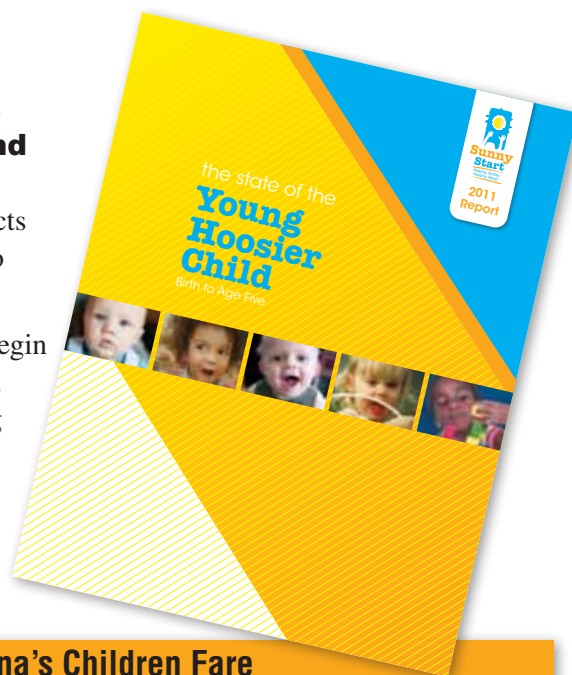


Indiana's Youngest Children: How do they fare?

Multiple factors contribute to the well-being of Indiana's youngest children and their families; children's health and education often determine their outcomes as an adult, which in turn affect their children. This generational cycle impacts all Hoosier lives both today and in the future. Consequently, it is important to understand these factors in order to improve the lives of Indiana's residents.¹

Many of the factors that influence a child's ability to learn and stay healthy begin even before that child is born. Researchers have found that many adult health problems are influenced by a person's early childhood experiences, including the quality of education received as a child.² Children who receive a high-quality early education are likely to earn more, pay more taxes, and commit fewer crimes as adults.³ This brief highlights specific trends regarding the health and well-being of Indiana's youngest children.



Health

Nearly a third of Indiana mothers do not receive first trimester prenatal care.

Children's health is influenced before they are born; research shows that mothers who receive late or no prenatal care are three times more likely to give birth to a low birth weight baby.⁴

How Indiana's Children Fare

Better than the nation	Worse than the nation	Improved over time
Number of children served in a medical home	Number of teen births	Children being diagnosed with elevated blood lead levels
Number of uninsured children	Mothers receiving first trimester prenatal care	Every baby receiving a newborn screening
Parents reporting their children have good oral health	Number of preterm births	Implementing a strong child care rating system (Paths to QUALITY)
Number of repeat maltreatment victims	Rate of breastfeeding	
	Rate of infant mortality	

¹ Gaylord, M., Greer, M., and Botti, J. (2008). Improving Perinatal Health: A Novel Approach to Improve Community and Adult Health. *Journal of Perinatology*, 28, 91-96.

² Godfrey, K. and Barker, D. (2000). Fetal Nutrition and Adult Diseases. *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 71, 1344S – 52S.

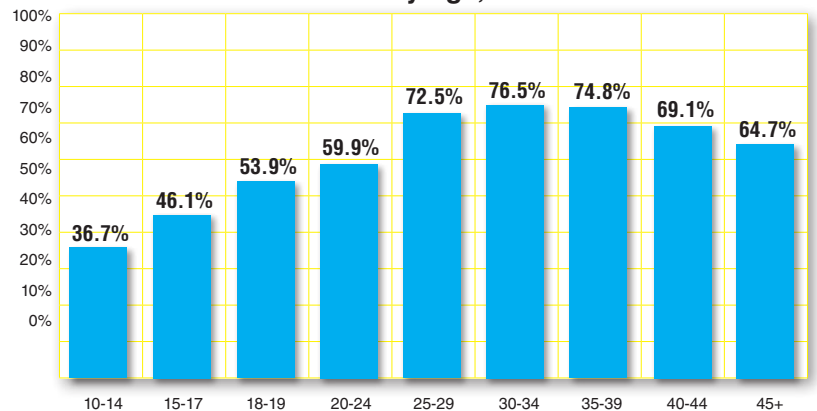
³ Calman, L., Tarr-Whelan, L. (2005). Early Childhood Education for All. Retrieved from <http://web.mit.edu/workplacecenter/docs/Full%20Report.pdf> and Muennig, P., Robertson, D., Johnson, G., Campbell, F., Pungello, E., and Neidell, M. (2011). The Effect of an Early Education Program on Adult Health: The Carolina Abecedarian Project Randomized Controlled Trial. Retrieved from <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/101/3/512>

⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Service Administration. (n.d.). A Healthy Start: Begin Before Baby's Born. Retrieved from <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/healthystart/index.html>

In Indiana, 67.5% of all expectant mothers received first trimester prenatal care in 2007.⁵ Fewer Indiana women receive first trimester prenatal care than in the nation, but both rates (state and national) have been in decline since the 1970s. Nationally, approximately one out of every 14 women (7.1%) receives late (third trimester) prenatal care or none at all.⁶

Early prenatal care varies by the mother's race and ethnicity. In Indiana, Hispanic women (of any race) and Black women are least likely to receive first trimester

Percentage of Mothers Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care by Age, Indiana: 2007



Source: *The State of the Young Hoosier Child* (May 2011)
Original Data From: Indiana State Department of Health, Epidemiology Resource Center, Data Analysis Team

Percentage of Mothers Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity, Indiana: 2007

Race	Percent
Hispanic (of any race)	49.5%
Black	53.4%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	60.8%
White	69.4%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	69.7%

Source: *The State of the Young Hoosier Child* (May 2011)
Original Data From: Indiana State Department of Health, Epidemiology Resource Center, Data Analysis Team

Infant Mortality Rate by Race and Ethnicity, Indiana: 2007

	Rate per 1,000 births
Black or African American	16.0
Hispanic or Latino	6.9
Non-Hispanic White	6.6
State Total	7.6

Note: American Indian and Asian not included due to unstable rate because of small population

Source: *The State of the Young Hoosier Child* (May 2011)
Original Data From: KIDS COUNT Data Center

prenatal care.⁷ Early prenatal care also varies with age among Indiana mothers: the youngest mothers are the least likely to obtain first trimester prenatal care. Because many women who lack adequate care also have social risk factors including low socioeconomic status or becoming pregnant at a young age, increased prenatal care alone may not result in substantial improvements to the health outcomes of low birth weight babies.⁸

Infant mortality rates continue to be higher in Indiana than in the nation.

The increase in U.S. infant mortality is largely due to an increase in low birth weight babies.⁹ In 2007, 677 Hoosier infants died within a year of birth, or 7.6 per 1,000 infants.¹⁰ Babies with mothers age 20 and younger have the highest infant mortality rate (11.5 per 1,000 births) followed by women age 40 and older (7.9 per 1,000 births).¹¹ African American babies have 2.4 times the infant mortality rate of non-Hispanic White infants.¹²

The leading cause of Hoosier children dying between the ages of 1 and 5 is unintentional injury. In Indiana there were a total of 123 child deaths between ages 1 and 5 due to unintentional injury in 2007. The next most common causes of death for young Hoosier children were: birth defects (17 deaths), cancer (14 deaths), homicide (13 deaths), and Septicemia (3 deaths).¹³

⁵ Indiana State Department of Health. (2010). Indiana Natality Report 2007: Preface. Retrieved from www.in.gov/isdh/reports/natality/2007/index.htm

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Vital Statistics Reports. (2010). Births: Final Data for 2007. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_24.pdf

⁷ Indiana State Department of Health. (2010). Indiana Natality Report 2007, Table 24. Retrieved from www.in.gov/isdh/reports/natality/2007/tbl24a.htm

⁸ Child Trends Data Bank. (2010). Late or No Prenatal Care. Retrieved from www.childtrendsdatabank.org/?q=node/243

⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2005). More Babies Born at Very Low Birthweight: Linked to Rise in Infant Mortality in 2002. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/05news/lowbirthwt.htm

¹⁰ Indiana State Department of Health. (2010). Indiana Mortality Report: 2007. Retrieved from www.in.gov/isdh/reports/mortality/2007/toc.htm

¹¹ March of Dimes. (2011). Peristats. Retrieved from www.marchofdimes.com/peristats/default.aspx

