 21) is expected to decline by 2% between 1990 and 2000. This age group will continue to shrink through the year 2030.

Figure 1. Projected Percent Change in Indiana's Population, by Age Group, 1990 to 2030



Source: Population Projection, 1993 Edition. Indiana University School of Business, Indiana Business Research Center.

Figure 2. Projected Change in Indiana's Population, by County, 1990 to 2030



Source. Population Projection, 1993 Edition. Indiana University School of Business, Indiana Business Research Center.

- Between 2010 and 2030, baby boomers will reach their retirement years, and Indiana will see substantial increases in its older population. In 2010 there will be 0.7 million age 65 and older; in 2030, 1.1 million.
- The aging of the population of the state is shown in the increase in projected median age. By 2030, the Hoosier median age will be 39.6 years, an increase of 21% over the 1990 median age of 32.8 years.
- Population change will not be uniform throughout the state's 92 counties (Figure 2). Marion, Lake, Allen, and St. Joseph counties will continue to be the state's four largest. By 2000, Elkhart is expected to surpass Vanderburgh to become the 5th largest county. By 2030, Tippecanoe, Hamilton, Delaware and Monroe will be among the 10 most populous counties.
- Ohio, Union, Switzerland, and Warren are projected to remain Indiana's least populous counties between 1990 and 2030.

Ethnicity

With a youth population that is 13.3% minority, Indiana is not as ethnically diverse as the nation as a whole (31.1%).[2] African-Americans are the largest ethnic group in Indiana, followed by Hispanics/Latinos, Asian-Americans, and Native Americans. Tables 1a and 1b show that age distributions among Indiana's ethnic groups vary considerably, reflecting differences in birth rates, life expectancy, and migration patterns. The census data also revealed these trends:

Table 1a. Age Distribution of Indiana Population by Race, 1990

Age	All Races (%)	White (%)	African-American (%)	Asian-American (%)	Native American (%)	Other (%)
Under age 1	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	2.1
1 - 4	5.9	5.7	7.6	6.4	5.5	9.1
5 - 9	7.4	7.2	9.2	7.3	8.2	11.1
10 - 14	7.3	7.1	9.3	7.3	8.7	10.9
15 - 17	4.3	4.2	5.6	4.9	5.1	6.4
18 - 19	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.7	3.6	4.7
20 - 24	7.5	7.5	7.8	11.9	8.2	9.9
25 - 64	50.3	50.7	46.2	53.3	52.7	42.8
65+	12.6	13.0	8.8	3.0	6.7	3.1
Total %	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
Number	5,544,159	5,020,700	432,090	36,617	12,720	41,030
As % of total Indiana population	100.0	90.6	7.8	0.7	0.2	0.7

Note: Columns may not total 100% because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

- Between 1980 and 1990, the total minority population (African-American, Hispanic/Latino, Asian-American, Native American and/or of other races) younger than age 18 shrank by 3%—a smaller decline than for the white population. Thus, the proportion of minority youth grew from 12% of all youth younger than age 18 in 1980 to 13% in 1990. This proportion is expected to continue to grow to about 17% by the year 2000 and to 19% by 2010.[3]
- The 1990 U.S. Census was the first to record families of color living in all 92 of Indiana's counties. The state's five largest counties—Marion, Lake, Allen, St. Joseph, and Vanderburgh—were home to 36% of the state's total youth population, but to 83% of young African-Americans and 66% of Hispanic/Latino youth; 30% of white youth younger than age 18 lived in these five counties.[4]

Table 1b. Age Distribution of Indiana Hispanic/Latino Population, 1990

Age	Hispanic/Latino (%)
Under age 1	1.9
1 - 4	8.4
5 - 9	10.5
10 - 14	10.3
15 - 17	6.0
18 - 19	4.4
20 - 24	9.2
25 - 64	44.1
65 +	5.3
Total %	100.1
Number	98,788
As % of total Indiana population	1.8

Note: Columns may not total 100% because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Hoosier Households

As has been true for the rest of the nation, the past three decades have seen marked changes in Hoosier households.[5] In 1970, 46% of Indiana's households included children younger than age 18. By 1990, only 37% of the state's households included children. Other changes include:

- In 1960, nine in ten children (90%) younger than age 18 lived in households headed by married couples. By 1990, that proportion had declined to fewer than three in four (73%) (Table 2).
- Between 1970 and 1990, the proportion of all Hoosier households headed by married couples with children dropped from 42% to 28%,

while the proportion of female-headed households (no spouse present) with children grew from 4% to 7%. The proportion of male-headed households (no spouse present) grew from less than 1% to nearly 2% (Table 3).

- Not quite three in four (73%) of Indiana's children are living with a parent in a household headed by a married couple. About one in seven (15%) live in a household headed by a mother only, and another 3% live in a household headed by a father only. About 6% live with other relatives, 2% live in households with nonrelatives, and 0.4% are living in group quarters.

Indiana is facing continued change in the size and distribution of its population. As a whole, the state is aging. In the next few decades children will become an even scarcer resource upon which to build the future of Indiana. It is vital that every child have the opportunity to reach his or her full potential for active and productive citizenship. Hoosier children, families, and the institutions and agencies that nurture and support them must be given high priority if the state is to prosper.

Table 2. Distribution of Indiana Children by Family Type, 1960-1990

Living in	1960 (%)	1970 (%)	1980 (%)	1990 (%)
Married couple family	89.8	85.9	81.4	73.4
Family with male head	0.9	N/A	2.3	3.1
Family with female head	6.5	N/A	11.6	15.5
Other	2.8	3.2	1.7	..
Household with other relatives	..	..	..	5.7
Household with nonrelatives	..	..	..	1.8
In group quarters	..	..	..	0.4

N/A = Data that are not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 3. Indiana Households by Type and Presence of Own Children, 1970-1990

	1970		1980		1990		% Change
Household Type	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	1970-1990
Total households	1,609,494	99.9	1,928,375	100.0	2,065,355	100.0	28.3
Married couple							
with children	669,411	41.6	650,754	33.7	586,033	28.4	-12.5
without children	504,152	31.3	595,608	30.9	615,987	29.8	22.2
Male head, no spouse present							
with children	9,846	0.6	17,566	0.9	33,658	1.6	242.4
without children	19,728	1.2	22,608	1.2	27,045	1.3	37.1
Female head, no spouse present							
with children	63,549	3.9	111,290	5.8	146,179	7.1	130.0
without children	51,334	3.2	63,819	3.3	71,449	3.5	39.2
Nonfamily households	291,474	18.1	466,730	24.2	585,004	28.3	100.7

Note: Columns may not total 100% because of rounding.

Source: Indiana Business Research Center; U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Economic Well-Being

There is good news about Indiana's overall economic health. A recent report placed Indiana 6th among the 50 states in economic improvement since the national recovery began in 1991.[6] At 6.5%, Indiana's 1992 unemployment rate ran well behind the national rate of 7.4%.[7] Unemployment fell even further in 1993, to 4.3%–lowest in the Great Lakes Region.[8] Although jobs in some segments of the state's traditional manufacturing sector are disappearing, new jobs are also being created in this sector. Manufacturing, which still accounts for about a fourth of the state's jobs and about 32% of the state's earnings, is expected to continue to be a strong part of the Hoosier economy for several decades to come.[9]

Meeting the Future

The nature of Indiana's work force is changing, however. Many of the new jobs are paying lower wages than the ones they replaced. The new jobs that pay better are expected to require more postsecondary training than the ones they replaced. An increased proportion of jobs, particularly in the service sector, which is growing faster than manufacturing, is likely to require B.A. degrees or postgraduate education.

Hoosier high-school students and their parents are hearing the message about the changing economy. A 1991 study funded by Lilly Endowment revealed:[10]

- Nearly two-thirds of Indiana high-school seniors said they planned to attend a 2- or 4-year college after graduation. "Fully 44 percent of African-American students and 50 percent of white students expect to attain at least a bachelor's degree," the report notes.
- Almost six in ten seniors (59%) expected to hold professional or high-technology jobs, yet such jobs constituted only 15% of the 1990 Indiana labor force. The young people surveyed seemed to be somewhat aware of this reality, since 55% estimated that there was a 50-50 chance or greater that they would have to leave Indiana to find the work they wanted.

The study also revealed that many young people are not currently on a path that will enable them to realize their high hopes. Some students are not taking the high school course work that will keep their options for adult opportunities open. Many students and their parents are not receiving information they need to help them make sound planning decisions. For others, financial barriers may stand in the way of realizing their hopes. The authors of the study, Gary Orfield and Faith Paul, conclude:

> The existing disconnections between students' and parents' expectations and preparation will inevitably lead to their disappointment and disillusionment. That would be tragic, because Indiana's youth–with their high hopes, buoyant confidence and boundless energy–are the state's greatest resource–at least potentially.[11]

Poverty

No factor so consistently compromises the futures of children than does growing up in poverty.[12] Since 1959, poverty in the United States has been defined by the U.S. Office of Management and the Budget. Poverty levels are a set of money-income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. Poverty levels are adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index, but do not take into account regional differences in the cost of living or available forms of noncash benefits, such as food stamps and health care. Table 4 presents federal poverty levels for 1989 (the year for which income data were gathered in the 1990 U.S. Census), 1992, 1993, and 1994.[13]

Poverty in the nation

All individuals. After rising markedly to 15.2% in 1983, the national poverty rate for *individuals* of all ages began to fall until 1989 when it was 12.8%. In each of the three years since, however, the number of Americans living below the poverty level has increased. In 1992, there were 36.9 million *individuals* living in poverty, up 1.2 million from a year earlier. This number is the highest since 1964 (when, although the nation's population was smaller, the poverty *rate* was higher—19.0%). The 1992 poverty rate of 14.5% was not significantly different from the rate of 14.2% in 1991.

Table 4. Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family

Size of Family Unit	1989* $	1992 $	1993 $	1994 $	Hourly Wage Required to Reach Poverty Level $
1	6,310	6,810	6,970	7,360	3.68
2	8,076	9,190	9,430	9,840	4.92
3	9,885	11,570	11,890	12,320	6.16
4	12,674	13,950	14,350	14,800	7.40
5	14,990	16,330	16,810	17,280	8.64
6	16,921	18,710	19,270	19,760	9.88
7	19,162	21,090	21,730	22,240	11.12
8	21,328	23,470	24,190	24,720	12.36
9	25,480	25,850	26,650	27,200	13.60

*Weighted Average Thresholds

Source: Indiana State Data Center; Indiana FSSA

Children. Children remain the nation's poorest citizens.

- Even though children younger than age 18 make up only 26% of the nation's total population, children younger than age 18 represent 40% of America's poor.
- The nation's poverty rate for children younger than age 18 was 21.9% in 1992; for children younger than age six, it was an alarming 25.0%—one in four.
- Nationally, two out of three (65.9%) children younger than age 6 in families with a female householder were poor; if that female householder were African-American, the rate increased to nearly three in four (73.1%).

Families. According to the Census Bureau, there was little change overall between 1991 and 1992 in the proportion of the nation's *families* in poverty.

- In 1992, the poverty rate for all families was 11.7%. For families headed by females with no spouse present, the rate was 34.9%, five and one-half times as high as the rate for married-couple families (6.2%). The poverty rate for households headed by males with no spouse present increased to 15.6%.
- Nearly half of the householders in poor families worked during 1992. About one in six (15.3%) worked full time, year-round. The Census Bureau estimates that, on average, an additional $5,751 in annual income would have brought poor families out of poverty. To increase a family's gross income by that amount, a minimum-wage worker (already working a full 40 hours per week at $4.25 per hour) would have had to put in an extra 26 hours per week.

Poverty in Indiana

Current Population Survey. In the years between censuses, estimates of poverty are based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) of some 60,000 American households nationwide. The CPS report, designed originally to describe national trends, is used frequently by individual states to make annual estimates. For Indiana, the CPS estimates are based on a survey of fewer than 500 households and are subject to sampling errors of about plus or minus two percentage points.

- In 1992, an estimated 11.7% of Hoosiers were living below the poverty level. (If potential sampling error is considered, the percentage living below poverty was between 10-13.4%.) When poverty rates for the three-year period 1990-1992 were averaged, Indiana's average rate was 13.5%. Fourteen states had

average poverty rates lower than Indiana's, 11 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 24 other states had average poverty rates that were not significantly different from Indiana's.[14]

The 1990 U.S. Census. For more details about poverty in Indiana, it is necessary to return to the 1990 census data, based on 1989 incomes. Fewer Hoosiers of all ages (10.7%) lived below the poverty line in 1989 than did all Americans (13.1%). As was true elsewhere in the nation, poverty was higher among Indiana's children younger than age 18 (13.9%). This percentage, however, was also lower than that for all of the nation's children (17.9%).

- Poverty levels in Indiana and nationally varied considerably by age and ethnic group (Table 5). With the exception of Asian-Americans in some age groups, poverty rates were higher among minority than among white individuals. In all ethnic groups, poverty rates were highest among young children.[15]
- One in six (16.8%) Hoosier children younger than age five lived below the poverty level. Of these 66,142 poor children, 52% lived in households with income that was less than half of the poverty level (Table 6).
- Only the 18- to 24-age group had a higher proportion with incomes less than half of the poverty level. This young adult age group is quite diverse, including college students as well as low-wage, entry-level workers. Many of these poor young people are also parents—often single parents. They are often the heads of households in which the youngest poor children live.
- In general, children younger than age 18 in single-parent families in 1990 were more than three times as likely to live in poverty than families of all types (Table 7).

Table 5. Persons Living Below Poverty Level by Age and Race, Indiana and United States, 1989

Race/Ethnic Group		Total All Ages (%)	Under 5 Years (%)	5 Years (%)	6 - 11 Years (%)	12 - 17 Years (%)	18 - 64 Years (%)	65 - 74 Years (%)	75 + Years (%)
All persons	Indiana	10.7	16.8	15.8	14.1	11.8	9.1	8.7	14.0
	U.S.	13.1	20.1	19.7	18.3	16.3	11.0	10.4	16.5
White	Indiana	9.0	13.3	12.2	11.1	9.2	7.9	7.8	13.3
	U.S.	9.8	13.8	13.6	12.5	11.0	8.5	8.4	14.6
African-American	Indiana	29.0	46.2	46.7	39.9	34.1	23.2	22.5	26.4
	U.S.	29.5	44.0	42.8	39.8	35.5	23.4	28.6	37.3
Native American	Indiana	22.9	32.8	29.0	31.7	26.5	19.9	18.8	25.9
	U.S.	30.9	44.4	42.7	38.2	33.5	26.5	26.5	34.7
Asian-American	Indiana	15.0	19.6	6.4	8.3	8.5	16.3	15.1	15.9
	U.S.	14.1	17.5	18.0	17.3	16.3	13.0	11.3	13.5
Other races	Indiana	21.1	32.9	32.0	26.5	24.2	16.8	17.0	28.7
	U.S.	28.2	36.8	37.3	36.0	33.2	23.9	25.2	29.9
Hispanic/Latino origin*	Indiana	17.1	27.1	23.1	20.7	18.1	13.9	15.5	23.7
	U.S.	25.3	33.4	33.9	32.6	30.3	21.3	21.9	27.8

*Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990.

Table 6. Household Income Level as a Proportion of Poverty Level, Indiana, 1989

Age	Population in Age Group	1989 Household Income as a Proportion of Poverty Level						
		< .50	.50-.99	1.00-1.49	1.50-1.74	1.75-1.99	2.00 and Over	Total
Under 5	392,592	8.8	8.1	11.2	6.5	6.6	58.8	100.0
5-11 years	567,580	7.1	7.3	10.2	6.2	6.3	62.9	100.0
12-17 years	475,113	5.7	6.2	8.4	4.9	5.4	69.4	100.0
18-24 years	521,279	9.4	8.1	9.0	5.2	5.0	63.3	100.0
25-44 years	1,719,325	3.7	4.4	6.7	4.5	4.7	75.9	99.9
45-64 years	1,046,017	2.7	3.8	5.1	3.1	3.3	82.0	100.0
65 and older	650,482	2.3	8.4	14.0	6.9	6.3	62.1	100.0
Total*	5,372,388	4.8	5.9	8.3	4.9	5.0	71.0	99.9

*Population for whom poverty status is determined does not include persons in group quarters.

Note: Rows may not total 100% because of rounding.

Source: Indiana University School of Business, Indiana Business Research Center analysis of data from U.S. Census, 1990.

Table 7. Indiana Families by Type, Poverty Level and Presence and Age of Children, 1980, 1990

Families	Families Below Poverty Level									
	All Family Households					Female Head, No Spouse Present				
	1980		1990		% Change	1980		1990		% Change
	No.	%	No.	%	1980-1990	No.	%	No.	%	1980-1990
All types	107,415	7.3	118,225	7.9	10.1	46,911	26.8	62,068	29.6	32.3
With related children under age 18	81,031	10.0	91,923	11.9	13.4	42,630	35.2	55,810	39.7	30.9
With related children under age 6	47,157	12.9	•	•	•	23,984	49.8	•	•	•
With related children under age 5	•	•	47,124	15.3	•	•	•	27,358	55.8	•

*The 1980 Census reported data for families with children under age 6; the 1990 Census reported information for families with children under age 5.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Indiana's "Safety Net"

The assorted services available to poor and troubled families have been labeled collectively, the "safety net."[16] Poor families rely on a variety of publicly funded benefits for this safety net. A 1988 report of The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities stated: "The safety net for poor people in Indiana is among the weakest in the nation."[17] This statement is still true in 1993. State funding levels for social supports for families with children remain low.

As noted earlier, poverty is not equally distributed in Indiana, either geographically or throughout the age range. Families, particularly young couples and single-parent families with young children, are the most likely to be poor. These are the families most in need of the "safety net."

Two widely used support programs are Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Food Stamps. Because eligibility criteria for these programs are based on a complex mix of financial and nonfinancial elements, it is not possible to determine just how many Hoosiers could qualify for benefits. Even if a Hoosier family qualifies for the maximum benefits available through both programs, however, income will not reach the federal poverty level. Table 8 presents Indiana's benefit levels for AFDC and the Food Stamp Program as a percentage of the poverty level in 1993. Table 9 shows the comparative growth of these two programs in Indiana and in the United States.

Table 8. Indiana AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits by Family Size, FY 1993

Family Size	Standard of Need	Maximum AFDC Payment ($)	Maximum Food Stamp Benefit ($)	Combined Benefits as % of Poverty Level
1	155.00	139.50	112.00	43.3
2	255.00	229.50	206.00	55.4
3	320.00	288.00	295.00	58.8
4	385.00	346.00	375.00	60.3
5	450.00	405.00	446.00	60.7
6	515.00	463.50	535.00	62.2
7	580.00	522.00	591.00	61.5
8	645.00	580.50	676.00	62.3
9	710.00	639.00	761.00	63.0
10	775.00	697.50	846.00	63.6
Each additional person	65.00	58.50	85.00	--

Source: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

The primary cash-income program for subsidizing poor families is Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Financial eligibility is related to the annual poverty level; benefit levels are determined by the states and set according to household size and composition. Nearly two of every three AFDC dollars that go to Indiana families come from federal sources. Still, the maximum AFDC need standards set by Indiana are among the lowest in the nation. The last adjustment to Indiana's need standards was made in 1987. A "rateable reduction" of 10% is applied to the standard, reducing the maximum legal payment to 90% of the standard of need. Thus, although the need standard sets AFDC benefits at $385 monthly for a family of four, the maximum benefit that such a family can receive is $346 per month ($4,152 per year). To meet the AFDC income eligibility criterion, a family's net monthly income cannot exceed 90% of the need standards. The number of Hoosier families applying for AFDC benefits continues to rise in spite of an overall improvement in the state's economy and stagnation in benefit levels. The proportion of Hoosiers receiving benefits (3.5%) remains below the national average of 5.3%.

- At the end of FY 1993 (June 1993), 3.5% of the population of Indiana was receiving AFDC benefits. Highest participation rates are found in urban counties in spite of the fact that several rural counties have child poverty rates as high or higher than their urban neighbors.[18]

Table 9. Percentage of Indiana Population Receiving AFDC and Food Stamp Assistance, 1989-1993

	Indiana (%)	U.S. Average (%)
AFDC Assistance		
June 1989	2.6	4.0
June 1990	2.8	4.0
June 1991	3.1	4.3
June 1992	3.4	4.9
June 1993	3.5	5.3
Food Stamps		
June 1989	5.1	7.8
June 1990	5.7	7.5
June 1991	7.0	8.0
June 1992	8.2	9.0
June 1993	9.1	9.9

Source: Indiana Department of Public Welfare. Annual Reports, FYs 1989, 1990, 1991; Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. Annual Report. FY 1992: FSSA 1993.

- The typical family receiving AFDC benefits consists of a mother and two children. Such a family of three can receive no more than $288 per month ($3,456 per year) in AFDC payments. Families generally receive AFDC payments for fewer than three years.
- In FY 1992, Indiana ranked 35th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in the maximum AFDC benefits allowed for the support of poor children.

Food Stamp Program

The Food Stamp Program, another component of the federal "safety net," is designed to raise the nutritional level of low-income families by supplementing their food-purchasing dollars. Federal regulations governing the program are developed annually by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and administered through each state. The federal government pays the *entire* cost of food stamp benefits, as well as half the costs incurred for administering the program. As noted above, it is difficult to estimate the actual number of Hoosiers eligible for food stamp benefits. Income and asset criteria are less stringent for the Food Stamp Program than for the AFDC program. A basic criterion of eligibility is net household income that does not exceed 100% of the federal poverty level. About one in eight Hoosiers of all ages lives in a household with income below that level. The number of Hoosiers actually receiving food stamps is lower, although the numbers grew again in 1993. The number of food stamp recipients in Indiana remained below the U.S. average of 9.9%. An average of 9.1% of Indiana's population received food stamp benefits in FY 1993. About a third of these recipients also received AFDC benefits.

Medicaid

Medicaid is an insurance program funded by a combination of federal and state dollars to reimburse health care providers for services furnished to eligible persons. The federal government established the program and mandates coverage of a minimum set of services. Federal dollars cover about 62% of the costs of the program. States have considerable latitude in deciding who is eligible for Medicaid and what additional services can be provided. Full coverage is provided to women and children up to age 18 who are receiving AFDC. In April 1992, eligibility was expanded to include care related to pregnancy for other low-income women and children.[19] Increased reliance on Medicaid has paralleled the rise in use of AFDC and food stamp programs.

- About 8.0% of all Hoosiers were enrolled in Medicaid in FY 1993.[20] About 1% of all Hoosiers have been added to the Medicaid rolls annually since 1990. Nationally, the proportion of all Americans covered by Medicaid rose from 10.7% in 1991 to 11.2% in 1992.[21]
- Medicaid costs constitute nearly 70% of the total expenditures for public assistance provided by the Indiana Division of Family and Children. Reimbursement for the health care of poor women and children accounted for less than a third of all Medicaid dollars spent in Indiana.

The growth of safety-net programs

Growing use of AFDC, the Food Stamp Program, and Medicaid has generated steadily rising costs for these programs since 1990. Costs rose again in FY 1993.

- In FY 1993, the cost of food stamps issued rose from $354.6 million in FY 1992 to $398.8 million in FY 1993.
- AFDC costs rose from $202.4 million in FY 1992 to $213.4 million in FY 1993.
- Medicaid costs for women and children were $755 million in FY 1993, up from $679.8 million in FY 1992.

Both the AFDC and Food Stamp programs are administered through county offices of the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. Reviewing rising numbers of applications and monitoring these programs continue to add to the workloads of Indiana's understaffed county systems.

Free and reduced-price school lunch and breakfast

Another part of the "safety net" available to low-income families is the free and reduced-price school lunch and breakfast program supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Children in households with incomes less than 130% of the federal poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those in families with incomes less than 185% of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals.

