



IBE

Indiana Black Expo, Inc.

STATE OF OUR BLACK YOUTH REPORT 2012 EDITION





TABLE OF CONTENTS

04	Message from the President & Board Chair
05	Executive Summary
10	User's Guide
14	State of Indiana

52	Anderson	MADISON COUNTY
62	East Chicago	LAKE COUNTY
72	Elkhart	ELKHART COUNTY
82	Evansville	VANDERBURGH COUNTY
92	Fort Wayne	ALLEN COUNTY
102	Gary	LAKE COUNTY
112	Hammond	LAKE COUNTY
122	Indianapolis	MARION COUNTY
132	Jeffersonville	CLARK COUNTY
142	Kokomo	HOWARD COUNTY
152	Lafayette	TIPPECANOE COUNTY
162	Marion	GRANT COUNTY
172	Michigan City	LAPORTE COUNTY
182	Muncie	DELAWARE COUNTY
192	South Bend	ST. JOSEPH COUNTY
202	Terre Haute	VIGO COUNTY

212	Methodology - Data Definitions
222	References
226	Endnotes
232	IBE Board of Directors
233	State of Our Black Youth Advisory Committee
234	Acknowledgments





The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Greetings:

Indiana Black Expo, Inc. (IBE) is pleased to present the 2012 State of Our Black Youth report, the third in our series of statewide reporting on key issues affecting the quality of life for Black youth.

Poet Maya Angelou writes in the Pledge to Save Our Youth, *"We pledge ourselves and our resources to seek for you clean and well-furnished schools, safe and non-threatening streets, employment which makes use of your talents, but does not degrade your dignity."* She went on to write, *"You are the best we have, you are what we have become and we pledge you our whole hearts from this day forward."*

IBE has pledged to serve as a resource for the next generation. The data provided in the SOBY report offers those who are directly involved with our Black youth access to information. The report offers a statewide approach to key areas affecting Black youth and is a viable resource for the identification of barriers, promising practices, opportunities and national comparisons – information essential in ensuring our youth are given every opportunity to succeed.

We encourage you to join IBE and pledge to support Indiana's Black youth. Our youth deserve equal access to programs and resources that will prepare them to compete on a local, national and global scale. Your contributions will have significant impact and a lasting impression for generations to come.

Janyia Bell

Jot T. Thompson

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

Indiana Black Expo, Inc.'s 2012 State of Our Black Youth Report (SOBY) presents statewide data on the health and well-being of Indiana's Black youth, as well as local data for the following 16 communities: Anderson, East Chicago, Elkhart, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Hammond, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, Lafayette, Marion, Michigan City, Muncie, South Bend and Terre Haute. The 2012 report, third in the series, provides updates for data contained in the 2005 and 2007 reports, as well as data for new indicators. Additionally, the report offers recommended strategies and promising practices to consider when addressing challenges and enhancing strengths identified by the data.

In summary, several state indicators for Black youth are trending better. For instance, since the previous edition there has been a decrease in teen births and preterm births, an increase in Black graduates receiving Core 40 diplomas, an increase in Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP, an increase in Black median household income, and a decrease in juvenile delinquency case filings and commitments to the Indiana Department of Correction. However, when considering the overall rate and the significant difference in the Black population compared to the rate of the general population, disparities still exist.

In addition to the continued disparities, several indicators for Black youth are trending worse. There has been an increase in Black families headed by single mothers, an increase in Black youth living in

poverty, an increase in Black infant deaths, an increase in the obesity rate for Black youth, an increase in maltreatment of Black youth and a substantial need for remediation for Black students attending public colleges and universities.

IBE is committed to convening the statewide community to take aggressive action to advocate for policies and develop programs and initiatives to improve the condition of our Black youth. The data contained in this report can be used for local, state and federal public policy efforts, needs assessments, program planning, fund raising, and public relations.

PROCESS

Stakeholder Engagement

The project team consulted with content and statistical experts to determine the topics and indicators to be included in the report. Additionally, a stakeholder advisory group was formed (*see Page 233 for advisory members*) to guide decision making. Key informant interviews were also conducted in the 16 SOBY communities to determine local contextual factors surrounding the identified indicators and additional needs regarding data collection and analysis.

Data Collection, Analysis & Visualization

The 80+ indicators collected for this report are derived from state and federal data partners. The project team collected data that were comparable across the state and U.S. or state and local communities.

For every indicator collected, the data were evaluated using analytical and logical reasoning to examine various components, resulting in the Key Data and Why it Matters sections of the report. Based on the significance of change and disparities for Black youth, key data were selected and included in trend tables. For a complete description of trend tables, see page 12-13.

In addition to presenting indicator statistics in tabular format, the team created figures and graphs to visually present current indicator values and changes over time. In some instances, to enhance the reader's ability to compare indicators across communities, professional quality maps were generated. Maps and other visualizations were also created to reflect the socioeconomic status (SES) of included communities.

For a complete description of data definitions and the data sources for each indicator, see page 213-221.

Promising Practices

For state indicators trending worse, relative promising practices were identified. Promising practices are interventions that have expert consensus or other support, but have not been as rigorously evaluated scientifically.ⁱ To be considered scientifically based, a research finding must be presented in a way that enables other researchers to reach the same results when the experiment is repeated. Promising practices were selected from the Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) Best and Promising Practices database and the Center for the Study of Social Policy's (CSSP) PolicyForResults.org and Policy Matters. All promising practices selected include quantitative measures of improvement. When identified in HCI or CSSP, Indiana-based promising practices were included.

Headquartered in Berkeley, CA, HCI provides a leading web-based platform with health indicator dashboards, access to nationally-recognized promising practices, analytic and reporting tools and other features that support community health improvement planning, evaluation and reporting. The platform is in use in over 35 states. The company's multi-disciplinary team is comprised of healthcare information technology veterans, academicians, health informatics experts, epidemiologists, urban planners and Internet developers.ⁱⁱ HCI has received numerous awards for its work from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Established in 1979 as part of the University of Chicago, CSSP's primary goal was to influence public policy affecting poor children and families, the elderly and the disabled. Today its mission is creating new ideas and promoting public policies that produce equal opportunities and better futures for all children and families, especially those most often left behind. CSSP developed the national KIDS COUNT initiative, a state-by-state report on child well-being. PolicyForResults.org and Policy Matters offer policymakers the latest high-quality research and evidence needed to craft policies that make measurable differences for children and families.ⁱⁱⁱ

INDIANA'S KEY FINDINGS

In 2010, Indiana's over 200,000 Black youth made up 11.2% of Indiana's youth population (residents age 0-19).

Trending Better

- **Black Teen Births** – Indiana's Black teen birth rate decreased 9.1% between 2004 and 2009 (from 80.9 to 73.5), but was still nearly 30% higher than the 2009 national Black teen rate.
- **Median Black Household Income** – Indiana's Black median household income increased 3.5% between 2000 and 2010 (from \$29,164 to \$30,176), but was still \$16,353 less than the Indiana total population and lower than the U.S.
- **Black Preterm** - While the percent of Black infant preterm births has slowly decreased, Black infants still had the highest percent of preterm birth in 2009 than all other races in Indiana (16.4% versus 11.7% for all races combined), with Indiana's Black infants about 50% more likely than White infants to be born preterm.
- **Black 3rd Graders Passing Math and English ISTEP** - Black 3rd graders passing the English ISTEP increased 21.2% over the past five years, while those passing Math ISTEP increased 14.7%. A racial gap remains however, with a higher percent of all race 3rd graders passing both the English ISTEP and the Math ISTEP than Black 3rd graders.
- **Black High School Graduates with Core 40 Diplomas** - Among Black graduates, there has been an 18.1% increase in those receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. However, in the 2010-2011 school year, a greater proportion of Black graduates were still receiving general diplomas (26.3%) than all graduates (20%).

- **Black Juvenile Case Filings and Commitments to IDOC** - Juvenile delinquency case filings for Black youth have decreased 12.1% from 2006 to 2010 and commitments of Black youth to the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) have decreased 4.1% from 2008 to 2011. However, juvenile delinquency case filings in 2010 for Black youth in Indiana are more than two and a half times higher than all youth.

Trending Worse

- **Black Families Headed by Single Mothers** - The percent of Black Hoosier families headed by single mothers (57.7%) is more than double that of all families (24.5%), a gap that has persisted for 10 years.

Recommended Strategies – CSSP recommends the following to strengthen families: public education on the benefits of marriage, premarital education and relationship skill-building services, the removal of tax disincentives for married families and health insurance support for two-parent families.

Sample Promising Practice (HCI) - Parenting Through Change (PTC) is a parent-training program for single mothers. PTC provides recently separated single mothers with 14 weekly group sessions to learn effective parenting practices including skill encouragement, limit-setting, problem-solving, monitoring, and positive involvement. PTC also includes strategies to help parents decrease coercive exchanges with their children and use contingent positive reinforcements to promote pro-social behavior.

Outcomes - PTC participants showed significant decreases in internalizing behaviors at 30 months and 9 years post-intervention and significant decreases in externalizing behaviors over time.

Thirty-six months after the intervention, PTC participants had lower rates of delinquency than other youth, improved homework quality, improved adaptive functioning and typically scored lower than other youth in noncompliance.^{iv}

- **Black Children in Poverty** - Between 2000 and 2010, the percent of Black Hoosier children living in poverty increased over 29%. Currently, 15.2% more Black children in Indiana (41.7%) are living in poverty than Black children nationally (36.2%).

Recommended Strategies – According to CSSP the economic well-being of children and their parents are inextricably linked. Successful policy strategies should promote opportunities for both parents and children simultaneously. Effective household strategies include the increase of household financial resources, control of household costs, development of household assets, and the elimination of household debt.^v

Sample Promising Practice (HCI) - Put Illinois To Work (PITW)^{vi} is a part of the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Emergency Contingency Fund program. PITW is a public-private collaboration between the Illinois Department of Human Services and Heartland Human Care Services. In line with CSSP's recommended strategy to provide job opportunities for parents, PITW provides unemployed and underemployed workers with subsidized paid work experience and connections to jobs.

Outcomes – PITW's early findings suggest that as of September 11, 2010 over 27,000 low-income, unemployed and underemployed Illinois residents were granted job placement with 4,280 employers. Five hundred and fifty-six (13%) of the participating

employers reported they would permanently hire half to all of the trainees. Fifty-two percent of employers reported that they are now more willing to hire low-income parents or young adults. Ninety-two percent of trainee-workers and 88% of employers reported they would participate in PITW or a similar program again if given the opportunity.

- **Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)** – Black infant deaths in Indiana have increased 12% from 2004 to 2009 and are 32.5% higher than the U.S.

Recommended Strategies – According to promising practices provided by HCI, effective strategies include educating those at-risk on the importance of prenatal care and the effects of smoking and substance abuse while pregnant and providing after-delivery support.

Sample Promising Practice (HCI) - Healthy Start is a federally funded program whose goal is to reduce infant deaths and to help women have healthy babies. The program provides assistance with prenatal care, case management and health education classes. There are local Healthy Start affiliates providing services in East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Lake Station (Northwest Indiana Healthy Start) and Indianapolis (Marion County Healthy Start).^{vii}

Outcomes – Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. conducted a national evaluation of Healthy Start. The study showed significantly lower rates of low-birth-weight babies, significantly lower rates of very-low-birth-weight babies, and a significantly lower pre-term birth rate in four program sites (with decreases ranging from 1.3% to 2.9%).^{viii}

- **Black Youth Obesity** – The obesity rate for Black, non-Hispanic high school students is 16.6%. This rate is 46% higher than that of White, non-Hispanic high school students (11.4%).

Recommended Strategies – CSSP recommends the following to reduce childhood obesity:^x improve access to affordable healthy foods, support healthy school initiatives and support healthy community design.

Sample Promising Practice (HCI) – The Center for Obesity Research and Education at Temple University partnered with healthcare organizations around the country to launch an intervention initiative to combat issues associated with childhood obesity and associated health risks. *The Healthy Study* is one of the initiatives. The goals of *Healthy Study* were to increase water consumption, reduce consumption of beverages with added sugar, increase healthy food choice, improve self-monitoring, and increase exercise time among 6th, 7th and 8th grade students.

Outcomes – Students participating in *Healthy Study* saw a significant reduction in body mass index (BMI), specifically students at or above the 85th percentile for BMI prior to program participation.

- **Black Child Maltreatment Victims** – Maltreatment of Hoosier Black youth increased 16.5% from 2006 to 2010 and is 45.2% higher than the U.S. rate in 2010.

Recommended Strategies – CSSP recommends the following strategies to prevent child abuse and neglect: invest in child and family programs and services that reduce risks and strengthen protective factors, strengthen communities by

improving families’ access to needed services by building and strengthening community capacity and service delivery infrastructure, promote a statewide prevention vision that includes a comprehensive, coordinated policy agenda to achieve the safety and security of children in their families and communities.^x

Sample Promising Practice (HCI) – Adults and Children Together – Parents Raising Safe Kids program (ACT-PRSK)^{xi} based in Washington, DC creates awareness and bolsters strategies to identify maltreatment at its early stages by emphasizing skills necessary to teach parents and caregivers proper displays of affection and appropriate disciplinary methods.

Outcomes – According to a study conducted by ACT-PRSK, the program reduced physical violence towards children, such as spanking and hitting with objects, improved knowledge of appropriate discipline, refined beliefs about abuse prevention and parenting, minimized harsh and hostile parenting attitudes, and improved parent methods to teach children nonviolent social skills.

USER'S GUIDE

About the State of Our Black Youth Report Project

Indiana Black Expo, Inc. (IBE) engaged Engaging Solutions, LLC (ES) and The Polis Center at IUPUI (Polis) to develop the 2012 SOBY Report. The purpose of this report is to provide comprehensive data to assist in the allocation of appropriate services and programs to Indiana's over 200,000 Black youth. The 2012 report, third in the series, provides updates for data contained in the 2005 and 2007 reports, as well as data for new indicators. Additionally, the report offers promising practices to address challenges and enhance strengths identified by the data.

User's Guide

This report presents statewide statistics on the health and well-being of Black youth, as well as local indicators for 16 communities: Anderson, East Chicago, Elkhart, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Hammond, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, Lafayette, Marion, Michigan City, Muncie, South Bend and Terre Haute. The included community indicators provide information about current trends to assist planners and community leaders in making decisions that affect future outcomes.

The indicators provided in the State of Our Black Youth Report allow users to ask community-specific questions that are helpful when discussing what research, planning and action are necessary to improve the well-being of young people in your community. Such questions include:

- How are youth in my community doing?
- What indicators are trending better? What indicators are trending worse?

- How does my community compare with the state as a whole? With neighboring communities?

About Using the Data

ES and Polis do not generate the source data contained in the State of Our Black Youth report. Data used to generate this report are mainly collected from federal and state agencies. For information about a specific indicator included in this report, consult the *Data Definitions* section at the back.

When available, city-level data were collected for each of these communities. When city-level data were unavailable, data were collected instead at the county or school corporation level. Below is a table identifying which counties and school corporations were used when city-level data were unavailable.

Note that Lake County contains three of the cities highlighted in this report; therefore, data values are identical for those communities when county-level data were used.

City	County	School Corporation
Anderson	Madison	Anderson Community School Corporation
East Chicago	Lake	School City of East Chicago
Elkhart	Elkhart	Elkhart Community Schools

City	County	School Corporation
Evansville	Vanderburgh	Evansville Vanderburgh School Corporation
Fort Wayne	Allen	Fort Wayne Community Schools
Gary	Lake	Gary Community School Corporation
Hammond	Lake	School City of Hammond
Indianapolis	Marion	All Marion County school corporations except Speedway and Beech Grove
Jeffersonville	Clark	Greater Clark County Schools
Kokomo	Howard	Kokomo-Center Township Consolidated School Corporation
Lafayette	Tippecanoe	Lafayette School Corporation
Marion	Grant	Marion Community Schools
Michigan City	LaPorte	Michigan City Area Schools
Muncie	Delaware	Muncie Community Schools
South Bend	St. Joseph	South Bend Community School Corporation
Terre Haute	Vigo	Vigo County School Corporation

Please keep the following points in mind when using the indicators in the State of Our Black Youth report.

- Understand the indicator:** Understand what is being measured and how the information is presented. Some figures represent raw counts, while others are given as rates or percentages. When indicators are compared in a graphic, such as a pie chart, bar chart, or time series graph, note which populations are being compared and for which geographies. For example, a pie chart will typically compare populations for a single community, such as a comparison of the Black population to total population. Bar charts and graphs may compare the Black population to the total population for multiple geographies, such as a city, Indiana, and the United States.
- Beware of small numbers:** Indiana’s cities vary greatly in size and composition. What may be a fairly regular event in one city may be a very rare event in another. There may also be greater variations from year to year in some cities than in others. In general, the smaller the city the smaller the number of some events that can be expected to occur. In the case of “rare events,” longer trends rather than year-to-year differences are more useful as a gauge of whether progress is being made toward improving the well-being of your city’s youth.
- Many indicators are related:** Look at the patterns among indicators in your city. Unemployment rates and poverty are obviously related. Perhaps less obvious are the relationships among teen births, maternal smoking, low birth weight and infant mortality. Talk with people in your community to help uncover more subtle links among the indicators.

- Remember the limits and uses of data:** Numerical data or numbers provide important information, but they are just one type of information. A number may reflect how many Black children live below the poverty line with reasonable accuracy, but a number cannot describe the day-to-day complexities for a family living in need. A number can tell us how many Black infants are born too soon or too small, but a number cannot express the anxieties of parents who watch their tiny children struggle for life. A number can tell us how many Black children have completed high school, but a number cannot describe the efforts of families, teachers and students themselves that brought them to this point, nor can a number express the pride in accomplishment that comes with a diploma. Numbers must be used with care and their meaning must be derived from what is actually happening in the lives of the people represented by the numbers.

Every effort is made to ensure that the data in the report are accurate; however, errors are possible. Some errors may be made when the information is collected, others when it is reported. When an error has been identified, an “errata notification” is published.

Calculations of rates and percentages

To make meaningful data comparisons across areas, data must be normalized (converted to rates or percentages) since areas with larger populations will naturally have larger counts of people and events. For example, number of Black teen births was combined with 2010 U.S. Census population data to calculate the number of Black teen births per 1,000 Black female teens.

“**Percent change**” indicates how much change has occurred between two points in time. Percent change is calculated using the formula: $(\text{Value at Time 2} - \text{Value at Time 1}) / \text{Value at Time 1} \times 100 = \text{Percent Change in the Value from Time 1 to Time 2}$.

“**Percent difference**” indicates the difference between a SOBY community and Indiana or Indiana compared to the U.S. Percent difference is calculated using the following formula: $(\text{Value in Smaller Area} - \text{Value in Larger Area}) / \text{Value in Larger Area}$.

“**Rate**” generally refers to the incidence per 1,000 people in a specified base population and is calculated using the formula: $(\text{Value} \times 1,000) / \text{Number of people in specified base population} = \text{Rate}$.

A SUMMARY OF TRENDS FOR THE STATE OF INDIANA RELATIVE TO THE U.S.

The trend tables found at the beginning of the state and each community section report two different trends:

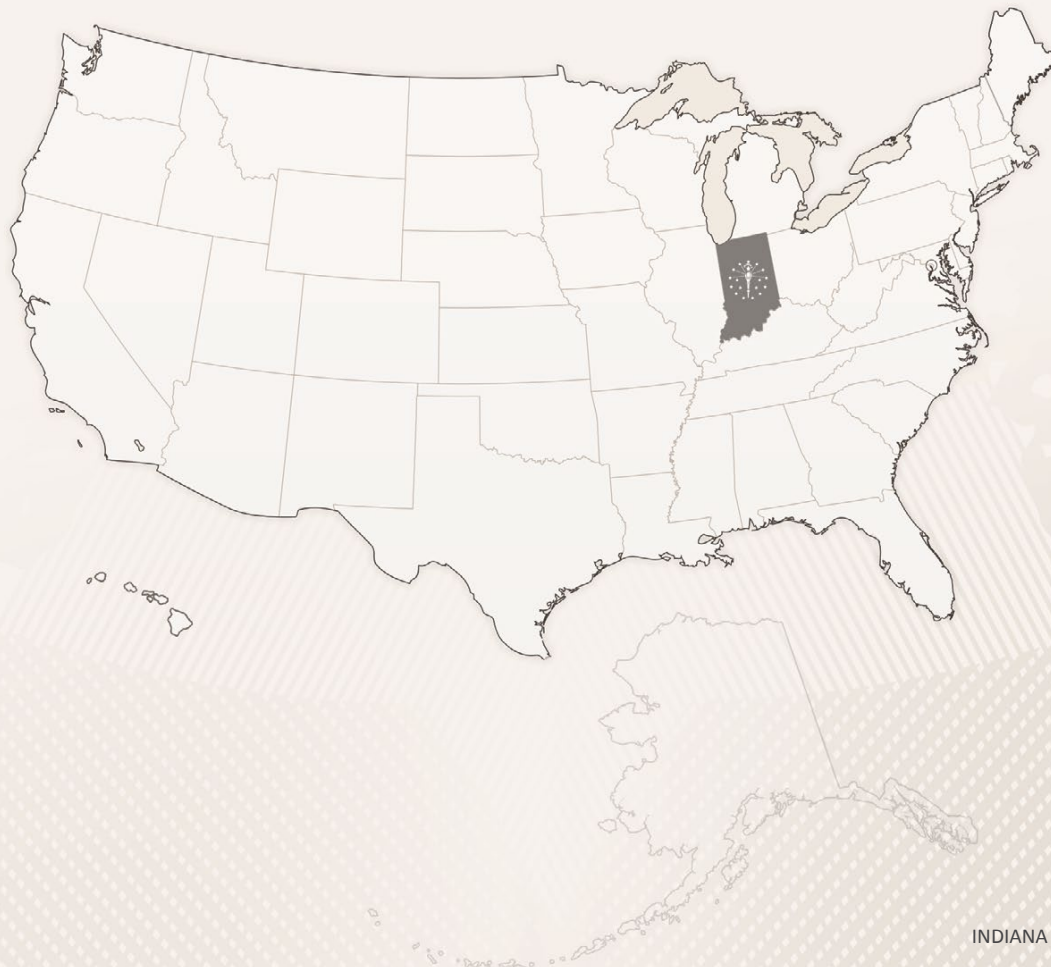
- Percent change in rates or percentages across time** (e.g., the percent change between 2008 and 2011 in the percent of Black 9th graders graduating in four years). This communicates the change in proportion of the population meeting some criteria (e.g., graduating in four years). If the rate or percentage increased over time, an up arrow symbol is used to depict that trend. If the rate or percentage decreased over time, a down arrow is used. In addition, the actual percentage change is written on the arrow. If the percent change is considered an improvement (such as a decrease in percent of preterm births, depicted by a down arrow), then the arrow is colored **Blue**. If the percent change is considered a decline in

condition (such as an increase in percent of preterm births, depicted by an up arrow), then the arrow is colored **Orange**.

2. Percent differences in rates or percentages for the most recent year of data available. In the case of the state trend table, the calculated differences are between the rates for Indiana and the U.S. An up arrow means that the Indiana value is greater than that of the U.S. A down arrow means that the Indiana value is less than that of the U.S. If Indiana is doing better than the U.S., then the arrow is colored blue. An orange arrow indicates Indiana is doing worse than the U.S. For the community trend tables, the calculated differences are between the rates of the focus community and Indiana. A positive value

means that the community value is greater than that of Indiana. A negative value means that the community value is less than that of Indiana.

Due to varying data availability, it was not possible to use the same baseline and most recent year for all of the indicators in this report. However, for each individual indicator, the same year was selected for trend calculations across all communities. In some cases, the years used in the state trend table are different than those in the community trend tables based on data availability.



TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE	NO DATA	
		% change in Indiana between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Indiana and the US*		
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2004	-9.1	2009	+29.6	
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+4.5	2010	+9.7	
	Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	2004	+2.3	2010	+10.1	
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+52.5	2010	+22.0	
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+29.1	2010	+15.2	
	Median Black Household Income	2000	+3.5	2010	-13.2	
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality) ^{1 2}	2004	+12	2009	+32.5	
	Black Low-weight Births ^{1 2}	2004	+2.7	2009	+1.5	
	Black Preterm Births ^{1 2}	2004	-11.6	2010	4.0	
	Black Male HIV Prevalence	2007	+31.0	2011	+11.0	2009
	Black Female HIV Prevalence	2007	+22.2	2011	11.8	2009
	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2008	+18.1	2011	ND	
Education ³	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+14.7	2012	ND	
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+21.2	2012	ND	
	Black Child Maltreatment Victims	2006	+16.5	2010	+45.2	
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ⁴	2006	-12.1	2010	ND	
	Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction ⁵	2008	-4.1	2011	ND	

¹ The percent change in Indiana from base year to most recent year is calculated for all Black births (Data Source: Indiana State Department of Health).

² The percent difference between Indiana and the US is calculated for non-Hispanic Black births (Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

³ Education indicators are based on school year. School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

⁴ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

⁵ Juvenile Commitments: children younger than 18 who entered the Indiana Department of Correction

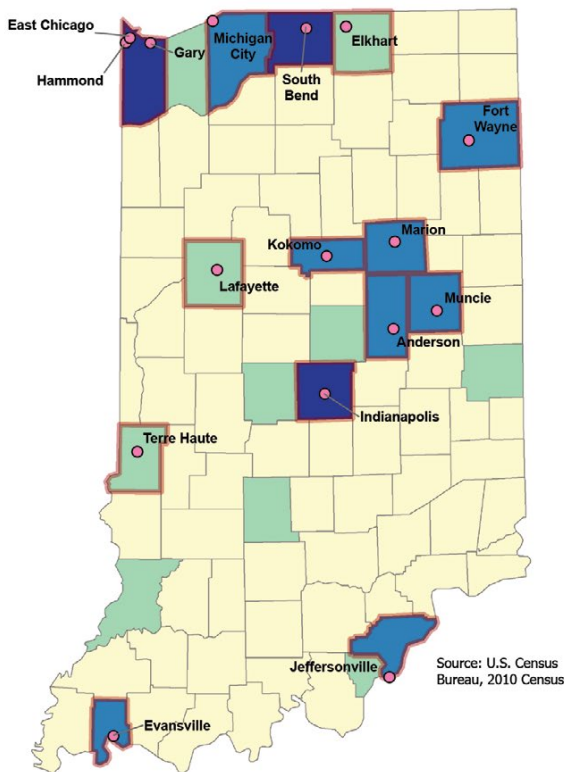
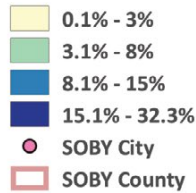
*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

ND = No comparable data.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

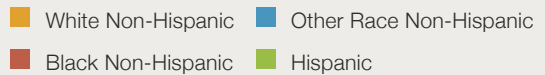
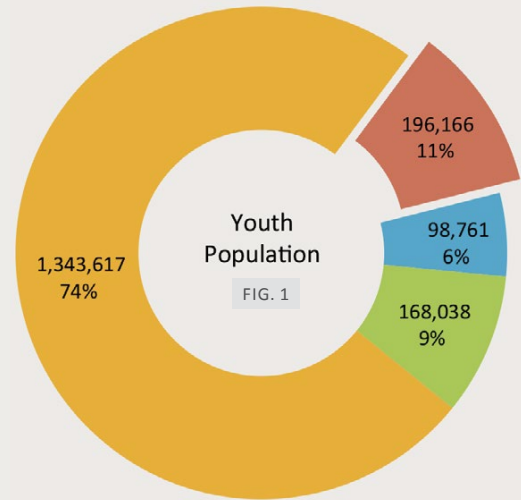
Black Youth Population, 2010

Percent Youth population under age 20 that is black



Key Data - Black Youth Population

In 2010, Indiana's over 200,000 Black youth made up 11.2% of the Indiana's youth population (residents age 0-19). Non-Hispanic Black youth made up 10.9% of Indiana's youth population, compared to a Hispanic youth population of 9.3% and a non-Hispanic White youth population of 74.4%. (see *Figure 1: Youth Population*). The Black youth population is more concentrated in the urban areas of the state (see map above).



Number and percent of all Indiana youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 10.9% and 0.3% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 11.2% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

SOBY County	% Black Youth (Ages 0-19)
Allen	14.6%
Clark	8.2%
Delaware	9.0%
Elkhart	7.0%
Grant	8.8%
Howard	8.9%
Lake	31.1%
LaPorte	12.5%
Madison	9.3%
Marion	32.3%
St. Joseph	16.7%
Tippecanoe	5.8%
Vanderburgh	12.3%
Vigo	7.0%

Key Data - Teen Pregnancy and Birth

In 2010, the national number of births to women aged 15-19 per 1,000 women aged 15-19, referred to here as the teen birth rate, reached an historic low.^{xii} However, the U.S. teen birth rate was still the highest of developed countries.^{xiii,xiv} The teen birth rate among U.S. non-Hispanic Black women fell over 56% between 1991 and 2010 (from 118.2% to 51.5%), but was still more than two times higher than the non-Hispanic White rate (23.5%).^{xv} In Indiana, the Black teen birth rate decreased 9.1% between 2004 and 2009 (from 80.9% to 73.5%), but was still nearly 30% higher than the 2009 national Black teen rate.

The teen birth rate among U.S. non-Hispanic Black women fell over 56% between 1991 and 2010, but was still more than two times higher than the non-Hispanic White rate.

The percent of Black Hoosier families headed by single mothers (57.7%) is more than double that of all families (24%).

Why It Matters - Teen Pregnancy and Birth

Most teen pregnancies occur to unmarried parents. Unmarried women who have children are less likely to achieve higher education outcomes and more likely to have children living in poverty.

Teen pregnancy accounts for nearly \$11 billion per year in costs to U.S. taxpayers for increased health

care and foster care, increased incarceration rates among children of teen parents, and lost tax revenue because of lower educational attainment and income among teen mothers.^{xvi} Research also shows that teen pregnancy and birth are significant contributors to high school dropout rates among girls. Only about 50% of teen mothers receive a high school diploma by 22 years of age, versus approximately 90% of women who had not given birth during adolescence.^{xvii} Additionally, the children of teenage mothers are more likely to have lower school achievement, drop out of high school, have health problems, be incarcerated at some time during adolescence, give birth as a teenager, and face unemployment as a young adult.^{xviii}

These effects remain for the teen mother and her child even after adjusting for those factors that increased the teenager's risk for pregnancy, such as growing up in poverty, having parents with low levels of education, growing up in a single-parent family, and having low attachment to and performance in school.^{xix}

Key Data- Unmarried Parents and Single-Parent Households

The percent of Indiana Black babies born to unmarried parents has increased and in 2010 was more than 10% higher than the national percent (see *Figure 2: Children Born to Unmarried Parents*). Black Hoosier families are increasingly headed by single parents (see *Figure 3*). The percent of Black Hoosier families headed by single mothers (57.7%) is more than double that of all families (24.5%), a gap that has persisted for ten years. The Indiana increase for Black Hoosier families was 4.5% from 2000 to 2010 (from 55.2% to 57.7%) and is almost 10% higher than the U.S. percent of 52.6.

Why It Matters – Unmarried Parents and Single-Parent Households

The number of parents in the household, as well as the relationship between the parents, are strongly linked to a child's well-being.^{xx} Two married, biological parents

Children Born to Unmarried Parents

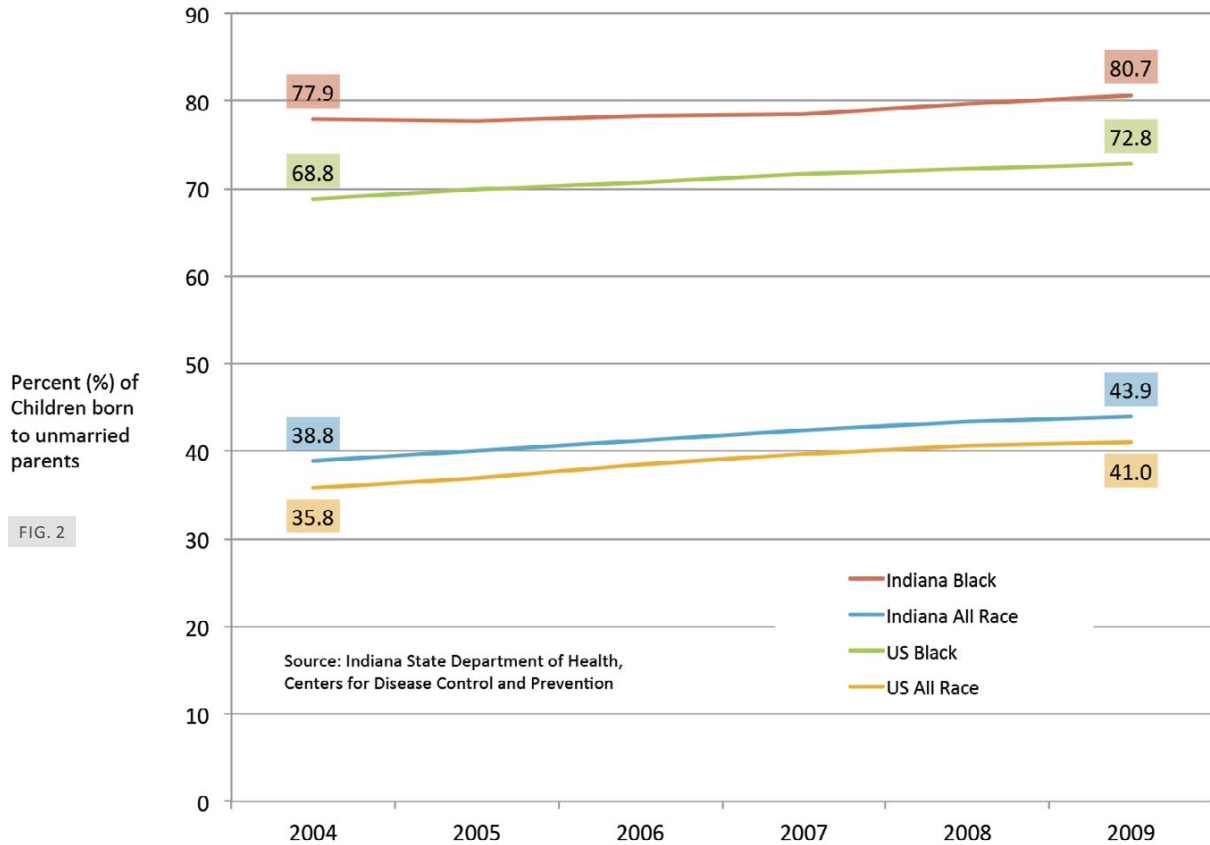


FIG. 2

with low conflict levels are more likely to provide a home environment that contributes to a child's well-being. Adolescents who live with two parents are more likely to have parents who know the child's whereabouts after school.^{xxi} Parental monitoring includes knowing children's whereabouts after school, as well as knowing children's friends and activities. These behaviors, when combined with parental support, have been shown to be positively related to higher adolescent self-esteem, higher GPAs in school, and greater academic success.^{xxii,xxiii}

In addition, parental monitoring has been associated with fewer internalizing behaviors, such as withdrawal and depression, and externalizing behavior problems,

such as fighting and disturbing others,^{xxiv,xxv,xxvi} as well as a lower likelihood of drinking, smoking and engaging in other risky behaviors.^{xxvii} In contrast, children living in single-parent families on average experience more difficulties with physical and mental health, education and behavior.^{xxviii} Because single-parent families tend to have lower incomes than married-parent families, various negative outcomes can be partially attributed to poverty.^{xxix} As illustrated in *Figure 4*, Black children living in households headed by single mothers were about five times as likely to be living in poverty when compared with Black children living in households headed by married parents.^{xxx}

Percent (%) of Indiana families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

All Families with Children, 2010

Black Families with Children, 2010

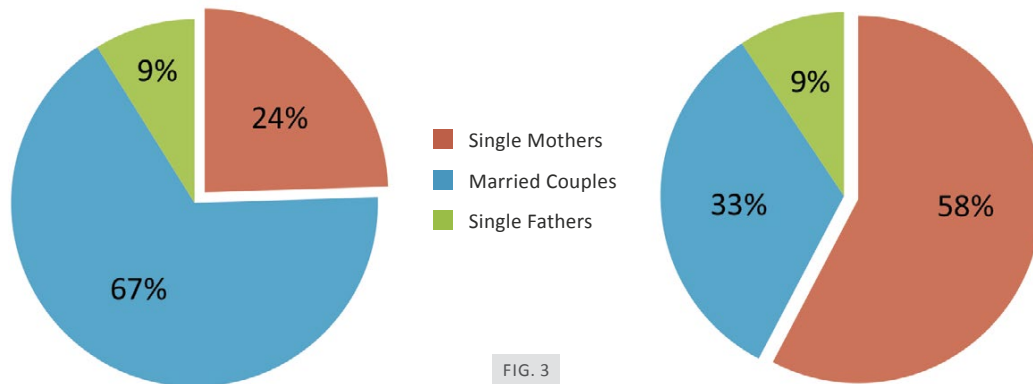
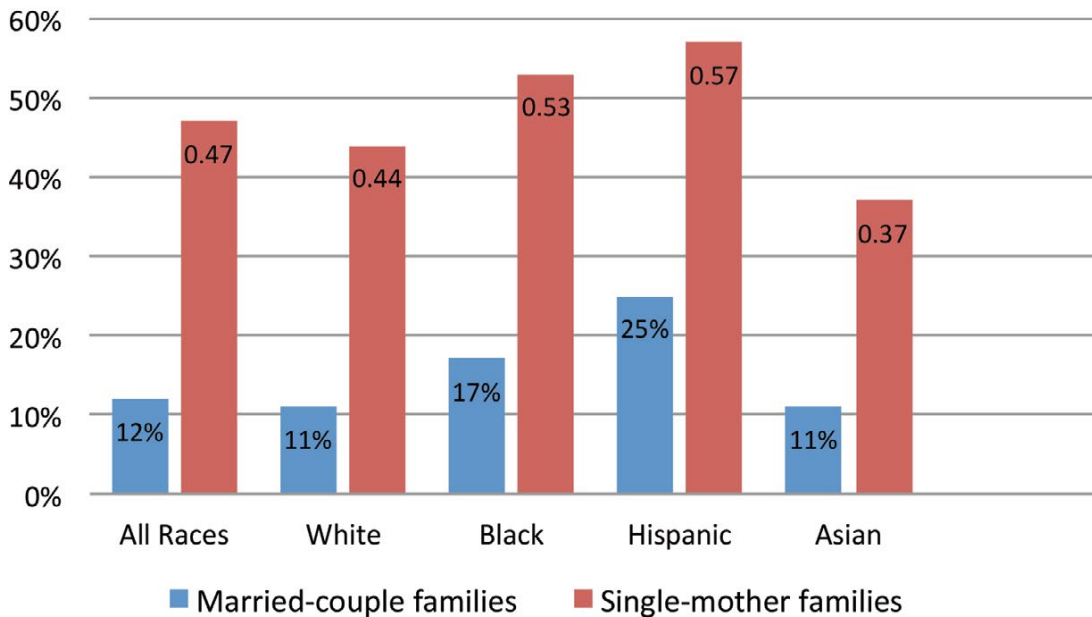


FIG. 3

Percentage of Children in Poverty, by Family Structure, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2010



Note: Estimates reflect the new OMB race definitions, and include only those who are identified with a single race. Hispanic may be of any race.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Detailed Poverty Tables, Table POV05 .

Promising Practice

Unmarried Parents and Single-Parent Households

Recommended Strategies – CSSP recommends the following to strengthen families: public education on the benefits of marriage, premarital education and relationship skill-building services, the removal of tax disincentives for married families and health insurance support for two-parent families.

Sample Promising Practice (HCI) - Parenting Through Change (PTC) is a parent-training program for single mothers. PTC provides recently separated single mothers with 14 weekly group sessions to learn effective parenting practices including skill encouragement, limit-setting, problem-solving, monitoring, and positive involvement. PTC also includes strategies to help parents decrease coercive exchanges with their children and use contingent positive reinforcements to promote pro-social behavior.

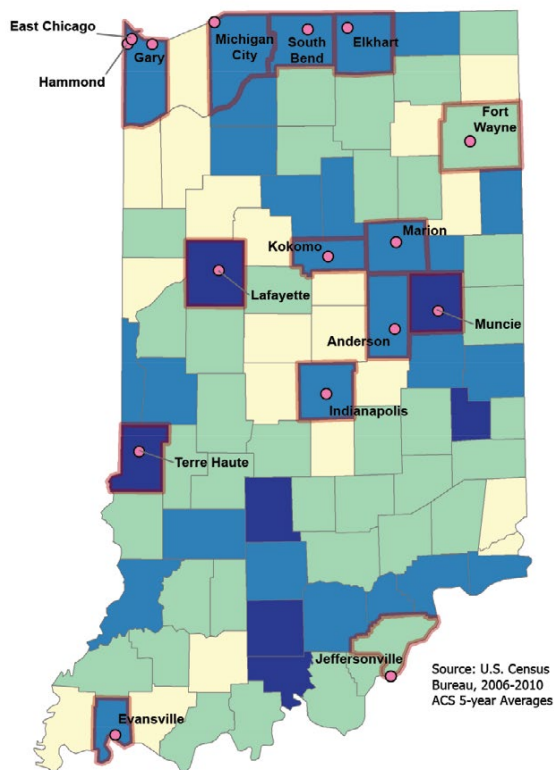
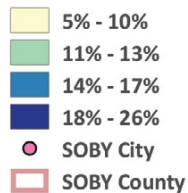
Outcomes - PTC participants showed significant decreases in internalizing behaviors at 30 months and 9 years post intervention and significant decreases in externalizing behaviors over time. Thirty-six months after the intervention, PTC participants had lower rates of delinquency than other youth, improved homework quality, improved adaptive functioning and typically scored lower than other youth in noncompliance.^{xxxi}



ECONOMICS

Youth in Poverty, 2010

Percent of all youth age 0-17 living below poverty level



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 ACS 5-year Averages

Key Data

Between 2000 and 2010, the percent of Black Hoosier children living in poverty increased over 29%, with over 15% more Black children in Indiana (41.7%) in poverty (see *Figure 5: Black youth in poverty*) than Black children nationally (36.2%). In 2010, the median household income (\$30,176) for Indiana's Black families was 13.2% lower than that of Black households nationally (\$34,751) (*Figure 6: Median*

Household Income, 2010). However, Indiana's Black median household income increased 3.5% between 2000 and 2010 (from \$29,164 to \$30,176), but was still \$16,353 less than the Indiana total population. The unemployment rate for Black Hoosiers ages 16 and older increased 52.5% between 2000 and 2010 (from 12% to 18.3%) and is 22% higher than the national rate (15.0%).

SOBY County	% Black Youth in Poverty	% All Youth in Poverty
Allen	40%	12%
Clark	34%	12%
Delaware	48%	20%
Elkhart	49%	14%
Grant	34%	17%
Howard	46%	16%
Lake	46%	16%
LaPorte	53%	14%
Madison	48%	15%
Marion	33%	17%
St. Joseph	48%	15%
Tippecanoe	48%	20%
Vanderburgh	47%	16%
Vigo	60%	19%

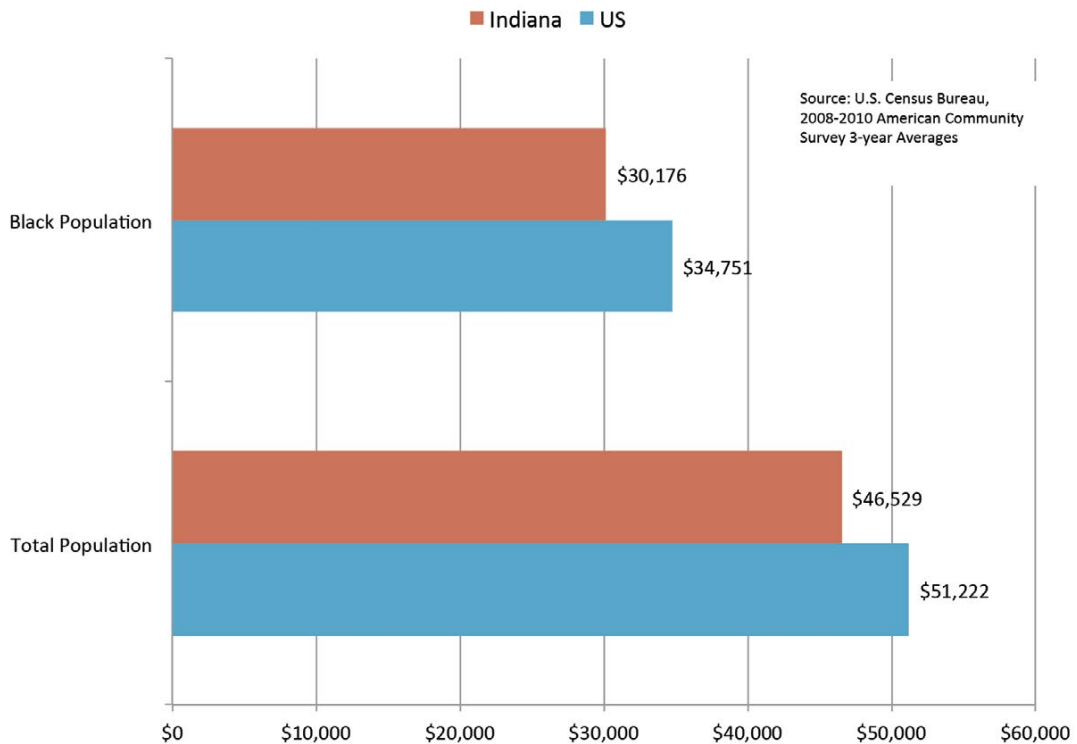
41.7% of Black children in Indiana live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

FIG. 5

Median Household Income, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

FIG. 6

Why It Matters

Poor children are disproportionately exposed to risk factors that may impair brain development and affect social and emotional development. These risks include environmental toxins, inadequate nutrition, maternal depression, parental substance abuse, trauma and abuse, violent crime, divorce, low-quality child care, and decreased cognitive stimulation.^{xxxii}

The effects of poverty appear to interact with other risk factors for children (such as parental and child depression, isolation, teenage pregnancy, unemployment, substance abuse and domestic violence) to increase the likelihood of child maltreatment.^{xxxiii} Maltreatment then leads to increased criminal behavior. Maltreated children are more likely than non-maltreated children to engage in delinquent behavior that eventually leads to incarceration.^{xxxiv}

Children in poor families are more likely to have low academic achievement, drop out of school, score lower on cognitive tests, experience chronic health problems, such as asthma and anemia, engage in smoking and early sexual activity, and become pregnant as teenagers, among other negative outcomes.^{xxxv} These negative outcomes, which have effects that persist beyond childhood, appear to be even more likely for children whose families live in chronic poverty for extended periods of time.^{xxxvi} Growing up in poverty is associated with lower occupational status and lower wages in adulthood.^{xxxvii}

For poor families, building cash reserves to weather financial emergencies or purchase homes may be out of reach. Even if Black families can afford to purchase a home, they may be subject to unfair lending practices. A recent report from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Treasury Department found that unscrupulous lenders often prey on certain identifiable groups – the elderly, minorities, and individuals with lower incomes and less education. In many instances, these individuals are

not sufficiently experienced or knowledgeable about complex financial transactions to understand the potentially devastating implications, or are not offered the range of financial products available to other borrowers.^{xxxviii} These factors inhibit home ownership.

Promising Practices

Recommended Strategies – According to CSSP the economic well-being of children and their parents are inextricably linked. Successful policy strategies should promote opportunities for both parents and children simultaneously. Effective household strategies include the increase of household financial resources, control of household costs, development of household assets, and the elimination of household debt.^{xxxix}

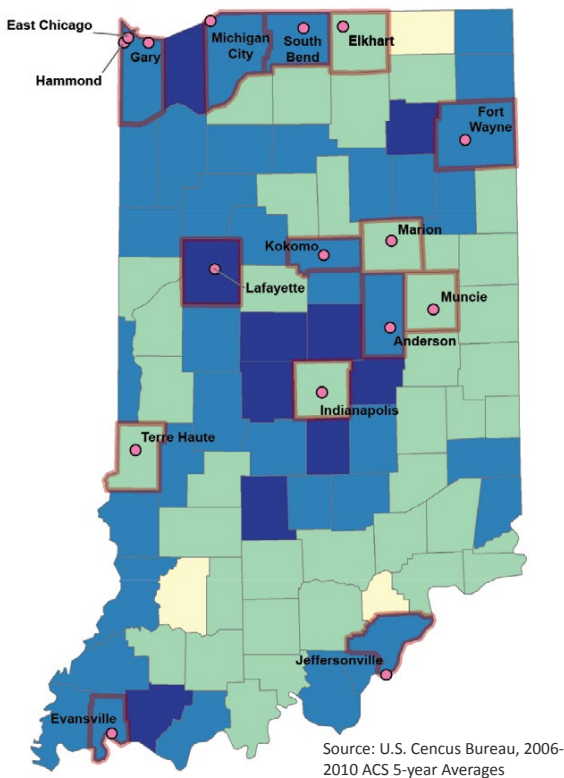
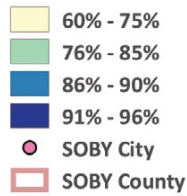
Sample Promising Practice (HCI) – Put Illinois To Work (PITW)^{xi} is a part of the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Emergency Contingency Fund program. PITW is a public-private collaboration between the Illinois Department of Human Services and Heartland Human Care Services. In line with CSSP's recommended strategy to provide job opportunities for parents, PITW provides unemployed and underemployed workers with subsidized paid work experience and connections to jobs.

Outcomes – PITW's early findings suggest that as of September 11, 2010 over 27,000 low-income, unemployed and underemployed Illinois residents were granted job placement with 4,280 employers. Five hundred and fifty-six (13%) of the participating employers reported they would permanently hire half to all of the trainees. Fifty-two percent of employers reported that they are now more willing to hire low-income parents or young adults. Ninety-two percent of trainee-workers and 88% of employers reported they would participate in PITW or a similar program again if given the opportunity.

EDUCATION

Total Educational Attainment, 2010

Percent of total population over age 25 with high school diploma or higher



Education Key Data

Despite gains in some areas, racial disparities persist in educational achievement in Indiana.

Key Data - High School Diplomas

For Indiana high school graduates as a whole, there has been a favorable decrease in the percent of students receiving general diplomas and an increase in the percent receiving Core 40 diplomas since the

2007-2008 school year. Among Black graduates, there has been an 18.1% increase in those receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Honors diplomas (see Figure 7). However, in the 2010-2011 school year, a greater proportion of Black graduates were still receiving general diplomas (26.3%) than all graduates (20%). In addition, there was a significant disparity between the percent of the Black population receiving Honors diplomas in 2010-2011 (11.8%) and the percent of the total population receiving Honors diplomas (30.4%).

Percent of total population over age 25 with high school diploma or higher by race

SOBY County	Black 25 +	All Race
Allen	81%	88%
Clark	85%	85%
Delaware	67%	85%
Elkhart	80%	80%
Grant	82%	83%
Howard	80%	86%
Lake	85%	86%
LaPorte	70%	85%
Madison	79%	86%
Marion	82%	84%
St. Joseph	78%	86%
Tippecanoe	89%	91%
Vanderburgh	78%	87%
Vigo	81%	85%

High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas

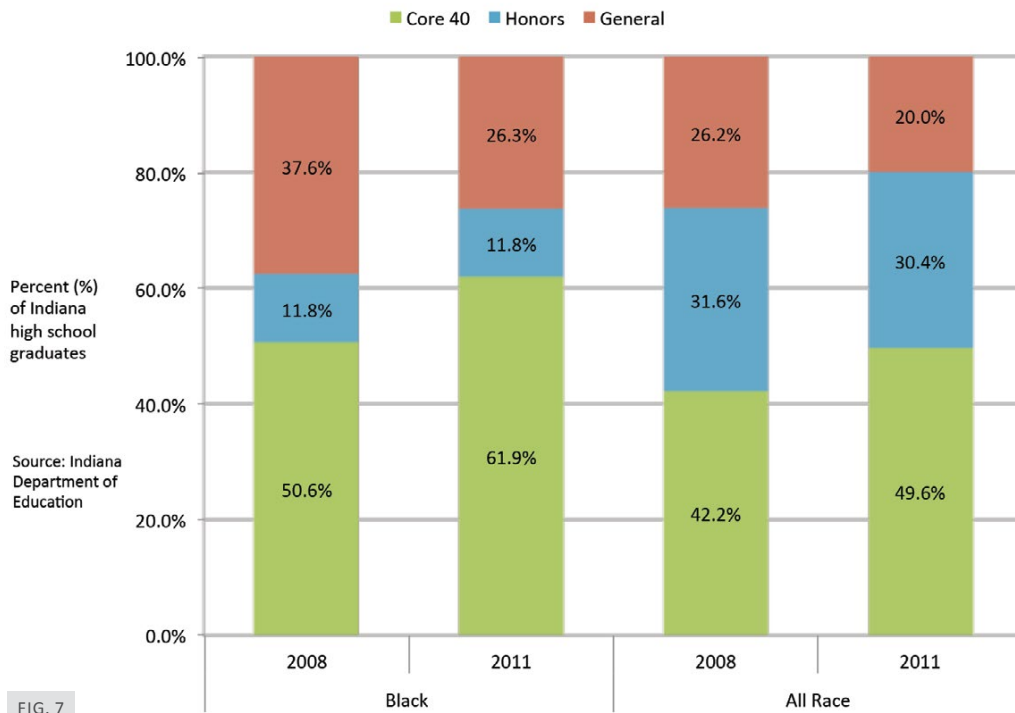


FIG. 7

Third Graders Passing ISTEP in Math and English

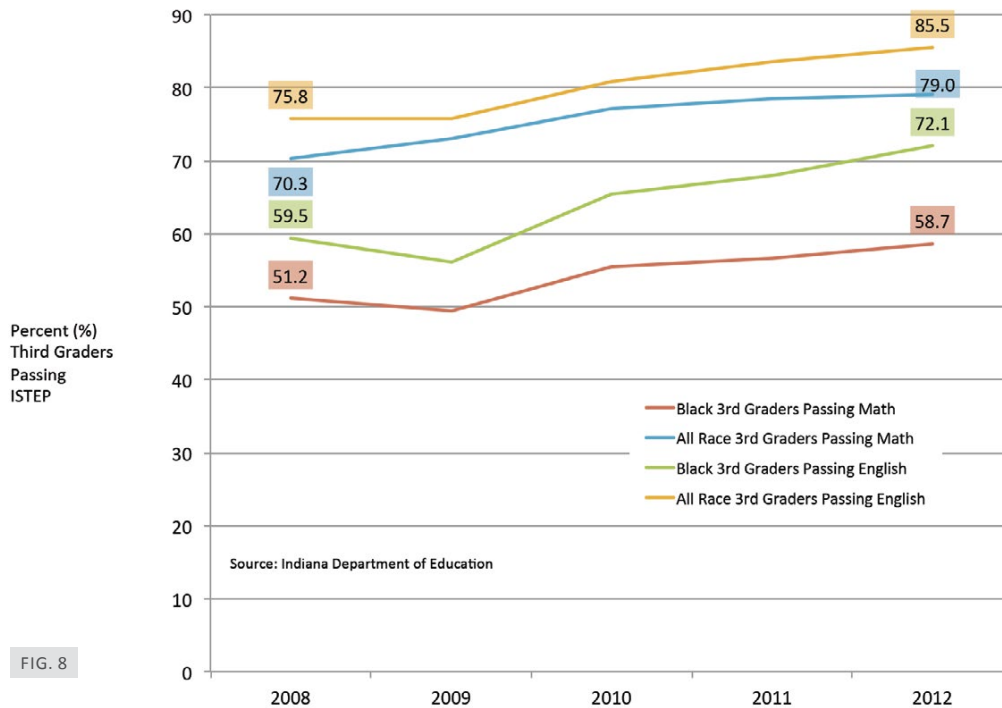


FIG. 8

Why It Matters - High School Diplomas

There are multiple types of high school diplomas awarded in Indiana. The most commonly awarded diploma is the Core 40, which is the basic requirement for high school graduation. The expectations for this diploma direct students toward achievement of life goals beyond high school.^{xii} Students may alternatively work toward a Core 40 with Academic Honors degree or a Core 40 with Technical Honors degree, based on maintaining a specified minimum grade point average, earning extra credits in certain subjects, and/or achieving specified minimum test scores on certain standardized tests. As of the fall of 2011, the basic Core 40 diploma is the minimum college admission requirement for the state's public four-year universities. Although not sufficient for college admission, students may pursue a General Diploma if their parents opt out of the Core 40 graduation requirement.^{xiii} This can be done if the student's parent/guardian determines the student will achieve greater educational benefits by completing the general curriculum versus the Core 40 curriculum.

