2022 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book Executive Summary
28th Edition of a profile of Hoosier youth
To improve the lives of all Indiana children, Indiana Youth Institute provides access to reliable data and resources to empower, educate, and equip those who impact youth. Our annual Data Book provides the best and most recent information on child wellbeing, so that leaders, policymakers, youth workers, and advocates have a go-to source for critical data to create positive change for youth. The Executive Summary of the 2022 KIDS COUNT® Data Book includes top line metrics and Indiana’s overall child well-being rankings.

Indiana’s Overall Child Well-Being Rank: 29th

Indiana Youth Institute’s 2022 KIDS COUNT® Data Book examines the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic across four domains: Family & Community, Health, Economic Well-Being, and Education. Disaggregated data throughout the Data Book illustrate the disproportional and disparate outcomes for historically marginalized youth (e.g., racial/ethnic minorities, low-income, LGBTQ+ youth, youth with disabilities, and immigrant youth). Additionally, this year’s Data Book emphasizes the intersectionality of different demographics as microsubgroups. Including intersectionality in the data disaggregation can provide local and state leaders a deeper and more nuanced understanding of students’ opportunities and achievement gaps. The 2022 KIDS COUNT® Data Book examines how state and federal policies and initiatives have impacted Indiana’s children and youth, as well.

- Indiana’s overall child well-being ranking has stayed consistent at 29th since 2019.
- Overall, Indiana ranks third best among neighboring states: Illinois (21st), Michigan (28th), Indiana (29th), Ohio (31st), and Kentucky (37th).

### 2022 KIDS COUNT® Data Book Executive Summary

**Child Overall Well-Being and Domain Rankings; Indiana: 2014–2021**


**Source:** Annie E. Casey Foundation

### Percentage of Youth Population by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2019

- White: 77.3%
- Black: 11.3%
- Hispanic: 11.4%
- Two or More: 5.5%
- Asian: 2.6%
- Native American: 0.2%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Table B01001B-1

*The U.S. Census Bureau will release 2020 population data in March 2022. The online versions of the Executive Summary will be updated with 2020 data in April 2022 with the release of the full 2020 Data Book.*
Indiana’s Family and Community Rank: 31st

Indiana’s Family & Community rank stayed the same as last year at 31st. Indiana ranks in the middle for overall Family & Community statistics compared to neighboring states: Illinois (25th), Michigan (29th), Ohio (34th), and Kentucky (43rd).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children in single-parent families</th>
<th>Total: 506,000</th>
<th>35% 2010</th>
<th>35% 2019</th>
<th>Same</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma</td>
<td>Total: 174,000</td>
<td>13% 2010</td>
<td>11% 2019</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in high-poverty areas</td>
<td>Total: 127,000</td>
<td>11% 2008-2012</td>
<td>8% 2015-2019</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen births per 1,000</td>
<td>Total: 4,641</td>
<td>37 2010</td>
<td>21 2019</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Indiana’s foster care placement rate of 10 per 1,000 children ages 0 to 17 has consistently ranked among the highest five states nationally.
- In 2019, neglect was reported as a reason for 87% of referrals, and 91% of reasons for foster care placement. In 2018, neglect was reported as a reason for 83% of referrals, and 91% of reasons for foster care placement.
- Of the 7,547 total removals conducted in 2020, 61.1% included parent drug and/or alcohol abuse as a contributing reason for removal, 0.8 percentage points lower than 2019 (61.9%).
- 1 in 12 children in Indiana (8.3%) will experience the death of a parent or sibling by age 18, this is higher than the national rate of 7.3%.
- 20.9% of Hoosier children have experienced two or more adverse childhood experiences, 0.3 percentage points lower than 2018 and 2019 (20.6%).
- As of July 2021, 261 youth in Indiana were in an Indiana Department of Correction juvenile correctional facility, where 53.4% were committed for a violent crime, an increase of 2.5 percentage points from July 2020 (50.9%).