- During the 1992-93 school year, 218,831 Hoosier school children were enrolled in the free school lunch program. These children represented 21.7% of the total school enrollment. The proportion enrolled in the free lunch program was essentially the same as the previous year (21.5% in 1991-92). Nearly every school in Indiana offers a school lunch program.[22]
- The same children eligible for school lunch subsidies are eligible for the school breakfast program. As is true for most states, fewer Indiana schools (only about 36%) offer breakfast programs than lunch programs. A growing number of Hoosier schools are now offering school breakfasts. Figures for 1993 represent a 37% increase over school participation in 1992. Indiana had one of the 10 fastest growing school breakfast programs in the nation between 1992 and 1993.[23]

The Indiana Child Support Program

One way by which states attempt to reduce public maintenance of families is through enforcement of court-ordered parental child support obligations. Perhaps nowhere are Hoosier beliefs about responsibility more apparent than in the differences in patterns of public and private support for dependent children. As noted earlier, Indiana has been one of the nation's most parsimonious states in setting maximum legal AFDC benefit levels. When setting amounts to be paid by parents for support for their own children, however, Indiana has been more generous than most other states.

Child support and establishment of paternity provisions were included in the Federal Social Security Act of 1975 (Title IV-D). The Indiana Child Support Program was initiated when the Act became effective on July 1, 1976 and since then has been administered by the Child Support Bureau of the Indiana Division of Family and Children. The program has four functions: the establishment of paternity, establishment of support orders, enforcement of existing support orders, and location of absent parents. The Child Support Bureau enters into a variety of Cooperative Agreements with Indiana's justice system to provide child support enforcement services. Increased efforts are reflected in the rising numbers of court case filings related to paternity issues (see Table 18).

In 1989, amendments to the federal legislation went into effect. The new legislation mandated that each state establish a formula to be used to determine the size of child support awards to be paid by the noncustodial parents. In general, the purposes of child support guidelines included raising the levels of support and reducing the unevenness of awards that sometimes resulted when judicial discretion alone determined payment levels. States vary considerably in the formulas that they use to determine child support payments.

A recent study by Indiana University researcher Maureen Pirog-Good compared child support awards in all 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1991. Each state's child support enforcement agency was asked to apply the state's guidelines to the case of a divorced mother and two children seeking support from a father who had not remarried. Four different combined monthly income levels (ranging from $1200 to $10,500) were to be used in setting awards. At the lowest income level, Indiana's estimated award of $327 was highest among the 48 states ranked. As income levels rose in the scenario used for the research, the relative position of Indiana's award declined slightly. Indiana awards ranked third and seventh at the two highest income levels.[24] Regardless of size, however, an award is of no benefit to children unless it can be collected.

Indiana has also intensified efforts to enforce child support orders. In FY 1993, the Bureau collected $149.7 million, up 15% from $129.8 million collected in FY 1992. In the first year of the program, the Bureau collected $5.7 million. Collections have risen markedly each year. For the past decade, annual increases in collections have ranged from 13 to 36%. Along with the rise in total collections, the Bureau's efforts on behalf of families not receiving AFDC has also increased. A decade ago, only 15% of total child support payments were collected on behalf of non-AFDC recipients. In FY 1992, 57% of the support collected was disbursed to individuals not receiving AFDC. In FY 1992, Indiana ranked 21st nationally in non-AFDC collections and 17th in AFDC collections.

Health Insurance

The issue of health care reform is very much on the nation's agenda for the 1990s. Between 1991 and 1992, according to a recent report from the U.S. Census Bureau, the proportion of Americans without private, veterans' or military health insurance rose from 14.1% to 14.7%. The proportion of poor children younger than age 18 without insurance was 20.1%, compared with only 3.1% of the elderly poor. Eighteen- to 24-year-olds were the age group most likely to lack coverage (28.9%).

- The Census Bureau calculated a three-year average based on Current Population Survey (CPS) data and found that 11.5% of Hoosiers were without health insurance. Nine states had lower rates of uninsured, and in 21 states and the District of Columbia, uninsured rates were higher. There was no statistical difference in the rates for 20 other states. The last estimate available for uninsured Hoosiers younger than age 18 was 12.7%, a five-year average for 1987-1991.[25]

Affordable Housing

Finding suitable and affordable housing presents another challenge for poor and low-income families.[26] Criteria defining *suitability* include physical and structural inadequacies, the presence of environmental lead, and overcrowding. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), housing is *affordable* when it consumes no more than 30% of a household's income. When housing costs mount to more than half of income, severe burdens are imposed on a household's economy.

Indiana ranks high in the overall affordability of rental housing, although rental costs for individual units vary widely throughout the state. Analyses of HUD's Fair Market Rental (FMR) standards show that Indiana units are among the most affordable in the nation.

- In 1991, the median FMR for a one-bedroom unit was $380 in Indiana, compared to a median of $430 for all states. For a two-bedroom unit, the median FMR in Indiana was $450, compared to a median of $510 for all states. Even so, an affordable one-bedroom unit is beyond the reach of an estimated 37% of Hoosier renters. An estimated 43% of renters cannot afford a two-bedroom unit.[27]
- If a Hoosier family of three receiving AFDC spent the entire monthly benefit ($288) on rent for a two- bedroom unit at the median FMR rate of $450 per month, there would still be a shortfall of $162 per month.

Poor and low-income families must often compromise on suitability criteria to find affordable housing. A recent report released by the U.S. Census Bureau states:

In 1991, 69% of households with children were maintained by married couples. These families generally lived in affordable houses that were in good physical shape. Children living in other settings tended to live in older, smaller, rental units that had more physical and structural problems.[28]

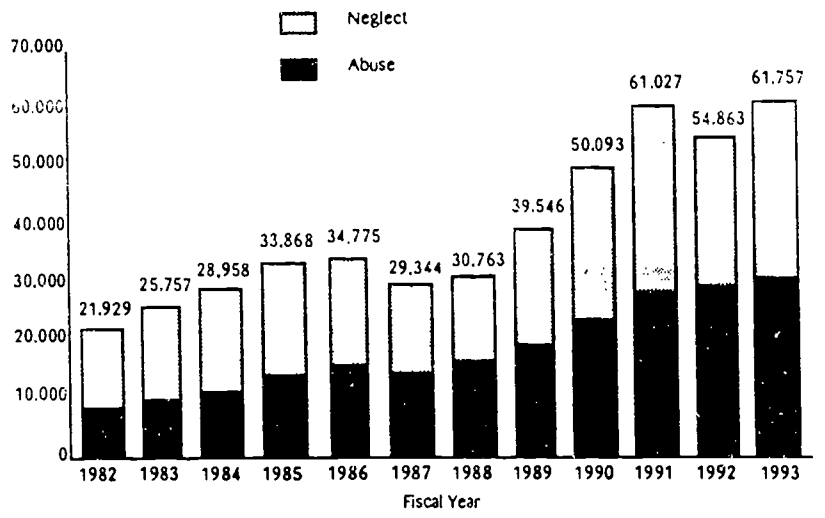
The most common source of environmental lead contamination, for example, is lead-based house paint applied before 1980. Children are at risk for lead contamination from this source either by ingesting chips and/or breathing dust from lead-based paints. Indiana residents are made potentially more vulnerable because of the age of the state's housing stock, 85% of which was built before 1980.[29]

Child Abuse and Neglect

Safe surroundings and a loving family should be the birthright of every child. For too many Hoosier children, it is not. Reports of child abuse and neglect, which declined in FY 1992 for the first time since 1987, rose again sharply—by 12.6%—in FY 1993 (Figure 3).[30] The following information is drawn from data supplied by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration for FY 1993 and from previous annual summaries.

- In FY 1993, reports of neglect involved 31,728 children; reports of abuse involved 30,029 children. All reported cases required investigation by Indiana's child protection services.
- Investigation determined that just less than half of the reported cases (49% of abuse and 48% of neglect) were substantiated or indicated (30,081 cases). Twenty of every 1,000 Hoosier children younger than age 18 were victims of physical abuse, sexual abuse, or neglect in FY 1993 (Table 10).[31]
- There were an additional 392 cases of substantiated or indicated *institutional* abuse and 77 cases of substantiated or indicated *institutional* neglect in FY 1993 (Table 10).[32]

Figure 3. Reports of Abuse and Neglect in Indiana, FY 1982 - FY 1993



Source: Indiana Department of Public Welfare, Annual Reports, FYs 1989, 1990, 1991; Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Annual Report, FY 1992; FSSA, 1993.

Fatalities

The number of fatalities attributed to abuse and neglect declined sharply in FY 1993.

- There were 38 noninstitutional deaths in FY 1993, down from a high of 52 deaths in FY 1990, 48 in FY 1991, and 49 deaths in FY 1992.
- Three additional child deaths resulted from neglect in institutional settings in FY 1993, one more than in FY 1992.

It is hoped that the overall decline in FY 1993 represents a lasting reversal of the upward trend in fatalities that peaked in FY 1990.

The Child Welfare System

Indiana's child welfare system continues to be overburdened. The recent Marion County consent decree that stipulated reduction in caseloads has not yet had a significant impact.[33] Caseloads throughout the state remain too high, and compensation of caseworkers remains too low.

- Typically, Hoosier caseworkers have caseloads of 65 or more. Such caseloads exceed the maximum of 17 recommended by the Child Welfare League of America.
- Beginning caseworker salaries remain at $17,758, the level established in FY 1991. Although this represented a significant increase in compensation at the time, the state's pay scales remain among the

very lowest in the nation. If a newly hired caseworker is the sole breadwinner in a family of four, his or her household would qualify for food stamps. In January 1994, Indiana's state employees received their first pay raises since July 1, 1990.

Table 10. Substantiated and Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect in Indiana, FY 1989-1993

	Fiscal Year				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Noninstitutional					
Substantiated and indicated cases:					
Neglect	10,137	14,111	17,332	15,825	15,333
Sexual abuse	4,816	6,229	6,912	6,729	7,571
Physical abuse	5,310	6,535	8,040	7,141	7,177
Rate of substantiated and indicated noninstitutional cases per 1,000 children under age 18	12.5	16.6	22.2	20.4	20.7
Institutional					
Substantiated and indicated cases:					
Neglect	30	63	62	59	77
Sexual abuse	153	154	155	132	254
Physical abuse	134	186	178	171	138
Total cases all types	**20,580**	**27,278**	**32,679**	**30,057**	**30,550**

Source: Indiana Department of Welfare, Annual Reports, FYs 1989, 1990, 1991; Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Annual Reports, FY 1992; FSSA 1993.

Indiana House Enrolled Act 1650

The report of the bipartisan Commission on Abused and Neglected Children released in December 1992 contained 16 broad recommendations for reforming the state's child welfare system.[34] In May 1993, Governor Bayh signed House Enrolled Act 1650 into law. The Act brought many of the Commission's recommendations into the Indiana code, and a task force is at work creating an implementation program for the new legislation. Additional resources are needed to enable counties to comply with the provisions of the law. The computerized system for reporting and monitoring cases, for example, is not yet in place in all counties.

Although the new law placed child welfare reform on a solid base, much remains to be done if all recommendations are to be heeded and children and their families are to receive the services that they need. Such child protection issues as caseload size, caseworker training and support, expansion of family-preservation services, and abuse prevention programs still need to be addressed. The Coalition for Indiana's Children, composed of concerned individuals and organizations under the leadership of the Indiana Chapter for Prevention of Child Abuse, continues to press for additional legislation that will incorporate all reforms recommended by the Commission.

Out-of-Home Placements

Nearly 20,000 young Hoosiers were living outside of their own homes in calendar year 1992.[35] Since 1987, responsibility for administering social services has rested with state employees in the county offices of

family and children. Financing the social services for these youngsters, however, is almost entirely a county responsibility, paid for through welfare property taxes. Divided structures of public support, responsibility, and accountability often entangle children and their families for years. A recent report issued by the Governor's Special Committee on Property Tax Controls outlined the issues.

More than three of every four dollars (78%) raised through welfare property taxes in 1992 went to support young wards of the state. When welfare levies do not cover actual costs, a county may request authority from the State Board of Tax Commissioners to issue bonds or otherwise borrow money to meet the costs. Over the past eight years, welfare property tax levies have grown at an average annual rate of 12.6%–a rate more than double the average annual increase in other property tax levies (6.1%). The report noted, "The elected county commissioners and council members are frustrated at the growth in this state program over which they have no control."[36] The Committee reviewed the history and proliferation of the problem and sought to devise ways of increasing accountability for welfare spending decisions, while reducing reliance on high-cost institutional placement of children. The information that follows is drawn from the Report of Committee Proceedings of August, 1993.

Wards

The term "ward" refers to two groups of children:

Children in Need of Services (CHINS) whom a local court has found to be in danger of sexual abuse, physical abuse, or neglect from a parent or guardian. In declaring children "CHINS," the court generally relies on the advice of child protection caseworkers from the county office of family and children. CHINS represent 86% of all wards.

Delinquents are children whom a local court has found to be in trouble with the criminal justice system. In declaring children "delinquent," the court generally relies on the advice of probation caseworkers from the county probation department. Delinquents represent 14% of all wards.

The distinctions between the groups are not clearcut. Although officially labeled as one or the other, some children may be, in fact, both CHINS *and* delinquents. Both groups of children are supported through county welfare funds. Annual net county expenditures for wards rose from $41.3 million in 1987 to $112.7 million in 1992. During this period, the average annual increase in support for wards was 22.7% compared to the average annual increase of 12.4% in all welfare expenditures.[37]

Placement of wards

In calendar year 1992, there were 19,988 wards (17,208 CHINS and 2,780 delinquents) of Indiana counties living outside their own homes. Table 11 summarizes information about the types and costs of out-of-home placements.[38] Of these children and adolescents, 449 (about 2%) were placed in settings outside the state of Indiana. Two-thirds (296) of the children placed out-of-state were CHINS, and the remaining third (153) were delinquents.

Children placed outside Indiana are youngsters whom the state has determined cannot be served–either for reasons of availability of space or of the specialized services they need–within the state's institutions. Figure 4 shows where these children were living in 1992. Out-of-state placements are a source of particular concern for many reasons, chief among them that they further stress and often break the already fragile ties between the youngster and his/her family. Such placements also tend to be very expensive. Costs in 1992 for all out-of-state institutional placements for Hoosier children were estimated at $63,585 *per day*.

Alternatives to out-of-home placement

The last decade has seen the growth and development of family-preservation services as alternatives to substitute care for children. Family-preservation programs offer around-the-clock support to troubled families.

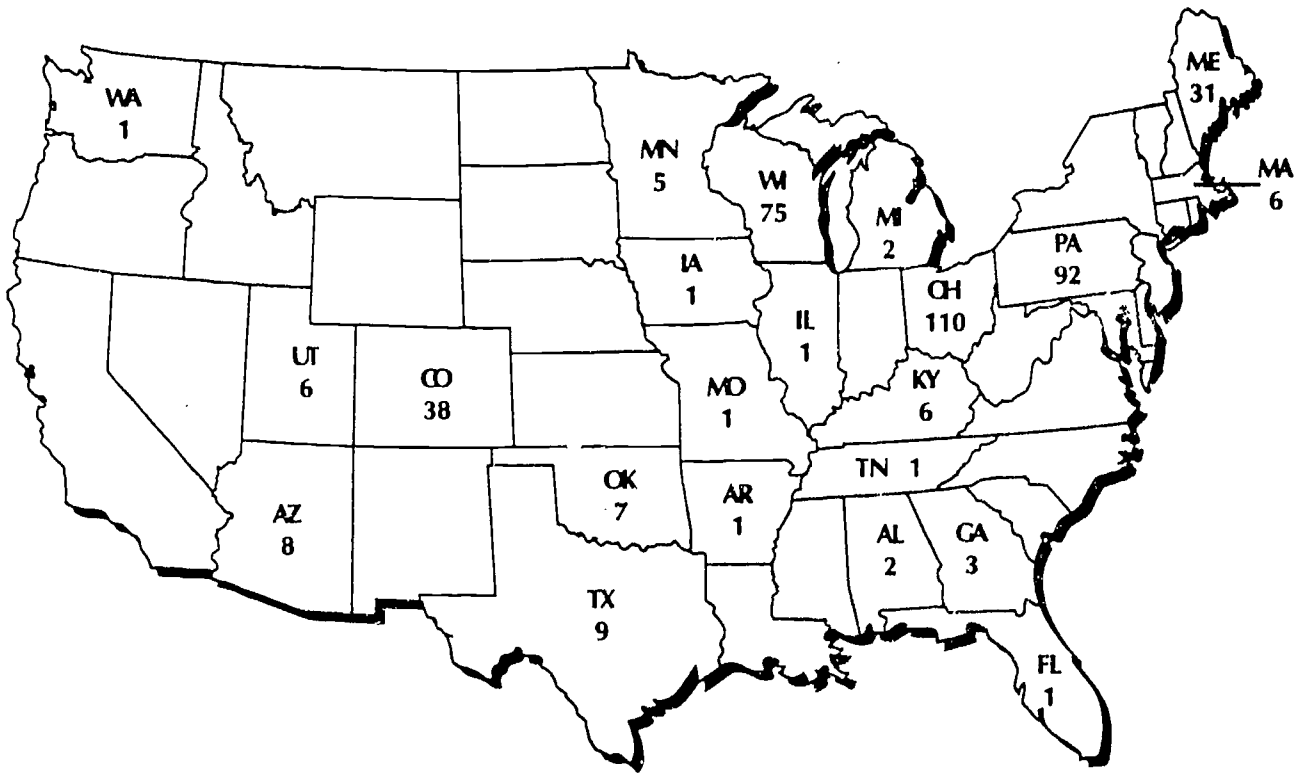
Skilled professionals work intensively with family members to alleviate sources of distress within the household. They also help to facilitate connections with other service providers when needed. The Commission on Abused and Neglected Children and their Families recommended that comprehensive family-preservation services be implemented in each county by 1995. The Commission also recommended far broader implementation of programs that would prevent child abuse and family violence.[39]

Table 11. Out-of-home Placements of Indiana's Juvenile Wards, Calendar Year 1992

	Children Placed		Total Cost of Placement		Average $ Cost per Child Placed
	No.	%	$	%	
All placements					
CHINS	17,208	86	73,844,915	69	4,291
Delinquents	2,780	14	33,768,794	31	12,147
Total, all placements	19,988	100	107,613,709	100	--
Foster Care					
CHINS	12,973	99	25,803,020	99	1,989
Delinquents	100	<1	383,749	1	3,837
Total, foster care	13,073	100	26,186,769	100	--
Institutional placements					
CHINS	4,235	61	48,041,895	59	11,344
Delinquents	2,680	39	33,385,045	41	12,457
Total, institutional	6,915	100	81,426,940	100	--

Source: Division of Family and Children, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration.

Figure 4. Out-of-State Residential Care for 407 Hoosier Children and Youth



Source: Bureau of Family Protection and Preservation, Division of Family and Children, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration.

Education

Education remains very much on the public agenda for 1994. Major issues include balancing inequities in current school financing policies and implementing changes that will move the state toward meeting the national education goals by the year 2000. One of these changes is to be in place in all high schools by the fall of 1994. For years, Indiana's high schools have offered a three-track curriculum of college preparation, vocational education, and general studies. Recognizing that this approach is no longer serving the needs of students or of the employers who seek to hire them, the Indiana legislature passed comprehensive Workforce Development legislation in 1992 and 1993. The new laws mandate introduction of a highly flexible program of technological preparation ("tech prep") to replace the vocational education and general studies tracks in all Indiana high schools by September 1994. The legislation has many other provisions that affect Indiana's educational system from kindergarten through university levels.

The Indiana Education Policy Center has just issued a report, *Education in Indiana: An Overview*, which provides a comprehensive examination of the status of Hoosier education.[40] This Kids Count in Indiana report examines only a few aspects of education in Indiana: high-school graduation rates, dropout rates, patterns of retention in grade, and special education.

High-School Graduation

A high-school diploma has become a bare minimum credential for economic viability. Nationally, a young adult between the ages of 18 and 21 without a high-school diploma was more than twice as likely to be living below the poverty level in 1989 than a high-school graduate.[41]

The 1990 U.S. Census found Indiana, with a 75.6% high-school graduation rate among adults ages 25 and over, ranked 31st among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The many efforts at dropout prevention both within the schools and in Indiana's community-based organizations seem to be having an effect, however, for graduation rates have been rising steadily since 1988.[42]

- Using a measure based on the year-by-year perseverance rate of entering 9th-graders compared to graduates from grade 12, the Indiana Department of Education (IDOE) reported a graduation rate of 83.4% for the 1992-93 school year (SY), up from 81.1% two years earlier in SY 1990-91 and 82.5% in SY 1991-92.
- Graduation rates in 1992-93 varied considerably by county, from highs of 94% in Benton County and 93% in Warren County, to lows of 71% in Elkhart and Scott Counties. Ten Indiana counties (Benton, Warren, DuBois, Spencer, Porter, Harrison, Fountain, Hamilton, Hancock, and Hendricks) achieved the national education goal of a 90% graduation rate in the 1992-93 school year.[43]

Dropping Out

The Indiana Department of Education also calculates an *annual* dropout rate based on the number of students in grades 7 to 12 who leave school prior to graduation in a given year. Decisions on who is to be considered a "dropout" are based on a complex definition (see Appendix), and critics often question the data. Nevertheless, the pattern of declining annual dropout rates is consistent with the pattern of rising graduation rates discussed earlier.

- During the 1992-93 school year, 12,709 students, or 2.93% of those enrolled in grades 7-12 left school without a diploma. The annual dropout rate has been declining steadily since 1988-89 when it was 4.82%.

Table 12 presents 5-year trends in school dropout patterns by grade level. Between 1988-89 and 1991-92, the proportion dropping out from grade 9 rose steadily. Although more students still dropped out of 9th grade in 1992-93 than from any other grade, the proportion dropped to 25.6% from 27.2% the previous year.[44]

Table 12. Indiana High-School Dropouts, by Grade, 1988-89 to 1992-93

Grade	1988-89 (%)	1989-90 (%)	1990-91 (%)	1991-92 (%)	1992-93 (%)
7	2.0	2.7	1.4	0.9	1.0
8	4.8	4.7	3.2	2.6	2.6
9	21.2	23.4	26.5	27.2	25.6
10	25.7	23.1	24.8	25.2	24.8
11	26.7	26.0	24.1	25.3	25.2
12	18.9	19.8	19.6	18.4	20.6
Ungraded	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Columns may not total 100% because of rounding.

Source: Indiana Department of Education.

Retaining Students in Grade

A long-standing policy in many American schools has been retention of students not making normal progress in their current grades for a second year. Recent findings on school dropout patterns call this practice into question. The decision to leave school prior to graduation is related to a complex of factors. One of the strongest predictors of dropping out, however, is being older than typical for grade level. One study found that students older-than-average for grade were seven times more likely to drop out than those who were not.[45] The data suggest that retention practices in Indiana vary markedly by school system and according to the gender and ethnicity of students (see Table 13).

- In Daviess County, fewer than two (1.8) of every 1,000 students enrolled were retained in grade during the 1992-93 school year. Marion (31.3) and Owen (31.1) counties, however, retained more than 17 times as many students.
- In general, males (21 per 1,000) were more than one-and-one-half times as likely to be retained than females (14 per 1,000).
- Asian students were least likely to be retained, followed by Native Americans, whites, and Hispanics/Latinos. African-American students were most likely to be retained.
- African-American males were more than three times as likely to be retained as white males. The disparity was even greater for girls; African-American females were nearly four times as likely to be retained as white females.

