INDIANA YOUTH INSTITUTE

2024

INDIANA KIDS COUNT® DATA BOOK

30th Edition of a Profile of Hoosier Youth

Family & Community

Health

Economic Well-Being

Education

ABOUT THE INDIANA KIDS COUNT® DATA BOOK

IYI's 2024 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book is the premier data resource on Hoosier youth. IYI's 30th edition of the Indiana KIDS COUNT Data Book provides a snapshot of child well-being statewide. We have included insights and ways that you can take action to address the needs of kids at the local, state, and national level.

This annual Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book is one of 53 state- and territory-level projects designed to provide a detailed picture of child well-being. A national Data Book with comparable data for the U.S. is produced annually by The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Visit the Data & Research section of our website a iyi.org for digital versions of this year's 2024 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book and publications from previous years. The information from this book may be copied, distributed, or otherwise used, provided the source is cited as: Indiana Youth Institute (2024). 2024 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book: A Profile of Hoosier Youth (30th ed.).

To improve the lives of all Indiana children, IYI provides access to reliable data and resources to empower, educate, and equip those who impact youth. IYI's Data Book, published annually, provides the best and most recent information on child well-being so that youth workers, leaders, policymakers, and advocates have a go-to source for critical data to create positive change for youth.

As a complement to the Indiana Data Book, County Snapshots and the KIDS COUNT® Data Center are available to dive deeper into local data, spark conversations, or inform solutions. All additional data products and services can be found at iyi.org.

Content Warning

The Data Book contains information, discussion, and data regarding self-harm, physical and sexual abuse, racial trauma, violence, death, and traumatic healthcare experiences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IYI's 2024 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book could not have been produced without the help of many people and organizations who provided information and support.

We wish to thank:

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Indiana Department of Education
Indiana Department of Health
Indiana Education Saving Authority
Indiana Family & Social Services Administration
Indiana Office of Court Services
Indiana State Board of Education
MCCOY

In addition, we'd like to thank the numerous other research agencies that work on the behalf of Indiana's children.

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ABOUT IYI

Since 1988, Indiana Youth Institute has worked to achieve its mission to improve the lives of all Indiana children by strengthening and connecting the people, organizations, and communities that are focused on kids and youth. IYI provides critical data, capacity-building resources, and innovative training for over 3,800 diverse youth-serving organizations and nearly 17,000 youth workers each year. IYI has a long history of actively listening to Indiana's youth workers and community leaders, leveraging their feedback to facilitate collaboration and promote problem-solving and collective advocacy on a statewide scale.

Our vision is to be a catalyst for healthy youth development and for achieving statewide child success. We strive to create best practice models, provide critical resources, and advocate for policies that result in positive youth outcomes. We have a special interest in addressing barriers for youth and the youth-serving field face — challenges based on race, place, household income, differing abilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, immigration status, systemic and historical marginalization, and traumatic experiences.

FUNDERS

We appreciate the generous support of our funders:
Lilly Endowment and the Annie E. Casey Foundation

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT & CEO

At Indiana Youth Institute, our mission is to improve the lives of children by strengthening and connecting the people, organizations, and communities that are focused on our youth. We do this work of educating, equipping, and engaging others in part because there was a time when we were children too.

Those were days when anything seemed possible, and the world was ours for the taking.

We all had big dreams and big imaginations. We wanted to walk across the graduation stage and have a successful career. We wanted to buy a house and raise a family. We wanted friends, hobbies, and communities that felt like home. We do this work because we want every child today and tomorrow to have those dreams and want more of those dreams to come true.

There are over 1.5 million children living in Indiana. These younger generations are more diverse than adults.

To prepare Indiana's children and youth for what comes next, we need to better understand what they're going through today. They are inheriting a world very different from the one we grew up in. Their most formative years were disrupted by a global pandemic. They are growing up online, having never known a time before smartphones, social media, and everyone staring at screens.

For 30 years Indiana Youth Institute's KIDS COUNT® Data Book has been the premier source of data and evidence on issues affecting our youth. This latest round of data tells us what we are doing right, and what we are up against.

Indiana has moved up to and is now ranked 24th nationally for child well-being. That's up from 28th last year. Also noteworthy, Indiana moved up in every single category. We rank 16th for Economic Well-Being, 13th for Education, 29th for Health, and 31st for Family and Community.

There's much to be encouraged by in the data. Compared to the country, the State of Indiana has fewer children living in poverty, fewer whose parents lack secure employment, and fewer living in households with a high housing cost burden. The number of children without health insurance is down to six percent. Food insecurity is down.

There were fewer juvenile case filings, fewer children removed from the home, and fewer Hoosier children living in foster care.

We saw a decline in behaviors that have long been discouraged. The teen birth rate is down. So are rates of underage drinking, smoking, vaping, and illicit drug use in Indiana. Most encouraging, in the Class of 2023, 88.9 percent of Indiana students graduated from high school. That's the highest rate since 2016 and the third highest since data collection began in 2012.

The State of the Child is good in Indiana, but not good enough.

Take the issue of education, Indiana ranks 13th in the country. According to the Data Book 60 percent of Hoosier children ages 3 and 4 were not in school. 59 percent of fourth graders were not proficient in reading. 59 percent of eighth graders were not proficient in math.

Indiana infant mortality is on the rise and the rate of child and teen deaths is higher than the national average. In the majority of counties there is a shortage of primary care physicians.

America's youth mental health crisis is also a crisis in Indiana. The percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks increased from 29 percent in 2016 to 36 percent in 2022. That's over a third of all our high school youth. Today Indiana has the 10th highest rate of children at risk of depression. We are 15th for youth at risk for suicidal ideation. In 2022, 17 percent of our high school students reported seriously considered suicide. Here in Indiana, young girls are twice as likely to report these mental health challenges. We are only now beginning to understand this crisis — from the impacts of the pandemic to the role of social media — but we can begin to act.

At its heart, the 2024 KIDS COUNT® Data Book is a measure of how we value our children. It is really a report card for adults. It tells us where we're succeeding and where we're failing. It tells us where we can do better. It's the state of our schools, our economy, and our healthcare system. It's what we tolerate and what we prioritize.

The good news is we know what works. The data shows overall improvements partly because of investments made during the pandemic. That tells us we can improve outcomes if we invest time, effort, and resources wisely.

We cannot guarantee a happy childhood. But we can make those experiences both worthwhile and rewarding. We can be there to listen. We can open new doors of opportunity. **We can help kids overcome adversity. We can provide the support and systems needed for each child to reach their full potential.** And, in doing so, we can encourage them, and our state, to thrive.

Yours in collaboration for all kids,

Tami Silverman
President & CEO, Indiana Youth Institute

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How to Use the Data Book

About County Rankings

Rank	
1	Warren
2	Posey
3	Hancock

All county tables are ranked best to least best in comparison with each other. When there were counties with the same total resulting in a tie, each of those counties received the same rank value. However, the list then skips the number of following rank positions relative to the number of counties in the prior tied group.

About Change in Data Indicators

Color of Arrow		Direction of Arrow	
Green	Improved	↑	Increased
Red	Declined	↓	Decreased
Yellow	No Change	=	No Change

Organizing the data indicator tables allows for an assessment of child well-being in each county to better identify areas of strength and weakness. For example, a county may rank above the state average in one indicator, while showing the need for improvement in others. IYI urges readers to focus on relatively large differences across counties, as small differences may simply reflect small fluctuations, rather than real changes in the well-being of children. Assessing trends by looking at changes over a longer period is more reliable. Data for past years is available in the Data section of iyi.org.

Data in Action Strategies

A supported and connected youth-services field creates lasting impacts that benefit the lives of Indiana's children and youth. Thousands of youth workers dedicate their time and talent every day to working hands-on with the faces behind "the data" — Indiana's kids and their families. IYI supports the field by aggregating reliable, high-quality data and resources from state and national sources for youth workers and organizations working together to improve the lives of all Indiana children.

Data can help us understand and develop potential solutions for complex problems by creating curiosity, providing perspective, and inspiring action. Using data to support actionable change for Indiana youth well-being can happen through both broad-based approaches and very distinct, local steps. Throughout this year's Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book, you will find starting points and possible actions related to the data. The recommendations for using data for action are important components in sparking conversations, fostering new collaborations, and many other ways youth-serving organizations support the well-being of Indiana kids.

There are universal approaches to using data that apply to all the data indicators, including:

- Developing strategic partnerships with organizations working towards a shared mission or goal.
- Incorporating available data into strategic planning and organizational goal setting.
- Strengthening understanding of community issues through conversation, education, and collaboration.
- Broadening revenue streams by utilizing data to strengthen grant proposals.
- Cultivating or improving the strategies and practices that support the youth and kids in your community.
- Increasing data access and transparency to foster trust and allow partners to verify the validity of published data.

About "What You Can Do"

Included in the "What You Can Do" section are actionable steps that are directly related to the associated data indicator. Within each section is brief contextual information related to the action steps. IYI recognizes that readers of the Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book come from diverse and varied backgrounds and may be better equipped to take different steps based on their job, expertise, or influence. For that reason, actions are broken down into three distinct groups: the local level, state level, and federal level.

Local actions are often those that youth workers and community organizations can leverage. State actions apply more to government employees and elected officials who can modify or influence legislation and policies. Federal actions are ones that will likely require congressional action or are best addressed through federal resources. Regardless of which level you find most useful, each action item serves as a starting point to ensure data specific to that indicator can be leveraged into actionable change.

About "Promising Practices"

Promising Practices are programs or policies that have shown early signs of measurable success following implementation. This section is part of IYI's commitment to bring high-quality practice models and provide resources to youth workers and leaders in the state. The Promising Practices highlighted include accompanying evidence that demonstrates either proof of concept or shows successful replication.

Promising Practices are not prescriptive and should not be viewed as turn-key solutions. However, the implementation of these practices, with adaptation and refinement, may produce similar results in Indiana. The information included in Promising Practices serves as a starting point for discussion, examination, and collaboration and should generate new ideas, policies, and programs that align with current best-practice models.

OVERVIEW OF CHILD WELL-BEING IN INDIANA

The Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book is an annual snapshot of the most recent information and trends in Indiana child well-being. Access to reliable, high-quality data and resources empowers and equips youth workers, leaders, policymakers, and advocates with a go-to, trusted source to create positive change for Indiana youth.

The 2024 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book reflects the intersectionality of Indiana's youth demographics. Disaggregated data throughout the book draws attention to the disproportional and disparate outcomes for historically marginalized youth, such as racial/ethnic minorities, low-income, LGBTQ+ youth, youth with disabilities, and immigrant youth. Intersectionality in the data disaggregation creates a deeper and more nuanced understanding of opportunities and achievement gaps in the lives of Indiana kids. Indiana is home to the 14th largest population of children nationally. In 2022, more than 1.57 million children younger than 18 resided in Indiana. Indiana's youth population continues to be more diverse than the adult population. In 2022, 26.8% of Hoosier youth were a race or ethnicity other than White, non-Hispanic compared to 18% of non-White adults.

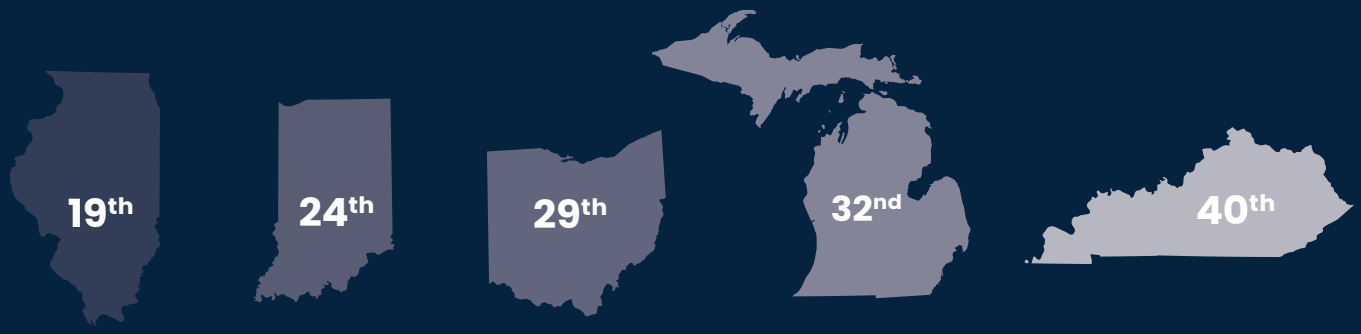
Overall Child Well-Being and Domain Rankings; Indiana: 2017-2023

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Overall Ranking	28th	29th	29th	29th	28th	24th
Family & Community	32nd	32nd	31st	31st	31st	31st
Health	31st	26th	35th	36th	31st	29th
Economic Well-Being	24th	24th	15th	18th	19th	16th
Education	14th	19th	15th	17th	17th	13th

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

How does Indiana compare?

Indiana is ranked 24th, which places the state second among our neighboring states.



2023 Indiana's Family & Community Data & Rankings Compared to National Averages

Indiana			Ranks 31	United States		
Children in single-parent families US 23,626,000 | IN 493,00	35% 2019	**33%** 2021	Better	34% 2019	**34%** 2021	Same
Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma US 8,626,000 | IN 156,000	11% 2019	**10%** 2021	Better	12% 2019	**11%** 2021	Better
Children living in high-poverty areas US 6,086,000 | IN 117,000	12% 2012-16	**7%** 2017-21	Better	13% 2012-16	**8%** 2017-21	Better
Teen births per 1,000 US 146,973 | IN 3,843	17 2019	**14** 2021	Better	21 2019	**17** 2021	Better

2023 Indiana's Economic Well-Being Data & Rankings Compared to National Averages

Indiana			Ranks 16	United States		
Children in poverty US 12,243,000 | IN 249,00	15% 2019	**16%** 2021	Worse	17% 2019	**17%** 2021	Same
Children whose parents lack secure employment US 21,143,000 | IN 428,00	27% 2019	**27%** 2021	Same	26% 2019	**29%** 2021	Worse
Children living in households with a high housing cost burden US 21,857,000 | IN 337,000	21% 2019	**21%** 2021	Same	30% 2019	**30%** 2021	Same
Teens not in school and not working US 1,234,000 | IN 24,00	7% 2019	**6%** 2021	Better	6% 2019	**7%** 2021	Worse

2023 Indiana's Health Data & Rankings Compared to National Averages

Indiana			Ranks 29	United States		
Low birth-weight babies US 297,604 | IN 6,390	8.0% 2010	**8.1%** 2020	Worse	8.1% 2010	**8.2%** 2020	Worse
Children without health insurance US 4,017,000 | IN 105,,000	9% 2008-12	**6%** 2016-20	Better	8% 2008-12	**5%** 2016-20	Better
Child and teen deaths per 100,000 US 21,430 | IN 550	28 2010	**33** 2020	Worse	26 2010	**28** 2020	Worse
Children and teens (ages 10 to 17) who are overweight or obese US N.A. | IN N.A.	30% 2016-17	**32%** 2019-20	Worse	31% 2016-17	**32%** 2019-20	Worse

2023 Indiana's Education Data & Rankings Compared to National Averages

Indiana			Ranks 13	United States		
Young children (ages 3 and 4) not in school US 4,380,000 | IN 104,00	60% 2012-16	**60%** 2017-21	Same	53% 2012-16	**54%** 2017-21	Worse
Fourth-graders Not Proficient in Reading US N.A. | IN N.A.	63% 2019	**67%** 2022	Worse	66% 2019	**68%** 2022	Worse
Eighth-graders Not Proficient in Math US N.A. | IN N.A.	63% 2019	**70%** 2022	Worse	67% 2019	**74%** 2022	Worse
High School Students Not Graduating on Time US N.A. | IN N.A.	13% 2018-19	**9%** 2019-20	Better	14% 2018-19	**14%** 2019-20	Same

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation
N.A.: Not available

**Graduation data may not be comparable across time due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.*

CHILD POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

The child population in Indiana contains many differing characteristics. Recognizing the various demographics that make up the youth population in Indiana is a vital component to all work that is being done with youth throughout the state. While it is important to recognize the diverse populations and backgrounds that many of our youth come from, it is also important to establish a collective understanding of how youth serving agencies and the Indiana Youth Institute define these demographics. Even though some definitions are commonly understood, others may be more obscure in their application and so it is important to create a base from which everyone can develop their understanding. Definitions of many of the key tracked demographics include;

Age: the length of time during which a child has been alive

Gender: an individual's innermost belief or concept of how they perceive themselves or what they call themselves

Race: a sociological designation that separates people into groups that may share common outward physical appearances and commonalities of culture and history

Ethnicity: describes the culture, language, religion, heritage, and customs that a family or people group acquired from a geographic region

Place of birth: the location where a person was born

Language: a system of communication (speech, writing, gestures, etc.) used by a particular country or community

Household type: the differentiation of households, usually determined by the head of household and/or their married status

Religious diversity: the degree to which people from a range of different faith backgrounds, beliefs, and practices are represented in society

Total child population (2017-2022) **for youth under 18 is**

1,577,461

(23.3% of the total population)

Total child population (2017-2022) **for youth 18-24 is**

674,851

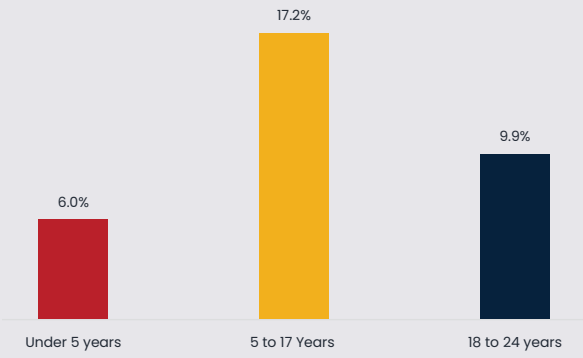
(9.9% of the total population)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimate B01001

Youth Population by Age and Sex, Indiana: 2022

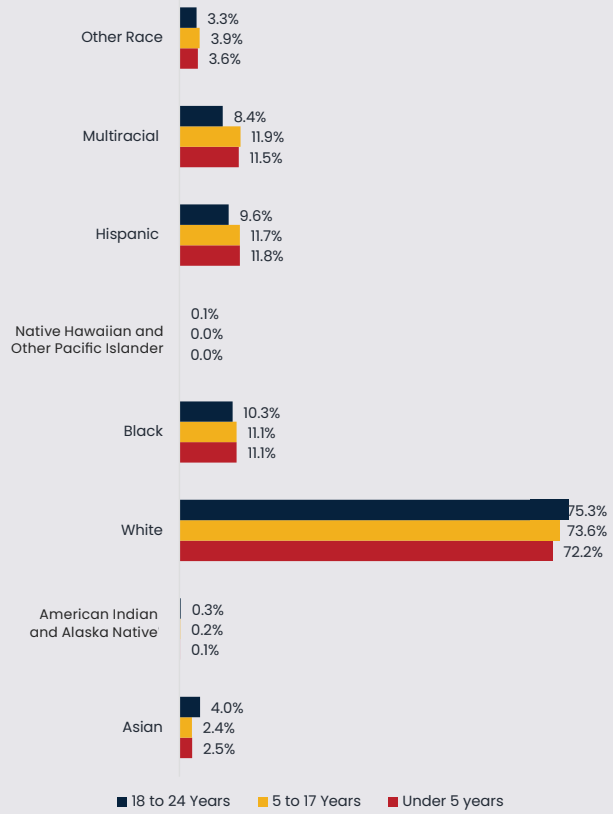
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimate B01001

Youth Population by Age Group, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimate B01001

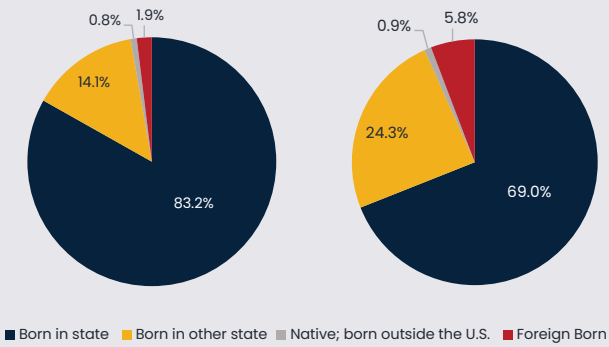
Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimate B01001A-I

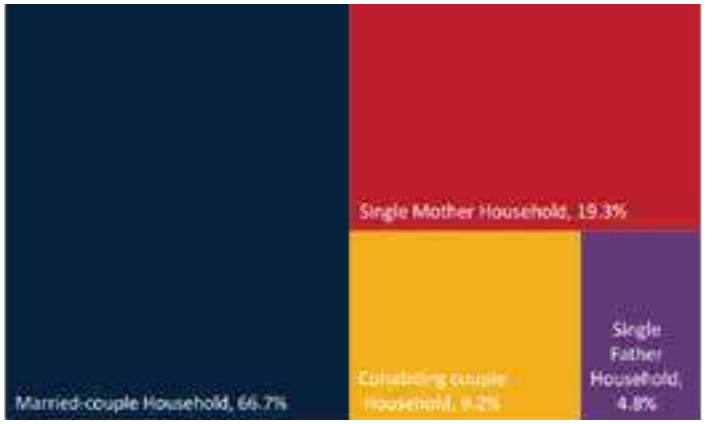
Place of Birth for Youth Under 18 Years, Indiana: 2022

Place of Birth for Youth 18-24 Years, Indiana: 2022



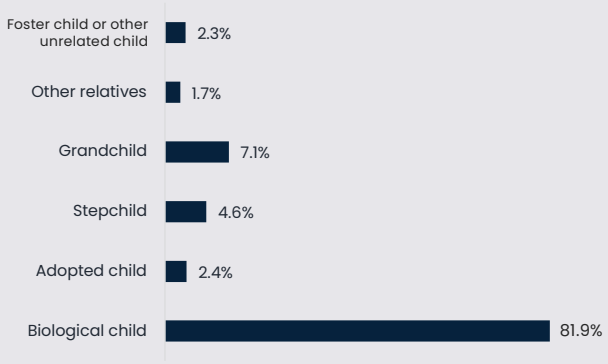
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B06001

Household Type, Indiana: 2022



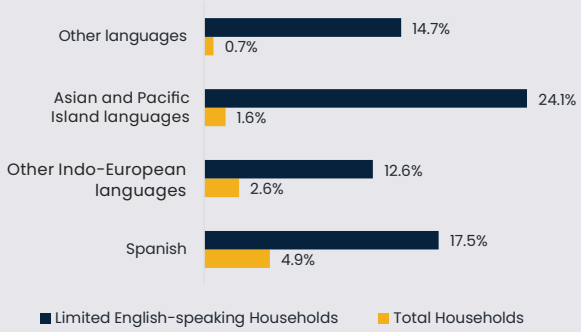
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimate B01001

Child's Relationship to the Primary Householder, Indiana: 2022



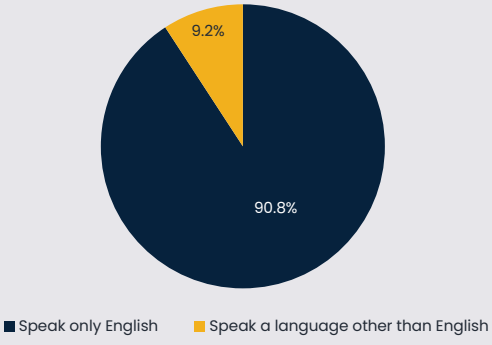
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1601

Limited English Speaking Households by Language, Indiana: 2022



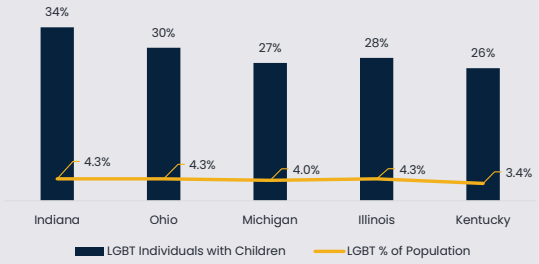
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1602

Language Spoken at Home, Indiana: 2022

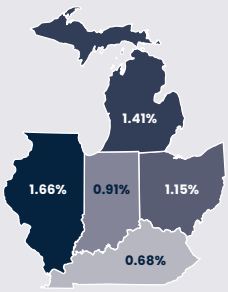


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1601

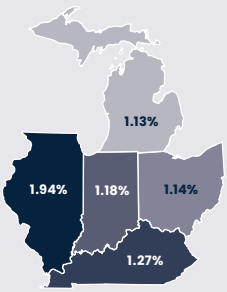
Estimated LGBT Housholds: 2020



Estimated Transgender Youth 13 to 17 Years: 2022

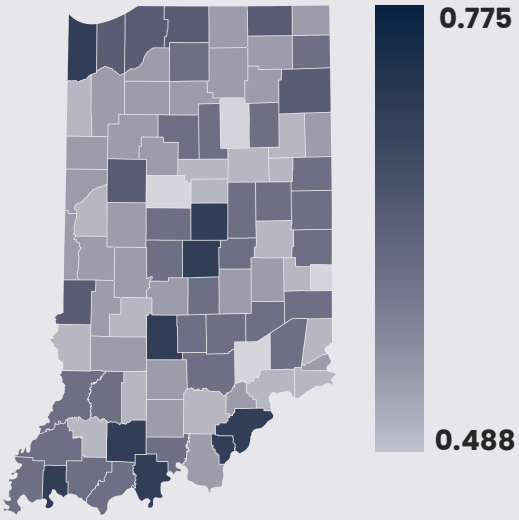


Estimated Transgender Youth 18 to 24 Years: 2022



Source: The Williams Institute

Religious Diversity Index Score: 2020



Source: PRRI Census of American Religion

Note: The index is calculated so that a score of 1 signifies complete diversity—every religious group is of equal size—and a score of 0 indicates a complete lack of diversity and one religious group comprises the entire population of a given county.

FAMILY & COMMUNITY

Overview of Family & Community Domain

Children who live in nurturing families and supportive communities have stronger personal connections and higher academic achievement. Families struggling with financial hardship have fewer resources available to foster their children's development and are more prone to face severe stress and depression, which can interfere with effective parenting. These findings underscore the importance of two-generation approaches to ending poverty, which address the needs of adults and children at the same time so that both can succeed together. Where families live also matters. When communities are safe and have strong institutions, good schools and quality support services, families and their children are more likely to thrive.

— The Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT® Data Book

Indicators

Definition

Social vulnerability refers to potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human health. Such stresses include natural or human-caused disasters, or disease outbreaks.

Significance

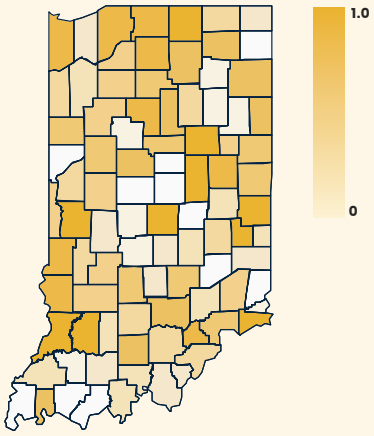
Understanding which communities and neighborhoods are socially vulnerable is an important step in reducing the amount of risk, harm, and loss they might experience in the event of a disaster. The CDC and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) utilize census data to rank every census tract on the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI). The index includes 16 factors such as poverty, housing conditions, and transportation access to assess a community's ability to prevent human suffering and financial loss in a disaster. Created to anticipate a community's disaster preparedness, the SVI also closely aligns with the factors that make up the Social Determinants of Health (SDOH). Social Determinants of Health are the conditions that are present in the environments where people live, learn, work, and play. Their presence, or lack thereof, in a community have wide-ranging impacts on the outcomes and quality-of-life experiences that communities, and children in those communities, experience. While the Social Vulnerability Index can be an important tool in understanding how specific regions and communities might react to disaster, the SVI should not be used as an absolute predictor of disaster outcomes.[1] Additional research is needed to examine the intersections of included factors and how they might influence disaster preparedness.[2]

Definition Sources: CDC/ATSDR[3]

Key Highlights

23 counties had an overall Social Vulnerability Index score of .75 or higher in 2020 – making them more vulnerable than 75% of the counties in Indiana.[4]

Overall Social Vulnerability Index Score, Indiana: 2020



Source: CDC/ATSDR

Overall Vulnerability	
Socioeconomic Status	Below 150% Poverty Unemployed Housing Cost Burden No High School Diploma No Health Insurance
Household Characteristics	Aged 65 & Older Aged 17 & Younger Civilian with a Disability Single-Parent Households English Language Proficiency
Racial & Ethnic Minority Status	Hispanic or Latino (of any race) Black or African American, Not Hispanic or Latino Asian, Not Hispanic or Latino American Indian or Alaska Native, Not Hispanic or Latino Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic or Latino Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino Other Races, Not Hispanic or Latino
Housing Type & Transportation	Multi-Unit Structures Mobile Homes Crowding No Vehicle Group Quarters

Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

Rank						TOTAL		
		Household Type & Transportation	Racial & Ethnic Minority Status	Household Characteristics	Socioeconomic Status	Overall 2018	Overall 2020	Change
1	Warren	1.1%	11.0%	15.4%	2.2%	8.8%	0.0%	↓
2	Posey	7.7%	11.0%	3.3%	5.5%	0.0%	1.1%	↑
3	Hancock	0.0%	53.9%	23.1%	8.8%	1.1%	2.2%	↑
4	Warrick	9.9%	61.5%	22.0%	1.1%	9.9%	3.3%	↓
5	Hamilton	3.3%	86.8%	42.9%	0.0%	4.4%	4.4%	=
6	Boone	5.5%	65.9%	30.8%	3.3%	6.6%	5.5%	↓
7	Decatur	24.2%	30.8%	1.1%	19.8%	26.4%	6.6%	↓
8	Dearborn	12.1%	3.3%	18.7%	18.7%	7.7%	7.7%	=
9	Spencer	80.2%	97.8%	69.2%	68.1%	13.2%	8.8%	↓
10	Tipton	2.2%	30.8%	34.1%	22.0%	12.1%	9.9%	↓
11	Pike	35.2%	3.3%	13.2%	14.3%	24.2%	11.0%	↓
12	Hendricks	14.3%	84.6%	20.9%	6.6%	11.0%	12.1%	↑
13	Whitley	6.6%	27.5%	37.4%	26.4%	2.2%	13.2%	↑
14	Wells	20.9%	42.9%	41.8%	9.9%	19.8%	14.3%	↓
15	DeKalb	30.8%	20.9%	14.3%	20.9%	27.5%	15.4%	↓
16	Ohio	53.9%	16.5%	9.9%	16.5%	3.3%	16.5%	↑
17	Huntington	23.1%	34.1%	16.5%	24.2%	14.3%	17.6%	↑
18	Carroll	4.4%	45.1%	27.5%	30.8%	17.6%	18.7%	↑
19	Morgan	25.3%	13.2%	5.5%	34.1%	28.6%	19.8%	↓
20	Dubois	37.4%	63.7%	39.6%	4.4%	25.3%	20.9%	↓
21	Harrison	38.5%	20.9%	12.1%	29.7%	23.1%	22.0%	↓
22	Johnson	16.5%	70.3%	33.0%	15.4%	16.5%	23.1%	↑
23	Franklin	47.3%	0.0%	65.9%	12.1%	15.4%	24.2%	↑
24	Floyd	36.3%	72.5%	27.5%	17.6%	20.9%	25.3%	↑
25	Brown	26.4%	13.2%	24.2%	45.1%	5.5%	26.4%	↑
26	Steuben	48.4%	45.1%	6.6%	31.9%	35.2%	27.5%	↓
27	Porter	50.6%	87.9%	9.9%	28.6%	18.7%	28.6%	↑
28	Putnam	79.1%	59.3%	2.2%	22.0%	46.2%	29.7%	↓
29	Union	27.5%	24.2%	45.1%	37.4%	22.0%	30.8%	↑
30	Martin	61.5%	36.3%	36.3%	26.4%	30.8%	31.9%	↑
31	Jennings	31.9%	25.3%	51.7%	38.5%	59.3%	33.0%	↓
32	Perry	97.8%	40.7%	8.8%	11.0%	42.9%	34.1%	↓
33	Gibson	78.0%	49.5%	56.0%	7.7%	44.0%	35.2%	↓
34	Jasper	13.2%	63.7%	74.7%	35.2%	39.6%	36.3%	↓
35	Shelby	15.4%	34.1%	7.7%	13.2%	29.7%	37.4%	↑
36	Crawford	39.6%	7.7%	40.7%	61.5%	55.0%	38.5%	↓
37	Henry	45.1%	47.3%	25.3%	49.5%	52.8%	39.6%	↓
38	LaGrange	58.2%	39.6%	50.6%	41.8%	41.8%	40.7%	↓
39	Washington	31.9%	0.0%	42.9%	75.8%	56.0%	40.7%	↓
40	Clay	59.3%	8.8%	95.6%	25.3%	48.4%	42.9%	↓
41	Rush	28.6%	8.8%	46.2%	76.9%	36.3%	44.0%	↑
42	Clark	45.1%	87.9%	25.3%	42.9%	33.0%	45.1%	↑
43	Wabash	44.0%	36.3%	62.6%	47.3%	38.5%	46.2%	↑
44	Newton	11.0%	62.6%	85.7%	50.6%	47.3%	47.3%	=
45	Lawrence	60.4%	20.9%	69.2%	44.0%	40.7%	48.4%	↑
46	Fountain	8.8%	19.8%	85.7%	78.0%	31.9%	49.5%	↑
47	Vermillion	51.7%	2.2%	93.4%	36.3%	68.1%	50.6%	↓
48	Starke	19.8%	42.9%	38.5%	83.5%	63.7%	51.7%	↓
49	Owen	29.7%	6.6%	17.6%	97.8%	45.1%	52.8%	↑
50	Greene	51.7%	5.5%	59.3%	69.2%	64.8%	53.9%	↓
51	Blackford	41.8%	13.2%	65.9%	71.4%	51.7%	55.0%	↑
52	Montgomery	48.4%	57.1%	81.3%	38.5%	50.6%	56.0%	↑
53	Pulaski	40.7%	40.7%	63.7%	67.0%	37.4%	57.1%	↑
54	White	18.7%	68.1%	89.0%	53.9%	34.1%	58.2%	↑
55	Ripley	84.6%	17.6%	52.8%	48.4%	57.1%	59.3%	↑
56	Howard	42.9%	81.3%	79.1%	46.2%	70.3%	60.4%	↓
57	Bartholomew	63.7%	91.2%	65.9%	40.7%	53.9%	61.5%	↑
58	Tippecanoe	90.1%	94.5%	4.4%	52.8%	60.4%	62.6%	↑
59	Monroe	91.2%	83.5%	0.0%	74.7%	61.5%	63.7%	↑
60	Benton	16.5%	52.8%	98.9%	58.2%	49.5%	64.8%	↑
61	Jay	64.8%	27.5%	72.5%	62.6%	94.5%	65.9%	↓
62	Jefferson	86.8%	50.6%	49.5%	55.0%	62.6%	67.0%	↑
63	Randolph	34.1%	51.7%	97.8%	59.3%	73.6%	68.1%	↓
64	Fulton	22.0%	57.1%	75.8%	91.2%	58.2%	69.2%	↑
65	Miami	53.9%	69.2%	47.3%	87.9%	82.4%	70.3%	↓
66	Orange	71.4%	25.3%	96.7%	60.4%	89.0%	71.4%	↓
67	Allen	57.1%	96.7%	78.0%	64.8%	72.5%	72.5%	=
68	Noble	87.9%	76.9%	58.2%	55.0%	69.2%	72.5%	↑
69	Kosciusko	81.3%	72.5%	76.9%	51.7%	67.0%	74.7%	↑
70	Adams	82.4%	48.4%	31.9%	86.8%	75.8%	75.8%	=
71	Clinton	67.0%	90.1%	73.6%	73.6%	80.2%	76.9%	↓
72	Vanderburgh	73.6%	85.7%	55.0%	79.1%	71.4%	78.0%	↑
73	Jackson	76.9%	74.7%	84.6%	57.1%	76.9%	79.1%	↑
74	Marshall	74.7%	75.8%	57.1%	80.2%	79.1%	80.2%	↑
75	Cass	56.0%	92.3%	91.2%	72.5%	96.7%	81.3%	↓
76	Delaware	83.5%	78.0%	29.7%	89.0%	74.7%	82.4%	↑
77	LaPorte	87.9%	93.4%	53.9%	70.3%	90.1%	83.5%	↓
78	St. Joseph	92.3%	27.5%	48.4%	93.4%	78.0%	84.6%	↑
79	Scott	61.5%	53.9%	19.8%	33.0%	65.9%	85.7%	↑
80	Vigo	93.4%	79.1%	34.1%	85.7%	93.4%	86.8%	↓
81	Sullivan	98.9%	60.4%	60.4%	65.9%	91.2%	87.9%	↓
82	Lake	65.9%	100.0%	87.9%	81.3%	87.9%	89.0%	↑
83	Knox	94.5%	56.0%	89.0%	63.7%	81.3%	90.1%	↑
84	Daviess	96.7%	67.0%	64.8%	82.4%	84.6%	91.2%	↑
85	Madison	70.3%	82.4%	92.3%	84.6%	92.3%	92.3%	=
86	Switzerland	69.2%	17.6%	82.4%	100.0%	85.7%	93.4%	↑
87	Parke	100.0%	33.0%	61.5%	90.1%	83.5%	94.5%	↑
88	Grant	85.7%	80.2%	69.2%	94.5%	97.8%	95.6%	↓
89	Wayne	68.1%	71.4%	94.5%	95.6%	95.6%	96.7%	↑
90	Fayette	72.5%	36.3%	100.0%	96.7%	86.8%	97.8%	↑
91	Elkhart	95.6%	95.6%	80.2%	92.3%	100.0%	98.9%	↓
92	Marion	75.8%	98.9%	82.4%	98.9%	98.9%	100.0%	↑

Source: CDC, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Definition

Superfund sites are contaminated areas due to hazardous waste being dumped, left out in the open, or otherwise improperly managed. Many of these sites include manufacturing facilities, processing plants, landfills, and mining sites. The term "Superfund" refers to the Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), which gave the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to identify and clean up contaminated sites.

Significance

Due to the harmful and hazardous nature of Superfund sites, residents that live near an active site are placed at greater risk for health risks. Common materials found at Superfund sites are lead, asbestos, radiation, and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) like dioxin. Nearly all toxins found at Superfund sites not only have damaging effects on the surrounding environment but can limit development and cause harmful or deadly diseases in humans. Researchers have examined the impacts on families living near Superfund sites and have not just identified the harmful effects they cause[5] but have also shown the continued benefit and importance in removing the toxins from Superfund sites. Some studies have shown that children conceived to mothers living within two (2) miles of a Superfund site, before it was cleaned, are more likely to repeat a grade, exhibit lower test scores, and more likely to be suspended than siblings conceived after the site was cleaned. Children conceived to mothers living within one (1) mile of a Superfund site prior to cleaning are also more likely to develop a cognitive disability than siblings conceived after cleaning.[6] More recent studies have confirmed that proximity to Superfund sites while pregnant has implications on cognitive and behavioral outcomes for children.[7]

Definition Sources: EPA[8]

Key Highlights

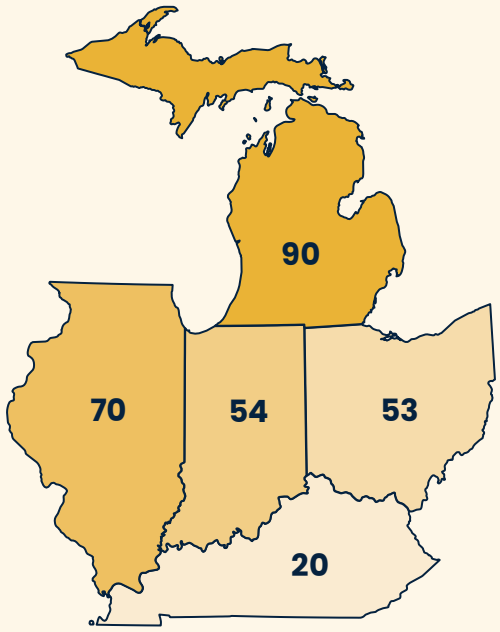
Indiana counties with the highest number of superfund sites correspond to counties that have higher percentages of racial diversity: Elkhart (7), Lake (8), Marion (4), and St. Joseph (4).[9]

- Of Indiana's 92 counties, 24 counties (26%) had at least one superfund site.

Historic trends show that people of color and people with low incomes live closer to Superfund sites nationwide.

- 23% of all children under 18 live within 3 miles of a Superfund site.
- 50% of the population who live within 3 miles of a Superfund site are minoritized individuals, yet they only represent 41.1% of the total population.
- 14.1% of the population who live within 1 mile of a Superfund site live below poverty, yet they only represent 12.7% of the total population.

Superfund Sites: 2023



Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Superfund Sites

	TOTAL		
	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	53	54	↑

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
Allen	1	1	=
Cass	1	1	=
Grant	1	1	=
Hancock	1	1	=
Jackson	1	1	=
Knox	1	1	=
Kosciusko	1	1	=
Madison	1	1	=
Morgan	1	1	=
Porter	1	1	=
Tippecanoe	1	1	=
Vanderburgh	1	1	=
Whitley	1	1	=
Howard	2	2	=
Owen	2	2	=
Vigo	2	2	=
Bartholomew	3	3	=
Boone	3	3	=
LaPorte	3	3	=
Monroe	3	3	=
Marion	4	4	=
St. Joseph	4	4	=
Elkhart	7	7	=
Lake	7	8	↑
Adams	*	*	*
Benton	*	*	*
Blackford	*	*	*
Brown	*	*	*
Carroll	*	*	*
Clark	*	*	*
Clay	*	*	*
Clinton	*	*	*
Crawford	*	*	*
Daviess	*	*	*
Dearborn	*	*	*
Decatur	*	*	*
Dekalb	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	*
Dubois	*	*	*
Fayette	*	*	*
Floyd	*	*	*
Fountain	*	*	*
Franklin	*	*	*
Fulton	*	*	*
Gibson	*	*	*
Greene	*	*	*

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
Hamilton	*	*	*
Harrison	*	*	*
Hendricks	*	*	*
Henry	*	*	*
Huntington	*	*	*
Jasper	*	*	*
Jay	*	*	*
Jefferson	*	*	*
Jennings	*	*	*
Johnson	*	*	*
LaGrange	*	*	*
Lawrence	*	*	*
Marshall	*	*	*
Martin	*	*	*
Miami	*	*	*
Montgomery	*	*	*
Newton	*	*	*
Noble	*	*	*
Ohio	*	*	*
Orange	*	*	*
Parke	*	*	*
Perry	*	*	*
Pike	*	*	*
Posey	*	*	*
Pulaski	*	*	*
Putnam	*	*	*
Randolph	*	*	*
Ripley	*	*	*
Rush	*	*	*
Scott	*	*	*
Shelby	*	*	*
Spencer	*	*	*
Starke	*	*	*
Steuben	*	*	*
Sullivan	*	*	*
Switzerland	*	*	*
Tipton	*	*	*
Union	*	*	*
Vermillion	*	*	*
Wabash	*	*	*
Warren	*	*	*
Warrick	*	*	*
Washington	*	*	*
Wayne	*	*	*
Wells	*	*	*
White	*	*	*

Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

Social isolation is the lack of relationships with others and little to no social support or contact. It is associated with risk even if people don't feel lonely.

Social associations are membership organizations that include civic organizations, bowling clubs, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, religious organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business organizations, and professional organizations. This data is represented as a rate of the number of social associations per population of 10,000.

Significance

Social connections, the structure, function, and quality of our relationships with others, are important contributors to individual and population health, community safety, resilience, and prosperity.[10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17] A lack of social connections can lead to social isolation and loneliness. Among adults, social isolation has been linked to and can increase the risk of certain health conditions like heart disease and stroke, type 2 diabetes, depression and anxiety, addiction, dementia, and earlier death.[18] More research is needed to examine the relationship between social isolation and physical health among children, but some research suggests a trajectory of poor health outcomes as they age.[19] The immediate outcomes of social isolation among children generally manifest in mental health issues, with a strong association between social isolation and anxiety and depression among children.[20] A review of 63 studies concluded that loneliness and social isolation among children and adolescents increase the risk of depression and anxiety and that this risk remained high even up to nine years later.[21] Children who have fewer social interactions are also more likely to have developmental and cognitive delays.[22] The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of social associations and social interactions as isolation became even more prevalent throughout the pandemic. Early in 2023, the U.S. Surgeon General released a framework for a National Strategy to Advance Social Connection to increase social interactions and improve overall health.[23]

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings[24,25]

Key Highlights

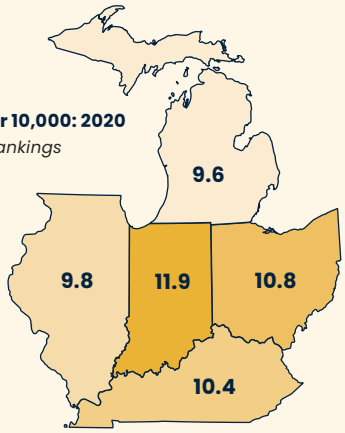
1 in 4 Hoosier children aged 6 to 17 did not participate in any extracurricular activities in 2022, which was lower than the nationwide rate (27.3%).[26]

- Children whose parents' highest education level is a High School diploma or GED were five times (45.4%) less likely to participate in any extracurriculars than children whose parents have a college degree or higher (9.7%).

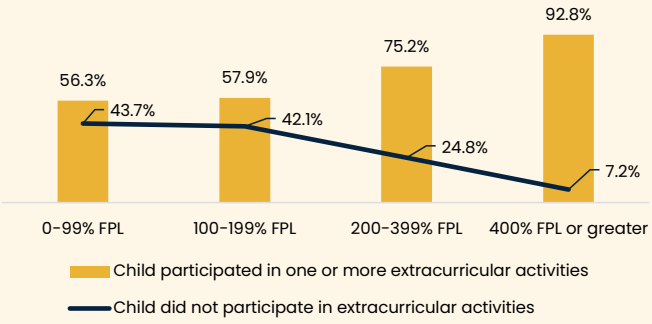
92.4% of students in 7th-12th grade reported the school has many extracurricular options such as sports, clubs, or other school activities outside of class in 2022 – a slight increase from 92.2% in 2020.[27]

- 1 in 6 students (16.9%) reported that none of their best friends have participated in any in-school extracurricular activities within the past year.

Social Associations per 10,000: 2020
Source: County Health Rankings



Participation in Organized Activities for Children 6 to 17 Years by Income Level, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 5.5
**Note: FPL is an acronym that stands for Federal Poverty Level.*

Social Associations per 10,000

	TOTAL		
	2019	2020	Change
INDIANA	12	11.9	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2019	2020	Change
1	Pulaski	21.0	20.2	↓
2	Knox	17.2	17.8	↑
3	Fulton	17.0	17.5	↑
4	Huntington	16.2	17.0	↑
4	Pike	16.1	17.0	↑
6	Rush	17.5	16.8	↓
7	Wells	16.6	16.3	↓
8	Wabash	16.8	16.2	↓
9	Clay	15.3	16.0	↑
10	Lawrence	15.4	15.8	↑
10	Grant	16.3	15.8	↓
12	Kosciusko	15.5	15.6	↑
13	Howard	15.6	15.2	↓
14	Ripley	14.5	15.1	↑
15	Daviess	15.6	14.9	↓
15	Martin	14.6	14.9	↑
17	Marshall	14.7	14.7	=
18	Adams	15.7	14.5	↓
19	Tipton	13.9	14.4	↑
19	Wayne	14.7	14.4	↓
19	Blackford	17.9	14.4	↓
19	Steuben	13.9	14.4	↑
23	Spencer	14.8	14.3	↓
24	Jay	14.2	14.2	=
24	Vanderburgh	15.0	14.2	↓
26	Randolph	14.6	14.1	↓
27	Greene	13.8	14.0	↑
27	DeKalb	13.8	14.0	↑
29	Henry	13.8	13.9	↑
29	Fountain	14.1	13.9	↓
29	Gibson	14.0	13.9	↓
29	Vigo	13.7	13.9	↑
29	Dubois	13.3	13.9	↑
34	Jasper	14.0	13.8	↓
35	Miami	13.5	13.6	↑
36	Delaware	14.2	13.4	↓
37	Madison	12.8	12.9	↑
38	Cass	13.8	12.8	↓
38	Whitley	13.0	12.8	↓
38	Decatur	12.8	12.8	=
41	Clinton	12.7	12.7	=
41	Fayette	14.3	12.7	↓
41	Jackson	12.9	12.7	↓
41	Elkhart	12.6	12.7	↑
45	Putnam	12.2	12.5	↑
46	Parke	13.6	12.4	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2019	2020	Change
47	Orange	13.7	12.2	↓
48	Jefferson	11.5	11.8	↑
49	Marion	11.4	11.5	↑
50	Carroll	12.8	11.4	↓
51	Allen	11.4	11.3	↓
52	Boone	11.2	11.2	=
52	Montgomery	11.2	11.2	=
52	Sullivan	10.6	11.2	↑
52	White	11.2	11.2	=
56	Vermillion	11.0	11.1	↑
57	Warren	9.7	11.0	↑
58	Shelby	11.0	10.9	↓
58	Warrick	10.8	10.9	↑
58	St. Joseph	11.0	10.9	↓
61	Dearborn	11.1	10.8	↓
61	LaPorte	11.0	10.8	↓
63	Noble	10.5	10.5	=
64	Perry	8.9	10.4	↑
65	Posey	10.2	10.3	↑
66	Ohio	10.2	10.2	=
67	Floyd	10.2	10.0	↓
68	Bartholomew	10.0	9.9	↓
68	Brown	9.9	9.9	=
70	Hamilton	9.8	9.7	↓
71	Starke	9.1	9.5	↑
71	Tippecanoe	9.3	9.5	↑
73	Morgan	9.6	9.3	↓
73	Monroe	9.4	9.3	↓
73	Porter	9.4	9.3	↓
76	Scott	10.1	9.2	↓
76	Lake	9.5	9.2	↓
78	Johnson	9.0	9.0	=
79	Hendricks	8.5	8.8	↑
80	Clark	9.1	8.7	↓
81	Hancock	9.5	8.4	↓
82	Benton	8.0	8.0	=
83	Newton	7.2	7.9	↑
84	Owen	7.7	7.7	=
85	Harrison	7.2	7.4	↑
86	LaGrange	7.3	7.2	↓
87	Franklin	7.5	7.0	↓
88	Washington	6.4	6.7	↑
89	Union	5.7	5.6	↓
90	Jennings	5.8	5.5	↓
91	Switzerland	3.7	3.7	=
92	Crawford	2.8	2.8	=

Source: County Health Rankings

Definition

Quality air is generally considered to be clean and safe, meaning that it has no harmful levels of chemicals, pollutants, or bacteria and represents no significant health risks over a lifetime of ingestion or breathing. The presence of any of these contaminants, especially in large or harmful amounts, is air pollution. In 2023, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) modified their fine particle pollution standard (PM2.5) of 12 micrograms per cubic liter (μg/m^3) to within the range of 9.0 to 10.0 μg/m^3.

Significance

Breathing in unclear air can present serious health risks and harmful diseases for children and families. Air pollution disproportionately impacts certain populations, including children who are lower-income and those who live in heavily polluted areas.[28,29] These disproportionate impacts include decreased lung function, asthma, chronic bronchitis, irregular heartbeat, heart attack, and early death.[30,31] These outcomes can occur as children develop and often puts children at higher risk of disease into adulthood.[32] Access to clean air is important to prevent both short- and long-term diseases, developmental delays,[33] and organ complications in children and at-risk adults.

Definition Sources: Environmental Protection Agency[34]

Key Highlights

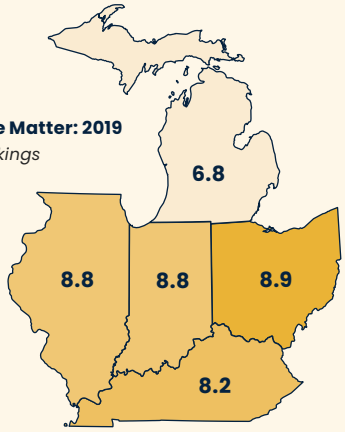
Indiana ranked 41st for the most polluted air in 2022, an improvement from the 2021 rankings of 46th.[35]

- Air pollution in Indiana had an average daily density of 8.8 PM2.5, which was only slightly higher than the national average of 8.6.

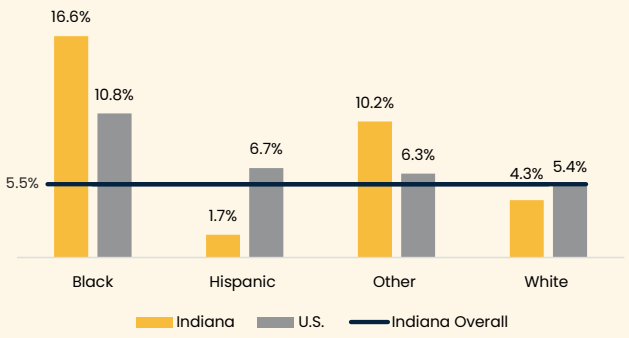
5.5% of children under 18 are estimated to have asthma, totaling more than 86,000 children in Indiana in 2022 – lower than the nationwide estimate (6.5%).[36]

- Of those children currently diagnosed, 4% of parents reported the asthma was mild and 1.5% rated their child's condition as moderate or severe.

Air Pollution - Particulate Matter: 2019
Source: County Health Rankings



Prevalence of Current Asthma by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 1.9

Air Pollution — Average Daily PM2.5

	TOTAL		
	2018	2019	Change
INDIANA	9.1	8.8	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2018	2019	Change
1	Bartholomew	7.5	6.9	↓
2	Clark	9.2	7.3	↓
2	Howard	8.0	7.3	↓
4	Greene	8.1	7.7	↓
4	Henry	7.9	7.7	↓
4	Monroe	9.5	7.7	↓
7	LaPorte	7.6	7.9	↑
7	Spencer	8.5	7.9	↓
9	Sullivan	8.9	8.1	↓
10	Elkhart	8.2	8.2	=
11	Brown	9.1	8.3	↓
11	Delaware	8.4	8.3	↓
11	Porter	8.1	8.3	↑
14	Dubois	8.9	8.4	↓
14	Lawrence	9.3	8.4	↓
14	Madison	8.9	8.4	↓
17	Fulton	8.8	8.5	↓
17	Jackson	9.1	8.5	↓
17	Jennings	9.0	8.5	↓
17	Pulaski	8.8	8.5	↓
17	St. Joseph	9.8	8.5	↓
17	Steuben	8.8	8.5	↓
17	Whitley	8.0	8.5	↑
24	Marshall	9.0	8.6	↓
24	Miami	8.8	8.6	↓
24	Orange	9.3	8.6	↓
24	Starke	8.9	8.6	↓
28	Benton	8.7	8.7	=
28	Blackford	8.9	8.7	↓
28	Cass	8.9	8.7	↓
28	Decatur	9.1	8.7	↓
28	Grant	8.9	8.7	↓
28	Jefferson	9.2	8.7	↓
28	LaGrange	8.9	8.7	↓
28	Martin	9.5	8.7	↓
28	Owen	9.4	8.7	↓
28	Scott	9.1	8.7	↓
28	Vanderburgh	9.3	8.7	↓
28	Wabash	8.8	8.7	↓
28	Warren	8.8	8.7	↓
41	Crawford	9.3	8.8	↓
41	DeKalb	8.9	8.8	↓
41	Fayette	9.2	8.8	↓
41	Huntington	8.9	8.8	↓
41	Posey	9.6	8.8	↓
41	Switzerland	9.3	8.8	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2018	2019	Change
41	Tippecanoe	8.6	8.8	↑
41	Tipton	8.9	8.8	↓
41	Washington	9.3	8.8	↓
50	Allen	9.1	8.9	↓
50	Clay	9.3	8.9	↓
50	Fountain	9.0	8.9	↓
50	Gibson	9.7	8.9	↓
50	Jasper	9.1	8.9	↓
50	Kosciusko	9.0	8.9	↓
50	Newton	9.1	8.9	↓
50	Noble	9.0	8.9	↓
50	Parke	9.0	8.9	↓
50	Pike	9.6	8.9	↓
50	Ripley	9.3	8.9	↓
50	Rush	9.2	8.9	↓
50	Union	9.2	8.9	↓
50	Wells	9.1	8.9	↓
64	Carroll	9.0	9.0	=
64	Daviess	9.8	9.0	↓
64	Knox	9.7	9.0	↓
64	Ohio	9.4	9.0	↓
64	Perry	9.5	9.0	↓
64	White	9.0	9.0	=
70	Adams	9.2	9.1	↓
70	Clinton	9.1	9.1	=
70	Franklin	9.4	9.1	↓
70	Jay	9.3	9.1	↓
70	Putnam	9.4	9.1	↓
70	Vermillion	9.2	9.1	↓
70	Warrick	9.9	9.1	↓
70	Wayne	9.4	9.1	↓
78	Montgomery	9.2	9.2	=
78	Randolph	9.4	9.2	↓
80	Shelby	9.5	9.3	↓
81	Dearborn	9.8	9.5	↓
81	Harrison	9.7	9.5	↓
83	Morgan	9.9	9.6	↓
84	Hancock	9.6	9.7	↑
85	Johnson	9.9	9.8	↓
86	Boone	9.7	10.0	↑
86	Floyd	10.0	10.0	=
88	Hamilton	8.2	10.2	↑
88	Hendricks	10.1	10.2	↑
88	Vigo	9.5	10.2	↑
91	Lake	10.9	10.3	↓
92	Marion	11.1	12.6	↑

Source: County Health Rankings

Definition

Elevated lead tests are lead tests that cross the threshold of 3.5 µg/dL (micrograms of lead per deciliter of whole blood).

Significance

In 2022, the Indiana Department of Health's elevated blood lead threshold changed from 10 µg/dL to 3.5 µg/dL with case management beginning for any result over 5 µg/dL. These changes came alongside a statute signed into law in 2022 that requires healthcare providers to confirm whether or not a child under the age of 7 has been tested for lead. If they have not, healthcare providers must offer a lead test to the parents/guardians of that child[37]. Regardless of the type of exposure (touching, swallowing, breathing), lead exposure in children can lead to severe health complications and adverse effects such as damage to the brain and nervous system, slowed growth and development, learning and behavior problems, as well as hearing and speech problems[38]. To ensure that children in Indiana are not exposed to lead and to reduce elevated lead test results, the Indiana Department of Health requires all health providers to perform periodic lead tests on children in their care.[39]

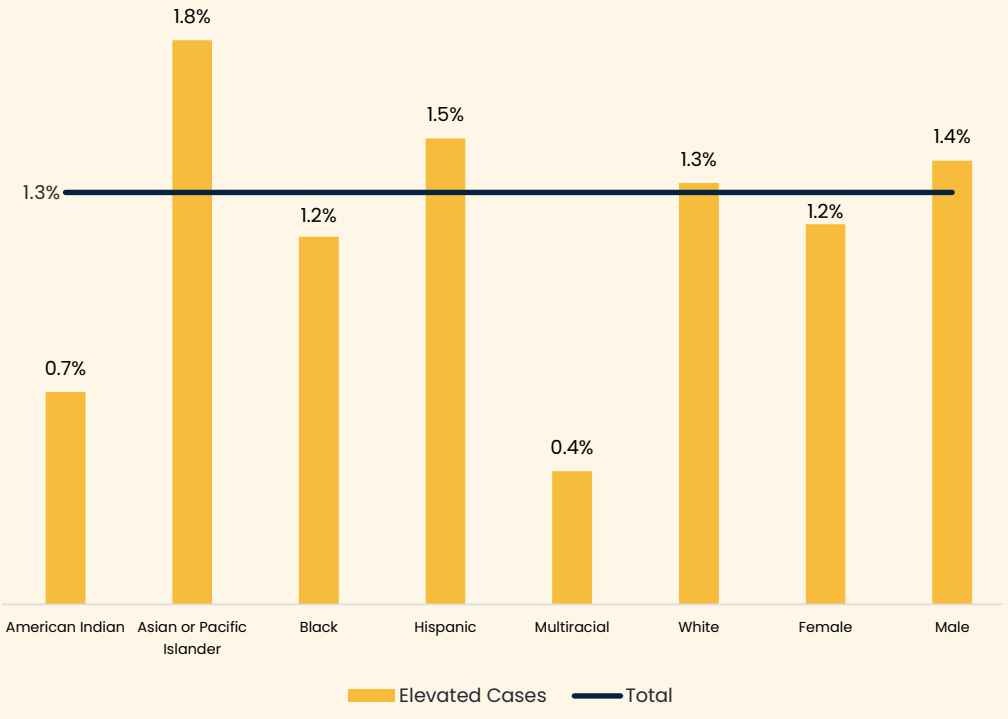
Definition Sources: IDOH[40]

Key Highlights

Indiana Department of Health received 66,916 unique lead test results for children under 8 from medical providers, laboratories, and other public health partners in 2022 – a slight increase from the previous year (66,881).[41]

- Among those tests were 869 confirmed elevated blood lead test results.
  - 306 tests between 3.5 and 4.9 µg/dL and 563 tests were at or above 5 µg/dL.

Confirmed Cases of Elevated Lead in Youth by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Elevated Lead Tests (≥3.5 µg/dL)

			TOTAL		
	Number of Tests	Number of Children Tested	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	**73,626**	**66,916**	*	**869**	*

Rank				TOTAL		
		Number of Tests	Number of Children Tested	2022	2023	Change
1	Hendricks	926	868	*	5	*
1	Howard	924	898	*	5	*
1	Monroe	1,450	1,428	*	5	*
1	Sullivan	212	202	*	5	*
1	Switzerland	52	47	*	5	*
1	Wabash	328	306	*	5	*
1	Warren	91	80	*	5	*
1	White	356	336	*	5	*
9	Daviess	212	196	*	6	*
9	Grant	822	772	*	6	*
9	Montgomery	441	402	*	6	*
9	Noble	384	350	*	6	*
9	Putnam	236	217	*	6	*
9	Shelby	594	487	*	6	*
15	Boone	574	529	*	7	*
15	Hamilton	2,407	2,252	*	7	*
15	Knox	318	287	*	7	*
18	Dekalb	520	472	*	8	*
18	Greene	378	363	*	8	*
18	Huntington	409	366	*	8	*
21	Clark	1,804	1,617	*	9	*
21	Fayette	425	383	*	9	*
21	Rush	203	166	*	9	*
24	Bartholomew	1,867	1,447	*	12	*
24	Floyd	1,232	1,035	*	12	*
24	Kosciusko	692	588	*	12	*
27	Madison	1,282	1,172	*	13	*
28	LaPorte	387	370	*	14	*
29	Delaware	796	748	*	15	*
30	Clinton	453	400	*	16	*
30	Tippecanoe	2,126	2,050	*	16	*
32	Cass	437	396	*	22	*
33	Vigo	1,412	1,318	*	32	*
34	Wayne	1,059	900	*	33	*
35	Vanderburgh	2,765	2,492	*	35	*
36	Elkhart	4,234	3,866	*	41	*
37	Allen	4,043	3,794	*	70	*
38	Lake	3,464	3,309	*	72	*
39	St. Joseph	3,775	3,383	*	85	*
40	Marion	13,884	12,045	*	118	*
*	Adams	160	158	*	*	*
*	Benton	82	78	*	*	*
*	Blackford	95	90	*	*	*
*	Brown	110	94	*	*	*
*	Carroll	286	273	*	*	*
*	Clay	273	266	*	*	*

Rank				TOTAL		
		Number of Tests	Number of Children Tested	2022	2023	Change
*	Crawford	104	100	*	*	*
*	Dearborn	255	242	*	*	*
*	Decatur	264	239	*	*	*
*	Dubois	134	118	*	*	*
*	Fountain	159	152	*	*	*
*	Franklin	223	198	*	*	*
*	Fulton	144	127	*	*	*
*	Gibson	491	467	*	*	*
*	Hancock	494	446	*	*	*
*	Harrison	420	375	*	*	*
*	Henry	215	203	*	*	*
*	Jackson	775	672	*	*	*
*	Jasper	238	224	*	*	*
*	Jay	143	137	*	*	*
*	Jefferson	206	194	*	*	*
*	Jennings	287	247	*	*	*
*	Johnson	984	914	*	*	*
*	LaGrange	158	135	*	*	*
*	Lawrence	532	514	*	*	*
*	Marshall	398	369	*	*	*
*	Martin	100	94	*	*	*
*	Miami	255	237	*	*	*
*	Morgan	725	698	*	*	*
*	Newton	86	78	*	*	*
*	Ohio	18	18	*	*	*
*	Orange	185	174	*	*	*
*	Owen	259	249	*	*	*
*	Parke	99	95	*	*	*
*	Perry	176	172	*	*	*
*	Pike	61	61	*	*	*
*	Porter	901	872	*	*	*
*	Posey	239	219	*	*	*
*	Pulaski	90	82	*	*	*
*	Randolph	244	221	*	*	*
*	Ripley	258	248	*	*	*
*	Scott	337	306	*	*	*
*	Spencer	171	159	*	*	*
*	Starke	151	137	*	*	*
*	Steuben	185	176	*	*	*
*	Tipton	173	147	*	*	*
*	Union	79	72	*	*	*
*	Vermillion	165	158	*	*	*
*	Warrick	597	578	*	*	*
*	Washington	500	440	*	*	*
*	Wells	228	220	*	*	*
*	Whitley	392	353	*	*	*

Source: Indiana Department of Health
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data. The Indiana Department of Health's elevated blood lead threshold changed from 10 µg/dL to 3.5 µg/dL in 2022.*

Definition

Household internet subscription refers to whether or not a housing unit pays to access the internet through a service such as a data plan for a smartphone; a broadband internet service such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; satellite; dial-up; or other type of service.