As of June 2012, Indiana was one of 45 states that adopted the Common Core State Standards for high school graduation.^{xliii} The standards, released in June of 2010, are informed by the highest, most effective models from states across the country and countries around the world. The standards provide teachers and parents with a common understanding of what students are expected to learn so that they will graduate high school able to succeed in entry-level, credit-bearing academic college courses and in workforce training programs.^{xliv}

Graduating high school ready for college is important for several reasons including:

- Increased likelihood of college enrollment
- Reduced need for remedial education in college
- Higher chance of college degree completion
- Lower cost of college education

In turn, going to college increases the chances of higher lifetime earnings. On average, college graduates earn more than a million dollars more over a lifetime than those with only a high school education.^{xlv}

Key Data - Indiana 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP and Math ISTEP

Consistent with the positive trend for all Indiana 3rd grade students taking the ISTEP, Black 3rd graders passing the English ISTEP increased 21.2% over the past five years, while those passing Math ISTEP increased 14.7%. A racial gap remains however, with a higher percent of all race 3rd graders passing both the English ISTEP and the Math ISTEP than Black 3rd graders (see *Figure 8*).

Why it Matters - 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP and Math ISTEP

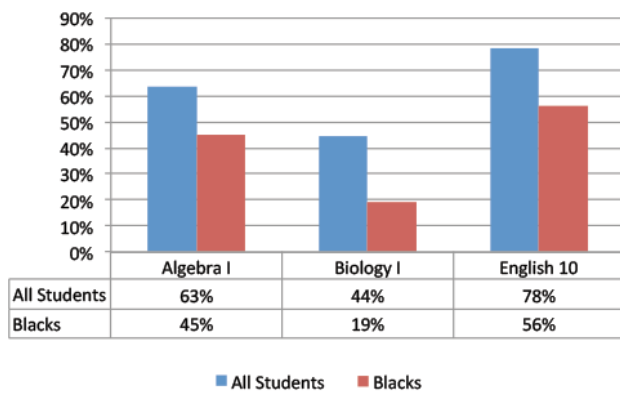
A study by the University of California Irvine involving 16,387 children showed that, among early socio-behavior, early reading and math skills played the biggest role in predicting positive achievement. Reading comprehension and attention span had the second and third highest correlation to later school achievement. Children with persistent math problems in elementary school were 13 percentage points less likely to graduate from high school and 29 percentage points less likely to attend college.^{xlvi}

Key Data - End of Course Assessments

End of course assessments (ECAs) were adopted statewide in Indiana in 2010. Since then a significant and consistent disparity has occurred between Black student performance and all students on each of the three ECAs – Algebra 1, English 10 and Biology 1. Specific percent passage rates for each cohort^{xlvii} are presented in *Figure 9* for the 2011-2012 academic year for first-time test takers. Despite the continuing disparity, there was significant improvement in Black student passage of the English 10 ECA from 2010-2011 (47%) to 2011-2012 (56%).

% of All Students v. Blacks Passing ECA by Subject

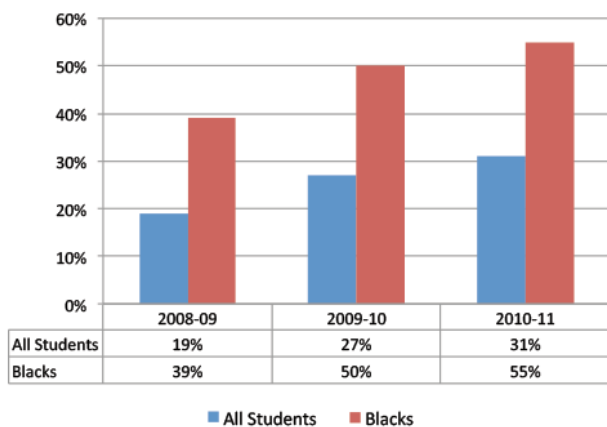
First Time Takers Only (2011-2012)



Source: Indiana Department of Education, 2012.

FIG. 9

% of All Indiana Students v. Blacks Attending Public Colleges & Needing Remediation



Source: Indiana Department of Education, 2012.

FIG. 10

Why It Matters - End of Course Assessments

End of course assessments measure student knowledge soon after coursework is finished. Basic math and English mastery are critical to success in college and careers. In Indiana, students must either pass both the ECAs for Algebra 1 and English 10, or go through a lengthy waiver process if they wish to receive their high school diploma.^{xlviii}

Key Data - College Remediation

The percent of students enrolling for the first time in an Indiana public college or university requiring remedial education has been growing over the past few years for both the general student population and for Black students. A significant disparity exists between the percent of all students and Black students requiring remediation. Black students require remedial coursework at a much higher rate than all students. Specific remediation rates for each cohort are shown in *Figure 10*.

Why It Matters - College Remediation

Students that require remedial coursework in college may experience greater costs of higher education than their peers. Further, students requiring remedial coursework upon college entry are much less likely to complete college on time, or to complete at all. Additionally, a study conducted by Cornell University found that “students in remediation at community colleges are more likely to withdraw from college and more likely to fail to complete a degree within 3.5 years of their initial enrollment.” However, the same study found that for students taking remedial courses in community colleges, “remediation appears to discourage students seeking two-year degrees but not students attempting four-year degrees.” A previous study shows that “students in remedial courses at public four-year colleges in Ohio, on average, were more likely to dropout, less likely to graduate, and had lower college GPAs”.^{xlix}

Key Data - 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years

Consistent with the positive trend for the state, the percent of Black 9th graders graduating in four years increased over 32% (from 56.9% to 75.2%) from the 2006-2007 to the 2010-2011 school year. However, a racial gap remains, with 13.9% more 9th graders of all races graduating in four years than Black 9th graders (85.7% compared to 75.2%). The gap between Black youth and all youth narrowed between 2006-2007 and 2010-2011, with the graduation rate for youth overall improving 12% (from 76.4% to 85.7%) compared to the 32% improvement for Black youth.

Key Data - High School Cohort Dropouts

Black students also continue to drop out of high school at a higher rate than the student population as a whole. In 2009-2010, the five-year cohort high school dropout rate for Black students (17.2%) was 79% higher than the rate for all students (9.6%). However, it is worth noting that the Black dropout rate is declining. The Black dropout rate has been reduced in half since the 2006-2007 school year (34.4%). The five-year dropout indicator follows the cohort of students that entered 9th grade five years before the reporting year.

Why It Matters – 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years and High School Cohort Dropouts

Dropping out of high school is related to a number of negative outcomes. For example, the median income of persons ages 18 through 67 who had not completed high school was roughly \$25,000 in 2009. By comparison, the median income of persons ages 18 through 67 who completed their education with at least a high school credential, including a General Educational Development (GED) certificate, was approximately \$43,000. Over a person's lifetime, this translates into a loss of approximately \$630,000 in

income for a person who did not complete high school compared to a person with at least a high school credential.ⁱ

With no good prospect for decent paying work, it is not surprising that dropouts are far more likely – compared to those who finish high school – to be unmarried or divorced, and more likely to be on public assistance. They are also far more likely to end up on the wrong side of the law. Drawing on Department of Justice data, the author of a 2003 study found that more than two-thirds of all inmates are dropouts, and that almost half of all African American men who drop out of high school have a prison record by their early 30s. High school dropouts live a decade less than graduates and are disproportionately affected by heart disease, diabetes, and obesity. The children of dropouts are more likely to drop out of school and to live in poverty.ⁱⁱ

Key Data - Special Education

During the 2011-2012 school year, the percent of Indiana Black students in special education programs (16.4%) was approximately 13% higher than that of all students in special education programs (14.5%).

Why It Matters - Special Education

Compared to other races, there are a disproportionately high number of Black children in special education. This indicates the need to address early childhood issues in Black homes and neighborhoods prior to formal schooling. Placement in special education is not the only issue for concern. Other questions to ask are:

- Are children with special needs getting the right educational interventions?
- Are the interventions that are received occurring early enough and frequently enough to have the right impact?
- Are the interventions that are occurring cost effective for families?

The number of young children with disabilities that require early intervention and early childhood special education services is rapidly growing. According to the U.S. Department of Education, by December of 2001, 247,433 infants and toddlers, birth to 2 years old, were receiving early intervention services, and a total of 620,195 children, ages 3 to 5, were being served through preschool special education programs. These children live all over the United States in different conditions, belong to diverse ethnic and socioeconomic groups and suffer from a wide range of disabilities. They all need to be provided with opportunities and experiences that help them learn and develop their full potential.

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) ensures that young children with disabilities receive a free and appropriate education (FAPE) in the least restrictive environment (LRE) through early intervention, special education and related services. It is of critical importance to offer them early childhood special education programs that implement developmentally appropriate practices and employ highly qualified professionals.ⁱⁱⁱ

Early educational interventions are critical for children with special needs. When unprepared children begin school behind, they tend to fall further and further behind. The Perry Preschool Project is a research project started in the 1960s. Over the last 40 years, this study has compared two groups of African American children born in poverty and at high risk of failing in school. The children were 3 and 4 years old. Some of the children received a high-quality preschool program and some children received no preschool. The participants have been contacted and interviewed throughout the years. Data were also gathered from schools, social services, and arrest records. Now, these children are in their 40s.

The study found that those who went to preschool:ⁱⁱⁱⁱ

- Had higher earnings
- Were more likely to hold a job

- Committed fewer crimes
- Were more likely to have graduated from high school than those who did not attend preschool

Special education is not just for the youngest of individuals. Individual Education Plans (IEPs), developed for each special needs student, are continuously updated through secondary education. The good news is that special education interventions appear to have a positive impact. According to the Council for Exceptional Children (CEC), improved teaching methods have helped millions of American children with special needs reach new academic heights. CEC maintains that a growing number of students with disabilities have joined their non-disabled peers and mastered grade-level material. In addition, CEC claims that the number of students with disabilities who graduate high school and continue with a post-secondary education or move on to employment increases every year. CEC states that the number of students with disabilities who graduate high school has increased by more than 30% in the past 10 years.^{liv}

Key Data - Gifted and Talented Programs

Fewer than 7% of Black students were enrolled in gifted and talented programs in 2012, compared to almost 15% of all students.

Why It Matters - Gifted and Talented Programs

Students typically derive at least some benefits from being placed in gifted programs, benefits that are realized in school and later in life. In the United States, the most pervasive instances of underrepresentation in gifted and talented programs have been associated with economic disadvantage and racial and ethnic minority status. One study found that part of the problem related to availability of services. Poor and minority children are less likely to attend schools that offer gifted and talented programs. Therefore, gifted programs are serving to widen the gap between

society's haves and have-nots and between White and minority families by disproportionately serving the children of the former and neglecting the children of the latter.^{lv}

Promising Practices

Recommended Strategies – CSSP recommends the following to close the achievement gap: enhance teacher-child interactions, engage parents, promote school and community collaborations, enhance parenting skills, increase child development screening and services, improve curriculum relevance, identify and support at-risk students, invest in dropout recovery strategies, establish graduation as the expectation for all students, improve alignment between the high school curriculum and college entry, and include college readiness measures in high school accountability.^{lvi}

Sample Promising Practice College Remediation (HCI) – San Jose, CA, Downtown College Prep (DCP) prepares underachieving students who will be the first in their families to go to college to thrive at four-year universities. DCP's academic program helps students who have fallen behind to not only "catch up," but to excel. The school integrates its curriculum with a school culture that takes college aspirations seriously and specifically reaches out to students who will be the first in their families to go to college. The curriculum is a combination of standards-based curriculum and assessment, rigorous college-prep work and time for practice, review and reflection. Students also tackle complex problems, develop effective work habits and study skills, and learn to read and write at the college level.

Outcomes – DCP has served 1000 students since September 2000. The Class of 2010 has been accepted to over 40 four-year colleges and universities in California and nationally. 100% of DCP's graduates complete the California requirements for admission to the University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) systems. 74% of alumni have graduated from a four-year university or are on track to earn a college degree.^{lvii}



Sample Promising Practice 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP and Math ISTEP (HCI) - The New York after-school initiative, KidzLit and KidzMath are out-of-school enrichment programs designed to teach reading and math skills coupled with social development skills. The programs use interactive storybooks and cooperative games to engage children in learning activities through reading, writing, art and drama.

Outcomes – According to an evaluation of both programs, the reading levels of students participating in KidsLit increased significantly and students participating in KidzMath improved their level of mathematics skill and understanding.^{lviii}



Sample Promising Practice High School Dropouts (HCI) – Communities In Schools, Inc. (CIS) was founded in 1977 to help adolescents stay in school and graduate from high school. The CIS model targets academic and non-academic problems associated with youth in jeopardy of dropping out of school. CIS addresses this problem by using a holistic approach within schools by coordinating with service providers and businesses. Students are assigned mentors and tutors, access to health care, academic support, social services, recreation & cultural activities and employment services. CIS has four local affiliates in

Indiana: CIS Clark County, CIS East Chicago, CIS Elkhart and CIS Wayne County.

Outcomes – Results show that 79% of CIS students met their attendance improvement and academic achievement goals, 86% met their behavior improvement goals, and 93% met their reduction of high risk behavior goals. Among students who were at risk for dropping out of school, 97% stayed in school and 84% of seniors graduated. Among students who finished high school, 66% went on to post-secondary education and 26% entered the workforce.^{lix}

HEALTH

Key Data - Prenatal Care

Nationally, Black mothers are less likely to receive prenatal care than White mothers during the first trimester. In 2008, 59.1% of U.S. Black mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester versus 70.7% of all U.S. mothers.^{lx} Black mothers in Indiana are also less likely to receive prenatal care, with 53.1% of Black mothers versus 66.1% of all mothers in 2009 receiving prenatal care in the first trimester.^{lxi}

Why It Matters - Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is the healthcare received while the mother is pregnant. Early prenatal care can encourage healthy habits during pregnancy, help identify medical problems before they become serious and facilitate involvement with parenting support, nutrition, and other educational resources.^{lxii} Babies of mothers who do not receive prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do receive care.^{lxiii}

Doctors can spot health problems early when they see mothers regularly. This allows doctors to treat them early. Early treatment can cure many problems and prevent others. Doctors also can talk to pregnant women about things they can do to give their unborn babies a healthy start to life.^{lxiv}

Key Data - Infant Death

Infant mortality rates are high in Indiana compared to the U.S. Between 2004 and 2009, the Indiana rate for Black infant deaths per 1,000 Black live births increased 12% (from 14.9/1,000 to 16.7/1,000) and in 2009, was 32.5% higher than for Blacks in the U.S. (12.6). As illustrated in *Figure 11*, racial disparities in infant mortality persist in Indiana and the U.S. The Black infant mortality rate (16.7/1,000) for Indiana in 2009 was about twice as high as the infant mortality rate for all races (7.8/1,000) in 2009.^{lxv}

Key Data - Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight (LBW) is a major risk factor for infant death. Indiana has a slightly higher percent of LBW infants than the U.S. as a whole. Indiana is similar to the U.S. in terms of the disparity between the low birth weight rates for Blacks and all races. In

2009, the all race percent of LBW infants was 8.3% for Indiana, 40% lower than the non-Hispanic Black percent (13.8%).^{lxvi} (see *Figure 12*) Black women in Indiana have the highest percent of LBW infants with infants born to Black mothers almost twice as likely to be LBW as infants born to White mothers.^{lxvii, lxviii, lxix}

Key Data - Preterm Births

Preterm birth, the delivery of a live infant prior to 37 weeks gestation, is another one of the major risk factors for infant death. Indiana's percentages of all race and Black preterm births are just slightly lower than the U.S. percent. While the percent of Black infant preterm births has been slowly decreasing, Black infants still had the highest percent of preterm birth in 2009 than of all races in Indiana (16.4% versus 11.7% for all races combined), with Indiana's Black infants about 50 percent more likely than White infants to be born preterm.^{lxx, lxxi}

Infant Mortality Rate

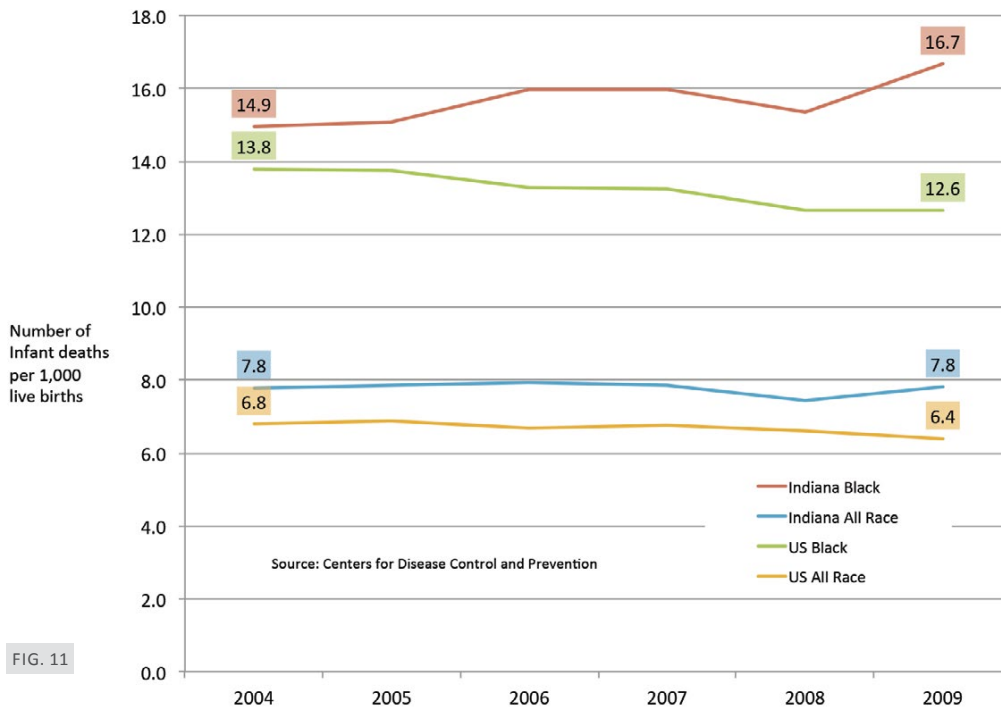


FIG. 11

Why It Matters - Low Birth Weight and Preterm Birth

Babies born prematurely are likely to be below normal birth weight. Compared to infants of normal weight, low birth weight infants are more at risk for many health problems. Some babies may become sick in the first six days of life (perinatal morbidity) or develop infections. Other babies may even suffer from longer-term problems such as delayed motor and social development or learning disabilities.^{lxxii}

While there are many opposing theories about the cognitive deficits of children born of low birth weight, the one common belief is that low birth weight children have a greater chance of repeating a grade in school, as well as more difficulty graduating from high school in a timely fashion. Children of low birth weight are 34% less likely to graduate from high school at an appropriate age.^{lxxiii}

Key Data - Lead Exposure

According to the Lead and Healthy Homes Program 2010 Surveillance Report made by the Indiana State Department of Health, the percent of Black children screened for lead exposure increased more than 65% between 2000 and 2006. The percent of Hoosier children screened for lead exposure has fluctuated moderately since 2006 and was slightly lower in 2011. Despite these increases, the screening percent is still relatively low, with only 9% of all children age 7 and under tested.^{lxxiv} By law in Indiana, only children who receive Medicaid benefits are required to be tested. As per its 2011 Lead Elimination Plan, Indiana intends to increase testing by 10% in response to a mandate from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).^{lxxv}

Trends show that lead poisoning is declining in Indiana and nationally.^{lxxvi, lxxvii} In Indiana between 2007 and 2011, the percent of Black children screened and

Low Weight Births

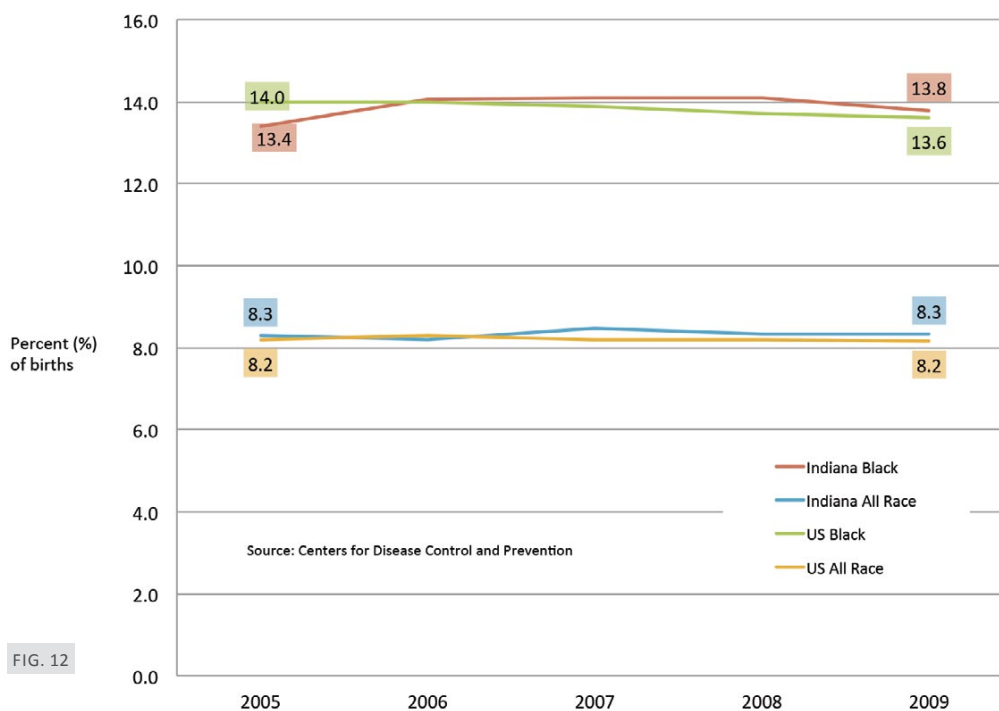


FIG. 12

with elevated blood lead levels dropped slightly. According to the 2012 State of the Young Hoosier Child Environmental Health Report, Black children age 0-7 comprise at least 24% of children with known lead poisoning, although they make up just 13.7% of Indiana's age 0-7 population.^{lxxviii, lxxix}

Why It Matters - Lead Exposure

Lead poisoning is the number one environmental hazard threatening children throughout the United States, affecting an estimated 310,000 children under the age of six. Children under six and pregnant women are at the greatest risk for lead poisoning because lead inhibits the proper physical and cognitive development of children and infants. Even low levels of lead poisoning can cause adverse effects on the central nervous system, kidney, and hematopoietic system, leading to hyperactivity, aggressive behavior, learning disabilities, lowered IQ, speech delay and hearing impairment. High levels of lead can cause severe mental disabilities, convulsions, coma or even death.^{lxxx, lxxxi}

The primary source of lead poisoning is lead-based paint. Lead was a component of most paints prior to the ban on lead-based paint in 1978. As it deteriorates with age, or when it is disturbed, such as in remodeling and repair projects, lead paint can generate paint fragments, chips, and dust. These particles are ingested or inhaled by small children.^{lxxxii}

Key Data - Obesity

Obesity is the most common chronic health problem facing youth today. Of Indiana students in grades 9-12, 13% reported being obese in 2009, up from 12% in 2003 and exceeding the 2009 national rate of 12.0%.^{lxxxiii} According to 2010 Indiana prevalence estimates for obesity developed by the Indiana State Department of Health, the obesity rate for Black, non-Hispanic high school students (16.6%) is 46% higher than that of White, non-Hispanic high school students (11.4%) and 15% lower than that of Hispanic students (19.5%).^{lxxxiv} Indiana data were not available by race

and city/county, and therefore are not included in the community sections of this report.

Why It Matters - Obesity

Children who are overweight or obese are at increased risk for physical and socio-emotional problems. Overweight children are more likely than their peers to develop cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, hepatic steatosis (a fatty liver), sleep apnea, high cholesterol, and asthma. Childhood obesity has also been linked to the premature onset of puberty. Being overweight may be associated with being bullied, which in turn is related to poorer mental health and decreased physical activity.^{lxxxv}

The health threats posed by being overweight as a child can be long-lasting. Children and adolescents who are overweight are at risk for becoming overweight adults. Overweight adults face many problems due to their weight, such as decreased productivity, social stigma, high health care costs, and premature death. In addition, overweight adults are at increased risk for type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, elevated blood pressure, high cholesterol levels, stroke, respiratory problems, gallbladder disease, osteoarthritis, sleep apnea, and some types of cancer.^{lxxxvi, lxxxvii}

Key Data - Diabetes

Diabetes has a large impact on all racial and ethnic groups, although it impacts the Black and Hispanic population at a greater rate than the White population. Based on data from the Center for Disease Control's 2007-2009 National Health Interview Survey, the rate for diagnosed diabetes is 77% higher among non-Hispanic Blacks compared to non-Hispanic White adults.^{lxxxviii} While traditionally considered an adult disease, type 2 increasingly is being diagnosed in children and teens.^{lxxxix, xc} The lifetime risk of being diagnosed with diabetes for U.S. children born in 2000 is over 30%.^{xc} In the U.S. in 2011, it is estimated that about 215,000 people younger than 20 years (or 0.26%) have been diagnosed with diabetes (type 1 or type 2).^{xcii}

It is estimated that in 2009, 9.3% of adults in Indiana had been diagnosed with diabetes, with non-Hispanic Black adults having a higher rate of diabetes (13.9%) compared with non-Hispanic White adults (9.1%).^{xciii}

Why It Matters - Diabetes

It is estimated that up to 30% of all cases of diabetes are undiagnosed. However, average medical expenditures among people with diagnosed diabetes are twice as high as expenditures would be in the absence of diabetes. Additionally, indirect costs to society and individuals occur due to disability, work loss, and premature mortality.^{xciv}

Persons with diabetes are at greater risk for heart disease and stroke, hypertension, blindness and eye problems, kidney disease, nervous system disease, amputations, dental disease, complications of pregnancy, and other complications, including increased risk of mental illness. Diabetes was the seventh leading cause of death based on U.S. death certificates in 2007. Overall, the risk for death among people with diabetes is about twice that of people of similar age but without diabetes.^{xcv}

Key Data - Prenatal Smoking

Smoking by mothers during pregnancy continues to decline in both the U.S. and in Indiana, although smoking remains much higher in Indiana. The overall smoking rate among pregnant women in the U.S. dropped 43% between 2000-2004 (9.2%) and 2005-2009 (5.2%).^{xcvi} In Indiana, the smoking rate dropped less than 6% in that same time period (from 19.2% to 18.1%). The smoking rate for Black mothers in Indiana decreased over 9% (from 15.1% to 13.7%) during this period. While Black mothers are much less likely to smoke than mothers of other races, the smoking rate for Hoosier Black mothers (13.7%) was higher than the U.S. rate for Black mothers (4.1%) for 2005-2009, ^{xcvii} ^{xcviii} In Indiana, the counties with the highest rates of prenatal smoking were primarily in the rural areas.^{xcix}

Why It Matters - Prenatal Smoking

When a mom smokes while she is pregnant, there's a higher risk her baby will have a low birth weight, be born too early, or fall victim to miscarriage or infant death.^c Even moms exposed to secondhand smoke during pregnancy are putting their baby at risk. Smoking during pregnancy can also impact the child's health and development into adulthood. Studies show babies exposed to smoke while in the womb have lower thinking skills at age 2, compared to children of mothers who lived in smoke-free homes during pregnancy.^{ci} One recent study shows that exposure of children to parental tobacco smoke before birth also increases arterial hardening, affecting the structure and function in early life, which is a precursor to cardiovascular disease in adulthood.^{cii}

Key Data - HIV/AIDS

While diagnosis rates amongst the overall population are relatively stable, HIV continues to impact the Black population at disproportionately higher rates than the rest of the population in both the U.S. and in Indiana, with the male population more greatly impacted than the female population.^{ciii, civ} In 2010, the rate of new diagnoses of HIV/AIDS for the Indiana Black population (38.4 per 100,000) was ten times greater than the rate for the White population (3.8/100,000) and the Hispanic population (10.8/100,000).^{cv} While the highest rates of new diagnoses in Indiana in both 2009 and 2010 were among young adults in their twenties,^{cv, cvii} a notable jump in the diagnosis rate (from less than a quarter of a percent to over 6%) was seen between the 10-14 age group and the 15-19 age group during this period. From 2007 to 2011, the rate for Indiana males who were HIV positive (9.3 per 1,000 in 2011) was almost three times that of females (3.3 per 1,000 in 2011).^{cviii} see *Figure 13*

In terms of associated risk behaviors among Hoosier high school students (9th-12th graders), in 2011 Black students were 5% more likely than Hispanic students and 18% more likely than White students to report

New Diagnosis Rates of HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnicity in Indiana, 2010

Source: Indiana State Department of Health. 2011-2016 Indiana State Health Improvement Plan (I-SHIP) Partnering for the Public's Health. July 2011.

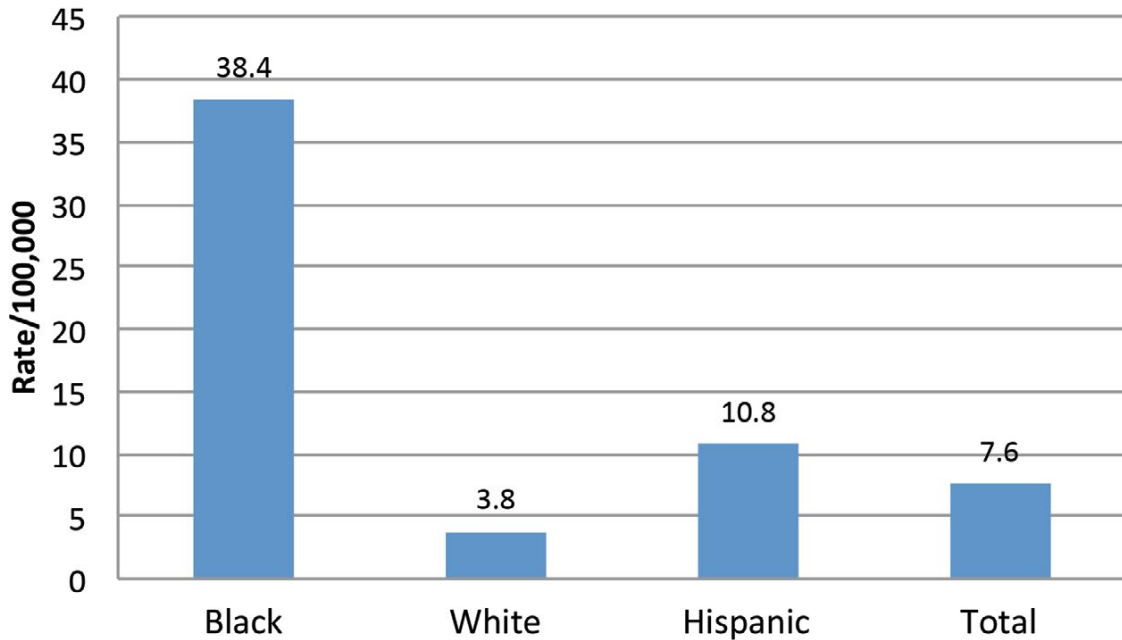
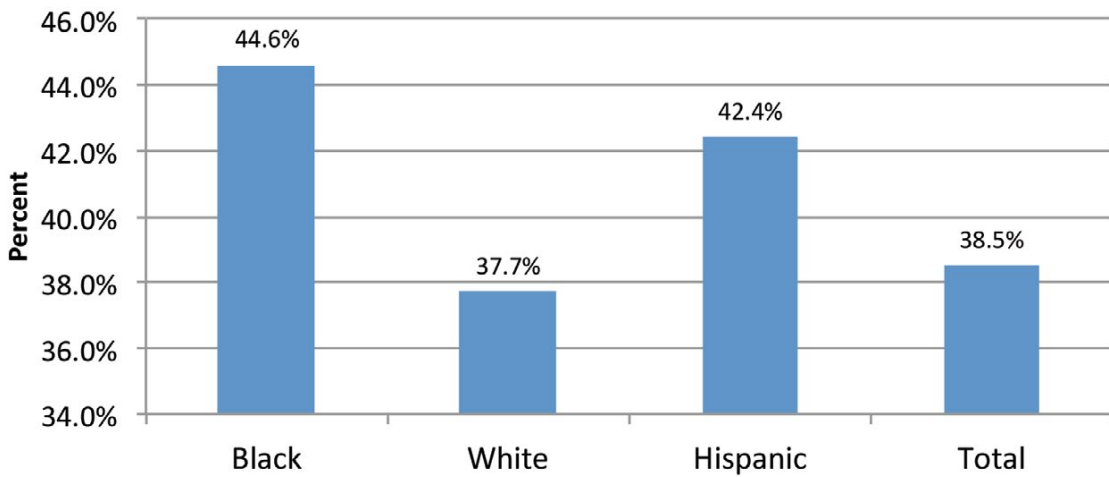


FIG. 13

Indiana 9th-12th Graders Had Sexual Intercourse With At least One Person (during the 3 months before the survey) Indiana High School Risk Behavior Survey (2011)



Source: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Division for Adolescent and School Health

FIG. 14

being sexually active (44.6% compared with 42.4% and 37.7%, respectively).^{cxix} Sexually active is defined as having had sexual intercourse in the previous three months. A similar disparity between the sexual behaviors of Black youth and other youth is seen at the national level. However, the gap between the races has decreased significantly in both Indiana and the U.S. in recent years.^{cx, cxi} see *Figure 14*

Why It Matters - HIV/AIDS

Despite many prevention and treatment successes, people are still dying from HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS remains a significant cause of death for the Black population. For example, in 2007, HIV/AIDS was the third leading cause of death for Black males and Black females age 35-44.^{cxii}

The number of people who died of HIV/AIDS-related complications in Indiana peaked around 1995 and started to drop sharply thanks to the widespread availability of antiretroviral medications. However, in 2007, Indiana recorded 210 deaths from HIV/AIDS, up from 121 in 2006.^{cxiii}

Persons who engage in risky behavior such as unprotected sexual activity should be tested for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. Many persons with HIV/AIDS go undiagnosed until the late stages of the disease due to the fact that people living with HIV may appear and feel healthy for several years after contracting the disease. However, even if they feel healthy, HIV is still affecting their bodies. All people with HIV should be seen on a regular basis by a health care provider experienced with treating HIV infections.

HIV can also be transmitted from a pregnant mother to her baby. Of all the children that were born to HIV diagnosed mothers in Indiana from 1982 to 2010, 19.0% tested positive for HIV or were diagnosed with AIDS.^{cxiv}

Many people with HIV, including those who feel healthy, can benefit greatly from current medications used to

treat HIV infection. These medications can limit or slow down the destruction of the immune system, improve the health of people living with HIV, and may reduce their ability to transmit HIV. Untreated early HIV infection is associated with many diseases including cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, liver disease, and cancer.^{cxv}

While current medications can dramatically improve the health of people living with HIV and slow progression from HIV infection to AIDS, existing treatments need to be taken daily for the rest of a person's life and need to be carefully monitored, even though the treatment comes with costs and potential side effects. At this time, there is no cure for HIV infection.^{cxvi}

Promising Practices

Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)

Recommended Strategies – According to promising practices provided by HCI, effective strategies include educating those at-risk on the importance of prenatal care and the effects of smoking and substance abuse while pregnant and providing after-delivery support.

Sample Promising Practice (HCI) – Healthy Start is a federally funded program whose goal is to reduce infant deaths and to help women have healthy babies. The program provides assistance with prenatal care, case management and health education classes. There are local Healthy Start affiliates providing services in East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Lake Station (Northwest Indiana Healthy Start) and Indianapolis (Marion County Healthy Start).^{cxvii}

Outcomes – Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. conducted a national evaluation of Healthy Start. The study showed significantly lower rates of low-birth-weight babies, significantly lower rates of very-low-birth-weight babies, and a significantly lower pre-term birth rate in four program sites (with decreases ranging from 1.3 percent to 2.9 percent).^{cxviii}

Black Youth Obesity

Recommended Strategies – CSSP recommends the following to reduce childhood obesity:^{cxix} improve access to affordable healthy foods, support healthy school initiatives and support healthy community design.

Sample Promising Practice (HCI) – The Center for Obesity Research and Education at Temple University has partnered with healthcare organizations around the country to launch an intervention initiative to combat issues associated with childhood obesity and associated health risks. The Healthy Study is one of the initiatives. The goals of Healthy Study were to increase water consumption, reduce consumption of beverages with added sugar, increase healthy food choice, improve self-monitoring, and increase exercise time among sixth, seventh and eighth grade students.

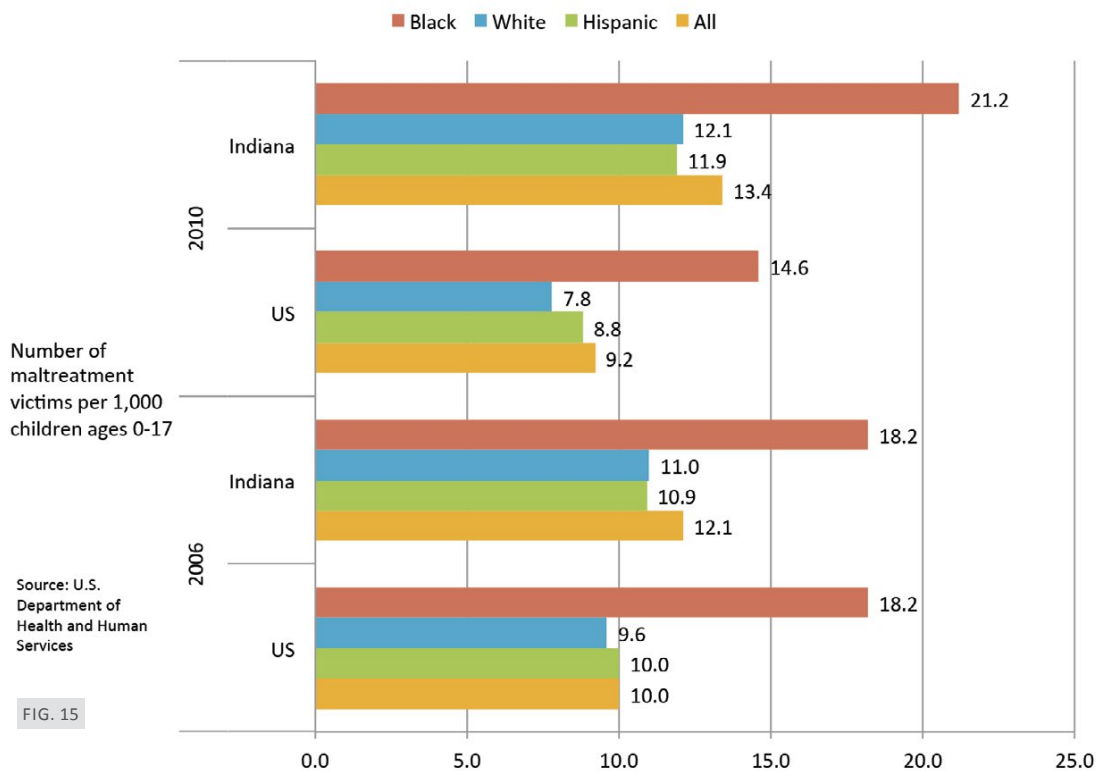
Outcomes – Students participating in the *Healthy Study* saw a significant reduction in body mass index (BMI), specifically students at or above the 85th percentile for BMI prior to program participation.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Key Data

Child maltreatment includes neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. Racial disparities in child abuse and neglect persist in both the U.S. and in Indiana. According to the Child Maltreatment 2010 report for the United States, the U.S. rate of child maltreatment of non-Hispanic Black youth ages 0-17 (14.6/1,000) was 87% higher than that for non-Hispanic White youth (7.8/1,000) and 66% higher than that for Hispanic youth (8.8/1,000) (see *Figure 15*). Racial disparity in

Youth Maltreatment Victims



child maltreatment also persists in Indiana, for which the rate was 21.2/1,000 for non-Hispanic Black youth, 75% higher than for non-Hispanic White youth (12.1/1,000), and 78% higher than for Hispanic youth (11.9/1,000). While rates declined nationally between 2006 and 2010, the rate of maltreatment of Hoosier Black youth increased 16.4% (from 18.2/1,000 to 21.2/1,000) and was 45.2% higher than the U.S. rate (14.6/1,000) in 2010.^{cxix}

Rates relative to child abuse and neglect are based on a tracking system, in which child victims are counted only once, regardless of the number of reports received.

Black children made up 37% of reported fatalities, but only make up 11% of the child population.

The 2009 rate of neglect of Black youth was more than 1.5 times higher than that for all youth.

They include victims with dispositions of substantiated abuse or neglect (an investigation by a state agency provided sufficient evidence to confirm that abuse or neglect occurred), indicated abuse or neglect (the investigation could not be substantiated under state law or policy, but there was reason to suspect maltreatment or risk of maltreatment), and alternative response victim. (Note: "alternative response victim" is not used in Indiana.)

In Indiana in 2010, the number of Black child fatalities that occurred as a direct result of caregiver maltreatment or neglect was disproportional to the

Black child population. Fatalities of Black children made up 37% of the reported fatalities, while Black children only make up 11% of the child population.^{cxix}

The Indiana Department of Child Services provides reports that allow the rates of substantiated neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse in Indiana to be examined separately. Since 2005, the rate of child neglect of Black youth has been consistently higher than that for all youth, with the 2009 rate of neglect of Black youth (22.2 per 1,000 Black youth 0-17) more than 1.5 times higher than that for all youth (12.7/1,000).^{cxixii} In 2009, there was a notable increase (around one and a half times) in the reported overall rate of child neglect in Indiana, including for Black youth. The rate of physical abuse of Black children has also been consistently higher than that of all youth, with the 2009 rate for Black youth (3.7/1,000) close to two times higher than that for all youth (1.8/1,000). There is less disparity in the rate of sexual abuse of Black youth (2.9/1,000) than that for all youth (2.6/1,000).

Children in Need of Services (CHINS)

In 2010 in Indiana, the reported rate of juvenile case filings for children in need of services (CHINS) due to abuse, neglect, or endangerment was two and a half times higher for black children (10.9 per 1,000 black children ages 0-19) than for all Hoosier children (4.3/1,000). The rate for Hoosier black children has increased over 73% between 2006 and 2010 (from 6.3/1,000 to 10.9/1,000) while increasing 43% for all Hoosier children during that same period (from 3/1,000 to 4.3/1,000).^{cxixiii}

Why it Matters

The immediate markers of abuse and neglect are obvious – bruised and battered bodies and, in its most severe form, death. The youngest children are at greatest risk of death from child maltreatment. The large majority of these cases involve children under age four years. About half of child deaths from maltreatment

involve infants under one year old. Research shows that nationally, the severity of child abuse, measured by child deaths per day is increasing.^{cxxiv}

Child maltreatment is also associated with a broad array of less visible negative outcomes that may emerge at different stages of children's lives. These more hidden consequences can result in long-term health and cognitive effects and developmental delays. Some of these long-term outcomes result from specific injuries and aggressive actions; other effects, equally damaging but often less apparent, originate in the absence of positive interactions between parents and their children and the lack of response to a child's basic physical and emotional needs.^{cxxv}

Abused teens are less likely to practice safe sex, putting them at greater risk for pregnancy and STDs. Abused children are 25% more likely to experience teen pregnancy.^{cxxvi}

In addition to the risk of death, maltreatment of children increases the risk of psychological disorders and criminal behavior by the child later in life. Maltreated children are more likely than non-maltreated children to engage in delinquent behavior that eventually leads to incarceration.^{cxxvii} Children who experience child abuse and neglect are 59% more likely to be arrested as a juvenile, 28% more likely to be arrested as an adult, and 30% more likely to commit violent crime.^{cxxviii}

About 80% of 21 year olds that were abused as children had at least one psychological disorder. About 30% of abused and neglected children will later abuse their own children, continuing the cycle of abuse.^{cxxix}

Promising Practices

Recommended Strategies – CSSP recommends the following strategies to prevent child abuse and neglect: invest in child and family programs and services that reduce risks and strengthen protective factors, strengthen communities by improving families' access to needed services by building and strengthening

About 80% of 21 year olds that were abused as children had at least one psychological disorder. About 30% of abused and neglected children will later abuse their own children, continuing the cycle of abuse.

Children who experience child abuse and neglect are 59% more likely to be arrested as a juvenile, 28% more likely to be arrested as an adult, and 30% more likely to commit violent crime.¹¹⁷

community capacity and service delivery infrastructure, promote a statewide prevention vision that includes a comprehensive, coordinated policy agenda to achieve the safety and security of children in their families and communities.^{cxxx}

Sample Promising Practice (HCI) - Adults and Children Together – Parents Raising Safe Kids program (ACT-PRSK)^{cxxxi} based in Washington, D.C. creates awareness and bolsters strategies to identify maltreatment at its early stages by emphasizing skills necessary to teach parents and caregivers proper displays of affection and appropriate disciplinary methods.

Outcomes – According to a study conducted by ACT-PRSK, the program reduced physical violence towards children, such as spanking and hitting with objects, improved knowledge of appropriate discipline, refined beliefs about abuse prevention and parenting, minimized harsh and hostile parenting attitudes, and improved parent methods to teach children nonviolent social skills.

Youth Delinquency Case Filings

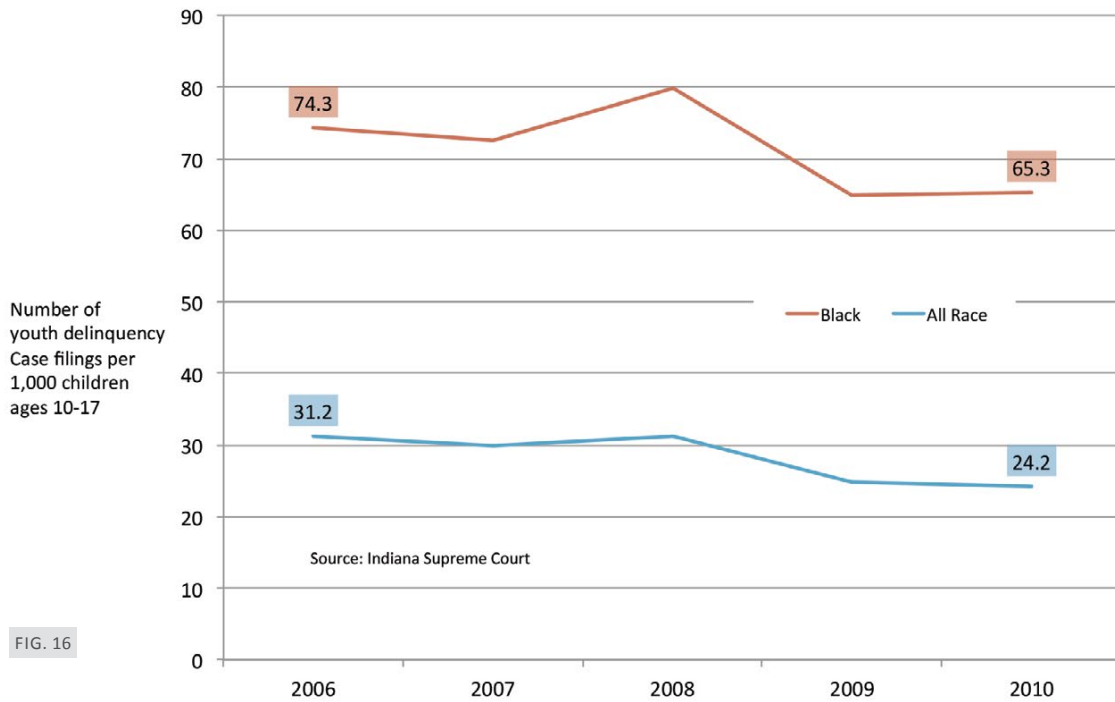


FIG. 16

*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

The 2010 rate of juvenile delinquency case filings for Black youth ages 10-17 was more than two and a half times that for all youth.

YOUTH JUSTICE

Key Data

Data available at the national level is not reported in a comparable fashion to the local juvenile justice data available for Indiana and its communities, thus preventing direct comparison of statistics.

Delinquency Offenses

Delinquency offenses are acts committed by juveniles that, if committed by an adult, could result in criminal prosecution. In 2009, the national delinquency case rate for Black juveniles was more than double the rate for White juveniles according to the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ, Juvenile Court Statistics 2009, 2012) Further, U.S. delinquency cases involving White youth were more likely to be handled informally (i.e., without a petition being filed for the case to be handled by the court system) than those involving Black youth. In the U.S. in 2009, delinquency cases involving Black youth were more likely to result in commitments than cases involving White youth.^{cxxxii}

In 2007, more than 150,000 youth were placed into confinement by delinquency courts. Just 12% of these youth had committed any of the four most serious

Youth Commitments to Department of Correction

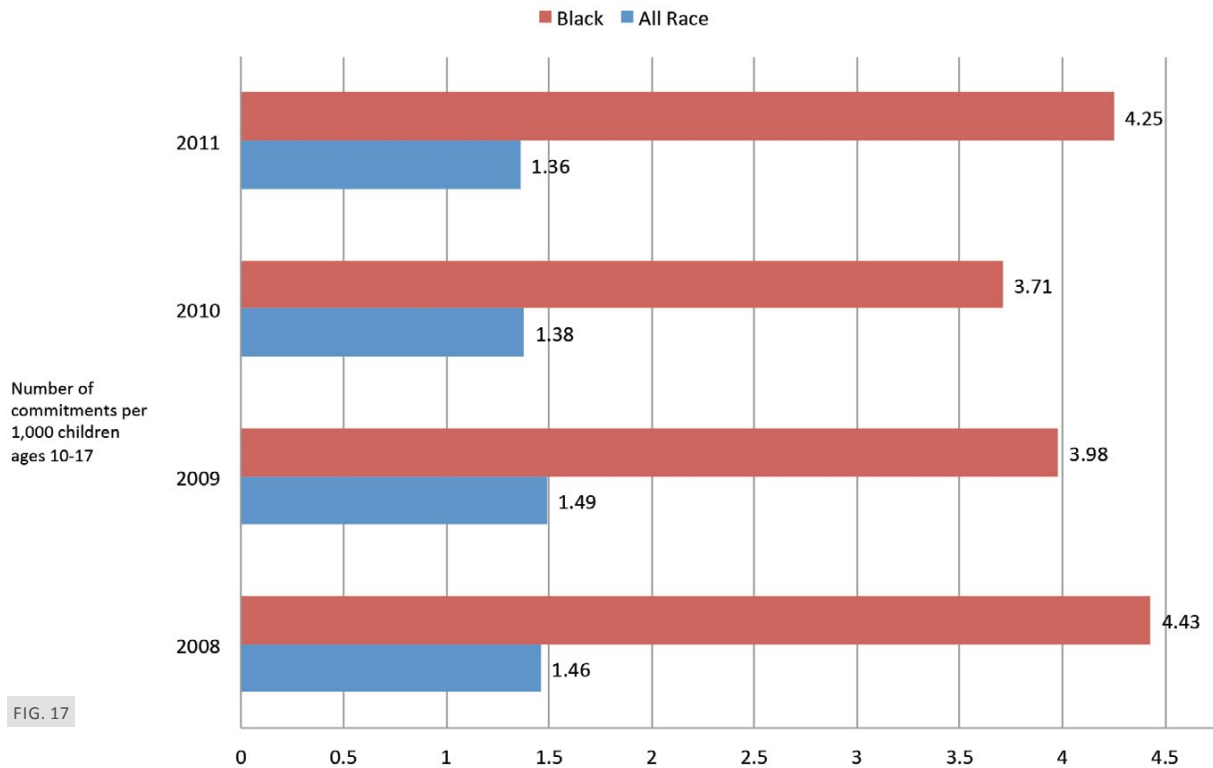


FIG. 17

violent crimes—aggravated assault, robbery, rape, or homicide.^{cxxxiii} Nationally, Black youth comprise a far greater percentage of youth in the juvenile justice system than their numbers in the general population would suggest.^{cxxxiv}

Indiana data reveal that there was a 12.1% decline between 2006 and 2010 in Black juvenile delinquency case filings (from 74.3/1,000 to 65.3/1,000) (see *Figure 16*). However, the rate of juvenile delinquency case filings in 2010 for Black youth ages 10-17 (65.3/1,000) was more than two and a half times that for all youth (24.2/1,000).

Status Offenses (Petitioned)

Status offenses are acts that are illegal only because the persons committing them are of juvenile status. Examples include running away, truancy, curfew law

violations, and un-governability (that is, being beyond the control of one’s parents). Status offense cases tend to be handled informally, that is, diverted from court processing to other agencies, including social service agencies. Informally handled status offenses are generally hard to track nationally or locally. Petitioned status offense cases rates increased in the U.S. for youth of all racial groups between 1995 and 2009. In Indiana in 2010, the rate of juvenile status filings for black youth (7/1,000) is almost one and a half times higher than for white youth (4.8/1,000).

Youth Commitments To The Department of Correction

Between 2008 and 2011, Black youth commitments (age 10-17) to the Indiana Department of Correction decreased slightly (from 4.43/1,000 to 4.25/1,000).

see *Figure 17*. However, racial disparities in youth commitment persist. In 2011, the Black rate (4.25/1,000) was more than three times greater than the rate for all races (1.36/1,000).

Why it Matters

Adolescence is a time when an individual's personal identity is still taking shape, making youth more amenable to rehabilitation. In fact, we now have good evidence that specific treatments and services can be remarkably successful in helping adolescent offenders become responsible adults.^{cxxxv}

Despite these findings, youth are placed in confinement in large numbers. In Indiana, children as young as 10 years old may be sent to adult prison for murder. Children as young as 14 may be sent to adult prison if there is a finding that the offense is "part of a repetitive pattern of delinquent acts, even though less serious."^{cxxxvi}

It is also of concern that many children with mental illness and disabilities are confined. One study found that "as many as two-thirds of youth in pre-trial detention exhibit behaviors serious enough to qualify them for a mental disorder." Some of these symptoms are temporary, but some are not.^{cxxxvii}

Recent evidence shows that locking up children does not reduce future offending by confined youth; provides no overall benefit to public safety; wastes taxpayer dollars; and exposes youth to high levels of violence and abuse within correctional facilities. In a recent Ohio study, low- and moderate-risk youth placed into correctional facilities were five times more likely to be incarcerated for subsequent offenses than comparable youth placed in community supervision programs.^{cxxxviii}

There is also direct relationship between juvenile and adult arrest. Kalb and Williams found that this "is confirmed in several studies of adult crime, indicating that juvenile delinquency is the most common pathway to adult criminality."^{cxxxix}

Finally, research shows that incarceration reduces a youth's future success in education and the labor market. One study found that correctional confinement at age 16 or earlier leads to a 26% lower chance of graduating high school by age 19. Other studies show that incarceration during adolescence results in substantial and long-lasting reductions in employment.

^{cxli}

Promising Practice

Recommended Strategies – HCI provides the following strategies to identify high-risk behaviors associated with youth who commit offenses: offer early intervention to first-time offenders at risk of becoming repeat offenders; identify families with a history of risk factors which could contribute to juvenile maltreatment and delinquency; and offer mental health services for teens with emotional and behavioral disorders.

Sample Promising Practice (HCI) - The California's Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP) is an early intervention program targeting young offenders at high risk of becoming chronic delinquents. The program features a combination of intensive supervision and wraparound services. To qualify for ROPP, juveniles must be first-time offenders, no older than 15½, and exhibit at least three of the following risk factors: school behavior and performance problems, family problems, substance abuse, stealing, runaway or gang membership.