Table 13. Indiana Public School Enrollment, All Grades, and Retention-in-Grade, by Gender and Ethnicity, 1992-93 School Year

	Male					Female				
	Students Enrolled		Students Retained		Rate per 1,000 Students Enrolled	Students Enrolled		Students Retained		Rate per 1,000 Students Enrolled
Ethnic Group	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
White	427,863	86.4	7,083	68.2	17	399,983	86.1	4,031	63.8	10
Hispanic/Latino	9,747	2.0	392	3.8	40	8,937	1.9	285	4.5	32
African-American	53,193	10.7	2,863	27.6	54	51,537	11.1	1,962	31.1	38
Asian-American	3,788	.8	37	.4	10	3,440	.7	28	.4	8
Native American	749	.2	9	.1	12	639	.1	9	.1	14
Total	495,340	100.1	10,384	100.1	21	464,536	99.9	6,315	99.9	14

Note: Columns may not total 100% because of rounding.

Source: Indiana Department of Education.

Educating Special Populations

Indiana was among the first of the states to pass legislation mandating educational services for young people with disabilities. At present, special education services are based upon individualized education programs (IEPs) that are developed for each child. The IEP, which includes placement recommendations, is created by a group of individuals, including parents, all of whom have knowledge of the child's needs. Whenever possible, school placement is based on the concept of *inclusion*, a practice whereby the student attends neighborhood schools and is served in age-appropriate general education settings.

Special education services have grown markedly for more than a decade. Between the 1976-77 and 1989-90 school years, overall school enrollment in Indiana declined steadily–by 19%. In this same period, however, the number of children receiving special education services increased by 25%. The percentage of enrolled students receiving special education services expanded from 6.9% to 10.8%. Much of the increase can be accounted for by improvements in identification of students with needs for services. Since the 1989-90 school year, growth in special education services has outpaced growth in school enrollments.

- Between school years 1989-90 and 1992-93, school enrollments edged slightly upward (0.3%), but special education enrollments increased by 13%. In 1992-93, 12.1% of the students enrolled in Hoosier schools received special education services. Growth in services has not been distributed evenly among areas of exceptionality (Table 14).
- Growth in numbers of autistic and seriously emotionally handicapped students underscores the need for expanded community-based mental health services for children and adolescents.

Table 14. Unduplicated Count of Indiana Students Receiving Special Education Services by Exceptionality Area, 1989-1990 and 1992-93

	School Year		%
	1989-90	1992-93	Change
Mentally handicapped	16,447	17,575	+6.9
Hearing impaired	746	1,004	+34.6
Deaf	0	0	0
Speech impaired	39,454	40,597	+2.9
Visually handicapped	328	387	+18.0
Seriously emotionally handicapped	4,600	6,364	+38.3
Orthopedically impaired	447	794	+77.6
Other health impaired	n/a	238	..
Specific learning disabled	39,819	47,634	+19.6
Deaf/blind	32	37	+15.6
Multiply handicapped	430	590	+37.2
Traumatic brain injured	n/a	104	..
Autism	116	360	+210.3
Total special ed. enrollment	102,419	115,684	+13.0
School enrollment	952,247	955,475	+0.3
Percent of Indiana students receiving special education services	10.8%	12.1%	

Source: Indiana Department of Education.

Mental Health

The state of Indiana has been caring for mentally ill Hoosiers with public funds for nearly a century and a half. Over the years, an assortment of services evolved to address the disparate needs of the developmentally disabled, mentally ill, drug and alcohol addicted, and the "criminally insane." Most services were delivered in relatively large residential facilities. The patient population reached an all-time high of 12,905 in 1961.[46] Treatment technologies were rudimentary–centering on work and recreation–and care in these facilities was often primarily custodial.

Responding to a 1958 National Study of Mental Health Services in the United States, which found greater effectiveness and humaneness in community-based care over that delivered in large institutions, Indiana began to re-evaluate its approach to mental health. Between 1966 and 1980, the state established 30 community

mental health centers and 45 developmental disability centers. Between 1969 and 1982, deinstitutionalization reduced Indiana's public mental hospital enrollment by 74%, from 11,156 to 2,902.[47] This reduction included child and adolescent patients.

From the onset, federal, state, and local policy changes, new and sometimes inflexible funding patterns, the growth of private sector mental health treatment services, as well as the development of new treatment philosophies and technologies all contributed to fragmentation and confusion in the deinstitutionalization movement and in the overall delivery of mental health services. In 1991, the Indiana General Assembly responded to the growing need for better services by consolidating the Departments of Human Services, Mental Health, and Public Welfare as the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA).

As a first step in mental health care reform, the Division of Mental Health examined current needs in the light of available services and developed *The Hoosier Assurance Plan.* This 1993 report revealed the magnitude of the challenge ahead if the state is to meet the mental health needs of young Hoosiers.

Mental Health Needs

According to *The Hoosier Assurance Plan*, in Fiscal Year 1991, there were an estimated 171,800 young people younger than age 18 in need of mental health services. Of these, about 43,700 were estimated to have serious emotional or mental problems. Paying for needed mental health services is part of the challenge of providing overall health care to Indiana's young people. Private insurance coverage for mental health services varies widely. Indiana's Division of Mental Health estimated that some 36,000 young people with mental health needs were without their own resources to pay for care. A total of 24,855 children and adolescents received public mental health and addiction services in FY 1991.[48] This represents fewer than seven in ten of those needing public mental health services.

Some 3,600 Hoosier children and adolescents were estimated to be in need of publicly funded residential (in-patient) care. Overlapping responsibilities for these youngsters among state, county, and local government agencies such as the Divisions of Family and Children and of Aging and Rehabilitative Services within the FSSA, as well as the Departments of Health, Education, and Correction exacerbate the present situation. *The Hoosier Assurance Plan* further notes: "Restrictions in the use of funds have sometimes interfered with the State's ability to match children's needs with the most appropriate service."[49]

Available Residential Care

Indiana has fewer than 1,600 residential placements in the public and private mental health sectors combined, available to serve children and adolescents (see Box below). *The Hoosier Assurance Plan* concludes:

> The result is that children and adolescents are not always receiving the level of care they need at the time they need it . . . Because of the unavailability of a particular level of care at the time a child needs the care, either because the "beds are full" or because of funding source restrictions, youngsters may be served in out-of-State facilities.[50]

Residential Placements Available in Indiana

48 inpatient, intermediate care (3-6 months) beds at state-operated facilities;

250 therapeutic foster home beds;

120 therapeutic group home beds (8 beds or less);

660 residential treatment facilities (all but one facility operated by private, not-for-profit organizations);

517 private psychiatric hospital sector beds.[51]

The *Plan* recommends several courses of action including coordinating services within Indiana and creating a pooled funding mechanism to pay for them. Additionally, the Plan would provide that young people who are admitted to a psychiatric facility are assured the same rights, protection, and procedures that now exist for adults. It would also establish the juvenile court's authority to order parental participation in the therapy program created for a child.

Starting Life

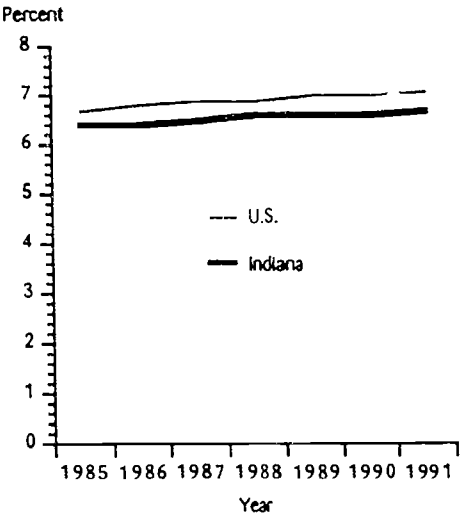
A healthy, full-term birth at a weight above 5.5 pounds gives an infant a sound beginning. In the years that follow, safe environments, regular supervision and immunizations, and special care when needed, go a long way to keeping youngsters safe and healthy. Fortunately, most Hoosier infants start life this way. Too many infants do not.

Prenatal Care

A healthy start begins with good prenatal care begun in the first trimester of pregnancy and carried through until birth.[52] Indiana has been making progress in broadening and extending prenatal care.

- In 1984, fewer than two-thirds (65%) of Indiana's pregnant women received first trimester care. By 1991, the proportion was 78%, up from 77% in 1990.

Figure 5. Percent Low Birth Weight Babies, Indiana and United States, 1985-1991



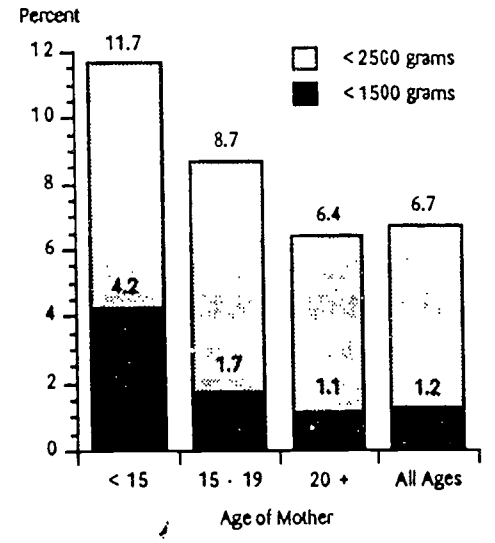
Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book 1994; Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics.

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight (infants weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds) continues to be one of the nation's and Indiana's most stubborn health problems.[53] Increasingly sophisticated medical technology has allowed higher proportions of very small infants to survive, but low birth weight remains the largest factor contributing to infant mortality. The proportion of babies born at low birth weight has crept steadily upward (Figure 5).

- Low birth weight infants represented 6.7% of live births to women of all ages in 1991, up 6% since 1984, when the rate was 6.3%. The percentage of infants born at very low birth weights (less than 1,500 grams) remained the same as it has been since 1988, at 1.2%.
- Birth weight is associated with the age of the infant's mother. Adolescents younger than age 20 give birth to 14.4% of all infants, but to 18.8% of Indiana's infants born at low birth weight. Figure 6 compares the percentages of infants born at low and very low birth weights to mothers in three age groups.

Figure 6. Percent Infants Born at Low and Very Low Birth Weight, by Age of Mother, Indiana, 1991



Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics.

Mortality: Dying Too Young

The United States has come a long way in reducing death rates among infants, children, and adolescents. A century ago, one in three children did not reach the age of five. Improvements in sanitation and public health measures, better understanding of how diseases are transmitted, and more effective treatment methods have been responsible for most of the progress made in reducing death rates among the young. Still, too many children die, particularly in the first year of life. The causes are many and vary in incidence according to age group. Table 15 shows the causes of death among Hoosiers younger than age 20.

Infant Deaths

The proportion of American infants dying before their first birthdays has declined markedly in the past decade, but the nation's infant mortality rate is still the highest in the industrialized world.[54] At 9.2 deaths per 1000 live births, the 1990 infant mortality rate was the lowest recorded for the United States up to that time. Nevertheless, this rate was double the infant mortality rate of Japan (4.6 per 1000 live births).[55]

For several years, the overall trend in Indiana's infant mortality rate has been downward, although the annual rate has fluctuated (Figure 7). The infant mortality rate in Indiana has been higher than for the United States as a whole. With an overall infant mortality rate of 9.1 per 1000 live births, Indiana ranked 30th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1991.[56]

- The rate of 9.1 infant deaths per 1000 live births in 1991 was the lowest ever recorded in Indiana. Four causes accounted for 57% of the 796 infant deaths in 1991. Congenital anomalies accounted for 174 deaths. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) was responsible for 123 deaths. Disorders related to short gestation or low birth weight caused another 83 deaths, and 75 died from respiratory conditions of the newborn.
- The 1991 mortality rate for In[illegible]na's African-American infants (19.8 per 1000 live births) was nearly two and

Table 15. Underlying Causes of Death by Age Group, Indiana, 1991

	Age				
Causes	<1	1-4	5-14	15-19	Total <20
Congenital anomalies	174	16	19	5	214
Sudden infant death syndrome	123	--	--	--	123
Disorders from short gestation and unspecified low birth weight	83	--	--	--	83
Resiratory conditions of newborn	75	2	--	--	77
Respiratory distress syndrome	41	--	--	--	41
Maternal causes	31	--	--	--	31
All other perinatal conditions	30	--	--	1	31
Placenta, cord, membranes complications	25	--	--	--	25
Infections (perinatal)	24	--	--	--	24
Intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia	19	--	--	--	19
Accidents (except motor vehicle)	20	45	50	44	159
Motor vehicle accidents	1	18	53	159	231
Cancer	0	8	27	20	55
Other diseases of the nervous system	8	9	13	8	38
Septicemia	10	1	2	3	16
Homicide	10	8	3	43	64
Suicide	0	0	4	65	69
Heart disease	13	8	6	7	34
Pneumonia	16	7	6	3	32
Other causes	93	30	37	56	216
Total all deaths	796	152	220	414	1,582

Note: Only causes from which at least 10 deaths occurred in at least one age group are itemized.

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics.

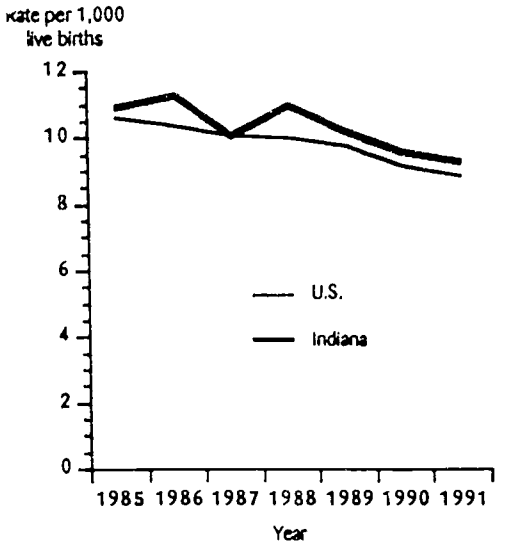
one-half times higher than that for white infants (8.0 per 1000 live births).

Child Deaths

The overall trend in the child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages one to 14) has been downward both in Indiana and in the nation as a whole.[57] As was true for infant mortality rates, there has been greater fluctuation in Indiana's child death rates (Figure 8). Indiana ranked 27th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1991.[58]

- The child death rate was 31.8 per 100,000 Hoosier children ages 1 to 14 in 1991. Accidents were the leading cause of death in this age group. Nonvehicular accidents claimed 95 lives, and motor vehicle accidents an additional 71 lives. Cancer led to 35 deaths. Eleven children were victims of homicide, and four youngsters ages 5 to 14 years took their own lives. There were 372 deaths from all causes in this age group.

Figure 7. Infant Mortality Rate, Indiana and United States, 1985-1991



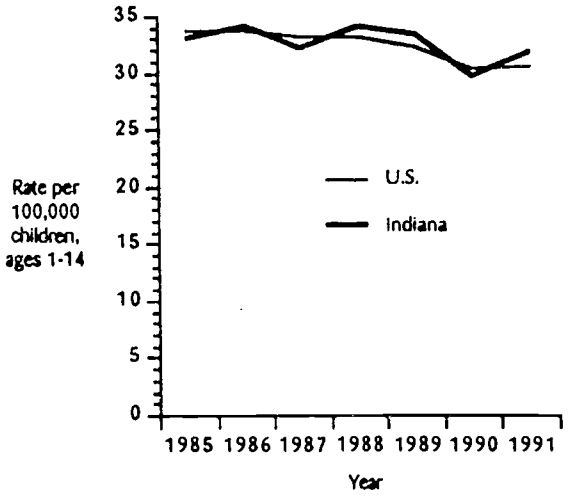
Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book 1994; Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics.

Teen Violent Deaths

"Violent deaths" include those resulting from vehicular and nonvehicular accidents, homicide, or suicide.[59] Nationally, the overall trend in violent deaths per 100,000 youths ages 15 to 19 has been upward since 1985. No consistent pattern appears in the fluctuating annual rates for Indiana (Figure 9).[60]

There were 414 deaths among Hoosier adolescents ages 15 to 19 in 1991, the last year for which figures are available. The 313 violent deaths accounted for three-fourths of all deaths in this age group. The 1991 rate represents a marked increase from the 265 violent deaths that occurred from violent causes in 1990. Deaths from nonvehicular accidents were about the same for both years, but there were increases in the three other categories.

Figure 8. Death Rate Among Children Ages 1-14, Indiana and United States, 1985-1991

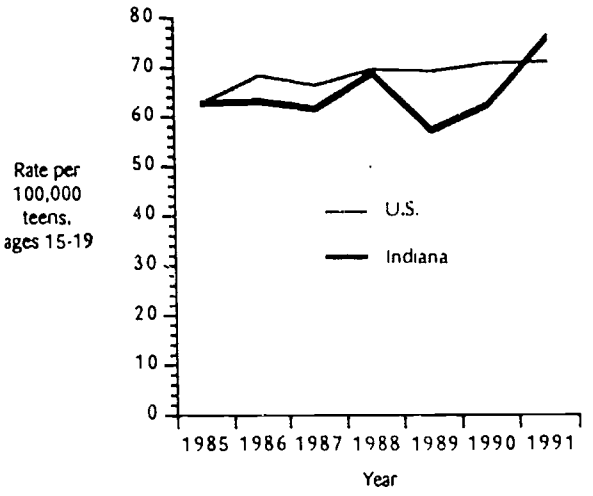


Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book 1994; Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics.

- The teen violent death rate (violent deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19) was provisionally estimated at 75.8 in 1991, up from 62.4 per 100,000 in 1990.
- In 1991, motor vehicle accidents took the lives of 159 teens; suicide, the second leading cause of death, claimed 65 lives. An additional 44 young people died as a result of nonvehicular accidents, and another 43 were victims of homicide. The corresponding figures for 1990 were: motor vehicle accidents, 134 deaths; suicide, 51 deaths; nonvehicular accidents 43 deaths; and homicide, 37 deaths.

- The only other single leading cause (accounting for more than 10 deaths) in this age group was cancer, which claimed 20 lives in 1991.

Figure 9. Teen Violent Death Rate, Indiana and United States, 1985-1991



Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book 1994; Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics.

The Teen Years: High Risk Behaviors

Adolescence is the time when young people are expected to begin to assume responsibility for their own well-being. Many of their decisions are made in the increased time they spend away from adult supervision. They are subject to confusing messages about sexual norms, wide availability of low-cost illegal drugs and lethal weapons, and rising levels of poverty and violence in many of their families and neighborhoods. Decisions made in the teen years often have lifelong impact on their own healthy development and chances for productive adulthood, as well as on the social and economic fabrics of the communities in which they live.

Adolescent Sexuality

Many of today's adolescents are maturing physically and becoming both fertile and sexually active before they have matured cognitively and have the capacity for long-range planning or for calculating relevant odds for the consequences of their behavior.

- The Indiana Student Health Survey conducted in 1991[61] found that 36% of 9th-graders (41% of the males and 31% of the females) and 68% of 12th-graders (70% of the males and 66% of the females) reported having sexual intercourse.
- Of these sexually active teens, only 21% of the 9th-graders and 31% of the 12th-graders had used a condom the last time they had intercourse; 8% of the 9th-graders and 11% of the 12th-graders had used *no* method of birth control.
- Three percent of the 9th-graders and 9% of the 12th-graders responding to the survey reported they had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant.

Adolescent Pregnancy

Unplanned pregnancy among teens continues to rise. When an adolescent discovers she is pregnant, she must first face the decision about whether to carry the fetus to term. If she decides to give birth, she must then decide whether to give up the child for adoption or raise it herself. If she decides to care for her own child, she must decide how she will support it financially and emotionally, and how she will also meet her own financial, emotional, educational, and social needs. This is a crisis for a young woman who is still herself a child—particularly if she lacks a strong network of support.

Extent and outcomes of adolescent pregnancy

- There were 15,418 pregnancies among adolescents ages 10 to 19, accounting for nearly 16% of

pregnancies among Hoosier women of all ages (Table 16). Of the adolescent pregnancies, 309 occurred in girls younger than age 15.

- Of the total adolescent pregnancies, 2,956 (19%) were terminated by abortion, and an additional 104 (less than 1%) ended in fetal death.
- Eight in ten (80%) adolescent pregnancies resulted in 12,358 live births. Of these, 213 births were to teens younger than age 15. Of all live births in Indiana in 1991, 14% were to adolescents younger than age 20.

Table 16. Pregnancy Outcomes by Age of Mother, Indiana, 1991

	Age of Mother		
	10-14 Years	15-19 Years	All Ages
Number of pregnancies	309	15,109	99,264
% of all pregnancies	*.3*	*15.2*	*100.0*
Number of abortions	95	2,861	13,003
% of all abortions	*.7*	*22.0*	*100.0*
Number of fetal deaths	1	103	600
% of all fetal deaths	*.2*	*17.2*	*100.0*
Number of births	213	12,145	85,661
% of all births	*.2*	*14.2*	*100.0*

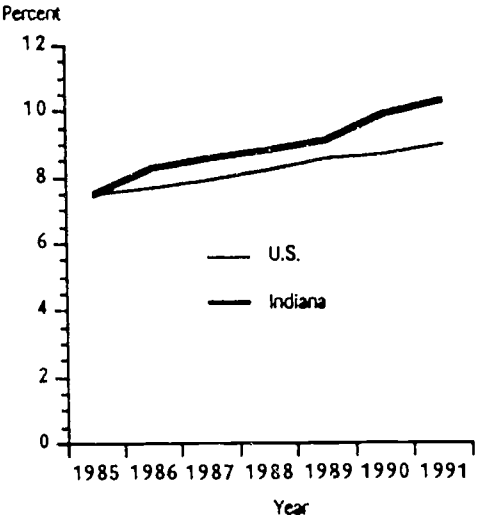
Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics, 1993.

Births to single teens

Nationally, the proportion of all births to single teens was about 9%, representing a steady annual rise since 1985, when it was 7.5%. The same upward trend has been present in Indiana (Figure 10).

- In 1991 there were 8,853 births to single females younger than age 20, representing 10.3% of all Indiana births. This represents an upturn from 1990 when 8,485 single adolescents gave birth, accounting for 9.9% of all births that year. Indiana has also seen annual rises in this indicator since 1985, when single adolescent births represented 7.9% of the total.

Figure 10. Percent of All Births to Single Teens, Indiana and United States, 1985-1991



Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book 1994; Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics.

Fathers

Most of the attention paid to adolescent pregnancy is focused on mothers. There is remarkably little available information about the men who impregnate them. Fathers may or may not be involved as part of the support network available to adolescent mothers and their children. Some young mothers do not identify the fathers of their children, leaving these men without responsibility for their behavior. Many young men readily acknowledge paternity, however, and assume a share of responsibility for their children. Others are mandated by the courts to provide for their children. Some young fathers may find that they have to put their own futures on hold while they go to work at low-wage jobs to raise the funds to meet their child-support obligations.

Children need more from their fathers than financial support. Again, some young fathers readily assume a share of responsibility for nurturance. Many young fathers, however, are no more prepared to supply consistent, long-term nurturance to infants and children than are many young mothers. It must be acknowledged that not every family established by teen parents fails. Much depends on the financial resources and supporting networks available to them. It remains true that for most families created by teens, available supports are not adequate to overcome the problems generated by too much responsibility, too soon.

Vulnerable families

Families begun by *single* teen women are particularly vulnerable. Teen mothers are less likely than other young women to complete high school or go on to postsecondary education, which compromises job prospects and economic well-being—often for a lifetime. Households headed by single women are far more likely to have incomes below the poverty level (see Table 7).

The national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* for 1993 carried a special indicator of vulnerability for firstborn infants. Three maternal risk factors included being single, younger than age 20, and having less than 12 years of schooling at the time of the child's birth.