¹² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2010). Infant Mortality and African Americans. Retrieved from <http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/templates/content.aspx?ID=3021>

¹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010). Injury Prevention and Control: Data and Statistics. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/fatal.html

Five Leading Causes of Injury Deaths for Infants, Indiana: 2003 - 2006

Cause	Number	Percent*
Unintentional Suffocation	138	60.8
Undetermined Suffocation	11	4.8
Unintentional Motor Vehicle, Overall	10	4.4
Unintentional Fire/Burn	8	3.5
Unintentional Drowning	6	2.6

*All percentages out of total number of injury deaths
 Source: *The State of the Young Hoosier Child* (May 2011)
 Original Data From: Indiana State Department of Health, Epidemiology Resource Center, Data Analysis Team; Chart produced by Injury Prevention Program

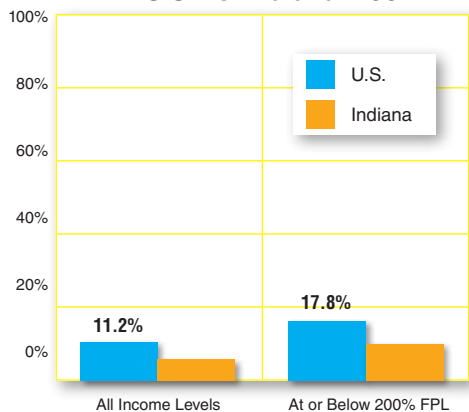
Fewer children are uninsured in Indiana than in the nation, and more than half of children ages 0 - 5 in Indiana are on public insurance.

The availability of health insurance is an important determinant of childhood health because insured children are likely to be healthier and have lower rates of avoidable hospitalizations and childhood mortality than their uninsured peers. Without access to a medical home or primary care doctor, parents are more likely to rely on the emergency room as a source of care, and to forgo preventive visits and other necessary health, dental or other medical care for their children.¹⁴

A higher percentage of Hoosier children are covered by health insurance than their peers nationally. Fewer children continue to be uninsured, with 7.6% of Indiana children under 19 of all income levels being uninsured in 2007, a decrease from 9.0% in 2006.¹⁵

Children with special health care needs may face greater barriers to obtaining health insurance coverage. During the 2005-2006 Survey of Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs (CYSHCN) parents reported that in Indiana, 9.2% of CYSHCN under age 18 went without health insurance at some point during the past year and 4.2% were uninsured an entire year. Nearly one third (32.7%) of the currently insured CYSHCN has inadequate insurance.¹⁶

Percentage of Children Under Age 19 Uninsured by Income Group, U.S. vs. Indiana: 2007



Source: *The State of the Young Hoosier Child* (May 2011)
 Original Data From: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates

Education

More providers continue to be enrolled in Paths to Quality in Indiana.

The quality of early child care received by children can influence their future social and academic outcomes.¹⁷ Indiana is one of many states that has implemented a voluntary quality rating and improvement system; the Indiana system is called “Paths to QUALITY (PTQ).” PTQ is designed to help parents find high-quality care for their children.¹⁸

Statewide implementation of the program began in 2008 and enrollment of licensed homes, licensed centers and registered ministries has continued to increase, as has the capacity to serve children in high-

¹⁴ Baker Institute Policy Report. (2009). The Economic Impact of Uninsured Children on America. Retrieved from www.bakerinstitute.org/publications/HPF-pub-HoShortUninsuredChildren-060309.pdf

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. (2010). Health Insurance Coverage Status. Retrieved from www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/

¹⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (2008). The National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs Chartbook 2005–2006. Retrieved from <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/cshcn05/SD/indiana.htm>

¹⁷ Vandell, D., Burchinal, M., Vandergrift, N. (2010). Do Effects of Early Child Care Extend to Age 15 Years? Results from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development. Retrieved from <http://nieer.org/docs/?DocID=293>

¹⁸ Child Trends. (2009). What We Know and Don't Know About Measuring Quality in Early Childhood and School-Age Care and Education Settings. Retrieved from www.childtrends.org/Files/Child_Trends-2009_5_20_RB_WhatWeKnow.pdf

Total Number of Funded Enrollment Slots for Early Head Start and Head Start, Indiana: 2008 - 2010

