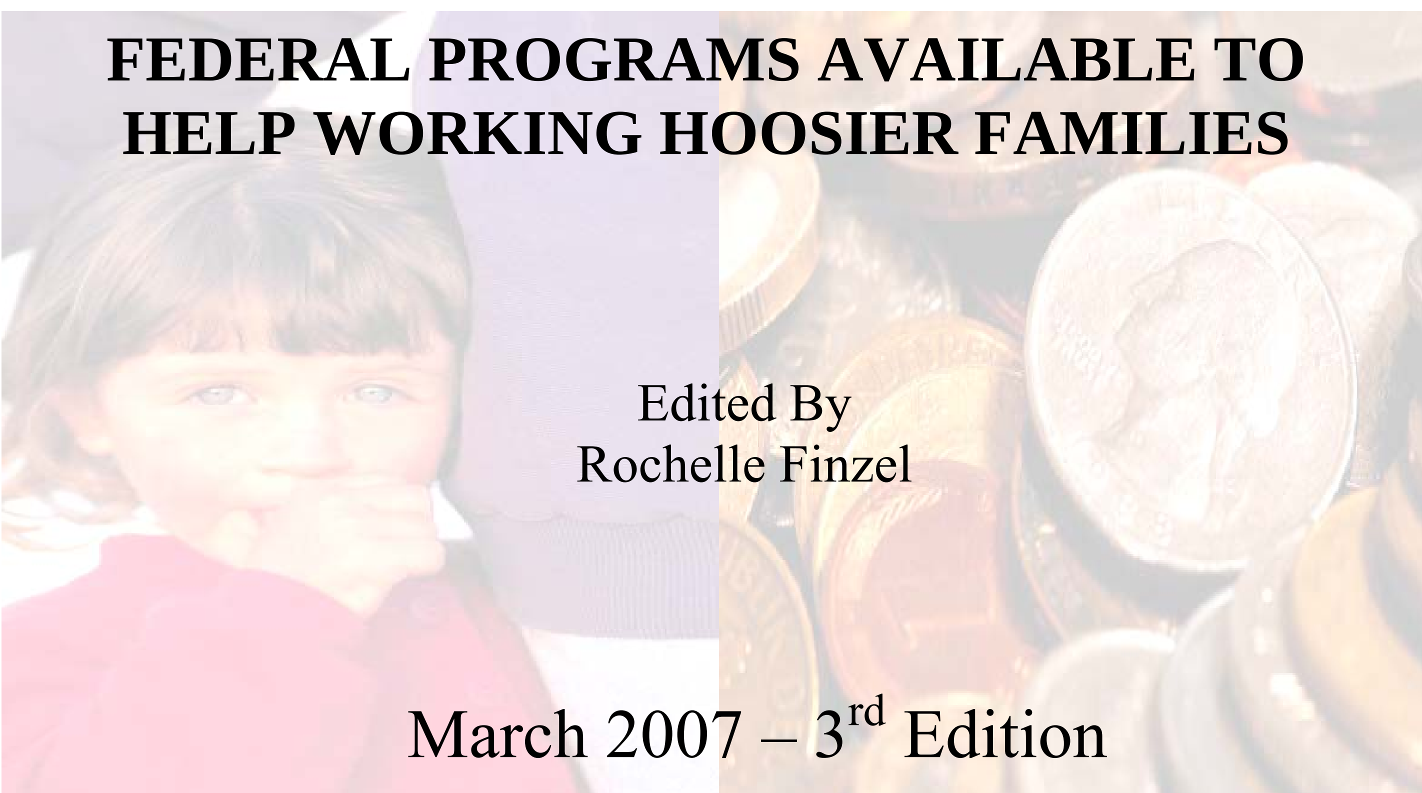
IS INDIANA GETTING ITS FAIR SHARE? 2006



FEDERAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO HELP WORKING HOOSIER FAMILIES

Edited By
Rochelle Finzel

March 2007 – 3rd Edition

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Indiana Institute for Working Families

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ICHHI
Planning. Research. Education. Advocacy
Indiana Coalition on Housing and Homeless Issues

INDIANA
INSTITUTE FOR
WORKING FAMILIES

Acknowledgements

The Institute would like to thank the Joyce Foundation for its generous support of its work. The Institute would also like to thank Indiana state agencies and staff that provided data for this report.

About the Organizations

INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR WORKING FAMILIES, ICHHI

The goal of the Indiana Institute for Working Families is to help Hoosier families achieve and maintain economic self-sufficiency. The Institute is a program of the Indiana Coalition on Housing and Homeless Issues (ICHHI). ICHHI is a statewide, non-partisan, non-profit organization that believes everyone in Indiana deserves safe, decent, affordable housing; employment; income; and resources for self-sufficiency. ICHHI is committed to building stronger individuals, families, and communities through planning, research, education, and advocacy.

The Indiana Institute for Working Families was founded in 2004 with generous support from the Joyce Foundation located in Chicago, Illinois. The Institute works to create opportunities for families to advance in the workforce and advocates for career pathways for low-wage workers. The Institute conducts research and analysis of public policies, engages in advocacy and education campaigns, and works through national, statewide, and community partnerships to promote progressive policies in Indiana.

About the Editor

ROCHELLE FINZEL is a Senior Policy Analyst with the Indiana Institute for Working Families. Ms. Finzel focuses on public policy issues affecting low-income working families and was a contributing author to the recent report "Investing in Indiana's Working Families to Build a 21st Century Economy".

Foreword

In difficult economic times, federal assistance programs play an essential role in providing low-income Hoosiers the support they need to become productive workforce members and move toward economic self-sufficiency. This report focuses on a small number of federal programs that are designed to encourage work and help families make the transition from dependency to economic self-sufficiency. These programs include:

- The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC),
- The Food Stamp Program,
- The National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs (NSLP & NSBP),
- The Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC),
- The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP): Hoosier Healthwise, and
- The Child Care Development Fund (CCDF).

These federal programs are vital to Indiana's economy by virtue of the federal funds, jobs, and business activity they bring into the State. This report examines the economic impact on the state and community levels; the degree to which eligible low-income families and individuals in Indiana are utilizing these federal assistance programs; and, where possible, the extent of persons eligible who are not receiving benefits for which they qualify. Each program section features a list of recommendations for action that, when followed, should lead to increased program participation, increased federal domestic funds coming into the State, and more Hoosiers becoming economically self-sufficient.

This is the third annual report of "*Is Indiana Getting Its Fair Share? Federal Programs Available To Help Working Hoosier Families*." The first report, published in December 2003, documented on statewide and county levels the extent to which eligible individuals and families were actually receiving the assistance they deserved. Not surprising, many of these programs were found to be underutilized. However, steps are being taken at both the state and community level to increase awareness of these programs and remove some of the barriers to participation. It is our hope that this project will lead to increased outreach efforts across the state, increased public knowledge, and programs becoming more accessible to those in need. If used effectively, these programs can enable working Hoosiers to become more economically self-sufficient and lead more fulfilling and productive lives.

Michael Reinke
Executive Director
Indiana Coalition on Housing and Homeless Issues

Table of Contents

Introduction

Governments levy and collect taxes to provide for the collective public good through programs and spending priorities. Certain federal programs are designed to help those in financial need, such as food stamps, public health insurance programs, tax credits, and school lunch and breakfast programs. Residents of Indiana in essence pay the federal government to provide these services. This report attempts to answer the question of whether Indiana residents are getting their fair share of the taxes they pay? Do they receive the benefits for which they are eligible? Are we as a state taking advantage of the federal programs we support?

The data suggest that Indiana does not receive the same amount of federal dollars as most other states. In fiscal year 2005, the IRS collected $37.8 billion in taxes from Indiana, ranking it 32nd in the nation for per capita tax collections. However, Indiana ranked 44th in per capita amounts of federal spending. Only six states — Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Utah, Minnesota and Nevada — received a lower per capita amount of federal spending that year. The national average of federal spending per person in FFY 2004 was $7,223; Indiana received $6,079 (U.S. Census Bureau, A).

In addition, Indiana's economy has not fully rebounded from the 2001 recession. As of December 2006, Indiana had yet to regain the jobs it had lost since the state's nonfarm employment peaked at just over 3 million in May 2000. In December 2006, there were 27,500 fewer jobs than that of December 2000 (Bureau of Labor Statistics). During 2006, over 186,000 new claims for unemployment insurance were filed, and over 70,000 Hoosiers exhausted their UI benefits (US Dept of Labor, Employment and Training Administration). Compounding these economic conditions has been the long-term shift in Indiana from high-paying manufacturing jobs to low-wage service jobs and retail occupations.

The changing economic conditions have meant more families are struggling to make ends meet. One out of every four working families in Indiana is considered low-income according to the recent report, *Investing in Indiana's Working Families to Build a 21st Century Economy.* This report describes the challenges facing low-income working families as they struggle to pay for child care, health insurance, housing and other basic necessities. Research demonstrates that low-wage work generally produces insufficient income to move families to economic self-sufficiency (Cauthen and Lu). Families often need help in making the transition from poverty to economic self-sufficiency.

The federal government has recognized this and has created a number of assistance programs designed to help families move out of poverty. These federally-funded assistance programs are not welfare programs nor are they designed as handouts — rather they are programs that encourage work, increase wages, and improve the nutrition and health of low-income families. These federal programs are often managed in partnership with state governments and include:

- The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) program administered by the Internal Revenue Service,

- The Food Stamp Program of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA),
- The National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs (NSLP & NSBP) of USDA,
- The Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) of USDA,
- State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP): Hoosier Healthwise administered by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and
- The Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

These programs are designed to help families when they encounter financial difficulties. The data in this report suggest that many eligible families are not taking advantage of these programs. Indiana is missing out on at least $300 million in federal domestic spending. Here are some examples:

- In tax year 2004, approximately $4.9 billion in EITC benefits went unclaimed nationally. Approximately $112 million in federal EITC funds were unclaimed by eligible, low-income families in Indiana (see Appendix A).

- In 2005, USDA records show that over 556,000 Hoosiers received food stamp benefits. Approximately 187,000 additional individuals were eligible for food stamp benefits. Given that the average food stamp benefit amount per person in Indiana was $94 per month, if all those eligible were receiving benefits, the additional amount of food stamp dollars that would have come into Indiana would total over $210 million in 2005 (see Appendix B).

- If the state increased its participation rate in the School Breakfast program to match top performing states, an additional 48,000 students would be served. Indiana would receive $9.5 million in additional federal funding.

- From 2000 to 2004, Indiana lost $60 million in federal SCHIP funds. The state failed to spend their allotment and therefore the funds reverted to the federal government and were redistributed to other states (Indiana Office of Medicaid Policy and Planning).

- Indiana has steadily decreased the amount of funds spent on child care since 2002, which has had drastic effects on enrollment. The number of Indiana children enrolled in subsidized child care in 2006 averaged 35,064 per month – a reduction of 38 percent since 2000. The reduction is partly due to lower eligibility thresholds, which forced more children to be on waitlists. In 2006, over 4,300 were on the waitlist each month. Providing child care assistance would enable parents to earn at least $70 million in wages.

Estimated Federal Dollars Left on the Table		
Program	**Persons eligible, not receiving**	**Dollars**
Earned Income Tax Credit	63,700 additional filers eligible, did not claim	$112 million
Food Stamps	187,000 additional persons eligible	$211 million
School Breakfast Program	48,000 additional students	$9.5 million
SCHIP	97,000 low-income children uninsured	$60 million reverted to federal government
Child Care Assistance	4,317 on wait list	$70 million in earnings for parents
TOTAL		**$394.5 million**

The benefits affect more than individuals. These programs have a positive impact on Indiana's economy and create new jobs and wages in the state. The child care industry as a whole adds $633 million into the state's economy, including more than 25,000 jobs, and nearly $4 billion in earnings for parents.

Each of these federally-funded assistance programs has been analyzed to determine their impact on the state and its communities, the participation of low-income families and individuals in Indiana utilizing these programs, and attempts to estimate, wherever possible, the extent to which persons eligible are not receiving benefits for which they qualify. In each program section of this report, specific recommendations and courses of action are listed that can lead to increased program participation, an increase in the amount of federal domestic funds coming into the state, and more Hoosiers receiving the assistance they need to become economically self-sufficient.

Federal and State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit for working individuals and families who earn less than 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The EITC is intended to reduce the tax burden for low-income workers and supplement their wages. The EITC is one of the most successful federal anti-poverty programs. Census data show that in 2003 the EITC lifted nearly 4.4 million people out of poverty, of which 2.4 million were children (Greenstein).

Participation

The federal government supplements low-wage workers' incomes through the federal EITC — by up to 40 percent for families earning minimum wage — and in the process acts to offset Social Security and payroll taxes. A full-time, year-round worker with two children could make up to approximately $17 an hour and qualify for the federal EITC.[1] The impact of the EITC on a working family is considerable. In 2005, a single parent earning between $11,000 and $14,000 and raising two or more children was eligible for the maximum EITC of $4,400 — a full 30 to 40 percent increase in the family's income. In 2005, taxpayers with one child could claim a maximum EITC of $2,662. Taxpayers with no children could receive a tax credit of up to $399.

Nationally, one out of every six tax filers claimed the federal EITC in 2004 (Berube). The EITC provided more than $40 billion in benefits to 20 million working families that year. Initial estimates show approximately 22 million low-income families received about $41.5 billion in EITC benefits in 2005 (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities).

In Indiana, 425,038 Hoosiers claimed the federal EITC in 2004, a 19 percent increase since 2000 when 356,000 Hoosiers claimed the credit (Brookings Institution). Thirty-six percent of Indiana families receiving the EITC had incomes below $10,000 and 67 percent had incomes below $20,000.

Federal EITC Claims 2004: Indiana and United States

	Indiana	United States
Number of Taxpayers Receiving EITC	425,038	20 million
Average EITC for Recipient	$1,755	$1,800

Source: The Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program, IRS Data Tables

The EITC has received bipartisan support because it encourages work and is motivated by the belief that full-time, low-income workers should be able to afford and meet their basic needs including child care, health care, housing, and food. Since its inception, the EITC has been expanded significantly due to its success and the bipartisan support it has received in Congress. In 2001, there were several major changes made to the federal EITC program for the 2002 tax year including:

- A new definition of earned income,

[1] Families earning up to $37,000 annually are eligible to receive the EITC.

- Elimination of the modified Adjusted Gross Income (AGI),
- Income limits for joint filers were raised,[2]
- Documentation requirements were simplified,
- Taxpayers with no qualifying children became eligible for the EITC, and
- Letters and forms for EITC were translated into Spanish for tax year 2003.