- One or more of these risk factors were present for 35,162 first births to Indiana women in 1990. At least one of these maternal risk factors was present for 45% of the infants born in Indiana; two maternal risk factors were present for 26%, and all three risk factors were present for 13%. Of the 1.7 million families started in the United States as a whole in 1990, the corresponding figures were: at least one risk factor, 45%; two risk factors, 24%; and all three risk factors, 11%.[62]

Summarizing research findings on the impact of these risk factors, the KIDS COUNT report noted that although many teen mothers will eventually marry, their marriages are at higher risk of separation or divorce. The combined effects of poverty, family instability, and inadequate parenting skills generate children who are more likely to experience developmental delays, behavioral problems, school failure, and delinquency.[63]

HIV/AIDS Infection

Another issue related to adolescent risk behavior is the growing presence of HIV/AIDS.[64] Indiana has been participating in the National Center for Disease Control's AIDS surveillance program since 1982. As of September 30, 1993, a cumulative total of 4,730 persons with the disease were recorded in the Indiana registry (Table 17). Of these cases, 2,533 had been diagnosed as AIDS. The other 2,197 individuals were classified as HIV+, that is, they tested positive for the presence of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), an earlier stage of the disease. These numbers represent an unduplicated count. When an individual moves from the stage of HIV+ to AIDS, her/his case is transferred from the HIV+ register to the AIDS register.

- Since 1982, 40 Hoosier children younger than age 13 have been diagnosed with the virus (20 cases as HIV+ and 20 cases with AIDS). Four of the young people with AIDS are now age 13 or older. The most frequent source of pediatric infection was an HIV+ or AIDS-infected mother.

Table 17. Indiana HIV+/AIDS: Cumulative Cases through September 30, 1993
(U.S. AIDS Cases Cumulative through June 30, 1993)

	Indiana HIV+ Cases		Indiana AIDS Cases		U.S. AIDS Cases	
Age at Diagnosis	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-12	20	<1	16	<1	4,710	3
13-19	56	3	17	1	1,301	<1
20-29	953	43	555	22	59,617	21
30-39	846	39	1,199	47	144,056	45
40-49	233	11	519	20	73,757	21
50 and above	89	4	227	9	31,949	10
Total	2,197	100	2,533	100	315,390	100

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Acquired Diseases Division, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Summary.

- Between April 30, 1992 and September 30, 1993,[65] there was a 46% increase among all age groups in diagnosed HIV+ and AIDS cases combined. In this period, the number of AIDS cases alone increased 67%.
- Of the 2,533 individuals diagnosed with AIDS since 1982, more than half are dead (55%, or 1,396). Of those diagnosed more than five years ago, 84% are dead.

Table 17 also shows the slow, but inexorable increase in the number of Hoosiers affected by the disease. Fewer than 4% of Indiana's HIV+ cases were diagnosed in individuals younger than age 20, but the actual incidence among adolescents is believed to be much higher. More than four in ten HIV+ cases have been diagnosed among 20- to 29-year-olds. Since many years are likely to elapse between the time of infection and a positive HIV test, epidemiologists believe that a large proportion of these young adults contracted the virus as teens. An additional period of years usually follows before the disease reaches the onset of AIDS, most often diagnosed among 30- to 39-year-olds.

Juveniles and the Law

A "mounting flood," a "new epidemic," "youth gone wild"—these are typical metaphors used to describe juvenile crime and delinquency in Indiana[66] and throughout the nation.[67] Is concern about rising rates of juvenile crime in Indiana justified? Anecdotal reports and research in limited areas of the state point in that direction. Unfortunately, we do not have "hard" data available for the state as a whole that would enable us to evaluate such claims accurately.

FBI Uniform Crime Report

Indiana is one of only eight states that do not have statewide systems for reporting and analyzing crime data. Therefore, the only source of statewide data for Hoosier juveniles is the annual Uniform Crime Report (UCR) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program, begun in 1930, is a nationwide statistical effort involving some 16,000 law enforcement jurisdictions. The system reports only the most serious crime for which a juvenile was arrested and does not distinguish arrests for a crime from convictions. In 1991, reporting jurisdictions represented about 96% of the population of the United States. This broad compliance makes the UCR a generally useful system for monitoring national trends as well as trends within states that report complete data.

According to the UCR, for many years juvenile arrests (i.e., among youths ages 10-17) were focused on property crimes—theft, larceny, and arson. Nationally, however, in the 1980s:

> Crimes related to violence became a more significant component of juvenile crime, not only involving disadvantaged minority youth in urban areas but evident in all races, social classes, and lifestyles.[68]

Similar trends appear in the UCR data for Indiana, but drawing similar conclusions from the Indiana statistics would be chancy because Indiana does not have a statewide crime-reporting system. Thus, UCR arrest figures for Indiana are based on voluntary reporting by county and local jurisdictions directly to the FBI.

An examination of these reports revealed that they represented only 58% of Indiana's population for a full 12 months. An additional 14% of the population was partially represented (for less than 12 months), and 28% of the population was not represented at all. The 1991 UCR arrest figures are undoubtedly a significant undercount of juvenile arrests in Indiana.[69] There were also gaps in Indiana UCR report data for prior years, making year-to-year comparisons suspect.[70]

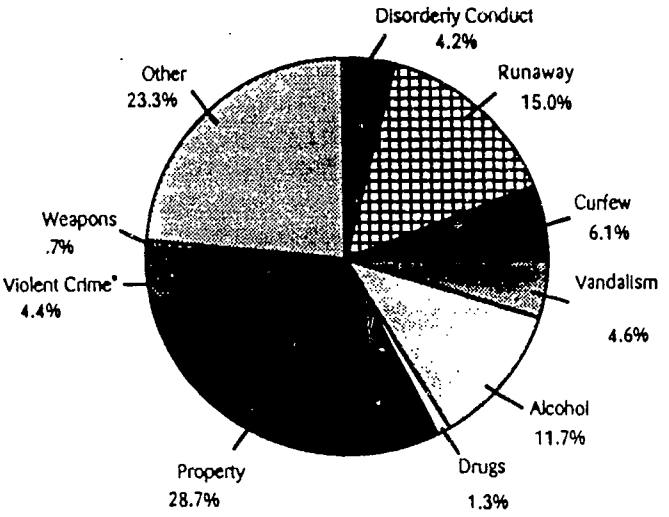
- Analysis of the limited Indiana law enforcement jurisdictional reports available for 1991 showed 36,935 arrests of juveniles younger than age 18. Of these arrests, 1,642 were for violent crimes, and 258 were for weapons violations. Figure 11 presents available figures for the distribution of all offenses for which Hoosier juveniles were arrested.[71]

- Within the Indiana jurisdictions reporting, the 1991 juvenile violent crime arrest rate was 398 per 100,000 youths ages 10 to 17, compared to a national rate of 466.[72]

Indiana Judicial Report

The Division of State Court Administration of the Supreme Court of Indiana, established in 1976, was charged with collecting and compiling information on the judicial work of the state's courts. Since 1977, annual reports have contained statewide data on *caseloads*.

Figure 11. Offenses for Which Juveniles Were Arrested, Indiana, 1991



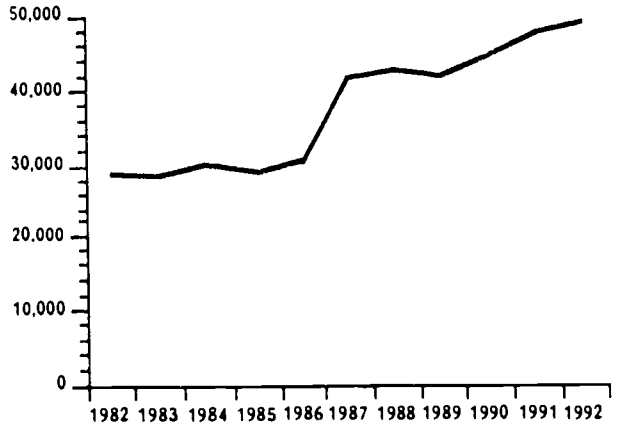
*Violent Crimes include murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
Property Crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor-vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: Indiana Youth Institute analysis of FBI Uniform Crime Report juvenile arrest data, 1991.

Figure 12 charts annual trends in juvenile case *filings* in Circuit, Superior, Probate, County, and Municipal Courts in Indiana. These figures do not include cases in which juveniles were charged with criminal offenses and remanded to adult courts. Although individual courts keep such records, no agency summarizes these data for the state as a whole. Thus, although case-filing data are the most reliable source available for examining trends in cases that reach *juvenile* courts, they are not a valid reflection of overall juvenile offenses.[73]

- Between 1982 and 1992, juvenile case filings increased 70% overall.
- Since 1989, case filings have been reported in five categories: CHINS (Children in Need of Services); Delinquency; Status Offenses; Paternity, and Miscellaneous. In four years, filings of delinquency cases have risen only 5% overall. Most of the increase occurred between 1989 and 1990; since then, statewide delinquency filings have actually declined each year. Filings of status offense cases, on the other hand, have risen each year, with an overall statewide increase of 72% in four years (Table 18).[74]

Figure 12. Annual Juvenile Case Filings in Indiana Courts, 1982-1992



Note: Includes juvenile CHINS, delinquency, status offenses, paternity, and miscellaneous cases. Excludes juveniles waived to adult courts for criminal offenses.

Source: Office of State Court Administration, Supreme Court of Indiana, Indiana Judicial Report, 1992.

Teens as victims

There are no statewide data indicating the extent to which Hoosier adolescents are victims of crime. National studies have found teens to be the most victimized of all age groups, but the least likely to report it.[75] Two indicators, teen homicides and cases of teen abuse and neglect, shed some light on this problem in Indiana.

Homicides. There were 43 homicides among teens ages 15 to 19 in 1991, up 16% from the 37 deaths from homicide in 1990. Provisional homicide figures for 1992 were available for two age groups, children younger than age 15 and teens and young adults ages 15 to 24.[76]

- According to provisional data for 1992, homicide accounted for 32 deaths among children younger than age 15. This is a marked increase—of 52%—over the 21 homicides in this age group in 1991.
- A striking increase—of 49%—occurred in homicides among 15- to 24-year olds between 1990 and 1991, when the number rose from 72 to 107. Provisional figures for 1992 indicate a slight decline, to 103 homicides, for young Hoosiers in this age group.

Table 18. Juvenile Cases Filed in Indiana Circuit and Superior Courts, 1989-1992

	Years			
Type of Case	1989	1990	1991	1992
Juvenile CHINS	4,149	4,409	5,147	5,835
Juvenile delinquency	15,300	16,971	16,169	16,039
Juvenile status	1,957	2,797	3,255	3,366
Juvenile paternity	12,943	13,290	14,057	14,397
Juvenile miscellaneous	7,493	7,472	8,917	9,548
Total	**41,842**	**44,939**	**47,545**	**49,185**

Source: Office of State Court Administration, Supreme Court of Indiana, Indiana Judicial Report, 1992.

Abuse and neglect of teens. The state's annual abuse and neglect reports also provide insight on the rate of victimization among young Hoosiers. Consistently, from FY 1989 through FY 1993, more than three in ten victims of physical and sexual abuse and about one in six victims of neglect have been teens between the ages of 13 and 17 years.

Child abuse and neglect is related to juvenile crime in another way: children who have been victims of abuse and neglect are likely to become perpetrators themselves. A study reported by the National Institute of Justice has documented this link. The researchers examined life histories of two groups of people. One group consisted of individuals identified in court records as victims of childhood abuse and neglect. Individuals in the control group had no recorded instances of childhood abuse or neglect but were matched with the first group on other background characteristics. Compared to the control group, childhood abuse and neglect victims were 53% more likely to have been arrested as juveniles and 38% more likely to have been arrested as adults; victims were also 38% more likely to have been arrested for a violent crime.[77]

Need for better data

Juvenile violence is a subject high on current American social and legislative agendas. Indiana is no exception. Governor Bayh's dramatic "State of the State" speech presented on January 4, 1994, called for a tough anti-crime package.[78] Many bills related to juvenile justice came before Indiana's legislature in 1994, reflecting Hoosiers' concerns and fears for young people—both as perpetrators and victims of crime. In the concern to act swiftly and decisively, however, it must be remembered that information on which to base legislative decisions is seriously limited. Available figures do not reveal whether juvenile crime is indeed escalating throughout the state, or whether it just seems that way because of heightened media attention. There are no statewide figures on how many juveniles are *already* being remanded to adult courts. There is no way to tell how many repeat offenders are represented in the arrest numbers that are available. Furthermore, there are no data to show how many young people found to be delinquents or felons had been identified earlier in their lives as victims of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, or as having physical or mental health problems, or as having difficulties in school. These are just some of the things that must be learned to foster sound policy.

Indiana needs a statewide statistical system upon which to base new legislation. To be effective, the system needs to be standardized and computerized and to mandate reporting throughout all divisions of Indiana's law enforcement and justice systems. Sufficient resources must be allocated and available to operate and maintain the system and to analyze and disseminate the information the system produces. Until such a statistical system is in place, accurate juvenile crime data will remain out of reach of the people making critical decisions about young lives.

Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drugs

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC) has conducted annual cross-sectional surveys of use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs by young Hoosiers since 1991. The 1993 survey gathered information anonymously from 90,586 students in grades 5 through 12 in 107 school corporations. The 394 participating schools were selected to assure geographic and community-size balance, as well as to represent the state's ethnic groups and rural/urban populations. For each of the reported statistics there is a potential margin of error of about ±1.5%.[79] The study reports prevalence[80] only for students still in school; patterns of use among school dropouts may be quite different.

Some of the major findings of the IPRC studies include both good news and bad news.

- Use of the "gateway drugs," alcohol and tobacco–particularly smokeless tobacco–declined between 1992 and 1993. It remains true, however, that Hoosier students are more likely to smoke cigarettes and to smoke them more frequently than national averages. More than half of the Hoosier eighth-graders and two-thirds of the seniors had smoked cigarettes at some time in their lives.
- Almost one in five 8th-graders and about one in three seniors had used smokeless tobacco.
- Reported alcohol use was higher than for any other substance: 61% of the 8th-graders and 85% of the seniors had used alcohol in their lifetimes.
- Hoosier students are significantly more likely than their peers throughout the nation to report "binge drinking" (consuming five or more drinks on a single occasion at least once in the two weeks prior to the study). In 1993, 34% of Hoosier high-school seniors reported binge drinking, down from nearly 39% in 1991. Nationally, 28% of high-school seniors reported binge drinking in 1992, the last year for which national data were available.[81]
- Use of marijuana by Hoosier students (lifetime, annual, and monthly) increased between 1992 and 1993. Among seniors, use at least once in their lifetimes increased from 31% to 35%. Nationally, lifetime use by seniors was almost 33%.
- About 5% of Hoosier seniors have tried cocaine at some point in their lives, and about 2% have tried "crack." These figures are about a percentage point lower than for seniors nationally. An estimated 1.5% of Hoosier seniors reported use of either cocaine or crack in the month preceding the study.
- Hoosiers at all grade levels report significantly higher rates of use of amphetamines, tranquilizers, and prescription narcotics (pills) than national rates. Although rates of reported use of these drugs declined in 1993, reported use by Hoosier seniors in the month prior to the study remained two to three times above use reported by high-school seniors nationally.

The study found that the relatively heavy use of cigarettes by young Hoosiers is

> of special concern, since cigarettes are a powerful "gateway drug" that predicts future use of other drugs. The higher-than-national smoking rates among Hoosier students are directly related to their higher-than-national rates of use of other drugs.[82]

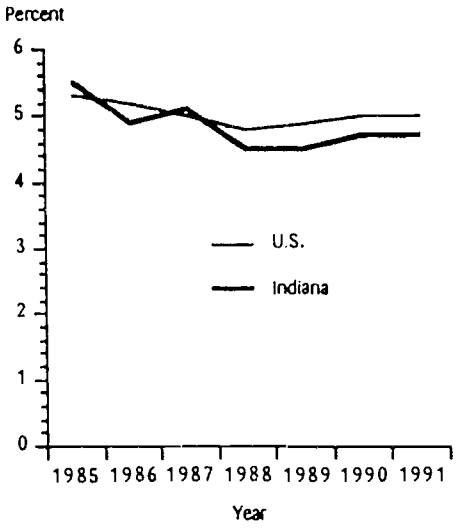
The use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs remains a significant problem among Hoosier youth, but declining patterns of use in several areas offer hope that efforts to reduce use can have an impact.

Teens on the Fringe

The U.S. Census found that 39,439 (11%) of Indiana's teens between the ages of 16 and 19 were neither high school graduates nor enrolled in any educational program.[83] **Kids Count in Indiana** has chosen this indicator as an estimate of the proportion of the state's young people who are "under-prepared" to succeed in the state's work force.

The national KIDS COUNT project uses a related, but somewhat different indicator based on the number of 16- to 19-year-olds who were *not* high school graduates but who also were not enrolled in an educational program, not in the labor force or military, and not married, full-time homemakers. This analysis found that 4.7% of older Hoosier teens were "idle" in 1990, compared to 5.0% in the nation as a whole. Figure 13 portrays trends in the national KIDS COUNT "idleness" indicator for Indiana and the United States.[84]

Figure 13. Teens Ages 16-19 Not in School and Not in the Labor Force, Military or Full-time Homemakers, Indiana and United States, 1985-1991



Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book 1994.

Notes

1. All information about anticipated population change is drawn from: Indiana Business Research Center, *County Population Projections 1995 to 2030* (Indianapolis and Bloomington: IBRC, School of Business, Indiana University, 1993).

2. The Annie E. Casey Foundation and The Center for the Study of Social Policy, *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993* (Washington, DC: The Center for the Study of Social Policy, 1993). Based on data from the 1990 U.S. Census. Minority youth population includes individuals younger than age 18 who are African-American, Hispanic/Latino, Asian-American, Native American and/or of other races.

3. H. Hodgkinson, *A Demographic Look at Tomorrow* (Washington, DC: Institute for Educational Leadership, 1992).

4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990.

5. Household data are drawn from reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the 1990 census and information of earlier U.S. censuses supplied by the Indiana Business Research Center.

6. D. Hage, "An Uphill Struggle," and S. Collins and W. Cohen, "How the States Stack Up," *U.S. News and World Report*, 115, no. 18 (November 8, 1993), pp. 63-70. States were ranked according to relative changes in their economic health since the beginning of the recovery in early 1991. Composite rankings were derived from six indicators: Income growth rate; Employment growth rate; Unemployment decline rate; Home price growth rate; Business bankruptcy rate; and, New business growth rate. The report noted that "Indiana's auto and steel factories have helped generate 20,000 jobs" and that about "25% of Indiana workers have manufacturing positions, higher than the 17% U.S. average."

7. Indiana Department of Workforce Development, "Local Area Unemployment Statistics: Annual Summary, 1992" (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, 1993).

8. "How the States Stack Up," *U.S. News and World Report*, p. 66.

9. Information from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis supplied by the Indiana Business Research Center.

10. G. Orfield and F. Paul, *High Hopes, Long Odds: A Major Report on Hoosier Teens and the American Dream* (Indianapolis, IN: Lilly Endowment Inc. and Indiana Youth Institute, 1993-1994).

11. G. Orfield and F. Paul, "Indiana Dreams: Students, Parents, and the American Dream in the 1990s." Report No. 1. *High Hopes, Long Odds*, p. 11.

12. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Press Release: "Number of Americans in Poverty Up for Third Year, Health Care Coverage Drops, Census Bureau Announces" (October 4, 1993).

13. Information on poverty levels supplied by the Indiana State Data Center and the Family Independence Section, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. 1994 Data from *Federal Register*, 59, no. 28 (February 10, 1994).

14. U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Number of Americans in Poverty Up..."

15. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990.

16. Information about Indiana's AFDC, Food Stamp, Medicaid and Child Support programs is calculated for the state's fiscal year (FY), which begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. Designation for the fiscal year is the year in which it ends. Information has been drawn from annual fiscal year reports of the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (formerly the Indiana Department of Public Welfare).

17. I. Shapiro and R. Greenstein, *Indiana - Holes in the Safety Nets: Poverty Programs and Policies in the States: A State Analysis* (Washington, DC: The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 1988), p. 1.

18. FY 1993 data supplied by Indiana Family and Social Services Administration.

19. A more detailed summary of the Medicaid program and trends in use can be found in *State of the Child in Indiana, II*, pp. 210-213. Yearly data are included in the *Annual Reports* of the Division of Family and Children, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration.

20. 1993 data supplied by Division of Family and Children, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration.

21. U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Number of Americans in Poverty Up..."

22. Information supplied by the Indiana Department of Education.

23. Nationally, 58% of the schools that have school lunch programs also have breakfast programs; the overall change in 1992-93 school breakfast participation rates was 10%. Food Research and Action Center, *School Breakfast Score Card, 1992-1993*, 3rd ed. (Washington, DC: Food Research and Action Center, 1993), pp. 4,6.

24. M.A. Pirog-Good, "Child Support Guidelines and the Economic Well-being of Children in the United States," *Family Relations*, 41 (October 1993), pp. 453-462. This research replicated an earlier study done in 1988. The full report concludes that, in general, noncustodial parents do not pay their fair share of the costs of raising their children. The author also examines a number of issues in addition to the size of awards and advocates for changes in the ways child-support programs are implemented.

25. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993, p. 62.*

26. Information about housing is drawn from P. A. Leonard, C. N. Dolbeare, and B. Zigas, *Children and Their Housing Needs: A Report to Kids Count* (Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, August 1993).

27. Leonard, *et al, Children and Their Housing Needs*, 1993. Original analyses of Fair Market Rent and income data cited in this report are from C. Dolbeare, *Why Everyday People Can't Find Affordable Housing* (Washington, DC: Low Income Housing Information Service, 1991).

28. J. Woodward, *Housing America's Children in 1991*, H121/93-6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994), quoted in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Press Release, "Children Living With Married Couples Live in Better Conditions, Census Report Shows" (February 4, 1994).

29. U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1990 CPH-L-80. Selected Housing Characteristics, 1990. Education programs that point out potential lead hazards, screening for blood lead levels in children, and abatement programs for environmental lead contamination are conducted by the Indiana State Department of Health. The most recent report arrived too late for inclusion in the text of this report. ISDH reported that 42,340 screens were conducted statewide in FY 1992. One in eight (12.4%) Hoosier children screened had blood lead levels at or above the standard of 10 micrograms per deciliter. Region 7, composed of 20 counties in southwestern Indiana, reported the highest proportion of above-standard blood lead levels.

30. It is suspected that the FY 1993 figures may include cases that occurred in FY 1992. Several counties may not have submitted completed paperwork by the deadline for the FY 1992 annual report, but reported them in FY 1993. Cathy Graham, Deputy for Family Protection, Division of Family and Children, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, cited in: "Child Abuse Deaths Decrease–But Number of Cases Grew During Past Year," *Indiana Cares* (Fall 1993), p. 1.

31. The decrease in the proportion of reports that were substantiated or indicated in FY 1993 needs further analysis. In FY 1992, 53% of the reports of abuse and 55% of the reports of neglect were determined to be substantiated or indicated, a pattern that had existed with but minor fluctuations for several years. Does the decrease in substantiated and indicated cases reflect a change in reporting patterns, a change in the way cases are classified, or is it a consequence of lag in a child protective system overwhelmed by the increased volume of cases to be investigated?

32. Division of Family and Children, Indiana Family Social Services Administration.

33. Information about the Marion County Consent Decree was summarized in *The State of the Child in Indiana, II* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Youth Institute, 1993), pp. 108-110.

34. Indiana Commission on Abused and Neglected Children and their Families, *Child Abuse and Neglect: Indiana's Emergency* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Commission on Abused and Neglected Children and their Families, December 1992).

35. Information on out-of-home placements of Hoosier children is drawn from: Governor's Special Committee on Welfare Property Tax Controls, *Committee Meeting Proceedings* (Indianapolis, IN August 1993).

36. "Remarks of Chairman Frank Sullivan, Jr., to the First Meeting of the Governor's Special Committee on Welfare Property Tax Controls," August 20, 1993. In *Proceedings...*, n.p.

37. Indiana Fiscal Policy Institute, "Presentation to Governor's Special Committee on Welfare Property Tax Controls," August 20, 1993. In *Proceedings...*, n.p.

38. Division of Family and Children, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, "Presentation to the Governor's Special Committee on Welfare Property Tax Controls," August 20, 1993. In *Proceedings...*, n.p.