	2008	2009	2010
Early Head Start	1,050	908	1,945
Head Start	13,561	13,690	14,021*

*Includes Migrant Head Start program

Source: *The State of the Young Hoosier Child* (May 2011)

Original Data From: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Office of Early Head Start and Head Start

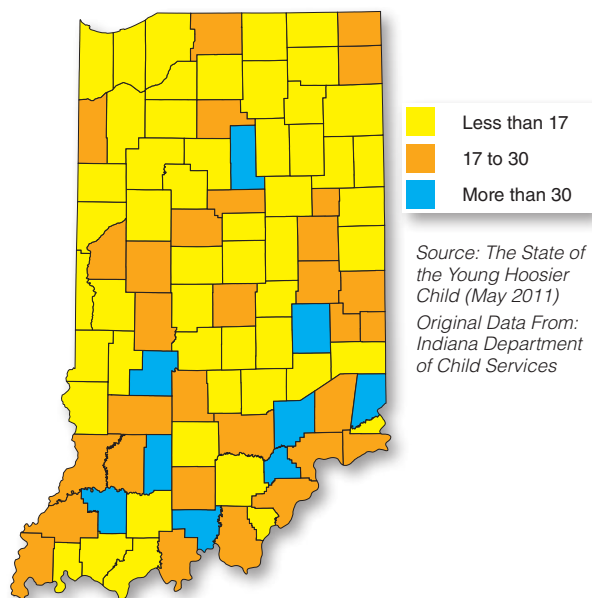
quality programs. In SFY 2008, there were 1,436 providers enrolled in PTQ, with a total capacity to serve 58,986 children. As of April 2011, 2,001 providers are enrolled in PTQ with the capacity to serve 73,887 children.¹⁹

Early Head Start and Head Start continue to serve thousands of Hoosier children.

Early Head Start is a federally funded community-based program for low-income pregnant women and children ages 0 - 3. The program promotes healthy prenatal outcomes, and enhances the development and health of very young children and their families.²⁰ Head Start serves children ages 3-5, and focuses on comprehensive child development services, parental involvement, and partnering with the community to provide services.²¹

During SFY 2010 in Indiana, there were 1,945 funded enrollment slots available for Early Head Start, 13,620 funded enrollment slots for Head Start, and 401 enrollment slots for the Migrant Seasonal Head Start.²²

Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000 Children by County, Indiana: 2009



Source: *The State of the Young Hoosier Child* (May 2011)
Original Data From: Indiana Department of Child Services

Safety

Children under age 4 account for more than one third of neglect cases in Indiana, and infants under age 1 account for more than one third of abuse/neglect deaths in the state.

Abused and neglected children are more likely to struggle physically, emotionally, socially, cognitively, and behaviorally than their peers.²³ In Indiana, the youngest children (ages 0 - 3) are more likely to be neglected than any other age group, making up more than a third (37.8%) of substantiated neglect cases in Indiana during SFY 2009. National trends reflect those seen in Indiana – one third (33.4%) of maltreatment victims are under the age of 4.²⁴

Females of all age groups are more likely to experience sexual abuse compared to males. And younger male children are more

¹⁹ Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Bureau of Child Care. (2011). Data Request.

²⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). The Early Head Start National Resource Center. Retrieved from www.ehsnrc.org/AboutUs/ehs.htm

²¹ Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. (n.d.). Overview of Head Start. Retrieved from www.in.gov/fssa/dftr/3293.htm

²² Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Head Start Office. (2011). Data Request

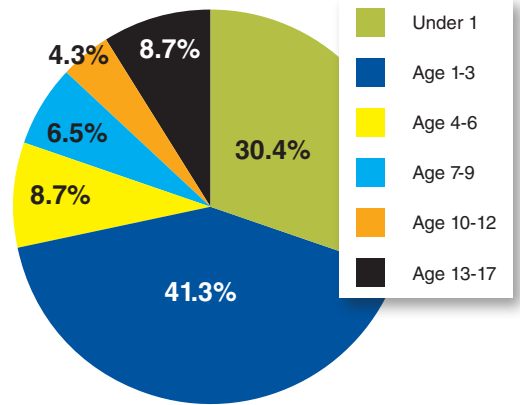
²³ Wang, C., and Holton, J. (2007). Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse in the United States. Chicago, IL: Prevent Child Abuse America. Retrieved from www.preventchildabuse.org