Significance

Despite the increased reliance on and greater recognition of the importance of technology, inequalities remain in internet access among minority groups and those living in rural communities.[42] Insufficient internet access presents socioeconomic advancement barriers and limits the opportunities an individual or family might have. Sufficient access to the internet means that individuals may be able to receive telehealth care even if they live in a healthcare desert, depending on their healthcare provider and insurance. For students, internet access creates enhanced learning opportunities and a space to experiment with innovative ideas. Expanding internet access and services, ensuring that everyone who wants it has access, has become a priority of the government and non-profit agencies alike, and ongoing work should be sustained to continue to close the access gap.[43]

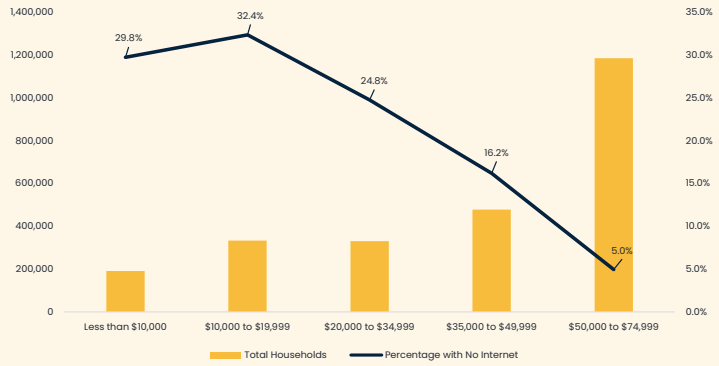
Definition Sources: U.S. Census Bureau[44]

Key Highlights

13% of households across Indiana did not have an internet subscription in 2022, which was higher than the nationwide rate of 11.5%.[45]

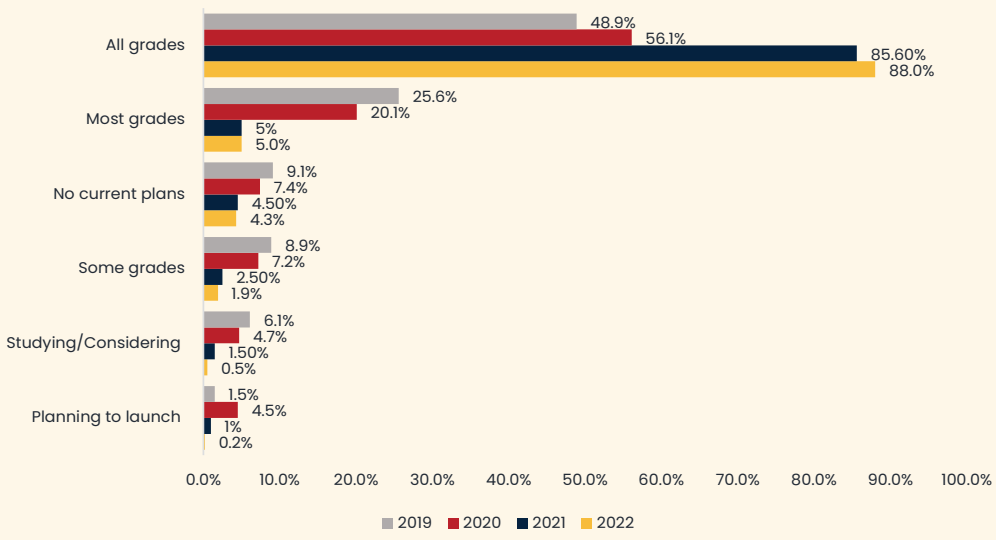
- Among the 87% of Indiana households with an internet subscription, 13% relied on their cellular data plan alone and 7.4% only had satellite internet service.
- 10.5% of households in our state only had their smartphone to use as a computing device.

Household Internet Subscription by Household Income, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B28004

Percentage of School Corporations by 1:1 Device Status, Indiana: 2019 - 2022



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Households Without Internet Subscription

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S2801

		TOTAL		
	Without Computer	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	**7.3%**	**24.1%**	**13.0%**	↓

			TOTAL		
Rank		Without Computer	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	Hamilton	2.0%	7.5%	4.3%	↓
2	Boone	3.0%	16.0%	7.0%	↓
3	Hendricks	2.5%	13.7%	7.1%	↓
4	Hancock	4.9%	16.5%	8.5%	↓
5	Johnson	4.8%	17.7%	9.3%	↓
6	Warrick	4.0%	17.8%	9.6%	↓
7	Bartholomew	7.0%	23.7%	10.0%	↓
8	Porter	5.2%	17.9%	10.1%	↓
9	Allen	6.0%	21.1%	10.4%	↓
10	Dearborn	7.6%	20.7%	10.6%	↓
10	Monroe	4.0%	19.4%	10.6%	↓
12	Jasper	5.6%	21.9%	10.9%	↓
13	Newton	8.0%	24.7%	11.2%	↓
14	Posey	6.0%	24.8%	11.4%	↓
14	Whitley	5.6%	24.0%	11.4%	↓
16	Tippecanoe	3.8%	19.6%	11.7%	↓
17	Morgan	6.4%	23.6%	11.9%	↓
17	Vanderburgh	7.1%	24.4%	11.9%	↓
19	White	7.5%	24.8%	12.3%	↓
20	Montgomery	7.4%	23.0%	12.4%	↓
20	Tipton	5.4%	24.7%	12.4%	↓
20	Warren	6.0%	26.5%	12.4%	↓
23	Brown	6.6%	32.6%	12.7%	↓
23	Elkhart	8.8%	24.7%	12.7%	↓
25	Marion	7.3%	25.3%	12.8%	↓
26	LaPorte	6.9%	25.0%	13.0%	↓
27	Howard	7.6%	24.9%	13.4%	↓
27	Lake	8.0%	24.7%	13.4%	↓
29	Decatur	7.3%	32.7%	13.6%	↓
29	Vermillion	6.0%	26.7%	13.6%	↓
29	Vigo	6.3%	26.4%	13.6%	↓
32	Clay	6.7%	26.9%	13.9%	↓
32	Delaware	6.8%	25.7%	13.9%	↓
32	Madison	8.0%	25.5%	13.9%	↓
35	Fountain	8.0%	28.4%	14.1%	↓
35	Gibson	7.5%	24.2%	14.1%	↓
37	St. Joseph	7.1%	25.4%	14.2%	↓
38	Fulton	9.5%	32.9%	14.3%	↓
39	Benton	7.7%	28.4%	14.4%	↓
39	Clark	6.1%	25.7%	14.4%	↓
39	Shelby	8.4%	28.2%	14.4%	↓
42	Kosciusko	7.8%	24.7%	14.6%	↓
42	Putnam	7.2%	22.8%	14.6%	↓
44	Pulaski	9.4%	28.7%	14.7%	↓
45	Floyd	6.3%	24.9%	14.8%	↓
46	Knox	9.5%	25.4%	14.9%	↓
47	Wabash	7.4%	29.1%	14.9%	↓
48	Wayne	9.5%	33.7%	15.0%	↓
49	Dubois	9.6%	22.2%	15.1%	↓
49	Henry	8.7%	30.9%	15.1%	↓
51	Jennings	7.5%	31.9%	15.3%	↓
52	Union	7.0%	34.2%	15.4%	↓
53	Grant	9.6%	33.6%	15.6%	↓
54	Blackford	10.8%	33.4%	15.8%	↓
54	Orange	11.6%	36.6%	15.8%	↓
56	Steuben	8.8%	21.9%	16.1%	↓
57	Ohio	11.4%	27.1%	16.3%	↓
58	Miami	8.7%	28.5%	16.8%	↓
58	Noble	11.4%	23.9%	16.8%	↓
58	Ripley	10.4%	26.0%	16.8%	↓
61	Huntington	8.8%	26.3%	16.9%	↓
61	Lawrence	12.1%	29.0%	16.9%	↓
63	DeKalb	9.5%	23.9%	17.0%	↓
64	Wells	8.9%	25.2%	17.2%	↓
65	Clinton	6.7%	26.9%	17.6%	↓
65	Fayette	9.9%	37.2%	17.6%	↓
67	Franklin	11.1%	33.2%	18.0%	↓
67	Perry	10.6%	32.1%	18.0%	↓
69	Randolph	8.8%	29.1%	18.2%	↓
69	Starke	12.0%	31.8%	18.2%	↓
71	Martin	10.6%	30.7%	18.5%	↓
72	Scott	11.9%	32.0%	18.6%	↓
73	Cass	8.6%	29.3%	18.8%	↓
74	Rush	9.9%	40.5%	19.2%	↓
75	Jackson	12.2%	27.4%	19.4%	↓
76	Carroll	8.2%	27.8%	19.6%	↓
76	Jefferson	12.6%	26.6%	19.6%	↓
78	Harrison	10.7%	28.9%	20.0%	↓
79	Daviess	15.0%	38.3%	20.2%	↓
80	Jay	13.5%	36.9%	20.3%	↓
81	Marshall	13.2%	31.5%	20.8%	↓
81	Owen	11.3%	35.0%	20.8%	↓
83	Greene	10.9%	32.3%	21.0%	↓
83	Sullivan	10.2%	36.1%	21.0%	↓
85	Washington	13.8%	35.5%	21.1%	↓
86	Spencer	10.6%	30.9%	21.4%	↓
87	Pike	12.0%	34.1%	23.3%	↓
88	Parke	18.0%	35.4%	23.8%	↓
89	Adams	19.5%	33.7%	24.1%	↓
90	Switzerland	18.2%	34.3%	24.7%	↓
91	Crawford	13.2%	41.8%	33.2%	↓
92	LaGrange	27.8%	45.2%	33.8%	↓

Definition

Absence of household vehicles indicates that individuals living in a household do not have access to available vehicles. Available vehicles are the number of passenger cars, vans, and pick-up or panel trucks of one ton (2,000 pounds) capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members.

Significance

Transportation is an essential component of many daily activities such as work, school, socialization, and accessing health services. Access to available vehicles is an important social determinant that impacts an individual's health, social mobility and stability. The absence of household vehicles can limit a family's or household's access to resources like nutritious food, healthcare, childcare, and social services. Families living in rural communities are often the hardest hit due to the absence of household vehicles. As services and resources become more geographically sparse, so do public transportation options, leaving few options available for households without available vehicles.[46] When families and individuals do not have access to vehicles or cannot depend on the reliability of transportation options, their health outcomes, and the outcomes of their children, frequently decline and are poorer than those who have access to the transportation they require.[47]

Definition Sources: U.S. Census Bureau[48]

Key Highlights

6.2% of Indiana households did not have a vehicle available in 2022, which was lower than the national rate (8.3%).[49]

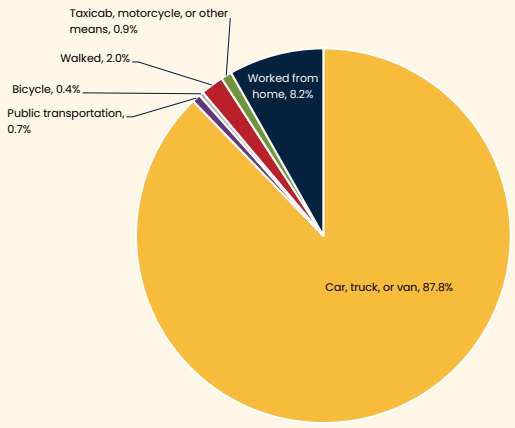
- 24 of Indiana's 92 counties had a higher rate of access to a vehicle than the state average.
- 31.7% of households had 1 vehicle, 38.3% had at least 2 vehicles, and 23.8% had 3 or more vehicles available.
- There were 6.3 million passenger vehicles and trucks registered in Indiana in 2023, slightly higher than 2022's 6.2 million.[50]

1 in 4 of Hoosiers working in-state worked outside of the county they lived in (26.4%) and 5.2% lived in Indiana but worked out of state.[51]

The Indiana Department of Transportation oversees 65 public transit systems throughout the state, which resulted in over 20 million passenger trips in 2022, an increase from 2021 (17.1 million).[52]

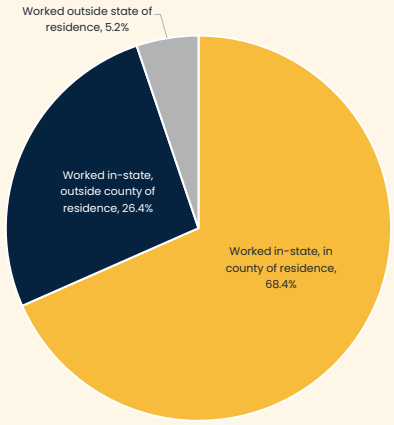
- Of the 20 million trips provided, 92.6% were fixed-route trips and 7.4% were demand-response trips.
  - 38 agencies provided transportation to rural areas in Indiana.

Means of Transportation to Work by Type, Indiana:2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B08006

Place of Work, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B08007

Household Without A Vehicle

	TOTAL		
	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	**6.7%**	**6.2%**	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	Tipton	3.2%	1.2%	↓
2	Warrick	3.1%	1.9%	↓
3	Boone	4.4%	2.1%	↓
4	Hamilton	2.2%	2.2%	=
5	White	3.6%	2.5%	↓
6	Hendricks	1.8%	2.7%	↑
7	Owen	3.3%	2.8%	↓
7	Decatur	5.7%	2.8%	↓
9	Warren	1.7%	2.9%	↑
9	Jasper	2.8%	2.9%	↑
11	Hancock	2.9%	3.0%	↑
11	Morgan	4.9%	3.0%	↓
13	Johnson	3.7%	3.1%	↓
13	Newton	3.9%	3.1%	↓
15	Huntington	4.8%	3.2%	↓
15	Wells	3.9%	3.2%	↓
17	Clay	5.0%	3.3%	↓
18	Benton	2.7%	3.4%	↑
19	Pike	4.4%	3.5%	↓
19	Brown	2.5%	3.5%	↑
21	Martin	5.0%	3.7%	↓
21	Porter	3.9%	3.7%	↓
21	Whitley	3.6%	3.7%	↑
24	Jennings	6.2%	3.8%	↓
24	Spencer	4.0%	3.8%	↓
26	Carroll	4.7%	3.9%	↓
26	Putnam	3.6%	3.9%	↑
26	Gibson	4.4%	3.9%	↓
29	Vermillion	4.9%	4.0%	↓
30	Union	3.9%	4.1%	↑
30	Posey	4.0%	4.1%	↑
32	Rush	6.1%	4.2%	↓
33	Dearborn	3.7%	4.3%	↑
34	Wabash	4.5%	4.4%	↓
34	Scott	5.5%	4.4%	↓
34	Henry	4.1%	4.4%	↑
37	Clark	5.6%	4.6%	↓
37	Fountain	4.6%	4.6%	=
39	Sullivan	4.9%	4.7%	↓
40	Ripley	4.5%	4.8%	↑
40	Harrison	3.1%	4.8%	↑
40	Clinton	5.7%	4.8%	↓
43	Ohio	5.0%	4.9%	↓
43	Dubois	3.8%	4.9%	↑
45	DeKalb	5.4%	5.0%	↓
45	Kosciusko	6.3%	5.0%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
47	Steuben	4.3%	5.1%	↑
48	Jefferson	5.2%	5.3%	↑
48	Laporte	7.8%	5.3%	↓
48	Crawford	4.5%	5.3%	↑
51	Starke	4.7%	5.4%	↑
51	Shelby	4.9%	5.4%	↑
53	Randolph	4.9%	5.5%	↑
53	Bartholomew	4.2%	5.5%	↑
53	Cass	6.9%	5.5%	↓
56	Miami	4.5%	5.6%	↑
57	Floyd	6.2%	5.7%	↓
58	Jackson	5.3%	5.8%	↑
58	Montgomery	5.0%	5.8%	↑
60	Lawrence	4.4%	5.9%	↑
60	Perry	4.4%	5.9%	↑
62	Fulton	6.7%	6.0%	↓
62	Allen	6.3%	6.0%	↓
62	Orange	6.8%	6.0%	↓
65	Greene	5.1%	6.1%	↑
65	Marshall	6.4%	6.1%	↓
65	Washington	4.9%	6.1%	↑
68	Howard	7.2%	6.6%	↓
68	Madison	7.9%	6.6%	↓
70	St. Joseph	7.9%	6.8%	↓
71	Switzerland	5.2%	6.9%	↑
72	Knox	7.9%	7.0%	↓
72	Pulaski	1.9%	7.0%	↑
74	Vigo	9.1%	7.1%	↓
74	Franklin	3.1%	7.1%	↑
76	Monroe	7.7%	7.5%	↓
77	Lake	8.5%	7.6%	↓
78	Fayette	8.7%	7.7%	↓
78	Delaware	7.9%	7.7%	↓
80	Grant	8.2%	7.9%	↓
81	Vanderburgh	8.1%	8.0%	↓
82	Wayne	10.1%	8.1%	↓
83	Parke	7.0%	8.2%	↑
83	Marion	9.7%	8.2%	↓
85	Elkhart	9.0%	8.4%	↓
86	Tippecanoe	7.2%	8.6%	↑
87	Noble	5.3%	9.3%	↑
88	Jay	10.6%	9.7%	↓
88	Blackford	7.8%	9.7%	↑
90	Daviess	16.2%	13.6%	↓
91	Adams	11.1%	14.0%	↑
92	LaGrange	27.8%	27.3%	↓

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B08201

Definition

Grandparent caregivers are grandparents or step grandparents by blood, marriage, or adoption of a child, and are the primary caregivers of the child because the biological or adoptive parents are unable or unwilling to serve as the primary caregivers of the child.

Significance

For a variety of reasons including substance use, incarceration, teen pregnancy, and death, many parents are unable to care for their children, many times leaving the grandparents as the primary caregivers or guardians of the children. Because grandparents and other relatives often become the primary caregivers with little to no warning, they often do not have access to critical support and resources that are made available to individuals inside the foster care system. While children living with grandparents and relatives often have better outcomes than children living with non-relatives,[53] the pressure placed on grandparent caregivers can be burdensome. Grandparent caregivers often experience financial disruptions, limited access to legal resources, challenges accessing childcare, and stigma surrounding their living situations.

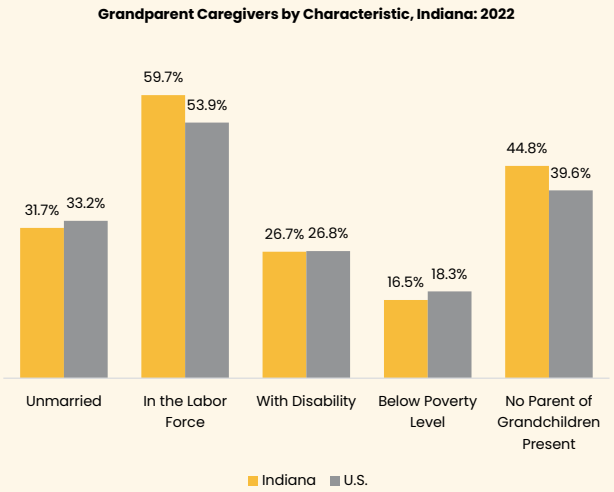
Definition Sources: National Family Caregiver Support Act[54]

Key Highlights

122,239 grandparents live with their grandchildren younger than 18 in Indiana in 2022, a 0.1% increase from the previous year.[55]

42.2% of Hoosier grandparents were responsible for their grandchildren under 18 in 2022, which is significantly higher than the nationwide rate of 32.4%.[56]

- Of grandparent caregivers, 56.9% are between the ages of 30 to 59 and 43.1% are 60 or older.
- Nearly 60% of grandparent caregivers were in the labor force.
- The median household income for grandparent caregiver household was $66,096.[57]
- 27.6% of children living in households where their grandparents were responsible lived in renter-occupied housing.
- 43.1% of children living in households where their grandparent was responsible received Supplemental Security Income, cash public assistance income, or SNAP benefits.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1002

What Can You Do?

Largely due to the opioid epidemic, parent relatives often become the primary caregivers for children.[58,59,60,61,62,63] While these compositions look different in each family, grandparents are frequently chosen as the primary caregivers when parents are unwilling or unable to care for their children. In 2022, it was estimated that 51,548 grandparents in Indiana were responsible for their grandchildren.[64] While many caregivers operate inside the foster care system, caregivers not in the 'system' are much more common and lack access to the same support and resources. For every one child being raised by kin inside the foster care system, there are nine being raised by kin outside of the system.[65]

Local: Collaborate with local stakeholders to create messaging that informs grandparent caregivers of what resources are available to them (Kinship Navigators, local support groups, and non-profits)

State: Introduce financial assistance programs for verified kinship caregivers outside of the foster care system (tax credits, stipends, Medicaid reimbursements, etc.)

Federal: Develop and adopt uniform definitions for relative caregivers and include questions on federal forms and national surveys to identify relative caregivers.

Grandparent Caregivers

	RACE & ETHNICITY						TOTAL		
	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Black	Hispanic	Multi-racial	White	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	0.9%	0.2%	11.2%	6.6%	4.9%	80.7%	45.7%	42.2%	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY						TOTAL		
		Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Black	Hispanic	Multi-racial	White	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	Switzerland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	57.7%	15.0%	↓
2	Marshall	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	43.6%	18.2%	↓
3	Brown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	53.0%	19.2%	↓
4	Whitley	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	1.5%	98.5%	46.0%	23.6%	↓
5	Hamilton	7.8%	0.0%	1.8%	11.9%	0.0%	90.4%	29.8%	24.9%	↓
6	Porter	0.5%	0.0%	4.6%	1.8%	1.3%	93.6%	43.5%	25.0%	↓
7	Orange	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	79.4%	78.1%	25.2%	↓
8	Blackford	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	52.8%	28.1%	↓
9	Decatur	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.0%	39.8%	28.4%	↓
10	Fulton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	29.4%	28.6%	↓
11	Wabash	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	63.7%	30.1%	↓
12	Warrick	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.9%	0.0%	80.1%	55.1%	31.1%	↓
13	Howard	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	5.5%	4.9%	81.8%	56.5%	32.1%	↓
14	St. Joseph	0.0%	0.5%	27.8%	6.1%	8.2%	62.5%	46.9%	32.8%	↓
15	Elkhart	0.0%	1.4%	5.0%	23.6%	22.4%	66.6%	33.8%	33.7%	↓
16	Allen	5.5%	0.1%	15.1%	12.9%	7.5%	69.4%	40.2%	34.2%	↓
17	Kosciusko	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.5%	0.0%	97.1%	46.3%	34.7%	↓
18	Laporte	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.3%	95.0%	41.8%	34.9%	↓
19	Ripley	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	45.9%	35.4%	↓
20	Greene	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	68.2%	35.5%	↓
21	Lake	1.1%	0.0%	24.2%	24.1%	11.6%	55.6%	41.8%	35.6%	↓
22	Hancock	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	95.0%	34.6%	35.7%	↑
23	Hendricks	0.0%	0.0%	37.9%	4.0%	0.0%	60.2%	37.7%	37.0%	↓
24	Clark	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	92.2%	58.4%	37.6%	↓
25	Boone	3.4%	0.0%	16.0%	4.6%	4.6%	76.0%	38.5%	37.8%	↓
26	Huntington	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	97.1%	44.1%	38.0%	↓
27	Vermillion	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.8%	99.2%	59.5%	38.4%	↓
28	Marion	2.4%	0.3%	32.4%	11.7%	10.0%	51.2%	43.7%	40.0%	↓
29	Jasper	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.4%	97.0%	44.7%	40.1%	↓
29	Bartholomew	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	6.9%	90.5%	47.4%	40.1%	↓
31	Floyd	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	6.8%	0.0%	91.4%	53.8%	40.6%	↓
32	Washington	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	67.6%	41.4%	↓
33	Lawrence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	97.2%	62.4%	41.7%	↓
34	Dearborn	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.5%	54.1%	41.8%	↓
35	LaGrange	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	95.2%	31.3%	42.4%	↑
36	Monroe	2.6%	0.0%	14.7%	2.2%	2.2%	80.4%	48.9%	45.3%	↓
37	Johnson	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	5.1%	0.0%	91.1%	38.6%	45.4%	↑
38	Gibson	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	14.4%	78.8%	59.8%	46.0%	↓
39	Vigo	0.0%	0.0%	17.7%	0.0%	0.3%	82.0%	38.2%	46.2%	↑
39	Wells	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	7.9%	92.1%	44.4%	46.2%	↑
41	Henry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	99.4%	55.9%	47.9%	↓
42	Fountain	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	95.5%	37.5%	48.5%	↑
43	Dekalb	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	97.3%	37.9%	48.6%	↑
44	Franklin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	46.1%	48.9%	↑
45	Morgan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	97.3%	42.2%	49.9%	↑
45	White	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	7.8%	88.6%	46.0%	49.9%	↑

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY						TOTAL		
		Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Black	Hispanic	Multi-racial	White	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
47	Grant	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	5.5%	0.6%	85.2%	55.3%	50.0%	↓
48	Starke	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	92.4%	58.2%	50.5%	↓
49	Daviess	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.5%	72.9%	43.7%	50.6%	↑
50	Tippecanoe	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.5%	91.8%	42.2%	50.7%	↑
51	Clinton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	54.5%	51.2%	↓
51	Vanderburgh	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	2.0%	85.7%	54.7%	51.2%	↓
53	Dubois	0.0%	18.1%	0.0%	18.1%	0.0%	81.9%	29.1%	51.3%	↑
54	Jackson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	91.7%	52.4%	51.8%	↓
55	Montgomery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.4%	96.9%	65.7%	52.2%	↓
56	Madison	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	4.2%	0.1%	81.4%	57.6%	52.5%	↓
57	Noble	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.8%	99.2%	40.3%	52.7%	↑
58	Posey	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	89.4%	32.1%	52.8%	↑
59	Miami	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.5%	43.6%	53.7%	↑
60	Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	40.3%	53.8%	↑
61	Putnam	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	47.9%	54.1%	↑
62	Owen	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	45.1%	54.3%	↑
63	Adams	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	99.6%	50.7%	54.7%	↑
64	Cass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.6%	99.4%	43.6%	55.2%	↑
65	Fayette	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	97.5%	48.9%	55.5%	↑
65	Harrison	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	97.9%	64.3%	55.5%	↓
67	Steuben	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	93.9%	43.8%	55.6%	↑
68	Carroll	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	3.1%	94.6%	57.6%	56.8%	↓
69	Wayne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	2.4%	96.9%	45.4%	57.2%	↑
70	Shelby	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	97.2%	38.4%	57.6%	↑
71	Newton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	31.3%	58.3%	↑
72	Jay	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	99.6%	42.9%	60.7%	↑
73	Pulaski	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	88.7%	41.5%	61.0%	↑
74	Jennings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	43.2%	61.4%	↑
75	Benton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	1.5%	98.5%	59.6%	61.6%	↑
76	Scott	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	97.4%	58.1%	63.0%	↑
77	Delaware	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.2%	1.0%	94.8%	57.3%	63.4%	↑
78	Spencer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	99.3%	51.7%	64.7%	↑
79	Sullivan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	14.9%	85.1%	23.2%	64.8%	↑
80	Warren	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	65.6%	66.0%	↑
81	Ohio	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	38.1%	67.2%	↑
82	Randolph	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	95.4%	54.5%	67.5%	↑
83	Parke	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	99.5%	57.5%	68.5%	↑
84	Knox	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.9%	96.6%	54.6%	68.7%	↑
85	Perry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	99.2%	45.9%	73.8%	↑
86	Jefferson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.1%	84.9%	56.5%	75.3%	↑
87	Rush	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	34.6%	76.5%	↑
88	Tipton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	98.4%	50.4%	77.0%	↑
89	Pike	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.1%	48.6%	79.0%	↑
90	Martin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	73.2%	79.2%	↑
91	Union	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.8%	85.0%	↑
92	Crawford	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	46.8%	86.8%	↑

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1002

Promising Practices: Parenting a Second Time Around (PASTA)

Parenting a Second Time Around (PASTA) is a curriculum that is designed to provide skills and resources to relative caregivers who are not biological caregivers of children in their care. PASTA consists of sessions that equip grandparents and other relative caregivers to be knowledgeable on topics such as child development, discipline, caring for oneself, rebuilding a family, and legal issues. PASTA, and other programs like it, are often executed by local extension offices such as Montana State University Extension.

To learn more about PASTA and curriculum, scan the QR code or click here.

Definition

Teen births is the rate of births given per every 1,000 females between the ages of 15 and 19.

Significance

Teen pregnancy can present difficulties for adolescent mothers and is frequently associated with reduced schooling, lower earning potential, and negative outcomes for the child of the adolescent. When a teen becomes pregnant, the child-bearing process occurs while the mother is still growing and developing, which can add additional stress, emotional strain, and isolation to a sometimes already turbulent season of a youth's life. While teen pregnancy is accompanied by many challenges, research has shown that not all children experience the same effects or even the same degree of difficulty associated with those effects. In fact, it's difficult to determine the extent of how teen pregnancy affects an adolescent's life because in many cases, their future outcomes are heavily influenced by their socioeconomic situation prior to having the baby. For example, a girl coming from a lower socioeconomic status is less likely to experience negative outcomes, because of the pregnancy, than a teen mother coming from higher socioeconomic status.[66]

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings[67]

Key Highlights

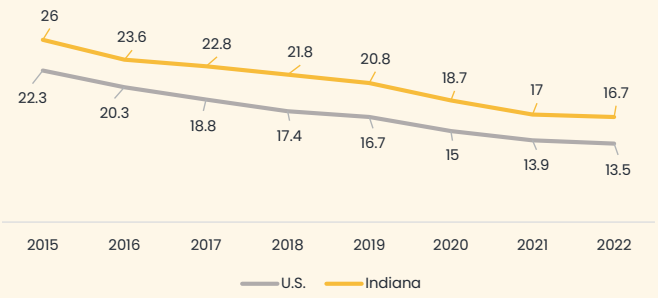
Indiana's Teen Birth Rate for ages 15 to 19 was 16.7 per 1,000 in 2022 – a slight decrease from the previous year (17 per 1,000) and significantly higher than the national (13.5 per 1,000).[68]

- 3,743 infants had a mother between the ages of 15 to 19, representing 4.7% of the total births.
  - Of those infants, 29% had both a mother and father between the ages of 15 to 19.
  - Indiana's overall ranking fell one position (14) from the previous year (13), signifying that the rate improvement does not match that of other states.[69]

The percentage of schools in Indiana teaching sexual education that included methods to assess student knowledge related to sexual health education declined by 7.4 percentage points to 61.1 in 2022 from 68.5 in 2020.[70]

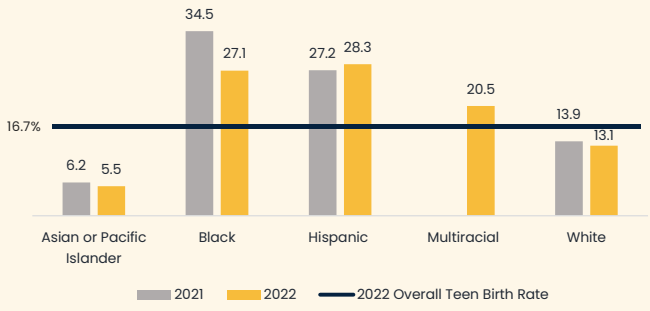
- 31.9% of Indiana high school students reported they have had sexual intercourse.[71]
- Among sexually active students in 2021, 9.5% did not use any pregnancy prevention method the last time they had sex.
  - Among the students who were currently sexually active, 48.9% used a condom during the last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and 42.4% used birth control pills, an IUD/implant, or a shot, patch, or birth control ring.

