



# INDIANA

The Afterschool Investments project has developed profiles for each state to provide a snapshot of the “state of afterschool,” as well as an opportunity to compare afterschool activities across the country. This profile provides key data and descriptions of the afterschool landscape, which includes a range of out-of-school time programming that can occur before and after school, on weekends, and during summer months. It is designed to serve as a resource for policymakers, administrators, and providers.

## Statewide Initiatives

- ▶ **Mitch’s Kids POWER Hour program.** In 2005, the governor launched Mitch’s Kids, an effort to enroll 5,000 more 5- to 12-year-old at-risk youngsters in the Boys & Girls Club after-school POWER Hour program. This program focuses on improving reading and math fluencies by enabling members to complete their homework, receive individualized tutoring, and prepare for class with staff and volunteer encouragement and assistance. The governor has committed \$1 million in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to serve an additional 5,000 eligible students in 2006. His goal is to increase the number of children participating in the program by 5,000 each subsequent year while retaining as many children as possible as long as they are program eligible. Youngsters who qualify for free or reduced lunch are eligible for Mitch’s Kids. The Boys and Girls Club works with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration to identify and enroll eligible children.
- ▶ **Afternoons R.O.C.K.** Afternoons R.O.C.K. began in 1997 as an afterschool drug prevention program for youth ages 10 to 14 administered through the Indiana Department of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA) and its community-based partners. The acronym R.O.C.K. represents the mission of the program to provide Recreation, Object lessons, Culture and values, and Knowledge. Born of a need for constructive, supervised activities for youth during afterschool hours, Afternoons R.O.C.K. teaches youth about social and media influences, conflict resolution, and violence and substance-abuse prevention. The Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University provides technical assistance to 14 Local Prevention Services Coalitions that bring the program to targeted youth in each Indiana county.  
  
For more information, see [www.drugs.indiana.edu/programs/rock.html](http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/programs/rock.html)
- ▶ **Safe Haven Education Program.** In 1998, the governor established the Safe Haven/Safe Schools Program as part of his commitment to making Indiana’s schools safer. The program is administered by the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute and received \$4.15 million in state funding in Fiscal 2003. Schools receiving Safe Haven grants can use the funds to run before and

## Quick Facts

### Demographics

Total population: .....	6,313,520
Number of children ages 5-12: .....	689,301
Percent of population: .....	10.9%
Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch: .....	36.0%
Percent of K-12 students in Title I “Schoolwide” schools: .....	6.8%

For more demographic information, visit <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/statedata/statepro/index.html>

### Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

#### • CCDF Administrative Overview

Administering agency:  
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration,  
Division of Family Resources

Total FFY06 federal and state  
CCDF funds: .....\$141,218,267

FFY06 total federal share: .....\$104,287,606

FFY06 state MOE plus match: .....\$36,930,661

FFY06 School Age & Resource and Referral Targeted Funds: ..... \$359,751

FFY06 Tribal CCDF Allocation: ..... \$0

FFY05 Total Quality Expenditures: .....\$14,597,314

Percent of children receiving CCDF subsidies who are ages 5-12: ..... 46.8%

afterschool programs that are geared toward reducing drug use and violent behavior and promoting educational progress. Safe Haven programs are open to all students, not just at-risk youth.

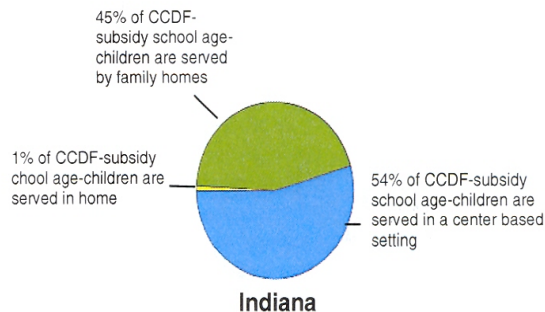
For more information, see [www.in.gov/cji/youth/safe.htm](http://www.in.gov/cji/youth/safe.htm)