²⁴ Indiana Department of Child Services. (2010). Demographic Trend Report for SFY 2009. Retrieved from www.in.gov/dcs/files/DraftDemographicsTrendingReportSFY2009.pdf; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families. (2011). Child Maltreatment 2009. Retrieved from www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm09/cm09.pdf

likely to experience physical abuse, as well as be neglected (female children ages 13+ are more likely in both categories).²⁵

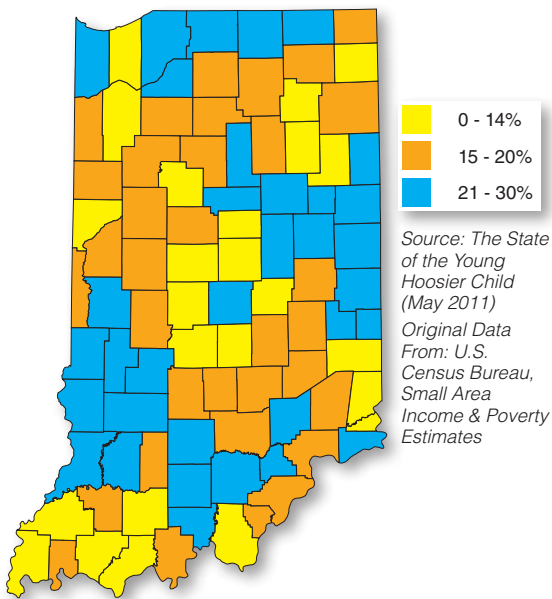
Death rates from abuse and neglect also vary by age, with younger children having higher fatality numbers. In Indiana, the majority (71.7%) of all fatalities were among children under the age of 4; of these deaths, 30.4% were infants under age 1. National numbers display a similar pattern, with children under the age of 4 accounting for 80.8% of all fatalities. Of these deaths in 2008, 46.2% were infants under age 1.²⁶

Percentage of Abuse and Neglect Deaths by Age Group, Indiana: 2008



Source: *The State of the Young Hoosier Child* (May 2011)
Original Data From: Indiana Department of Child Services

Percentage of Children under Age 18 Living in Poverty by County, Indiana: 2009



Source: *The State of the Young Hoosier Child* (May 2011)
Original Data From: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates

Economics

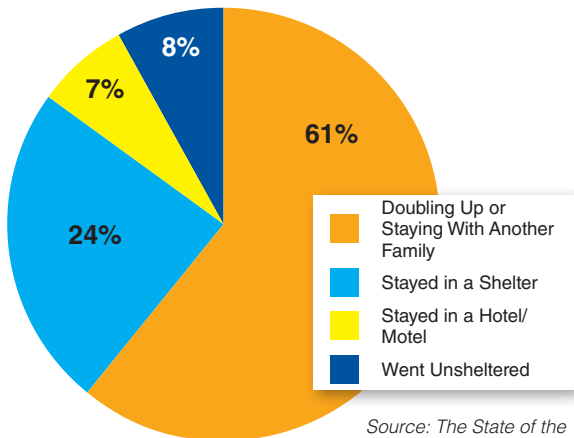
One in four children aged 0 - 5 lives in poverty in Indiana, and one in 10 lives in extreme poverty.

Nearly one quarter (24.9%) of Indiana's 0 - 5 population reside in a family that lives at or below the Federal Poverty Level, and more than one in ten reside in extreme poverty (below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level).²⁷ Compared with their wealthier peers, children who live in poverty are more likely to have low educational attainment and achievement, and an increased likelihood of leaving high school without a diploma. They are also more at risk for health, behavioral, and emotional problems. These issues are especially prevalent for children who have experienced poverty in early childhood.²⁸

Roughly two out of five reported homeless children are under age 6 in Indiana.