39. Indiana Commission on Abused and Neglected Children and their Families, *Child Abuse and Neglect...*

40. Indiana Education Policy Center, *Education in Indiana: An Overview* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana Education Policy Center, School of Education Office, Indiana University - Bloomington, 1994).

41. U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Number of Americans in Poverty Up..."

42. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990. Developing comparable state-level indicators of high-school graduation rates has long been a challenge. The national *KIDS COUNT Data Books* use a rate based on the number of public high-school graduates in a given year divided by the 9th-grade enrollment four years earlier, adjusted for migration. Using this measure, Indiana's graduation rate was 72.2% in 1990, and 73.7% in 1991.

43. Indiana Department of Education.

44. Indiana Department of Education.

45. P. Kaufman, "An Analysis of Eighth Grade At-Risk Students in the National Education Survey of 1988." Paper presented to the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, Atlanta, GA, August 1991. Kaufman used data from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS-88): Base Year and First Follow-up Survey."

46. "History of Mental Health and Chemical Addictions Care in Indiana, 1848-1992," Appendix A in *The Hoosier Assurance Plan: Addressing Public Mental Health and Chemical Addictions Needs of Indiana Citizens* (Indianapolis, IN: Division of Mental Health, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, February 1993), pp. 32-37.

47. "History of Mental Health and Chemical Addictions Care in Indiana..." in *The Hoosier Assurance Plan...*, p. 36.

48. *The Hoosier Assurance Plan*, p. 25.

49. *The Hoosier Assurance Plan*, p. 9.

50. *The Hoosier Assurance Plan*, pp. 5, 52-53.

51. *The Hoosier Assurance Plan*, pp. 52-53.

52. Data on prenatal care provided by the Indiana State Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division.

53. Information on infant birth weights provided by the Indiana State Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division.

54. Except where otherwise specified, all information about infant mortality was provided by the Indiana State Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division.

55. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993*, pp. 10-11.

56. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993*, p. 144.

57. Except where otherwise specified, information about child deaths in Indiana was provided by the Indiana State Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division.

58. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993*, p 144.

59. Except where otherwise specified, information related to teen violent deaths was supplied by the Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics Division.

60. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993*, p. 145.

61. The Indiana Student Health Survey, conducted in 1991, closely replicated the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control in 1990. The sample included 2,037 students in grades 9 and 12 enrolled in 25 Indiana schools. N.T. Ellis and M.R. Torabi, *The Indiana Student Health Survey* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Department of Education, 1992).

62. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993*, pp. 62, 18.

63. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993*, p. 14.

64. All HIV/AIDS statistics were supplied by the Indiana State Department of Health, Division of HIV/STD Clinical Data and Research.

65. These dates were chosen for comparison because the April 1992 figures were discussed in *The State of the Child in Indiana, II* report, and the September 1993 figures were the latest available when this data book was written.

66. Information in this section is drawn from D.L. Smith, *Kids, Crime, and Court* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Youth Institute, 1993).

67. C. Tice, "Violence and Young Children: Reducing the Risks," *Children's Advocate* 21, no. 6 (December 1993), p. 5; J. Knapp, "Violence in children's lives: Addressing the American Tragedy," *P.T.A. Today* 18, no. 6 (April 1993), p. 5; A. Neal, "Youth Gone Wild," *Indianapolis Star* (November 7, 1993), p. A1.

68. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, *Crime in the United States, 1991: Uniform Crime Reports* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992), p. 279.

69. These figures are based on secondary analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report, Master File UCR 96700, 1991. IYI also created an indicator based on missing population and unreported time that would summarize missing data in one figure. This indicator, "person-months," was calculated for each of the 244 law enforcement jurisdictions by multiplying the population of the reporting jurisdiction by the number of months that jurisdiction actually reported data to the FBI. We then multiplied the total population of Indiana by 12, yielding what would have been the "person-months" had everyone in the state of Indiana been represented in reports for the entire year. "Person-month" figures for all jurisdictions were summed and divided by the total "person-months" for the state as a whole. Using this method, it was found that the reported Indiana UCR data was short by 37% of the potential total. This estimate cannot be used for projecting underestimates in arrests, however. Juvenile crime rates vary widely according to the month of the year. Although we knew *how many* months were included in the report for a jurisdiction, we did not know *which* months were included. The best that can be said is that the UCR data significantly underestimate the number of juvenile arrests in Indiana.

70. The *1993 KIDS COUNT Data Book* used FBI Uniform Crime Report data to create the juvenile violent crime arrest rate indicator, defined as the number of arrests for violent crimes per 100,000 youth ages 10-17. The reported rates rose 41% between 1989 and 1991, from 282 to 398 per 100,000 youths (p. 144). The UCR showed 1,478 arrests for violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) in 1991.

71. Numbers of arrests taken from the FBI Uniform Crime Report for each county are presented in Appendix Table 10. No attempt was made to calculate juvenile arrest rates for Indiana's counties, since so much information was missing.

72. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993*, p. 144.

73. *1992 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II* (Indianapolis, IN: Supreme Court of Indiana, division of court Administration, 1993).

74. *1992 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume I, Executive Summary* (Indianapolis, IN: Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration, 1993).

75. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 1991, cited in: "What's Happening to Young People in Today's World: A Statistical Portrait," *Sending Kids into a Safer World* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council, 1993), p. 20.

76. Provisional data for 1992 provided by the Indiana State Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division.

77. C.S. Wisdom, "The Cycle of Violence," *National Institute of Justice, In Brief* (October 1992), p. 1.

78. Governor E. Bayh, "State of the State." Speech presented in Indianapolis on January 12, 1994, p. 7.

79. Indiana Prevention Resource Center, *Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents, 1993 Survey* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana Prevention Resource Center, Indiana University-Bloomington, 1993), p. 1-7. The margin of error for the statistics for a population is expressed as plus or minus a given percentage—say, ± 1.5%. This means, researchers estimate, that if the same number of respondents from that population were sampled 100 times, in 95 or more of the 100 times, the percentages reported would be within about ±1.5% of the percentages reported in the study.

80. The study uses the accepted definition of "prevalence," i.e., the rate of "total cases" of a health problem. "Prevalence rates of drug use are traditionally reported as percentages [of] all drug use over a particular time frame in the entire population at risk." A summary of the main findings of the study may be found in: Indiana Prevention Resource Center, *Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use..., 1993 Survey.*

81. Indiana Prevention Resource Center, 1993 Survey, p. 8. National comparative data come from L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, National High School Senior Survey of Alcohol and Other Drug Use - Preliminary Data - 1992 (Washington, DC: National Clearinghouse on Alcohol and Drug Information, 1992).

82. Indiana Prevention Resource Center, 1993 Survey, p. 9. Findings of the Indiana study related to smoking were explored in more detail in: M. R. Torabi, W. J. Bailey, and M. Majd-Jabbari, "Cigarette Smoking as a Predictor of Alcohol and Other Drug Use by Children and Adolescents: Evidence of the 'Gateway Drug Effect,'" *Journal of School Health*, 63, no. 7 (September 1993), pp. 302-306.

83. For the county-level data tables, we have chosen to use the figure representing all 16- to 19-year olds not high-school graduates and not enrolled in an educational program since this provides a stronger indicator of the proportion of young people underprepared for Indiana's workforce. About four in ten (41%) of these young dropouts were working or in the armed forces, and another two in ten (21%) were unemployed. Perhaps most surprising was the finding that the remaining four in ten (38%) were not in the labor force at all. A small number of them were married, full-time homemakers.

84. *KIDS COUNT Data Book, 1993*, pp. 19, 63, 145. The 4.7% figure represents a *five-year average* of annual rates from 1988-1992. The data points in Figure 13 are *annual* rates.

Appendix

Indicators and Data Sources

The following indicators are included in the county-level data tables that follow. National KIDS COUNT indicators are marked with an *.

1. Population

All data in the population tables were provided by the Indiana Business Research Center (IBRC), Indiana University School of Business, Indiana University. Population figures for the state of Indiana and 92 counties are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau - STFIA Magnetic Tape File.

Population, 1990. The total population of the state of Indiana and 92 counties.

Population 2030. Forty-year population projections for the state of Indiana and 92 counties were constructed by the Indiana Business Research Center (IBRC). Projections are based on 1990 age-distribution, and trends in births, deaths, in- and out-migration.

% Change, 1990-2030. Projected change in the population of the state of Indiana and 92 counties between 1990 and 2030.

% Under age 18, 1990. The proportion of the population of the state of Indiana and 92 counties that was younger than age 18 in 1990. Population figures are from the 1990 U.S. Census.

% Under age 18, 2030. The projected youth population for the state of Indiana and 92 counties in the year 2030. Projections constructed by the IBRC.

2. Children in Households

All household data are based on the 1990 U.S. Census. Census data for the state of Indiana and 92 counties were provided by the IBRC.

Total Number of Own Children. *Own children* as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau includes the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. These statistics describe the total number of these children younger than age 18 living in households. Children younger than 18 living in group quarters are excluded from this count.

Another category, *related children*, is used in the KIDS COUNT national data summaries. "Related children" includes those related to the household head by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as any other person younger than age 18, such as a niece or grandchild who is related to the household head.

Own Children Living in Married Couple Families. The number of own children younger than age 18 living in households headed by a married couple.

Own Children Living in Single-Parent Families. The number of own children younger than age 18 living in households headed by a single parent, either male or female, with no spouse present.

% Own Children Living in One-Parent Families. The proportion of the total number of own children younger than age 18 living in a household with a single parent.

Own Children Living in Single-Dad Family. The number of own children younger than age 18 living in a household headed by a single father, no spouse present.

Own Children Living in Single-Mom Family. The number of own children younger than age 18 living in a household headed by a single mother, no spouse present.

3. Ratio of Income to Poverty

All data on child poverty are derived from the 1990 U.S. Census and based on 1989 income. Poverty data were provided by the Indiana Business Research Center.

Total Under 18. The total number of children younger than age 18 for whom poverty status was determined in the 1990 U.S. Census. Only children living in households were included in this count.

Under .5. The percentage of children younger than age 18 living in households with incomes below half of the federal poverty level.

*Under 1.0. A cumulative percentage of children younger than age 18 living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level (100%).

Under 1.5. A cumulative percentage of children younger than age 18 living in households with incomes below one-and-one-half times (150%) the federal poverty level.

Under 2.0. A cumulative percentage of children younger than age 18 living in households with incomes below double (200%) the federal poverty level.

2.0 and over. The percentage of children younger than age 18 living in households with incomes that are double (200%) or above the federal poverty level.

4. Unemployment: Use of Safety-Net Programs

Unemployment Rate, 1992. The percentage of unemployed persons ages 16 and older in the labor force in 1991. Data for the state of Indiana and 92 counties provided by the Indiana Department of Workforce Development.

% of Population Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in Fiscal Year 1993. Percentage of the population of Indiana and 92 counties who were receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children in Fiscal Year 1993. Fiscal year 1993 ran from July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993. Data provided by the Division of Family and Children, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration.

% of Population Receiving Food Stamp Benefits, Fiscal Year 1993. Percentage of population of Indiana and 92 counties who were receiving Food Stamp benefits in FY 1993. Data supplied by the Division of Family and Children, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration.

% of Students Enrolled in Free School Lunch Program,

1992-93. Percentage of students enrolled in full-day school programs in the 1992-93 school year who are also enrolled in school free-lunch programs in the state of Indiana and 92 counties. Students enrolled in the free lunch program are also eligible for participation in the free breakfast program in schools where it is available. Data supplied by the Indiana Department of Education, School Lunch Division.

5. Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse and neglect are defined in the 1974 federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act as: "the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, negligent treatment, or maltreatment of a child under the age of eighteen by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare under circumstances which would indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened thereby."

All information about child abuse and neglect was provided by the Division of Family and Children, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. Fiscal Year 1993 (FY 1993) ran from July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993.

Child Abuse, FY 1993

Reported Cases of Child Abuse. The number of reports of suspected abuse of children younger than age 18 that were made in FY 1993. Each reported case is investigated and a determination of case status is made. Determinations include *substantiated, indicated,* or *unsubstantiated.* Unsubstantiated cases are those for which investigation finds no evidence, facts, or indications that abuse or neglect occurred.

% of Reports of Abuse Substantiated or Indicated. The percentage of reported cases of child abuse where investigation found evidence that abuse had occurred or where there were significant indications that a child was at risk or there was evidence that abuse may have occurred.

Child Neglect, FY 1993

Reported Cases of Child Neglect. The number of reports of suspected neglect of children younger than age 18 that were made in FY 1993.

% of Reports of Neglect Substantiated or Indicated. The percentage of reported cases of child neglect where investigation found evidence that abuse had occurred or where there were significant indications that a child was at risk or there was evidence that neglect may have occurred.

Abuse and Neglect Rate, FY 1993. The number of children younger than age 18 per 1,000 children in this age group who were determined to have been abused or neglected in FY 1993. Rate includes both substantiated and indicated cases of abuse and neglect.

Total Deaths from Abuse and Neglect, FY 1989-FY 1993. The number of deaths among children younger than age 18 that occurred as a consequence of abuse or neglect in the five-year period from FY 1989 through FY 1993.

6. Education I

Except where indicated, all education statistics for the state of Indiana and 92 counties were provided by the Indiana Department of Education.

Students Enrolled in Grades K-12. The total enrollment in Indiana schools, kindergarten through grade 12, in the 1992-93 school year. Data for the state of Indiana and 92 counties provided by the Indiana Department of Education.

Students Retained in Grade. The number of students retained in grade per 1,000 students enrolled, for 1992-93 school year. Figures for the state of Indiana and 92 counties provided by the Indiana Department of Education.

Students Enrolled in Grades 7-12. The total enrollment in Indiana schools, grades 7 through 12, in the 1992-93 school year. This enrollment forms the base for calculating the *annual* dropout rate. Enrollment figures for the state of Indiana and 92 counties provided by the Indiana Department of Education.

Dropouts from Grades 7-12.

A *dropout* is a student who leaves school before graduation without transferring to another school or institution. Dropouts include students who fail to return to school following expulsion when eligible; students who transfer to adult programs, technical schools, GED programs, or a program not

leading to a high-school diploma; Amish students who leave school before high-school graduation; and, students who are incarcerated in adult institutions. Students who suffer from prolonged illness or die, suspended students, and students who transfer to another institution within an education program leading to a high-school diploma are *not* dropouts.

Number of Students Who Dropped Out. The number of students who dropped out of grades 7-12 during the 1992-93 school year.

Dropout Rate. The number of students who dropped out of grades 7-12 per 1,000 students enrolled in grades 7-12 *during the 1992-93 school year.*

***% High-School Graduates, 1992-93.** The Indiana Department of Education calculates the high-school graduation rate as the probability that a student will complete four years of high school without dropping out, based on the percentage of students who drop out of each grade from 9 to 12. This report uses the IDOE method. The figures in the table are for the 1992-93 school year.

7. Education II

Number of High-School Graduates, 1991-92. The number of students who graduated from Indiana high schools during the 1991-92 school year, the last year for which data were available.

% Intending to Pursue Postsecondary Education, 1991-92.

The Indiana Department of Education surveys graduating seniors about their plans to pursue postsecondary education. The figures reported in this table represent *intentions* when surveyed during the 1991-92 school year. The number of graduates who actually enrolled in a postsecondary educational program in the year following high-school graduation is known to be considerably smaller.

4-year college. The percentage of seniors graduating during the 1991-92 school year who expressed an intent to attend a 4-year postsecondary institution.

Vocational/Technical School. The percentage of seniors graduating during the 1991-92 school year who expressed an intent to attend a vocational or technical school.

All Types of Postsecondary Education. The percentage of seniors graduating during the 1991-92 school year who expressed an intent to enter any type of postsecondary education program.

***Teens Not High-School Graduates and Not Enrolled in an Educational Program.** The percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds who were not high-school graduates and not enrolled in an educational program either full- or part-time. This indicator is a departure from the national **Kids Count** indicator. Figures for Indiana and 92 counties are based on data reported in the 1990 U.S. Census.

"At-Risk" Programs, 1992-1993.

Seventeen types of programs available for students identified as "at-risk" of not making normal educational progress are administered through the Indiana Department of Education Division of At-Risk Programs. Individual school corporations identify the numbers of students who are to receive services as well as choose the types of services that they feel will best meet students' needs. This variation in programming accounts for differences in costs per students served. Operating costs for "at-risk" programs are paid for from a special pool of "at-risk funds" allocated by the Indiana legislature.

Total Cost. The total "at-risk funds" used to operate programs in school corporations within a county.

Total Number of Students Served. The number of students who received services through "at-risk" programs.

8. Pregnancy and Birth Data

Birth data for the state of Indiana and 92 counties provided by the Indiana State Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division.

Total Live Births. The total number of live births to women of all ages in 1991, the last year for which information is available.

Reported Pregnancies - Live Births to Mothers Ages 10-14. The total number of reported pregnancies and the number of live births to adolescents ages 10-14 in 1991. *Reported pregnancies* include those resulting in fetal deaths and abortions, as well as live births.

Reported Pregnancies - Live Births to Mothers Ages 15-19. The total number of reported pregnancies and the numbers of live births to teens ages 15-19. *Reported pregnancies* include those resulting in fetal deaths and abortions, as well as live births.

***% Births to Single Mothers Younger than Age 20.** Births to single mothers younger than age 20 as a percentage of all live births in the state of Indiana.

***% Infants Born at Low Birth Weight.** The percentage of infants born with a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams.

9. Deaths

All mortality statistics for the state of Indiana and 92 counties were provided by the Indiana State Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division.

Infant Mortality, 1991

Number of Deaths. The number of deaths of infants younger than one year of age in 1991.

***Infant Mortality Rate.** The number of deaths of infants younger than one year of age per 1,000 live births in 1991.

Child Deaths - Ages 1-14

Number of Child Deaths, 1990. The number of deaths from all causes among children 1-14 years of age in 1990.

***Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14.** The number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children ages 1-14 in 1990.

Number of Child Deaths, 1991. The number of deaths from all causes among children 1-14 years of age in 1991. Child death rates for the 92 counties were not yet available.

Teen Violent Deaths - Ages 15-19

Number of Violent Deaths, 1990. The number of violent deaths among teens ages 15-19 in 1990. *Violent deaths* includes deaths from homicide, suicide, vehicular and non-vehicular accidents.

***Teen Violent Death Rate, 1990.** The rate of violent deaths among teens ages 15-19 in 1991 per 100,000 teens in that age group.

Number of Violent Deaths, 1991. The number of violent deaths among teens ages 15-19 in 1991. Teen violent death rates for 1991 were not yet available.

10. FBI Uniform Crime Report, 1991

All information about juvenile arrests is drawn from a secondary analysis of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report (FBI/UCR) of 1991 completed by the Indiana Youth Institute.

Juvenile Arrests. The total number of arrests of juveniles younger than age 18 for all types of offenses in 1991. These figures may include more than one arrest for the same crime, and may include the arrests of the same juvenile at different times during the year.

Data Missing? The FBI/UCR statistics are based on voluntary reporting by law enforcement jurisdictions. This column indicates whether or not data for a particular county are missing. "No" means that juvenile arrest data are present for all 12 months of the year in the FBI report. "No data" means that *no* law enforcement jurisdiction in that county reported its juvenile arrests in 1991. "Yes" means that figures represent a partial report (either covering only some of a county's jurisdictions, or data are for only part of a year). Juvenile arrest data for Indiana in the FBI/UCR represent a significant undercount of actual arrests.

***Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests.** Because the juvenile arrest data for Indiana counties are so incomplete it was felt that it would be misleading to report *rates* of arrests for violent crimes per 100,000 youths ages 10-17, the national KIDS COUNT indicator. Therefore, only the *numbers* of arrests for violent crimes are reported. *Violent crimes* includes murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Weapons Offense Arrests. The number of juveniles arrested for weapons offenses in 1991.

11. Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Case Filings, 1992

Information about juvenile case filings for the state of Indiana and 92 counties was provided by the Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of State Court Administration.

CHINS. The number of juvenile cases filed on behalf of children younger than age 18 who were alleged to be in need of services because of abuse, neglect, exploitation, or endangerment.

Delinquents. The number of juvenile cases filed on behalf of children younger than age 18 who were alleged to be delinquent.

Status. The number of juvenile cases filed on behalf of children younger than age 18 who were alleged to have committed acts that would not have been defined as offenses if committed by an adult.

Paternity. The number of juvenile cases filed related to paternity actions (as defined by statute).

Miscellaneous. The number of juvenile cases filed that were not included in one of the categories defined previously. An example in this category would be approval by the court of informal adjustments.

Commitments to the Indiana Department of Correction

Boys. The number of boys younger than age 18 who were committed to the Indiana Department of Correction in 1992.

Girls. The number of girls younger than age 18 who were committed to the Indiana Department of Correction in 1992.