Outcomes – Juveniles participating in ROPP attended significantly more days of school, made more immediate improvements in grade point average, were less likely to fall below grade level, significantly increased their completion of court-ordered obligations for restitution, work, and community service, significantly reduced their percentage of positive drug tests, had significantly fewer of the highest sustained petitions for new offenses, and absconded at a significantly lower rate.^{cxli}

IN - US

	Indiana	Current Year	United States	Current Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	24,898	2010	1,471,254	2010
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	24,399	2010	1,431,336	2010
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	24,806	2010	1,463,225	2010
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	23,984	2010	1,419,372	2010
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	25,434	2010	1,542,838	2010
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	24,559	2010	1,491,428	2010
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	27,180	2010	1,752,867	2010
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	25,928	2010	1,695,184	2010
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	102,318	2010	6,230,184	2010
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	98,870	2010	6,037,320	2010
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19	72.9	2009	56.7	2009
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	32.9%	2010	38.6%	2010
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	9.4%	2010	8.8%	2010
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	57.7%	2010	52.6%	2010
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	79.7%	2010	72.5%	2010
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	18.3 ¹	2010	15.0 ¹	2010
Median Black Household Income*	\$30,176 ¹	2010	\$34,751 ¹	2010
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	41.7% ¹	2010	36.2% ¹	2010
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	40.6%	2010	44.3%	2010
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	162	2009	94.8	2009
Education				
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	114	2009	131	2009
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS Diploma or Equivalent	83.1% ¹	2010	81.4% ¹	2010
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	16.4%	2011	14.1%	2011

IN - US

	Indiana	Current Year	United States	Current Year
Health				
Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19	0.4	2009	1.0	2009
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ^{4 5}	16.7	2009	12.6	2009
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight ^{4 5}	13.8%	2009	13.6%	2009
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm ^{4 5}	16.4%	2010	17.1%	2010
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	13.4%	2009	3.4%	2009
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19	15.3	2010	10.3	2010
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19	25.4	2010	20.3	2010
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19	31.1	2010	23.4	2010
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19	86.7	2010	77.2	2010
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence)	8.1	2009	7.3	2009
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence)	3.0	2009	3.4	2009
Child Abuse and Neglect				
Number of Black Child Maltreatment Victims per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-17	21.2	2010	14.6	2010

*Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

⁴ The percent change in Indiana from base year to most recent year is calculated for all Black births (Data Source: Indiana State Department of Health).

⁵ The percent difference between Indiana and the US is calculated for non-Hispanic Black births (Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

IN BLACK - ALL POPULATION

	Indiana Black Population	Current Year	Indiana Total Population	Current Year
Children and Families				
Number of Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19	73.5	2009	42.3	2009
Percent of Families Headed by Married Parents	32.9%	2010	66.6%	2010
Percent of Families Headed by Single Fathers	9.4%	2010	8.9%	2010
Percent of Families Headed by Single Mothers	57.7%	2010	24.5%	2010
Percent of Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	80.7%	2009	43.9%	2009
Economic Well-Being				
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	18.3 ¹	2010	9.5 ¹	2010
Median Household Income*	\$30,176 ¹	2010	\$46,529 ¹	2010
Percent of Households Owning their Home	40.6%	2010	69.9%	2010
Education				
Percent of 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	72.1%	2012	85.5%	2012
Percent of 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	58.7%	2012	79.0%	2012
Percent of Population 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	83.1% ¹	2010	86.6% ¹	2010
Percent of 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	75.2%	2011	85.7%	2011
Percent of Incoming 9th Graders who Dropout within 5 Years (5-year cohort dropout rate)	17.2%	2010	9.6%	2010
Percent of Students in Special Education Programs	16.4%	2012	14.5%	2012
Percent of Students in Gifted and Talented Programs	6.2%	2012	15.0%	2012
Percent of Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma	61.9%	2011	49.6%	2011
Percent of Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma	11.8%	2011	30.4%	2011
Percent of Graduates Earning a General Diploma	26.3%	2011	20.0%	2011

IN BLACK - ALL POPULATION

	Indiana Black Population	Current Year	Indiana Total Population	Current Year
Health				
Number of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births (Infant Mortality)	16.7	2009	7.8	2009
Percent of Babies Born Low Birthweight	13.8%	2009	8.3%	2009
Percent of Babies Born Preterm	16.4%	2010	11.7%	2010
Percent of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	53.1%	2009	66.1%	2009
Percent of Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	13.4%	2009	18.2%	2009
Child Abuse and Neglect				
Number of Substantiated Cases of Neglect of Children per 1,000 Children Ages 0-17	22.2	2009	12.7	2009
Number of Substantiated Cases of Physical Abuse of Children per 1,000 Children Ages 0-17	3.7	2009	1.8	2009
Number of Substantiated Cases of Sexual Abuse of Children per 1,000 Children Ages 0-17	2.9	2009	2.6	2009
Number of Child Maltreatment Victims per 1,000 Children Ages 0-17	21.2	2010	13.4	2010
Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Children per 1,000 Children Ages 0-19	10.9	2010	4.3	2010
Youth Justice				
Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings per 1,000 Children Ages 10-17	65.3	2010	24.2	2010
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings per 1,000 Children Ages 10-17	7.0	2010	4.8	2010
Number of Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Children Ages 10-17	4.3	2011	1.4	2011

Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

INDIANA

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	24,898	2010	22,764	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	24,399	2010	22,062	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	24,806	2010	24,413	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	23,984	2010	23,585	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	25,434	2010	23,072	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	24,559	2010	22,631	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	27,180	2010	22,142	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	25,928	2010	21,366	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	102,318	2010	92,691	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	98,870	2010	89,644	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19	73.5	2009	80.9	2004
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	32.9%	2010	36.8%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	9.4%	2010	7.9%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	57.7%	2010	55.2%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	80.7%	2009	77.9%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	18.3 ¹	2010	12.0	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$30,176 ¹	2010	\$29,164	2000

INDIANA

		Current Year		Base Year
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	41.7% ¹	2010	32.3%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	40.6%	2010	45.2%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	147	2011	159	2007
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	127,094	2012	127,642	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1,000 Black Children Ages 5-19	1.8	2010	1.5	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	72.1%	2012	59.5%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	58.7%	2012	51.2%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	128	2011	99.4	2007
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	83.1% ¹	2010	74.9%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	75.2%	2011	56.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College	54.0%	2011	56.1%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College	25.3%	2011	19.0%	2007

INDIANA

		Current Year		Base Year	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Vocational/Technical School	7.2%	2011	8.0%	2007	
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	862	2011	797	2007	
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	23.9	2011	39.1	2007	
Percent of Incoming 9th Graders who Dropout within 5 Years (5-year cohort dropout rate)	17.2%	2010	34.4%	2007	
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	16.4%	2012	9.9%	2007	
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs	6.2%	2012	4.3%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma	61.9%	2011	47.6%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma	11.8%	2011	12.5%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma	26.3%	2011	39.9%	2007	

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19	0.4	2009	0.5	2004	
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality)	16.7	2009	14.9	2004	

INDIANA

		Current Year		Base Year
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	13.8%	2009	13.7%	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	16.4%	2010	18.6%	2004
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	53.1%	2009	53.4%	2007
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	14.3%	2008	14.4%	2004
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19	13.3	2011	19.1	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19	25.1	2011	37.4	2006
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19	35.9	2011	27.0	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19	96.8	2011	89.7	2006
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence)	9.3	2011	7.1	2007
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence)	3.3	2011	2.7	2007
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	176	2011	201	2007
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels	0.6%	2011	0.8%	2007

INDIANA

		Current Year		Base Year
Child Abuse and Neglect				
Number of Substantiated Cases of Neglect of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-17	22.2	2010	14.2	2006
Number of Substantiated Cases of Physical Abuse of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-17	3.7	2009	4.3	2004
Number of Substantiated Cases of Sexual Abuse of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-17	2.9	2009	3.8	2004
Number of Black Child Maltreatment Victims per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-17	21.2	2010	18.2	2006
Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19	10.9	2010	6.3	2006
Youth Justice				
Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	65.3	2010	74.3	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	7.0	2010	13.8	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	4.3	2011	4.4	2008

**Margins-of-Error*

¹ *This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable*

² *This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution*

³ *This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable*

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE	NO DATA
		% change in Anderson between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Anderson and Indiana*	
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2005	27.3	2008	+13.2
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+6.4	2010	+9.5
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+52.7	2010	+23.5
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+67.6	2010	+32.6
	Median Black Household Income	2000	-3.9	2010	-12.3
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)		ND		ND
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	2.6	2011	24.3
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+110.3	2012	+17.8
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+94.7	2012	+6.1
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	+9.4	2010	+94.3

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2007 is the school term beginning fall 2006 and ending summer 2007.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

Tanya Bell
 President & CEO

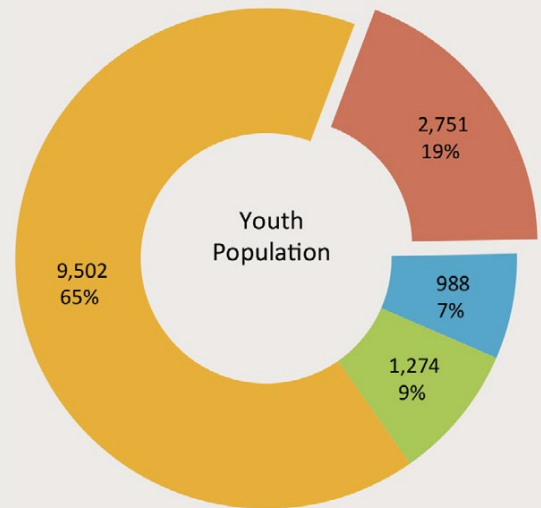
John Thompson
 Chairman of the Board

Trending Better

Anderson showed a percentage decrease in teen births by Black females ages 15-19 from 2005 to 2008. The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012 and was higher than the passing percentage for the state.

Trending Worse

The 2008 teen birth rate of Black females ages 15-19 was higher than the state and nation. There was an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers from 2000 to 2010. The city showed an increase in Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty, and the percentages were higher than the state. There also was an increase in the city's Black unemployment rate from 2000 to 2010.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

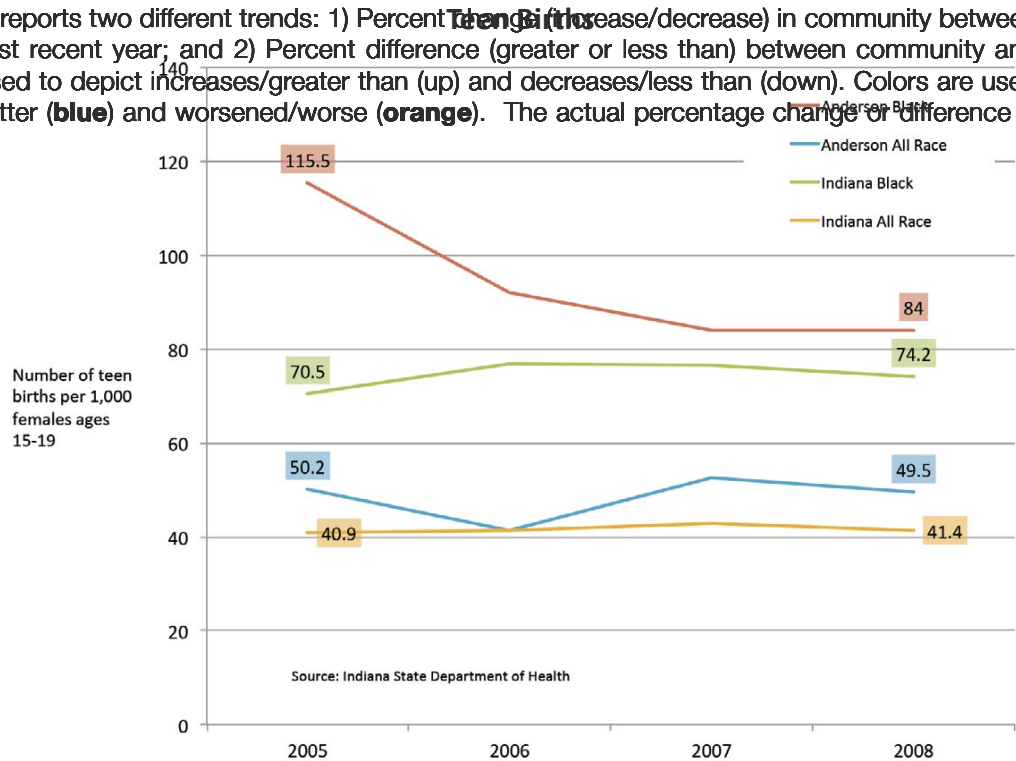
Number and percent of all Anderson youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 19.0% and 0.2% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 19.2% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

19.2% of the Anderson total youth population are Black (2010)

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (blue) and worsened/worse (orange). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

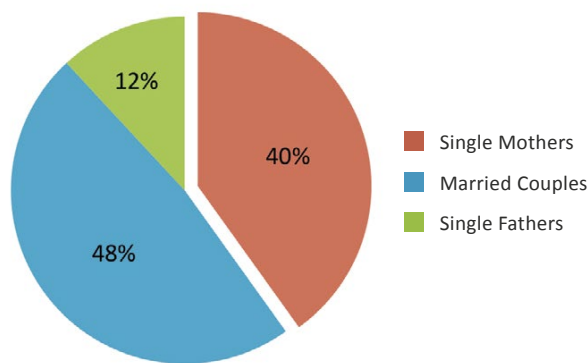


63% of Black families in Anderson are headed by single mothers (2010)

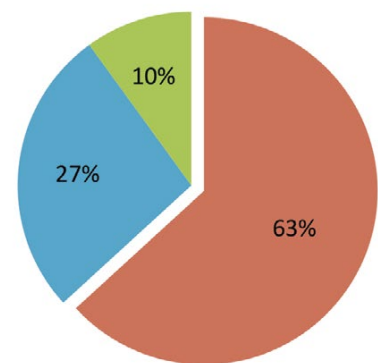
10% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

85.2% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Anderson families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

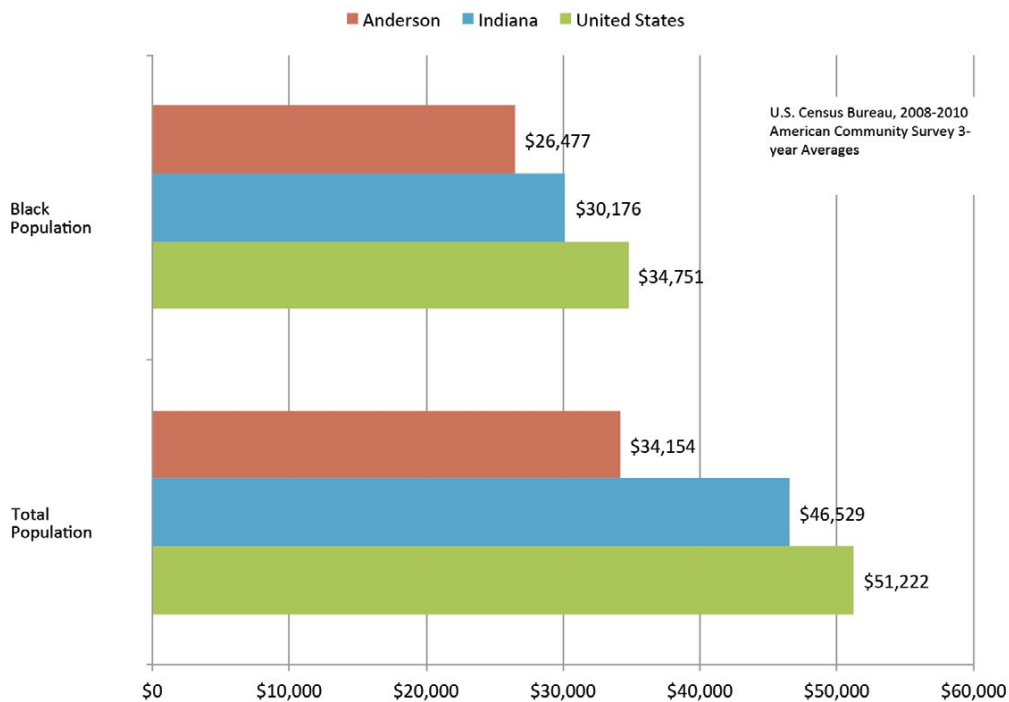
55.3% of Black children in Anderson live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

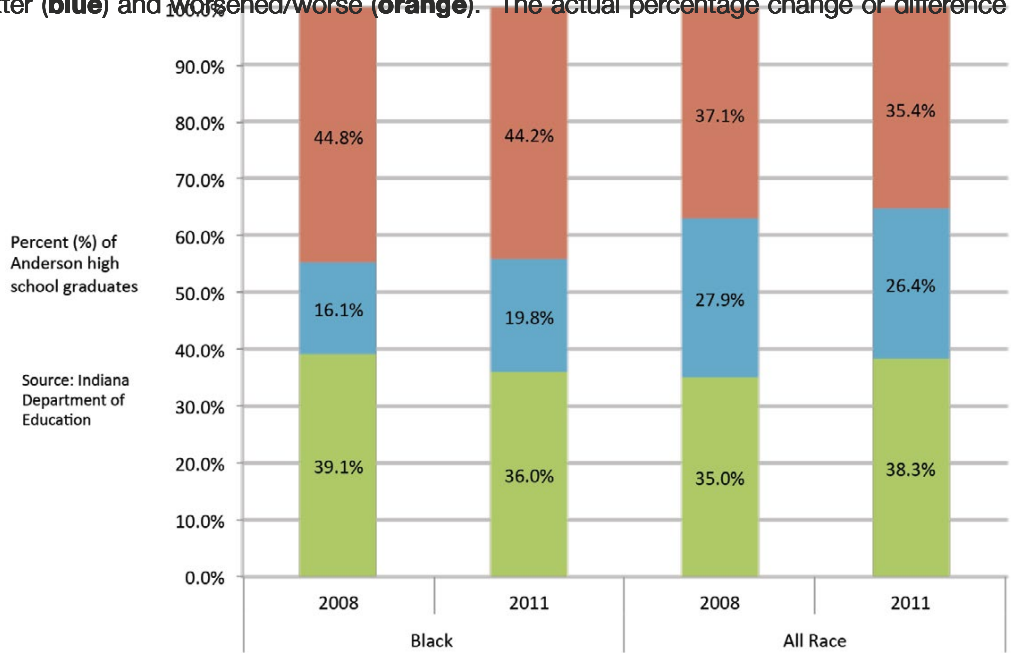
40.2% of Black households own their home (2010)

Median Household Income, 2010



The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase or decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (blue) and worsened/worse (orange). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

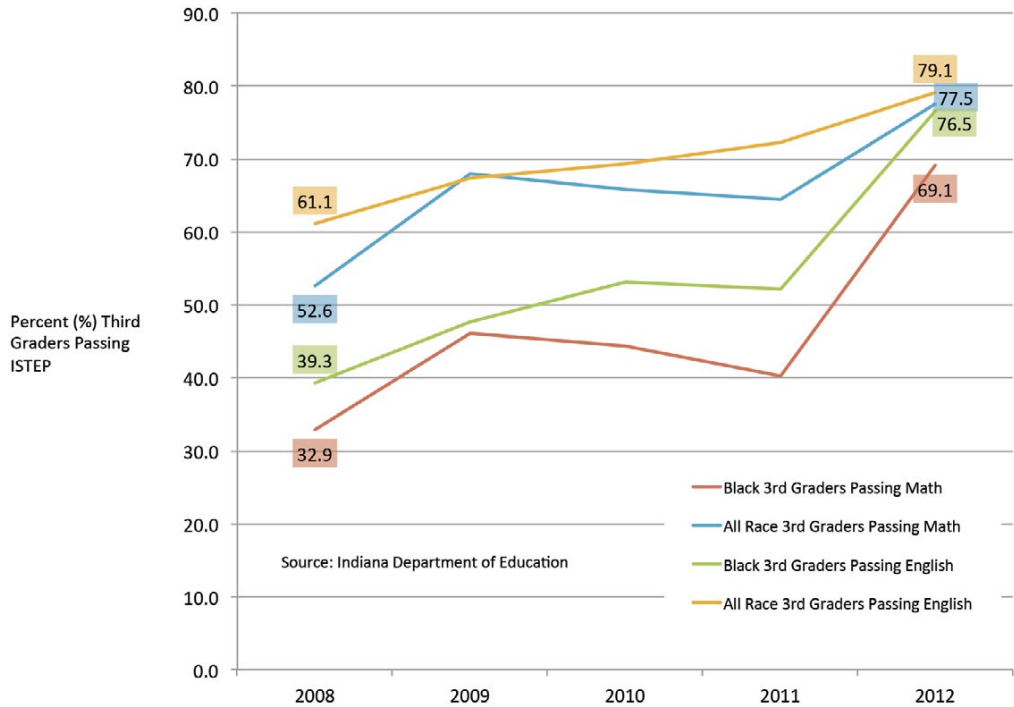
High School Graduates by Diploma Type



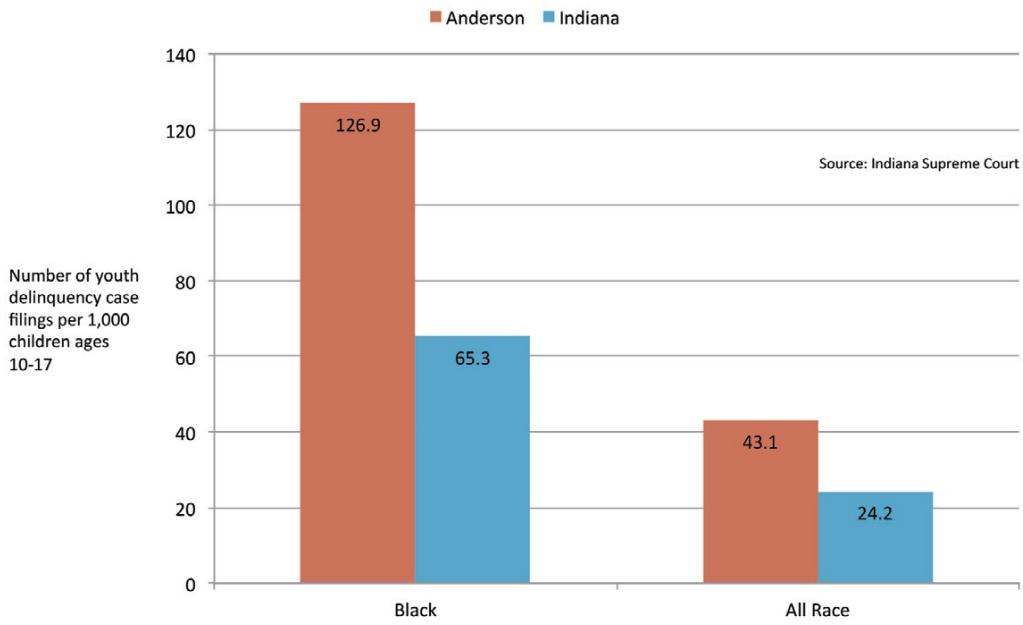
20.8% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

9.7% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Third Grade ISTEP Performance



Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

Youth Justice

ANDERSON

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	332	2010	378	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	313	2010	394	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	319	2010	512	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	323	2010	408	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	354	2010	395	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	355	2010	417	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	441	2010	333	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	351	2010	350	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	1,446	2010	1,618	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	1,342	2010	1,569	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	84.0	2008	115.5	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	26.8%	2010	31.6%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	10.0%	2010	9.0%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	63.2%	2010	59.4%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	85.2%	2008	80.0%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	22.6 ²	2010	14.8	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$26,477 ¹	2010	\$27,540	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	55.3% ²	2010	33.0%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	40.2%	2010	47.9%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	115	2011	137	2007

ANDERSON

		Current Year		Base Year
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	1,450	2012	1,986	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	0.5	2010	0.5	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	76.5%	2012	39.3%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	69.1%	2012	32.9%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	110	2011	87.8	2007
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	77.5% ¹	2010	76.0%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	64.2%	2011	46.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	60.0%	2011	63.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	13.3%	2011	19.8%	2008
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ² Vocational/Technical School	24.4%	2011	15.3%	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	3,167	2011	804	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	73.2	2011	61.0	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	20.8%	2012	18.1%	2007
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	9.7%	2012	7.1%	2009
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	36.0%	2011	38.2%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	19.8%	2011	19.1%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	44.2%	2011	42.6%	2007

ANDERSON

		Current Year		Base Year
Health				
Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	1.9	2007	ND	2004
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	ND	2008	30.7	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	11.1%	2008	13.8%	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	11.9%	2008	11.9%	2004
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	53.3%	2008	56.5%	2007
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	17.0%	2008	15.0%	2004
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	20.4	2011	14.2	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	47.2	2011	63.5	2006
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	30.6	2011	14.2	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	94.5	2011	119	2006
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	6.3	2011	5.2	2007
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	2.1	2011	1.7	2007
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	137	2011	225	2007
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007

ANDERSON

	Current Year		Base Year	
Child Abuse and Neglect				
Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.0	2010	0.0	2006
Youth Justice				
Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	127	2010	116	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	10.2	2010	50.8	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	2.9	2011	5.1	2008

*Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

EAST CHICAGO

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE		NO DATA	
		% change in East Chicago between baseline and most recent year		% difference between East Chicago and Indiana*			
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2005	-0.6	2008	-3.5		
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+9.0	2010	+32.2		
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	-21.5	2010	-12.0		
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+61.1	2010	+70.0		
	Median Black Household Income	2000	-5.5	2010	-34.0		
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)	2004	-20.1	2008	-8.2		
	Black Low-weight Births	2004	-41.9	2008	-18.4		
	Black Preterm Births	2004	-31.1	2008	26.3		
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+13.4	2011	-8.3		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+16.2	2012	+0.2		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+17.4	2012	0		
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-21.6	2010	-31.5		

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2007 is the school term beginning fall 2006 and ending summer 2007.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

ND = No comparable data

A % change value of "0" means there was no reported change between the base and most recent year.

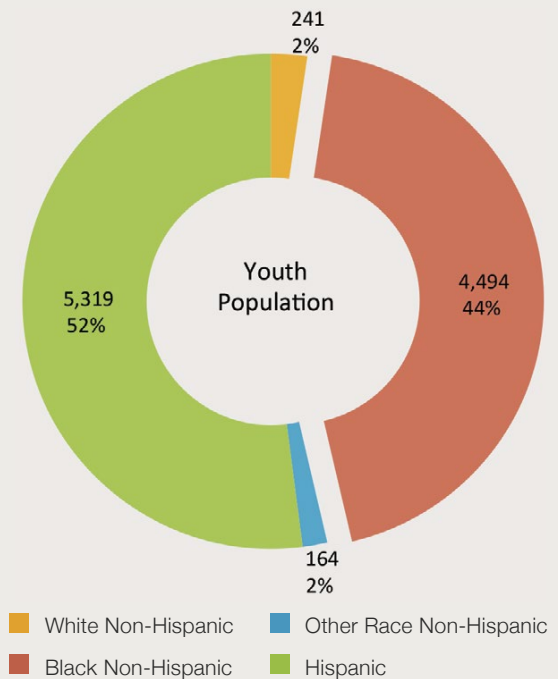
Trending Better

East Chicago has seen a decline in several factors - the unemployment rates for youth over age 16; Black teen births to females ages 15 – 19; and the number of juvenile delinquency case filings - that could negatively impact the quality of life for Black youth.

Several health and education-related indicators have improved, and in some cases, fare better than the state. There has been a decrease in Black infant deaths, Black low-weight births and pre-term births. The percentage of East Chicago's Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012, and the percentage passing Math ISTEP was higher than the state. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas.

Trending Worse

The community has experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty. Additionally, the median Black household income declined from 2000 to 2010. All three of these indicators are worse than the state.



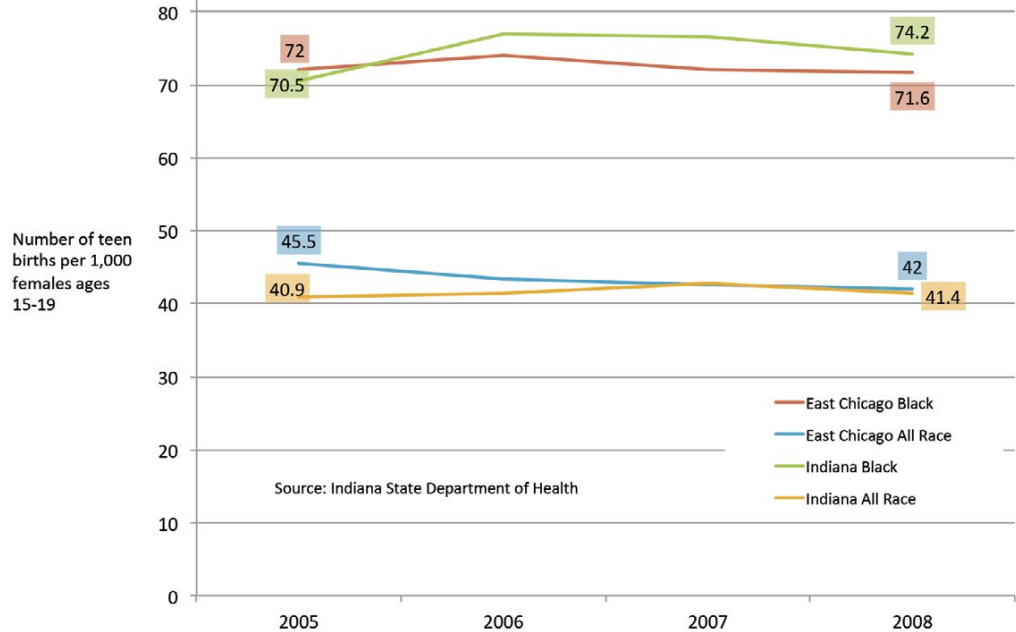
Number and percent of all East Chicago youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 44.0% and 3.7% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 47.7% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

47.7% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent **Trend** (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

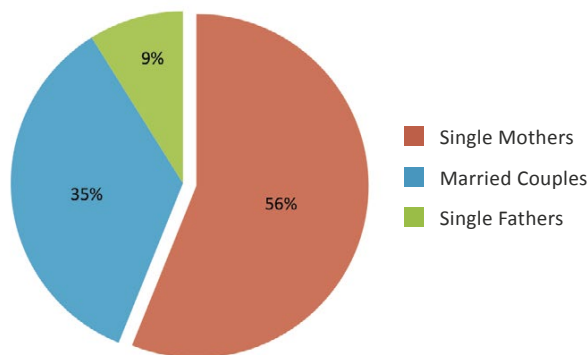


76.3% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

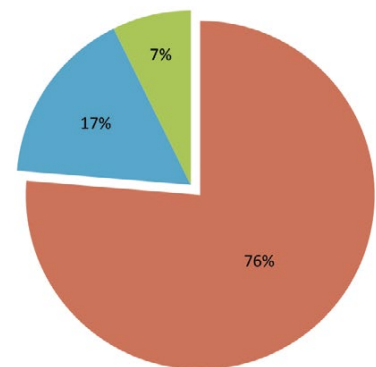
7.3% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

89.6% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of East Chicago families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

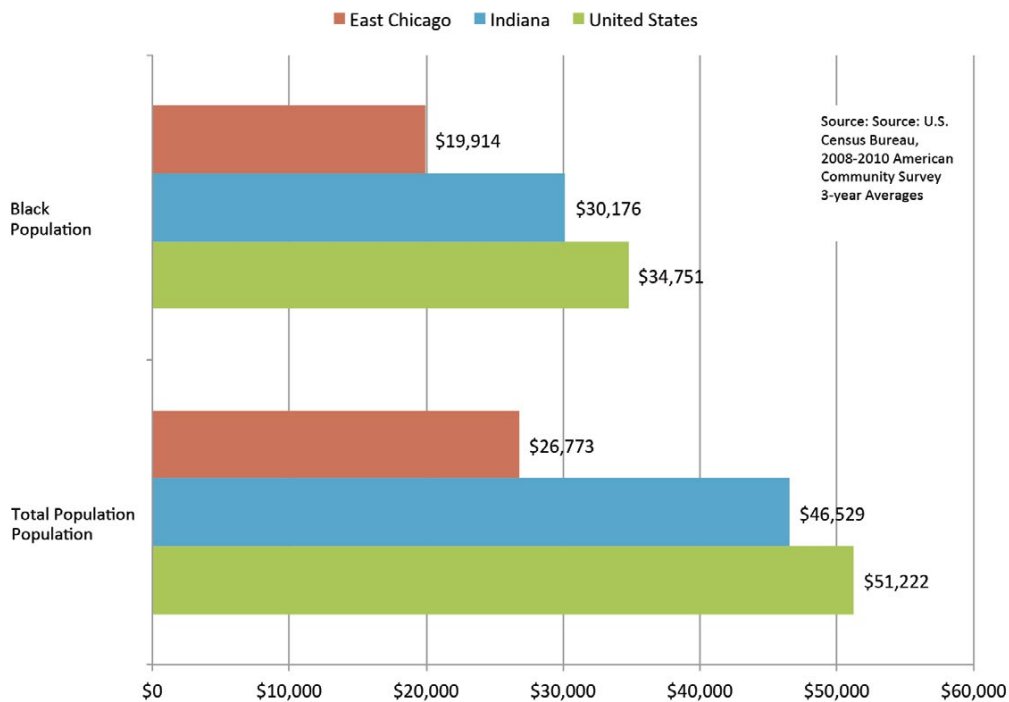
70.9% of Black children in East Chicago live in **POVERTY**



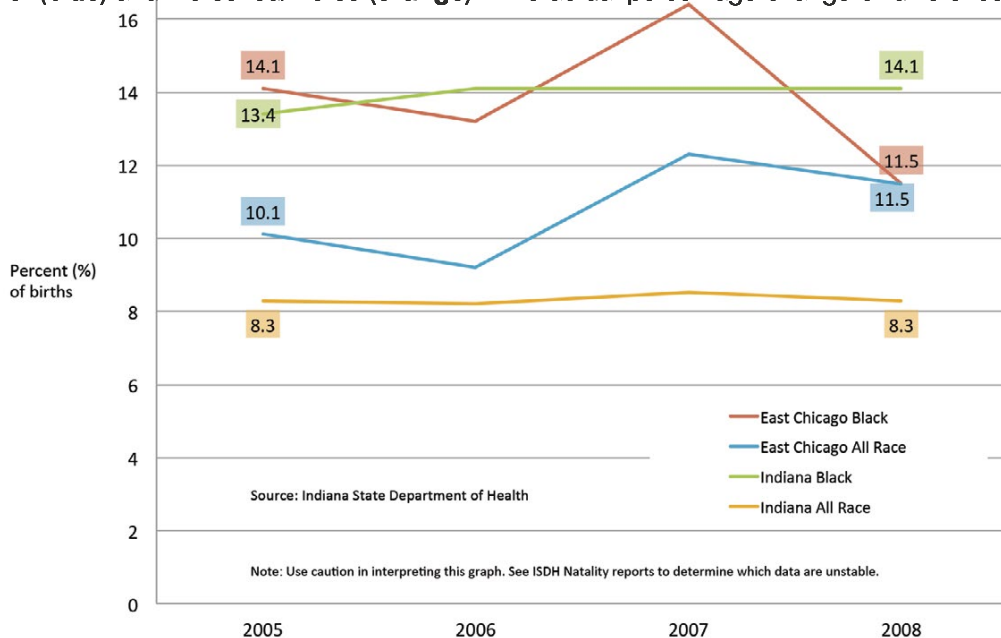
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

26.5% of Black households own their home (2010)

Median Household Income, 2010

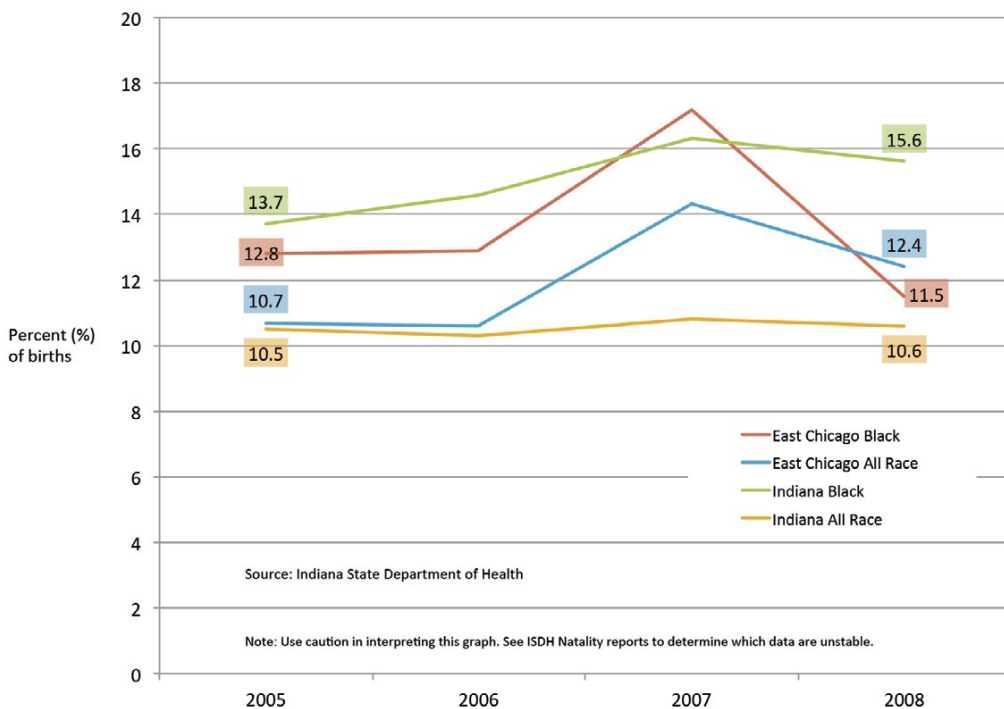


The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

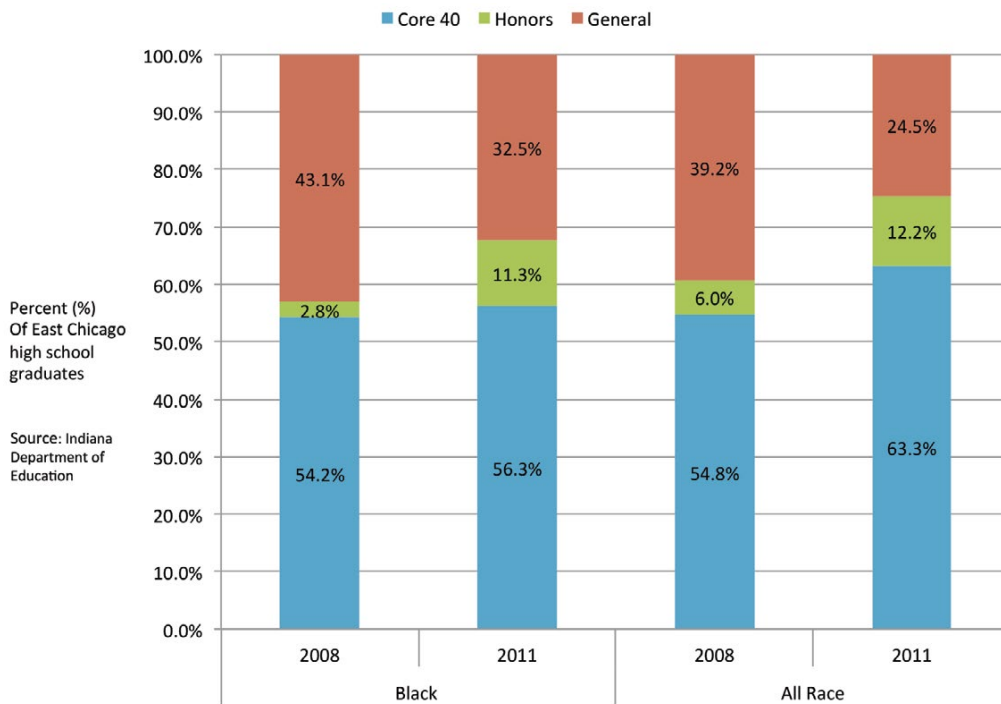


47.7%
of Black
mothers received
prenatal care in
the 1st trimester
(2008)

Preterm Births

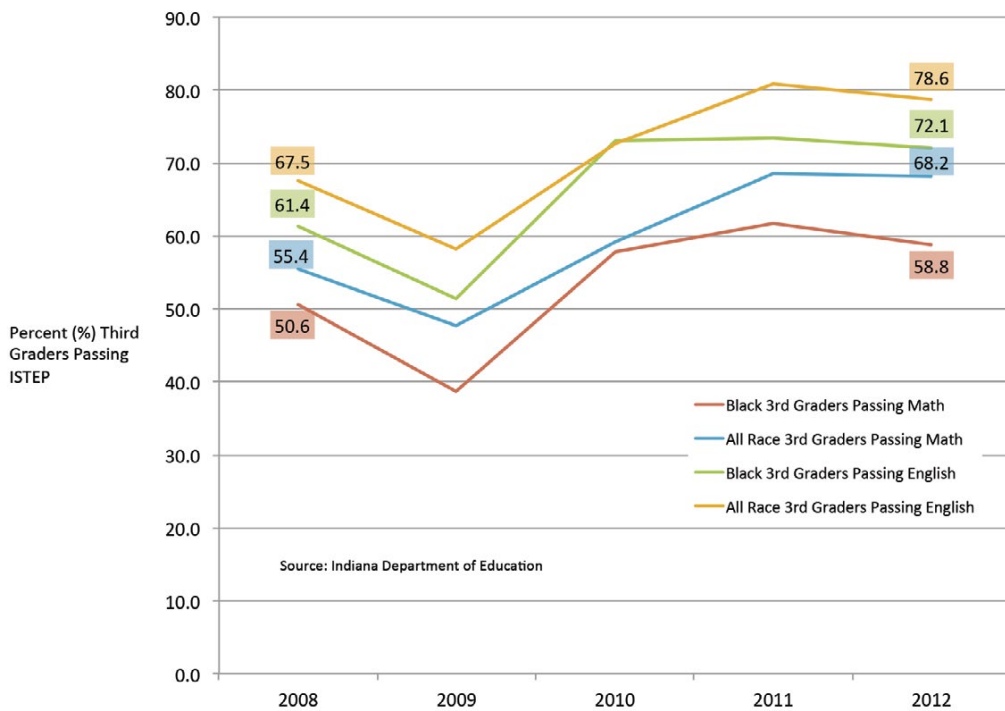


High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



17.1% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

Third Grade ISTEP Performance

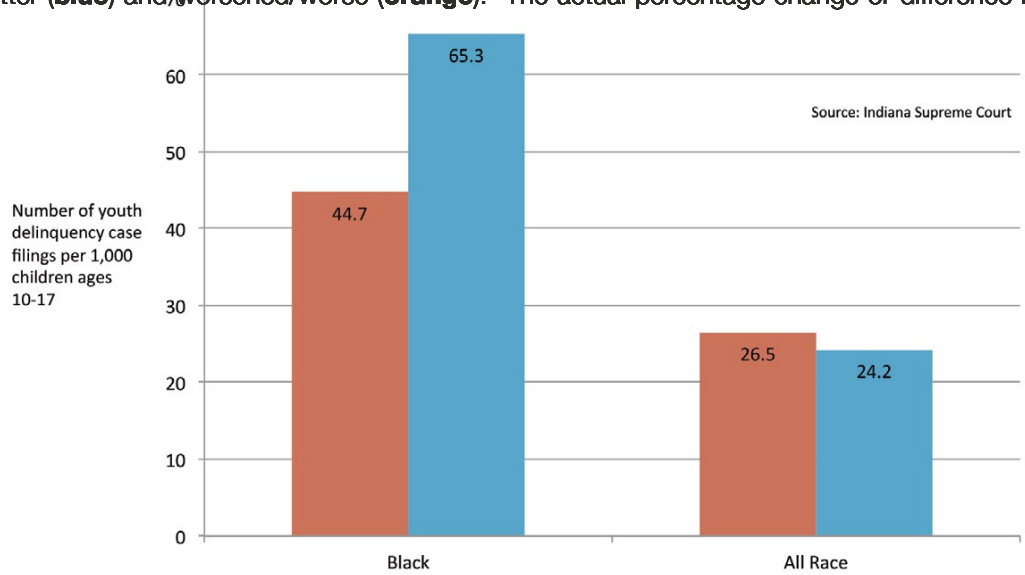


10.3% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Education

Youth Justice

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase or decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (blue) and worsened/worse (orange). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

EAST CHICAGO

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	722	2010	583	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	698	2010	559	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	660	2010	627	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	664	2010	580	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	512	2010	467	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	565	2010	501	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	512	2010	490	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	536	2010	494	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	2,406	2010	2,167	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	2,463	2010	2,134	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	71.6	2008	72.0	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	16.4%	2010	23.8%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	7.3%	2010	6.2%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	76.3%	2010	70.0%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	89.6%	2008	88.9%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	16.1 ²	2010	20.5	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$19,914 ¹	2010	\$21,080	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	70.9% ¹	2010	44.0%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	26.5%	2010	30.8%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	113	2011	136	2007
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	2,641	2012	2,830	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	1.1	2010	1.3	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	72.1%	2012	61.4%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	58.8%	2012	50.6%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	87.8	2011	86.8	2007

EAST CHICAGO

		Current Year		Base Year
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	78.0% ¹	2010	68.3%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	62.0%	2011	60.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	58.7%	2011	68.1%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	33.7%	2011	12.1%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	16.3%	2010	ND	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	910	2011	1,577	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	21.0	2011	55.3	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	17.1%	2012	15.6%	2007
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	10.3%	2012	5.6%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	56.3%	2011	56.0%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	11.3%	2011	3.6%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	32.5%	2011	40.5%	2007
Health				
Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.4	2009	0.2	2004
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	13.5	2008	16.9	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	11.5%	2008	19.8%	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	11.5%	2008	16.7%	2004
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	47.7%	2008	43.4%	2007
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	17.3%	2008	14.7%	2004

EAST CHICAGO

		Current Year		Base Year	
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	10.9	2011	10.3	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	20.5	2011	24.0	2006	
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	27.3	2011	17.1	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	83.0	2011	74.5	2006	
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	7.5	2011	5.8	2007	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	2.7	2011	2.2	2007	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	174	2011	169	2007	
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	0.8%	2011	1.2%	2007	

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	13.4	2010	8.0	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	44.7	2010	57.0	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	3.4	2010	18.8	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	2.5	2011	2.5	2008

**Margins-of-Error*

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE	NO DATA
		% change in Elkhart between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Elkhart and Indiana*	
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2005	+19.6	2008	+56.1
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+11.7	2010	+12.1
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+72.7	2010	+31.1
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+139.1	2010	+65.7
	Median Black Household Income	2000	-17.8	2010	-22.7
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)		ND		ND
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+38.9	2011	-11.3
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+82.5	2012	+21.8
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+56.2	2012	-19.5
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-50.2	2010	+41.7

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

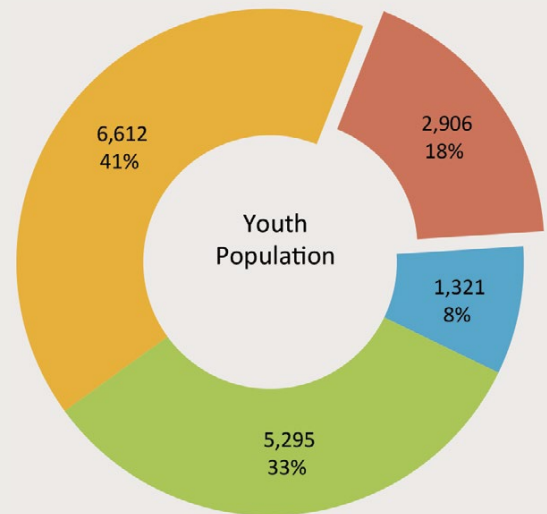
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012, and the percentage passing Math ISTEP was higher than the passing percentage for the state. Additionally, there was an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas and a decrease in Black juvenile delinquency case filings.

Trending Worse

The community showed a percentage increase in teen births by Black females ages 15-19 from 2005 to 2008. The community has also experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and in Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty. Additionally, there was an increase in the community's Black unemployment rate from 2000 to 2010 and the median Black household income declined for the same period. All of these indicators are worse than the state.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all Elkhart youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

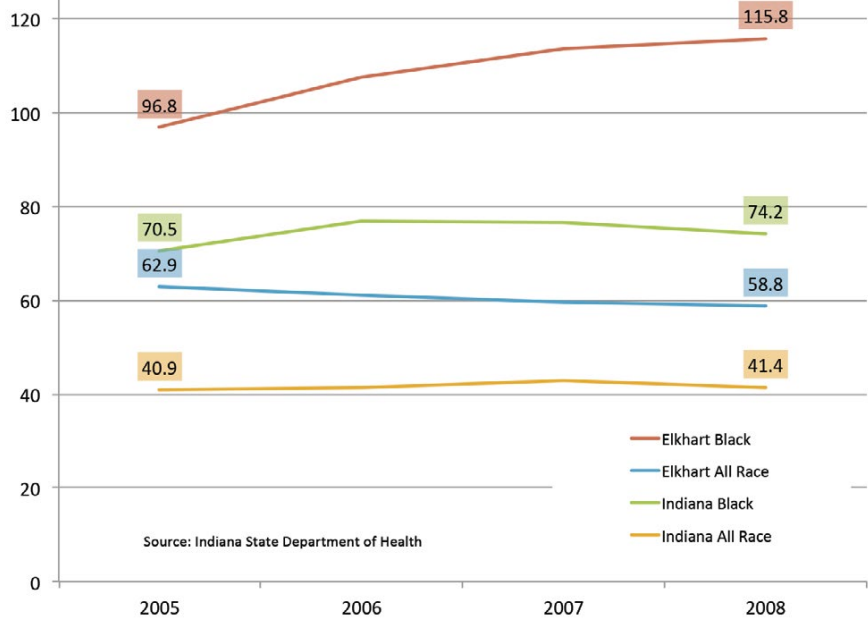
The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 18.0% and 0.5% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 18.5% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

18.5% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (blue) and worsened/worse (orange). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

Number of teen births per 1,000 females ages 15-19

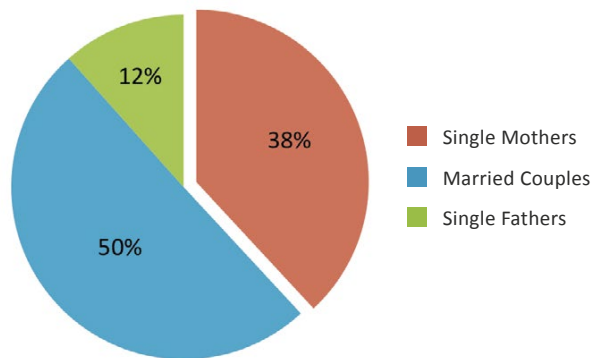


64.7% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

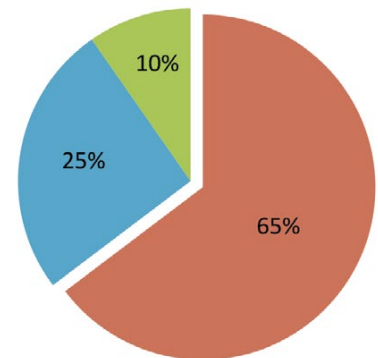
9.7% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

88.9% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Elkhart families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

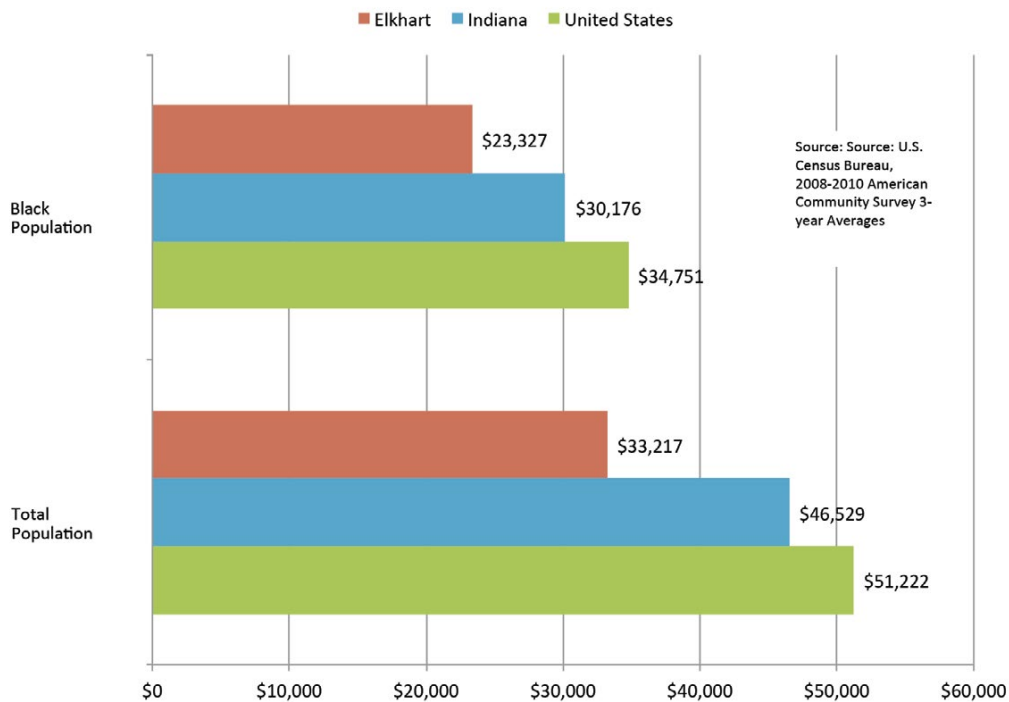
69.1% of Black children in Elkhart live in **POVERTY**



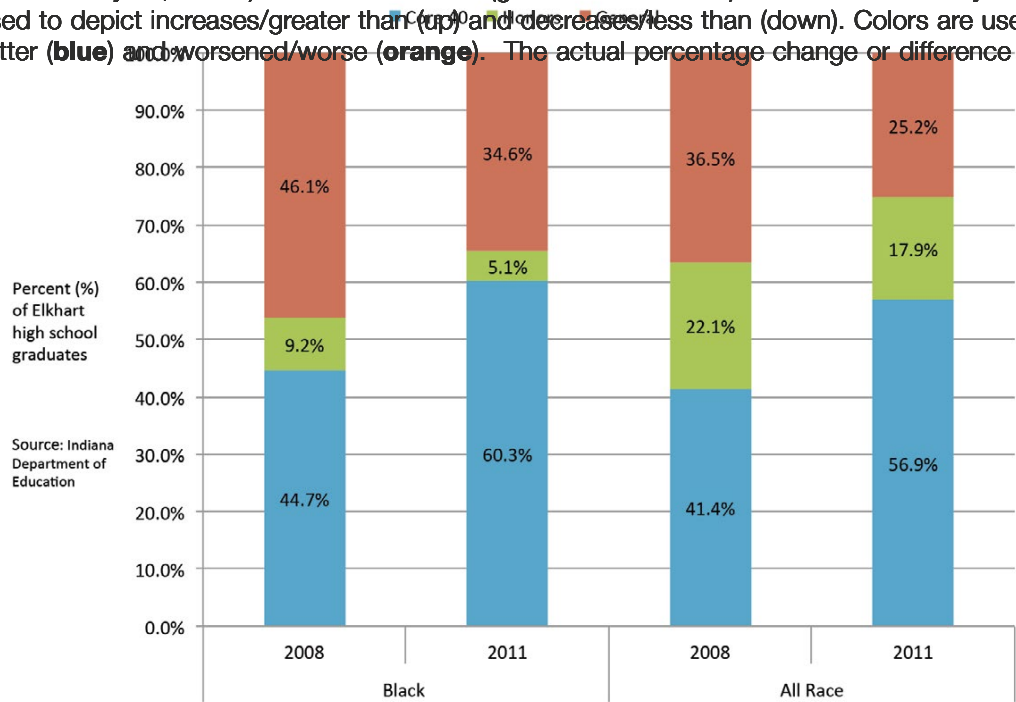
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

28.8% of Black households own their home (2010)

Median Household Income, 2010



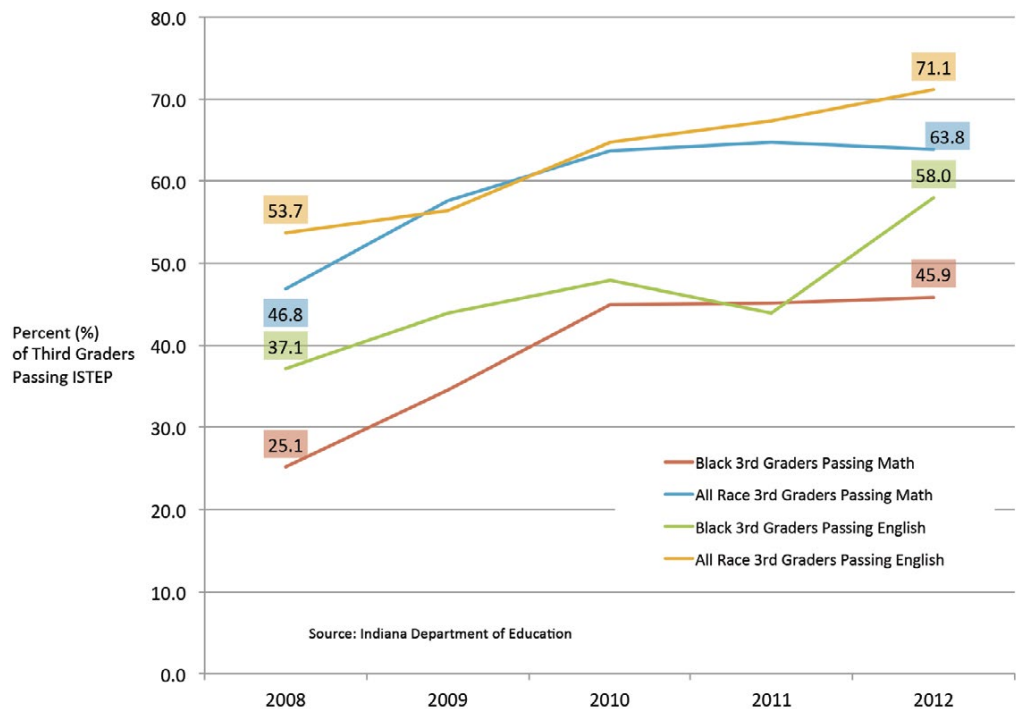
The trend table below reports 1) Percent of high school graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (blue) and worsened/worse (orange). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.