### Notable Local Initiatives

- ▶ **The Afterschool Coalition of Indianapolis (ACI).** The Afterschool Coalition is a collaboration of 30 afterschool providers in Marion County. Since 2000, ACI has worked to identify every major afterschool program in Indianapolis. Through its mapping process, ACI determines which neighborhoods in the city need afterschool programs. Working with local school districts, ACI has secured resources from 21st Century Community Learning Centers grants to create tutoring, arts enrichment, and mentoring in afterschool programs for elementary and middle school students across the Indianapolis metropolitan area. In addition, ACI has developed standards for program operation based on National AfterSchool Association standards and the youth development assets of the Search Institute. Members agree to accept these standards and to implement accountability measures. Working with the Indiana School Age Consortium and local colleges and universities, ACI is also promoting the Youth Development Credential, an entry-level credential for youth workers.
- ▶ **MCCOY, Inc.** Originally called the Marion County Commission on Youth, MCCOY, Inc. was created in 1993 to help coordinate youth services. MCCOY, Inc., is funded through private foundations and donors and provides support for the youth development infrastructure in the county. In 2002, MCCOY, Inc., launched the Committed People Assuring Safety and Success: The Unattached Youth and Youth Adult Initiative (COMPASS), which is an ongoing effort to improve and expand the ways communities serve vulnerable youth. Additionally, MCCOY, Inc., has developed a training network for youth development professionals called the Central Indiana Community Network for Youth Development, which will coordinate the systematic training of frontline youth workers in the principles and practices of youth development.

### Quick Facts (continued)

• **Settings**



• **Uses of CCDF Targeted Funds and Quality Dollars for Afterschool**

*“Resource and referral and school-age” targeted funds:* Funds may be used to provide technical assistance, training, and information to providers. CCDF dollars may also be used to develop a statewide credentialing system for school-age professionals.

*Other quality activities:* Program accreditation and professional development assistance.

• **Provider Reimbursement Rates**

*Label assigned by state for school-age rate category:*  
School Age Before/After

*Maximum rate for center-based school-age category:* .....\$32.00/day

*Notes:* Rates vary by county. Rates for Marion county given.

*Standardized monthly center-based school-age rate:* .....\$312

*Are separate subsidy rates offered for part-time and full-time care?*.....Yes

*Tiered Reimbursement Rate System:*  
Tiered rates will be maintained with separate payment rates for licensed, accredited, and legally exempt child care providers.

## Statewide Organizations

### **National AfterSchool Association Affiliate:**

Indiana YouthPRO Association  
4755 Kingsway Drive, Suite 300  
Indianapolis, IN 46205  
Phone: 317-259-9491  
Email: [info@indianayouthpro.org](mailto:info@indianayouthpro.org)  
Web: [www.indianayouthpro.org](http://www.indianayouthpro.org)

### **Statewide Child Care Resource & Referral Network:**

Indiana Association for Child Care Resource & Referral (IACCRRRA)  
3901 N. Meridian Street, Suite 350  
Indianapolis, IN 46208  
Phone: 317-924-5202 or 800-299-1627  
Fax: 317-924-5102  
Web: [www.iaccrr.org](http://www.iaccrr.org)

## Additional Resources

### **State Child Care Administrators:**

<http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/statedata/dirs/display.cfm?title=ccdf>

### **State TANF Contacts:**

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/tanf-dir.htm>

### **21st Century Community Learning Centers Contacts:**

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/contacts.html>

## Quick Facts (continued)

### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

FFY05 state TANF transfer  
to CCDF: .....\$5,000,000

FFY05 TANF direct spending on  
child care: ..... \$0

### Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Are there separate licensing standards governing the  
care of school-age children? ..... Yes

Are there specialized requirements for center-based  
care for school-age children? ..... Yes

Ratio of children to adults in  
school-age centers:  
15:1

Number of National AfterSchool  
Association (NAA) accredited  
programs: ..... 4

### 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

FY06 state formula grant  
amount: .....\$12,780,055

Most recent competition: May 2005

Applications funded: ..... 18

Total first year grant  
awards: .....\$5,015,595

Fiscal agent type:  
61.1% school district  
38.9% other

Licensing required? .....No

## Notes and Sources

### Demographics

**Total population:** *Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006*, U.S. Census Bureau.

**Number of children ages 5-12:** *Estimates of the Resident Population by Single-Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: July 1, 2006*, U.S. Census Bureau.

**Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch rate:** *Numbers and Types of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2005-06*. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

**Percent of K-12 students in Title I "schoolwide" schools:** *Numbers and Types of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2005-06*. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. The federal Title I program provides funding to local school districts and schools with high percentages of poor children to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards. Schools enrolling at least 40 percent of students from poor families are eligible to use Title I funds for schoolwide programs that serve all children in the school.

### Child Care and Development Fund

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the largest federal funding source for child care. States receive a funding allocation determined by formula and have broad flexibility to design programs that provide child care subsidies for low-income children under the age of 13 and to enhance the quality of child care for all children. Federal CCDF funding consists of mandatory, matching, and discretionary funds. Federal law requires that states spend at least 4 percent of their CCDF funds as well as additional targeted funds on activities to improve the quality and availability of child care. CCDF administrative data in this and the following sections is from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, as reported by States, unless otherwise noted.

**FFY06 state MOE plus match:** In order to receive Federal matching funds, a state must expend Maintenance of Effort funds. Note that this does not capture actual expenditures, only the minimum required to draw down all available federal funds.

**FFY06 Tribal CCDF Allocation:** Federal CCDF Funds are awarded directly to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

**FFY05 total quality expenditures:** This data includes FY05 and prior year funds expended for quality from each of the CCDF funding streams (mandatory, matching, and discretionary) and expenditures under targeted funds for infant and toddler, school-age care and resource and referral. This figure provides information obtained from state financial reports submitted for FY05.

**Uses of CCDF Targeted Funds and Quality Dollars for Afterschool:** Portions of CCDF discretionary funds are targeted specifically for resource and referral and school-age child care activities as well as for quality expansion. (These funds are in addition to the required 4 percent minimum quality expenditure.)

**Maximum rate for school-age category:** Rate listed applies to center-based care; where rates vary by region or county, the rate for the most populated urban area is given.

**Standardized monthly school-age rate:** Monthly rate for a child, age 8, in care after school during the school year at a center in the most costly district for four hours per day, 20 days per month. Calculated (in the lowest tier of a tiered system) using information from the FY2006-2007. State CCDF Plan, including rate structures, as submitted to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

**Separate subsidy rates for part-time vs. full time and Tiered Reimbursement Rate Systems:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Child Care Bureau. Report of State Plans FY2006-2007.

### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

In addition to spending TANF funds directly on child care, a state may transfer up to 30 percent of its TANF grant to CCDF. Expenditures represent TANF funds spent in FY05 that were awarded in FY05 and prior years. Data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

### Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

**States with separate school-age licensing standards and states with specialized requirements for child care centers serving school-age children:** National Association for Regulatory Administration, 2005 Child Care Licensing Study, available at <http://www.nara.affiniscape.com/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=104>.

**Ratio of children to adults in school-age setting:** Data from the National Child Care Information Center (NCCIC), available at: <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov>.

**Number of NAA-accredited programs:** Data from the National AfterSchool Association, March 2007, available at: <http://www.naaweb.org>.

### 21st Century Community Learning Centers

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 converted the 21st Century Community Learning Centers' authority to a state formula grant. In past years, the U.S. Department of Education made competitive awards directly to school districts. Under the reauthorized law, funds flow to states based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. States use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. Data from the U.S. Department of Education 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers Office and the 21st CCLC Profile and Performance Information Collection System.

The Child Care Bureau awarded a technical assistance contract to The Finance Project and their partner, the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, for the Afterschool Investments project. The goals of the Afterschool Investments project include:

- Identifying ways that state and communities are using Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidy and quality dollars to support out-of-school time programs, and sharing these practices and approaches with other states;
- Identifying administrative and implementation issues related to CCDF investments in out-of-school time programs, and providing information and context (about barriers, problems, opportunities) as well as practical tools that will help CCDF administrators make decisions; and
- Identifying other major programs and sectors that are potential partners for CCDF in supporting out-of-school time programs and providing models, strategies, and tools for coordination with other programs and sectors.

## Contact Us:

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444 North Capitol Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20001  
Phone: 202-624-5300  
Web: [www.nga.org](http://www.nga.org)

*The Afterschool Investments project's State Profiles are designed to provide a comprehensive overview of noteworthy State and local initiatives across the country. Inclusion of an initiative in the Profiles does not represent an endorsement of a particular policy or practice.*