1. Population

Counties	Population 1990	Population 2030	% Change 1990-2030	% Under Age 18 1990	% Under Age 18 2030
ADAMS	31,095	43,800	40.8	31.7	28.3
ALLEN	300,836	340,500	13.2	27.8	22.5
BARTHOLOMEW	63,657	63,800	0.3	25.9	20.3
BENTON	9,441	10,500	11.0	28.2	25.2
BLACKFORD	14,067	12,900	-7.9	25.4	21.6
BOONE	38,147	42,000	10.2	27.4	22.1
BROWN	14,080	13,500	-3.9	24.6	17.4
CARROLL	18,809	19,400	3.1	26.5	21.9
CASS	38,413	38,000	-1.1	26.4	22.3
CLARK	87,777	80,900	-7.8	25.7	19.1
CLAY	24,705	25,200	1.8	26.1	23.3
CLINTON	30,974	32,900	6.3	27.6	22.8
CRAWFORD	9,914	11,000	11.2	27.5	23.7
DAVIESS	27,533	31,200	13.1	28.9	25.4
DEARBORN	38,835	44,500	14.6	28.6	22.1
DECATUR	23,645	25,400	7.6	28.9	22.1
DEKALB	35,324	41,000	16.0	28.9	22.7
DELAWARE	119,659	131,800	10.1	22.1	22.7
DUBOIS	36,616	41,100	12.2	28.1	21.7
ELKHART	156,198	186,600	19.5	28.5	22.1
FAYETTE	26,015	25,000	-3.8	26.5	21.1
FLOYD	64,404	66,700	3.6	26.5	20.4
FOUNTAIN	17,808	16,300	-8.3	25.9	20.9
FRANKLIN	19,580	22,200	13.2	29.6	22.0
FULTON	18,840	19,900	5.5	26.6	24.1
GIBSON	31,913	31,000	-3.0	25.7	21.1
GRANT	74,169	63,000	-15.1	24.8	20.2
GREENE	30,410	29,500	-2.8	25.4	21.0
HAMILTON	108,936	138,400	27.0	29.0	20.0
HANCOCK	45,527	47,600	4.6	27.6	19.9
HARRISON	29,890	32,200	7.8	28.3	20.8
HENDRICKS	75,717	80,800	6.6	27.9	20.0
HENRY	48,139	42,300	-12.1	24.6	19.3
HOWARD	80,827	79,700	-1.4	26.7	21.3
HUNTINGTON	35,427	39,000	10.2	27.7	22.7
JACKSON	37,730	38,800	2.8	27.0	20.6
JASPER	24,960	27,300	9.2	28.7	22.6
JAY	21,512	22,400	4.1	26.5	24.6
JEFFERSON	29,797	26,700	-10.4	25.0	18.3
JENNINGS	23,661	23,600	-0.1	27.0	19.3
JOHNSON	88,109	93,600	6.2	27.0	19.0
KNOX	39,884	36,200	-9.2	23.2	19.3
KOSCIUSKO	65,294	80,900	23.9	28.8	24.7
LAGRANGE	29,477	48,600	64.9	35.1	31.4
LAKE	475,594	490,600	3.2	28.0	23.9

Counties	Population 1990	Population 2030	% Change 1990-2030	% Under Age 18 1990	% Under Age 18 2030
LAPORTE	107,066	110,400	3.2	25.3	21.2
LAWRENCE	42,836	39,900	-6.8	25.5	19.3
MADISON	130,669	120,300	-7.9	24.8	19.6
MARION	797,159	883,000	10.8	25.5	20.9
MARSHALL	42,182	48,800	15.6	28.5	23.3
MARTIN	10,369	10,500	1.4	27.0	21.5
MIAMI	36,897	36,800	-0.3	28.4	24.6
MONROE	108,978	127,500	17.0	18.4	19.4
MONTGOMERY	34,436	35,100	2.0	25.2	21.9
MORGAN	55,920	62,100	11.1	27.8	21.5
NEWTON	13,551	14,400	6.2	29.0	23.5
NOBLE	37,877	45,200	19.3	29.3	23.9
OHIO	5,315	5,900	11.0	26.2	22.1
ORANGE	18,409	18,200	-1.3	26.7	21.2
OWEN	17,281	19,600	13.1	26.8	22.0
PARKE	15,410	14,200	-7.7	25.1	20.8
PERRY	19,107	18,400	-3.9	25.9	19.2
PIKE	12,509	11,400	-8.6	24.5	21.1
PORTER	128,932	127,100	-1.5	27.6	17.7
POSEY	25,968	26,500	2.0	28.0	20.2
PULASKI	12,643	14,500	14.7	28.6	27.6
PUTNAM	30,315	30,100	-0.8	23.1	16.7
RANDOLPH	27,148	25,300	-7.0	25.9	20.8
RIPLEY	24,616	28,200	14.7	28.5	24.0
RUSH	18,129	18,400	1.4	27.9	21.7
ST. JOSEPH	247,052	256,900	4.0	25.3	20.1
SCOTT	20,991	22,100	5.4	27.8	21.8
SHELBY	40,307	40,100	-0.5	27.3	19.6
SPENCER	19,490	19,900	2.3	27.3	22.3
STARKE	22,747	24,800	9.0	28.0	23.9
STEUBEN	27,446	28,600	4.4	26.1	20.5
SULLIVAN	18,993	18,000	-5.4	25.5	22.0
SWITZERLAND	7,738	7,700	-0.5	27.0	20.4
TIPPECANOE	130,598	154,600	18.3	21.0	21.5
TIPTON	16,119	15,600	-3.4	26.1	20.3
UNION	6,976	7,100	2.3	28.0	19.3
VANDERBURGH	165,058	156,200	-5.4	23.9	19.9
VERMILLION	16,773	14,500	-13.8	24.9	19.7
VIGO	106,107	99,000	-6.7	23.0	19.5
WABASH	35,069	32,500	-7.2	26.3	20.1
WARREN	8,176	7,000	-14.8	26.2	17.7
WARRICK	44,920	47,900	6.7	28.3	20.2
WASHINGTON	23,717	24,400	2.8	27.4	19.1
WAYNE	71,951	67,500	-6.2	25.2	20.9
WELLS	25,948	29,100	12.1	28.4	21.9
WHITE	23,265	24,300	4.4	27.0	23.3
WHITLEY	27,651	31,400	13.5	28.4	22.5
INDIANA	**5,544,159**	**5,879,100**	**6.0**	**26.3**	**21.4**

2. Children in Households

Counties	Total Number of Own Children	No. Living in Married Couple Families	No. Living in One-Parent Families	% Living in One-parent families	No. Living in Single-Dad Family	No. Living in Single-Mom Family
ADAMS	9,529	8,480	1,049	11.0	232	817
ALLEN	77,668	61,317	16,351	21.1	2,472	13,879
BARTHOLOMEW	15,235	12,656	2,579	16.9	510	2,069
BENTON	2,508	2,148	360	14.3	77	283
BLACKFORD	3,337	2,789	548	16.4	142	406
BOONE	9,801	8,649	1,152	11.8	255	897
BROWN	3,159	2,769	390	12.3	128	262
CARROLL	4,695	4,136	559	11.9	140	419
CASS	9,458	7,654	1,804	19.1	313	1,491
CLARK	20,647	16,018	4,629	22.4	719	3,910
CLAY	6,016	5,111	905	15.0	190	715
CLINTON	7,930	6,669	1,261	15.9	260	1,001
CRAWFORD	2,525	2,159	366	14.5	96	270
DAVIESS	7,559	6,529	1,030	13.6	216	814
DEARBORN	10,346	8,877	1,469	14.2	276	1,193
DECATUR	6,363	5,368	995	15.6	196	799
DEKALB	9,570	8,211	1,359	14.2	298	1,061
DELAWARE	24,232	18,511	5,721	23.6	808	4,913
DUBOIS	9,835	8,747	1,088	11.1	214	874
ELKHART	41,015	34,027	6,988	17.0	1,462	5,526
FAYETTE	6,378	4,966	1,412	22.1	230	1,182
FLOYD	15,727	12,140	3,587	22.8	442	3,145
FOUNTAIN	4,309	3,646	663	15.2	150	513
FRANKLIN	5,434	4,862	572	10.5	151	421
FULTON	4,675	3,919	756	16.2	173	583
GIBSON	7,729	6,592	1,137	14.7	244	893
GRANT	16,550	12,515	4,035	24.4	656	3,379
GREENE	7,225	6,045	1,180	16.3	243	937
HAMILTON	30,471	27,213	3,258	10.7	568	2,690
HANCOCK	11,729	10,439	1,290	11.0	320	970
HARRISON	7,858	6,776	1,082	13.8	248	834
HENDRICKS	19,614	17,484	2,130	10.9	447	1,683
HENRY	11,000	8,978	2,022	18.4	444	1,578
HOWARD	19,933	15,365	4,568	22.9	694	3,874
HUNTINGTON	9,202	7,810	1,392	15.1	314	1,078
JACKSON	9,452	7,911	1,541	16.3	295	1,246
JASPER	6,765	5,921	844	12.5	175	669
JAY	5,337	4,471	866	16.2	182	684
JEFFERSON	6,850	5,506	1,344	19.6	235	1,109
JENNINGS	5,841	4,945	896	15.3	195	701
JOHNSON	22,107	18,873	3,234	14.6	666	2,568
KNOX	8,653	7,007	1,646	19.0	246	1,400
KOSCIUSKO	17,708	15,374	2,334	13.2	544	1,790
LAGRANGE	9,735	9,030	705	7.2	225	480
LAKE	118,166	83,766	34,480	29.1	4,150	30,250

Counties	Total Number of Own Children	No. Living in Married Couple Families	No. Living in One-Parent Families	% Living in One-parent families	No. Living in Single-Dad Family	No. Living in Single-Mom Family
LAPORTE	24,886	19,677	5,209	20.9	944	4,265
LAWRENCE	10,120	8,632	1,488	14.7	323	1,165
MADISON	29,502	22,430	7,072	24.0	1,106	5,966
MARION	181,049	126,860	54,189	29.9	7,738	46,451
MAR ALL	11,324	9,745	1,579	13.9	355	1,224
MARTIN	2,560	2,189	371	14.5	84	287
MIAMI	9,977	8,415	1,562	15.7	322	1,240
MONROE	18,661	14,762	3,899	20.9	707	3,192
MONTGOMERY	8,150	6,844	1,306	16.0	269	1,037
MORGAN	14,342	12,313	2,029	14.1	461	1,568
NEWTON	3,638	3,157	481	13.2	133	348
NOBLE	10,389	8,910	1,479	14.2	376	1,103
OHIO	1,315	1,159	156	11.9	49	107
ORANGE	4,597	3,781	816	17.8	181	635
OWEN	4,225	3,582	643	15.2	160	483
PARKE	3,525	2,931	594	16.8	112	482
PERRY	4,659	3,934	725	15.6	130	595
PIKE	3,057	2,447	420	14.6	110	310
PORTER	35,402	28,711	4,691	14.0	1,001	3,690
POSEY	6,967	6,088	879	12.6	168	711
PULASKI	3,407	2,982	425	12.5	109	316
PUTNAM	6,540	5,717	823	12.6	194	629
RANDOLPH	6,583	5,475	1,108	16.8	192	916
RIPLEY	6,574	5,731	843	12.8	213	630
RUSH	4,514	3,854	660	14.6	158	502
ST JOSEPH	57,362	43,911	13,451	23.5	2,026	11,425
SCOTT	5,308	4,272	1,036	19.5	191	845
SHELBY	10,056	8,582	1,474	14.7	386	1,088
SPENCER	5,098	4,495	603	11.8	116	487
STARKE	5,795	4,877	918	15.8	235	683
STEUBEN	6,732	5,773	959	14.2	234	725
SULLIVAN	4,505	3,887	618	13.7	146	472
SWITZERLAND	1,910	1,623	287	15.0	73	214
TIPPECANOE	25,775	21,363	4,412	17.1	814	3,598
TIPTON	3,963	3,450	513	12.9	132	381
UNION	1,798	1,497	301	16.7	64	237
VANDERBURGH	36,252	27,402	8,850	24.4	1,253	7,597
VERMILLION	3,881	3,187	694	17.9	154	540
VIGO	22,385	17,341	5,044	22.5	916	4,128
WABASH	8,435	7,189	1,246	14.8	309	937
WARREN	2,040	1,825	215	10.5	55	160
WARRICK	11,993	10,503	1,490	12.4	286	1,204
WASHINGTON	6,027	5,047	980	16.3	212	768
WAYNE	16,574	12,604	3,970	24.0	592	3,378
WELLS	7,015	6,149	866	12.3	169	697
WHITE	5,930	5,004	926	15.6	234	692
WHITLEY	7,405	6,483	922	12.4	233	689
INDIANA	**1,339,888**	**1,069,169**	**270,719**	**20.2**	**45,666**	**225,053**

3. Ratio of Household Income to Poverty Level

Counties	Total Population < 18*	Household Income as a Proportion of Poverty Threshold (Percentage of Children <18 Living at Each Income Level) Under .5 %	Under 1.0 %	Under 1.5 %	Under 2.0 %	2.0 or Over %
ADAMS	9,788	5.8	17.2	29.9	44.9	55.1
ALLEN	82,089	5.7	10.5	19.8	30.2	69.8
BARTHOLOMEW	16,299	4.6	10.7	20.5	32.7	67.3
BENTON	2,623	2.0	8.4	23.6	42.1	57.9
BLACKFORD	3,546	6.3	12.3	24.3	38.9	61.1
BOONE	10,297	3.1	8.0	14.4	23.5	76.5
BROWN	3,410	2.5	8.1	23.7	37.0	63.1
CARROLL	4,913	4.4	9.4	21.8	36.3	63.7
CASS	10,118	5.7	3.4	24.8	39.2	60.8
CLARK	22,272	6.2	3.8	25.1	37.2	62.9
CLAY	6,476	8.5	5.2	27.0	40.3	59.7
CLINTON	8,365	4.4	11.7	23.5	38.2	61.8
CRAWFORD	2,709	11.6	22.9	40.8	55.4	44.6
DAVIESS	7,870	8.8	20.8	36.1	50.4	49.6
DEARBORN	11,082	6.0	10.8	19.9	33.1	66.9
DECATUR	6,756	3.1	11.1	23.7	36.0	64.0
DEKALB	10,149	3.7	8.8	17.0	29.4	70.7
DELAWARE	25,961	8.0	17.7	28.7	40.5	59.5
DUBOIS	10,096	1.8	5.5	12.0	24.7	75.3
ELKHART	43,838	4.4	9.9	19.5	32.0	68.0
FAYETTE	6,801	8.1	14.7	30.0	42.6	57.4
FLOYD	16,838	9.0	16.1	26.6	37.5	62.5
FOUNTAIN	4,644	7.0	13.1	26.9	43.5	56.5
FRANKLIN	5,805	4.3	12.7	28.7	42.1	58.0
FULTON	4,957	5.8	12.9	21.1	38.9	61.1
GIBSON	8,191	5.8	11.1	21.9	34.0	66.0
GRANT	18,045	8.2	18.2	30.6	43.3	56.7
GREENE	7,702	9.5	18.2	30.4	43.5	56.5
HAMILTON	31,375	1.9	4.3	8.1	14.0	86.0
HANCOCK	12,545	2.4	5.6	11.3	20.9	79.1
HARRISON	8,463	4.1	12.6	25.4	38.2	61.8
HENDRICKS	20,506	1.7	4.2	10.2	16.7	83.3
HENRY	11,744	7.6	17.3	29.7	43.8	56.2
HOWARD	21,366	9.2	17.0	24.5	33.9	66.1
HUNTINGTON	9,712	1.7	7.3	17.8	32.4	67.7
JACKSON	10,025	5.1	13.5	23.7	38.8	61.2
JASPER	7,140	4.7	10.1	19.6	33.5	66.5
JAY	5,641	3.3	11.9	25.5	45.2	54.8
JEFFERSON	7,318	7.0	15.6	29.3	45.5	54.5
JENNINGS	6,302	5.4	17.0	30.2	45.5	54.5
JOHNSON	23,494	3.8	8.8	14.3	25.2	74.8
KNOX	9,149	9.6	19.9	32.0	46.9	53.1
KOSCIUSKO	18,625	3.1	8.2	20.1	33.4	66.7
LAGRANGE	10,093	6.7	16.0	35.0	49.6	50.4
LAKE	130,877	13.3	21.5	29.6	39.2	60.8

Counties	Total Population < 18*	Household Income as a Proportion of Poverty Threshold (Percentage of Children <18 Living at Each Income Level)				
		Under .5 %	Under 1.0 %	Under 1.5 %	Under 2.0 %	2.0 or Over %
LAPORTE	26,783	7.1	14.7	24.7	37.4	62.6
LAWRENCE	10,832	5.3	12.6	23.4	37.6	62.4
MADISON	31,883	11.1	19.8	29.9	39.9	60.1
MARION	199,676	9.1	18.2	28.1	39.5	60.5
MARSHALL	11,871	4.3	9.9	18.7	34.6	65.4
MARTIN	2,726	5.2	17.9	32.4	47.0	53.0
MIAMI	10,216	6.3	15.3	32.5	49.4	50.7
MONROE	19,559	7.6	14.4	24.2	36.2	63.8
MONTGOMERY	8,534	6.3	11.8	22.7	35.7	64.3
MORGAN	15,358	3.6	8.4	18.4	30.8	69.2
NEWTON	3,838	4.6	12.6	21.7	37.6	62.4
NOBLE	10,960	4.6	11.6	19.6	36.6	63.4
OHIO	1,391	2.3	8.6	17.3	35.7	64.3
ORANGE	4,855	7.9	19.4	32.5	53.7	46.3
OWEN	4,539	8.9	18.0	31.0	48.0	52.0
PARKE	3,736	6.0	13.1	28.4	46.5	53.5
PERRY	4,878	7.7	14.2	26.5	41.0	59.0
PIKE	3,018	9.4	19.9	32.0	39.5	60.5
PORTER	35,220	3.9	7.5	12.3	20.7	79.3
POSEY	7,199	3.7	9.0	16.8	29.7	70.3
PULASKI	3,607	6.2	13.7	29.0	44.3	55.7
PUTNAM	6,865	3.5	10.7	22.3	35.9	64.1
RANDOLPH	6,942	6.6	15.7	28.9	45.9	54.1
RIPLEY	6,974	5.5	13.0	21.9	35.0	65.0
RUSH	4,771	6.6	13.4	29.8	43.1	56.9
ST. JOSEPH	61,441	7.6	13.8	22.8	34.9	65.1
SCOTT	5,751	12.0	26.9	39.7	52.2	47.8
SHELBY	10,855	3.8	9.4	19.7	30.8	69.2
SPENCER	5,232	5.2	10.7	21.2	34.5	65.5
STARKE	6,291	8.2	18.5	33.1	50.7	49.3
STEUBEN	6,975	2.4	5.0	15.0	30.8	69.2
SULLIVAN	4,827	4.5	15.4	27.2	44.5	55.5
SWITZERLAND	2,103	9.6	20.4	36.2	49.3	50.7
TIPPECANOE	27,083	5.8	10.6	19.0	31.2	68.8
TIPTON	4,189	2.5	8.1	21.6	30.3	69.7
UNION	1,887	5.0	11.6	23.9	46.6	53.4
VANDERBURGH	38,962	9.9	17.1	26.4	37.1	62.9
VERMILLION	4,144	5.9	14.8	26.8	39.4	60.6
VIGO	24,102	9.7	18.5	30.3	43.3	56.7
WABASH	8,993	5.1	10.4	25.0	39.3	60.7
WARREN	2,157	4.6	11.1	27.3	44.0	56.1
WARRICK	12,538	3.9	8.7	16.8	25.5	74.5
WASHINGTON	6,418	7.4	18.1	35.0	51.7	48.3
WAYNE	17,772	11.0	20.8	31.4	45.2	54.9
WELLS	7,261	2.0	6.6	14.2	28.0	72.0
WHITE	6,268	2.8	8.1	21.4	38.6	61.4
WHITLEY	7,790	1.5	6.1	14.8	30.0	70.0
INDIANA	**1,435,285**	**7.1**	**14.2**	**24.1**	**36.1**	**64.0**

*Includes only children younger than age 18 living in households.

4. Unemployment; Use of Safety-Net Programs

Counties	Unemployment Rate 1992	% of Population Receiving AFDC FY 1993	% of Population Receiving Food Stamps FY 1993	% of Students Enrolled in Free School Lunch Program SY 1992-93
ADAMS	8.0	1.7	7.1	13.5
ALLEN	6.1	3.7	8.8	21.1
BARTHOLOMEW	5.6	2.4	6.5	17.1
BENTON	5.7	1.4	5.5	17.8
BLACKFORD	11.3	3.0	12.9	24.2
BOONE	4.2	1.0	4.3	10.9
BROWN	3.8	1.7	7.5	17.2
CARROLL	5.8	1.0	3.7	14.1
CASS	7.0	2.7	9.8	20.0
CLARK	6.9	3.3	8.4	23.3
CLAY	7.3	2.2	7.0	18.1
CLINTON	5.9	2.2	8.2	19.7
CRAWFORD	9.6	3.2	12.2	33.3
DAVIESS	5.9	2.3	8.2	20.3
DEARBORN	7.5	2.2	6.5	16.8
DECATUR	5.0	1.8	6.8	14.0
DEKALB	6.4	1.1	4.4	10.7
DELAWARE	6.6	4.1	12.1	26.8
DUBOIS	4.8	0.6	2.5	6.6
ELKHART	6.1	2.4	6.8	18.2
FAYETTE	13.7	4.4	12.3	24.5
FLOYD	5.9	2.5	9.0	22.9
FOUNTAIN	9.6	1.8	7.6	17.5
FRANKLIN	8.1	1.7	6.5	15.3
FULTON	7.0	1.8	5.9	15.5
GIBSON	7.1	1.9	5.6	11.4
GRANT	9.1	4.3	12.5	27.3
GREENE	8.5	2.2	9.4	21.6
HAMILTON	2.7	1.0	3.0	5.1
HANCOCK	4.4	1.3	4.2	7.5
HARRISON	5.9	2.1	8.6	18.3
HENDRICKS	3.2	0.7	2.8	6.3
HENRY	10.2	2.9	11.2	23.4
HOWARD	7.5	4.2	10.2	21.1
HUNTINGTON	6.4	1.2	5.6	11.7
JACKSON	6.5	2.4	7.7	19.6
JASPER	7.2	1.9	6.9	15.3
JAY	10.2	2.0	10.1	25.2
JEFFERSON	6.8	2.7	8.7	22.6
JENNINGS	6.8	2.8	10.9	22.1
JOHNSON	4.0	1.7	6.3	11.8
KNOX	5.8	3.6	10.8	25.3
KOSCIUSKO	5.9	1.1	4.2	15.0
LAGRANGE	6.8	0.6	3.8	12.0
LAKE	9.0	7.8	14.8	28.6

Counties	Unemployment Rate 1992	% of Population Receiving AFDC FY 1993	% of Population Receiving Food Stamps FY 1993	% of Students Enrolled in Free School Lunch Program SY 1992-93
LAPORTE	7.3	3.9	9.6	18.2
LAWRENCE	10.2	2.0	8.3	22.4
MADISON	8.3	4.3	10.7	25.7
MARION	5.8	5.3	11.9	33.6
MARSHALL	6.1	1.3	4.3	16.2
MARTIN	7.4	3.0	9.6	23.4
MIAMI	8.3	2.7	10.8	19.4
MONROE	4.7	1.9	5.5	18.1
MONTGOMERY	3.4	1.6	6.2	15.9
MORGAN	6.1	2.0	8.4	15.5
NEWTON	6.5	2.9	7.9	20.1
NOBLE	6.6	1.0	4.6	15.2
OHIO	7.4	1.8	6.5	17.3
ORANGE	11.5	2.5	10.4	29.1
OWEN	5.5	3.2	11.5	21.5
PARKE	6.5	2.6	8.6	23.2
PERRY	10.0	2.0	7.4	19.7
PIKE	9.5	3.2	11.6	24.1
PORTER	5.7	1.5	4.1	10.2
POSEY	5.1	2.6	6.6	13.7
PULASKI	7.0	2.3	10.4	18.6
PUTNAM	5.2	1.2	5.0	17.9
RANDOLPH	13.3	3.4	12.4	22.6
RIPLEY	7.5	2.0	7.8	17.7
RUSH	7.4	1.9	6.9	21.3
ST. JOSEPH	6.5	4.8	9.6	26.7
SCOTT	7.2	5.5	14.1	31.4
SHELBY	5.8	1.8	7.5	13.7
SPENCER	8.1	1.7	6.0	13.2
STARKE	9.7	3.1	11.9	27.7
STEUBEN	5.0	1.6	6.6	14.8
SULLIVAN	10.0	2.1	9.5	19.4
SWITZERLAND	10.9	2.5	9.6	30.5
TIPPECANOE	3.8	1.8	5.5	14.9
TIPTON	6.9	0.9	6.5	11.3
UNION	8.7	2.2	7.8	19.5
VANDERBURGH	6.8	4.3	11.8	26.1
VERMILLION	7.4	2.6	7.8	23.1
VIGO	6.4	2.9	9.0	26.6
WABASH	7.7	1.9	5.4	18.7
WARREN	6.4	1.4	5.4	16.2
WARRICK	5.7	1.4	5.5	13.0
WASHINGTON	8.8	3.0	10.4	25.8
WAYNE	11.4	4.5	13.3	29.8
WELLS	5.4	1.1	4.9	10.8
WHITE	6.9	1.7	6.1	13.7
WHITLEY	5.8	0.8	3.5	9.4
INDIANA	**6.5**	**3.5**	**9.1**	**21.7**