Teen Birth Rate per 1,000, Indiana: 2015-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2021-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Teen Births (15 to 19 Years)

	RACE & ETHNICITY		TOTAL		
	15 to 17 Years	18 to 19 Years	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	**872**	**2,872**	**3,845**	**3,743**	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY		TOTAL		
		15 to 17 Years	18 to 19 Years	2021	2022	Change
1	Brown	*	*	*	5	*
1	Fountain	*	*	8	5	↓
1	Parke	*	*	5	5	=
1	Pike	*	*	7	5	↓
1	Rush	*	*	13	5	↓
6	Martin	*	*	*	6	*
7	Franklin	*	*	11	7	↓
7	Switzerland	*	*	6	7	↑
9	Blackford	*	*	17	8	↓
9	Carroll	*	*	*	8	*
11	Crawford	*	*	*	9	*
11	Jay	*	*	14	9	↓
11	Newton	*	*	15	9	↓
11	Spencer	33	122	11	9	↓
11	Tipton	*	*	*	9	*
16	Pulaski	*	*	6	10	↑
16	Steuben	*	*	25	10	↓
18	Owen	*	*	23	11	↓
18	Vermillion	*	*	8	11	↑
20	Jasper	*	*	16	12	↓
20	LaGrange	*	*	10	12	↑
20	Posey	*	*	12	12	=
20	Ripley	*	*	11	12	↑
20	Sullivan	*	*	9	12	↑
25	Boone	*	*	8	13	↑
25	Orange	5	8	10	13	↑
27	Decatur	*	*	10	14	↑
27	Starke	*	*	12	14	↑
27	White	*	*	17	14	↓
27	Whitley	*	*	7	14	↑
31	Daviess	5	10	31	15	↓
32	Dearborn	6	24	20	16	↓
32	Fayette	9	7	27	16	↓
32	Fulton	6	10	12	16	↑
32	Perry	6	10	7	16	↑
32	Wells	5	11	14	16	↑
37	Adams	*	*	20	17	↓
38	Huntington	*	*	18	18	=
38	Washington	*	*	21	18	↓
40	Clay	6	13	19	19	=
40	Greene	*	*	17	19	↑
40	Lawrence	*	*	28	19	↓
40	Randolph	*	*	19	19	=
40	Warrick	6	13	11	19	↑
45	Dubois	*	*	19	20	↑
45	Putnam	5	15	20	20	=

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY		TOTAL		
		15 to 17 Years	18 to 19 Years	2021	2022	Change
47	Hancock	*	*	14	21	↑
47	Harrison	*	*	14	21	↑
47	Montgomery	*	*	25	21	↓
47	Shelby	*	*	25	21	↓
51	Knox	*	*	28	22	↓
52	Miami	*	*	32	23	↓
53	Scott	*	*	16	24	↑
54	Gibson	8	18	15	26	↑
54	Jefferson	5	21	22	26	↑
54	Morgan	*	*	30	26	↓
57	Floyd	9	18	25	27	↑
57	Henry	6	21	26	27	↑
57	Wabash	5	22	17	27	↑
60	Jennings	11	18	24	29	↑
61	Dekalb	*	*	23	30	↑
61	Marshall	*	*	34	30	↓
63	Monroe	8	24	49	32	↓
63	Porter	9	23	48	32	↓
65	Clinton	8	25	29	33	↑
66	Noble	8	29	22	37	↑
67	Hendricks	7	31	43	38	↓
68	Cass	14	31	28	45	↑
69	Wayne	13	33	38	46	↑
70	Kosciusko	8	42	62	50	↓
71	Hamilton	12	39	50	51	↑
71	Howard	8	43	59	51	↓
73	Jackson	16	41	50	57	↑
74	Bartholomew	15	46	55	61	↑
74	Johnson	11	50	59	61	↑
76	Grant	18	45	66	63	↓
77	Laporte	53	165	59	64	↑
78	Clark	15	50	56	65	↑
79	Delaware	15	51	63	66	↑
80	Vigo	17	59	78	76	↓
81	Tippecanoe	25	55	98	80	↓
82	Madison	24	75	86	99	↑
83	Vanderburgh	27	87	117	114	↓
84	St. Joseph	5	19	172	155	↓
85	Elkhart	31	137	174	168	↓
86	Lake	18	46	272	218	↓
87	Allen	60	191	234	251	↑
88	Marion	188	561	779	749	↓
*	Benton	*	*	6	*	*
*	Ohio	*	*	*	*	*
*	Union	*	*	5	*	*
*	Warren	*	*	*	*	*

Source: Indiana Department of Health
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

The placement of *youth in foster care* occurs when children and youth can no longer safely remain in their own homes due to the risk of abuse or neglect, or due to behaviors which may result in danger to themselves or others. Youth in foster care are placed with foster families that provide 24-hour care until reunification or other permanent placement is established.

Significance

The foster care system's immediate goal is to provide a safe, stable, and nurturing environment. Throughout their development, children rely and depend upon consistent and permanent relationships with adults to guide their decisions and promote growth. Children placed in foster care are subject to disruption in their established routines and relationships and as a result, children in the foster care system may be at heightened risk of juvenile delinquency[72] and may experience adverse psychological impacts. Despite the potential consequences of foster care placement, not all outcomes are of a negative nature. In fact, research suggests that when children are placed in stable environments and the birth parents receive the necessary services needed to improve their parenting, children in the foster care system experience improved safety and educational outcomes compared to those children who remained in homes where abuse or neglect was present.[73,74]

Youth in foster care may face additional risk when they age out of foster care. Particularly vulnerable are older teens who age out of foster care and may have few resources to transition to adulthood.[75] In 2019, the upper age limits for the Older Youth Initiatives (OYI) programs were extended. Older Youth Services (OYS) and Collaborative Care are now available until a youth turns 21; Voluntary Older Youth Services are now available until a youth turns 23. OYS and Collaborative Care are primarily focused on helping those youth who are expected to turn 18 in foster care, but the programs can be implemented concurrently with other goals like reunification and adoption. Voluntary Services are a set of services for youth who have "aged out" of the foster care system. These services are geared to assisting former foster youth in the areas of housing, employment and education.[76]

Definition Source: Indiana Department of Child Services[77]

Key Highlights

The number of children in foster care at some point has steadily declined – a 47.6% decrease from 2018 to 2023.[78]

- Of the 7,906 youth leaving foster care, 54% exited the system through reunification.[79]
- The average time in foster care throughout the state declined by 87 days in 2023.
  - The average time in January 2023 was 614.9 days and dropped to 527.8 days in December of 2023.

803 Hoosier children between the ages of 15 to 19 were in collaborative care in 2022 – a 30.6% decrease from the previous year.[80]

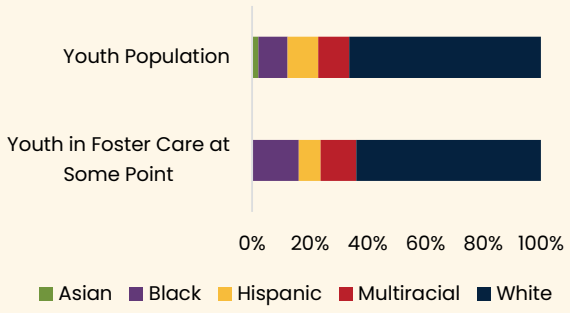
- Nearly 1 in 4 youth in collaborative care were Black (23.5%) - yet only represent 10.7% of the total youth 15 to 19 population.
- 40% of the Hoosier youth in collaborative care were 17 years old.

Permanency Outcomes by Type, Indiana: 2022-2023

	Total Youth Exited (2022)	Avg. Days (2022)	Total Youth Exited (2023)	Avg. Days (2023)
Adoption	1,891	1,255	1,999	1,177
Child is entering the Collaborative Care Program	70	1,483	69	1,261
Child Returned Home within 48 hours - No hearing held	26	110	26	3
Death of Child	19	669	18	390
Detention Denied	20	65	16	6
Emancipation	237	1,536	227	1,470
End Collaborative Care Program	54	1,803	50	1,922
Guardianship	1,115	605	1,317	559
Permanent Placement with a Relative	311	581	222	462
Reunification	5,208	413	4,241	424
Runaway with Wardship Dismissed	81	992	40	837
Transfer of Placement and Care to Another Indiana State Agency	38	1,586	43	1,521

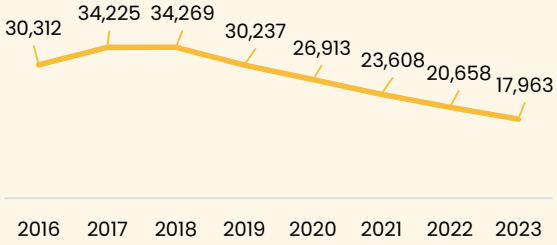
Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Youth in Foster Care at Some Point by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Youth in Foster Care at Some Point, Indiana: 2016-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Youth in Foster Care at Some Point

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	**20,658**	**17,963**	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Union	8	2	↓
2	Warren	8	5	↓
3	Martin	21	18	↓
4	Ohio	29	22	↓
5	Benton	18	23	↑
6	Carroll	23	25	↑
7	Franklin	23	28	↑
8	Newton	22	29	↑
9	Clinton	26	34	↑
10	Pulaski	42	35	↓
11	Switzerland	32	39	↑
12	Tipton	43	39	↓
13	Blackford	52	44	↓
13	Brown	49	44	↓
13	Fountain	51	44	↓
16	Vermillion	67	45	↓
17	Parke	38	46	↑
17	Pike	48	46	↓
19	LaGrange	61	49	↓
20	Jasper	57	52	↓
21	Washington	57	55	↓
22	Crawford	78	56	↓
22	Marshall	66	56	↓
24	Fayette	80	60	↓
25	Whitley	56	61	↑
26	Rush	50	65	↑
27	Fulton	91	66	↓
27	Jay	76	66	↓
27	Steuben	57	66	↑
30	Owen	84	69	↓
31	Decatur	87	72	↓
31	Starke	97	72	↓
33	Cass	81	75	↓
34	Gibson	79	75	↓
35	Adams	138	76	↓
36	Huntington	87	76	↓
37	Daviess	81	77	↓
37	Randolph	84	77	↓
39	Miami	93	78	↓
40	Wells	97	80	↓
41	Dubois	150	85	↓
42	DeKalb	69	86	↑
43	Orange	95	87	↓
44	Noble	109	88	↓
45	Wabash	103	89	↓
46	Harrison	80	90	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
47	Sullivan	102	94	↓
48	Boone	129	96	↓
49	White	97	96	↓
50	Hendricks	128	104	↓
50	Ripley	124	104	↓
50	Shelby	114	104	↓
53	Jefferson	129	105	↓
53	Spencer	121	105	↓
55	Jennings	128	106	↓
56	Dearborn	120	109	↓
56	Montgomery	150	109	↓
57	Jackson	147	113	↓
59	Perry	137	118	↓
60	Posey	135	119	↓
61	Clay	119	122	↑
61	Henry	134	122	↓
63	Warrick	131	124	↓
64	Greene	147	125	↓
64	Putnam	112	125	↑
66	Kosciusko	133	130	↓
67	Hancock	206	143	↓
67	Johnson	185	143	↓
69	Porter	182	147	↓
70	Knox	176	175	↓
70	Bartholomew	254	193	↓
72	Elkhart	213	204	↓
73	Morgan	268	225	↓
74	Howard	273	238	↓
75	Scott	245	240	↓
76	Wayne	255	245	↓
77	Hamilton	275	247	↓
78	Lawrence	247	250	↑
79	Delaware	378	275	↓
80	LaPorte	284	287	↑
81	Tippecanoe	322	290	↓
82	Clark	277	310	↑
83	Grant	371	335	↓
84	Monroe	367	336	↓
85	Floyd	529	401	↓
86	Vigo	636	599	↓
87	St. Joseph	833	775	↓
88	Vanderburgh	759	793	↑
89	Madison	935	910	↓
90	Lake	1,113	952	↓
91	Allen	1,327	1,120	↓
92	Marion	4,234	3,313	↓

Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Definition

Total children removed from the household is the total number of children that the Department of Child Services (DCS) has withdrawn from the care of a parent, guardian, or custodian within a household. Indiana DCS will remove a child from a household if:

1. A reasonable person would believe the child's physical or mental condition is seriously impaired or seriously endangered due to injury by the act or omission of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian; or
2. The child's physical or mental condition is seriously impaired or seriously endangered as a result of the inability, refusal, or neglect of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or supervision; and
3. The coercive intervention of the court is needed to protect the child.

Significance

Once the Department of Child Services (DCS) has substantiated that a child has been or is being maltreated or the child has been designated as a child in need of services (CHINS), a common next step is to remove the child from the home or environment where the child was maltreated. Once a child has been removed from the home, they must be placed in the care of another guardian. While the removal process is an important component in maintaining the health and safety of a child, it may also subject children to increased instability. Children who experience instability while growing up, regardless of the source, are more likely to exhibit higher levels of aggression[81], decreased behavioral development[82], and difficulty developing healthy relationships.[83] To best minimize the effects of removal and relocation on the child, DCS officials make a deliberate effort to find a placement that is least disruptive to the child while also ensuring their safety and well-being.[84] In most every case, placement with a non-custodial parent, adult siblings, other adult relatives, or close friends that have familial ties to the child are all preferable to foster care. If no suitable kinship options are immediately available and the child is placed in foster care, even then, reunification with family members continues to be a priority.

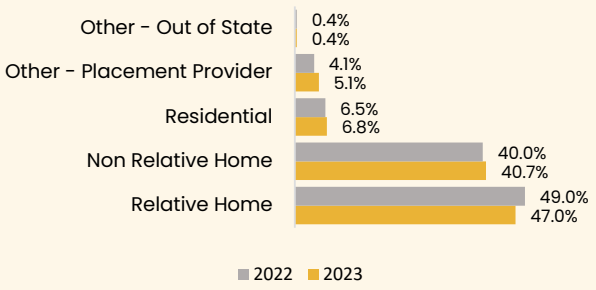
Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Child Services[85]

Key Highlights

7,502 children were placed in various forms of out-of-home care because they could not safely stay in their homes in 2023 — a 26% increase from 2022 (5,950).[86]

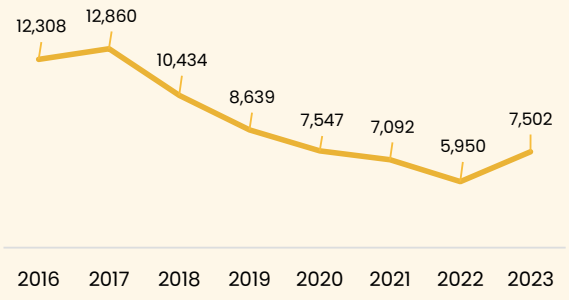
- Children who exited care were likely to experience two or more placements (2.3 average placement).
- In December 2023, there were 29 counties with an average number of placements that exceeded the state average.[87]
- Also In December 2023, 66% of the sibling cases (2,373) were placed together and had an average of 2.7 children per case.[88]

Out of Home Placements by Type, Indiana: 2022-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Total Removals, Indiana: 2016-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Total Children Removed From Household

			TOTAL		
	Due to Substance Use	Due to Domestic Violence	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	**3,495**	**261**	**5,950**	**7,502**	↑

				TOTAL		
Rank		Due to Substance Use	Due to Domestic Violence	2022	2023	Change
1	Union	0	0	3	2	↓
2	Martin	3	0	8	4	↓
2	Warren	2	0	0	4	↑
4	Ohio	0	0	20	5	↓
5	Carroll	2	0	13	11	↓
6	Benton	6	0	7	12	↑
7	Vermillion	9	0	5	13	↑
8	Brown	11	2	24	15	↓
8	Crawford	7	0	11	15	↑
8	Fountain	9	0	18	15	↓
8	Fulton	7	0	26	15	↓
12	Pulaski	2	0	19	16	↓
12	Tipton	7	0	15	16	↑
14	Washington	6	0	17	17	=
15	Franklin	8	2	9	19	↑
16	Clinton	12	2	14	20	↑
16	Parke	12	0	12	20	↑
18	Blackford	9	0	24	22	↓
19	Jasper	16	0	24	23	↓
19	Newton	11	0	5	23	↑
21	Switzerland	8	2	12	24	↑
22	Marshall	11	1	22	25	↑
23	Jennings	19	4	33	26	↓
23	LaGrange	15	1	17	26	↑
25	Pike	8	3	11	27	↑
26	Adams	13	0	36	30	↓
27	Huntington	18	3	28	30	↑
28	Owen	13	5	28	31	↑
28	Perry	18	6	45	31	↓
30	Boone	15	2	38	32	↓
31	Fayette	10	2	21	33	↑
31	Jay	17	0	25	33	↑
33	Rush	15	1	17	34	↑
34	Gibson	18	4	34	35	↑
34	Wabash	18	0	23	35	↑
36	Daviess	10	0	26	36	↑
36	Decatur	15	0	24	36	↑
36	Hendricks	16	0	35	36	↑
36	Whitley	22	2	21	36	↑
40	Orange	17	0	15	37	↑
40	Starke	30	0	36	37	↑
42	Cass	16	0	32	38	↑
43	Noble	12	1	32	40	↑
43	Wells	19	0	29	40	↑
45	Steuben	20	1	24	41	↑
46	Miami	16	1	56	42	↓
47	Jackson	30	2	48	45	↓
47	Montgomery	30	2	50	45	↓
47	Shelby	16	4	32	45	↑
50	Hancock	7	0	49	46	↓
51	Warrick	39	3	42	47	↑
52	Jefferson	26	0	44	48	↑
52	Kosciusko	23	0	37	48	↑
52	Randolph	19	0	40	48	↑
52	Spencer	21	0	29	48	↑
52	White	16	3	31	48	↑
57	Johnson	18	1	67	49	↓
58	Greene	18	7	52	50	↓
59	Dearborn	27	4	39	52	↑
59	Harrison	20	6	23	52	↑
59	Ripley	24	0	36	52	↑
62	Sullivan	26	0	36	53	↑
63	DeKalb	23	3	25	54	↑
63	Posey	31	0	48	54	↑
65	Clay	38	0	38	57	↑
66	Dubois	21	6	65	58	↓
67	Morgan	36	0	104	63	↓
68	Henry	24	1	33	70	↑
69	Putnam	45	7	39	73	↑
70	Knox	63	5	58	76	↑
71	Porter	27	2	66	83	↑
72	Bartholomew	31	1	51	86	↑
73	Lawrence	46	2	113	99	↓
74	Floyd	57	4	139	102	↓
75	Hamilton	29	1	56	105	↑
76	Scott	35	5	35	112	↑
77	Wayne	54	0	97	112	↑
78	Monroe	68	7	96	121	↑
79	Delaware	49	1	101	129	↑
79	Tippecanoe	44	2	88	129	↑
81	Grant	72	0	108	135	↑
82	LaPorte	62	6	98	141	↑
83	Elkhart	44	2	85	160	↑
84	Clark	77	3	95	168	↑
85	Howard	58	0	68	209	↑
86	Vigo	121	16	187	231	↑
87	Madison	148	9	292	265	↓
88	St. Joseph	92	2	280	271	↓
89	Lake	96	16	324	346	↑
90	Allen	130	10	352	424	↑
91	Vanderburgh	302	19	312	635	↑
92	Marion	332	27	845	999	↑

Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Definition

A child in need of services (CHINS) is a child, prior to his or her 18th birthday, who is experiencing one or more of the following conditions and the situation is unlikely to be remedied without the coercive intervention of the court. Broadly, the conditions that allow for a CHINS designation include:

- abuse;
- neglect;
- sexual abuse;
- a child substantially endangering his or her own health, or the health of another individual;
- the child's parent, guardian, or custodian fails to participate in a school disciplinary proceeding;
- the child is a "missing child";
- the child is disabled and deprived of necessary nutrition or medical intervention;
- the child is born with fetal alcohol syndrome, neonatal abstinence syndrome, or with any amount of controlled substance, a legend drug, or a metabolite of a controlled substance or legend drug in the child's body;
- the child has an injury, abnormal physical, or psychological development; symptoms of neonatal intoxication or withdrawal; or experiences risks or injuries from the mother's use of alcohol, controlled substance, or legend drug during pregnancy.

Significance

Given the nature and types of CHINS designations, children experiencing one or more of the situations listed above often experience similar outcomes as children experiencing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and/or child maltreatment. These include both short-term and long-term consequences such as increased substance use, decreased life opportunities, poor mental health, and suicidal ideation.[89,90] Even if just one of the CHINS designations specified above is met, the effects on the child's health, mental well-being, and educational performance can be sustained well into adulthood. A child who has experienced four or more traumatic events is up to 12 times more likely to have negative health outcomes than a child experiencing fewer than four traumatic events.[91] Prevention is commonly achieved by investing in safe, stable, and nurturing environments for children as they develop.

Definition Source: Department of Child Services[92]

What are Adverse Childhood Experiences?

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are traumatic events that occur while the child is still below the age of 18. Given the scope of ACEs, it is important to note that many, such as divorce or having a caregiver with a mental health diagnosis, are unrelated to CHINS cases. After the foundational CDC-Kaiser Permanente study in the late 1990s identified an association between childhood trauma and negative later-life outcomes, a growing body of research has been dedicated to exploring the effects of ACEs on a child's well-being and health as an adult. A significant portion of research examines the impacts that ACEs have on outcomes as adults, but recent research indicates that adverse experiences may also have more immediate impacts on a child's well-being. The presence of multiple traumatic events or situations over a child's life heightens the risk of health and opportunity obstacles. A child who has experienced four or more traumatic events is up to 12 times more likely to have negative health outcomes than a child experiencing fewer than four traumatic events.

Source: Global Pediatric Health (2022). The Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences on Health and Development in Young Children.

Types of Adverse Childhood Experiences in Youth 0-17 Years

- Hard to cover the basics, like food or housing, on family's income
- Parent or guardian divorced or separated
- Parent or guardian died
- Parent or guardian served time in jail
- Witnessed domestic violence
- Victim or witness of neighborhood violence
- Lived with anyone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed
- Lived with anyone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs
- Treated or judged unfairly because of their race or ethnic group
- Treated or judged unfairly because of their sexual orientation or gender identity (6-17 years)

Source: National Survey of Children's Health

Key Highlights

There were 18,262 active Indiana CHINS cases in 2023 – a 13% increase from 2022 (20,899).[93]

- Of the active CHINS cases in our state, nearly a third were CHINS cases newly opened in 2023 (5,864).
  - The majority of newly opened Indiana CHINS cases were for infants under the age of 1 (21.3%).

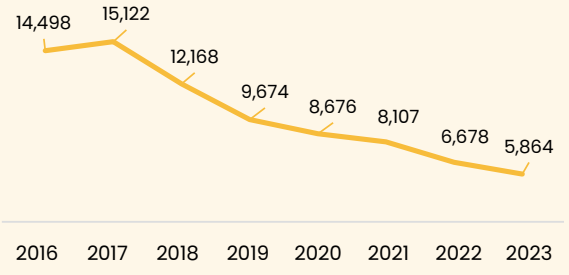
On average, there were 14,200 children each month with Indiana Department of Child Services (IDCS) cases in Indiana.[94]

- Children in Need of Services made up 82% of the open IDCS cases in 2023.

The number of in-home CHINS placements in Indiana increased steadily throughout 2023.[95]

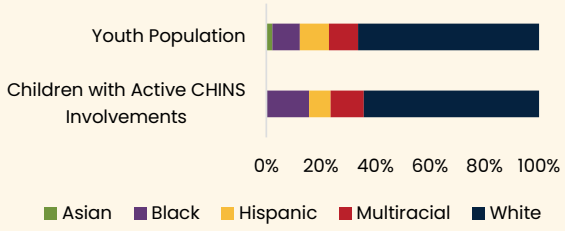
- In January, there were 2,810 in-home placements across the state (24.1% of total placements) and in December there were 3,349 (28.2% of total placements).

Opened CHINS Cases, Indiana: 2016-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Children with Active CHINS Involvements by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Children in Need of Services (CHINS) - Active Cases

	TOTAL			
	Newly Opened Cases	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	**5,864**	**20,899**	**18,262**	↓

Rank		TOTAL			
		Newly Opened Cases	2022	2023	Change
1	Union	2	8	2	↓
2	Warren	9	12	13	↑
3	Martin	2	18	18	=
4	Ohio	3	32	24	↓
5	Benton	17	15	27	↑
6	Carroll	13	22	29	↑
7	Franklin	12	34	34	=
8	Pulaski	8	47	35	↓
9	Vermillion	6	69	41	↓
10	Brown	9	51	42	↓
11	Newton	28	26	43	↑
12	Fountain	13	51	44	↓
13	Blackford	19	52	45	↓
14	Pike	23	45	46	↑
14	Switzerland	21	35	46	↑
16	Parke	22	34	47	↑
17	Tipton	24	42	49	↑
17	Washington	11	51	49	↓
19	Fayette	16	77	53	↓
19	Jasper	22	55	53	↓
19	LaGrange	28	61	53	↓
22	Crawford	8	86	54	↓
23	Clinton	40	40	60	↑
23	Marshall	28	72	60	↓
25	Fulton	12	85	61	↓
25	Rush	28	47	61	↑
27	Whitley	33	57	65	↑
28	Randolph	21	97	67	↓
29	Miami	23	84	68	↓
30	Steuben	30	52	69	↑
31	Cass	31	61	73	↑
31	Starke	35	109	73	↓
33	Jay	36	82	75	↓
34	Owen	23	108	75	↓
35	Decatur	28	117	77	↓
36	White	32	74	78	↑
37	Dubois	43	130	79	↓
38	Harrison	36	76	82	↑
39	Huntington	23	83	82	↓
39	Noble	22	104	82	↓
39	Orange	26	90	82	↓
42	Wells	36	91	83	↓
43	Sullivan	38	105	85	↓
44	Daviess	48	76	87	↑
45	Wabash	30	99	90	↓
46	Gibson	40	91	91	=

Rank		TOTAL			
		Newly Opened Cases	2022	2023	Change
47	Spencer	40	104	96	↓
48	Perry	18	136	98	↓
49	Jackson	33	106	100	↓
50	DeKalb	52	73	101	↑
50	Jefferson	27	118	101	↓
52	Jennings	21	123	102	↓
53	Adams	38	152	103	↓
53	Shelby	37	116	103	↓
55	Boone	28	131	105	↓
55	Hendricks	26	118	105	↓
57	Henry	48	101	113	↑
58	Ripley	55	149	117	↓
59	Greene	31	137	119	↓
59	Kosciusko	27	129	119	↓
61	Dearborn	44	128	123	↓
62	Clay	47	139	124	↓
63	Montgomery	46	162	126	↓
64	Posey	65	138	134	↓
65	Johnson	37	166	143	↓
66	Porter	58	186	147	↓
67	Putnam	69	141	149	↑
68	Hancock	31	223	150	↓
69	Warrick	71	168	157	↓
70	Bartholomew	59	264	182	↓
71	Knox	73	178	183	↑
72	Hamilton	63	197	195	↓
72	Wayne	74	204	195	↓
74	Morgan	52	263	211	↓
75	Scott	82	233	217	↓
76	Elkhart	106	236	224	↓
77	Lawrence	73	239	231	↓
78	Howard	108	268	232	↓
79	LaPorte	82	267	264	↓
80	Delaware	104	392	292	↓
81	Tippecanoe	89	357	304	↓
82	Clark	106	282	306	↑
83	Monroe	64	359	307	↓
84	Grant	137	410	396	↓
85	Floyd	80	532	398	↓
86	Vigo	191	690	633	↓
87	St. Joseph	202	917	823	↓
88	Madison	187	1007	915	↓
89	Vanderburgh	501	1003	944	↓
90	Allen	288	1425	1220	↓
91	Lake	530	1519	1289	↓
92	Marion	606	3560	2910	↓

Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Definition

Juvenile new admissions is the count of individuals under the age of 18 who are incarcerated under the Indiana Department of Corrections in a calendar year. The numbers included in admissions do not include parole violations.

Significance

Juvenile admissions provides a snapshot of how many youth have been admitted into a correctional facility (incarcerated) during a specific time period and include the most serious juvenile offenses. Juvenile incarceration has been shown to impede education and employment success, have lasting impact on a child's development and mental well-being, and propagate existing racial and ethnic disparities.[96] Once released, previously incarcerated youth are more likely to return to incarceration as juveniles, are nearly four times more likely to be incarcerated as adults than those youth who were not confined.[97]

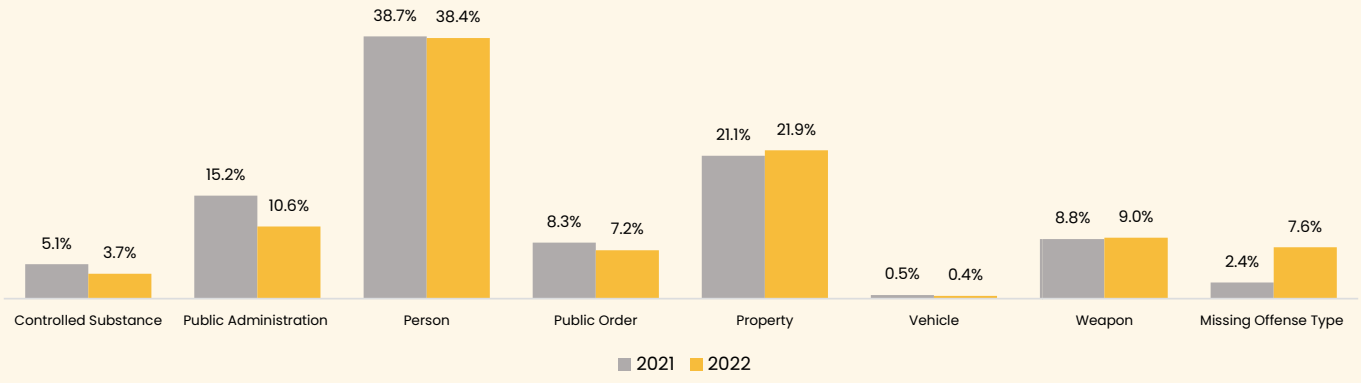
Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Corrections[98]

Key Highlights

Juvenile new admissions increased in Indiana in the past year by 30% from 375 to 489 in 2022, disrupting a steady decline since 2016.[99]

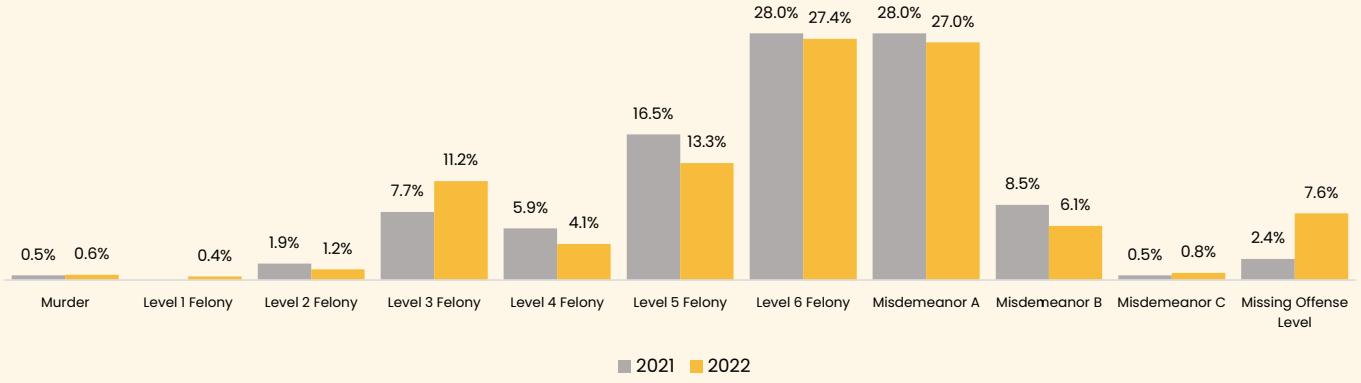
- 33.9% of new admissions in Indiana were for misdemeanor offenses in 2022, compared to 37% of admissions in 2021.
- Less than half (47.4%) of all of Indiana's juvenile admissions in 2022 were person or weapon offenses.
- The average age at intake of an Indiana juvenile was 16.25, trending with 2021 (16.12).