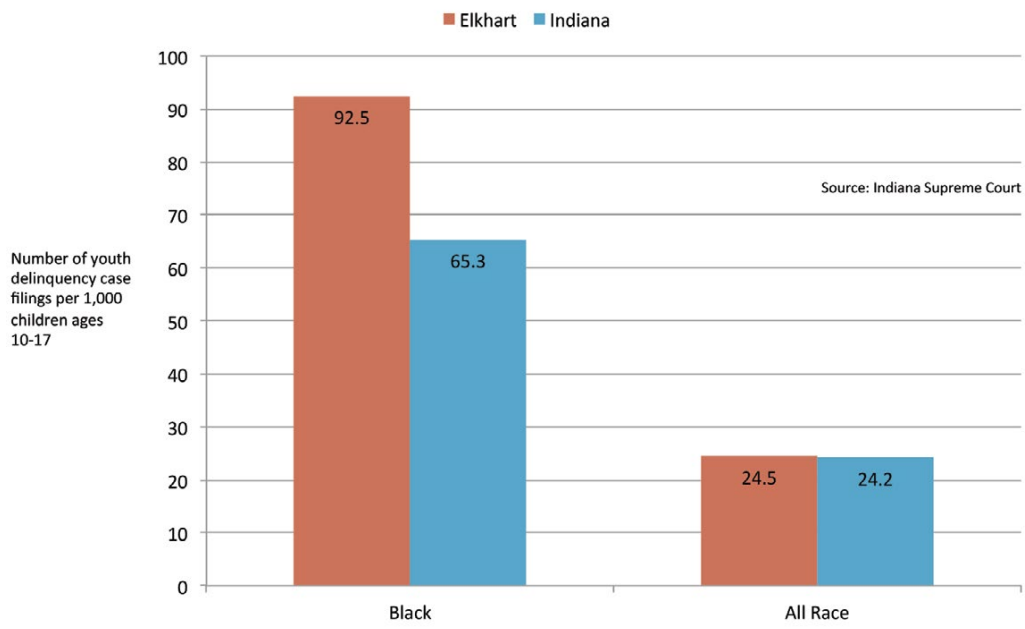
20% of Black students in special education programs (2012)

1.8% of Black students in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Third Grade ISTEP Performance



Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

Youth Justice

ELKHART

		Current Year	Base Year	
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	433	2010	435	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	417	2010	379	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	376	2010	423	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	352	2010	425	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	357	2010	417	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	370	2010	399	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	342	2010	320	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	346	2010	332	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	1,508	2010	1,595	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	1,485	2010	1,535	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	116	2008	96.8	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	25.6%	2010	33.1%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	9.7%	2010	8.9%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	64.7%	2010	57.9%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	88.9%	2008	83.8%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	24.0 ²	2010	13.9	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$23,327 ²	2010	\$28,368	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	69.1% ¹	2010	28.9%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	28.8%	2010	38.6%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	168	2011	187	2007

ELKHART

		Current Year	Base Year	
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	1,775	2012	2,188	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	ND	2010	ND	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	58.0%	2012	37.1%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	45.9%	2012	25.1%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	121.1	2011	104.9	2007
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	81.7% ¹	2010	67.2%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	69.0%	2011	47.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	51.2%	2011	52.1%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	39.0%	2011	31.0%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Vocational/Technical School ⁴	15.2%	2008	ND	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	1,383	2011	1,130	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	48.7	2011	132.9	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	20.0%	2012	17.4%	2007
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	1.8%	2012	1.3%	2007

ELKHART

		Current Year		Base Year	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	60.3%	2011	41.4%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	5.1%	2011	5.7%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	34.6%	2011	52.9%	2007	

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	ND	ND	0.3	2004	
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	26.7	2008	22.9	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	17.5%	2008	11.4%	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	16.7%	2008	7.6%	2004	
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	33.8%	2008	31.3%	2007	
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	19.7%	2008	22.2%	2004	
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	35.0	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	14.7	2011	58.7	2006	
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	32.8	2011	37.0	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	98.9	2011	160	2006	

ELKHART

		Current Year		Base Year	
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	4.6	2011	4.1	2007	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	2.5	2011	1.6	2007	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	360	2011	245	2007	
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007	

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	19.6	2010	12.6	2006	
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	92.5	2010	186	2006	
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	5.8	2010	9.9	2006	
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	11.6	2011	12.2	2008	

Margins-of-Error¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable**² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution**³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable**⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.*

EVANSVILLE

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE		NO DATA	
		% change in Evansville between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Evansville and Indiana*			
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2005	-12.3	2008	+10.4		
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+3.1	2010	+10.6		
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+4.3	2010	-20.8		
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+25.3	2010	+30.5		
	Median Black Household Income	2000	+9.7	2010	-25.5		
	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)		ND		ND		
Health	Black Low-weight Births	2004	+40.3	2008	+28.4		
	Black Preterm Births	2004	+57.3	2008	+3.8		
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+38.0	2011	31.5		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+20.3	2012	-24.3		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+32.2	2012	15.2		
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	+39.3	2010	+68.9		

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

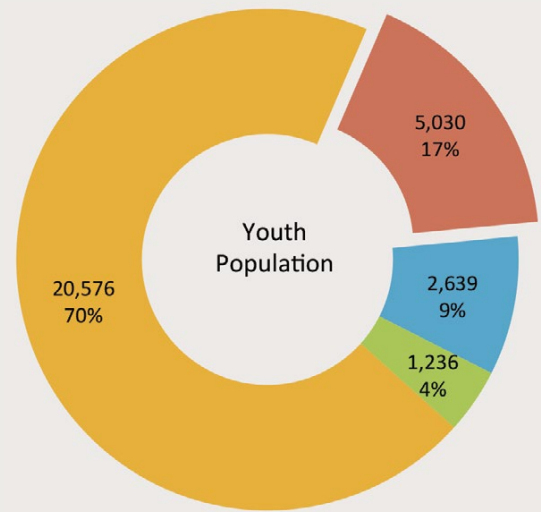
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

The city showed a percentage decrease in teen births by Black females ages 15-19 from 2005 to 2008. The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. Additionally, median Black household income increased from 2000 to 2010.

Trending Worse

Evansville has experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty. There was an increase in the city's Black unemployment rate from 2000 to 2010. Additionally, there was an increase in low-weight and preterm births. Black juvenile delinquency case filings increased from 2006 to 2010.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

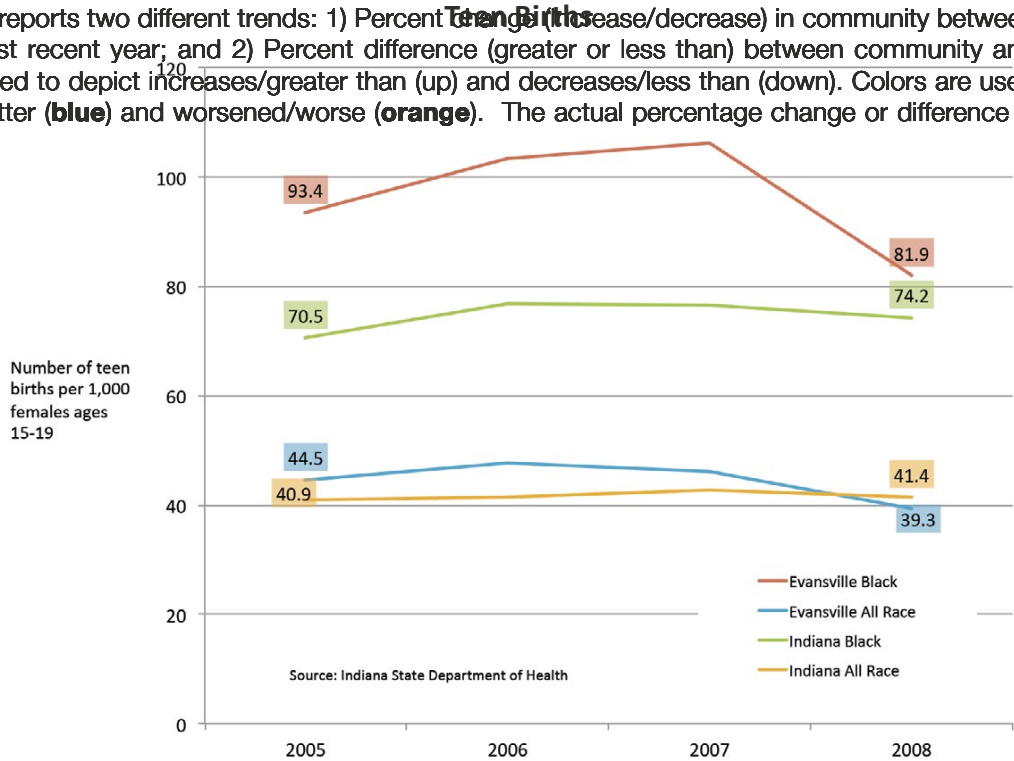
Number and percent of all Evansville youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 17.1% and 0.2% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 17.3% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

17.3% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (blue) and worsened/worse (orange). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

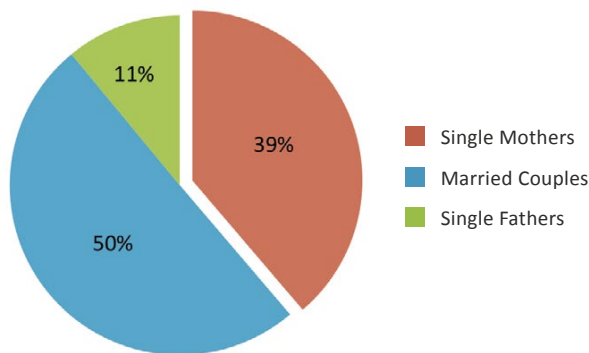


63.8% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

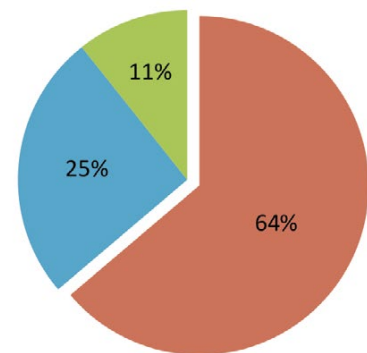
10.7% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

89.7% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Evansville families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

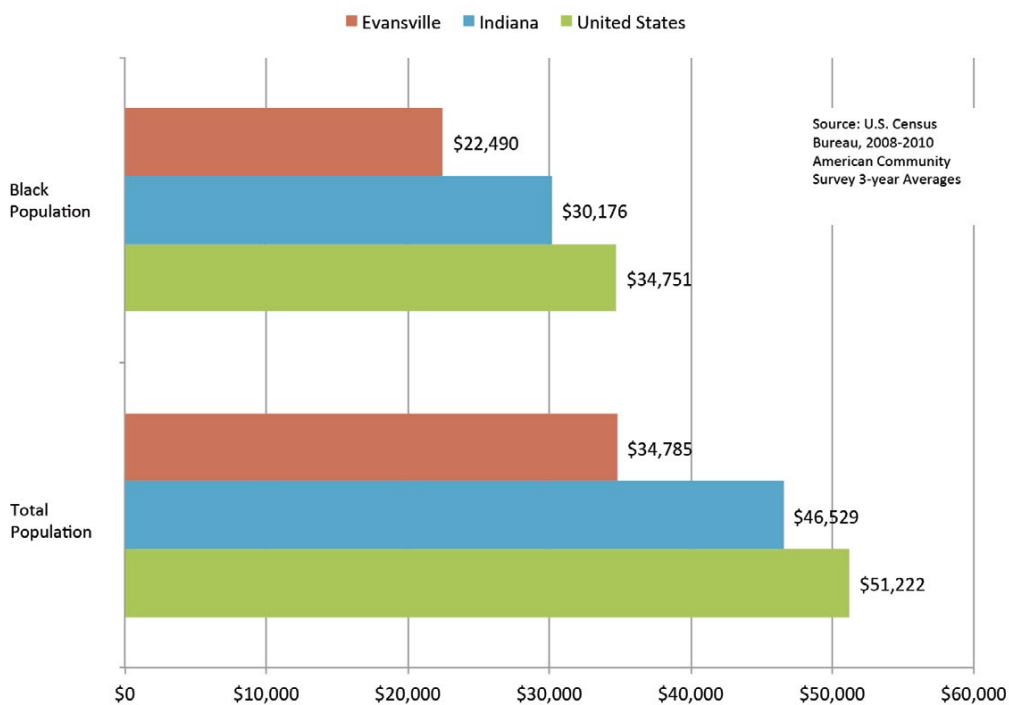
54.4% of Black children in Evansville live in **POVERTY**



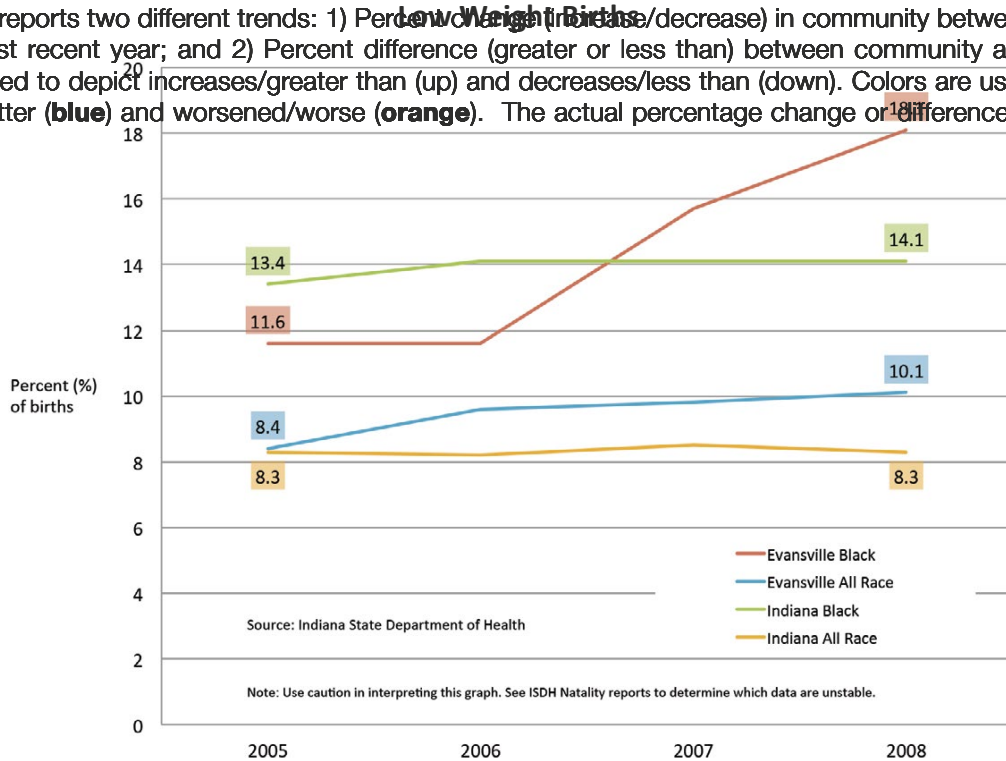
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

32.2% of Black households own their home (2010)

Median Household Income, 2010

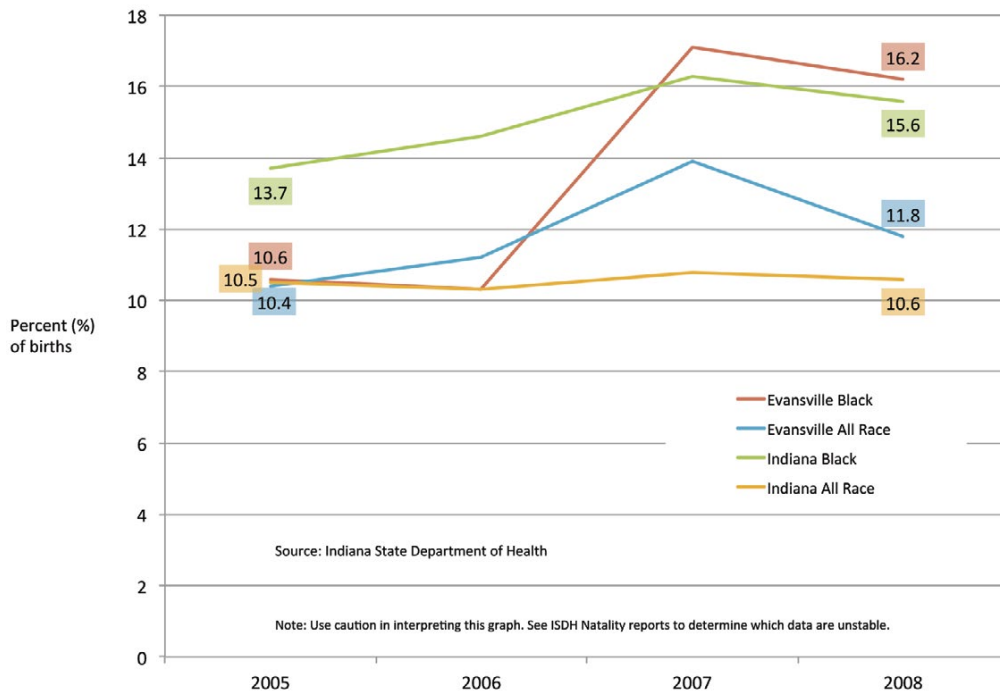


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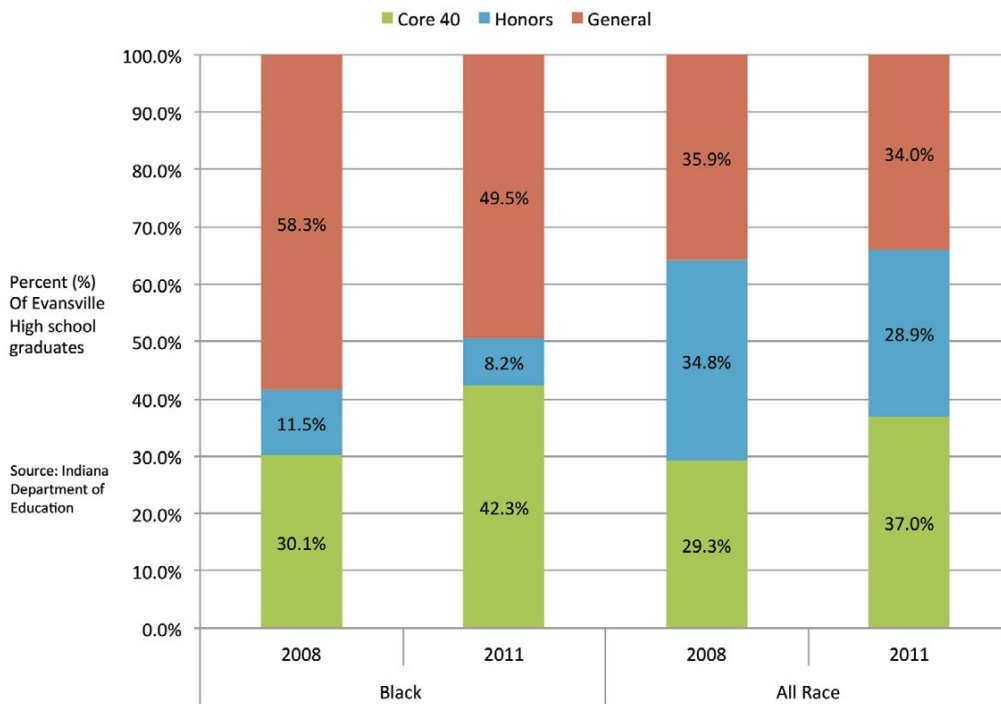


52.8% of Black mothers received prenatal care in the 1st trimester (2008)

Preterm Births



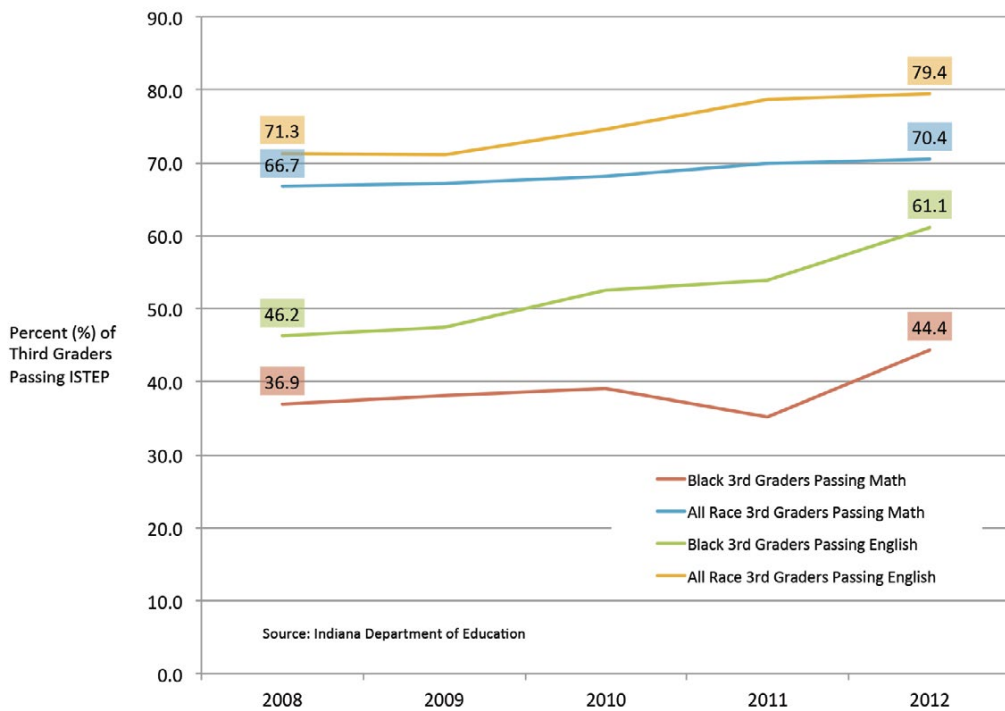
High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



Education

22.1% of Black students in special education programs (2012)

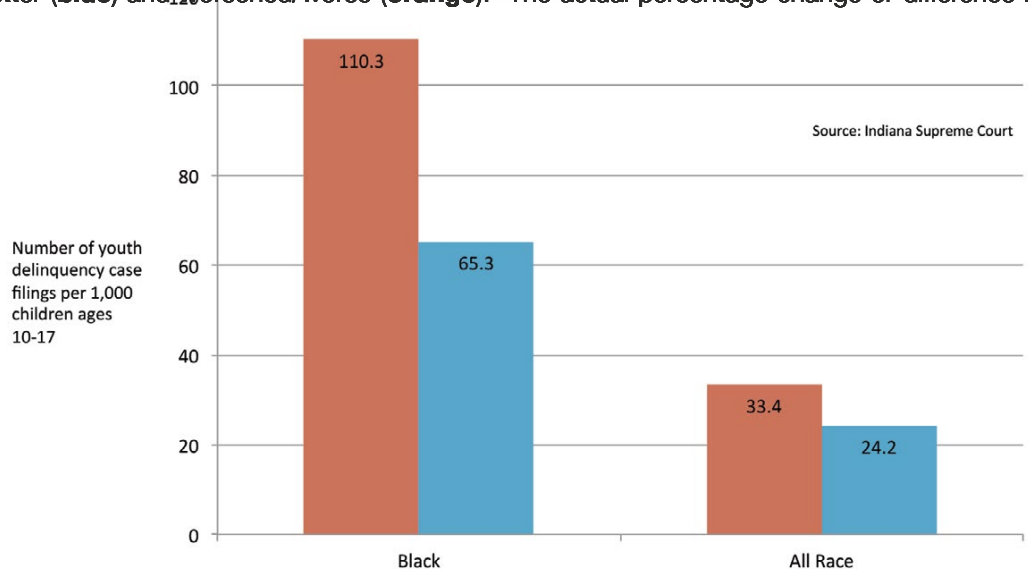
Third Grade ISTEP Performance



6.2% of Black students in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Youth Justice

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase or decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (blue) and worsened/worse (orange). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

EVANSVILLE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Children and Families					
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	664	2010	671	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	689	2010	679	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	635	2010	636	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	597	2010	662	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	632	2010	599	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	640	2010	615	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	660	2010	531	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	571	2010	567	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	2,591	2010	2,437	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	2,497	2010	2,523	2000	
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	81.9	2008	93.4	2005	
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	25.5%	2010	30.5%	2000	
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	10.7%	2010	7.6%	2000	
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	63.8%	2010	61.9%	2000	
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	89.7%	2008	83.3%	2004	
Economic Well-Being					
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	14.5 ²	2010	13.9	2000	
Median Black Household Income*	\$22,490 ¹	2010	\$20,503	2000	
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	54.4% ¹	2010	43.4%	2000	
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	32.2%	2010	37.6%	2000	
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	217	2011	265	2007	
Education					
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	3,245	2012	3,237	2008	
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	0.5	2010	0.8	2007	
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	61.1%	2012	46.2%	2008	
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	44.4%	2012	36.9%	2008	
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	126	2011	121	2007	

EVANSVILLE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	76.5% ¹	2010	74.9%	2000	
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	72.4%	2011	71.2%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	51.1%	2011	37.9%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	36.4%	2011	32.8%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	9.4%	2009	13.7%	2007	
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	544	2011	513	2007	
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	40.5	2011	34.3	2007	
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	22.1%	2012	23.8%	2007	
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	6.2%	2012	4.2%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	42.3%	2011	27.3%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	8.2%	2011	9.3%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	49.5%	2011	63.4%	2007	

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	ND	2008	0.5	2004	
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	ND	2008	22.1	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	18.1%	2008	12.9%	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	16.2%	2008	10.3%	2004	
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	52.8%	2008	50.9%	2007	
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	21.4%	2008	20.5%	2004	

EVANSVILLE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	55.1	2011	39.9	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	25.9	2011	25.0	2006	
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	55.1	2011	49.8	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	129	2011	78.1	2006	
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	8.3	2011	6.3	2007	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	2.5	2011	2.0	2007	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	277	2011	331	2007	
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	0.9%	2010	1.4%	2008	

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	26.1	2010	13.2	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	110	2010	79.2	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	11.4	2010	12.8	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	15.1	2011	12.4	2008

*Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

FORT WAYNE

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE		NO DATA	
		% change in Fort Wayne between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Fort Wayne and Indiana*			
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2005	+12.9	2008	+26.4		
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+5.5	2010	+7.3		
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+38.8	2010	+1.6		
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+25.6	2010	+11.8		
	Median Black Household Income	2000	+4.7	2010	-5.6		
	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)		ND		ND		
Health	Black Low-weight Births	2004	+7.0	2008	+8.5		
	Black Preterm Births	2004	+32.4	2008	+20.5		
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+29.1	2011	3.1		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+8.4	2012	9.2		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+48.3	2012	+3.1		
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-19.0	2010	+78.6		

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

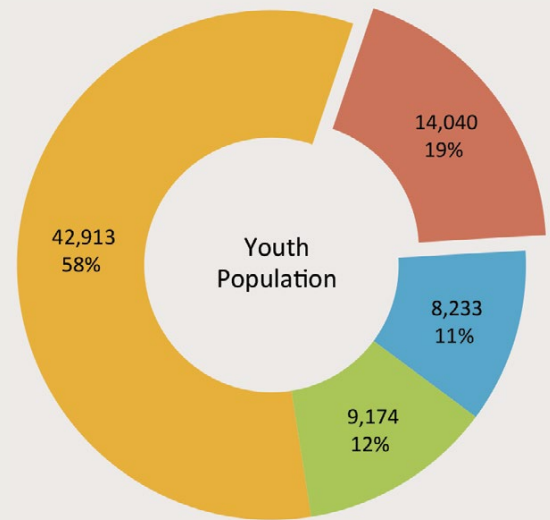
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

Median Black household income increased from 2000 to 2010. The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. Additionally, the community experienced a decrease in Black juvenile delinquency case filings.

Trending Worse

The city experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and in Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty. There was an increase in the city's Black unemployment rate from 2000 to 2010. Additionally, there was an increase in low-weight and pre-term births.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

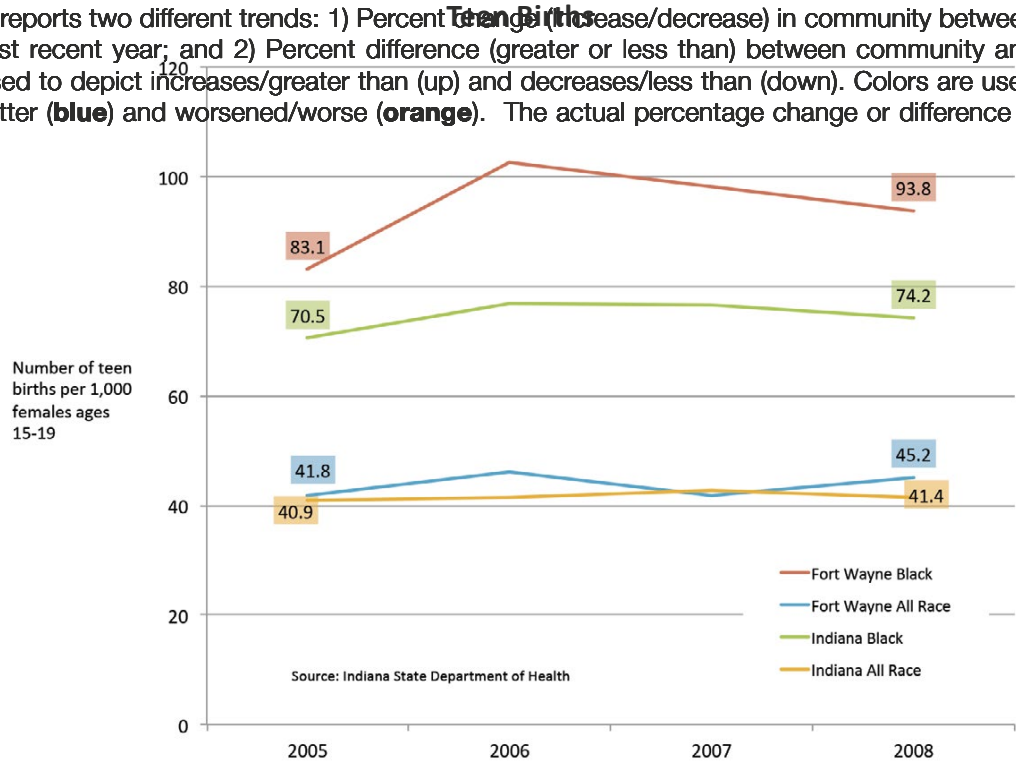
Number and percent of all Fort Wayne youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 18.8% and 0.5% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 19.3% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

19.3% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (blue) and worsened/worse (orange). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

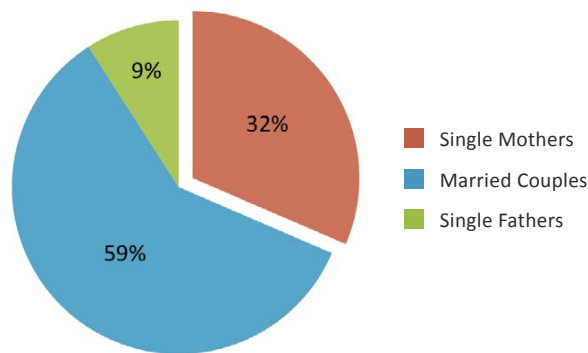


61.9% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

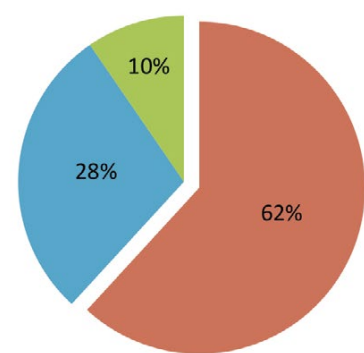
9.6% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

83% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Fort Wayne families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

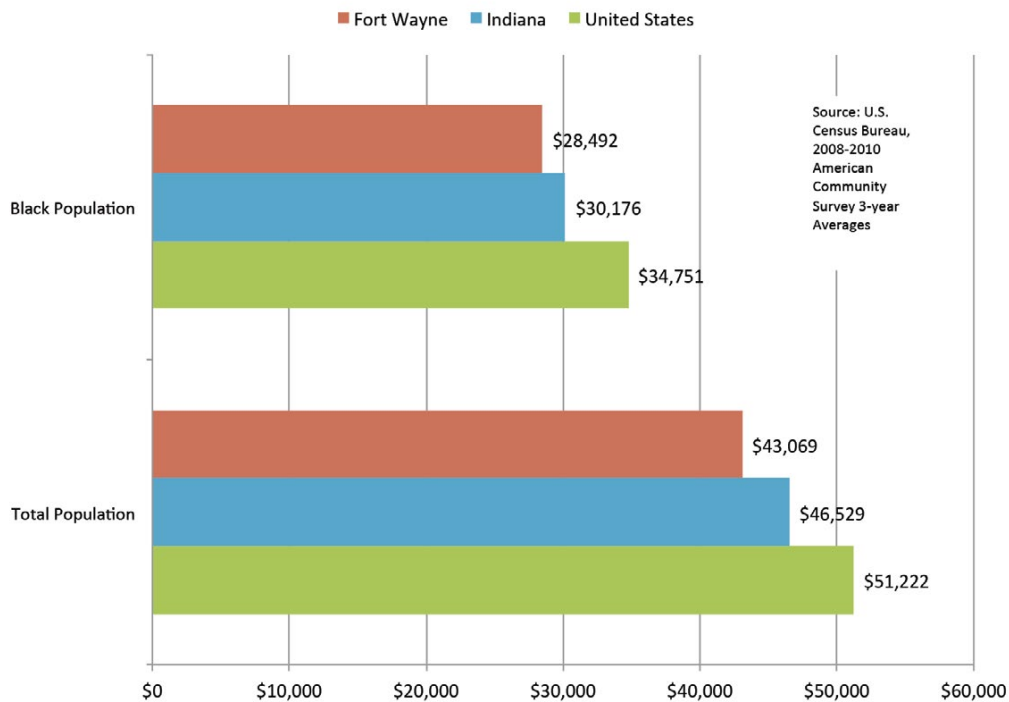
46.6% of Black children in Fort Wayne live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

37.9% of Black households own their home (2010)

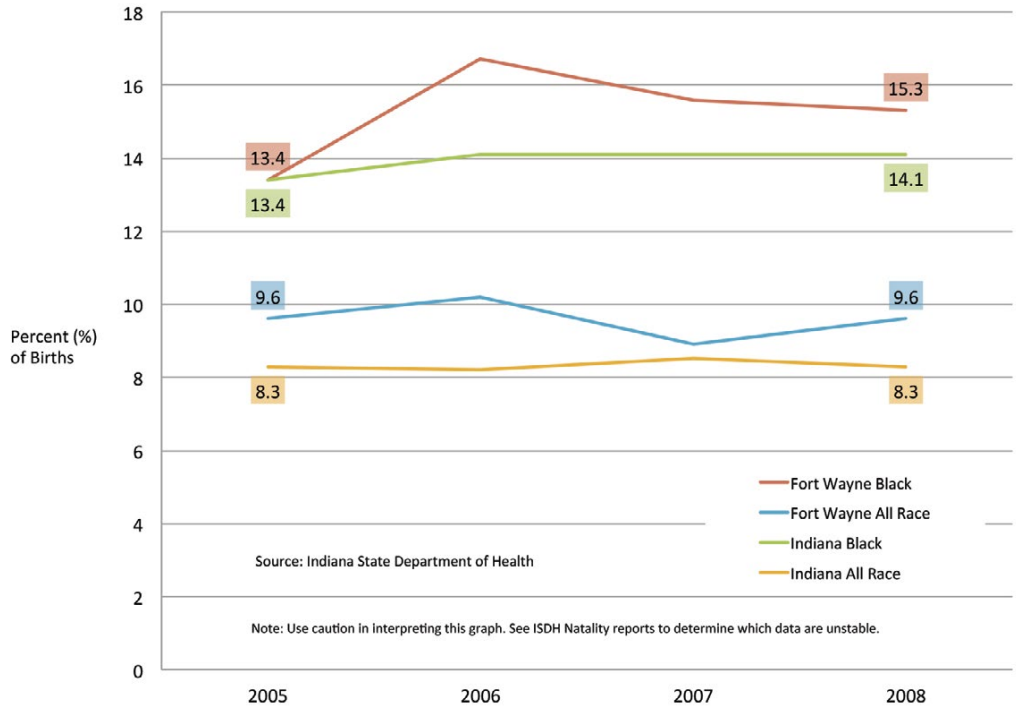
Median Household Income, 2010



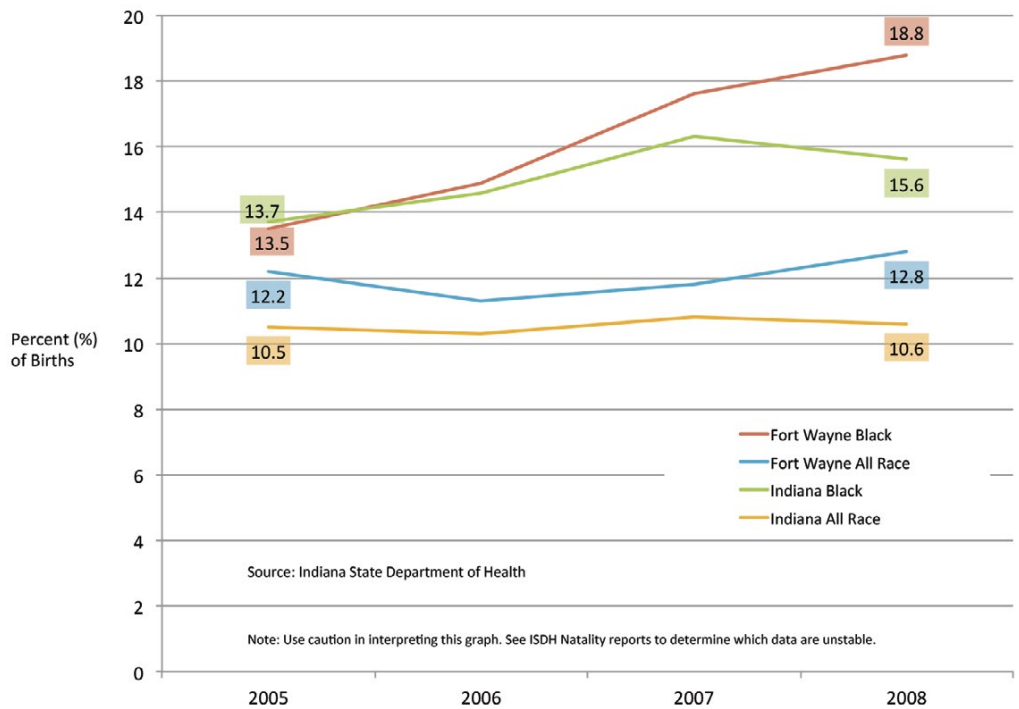
Health

63.4% of Black mothers received prenatal care in the 1st trimester (2008)

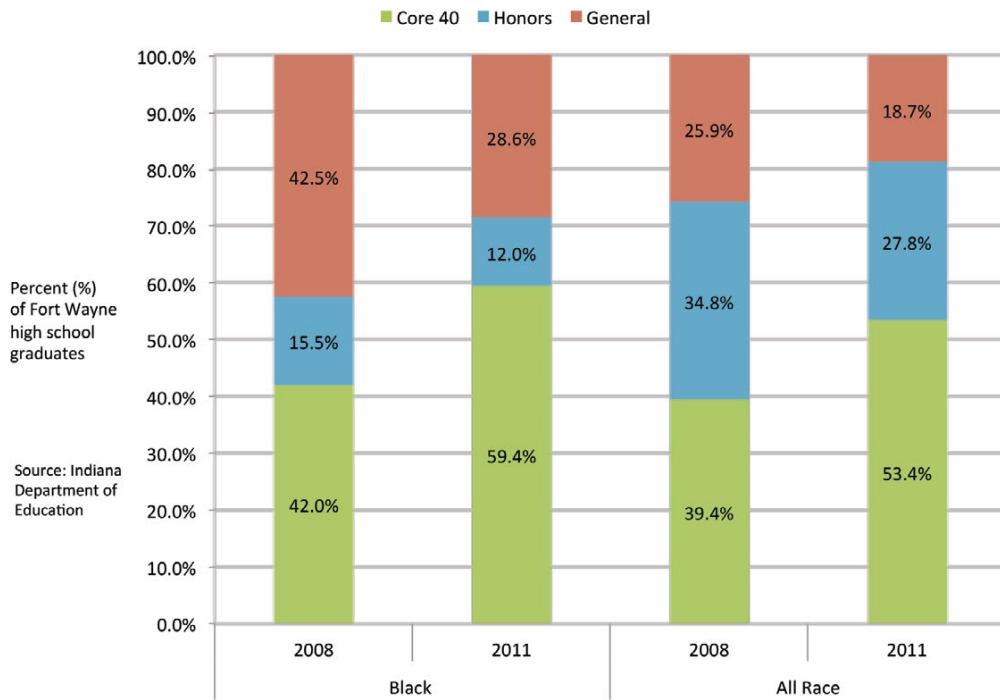
Low Weight Births



Preterm Births



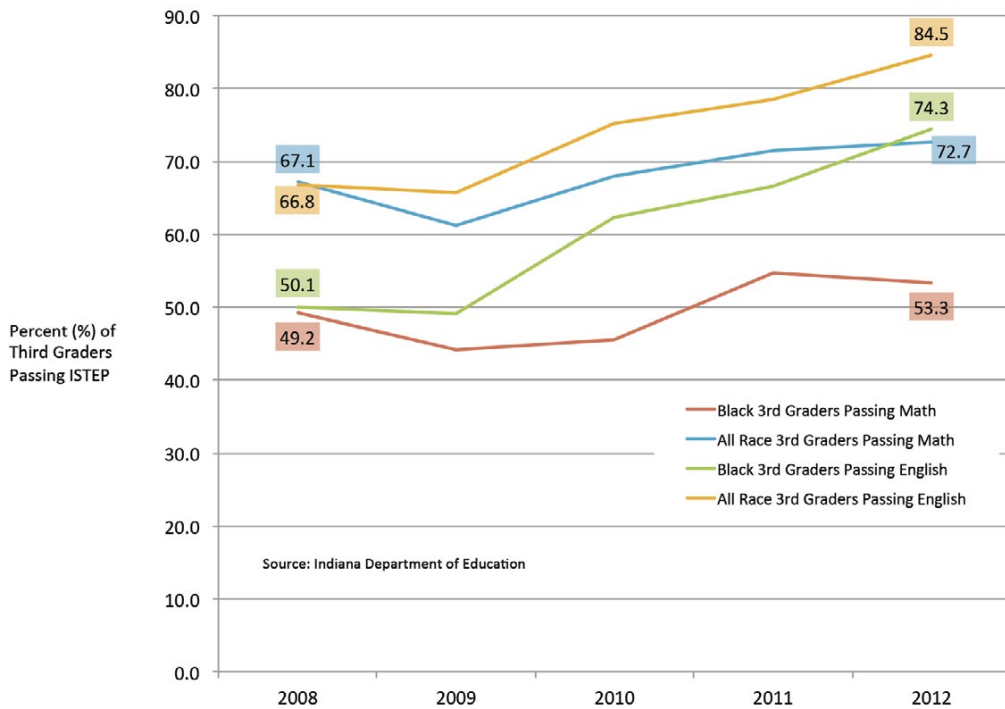
High School Graduates by Diploma Type



Education

16.8% of Black students in special education programs (2012)

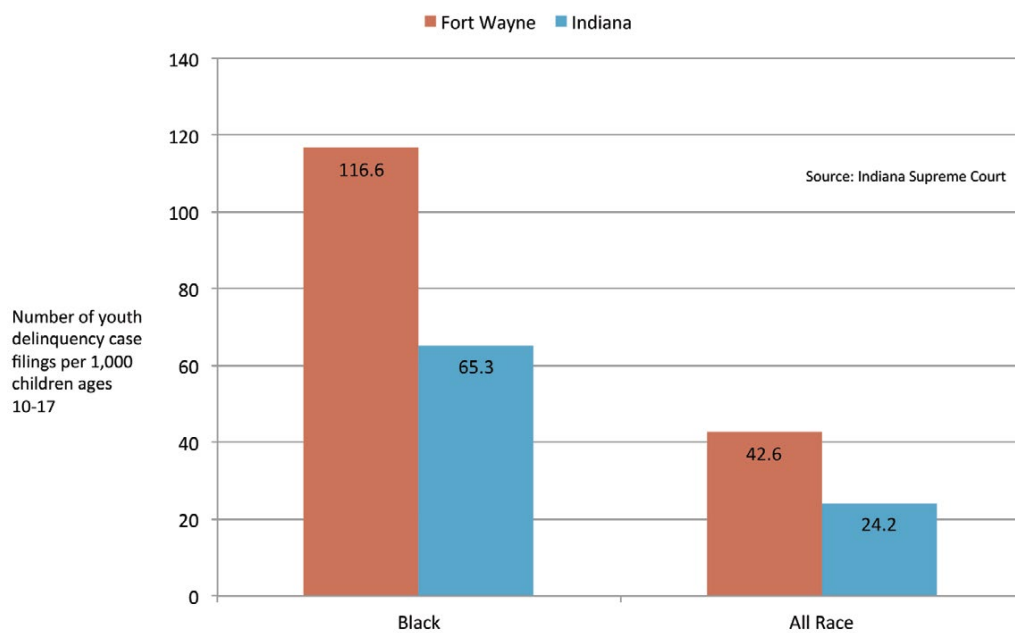
Third Grade ISTEP Performance



2% of Black students in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Youth Justice

Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



Number of youth delinquency case filings per 1,000 children ages 10-17

who were alleged to have committed an offense

FORT WAYNE

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	1,886	2010	1,835	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	1,745	2010	1,673	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	1,722	2010	1,953	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	1,719	2010	1,922	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	1,759	2010	1,782	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	1,718	2010	1,841	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	1,910	2010	1,685	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	1,933	2010	1,622	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	7,277	2010	7,255	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	7,115	2010	7,058	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	93.8	2008	83.1	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	28.6%	2010	32.7%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	9.6%	2010	8.5%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	61.9%	2010	58.7%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	83.0%	2008	80.8%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	18.6 ¹	2010	13.4	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$28,492 ¹	2010	\$27,213	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	46.6% ¹	2010	37.1%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	37.9%	2010	44.8%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	197	2011	208	2007
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	7,611	2012	8,069	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	3.4	2010	2.3	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	74.3%	2012	50.1%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	53.3%	2012	49.2%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	150.4	2011	127.5	2007

FORT WAYNE

		Current Year		Base Year
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	82.5% ¹	2010	75.9%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	85.2%	2011	66.2%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	51.7%	2011	56.2%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	19.8%	2011	21.1%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	28.5%	2011	11.9%	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	1,600	2011	1,724	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	7.9	2011	20.9	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	16.8%	2012	19.6%	2007
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	2.0%	2012	0.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	59.4%	2011	38.3%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	12.0%	2011	17.0%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	28.6%	2011	44.7%	2007

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.6	2009	0.4	2004
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	26.0	2008	11.7	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	15.3%	2008	14.3%	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	18.8%	2008	14.2%	2004
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	63.4%	2008	59.7%	2007
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	20.0%	2008	15.8%	2004

FORT WAYNE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	9.2	2011	21.1	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	22.8	2011	33.8	2006	
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	34.4	2011	39.6	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	103	2011	86.9	2006	
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	5.6	2011	4.2	2007	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	2.2	2011	1.7	2007	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	123	2011	254	2007	
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	0.9%	2011	0.9%	2007	

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.0	2010	7.6	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	117	2010	144	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	24.3	2010	20.0	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	4.3	2011	5.1	2008

*Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

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TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE		NO DATA	
		% change in Gary between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Gary and Indiana*			
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2005	-0.6	2008	-3.5		
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+8.9	2010	+14.0		
	Black Unemployment	2000	+24.8	2010	+7.1		
Economic Well-Being	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+42.2	2010	+35.7		
	Median Black Household Income	2000	-2.4	2010	-13.2		
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)	2004	-20.1	2008	-8.2		
	Black Low-weight Births	2004	+10.8	2008	+9.2		
	Black Preterm Births	2004	+35.0	2008	+3.8		
	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+22.6	2011	4.3		
Education ³	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	-1.7	2012	+4.1		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+2.1	2012	-5.8		
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-21.6	2010	-31.5		

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

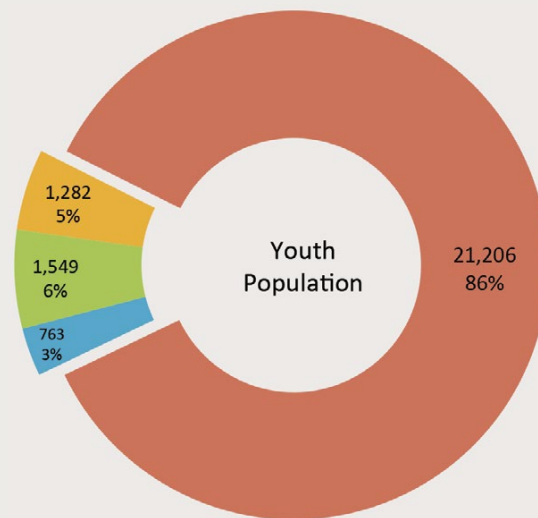
*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

Trending Better

The city showed a percentage decrease in teen births by Black females ages 15-19 from 2005 to 2008. The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. Additionally, the community experienced a decrease in Black juvenile delinquency case filings.