A federal proposal to expand the EITC even further is currently pending. The proposal would increase refunds for married couples, increase the credit for families with three or more children, expand the income cutoff for single individuals and factor in combat pay for military personnel (U.S. Representative Bill Pascrell Jr.).

Eligibility Thresholds 2005

Over the years, EITC eligibility requirements and benefits have increased to keep up with inflation. In 2005, a single parent earning between $11,000 and $14,000 and raising two or more children is eligible for the maximum EITC of $4,400. Taxpayers with one child can claim a maximum EITC of $2,662. Taxpayers with no children can receive a tax credit of up to $399. To qualify for the EITC in 2005, both earned income and AGI must be less than:

Eligibility Requirements for the Federal EITC, 2005		
Number of Qualifying Children	Individual Filer	Joint Filer
None	$11,750	$13,750
One	$31,030	$33,030
Two or More	$35,263	$37,263

Source: Internal Revenue Service, B

State Earned Income Tax Credit

Studies have shown that the federal EITC boosts a family's gross income by as much as one-third, and if complemented with a state EITC, gross annual income may increase by as much as 57 percent. State credits are often established as a percentage of the federal credit and can be refundable. Indiana is one of twenty states that currently offers a state EITC. Indiana has a refundable state EITC that is set at six percent of the federal credit.

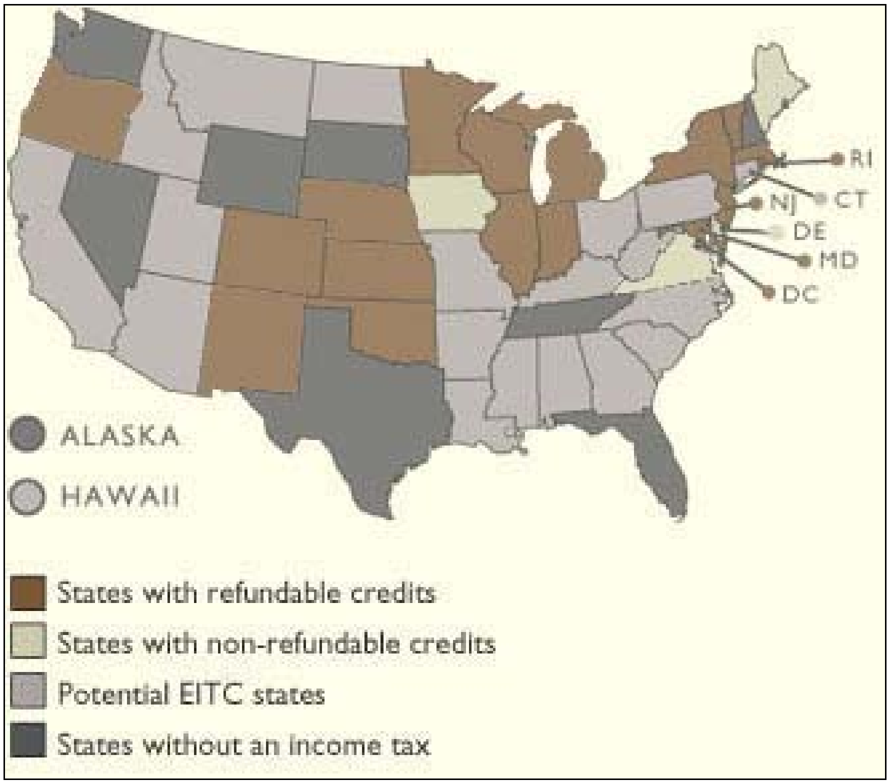
The original state EITC in Indiana helped families earning less than $12,000. The Indiana credit was renewed during the 2001 General Assembly. During the 2002 Special Session, the General Assembly restructured the state EITC and set the credit at six percent of the federal credit. The Indiana state EITC was set to expire December 31, 2005. In 2005, the General Assembly renewed Indiana's EITC until December 31, 2011. Current legislation proposes to raise the credit from six percent to 12 percent of the federal credit.

[2] The increase in EITC benefits for joint filers is scheduled to be phased in gradually, with the income limit increasing $1,000 per year in 2002, 2005, and 2007.

Impact of the Federal and Indiana's State EITC by Family Income Levels, 2005				
Family Composition	Gross Earnings	Federal EITC	Current Indiana EITC	Indiana EITC if set at 15% of the Federal EITC
Family of Four with Two Children				
Half-time minimum wage	$5,350	$2,010	$121	$302
Full-time minimum wage	$10,700	$4,210	$253	$632
Wages equal to the Federal Poverty Guidelines	$19,961	$3,736	$224	$560
Wages equal to 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	$29,941	$1,735	$104	$260
Family of Three with One Child				
Half-time minimum wage	$5,350	$1,709	$103	$256
Full-time minimum wage	$10,700	$2,662	$160	$399
Wages equal to the Federal Poverty Guidelines	$16,090	$2,662	$160	$399
Wages equal to 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	$24,135	$1,439	$86	$216

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities EITC Outreach Kit 2005, and Internal Revenue Service, A

Indiana's state EITC is set at a much lower percentage than many states. Indiana is one of five states with an EITC at 6 percent or below. Thirteen states have an EITC credit set at 10 percent or higher. Increasing the percentage of the state EITC would offset the regressive nature of Indiana's income tax system and help low-income working families close the gap between poverty and economic self-sufficiency. Currently, Indiana is one of only six states that tax working families earning less than 75 percent of the poverty level. A family of four in Indiana earning poverty-level wages ($19,961 annually) will pay $222 in state income taxes (Levitis and Johnson). An Indiana state EITC set at 15 percent of the federal EITC would offset state income taxes for families earning poverty-level wages.



Source: State EITC Online Resource Center

Program Impact

A table with the economic impact of the EITC for all 92 counties and the percentage of tax filers receiving the EITC is located in **Appendix A**.

Lake County Example

In 2003, 38,198 people claimed the federal EITC in Lake County ─ this is a 14 percent increase in the number of EITC recipients since 2000 (Brookings Institution). However, approximately 6,000 taxpayers in Lake County were eligible for the federal EITC and did not claim the credit. For example, a single parent in Lake County in 2005, with two children ─ a schoolage child and a teenager ─ making $26,340 a year paid $3,840 in federal and state income taxes, state sales tax, and payroll taxes. This same family would qualify for a federal EITC benefit of $1,945 and a state EITC of $117 in 2005, totaling $2,062 in EITC benefits.

Indiana Self-Sufficiency Standard, Lake County, 2005	
One Adult, One Schoolage Child, and One Teenager	2005
Self-Sufficiency Hourly Wage	$12.47
Self-Sufficiency Annual Wage	$26,340
Taxes Paid, Annually	$3,840
Federal and State EITC Benefits	$2,062

Source: Pearce, "The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Indiana"

Unclaimed Federal and State EITC Dollars

Many low-wage workers do not claim the credit because they are unaware of the EITC or do not know they qualify, especially those who may be recently unemployed or who are receiving Unemployment Insurance benefits. The IRS estimates that 15 to 25 percent of all available EITC dollars for which low-income workers are eligible go unclaimed each year. Approximately $4.9 billion went unclaimed nationally in tax year 2004 (Berube). In the same year, nearly $112 million in federal EITC benefits went unclaimed by eligible low-income families in Indiana. Efforts must to be made to increase the filing rates among those who are eligible for federal and state EITC benefits but do not claim them. EITC benefits could help reduce tax burdens for a significant number of working families in Indiana.

Federal EITC: Indiana, 2004					
	Federal EITC Claimed			Federal EITC Unclaimed	
Population	EITC Dollars (millions)	Number of Filers Receiving EITC	Average EITC Refund	Number of Filers That May Be Eligible and Not Receiving	Potential EITC Dollars (millions)
6,033,414	$746	425,000	$1,755	63,756	$111.9

Sources: The Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program, IRS Data Tables and author's calculations

Refund Anticipation Loans (RALs)

The state's residents lose EITC dollars simply by not claiming the credit, but also through Refund Anticipation Loans (RALs), which are extremely high-cost loans secured by the taxpayer's expected refund. These loans are usually for a duration of 7 to 14 days (the difference between when the RAL is taken and when it is repaid by the taxpayer's IRS refund) (Wu and Fox, B). Most taxpayers can receive their refund in two weeks or less without having to take a RAL. In 2005, RALs were utilized by nearly 10 million Americans and cost $1.6 billion in loan fees (Wu and Fox, A).

The utilization of RALs decreased by nearly 30 percent from 2004, likely due to increased outreach and awareness of free tax preparation services (Wu and Fox, A). However, one out of every three EITC recipients utilizes a RAL. In Indiana, 151,600 ─ over 35 percent ─ of Hoosiers who claimed the federal EITC took out a refund anticipation loan in 2004 (The Brookings Institution). This drastically reduces the benefit of the EITC by nearly $300, or 17 percent, and takes money away from families that can least afford it. Indiana EITC recipients lost approximately $45 million in loan and tax preparation fees.

Cost of RAL for an EITC Recipient and to the Federal EITC Program		
Type of Fee	Cost to Taxpayer	Cost to EITC Program
RAL Loan Fee	$100	$590 million
Application/Admin Fee	$40	$59 million
Tax Preparation Fee	$150	$649 million
Total	**$290**	**$1.5 billion**

Source: Wu and Fox, A

While the usage of RALs has declined in recent years, the tax preparation industry has begun offering holiday and pay-stub RALS before tax filing season. These loans use year-end pay stub information and are taken out against the anticipated tax refund. These products are another drain on a family's limited resources. The National Consumer Law Center has asked the Currency Comptroller to ban the use of such RALs. No response has been received (Wu and Fox, A).

EITC Dollars Stimulate Economic Development

The EITC benefits low-income families and the local economies in which they reside. A recent report by the Brookings Institution found that the EITC pumps more money into local economies than many other federal programs. In 2004, federal funding for community development and affordable housing initiatives through Community Development Block Grant and HOME programs amounted to roughly $3.1 billion. The EITC brought in over $20 billion to residents in these same cites (Berube).

The EITC is often the largest payment received by low-wage workers, amounting to nearly 10 percent of their annual income. Studies show that EITC recipients use their refunds for short and medium-term needs, including paying off debt, replacing old appliances and furniture and investing in education (Berube). The money that working families receive through the EITC can become "working capital" to open bank accounts or Individual Development Accounts (IDAs). The EITC can provide an important first step toward financial security and a brighter future and should be linked to a variety of asset-building initiatives.

Local economies experience a ripple effect from this spending and investment. The city of San Antonio estimates that every $1 in EITC generates $1.58 in additional local economic activity (Berube). Many cities and localities recognize the significant effect of EITC and are working to reach out to eligible families to ensure they claim the credit.

At a time of fiscal constraints, the EITC offers one of the best opportunities to increase incomes and earnings to stimulate hard-pressed urban and rural economies. Due to the EITC's large size and substantial local economic impact, it should be of paramount interest to state and local officials. EITC dollars help stimulate economic development in local communities by increasing the purchasing power of families and helping families build assets.

Economic development, business, state and local government officials, and the community must have a successful outreach campaign to get those who are eligible to file for the federal and state EITC. It is important to help low-income working families invest the money they receive from the EITC refund wisely to help them become economically self-sufficient.

Next Steps for the State

- **Connect more families with the tax credits they have earned.** Many low-wage workers do not claim the credit because they are unaware of the EITC or do not know they qualify, especially those who may be recently unemployed or who are receiving Unemployment Insurance benefits. In early 2003, the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration conducted an EITC promotion campaign, which included media events, visits to newspaper editorial boards, letters to legislators and employers, and envelope inserts for TANF recipients, child care providers, and Section 8 landlords and tenants. The state should renew these outreach and education campaigns to low-wage workers.

- **Expand Indiana's state EITC and make it a permanent part of the Indiana tax code.** Indiana's state EITC is set at six percent of the federal EITC and is set to expire in 2011. Of the twenty states that offer a state credit, thirteen have set the credit at 10 percent or above. Only four other states have an EITC at 6 percent or below. Indiana should increase the credit and make it a permanent part of the tax code.

Next Steps for Communities

- **Help low-income taxpayers learn about and file for the EITC through education and outreach.**
    - Provide EITC information at workforce One-Stop Centers.
    - Produce outreach materials in both English and Spanish.
    - Distribute outreach materials through:
        - School Systems,
        - Employers in the community,
        - Town hall and city council meetings,
        - Public libraries,
        - Community events, and
        - Grocery stores.
    - Promote the EITC through free and paid media in the following formats:
        - Ads on television, radio, and in newspapers,
        - Posters,
        - Fliers,
        - Grocery store bags,

- Inserts in utility, unemployment, or government assistance checks, and
- Indiana Congressional Delegation and Indiana General Assembly members' newsletters.

- Download free outreach materials from:
  - Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, www.cbpp.org.
  - National Community Tax Coalition website, www.tax-coaltion.org.
  - Annie E. Casey Foundation National Tax Assistance for Working Families Campaign website, http://128.242.238.174/initiatives/fes/eitc/.
  - Center for Economic Progress, Tax Counseling Project, http://www.centerforprogress.org/programs_free.html.
  - Indiana Family and Social Services Administration and Indiana Department of Revenue have free educational tax materials available at www.state.in.us/fssa/ and www.in.gov/dor/.

- **Support community organizations that preserve the value of the EITC and connect people with free tax preparation services.** The State should take a leadership role and encourage communities to provide free tax preparation services to low-income and elderly residents who may be eligible for the EITC. Most people who get the EITC need assistance understanding the tax code and filing their forms. Unfortunately, the fees they pay for tax preparation and RALs cost them hundreds of dollars and erode the effectiveness of the credit.
  - The IRS offers two volunteer tax preparation programs: Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) and Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE). See http://www.irs.gov/individuals/article/0,,id=119845,00.html for more information.
  - Community Development Corporations (CDCs) use tax preparation services as an effective way to connect residents to their work in the community (www.ncced.org).
  - Local officials and grantmakers, including Annie E. Casey Foundation, Hewlett Packard, and United Way, are interested in tax preparation servicesa.

- **Help families use the EITC as a gateway to financial services.**
  - Create partnerships with area banks and CDCs to help low-income working families connect with financial services they may need such as bank accounts, IDAs, and financial planning.
  - Identify eligible families using local data from the IRS and Indiana Department of Revenue. Target outreach in neighborhoods and counties where EITC participation is particularly low.