**Leveraging the Data**

**Locally:**
- Encourage extended foster care services for older youth
- Provide conflict resolution and violence prevention curricula
- Follow the Environmental Protection Agency’s Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Tools for School Framework

**Statewide:**
- Offer financial subsidies to kinship caregivers within and outside of the child welfare system
- Increase data transparency regarding lead exposure
- Create housing-school policy initiatives

**Nationally:**
- Support targeted dropout recovery programs for foster youth

**Child In Need of Services (CHINS) Cases, Removals, and Number in Foster Care, Indiana: 2016-2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SFY2016</th>
<th>SFY2017</th>
<th>SFY2018</th>
<th>SFY2019</th>
<th>SFY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open CHINS cases</td>
<td>14,498</td>
<td>15,122</td>
<td>12,860</td>
<td>12,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removals</td>
<td>12,308</td>
<td>12,860</td>
<td>10,434</td>
<td>8,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In foster care</td>
<td>30,312</td>
<td>34,225</td>
<td>34,269</td>
<td>30,237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indiana Department of Child Services
Health continues to be Indiana’s lowest ranked domain. It fell one spot from its 2020 ranking of 35th. Indiana ranks last among our neighboring states in Health: Illinois (20th), Michigan (22nd), Ohio (28th), and Kentucky (35th).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low birth-weight babies</th>
<th>8% 2010</th>
<th>8.2% 2019</th>
<th>Worse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: 6,607</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children without health insurance</th>
<th>9% 2010</th>
<th>7% 2019</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: 119,000</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child and teen deaths per 100,000</th>
<th>28 2010</th>
<th>29 2019</th>
<th>Worse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: 494</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children and teens ages 10 to 17 who are overweight or obese</th>
<th>30% 2016-2017</th>
<th>37% 2018-2019</th>
<th>Worse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: N/A</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

- Indiana’s 2020 infant mortality rate was 6.6 per 1,000 live births – an increase of from 2019’s infant mortality rate of 6.5 per 1,000 births.
  - Black infants were more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday (13.2 per 1,000) than White infants (5.5 per 1,000) and Hispanic/Latino infants (6.0 per 1,000).
  - The infant mortality rate for both White and Hispanic infants decreased between 2019 and 2020. For White infants, the rate decreased by 0.5, and by 0.4 for Hispanic/Latino babies.
  - For Black babies, the infant mortality increased by 2.2 between 2019 and 2020.

- During the State Fiscal Year 2021, 779,656 Hoosier children ages 0 to 17 were enrolled in a public health insurance program, which is slightly more than half of Indiana’s child population. Additionally, the number of Hoosier children ages 0 to 17 enrolled in a public health insurance program decreased by about 62,000.

- Hoosier drivers ages 15 to 20 years old had the highest collision involvement. In 2019, 13.2% of male drivers and 9.5% of female drivers ages 15 to 20 who were involved in collisions were also driving dangerously.

- There were 343 deaths from injury for children ages 0 to 18 in 2020, an increase of 33 deaths from 2019.

- In 2021, 61% of Indiana infants 19-35 months old received the full 4:3:3:3:3:1:4 vaccination series, which decreased 9% relative to the 2020 rate of 70%.

**Leveraging the Data**

**Locally:**
- Assess and address barriers to mental health treatment
- Adopt screening tools to identify health-related social needs of patients

**Statewide:**
- Adopt a “Health in All Policies” approach to incorporate health considerations into decision making across sectors and policy areas
- Extend postpartum coverage for Medicaid clients and ensure appropriate access to care for chronic conditions, including substance use and mental health disorders
- Adapt the Healthy Food Financing Initiative to support projects improving access to fresh, healthy foods in underserved rural and urban areas

**Children with a Mental or Behavioral Condition who did not Receive Treatment or Counseling, Indiana: 2016 and 2017 to 2019 and 2020**

These data represent ages 3-17.
Source: Indiana Department of Education
Indiana’s Economic Well-Being Rank: 18th

Indiana’s Economic Well-Being rank fell three spots from last year (15th) to this year (18th). Indiana is ranked 18th, which places the state highest among neighboring states: Illinois (22nd), Michigan (24th), Ohio (25th), and Kentucky (40th).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children in poverty</th>
<th>22%</th>
<th>15%</th>
<th>Better</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: 231,000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children whose parent lack secure employment</th>
<th>33%</th>
<th>27%</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: 419,000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children in households with a high housing cost burden</th>
<th>32%</th>
<th>21%</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: 331,000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teens not in school and not working</th>
<th>8%</th>
<th>7%</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: 25,000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2019</td>
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**Estimated Counts of Children Not Claimed by Child Credit but Found on Health Insurance Tax Form by Zip Code, Indiana: 2019**

- In 2019, Indiana had approximately 90,200 youth ages 16 to 24 neither working nor in school – these youth are Indiana's Opportunity Youth.
- In 2020, 6,657 unique families received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance. This increased by about 1,400 families from 2019.
- In 2020, Indiana’s overall unemployment rate was 7.1%, ranked 28th in the country.
- 2021's projected child food insecurity percentage decreased to 16.6%. Of which, 4.5% of children experienced very low food security.