Juvenile Admissions by Offense Type, Indiana: 2021-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Corrections

Juvenile Admissions by Offense Level, Indiana: 2021-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Corrections

Juvenile New Admissions

	Average Age at Intake	TOTAL 2021	TOTAL 2022	TOTAL Change
INDIANA	**16.1**	**375**	**489**	↑

Rank		Average Age at Intake	TOTAL 2021	TOTAL 2022	TOTAL Change
1	Bartholomew	*	4	0	↓
1	Benton	*	1	0	↓
1	Blackford	*	1	0	↓
1	Brown	*	0	0	=
1	Crawford	*	0	0	=
1	Fayette	*	1	0	↓
1	Franklin	*	0	0	=
1	Harrison	*	2	0	↓
1	Jay	*	2	0	↓
1	Newton	*	0	0	=
1	Pike	*	0	0	=
1	Starke	*	0	0	=
1	Tipton	*	1	0	↓
1	Union	*	0	0	=
1	Warren	*	0	0	=
16	Adams	15.7	0	1	↑
16	Carroll	15.6	3	1	↓
16	Daviess	17.0	2	1	↓
16	Grant	17.5	1	1	=
16	Henry	16.3	1	1	=
16	Huntington	16.0	1	1	=
16	Ohio	14.9	0	1	↑
16	Orange	17.0	3	1	↓
16	Putnam	15.8	3	1	↓
16	Randolph	14.4	0	1	↑
16	Ripley	14.3	1	1	=
16	Rush	17.5	1	1	=
16	Shelby	17.3	5	1	↓
16	Spencer	16.7	1	1	=
16	Steuben	15.3	0	1	↑
16	Wabash	17.1	1	1	=
16	Fountain	15.8	4	2	↓
16	Jasper	13.7	0	2	↑
16	Jefferson	17.6	2	2	=
16	Martin	17.0	3	2	↓
16	Perry	17.5	2	2	=
16	Posey	16.6	0	2	↑
16	Pulaski	17.5	1	2	↑
16	Scott	17.1	1	2	↑
16	Warrick	15.8	0	2	↑
16	Washington	15.6	0	2	↑
16	Boone	16.0	3	3	=
16	Clay	15.6	1	3	↑
16	Hendricks	16.9	7	3	↓
16	Jennings	16.8	6	3	↓
16	Johnson	15.4	3	3	=
16	Lawrence	15.7	7	3	↓
16	Monroe	16.6	1	3	↑
16	Owen	16.6	1	3	↑
16	Sullivan	16.7	3	3	=
16	Vermillion	15.4	2	3	↑
16	Wells	17.3	2	3	↑
16	Cass	16.9	5	4	↓
16	Dubois	15.8	1	4	↑
16	Fulton	16.5	3	4	↑
16	Greene	15.7	6	4	↓
16	LaPorte	15.5	15	4	↓
16	Miami	17.2	2	4	↑
16	Noble	16.6	7	4	↓
16	Parke	16.7	0	4	↑
16	Switzerland	14.9	1	4	↑
16	White	15.8	0	4	↑
63	Clinton	15.6	6	5	↓
63	Dearborn	15.9	2	5	↑
63	Jackson	15.6	1	5	↑
63	Knox	15.6	7	5	↓
63	LaGrange	16.2	1	5	↑
63	Montgomery	15.8	5	5	=
63	Morgan	16.3	3	5	↑
63	Wayne	15.2	4	5	↑
63	Whitley	16.4	4	5	↑
72	Clark	16.0	4	6	↑
72	Floyd	16.7	5	6	↑
72	Gibson	16.4	3	6	↑
72	Hamilton	16.9	9	6	↓
72	Marshall	16.6	3	6	↑
77	Decatur	16.3	5	7	↑
77	DeKalb	15.9	3	7	↑
77	Delaware	15.8	3	7	↑
77	Kosciusko	15.4	7	7	=
77	Vigo	16.5	3	7	↑
82	Hancock	15.9	5	9	↑
82	Porter	16.0	8	9	↑
84	Howard	16.3	11	11	=
85	Lake	16.7	16	13	↓
85	Tippecanoe	16.1	13	13	=
87	Madison	16.8	5	14	↑
88	Allen	16.2	19	29	↑
88	Vanderburgh	15.9	17	29	↑
90	Marion	16.4	23	31	↑
91	Elkhart	16.2	16	34	↑
92	St. Joseph	16.5	30	43	↑

Source: Indiana Department of Corrections
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

The *juvenile average length of incarceration* is the average amount of time spent in a juvenile detention center. The average length calculation only includes juveniles who left the detention facility in which they were incarcerated.

Significance

Juveniles who are incarcerated by the Department of Corrections (DOC) are offenders who have committed delinquent acts – offenses that would be criminal if committed by an adult. However, unlike adults, youth are not subject to determinate sentencing in Indiana. This means that youth who are incarcerated either remain in the detention facility until they are 21 or until DOC finds them releasable. Because youth sentencing is not time-bound, the average length of incarceration can be used as a benchmark for how quickly incarcerated youth are rehabilitated as members of the general public.

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Corrections[100]

Key Highlights

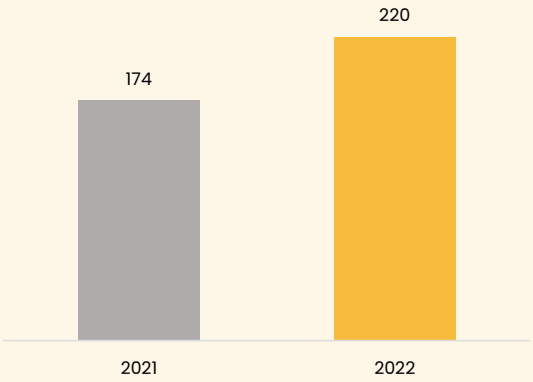
1 in 4 juveniles released in Indiana in 2018 returned to incarceration by 2021.[101]

- Of the Hoosier juveniles who returned in 2021, 94.7% were charged with a new crime.
- 88.5% of the juveniles released in 2018 in Indiana were successfully reintegrated into their communities and were not incarcerated in an adult correctional facility within three years of their release.

The average length of juvenile incarceration in Indiana was 270 days in 2018 - over 100 days shorter than the average length of stay in 2022 (380 days).[102]

- Among Hoosier juveniles released in 2018 and returned to incarceration, the recidivism rates were lower for those juveniles who had a shorter length of stay.
  - Juveniles incarcerated in Indiana between one and two years had a recidivism rate of 37.3%, higher than the 2021 overall recidivism rate of 24.8%.
  - Juveniles who were incarcerated in Indiana for less than a year (83% of all releases in 2018) exhibited a recidivism rate of 22.8%.[103]

Juveniles Not Released, Indiana: 2021-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Corrections

Average Length of Incarceration (in days)

	TOTAL		
	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	375	380	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
1	Jackson	*	67.3	*
2	White	*	80	*
3	Switzerland	*	94.5	*
4	Hendricks	373.7	116.8	↓
5	Jefferson	517	174.5	↓
6	Martin	421.5	182	↓
7	Morgan	257.7	192.3	↓
8	Steuben	*	197	*
9	Monroe	696	198.8	↓
10	Lawrence	316.5	201	↓
11	Wabash	*	208	*
12	Hamilton	238.5	215	↓
13	Dearborn	537	222	↓
13	Rush	208	222	↑
15	Tippecanoe	359	230.4	↓
16	Sullivan	509.5	232.5	↓
17	Knox	*	236	*
17	Marshall	453	236	↓
19	Cass	384.4	238.3	↓
20	Clinton	386.4	243.7	↓
21	Wayne	586	246.5	↓
22	DeKalb	278	249.4	↓
23	Kosciusko	1895	250	↓
23	Noble	248.3	250	↑
25	Hancock	730	255	↓
26	Allen	391.3	255.5	↓
27	Decatur	402.3	258.4	↓
28	Lake	296.1	261.5	↓
29	Perry	*	264	*
30	Grant	*	266	*
30	Jennings	184.3	266	↑
32	Montgomery	271	278	↑
32	Posey	*	278	*
34	Vanderburgh	351.1	279.8	↓
35	LaGrange	*	282.2	*
36	Elkhart	431.5	287	↓
36	Warrick	*	287	*
38	Madison	214	289.3	↑
39	Marion	450.8	290.8	↓
40	St. Joseph	363.6	295.5	↓
41	Floyd	*	297	*
42	Spencer	*	299	*
43	Dubois	202	299.7	↑
44	Vigo	243	303.5	↑
45	Pulaski	194	306	↑
46	Scott	194	313	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
47	Porter	250	313.7	↑
48	Gibson	125.5	320.3	↑
49	Miami	439	325.7	↓
50	Howard	549.6	336	↓
51	Parke	*	337.5	*
52	Brown	*	348	*
53	Clark	488	355.3	↓
54	Fountain	225.8	369	↑
55	Fulton	217	381	↑
56	Randolph	*	383	*
57	Wells	197	402	↑
58	Delaware	891.5	470.2	↓
59	Laporte	485.7	722.5	↑
60	Greene	894	894	=
61	Adams	*	*	*
62	Bartholomew	446	*	*
63	Benton	*	*	*
64	Blackford	*	*	*
65	Boone	215	*	*
66	Carroll	361.5	*	*
67	Clay	188	*	*
68	Crawford	*	*	*
69	Daviess	411	*	*
70	Fayette	*	*	*
71	Franklin	*	*	*
72	Harrison	320	*	*
73	Henry	*	*	*
74	Huntington	*	*	*
75	Jasper	*	*	*
76	Jay	*	*	*
77	Johnson	383	*	*
78	Newton	*	*	*
79	Ohio	*	*	*
80	Orange	397	*	*
81	Owen	*	*	*
82	Pike	*	*	*
83	Putnam	194	*	*
84	Ripley	*	*	*
85	Shelby	202.8	*	*
86	Starke	*	*	*
87	Tipton	*	*	*
88	Union	*	*	*
89	Vermillion	*	*	*
90	Warren	*	*	*
91	Washington	*	*	*
92	Whitley	355	*	*

Source: Indiana Department of Corrections
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data. The average length of incarceration calculation only includes individuals who have left their respective juvenile facilities.*

Definition

Juvenile case filings are any cases overseen or adjudicated by a juvenile court. Juveniles who appear before the court for breaking the law are there because of either an alleged delinquent offense or alleged status offense. A status offense is not a crime, but only applies to juveniles because they are a minor and includes truancy, consuming or purchasing alcohol, and running away. Delinquent offenses are crimes that would be considered criminal if committed by an adult and are outlined in IC 31-37-1.

Significance

The juvenile justice system was designed and implemented to recognize that youth are fundamentally different from adults and incarceration should be avoided when possible. Many youths in the juvenile justice system will not have to appear before a judge or processed by a court and most will not be incarcerated. However, this does not mean that those involved in the juvenile justice system do not face consequent outcomes and challenges. Many of the individuals who pass through the juvenile justice system already have poor academic success, disciplinary challenges, mental health disorders, or substance use disorders[104] Oftentimes, these existing problems are further aggravated by the youth's entry into the justice system. Youth who are involved in the justice system are prone to academic failure,[105] continued involvement in the justice system, worsened health conditions,[106] and poverty.[107] A juvenile's presence in a correctional facility, even for a day, has been linked to additional justice interactions, decreased academic performance, and negative health outcomes.[108]

Definition Sources: Indiana Public Defender Council[109]

Key Highlights

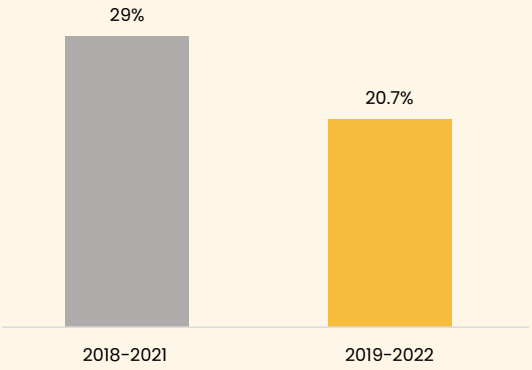
There were 9,534 juvenile delinquency cases in Indiana, representing nearly 20% of all juvenile case filings in 2022 – a 17% increase from 2021.[110]

There were 2,873 juvenile status cases in Indiana, representing 16% of all juvenile case filings in 2022 — a 5% decrease from 2021.[111]

Indiana Court System received 6,742 juvenile probation supervisions in 2021 — steadily declining since 2019.[112]

- Of the juvenile probation supervisions in Indiana, 5,167 were non-status and 1,575 were status.
- 6,446 Hoosier juveniles completed probation in 2021 – totaling 91% of all probation dispositions.

Juvenile Recidivism Rate, Indiana: 2018-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Corrections

What Can You Do?

In 2022, Governor Holcomb signed HEA 1359, "Juvenile Law Matters" into law. This bill included major juvenile justice reforms, like diversion and community-based programs, designed to improve youth outcomes while efficiently using state resources. Many of the reforms stemmed from Indiana's Improving Outcomes for Youth (IOYouth) initiative and included a bipartisan and data-driven review of the juvenile justice system in Indiana. The data revealed that more than half (56%) of youth detained before appearing in juvenile court in 2019 were there for misdemeanor, or low-level and nonviolent, offenses. It also showed that 64% of youth in custody of the Indiana Department of Corrections were assessed as low or moderate risk.

Local: Advocate for the implementation and use of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiatives (JDAI) policies and screening tools within your county.

State: Build upon the work of HEA 1359 by committing to the goals outlined in the Youth Justice Oversight Committee Final Report, including stronger data collection.

Federal: Continue to support states undertaking juvenile justice reform through competitive Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) grants.

Juvenile Case Filings - Delinquency

	TOTAL		
	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	8,145	9,534	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
1	Union	1	0	↓
2	Franklin	2	3	↑
2	Martin	6	3	↓
2	Warren	1	3	↑
5	LaPorte	124	4	↓
6	Fulton	11	5	↓
7	Clinton	29	8	↓
7	Fountain	6	8	↑
9	Ohio	2	10	↑
10	Benton	12	11	↓
10	Carroll	25	11	↓
10	Crawford	13	11	↓
10	Decatur	30	11	↓
10	White	11	11	=
15	Rush	20	12	↓
16	Starke	59	13	↓
16	Tipton	15	13	↓
18	Pike	11	14	↑
18	Spencer	39	14	↓
20	Brown	18	16	↓
20	Switzerland	12	16	↑
22	Jennings	12	17	↑
23	Pulaski	27	18	↓
24	Randolph	21	19	↓
24	Sullivan	27	19	↓
26	Orange	33	20	↓
26	Posey	15	20	↑
28	Ripley	21	22	↑
28	Steuben	16	22	↑
30	Newton	17	25	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
30	Wabash	41	25	↓
32	Perry	44	26	↓
33	Vermillion	49	29	↓
34	Blackford	11	30	↑
35	Scott	27	31	↑
35	Wayne	49	31	↓
37	Greene	34	32	↓
38	LaGrange	35	34	↓
39	DeKalb	38	35	↓
39	Whitley	35	35	=
41	Montgomery	31	36	↑
41	Parke	53	36	↓
43	Owen	33	39	↑
44	Jay	19	41	↑
44	Jefferson	46	41	↓
46	Fayette	26	42	↑
46	Noble	30	42	↑
48	Daviess	37	43	↑
49	Cass	70	47	↓
49	Warrick	51	47	↓
51	Adams	37	50	↑
51	Huntington	47	50	↑
53	Jasper	44	51	↑
54	Kosciusko	83	52	↓
54	Wells	35	52	↑
56	Bartholomew	62	54	↓
57	Gibson	31	55	↑
57	Washington	37	55	↑
59	Hancock	71	56	↓
59	Henry	49	56	↑
61	Clay	50	57	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
62	Miami	55	58	↑
63	Putnam	55	59	↑
64	Monroe	65	61	↓
65	Harrison	57	63	↑
66	Morgan	34	65	↑
67	Dubois	45	66	↑
68	Shelby	78	67	↓
69	Floyd	88	69	↓
70	Lawrence	68	72	↑
71	Marshall	66	78	↑
72	Knox	51	89	↑
73	Jackson	69	94	↑
74	Dearborn	101	112	↑
75	Grant	158	128	↓
76	Vigo	132	154	↑
77	Delaware	109	162	↑
78	Tippecanoe	160	175	↑
79	Boone	145	179	↑
80	Hendricks	178	182	↑
81	Howard	122	191	↑
82	Johnson	121	195	↑
83	Hamilton	191	208	↑
84	Madison	257	279	↑
85	Clark	241	296	↑
86	Vanderburgh	260	328	↑
87	Elkhart	387	399	↑
88	Porter	295	418	↑
89	St. Joseph	478	480	↑
90	Lake	409	530	↑
91	Marion	948	987	↑
92	Allen	781	1,601	↑

Source: Indiana Office of Court Services

Juvenile Case Filings - Status

	TOTAL		
	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	3,048	2,873	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
1	Carroll	1	0	↓
	Clinton	1	0	↓
	Crawford	0	0	=
	Decatur	5	0	↓
	Floyd	0	0	=
	Fountain	0	0	=
	Franklin	0	0	=
	Fulton	0	0	=
	Jay	0	0	=
	Jennings	0	0	=
	LaPorte	9	0	↓
	Martin	0	0	=
	Montgomery	0	0	=
	Ohio	0	0	=
	Perry	0	0	=
	Pike	1	0	↓
	Posey	2	0	↓
	Steuben	4	0	↓
	Vermillion	0	0	=
	Warren	3	0	↓
	White	3	0	↓
22	Fayette	2	1	↓
	Kosciusko	0	1	↑
	Rush	0	1	↑
	Tipton	5	1	↓
	Wayne	4	1	↓
	Whitley	4	1	↓
28	Benton	0	2	↑
	Newton	0	2	↑
	Starke	48	2	↓
	Vigo	0	2	↑
	Warrick	4	2	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
33	Clay	7	3	↓
	Hancock	9	3	↓
	Marshall	3	3	=
	St. Joseph	7	3	↓
37	Brown	2	4	↑
	Cass	11	4	↓
	Shelby	6	4	↓
	Spencer	10	4	↓
41	Blackford	0	5	↑
	Greene	5	5	=
	Knox	1	5	↑
	Switzerland	11	5	↓
	Wabash	3	5	↑
46	Randolph	6	6	=
	Ripley	7	6	↓
48	Gibson	0	7	↑
	Owen	24	7	↓
	Parke	2	7	↑
	Pulaski	12	7	↓
52	Adams	9	8	↓
	Miami	26	8	↓
54	Daviess	0	9	↑
	DeKalb	6	9	↑
	Orange	2	9	↑
57	Henry	3	10	↑
58	Monroe	20	11	↓
	Scott	10	11	↑
60	Jasper	5	12	↑
	Sullivan	12	12	=
	Wells	10	12	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
63	Noble	12	13	↑
64	Grant	25	14	↓
	Hendricks	17	14	↓
66	Dearborn	2	15	↑
	Morgan	9	15	↑
68	Dubois	19	16	↓
69	Tippecanoe	22	17	↓
70	Jefferson	35	23	↓
71	Hamilton	17	26	↑
	Huntington	7	26	↑
73	Johnson	24	30	↑
	Marion	18	30	↑
75	Jackson	11	31	↑
76	Clark	31	32	↑
	Delaware	13	32	↑
78	Bartholomew	26	34	↑
79	Putnam	49	35	↓
80	Harrison	17	44	↑
	Washington	3	44	↑
82	Union	46	51	↑
83	Lawrence	53	60	↑
84	Lake	45	65	↑
	Madison	49	65	↑
86	Boone	70	101	↑
87	Porter	162	102	↓
88	Elkhart	193	112	↓
89	Howard	111	124	↑
90	Vanderburgh	97	140	↑
91	LaGrange	13	178	↑
92	Allen	1,527	1,164	↑

Source: Indiana Office of Court Services

Promising Practices: Diversion Programs and Community-Based Supports

Juvenile justice reform has been a focus of many states, including Indiana, for the past several years. Many of the uniform changes throughout the juvenile justice process that Indiana is working towards have resulted in a reduction in out-of-home placements and a subsequent decline in juvenile detention and incarceration in other states. Kentucky's efforts saw the number of incarcerated juveniles fall 34% over three years after implementation.[113] This decline generated $4 million in savings and allowed the state to invest up to $1 million in a fund dedicated to supporting local community-based programs. Kansas saw similar success following reforms in 2016 when the out-of-home juvenile population fell 63%, allowing the state to invest an estimated $72 million of dollars in evidence-based strategies in all their judicial districts as of 2019.[114]

HEALTH

Overview of Health Domain

Children's good health is fundamental to their overall development, and ensuring kids are born healthy is the first step toward improving their life chances. Exposure to violence, family stress, inadequate housing, lack of preventive health care, poor nutrition, poverty and substance abuse undermine children's health. Poor health in childhood affects other critical aspects of a child's life, such as school readiness and attendance, and can have lasting consequences on their future health and well-being.

— The Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT® Data Book

Indicators

Definition

Low birthweight infants are diagnosed when the weight of a newborn is less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces). Babies who weigh less than 1,500 grams (3 pounds, 5 ounces) at birth are considered very low birthweight.

Significance

Low birthweight can pose dangerous and significant complications for the baby, both at birth and as they develop. Low birthweight babies may experience low oxygen levels, problems feeding and gaining weight, breathing problems, and infections. Low birthweight babies may also experience long-term complications such as diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, and developmental delays[1,2]

Definition Sources: Definition Sources: IDOH[3], Stanford Medicine4, March of Dimes[5]

Key Highlights

1 in 12 Hoosier infants were born with low birthweight in 2022 (8.7% of all live births) – an increase of 3.5% from the previous year.[6]

- 1,103 infants were born with very low birthweight (1.4% of all live births) – an increase of 3.6% from 2021.

1 of every 10 Hoosier infants is born prematurely (10.9%) in 2022 – a slight increase of only .03% from 2021.[7]

- 6% of all Indiana infants born were born both prematurely and low birthweight, consistent with 2021 (6%).
- Most premature and low birthweight infants were born to mothers between the ages of 25 to 29.

Live Births, Low Birthweight, and Premature Births by Mothers Age, Indiana: 2022

	Under 15 Years	15 to 17 Years	18 to 19 Years	20 to 24 Years	25 to 29 Years	30 to 34 Years	35 to 39 Years	Over 40 Years
Live Births	0.1%	1.1%	3.6%	21.8%	31.3%	27.5%	12.0%	2.6%
Low Birthweight	0.1%	1.4%	4.3%	22.4%	29.6%	26.0%	12.8%	3.4%
Very Low Birthweight	0.0%	0.8%	4.4%	22.4%	29.5%	25.9%	13.1%	3.9%
Premature	0.0%	1.0%	3.5%	20.4%	29.2%	27.9%	14.0%	3.9%
Low Birthweight and Premature	0.0%	1.1%	3.9%	21.3%	29.7%	27.0%	13.1%	3.9%

Source: Indiana Department of Health

Live Births, Low Birthweight, and Premature Births by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2022

	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White
Live Births	0.05%	2.5%	12.5%	12.4%	2.3%	68.9%
Low Birthweight	0.03%	2.9%	21.5%	11.6%	2.7%	60.0%
Very Low Birthweight	0.0%	2.1%	27.2%	12.1%	2.6%	54.5%
Premature	0.02%	2.4%	17.2%	12.2%	2.3%	64.7%
Low Birthweight and Premature	0.0%	2.6%	20.8%	12.0%	2.6%	60.7%

Source: Indiana Department of Health

Low Birthweight Infants

	RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	**10.0%**	**15.1%**	**8.1%**	**10.3%**	**7.6%**	**8%**	**8.7%**	↑

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	2021	2022	Change
1	LaGrange	*	*	*	*	2.4%	3.6%	2.5%	↓
2	Blackford	*	*	*	*	*	5.6%	4.7%	↓
3	Kosciusko	*	*	4.0%	*	5.0%	7.6%	4.9%	↓
4	Sullivan	*	*	*	*	4.8%	6.2%	5.1%	↓
5	Ripley	*	*	*	*	5.0%	3.9%	5.5%	↑
6	Franklin	*	*	*	*	5.9%	7.1%	5.7%	↓
7	Steuben	*	*	*	*	5.8%	8.8%	5.8%	↓
7	Gibson	*	*	*	*	5.7%	9.5%	5.8%	↓
7	Whitley	*	*	*	*	5.6%	5.3%	5.8%	↑
10	Dearborn	*	*	*	*	6.2%	7.8%	6.0%	↓
10	Marshall	*	*	7.8%	*	5.3%	6.0%	6.0%	=
12	Putnam	*	*	*	*	5.6%	8.7%	6.1%	↓
13	Dubois	*	*	11.8%	*	5.4%	7.1%	6.3%	↓
14	Hamilton	10.2%	14.8%	6.6%	9.8%	5.6%	7.5%	6.6%	↓
14	Porter	*	10.1%	7.8%	*	5.9%	7.8%	6.6%	↓
16	Harrison	*	*	*	*	7.0%	9.8%	6.7%	↓
16	Adams	*	*	*	*	6.7%	5.5%	6.7%	↑
16	Decatur	*	*	*	*	6.8%	7.0%	6.7%	↓
16	Noble	*	*	4.7%	*	6.9%	6.7%	6.7%	=
16	Fayette	*	*	*	*	7.1%	7.3%	6.7%	↓
21	Lawrence	*	*	*	*	6.2%	8.2%	6.8%	↓
22	Fulton	*	*	*	*	5.9%	6.4%	6.9%	↑
23	Wells	*	*	*	*	6.9%	6.6%	7.0%	↑
24	Shelby	*	*	*	*	6.8%	7.2%	7.0%	↓
25	Jackson	*	*	11.0%	*	5.9%	6.9%	7.1%	↑
25	Wabash	*	*	*	*	7.6%	7.1%	7.1%	=
27	Posey	*	*	*	*	7.0%	6.3%	7.2%	↑
28	Elkhart	*	12.6%	8.9%	*	6.1%	6.9%	7.3%	↑
28	Benton	*	*	*	*	8.5%	5.5%	7.3%	↑
28	Jay	*	*	*	*	7.6%	8.4%	7.3%	↓
28	Randolph	*	*	*	*	8.3%	8.4%	7.3%	↓
28	White	*	*	13.4%	*	5.2%	10.7%	7.3%	↓
33	Boone	11.6%	18.2%	*	*	7.2%	6.6%	7.5%	↑
34	Hendricks	8.2%	11.4%	9.6%	*	6.5%	7.2%	7.6%	↑
34	Johnson	9.6%	13.3%	11.5%	*	7.1%	7.8%	7.6%	↓
36	Pulaski	*	*	*	*	7.1%	10.3%	7.7%	↓
37	Spencer	*	*	*	*	7.7%	4.7%	7.8%	↑
37	DeKalb	*	*	*	*	7.3%	5.6%	7.8%	↑
39	Carroll	*	*	*	*	7.3%	8.9%	7.9%	↓
40	Martin	*	*	*	*	8.2%	5.0%	8.0%	↑
41	Jasper	*	*	*	*	8.2%	7.0%	8.1%	↑
41	Bartholomew	12.7%	24.0%	7.1%	*	7.5%	8.6%	8.1%	↓
41	Starke	*	*	*	*	8.7%	7.6%	8.1%	↑
44	Warrick	*	*	*	*	7.7%	6.3%	8.2%	↑
44	Morgan	*	*	*	*	8.2%	7.8%	8.2%	↑
46	Hancock	*	14.9%	*	*	8.1%	6.0%	8.3%	↑
46	Clark	*	17.5%	6.2%	12.5%	7.0%	7.9%	8.3%	↑
48	Fountain	*	*	*	*	7.6%	8.4%	8.6%	↑
48	Miami	*	*	*	*	8.0%	8.5%	8.6%	↑
48	Huntington	*	*	*	*	8.5%	9.2%	8.6%	↓
48	Washington	*	*	*	*	8.4%	8.1%	8.6%	↑
52	Parke	*	*	*	*	8.8%	*	8.7%	*
52	Monroe	17.9%	10.6%	11.1%	*	7.4%	8.8%	8.7%	↓
52	Daviess	*	17.2%	15.2%	*	7.8%	6.5%	8.7%	↑
55	Perry	*	*	*	*	8.5%	10.3%	8.8%	↓
55	Cass	*	*	5.3%	*	10.1%	10.9%	8.8%	↓
57	Clay	*	*	*	*	9.3%	8.0%	8.9%	↑
57	Floyd	*	27.1%	*	*	7.8%	6.9%	8.9%	↑
59	St. Joseph	6.6%	13.9%	8.6%	14.1%	7.4%	8.6%	9.0%	↑
60	Tippecanoe	10.7%	16.6%	7.6%	*	8.2%	10.4%	9.2%	↓
61	Lake	11.5%	14.7%	7.4%	7.3%	7.0%	8.9%	9.3%	↑
61	Knox	*	*	*	*	8.6%	10.0%	9.3%	↓
61	Scott	*	*	*	*	9.4%	8.2%	9.3%	↑
64	Delaware	*	20.2%	*	*	8.4%	8.5%	9.4%	↑
64	Grant	*	21.3%	*	*	8.8%	11.2%	9.4%	↓
66	Rush	*	*	*	*	9.4%	5.9%	9.5%	↑
67	LaPorte	*	17.6%	6.3%	10.6%	8.7%	8.3%	9.6%	↑
68	Henry	*	*	*	*	9.6%	7.3%	9.7%	↑
68	Owen	*	*	*	*	10.1%	15.1%	9.7%	↓
70	Montgomery	*	*	*	*	10.0%	5.9%	9.8%	↑
71	Jefferson	*	*	*	*	9.4%	9.6%	10.0%	↑
71	Pike	*	*	*	*	8.8%	7.5%	10.0%	↑
73	Newton	*	*	*	*	9.6%	7.2%	10.1%	↑
73	Vigo	*	23.9%	*	11.8%	9.4%	9.1%	10.1%	↑
75	Vanderburgh	13.0%	18.3%	7.6%	12.6%	8.9%	9.7%	10.2%	↑
75	Greene	*	*	*	*	10.4%	7.3%	10.2%	↑
75	Allen	9.1%	16.7%	9.6%	*	8.8%	9.3%	10.2%	↑
78	Jennings	*	*	*	*	10.9%	6.0%	10.3%	↑
78	Clinton	*	*	9.8%	*	10.7%	7.7%	10.3%	↑
80	Marion	8.9%	14.9%	8.2%	12.6%	8.3%	10.0%	10.5%	↑
81	Madison	*	14.4%	9.8%	13.0%	10.6%	9.9%	10.9%	↑
81	Brown	*	*	*	*	11.2%	8.6%	10.9%	↑
83	Orange	*	*	*	*	10.5%	12.4%	11.2%	↓
84	Howard	*	12.8%	*	18.4%	11.0%	7.6%	11.5%	↑
84	Wayne	*	25.0%	10.9%	*	11.0%	8.7%	11.5%	↑
86	Warren	*	*	*	*	12.7%	5.6%	12.1%	↑
87	Tipton	*	*	*	*	10.0%	8.5%	12.4%	↑
88	Crawford	*	*	*	*	14.6%	9.9%	15.3%	↑
*	Ohio	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Switzerland	*	*	*	*	*	6.3%	*	*
*	Union	*	*	*	*	*	7.1%	*	*
*	Vermillion	*	*	*	*	*	9.6%	*	*

Source: Indiana Department of Health
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

Infant mortality is the death of an infant before his or her first birthday. The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths per every 1,000 live births.

Significance

Infant mortality is not limited to one specific factor and can be caused by complications such as birth defects, premature births, and very low birthweight. The infant mortality rate can also be an indicator of the mother's and community's health as it is impacted by a lack of access to medicine, healthcare, clean water, and nutritious food. When mothers do not have access to these services or commodities, it can have an acute effect on infant mortality rates.[8] Indiana has taken steps to address infant mortality, including extending Medicaid coverage in 2022 for women to one year postpartum.[9,10,11]

Definition Sources: IDOH[12], CDC[13], NIH[14]

Key Highlights

577 infants died before their first birthday in Indiana — an increase from 536 in 2021.[15]

- Indiana's infant mortality rate was 7.2 per 1,000 live births, an increase from 6.7 in 2021.
- Over the last two decades, Indiana has risen above the national average of 5.6 per 1,000 live births.
- Black infants were nearly three times as likely to die before their first birthday (14.1 per 1,000) than white infants (5.6 per 1,000).