5. Child Abuse and Neglect

Counties	Child Abuse, FY 1993 Reported Cases	Child Abuse, FY 1993 % Reports Sub./Ind.	Child Neglect, FY 1993 Reported Cases	Child Neglect, FY 1993 % Reports Sub./Ind.	Abuse & Neglect Rate per 1,000 Children < age 18	Total Deaths from Abuse & Neglect FY 1989 - FY 1993
ADAMS	96	59.4	202	74.8	21.1	0
ALLEN	842	69.6	806	68.6	13.6	6
BARTHOLOMEW	403	43.7	811	38.1	29.4	2
BENTON	67	73.1	34	29.4	22.2	0
BLACKFORD	1	0	0	0	0	0
BOONE	101	75.2	93	83.9	14.8	0
BROWN	83	42.2	115	40.9	23.6	1
CARROLL	46	71.7	7	71.4	7.6	1
CASS	196	64.3	241	57.7	26.1	1
CLARK	585	60.5	673	49.0	30.3	2
CLAY	130	42.3	215	38.6	21.4	2
CLINTON	164	54.9	141	54.6	19.5	0
CRAWFORD	12	75.0	23	47.8	7.3	0
DAVIESS	194	43.3	209	47.8	23.1	1
DEARBORN	176	42.0	202	30.7	12.2	2
DECATUR	84	64.3	120	37.5	14.5	3
DEKALB	258	66.3	342	65.5	38.6	3
DELAWARE	654	47.6	1,209	53.5	36.3	3
DUBOIS	86	44.2	175	61.1	14.1	0
ELKHART	1,103	48.0	818	55.9	22.2	13
FAYETTE	308	63.0	303	58.7	53.9	0
FLOYD	419	50.8	506	67.8	32.6	3
FOUNTAIN	84	58.3	73	74.0	22.3	0
FRANKLIN	123	70.7	87	60.9	24.2	0
FULTON	35	60.0	40	37.5	7.2	0
GIBSON	128	57.8	148	69.6	21.6	0
GRANT	590	46.3	959	39.0	35.2	1
GREENE	154	61.7	149	40.3	20.1	1
HAMILTON	358	37.2	224	25.9	6.0	1
HANCOCK	211	55.5	158	47.5	15.3	0
HARRISON	125	36.0	160	35.0	12.0	0
HENDRICKS	313	66.8	243	55.1	16.2	1
HENRY	205	67.8	298	70.8	29.6	5
HOWARD	538	49.8	637	47.4	26.5	5
HUNTINGTON	201	41.8	159	31.4	13.7	1
JACKSON	284	53.5	330	52.7	32.0	0
JASPER	108	51.9	143	62.9	20.4	0
JAY	96	66.7	49	81.6	18.2	0
JEFFERSON	98	42.9	332	32.2	20.0	2
JENNINGS	257	54.9	312	46.8	44.9	0
JOHNSON	506	45.3	368	39.4	15.7	2
KNOX	206	52.4	303	34.0	22.8	3
KOSCIUSKO	152	67.8	191	71.2	12.7	2
LAGRANGE	225	46.7	107	47.7	15.1	1
LAKE	1,507	52.0	2,385	60.7	16.8	34

Counties	Child Abuse, FY 1993		Child Neglect, FY 1993		Abuse & Neglect Rate per 1,000 Children < age 18	Total Deaths from Abuse & Neglect FY 1989 - FY 1993
	Reported Cases	% Reports Sub./Ind.	Reported Cases	% Reports Sub./Ind.		
LAPORTE	891	53.9	6,654	51.8	34.0	4
LAWRENCE	110	54.5	83	31.3	7.9	0
MADISON	620	53.5	1,069	58.1	29.4	1
MARION	7,057	39.0	4,576	33.3	21.0	47
MARSHALL	284	57.4	355	60.3	31.3	3
MARTIN	91	38.5	145	37.2	31.8	2
MIAMI	51	74.5	41	73.2	6.5	0
MONROE	280	48.2	357	40.6	14.0	1
MONTGOMERY	231	32.0	270	44.1	22.2	2
MORGAN	497	56.5	427	55.0	33.1	0
NEWTON	65	44.6	64	25.0	11.5	0
NOBLE	117	63.2	162	64.2	16.0	3
OHIO	39	28.2	46	26.1	16.5	1
ORANGE	164	36.6	293	33.1	31.9	1
OWEN	209	46.4	193	31.6	34.2	0
PARKE	117	56.4	148	30.4	28.7	0
PERRY	80	42.5	285	47.3	26.5	2
PIKE	24	58.3	47	23.4	8.2	0
PORTER	716	54.7	840	60.5	25.3	0
POSEY	127	49.6	98	28.6	12.5	0
PULASKI	26	61.5	18	72.2	8.0	0
PUTNAM	193	44.0	208	36.1	22.8	0
RANDOLPH	89	69.7	69	65.2	15.2	0
RIPLEY	180	46.1	207	37.7	22.9	1
RUSH	120	41.7	97	33.0	16.2	0
ST. JOSEPH	854	43.6	955	35.6	11.4	10
SCOTT	161	50.9	189	50.8	30.5	0
SHELBY	267	41.6	246	43.1	19.7	2
SPENCER	63	41.3	90	41.1	11.8	0
STARKE	91	68.1	85	71.8	19.3	0
STEUBEN	89	62.9	111	60.4	17.1	1
SULLIVAN	111	51.4	154	64.9	32.5	0
SWITZERLAND	26	80.8	14	92.9	16.3	0
TIPPECANOE	568	59.3	891	57.6	31.0	6
TIPTON	110	58.2	47	34.0	19.0	2
UNION	13	46.2	28	85.7	15.4	0
VANDERBURGH	880	42.3	891	49.7	20.7	16
VERMILLION	99	59.6	133	37.6	26.1	0
VIGO	356	51.4	512	45.5	17.1	4
WABASH	143	80.4	93	51.6	17.7	0
WARREN	40	67.5	48	50.0	23.8	0
WARRICK	294	43.5	274	36.1	17.8	1
WASHINGTON	87	51.7	122	53.3	16.9	1
WAYNE	564	44.0	582	48.8	29.3	1
WELLS	136	73.5	113	50.4	21.3	0
WHITE	81	46.9	98	39.8	12.2	1
WHITLEY	106	57.5	80	58.8	13.7	1
DIANA	**30,029**	**49.1**	**31,728**	**48.3**	**20.7**	**216**

6. Education, I

Counties	No. Students Enrolled In All Grades 1992-93	Rate Retained In Grade per 1,000 Enrolled 1992-93	Students Enrolled In Grades 7-12 1992-93	Dropouts from Grades 7-12		% High-School Graduates, 1992-93
				Number of Students Dropped Out	Annual Dropout Rate per 1,000 Students Enrolled	
ADAMS	5,252	5.3	2,521	52	20.6	88.5
ALLEN	49,006	19.6	21,932	638	29.1	84.3
BARTHOLOMEW	10,974	16.2	5,367	110	20.5	88.1
BENTON	2,136	21.1	1,026	13	12.7	93.9
BLACKFORD	2,406	18.3	1,094	26	23.8	86.1
BOONE	7,214	12.1	3,197	57	17.8	89.7
BROWN	2,343	9.4	1,135	23	20.3	87.6
CARROLL	2,792	12.9	1,275	36	28.2	85.6
CASS	7,500	12.7	3,492	83	23.8	86.0
CLARK	14,651	8.7	6,864	261	38.0	76.6
CLAY	4,643	25.8	2,101	71	33.8	80.8
CLINTON	6,402	16.1	2,835	59	20.8	88.2
CRAWFORD	1,845	8.7	852	42	49.3	76.4
DAVIESS	4,379	1.8	1,925	95	49.4	75.7
DEARBORN	8,029	21.3	3,838	90	23.4	86.7
DECATUR	4,573	13.1	2,289	114	49.8	73.5
DEKALB	7,349	6.5	3,398	147	43.3	76.3
DELAWARE	18,159	13.3	8,488	305	35.9	79.9
DUBOIS	6,843	7.0	3,113	39	12.5	92.3
ELKHART	28,266	11.5	12,186	654	53.7	71.0
FAYETTE	4,892	11.4	2,460	104	42.3	77.7
FLOYD	11,028	15.5	5,029	155	30.8	82.4
FOUNTAIN	3,296	11.2	1,534	25	16.3	91.1
FRANKLIN	2,833	7.1	1,318	40	30.3	83.7
FULTON	2,730	18.7	1,215	23	18.9	88.8
GIBSON	5,566	19.6	2,549	74	29.0	82.2
GRANT	12,046	11.7	5,394	96	17.8	89.4
GREENE	5,933	12.1	2,738	82	29.9	83.3
HAMILTON	23,213	6.7	10,036	147	14.6	90.9
HANCOCK	9,108	9.3	4,446	72	16.2	90.6
HARRISON	5,770	9.5	2,604	38	14.6	91.4
HENDRICKS	14,964	10.4	6,915	108	15.6	90.6
HENRY	8,731	14.0	4,203	118	28.1	84.5
HOWARD	14,552	17.7	6,595	171	25.9	88.3
HUNTINGTON	6,788	11.5	3,114	63	20.2	88.3
JACKSON	6,518	25.5	3,228	106	32.8	82.3
JASPER	4,585	14.8	2,193	69	31.5	81.9
JAY	4,109	12.7	1,911	40	20.9	87.4
JEFFERSON	4,948	9.5	2,377	72	30.3	82.4
JENNINGS	4,322	24.1	1,978	67	33.9	80.5
JOHNSON	17,565	12.4	8,050	147	18.3	89.6
KNOX	6,452	13.8	2,805	59	21.0	88.0
KOSCIUSKO	14,091	7.5	6,269	164	26.2	84.3
LAGRANGE	6,138	3.9	2,489	71	28.5	81.8
LAKE	87,788	29.9	41,858	983	23.5	86.4

Counties	No. Students Enrolled in All Grades 1992-93	Rate Retained in Grade per 1,000 Enrolled 1992-93	Students Enrolled in Grades 7-12 1992-93	Dropouts from Grades 7-12		% High-School Graduates, 1992-93
				Number of Students Dropped Out	Annual Dropout Rate per 1,000 Students Enrolled	
LAPORTE	18,694	25.0	8,679	316	36.4	80.2
LAWRENCE	7,540	20.0	3,541	146	41.2	79.3
MADISON	21,384	20.1	10,243	326	31.8	82.3
MARION	121,019	31.3	50,126	1,833	36.6	79.2
MARSHALL	7,615	11.2	3,402	126	37.0	79.5
MARTIN	1,974	11.7	871	30	34.4	82.5
MIAMI	8,346	19.8	3,874	96	24.8	85.4
MONROE	13,120	7.6	5,919	153	25.8	86.3
MONTGOMERY	6,167	12.2	2,782	65	23.4	86.5
MORGAN	10,627	11.3	4,837	139	28.7	82.6
NEWTON	2,852	13.3	1,352	44	32.5	81.7
NOBLE	7,383	8.1	3,231	117	36.2	79.8
OHIO	1,016	15.7	456	13	28.5	83.3
ORANGE	3,441	10.2	1,645	57	34.7	82.3
OWEN	2,957	31.1	1,316	39	29.6	83.1
PARKE	2,582	11.2	1,155	36	31.2	83.0
PERRY	3,615	13.0	1,709	39	22.8	87.0
PIKE	2,062	14.5	945	37	39.2	80.7
PORTER	25,138	6.4	11,949	167	14.0	91.9
POSEY	4,709	11.9	2,224	55	24.7	85.0
PULASKI	2,556	5.9	1,119	35	31.3	83.8
PUTNAM	6,056	18.0	2,780	94	33.8	79.9
RANDOLPH	5,082	12.0	2,418	62	25.6	86.1
RIPLEY	5,062	11.7	2,283	56	24.5	87.3
RUSH	2,926	15.4	1,418	35	24.7	85.9
ST. JOSEPH	38,522	29.7	17,421	614	35.2	80.7
SCOTT	4,071	19.2	1,913	107	55.9	70.7
SHELBY	7,678	9.1	3,545	80	22.6	86.3
SPENCER	3,736	11.0	1,760	25	14.2	92.1
STARKE	4,418	13.1	2,048	85	41.5	76.5
STEUBEN	4,511	2.4	1,998	48	24.0	85.1
SULLIVAN	3,624	4.4	1,723	33	19.2	88.9
SWITZERLAND	1,506	17.3	706	18	25.5	85.5
TIPPECANOE	17,448	9.9	7,631	142	18.6	89.0
TIPTON	3,035	10.9	1,460	43	29.5	83.0
UNION	1,486	9.4	729	17	23.3	86.0
VANDERBURGH	23,627	11.3	10,295	411	39.9	78.7
VERMILLION	2,988	25.8	1,436	39	27.2	84.9
VIGO	17,000	5.4	7,395	323	43.7	75.9
WABASH	6,580	12.6	3,171	81	25.5	84.5
WARREN	1,275	4.7	594	6	10.1	93.5
WARRICK	8,856	10.7	4,320	124	28.7	83.4
WASHINGTON	4,603	21.7	2,187	91	41.6	76.4
WAYNE	12,533	7.6	5,821	136	23.4	86.0
WELLS	5,216	14.6	2,308	59	25.6	86.7
WHITE	5,459	8.2	2,492	46	18.5	89.1
WHITLEY	5,053	2.6	2,299	58	25.2	86.1
INDIANA	**959,876**	**17.4**	**434,472**	**12,709**	**29.3**	**83.4**

7. Education, II

Counties	Number of High-School Graduates 1991-92	% Intending to Pursue Postsecondary Education, 1991-92			% Ages 16-19 Not H.S. Grads & Not in Educational Program, 1990	At-Risk Programs SY 1992-93	
		4-year College	Voc/Tech School	All Types of Postsecondary Education		Total Cost $	Total Students Served
ADAMS	371	45.0	9.4	62.8	22.3	99,000	122
ALLEN	2,925	53.5	11.0	72.3	10.2	1,009,939	4,765
BARTHOLOMEW	746	55.5	7.5	79.2	12.4	236,761	1,507
BENTON	158	46.2	4.4	60.1	8.1	34,635	15
BLACKFORD	183	47.5	4.9	71.6	11.0	108,899	775
BOONE	435	53.8	8.7	71.3	7.5	157,527	672
BROWN	153	34.0	5.2	47.1	10.7	108,078	442
CARROLL	194	37.6	7.7	52.6	6.7	64,696	130
CASS	456	44.7	10.8	64.3	14.5	211,814	1,059
CLARK	926	48.0	5.6	57.2	13.4	366,367	2,029
CLAY	262	45.4	14.1	66.8	9.5	90,600	255
CLINTON	367	34.3	8.5	52.3	14.1	189,314	1,134
CRAWFORD	130	29.2	0	48.5	23.5	52,066	450
DAVIESS	245	33.9	3.3	78.4	25.7	82,300	750
DEARBORN	512	42.2	10.6	64.3	10.6	202,225	1,930
DECATUR	319	41.7	9.7	62.4	14.2	91,576	435
DEKALB	524	32.4	7.6	47.5	14.2	160,843	417
DELAWARE	1,274	56.3	5.4	67.7	6.2	479,018	1,967
DUBOIS	403	50.6	9.7	77.7	5.3	130,178	521
ELKHART	1,500	49.6	6.7	64.7	19.0	649,325	5,394
FAYETTE	268	33.2	4.1	51.5	16.8	179,696	290
FLOYD	669	49.2	4.8	58.9	9.3	360,449	555
FOUNTAIN	229	43.2	7.0	69.9	8.5	88,382	3,112
FRANKLIN	229	38.4	7.4	49.3	11.4	59,716	220
FULTON	161	44.7	26.7	82.0	10.5	82,591	480
GIBSON	350	43.1	12.3	70.3	6.0	106,748	503
GRANT	786	37.2	8.0	57.8	10.3	310,536	906
GREENE	353	34.0	11.1	69.1	14.0	214,667	1,397
HAMILTON	1,341	73.4	4.3	84.6	6.6	328,167	7,754
HANCOCK	589	55.2	9.2	78.4	9.3	207,089	2,011
HARRISON	330	45.2	6.4	61.5	11.8	116,974	1,584
HENDRICKS	943	54.2	7.6	72.4	10.3	259,864	3,196
HENRY	575	43.3	8.0	66.3	9.5	218,481	1,151
HOWARD	946	49.1	9.0	64.3	10.2	385,631	427
HUNTINGTON	404	35.6	10.4	74.3	12.4	203,883	3,626
JACKSON	452	41.8	6.2	59.7	10.5	235,843	311
JASPER	280	63.6	6.4	77.5	4.7	147,278	405
JAY	269	34.2	12.6	57.3	16.8	87,608	555
JEFFERSON	305	46.2	5.9	58.4	8.2	114,458	298
JENNINGS	252	29.8	12.3	56.0	11.8	54,851	160
JOHNSON	1,112	47.1	8.7	71.3	13.2	407,566	1,170
KNOX	387	16.3	1.0	65.9	6.4	150,878	4,265
KOSCIUSKO	744	44.1	8.7	61.8	12.4	385,502	2,788
LAGRANGE	303	28.4	9.9	56.4	42.1	197,103	883
LAKE	5,379	48.4	7.7	64.6	9.4	2,929,123	34,286

Counties	Number of High-School Graduates 1991-92	% Intending to Pursue Postsecondary Education, 1991-92			% Ages 16-19 Not H.S. Grads & Not in Educational Program, 1990	At-Risk Programs SY 1992-93	
		4-year College	Voc/Tech School	All Types of Postsecondary Education		Total Cost $	Total Students Served
LAPORTE	1,171	44.5	7.0	62.5	11.4	524,580	1,063
LAWRENCE	502	35.3	7.6	56.4	16.1	181,741	3,728
MADISON	1,358	47.8	10.9	73.1	10.1	529,952	17,530
MARION	5,841	50.5	6.8	67.0	17.3	4,071,165	9,509
MARSHALL	496	31.1	3.0	47.4	14.9	216,411	2,530
MARTIN	111	32.4	11.7	73.0	11.9	61,383	257
MIAMI	598	45.3	6.0	61.4	9.7	186,896	4,980
MONROE	761	54.5	7.0	74.0	4.5	169,620	4,912
MONTGOMERY	368	40.2	6.3	57.1	9.3	116,241	1,286
MORGAN	652	39.3	6.6	54.9	13.1	213,223	876
NEWTON	184	33.7	6.0	59.8	12.5	54,353	69
NOBLE	449	38.8	6.5	53.2	15.9	186,527	610
OHIO	57	36.8	3.5	57.9	8.1	18,450	100
ORANGE	210	41.4	10.5	59.1	15.7	84,546	497
OWEN	137	43.8	5.1	73.0	11.2	60,133	75
PARKE	158	34.2	13.3	55.7	7.6	62,126	824
PERRY	217	43.3	4.6	61.8	13.6	91,533	855
PIKE	137	38.0	13.9	53.3	16.9	39,328	107
PORTER	1,778	44.7	4.7	55.5	7.2	438,687	9,080
POSEY	296	56.4	9.1	71.3	12.5	122,991	1,312
PULASKI	149	41.6	9.4	61.7	14.7	50,545	89
PUTNAM	355	43.9	8.7	58.3	6.0	135,354	1,289
RANDOLPH	364	38.7	14.8	72.8	11.2	115,538	2,128
RIPLEY	324	41.7	9.3	65.4	9.1	93,035	550
RUSH	170	40.6	11.2	66.5	9.8	56,466	505
ST. JOSEPH	2,048	52.7	6.9	69.5	11.1	876,203	14,410
SCOTT	245	33.5	9.8	51.0	17.0	122,429	4,353
SHELBY	514	35.4	7.2	52.0	15.5	219,583	886
SPENCER	249	57.8	2.4	67.9	9.8	68,605	440
STARKE	259	30.5	5.0	47.1	17.0	87,284	2,300
STEUBEN	276	45.3	9.8	61.6	6.2	105,108	333
SULLIVAN	250	30.8	9.2	53.2	7.0	71,277	443
SWITZERLAND	74	14.9	13.5	35.1	13.5	54,650	278
TIPPECANOE	987	54.0	2.9	60.4	3.5	335,786	4,179
TIPTON	229	49.3	9.2	68.6	10.1	91,376	311
UNION	108	26.9	8.3	48.2	6.5	28,328	140
VANDERBURGH	1,289	52.9	10.6	70.4	11.8	570,030	15,542
VERMILLION	182	33.0	7.7	47.3	9.1	122,002	1,510
VIGO	1,020	57.0	4.9	73.0	9.7	389,995	4,082
WABASH	413	39.2	8.7	59.1	10.3	151,366	1,302
WARREN	89	33.7	15.7	62.9	7.3	31,829	216
WARRICK	589	62.0	9.0	83.4	9.0	171,800	7,682
WASHINGTON	264	39.0	5.7	56.1	16.2	116,677	592
WAYNE	830	47.7	15.7	72.8	13.2	318,594	4,956
WELLS	284	45.4	9.2	62.3	9.3	103,725	1,963
WHITE	340	39.4	20.3	66.2	8.9	164,281	494
WHITLEY	368	37.8	12.2	63.9	12.1	119,958	107
INDIANA	**57,489**	**47.2**	**7.9**	**65.5**	**11.4**	**n.a.**	**228,382**

8. Pregnancy and Birth Data

Counties	Total live births, 1991	Mother Ages 10 - 14 Reported Pregnancies, 1991	Mother Ages 10 - 14 Live Births, 1991	Mother Ages 15 - 19 Reported Pregnancies, 1991	Mother Ages 15 - 19 Live Births, 1991	% births to single mothers < age 20, 1991	% born at low birth weight, 1991
ADAMS	590	0	0	65	63	5.8	4.6
ALLEN	5,274	19	12	908	688	10.9	6.8
BARTHOLOMEW	1,029	2	1	174	141	8.7	6.5
BENTON	149	0	0	19	16	5.4	6.7
BLACKFORD	184	0	0	39	34	13.6	4.3
BOONE	586	1	1	62	51	5.1	5.6
BROWN	153	0	0	28	24	9.8	5.2
CARROLL	263	0	0	31	26	7.6	5.7
CASS	522	2	1	93	83	11.5	6.5
CLARK	1,261	3	3	202	202	10.9	8.2
CLAY	335	0	0	70	58	10.1	7.2
CLINTON	476	1	0	83	73	8.6	6.3
CRAWFORD	123	1	1	29	29	9.8	4.1
DAVIESS	457	0	0	59	55	6.3	4.4
DEARBORN	571	1	1	71	70	9.5	5.8
DECATUR	368	0	0	59	57	8.7	6.0
DEKALB	553	2	2	87	77	7.8	5.2
DELAWARE	1,535	8	4	333	240	11.9	6.2
DUBOIS	576	0	0	48	46	4.2	6.3
ELKHART	2,634	7	6	401	350	9.4	6.1
FAYETTE	344	1	1	73	70	11.6	7.6
FLOYD	1,011	5	5	156	156	11.3	5.5
FOUNTAIN	251	0	0	30	27	6.0	6.4
FRANKLIN	301	0	0	36	34	4.3	5.3
FULTON	273	2	1	37	33	8.1	7.0
GIBSON	415	0	0	51	45	5.8	5.5
GRANT	1,078	4	4	259	223	15.2	6.1
GREENE	398	1	0	81	71	7.5	6.8
HAMILTON	1,880	1	0	146	106	3.5	5.6
HANCOCK	588	1	0	97	67	8.3	5.3
HARRISON	397	0	0	46	45	6.0	6.5
HENDRICKS	961	3	2	130	85	5.6	4.5
HENRY	635	0	0	128	103	9.6	5.8
HOWARD	1,201	3	1	197	164	11.1	6.7
HUNTINGTON	527	1	1	71	58	7.0	5.5
JACKSON	568	0	0	91	83	7.2	3.9
JASPER	376	0	0	58	44	6.6	5.6
JAY	368	1	0	53	49	9.0	6.8
JEFFERSON	423	0	0	54	52	7.1	6.1
JENNINGS	369	1	1	75	72	11.1	7.9
JOHNSON	1,332	7	5	213	153	7.6	5.6
KNOX	488	2	1	94	79	10.2	7.2
KOSCIUSKO	1,096	4	4	156	136	7.0	5.4
LAGRANGE	687	0	0	64	60	4.2	3.1
LAKE	7,686	36	22	1,510	1,175	13.5	7.9