Trending Worse

Gary has experienced a rise in the percentage of Black babies born at a low birth weight and babies born pre-term. These incidents rank higher than cases reported by the state. The community has experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty. There also was an increase in the community's Black unemployment rate from 2000 to 2010 and median Black household income decreased from 2000 to 2010.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all Gary youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 85.5% and 1.8% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 87.3% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

87.3% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

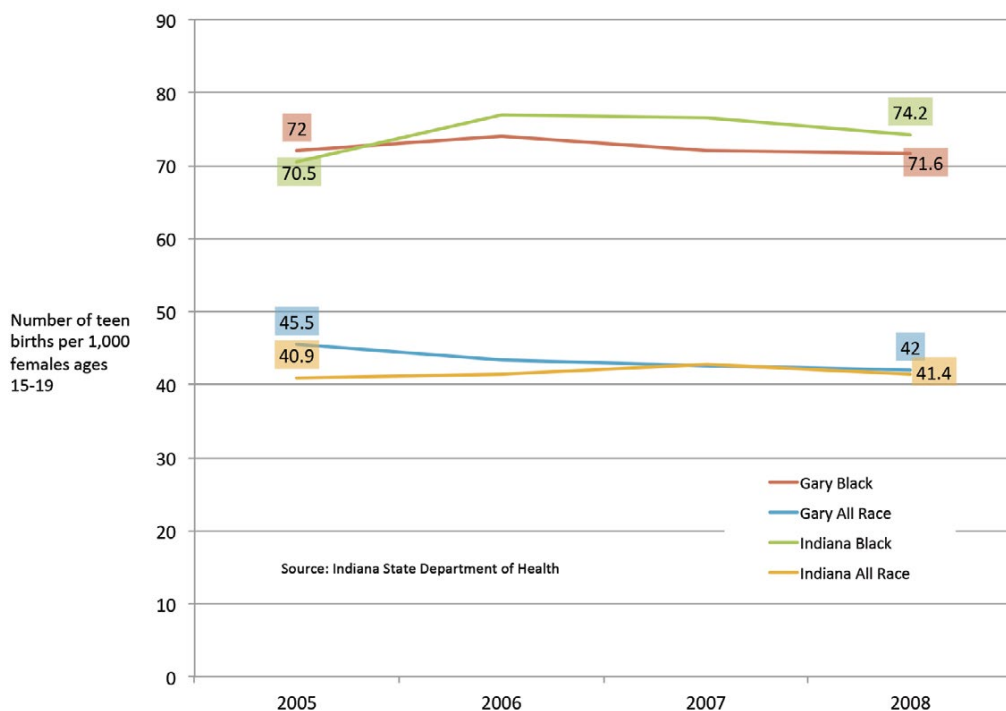
Children and Families

65.8% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

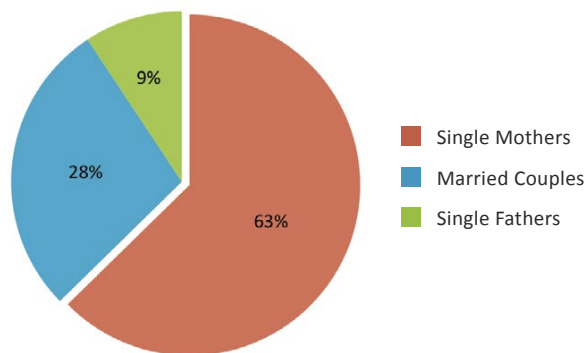
8.8% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

86.9% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

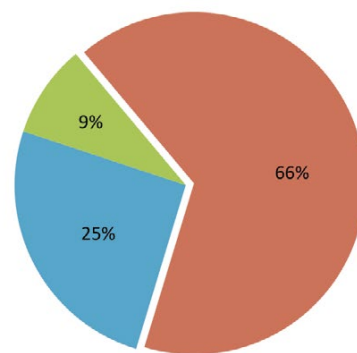
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Gary families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

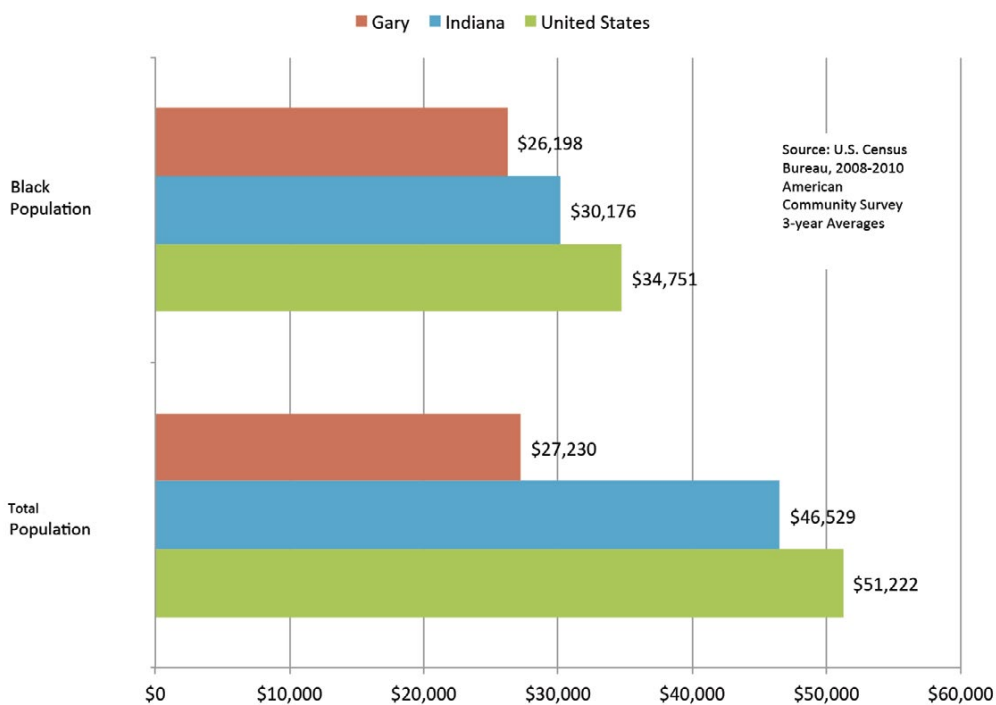
56.6% of Black children in Gary live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

49.9% of Black households own their home (2010)

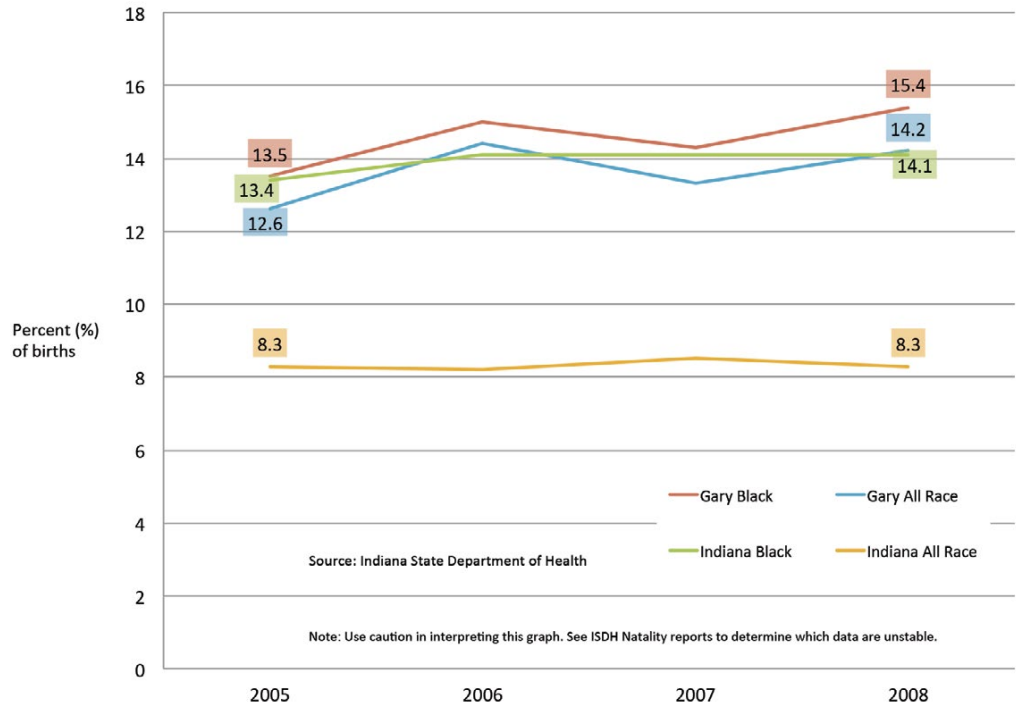
Median Household Income, 2010



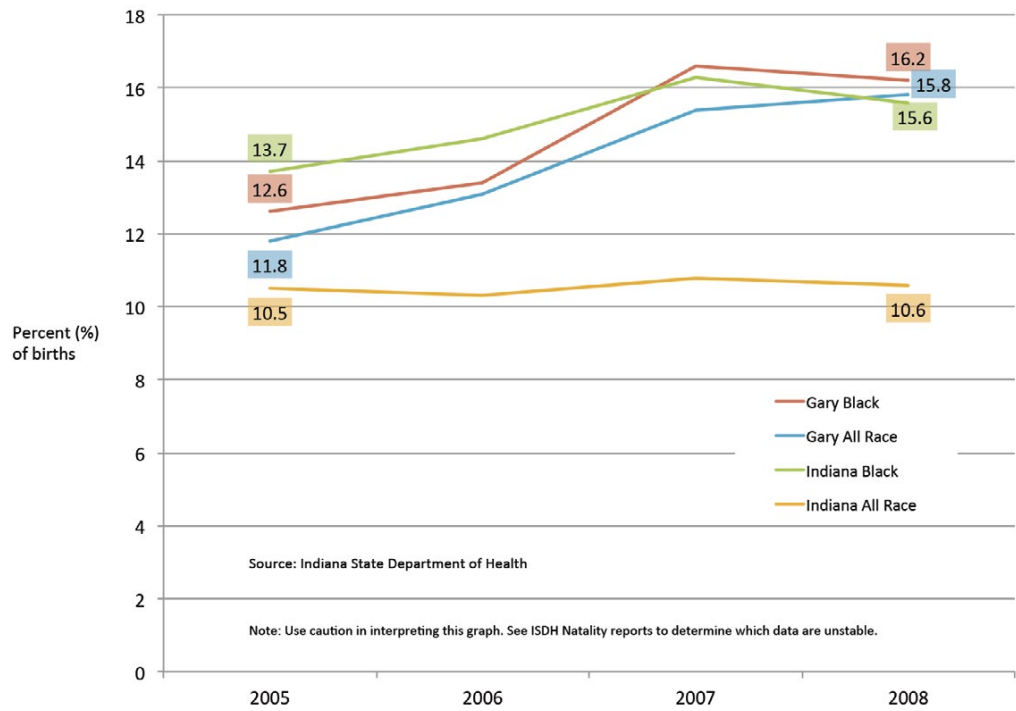
Health

48% of Black mothers received prenatal care in the 1st trimester (2008)

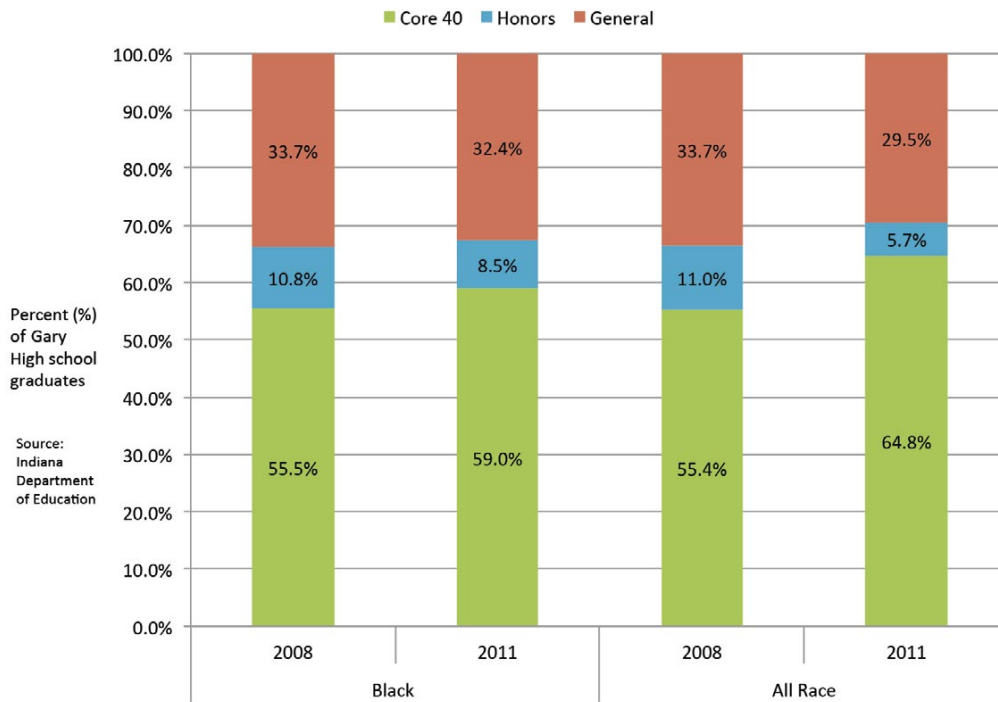
Low Weight Births



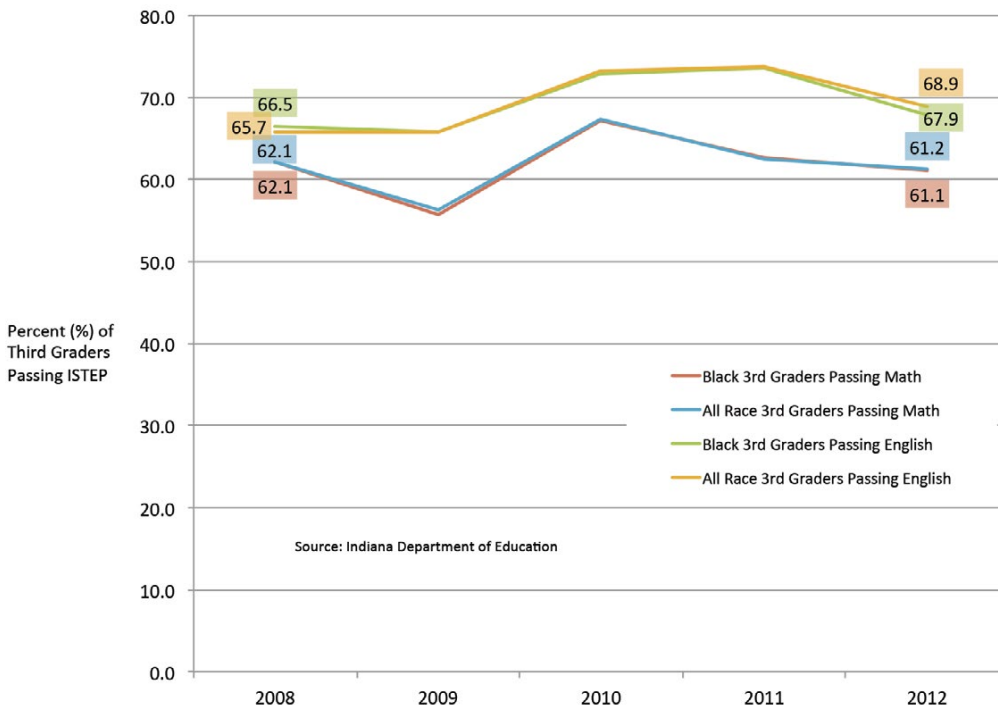
Preterm Births



High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



Third Grade ISTEP Performance



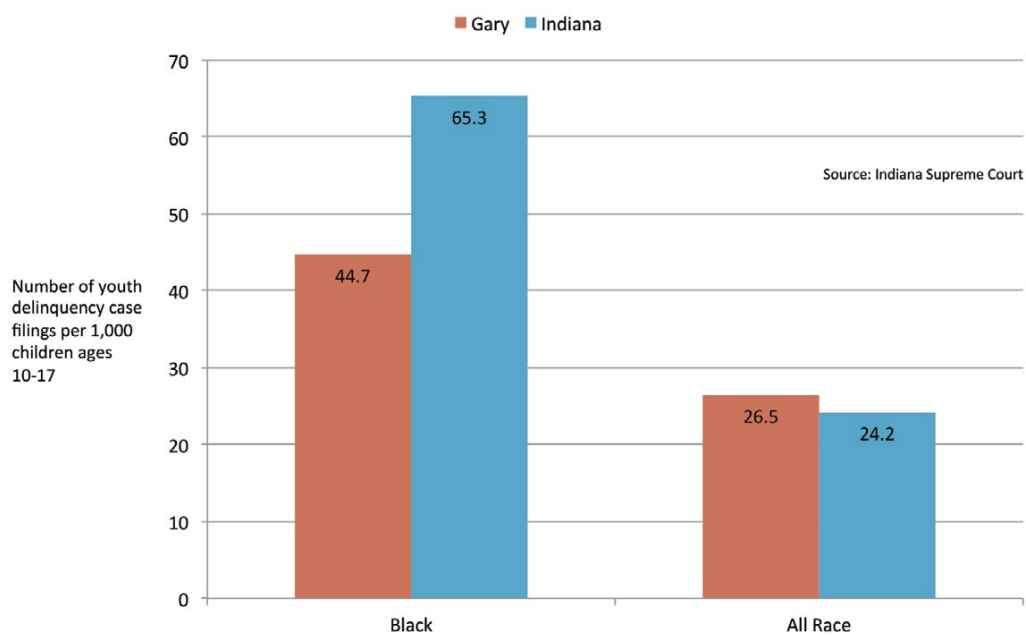
Education

15% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

7.4% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Youth Justice

Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

GARY

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	2,697	2010	3,654	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	2,681	2010	3,714	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	2,758	2010	3,879	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	2,634	2010	3,807	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	2,867	2010	3,726	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	2,675	2010	3,573	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	2,668	2010	3,641	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	2,668	2010	3,544	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	10,990	2010	14,900	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	10,658	2010	14,638	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	71.6	2008	72.0	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	25.4%	2010	32.8%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	8.8%	2010	6.8%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	65.8%	2010	60.4%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	86.9%	2008	85.3%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	19.6 ¹	2010	15.7	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$26,198 ¹	2010	\$26,844	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	56.6% ¹	2010	39.8%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	49.9%	2010	53.0%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	113	2011	136	2007
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	9,333	2012	13,640	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	0.9	2010	ND	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	0.7	2012	0.7	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	0.6	2012	0.6	2008
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	90.2	2011	103	2007

GARY

		Current Year		Base Year
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	84.1% ¹	2010	73.5%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	67.8%	2011	46.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	60.3%	2011	53.2%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	21.3%	2011	11.4%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	7.7%	2011	7.3%	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	996	2011	427	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	7.9	2011	15.4	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	0.2	2012	0.1	2007
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	7.4%	2012	5.5%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	64.8%	2011	47.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	5.7%	2011	9.6%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	29.5%	2011	42.5%	2007
Health				
Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.8	2007	1.0	2004
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	13.5	2008	16.9	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	15.4%	2008	13.9%	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	16.2%	2008	12.0%	2004
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	48.0%	2008	52.4%	2007
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	12.6%	2008	12.6%	2004

GARY

		Current Year		Base Year	
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	10.9	2011	10.3	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	20.5	2011	24.0	2006	
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	27.3	2011	17.1	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	83.0	2011	74.5	2006	
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	7.5	2011	5.8	2007	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	2.7	2011	2.2	2007	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	174	2011	169	2007	
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	0.8%	2011	1.2%	2007	

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	13.4	2010	8.0	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	44.7	2010	57.0	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	3.4	2010	18.8	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	2.5	2011	2.5	2008

*Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE	NO DATA
		% change in Hammond between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Hammond and Indiana*	
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2005	-0.6	2008	-3.5
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+3.1	2010	+9.4
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	-3.5	2010	-8.7
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	-7.4	2010	-19.2
	Median Black Household Income	2000	+0.7	2010	-9.0
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)	2004	-20.1	2008	-8.2
	Black Low-weight Births	2004	0	2008	+7.1
	Black Preterm Births	2004	+27.0	2008	+29.5
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+10.6	2011	15.2
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+41.0	2012	3.9
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+68.6	2012	+13.2
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-21.6	2010	-31.5

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

A % change value of "0" means there was no reported change between the base and most recent year.

Trending Better

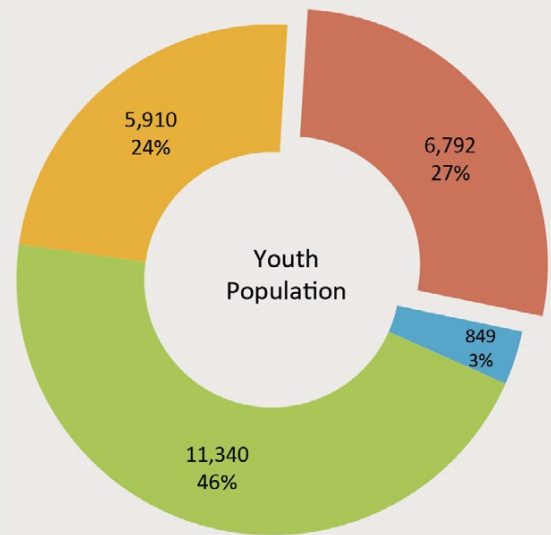
From 2000 to 2010, median Black household income increased, the Black unemployment rate dropped and the percent of Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty decreased.

The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. Additionally, the community experienced a decrease in Black juvenile delinquency case filings.

The city showed a percentage decrease in teen births by Black females ages 15-19 from 2005 to 2008. Black infant deaths also decreased from 2004 to 2008.

Trending Worse

Hammond has experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and Black pre-term births.



White Non-Hispanic Other Race Non-Hispanic
Black Non-Hispanic Hispanic

Number and percent of all Hammond youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 27.3% and 1.7% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 29.0% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

29% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

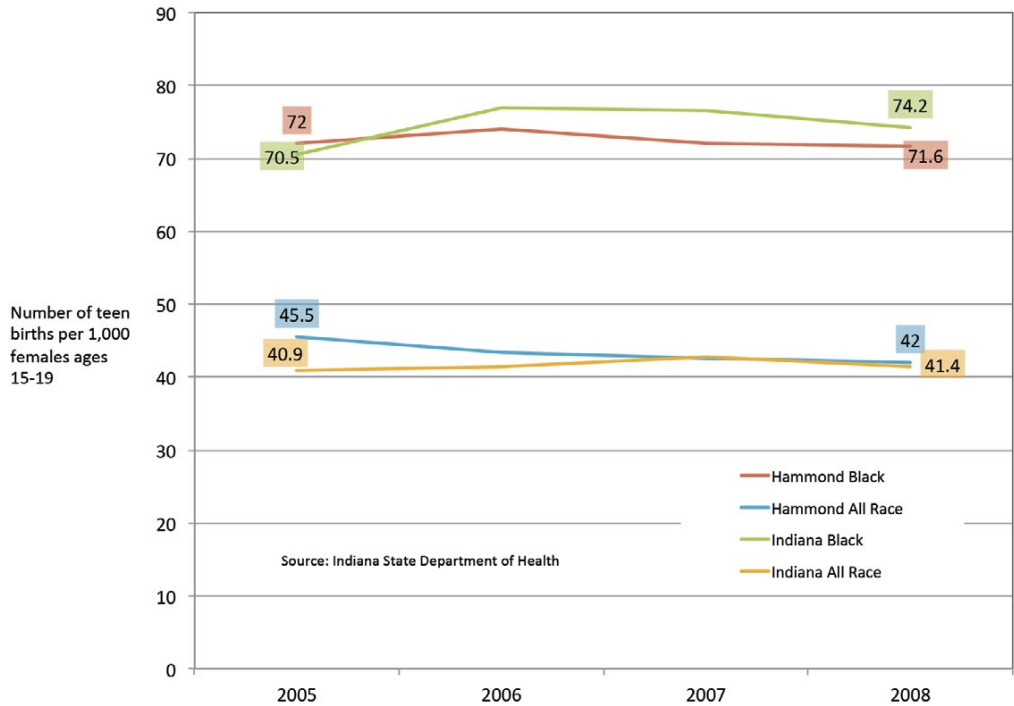
Children and Families

63.1% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

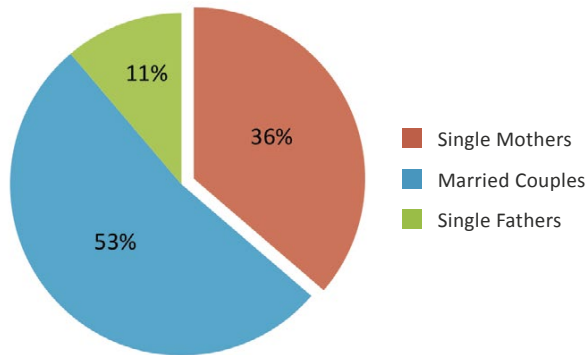
9.7% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

81.3% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

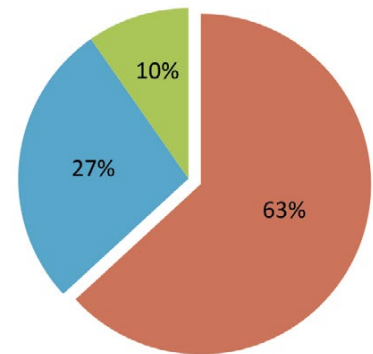
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Hammond families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

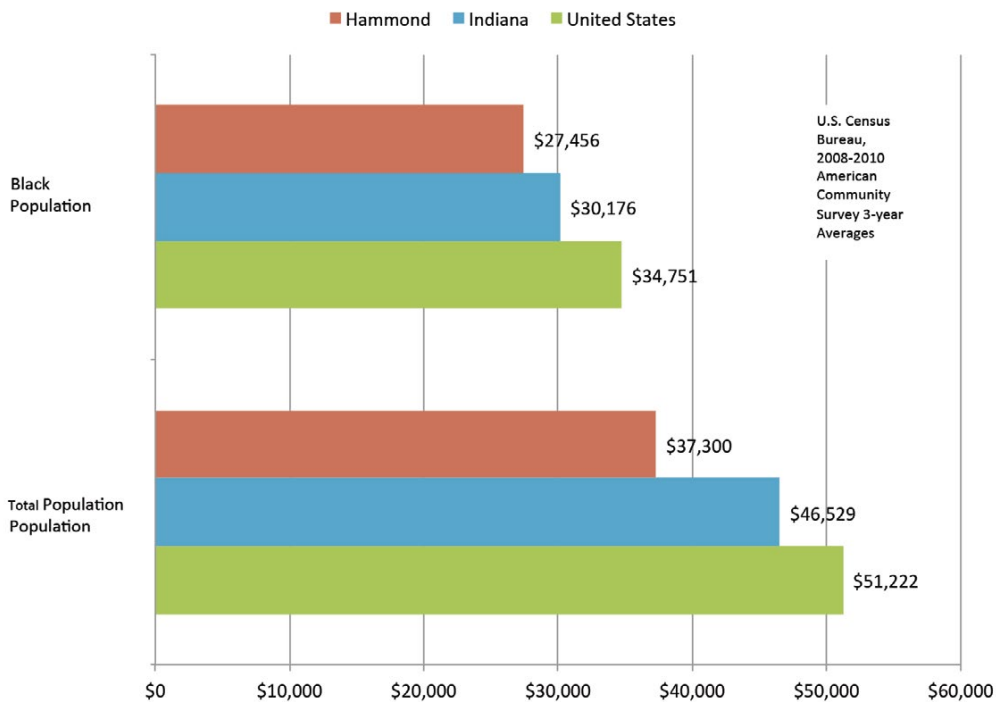
33.7% of Black children in Hammond live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

29.8% of Black households own their home (2010)

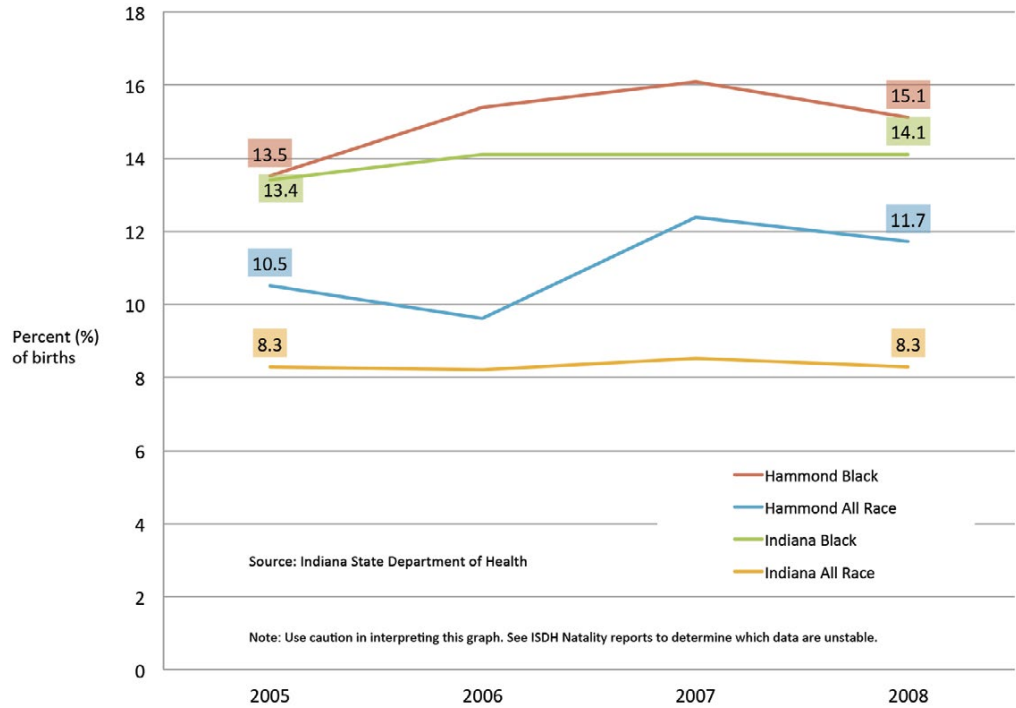
Median Household Income, 2010



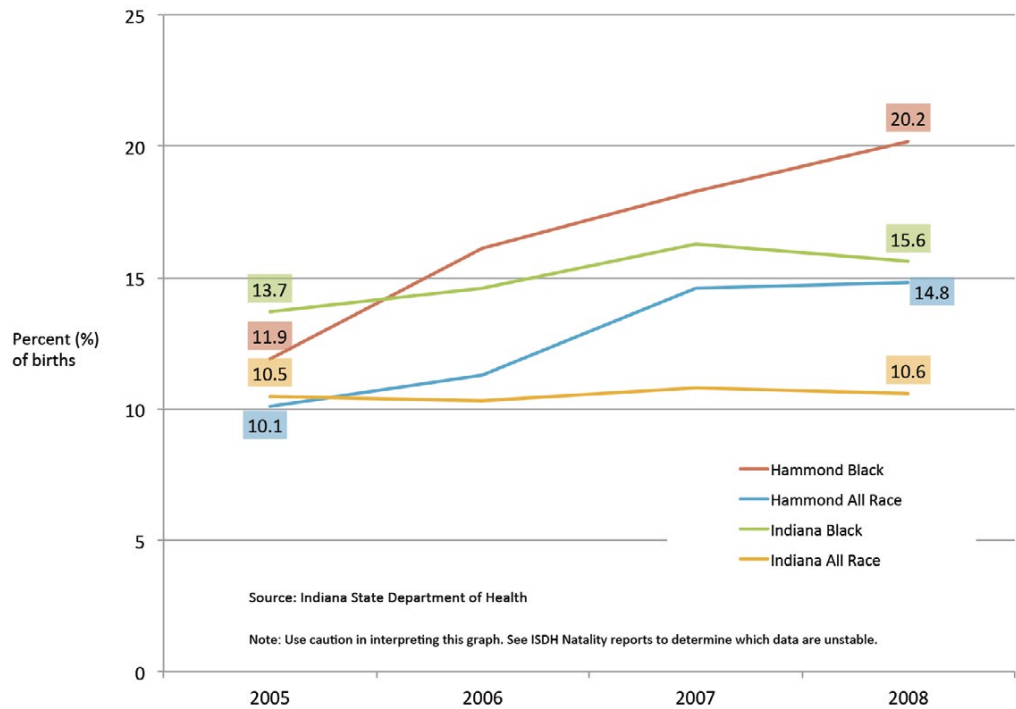
Health

41% of Black mothers received prenatal care in the 1st trimester (2008)

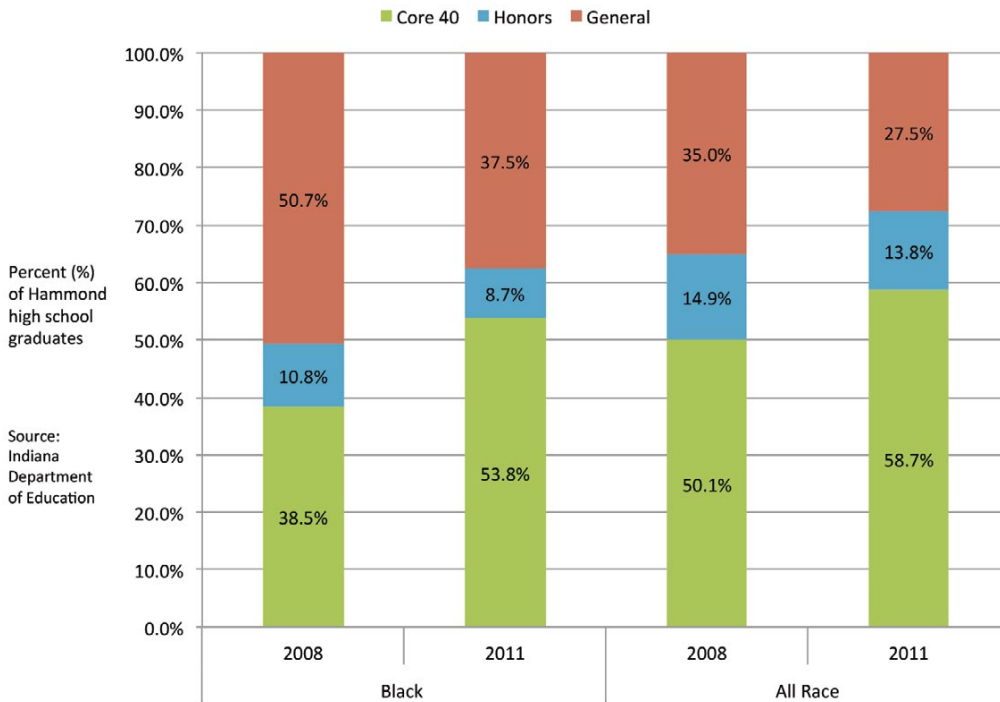
Low Weight Births



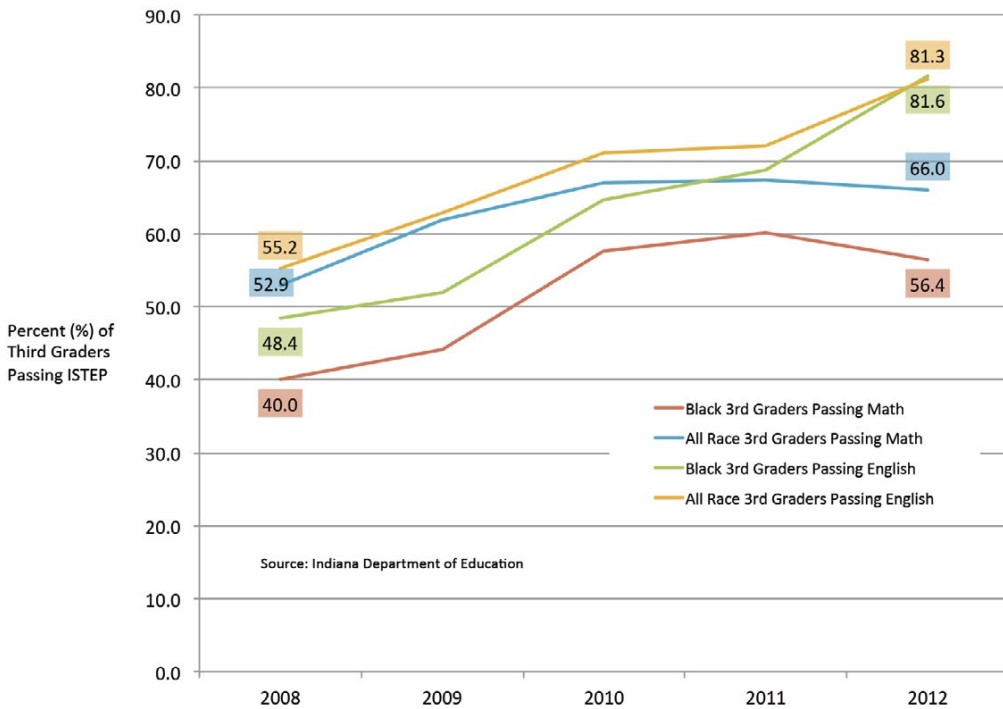
Preterm Births



High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



Third Grade ISTEP Performance



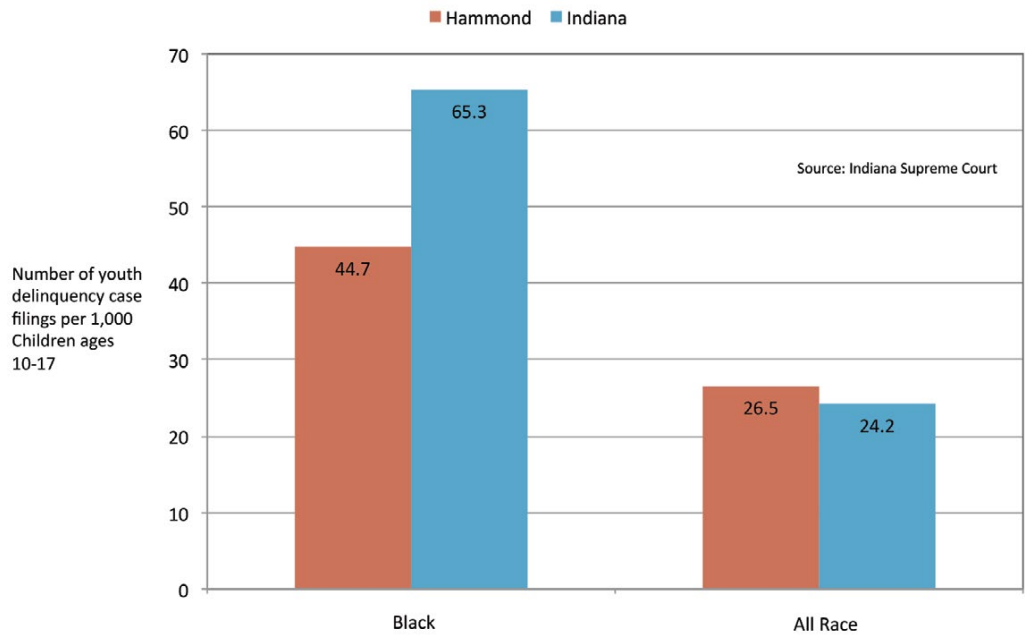
Education

14.5% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

1.7% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Youth Justice

Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

HAMMOND

		Current Year	Base Year	
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	875	2010	707	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	890	2010	702	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	957	2010	654	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	904	2010	674	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	906	2010	584	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	856	2010	510	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	881	2010	457	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	937	2010	496	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	3,619	2010	2,402	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	3,587	2010	2,382	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	71.6	2008	72.0	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	27.1%	2010	31.3%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	9.7%	2010	7.5%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	63.1%	2010	61.2%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	81.3%	2008	81.3%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	16.7 ²	2010	17.3	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$27,456 ¹	2010	\$27,265	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	33.7% ²	2010	36.4%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	29.8%	2010	27.1%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	113	2011	136	2007
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	4,010	2012	4,178	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	2.3	2010	2.9	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	81.6%	2012	48.4%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	56.4%	2012	40.0%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	107	2011	54.5	2007

HAMMOND

		Current Year		Base Year	
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	86.6% ¹	2010	77.1%	2000	
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	72.4%	2011	40.2%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	60.0%	2011	64.7%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	24.6%	2011	14.1%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	ND	2011	ND	2007	
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	1,234	2011	1,360	2007	
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	11.6	2011	9.9	2007	
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	14.5%	2012	ND	2007	
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	1.7%	2012	5.2%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	53.8%	2011	44.7%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	8.7%	2011	11.8%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	37.5%	2011	43.5%	2007	
Health					
Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.8	2007	0.3	2004	
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	13.5	2008	16.9	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	15.1%	2008	15.1%	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	20.2%	2008	15.9%	2004	
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	41.0%	2008	47.5%	2007	
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	13.6%	2008	12.7%	2004	
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	10.9	2011	10.3	2006	

HAMMOND

		Current Year		Base Year	
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	20.5	2011	24.0	2006	
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	27.3	2011	17.1	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	83.0	2011	74.5	2006	
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	7.5	2011	5.8	2007	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	2.7	2011	2.2	2007	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	174	2011	169	2007	
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	0.8%	2011	1.2%	2007	

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	13.4	2010	8.0	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	44.7	2010	57.0	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	3.4	2010	18.8	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	2.5	2011	2.5	2008

*Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

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INDIANAPOLIS

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE		NO DATA	
		% change in Indianapolis between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Indianapolis and Indiana*			
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2006	-8.7	2008	-0.5		
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+7.9	2010	+4.2		
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+87.4	2010	+5.5		
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+32.3	2010	-8.6		
Health	Median Black Household Income	2000	-2.0	2010	-2.2		
	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)	2004	-20.2	2008	-6.1		
	Black Low-weight Births	2004	+6.1	2008	-1.4		
	Black Preterm Births	2004	+3.4	2008	1.9		
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+16.4	2011	+5.7		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+5.4	2012	+0.7		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+13.0	2012	+0.2		
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-0.4	2010	-14.2		

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

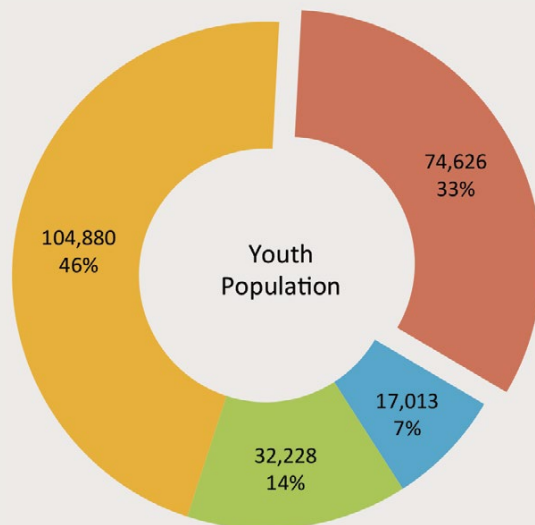
Trending Better

The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. Additionally, the community experienced a decrease in Black juvenile delinquency case filings.

The community showed a percentage decrease in teen births by Black females ages 15-19 from 2005 to 2008. Black infant deaths also decreased from 2004 to 2008.

Trending Worse

Indianapolis has experienced a rise in the percentage of Black babies born at a low birth weight and pre-term. However, these rates are better than the state. The city has experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty. There also was an increase in the city's Black unemployment rate for individuals age 16 and over from 2000 to 2010 and median Black household income decreased for the same period.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all Indianapolis youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 32.6% and 0.5% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 33.1% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

33.1% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

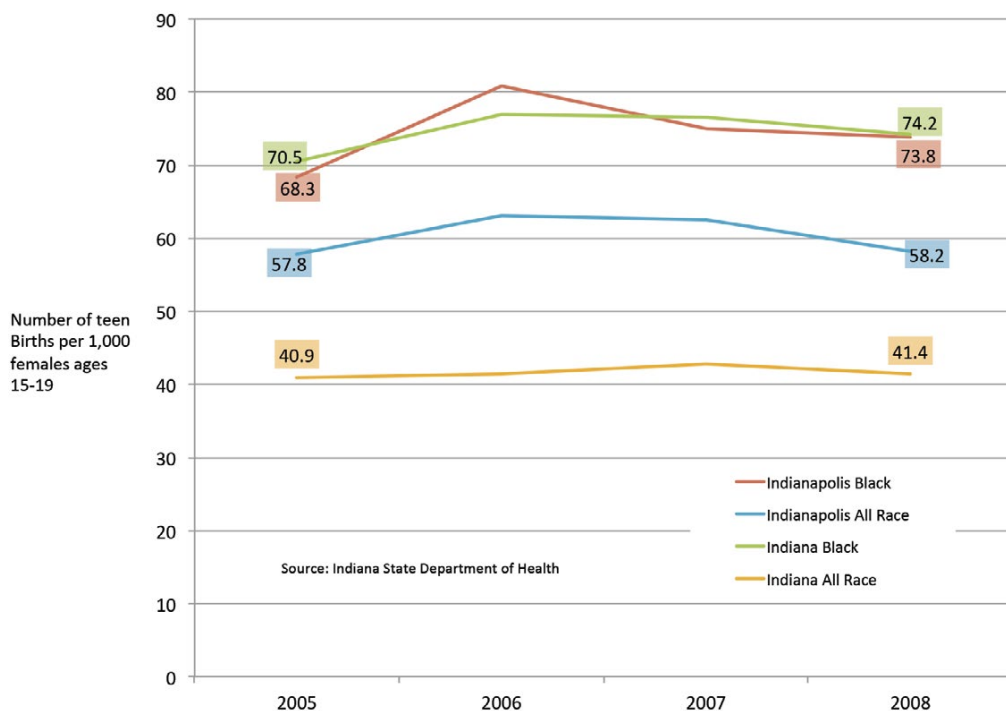
Children and Families

60.1% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

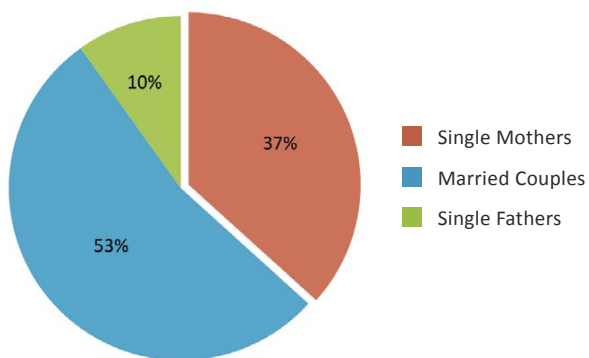
9.1% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

79.5% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

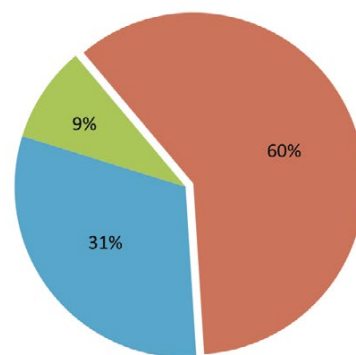
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Indianapolis families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

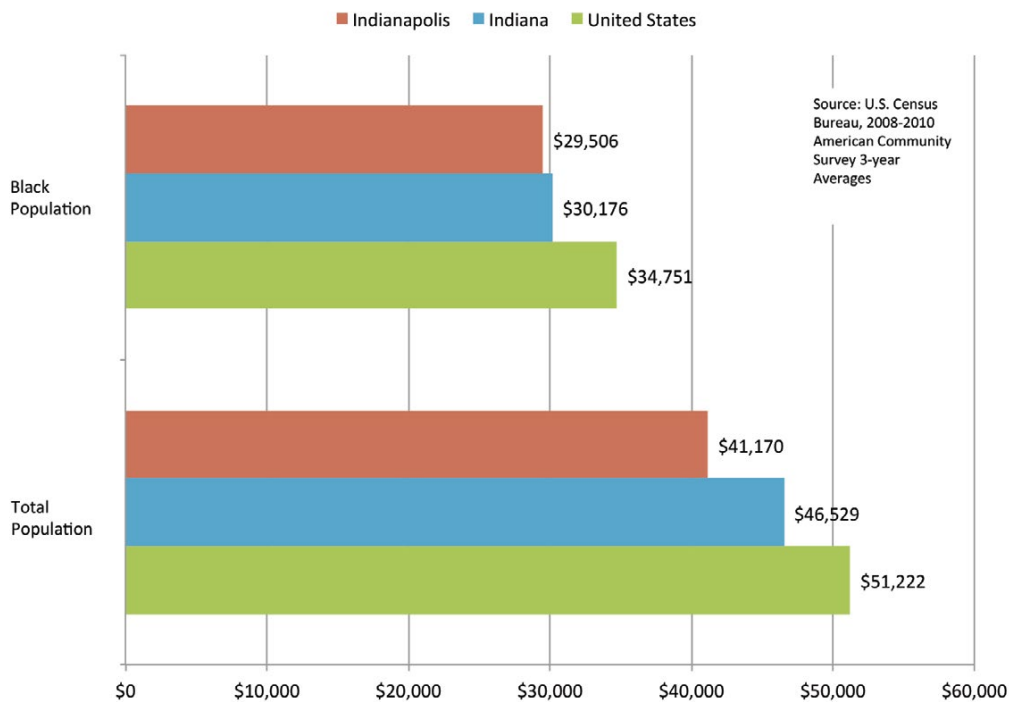
38.1% of Black children in Indianapolis live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

39% of Black households own their home (2010)

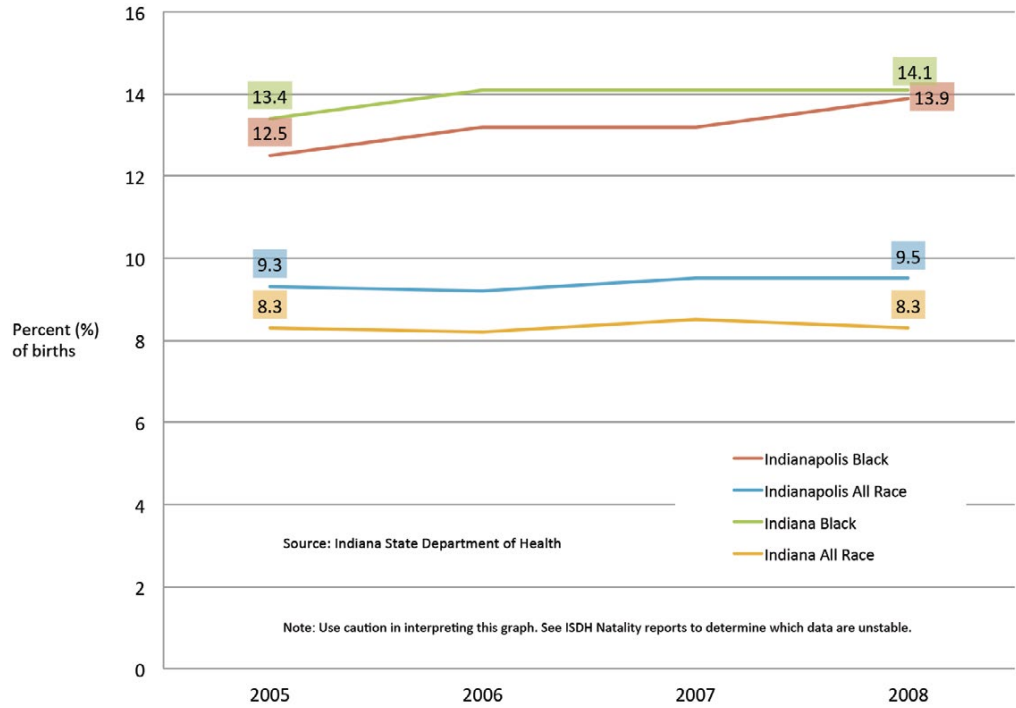
Median Household Income, 2010



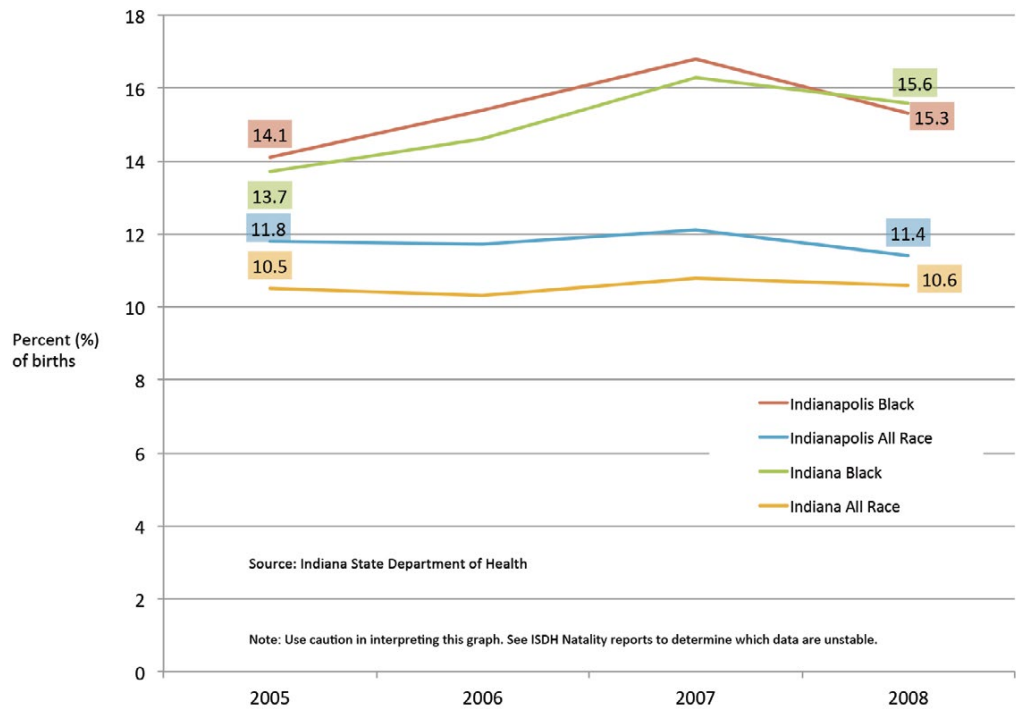
Health

53.7% of Black mothers received prenatal care in the 1st trimester (2008)

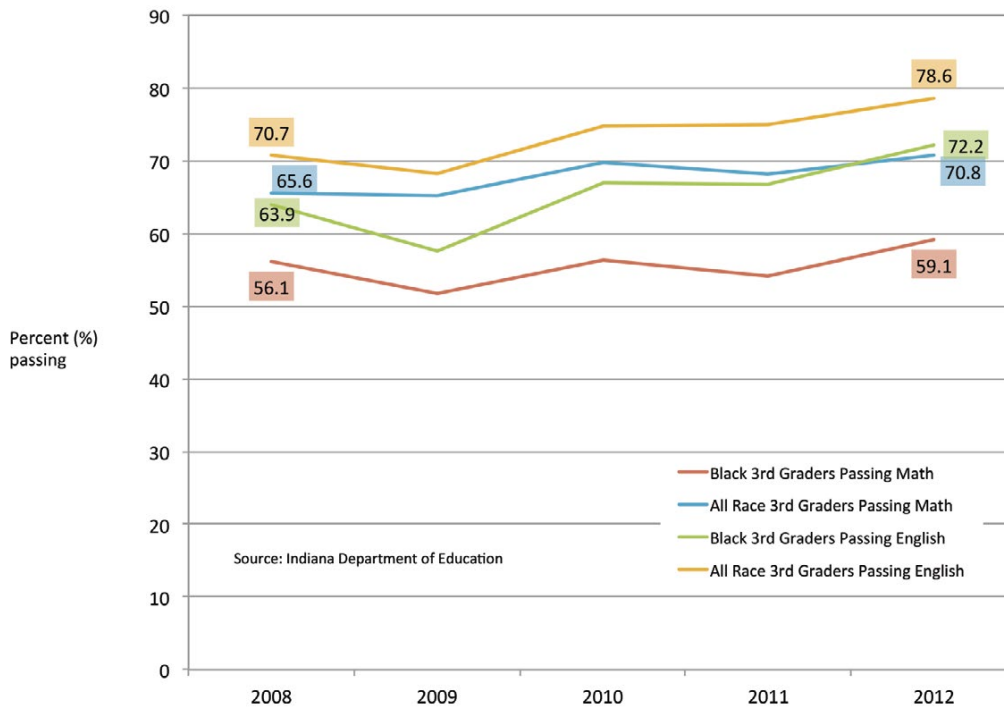
Low Weight Births



Preterm Births



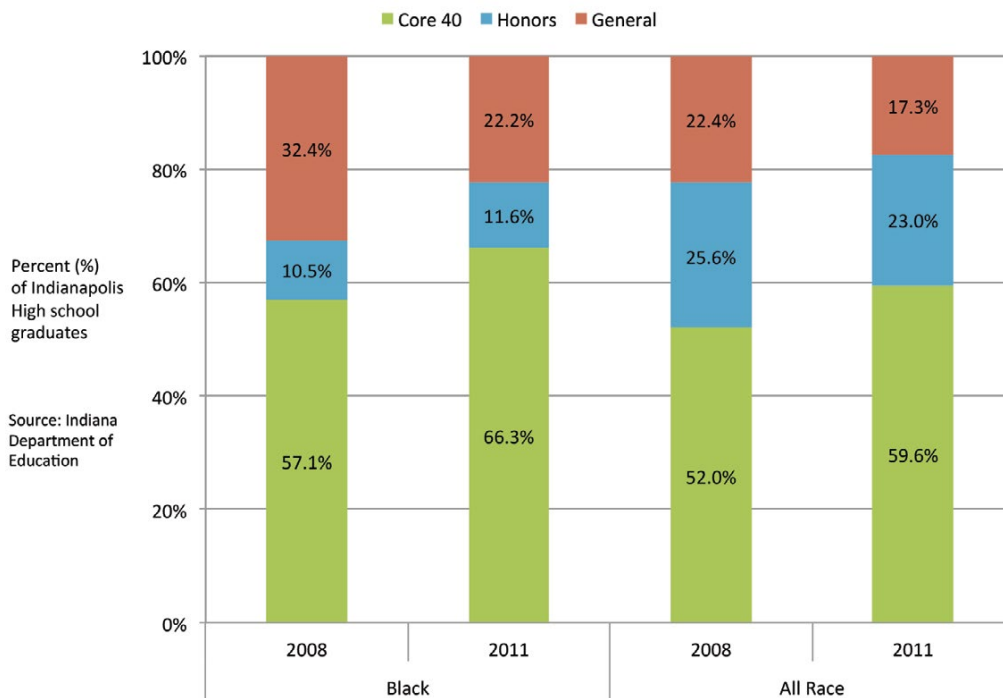
Third Graders Passing ISTEP Math and English



Education

16.3% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

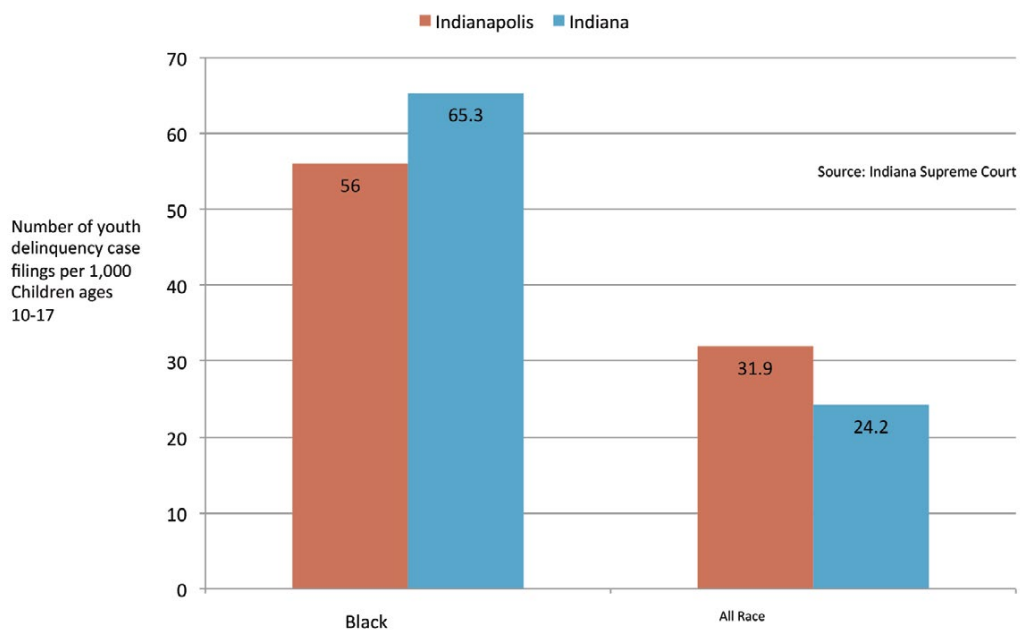
High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



8.1% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Youth Justice

Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

INDIANAPOLIS

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	9,551	2010	8,765	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	9,340	2010	8,430	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	9,375	2010	9,646	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	9,116	2010	9,343	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	9,573	2010	9,208	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	9,303	2010	9,094	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	9,775	2010	8,054	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	9,652	2010	8,033	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	38,274	2010	35,673	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	37,411	2010	34,900	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	73.8	2008	80.8	2006
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	30.8%	2010	36.1%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	9.1%	2010	8.1%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	60.1%	2010	55.7%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	79.5%	2008	77.3%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	19.3 ¹	2010	10.3	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$29,506 ¹	2010	\$30,109	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	38.1% ¹	2010	28.8%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	39.0%	2010	44.3%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	150	2011	154	2007
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	46,529	2012	49,138	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	2.5	2010	1.9	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	0.7	2012	0.6	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	0.6	2012	0.6	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	134	2011	106	2007

INDIANAPOLIS

		Current Year		Base Year
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	82.8% ¹	2010	74.9%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	79.1%	2011	60.4%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	51.1%	2011	56.2%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	26.8%	2011	18.5%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	5.7%	2011	6.5%	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	636	2008	620	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	19.1	2011	52.8	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	16.3%	2012	15.9%	2008
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	8.1%	2012	5.2%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	66.3%	2011	54.8%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	11.6%	2011	12.1%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	22.2%	2011	33.1%	2007
Health				
Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.4	2007	0.3	2004
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	13.8	2008	17.3	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	13.9%	2008	13.1%	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	15.3%	2008	14.8%	2004
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	53.7%	2008	53.6%	2007
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	12.7%	2008	13.6%	2004

INDIANAPOLIS

		Current Year		Base Year	
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	19.0	2011	28.2	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	31.5	2011	54.4	2006	
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	48.4	2011	39.2	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	115	2011	120	2006	
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	12.5	2011	9.2	2007	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	3.8	2011	3.0	2007	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	175	2011	216	2007	
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	0.4%	2011	0.6%	2007	

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	12.8	2010	4.8	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	56.0	2010	56.2	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	2.8	2010	5.5	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	2.7	2011	3.2	2008

**Margins-of-Error*

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

JEFFERSONVILLE

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE		NO DATA	
		% change in Jeffersonville between baseline and most recent year				% difference between Jeffersonville and Indiana*	
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	ND		ND		ND	
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	-11.9	2010	-21.7		
	Black Unemployment	2000	-15.1	2010	-35.5		
Economic Well-Being	Black Children in Poverty	2000	-5.9	2010	-46.3		
	Median Black Household Income	2000	+42.4	2010	+51.6		
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)	ND		ND		ND	
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+40.0	2011	5.0		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+21.9	2012	+7.9		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+19.7	2012	+11.8		
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-57.9	2010	+110.0		

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

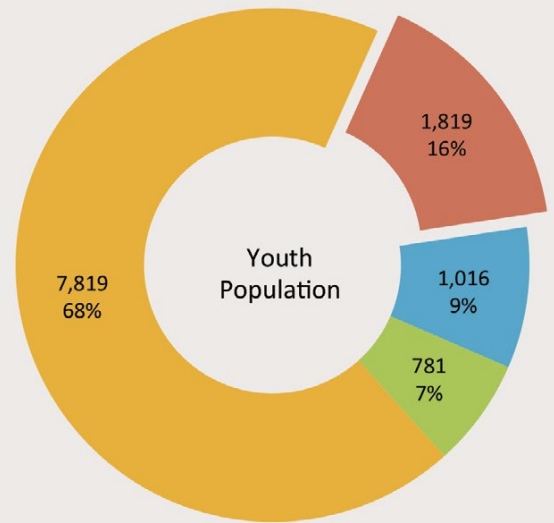
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

All indicators in the above trend table show improvement from the base year to the current year. Additionally, all but two indicators fared better than the state.