The top 6 causes of death for infants in 2022 were:[16]

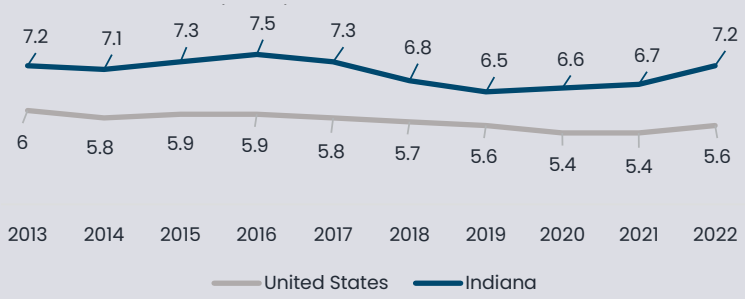
- Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities (103)
- Disorders related to short gestation and low birthweight (91)
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (46)
- Accidents (44)
- Newborn affected by maternal complication of pregnancy (29)
- Respiratory distress of newborn (29)

Top Causes of Death for Infants by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana:2022

	Total	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White
All Births	**79,675**	**12.5%**	**12.4%**	**2.3%**	**68.9%**
Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	103	11.7%	12.6%	6.8%	65.0%
Disorders Related to Short Gestation and Low Birthweight	91	22.0%	18.7%	8.8%	42.9%
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	46	30.4%	13.0%	4.3%	50.0%
Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	44	31.8%	4.5%	2.3%	59.1%
Newborn Affected by Maternal Complication of Pregnancy	29	27.6%	20.7%	6.9%	41.4%
Respiratory Distress of Newborn	29	20.7%	17.2%	6.9%	48.3%

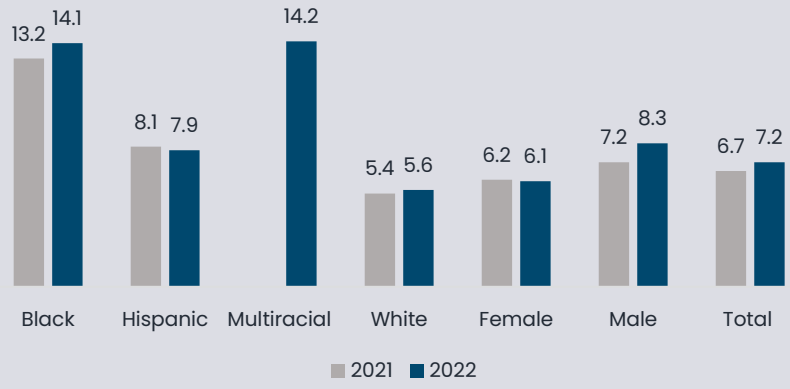
Source: Indiana Department of Health

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births, Indiana: 2013-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2021-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Infant Mortality

	RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
	Asain or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	9	140	78	26	309	536	577	↑

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asain or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	2021	2022	Change
1	Benton	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
1	Blackford	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
1	Brown	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
1	Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	Martin	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
1	Miami	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	↓
1	Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
1	Parke	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	↓
1	Perry	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
1	Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	↓
1	Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
1	Scott	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	↓
1	Starke	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	↓
1	Tipton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	Union	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
1	Wells	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	White	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	↓
18	Clay	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	↓
18	Dearborn	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	↓
18	Franklin	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	*
18	Jasper	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	↓
18	Jefferson	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	↓
18	Jennings	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	↓
18	Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	↓
18	Newton	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	=
18	Ripley	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	=
18	Steuben	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	↓
18	Sullivan	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	*
18	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	↓
18	Vermillion	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	*
18	Warren	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	*
18	Whitley	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	=
33	Decatur	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	↑
33	DeKalb	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	↓
33	Dubois	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	=
33	Fayette	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	=
33	Fountain	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	=
33	Fulton	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	=
33	Gibson	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	=
33	Harrison	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	↓
33	Jay	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	=
33	Marshall	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	↓
33	Owen	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	=
33	Pulaski	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	↑
33	Rush	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	↑
33	Shelby	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	=

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asain or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	2021	2022	Change
33	Spencer	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	↑
48	Carroll	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	↑
48	Clinton	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	↑
48	Daviess	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	↑
48	Huntington	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	=
48	Jackson	0	0	1	0	2	3	3	=
48	Knox	0	0	1	0	2	3	3	=
48	Orange	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	↑
48	Posey	0	0	0	0	3	*	3	*
48	Vigo	0	1	0	0	2	8	3	↓
57	Hancock	0	1	0	0	3	3	4	↑
57	Henry	0	0	1	0	3	4	4	=
57	Pike	0	0	0	1	3	*	4	*
57	Washington	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	↑
61	Floyd	0	1	0	0	4	2	5	↑
61	Greene	0	1	0	0	4	2	5	↑
61	LaGrange	0	0	0	0	5	4	5	↑
61	Montgomery	0	0	0	0	5	2	5	↑
61	Wabash	0	0	0	0	5	2	5	↑
61	Wayne	0	0	0	1	4	5	5	=
67	Adams	0	0	0	0	6	7	6	↓
67	Boone	0	2	1	0	3	3	6	↑
67	Cass	0	0	2	0	4	4	6	↑
67	Delaware	0	1	0	1	4	9	6	↓
67	Howard	0	1	0	1	3	4	6	↑
72	Bartholomew	0	1	2	0	4	7	7	=
72	Clark	0	1	0	0	6	5	7	↑
72	Grant	0	2	0	0	5	7	7	=
72	Monroe	0	1	0	1	5	4	7	↑
72	Morgan	0	0	0	0	7	4	7	↑
72	Noble	0	0	0	0	7	5	7	↑
72	Warrick	0	0	0	1	6	1	7	↑
79	Porter	0	0	1	0	7	4	8	↑
80	Vanderburgh	0	2	0	3	6	11	11	=
81	LaPorte	0	5	0	1	6	6	12	↑
82	Hendricks	0	2	2	0	9	10	14	↑
82	Kosciusko	0	0	2	1	11	7	14	↑
82	Madison	0	2	0	0	12	14	14	=
85	Elkhart	0	2	7	0	6	27	15	↓
86	Tippecanoe	0	6	6	0	4	22	16	↓
87	Johnson	2	0	1	0	14	13	17	↑
88	Hamilton	5	4	1	0	8	19	20	↑
89	St. Joseph	0	13	9	0	7	32	29	↓
90	Allen	0	11	4	0	18	44	35	↓
91	Lake	1	18	7	0	11	40	37	↓
92	Marion	1	62	23	13	30	99	138	↑

Source: Indiana Department of Health
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

Prenatal care is any care that a woman receives before birth, during, or relating to pregnancy.

Significance

Early and regular prenatal care is an important part of a healthy pregnancy and healthy birth. Prenatal visits are meaningful opportunities to evaluate the health of the mother, the fetus, and to have discussions with healthcare providers regarding pregnancy. Prenatal care is crucial to ensuring that complications and risks are reduced during pregnancy and birth. It also provides the mother with guidance on nutrition and medications appropriate or necessary during pregnancy. Increasing the proportion of pregnant women receiving early and adequate prenatal care is a goal of the Healthy People 2030 initiative and is regularly tracked on a national level.[17]

Definition Sources: National Institutes of Health[18]

Key Highlights

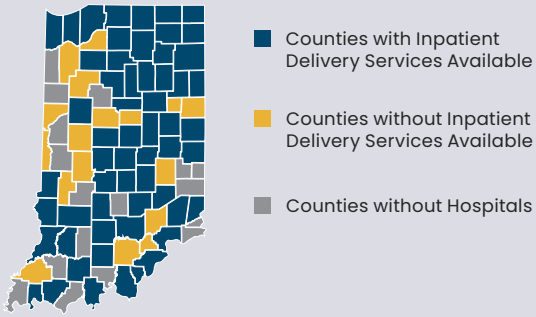
97% of mothers in Indiana received prenatal treatment at some point throughout their pregnancy in 2022 — a decrease from 98% in 2021.[19]

- Mothers ages 25 to 29 (98.1%) were more likely than younger or older mothers to receive prenatal care in 2022.

In 2023, Zero to Three State of the Babies Yearbook, reported that 5.9% of Hoosier mothers received late or no prenatal care, slightly lower than the national average of 6.2%.[20]

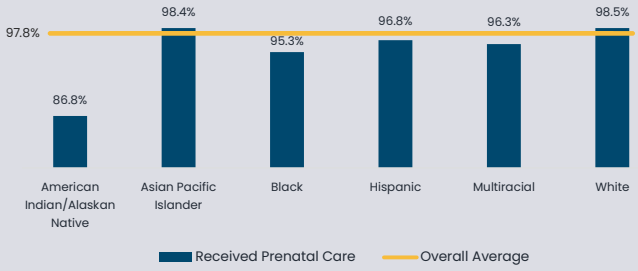
- 41% of women reported they could not get a prenatal appointment when they wanted one.

Availability of Inpatient Delivery Services: 2020



Source: Indiana Department of Health, Division of Fatality Review and Prevention

Women Receiving Prenatal Care During Any Trimester by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

What Can You Do?

Indiana has historically trailed in public health spending per resident compared to national averages ($55 in Indiana, $91 nationally)[21] and is often among states with the highest maternal mortality rate. In 2023, Senate Enrolled Act 4 was signed into law, appropriating $225 million for public health investments through the Health First Indiana program. Of this investment, $75 million is available to participating counties in FY24 and $150 million in FY25. Counties participating in the Health First Indiana program must spend at least 60% of their allocation on "Core Public Health Services" — one of which is maternal and child health.

Local: Connect youth and family services organizations with local/regional hospitals and clinics to expand community-based models that make it easier for pregnant individuals to access care and support.

State: Continue investments in Health First Indiana and allow midwife and Doula services to be billed through Medicaid by providing funding as originally proposed in SB 416.

Federal: Expand the State Maternal Health Innovation Program to allow additional states to collaborate and improve maternal health outcomes.

Mothers that Received Any Prenatal Care

	RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
	Asain or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	98.4%	95.3%	96.8%	96.3%	98.5%	98%	97.8%	↓

		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
Rank		Asain or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	2021	2022	Change
1	Brown	*	*	*	*	100%	100%	100%	=
1	Crawford	*	*	*	*	100%	94.1%	100%	↑
1	Fountain	*	*	100%	*	100%	97.7%	100%	↑
1	Pike	*	*	100%	*	100%	100%	100%	=
1	Union	*	*	*	*	100%	97.6%	100%	↑
1	Warren	*	*	*	*	100%	98.9%	100%	↑
7	Putnam	*	*	100%	100%	99.7%	98.0%	99.7%	↑
8	Sullivan	*	*	*	*	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	=
8	Parke	*	*	*	*	99.5%	100%	99.5%	↓
10	Decatur	*	*	100%	*	99.3%	99.3%	99.4%	↑
10	Jefferson	*	*	95.2%	100%	99.6%	98.8%	99.4%	↑
12	Montgomery	*	100%	100%	*	99.3%	98.6%	99.3%	↑
12	Hendricks	100%	97.3%	100%	100%	99.7%	99.0%	99.3%	↑
12	Vermillion	*	*	*	*	99.3%	97.6%	99.3%	↑
15	Tippecanoe	100%	99.1%	98.6%	96.0%	99.4%	98.6%	99.2%	↑
15	Starke	*	*	100%	*	99.1%	98.3%	99.2%	↑
15	Hamilton	100%	97.4%	97.2%	100%	99.4%	99.5%	99.2%	↓
15	Scott	*	*	100%	*	99.1%	98.2%	99.2%	↑
19	Boone	100%	97.0%	100%	100%	99.1%	99.3%	99.1%	↓
19	Jennings	*	*	100%	*	99.0%	98.7%	99.1%	↑
19	Owen	*	*	*	*	99.0%	98.2%	99.1%	↑
22	Fulton	*	*	100%	*	98.9%	97.9%	99.0%	↑
22	Martin	*	*	*	*	99.0%	100%	99.0%	↓
22	Bartholomew	100%	100%	96.4%	100%	99.4%	98.4%	99.0%	↑
22	Ripley	*	*	100%	*	98.9%	99.7%	99.0%	↓
22	Dubois	100%	*	100%	*	98.7%	100.0%	99.0%	↓
27	LaGrange	*	*	93.1%	*	99.2%	99.0%	98.9%	↓
27	Warrick	100%	100%	100%	100%	98.8%	99.5%	98.9%	↓
27	Shelby	*	*	100%	100%	98.8%	98.4%	98.9%	↑
27	Morgan	100%	100%	96.0%	100%	99.0%	98.9%	98.9%	=
27	Lawrence	*	*	100%	*	98.8%	98.8%	98.9%	↑
32	Jasper	*	*	100%	*	99.0%	98.2%	98.8%	↑
32	Porter	*	99.1%	99.1%	100%	98.8%	98.9%	98.8%	↓
32	Miami	*	*	100%	*	98.7%	97.7%	98.8%	↑
35	Howard	100%	93.6%	100%	95.9%	99.4%	98.8%	98.7%	↓
35	Kosciusko	100%	*	100%	90.0%	98.6%	98.6%	98.7%	↑
35	Greene	*	*	100%	*	98.7%	98.2%	98.7%	↑
35	Huntington	*	*	100%	*	98.6%	98.0%	98.7%	↑
35	Marshall	100%	*	96.1%	85.7%	99.5%	97.8%	98.7%	↑
35	Carroll	*	*	94.1%	*	99.0%	99.1%	98.7%	↓
35	Hancock	100%	100%	97.4%	90.0%	98.7%	99.7%	98.7%	↓
35	Delaware	94.7%	98.8%	97.4%	97.9%	98.8%	98.6%	98.7%	↑
43	Knox	*	100%	100%	*	98.8%	99.5%	98.6%	↓
43	Elkhart	95.2%	99.4%	98.2%	95.7%	98.8%	97.9%	98.6%	↑

		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
Rank		Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	2021	2022	Change
49	Monroe	100%	95.5%	100%	100%	98.4%	98.9%	98.4%	↓
49	Johnson	98.5%	98.1%	96.2%	*	98.6%	99.0%	98.4%	↓
49	Whitley	*	*	100%	100%	98.3%	98.9%	98.4%	↓
49	Posey	*	*	100%	100%	99.1%	99.5%	98.4%	↓
49	White	*	*	100%	*	97.7%	97.3%	98.4%	↑
54	Gibson	*	100%	100%	*	98.8%	99.2%	98.3%	↓
54	Dearborn	100%	*	100%	*	98.3%	98.4%	98.3%	↓
54	Noble	100%	*	98.1%	100%	98.6%	98.8%	98.3%	↓
54	Vigo	100%	98.6%	97.4%	96.1%	98.4%	98.9%	98.3%	↓
54	Randolph	*	*	97.4%	*	98.3%	97.9%	98.3%	↑
59	Perry	*	*	100%	*	98.2%	98.4%	98.2%	↓
59	Switzerland	*	*	*	*	99.1%	96.9%	98.2%	↑
59	Madison	100%	97.7%	98.0%	97.8%	98.3%	97.7%	98.2%	↑
59	Henry	*	100%	100%	87.5%	98.6%	98.1%	98.2%	↑
59	LaPorte	100%	97.6%	99.1%	93.6%	98.5%	98.4%	98.2%	↓
59	Jackson	*	100%	97.4%	*	98.7%	97.7%	98.2%	↑
59	Wabash	*	*	100%	100%	98.1%	99.4%	98.2%	↓
59	Clay	*	*	100%	*	98.5%	98.6%	98.2%	↓
59	Steuben	*	*	100%	*	97.9%	98.6%	98.2%	↓
68	Blackford	*	*	100%	*	98.0%	98.4%	98.1%	↓
68	Franklin	*	*	*	*	98.0%	98.5%	98.1%	↓
70	St. Joseph	100%	97.1%	97.3%	100%	98.2%	98.5%	98.0%	↓
71	Floyd	100%	97.9%	96.1%	100%	97.9%	98.8%	97.9%	↓
71	Wayne	100%	84.4%	91.3%	100%	98.9%	97.7%	97.9%	↑
73	Pulaski	*	*	*	*	97.6%	99.1%	97.7%	↓
73	Lake	97.4%	95.5%	98.3%	96.4%	98.8%	97.3%	97.7%	↑
75	Fayette	*	*	*	100%	97.9%	98.2%	97.6%	↓
75	Rush	*	*	100%	*	97.5%	99.0%	97.6%	↓
75	Cass	*	96.9%	99.2%	71.4%	97.5%	99.4%	97.6%	↓
75	Jay	*	*	100%	*	97.7%	97.0%	97.6%	↑
79	Washington	*	*	100%	100%	97.4%	96.0%	97.5%	↑
79	Clinton	*	*	97.5%	100%	97.4%	98.2%	97.5%	↓
81	DeKalb	*	*	100%	*	97.1%	99.3%	97.3%	↓
82	Benton	*	*	100%	*	96.8%	100.0%	97.2%	↓
83	Grant	*	96.7%	94.4%	100%	97.1%	97.9%	97.1%	↓
83	Wells	*	*	100%	*	96.8%	98.7%	97.1%	↓
85	Newton	*	*	100%	*	96.6%	97.4%	97.0%	↓
86	Orange	*	*	100%	*	96.7%	96.4%	96.9%	↑
87	Tipton	*	*	*	*	96.4%	98.0%	96.7%	↓
88	Spencer	*	*	85.7%	*	96.9%	99.0%	96.6%	↓
89	Allen	96.1%	95.9%	93.0%	*	96.6%	97.8%	96.1%	↓
90	Marion	*	93.7%	94.8%	92.1%	97.8%	96.1%	95.6%	↓
91	Adams	*	100%	100%	*	95.1%	96.1%	95.3%	↓
92	Ohio	*	*	*	*	94.6%	96.0%	94.7%	↓

Source: Indiana Department of Health
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Promising Practices: CenteringPregnancy

CenteringPregnancy is a group-based model of care in which trained facilitators guide a group of eight to 10 women of similar gestational age through a curriculum of 10 interactive group prenatal care visits that are 90-120 minutes long. Using the CenteringPregnancy model, women receive individualized assessments which are followed by a facilitated group discussion. Although these sessions address many of the same aspects of pregnancy covered by traditional prenatal care – such as nutrition, stress management, labor and birth, and infant care – they are intentionally designed to involve women in their care. Implementation of the CenteringPregnancy model in states like Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Georgia has shown some evidence of decreasing the rate of preterm and low-weight births and increasing mothers' engagement in their own care while reducing racial disparities in preterm births.[22,23]

To learn more about CenteringPregnancy,scan the QR code or click here

Definition

Maternal mortality is generally measured by two standards. The baseline standard is **pregnancy-associated mortality** and is any death occurring while pregnant or within one year of the end of the pregnancy, regardless of cause. A more focused standard is **pregnancy-related mortality** and is a death during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy due to: a pregnancy complication, a chain of events initiated by pregnancy, or the aggravation of an unrelated condition by the physiologic effects of pregnancy. Pregnancy-related mortality is the definition used by the CDC and is presented as a number out of 100,000 live births. Indiana Code sets the maternal mortality definition for the Maternal Mortality Review Committee in IC 16-50 as a:

Death, occurring in Indiana, of an individual during pregnancy through up to one (1) year after pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or management of the pregnancy.

Significance

National studies[24] and state-generated[25] reports have determined that reducing maternal mortality will require a combination of efforts including policy and practice changes for systems, facilities, communities, and individuals. Ensuring that women have access to sufficient health coverage, both during and after birth, is a critical component to reducing the maternal mortality rate. Like many of the indicators discussed in this section, the mother's race also plays a significant role in the access and quality of care she receives. Making a concerted effort to expand the equity of maternal health and postpartum care would also contribute to lowering the rate of maternal mortality in Indiana.

Definition Sources: IDOH MMRC[26], CDC[27]

Key Highlights

The pregnancy-associated mortality ratio was 117.1 per 100,000 live births in 2020, which was higher than the 2019 rate of 77.2 per 100,000.[28]

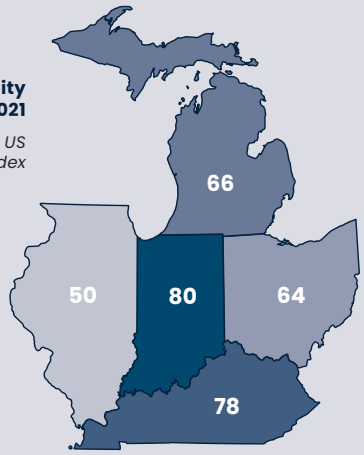
- 9.8% of the pregnancy-associated deaths were of women that last resided in a county that lacked inpatient obstetrical services.
- Of all pregnancy-associated deaths, 3 in 4 women were enrolled in Medicaid.
- The Indiana Maternal Mortality Review Committee (MMRC) deemed 79.3% of reviewed pregnancy-associated deaths were preventable.

The pregnancy-related mortality ratio was 22.9 per 100,000 live births in 2020, which was also higher than the 2019 rate of 18.6 per 100,000.

- 5.6% of the pregnancy-related deaths were of women that last resided in a county that lacked inpatient obstetrical services.
- The Indiana Maternal Mortality Review Committee (MMRC) deemed 77.8% of reviewed pregnancy-related deaths were preventable.

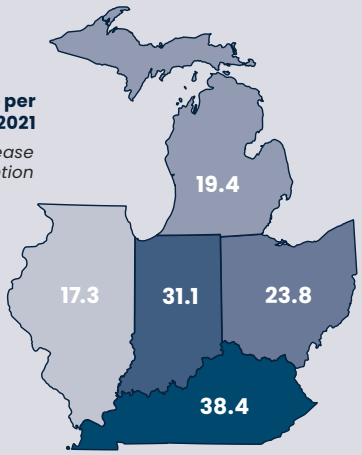
Maternal Vulnerability Index Score: 2021

Source: Surgo Ventures, US Maternal Vulnerability Index



Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 Live Births: 2021

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Maternal Mortality

	TOTAL		
	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	24	15	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
1	Adams	1	0	↓
1	Bartholomew	0	0	=
1	Benton	0	0	=
1	Blackford	0	0	=
1	Brown	0	0	=
1	Carroll	0	0	=
1	Cass	0	0	=
1	Clay	0	0	=
1	Clinton	1	0	↓
1	Crawford	0	0	=
1	Daviess	0	0	=
1	Dearborn	0	0	=
1	Decatur	0	0	=
1	DeKalb	0	0	=
1	Delaware	1	0	↓
1	Dubois	0	0	=
1	Elkhart	1	0	↓
1	Fayette	0	0	=
1	Floyd	2	0	↓
1	Franklin	0	0	=
1	Fulton	0	0	=
1	Gibson	0	0	=
1	Grant	0	0	=
1	Greene	0	0	=
1	Hancock	0	0	=
1	Harrison	0	0	=
1	Hendricks	0	0	=
1	Henry	0	0	=
1	Howard	1	0	↓
1	Huntington	0	0	=
1	Jackson	0	0	=

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
1	Jasper	0	0	=
1	Jay	0	0	=
1	Jefferson	0	0	=
1	Jennings	0	0	=
1	Johnson	0	0	=
1	Knox	0	0	=
1	Kosciusko	0	0	=
1	LaGrange	0	0	=
1	Lake	3	0	↓
1	LaPorte	1	0	↓
1	Lawrence	0	0	=
1	Madison	0	0	=
1	Marshall	0	0	=
1	Martin	0	0	=
1	Monroe	0	0	=
1	Montgomery	0	0	=
1	Morgan	0	0	=
1	Newton	0	0	=
1	Noble	0	0	=
1	Ohio	0	0	=
1	Orange	0	0	=
1	Owen	1	0	↓
1	Parke	0	0	=
1	Perry	0	0	=
1	Pike	0	0	=
1	Posey	0	0	=
1	Pulaski	0	0	=
1	Putnam	0	0	=
1	Randolph	1	0	↓
1	Ripley	0	0	=
1	Rush	0	0	=

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
1	Scott	0	0	=
1	Shelby	0	0	=
1	Spencer	0	0	=
1	St. Joseph	0	0	=
1	Starke	0	0	=
1	Steuben	0	0	=
1	Sullivan	0	0	=
1	Switzerland	0	0	=
1	Tippecanoe	3	0	↓
1	Tipton	0	0	=
1	Vanderburgh	0	0	=
1	Vermillion	0	0	=
1	Vigo	0	0	=
1	Wabash	0	0	=
1	Warren	0	0	=
1	Warrick	0	0	=
1	Washington	0	0	=
1	Wayne	0	0	=
1	Wells	0	0	=
1	White	0	0	=
1	Whitley	0	0	=
84	Allen	3	1	↓
84	Boone	0	1	↑
84	Clark	0	1	↑
84	Fountain	0	1	↑
84	Hamilton	0	1	↑
84	Miami	0	1	↑
84	Porter	0	1	↑
84	Union	0	1	↑
92	Marion	5	7	↑

Source: County Health Rankings
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data*

Maternal Vulnerability Index

	2021
INDIANA	80

Rank		2021
1	Hamilton	3.7
2	Boone	18.4
3	Hendricks	22.6
4	Floyd	27.9
5	Porter	30.5
6	Hancock	38.1
7	DeKalb	38.8
8	Whitley	39.6
9	Dubois	41.1
10	Decatur	41.4
11	Johnson	41.8
12	Bartholomew	42.2
13	Ohio	42.8
14	Warrick	44.3
15	Wells	44.6
16	Steuben	45.3
17	Morgan	45.4
18	Dearborn	47.6
19	Harrison	49.4
20	Franklin	49.8
21	Gibson	50.1
22	Fulton	50.6
23	Tippecanoe	51
24	Jasper	51.2
25	Putnam	51.3
26	Monroe	51.9
27	Carroll	52.1
28	Spencer	52.2
29	Brown	53
30	Huntington	53.3
31	Pike	53.6

Rank		2021
32	Scott	55.4
33	Perry	55.7
34	Tipton	55.9
34	Warren	55.9
36	Lawrence	57.9
37	White	58.3
38	Washington	59.8
39	Posey	59.9
40	Montgomery	60
41	St. Joseph	60.5
42	Martin	60.9
43	Clark	61.3
43	Newton	61.3
45	Allen	61.7
46	Jackson	61.9
47	Henry	62.1
47	Wabash	62.1
49	Clinton	63.6
50	Pulaski	63.8
51	Owen	63.9
51	Rush	63.9
53	Cass	64.3
54	Ripley	65.1
55	Miami	65.3
56	Orange	65.8
57	Union	65.9
58	Knox	66
59	Blackford	66.6
60	Elkhart	66.7
61	Vigo	67.2
62	Kosciusko	67.6

Rank		2021
63	Fountain	68.2
64	Jennings	68.5
64	Lake	68.5
66	Clay	68.6
67	Greene	68.8
68	LaPorte	69.1
69	Delaware	69.9
69	Marshall	69.9
71	Jefferson	70.6
72	Shelby	72
73	Howard	72.5
74	Randolph	73
75	Noble	73.3
76	LaGrange	73.9
77	Daviess	74.1
78	Marion	74.4
79	Benton	75.5
80	Sullivan	77.3
81	Adams	78.4
82	Vermillion	79
83	Starke	79.3
84	Fayette	81
85	Vanderburgh	81.2
86	Madison	83
87	Jay	84.1
88	Wayne	84.8
89	Grant	87.5
90	Crawford	89.7
91	Parke	92.2
92	Switzerland	93.9

Source: Surgo Ventures

Definition

Children insured is the number of children in Indiana (under the age of 18) who are covered by health insurance. Health insurance is a contract between an individual and an insurance provider that requires the provider to pay for all or some of an individual's health care costs in exchange for a monthly fee called a premium. The number of children insured is inclusive of both public (Medicare, Medicaid, or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)) and private insurance programs.

Significance

In the short-term, children covered by health insurance are more likely to receive necessary medical care such as routine check-ups, specialist appointments, and emergency procedures. Children covered by Medicaid, whose alternative is often no insurance, have shown decreased reports of mental health problems, reduced likelihood of eating disorders, reduced BMI, lower likelihood of risky sexual activity, and less smoking and marijuana and alcohol use.[29] Research has indicated that children covered by expansions to government insurance programs like Medicaid and State CHIP pay more taxes and collect less tax credits as adults than those who grew up without health insurance.[30,31,32] Health insurance coverage is important to an individual's immediate health needs and can be the difference maker in a variety of outcomes throughout a child's life.[33]

Definition Sources: HealthCare.gov[34]

Key Highlights

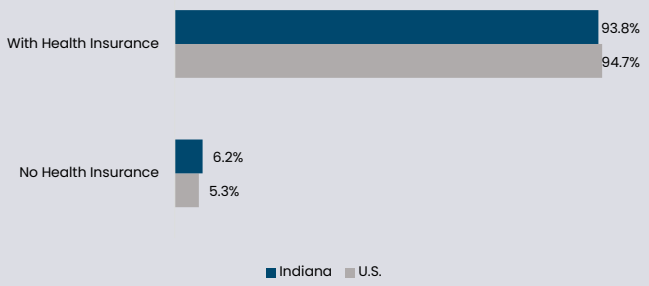
103,755 Hoosier children 18 years or younger did not have health insurance in 2022, totaling 6.2% of Indiana's child population, which was higher than the nationwide rate of 5.3%.[35]

- Nearly 11% of children lived with a parent not covered by health insurance in Indiana.[36]
- 11% of Indiana children had consistent health insurance coverage in the past year, which was higher than the nationwide rate of 7.8%.[37]
- 26% of parents reported their child's current insurance coverage was not adequate enough to meet their needs, lower than the nationwide rate of 27.7%.[38]
- 17.2% of parents reported an out-of-pocket cost for medical and health care of $1,000 or more for their child – 2.2 percentage points higher than the nationwide average.[39]
  - Youth under 19 living between 100% to 137% and 138% to 199% FPL were least likely to have health insurance (8.6%).[40]

95.9% of children 18 years or younger with a known disability had health insurance coverage in Indiana — slightly lower than the nationwide rate of 96.1%.[41]

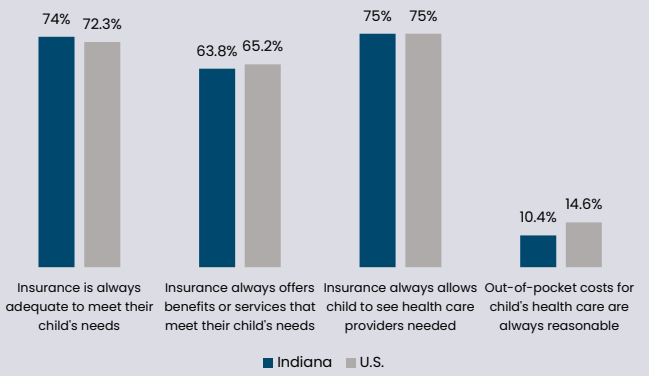
- 62% of children under 18 years or younger with a known disability had public health coverage and 43.8% had private health coverage – whereas 33.5% of children without a known disability had public health coverage and 64.5% had private health coverage.