Food Stamp Program

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) is a core component of America's nutrition assistance safety net and provides critical support to families. Food stamps provide low-income households with increased purchasing power to obtain a more nutritious diet. Participation in the Food Stamp Program in December 2006 was over 26 million persons (FRAC, C). Nationally, there was an increase of 7.6 million participants in the Food Stamp Program since 2001. In fiscal year (FY) 2005, total federal food stamp expenditures were $28.5 billion (FRAC, E). However, current budget proposals include changes in eligibility rules, which may result in 300,000 families losing food stamp benefits.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service administers the Food Stamp Program at the federal level. The state manages the programs; benefits are funded solely with federal dollars. To be eligible for food stamps, applicants must meet non-financial and financial requirements. Financial requirements include income and asset limits. A household is limited to $2,000 in assets or $3,000 if there is a member of the household over the age of 60. Households must pass a gross income test, generally 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines[3] (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, B).

Food stamps are used like cash to buy eligible food items from supermarkets or co-op stores. Indiana uses an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system to issue food stamps where participants are provided with a plastic Hoosier Works card.

In December 2005 the State of Indiana issued food stamps totaling $54,462,489 to 248,965 households. The average monthly amount of stamps per household was $218.76 (INdiana Fact).

Food Stamp Program Participation: Indiana

	FY 2000	FY 2005
Number of Persons Receiving Food Stamps	300,314	556,285
Average Food Stamp Amount per Person	$74.40	$93.87
Total Dollar Amount of Benefits Statewide	$268,121,244	$626,609,340

Source: USDA, Food and Nutrition Service, A

[3] For a family of four, the 2005 Federal Poverty Guidelines is $19,350 and $16,090 for a family of three. For a family of four, 130 percent of poverty in 2005 is $25,155, and for a family of three, 130 percent of poverty is $20,917.

Participation

In the past five years, participation in the Food Stamp Program among Hoosiers has increased dramatically. From December 2001 to December 2006, Indiana experienced a 48 percent increase in the number of persons participating in the program. This was the fourteenth highest increase among all 50 states (FRAC, C). More than half of the counties have seen increases greater than 50 percent in the number of individuals who are receiving food stamp benefits (See Appendix B). These increases are due partly to struggling local economies and partly to extensive and successful outreach programs conducted by state and local agencies.

Indiana's participation rate in the Food Stamp Program has been higher than the national average. In calendar year 2004, 66.3 percent of eligible people in the United States received food stamps; however, an estimated 75.2 percent of eligible Hoosiers received food stamps (FRAC, E). With the declining economy and rising unemployment in Indiana, food stamp participation has increased dramatically and responded in the way the program was designed.

Program Impact

With a total state population estimated at over six million in 2005 and a poverty rate of 12.2 percent, the number of individuals in poverty and who may be eligible for food stamp benefits was approximately 743,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, A). USDA records show that over 556,000 Hoosiers received food stamps in 2005 (USDA, A). Thus, an additional 187,000 persons could be eligible for this program. Given the average food stamp benefit amount per person in Indiana was $94, if all those eligible were receiving benefits (187,000 persons), the additional amount of food stamp dollars coming into Indiana would total approximately $17.6 million each month.

Increasing food stamp participation would have equally dramatic results at the local level. These dollars, which are potentially available to families and local economies, are almost always spent locally and have a multiplier effect, stimulating additional spending and creating more jobs. A table with the fiscal impact of food stamps for all 92 counties, for state fiscal year (SFY) 2000 and SFY 2005 is located in **Appendix B**.

Economic Impact of Unclaimed Food Stamps in Indiana, 2005	
# of Persons Estimated to be Eligible for Food Stamps, but not Receiving Assistance	187,000
Average Monthly Payment per Individual Recipient	$94
Total Unclaimed Food Stamp Dollars Annually[4]	$210,936,000

Source: USDA, Food and Nutrition Service (A), U.S. Census Bureau (D), and author's calculations

[4] The average monthly payment was multiplied by 12 and then multiplied by the number of persons eligible but not receiving benefits.

For More Information

Visit the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) website at http://www.frac.org for more information about the Food Stamp Program and steps communities can take to ensure that low-income families are getting the food stamp benefits for which they qualify.

Next Steps for the State and Communities

The state of Indiana has been conducting an effective outreach program to increase participation and awareness of available food stamp benefits. Public information, education, and improving accessibility to food stamps must be continued to ensure low-income families receive the nutrition assistance they need. Some actions that can be taken include:

- **Increase accessibility to food stamps through expanded office hours of food stamp offices (including evenings and weekends), and allowing twelve-month recertification for working recipients.**[5]

- **Conduct a food stamp outreach program.** Matching funds are available from the federal government to pay half the costs of outreach programs.

- **Conduct public education campaigns to provide information about food stamps and application procedures.** State and local agencies can collaborate with businesses, unions, and community organizations such as food banks, agencies on aging, and schools to provide information or application assistance. Some of the approaches used in campaigns by various states include:
    - Developing simple, easy-to-read flyers, posters, or other informational materials containing basic program eligibility guidelines, applicant rights and responsibilities, and phone numbers to call for further assistance in both English and Spanish.
    - Training social service workers in program eligibility requirements.
    - Providing agencies serving low-income populations (e.g., hospitals, community centers, shelters, food pantries) with promotional materials to distribute to clients.
    - Distributing food stamp materials (posters, flyers, applications) through other government program sites (e.g., WIC sites, heating assistance programs, public housing offices).
    - Sending outreach workers to speak to groups and potentially eligible individuals at community sites.
    - Conducting media campaigns using both free and paid media, including:
        - Public service announcements on TV/radio,
        - Articles in human service agency newsletters,
        - Paid TV/radio spots,

[5] Currently, Food Stamp recipients must verify their income and assets every six months.

Next Steps for the State and Communities (continued)

- Direct mail campaigns,
- Advertising on public transportation (buses and shelters), and
- Articles and ads in community newspapers.

- **Target food stamp outreach to recently unemployed people with information at WorkOne Centers and job placement services.** One-Stop Centers funded under the federal Workforce Investment Act are ideal places to serve as clearinghouses for support services and programs. A recent survey by the Center for Law and Social Policy found that the One-Stop Centers could do much more in providing information and assistance in applying for food stamps.

- **Provide transitional food stamp benefits for families leaving TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families).** States have the option of continuing food stamp benefits for families leaving welfare for work. Food stamps can be a critical support to families as they establish financial stability.

National School Lunch & Breakfast Programs

This section of the report covers the two most prominent school-based nutrition programs funded by the United States Department of Agriculture – the National School Based Lunch Program (NSLP), and the National School Breakfast Program (NSBP).

National School Lunch Program

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) offers free and reduced price lunches to school-aged children in families at or below 130 percent of poverty and 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, respectively.[6] The NSLP also provides after-school snacks at program sites that meet the area income eligibility threshold (those areas where 40 percent of the families fall at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines). The program is administered on the federal level by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and at the state level by the Indiana Department of Education. Local program sites, generally schools, implement the program, including enrollment, certification, meal preparation, and meal service. As of 2004, states and localities are required to develop wellness policies addressing nutrition education, physical activity and campus food provision.

Participation

In school year (SY) 2004 -2005, there were nearly 2,300 sites in Indiana offering free and reduced price lunches during the school year to eligible children. Program sites receive cash reimbursement from the federal government for every meal served (at a free, reduced, and paid meal rate) and also receive commodity foods (i.e., “entitlement” foods) valued at 16.75 cents per meal served. Over $127 million in federal funds flowed into Indiana for the NSLP in SY 2004 -2005 (FRAC, A). The number of enrolled children in the NSLP is also the benchmark upon which other types of federal funding are based. For example, Title I funding for a school is based on the number of children enrolled in the NSLP.[7]

The economic downturn in the past few years has affected enrollment in the NSLP nationally and in Indiana. In fiscal year 2005, 29.6 million children received lunch through NSLP, of which 17.5 million (59%) received free or reduced lunches (FRAC, E). Participation in the program continues to increase. Between FY 2003 to 2005, an additional one million children were eligible for free and reduced price lunches (USDA, C).

In Indiana, an additional 121,734 children received free and reduced price lunches from October 2000 to October 2006, an increase of 41 percent. Specifically, in October 2006, 419,119 children in Indiana received free and reduced price lunches, equaling 36 percent of the statewide student body eating school lunch meals. In October 2000, Indiana schools

[6] For a family of four, the 2005 Federal Poverty Guidelines are $19,350 and $16,090 for a family of three. For a family of four, 130 percent of poverty in 2005 is $25,155, and for a family of three, 130 percent of poverty is $20,197.

[7] Title I funding comes from the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). It is targeted toward high-poverty communities and provides extra resources to schools and school districts in those areas through formula grants to address the educational needs of low-income students.

served free and reduced price lunches to 297,385 children, totaling 28.3 percent of the student body eating school lunch meals (IN Department of Education, B). The increase in participation is mirrored on a county level. There is a complete listing of county participation rates for October 2000 and October 2006 in **Appendix C**.

National School Lunch Program Participation (Reduced Price and Free Lunches)				
	Number Participating in Oct. 2000	Number Participating in Oct. 2006	Number Change	Percentage Change
Indiana	297,385	419,119	121,734	40.9%

Source: Indiana Department of Education, B

Program Impact

According to well-documented research, low-income children who participate in school-based nutrition programs have better attendance, are on time more often, and achieve better educational outcomes. Conversely, research has shown that children who are hungry:

- Are more likely to repeat a grade,
- Have lower math scores,
- Are more likely to have behavioral and emotional problems, including hyperactivity, and
- Are more often absent and tardy (FRAC, B).

The NSLP is one of many tools that schools and communities can use to address these issues and ensure that children are healthy and ready to learn.

For More Information

To learn more about the National School Lunch Program visit:

- The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC), http://www.frac.org/pdf/cnnslp.PDF,
- State Department of Education Division of School and Community Nutrition Programs, http://www.doe.state.in.us/food/welcome.html, and
- USDA/FNS Child Nutrition Programs, http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/.

Next Steps for the State and Communities

- **Review NSLP sites to ensure that proper outreach is conducted to enroll children.**

- **Create confidential payment procedures to reduce stigma** (i.e., uniform EBT cards/vouchers to pay for meals regardless of enrollment in the program, especially for children in junior high and high school).

- **Facilitate the expansion of other child nutrition programs — such as the National School Breakfast Program and the Summer Food Service Program — to additional program sites.** Establish a School Breakfast Program at each school in the district and offer universal access so all students participate. Other communities have implemented this with very positive effects on student attendance and performance.

- **Implement streamlined program and certification procedures to ease administrative burden on schools.** The State should institute a direct certification policy. Federal rules will mandate direct certification by 2008. This procedure allows children whose families receive TANF or food stamps to be automatically certified for the School Lunch Program without providing additional documentation. Currently, the State allows local areas the discretion to implement this policy or not. Direct certification has shown to increase participation in School Lunch Program (and thereby School Breakfast Program) and eases the administrative burden on schools.

National School Breakfast Program

The National School Breakfast Program (NSBP) began in 1966 as a pilot program to serve breakfast to low-income children at rural schools whose families may not have adequate resources to provide a nutritious meal in the morning.[8] Since that time, this federally-funded program has grown significantly, reaching a record 9.6 million children across the nation in SY 2005 - 2006, more than 80 percent of whom were from low-income families. This growth has resulted in four out of every five schools that host a School Lunch Program also offering School Breakfast Program. More than four out of every ten low-income children participating in the School Lunch Program also eat breakfast at school (FRAC, D).

The benefits of child nutrition programs are tangible. An extensive body of research has shown that low-income children who participate in school-based nutrition programs have better attendance, are on time more often, and achieve better educational outcomes. Overall, their school performance improves and behavioral problems decrease.

[8] For an excellent review of the National School Breakfast Program – including data and recommendations – see the Food Research and Action Center's 2006 School Breakfast Scorecard at http://www.frac.org/pdf/2006_SBP.pdf.

Participation

In Indiana, nearly 132,000 low-income students participated in the School Breakfast Program at nearly 1,700 different sites during the SY 2005 - 2006 school year.[9] These figures represent significant increases in enrollment over the previous year; however, Indiana still ranks in the lower half of states in terms of School Breakfast participation and number of sites offering the program. Indiana is below the national average of the ratio of School Breakfast to School Lunch participants. Indiana's ratio is 40.3 (about four out of ten) compared to a national ratio of 44.6. If Indiana could increase this ratio to 55 (the ratio of the best performing states), an additional 48,000 students would be served and over $9.5 million in additional federal funding would flow into the state annually (FRAC, E).

Next Steps to for the State and Communities

- **Implement Provision 2 of the National School Lunch Act thereby offering free breakfast to all students.** According to Indiana law, the School Breakfast Program is required in public schools with 15 percent or more students who qualify for free and reduced priced lunches.[10] Provision 2 or 3 of the National School Lunch Act allows schools to provide breakfasts (and lunches) for multiple years, free of charge to *all* students without collecting meal applications. This reduces the administrative burden and any stigma associated with participating in the program. At least 40 states have implemented sections of Provision 2 and/or Provision 3. Localities, such as Cleveland, Kansas City, and New York City offer a Universal Breakfast Program where every student in public schools, regardless of income, is offered a nutritious breakfast at the beginning of the day. By all accounts, these expansions have been incredibly successful at improving performance, attendance, and nutrition of all children.

- **Immediately Implement a Direct Certification Process**. Current federal rules allow direct certification and will mandate the policy 2008-2009 school year. This procedure allows children whose families receive TANF or food stamps to be directly certified for the School Lunch Program without providing additional documentation. Currently, the State allows local areas the discretion to implement this policy or not. Direct certification has shown to increase participation in School Lunch Program (and thereby School Breakfast Program) and eases administrative burden on schools.

[9] The participation number does not include paid students (i.e., students who were not low-income but still participated in the program).

[10] IND. CODE ANN. § 20-5-13.5-4. See http://www.frac.org/School_Breakfast_Report/2004/Table_6.pdf for eligibility thresholds and reimbursement rates for the School Breakfast Program.

Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, & Children (WIC)

The Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) offers vouchers for specific types of nutritious food as well as nutritional counseling to eligible pregnant or post-partum women, infants, and children up to five years of age. Families who are at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines can participate in the program, depending on available funds. Families must be considered nutritionally "at-risk" and residents of the state from which they are seeking assistance.

WIC is a program of the US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service and is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Congress appropriates WIC funding annually on a discretionary basis; it is not an entitlement program. In FY 2005, nearly $78 million in federal funds flowed into Indiana to support the food, nutrition and administrative expenses of the WIC program (Indiana Department of Health).

Local WIC offices process applications, arrange for services, and handle recertification of eligibility. Since funding on the federal level sometimes falls short of meeting the demand, there are periods when WIC cannot serve all eligible families. Individual states then institute a waitlist and/or a system of priorities for filling available spots such as pregnant women and children less than one year of age. To date, Indiana has not had to institute such systems and has been able to offer WIC to eligible families who seek assistance.