**Leveraging the Data**

**Locally:**
- Assist non-filers with signing up for the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Create entrepreneurship pathways for Opportunity Youth
- Connect newly homeless families and children to McKinney-Vento program proactively

**Statewide:**
- Expand how poverty and low-income are defined in the State’s funding policies
- Examine the Complexity Index for school funding
- Increase data transparency to include disaggregated recipient data by age, gender, race/ethnicity, or locale in monthly reports on SNAP and TANF

**Nationally:**
- Maintain COVID-related flexibility waivers in the next Child Nutrition Reauthorization
- Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) benefits to childless older youth

Source: U.S. Treasury Department

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Indiana’s Education Ranking: 17th

Indiana is ranked 17th in overall Education, which places the state second highest among our neighboring states: Illinois (14th), Ohio (28th), Kentucky (30th), and Michigan (41st). Indiana’s overall ranking fell two spots from 15th in 2020. Based on the National KIDS COUNT® Data Book, this is Indiana’s highest overall ranking for Indiana child well-being.

| Young children ages 3 and 4 not in school | 60%  
2009–2011 | 59%  
2017–2019 | Better |
<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: 101,000</td>
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</table>

| 4th graders not proficient in reading    | 66%  
2009 | 63%  
2019 | Better |

| 8th grader not proficient in math        | 64%  
2009 | 63%  
2019 | Better |

| High school students not graduating on time | 14%  
2010–2011 | 13%  
2020–2021 | Better |

- During the 2020–2021 school year, 443 arrests were done on school property in Indiana. This is a decrease of about 500 arrests between 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 with a large portion of the decrease likely related to COVID-related changes in school schedules.
- In 2020–2021, 81.2% of 3rd grade students passed the IREAD-3. This dropped 6.1 percentage points from the last administration of the assessment in 2018–2019.
- 28.6% of students in grades 3-8 passed both English/Language Arts and Math ILEARN. This fell by almost 9 percentage points from the 2018-2019 administration of ILEARN (37.1%).
- 59% of Indiana’s high school graduating class of 2019 enrolled in college within one year. This declined two percentage points from the 2018 cohorts’ enrollment rate.
- In 2019–2020, 243,767 high school seniors in Indiana filed the FAFSA. This increased in 2020–2021 to 248,070 high school seniors filing the FAFSA.

Both ELA and Math ILEARN Proficiency in 3rd through 8th Grade, Indiana: 2018–2019 and 2020–2021

Leveraging the Data

Locally:
- Develop local initiatives and strategies to increase interventions in early childhood education
- Promote intervention over retention

Statewide:
- Implement an equitable kindergarten readiness inventory
- Increase disaggregation of education data to the microsubgroup level
- Allow Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) students to access in-state tuition rates

Nationally:
- Connect FAFSA data with other public benefit programs
- Require institutions of higher education to provide connections with other social services to receive Pell Grants

Source: Indiana Department of Education
Methodology

- **IYI does not design or implement primary research.** Secondary research is utilized, including recent data and research from state partner agencies, peer-reviewed journals, national surveys, state-level surveys, and credible national entities.
- Every effort is made to ensure information is accurate, valid, and reliable; however, the accuracy of data that are supplied cannot be guaranteed. Agencies may publish updated data throughout the year which may conflict with what is published in IYI’s data products.
- Due to differences regarding data collection, availability, and timeframes among agencies and sources, readers are encouraged to check each indicator’s methodology and definition from the original source.
- When a small number exists for a data source, data suppression may be used to protect confidentiality.

Acknowledgments

IYI’s 2022 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book could not have been produced without the help of many people and organizations who provided information and support.

- Annie E. Casey Foundation
- Division of State Court Administration, Supreme Court of Indiana
- Governor’s Workforce Cabinet
- Indiana Business Research Center
- Indiana Chamber of Commerce
- Indiana Commission for Higher Education
- Indiana Department of Child Services
- Indiana Department of Correction
- Indiana Department of Education
- Indiana Department of Health
- Indiana Early Learning Advisory Council
- Indiana Family and Social Services Administration
- Indiana Housing and Community Development Administration
- Indiana Treasurer’s Office
- All the members and contributors of the Data Advisory Committees
- And the numerous other research agencies that work on the behalf of Indiana’s children

Additional Data Resources

- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- County Health Rankings
- Feeding America
- National Assessment of Educational Progress
- National Survey of Children’s Health
- U.S. Administration for Children and Families
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
The U.S. Census Bureau will release 2020 population data in March 2022. The online versions of the Executive Summary will be updated with 2020 data in April 2022 with the release of the full 2020 Data Book.

We are grateful for the ongoing support of the following sponsors:

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