Children with Insurance Coverage, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S2701

Adequacy of Child's Current Health Insurance, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 3.4

Children Insured

			TOTAL		
	Under 6 Years	6 to 18 Years	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	**94.1%**	**93.7%**	**93%**	**93.8%**	↑

				TOTAL		
Rank		Under 6 Years	6 to 18 Years	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	Crawford	99.2%	99.3%	95.6%	99.3%	↑
2	Vermillion	100%	98.9%	97.9%	99.2%	↑
3	Warrick	99.8%	98.3%	96.5%	98.7%	↑
4	Scott	100%	98.1%	95.0%	98.6%	↑
5	Dubois	99.4%	98.2%	96.3%	98.6%	↑
6	Henry	98.4%	98.0%	94.7%	98.1%	↑
7	Decatur	98.1%	97.9%	92.4%	98.0%	↑
8	Posey	99.0%	97.6%	99.0%	97.9%	↓
9	Benton	95.2%	98.8%	91.5%	97.8%	↑
10	Clark	97.7%	97.7%	92.5%	97.7%	↑
11	Clay	95.9%	98.4%	96.9%	97.7%	↑
12	Pulaski	97.0%	97.9%	92.3%	97.7%	↑
13	Spencer	97.7%	97.6%	97.2%	97.6%	↑
14	Bartholomew	98.8%	97.0%	90.0%	97.6%	↑
15	Putnam	99.3%	96.8%	94.0%	97.5%	↑
16	Boone	98.0%	97.0%	95.4%	97.3%	↑
17	Hamilton	97.5%	97.1%	95.8%	97.2%	↑
18	Hancock	98.2%	96.7%	93.9%	97.1%	↑
19	Tipton	97.9%	96.7%	93.5%	97.1%	↑
20	Starke	96.4%	97.3%	97.0%	97.0%	=
21	Gibson	97.9%	96.7%	94.8%	97.0%	↑
22	Pike	93.7%	97.9%	96.0%	96.7%	↑
23	Tippecanoe	97.2%	96.4%	94.5%	96.6%	↑
24	Dearborn	97.4%	96.3%	94.8%	96.6%	↑
25	Porter	96.6%	96.5%	97.1%	96.5%	↓
26	Randolph	97.8%	95.9%	89.7%	96.4%	↑
27	Vanderburgh	96.0%	96.6%	95.2%	96.4%	↑
28	Steuben	97.7%	95.9%	91.8%	96.4%	↑
29	Monroe	98.7%	95.5%	94.2%	96.3%	↑
30	Miami	95.7%	96.4%	94.9%	96.2%	↑
31	Floyd	96.2%	96.0%	95.9%	96.1%	↑
32	Huntington	96.7%	95.8%	91.7%	96.1%	↑
33	Delaware	99.2%	94.6%	95.3%	96.0%	↑
34	Newton	96.8%	95.5%	89.7%	95.9%	↑
35	Grant	98.2%	95.0%	95.3%	95.9%	↑
36	Cass	93.7%	96.8%	92.6%	95.9%	↑
37	Lake	96.8%	95.5%	94.7%	95.9%	↑
38	Jasper	96.7%	95.4%	94.4%	95.8%	↑
39	Montgomery	97.5%	95.0%	93.3%	95.8%	↑
40	Lawrence	93.9%	96.5%	91.7%	95.7%	↑
41	Fountain	94.9%	96.1%	94.1%	95.7%	↑
42	Laporte	96.5%	95.3%	94.5%	95.7%	↑
43	Wells	96.5%	95.3%	90.9%	95.7%	↑
44	Morgan	93.5%	96.4%	94.2%	95.7%	↑
45	Shelby	94.1%	96.3%	92.2%	95.6%	↑
46	Wabash	94.4%	95.8%	93.6%	95.4%	↑

				TOTAL		
Rank		Under 6 Years	6 to 18 Years	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
47	Madison	96.1%	95.2%	95.4%	95.4%	=
48	Harrison	94.4%	95.7%	95.1%	95.3%	↑
49	Perry	94.3%	95.7%	96.7%	95.3%	↓
50	Warren	97.9%	94.2%	93.3%	95.2%	↑
51	Clinton	95.1%	95.1%	92.5%	95.1%	↑
52	St. Joseph	97.2%	93.9%	94.9%	95.0%	↑
53	Vigo	96.1%	94.3%	95.1%	94.9%	↓
54	Knox	93.2%	95.4%	95.9%	94.8%	↓
55	Allen	94.9%	94.3%	92.5%	94.5%	↑
56	Howard	96.5%	93.6%	95.0%	94.4%	↓
57	Ohio	100%	91.7%	96.4%	94.4%	↓
58	Hendricks	97.0%	93.4%	94.2%	94.4%	↑
59	Greene	95.5%	93.4%	94.8%	94.0%	↓
60	White	91.3%	95.2%	92.4%	94.0%	↑
61	Jefferson	92.3%	94.6%	95.9%	93.9%	↓
62	Johnson	91.5%	94.8%	94.3%	93.9%	↓
63	Marion	94.4%	93.5%	93.9%	93.8%	↓
64	Blackford	92.2%	94.3%	93.7%	93.7%	=
65	Ripley	95.0%	93.0%	94.5%	93.6%	↓
66	Union	93.8%	93.2%	90.7%	93.4%	↑
67	Dekalb	92.4%	93.7%	89.8%	93.3%	↑
68	Brown	94.8%	91.9%	97.5%	92.7%	↓
69	Franklin	95.7%	91.2%	94.1%	92.5%	↓
70	Whitley	92.9%	92.0%	95.6%	92.3%	↓
71	Jackson	91.5%	92.6%	94.6%	92.3%	↓
72	Owen	92.8%	92.0%	86.4%	92.2%	↓
73	Wayne	89.4%	92.9%	89.2%	91.8%	↑
74	Fayette	95.4%	89.5%	95.2%	91.2%	↓
75	Washington	89.8%	91.8%	87.5%	91.2%	↑
76	Rush	91.8%	90.5%	88.0%	90.8%	↑
77	Kosciusko	88.9%	90.6%	89.5%	90.1%	↑
78	Orange	90.2%	89.6%	94.7%	89.8%	↓
79	Jennings	82.5%	93.0%	93.6%	89.8%	↓
80	Jay	88.8%	89.7%	90.6%	89.4%	↓
81	Martin	85.6%	90.0%	90.4%	88.7%	↓
82	Fulton	93.6%	85.0%	83.4%	87.7%	↑
83	Sullivan	99.1%	82.1%	93.3%	87.1%	↓
84	Carroll	84.7%	87.2%	89.4%	86.5%	↓
85	Switzerland	92.8%	84.2%	87.1%	86.4%	↓
86	Noble	84.0%	87.0%	92.9%	86.1%	↓
87	Elkhart	85.4%	85.3%	84.8%	85.3%	↑
88	Marshall	82.0%	85.8%	86.2%	84.8%	↓
89	Parke	74.3%	82.8%	83.6%	80.2%	↓
90	Adams	57.6%	71.0%	68.6%	66.9%	↓
91	Daviess	66.6%	66.8%	69.7%	66.7%	↓
92	LaGrange	38.0%	40.5%	46.9%	39.7%	↓

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S2701

Definition

The *primary care physician ratio* is the ratio of the total population in a county to the number of primary care physicians. The ratio represents the number of individuals served by physician in a county, if the population was equally distributed across physicians.

Significance

The primary care physician ratio is not child-specific in its measurement, but it does provide data about the availability of care children have access to within their community. Primary care physicians are integral to a community's health and well-being as physicians provide preventative care in addition to referrals when specialty care is needed. While cost can be a prohibitive factor in accessing primary care, in many communities there are too few physicians to provide sufficient care for children and youth. Higher ratios are indicative of a shortage of providers who provide medical care to that community, which can result in negative health outcomes. The care that primary care physicians provide to children includes screenings, check-ups, and patient counseling to prevent or manage illness, disease, or other health problems — all essential in maintaining healthy lifestyles and preventing illnesses and complications that can negatively impact the development of children.

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings[42]

Key Highlights

78.7% of Hoosier parents reported their children aged 0 to 17 saw a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional to receive a preventive check-up in 2022, which was slightly higher than the nationwide rate of 78.4%.[43]

- 83.8% of children ages 0 to 17 in Indiana who had consistent insurance throughout the year had one or more preventive medical visits, compared to 44.4% of children who were currently uninsured or or had periods without coverage.
- Nearly 1 in 5 Hoosier parents were sometimes or always frustrated in their efforts to get services for their child (19.2%).[44]
- 8% of Hoosier parents reported their family had problems paying for any of their child's medical or health care bills.[45]

There were 1,500 people for every one primary care physician in Indiana in 2020 – an increase from 2019 (1,495:1).[46]

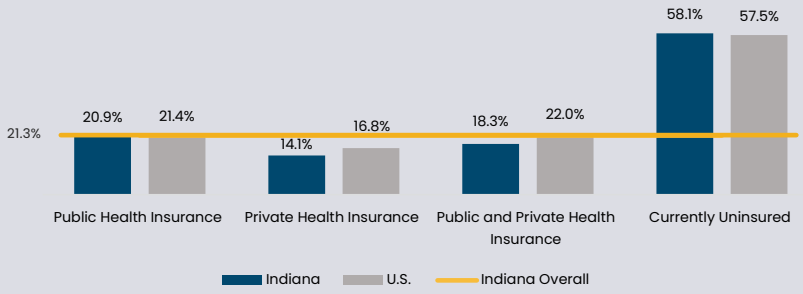
Over 2.7 million Hoosiers were medically underserved in 2022, which totaled 40.1% of the population.[47]

- 68 of Indiana's 92 counties had a primary care physician shortage.

1 in 5 parents in Indiana reported their child aged 6 to 17 was either "somewhat" or "very much" concerned about their body weight, shape, or size in 2022.[48]

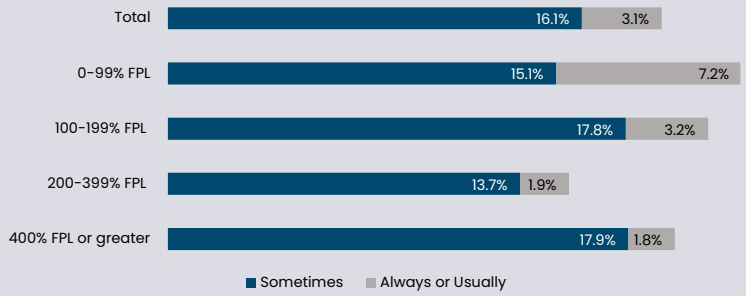
- Nearly 1 in 10 parents in Indiana reported they themselves were concerned about their child's weight being either too high (6.0%) or too low (2.9%).[49]
- 1 in 3 Indiana children between the ages of 10 to 17 were overweight or obese (32.1%), which was slightly higher than the national rate (31.8%).[50]

Child Under 18 Did Not Receive a Preventive Check-up by Insurance Type, Indiana: 2022



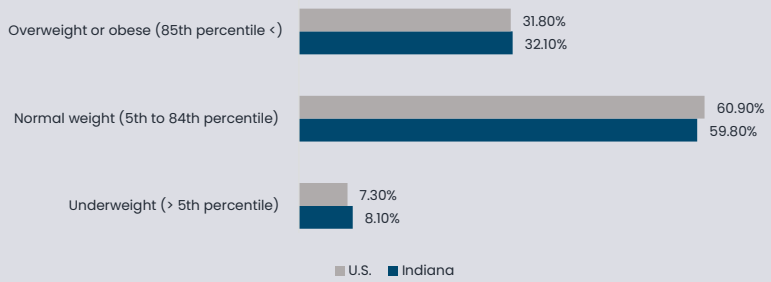
Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 4.1a

Caregiver Reported Frustration in Efforts to Get Services by Income Level, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 4.20
**Note: FPL is an acronym that stands for Federal Poverty Level.*

Percentage of Children (10 to 17 Years) Currently Overweight or Obese, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 1.4a

Primary Care Physician Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2019	2020	Change
INDIANA	1,495:1	1,500:1	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2019	2020	Change
1	Boone	465:1	465:1	=
2	Warrick	624:1	633:1	↑
3	Hamilton	706:1	713:1	↑
4	Delaware	913:1	853:1	↓
5	St. Joseph	1,062:1	1,090:1	↑
6	Vigo	1,115:1	1,099:1	↓
7	Vanderburgh	1,243:1	1,200:1	↓
8	Marion	1,221:1	1,215:1	↓
9	Johnson	1,217:1	1,217:1	=
10	Dubois	1,221:1	1,251:1	↑
11	Hancock	1,203:1	1,263:1	↑
12	Allen	1,384:1	1,350:1	↓
13	Knox	1,220:1	1,405:1	↑
14	Bartholomew	1,373:1	1,431:1	↑
15	Tippecanoe	1,450:1	1,497:1	↑
16	Franklin	1,422:1	1,517:1	↑
17	Jefferson	1,700:1	1,529:1	↓
18	Jackson	1,638:1	1,579:1	↓
19	Howard	1,651:1	1,622:1	↓
20	Floyd	1,570:1	1,645:1	↑
21	Blackford	1,470:1	1,683:1	↑
22	Wayne	1,689:1	1,687:1	↓
23	Porter	1,638:1	1,710:1	↑
24	Whitley	1,698:1	1,719:1	↑
25	Monroe	1,668:1	1,723:1	↑
26	Huntington	1,739:1	1,733:1	↓
27	Decatur	1,771:1	1,772:1	↑
28	Wells	1,664:1	1,876:1	↑
29	Lake	1,896:1	1,882:1	↓
30	Fayette	1,777:1	1,908:1	↑
31	Marshall	2,011:1	1,921:1	↓
32	Hendricks	2,004:1	1,925:1	↓
33	Elkhart	1,947:1	1,982:1	↑
34	Pulaski	2,471:1	2,065:1	↓
35	Perry	2,130:1	2,128:1	↓
36	Dearborn	2,150:1	2,166:1	↑
37	Vermillion	2,583:1	2,190:1	↓
38	Fulton	2,219:1	2,224:1	↑
39	Daviess	2,223:1	2,234:1	↑
40	Madison	2,090:1	2,236:1	↑
41	Harrison	2,251:1	2,260:1	↑
42	Sullivan	2,297:1	2,286:1	↓
43	DeKalb	2,070:1	2,298:1	↑
44	Wabash	2,583:1	2,368:1	↓
45	Clay	2,384:1	2,386:1	↑
46	Grant	2,349:1	2,416:1	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2019	2020	Change
47	Morgan	2,350:1	2,438:1	↑
48	Orange	2,183:1	2,456:1	↑
49	Cass	2,513:1	2,493:1	↓
50	Jennings	2,521:1	2,501:1	↓
51	Henry	2,284:1	2,528:1	↑
52	LaPorte	2,616:1	2,550:1	↓
53	Montgomery	2,556:1	2,558:1	↑
54	Kosciusko	2,649:1	2,633:1	↓
55	Shelby	2,796:1	2,639:1	↓
56	Scott	2,387:1	2,643:1	↑
57	Clark	2,465:1	2,650:1	↑
58	White	3,013:1	2,685:1	↓
59	Adams	2,556:1	2,757:1	↑
60	Rush	2,764:1	2,775:1	↑
61	Lawrence	2,836:1	2,844:1	↑
62	Brown	2,515:1	3,022:1	↑
63	Tipton	3,030:1	3,045:1	↑
64	Gibson	2,805:1	3,075:1	↑
65	Putnam	3,131:1	3,122:1	↓
66	Posey	3,178:1	3,159:1	↓
67	LaGrange	3,961:1	3,343:1	↓
68	Spencer	2,897:1	3,371:1	↑
69	Jay	3,406:1	3,403:1	↓
70	Washington	3,505:1	3,527:1	↑
71	Greene	3,192:1	3,578:1	↑
72	Noble	3,673:1	3,679:1	↑
73	Pike	6,195:1	4,126:1	↓
74	Jasper	3,729:1	4,180:1	↑
75	Parke	4,234:1	4,218:1	↓
76	Steuben	3,844:1	4,354:1	↑
77	Benton	4,374:1	4,371:1	↓
78	Randolph	4,933:1	4,838:1	↓
79	Martin	5,128:1	5,040:1	↓
80	Fountain	5,449:1	5,504:1	↑
81	Miami	5,074:1	5,888:1	↑
82	Ohio	5,875:1	5,892:1	↑
83	Carroll	6,752:1	6,743:1	↓
84	Union	7,054:1	7,119:1	↑
85	Starke	5,749:1	7,683:1	↑
86	Clinton	6,480:1	8,052:1	↑
87	Owen	10,400:1	10,417:1	↑
88	Newton	13,984:1	13,907:1	↓
89	Ripley	28,324:1	28,448:1	↑
*	Crawford	*	*	*
*	Switzerland	*	*	*
*	Warren	*	*	*

Source: County Health Rankings
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data*

Definition

The *infant 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 vaccination series* is a vaccine series assessed for 19-35 months of age: 4 DTaP (vaccine to prevent diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis), 3 polio (vaccine to prevent poliomyelitis), 1 MMR (vaccine to prevent measles, mumps, and rubella), 3 Hib (vaccine to prevent Haemophilus influenza type B), 3 HepB (vaccine to prevent hepatitis B), 1 Var (vaccine to prevent varicella (chicken pox)), and 4 PCV (vaccine to prevent pneumococcal disease).

Significance

Vaccination and immunization are important components of preventative care. Receiving the recommended vaccinations during childhood can prevent the onset of serious diseases and dramatically reduce the risk of sustained illness, disability, medical expenses, and early death.[51] Because immunized children have a greater degree of protection against diseases, many diseases can be prevented altogether, and extensive treatment can be avoided. Vaccines play an important role in children's health as disease prevention allows children to spend more time in school, engage in experiential learning, and limits or prevents long-term effects of some diseases such as medical debt or disabilities.

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Health[52]

Key Highlights

57.7% of Indiana infants aged 19-35 months have received the full 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 vaccination series in 2022, which decrease from 61.1% in 2020.[53]

81.5% of kindergartners, 74.8% of 6th grade students, and 70.9% of 12th grade students have met all vaccination/exemption requirements for school attendance – all three grades down from 2022 (81.5%, 73.9%, and 65.7% respectively).[54]

As of September 2023, Indiana's youth aged 13 to 18 years:[55]

87.5% have received the Hepatitis B (Hep B) vaccination — down from previous year (91%).

83.3% have received the Varicella (Var) vaccination — down from previous year (85.9%).

78.9% have received the Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis (TDaP) vaccination — down from previous year (81.6%).

78.2% have received the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccination — down from previous year (87.5%).

40.3% have received the Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination — down from previous year (43.9%).

22.2% of youth 6 months to 8 years had received the Influenza vaccination in Indiana during the 2022-2023 season— a decrease from the previous year (23.1%).[56]

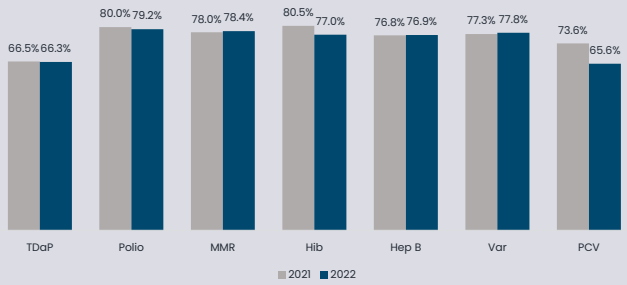
Only 25 of the counties had a coverage rate higher than the state average.

Percentage of Students Meeting State Immunization Requirements, Indiana: 2023

	Kindergarten	6th Grade	12th Grade
Dtap	83.2%	82.7%	85.9%
Hep A	92.6%	95.5%	92.4%
Hep B	94.5%	96.2%	97.0%
MMR	92.2%	96.1%	96.7%
OPV/IPV	89.0%	92.2%	93.8%
Var	91.7%	95.8%	96.3%

Source: Indiana Department of Health

Completion Rate of Immunization Series for Children ages 19 to 35 Months by Type, Indiana: 2021-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Infant 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Immunization Series Completion Rate

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	61.1%	57.7%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Warrick	77.3%	76.8%	↓
2	Whitley	76.4%	75.2%	↓
3	Vanderburgh	73.6%	73.9%	↑
4	Spencer	77.6%	73.6%	↓
5	Gibson	72.7%	72.8%	↑
6	Pike	79.6%	72.2%	↓
7	Rush	74.7%	71.7%	↓
8	Posey	70.5%	71.6%	↑
9	Boone	70.0%	71.2%	↑
10	Greene	74.5%	70.9%	↓
11	Hancock	67.7%	70.8%	↑
12	Fayette	74.3%	70.5%	↓
12	DeKalb	73.9%	70.5%	↓
14	Franklin	66.3%	70.1%	↑
15	Henry	73.5%	70.0%	↓
16	Union	78.4%	69.4%	↓
17	Madison	74.1%	69.3%	↓
18	Ripley	74.1%	68.8%	↓
18	Monroe	75.3%	68.8%	↓
18	Lawrence	74.1%	68.8%	↓
21	Vermillion	66.0%	68.7%	↑
22	Huntington	76.4%	68.6%	↓
23	Owen	75.8%	68.5%	↓
23	Shelby	69.0%	68.5%	↓
25	Knox	67.4%	67.7%	↑
25	Dubois	76.2%	67.7%	↓
27	Wabash	71.0%	67.5%	↓
28	Hamilton	67.9%	67.3%	↓
29	Jefferson	68.7%	67.2%	↓
30	Wayne	71.2%	67.1%	↓
30	Washington	69.3%	67.1%	↓
32	Perry	72.1%	67.0%	↓
33	Tipton	70.6%	66.7%	↓
33	Wells	68.8%	66.7%	↓
35	Clay	68.2%	66.0%	↓
36	Howard	70.8%	65.0%	↓
37	Clinton	66.0%	64.3%	↓
38	Sullivan	65.2%	63.9%	↓
39	Montgomery	62.8%	63.4%	↑
39	Porter	62.2%	63.4%	↑
41	Vigo	62.3%	63.0%	↑
42	Brown	64.1%	62.7%	↓
43	Parke	67.1%	62.2%	↓
44	Floyd	65.4%	61.6%	↓
45	Carroll	63.9%	60.4%	↓
46	White	60.7%	60.3%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
47	Jay	65.9%	60.2%	↓
48	Delaware	65.5%	60.1%	↓
49	Randolph	64.8%	60.0%	↓
50	Grant	62.8%	59.9%	↓
51	Dearborn	62.4%	59.6%	↓
52	Morgan	65.5%	59.4%	↓
53	Johnson	66.8%	59.0%	↓
54	Blackford	67.1%	58.6%	↓
55	Putnam	64.4%	58.3%	↓
55	Allen	59.6%	58.3%	↓
57	Elkhart	62.5%	58.2%	↓
58	Noble	62.0%	57.6%	↓
59	Cass	66.6%	57.2%	↓
60	Pulaski	63.5%	56.9%	↓
61	Steuben	61.1%	56.7%	↓
62	Hendricks	60.0%	56.2%	↓
63	Fulton	63.3%	55.9%	↓
64	Kosciusko	65.4%	55.7%	↓
65	Clark	58.8%	55.5%	↓
66	Jasper	56.4%	55.4%	↓
67	Miami	61.0%	55.1%	↓
68	Orange	57.0%	54.6%	↓
68	Harrison	59.9%	54.6%	↓
70	Crawford	57.9%	54.4%	↓
71	Warren	59.6%	54.3%	↓
71	Starke	58.0%	54.3%	↓
73	Bartholomew	65.0%	53.8%	↓
74	Switzerland	60.9%	53.4%	↓
75	Decatur	58.4%	53.2%	↓
76	Jennings	58.5%	53.0%	↓
77	Marion	56.3%	52.6%	↓
78	Tippecanoe	58.2%	51.9%	↓
79	Newton	57.2%	50.8%	↓
80	Marshall	58.3%	50.7%	↓
80	Benton	58.8%	50.7%	↓
82	Scott	54.5%	50.5%	↓
83	Adams	57.5%	50.4%	↓
84	LaGrange	50.7%	50.2%	↓
85	Fountain	58.6%	49.2%	↓
85	Ohio	66.9%	49.2%	↓
87	St. Joseph	50.1%	48.8%	↓
88	Jackson	50.9%	46.5%	↓
89	Martin	48.4%	45.7%	↓
90	LaPorte	46.3%	42.5%	↓
91	Daviess	47.6%	37.7%	↓
92	Lake	36.0%	34.6%	↓

Source: Indiana Department of Health

Definition

The *dentist provider ratio* is the ratio of a total population in a county to the number of dentists. The ratio represents the number of individuals served by a dentist in a county, if the population was equally distributed across dentists.

Significance

The dentist provider ratio is not child-specific in its measurement, it does show the number of dentists that children in a community have access to. Oral health is a key component in gauging the overall health of a child since cavities and tooth-decay are some of the most common chronic diseases of childhood. If not properly treated, these conditions can result in problems eating, speaking, and learning. Children who have poor oral health miss school more often and have lower grades than those children who do not.[57] Oral diseases often have impacts that carry into adulthood, including social interactions and employment potential.

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings[58]

Key Highlights

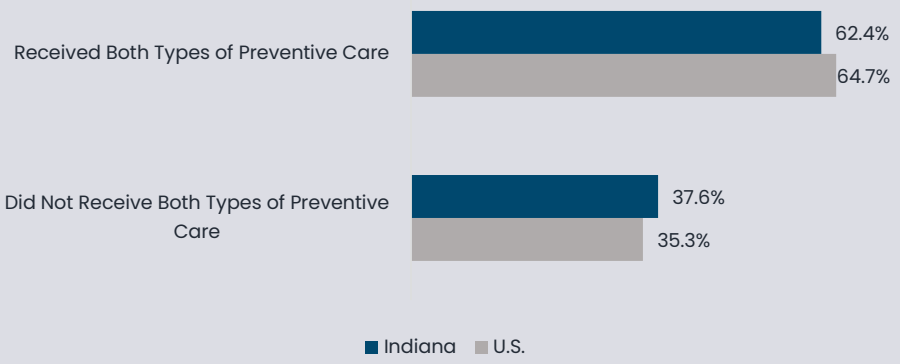
There were 1,701 people for every one dentist in Indiana in 2021 – a decrease from 2020 (1,719:1).[59]

- An estimated 3,577,893 Hoosiers live in dental health professional shortage areas in 2022, equaling 52.7% of the state's population.
- 53 of Indiana's 92 counties had a dentist shortage.[60]

25.6% of children aged 1 to 17 did not receive preventive dental care visits, such as check-ups, dental cleanings, dental sealants, or fluoride treatments in 2022 – higher than the nationwide average of 21.4%.[61]

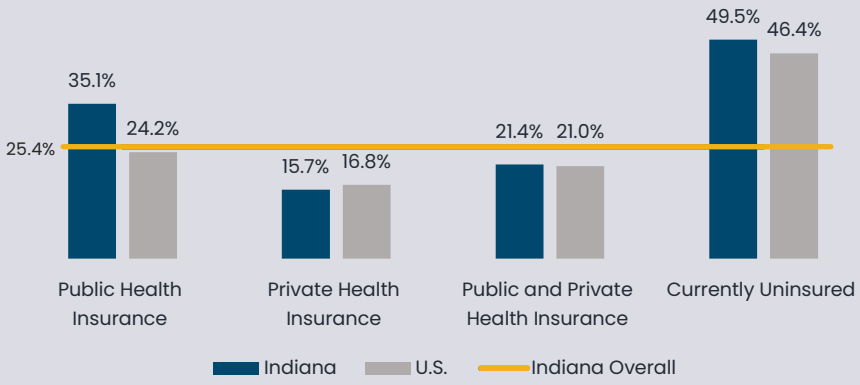
- 11% of children aged 1 to 17 had tooth decay or cavities, which falls slightly below the nationwide average of 12.3%.[62]

Child 1 to 17 Years Did Not Receive a Preventive Check-up or Dental, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 4.3

Child 1 to 17 Years Did Not Receive Preventive Dental Care by Insurance Type, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 4.2a

Dentist Provider Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2020	2021	Change
INDIANA	1,719:1	1,701:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2020	2021	Change
1	Marion	1,102:1	1,087:1	↓
2	Howard	1,217:1	1,146:1	↓
3	Floyd	1,361:1	1,201:1	↓
4	Bartholomew	1,280:1	1,269:1	↓
5	Dubois	1,467:1	1,281:1	↓
6	Hamilton	1,329:1	1,346:1	↑
7	Vanderburgh	1,393:1	1,385:1	↓
8	Franklin	1,423:1	1,428:1	↑
9	Allen	1,511:1	1,495:1	↓
10	Johnson	1,515:1	1,521:1	↑
11	Delaware	1,598:1	1,532:1	↓
12	Grant	1,553:1	1,541:1	↓
13	Wayne	1,644:1	1,545:1	↓
14	Lake	1,524:1	1,563:1	↑
15	St. Joseph	1,578:1	1,573:1	↓
16	Montgomery	1,744:1	1,586:1	↓
17	Jackson	1,474:1	1,589:1	↑
18	Monroe	1,765:1	1,626:1	↓
19	Tipton	1,692:1	1,708:1	↑
20	Gibson	1,879:1	1,733:1	↓
21	Jefferson	1,690:1	1,744:1	↑
22	Madison	1,752:1	1,767:1	↑
23	Porter	1,710:1	1,796:1	↑
24	Vigo	1,838:1	1,797:1	↓
25	LaPorte	1,798:1	1,842:1	↑
26	Tippecanoe	2,064:1	1,929:1	↓
27	Knox	2,283:1	1,998:1	↓
28	Boone	1,926:1	2,029:1	↑
29	Morgan	2,080:1	2,063:1	↓
30	Marshall	2,196:1	2,096:1	↓
31	Whitley	2,292:1	2,152:1	↓
32	Steuben	2,177:1	2,165:1	↓
33	Putnam	2,342:1	2,175:1	↓
34	Benton	2,185:1	2,179:1	↓
35	Hendricks	2,063:1	2,187:1	↑
36	Greene	2,300:1	2,199:1	↓
37	Clinton	2,147:1	2,204:1	↑
38	Lawrence	2,275:1	2,254:1	↓
39	Fulton	2,224:1	2,265:1	↑
40	Rush	2,378:1	2,382:1	↑
41	Decatur	2,954:1	2,393:1	↓
42	DeKalb	2,298:1	2,407:1	↑
43	Huntington	2,426:1	2,448:1	↑
44	Elkhart	2,610:1	2,463:1	↓
45	Warrick	2,531:1	2,481:1	↓
46	Harrison	2,543:1	2,485:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2020	2021	Change
47	Clark	2,485:1	2,505:1	↑
48	Carroll	2,529:1	2,556:1	↑
49	Vermillion	2,555:1	2,557:1	↑
50	Adams	2,560:1	2,569:1	↑
51	Shelby	2,639:1	2,649:1	↑
52	Henry	2,669:1	2,719:1	↑
53	Fountain	3,302:1	2,738:1	↓
54	Jasper	2,787:1	2,758:1	↓
55	Wabash	2,368:1	2,801:1	↑
56	Fayette	2,862:1	2,920:1	↑
57	Hancock	2,743:1	2,921:1	↑
58	Ohio	2,946:1	2,989:1	↑
59	White	3,021:1	3,081:1	↑
60	LaGrange	4,012:1	3,117:1	↓
61	Kosciusko	3,291:1	3,204:1	↓
62	Perry	3,192:1	3,219:1	↑
63	Spencer	3,371:1	3,300:1	↓
64	Orange	2,807:1	3,305:1	↑
65	Daviess	3,351:1	3,340:1	↓
66	Cass	3,399:1	3,415:1	↑
67	Scott	3,398:1	3,479:1	↑
68	Randolph	3,456:1	3,484:1	↑
69	Wells	3,127:1	3,525:1	↑
70	Jennings	3,931:1	3,916:1	↓
71	Noble	3,986:1	3,936:1	↓
72	Miami	3,925:1	4,009:1	↑
73	Blackford	3,927:1	4,030:1	↑
74	Jay	4,083:1	4,050:1	↓
75	Pulaski	4,129:1	4,113:1	↓
76	Sullivan	4,116:1	4,152:1	↓
77	Posey	4,213:1	4,186:1	↓
78	Dearborn	4,152:1	4,235:1	↑
79	Clay	4,374:1	4,402:1	↑
80	Starke	4,610:1	4,674:1	↑
81	Martin	5,040:1	4,890:1	↓
82	Owen	5,208:1	5,362:1	↑
83	Parke	5,624:1	5,469:1	↓
84	Washington	5,643:1	5,620:1	↓
85	Newton	6,954:1	6,904:1	↓
86	Warren	8,194:1	8,475:1	↑
87	Ripley	9,483:1	9,694:1	↑
88	Switzerland	10,724:1	9,790:1	↓
89	Crawford	10,629:1	10,514:1	↓
90	Pike	12,378:1	12,144:1	↓
91	Brown	15,112:1	15,552:1	↑
*	Union	*	*	*

Source: County Health Rankings
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

School nurses are defined by the Indiana Code and refers to an individual who:

1. Is employed by a school;
2. Is licensed as a registered nurse under IC 25-23; and
3. Meets the requirements set forth in 515 IAC 8-1-47

Significance

Over 40% of school-age children in the U.S. have chronic health conditions and rely on school nurses to help with the management of chronic health conditions, like asthma, diabetes, seizure disorders, food allergies, or poor oral health, and administer appropriate medications.[63] For students without chronic health conditions, school nurses are valuable assets in screening and diagnosing emerging health conditions, administering first aid, providing culturally appropriate care, and connecting children and families with medical resources. All students are more likely to experience academic success when they are healthy and present in the classroom, and school nurses play a key role in academic success by promoting a healthy and safe school environment.