Trending Worse

While there were no indicators that did not show improvement from base year to current year, the rate of Black high school graduates with Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas was worse than the state. The rate for Black juvenile delinquency case filings was also worse than the state.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all Jeffersonville youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 16.0% and 0.2% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 16.2% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

16.2% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

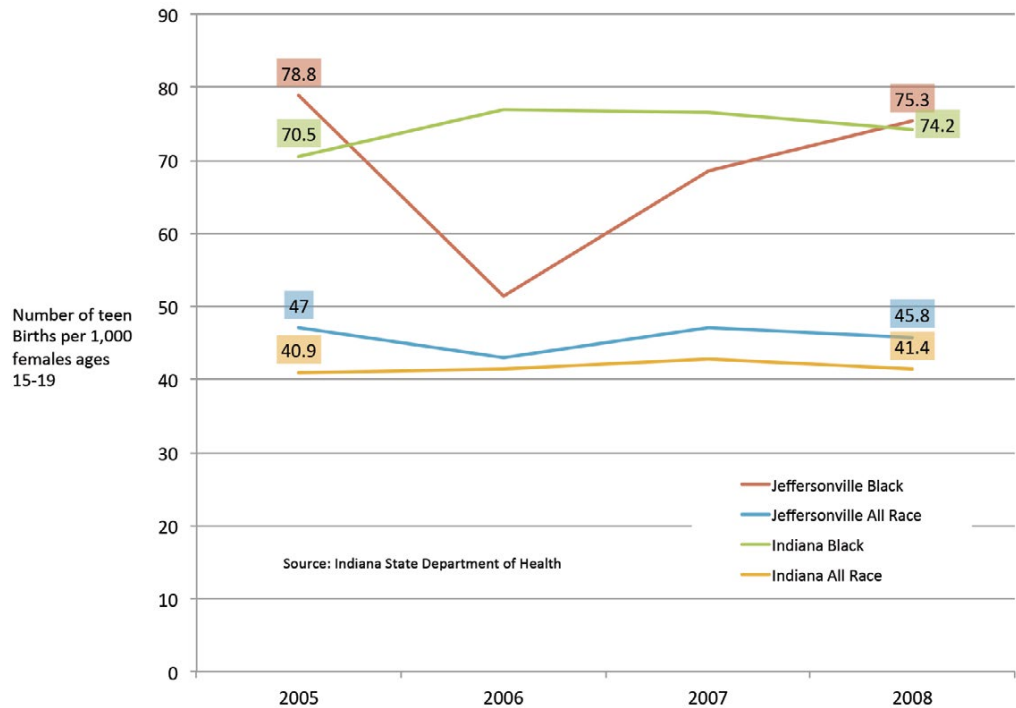
Children and Families

45.2% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

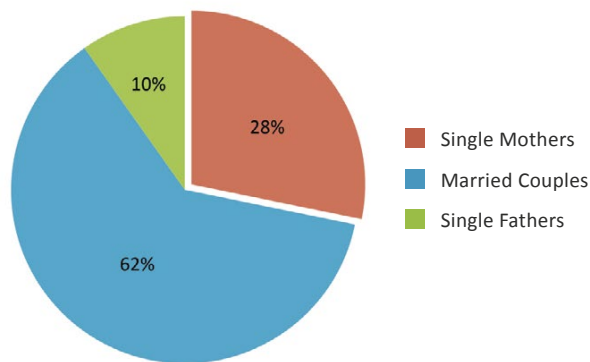
12.1% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

72% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

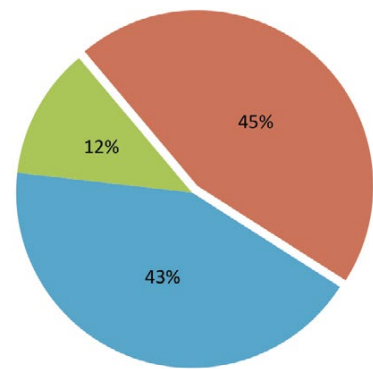
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Jeffersonville families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

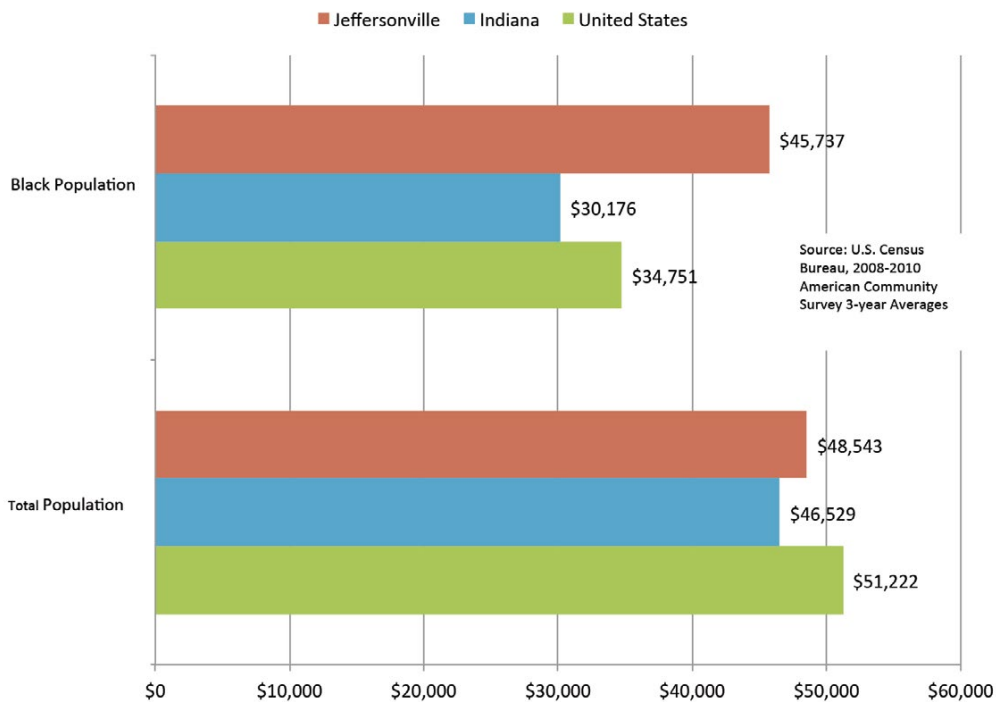
22.4% of Black children in Jeffersonville live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

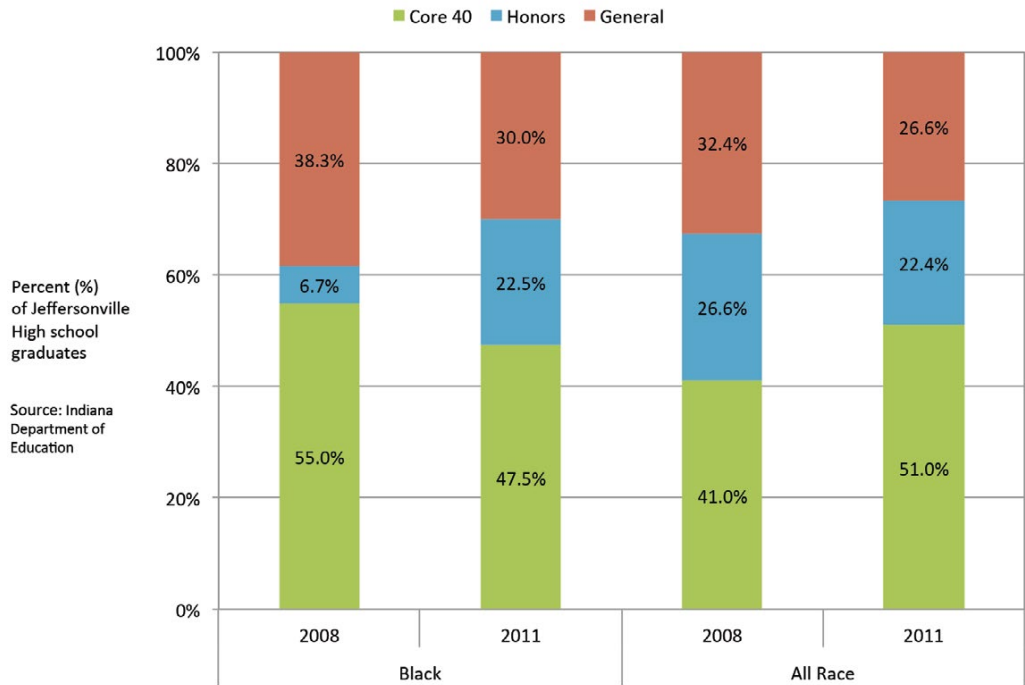
49.5% of Black households own their home (2010)

Median Household Income, 2010



Education

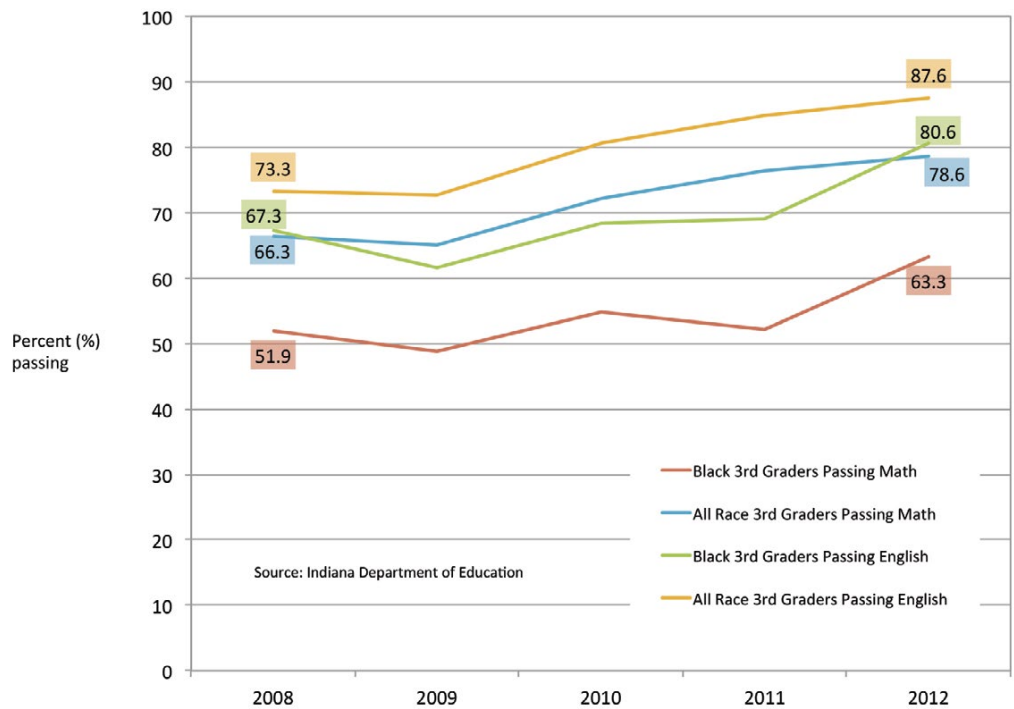
High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



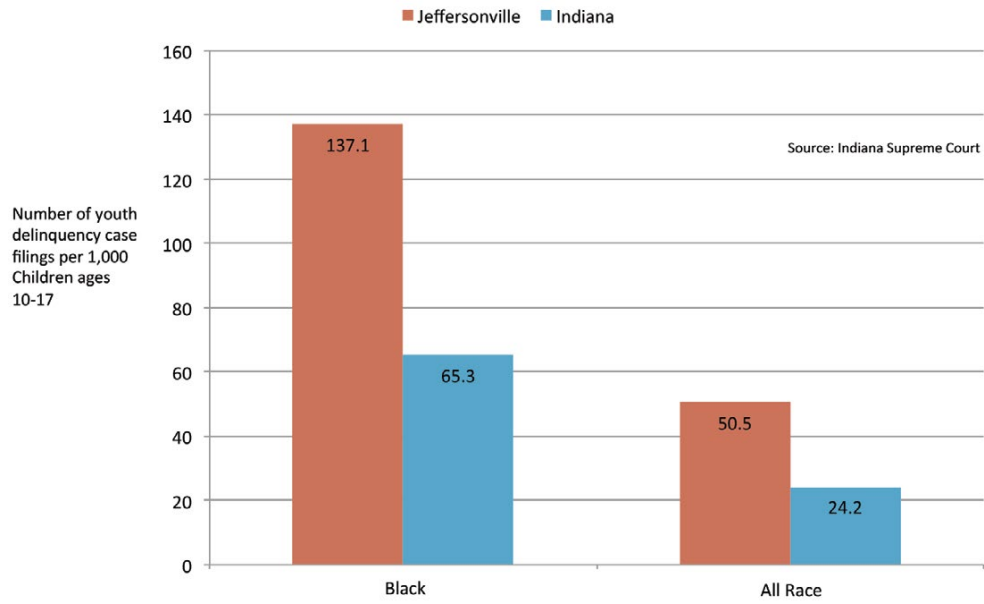
20% of Black students in special education programs (2012)

6.9% of Black students in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Third Graders Passing ISTEP Math and English



Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

Youth Justice

JEFFERSONVILLE

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	217	2010	141	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	204	2010	163	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	264	2010	170	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	210	2010	166	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	238	2010	182	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	231	2010	147	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	251	2010	179	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	229	2010	141	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	970	2010	672	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	874	2010	617	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	75.3	2008	78.8	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	42.8%	2010	40.4%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	12.1%	2010	8.2%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	45.2%	2010	51.3%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	72.0%	2008	82.8%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	11.8 ³	2010	13.9	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$45,737 ²	2010	\$32,116	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	22.4% ²	2010	23.8%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	49.5%	2010	42.1%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	173	2011	161	2007

JEFFERSONVILLE

		Current Year		Base Year
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	1,416	2012	1,444	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	ND	2010	ND	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	80.6%	2012	67.3%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	63.3%	2012	51.9%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	154.7	2011	116.9	2007
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	87.3% ¹	2010	79.4%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	80.8%	2011	64.4%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	59.3%	2011	50.8%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	27.9%	2011	ND	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	ND	2011	ND	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	627	2011	1,076	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	32.4	2011	23.4	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	20.0%	2012	18.8%	2007
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	6.9%	2011	87.0%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	47.5%	2011	35.5%	2007

JEFFERSONVILLE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	22.5%	2011	14.5%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	30.0%	2011	50.0%	2007	

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	ND	2007	0.8	2004
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	ND	2008	ND	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	7.3%	2008	14.1%	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	11.0%	2008	14.1%	2004
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	43.9%	2008	55.8%	2007
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	8.5%	2008	17.2%	2004
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	8.6	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	27.4	2011	20.0	2004
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	19.2	2011	8.6	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	106	2011	15.6	2006
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	11.2	2011	8.9	2007

JEFFERSONVILLE

	Current Year		Base Year	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	5.5	2011	4.7	2007
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	86.7	2011	103.1	2007
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.0	2010	0.0	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	137	2010	326	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	9.1	2010	105	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	4.1	2011	1.0	2008

**Margins-of-Error*

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

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⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

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TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE	NO DATA
		% change in Kokomo between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Kokomo and Indiana*	
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	ND		ND	
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+11.6	2008	+4.7
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+76.7	2008	+15.8
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+50.1	2010	+40.0
	Median Black Household Income	2000	-7.9	2010	-8.2
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)	ND		ND	
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+3.9	2011	7.1
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	5.7	2012	16.5
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	11.7	2012	-15.7
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	15.4	2010	4.9

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

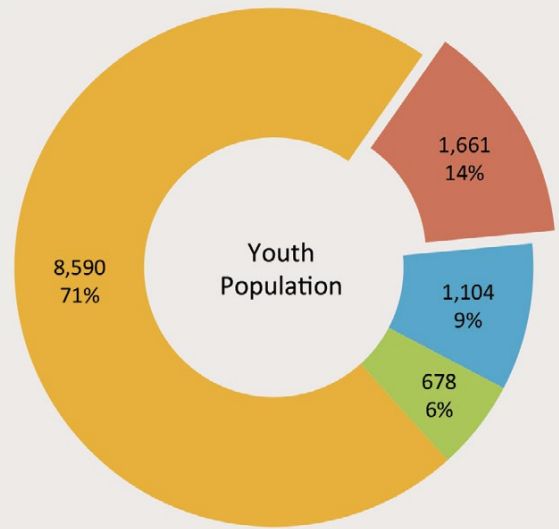
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

There was an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. Additionally, the community experienced a decrease in Black juvenile delinquency case filings.

Trending Worse

There was an increase in the percentage of Black youth living in households headed by single mothers in Kokomo. This increase outpaces percentages reported by the state. The community also shows an increase in unemployment of Black youth ages 16+ and a rise in the percentage of Black children living in poverty. These rates are also higher than the state.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all Kokomo youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 13.8% and 0.4% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 14.2% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

14.2% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

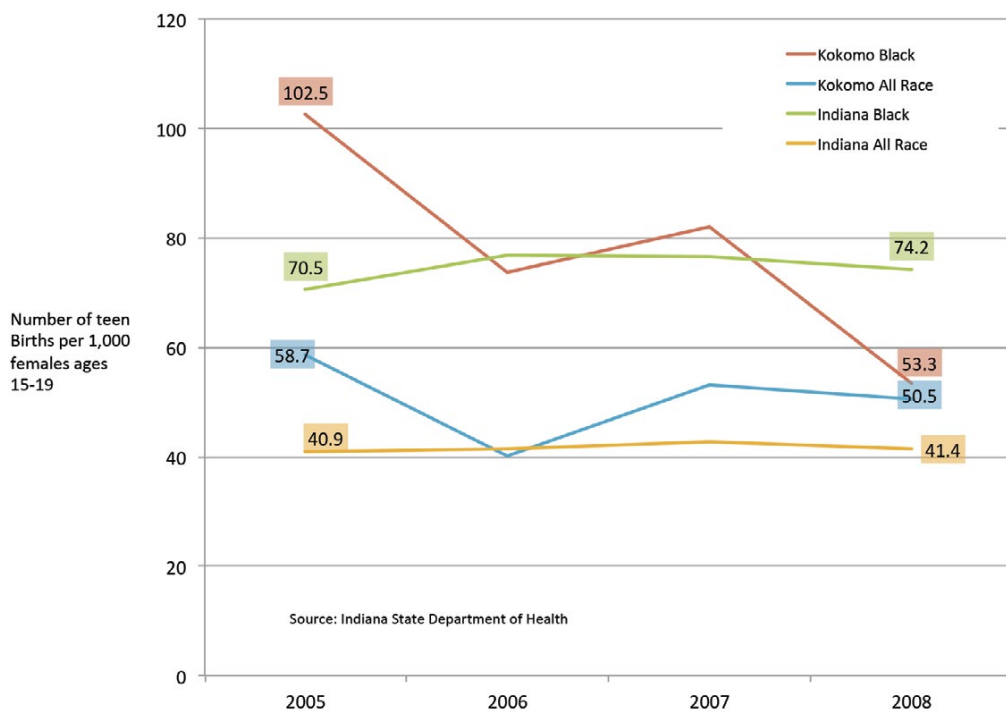
Children and Families

60.4% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

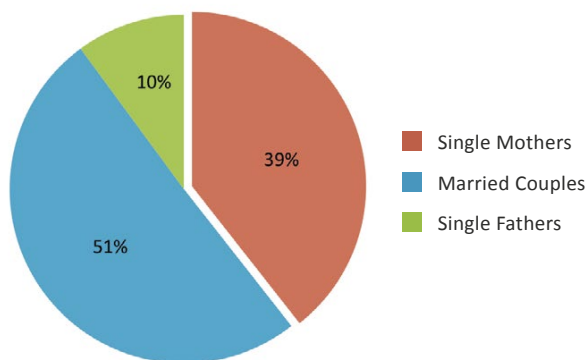
9.6% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

83.8% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

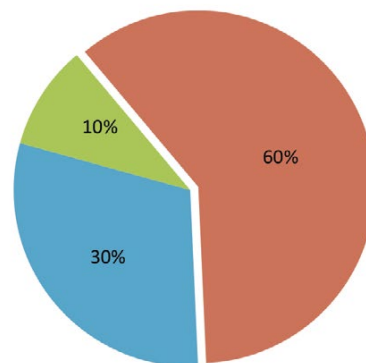
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Kokomo families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

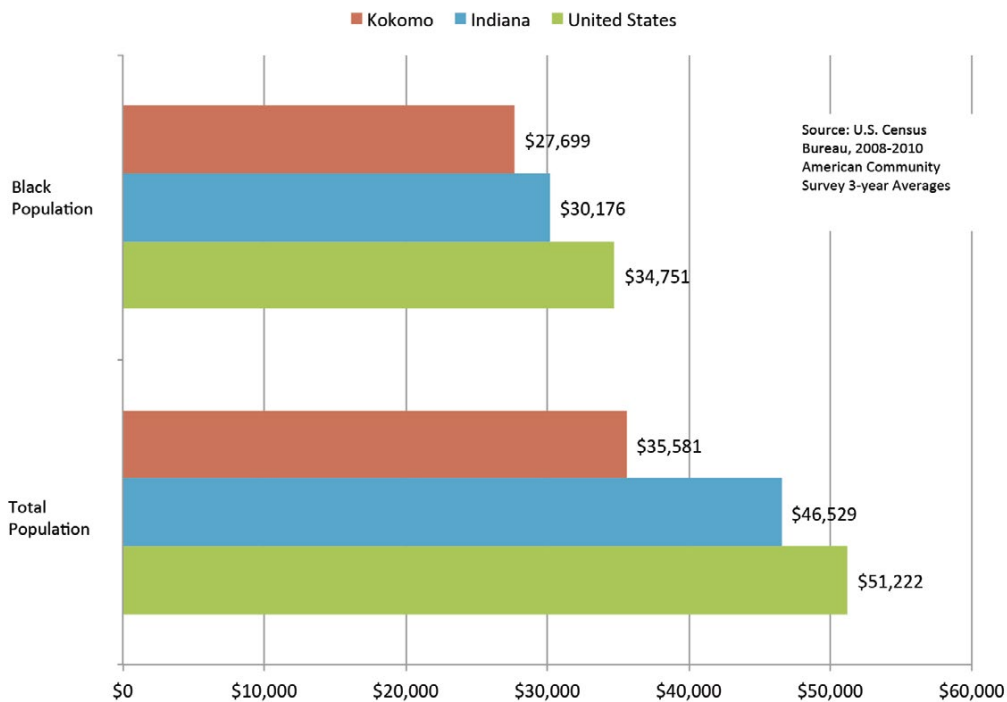
58.4% of Black children in Kokomo live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

41.2% of Black households own their home (2010)

Median Household Income, 2010

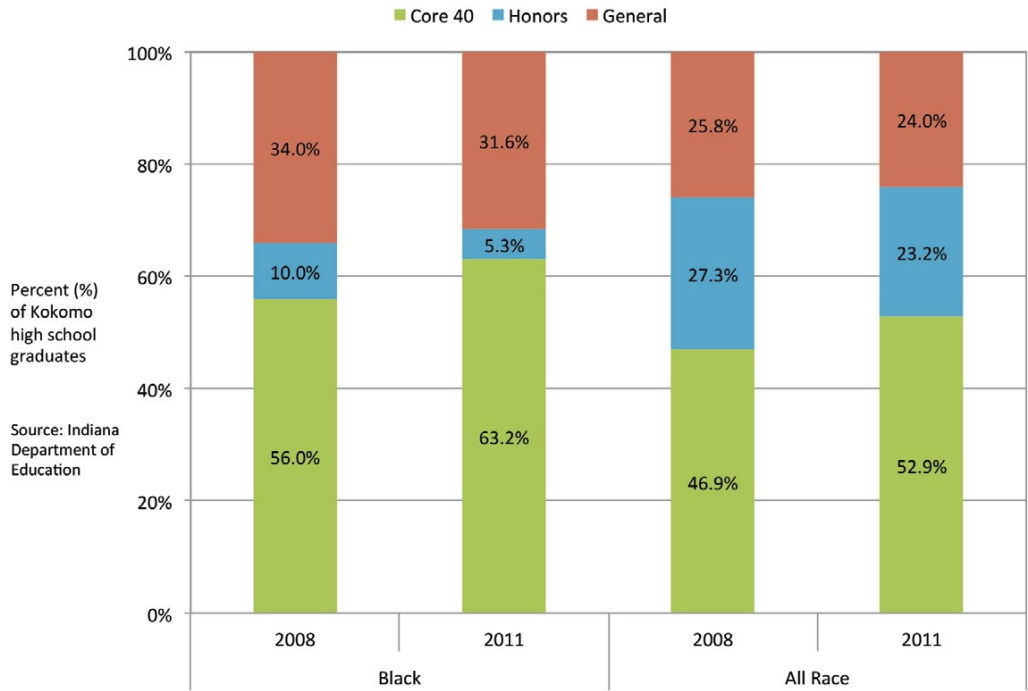


Education

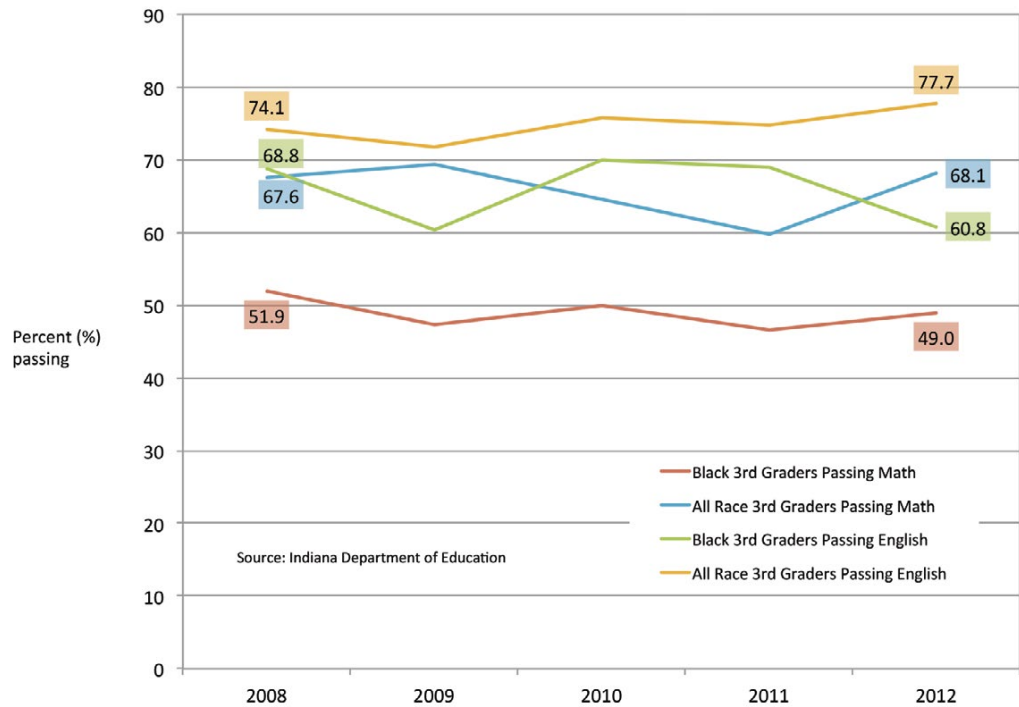
21.0% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

6.3% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

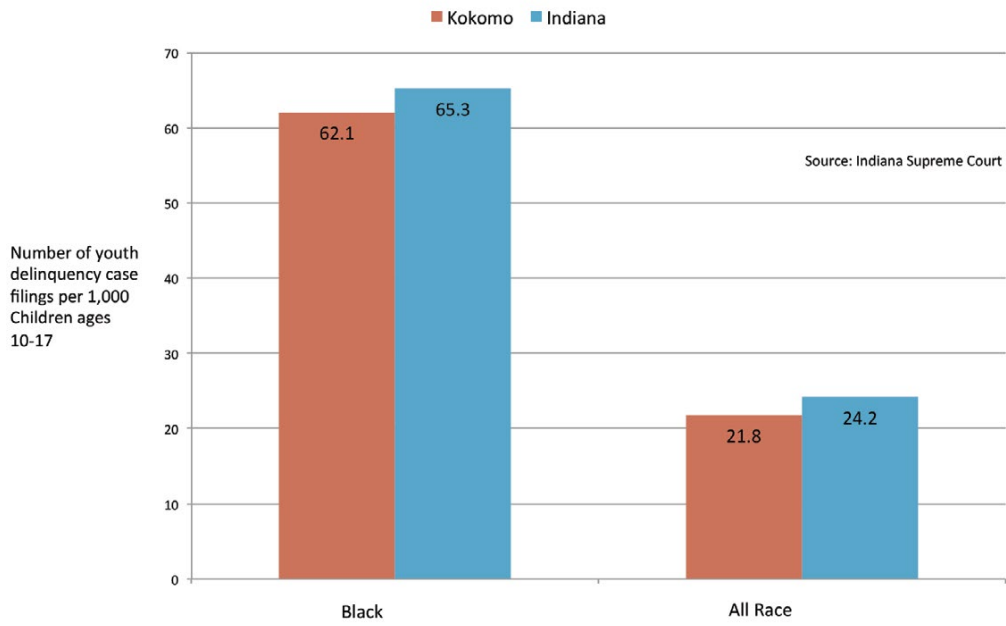
High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



Third Graders Passing ISTEP Math and English



Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

Youth Justice

KOKOMO

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	192	2010	231	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	225	2010	225	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	197	2010	217	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	172	2010	240	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	236	2010	220	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	231	2010	232	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	247	2010	215	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	209	2010	164	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	872	2010	883	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	837	2010	861	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age 15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	53.3	2008	103	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	30.0%	2010	37.3%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	9.6%	2010	8.5%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	60.4%	2010	54.1%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	83.8%	2008	81.8%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	21.2 ²	2010	12.0	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$27,699 ²	2010	\$30,088	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	58.4% ²	2010	38.9%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	41.2%	2010	46.2%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	215	2011	256	2007

KOKOMO

		Current Year		Base Year
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	985	2012	1,032	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	ND	2010	ND	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	60.8%	2012	68.8%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	49.0%	2012	51.9%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	132	2011	100	2007
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	87.5% ¹	2010	76.9%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	83.8%	2011	71.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	50.0%	2011	56.8%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	39.7%	2011	27.3%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	ND	2011	ND	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	531	2011	1,491	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	27.3	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	21.0%	2012	ND	2007
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	6.3%	2012	3.0%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	63.2%	2011	41.5%	2007

KOKOMO

		Current Year		Base Year
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	5.3%	2011	24.4%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	31.6%	2011	34.1%	2007

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	ND	2007	0.0	2004
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	ND	2008	ND	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	13.1%	2008	14.3%	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	7.1%	2008	9.1%	2004
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	56.6%	2008	46.2%	2007
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	19.2%	2008	26.0%	2004
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	8.2	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	25.2	2006
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	27.6	2010	8.2	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	73.8	2011	67.2	2006
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	5.0	2011	4.3	2007
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	3.1	2011	2.4	2007

KOKOMO

	Current Year		Base Year	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	170	2011	266	2007
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	4.7	2010	5.7	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	62.1	2010	73.4	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	11.3	2010	20.3	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	5.6	2011	5.6	2008

Margins-of-Error¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable**² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution**³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable**⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.*

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TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE	NO DATA
		% change in Lafayette between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Lafayette and Indiana*	
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	ND		ND	
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+49.1	2010	+19.4
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+41.4	2010	-10.4
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+24.1	2010	-18.5
	Median Black Household Income	2000	-12.3	2010	-20.6
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)	ND		ND	
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+24.5	2011	42.3
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+54.4	2012	5.1
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+108.4	2012	+13.7
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	+15.8	2010	+61.7

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

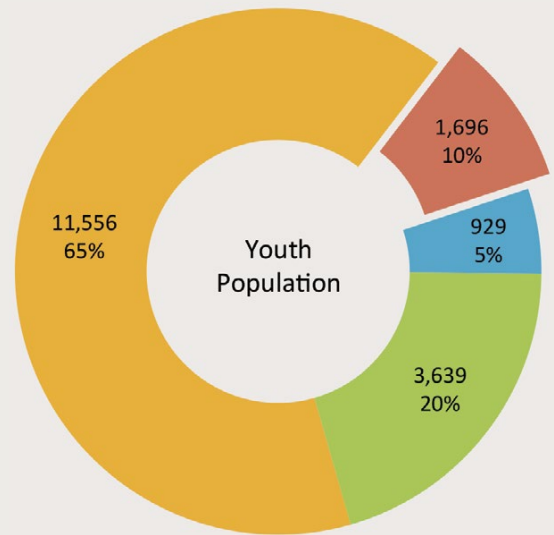
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas.

Trending Worse

Lafayette has experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty. There was an increase in the community's Black unemployment rate for individuals ages 16 and over from 2000 to 2010, and the median Black household income decreased for the same period. Additionally, Black juvenile delinquency case filings have increased and are outpacing the state.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all Lafayette youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 9.5% and 0.3% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 9.8% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

9.8% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

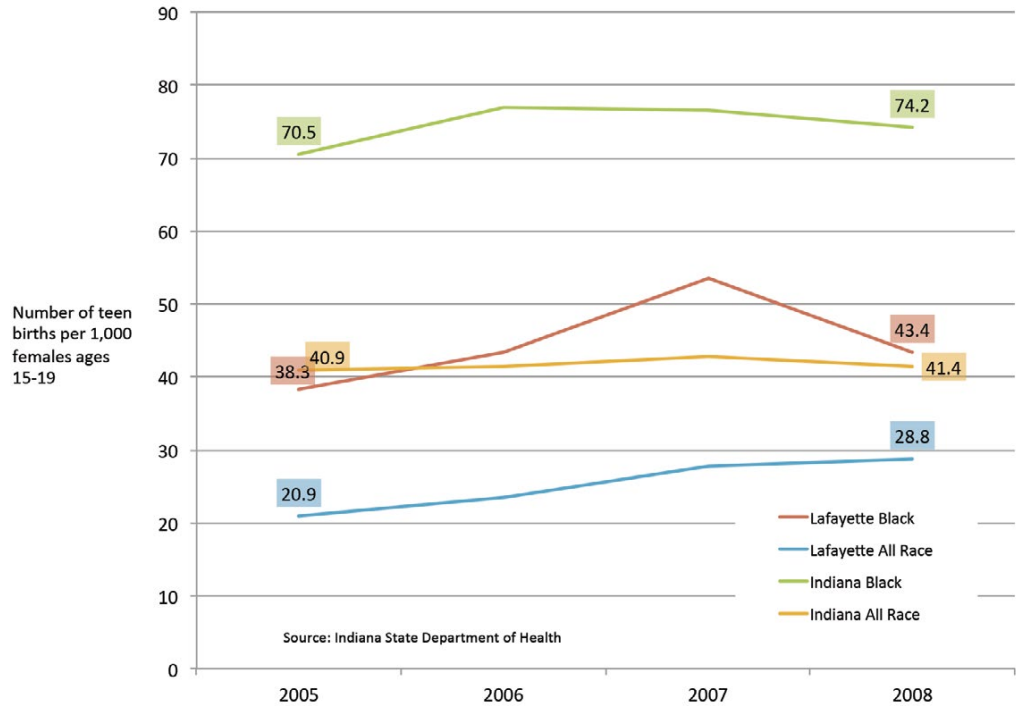
Children and Families

68.9% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

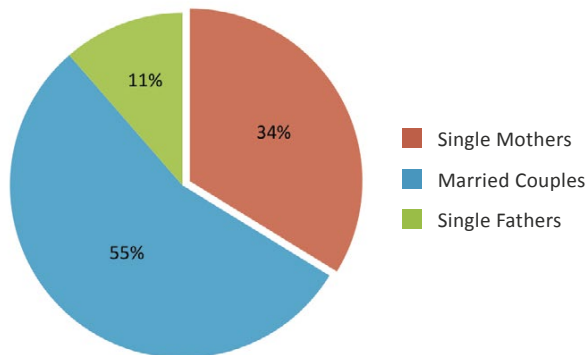
9.3% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

81.2% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

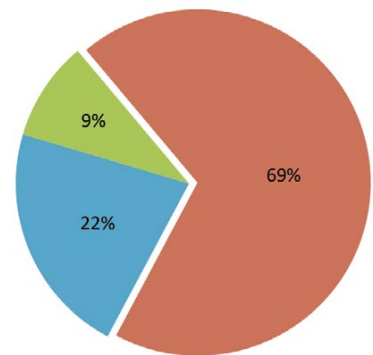
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Lafayette families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

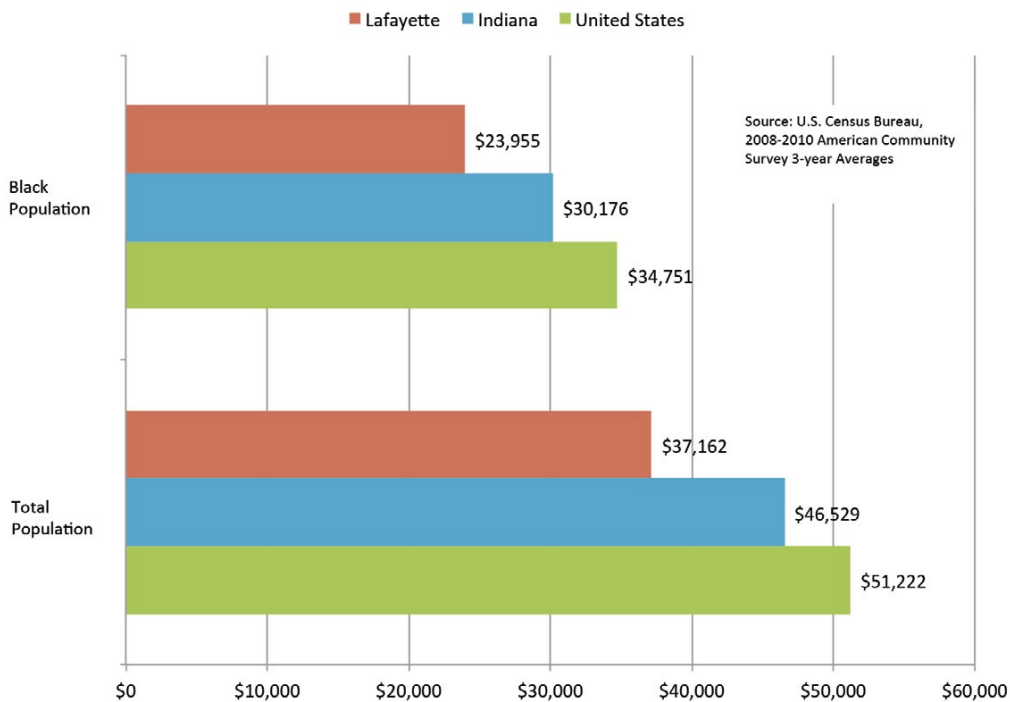
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

34% of Black children in Lafayette live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

Median Household Income, 2010



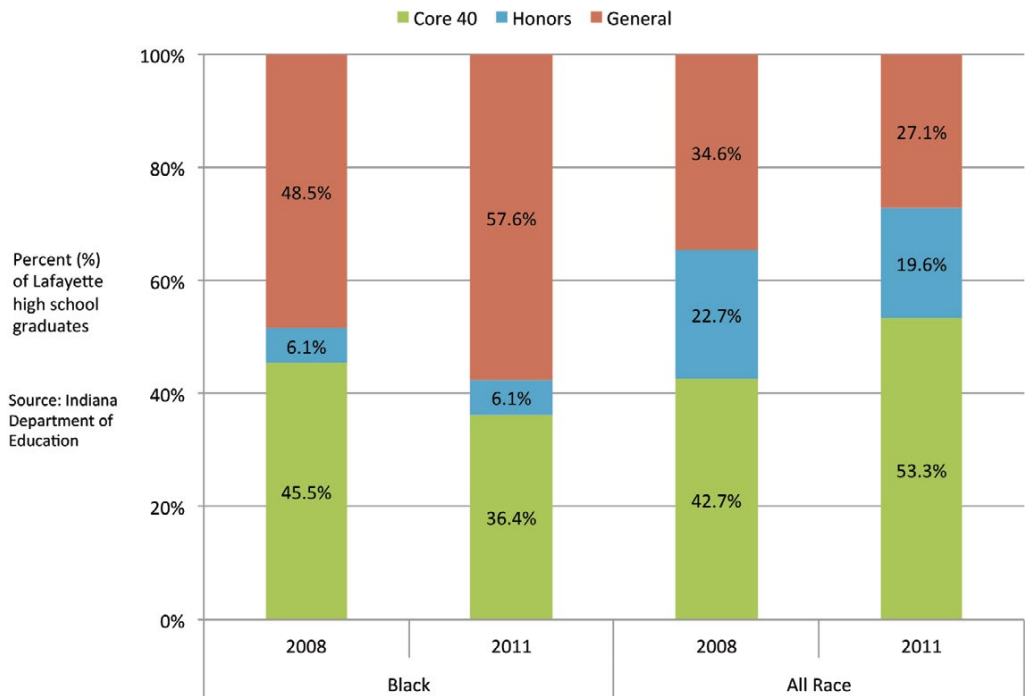
14.5% of Black households own their home (2010)

Education

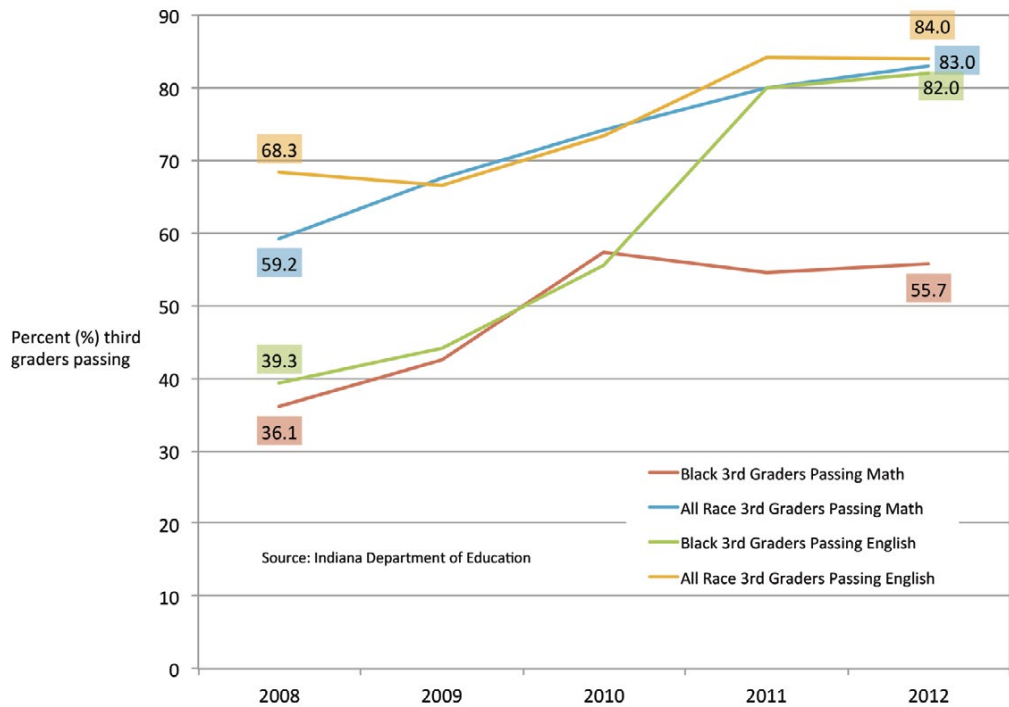
20.5% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

2.3% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

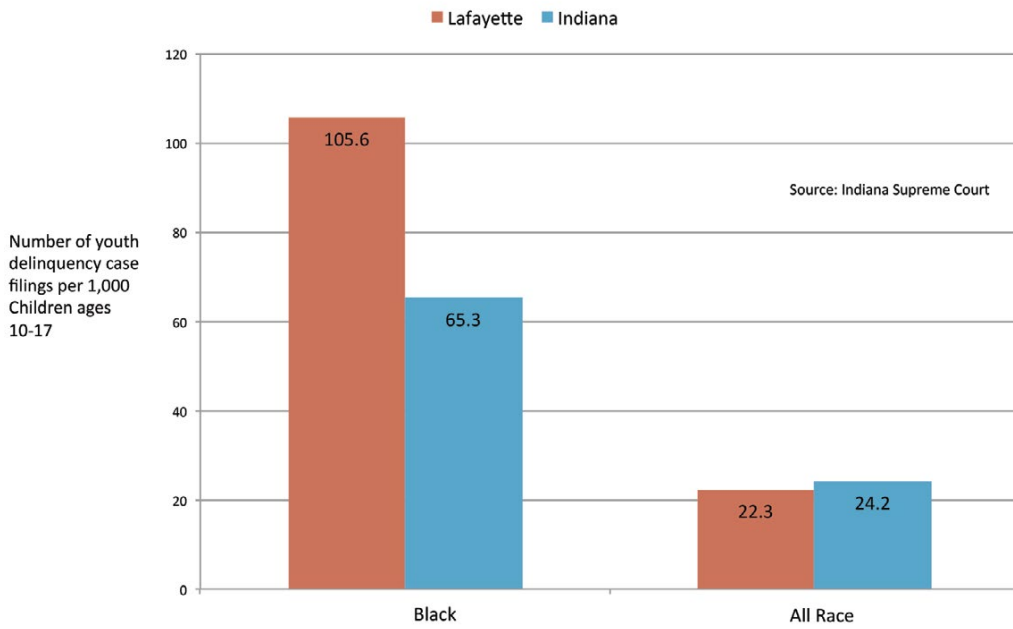
High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



Third Graders Passing ISTEP Math and English



Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

Youth Justice

LAFAYETTE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Children and Families					
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	300	2010	85	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	263	2010	70	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	213	2010	92	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	233	2010	80	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	186	2010	85	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	193	2010	94	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	175	2010	67	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	192	2010	75	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	874	2010	329	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	881	2010	319	2000	
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	43.4	2008	38.3	2005	
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	21.8%	2010	43.3%	2000	
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	9.3%	2010	10.5%	2000	
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	68.9%	2010	46.2%	2000	
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	81.2%	2008	71.2%	2004	
Economic Well-Being					
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	16.4 ³	2010	11.6	2000	
Median Black Household Income*	\$23,955 ²	2010	\$27,330	2000	
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	34.0% ²	2010	27.4%	2000	
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	14.5%	2010	24.4%	2000	
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	201	2011	167	2007	

LAFAYETTE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Education					
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	911	2012	730	2008	
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	1.5	2010	ND	2007	
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	82.0%	2012	39.3%	2008	
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	55.7%	2012	36.1%	2008	
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	125	2011	118	2007	
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	89.0% ¹	2010	84.5%	2000	
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	67.3%	2011	65.3%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	54.3%	2011	69.7%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	28.6%	2011	27.8%	2009	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	ND	2011	ND	2007	
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	709	2011	676	2007	
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	53.8	2011	50.2	2007	
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	20.5%	2012	19.8%	2007	
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	2.3%	2012	1.8%	2008	

LAFAYETTE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	36.4%	2011	34.4%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	6.1%	2011	21.9%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	57.6%	2011	43.8%	2007	

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	ND	2007	ND	2004	
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	ND	2008	ND	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	11.1%	2008	11.0%	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	15.4%	2008	8.2%	2004	
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	36.8%	2008	31.1%	2007	
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	18.8%	2008	9.6%	2004	
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	15.5	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	12.8	2010	29.7	2006	
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	12.5	2010	15.5	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	61.2	2011	46.2	2006	
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence ⁴)	3.2	2011	2.1	2007	

LAFAYETTE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	3.1	2011	2.9	2007	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	164	2011	161	2007	
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007	

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	18.4	2010	7.7	2006	
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	106	2010	91.2	2006	
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	28.8	2010	81.6	2006	
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	4.8	2011	4.8	2008	

*Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

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TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE	NO DATA
		% change in Marion between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Marion and Indiana*	
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	ND		ND	
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+19.4	2010	+4.7
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+128.4	2010	+76.0
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	-18.0	2010	-37.6
	Median Black Household Income	2000	-24.2	2010	-26.3
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)	ND		ND	
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+23.3	2011	+14.2
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+14.1	2012	-13.2
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+6.6	2012	-28.1
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-10.6	2010	+105.5

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

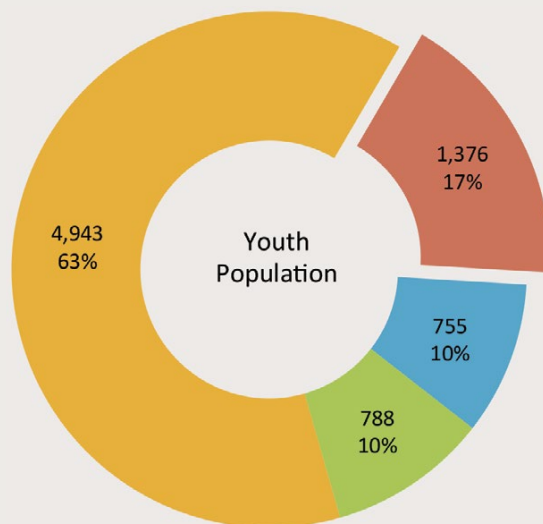
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. The percent of Black children ages 0-17 living in poverty decreased and was better than the state rate. Additionally, there was a decrease in juvenile delinquency case filings for Black youth ages 10-17.