Participation

Like other programs, the economic downturn in the past few years has affected enrollment in WIC nationally and in Indiana. From FY 2000 to 2005, the program across the country experienced an increase in participation from 7.2 million women and children in 2000 to 7.8 million. In Indiana during this time, participation increased by almost 14,000 women and children. Specifically, 134,706 women and children in Indiana participated in the program in FY 2005 compared to 120,648 women and children in FY 2000 (FRAC, E).

WIC Participation, 2005				
	Number Served 2000	Number Served 2004	Number Change	Percentage Change
Indiana	120,648	134,706	14,058	12%

Source: FRAC, E, USDA, Food and Nutrition Service, D

Program Impact

Research has demonstrated that adequate nutrition during pregnancy and the first several years of a child's life is critical to long-term health and well-being. The WIC program produces the following outcomes:

- Increases the number of women who receive prenatal care,
- Reduces the incidence of low birth weight babies,
- Reduces fetal mortality, and
- Increases nutritional adequacy for low-income women and children (FRAC, E).

WIC also serves as a critical bridge to other services for low-income families. WIC professionals not only evaluate nutritional risk factors, but link families with community resources to address issues outside of the scope of WIC services.

In addition, WIC is a cost-savings program. Researchers have found that every $1 spent on the WIC program results in Medicaid savings for newborns and mothers of between $1.77 and $3.13 (FRAC, A). State and local communities must make investments to ensure that the benefits provided through the WIC program are available for all eligible families who seek assistance.

For More Information

Visit the following websites for further information on WIC:

- FRAC, http://www.frac.org/pdf/cnwic.pdf,
- State WIC Site, http://www.in.gov/isdh/programs/wic/index.htm,
- Federal WIC Site, http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/, and
- The National WIC Association, http://www.nwica.org.

Next Steps for the State and Communities

- **The Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) should publish county level information on an annual or semi-annual basis on the number of WIC participants and the amount of funding allocated to each of Indiana's counties.** Data on the WIC program is not currently compiled by ISDH at the county level and is not published on the ISDH website. This data would be helpful to statewide and community organizations and advocates who are working to ensure that eligible residents are being reached by the various nutrition and transitional support programs.

- **Review WIC outreach strategies in the community to ensure that social service providers and eligible families know about the program.**

- **Advocate on a federal level for streamlined program and certification procedures to ease administrative burden on families and caseworkers.**

- **Advocate on a federal level for funding to reach all eligible families who are in need of WIC services.**

State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP): Hoosier Healthwise

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was established through the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 as Title XXI of the Social Security Act. SCHIP provided states with $40 billion in federal funding over ten years to provide free and low-cost health care coverage to uninsured children under the age of nineteen who are not eligible for Medicaid. States set their own eligibility guidelines. Nationwide, eligibility ranges from below 200 percent of poverty up to 350 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Twenty-seven states, including Indiana, have set eligibility for their SCHIP programs for children in families earning up to 200 percent of poverty. Fourteen states have set eligibility above 200 percent and nine states cap eligibility below 200 percent of poverty (GAO).

The SCHIP program is set to expire in 2007 unless Congress reauthorizes it. President Bush has proposed reauthorizing the program at current funding levels, $5 billion per year. Fourteen states currently face a funding shortfall under this baseline amount. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities estimates that by 2012, 46 states could face funding shortfalls under the President's proposal. Given the funding constraints, states may be tempted to restrict eligibility and cover fewer children and families. This would be a step backward given the importance of SCHIP and Medicaid programs in covering uninsured children.

Hoosier Healthwise

SCHIP operates under broad federal guidelines that give states flexibility to tailor programs to meet the specific needs of uninsured, low-income children in their state. Each state had the option of expanding their Medicaid program, instituting a separate state program for SCHIP, or implementing a combination of both programs. Indiana is one of twenty-one states that chose to implement a combination of both programs.

Indiana's Hoosier Healthwise program provides health insurance coverage to uninsured children in Indiana up to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Indiana's SCHIP was implemented in two phases.

- **Phase I SCHIP** – Expanded Medicaid program covering uninsured children below the age of nineteen with family incomes up to 150 percent of poverty. There are no monthly premiums for this category of recipients.

- **Phase II SCHIP** – Non-Medicaid program covering uninsured children with family incomes between 150 percent and 200 percent of poverty. Recipients in this category are required to pay a small monthly premium for coverage.

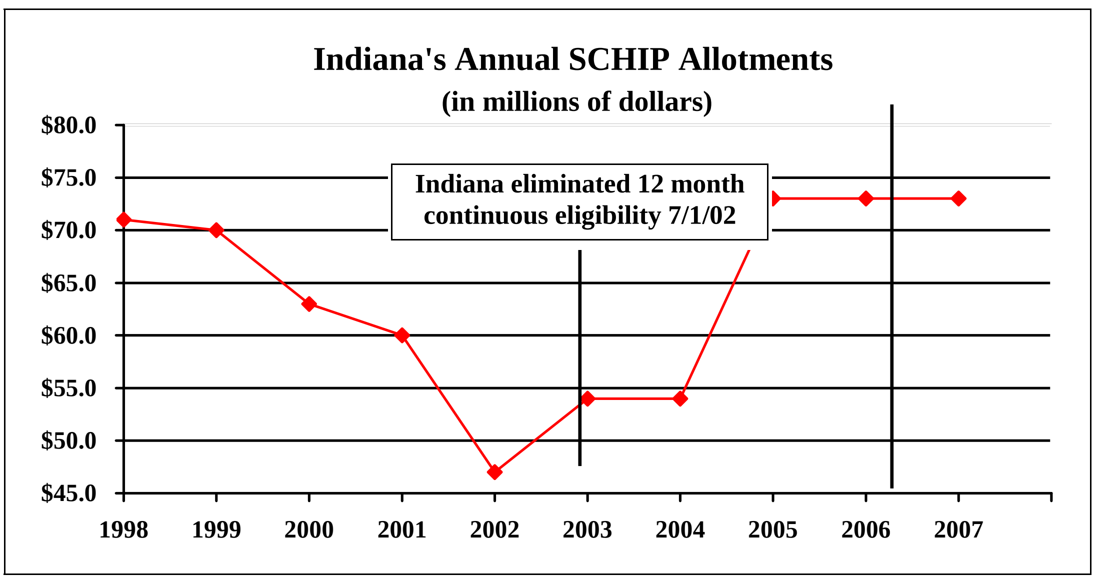
Funding

States and the federal government fund SCHIP jointly; however, federal SCHIP funds are capped at the national and state level.[11] The allotment is available for three years. Any unspent funds remaining after this time period are returned to the federal government and may be redistributed to states that have spent their allotments. The redistribution of SCHIP funds is essential to meet the needs of states with higher numbers of uninsured children. In 2007, spending in 14 states will exceed their allotments and by 2008, 20 states are expected to face funding shortfalls if funding levels remain unchanged (Park and Broaddus).

Federal law requires states to spend state dollars on SCHIP and match an annual allotment amount each year in order to receive federal funds. The SCHIP federal matching rate varies from state to state depending on the state's share of low-income and uninsured children. A state's matching rate ranges between 65 to 85 percent depending on the state's Medicaid matching rate (Georgetown University Health Policy Institute).

SCHIP provided states with $40 billion in federal funding over ten years (1997- 2007) to provide health care coverage to uninsured children. The national allotment remained steady at $4 billion, but decreased in fiscal years 2002 to 2004 to $3.2 billion due to federal budget cuts. The SCHIP national allotment was $4.1 billion in 2005 and will increase to $5.0 billion in FY 2007.

Indiana received $71 million in federal funding in 1998, which decreased to $47 million in 2002. However, in FY 2005 Indiana received $73 million, which covered the increase in enrollment in Hoosier Healthwise. The state will receive $73 million for FY 2006.



Source: Indiana's Children's Health Insurance Program Annual Evaluation Report 2005

[11] Capped funding is a set amount of funding for a program, regardless of increases in enrollment or funding needs. This means that no additional money is allocated even if it is needed to meet participation or program costs. Capped funding also requires states to meet an annual match in order to receive federal funds.

Indiana also received $45 million in redistributed 1998 SCHIP funds and $105 million in redistributed 1999 funds. Indiana spent all of these SCHIP funds. From 2000 to 2004, however, Indiana lost $60 million in federal SCHIP funds the State did not spend. The funds reverted to the federal government and were redistributed to other states (IN Office of Medicaid Policy and Planning). Indiana will have an estimated $122.5 million remaining at the end of FY 2005 to cover expenses going forward.

Indiana SCHIP Federal Funding		
Year	Redistributed Funds Indiana Received	SCHIP Funds Indiana Reverted to the Federal Government
1998	$45 M	
1999	$105 M	
2000		$6.5 M (10-1-02)
2001		$30.0 M (10-1-03)
2002		$23.5 M (10-1-04)

Source: Indiana Office of Medicaid Policy and Planning

Participation

The goal of the SCHIP program is to provide insurance coverage for children not eligible for Medicaid and not covered by a private health insurance plan. Nearly 10 percent of all Indiana's children are uninsured, which is slightly lower than the national rate of 11.7 percent (GAO). When looking specifically at low-income children, 14 percent lack health care coverage.

Of all uninsured children, three out of five (61%) live in families considered low-income, earning less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level (State Health Data Assistance Center). The high uninsurance rates can be attributed partly to the fact that the adults in these families are less likely to be offered health insurance through their employer compared to higher wage families. SCHIP can serve to fill the gap that exists for low-income working families who do not have access to private insurance yet earn too much to qualify for Medicaid.

Insurance Status of Low-Income Children Age Eighteen and Under, 2004 Indiana, U.S. and Bordering States						
Type	U.S.	**Indiana**	Illinois	Michigan	Ohio	Kentucky
Employer Based	25%	**30%**	27%	31%	27%	25%
Individual Policies	4%	**2%**	4%	4%	4%	2%
Medicaid/SCHIP	50%	**53%**	47%	54%	53%	55%
Other Coverage**	2%	**1%**	1%	1%	1%	3%
Uninsured	19%	**14%**	21%	11%	15%	14%

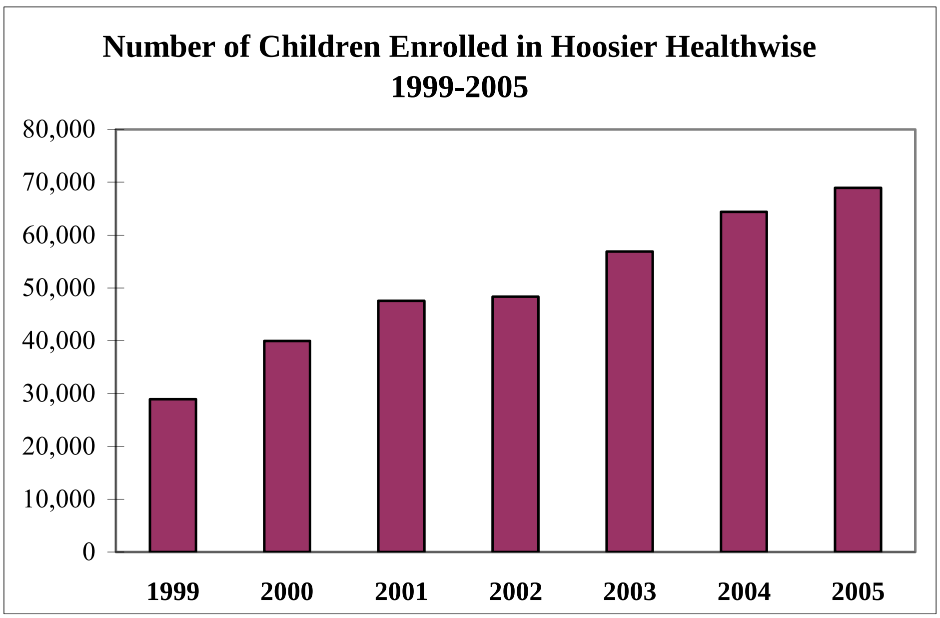
** Includes Medicare and insurance through military.

Note: Values may not add to 100 due to rounding

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Health Insurance Coverage of America's Children*, January 2007

The total number of Indiana children ever enrolled in SCHIP during 2005 was 129,544. A recent report by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation showed more than 97,000 low-income children remain uninsured in the state. It is likely these children qualify for SCHIP but are not accessing benefits. To insure all of these children through Hoosier Healthwise would cost approximately $100 million in additional federal funds.

SCHIP enrollment grew quickly in the early implementation years as states conducted extensive outreach efforts. Many states expanded eligibility and designed streamlined enrollment systems, which included simple mail-in applications, guaranteed twelve-month continuous eligibility and minimal income verification. In addition, many states made sizeable investments in statewide and community-based outreach and enrollment projects. These efforts resulted in a considerable increase in the number of children enrolled across the country.



* Data represents monthly total enrollment for June of that year.
Source: Smith, Rousseau, and Marks

From 2000 to 2001, state fiscal crises forced many states to reduce state spending, in some cases by reducing eligibility, and outreach efforts for Medicaid and SCHIP. Since that time, national SCHIP enrollment has remained steady at approximately six million since 2003 (GAO). Indiana continues to see SCHIP enrollment increase, although at a slower pace given the efforts to reduce eligibility and create barriers to access. The number of children in poverty in Indiana has increased by nearly 40 percent since 2000, which may also have an impact on enrollment (U.S. Census Bureau, A).

Program Impact

SCHIP has been extremely successful in reducing the number of uninsured children. According to the National Health Insurance Survey Data, the percentage of low-income children without insurance fell by one-third between 1997 and 2003, primarily because of growth in Medicaid and SCHIP enrollment (Broaddus, Ku, et al.). The uninsurance rate for low-income children has declined steadily in the last 10 years. In 2004-2005, 14 percent of low-income children were uninsured compared to 23 percent in 1996. While the overall percentage has decreased, low-income children comprise the majority of the uninsured with three out of five uninsured children in Indiana living in families who earn less than 200 percent of poverty (Georgetown Health Policy Institute, State Health Data Assistance Center, Schwartz, Hoffman, et al.).

The positive outcomes for children who have health care insurance is unequivocal — children have regular access to preventative care, experience better health outcomes, and are more ready to learn. In addition, children with health insurance typically have access to one primary care physician at a "usual care site" (i.e., one doctor's office), which contributes to a more consistent, coordinated and comprehensive delivery of services. Conversely, children without health insurance are:

- Five times more likely to have an unmet need for medical care,
- 70 percent less likely to receive medical care for common childhood illness and injuries (i.e., ear infections, asthma, sore throats, sprains, etc.),
- Three times more likely not to get a needed prescription drug,
- Six times more likely to lack one usual site of care, and
- More likely to end up at the hospital for an "avoidable" stay (i.e., something that if preventative care had been provided, could have been treated without hospitalization).