Housing is a critical issue faced by families in poverty, with children residing in low-income families being more likely to experience housing instability and homelessness. Housing instability has been shown to have many of the same detrimental effects on social and educational outcomes as poverty itself.²⁹ According to estimates collected through the McKinney-Vento Act, 42.0% of homeless children in Indiana are under 6 years of age (5,465 children).³⁰

Nighttime Residence of Homeless Children, U.S.: 2007



Source: *The State of the Young Hoosier Child* (May 2011)
Original Data From: Homeless Children America

²⁵ *ibid*

²⁶ Indiana Department of Child Services. (2010). Child Abuse and Neglect Annual Report of Child Fatalities SFY 2008. Retrieved from www.in.gov/dcs/images/SFY_2008_Child_Fatality_Report.pdf

²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). American Community Survey: 2009. Select Economic Characteristics Comparative Profiles.

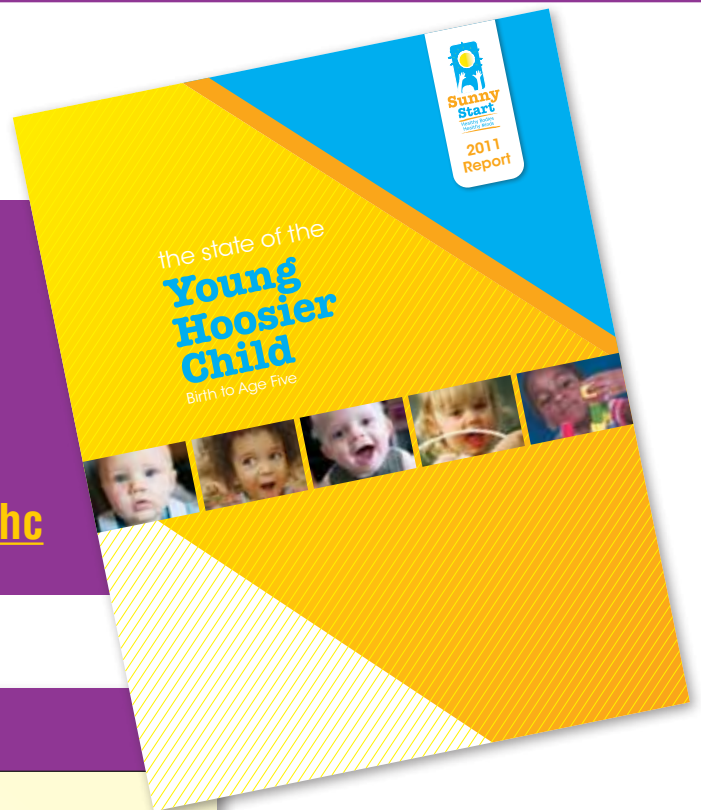
²⁸ Moore, K.A., Redd, Z., Burkhauser, M., Mbwana, K. and Collins, A. Child Trends. (2009). Children in Poverty: Trends, Consequences, and Policy Options. Retrieved from www.childtrends.org/Files/Child_Trends-2009_04_07_RB_ChildreninPoverty.pdf

²⁹ Institute for Children in Poverty. (2009). Examination of Residential Instability and Homelessness Among Young Children. Retrieved from www.icphusa.org/PDF/reports/ICP%20Report_Examination%20of%20Residential%20Instability%20and%20Homelessness%20among%20Young%20Children.pdf

³⁰ Homeless Children America. (2009). America's Outcasts: State Report Card on Child Homelessness Indiana. Retrieved from www.homelesschildrenamerica.org/pdf/report_cards/long/in_long.pdf

For more information about young children in Indiana or for county-specific indicators of childhood well-being, check out this recent report from the Sunny Start: Healthy Minds, Healthy Bodies Initiative.

Available at sunnystart.in.gov/syhc



IYI Resources

The latest data is at your fingertips with IYI's Data Center. Search statistics and gather data to improve your program planning and grant writing. Or, request customized data. Go to iyi.org/data.

Get the most comprehensive overview of children's well-being in Indiana. Download the 2010 Kids Count in Indiana Data Book at iyi.org/databook.

Want in-depth information on youth? Check out the free resources at IYI's Virginia Beall Ball Library. We will mail you the library materials and include a postage paid return envelope. Go to iyi.org/library for details.

Have a quick question or want to bounce an idea around? Contact IYI's free Help Line, and get the answers you need: call 1-877-IYI-TIPS or go to iyi.org/help-line.

Looking for training on youth issues? IYI provides regional trainings and free webinars on youth development and nonprofit management. Go to iyi.org/trainings for details.

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