Counties	Total live births, 1991	Mother Ages 10 - 14 Reported Pregnancies, 1991	Mother Ages 10 - 14 Live Births, 1991	Mother Ages 15 - 19 Reported Pregnancies, 1991	Mother Ages 15 - 19 Live Births, 1991	% births to single mothers < age 20, 1991	% born at low birth weight, 1991
LAPORTE	1,539	10	8	286	239	12.5	7.2
LAWRENCE	557	1	1	113	97	10.6	6.6
MADISON	1,776	8	6	379	313	13.2	8.2
MARION	14,995	108	74	3,212	2,338	13.4	8.0
MARSHALL	630	1	1	87	75	7.6	5.9
MARTIN	149	1	0	27	25	10.7	6.7
MIAMI	595	0	0	106	96	9.2	6.7
MONROE	1,166	4	3	239	131	7.0	5.5
MONTGOMERY	549	1	0	81	66	7.3	6.4
MORGAN	822	1	1	158	128	9.1	7.1
NEWTON	208	1	0	38	34	10.6	5.3
NOBLE	613	1	0	100	86	8.6	5.1
OHIO	74	0	0	8	8	5.4	5.4
ORANGE	252	0	0	44	44	9.1	7.5
OWEN	231	0	0	48	42	8.7	6.9
PARKE	172	1	0	37	32	8.7	7.0
PERRY	211	1	1	30	30	8.1	3.8
PIKE	178	0	0	22	21	6.2	4.5
PORTER	1,687	4	2	255	161	6.6	6.1
POSEY	344	1	1	32	30	5.8	4.9
PULASKI	209	0	0	37	31	6.7	4.3
PUTNAM	396	3	2	89	75	9.3	5.3
RANDOLPH	351	1	1	66	61	9.4	7.1
RIPLEY	414	2	2	52	52	8.0	8.2
RUSH	279	0	0	46	40	7.2	4.7
ST. JOSEPH	3,825	18	12	688	547	11.6	6.5
SCOTT	293	3	3	52	51	10.9	6.1
SHELBY	559	1	1	99	84	8.8	7.3
SPENCER	259	1	1	28	28	6.2	4.2
STARKE	325	0	0	66	59	9.2	7.4
STEUBEN	460	0	0	72	62	8.0	7.4
SULLIVAN	239	1	1	49	44	8.8	6.3
SWITZERLAND	103	0	0	14	14	7.8	6.8
TIPPECANOE	1,845	0	0	276	183	6.3	5.0
TIPTON	204	0	0	40	32	11.8	7.8
UNION	103	0	0	20	18	9.7	6.8
VANDERBURGH	2,354	7	7	376	362	11.9	7.2
VERMILLION	219	0	0	48	43	11.9	6.4
VIGO	1,521	4	2	315	240	11.0	8.1
WABASH	455	0	0	83	69	9.0	4.8
WARREN	83	0	0	14	12	7.2	4.8
WARRICK	663	1	1	87	83	6.9	4.8
WASHINGTON	349	1	1	57	57	9.7	6.6
WAYNE	1,000	1	1	225	208	14.7	5.9
WELLS	370	1	0	42	35	5.1	2.7
WHITE	348	0	0	41	36	5.5	6.6
WHITLEY	395	0	0	58	50	8.4	6.3
INDIANA	**85,661**	**309**	**213**	**15,109**	**12,145**	**10.3**	**6.7**

9. Deaths

Counties	Infant Mortality, 1991		Child Deaths - Ages 1-14			Teen Violent Deaths - Ages 15-19		
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	1990 No. of Deaths	1990 Rate per 100,000	1991 No. of Deaths	1990 No. of Deaths	1990 Rate per 100,000	1991 No. of Deaths
ADAMS	5	8.5	3	38.7	4	0	0	4
ALLEN	55	10.4	17	25.9	17	9	41.0	22
BARTHOLOMEW	10	9.7	2	15.8	5	1	21.0	1
BENTON	0	0	1	48.1	0	0	0	0
BLACKFORD	0	0	1	36.7	3	0	0	0
BOONE	3	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	2
BROWN	2	13.1	0	0	3	0	0	0
CARROLL	2	7.6	1	26.0	1	1	72.3	2
CASS	3	5.7	8	102.4	4	2	70.5	2
CLARK	13	10.3	3	17.2	6	1	15.0	10
CLAY	2	6.0	0	0	2	0	0	1
CLINTON	1	2.1	1	15.0	6	3	137.4	3
CRAWFORD	1	8.1	3	146.0	0	1	126.7	0
DAVIESS	4	8.8	1	16.0	4	1	49.0	0
DEARBORN	2	3.5	3	34.1	1	2	69.2	1
DECATUR	1	2.7	1	18.8	1	2	107.4	1
DEKALB	6	10.8	4	49.9	4	0	0	2
DELAWARE	12	7.8	5	24.6	7	5	39.7	11
DUBOIS	6	10.4	1	12.3	2	2	80.0	0
ELKHART	26	9.9	11	31.4	16	8	70.5	8
FAYETTE	6	17.4	0	0	3	0	0	3
FLOYD	8	7.9	1	7.5	6	3	63.6	5
FOUNTAIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FRANKLIN	3	10.0	2	44.4	1	1	61.8	3
FULTON	3	11.0	1	25.2	0	1	76.2	1
GIBSON	4	9.6	1	15.5	1	1	45.5	2
GRANT	9	8.3	3	21.3	2	7	112.3	3
GREENE	4	10.1	2	33.5	1	2	93.6	2
HAMILTON	12	6.4	4	16.0	2	5	67.0	7
HANCOCK	2	3.4	3	30.9	5	3	83.4	2
HARRISON	1	2.5	0	0	3	1	43.9	4
HENDRICKS	10	10.4	2	12.3	4	6	99.2	2
HENRY	3	4.7	2	22.4	1	4	110.1	4
HOWARD	20	16.7	6	36.1	3	4	66.1	7
HUNTINGTON	8	15.2	4	51.4	6	2	77.0	2
JACKSON	8	14.1	1	12.6	3	3	107.3	3
JASPER	1	2.7	6	107.0	0	2	91.8	2
JAY	1	2.7	2	45.6	1	3	186.3	1
JEFFERSON	1	2.4	3	51.8	0	0	0	0
JENNINGS	6	16.3	1	20.4	0	0	0	2
JOHNSON	10	7.5	9	48.9	4	4	55.1	3
KNOX	3	6.1	0	0	2	0	0	2
KOSCIUSKO	7	6.4	4	26.8	6	2	42.4	2
LAGRANGE	3	4.4	2	25.0	6	3	110.2	0
LAKE	102	13.3	36	34.7	40	26	71.0	29

Counties	Infant Mortality, 1991		Child Deaths - Ages 1-14			Teen Violent Deaths - Ages 15-19		
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	1990 No. of Deaths	1990 Rate per 100,000	1991 No. of Deaths	1990 No. of Deaths	1990 Rate per 100,000	1991 No. of Deaths
LAPORTE	11	7.1	8	37.9	9	3	39.9	11
LAWRENCE	0	0	5	59.6	3	5	154.6	5
MADISON	11	6.2	7	28.1	11	5	49.4	8
MARION	160	10.7	57	35.7	47	39	74.6	39
MARSHALL	4	6.3	2	21.0	1	3	100.2	3
MARTIN	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
MIAMI	6	10.1	0	0	0	1	35.8	0
MONROE	7	6.0	8	50.6	5	0	0	4
MONTGOMERY	6	10.9	3	44.4	4	2	78.4	1
MORGAN	8	9.7	1	8.3	4	3	66.9	3
NEWTON	0	0	3	97.0	3	1	94.6	0
NOBLE	2	3.3	2	23.0	2	1	34.0	2
OHIO	0	0	1	90.9	1	0	0	0
ORANGE	3	11.9	0	0	1	1	71.8	0
OWEN	1	4.3	0	0	1	2	158.2	1
PARKE	2	11.6	4	135.4	0	0	0	1
PERRY	2	9.5	2	52.0	2	1	70.5	0
PIKE	2	11.2	0	0	1	1	114.5	2
PORTER	14	8.3	10	35.9	10	14	132.8	1
POSEY	2	5.8	0	0	0	1	54.9	2
PULASKI	3	14.4	2	70.3	0	3	318.8	1
PUTNAM	5	12.6	2	36.5	1	0	0	0
RANDOLPH	3	8.5	1	18.7	2	3	138.8	2
RIPLEY	7	16.9	1	18.5	1	0	0	3
RUSH	3	10.8	1	26.0	0	0	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	39	10.2	12	24.4	14	9	46.5	16
SCOTT	4	13.7	2	45.2	0	2	118.5	1
SHELBY	4	7.2	4	46.7	8	4	132.1	2
SPENCER	5	19.3	0	0	1	3	212.6	2
STARKE	3	9.2	2	40.7	2	1	55.2	0
STEUBEN	5	10.9	1	17.9	3	2	92.5	2
SULLIVAN	3	12.6	0	0	1	2	147.7	0
SWITZERLAND	2	19.4	0	0	0	1	179.2	2
TIPPECANOE	11	6.0	8	37.1	7	9	58.5	3
TIPTON	2	9.8	0	0	1	0	0	3
UNION	2	19.4	1	68.1	0	0	0	0
VANDERBURGH	25	10.6	6	19.2	14	5	46.0	5
VERMILLION	2	9.1	0	0	1	0	0	2
VIGO	13	8.5	3	15.7	8	3	32.2	4
WABASH	5	11.0	4	56.2	7	1	33.7	3
WARREN	0	0	1	60.3	0	0	0	2
WARRICK	2	3.0	6	60.7	1	4	112.2	1
WASHINGTON	1	2.9	3	58.8	1	0	0	3
WAYNE	11	11.0	4	28.6	1	3	52.9	2
WELLS	1	2.7	2	34.1	3	1	56.7	1
WHITE	5	14.4	0	0	2	2	118.3	3
WHITLEY	0	0	0	0	0	3	140.2	1
INDIANA	**796**	**9.3**	**340**	**29.9**	**372**	**265**	**61.8**	**311**

10. FBI Uniform Crime Report, 1991

Counties	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Report, 1991		FBI Uniform Crime Report, 1991 Juvenile Arrests for:	
	Juvenile Arrests	Data Missing	Violent Crimes	Weapons Offenses
ADAMS	182	Yes	5	0
ALLEN	2,147	Yes	192	38
BARTHOLOMEW	573	Yes	1	5
BENTON	66	Yes	3	0
BLACKFORD	47	No	0	0
BOONE	62	Yes	0	0
BROWN	No Data	No Data	-	-
CARROLL	30	Yes	0	0
CASS	310	Yes	16	0
CLARK	540	Yes	12	3
CLAY	21	Yes	1	0
CLINTON	168	Yes	2	0
CRAWFORD	No Data	No Data	-	-
DAVIESS	0	Yes	0	0
DEARBORN	No Data	No Data	-	-
DECATUR	74	Yes	1	0
DEKALB	161	Yes	60	0
DELAWARE	67	Yes	1	1
DUBOIS	114	Yes	3	0
ELKHART	2,202	No	49	5
FAYETTE	161	Yes	4	0
FLOYD	499	Yes	13	4
FOUNTAIN	9	Yes	0	0
FRANKLIN	No Data	No Data	-	-
FULTON	No Data	No Data	-	-
GIBSON	1	Yes	0	0
GRANT	1,546	No	12	9
GREENE	No Data	No Data	-	-
HAMILTON	616	Yes	0	5
HANCOCK	125	Yes	5	0
HARRISON	41	Yes	0	0
HENDRICKS	67	Yes	1	1
HENRY	163	Yes	0	0
HOWARD	1,261	Yes	31	2
HUNTINGTON	309	Yes	1	0
JACKSON	No Data	No Data	-	-
JASPER	13	Yes	0	0
JAY	55	Yes	5	0
JEFFERSON	153	No	4	0
JENNINGS	94	No	5	1
JOHNSON	378	Yes	3	2
KNOX	73	Yes	3	1
KOSCIUSKO	322	Yes	1	1
LAGRANGE	0	No	0	0
LAKE	3,827	Yes	175	44
LAPORTE	1,723	Yes	39	6

Counties	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Report, 1991		FBI Uniform Crime Report, 1991 Juvenile Arrests for:	
	Juvenile Arrests	Data Missing	Violent Crimes	Weapons Offenses
LAWRENCE	169	Yes	0	0
MADISON	1,032	Yes	51	9
MARION	8,604	Yes	672	91
MARSHALL	9	Yes	0	0
MARTIN	6	Yes	0	0
MIAMI	No Data	No Data	-	-
MONROE	67	Yes	0	0
MONTGOMERY	347	No	3	1
MORGAN	143	Yes	3	1
NEWTON	15	No	0	0
NOBLE	54	Yes	2	0
OHIO	No Data	No Data	-	-
ORANGE	No Data	No Data	-	-
OWEN	No Data	No Data	-	-
PARKE	5	Yes	1	0
PERRY	97	Yes	2	0
PIKE	6	Yes	0	0
PORTER	1,542	Yes	19	6
POSEY	No Data	No Data	-	-
PULASKI	1	No	0	0
PUTNAM	0	Yes	0	0
RANDOLPH	35	Yes	0	0
RIPLEY	43	Yes	1	0
RUSH	78	Yes	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	1,799	Yes	104	10
SCOTT	78	Yes	0	0
SHELBY	No Data	No Data	-	-
SPENCER	No Data	No Data	-	-
STARKE	No Data	No Data	-	-
STEUBEN	135	Yes	2	0
SULLIVAN	No Data	No Data	-	-
SWITZERLAND	No Data	No Data	-	-
TIPPECANOE	1,297	Yes	6	3
TIPTON	No Data	No Data	-	-
UNION	No Data	No Data	-	-
VANDERBURGH	1,093	Yes	82	5
VERMILLION	No Data	No Data	-	-
VIGO	912	Yes	9	2
WABASH	141	Yes	1	0
WARREN	No Data	No Data	-	-
WARRICK	0	Yes	0	0
WASHINGTON	11	Yes	0	0
WAYNE	814	Yes	11	2
WELLS	123	Yes	8	0
WHITE	79	Yes	1	0
WHITLEY	No Data	No Data	-	-
INDIANA	**36,935**	**Yes**	**1,642**	**258**

11. Juvenile Justice

	Indiana Judicial Report Juvenile Case Filings, 1992					1992 Commitments to Indiana Dept. of Correction	
Counties	CHINS	Delinquents	Status	Paternity	Misc.	Boys	Girls
ADAMS	10	119	22	29	4	5	0
ALLEN	510	639	69	877	3,322	166	36
BARTHOLOMEW	62	203	0	129	117	5	12
BENTON	6	8	1	12	3	2	0
BLACKFORD	11	21	0	51	0	3	1
BOONE	23	74	0	22	113	6	1
BROWN	22	28	13	10	1	1	0
CARROLL	3	37	11	21	36	3	1
CASS	25	67	12	57	87	0	3
CLARK	84	155	40	55	736	6	12
CLAY	79	73	57	110	4	0	1
CLINTON	17	57	14	56	23	7	0
CRAWFORD	47	23	0	14	6	0	0
DAVIESS	43	52	0	59	0	3	6
DEARBORN	20	203	0	81	0	1	0
DECATUR	12	39	0	34	64	1	3
DEKALB	157	119	44	42	8	16	2
DELAWARE	462	388	333	323	199	9	4
DUBOIS	28	48	13	32	4	5	2
ELKHART	187	455	97	271	366	34	19
FAYETTE	34	129	39	53	8	1	4
FLOYD	138	112	7	203	71	7	1
FOUNTAIN	13	9	0	34	123	1	0
FRANKLIN	27	0	0	30	1	1	1
FULTON	15	19	0	16	76	0	0
GIBSON	42	10	5	48	65	1	1
GRANT	58	208	37	219	551	16	3
GREENE	28	89	0	50	3	6	0
HAMILTON	25	358	89	118	10	1	1
HANCOCK	8	26	1	68	79	2	0
HARRISON	19	84	26	26	0	7	4
HENDRICKS	15	362	0	64	12	3	0
HENRY	44	52	0	103	40	4	3
HOWARD	32	190	70	277	0	38	18
HUNTINGTON	18	78	0	45	0	4	3
JACKSON	76	154	40	61	20	8	2
JASPER	14	29	5	32	7	1	0
JAY	23	15	3	32	53	2	1
JEFFERSON	6	57	30	49	2	3	1
JENNINGS	19	34	0	42	6	2	0
JOHNSON	56	242	45	115	4	7	15
KNOX	40	85	0	89	166	2	1
KOSCIUSKO	30	83	0	112	6	10	8
LAGRANGE	37	126	0	47	1	1	0
LAKE	692	1,806	4	1,825	522	28	6

Counties	Indiana Judicial Report Juvenile Case Filings, 1992					1992 Commitments to Indiana Dept. of Correction	
	CHINS	Delinquents	Status	Paternity	Misc.	Boys	Girls
LAPORTE	86	160	0	237	320	11	9
LAWRENCE	21	85	18	73	171	5	0
MADISON	143	680	277	418	404	33	38
MARION	623	4,115	1,441	3,404	125	347	143
MARSHALL	15	115	35	78	139	6	0
MARTIN	14	18	9	16	53	1	0
MIAMI	30	53	22	75	1	3	1
MONROE	56	179	0	159	171	1	0
MONTGOMERY	27	86	0	69	8	2	0
MORGAN	55	143	66	90	20	11	2
NEWTON	35	9	0	14	1	0	1
NOBLE	33	62	0	65	29	7	0
OHIO	4	30	0	3	0	0	0
ORANGE	9	26	6	34	0	2	1
OWEN	22	71	0	32	4	4	0
PARKE	15	15	0	45	1	0	0
PERRY	17	15	3	21	87	7	1
PIKE	32	6	14	25	1	1	0
PORTER	146	366	0	238	12	12	4
POSEY	7	50	10	11	0	1	0
PULASKI	12	28	1	36	4	5	1
PUTNAM	28	119	7	68	0	18	0
RANDOLPH	9	38	2	32	35	4	1
RIPLEY	21	30	0	19	34	0	2
RUSH	23	28	0	50	76	0	2
ST. JOSEPH	142	596	2	840	35	97	25
SCOTT	31	31	0	63	27	2	2
SHELBY	16	132	23	68	106	6	2
SPENCER	2	10	0	18	0	0	0
STARKE	4	31	0	46	0	6	1
STEUBEN	13	24	11	61	23	5	0
SULLIVAN	32	24	0	33	2	0	2
SWITZERLAND	11	35	0	6	1	2	0
TIPPECANOE	262	266	121	244	17	13	4
TIPTON	5	20	1	8	23	1	0
UNION	4	3	0	2	1	0	0
VANDERBURGH	143	328	35	512	203	52	14
VERMILLION	14	16	1	31	18	11	1
VIGO	66	328	93	287	6	15	14
WABASH	26	109	3	87	92	6	1
WARREN	3	16	3	11	9	2	2
WARRICK	14	68	0	76	4	3	4
WASHINGTON	25	48	0	47	103	3	0
WAYNE	180	155	17	354	126	26	6
WELLS	21	42	13	63	93	12	3
WHITE	8	39	5	44	38	0	0
WHITLEY	13	26	0	41	0	2	0
INDIANA	**5,835**	**16,039**	**3,366**	**14,397**	**9,548**	**1,174**	**463**

Kids Count in Indiana Publications

Kids, Crime, and Court: The Juvenile Justice System in Indiana by Doreen L. Smith. Indiana Youth Institute, 1994. Single copies, $5. plus $2.50 postage and handling.

A basic primer describing the complexity of Indiana's juvenile justice system. Provides an overview of the processes of intake, detention, adjudication, and disposition of cases involving children younger than age 18. Summarizes background information about young people committed to the Indiana Department of Correction and presents data on juvenile arrests from the FBI Uniform Crime Report.

Kids Count in Indiana *1994 Data Book* by Judith B. Erickson. Indiana Youth Institute, 1994. Single copies $12.50 plus $2.50 postage and handling.

A review of state-level statistical indicators of the well-being of Indiana's children, youth, and their families. Covers demographics, education, child abuse and neglect, education, health, and high risk adolescent behaviors. Also provides statistics for each of the state's 92 counties.

Pamphlets (Available free while supplies last):

"The Juvenile Justice System in Indiana: Liberty and Justice for All?"

Provides a graphic overview of the juvenile justice system in Indiana; includes the purposes of the system as defined by Indiana law.

"Is Indiana a state that truly cares about its young people?"

Draws information about the well-being of Indiana's young people from the 1994 Data Book. *Lists 10 ways that Hoosiers can show they care.*

National KIDS COUNT Publications

1994 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD, 1994. Available free from The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Suite 420N, 111 Market Place, Baltimore, MD 21202 (Tel. 410/234-2872).

Uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of the nation's children. KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children.

Kids Voices Count: Illuminating the Statistics, by Children's Express, Washington, DC, 1994. Single copies $5. (includes postage and handling). Available from Children's Express Publications, 1440 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 510, Washington, DC 20005.

Young Children's Express teen editors, including several from the Indianapolis Bureau, traveled to cities, towns, and Indian reservations across the nation to listen to the voices of other young people. This companion volume to the 1994 KIDS COUNT Data Book *captures some of the individual stories behind the statistics.*

10 Blueprints for Healthy Development

The Indiana Youth Institute's blueprints for healthy development of all Indiana's children are based on the premise that every child in Indiana–regardless of race, gender, ethnicity, physically or mentally challenging condition, geographical location or economic status–deserves an equal opportunity to grow up in a safe, healthy, and nurturing environment.

Building a Healthy Body

Indiana's youth will be born at full term and normal birth weight to healthy mothers. They will receive a well-balanced diet in adequate supply to grow strong bodies to acceptable height for their age. They will be provided a balance of physical activity and rest in a safe and caring environment. They and their families will have access to good medical care and educational opportunities that will teach them how to abstain from health-endangering activities and engage in health-enhancing activities.

Building Positive Relationships

Indiana's children will experience love and care of parents and other significant adults. They will develop wholesome relationships while learning to work collaboratively with peers and adults.

Building Self-Acceptance

Indiana's children and youth will perceive themselves as lovable and capable; they will act with self-confidence, self-reliance, self-direction, and control. They will take pride in their accomplishments. As they develop self-esteem, they will have positive feelings about their own uniqueness as well as that of others.

Building Active Minds

Indiana's young people will have stimulating and nurturing environments that build on their individual experiences and expand their knowledge. Each young person will reach his or her own potential, gaining literacy and numeric skills that empower the lifelong process of asking questions, collecting and analyzing information, and formulating valid conclusions.

Building Spirit and Character

Indiana's young people will grow up learning to articulate values upon which to make ethical decisions and promote the common good. Within safe boundaries, children and youth will test limits and understand relationships between actions and consequences.

Building Creativity and Joy

Indiana's young people will have diverse opportunities to develop their talents in creative expression (e.g., music, dance, literature, visual arts, theater); to appreciate the creative talents of others; and to participate in recreational activities that inspire constructive, lifelong satisfaction.

Building a Caring Community

Indiana's communities will encourage their young people to see themselves as valued participants in community life. In addition to being recipients of services that express the communities' concerns for their safety and well-being, young citizens will become resources who will improve their surroundings, support the well-being of others, and participate in decisions that affect community life.

Building a Global Perspective

Indiana's children and youth will learn to see themselves as part of the global community, beyond ethnic, religious, racial, state, and national boundaries. In formal and nonformal educational experiences, they will have opportunities to become familiar with the history, political issues, languages, cultures, and ecosystems that affect global life and future well-being.

Building Economic Independence

Indiana's young people will be exposed to a variety of educational and employment experiences that will contribute to vocational and career options. Their formal and nonformal educational experiences will prepare them to make the transition from school to work, to contribute to the labor force, and to participate in an economic environment that will grow increasingly more complex and will require lifelong learning.

Building a Humane Environment

All children will have access to a physically safe environment, free from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and other forms of violence. They will have adequate housing and living conditions; safe neighborhoods; clean air, food, and water. Their environment will be free from toxins, drugs, alcohol, and tobacco. All children will have an opportunity to learn how to protect their environment for the future.

The Indiana Youth Institute
Working with adults who care about youth

333 N. Alabama, Suite 200 • Indianapolis • Indiana • 46204-2151 • (317) 634-4222 • (800) 343-7060

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Indiana Youth Institute
333 N. Alabama, Suite 200
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2151
(317) 634-4222
(800) 343-7060 *in Indiana*
Fax (317) 685-2264

The Indiana Youth Institute was established in 1988 as an independent, nonprofit center. IYI is an intermediary agency serving the youth of Indiana by supporting adults who care about youth. It provides youth-serving adults and policymakers with research, training and advocacy. This publication is made possible in part by a KIDS COUNT grant from The Annie E. Casey Foundation.