Medicaid and SCHIP provide health care coverage for children in families who cannot afford health insurance on their own. The initial gains made through SCHIP must be maintained with a focus on the long-term positive effects on children's health and their readiness to learn. The fact that these programs also provide an important economic stimulus cannot be overlooked as Indiana makes decisions on state funding priorities.

For More Information

See the following websites for more information on SCHIP:

- Families USA, http://www.familiesusa.org/,
- Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, www.kff.org,
- Covering Kids and Families, http://coveringkidsandfamilies.org/,
- State's website for descriptions of best practices in CHIP outreach http://www.in.gov/fssa/programs/chip/bestpractice.html/, and
- Center on Budget and Policy Priorities free outreach kit called "Start Healthy, Stay Healthy" available to local community organizations. http://www.cbpp.org/shsh.

Next Steps for the State and Communities

- **The State should coordinate with local communities to ensure that extensive outreach campaigns are being conducted in local areas.** Some examples include:
  - Conducting "Back to School" enrollment drives,
  - Including information on Hoosier Healthwise in mailings about the National School Lunch Program, and
  - Conducting "Covering Kids" days offering information on Hoosier Healthwise at child care centers, pre-schools, and Head Start Programs.

- **Advocate for adequate funding at the state and federal level for SCHIP and Medicaid.** Funding should be available so the state can offer Hoosier Healthwise to families who cannot afford health insurance on their own and do not currently qualify for Hoosier Healthwise. It is imperative to advocate for funding to maintain program enrollment and ideally, to cover the 97,000 low-income children who remain uninsured.

- **Highlight — from a local perspective — issues facing the uninsured to key decision makers.** Local communities can be the momentum in bringing about change by informing key decision makers of the problem, offering solutions, and being persistent.

Indiana Child Care Development Fund (CCDF)

In Indiana, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) offers eligible low-income working families vouchers that they can exchange for child care in their local areas, thus making child care more affordable. Current eligibility is set at 127 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, approximately $21,082 a year for a family of three in 2006. Families over 100 percent of poverty are also required to make a co-pay, depending on their income, directly to providers. CCDF is administered at the federal level by the Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau for Children and Families, and at the state level by the Family and Social Services Administration, Bureau of Child Development. States receive a combination of federal allocations for CCDF and must meet state matching requirements. States often transfer dollars from their Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant and/or spend state general funds to increase the total amount available for child care. Local voucher agents process applications and determine eligibility.

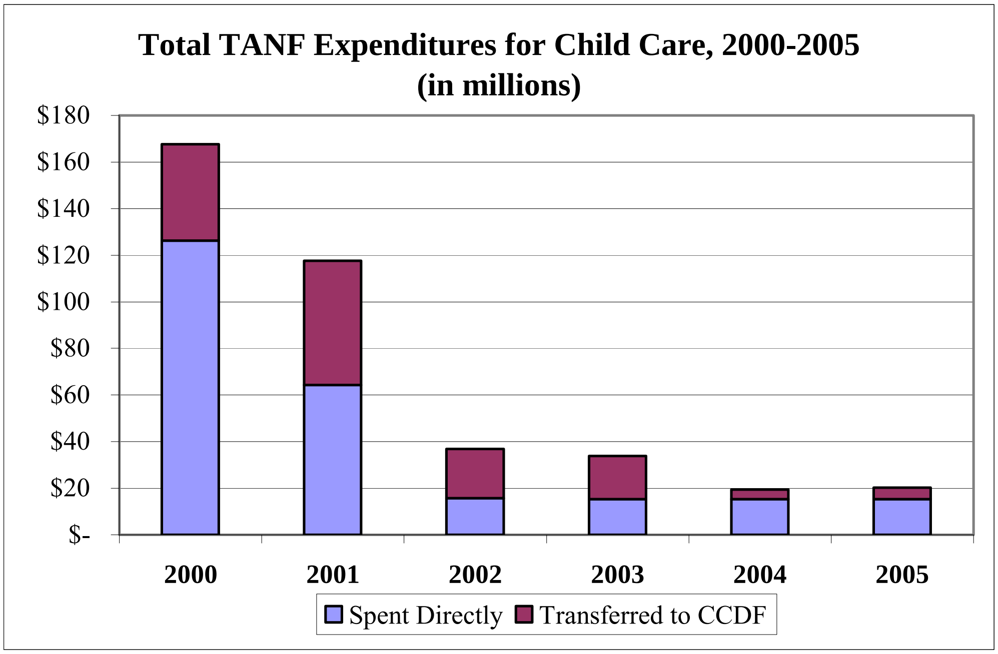
Participation and Funding

In the late 1990s, CCDF grew exponentially. States invested heavily in child care programs in an effort to assist families as they moved from welfare to work. Millions of dollars from TANF program budgets were transferred into their CCDF. Indiana was no exception. In FY 2001, the state transferred nearly $53 million into CCDF. Indiana raised its eligibility threshold to 143 percent of poverty with the infusion of TANF funds. This allowed the state to serve twice as many children as in prior years (50,000 versus 25,000). Despite these investments, waiting lists still existed.

The economic recession meant more families relied on TANF benefits, which put pressure on the overall TANF budget. Indiana increased spending on basic cash assistance, and reduced the amount it transferred into CCDF. The amount of transferred TANF funds decreased steadily and fell to $21 million in 2002, $18.3 million in 2003 down to the current level of $5 million (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services).

Child care is considered a “core” TANF activity.[12] It is a critical component for parents to find and keep jobs. States are allowed to spend TANF funds directly on child care services or transfer up to 30 percent of the block grant to the CCDF. Indiana does not come close to this threshold (see graph). In FY 2005, the state transferred only 1.6 percent of its block grant (U.S. DHHS). The state, however, chose to decrease funding for this key program while maintaining the same funding levels for other non-core activities, including the Healthy Families program.[13] Total expenditures for child care decreased with the loss of TANF funds. In FY 2005, the state spent a total of $149 million in child care assistance, a decrease of nearly 11 percent since 2003 (U.S. DHHS).

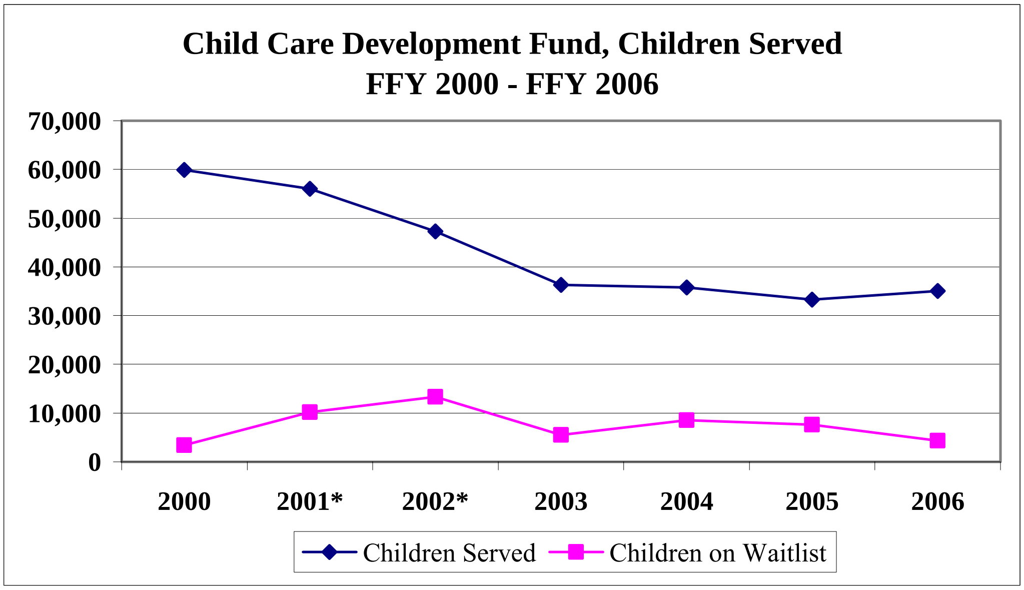
[12] The TANF program distinguishes between those activities identified as central to helping recipients find employment (core activities) and those that are more ancillary in nature (non-core activities).
[13] The Healthy Families program is a voluntary home visitation service for new parents and those with children age zero to five that works to promote healthy families and children.



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, TANF Financial Data tables

The decline in TANF spending had a substantial effect on the program's ability to serve eligible children. Ultimately, the state reduced its eligibility level to 127 percent of poverty to help meet the new fiscal constraints. As a result, over 6,700 children lost child care vouchers across the state. In 2001, 56,000 children were funded through CCDF dollars. By federal fiscal year (FFY) 2003, the monthly average of children served was 38,104, a 32 percent decline. By FFY 2006, the number of children served decreased to a monthly average of 35,064, a total decline of nearly 38 percent.

The number of children on waitlists has remained steady. Over 5,000 children were on waitlists in 2003. In FFY 2006, over 4,300 children on average were on waitlists every month (IN Family and Social Services Administration, B). The loss of TANF dollars invested in child care has undoubtedly affected caseloads and waitlists. The real effect is on single parents who struggle to keep jobs or who have been forced to leave their children in potentially unsafe conditions while they work.



Source: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Bureau of Child Development

Appendix D contains the number of children participating in the CCDF program and waitlist data for all counties during federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006 with percentage and numerical changes since the year 2000.

Program Impact

Child care is critical to ensuring low-income families are able to secure and maintain employment. Child care costs alone can make it impossible to make ends meet while working in a low-wage job. For example, in the Indianapolis metropolitan area, the market rate for child care for a preschooler was $615 a month in 2005. When combined with housing, food, and costs for other basic needs, a single parent with two children – one schoolage and one preschooler – has to earn $12.59 an hour to be self-sufficient (Pearce). Research has shown that the majority of families leaving welfare for work secure an average wage of approximately $7 an hour. In addition, the economic downturn has tightened the labor market even further, increasing competition for jobs that pay a self-sufficiency wage. CCDF offers families the ability to defray otherwise expensive child care costs so they are able to find and keep a job.

The CCDF also helps ensure that quality child care is available to families of all income levels in the state. The federal government requires the state spend four percent of its CCDF allocation to improve the quality of child care in Indiana. The State has accomplished this in a variety of ways such as offering incentives to communities to spearhead public-private child care partnerships, offering professional development opportunities for child care workers, and creating a web-based child care information and referral service. In 2006, the state began implementation of a statewide voluntary Quality Rating System. Parents can use the system to assess and evaluate providers in choosing child care for their children.

Economic Impact

The child care industry itself is growing and offers substantial economic benefits to local, state, and national economies. According to a research report that examined the economic impact of the child care industry found that the licensed child care industry:

- Generates income that supports approximately $2.8 million "direct, indirect, and induced" jobs in the U.S. — about one-third of which are specifically in the child care industry,
- Directly employs more workers in the U.S. than public secondary schools and more than twice as many as the farming sector, and
- Enables parents to work, who then earn approximately $100 billion in wages annually (M.Cubed).

In Indiana, the child care sector provides care for more than 129,000 children and employs more than 25,000 people. Overall, it circulates a minimum of $633 million through the economy. Parents are able to earn nearly $4 billion in wages due to the availability of child care (IN Child Care Fund). If all children currently on the child care waiting list received assistance, these parents would earn over $71 million, even at poverty level wages.[14] In addition, studies estimate that every $1 spent on improving child care and early education programs saves $7 on future spending for mental health, substance abuse, special education and jails (Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, B). Child care assistance is critical for families to secure and retain employment. It is also a wise investment of state dollars.

For More Information

Visit the following websites for more information on CCDF:

- Children's Defense Fund, http://www.childrensdefense.org
- Indiana Bureau of Child Development, http://www.in.gov/fssa/family/children/bcc/, and
- Center on Law and Social Policy, http://www.clasp.org

Next Steps for the State and Communities

- **Identify and build on existing initiatives to strengthen access, affordability, and quality of child care in the local community.**

- **To the extent possible, collaborate with local businesses to spearhead new public/private child care initiatives.**

[14] Based on poverty level income of $16,600 multiplied by 4,317, average number of children on the waiting list.

- **Prioritize the TANF budget to reflect the importance of child care as a welfare-to-work imperative**. Indiana should bolster the amount it transfers out of the TANF budget into the CCDF. The state has the flexibility to re-prioritize the TANF budget to increase child care funding and support more recipients as they enter the workforce.

- **Advocate on a federal level for adequate funding for child care for low-income families.** Current budget proposals would reduce Indiana’s CCDF funding by $9 million over the next five years. Child care assistance is a critical support for working families allowing them to secure and maintain employment.

Conclusion

This report highlights some of the federal programs available to working poor families in Indiana. As evidenced by the data, thousands of individuals fail to take advantage of valuable programs. Over 63,000 families do not claim the earned income tax credit. Nearly 190,000 people do not receive food stamps. Over 48,000 children could receive free breakfast, and nearly 100,000 could be insured through the state children's health insurance program. Not only are children and families passing up important resources that can help them lead and maintain healthy and productive lives, but the state is not realizing the economic returns from the infusion of more dollars into local communities.

One recurring solution is to increase outreach and public education efforts to make people aware of the programs available to them. Targeted outreach efforts through schools, mailings, and other media advertisements could make a significant difference in the number of families taking advantage of these programs.

The state can also do its part by ensuring adequate funding is available and aligning state policies when appropriate to complement federal programs. Streamlining application processes reduces the administrative burden of state agencies and makes programs more accessible to families.

The state is missing out on millions of federal dollars as thousands of working families struggle to pay bills and provide for their children. Federal funds designed to help families build and regain financial footing are being left on the table. The state, local communities and individuals should take steps to ensure Indiana is receiving its fair share.