Trending Worse

The community has experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers. There was an increase in the Black unemployment rate for individuals 16 and over from 2000 to 2010, and median Black household income decreased for the same period.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all Marion youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 17.5% and 0.5% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 18.0% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

18% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

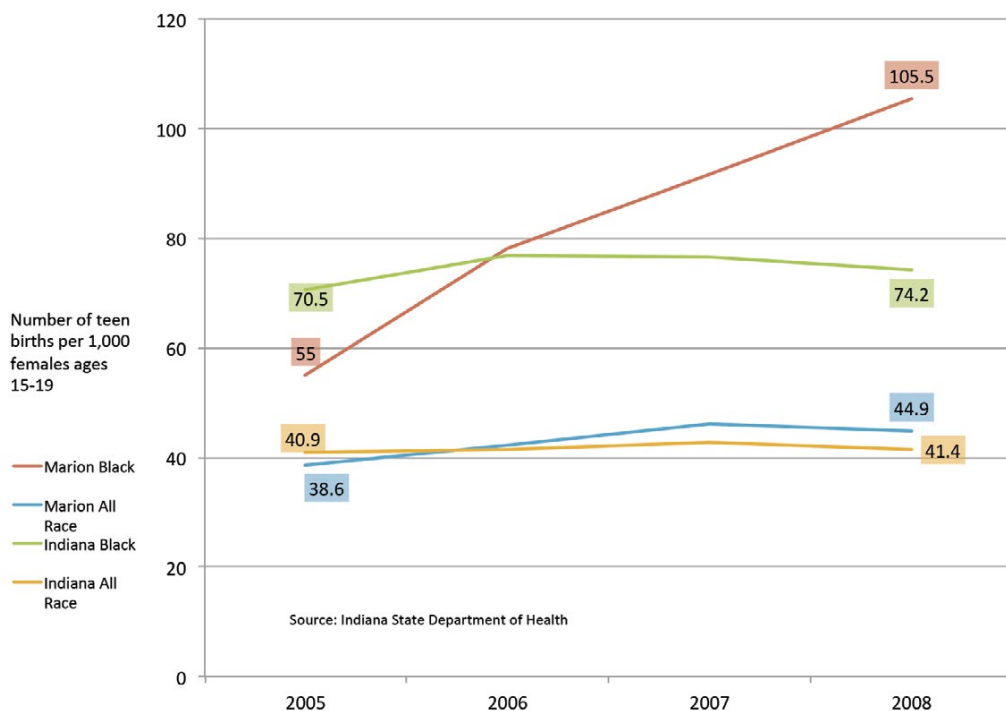
Children and Families

60.4% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

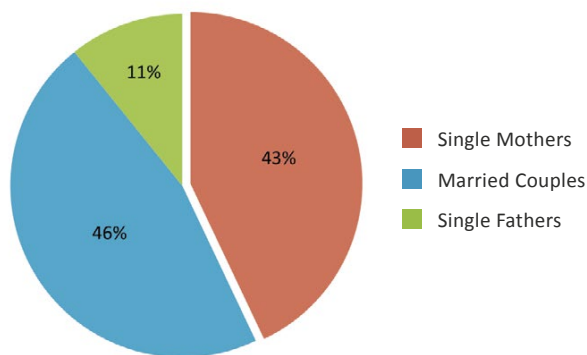
10.1% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

83.8% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

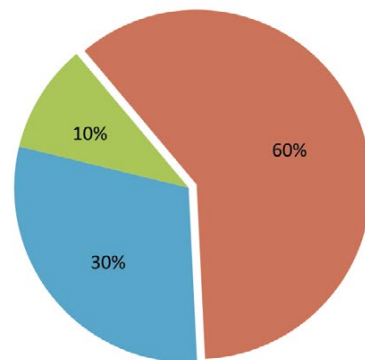
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Marion families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

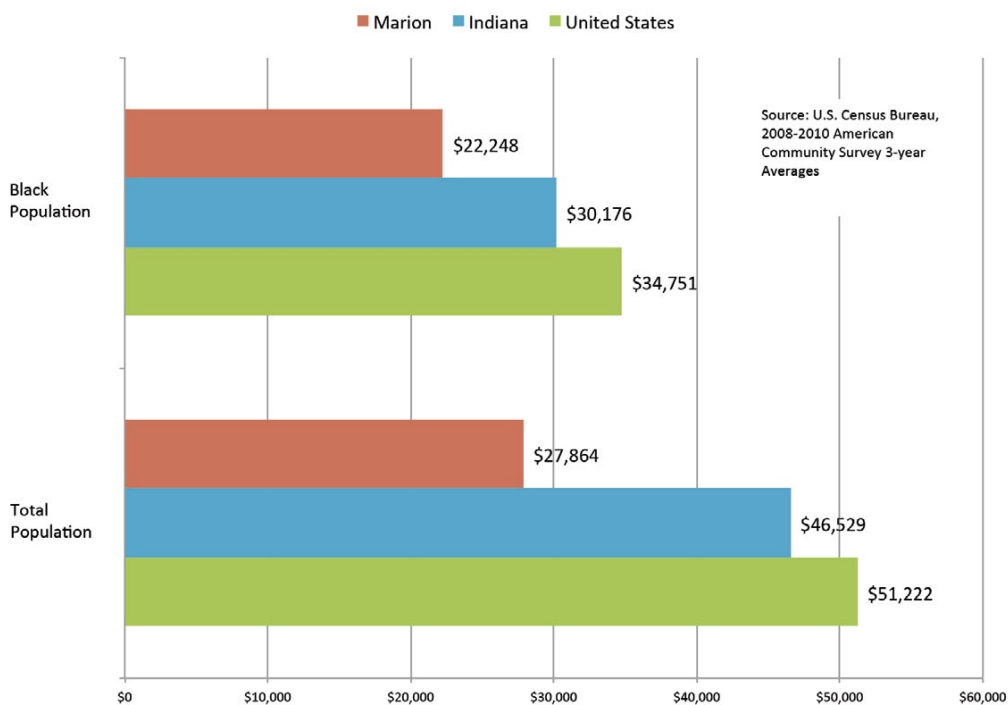
26% of Black children in Marion live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

44.7% of Black households own their home (2010)

Median Household Income, 2010

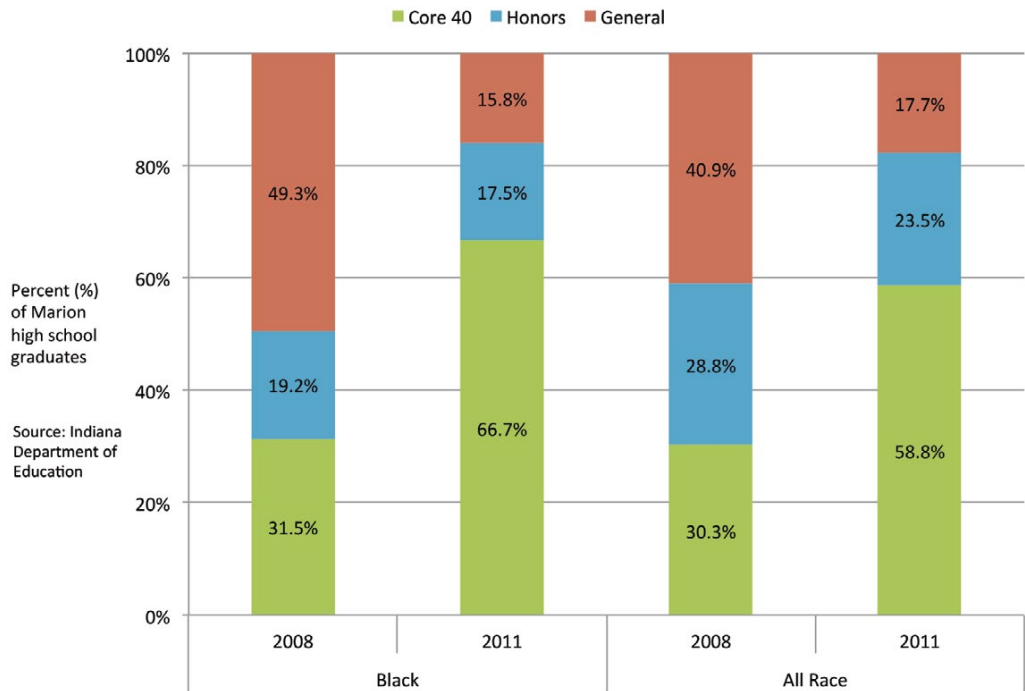


Education

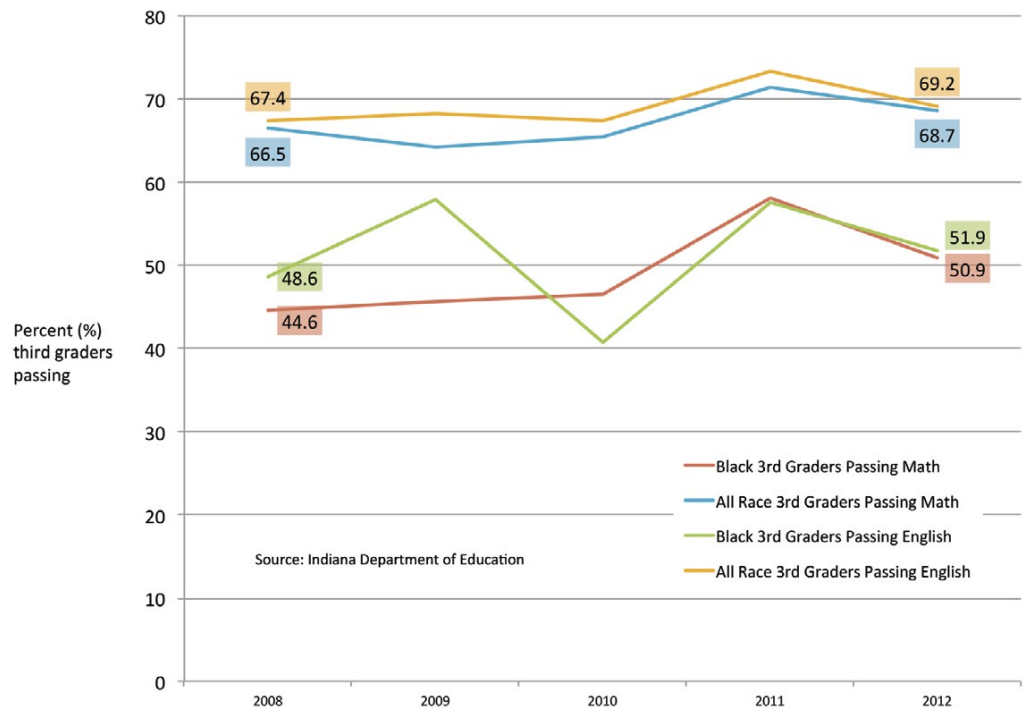
17.6% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

3.8% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

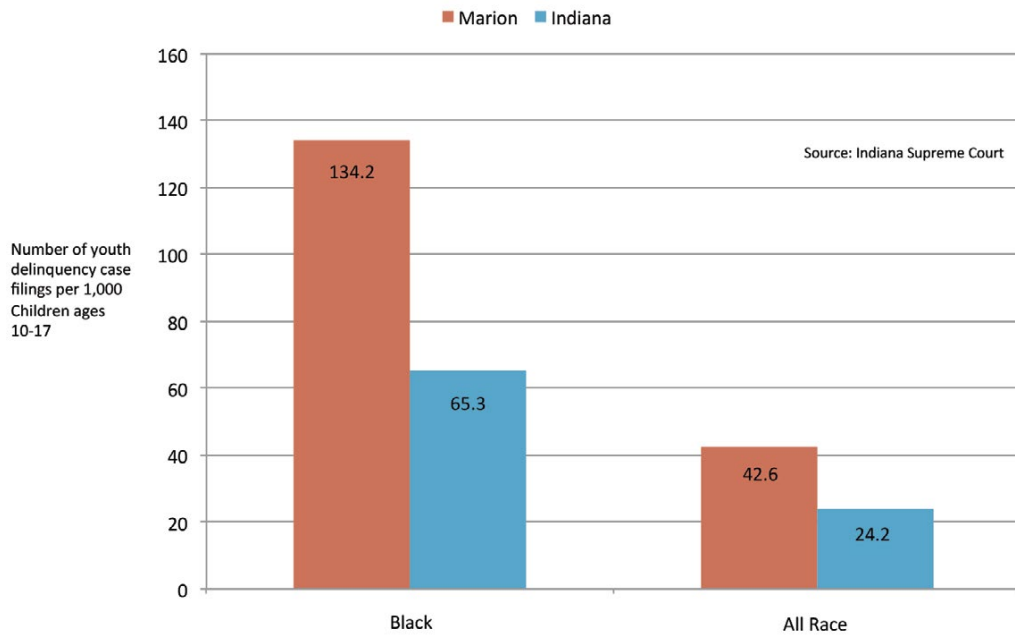
High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



Third Graders Passing ISTEP Math and English



Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

Youth Justice

MARION

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	171	2010	198	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	145	2010	190	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	184	2010	259	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	139	2010	221	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	187	2010	217	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	177	2010	233	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	209	2010	191	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	205	2010	190	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	751	2010	865	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	666	2010	834	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	106	2008	55.0	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	29.6%	2010	36.7%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	10.1%	2010	12.7%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	60.4%	2010	50.6%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	83.8%	2008	87.5%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	32.2 ²	2010	14.1	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$22,248 ¹	2010	\$29,336	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	26.0% ²	2010	31.7%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	44.7%	2010	52.6%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	98.1	2011	160	2007

MARION

		Current Year		Base Year
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	815	2012	1,106	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	ND	2010	ND	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	51.9%	2012	48.6%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	50.9%	2012	44.6%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	137	2011	105	2007
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	81.8% ¹	2010	65.3%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	86.4%	2011	47.1%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	45.0%	2011	47.8%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	40.0%	2011	4.4%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	ND	2011	ND	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	1,642	2011	957	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	50.3	2010	66.4	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	17.6%	2012	19.4%	2008
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	3.8%	2012	5.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	66.7%	2011	41.5%	2007

MARION

		Current Year		Base Year	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	17.5%	2011	26.8%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma⁴	15.8%	2011	31.7%	2007	

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	ND	2007	1.2	2004
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	ND	2008	ND	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	11.3%	2008	13.6%	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	11.3%	2008	15.9%	2004
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	37.5%	2008	53.0%	2007
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	23.8%	2008	27.3%	2004
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	43.5	2011	9.5	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	55.0	2011	0.0	2006
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	59.3	2011	14.2	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	128	2011	34.8	2006
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	6.0	2011	5.2	2007
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	2.5	2011	2.1	2007

MARION

	Current Year		Base Year	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	150.9	2011	355.9	2007
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.0	2010	0.0	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	134	2010	150	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	37.5	2010	15.9	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	0.0	2011	4.3	2008

*Margins-of-Error

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MICHIGAN CITY

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE		NO DATA	
		% change in Michigan City between baseline and most recent year				% difference between Michigan City and Indiana*	
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2005	+14.8	2008	+25.7		
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+6.4	2010	+7.3		
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+76.9	2010	+4.4		
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+41.0	2010	+12.2		
	Median Black Household Income	2000	-23.2	2010	-26.3		
	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)		ND		ND		
Health	Black Low-weight Births	2004	+3.8	2008	-2.1		
	Black Preterm Births	2004	12.7	2008	11.5		
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+7.3	2011	20.1		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+4.2	2012	17.3		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+10.2	2012	-13.4		
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-46.4	2010	+48.4		

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

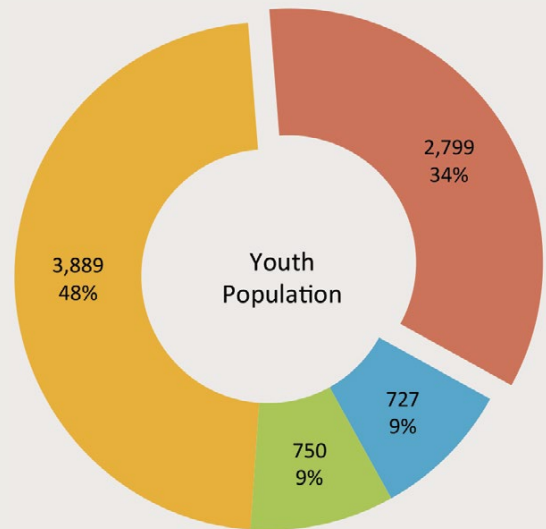
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. Additionally, the community experienced a decrease in Black juvenile delinquency case filings and in the percentage of Black babies born pre-term.

Trending Worse

There was a percentage increase in teen births by Black females ages 15-19 from 2005 to 2008 and an increase in Black low-weight births. Michigan City has also experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and in Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty. There was an increase in the community's Black unemployment rate from 2000 to 2010 and median Black household income decreased during this same period.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all Michigan City youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 34.3% and 0.9% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 35.2% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

35.2% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

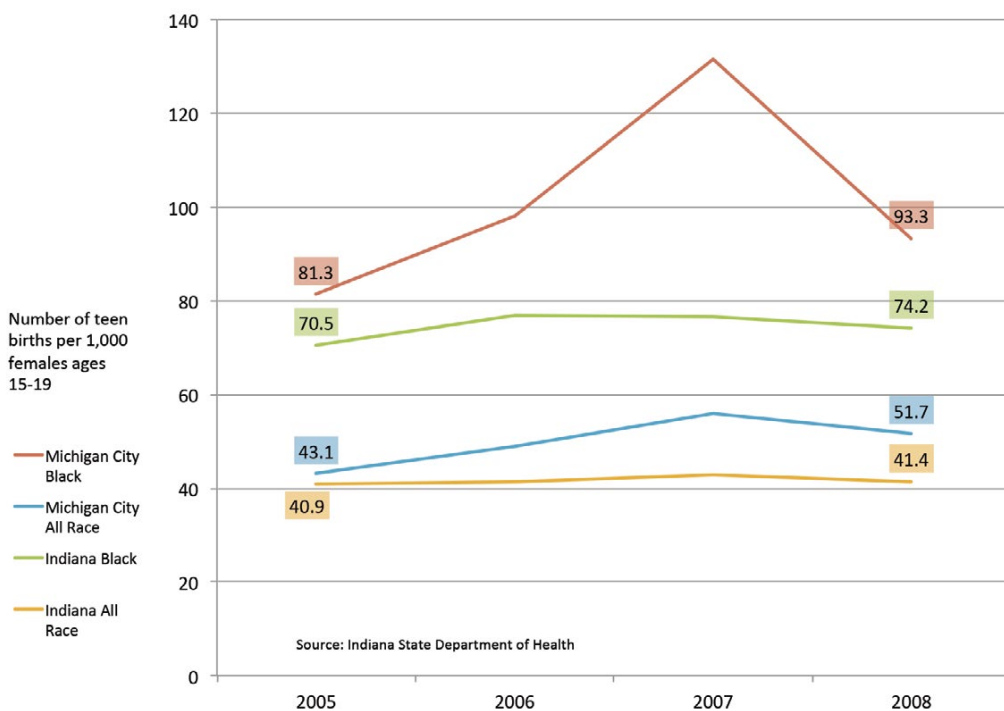
Children and Families

61.9% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

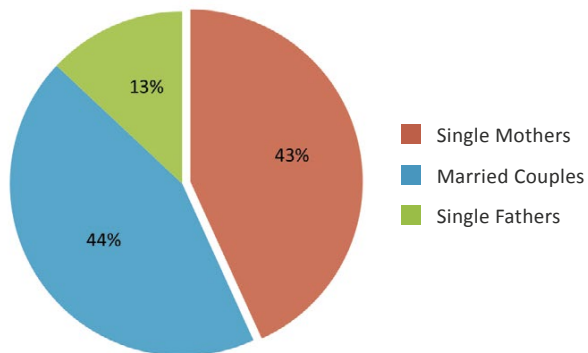
11.8% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

85.6% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

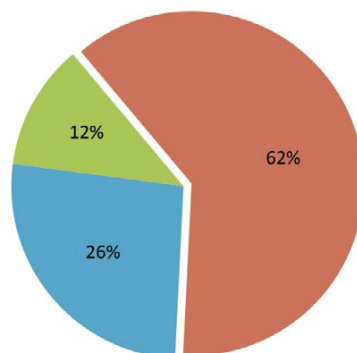
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Michigan City families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

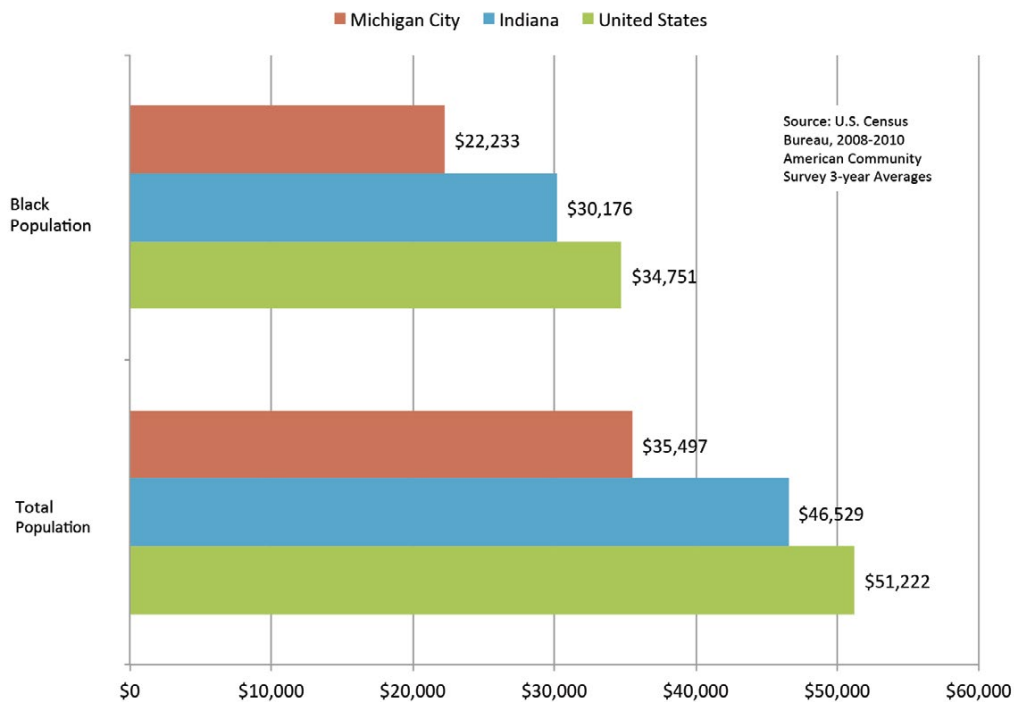
46.8% of Black children in Michigan City live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

39.6% of Black households own their home (2010)

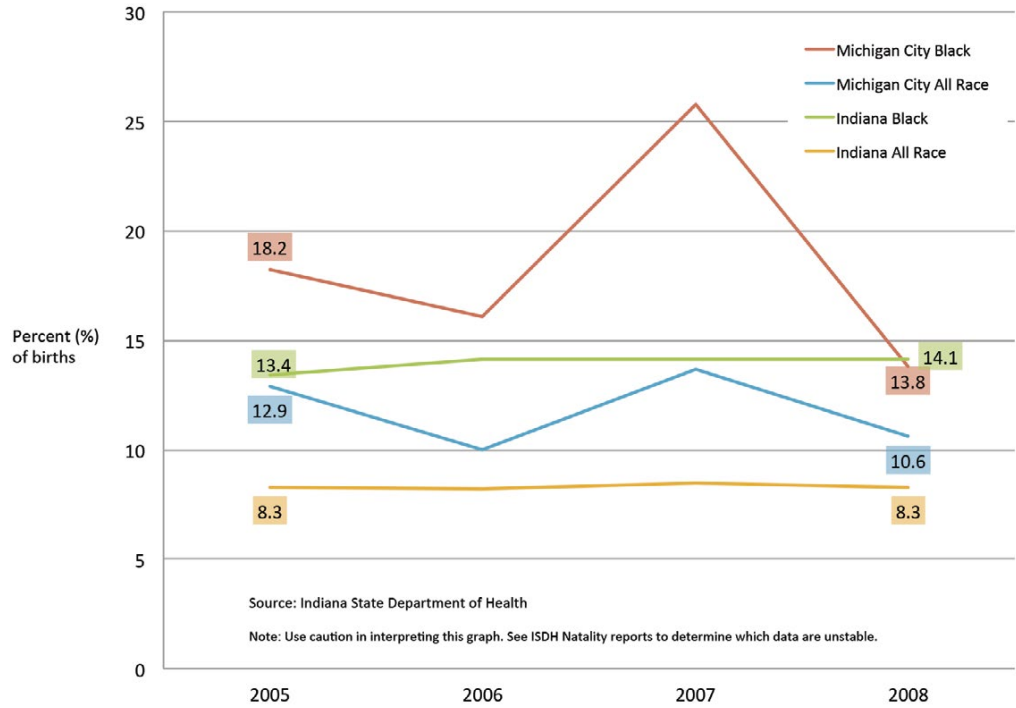
Median Household Income, 2010



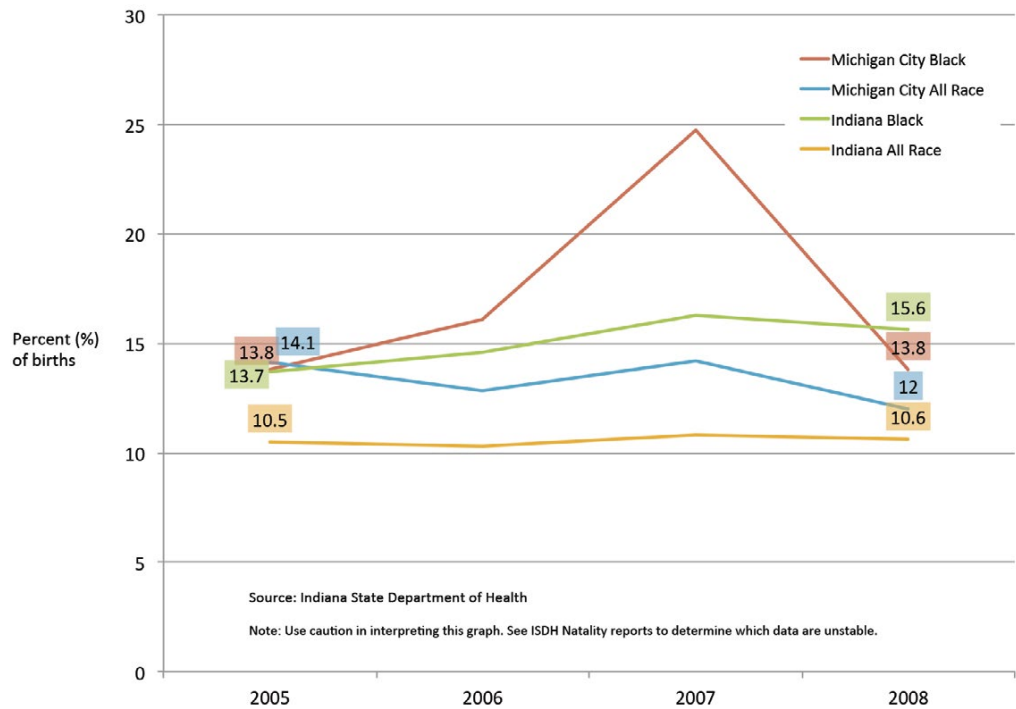
Health

44.3% of Black mothers receive prenatal care in the 1st trimester (2008)

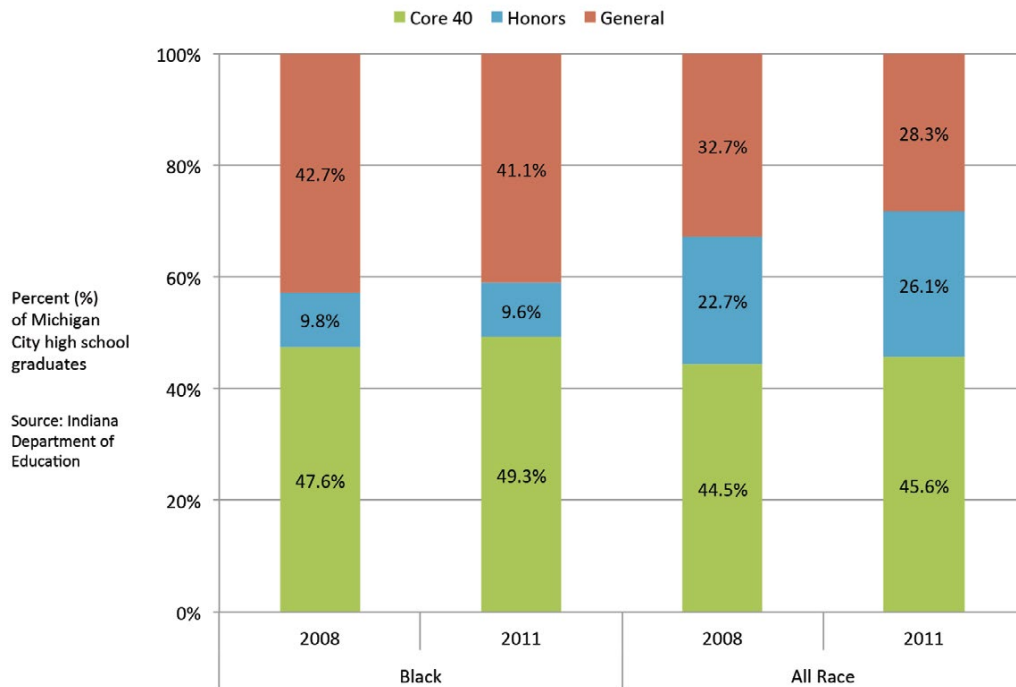
Low Weight Births



Preterm Births



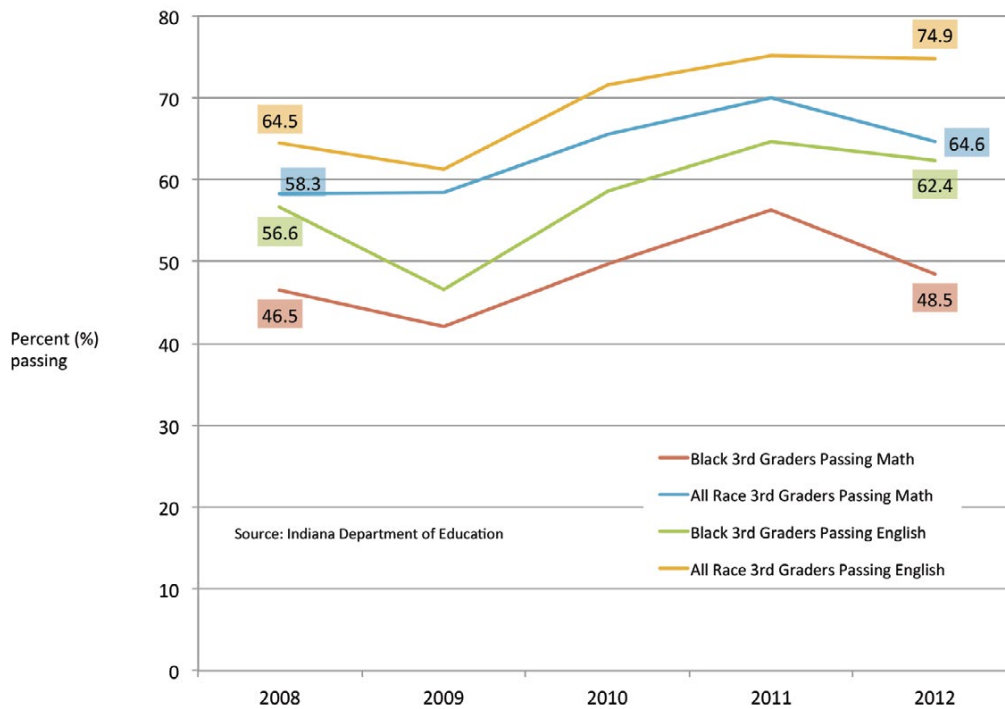
High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



Education

18.9% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

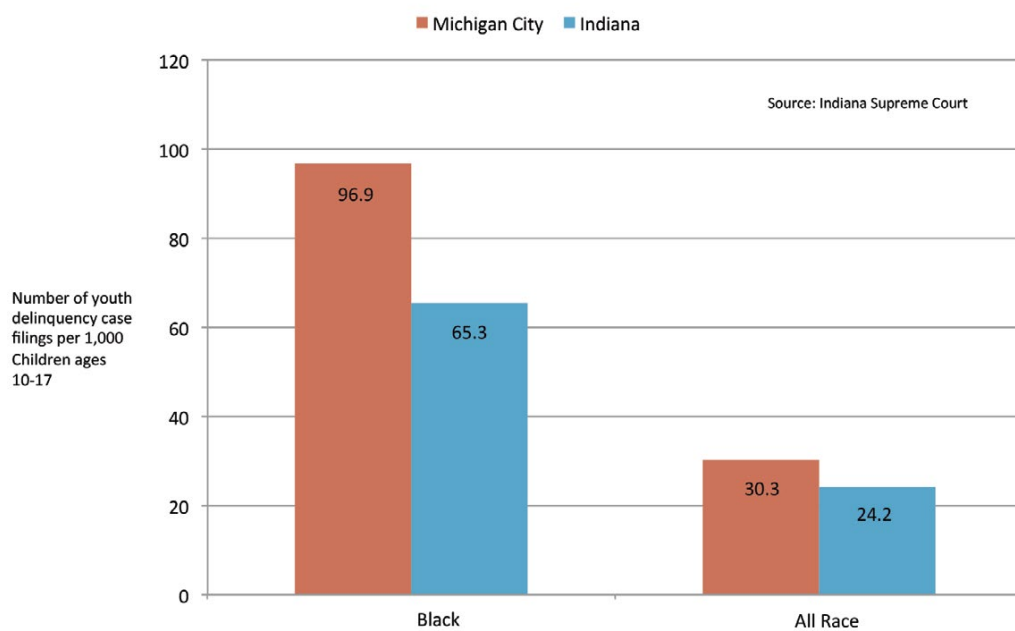
Third Graders Passing ISTEP Math and English



4.3% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Youth Justice

Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

MICHIGAN CITY

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	365	2010	414	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	383	2010	397	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	321	2010	440	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	346	2010	388	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	405	2010	376	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	367	2010	362	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	342	2010	348	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	347	2010	339	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	1,433	2010	1,578	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	1,443	2010	1,486	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	93.3	2008	81.3	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	26.3%	2010	33.4%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	11.8%	2010	8.5%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	61.9%	2010	58.2%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	85.6%	2008	77.8%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	19.1 ²	2010	10.8	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$22,233 ¹	2010	\$28,950	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	46.8% ²	2010	33.2%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	39.6%	2010	45.6%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	231	2011	197	2007
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	2,058	2012	2,228	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	0.9	2010	0.8	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	62.4%	2012	56.6%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	48.5%	2012	46.5%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	101	2011	72.5	2007

MICHIGAN CITY

		Current Year		Base Year	
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	71.1% ¹	2010	68.7%	2000	
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	73.7%	2011	39.8%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	36.0%	2011	46.3%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	34.7%	2011	29.6%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	ND	2011	ND	2007	
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	647	2011	578	2007	
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	18.8	2010	89.9	2007	
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	18.9%	2012	17.0%	2007	
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	4.3%	2012	3.7%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma⁴	49.3%	2011	49.0%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	9.6%	2011	5.9%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma⁴	41.1%	2011	45.1%	2007	

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	ND	2007	0.7	2004	
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	ND	2008	ND	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	13.8%	2008	13.3%	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	13.8%	2008	15.8%	2004	
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	44.3%	2008	54.8%	2007	
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	28.2%	2008	18.4%	2004	

MICHIGAN CITY

		Current Year		Base Year
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	11.7	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	43.5	2006
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	29.8	2011	3.9	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	93.3	2011	73.4	2006
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	4.2	2011	3.9	2007
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	2.1	2011	1.9	2007
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	134	2011	81.1	2007
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.0	2010	0.0	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	96.9	2010	181	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	32.8	2010	34.1	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	6.8	2011	9.6	2008

*Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE	NO DATA
		% change in Muncie between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Muncie and Indiana*	
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	ND		ND	
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+3.0	2010	+5.7
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+56.0	2010	+41.5
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	-6.7	2010	-17.0
	Median Black Household Income	2000	+39.8	2010	+1.8
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)	ND		ND	
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+18.1	2011	9.5
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+48.1	2012	+7.2
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+54.4	2012	3.3
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	+21.9	2010	+36.4

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

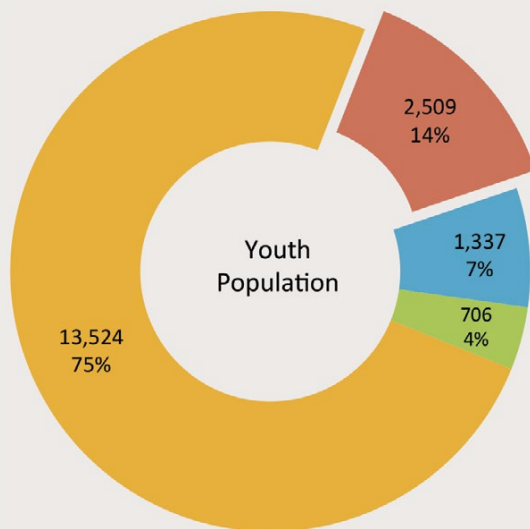
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

There also was a decrease in Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty and an increase in the median Black household income. The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas.

Trending Worse

The community experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers. There was also an increase in the community's Black unemployment rate from 2000 to 2010. Additionally, there was an increase in Black juvenile delinquency case filings.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all Muncie youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 13.9% and 0.3% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 14.2% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

14.2% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

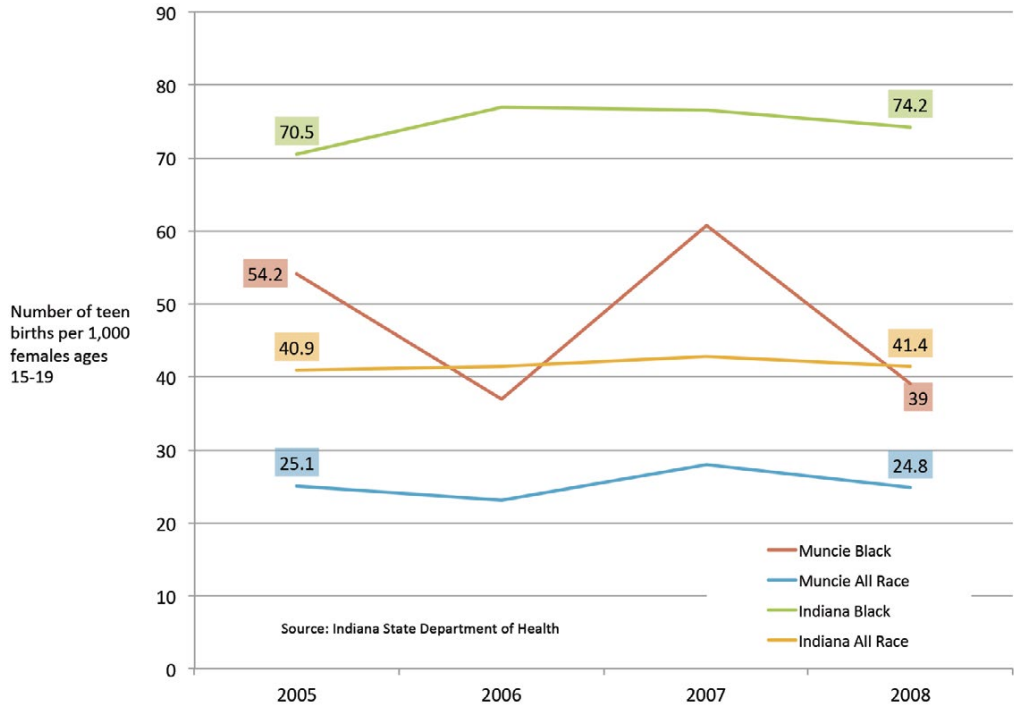
Children and Families

61% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

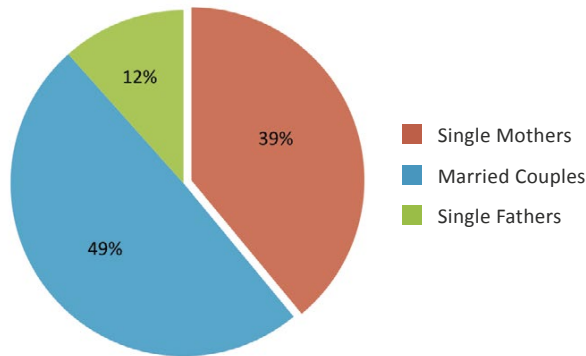
10.8% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

87.5% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

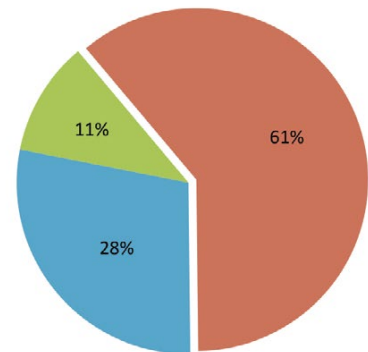
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Muncie families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

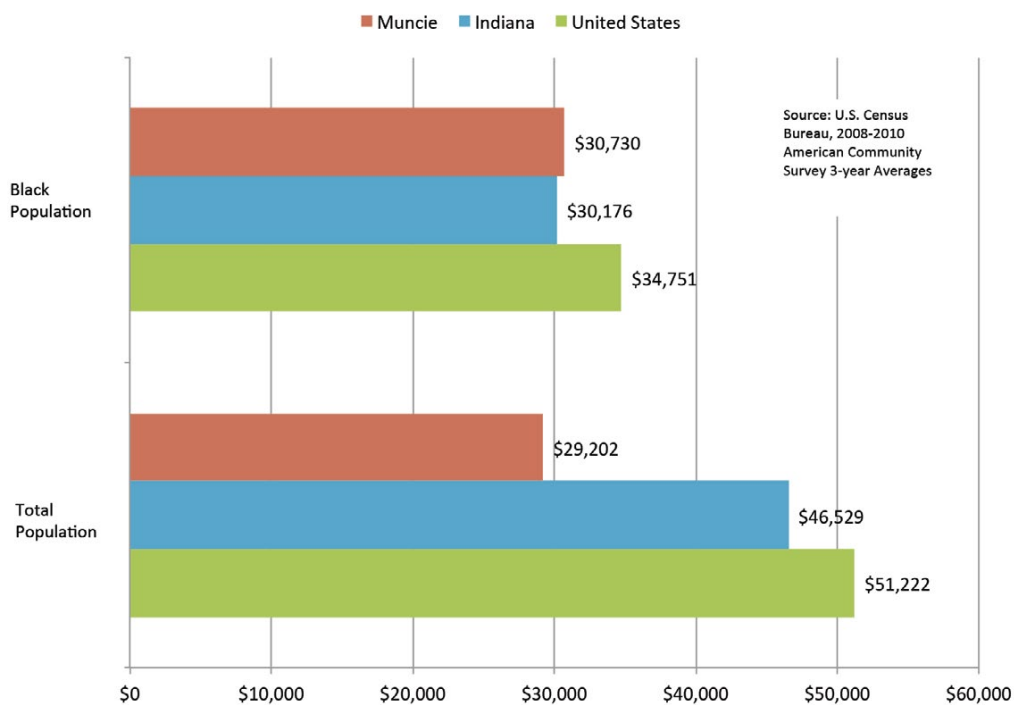
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

34.6% of Black children in Muncie live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

Median Household Income, 2010



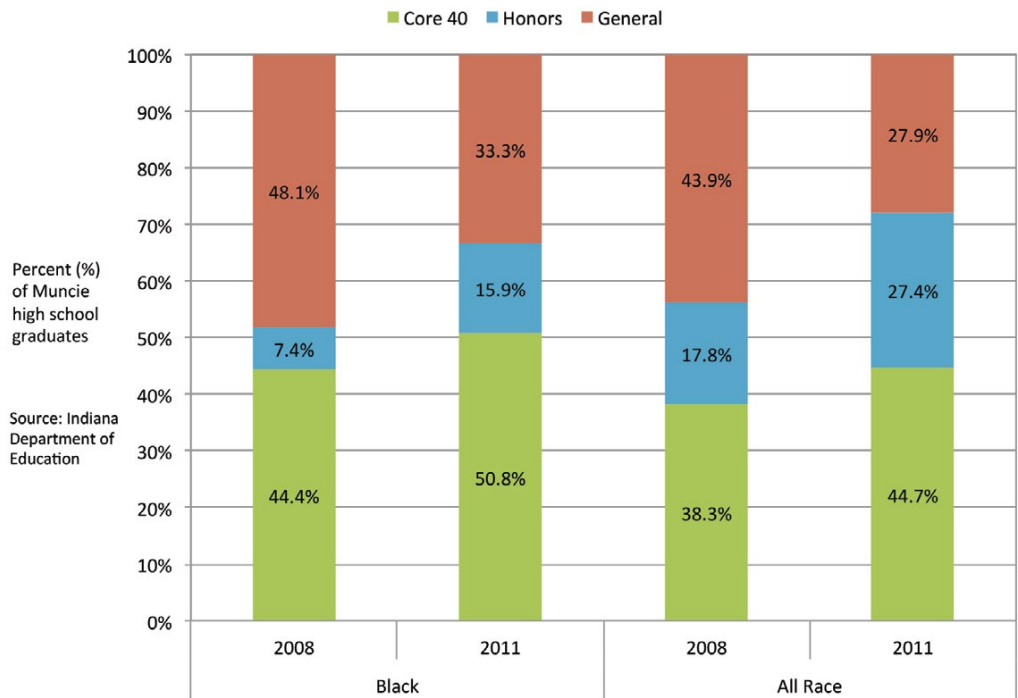
36.3% of Black households own their home (2010)

Education

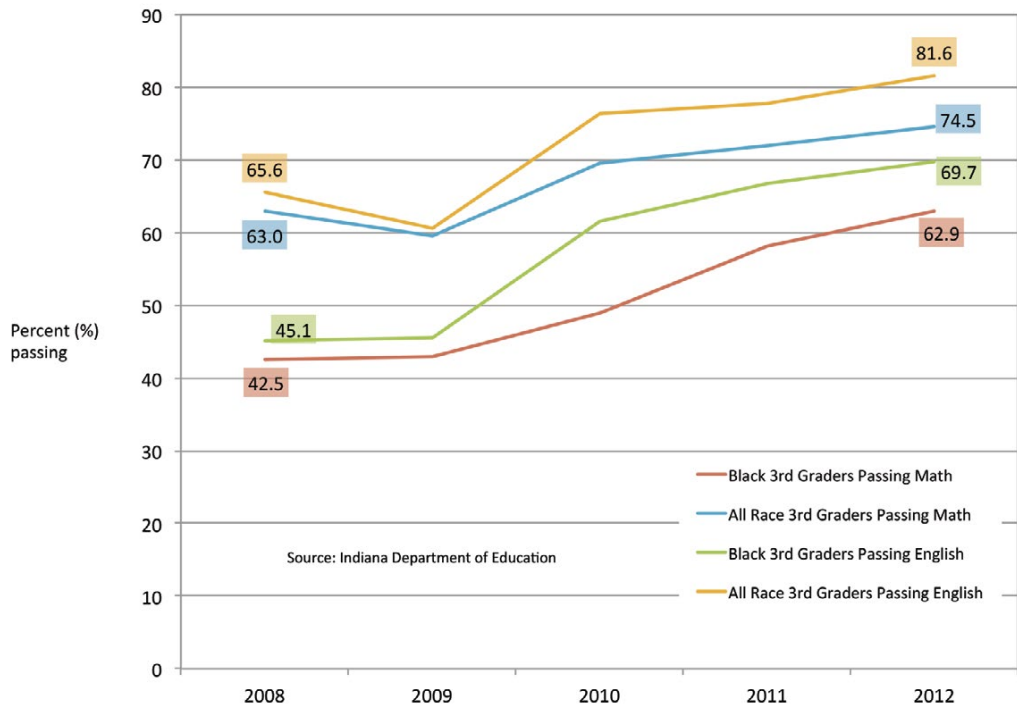
17.7% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

7.5% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

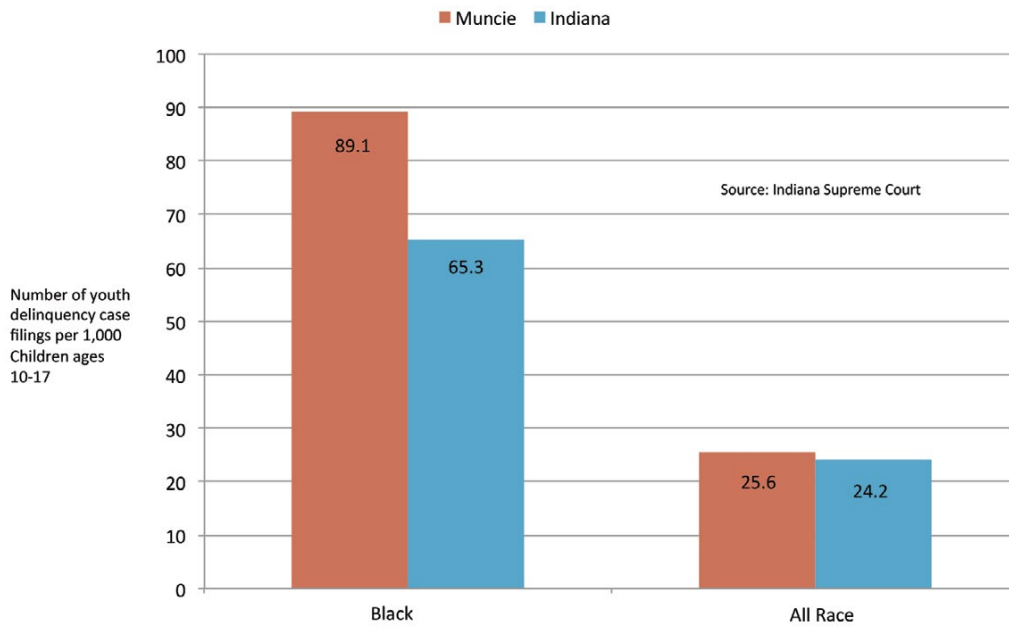
High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



Third Graders Passing ISTEP Math and English



Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

Youth Justice

MUNCIE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Children and Families					
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	293	2010	309	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	293	2010	310	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	299	2010	304	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	265	2010	307	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	287	2010	336	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	273	2010	329	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	398	2010	361	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	448	2010	420	2000	
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	1,277	2010	1,310	2000	
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	1,279	2010	1,366	2000	
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	39.0	2008	54.2	2005	
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	28.3%	2010	33.3%	2000	
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	10.8%	2010	7.5%	2000	
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	61.0%	2010	59.2%	2000	
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	87.5%	2008	77.7%	2004	
Economic Well-Being					
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	25.9 ²	2010	16.6	2000	
Median Black Household Income*	\$30,730 ²	2010	\$21,978	2000	
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	34.6% ²	2010	37.1%	2000	
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	36.3%	2010	43.9%	2000	
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	222	2011	278	2007	

MUNCIE

		Current Year		Base Year
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	1,302	2012	1,389	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	ND	2010	ND	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	69.7%	2012	45.1%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	62.9%	2012	42.5%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	80.2	2011	75.4	2007
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	74.1% ¹	2010	68.4%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	75.9%	2011	66.7%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	58.2%	2011	46.0%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	26.9%	2011	36.5%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	ND	2011	ND	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	2,365	2011	2,213	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	13.2	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	17.7%	2012	19.9%	2007
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	7.5%	2012	3.6%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	50.8%	2011	35.5%	2007

MUNCIE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	15.9%	2011	21.0%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	33.3%	2011	43.5%	2007	
Health					
Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	ND	2007	1.1	2004	
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	ND	2008	ND	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	14.2%	2008	15.7%	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	17.5%	2008	14.0%	2004	
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	65.0%	2008	64.8%	2007	
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	25.0%	2008	19.8%	2004	
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	16.3	2011	8.0	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	41.2	2011	23.6	2006	
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	60.6	2011	21.3	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	106	2011	84.9	2006	
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	4.3	2011	2.5	2007	

MUNCIE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	1.4	2011	1.2	2009	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	154	2011	303	2007	
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007	

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.0	2010	0.0	2006	
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	89.1	2010	73.1	2006	
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	8.0	2010	15.0	2006	
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	7.0	2011	4.0	2008	

*Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

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⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

SOUTH BEND

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE		NO DATA	
		% change in South Bend between baseline and most recent year		% difference between South Bend and Indiana*			
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	2005	+8.2	2005	+45.3		
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+4.6	2010	+11.1		
Economic Well-Being	Black Unemployment	2000	+99.3	2010	+63.4		
	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+31.5	2010	+29.3		
	Median Black Household Income	2000	-3.6	2010	-17.9		
	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)		ND		ND		
Health	Black Low-weight Births	2004	-4.0	2008	+1.4		
	Black Preterm Births	2004	+0.7	2008	3.8		
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+61.9	2011	0.9		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+24.9	2012	12.1		
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+21.0	2012	17.5		
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-28.0	2010	-16.1		

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

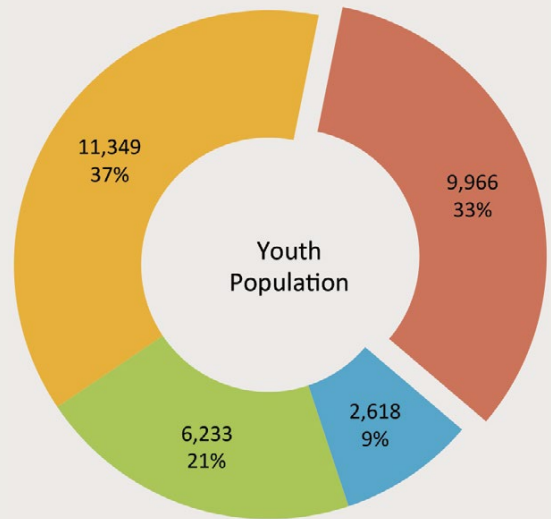
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was also an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. Additionally, the community experienced a decrease in Black juvenile delinquency case filings.