Appendices

APPENDIX A: Federal EITC Claims for Indiana, 2003

APPENDIX B: Food Stamp Program Participation, 2005

APPENDIX C: National School Lunch Program Participation, 2006

APPENDIX D: Child Care Development Fund, Children Served, 2006

APPENDIX E: Hoosier Healthwise Enrollment, 2005

APPENDIX A: Data on the Federal EITC for Indiana, 2003									
		Federal EITC Claimed in 2003						Federal EITC Unclaimed in 2003	
	Population	EITC Dollars (in millions)	Number of Filers Receiving EITC	% of County Population Receiving EITC	Average EITC Refund	Number of EITC Filers that Received a Refund Anticipation Loan (RAL)	% EITC Filers that Received an RAL	Number of Filers That May Be Eligible and Not Receiving the EITC	Potential EITC Dollars
Indiana	**6,080,485**	**$708.1**	**416,972**	**6.9%**	**$1,698**	**168,588**	**40.4%**	**62,546**	**$106,212,785**
Adams County	33,625	$2.6	1,672	5.0%	$1,548	554	33.1%	251	$388,348
Allen County	331,849	$40.2	23456	7.1%	$1,713	9487	40.4%	3,518	$6,025,594
Bartholomew County	71,435	$7.2	4,466	6.3%	$1,604	1,928	43.2%	670	$1,074,586
Benton County	9,421	$1.2	698	7.4%	$1,741	235	33.7%	105	$182,295
Blackford County	14,048	$1.7	1,025	7.3%	$1,665	327	31.9%	154	$256,069
Boone County	46,107	$3.1	1,974	4.3%	$1,584	587	29.7%	296	$469,128
Brown County	14,957	$1.4	899	6.0%	$1,563	234	26.0%	135	$210,757
Carroll County	20,165	$1.5	903	4.5%	$1,612	259	28.7%	135	$218,411
Cass County	40,930	$4.7	2897	7.1%	$1,639	1031	35.6%	435	$712,380
Clark County	96,472	$12.6	7,430	7.7%	$1,694	3,136	42.2%	1,115	$1,887,637
Clay County	26,556	$3.3	2051	7.7%	$1,626	824	40.2%	308	$500,367
Clinton County	33,866	$3.7	2224	6.6%	$1,672	908	40.8%	334	$557,835
Crawford County	10,743	$1.7	1028	9.6%	$1,660	307	29.9%	154	$255,941
Daviess County	29,820	$3.3	1,871	6.3%	$1,744	654	35.0%	281	$489,334
De Kalb County	40,285	$3.8	2366	5.9%	$1,614	827	35.0%	355	$572,898
Dearborn County	46,109	$4.2	2,590	5.6%	$1,632	804	31.0%	389	$634,128
Decatur County	24,555	$2.7	1739	7.1%	$1,579	665	38.2%	261	$411,860
Delaware County	118,769	$13.3	8,014	6.7%	$1,656	2,976	37.1%	1,202	$1,990,224
Dubois County	39,674	$3.0	1944	4.9%	$1,530	507	26.1%	292	$446,192
Elkhart County	182,791	$21.5	12666	6.9%	$1,699	5716	45.1%	1,900	$3,228,637
Fayette County	25,588	$3.0	1,855	7.2%	$1,633	775	41.8%	278	$454,490
Floyd County	70,823	$7.0	4272	6.0%	$1,642	1726	40.4%	641	$1,052,056
Fountain County	17,954	$2.4	1,475	8.2%	$1,610	583	39.5%	221	$356,262
Franklin County	22,151	$1.9	1140	5.1%	$1,688	311	27.3%	171	$288,565
Fulton County	20,511	$2.6	1,568	7.6%	$1,652	570	36.4%	235	$388,442
Gibson County	32,500	$3.2	2053	6.3%	$1,574	745	36.3%	308	$484,848

APPENDIX A: Data on the Federal EITC for Indiana, 2003									
		Federal EITC Claimed in 2003						Federal EITC Unclaimed in 2003	
	Population	EITC Dollars (in millions)	Number of Filers Receiving EITC	% of County Population Receiving EITC	Average EITC Refund	Number of EITC Filers that Received a Refund Anticipation Loan (RAL)	% EITC Filers that Received an RAL	Number of Filers That May Be Eligible and Not Receiving the EITC	Potential EITC Dollars
Grant County	73,403	$9.5	5,456	7.4%	$1,740	1,822	33.4%	818	$1,423,715
Greene County	33,157	$4.2	2,513	7.6%	$1,657	963	38.3%	377	$624,750
Hamilton County	182,740	$9.6	6121	3.3%	$1,565	1650	27.0%	918	$1,436,452
Hancock County	55,391	$4.2	2,697	4.9%	$1,549	867	32.1%	405	$626,683
Harrison County	34,325	$3.9	2373	6.9%	$1,653	766	32.3%	356	$588,272
Hendricks County	104,093	$6.3	3996	3.8%	$1,587	1212	30.3%	599	$951,362
Henry County	48,508	$5.3	3,290	6.8%	$1,606	1,091	33.2%	494	$792,631
Howard County	84,964	$9.6	5,721	6.7%	$1,684	2,222	38.8%	858	$1,445,279
Huntington County	38,075	$4.1	2,481	6.5%	$1,670	816	32.9%	372	$621,534
Jackson County	41,335	$4.9	3,045	7.4%	$1,604	1,321	43.4%	457	$732,702
Jasper County	30,043	$3.0	1,764	5.9%	$1,717	507	28.7%	265	$454,290
Jay County	21,806	$2.6	1617	7.4%	$1,638	517	32.0%	243	$397,395
Jefferson County	31,705	$3.7	2,265	7.1%	$1,635	705	31.1%	340	$555,433
Jennings County	27,554	$4.0	2373	8.6%	$1,665	1032	43.5%	356	$592,540
Johnson County	115,209	$10.4	6308	5.5%	$1,657	2405	38.1%	946	$1,567,460
Knox County	39,256	$4.4	2,826	7.2%	$1,575	1,106	39.1%	424	$667,486
Kosciusko County	74,057	$7.0	4237	5.7%	$1,662	1493	35.2%	636	$1,056,066
La Porte County	110,106	$13.2	7,721	7.0%	$1,708	3,126	40.5%	1,158	$1,978,248
Lagrange County	34,909	$2.5	1,659	4.8%	$1,498	485	29.2%	249	$372,852
Lake County	484,564	$72.1	38,198	7.9%	$1,886	16,117	42.2%	5,730	$10,808,792
Lawrence County	45,922	$5.6	3388	7.4%	$1,664	1268	37.4%	508	$845,518
Madison County	133,358	$15.8	9550	7.2%	$1,655	4162	43.6%	1,433	$2,370,192
Marion County	860,454	$136.7	76,269	8.9%	$1,793	39,096	51.3%	11,440	$20,511,980
Marshall County	45,128	$4.8	2934	6.5%	$1,648	997	34.0%	440	$725,087
Martin County	10,369	$1.3	806	7.8%	$1,591	260	32.3%	121	$192,334
Miami County	36,082	$4.4	2700	7.5%	$1,645	866	32.1%	405	$666,418
Monroe County	120,563	$8.5	6,084	5.0%	$1,399	1,840	30.2%	913	$1,276,591

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		Federal EITC Claimed in 2003						Federal EITC Unclaimed in 2003	
	Population	EITC Dollars (in millions)	Number of Filers Receiving EITC	% of County Population Receiving EITC	Average EITC Refund	Number of EITC Filers that Received a Refund Anticipation Loan (RAL)	% EITC Filers that Received an RAL	Number of Filers That May Be Eligible and Not Receiving the EITC	Potential EITC Dollars
Montgomery County	37,629	$3.9	2361	6.3%	$1,634	883	37.4%	354	$578,738
Morgan County	66,689	$7.1	4123	6.2%	$1,715	1742	42.3%	618	$1,060,693
Newton County	14,566	$1.2	750	5.1%	$1,647	218	29.1%	113	$185,332
Noble County	46,275	$4.7	2854	6.2%	$1,634	1114	39.0%	428	$699,712
Ohio County	5,623	$0.6	359	6.4%	$1,590	118	32.9%	54	$85,637
Orange County	19,306	$2.8	1651	8.6%	$1,726	668	40.5%	248	$427,494
Owen County	21,786	$2.9	1,782	8.2%	$1,644	655	36.8%	267	$439,370
Parke County	17,241	$1.7	1,051	6.1%	$1,589	344	32.7%	158	$250,518
Perry County	18,899	$1.7	1,101	5.8%	$1,543	417	37.9%	165	$254,761
Pike County	12,837	$1.1	770	6.0%	$1,472	199	25.8%	116	$170,070
Porter County	146,798	$11.3	6913	4.7%	$1,629	2069	29.9%	1,037	$1,689,529
Posey County	27,061	$1.9	1,188	4.4%	$1,595	419	35.3%	178	$284,315
Pulaski County	13,755	$1.8	1054	7.7%	$1,702	326	30.9%	158	$269,153
Putnam County	36,019	$3.7	2320	6.4%	$1,574	907	39.1%	348	$547,841
Randolph County	27,401	$3.3	2,004	7.3%	$1,630	689	34.4%	301	$489,981
Ripley County	26,523	$3.3	1,920	7.2%	$1,698	614	32.0%	288	$489,025
Rush County	18,261	$1.8	1,150	6.3%	$1,597	445	38.7%	173	$275,454
Scott County	22,960	$3.6	2,234	9.7%	$1,621	1,015	45.4%	335	$543,045
Shelby County	43,445	$4.2	2679	6.2%	$1,582	1026	38.3%	402	$635,635
Spencer County	20,391	$2.0	1,236	6.1%	$1,606	417	33.7%	185	$297,662
St. Joseph County	265,559	$34.1	19,490	7.3%	$1,750	8,316	42.7%	2,924	$5,117,400
Starke County	23,556	$3.1	1805	7.7%	$1,711	650	36.0%	271	$463,294
Steuben County	33,214	$3.6	2,271	6.8%	$1,603	715	31.5%	341	$546,142
Sullivan County	21,751	$2.6	1,623	7.5%	$1,595	523	32.2%	243	$388,341
Switzerland County	9,065	$1.1	616	6.8%	$1,842	200	32.5%	92	$170,192
Tippecanoe County	148,955	$11.9	7,524	5.1%	$1,586	2,856	38.0%	1,129	$1,790,052
Tipton County	16,577	$1.3	813	4.9%	$1,599	220	27.1%	122	$194,950

APPENDIX A: Data on the Federal EITC for Indiana, 2003										
		Federal EITC Claimed in 2003							Federal EITC Unclaimed in 2003	
	Population	EITC Dollars (in millions)	Number of Filers Receiving EITC	% of County Population Receiving EITC	Average EITC Refund	Number of EITC Filers that Received a Refund Anticipation Loan (RAL)	% EITC Filers that Received an RAL		Number of Filers That May Be Eligible and Not Receiving the EITC	Potential EITC Dollars
Union County	7,349	$1.0	556	7.6%	$1,736	193	34.7%		83	$144,808
Vanderburgh County	171,922	$20.9	12722	7.4%	$1,646	5200	40.9%		1,908	$3,141,091
Vermillion County	16,788	$2.0	1204	7.2%	$1,642	471	39.1%		181	$296,547
Vigo County	105,848	$13.5	8,069	7.6%	$1,676	3,041	37.7%		1,210	$2,028,825
Wabash County	34,960	$3.5	2,131	6.1%	$1,634	638	29.9%		320	$522,319
Warren County	8,419	$0.7	410	4.9%	$1,760	180	43.9%		62	$108,226
Warrick County	52,383	$4.4	2,678	5.1%	$1,631	885	33.0%		402	$655,119
Washington County	27,223	$3.5	2,082	7.6%	$1,664	669	32.1%		312	$519,666
Wayne County	71,097	$9.4	5698	8.0%	$1,650	2526	44.3%		855	$1,410,165
Wells County	27,600	$2.2	1,412	5.1%	$1,583	458	32.4%		212	$335,221
White County	25,267	$3.2	1934	7.7%	$1,655	695	35.9%		290	$480,061
Whitley County	30,707	$2.7	1766	5.8%	$1,537	479	27.1%		265	$407,058

Source: The Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Programs, IRS Data Tables

APPENDIX B: Data on the Food Stamp Program, 2005							
	Average Food Stamp Participants (Monthly Average)		No. of Persons Eligible but not Receiving Food Stamps (Monthly Average)		Food Stamp Participation Rates (Monthly Average)		Percent Increase in Persons Served (Monthly Average)
	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	% Change from 2000 to 2005
Adams County	867	1,704	2,135	1,685	29%	50%	73%
Allen County	15,069	30,630	14,738	7,939	51%	79%	56%
Bartholomew County	2,586	5,087	2,578	1,629	50%	76%	51%
Benton County	237	570	268	188	47%	75%	60%
Blackford County	929	1,679	275	-170*	77%	111%	45%
Boone County	883	1,906	1,454	1,197	38%	61%	62%
Brown County	438	867	872	535	33%	62%	87%
Carroll County	414	888	934	732	31%	55%	77%
Cass County	1,746	3,141	1,261	1,202	58%	72%	25%
Clark County	4,232	6,921	3,451	3,359	55%	67%	22%
Clay County	1,221	2,561	1,044	317	54%	89%	65%
Clinton County	1,144	2,696	1,680	737	41%	79%	92%
Crawford County	887	1,233	899	364	50%	77%	54%
Daviess County	1,554	2,687	2,476	1,269	39%	68%	74%
De Kalb County	714	2,498	1,617	924	31%	73%	135%
Dearborn County	1,337	2,570	1,674	1,052	44%	71%	61%
Decatur County	907	2,066	1,341	440	40%	82%	106%
Delaware County	7,942	13,603	8,920	3,083	47%	82%	73%
Dubois County	547	1,318	1,509	1,201	27%	52%	94%
Elkhart County	6,845	14,818	7,213	4,778	49%	76%	54%
Fayette County	1,665	3,102	313	-250*	84%	109%	29%
Floyd County	3,696	6,551	2,400	718	61%	90%	48%
Fountain County	593	1,401	909	361	40%	80%	99%
Franklin County	713	1,630	843	392	46%	81%	75%
Fulton County	662	1,759	869	338	43%	84%	95%
Gibson County	1,115	1,842	1,492	1,112	43%	62%	45%
Grant County	5,263	8,772	2,849	323	65%	96%	48%
Greene County	1,360	2,854	2,206	1,003	38%	74%	95%
Hamilton County	1,476	3,943	3,824	5,568	28%	41%	48%
Hancock County	959	2,482	664	941	59%	73%	23%
Harrison County	1,275	2,482	884	750	59%	77%	30%

APPENDIX B: Data on the Food Stamp Program, 2005							
	Average Food Stamp Participants (Monthly Average)		**No. of Persons Eligible but not Receiving Food Stamps (Monthly Average)**		**Food Stamp Participation Rates (Monthly Average)**		**Percent Increase in Persons Served (Monthly Average)**
	SFY 2000	**SFY 2005**	**SFY 2000**	**SFY 2005**	**SFY 2000**	**SFY 2005**	**% Change from 2000 to 2005**
Hendricks County	1,125	2,872	2,540	3,605	31%	44%	43%
Henry County	2,748	4,786	982	168	74%	97%	31%
Howard County	4,374	9,337	3,570	725	55%	93%	69%
Huntington County	1,038	2,373	992	754	51%	76%	49%
Jackson County	1,224	2,462	2,204	1,508	36%	62%	72%
Jasper County	848	1,718	1,075	803	44%	68%	55%
Jay County	799	1,505	1,156	939	41%	62%	50%
Jefferson County	1,535	2,532	1,326	982	54%	72%	33%
Jennings County	854	2,246	1,657	715	34%	76%	123%
Johnson County	2,465	6,668	3,872	3,135	39%	68%	74%
Knox County	3,258	4,691	2,664	862	55%	84%	54%
Kosciusko County	1,064	3,168	3,604	2,757	23%	53%	132%
La Porte County	5,747	10,782	3,247	1,009	64%	91%	43%
Lagrange County	387	806	2,281	1,996	15%	29%	92%
Lake County	48,537	71,866	9,843	971	83%	99%	19%
Lawrence County	1,733	3,530	2,699	1,479	39%	70%	81%
Madison County	7,363	14,146	4,578	1,090	62%	93%	50%
Marion County	55,647	112,369	40,180	7,619	58%	94%	61%
Marshall County	1,183	2,517	1,834	1,263	39%	67%	71%
Martin County	607	960	542	185	53%	84%	58%
Miami County	1,560	3,588	1,191	238	57%	94%	65%
Monroe County	4,037	6,648	16,058	8,594	20%	44%	118%
Montgomery County	1,705	3,188	1,319	667	56%	83%	48%
Morgan County	2,689	5,706	1,678	469	62%	92%	49%
Newton County	587	1035	406	257	59%	80%	36%
Noble County	820	2,099	2,768	1,976	23%	52%	124%
Ohio County	129	252	269	195	32%	56%	76%
Orange County	1,350	2,394	995	209	58%	92%	59%
Owen County	1,159	2,131	847	443	58%	83%	43%
Parke County	772	1,366	1,070	656	42%	68%	61%
Perry County	662	1,204	1,003	674	40%	64%	60%
Pike County	662	1016	357	189	65%	84%	30%

APPENDIX B: Data on the Food Stamp Program, 2005							
	Average Food Stamp Participants (Monthly Average)		No. of Persons Eligible but not Receiving Food Stamps (Monthly Average)		Food Stamp Participation Rates (Monthly Average)		Percent Increase in Persons Served (Monthly Average)
	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	% Change from 2000 to 2005
Porter County	3,245	8,021	5,256	4,171	38%	66%	73%
Posey County	1,219	1,613	753	703	62%	70%	12%
Pulaski County	617	1,052	493	323	56%	77%	37%
Putnam County	842	1,545	1,674	1,718	34%	47%	39%
Randolph County	1,516	2,503	1,491	732	50%	77%	55%
Ripley County	776	1,613	1,184	811	40%	67%	66%
Rush County	594	1,234	707	406	46%	75%	64%
St. Joseph County	15,846	26,605	10,380	7,877	60%	77%	29%
Scott County	1,848	3,254	1,123	-61*	62%	102%	64%
Shelby County	1,412	2,993	1,809	1,215	44%	71%	62%
Spencer County	581	1105	814	557	42%	66%	58%
Starke County	1,389	2,630	1,175	257	54%	91%	69%
Steuben County	677	2,013	1,477	964	31%	68%	118%
Sullivan County	1,504	2,130	619	422	71%	83%	18%
Switzerland County	386	738	860	425	31%	63%	105%
Tippecanoe County	4,628	10,266	15,939	8,592	23%	54%	137%
Tipton County	403	847	439	348	48%	71%	48%
Union County	259	571	442	129	37%	82%	120%
Vanderburgh County	12,513	19,069	5,901	2,598	68%	88%	29%
Vermillion County	697	1,205	861	487	45%	71%	58%
Vigo County	7,952	11,997	5,803	2,786	58%	81%	40%
Wabash County	857	2,153	1,427	865	38%	71%	88%
Warren County	229	408	312	270	42%	60%	43%
Warrick County	1,325	2,230	1,426	1,290	48%	63%	32%
Washington County	1,458	2,394	1,387	771	51%	76%	48%
Wayne County	4,631	7,580	3,173	1,323	59%	85%	44%
Wells County	493	1323	1,096	777	31%	63%	103%
White County	968	1,663	771	592	56%	74%	32%
Whitley County	535	1,445	949	750	36%	66%	83%

* In some counties, the number of persons receiving Food Stamps exceeds the number of persons with incomes at poverty (100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines) or below, and therefore this is a negative number. This is because the author used 100% of poverty to estimate the number of persons eligible but not receiving food stamps, and Food Stamp Program eligibility actual extends to 130% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Sources: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, 2000 U.S. Census, SAIPE, 2002 U.S. Census Bureau, and author's calculations of eligibility and participation rates

APPENDIX C: Data on the National School Lunch Program, 2006

	Enrollment			Paid Lunches			Reduced Price Lunches			Free Lunches		
	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006
Adams County	5,624	5,413	-3.8%	4,616	4,035	-12.6%	309	396	28.2%	699	982	40.5%
Allen County	55,279	67,775	22.6%	38,666	42,262	9.3%	3,578	4,871	36.1%	13,035	20,642	58.4%
Bartholomew County	12,140	13,139	8.2%	9,082	8,763	-3.5%	942	1,063	12.8%	2,116	3,313	56.6%
Benton County	2,254	2,040	-9.5%	1,757	1,321	-24.8%	144	210	45.8%	353	509	44.2%
Blackford County	2,371	2,269	-4.3%	1,674	1,311	-21.7%	222	234	5.4%	475	724	52.4%
Boone County	8,744	10,227	17.0%	7,512	8,324	10.8%	367	506	37.9%	865	1,397	61.5%
Brown County	2,408	2,225	-7.6%	1,887	1,437	-23.8%	155	231	49.0%	366	557	52.2%
Carroll County	2,957	3,317	12.2%	2,308	2,455	6.4%	247	206	-16.6%	402	656	63.2%
Cass County	7,096	7,145	0.7%	4,733	4,253	-10.1%	550	694	26.2%	1,813	2,198	21.2%
Clark County	14,340	18,250	27.3%	9,704	11,129	14.7%	1,252	1,789	42.9%	3,384	5,332	57.6%
Clay County	4,701	4,947	5.2%	3,225	2,934	-9.0%	460	591	28.5%	1,016	1,422	40.0%
Clinton County	6,336	7,507	18.5%	4,446	4,771	7.3%	485	626	29.1%	1,405	2,110	50.2%
Crawford County	1,851	1,824	-1.5%	1,018	856	-15.9%	197	266	35.0%	636	702	10.4%
Daviess County	4,791	4,782	-0.2%	3,153	3,065	-2.8%	369	401	8.7%	1,269	1,316	3.7%
Dearborn County	9,110	9,759	7.1%	7,512	7,811	4.0%	325	414	27.4%	1,273	1,534	20.5%
Decatur County	4,002	4,687	17.1%	3,137	3,162	0.8%	326	464	42.3%	539	1,061	96.8%
De Kalb County	7,172	7,522	4.9%	6,003	5,111	-14.9%	452	716	58.4%	717	1,695	136.4%
Delaware County	17,614	17,593	-0.1%	11,449	9,717	-15.1%	1,540	1,402	-9.0%	4,625	6,474	40.0%
Dubois County	7,367	7,729	4.9%	6,453	6,124	-5.1%	356	551	54.8%	558	1,054	88.9%
Elkhart County	32,832	37,488	14.2%	23,034	21,005	-8.8%	2,694	3,809	41.4%	7,104	12,674	78.4%
Fayette County	4,405	4,346	-1.3%	2,860	2,232	-22.0%	308	330	7.1%	1,237	1,784	44.2%
Floyd County	11,112	16,348	47.1%	7,549	12,036	59.4%	830	635	-23.5%	2,733	3,677	34.5%
Fountain County	3,231	3,282	1.6%	2,419	2,132	-11.9%	214	337	57.5%	598	813	36.0%
Franklin County	2,956	3,287	11.2%	2,152	2,258	4.9%	218	269	23.4%	586	760	29.7%
Fulton County	2,650	2,804	5.8%	1,981	1,832	-7.5%	171	255	49.1%	498	717	44.0%
Gibson County	4,877	5,547	13.7%	3,763	4,085	8.6%	369	439	19.0%	745	1,023	37.3%
Grant County	11,537	10,993	-4.7%	7,168	5,710	-20.3%	965	978	1.3%	3,404	4,305	26.5%

APPENDIX C: Data on the National School Lunch Program, 2006												
	Enrollment			Paid Lunches			Reduced Price Lunches			Free Lunches		
	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006
Greene County	5,903	5,839	-1.1%	4,083	3,493	-14.5%	518	575	11.0%	1,302	1,771	36.0%
Hamilton County	34,564	46,747	35.2%	32,152	41,837	30.1%	840	1,504	79.0%	1,572	3,406	116.7%
Hancock County	10,261	13,121	27.9%	9,214	10,968	19.0%	358	712	98.9%	689	1,441	109.1%
Harrison County	6,052	6,563	8.4%	4,592	4,582	-0.2%	493	574	16.4%	967	1,407	45.5%
Hendricks County	18,913	33,227	75.7%	17,033	28,966	70.1%	802	1,585	97.6%	1,078	2,676	148.2%
Henry County	8,244	8,298	0.7%	6,116	5,318	-13.0%	538	659	22.5%	1,590	2,321	46.0%
Howard County	13,995	14,713	5.1%	9,771	9,329	-4.5%	753	920	22.2%	3,471	4,464	28.6%
Huntington County	6,581	6,387	-2.9%	5,177	4,426	-14.5%	583	662	13.6%	821	1,299	58.2%
Jackson County	6,250	7,482	19.7%	4,531	5,038	11.2%	589	702	19.2%	1,130	1,742	54.2%
Jasper County	4,950	5,887	18.9%	3,779	4,151	9.8%	403	529	31.3%	768	1,207	57.2%
Jay County	3,906	3,937	0.8%	2,628	2,247	-14.5%	444	491	10.6%	834	1,199	43.8%
Jefferson County	5,132	5,384	4.9%	3,439	3,129	-9.0%	423	554	31.0%	1,270	1,701	33.9%
Jennings County	6,510	5,843	-10.2%	5,091	3,228	-36.6%	441	670	51.9%	978	1,945	98.9%
Johnson County	22,069	24,437	10.7%	18,757	18,396	-1.9%	1,253	1,616	29.0%	2,059	4,425	114.9%
Knox County	8,720	5,924	-32.1%	6,364	3,367	-47.1%	608	447	-26.5%	1,748	2,110	20.7%
Kosciusko County	14,376	14,607	1.6%	10,901	9,638	-11.6%	1,231	1,373	11.5%	2,244	3,596	60.2%
Lagrange County	6,382	6,378	-0.1%	5,166	4,245	-17.8%	397	757	90.7%	819	1,376	68.0%
Lake County	90,233	96,988	7.5%	58,022	53,311	-8.1%	5,082	6,355	25.0%	27,129	37,322	37.6%
La Porte County	19,362	17,130	-11.5%	14,085	9,633	-31.6%	1,315	1,487	13.1%	3,962	6,010	51.7%
Lawrence County	7,283	7,709	5.8%	5,176	5,001	-3.4%	564	721	27.8%	1,543	1,987	28.8%
Madison County	22,293	20,763	-6.9%	15,754	11,474	-27.2%	1,371	1,811	32.1%	5,168	7,478	44.7%
Marion County	146,380	162,784	11.2%	88,042	82,587	-6.2%	13,005	15,164	16.6%	45,333	65,033	43.5%
Marshall County	8,512	8,308	-2.4%	6,341	5,318	-16.1%	699	784	12.2%	1,472	2,206	49.9%
Martin County	1,855	1,761	-5.1%	1,276	1,153	-9.6%	143	130	-9.1%	436	478	9.6%
Miami County	7,814	7,497	-4.1%	5,784	4,894	-15.4%	606	706	16.5%	1,424	1,897	33.2%
Monroe County	14,476	14,547	0.5%	10,849	10,156	-6.4%	1,099	1,015	-7.6%	2,528	3,376	33.5%

APPENDIX C: Data on the National School Lunch Program, 2006												
	Enrollment			Paid Lunches			Reduced Price Lunches			Free Lunches		
	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006	October 2000	October 2006	% Change from 2000 to 2006
Montgomery County	6,789	6,870	1.2%	5,031	4,495	-10.7%	453	593	30.9%	1,305	1,782	36.6%
Morgan County	11,376	11,820	3.9%	9,225	8,283	-10.2%	689	897	30.2%	1,462	2,640	80.6%
Newton County	2,763	2,568	-7.1%	1,982	1,724	-13.0%	284	226	-20.4%	497	618	24.3%
Noble County	8,263	8,204	-0.7%	5,971	4,859	-18.6%	696	936	34.5%	1,596	2,409	50.9%
Ohio County	1,027	952	-7.3%	871	718	-17.6%	56	67	19.6%	100	167	67.0%
Orange County	3,425	3,448	0.7%	2,282	1,868	-18.1%	383	457	19.3%	760	1,123	47.8%
Owen County	3,061	3,088	0.9%	2,033	1,780	-12.4%	292	327	12.0%	736	981	33.3%
Parke County	2,624	2,468	-5.9%	1,782	1,280	-28.2%	226	241	6.6%	616	947	53.7%
Perry County	3,100	3,115	0.5%	2,341	2,060	-12.0%	226	253	11.9%	533	802	50.5%
Pike County	2,202	2,098	-4.7%	1,469	1,373	-6.5%	294	269	-8.5%	439	456	3.9%
Porter County	26,914	29,329	9.0%	22,734	22,534	-0.9%	1,217	1,942	59.6%	2,963	4,853	63.8%
Posey County	6,232	4,682	-24.9%	5,202	3,615	-30.5%	285	272	-4.6%	745	795	6.7%
Pulaski County	2,557	2,330	-8.9%	1,930	1,534	-20.5%	185	222	20.0%	442	574	29.9%
Putnam County	6,830	8,419	23.3%	5,189	6,026	16.1%	464	730	57.3%	1,177	1,663	41.3%
Randolph County	4,778	4,883	2.2%	3,452	2,792	-19.1%	397	506	27.5%	929	1,585	70.6%
Ripley County	5,061	6,101	20.5%	4,083	4,470	9.5%	344	484	40.7%	634	1,147	80.9%
Rush County	3,525	2,913	-17.4%	2,656	1,874	-29.4%	224	218	-2.7%	645	821	27.3%
St. Joseph County	44,413	55,235	24.4%	28,928	33,470	15.7%	3,226	4,168	29.2%	12,259	17,597	43.5%
Scott County	4,099	4,464	8.9%	2,571	2,366	-8.0%	268	459	71.3%	1,260	1,639	30.1%
Shelby County	8,332	8,105	-2.7%	6,897	5,702	-17.3%	427	584	36.8%	1,008	1,819	80.5%
Spencer County	4,265	3,772	-11.6%	3,556	2,725	-23.4%	241	294	22.0%	468	753	60.9%
Starke County	4,319	4,142	-4.1%	2,647	2,240	-15.4%	446	439	-1.6%	1,226	1,463	19.3%
Steuben County	5,008	5,021	0.3%	3,971	3,354	-15.5%	447	417	-6.7%	590	1,250	111.9%
Sullivan County	3,594	3,376	-6.1%	2,398	1,871	-22.0%	354	391	10.5%	842	1,114	32.3%
Switzerland County	1,644	1,572	-4.4%	1,056	943	-10.7%	167	154	-7.8%	421	475	12.8%
Tippecanoe County	22,069	22,408	1.5%	17,426	14,966	-14.1%	1,161	1,558	34.2%	3,482	5,884	69.0%