Trending Worse

The trend table shows a percentage increase in teen births by Black females ages 15-19 from 2005 to 2008 and an increase in Black pre-term births. The community has also experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and in Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty. There was an increase in the community's Black unemployment rate from 2000 to 2010 and median Black household income decreased during this same period.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all South Bend youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 33.0% and 0.8% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 33.8% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

33.8% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

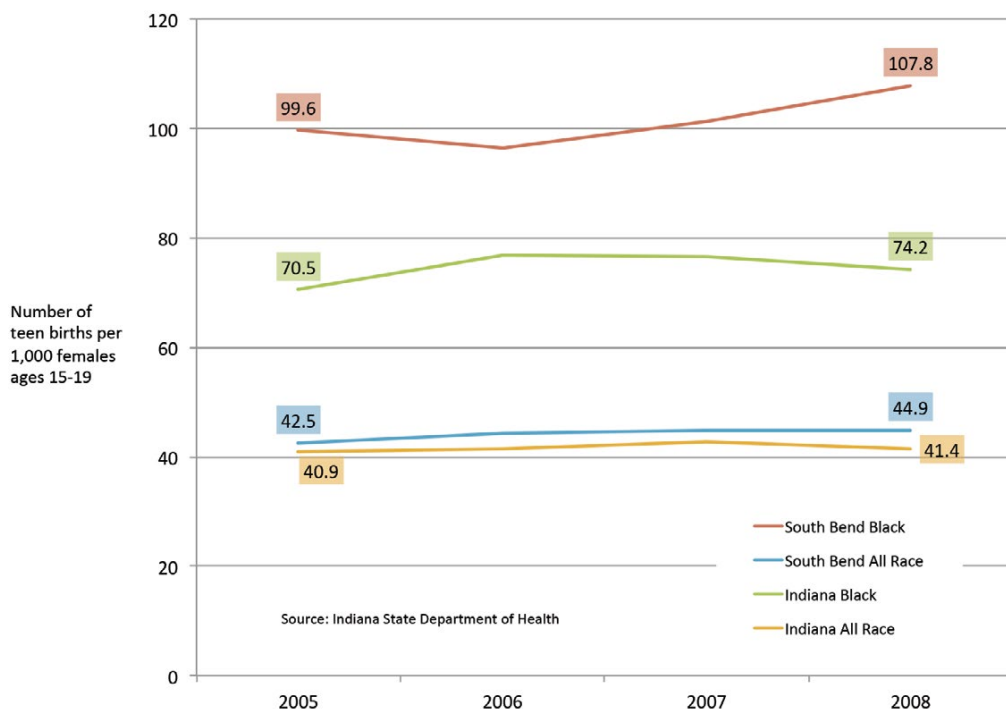
Children and Families

64.1% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

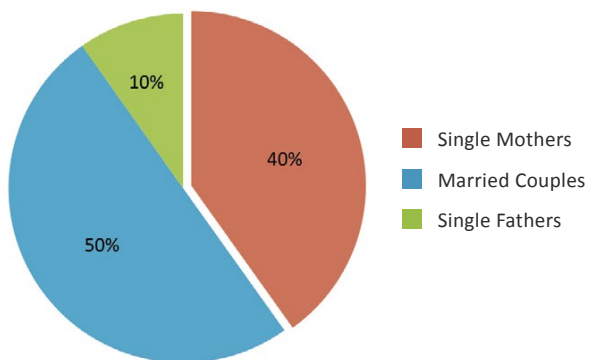
9.3% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

83% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

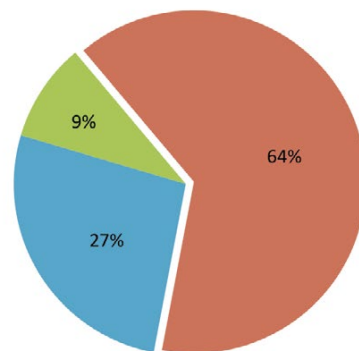
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of South Bend families with children headed by married couples, single fathers, and single mothers

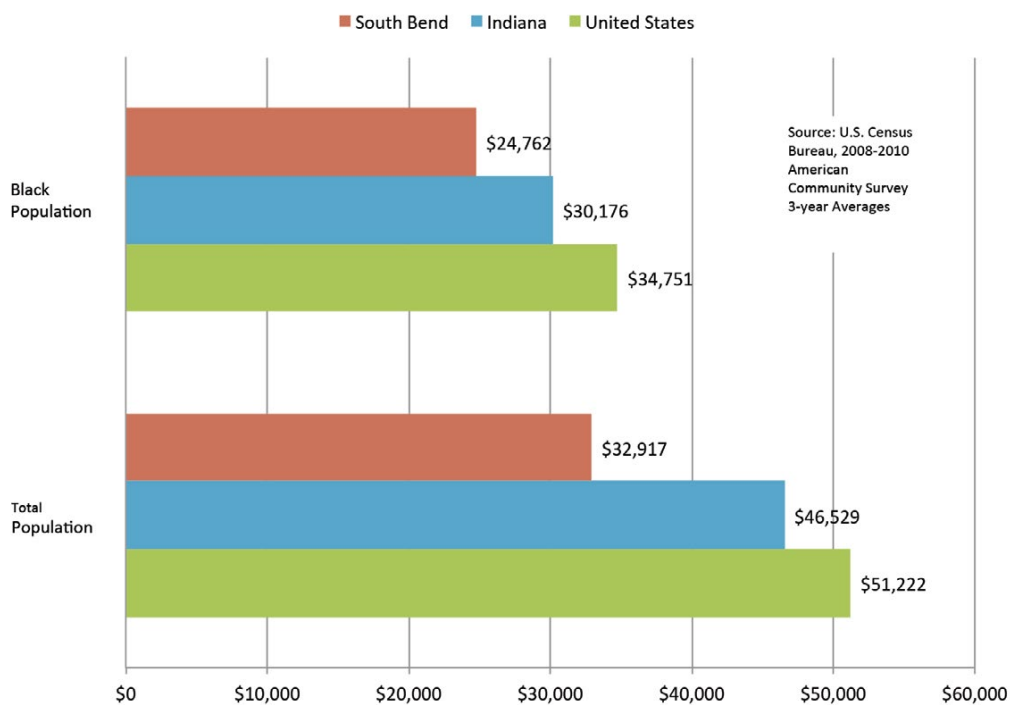
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

53.9% of Black children in South Bend live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

Median Household Income, 2010

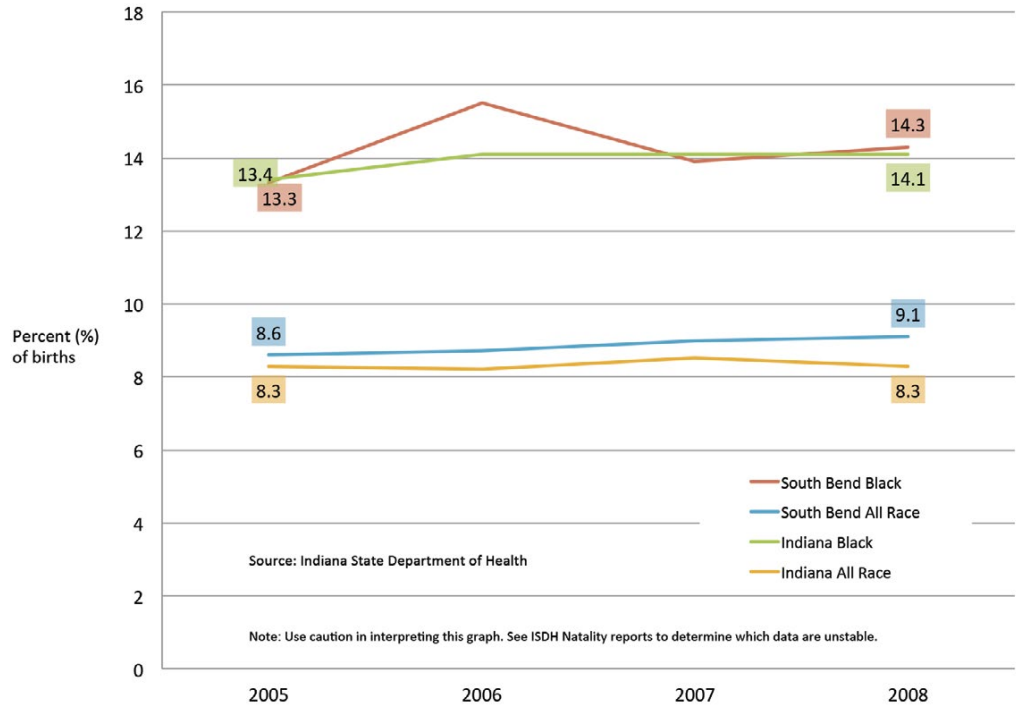


37.5% of Black households own their home (2010)

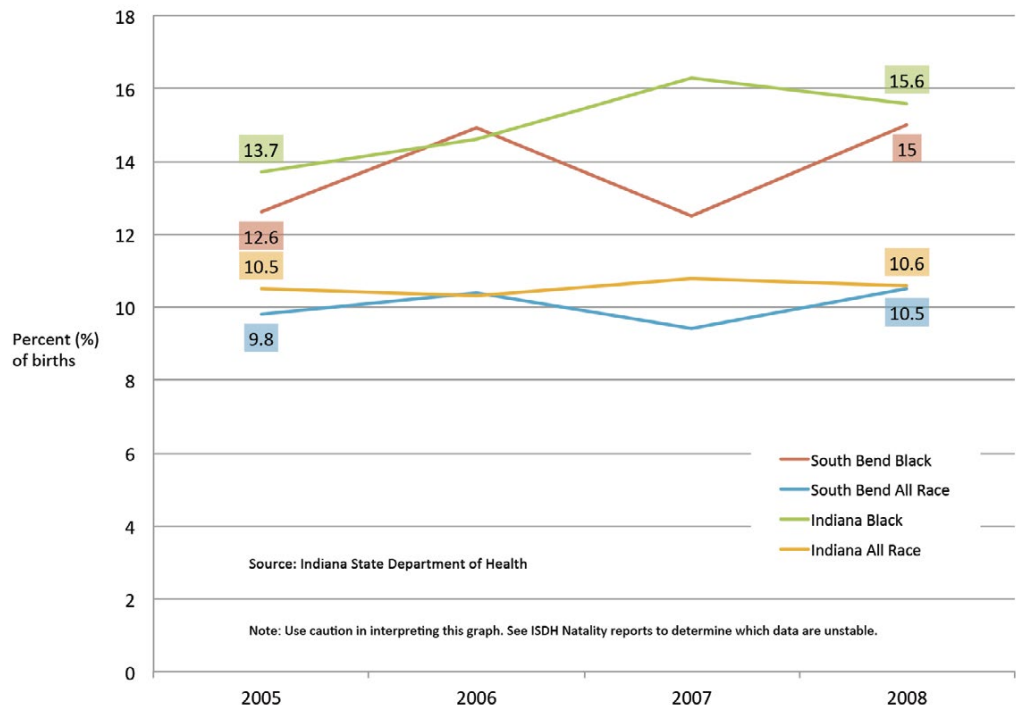
Health

46.9% of Black Mothers receive prenatal care in the 1st Trimester (2008)

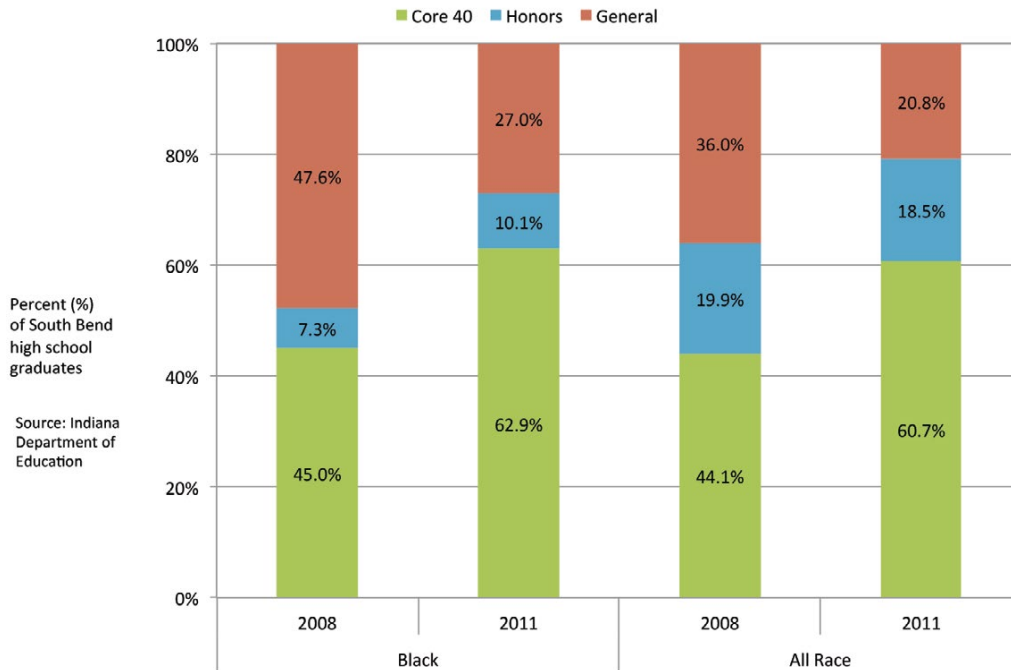
Low Weight Births



Preterm Births



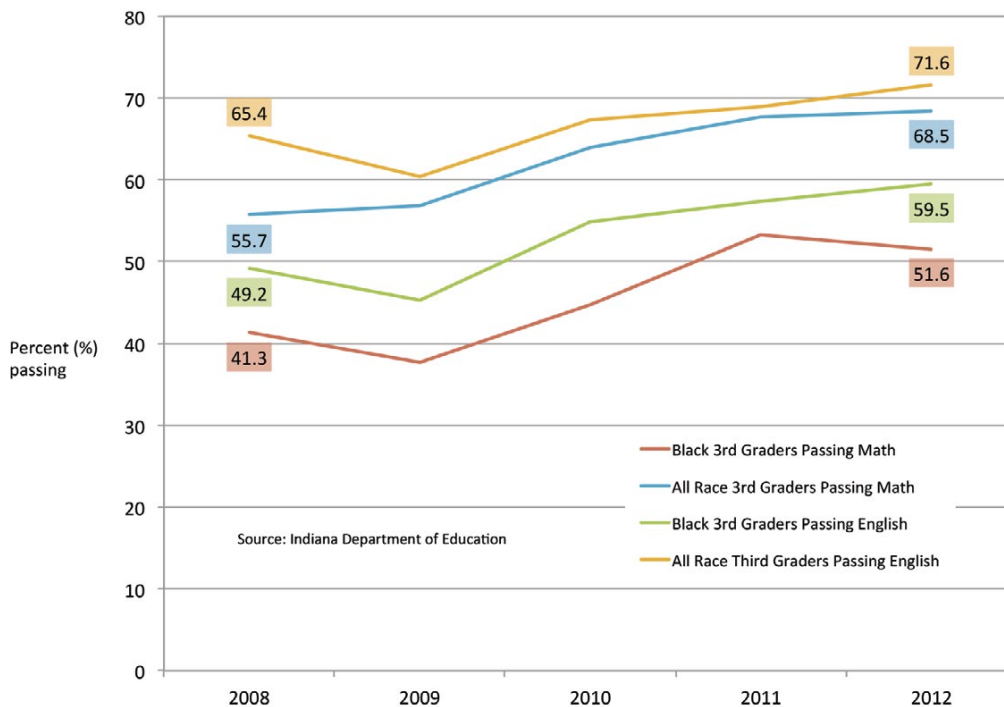
High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



Education

21.5% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

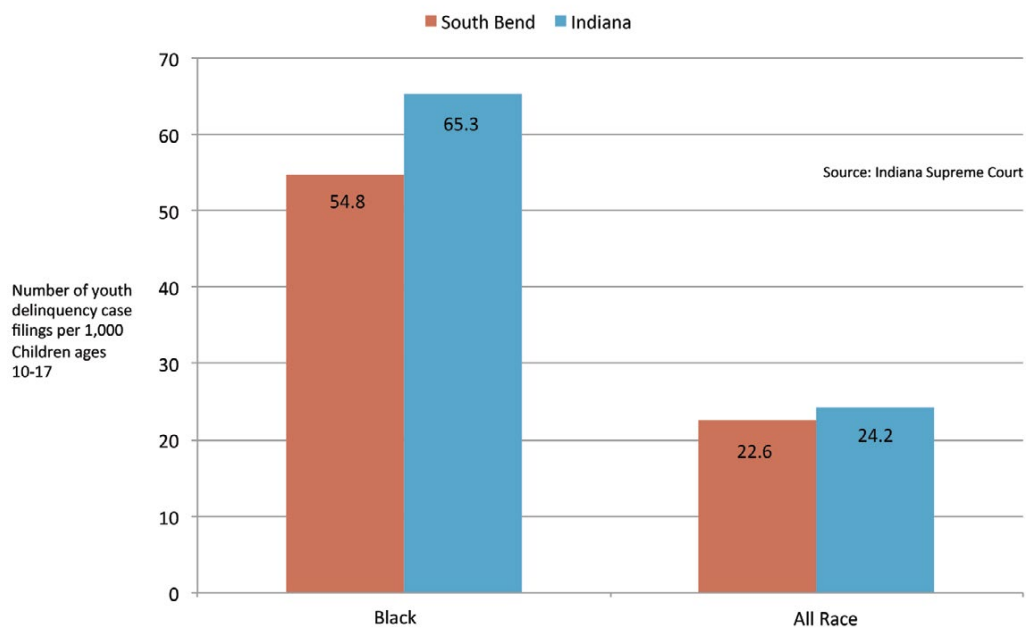
Third Graders Passing ISTEP Math and English



8.5% of Black students are in gifted and talented programs (2012)

Youth Justice

Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

SOUTH BEND

		Current Year		Base Year
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	1,263	2010	1,393	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	1,269	2010	1,324	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	1,309	2010	1,483	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	1,235	2010	1,408	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	1,297	2010	1,411	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	1,243	2010	1,383	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	1,370	2010	1,179	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	1,232	2010	1,198	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	5,239	2010	5,466	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	4,979	2010	5,313	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	107.8	2008	99.6	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	26.6%	2010	31.2%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	9.3%	2010	7.5%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	64.1%	2010	61.3%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	83.0%	2008	81.5%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	29.9 ¹	2010	15.0	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$24,762 ¹	2010	\$25,700	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	53.9% ¹	2010	41.0%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	37.5%	2010	45.1%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	147.8	2011	146.0	2007
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	6,945	2012	7,659	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	1.9	2010	2.4	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	59.5%	2012	49.2%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	51.6%	2012	41.3%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	110	2011	117	2007

SOUTH BEND

		Current Year		Base Year
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	76.5% ¹	2010	68.0%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	67.5%	2011	55.3%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	51.7%	2011	50.0%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	25.4%	2011	26.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	3.1%	2011	13.3%	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	1,284	2011	1,162	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	38.6	2011	67.1	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	21.5%	2012	ND	2007
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	8.5%	2012	5.5%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	62.9%	2011	34.9%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	10.1%	2011	10.2%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	27.0%	2011	54.9%	2007

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	ND	2008	0.8	2004
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	18.6	2008	18.3	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	14.3%	2008	14.9%	2004
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	15.0%	2008	14.9%	2004
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	46.9%	2008	46.6%	2007
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	11.7%	2008	14.3%	2004

SOUTH BEND

		Current Year		Base Year
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	7.6	2011	10.1	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	12.6	2011	27.2	2006
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	22.2	2011	10.8	2006
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	78.8	2011	57.2	2006
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	9.4	2011	7.5	2007
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	6.2	2011	4.7	2007
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	227	2011	164	2007
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	0.8%	2011	1.5%	2007

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	14.6	2010	15.2	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	54.8	2010	76.1	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	5.9	2010	7.0	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	15.5	2011	14.5	2008

*Margins-of-Error

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

TERRE HAUTE

The trend table below reports two different trends: 1) Percent change (increase/decrease) in community between baseline year and most recent year; and 2) Percent difference (greater or less than) between community and Indiana. Arrows are used to depict increases/greater than (up) and decreases/less than (down). Colors are used to depict improved/better (**blue**) and worsened/worse (**orange**). The actual percentage change or difference is written in the arrow.

TOPIC	INDICATOR	BETTER		WORSE	NO DATA
		% change in Terre Haute between baseline and most recent year		% difference between Terre Haute and Indiana*	
Children & Families	Black Teen Births	ND		ND	
	Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	2000	+3.4	2010	-3.8
	Black Unemployment	2000	+16.0	2010	-8.7
Economic Well-Being	Black Children in Poverty	2000	+38.1	2010	+60.9
	Median Black Household Income	2000	+7.6	2010	-33.3
Health	Black Infant Deaths (Infant Mortality)	ND		ND	
Education ²	Black High School Graduates with Core 40/Honors Diplomas	2007	+2.1	2011	2.3
	Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	2008	+59.0	2012	+8.4
	Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	2008	+61.8	2012	+3.3
Youth Justice	Black Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings ¹	2006	-5.8	2010	+46.1

¹ Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

² Education indicators are based on school year. E.g., School year 2008 is the school term beginning fall 2007 and ending summer 2008.

*For most recent data year, unless otherwise noted

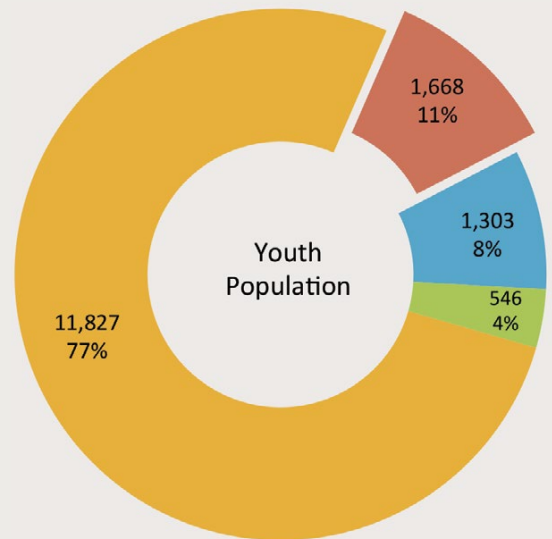
ND = No comparable data.

Trending Better

The trend table shows an increase in the city's median Black household income from 2000 to 2010. The percentage of Black 3rd graders passing Math and English ISTEP increased from 2008 to 2012. There was an increase in Black high school graduates receiving Core 40 and Core 40 with Academic Honors diplomas. Additionally, the community experienced a decrease in Black juvenile delinquency case filings.

Trending Worse

The community experienced an increase in the percentage of Black families headed by single mothers and in Black children ages 17 and under living in poverty. There also was an increase in the community's Black unemployment rate from 2000 to 2010.



- White Non-Hispanic
- Black Non-Hispanic
- Other Race Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Number and percent of all Terre Haute youth ages 0-19 by race and ethnicity.

The black youth population includes both non-Hispanic and Hispanic blacks. Non-Hispanic black youth and Hispanic black youth comprise 10.9% and 0.1% of the total youth population, respectively, and add up to 11.0% of the total youth population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

11% of the total youth population are Black youth (2010)

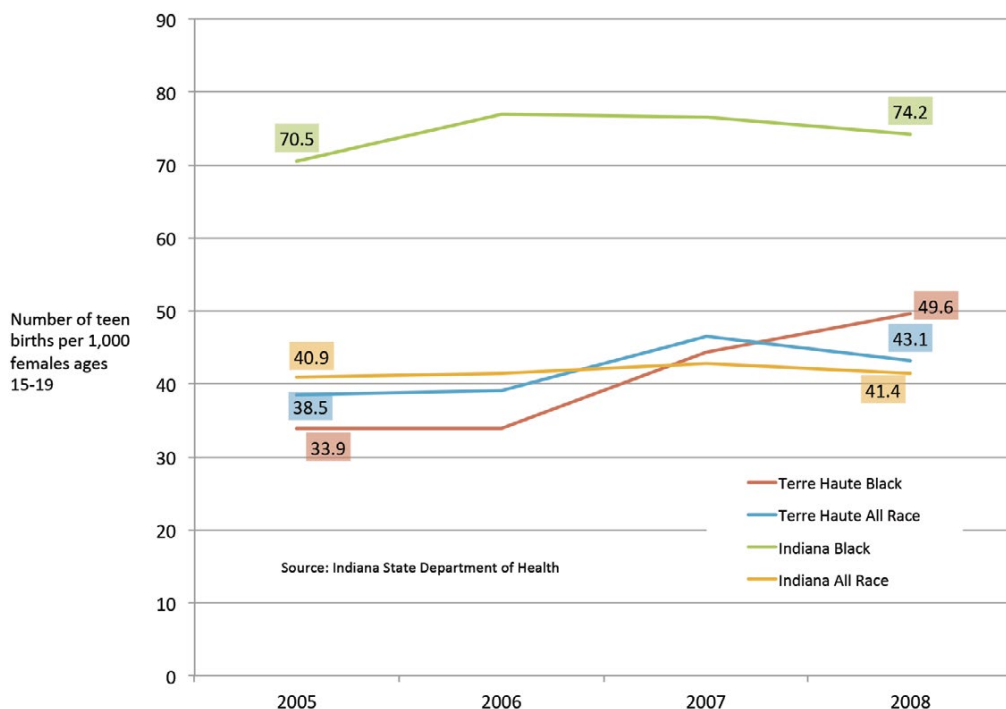
Children and Families

55.5% of Black families are headed by single mothers (2010)

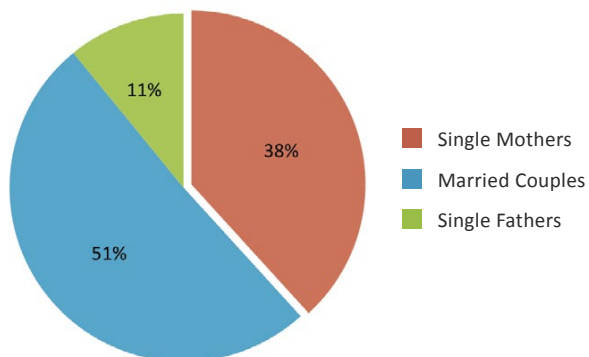
11.9% of Black families are headed by single fathers (2010)

78.3% of Black babies are born to unmarried parents (2008)

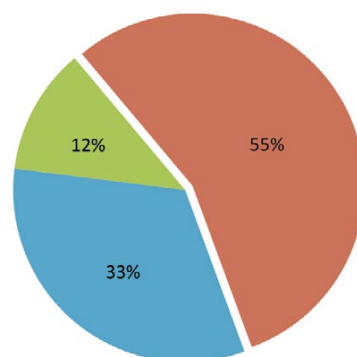
Teen Births



All Families with Children, 2010



Black Families with Children, 2010



Percent (%) of Terre Haute families with children headed by married couples, single father, and mothers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

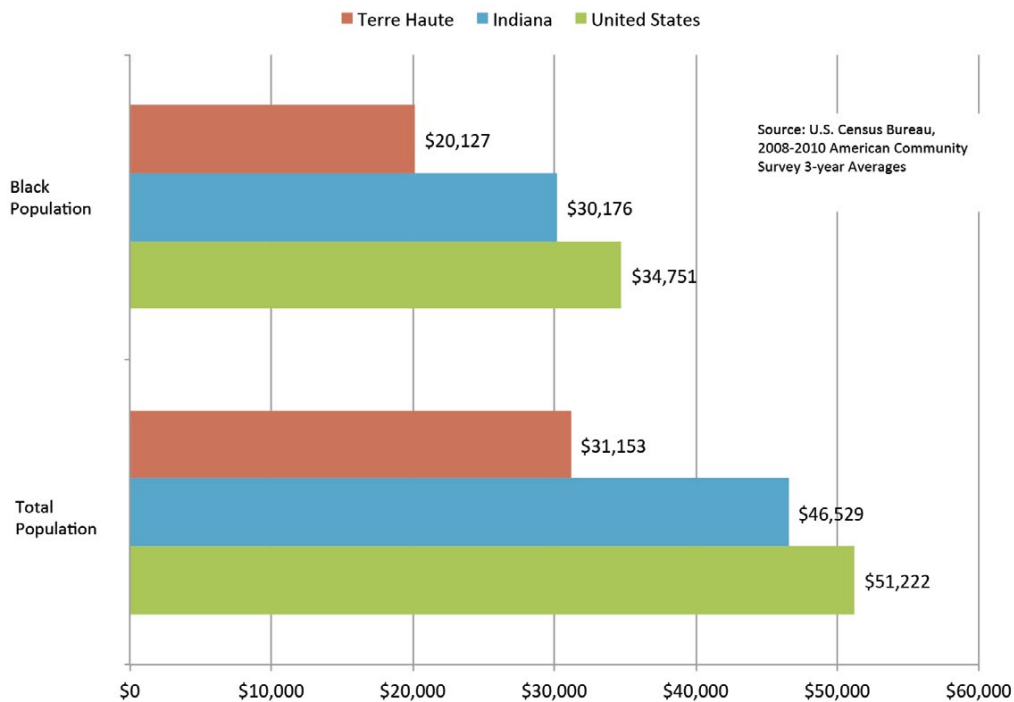
67.1% of Black children in Terre Haute live in **POVERTY**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year Averages

35.1% of Black households own their home (2010)

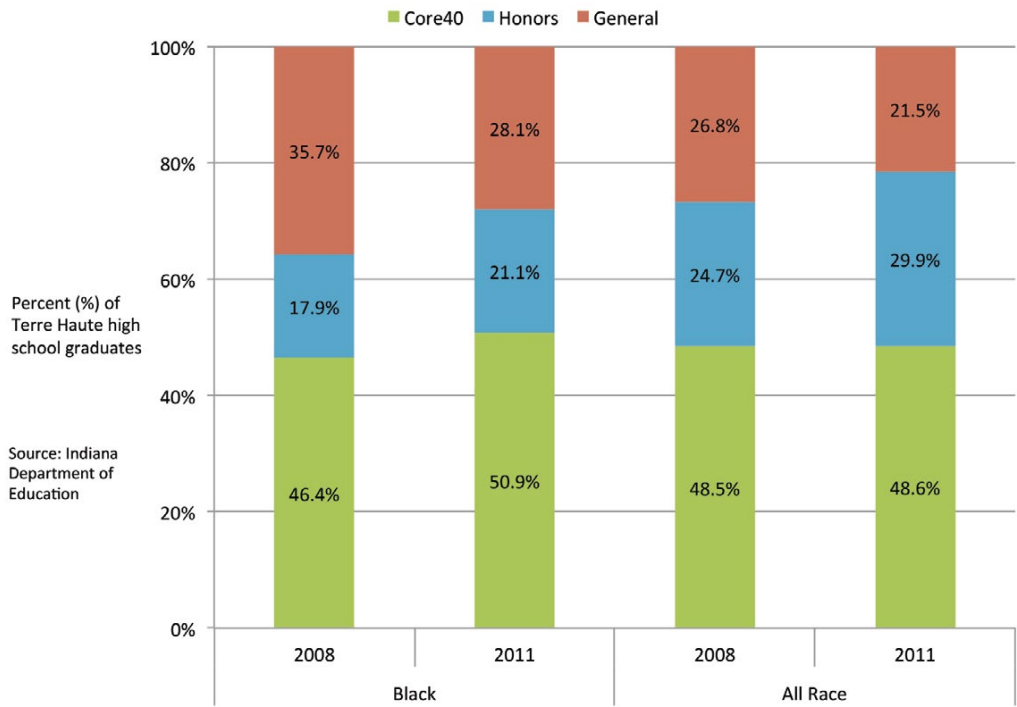
Median Household Income, 2010



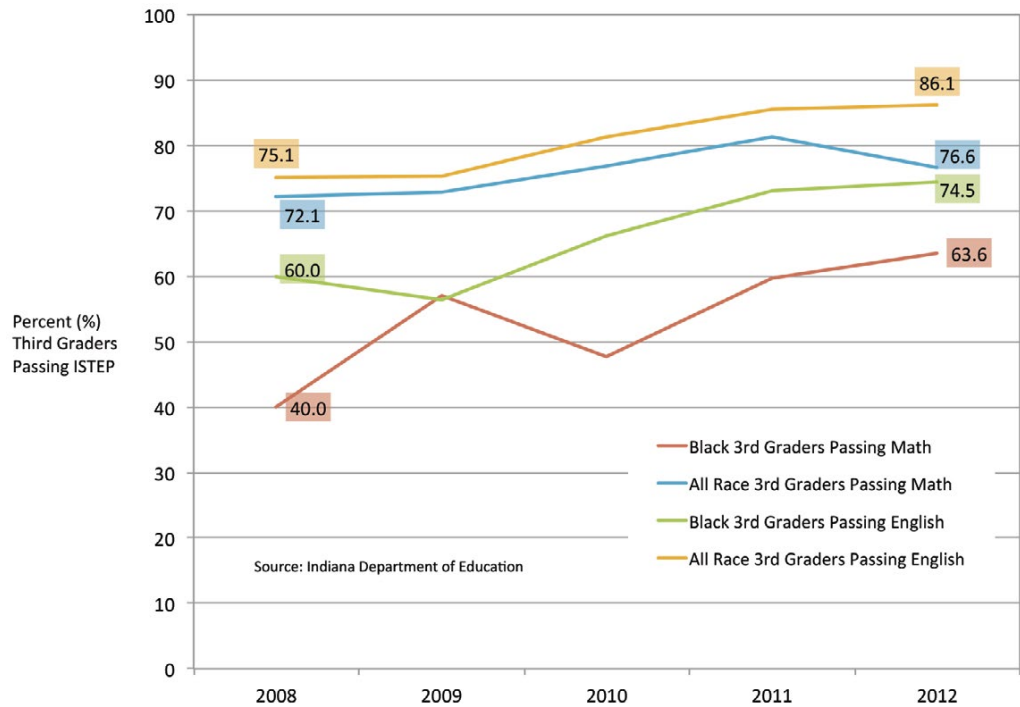
Education

25.5% of Black students are in special education programs (2012)

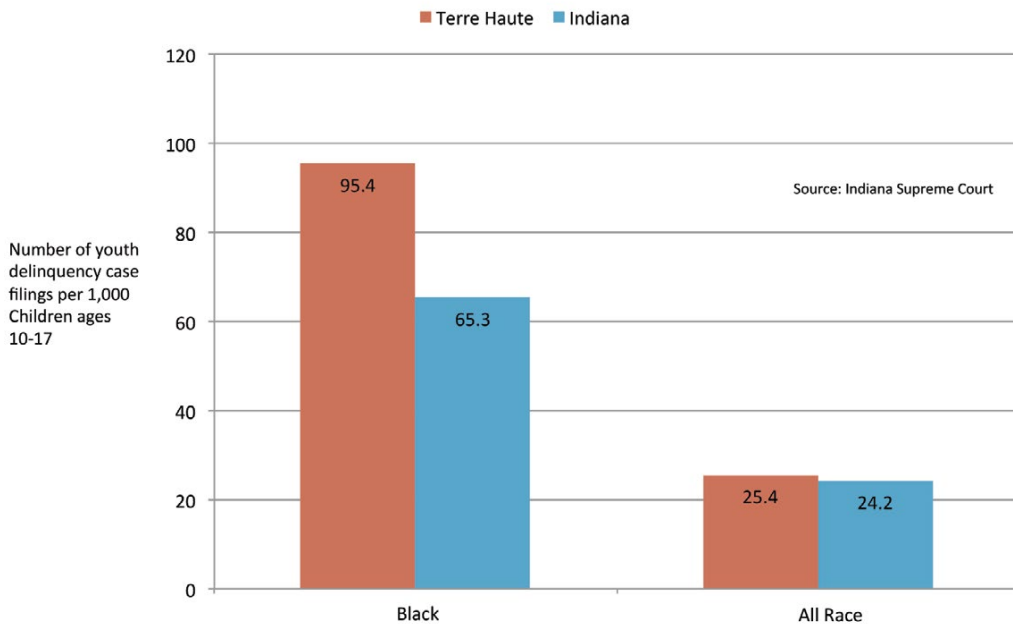
High School Graduates with General, Honors, and Core 40 Diplomas



Third Graders Passing ISTEP Math and English



Youth Delinquency Case Filings, 2010



*Youth (Juvenile) Delinquency Case Filings: cases filed on behalf of children younger than 18 who were alleged to have committed an offense

Youth Justice

TERRE HAUTE

		Current Year	Base Year	
Children and Families				
Number of Black Males Ages 0-4	165	2010	200	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-4	177	2010	173	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 5-9	170	2010	220	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 5-9	167	2010	199	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 10-14	169	2010	198	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 10-14	154	2010	197	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 15-19	336	2010	264	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 15-19	346	2010	324	2000
Number of Black Males Ages 0-19	840	2010	882	2000
Number of Black Females Ages 0-19	844	2010	893	2000
Number of Black Teen (Age15-19) Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	49.6	2008	33.9	2005
Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents	32.6%	2010	37.6%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers	11.9%	2010	8.7%	2000
Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers	55.5%	2010	53.7%	2000
Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents	78.3%	2008	85.2%	2004
Economic Well-Being				
Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16+*	16.7 ²	2010	14.4	2000
Median Black Household Income*	\$20,127 ¹	2010	\$18,705	2000
Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty*	67.1% ²	2010	48.6%	2000
Percent of Black Households Owning their Home	35.1%	2010	41.7%	2000
Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-12	277	2011	328	2007

TERRE HAUTE

		Current Year		Base Year
Education				
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Public Schools	873	2012	1,029	2008
Number of Black Children Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1000 Black Children Ages 5-19 ⁴	1.0	2010	1.2	2007
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP	74.5%	2012	60.0%	2008
Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP	63.6%	2012	40.0%	2008
Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19	91.6	2011	68.1	2007
Percent of Blacks 25 and over with at least a HS diploma or Equivalent	78.8% ¹	2010	71.4%	2000
Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years	83.5%	2011	63.2%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College ⁴	52.9%	2011	61.5%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College ⁴	31.4%	2011	21.2%	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend ⁴ Vocational/Technical School	ND	2011	ND	2007
Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Enrolled in Public School	428	2011	501	2007
Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Children Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007
Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs	25.5%	2012	22.7%	2007
Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs ⁴	ND	2012	ND	2007
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma ⁴	50.9%	2011	61.4%	2007

TERRE HAUTE

		Current Year		Base Year	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma ⁴	21.1%	2011	9.1%	2007	
Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma ⁴	28.1%	2011	29.5%	2007	

Health

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	ND	2007	0.0	2004	
Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (Infant Mortality) ⁴	ND	2008	ND	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birthweight	15.2%	2008	13.1%	2004	
Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm	13.0%	2008	8.2%	2004	
Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	53.3%	2008	68.9%	2007	
Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	25.0%	2008	19.7%	2004	
Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	ND	2011	9.3	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	23.5	2011	17.2	2006	
Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 ⁴	34.1	2011	21.7	2006	
Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 ⁴	110	2011	54.4	2006	
Black Males who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Males (Prevalence) ⁴	17.5	2011	15.1	2007	
Black Females who are HIV Positive per 1,000 Black Females (Prevalence) ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007	

TERRE HAUTE

	Current Year		Base Year	
Number of Black Children under 6 Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Children under 6	216	2011	205	2007
Percent of Black Children who were Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels ⁴	ND	2011	ND	2007

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 0-19 ⁴	0.5	2010	7.2	2006
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Youth Justice

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17	95.4	2010	101	2006
Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Children per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	7.3	2010	11.7	2006
Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Children Ages 10-17 ⁴	2.9	2011	1.5	2008

**Margins-of-Error*

¹ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered reliable

² This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered somewhat reliable, use with caution

³ This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate considered unreliable

⁴ Use caution interpreting these data as they may be based on small numbers (less than 20 cases) that can lead to unstable rates. Refer to the original sources listed in the Data Definitions section of this report to determine which data are unstable.

METHODOLOGY & DATA DEFINITIONS

METHODOLOGY

Rates and Percentages: To make meaningful data comparisons across geographic areas and years, data in this report are presented as rates or percentages. “Rate” generally refers to the incidence per a specific number of people (e.g., 1,000) in a specified base population (e.g., all youth population) and is calculated using the formula: $(\text{Number of incidences} \div \text{Number of people in specified base population}) * 1,000 = \text{Rate}$. In this report, most rates are reported per 1,000, although there are a few instances where the rates are reported per 100,000. “Percentage” generally refers to the incidence per 100 people in a specified base population and is calculated using the formula: $(\text{Number of incidences} \div \text{Number of people in specified base population}) * 100 = \text{Percentage}$. A percentage is a rate per 100.

Most population-based rates and percentages, such as those based on Black youth population, were calculated using 2010 Census data. Other rates and percentages were calculated based on the population described by the specific data collection. For example, graduation rates were calculated based on the enrolled population of students. Other rates and percentages were collected directly from the source provider, such as the rate of infant mortality collected from the Indiana State Department of Health. When rates and percentages were calculated specifically for this report, every effort was made to use the most appropriate denominator (or base) value for calculating rates, such as the use of:

- Females 15-19 as the denominator to calculate teen birth rate.
- Population 10-17 as the denominator to calculate youth justice rates.
- Children under age 6 as the denominator for blood lead level testing rates.

Trend Table Calculations: The trend tables found at the beginning of the state and each community section report two different trends:

1. **Percent change in rates or percentages across time** (e.g., the percent change between 2008 and 2011 in the percent of Black 9th graders graduating in four years). This communicates the change in proportion of the specified population meeting some criteria (e.g., graduating in four years). If the rate or percentage increased over time, an up arrow symbol is used to depict that trend. If it decreased over time, a down arrow is used. In addition, the actual percentage change is written on the arrow. If the percent change is considered an improvement (such as a decrease in percent of preterm births, depicted by a down arrow), then the arrow is colored blue. If the percent change is considered a decline in condition (such as an increase in percent of preterm births, depicted by an up arrow), then the arrow is colored orange.

2. **Percent differences in rates or percentages for the most recent year of data available.** In the case of the state trend table, the calculated differences are between the rates for Indiana and the U.S. An up arrow means that the Indiana value is greater than that of the U.S. A down arrow means that the Indiana value is less than that of the U.S. If Indiana is doing better than the U.S. then the arrow is colored blue. A orange arrow indicates Indiana is doing worse than the U.S. For the community trend tables, the calculated differences are between the rates of the focus community and Indiana. A positive value means that the community value is greater than that of Indiana. A negative value means that the community value is less than that of Indiana.

It was not possible to use the same baseline and most recent year for all of the indicators used in this report, due to varying data availability. However, for each individual indicator, the same year was selected for trend calculations across all communities. In some cases, the years used in the state trend table are different than those in the community trend tables based on data availability.

Use of American Community Survey Data: Many of the data values in this report are taken from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS).

Indicators sourced to the U.S. Census Bureau related to unemployment, income, poverty, and educational attainment are taken from the ACS 3-year averages while other U.S. Census Bureau indicators are taken from the 2000 and 2010 decennial censuses. There are several challenges involved when using American Community Survey data.

- Multi-year averages. ACS data presented in this report are derived from 3-year averages, and the year listed in the report refers to the last year of the 3-year average. For example, a data year of “2010” for ACS data refers to the 2008-2010 3-year average. Three-year averages were used because data are not available for all SOBY communities in the ACS 1-year estimates. We used 3-year averages for all areas, including those that also have data available in the 1-year estimates, to allow for consistent comparisons.
- Margins-of-error. This refers to the amount of error found in the ACS data as a result of the sample size used by the Census Bureau for the survey. While decennial survey data are based on complete counts of the population, the ACS data are based on population samples and as such is subject to sampling error. ACS presents 90% margins-of-error, meaning that users can be 90% certain that the true data value is within the margin-of-error range that is presented along with the estimated value. Please refer to the data tables in this report for indications of census estimate reliability.
- Comparability to previous census data. Many data items in ACS are not comparable to 2000 census data for a variety of reasons. For a complete discussion of comparability issues please see http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/comparing_data/.

DATA DEFINITIONS

Race and Ethnicity Categories: The racial categories used by the U.S. Census Bureau are “White,” “Black,” “Asian,” “American Indian and Alaska Native” (AIAN),

“Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander” (NHPI), and “Two or More Races.” The ethnic categories used by the U.S. Census Bureau are “Hispanic” and “non-Hispanic.” Children can be of any race and of either Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin. Source: U.S. Census Bureau. For indicators not from the U.S. Census Bureau that use different race/ethnicity categories, the differences are noted.

Data Reporting Years: Data sources collect and report data based on different definitions of the starting and end point of the year. The data reporting year for each indicator is indicated in parenthesis, by one of the following:

CY Calendar Year is January 1 – December 31. E.g., CY 2012 is Jan 1, 2012–Dec 31, 2012.

FFY Federal Fiscal Year is October 1 – September 30. E.g., FFY 2012 is Oct 1, 2011–Sept 30, 2012.

SFY State Fiscal Year is July 1 – June 30. E.g., SFY 2012 is Jul 1, 2011 – Jun 30, 2012.

SY School Year is the fall school term through the following summer. E.g., SY 2012 is the school term beginning fall 2011 and ending summer 2012.

Data Reporting Areas: All data are reported at the city level unless otherwise indicated.

CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Number of Black Youths (CY) - The number of Black, non-Hispanic children by gender and age. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Youths by Race/Ethnicity (CY) - The number of all people within the specified racial and ethnic group: Non-Hispanic White Population ages 0-19, Non-Hispanic Black Population ages 0-19, Hispanic Population ages 0-19, and Non-Hispanic Other Race Population ages 0-19. Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

Percent of Black Families Headed by Married Parents (CY) - The percent of Black families with own

children under age 18 headed by married parents. Source: U. S. Census Bureau. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Fathers (CY) - The percent of Black families with own children under age 18 headed by single fathers. Source: U. S. Census Bureau. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Families Headed by Single Mothers (CY) - The percent of Black families with own children under age 18 headed by single mothers. Source: U. S. Census Bureau. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of All Families Headed by Married Parents (CY) - The percent of total families with own children under age 18 headed by married parents. Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of All Families Headed by Single Fathers (CY) - The percent of total families with own children under age 18 headed by single fathers. Source: U. S. Census Bureau. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of All Families Headed by Single Mothers (CY) - The percent of total families with own children under age 18 headed by single mothers. Source: U. S. Census Bureau. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Babies Born to Unmarried Parents (CY)² - The percent of all live births to Black single mothers who were not married to the infant's father at the time of birth. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Percent of All Babies Born to Unmarried Parents (CY)² - The percent of all live births to single mothers who were not married to the infant's father at the time of birth. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Number of Black Teen Births per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 (CY)² - Also referred to as the Black teen birth rate. The number of births to Black mothers ages 15 through 19 per 1,000 Black females ages 15-19. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of All Race Teen Births per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19 (CY)² - Also referred to as the teen birth rate. The number of births to all mothers ages 15 through 19 per 1,000 females ages 15-19. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Calculation: The Polis Center.

*For additional information regarding Census definitions and tabulation methods of households and families, see http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/documentation_main/

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Black Unemployment Rate for Ages 16 and Over (CY) - The percent of all Black persons in the labor force ages 16 and over who are unemployed. The labor force consists of people ages 16 and over who are not residents of institutions and who are employed or seeking employment. Source: U. S. Census Bureau†.

All Race Unemployment Rate for Ages 16 and Over (CY) - The percent of all persons in the labor force ages 16 and over who are unemployed. The labor force consists of people ages 16 and over who are not residents of institutions and who are employed or seeking employment. Source: U. S. Census Bureau†.

Median Black Household Income (CY) - Household income equals the sum of all income (as defined by the U. S. Census Bureau) generated by the householder and all persons within the household ages 15 years and over, related or not. For households, the median

income is based on the distribution of the total number of households including those with no income. Thus, the median represents the midpoint of the distribution of black household incomes; half above and half below. Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

Median All Race Household Income (CY) - Household income equals the sum of all income (as defined by the U. S. Census Bureau) generated by the householder and all persons within the household ages 15 years and over, related or not. For households, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households including those with no income. Thus, the median represents the midpoint of the distribution of household incomes; half above and half below. Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

Percent of Black Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty (CY) - The percent of black children under age 18 living in black households with family incomes below the federal poverty threshold. Poverty status is determined by how an individual or family compares to relative poverty thresholds, defined by income, number of children, age and cost of living. Source: U. S. Census Bureau. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Households Owning their Home (CY) - The percent of all black households that are owner-occupied. Housing units are owner-occupied if the owner(s) live in the unit, regardless of mortgage or payment status. Source: U. S. Census Bureau. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Monthly Average Number of Black Child Care Voucher Recipients per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 0-12 (FFY) - The monthly average number of Black youth whose child care arrangements were government subsidized per 1,000 Black youth ages 0-12. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration; national source: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Calculation: The Polis Center.

EDUCATION

Number of Black Youth Enrolled in Public Schools (SY) - The total enrollment number of non-Hispanic Black students in Indiana public schools. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education.

Number of Black Youth Enrolled in Accredited Nonpublic Schools per 1,000 Black Children Ages 5-19 (SY) - The total number of non-Hispanic Black children enrolled in non-public schools per 1,000 Black children ages 5-19. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP (SY) - The percent of non-Hispanic Black students in third grade passing the English/Language Arts portion of the ISTEP exam. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education.

Percent of All 3rd Graders Passing English ISTEP (SY) - The percent of all students in 3rd grade passing the English/Language Arts portion of the ISTEP exam. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education.

Percent of Black 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP (SY) - The percent of non-Hispanic Black students in 3rd grade passing the math portion of the ISTEP exam. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education.

Percent of All 3rd Graders Passing Math ISTEP (SY) - The percent of all students in 3rd grade passing the math portion of the ISTEP exam. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education.

Number of Black Graduates per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 15-19 (SY)¹ - The number of non-Hispanic Black students who graduated from Indiana and United States

public schools per 1,000 Black youth ages 15-19. City data not available, school corporation data used. State and community source: Indiana Department of Education; national source: U. S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Blacks 25 and Over with at least a HS Diploma or Equivalent (CY) - The percent of Black persons over age 25 who have a high school diploma, who attended college with no degree, and who received an associate's, bachelor's, master's, or professional or doctorate degree. People who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included. Source: U. S. Census Bureau. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Total Population 25 and Over with at least a HS Diploma or Equivalent (CY) - The percent of all persons over age 25 who have a high school diploma, who attended college with no degree, and who received an associate's, bachelor's, master's, or professional or doctorate degree. People who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included. Source: U. S. Census Bureau. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black 9th Graders Graduating in Four Years (SY) - Also known as the 4-year cohort graduation rate. The percent of non-Hispanic Black students who graduate during their expected graduation year. City data not available, school corporation data used. Reporting year for graduation rate is October 1 – September 30. Source: Indiana Department of Education.

Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Four Year College (SY)¹ - The percent of non-Hispanic Black public high school graduates indicating their intention to attend a four-year college following graduation. City data not available, school corporation data used. State and community source: Indiana Department of Education; national source: U. S.

Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Two Year College (SY)¹ - The percent of non-Hispanic Black public high school graduates indicating their intention to attend a two-year college following graduation. City data not available, school corporation data used. State and community source: Indiana Department of Education; national source: U. S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Graduates Planning to Attend Vocational/Technical School (SY)¹ - The percent of non-Hispanic Black public high school graduates indicating their intention to attend a vocational or technical school following graduation. City data not available, school corporation data used. State and community source: Indiana Department of Education; national source: U. S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Suspensions and Expulsions of Black Students per 1,000 Black Students Enrolled in Public School (SY) - The combined number of expulsions and out-of-school suspensions of non-Hispanic Black students per 1,000 Black students enrolled in public schools. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center. Due to one student receiving multiple suspensions, it is possible for values to exceed 1,000 suspensions and expulsions per 1,000 youth.

Number of Black Dropouts per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 15-19 (SY)¹ - The number of non-Hispanic Black public school students who dropped out of grades 7 through 12 per 1,000 Black youth ages 15-19. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Incoming Black 9th Graders Who Dropped Out within 5 Years (SY)¹ - Also referred to as the 5-year cohort Black dropout rate. The percent of incoming non-Hispanic Black public high school students who dropped out within 5 years. The 5-year dropout indicator follows the cohort of students that entered 9th grade 5 years before the reporting year. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Percent of Black Students in Special Education Programs (SY) - The percent of non-Hispanic Black public school students receiving special education services. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Students in Gifted and Talented Programs (SY) - The percent of non-Hispanic Black public school students participating in gifted and talented programming. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma (SY) - The percent of non-Hispanic Black public high school graduates earning a Core 40 diploma. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma (SY) - The percent of non-Hispanic Black public high school graduates earning an Honors diploma. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Graduates Earning a General Diploma (SY) - The percent of non-Hispanic Black public high school graduates earning a General diploma. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Graduates Earning a Core 40 or Honors Diploma (SY) - The percent of non-Hispanic Black public high school graduates earning either a Core 40 or Honors diploma. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of All Graduates Earning a Core 40 Diploma (SY) - The percent of all public high school graduates earning a Core 40 diploma. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of All Graduates Earning an Honors Diploma (SY) - The percent of all public high school graduates earning an Honors diploma. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of All Graduates Earning a General Diploma (SY) - The percent of all public high school graduates earning a General diploma. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of All Graduates Earning a Core 40 or Honors Diploma (SY) - The percent of all public high school graduates earning either a Core 40 or Honors diploma. City data not available, school corporation data used. Source: Indiana Department of Education. Calculation: The Polis Center.

*Honors diplomas include Core 40- Academic Honors and Core 40 - Technical Honors distinctions. For additional information regarding Core 40 curriculum, see: <http://www.doe.in.gov/achievement/curriculum/core-40-general-information>

HEALTH

Number of Black Child and Teen Deaths per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 0-19 (CY)² - Also referred to as the Black child and teen death rate. The number of deaths among Black youth ages 1 through 19 per 1,000 Black youth ages 0-19. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Black Infant Deaths per 1,000 Black Live Births (CY)² - Also referred to as the Black infant mortality rate. The number of deaths among Black infants (under one year of age) per 1,000 live births to Black mothers. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Number of All Race Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births (CY)² - Also referred to as the infant mortality rate. The number of deaths among all infants (under one year of age) per 1,000 live births to all mothers. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Percent of Black Babies Born Low Birth Weight (CY)² - Also referred to as the Black low weight birth rate. The percent of Black babies whose birth weight was less than 2500 grams. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Percent of All Babies Born Low Birth Weight (CY)² - Also referred to as the low weight birth rate. The percent of all Babies whose birth weight was less than 2500 grams. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Percent of Black Babies Born Preterm (CY)² - Also referred to as the Black preterm birth rate. The percent of Black babies born prior to 37 weeks of gestation. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; National source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Percent of All Race Babies Born Preterm (CY)² - Also referred to as the preterm birth rate. The percent of all babies born prior to 37 weeks of gestation. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; National source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Percent of Black Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester (CY)^{2!} - The percent of Black pregnant women who received prenatal care during the first 3 months of their pregnancy. Source: Indiana State Department of Health.

Percent of Black Mothers who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy (CY)^{2!} - The percent of Black mothers who reported smoking during their pregnancy. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Number of Black Teen Male Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 (CY)² - The number of cases of gonorrhea prevalent among Black males ages 15-19. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Prevention and Control. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Black Teen Female Gonorrhea Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 (CY)² - The number of cases of gonorrhea prevalent among Black females ages 15-19. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Prevention and Control. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Black Teen Male Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Males Ages 15-19 (CY)² - The number of cases of chlamydia prevalent among Black males ages 15-19. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Prevention and Control. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Black Teen Female Chlamydia Cases per 1,000 Black Females Ages 15-19 (CY)² - The number of cases of chlamydia prevalent among Black females ages 15-19. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Prevention and Control. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Black Males Living with HIV per 1,000 Black Males (CY)² - Also referred to as Black male HIV prevalence. The number of diagnosed cases of HIV among Black males, regardless of stage of disease, per 1,000 Black males. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Black Females Living with HIV per 1,000 Black Females (CY)² - Also referred to as Black female HIV prevalence. The number of diagnosed cases of HIV among black females, regardless of stage of disease, per 1,000 black females. City data not available, county data used. State and community source: Indiana State Department of Health; national source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Black Youth Screened for Elevated Blood Lead Levels per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 0-6 (CY) - The number of Black youth ages 0-6 who were tested for the presence of elevated levels of lead in their bloodstream per 1,000 Black youth ages 0-6. City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana State Department of Health. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Percent of Black Youth Screened for Lead with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels (CY) - The percent of Black youth ages 0-6 tested for elevated blood lead levels who were confirmed to have elevated levels (10 micrograms per deciliter of blood). City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana State Department of Health. Calculation: The Polis Center.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Number of Substantiated Cases of Neglect of Black Youth per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 0-17 (SFY) - The number of substantiated cases filed involving the neglect of non-Hispanic Black youth ages 0-17 per 1,000 Black youth ages 0-17. City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana Department of Child Services. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Substantiated Cases of Physical Abuse of Black Youth per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 0-17 (SFY) - The number of substantiated cases filed involving the physical abuse of non-Hispanic Black youth ages 0-17 per 1,000 Black youth ages 0-17. City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana Department of Child Services. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Substantiated Cases of Sexual Abuse of Black Youth per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 0-17 (SFY) - The number of substantiated cases filed involving the sexual abuse of non-Hispanic Black youth ages 0-17 per 1,000 Black youth ages 0-17. City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana Department of Child Services. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Juvenile CHINS Case Filings for Black Youth per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 0-19 (CY) - The number of cases filed in Indiana courts on behalf of non-Hispanic Black youth deemed to be “children in need of services” (CHINS) due to abuse, neglect, or endangerment per 1,000 Black youth ages 0-19. City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana Supreme Court. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Black Victims of Maltreatment per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 0-17 (FFY)³ - Also referred to as the rate of maltreatment of Black youth. The unique count of substantiated and indicated non-Hispanic Black victims of maltreatment ages 0-17 per 1,000 non-Hispanic Black youth ages 0-17. Source: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of White Victims of Maltreatment per 1,000 White Youth Ages 0-17 (FFY)³ - The unique count of substantiated and indicated White victims of maltreatment ages 0-17 per 1,000 White youth ages 0-17. Source: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Hispanic Victims of Maltreatment per 1,000 Hispanic Youth Ages 0-17 (FFY)³ - The unique count of substantiated and indicated Hispanic victims of maltreatment ages 0-17 per 1,000 Hispanic youth ages 0-17. Source: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of All Victims of Maltreatment per 1,000 Youth Ages 0-17 (FFY)³ - Also referred to as the rate of child maltreatment. The unique count of all substantiated and indicated victims of maltreatment ages 0-17 per 1,000 youth ages 0-17. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Calculation: The Polis Center.

YOUTH JUSTICE

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for Black Youth per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 10-17 (CY) - Also referred to as the rate of Black juvenile delinquency case filings. The number of cases filed in Indiana courts involving non-Hispanic Black youth under age 18 alleged to be delinquent per 1,000 Black youth ages 10-17. City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana Supreme Court. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Juvenile Delinquency Case Filings for All Youth per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 (CY) - Also referred to as the rate of juvenile delinquency case filings. The number of cases filed in Indiana courts involving youths under age 18 alleged to be delinquent per 1,000 youths ages 10-17. City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana Supreme Court. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Juvenile Status Case Filings for Black Youth per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 10-17 (CY) - Also referred to as the rate of Black juvenile status case filings. The number of cases filed in Indiana courts involving non-Hispanic Black youth under age 18 alleged to have committed a status offense (an act not considered an offense if committed by an adult) per 1,000 Black youth ages 10-17. City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana Supreme Court. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of Black Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Black Youth Ages 10-17 (CY) - Also referred to as the rate of Black juvenile commitments. The number of non-Hispanic Black youth under age 18 committed to the Indiana Department of Correction per 1,000 Black youth ages 10-17. Commitments do not include diagnostic testing or parole violations. City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana Department of Correction. Calculation: The Polis Center.

Number of All Juvenile Commitments to the Department of Correction per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 (CY) - Also referred to as the rate of juvenile commitments. The number of all youth under age 18 committed to the Indiana Department of Correction per 1,000 youth ages 10-17. Commitments do not include diagnostic testing or parole violations. City data not available, county data used. Source: Indiana Department of Correction. Calculation: The Polis Center.

† - Lafayette unemployment data for year 2009 from 2005-2009 ACS 5-year Estimates

! - Due to revised data collection methods on birth certificates, prenatal care and smoking data prior to 2007 are no longer comparable to data from later years.

¹ - City, county, and state data from Indiana Department of Education are used for comparisons between Indiana and individual communities. State and national data from National Center for Education Statistics are used for comparisons between Indiana and the U.S.

² - City, county, and state data from Indiana State Department of Health are used for comparisons between Indiana and individual communities. This data includes Hispanic Blacks. State and national data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are used for comparisons between Indiana and the U.S. This data consists of non-Hispanic blacks only, with the exception of HIV and smoking data.

³ - For the purposes of this report, abuse and neglect types at the national level are reported as “maltreatment.” The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services publishes an annual report on child maltreatment, which includes data on psychological abuse, physical and sexual abuse along with neglect, by race/ethnicity presented in aggregate form here as maltreatment. The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act describes child abuse and neglect as follows:

Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or an act or failure to act, which presents an imminent risk of serious harm.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau, (2011). Child Maltreatment 2010. Available from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can. The calculation utilized population figures provided within the report.

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