APPENDIX C: Data on the National School Lunch Program, 2006												
	Enrollment			**Paid Lunches**			**Reduced Price Lunches**			**Free Lunches**		
	October 2000	**October 2006**	**% Change from 2000 to 2006**	**October 2000**	**October 2006**	**% Change from 2000 to 2006**	**October 2000**	**October 2003**	**% Change from 2000 to 2006**	**October 2000**	**October 2006**	**% Change from 2000 to 2006**
Tipton County	2,980	2,953	-0.9%	2,561	2,239	-12.6%	145	208	43.4%	274	506	84.7%
Union County	1,594	1,627	2.1%	1,146	1,048	-8.6%	132	187	41.7%	316	392	24.1%
Vanderburgh County	29,257	30,316	3.6%	19,860	18,364	-7.5%	2,075	2,297	10.7%	7,322	9,655	31.9%
Vermillion County	2,851	2,894	1.5%	1,975	1,639	-17.0%	257	306	19.1%	619	949	53.3%
Vigo County	17,061	16,940	-0.7%	10,719	9,067	-15.4%	1,735	1,624	-6.4%	4,607	6,249	35.6%
Wabash County	6,052	5,863	-3.1%	4,738	3,860	-18.5%	437	465	6.4%	877	1,538	75.4%
Warren County	1,365	1,345	-1.5%	1,086	1,000	-7.9%	103	113	9.7%	176	232	31.8%
Warrick County	8,933	9,866	10.4%	7,415	7,697	3.8%	452	706	56.2%	1,066	1,463	37.2%
Washington County	4,806	4,884	1.6%	3,372	2,916	-13.5%	430	529	23.0%	1,004	1,439	43.3%
Wayne County	12,421	11,654	-6.2%	8,073	6,541	-19.0%	1130	1,131	0.1%	3,218	3,982	23.7%
Wells County	5,184	4,886	-5.7%	4,407	3,691	-16.2%	286	419	46.5%	491	776	58.0%
White County	5,628	5,464	-2.9%	3,975	3,504	-11.8%	528	590	11.7%	1,125	1,370	21.8%
Whitley County	4,955	4,860	-1.9%	4,351	3,818	-12.3%	288	382	32.6%	316	660	108.9%

Source: Indiana Department of Education

APPENDIX D: Data on the Child Care Development Fund, FFY 2006					
	Children Served (Monthly Average)		% Change from 2000 to 2006	Children on Waitlist (Monthly Average)	
	2000	2006		2000	2006
Indiana	59,908	34,098	-43%	3,407	4,317
Adams County	168	33	-81%	0	15
Allen County	4,580	2,806	-39%	198	399
Bartholomew County	488	244	-50%	11	78
Benton County	93	35	-62%	4	4
Blackford County	114	48	-58%	1	16
Boone County	142	132	-7%	4	29
Brown County	117	51	-56%	2	2
Carroll County	66	8	-88%	4	3
Cass County	403	171	-58%	36	24
Clark County	771	550	-29%	26	87
Clay County	272	128	-53%	16	35
Clinton County	97	52	-46%	0	11
Crawford County	102	36	-65%	1	0
Daviess County	344	141	-59%	6	32
Dearborn County	227	133	-42%	3	21
Decatur County	102	45	-56%	0	18
De Kalb County	201	86	-57%	0	5
Delaware County	1,414	850	-40%	71	99
Dubois County	227	62	-73%	6	15
Elkhart County	876	755	-14%	50	125
Fayette County	219	141	-35%	8	46
Floyd County	622	480	-23%	12	92
Fountain County	82	21	-74%	0	2
Franklin County	94	43	-54%	0	4
Fulton County	219	76	-65%	10	7
Gibson County	199	96	-52%	0	24
Grant County	659	247	-62%	11	38
Greene County	311	134	-57%	9	13
Hamilton County	194	212	10%	7	99
Hancock County	203	110	-46%	0	27
Harrison County	274	131	-52%	15	11
Hendricks County	222	139	-37%	16	30
Henry County	264	152	-43%	0	34
Howard County	1,318	615	-53%	102	133
Huntington County	296	113	-62%	8	11
Jackson County	307	162	-47%	51	27
Jasper County	136	40	-70%	0	37
Jay County	163	45	-72%	0	13

APPENDIX D: Data on the Child Care Development Fund, 2006					
	Children Served (Monthly Average)		% Change from 2000 to 2006	Children on Waitlist (Monthly Average)	
	2000	2006		2000	2006
Jefferson County	219	118	-46%	0	19
Jennings County	192	109	-43%	3	14
Johnson County	417	312	-25%	20	20
Knox County	565	231	-59%	18	19
Kosciusko County	393	176	-55%	7	53
La Porte County	1,037	31	-78%	44	3
Lagrange County	140	4,741	-40%	0	363
Lake County	7,880	589	-43%	392	47
Lawrence County	610	271	-56%	0	24
Madison County	1,119	510	-54%	9	86
Marion County	14,538	9,050	-38%	1,668	601
Marshall County	292	72	-75%	3	26
Martin County	103	38	-63%	0	5
Miami County	363	132	-64%	32	27
Monroe County	970	474	-51%	75	107
Montgomery County	274	102	-63%	7	56
Morgan County	465	240	-48%	0	29
Newton County	84	17	-80%	0	5
Noble County	197	67	-66%	6	14
Ohio County	34	14	-58%	0	5
Orange County	187	96	-49%	1	3
Owen County	179	55	-69%	6	7
Parke County	138	74	-46%	7	9
Perry County	163	92	-44%	6	10
Pike County	102	34	-67%	4	3
Porter County	525	380	-28%	0	130
Posey County	161	125	-22%	0	11
Pulaski County	65	29	-56%	1	8
Putnam County	186	70	-62%	26	11
Randolph County	128	47	-63%	0	9
Ripley County	142	51	-64%	0	17
Rush County	81	24	-71%	0	3
St. Joseph County	2,464	1,507	-39%	177	174
Scott County	210	125	-41%	0	8
Shelby County	240	108	-55%	4	15
Spencer County	148	79	-47%	0	8
Starke County	124	22	-82%	5	7
Steuben County	161	68	-58%	0	8
Sullivan County	237	107	-55%	1	12

APPENDIX D: Data on the Child Care Development Fund, 2006					
	Children Served (Monthly Average)		% Change from 2000 to 2006	Children on Waitlist (Monthly Average)	
	2000	2006		2000	2006
Switzerland County	70	35	-51%	0	11
Tippecanoe County	1,240	751	-39%	13	117
Tipton County	54	20	-63%	8	9
Union County	65	5	-92%	12	3
Vanderburgh County	2,498	1,587	-36%	142	204
Vermillion County	129	50	-61%	7	6
Vigo County	1,780	1,140	-36%	0	232
Wabash County	244	104	-57%	0	4
Warren County	41	14	-65%	0	1
Warrick County	360	103	-71%	7	33
Washington County	221	136	-38%	2	11
Wayne County	704	333	-53%	0	34
Wells County	109	39	-64%	0	2
White County	122	22	-82%	0	7
Whitley County	155	50	-68%	5	1

Source: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Bureau of Child Development

APPENDIX E: Data on Hoosier Healthwise Enrollment, 2005		
	Actual Enrollment	**% change since July 1, 2002****
Adams County	2,213	33.9%
Allen County	32,133	17.4%
Bartholomew County	5,528	24.1%
Benton County	845	31.0%
Blackford County	1,488	2.3%
Boone County	2,409	14.5%
Brown County	1,207	20.1%
Carroll County	1,298	15.6%
Cass County	4,085	19.6%
Clark County	8,424	29.1%
Clay County	2,794	17.1%
Clinton County	2,956	-11.5%
Crawford County	1,336	25.0%
Daviess County	2,918	16.3%
Dearborn County	3,017	28.1%
Decatur County	2,149	10.2%
De Kalb County	3,299	-4.8%
Delaware County	11,067	15.5%
Dubois County	2,103	26.2%
Elkhart County	19,574	20.1%
Fayette County	2,954	11.0%
Floyd County	6,092	21.5%
Fountain County	1,567	22.6%
Franklin County	1,797	14.4%
Fulton County	2,107	8.1%
Gibson County	2,403	23.9%
Grant County	8,031	15.8%
Greene County	3,290	19.3%
Hamilton County	6,589	1.8%
Hancock County	3,118	12.0%
Harrison County	2,827	27.3%
Hendricks County	4,999	12.1%
Henry County	4,360	24.8%
Howard County	8,130	14.0%
Huntington County	2,873	19.1%
Jackson County	3,195	34.7%
Jasper County	2,304	32.2%
Jay County	2,086	18.1%
Jefferson County	2,948	36.2%

APPENDIX E: Data on Hoosier Healthwise Enrollment, 2005		
County	**Actual Enrollment**	**% change since July 1, 2002****
Jennings County	3,088	27.9%
Johnson County	8,233	3.4%
Knox County	4,080	30.7%
Kosciusko County	5,486	35.9%
Lagrange County	1,645	55.8%
Lake County	60,997	12.1%
La Porte County	11,035	13.0%
Lawrence County	4,273	17.8%
Madison County	13,503	16.2%
Marion County	110,636	10.7%
Marshall County	3,736	11.9%
Martin County	1,026	16.0%
Miami County	3,851	8.6%
Monroe County	7,249	22.0%
Montgomery County	3,203	3.0%
Morgan County	5,746	13.9%
Newton County	1,179	24.6%
Noble County	3,558	22.0%
Ohio County	388	-1.2%
Orange County	2,351	16.0%
Owen County	2,400	34.0%
Parke County	1,422	18.3%
Perry County	1,437	19.5%
Pike County	1,055	39.7%
Porter County	9,332	25.9%
Posey County	1,671	33.8%
Pulaski County	1,311	17.1%
Putnam County	2,534	29.0%
Randolph County	2,814	23.1%
Ripley County	2,218	14.4%
Rush County	1,494	22.6%
St. Joseph County	28,377	10.0%
Scott County	2,944	19.2%
Shelby County	3,563	21.3%
Spencer County	1,472	25.4%
Starke County	2,883	32.2%
Steuben County	2,605	36.2%
Sullivan County	2,291	9.4%

APPENDIX E: Data on Hoosier Healthwise Enrollment, 2005		
County	**Actual Enrollment**	**% change since July 1, 2002****
Switzerland County	985	9.8%
Tippecanoe County	10,862	9.2%
Tipton County	956	38.1%
Union County	636	-0.7%
Vanderburgh County	16,718	19.4%
Vermillion County	1,621	27.1%
Vigo County	11,532	25.4%
Wabash County	2,842	31.3%
Warren County	625	24.0%
Warrick County	3,179	35.5%
Washington County	2,895	19.0%
Wayne County	7,243	22.5%
Wells County	1,807	18.5%
White County	2,414	21.0%
Whitley County	1,921	14.6%

** Due to policy change, twelve-month continuous eligibility was eliminated as of July 1, 2002.
Source: Indiana Office of Medicaid Policy and Planning

Methodology

EITC

Claimants Receiving Refund Anticipation Loan (RAL) – To calculate the percentage of EITC recipients receiving an RAL, the number of EITC recipients who received an RAL was divided by the total number of EITC recipients for that county (EITC recipients that utilized an RAL/total number of EITC recipients = % of EITC Recipients receiving RAL). When the percentage was 0.5 or above it was rounded up to the next tenth of a percentage.

Unclaimed Federal EITC – To calculate the unclaimed EITC in 2003, the number of those receiving the EITC was multiplied by 15 percent to estimate the number of those who may be eligible and are not receiving the EITC. To calculate the amount of EITC dollars that are unclaimed, the total EITC dollars claimed were multiplied by 15 percent. Fifteen percent was used because it is the lower percentage of the national average of EITC benefits that go unclaimed each year, therefore it would allow for more conservative estimates. Nationwide, between 15 to 25 percent of people who qualify for the EITC do not claim it. When the number of people eligible but not receiving the EITC was 0.5 or above it was rounded up to the next whole number. When the average EITC refund had a dollar amount of $0.50 or above it was rounded up to the next dollar amount.

Food Stamp Program

Number Eligible but Not Receiving Food Stamps – To find the number of people eligible for Food Stamp benefits but not receiving them, the number of persons receiving food stamps was subtracted from the total number of individuals at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and below. This yields a conservative estimate since Food Stamp eligibility extends to persons at or below 130 percent of poverty.

Food Stamp Participation Rates – Rates were calculated by dividing the average number of recipients by the number of individuals at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines or below. Data on the number of individuals at 100 percent of poverty and below were taken from the 2004 U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

Percentage Increase in Persons Served – To find the percentage of increase, the average number of Food Stamp recipients from SFY 2000 were subtracted from the number of Food Stamp recipients in SFY 2005 and divided by the number of Food Stamp recipients in SFY 2000 (SFY 2005 recipients – SFY 2000 recipients/SFY 2000 recipients). When the percentage was 0.5 or above it was rounded up to the next whole percentage.

National School Lunch Program (NSLP) – Data for the NSLP is collected in October and is used determine enrollment for the entire school year.

Percentage Changed – To find the percentage of change, the school year (SY) 2000 total was subtracted from SY 2006 total and divided by the SY 2000 total (SY 2006 – SY 2000/ SY 2000). When the percentage of change was 0.5 or above it was rounded up to the next whole number.

Child Care

Percentage Changed – To find the percentage of change, the monthly average for 2000 was subtracted from the monthly average for 2006 and divided by the monthly average for 2000(monthly average 2006 – monthly average 2000/ monthly average 2000). When the percentage of change was 0.5 or above it was rounded up to the next whole number.

State Children's Health Insurance Program (Hoosier Healthwise)

***Percentage Changed* -** To find the percentage of change, the monthly average for 2000 was subtracted from the monthly average for 2006 and divided by the monthly average for 2000(monthly average 2006 – monthly average 2000/ monthly average 2000). When the percentage of change was 0.5 or above it was rounded up to the next whole number.

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