Definition Sources: Indiana Code 20-34-5-9[64]

Key Highlights

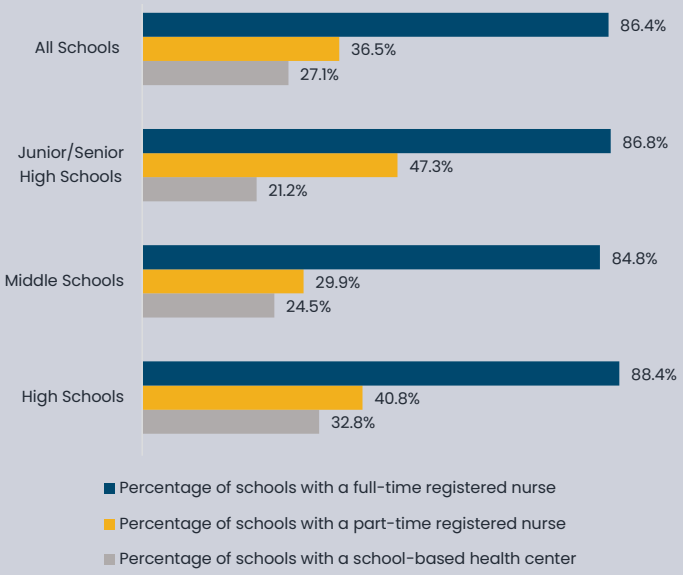
There were 1,016 students for every one school nurse in Indiana in 2023 – an increase from the prior year (959:1).[65]

- 38 of Indiana's 92 counties met the professional recommendations set by American Nurses Association.
- Indiana held the 12th highest school nurse annual salary nationwide at $59,796, or $28,75 hourly.[66]

	Professional Recommendation	2022 Indiana Ratio
Student-to-School Nurse Ratio	750:1	1,016:1

Source: Indiana Department of Education, American Nurses Association

Percentage of Schools with Health Providers by Type, Indiana: 2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health, School Health Profiles Report

Student-to-Nurse Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	959:1	1,016:1	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Parke	539:1	302:1	↓
2	Jennings	417:1	337:1	↓
3	Benton	423:1	339:1	↓
4	Boone	416:1	386:1	↓
5	Fulton	393:1	394:1	↑
6	Pike	554:1	401:1	↓
7	Montgomery	409:1	408:1	↓
8	Rush	421:1	421:1	=
9	Spencer	632:1	449:1	↓
10	Martin	460:1	458:1	↓
11	Posey	481:1	478:1	↓
12	White	449:1	499:1	↑
13	Knox	507:1	507:1	=
14	Kosciusko	533:1	532:1	↓
15	LaGrange	634:1	549:1	↓
16	Wells	625:1	563:1	↓
17	Clinton	536:1	589:1	↑
18	Franklin	488:1	592:1	↑
19	Fountain	604:1	593:1	↓
20	Carroll	609:1	596:1	↓
21	Ripley	767:1	602:1	↓
22	Sullivan	508:1	620:1	↑
23	Union	633:1	633:1	=
24	Miami	421:1	639:1	↑
25	DeKalb	640:1	642:1	↑
26	Cass	599:1	662:1	↑
27	Tippecanoe	695:1	662:1	↓
28	Monroe	630:1	668:1	↑
29	Daviess	796:1	686:1	↓
30	Noble	536:1	690:1	↑
31	Decatur	697:1	693:1	↓
32	Perry	704:1	700:1	↓
33	Lake	741:1	727:1	↓
34	Tipton	717:1	727:1	↑
35	Switzerland	740:1	730:1	↓
36	Orange	973:1	733:1	↓
37	Jasper	857:1	741:1	↓
38	Elkhart	825:1	742:1	↓
39	Porter	719:1	754:1	↑
40	Adams	899:1	755:1	↓
41	Vanderburgh	778:1	759:1	↓
42	Ohio	803:1	770:1	↓
43	Washington	790:1	783:1	↓
44	Starke	801:1	804:1	↑
45	Lawrence	831:1	814:1	↓
46	Jackson	633:1	829:1	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
47	Grant	813:1	830:1	↑
48	Wabash	986:1	830:1	↓
49	Whitley	1,000:1	845:1	↓
50	Allen	861:1	858:1	↓
51	Gibson	578:1	868:1	↑
52	Pulaski	894:1	878:1	↓
53	Dearborn	803:1	897:1	↑
54	Bartholomew	960:1	905:1	↓
55	Morgan	1,079:1	906:1	↓
56	Newton	995:1	972:1	↓
57	Scott	3,798:1	974:1	↓
58	Jay	1,036:1	1,016:1	↓
59	Howard	1,597:1	1,060:1	↓
60	Owen	1,062:1	1,069:1	↑
61	Jefferson	448:1	1,129:1	↑
62	Greene	1,147:1	1,141:1	↓
63	Floyd	1,225:1	1,225:1	=
64	Steuben	1,289:1	1,279:1	↓
65	Hamilton	1,041:1	1,302:1	↑
66	Henry	1,305:1	1,306:1	↑
67	Clay	1,312:1	1,314:1	↑
68	Madison	1,085:1	1,319:1	↑
69	Crawford	*	1,333:1	*
70	Shelby	2,363:1	1,408:1	↓
71	Delaware	1,308:1	1,422:1	↑
72	Marshall	514:1	1,441:1	↑
73	Clark	1,640:1	1,478:1	↓
74	Blackford	1,552:1	1,493:1	↓
75	Brown	798:1	1,558:1	↑
76	Fayette	1,590:1	1,577:1	↓
77	Hancock	1,168:1	1,583:1	↑
78	Wayne	983:1	1,631:1	↑
79	Huntington	2,511:1	1,663:1	↓
80	LaPorte	822:1	1,724:1	↑
81	Randolph	1,998:1	1,825:1	↓
82	St. Joseph	1,765:1	1,831:1	↑
83	Dubois	2,446:1	1,845:1	↓
84	Warrick	1,837:1	1,865:1	↑
85	Hendricks	1,720:1	1,948:1	↑
86	Harrison	2,006:1	2,001:1	↓
87	Marion	1,616:1	2,195:1	↑
88	Vermillion	1,154:1	2,270:1	↑
89	Putnam	916:1	2,889:1	↑
90	Johnson	5,734:1	4,116:1	↓
91	Vigo	*	*	*
92	Warren	338:1	*	*

Source: Indiana Department of Education
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

Youth hospitalizations is the number of youths who were admitted for inpatient care at a hospital. Inpatient care usually requires the patient to stay the night.

Significance

Outside of the financial impacts of a hospital stay, even for those families with health insurance, there are non-monetary impacts as well. For school-age children, time spent in the hospital is time not spent in school or socializing with other children and this can be exacerbated by prolonged hospital stays. For parents, especially single-parent households, having a hospitalized child can impact their ability to show up to work as they may struggle to balance job requirements and being present for their child. Youth hospitalizations can also help to show the frequency with which kids are receiving medical care and the varying reasons for their hospitalization. A national analysis of youth hospitalizations in 2019 found that the majority (76.7%) of pediatric hospital stays were for newborns and infants. For older children, primary causes of hospitalizations were respiratory issues such as asthma, pneumonia, and respiratory failure. Mental disorders such as depressive disorders, stress- and trauma-related disorders were the primary cause of hospital stays for children 10 and older.[67]

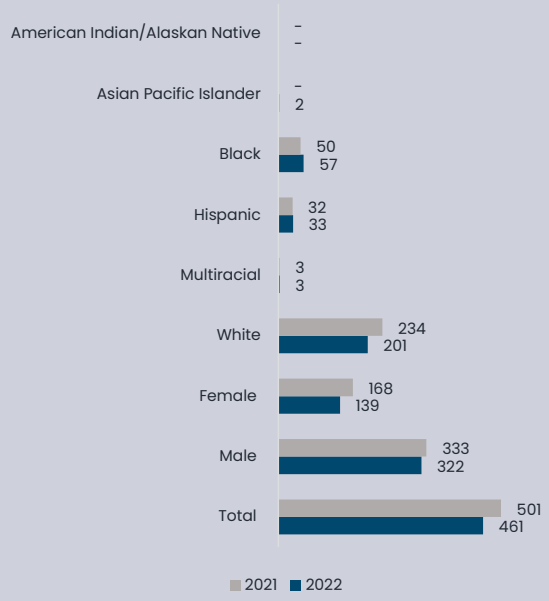
Definition Sources: HealthCare.gov[68]

Key Highlights

There were 41,254 total inpatient discharges for Indiana youth aged 15 to 24 in 2022 – a 4.4% decrease from 2021.[69]

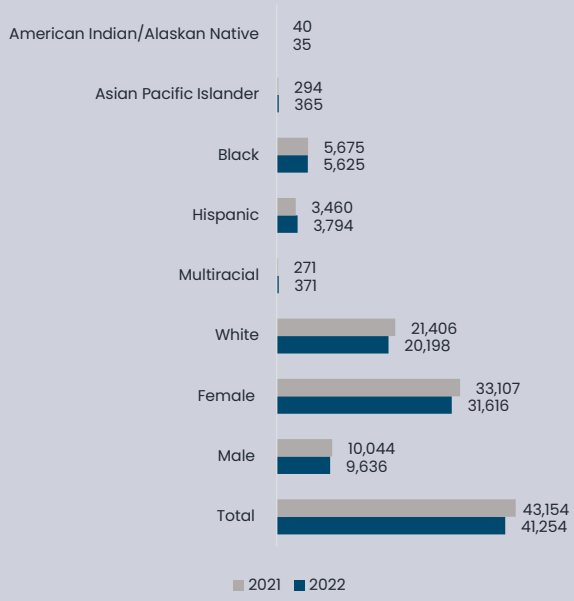
- 461 were due to traumatic brain injury (TBI), totaling 1.2% of all inpatient discharges.
- Females made up 76% of the inpatient discharges yet made up less than a third of the TBI related inpatient cases (30.1%).

TBI Inpatient Discharges for Youth (15 to 24) by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Total Inpatient Discharges for Youth (15 to 24) by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Inpatient Care Discharges (15 TO 24 Years)

		TOTAL		
	TBI	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	**461**	**43,154**	**41,254**	↓

Rank		TBI	TOTAL 2021	TOTAL 2022	Change
1	Ohio	*	11	7	↓
2	Union	*	17	13	↓
3	Warren	*	25	21	↓
4	Crawford	*	40	27	↓
5	Switzerland	*	32	34	↑
6	Benton	*	59	38	↓
7	Pike	*	65	47	↓
8	Newton	*	58	51	↓
9	Martin	*	80	57	↓
10	Parke	*	43	61	↑
11	Blackford	*	86	69	↓
11	Spencer	*	90	69	↓
13	Franklin	*	94	72	↓
14	Pulaski	5	71	73	↑
15	Tipton	*	83	75	↓
16	Fountain	*	99	76	↓
17	Perry	*	98	78	↓
18	Carroll	*	88	79	↓
19	Ripley	*	92	82	↓
20	Brown	*	92	85	↓
21	Rush	*	111	97	↓
22	Sullivan	*	127	99	↓
23	Posey	*	87	108	↑
24	Vermillion	*	120	109	↓
25	Washington	*	119	111	↓
26	Fulton	5	132	113	↓
27	Scott	*	159	118	↓
28	Owen	*	167	129	↓
29	Harrison	*	133	134	↑
30	White	*	142	135	↓
31	Dearborn	*	135	139	↑
32	Orange	*	149	141	↓
33	Jefferson	*	188	143	↓
34	Starke	*	142	146	↑
35	Clay	*	149	147	↓
36	Jay	*	160	156	↓
37	Putnam	*	168	160	↓
38	Jasper	*	193	182	↓
39	Randolph	*	165	184	↑
40	Steuben	*	208	185	↓
41	Wells	5	191	188	↓
42	Greene	*	187	190	↑
43	Fayette	*	203	192	↓
44	Gibson	*	223	197	↓
45	Dubois	*	220	198	↓
46	Montgomery	*	246	201	↓
47	Miami	*	196	206	↑
48	Wabash	*	223	207	↓
49	Adams	8	278	208	↓
50	Decatur	6	178	213	↑
51	Jennings	5	198	216	↑
52	LaGrange	5	196	221	↑
53	Daviess	9	208	223	↑
54	Whitley	*	241	223	↓
54	Clinton	*	231	232	↑
56	Floyd	*	261	233	↓
57	Cass	*	256	260	↑
58	Knox	*	264	262	↓
59	Marshall	*	279	271	↓
60	Henry	*	286	278	↓
61	Huntington	*	300	288	↓
62	Lawrence	*	326	293	↓
63	Boone	*	285	310	↑
64	Jackson	5	315	328	↑
65	Shelby	*	319	328	↑
66	Warrick	*	327	357	↑
67	DeKalb	*	332	377	↑
68	Noble	*	329	388	↑
69	Hancock	*	378	400	↑
70	Grant	5	504	421	↓
71	Morgan	6	488	439	↓
72	Wayne	*	494	492	↓
73	Clark	*	472	513	↑
74	Kosciusko	8	539	537	↓
75	Bartholomew	6	541	573	↑
76	Howard	*	652	639	↓
77	Monroe	*	651	662	↑
78	Hendricks	13	630	668	↑
79	Porter	7	714	676	↓
80	LaPorte	5	791	727	↓
81	Vigo	8	827	757	↓
82	Delaware	9	791	837	↑
83	Tippecanoe	9	933	838	↓
84	Johnson	6	964	874	↓
85	Madison	8	999	924	↓
86	Hamilton	25	1,220	1,207	↓
87	Vanderburgh	10	1,345	1,234	↓
88	Elkhart	19	1,489	1,421	↓
89	St. Joseph	26	1,960	1,853	↓
90	Lake	10	2,993	2,721	↓
91	Allen	31	3,444	3,348	↓
92	Marion	105	7,960	7,555	↓

Source: Indiana Department of Health
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

A youth emergency department visit is any unscheduled outpatient service provided to an individual under the age of 18, whose condition requires immediate care. An emergency department is defined as a hospital facility that is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week and provides unscheduled outpatient services.

Significance

Visits to the emergency room are due to a variety of physiological conditions and/or complications. Major accidents, poisonings, severe illnesses, and undiagnosed pains or symptoms are all common reasons for seeking emergency care.[70] In recent years however, following the COVID-19 pandemic, emergency department visits, particularly among female adolescents have risen, and are often including mental health conditions, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses.[71] While available state and county data does not differentiate the reasons for emergency department visits among youth, national trends[72] suggest that declining mental health and substance use related issues are top contributors to youth emergency department visits.

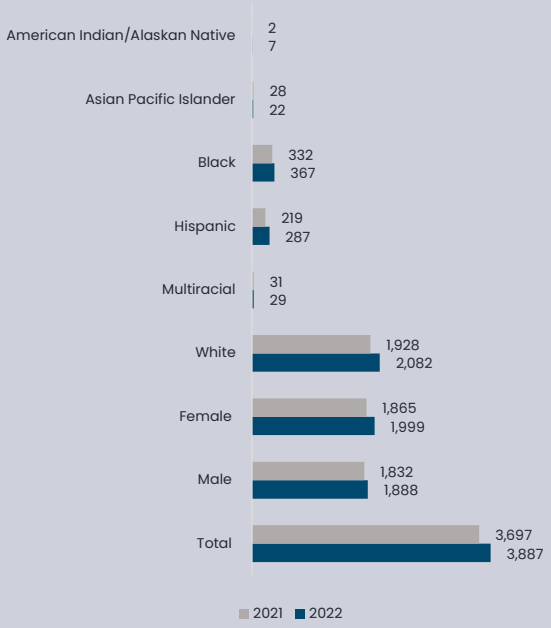
Definition Sources: National Hospital Ambulatory Care Survey[73]

Key Highlights

There were 352,389 total outpatient discharges for Indiana youth aged 15 to 24 in 2022 – a 3.6% increase from 2021.[74]

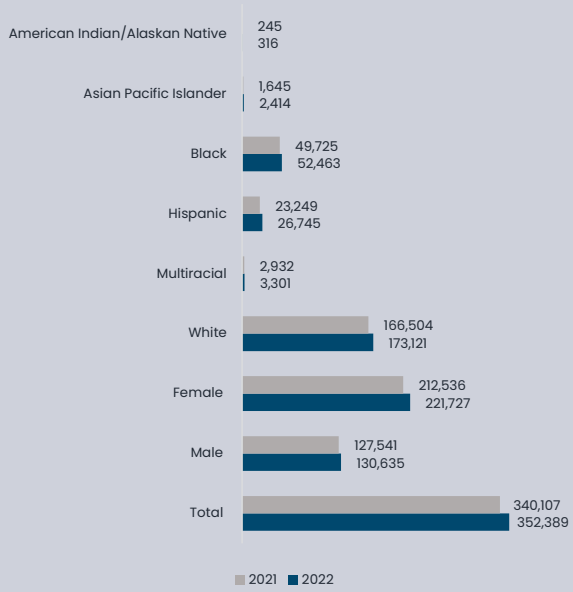
- 3,697 were due to traumatic brain injury (TBI), totaling 1% of all inpatient discharges.
- While the TBI cases were similar between both genders, females equated to nearly two thirds of the emergency department discharges.

TBI Emergency Department Discharges for Youth (15 to 24) by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana:2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Total Emergency Department Discharges for Youth (15 to 24) by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana:2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Emergency Department Discharges (15 TO 24 Years)

		TOTAL		
	TBI	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	3,887	340,107	352,389	↑

Rank		TBI Discharges	TOTAL 2021	TOTAL 2022	Change
1	Union	*	122	168	↑
2	Ohio	*	157	175	↑
3	Warren	*	334	315	↓
4	Benton	8	369	382	↑
5	Switzerland	6	352	385	↑
6	Crawford	5	353	398	↑
7	Newton	*	391	424	↑
8	Martin	6	463	438	↓
9	Pike	7	454	480	↑
10	Pulaski	10	546	581	↑
11	Parke	5	535	611	↑
12	Brown	6	634	658	↑
13	Posey	9	581	663	↑
14	Carroll	19	692	721	↑
15	Spencer	14	768	765	↓
16	Tipton	6	777	802	↑
17	Perry	9	971	911	↓
18	Blackford	5	840	933	↑
19	Fountain	15	1,020	985	↓
20	Fulton	8	969	1,034	↑
21	Owen	19	1,034	1,080	↑
22	Vermillion	9	1,075	1,090	↑
23	Sullivan	16	1,065	1,119	↑
24	LaGrange	19	1,309	1,317	↑
25	Rush	13	1,228	1,331	↑
26	Daviess	13	1,245	1,357	↑
26	Washington	17	1,250	1,357	↑
28	Adams	14	1,223	1,375	↑
29	Ripley	19	1,373	1,377	↑
30	Starke	9	995	1,427	↑
31	Jay	12	1,253	1,454	↑
32	Wells	12	1,395	1,494	↑
33	Randolph	8	1,313	1,497	↑
34	Franklin	13	1,254	1,502	↑
35	Scott	9	1,639	1,548	↓
36	Whitley	21	1,502	1,551	↑
37	Orange	17	1,615	1,552	↓
38	Harrison	22	1,486	1,568	↑
39	Clay	22	1,457	1,601	↑
40	Dearborn	21	1,498	1,660	↑
41	Jefferson	25	1,825	1,677	↓
42	Wabash	15	1,651	1,692	↑
43	Dubois	25	1,667	1,732	↑
43	White	33	1,678	1,732	↑
45	Jasper	34	1,676	1,739	↑
46	Greene	24	1,603	1,777	↑

Rank		TBI Discharges	TOTAL 2021	TOTAL 2022	Change
47	Fayette	26	1,319	1,848	↑
48	Steuben	20	1,748	1,853	↑
49	Gibson	5	1,635	1,855	↑
50	Jennings	22	1,914	1,872	↓
51	Putnam	31	1,636	1,950	↑
52	Marshall	25	1,943	2,053	↑
53	Huntington	21	2,200	2,077	↓
54	Decatur	36	1,969	2,148	↑
55	Miami	14	1,992	2,204	↑
56	Cass	16	2,215	2,248	↑
57	Clinton	18	2,004	2,323	↑
58	Warrick	37	2,293	2,448	↑
59	Dekalb	22	2,378	2,457	↑
60	Montgomery	36	2,371	2,472	↑
61	Knox	28	2,636	2,529	↓
62	Floyd	26	2,664	2,644	↓
63	Henry	37	2,492	2,728	↑
64	Noble	23	2,829	2,794	↓
65	Jackson	26	2,652	2,804	↑
66	Shelby	39	2,806	2,830	↑
67	Boone	45	2,610	2,882	↑
68	Lawrence	34	2,792	2,891	↑
69	Hancock	58	3,053	3,135	↑
70	Wayne	48	2,693	3,720	↑
71	Kosciusko	39	3,932	4,059	↑
72	Bartholomew	40	4,113	4,293	↑
73	Clark	37	4,464	4,747	↑
74	Grant	36	5,312	4,818	↓
75	Morgan	69	4,704	4,971	↑
76	Howard	66	5,108	5,382	↑
77	Hendricks	97	5,593	6,140	↑
78	Monroe	94	5,626	6,359	↑
79	Delaware	68	5,755	6,366	↑
80	Johnson	84	6,894	6,711	↓
81	LaPorte	67	6,300	6,994	↑
82	Vigo	70	7,316	7,199	↓
83	Porter	104	7,624	7,700	↑
84	Madison	71	7,463	7,815	↑
85	Elkhart	115	9,227	8,897	↓
86	Tippecanoe	116	8,726	9,000	↑
87	Hamilton	154	9,257	9,656	↑
88	Vanderburgh	91	10,499	10,785	↑
89	St. Joseph	155	12,685	11,697	↓
90	Allen	171	19,353	21,291	↑
91	Lake	237	26,123	24,826	↓
92	Marion	606	61,552	63,483	↑

Source: Indiana Department of Health
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

Student reported substance use is the percentage of youth who have self-reported using a particular substance within the 30 days prior to the survey being administered. The frequency of use within that 30-day window varies and reported substance use is therefore sometimes referred to as monthly prevalence rate.

Significance

Substance use among youth can pose dangerous and permanent consequences. Youth who engage in substance use are more likely to develop substance use disorder as adults than those youth who did not use substances.[75] Youth who consume alcohol, whether in moderate or excessive amounts, are at greater risk of school problems, injuries, vehicular accidents, legal problems, unprotected sexual activity, alcohol poisoning, and homicide or suicide.[76] Tobacco use at an early age can also have long-lasting effects as the child matures. The combination of addictive nicotine with the developing adolescent brain can create greater dependency on nicotine and alter the formation of neural circuits in the brain.[77] The risk of youth engaging in substance use can be lessened by increasing protective factors such as family engagement, positive peer influence, school connectedness, and community engagement. Adversely, the risk of substance use increases in the presence of risk factors – family history of substance use, poor monitoring, association with substance-using peers, and community attitudes favorable towards substance use.[78]

Definition Sources: Definition Source: Indiana Youth Survey[79]

Key Highlights

10.9% of students in 7th-12th grade reported using alcohol at least once in the past month in Indiana in 2022– a significant decrease from 15.1% in the last surveyed year, 2020.[80]

- 3.8% reported binge drinking (consuming five or more drinks in a row) at least once in the past two weeks – a decrease from 5.7% in 2020.
- 39.6% of Hoosier students in 7th-12th grade reported it was easy to get alcohol - a decrease from 41.8% in 2020.
  - Nearly half of the students (46.7%) reported they believe there is no risk or slight risk of harm from taking one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day.

9.4% of students in 7th-12th grade reported smoking cigarettes at least once in the past month in Indiana in 2022 – a decrease from 13.1% in the last surveyed year, 2020.[81]

- 1.9% reported smoking cigarettes at least once in the past month – a decrease from 3.5% in 2020.
- 27.3% of Hoosier students in 7th-12th grade reported it was easy to get cigarettes – a decrease from 29.0% in 2020.
  - Half of the students (53.3%) reported believing that there is no risk or slight risk of harm from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

6.4% of students in 7th-12th grade reported using marijuana at least once in the past month in Indiana in 2022 - a decrease from 8.5% in the last surveyed year, 2020.[82]

1.0% reported using synthetic marijuana at least once in the past month – a slight decrease from 1.1% in 2020.

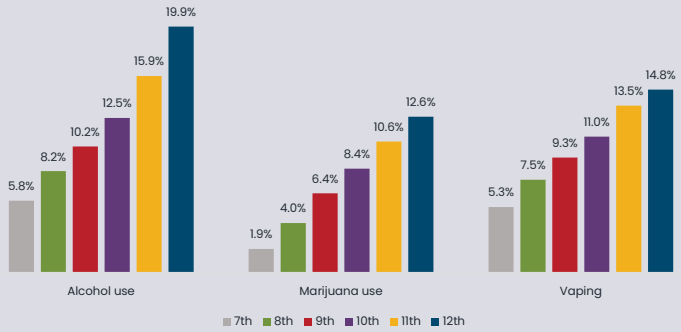
26.4% of Hoosier students in 7th-12th grade reported it was easy to get marijuana - a decrease from 28.6% in 2020.

Half of the students (53.3%) that used marijuana reported they believe there was no risk or slight risk of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice per week.

57 Hoosier children between the ages of 15 to 19 died due to a drug overdose in 2022 – a 14% increase from 2021 (50).[83]

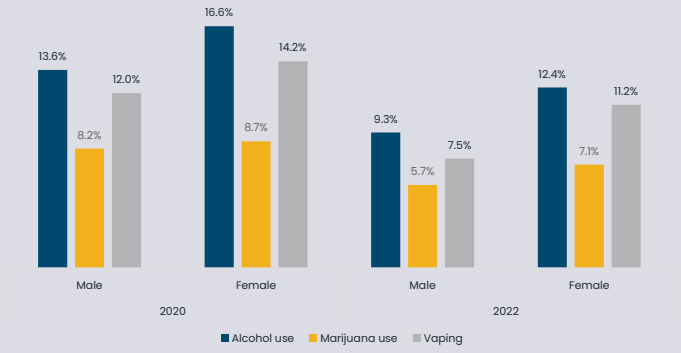
50 of the deaths were due to an opioid overdose, which equates to an increase of over 16% from the previous year.

Students in Grade 7th-12th Reported Substance Use by Grade, Indiana: 2022



Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

Students in Grade 7th-12th Reported Substance Use by Sex, Indiana: 2020-2022



Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

Student Reported Substance Use, Past Month

	Alcohol Use			Marijuana Use			Vaping		
	2020	2022	Change	2020	2022	Change	2020	2022	Change
INDIANA	15.1%	10.9%	↓	8.5%	6.4%	↓	13.1%	9.4%	↓

	Alcohol Use				Marijuana Use				Vaping			
	Rank	2020	2022	Change	Rank	2020	2022	Change	Rank	2020	2022	Change
Region 1	7	16.6%	11.3%	↓	8	9.8%	7.4%	↓	4	12.8%	9.3%	↓
Region 2	1	11.2%	8.9%	↓	3	6.9%	5.5%	↓	2	10.7%	8.2%	↓
Region 3	8	16.9%	12.3%	↓	10	11.4%	9.0%	↓	9	13.3%	10.7%	↓
Region 4	10	13.3%	14.1%	↑	6	6.7%	6.5%	↓	10	11.5%	11.4%	↓
Region 5	6	12.4%	11.1%	↓	7	6.7%	6.9%	↑	8	10.4%	10.6%	↑
Region 6	2	13.3%	9.1%	↓	5	9.5%	6.3%	↓	1	11.6%	7.6%	↓
Region 7	3	14.4%	9.5%	↓	9	10.0%	7.6%	↓	6	12.7%	9.6%	↓
Region 8	9	17.0%	12.5%	↓	1	6.9%	4.0%	↓	7	15.4%	10.1%	↓
Region 9	4	16.6%	10.1%	↓	4	9.9%	5.5%	↓	5	15.2%	9.4%	↓
Region 10	5	19.7%	10.4%	↓	2	6.7%	5.1%	↓	3	15.3%	8.6%	↓

Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

Sub-state Regions	Counties
Region 1	LaPorte, Lake, Porter
Region 2	Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Howard, Kosciusko, Marshall, Miami, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Starke, Wabash
Region 3	Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Wells, Whitley
Region 4	Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Jasper, Montgomery, Newton, Tippecanoe, Warren, White
Region 5	Blackford, Delaware, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Jay, Madison, Randolph, Tipton, Wayne
Region 6	Clay, Hendricks, Monroe, Morgan, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion, Vigo
Region 7	Marion
Region 8	Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Greene, Knox, Martin, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh, Warrick
Region 9	Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Lawrence, Orange, Scott, Switzerland, Washington
Region 10	Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Fayette, Franklin, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley, Rush, Shelby, Union

Definition

Mental health includes emotional, psychological, and social well-being, and the combination of these factors influences how individuals think, feel, and act. Student reported mental health is the percentage of students who, participating in the Indiana Youth Survey (INYS), reported experiencing depression or suicidal ideation within 12 months prior to survey administration. The data reported in the INYS is ONLY student-assessed and student-reported and does not include clinical diagnoses of mental disorders.

Significance

Mental health has become a focus for families, schools, healthcare providers, and many elected leaders. This heightened focus was caused, in part, by the exacerbation of mental health issues due to the COVID-19 pandemic. During much of the pandemic, individuals, especially children, reported feeling stress, anxiety, fear, and isolation.[84,85] There is a distinguished difference between mental health and mental illness. Mental health is a state of being and is often viewed as a continuum while a mental illness is a diagnosable disorder that is established by a standard set of criteria. An individual may experience poor mental health but may not have a diagnosable mental illness. Likewise, an individual may be diagnosed with a mental illness, but have good mental health. Children who experience prolonged or frequent poor mental health may have trouble developing key coping and social skills, which can result in additional episodes of poor mental health. Poor mental health can also result in increased substance use, poor decision-making, and further isolation. Due to the intersection of mental health and other key health indicators, public health includes mental health with many care providers working together to increase understanding of children's mental health and mental disorders.

Definition Sources: CDC[86]

Key Highlights

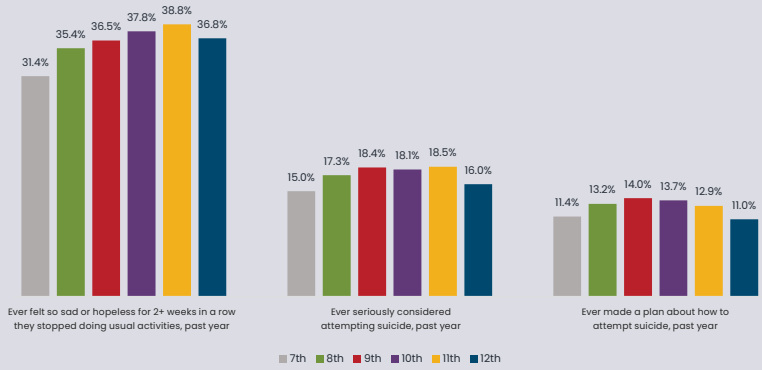
35.7% of students in 7th-12th grade reported in the past year they felt so sad or hopeless for 2 or more weeks in a row they stopped doing usual activities in 2022 – an increase from 34.7% in the last surveyed year, 2020.[87]

- 17.2% of the students surveyed reported in the past year they seriously considered attempting suicide – a slight decrease from 17.4% in 2020.
- 12.8% of the students surveyed reported in the past year they made a plan about how to attempt suicide – a slight decrease from 13% in 2020.
- For all three mental health related survey questions mentioned above, female students were twice as likely to respond yes.

1 in 10 Hoosier parents reported their child aged 3 to 17 received treatment or counseling from a mental health professional in 2022, which was lower than the nationwide average of 12.1%.[88]

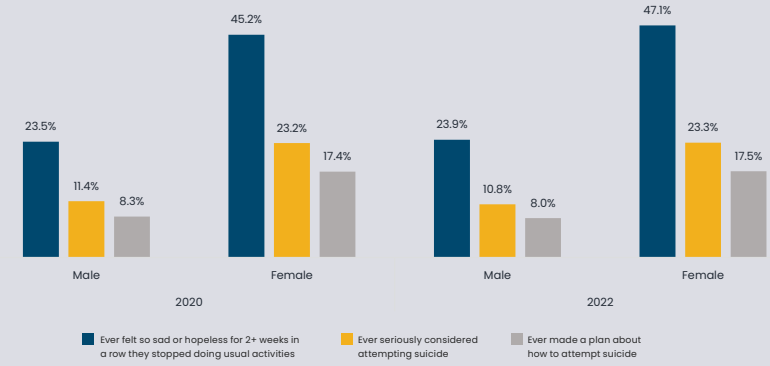
- Of those children who needed or received mental health care, 1 in 4 parents found it "very difficult" or "not possible to obtain care" for their child in Indiana (27.6%).[89]

Students in Grade 7th-12th Reported Mental Health by Grade, Indiana: 2022



Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

Students in Grade 7th-12th Reported Mental Health by Sex, Indiana: 2020-2022



Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

What Can You Do?

In recent years, Indiana has taken steps and implemented programs to improve access to mental health care. From enacting the implementation of the 988 crisis response center number to passing mental health legislation via Senate Enrolled Act 1, more Hoosiers can get the mental health help they need. Additionally, Indiana has invested and continues to invest over $1 billion towards expanding broadband access, which is an important tool in allowing rural residents to access tele-mental health services. Even with these advancements, many Indiana youth still struggle to access necessary mental healthcare. A Mental Health America report recently showed that 55.6% of youth in Indiana who had a major depressive episode did not receive mental health services in 2020.

Local: Boost awareness and mental health literacy by encouraging community organizations and youth-serving agencies to participate in programs such as Riley's Mental Health Strategies and be trained in Youth Mental Health First Aid.

State: Increase the number of mental health professionals in Indiana by reducing the regulatory barriers when transferring a medical license.

Federal: Work to expand Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) insurance performance measures that include the behavioral health integration into primary care.

Student Reported Mental Health, Past Year

	Felt sad or hopeless for 2+ weeks			Considered suicide			Planned suicide		
	2020	2022	Change	2020	2022	Change	2020	2022	Change
INDIANA	34.7%	35.7%	↑	17.4%	17.2%	↓	13.0%	12.8%	↓

	Felt sad or hopeless for 2+ weeks				Considered suicide				Planned suicide			
	Rank	2020	2022	Change	Rank	2020	2022	Change	Rank	2020	2022	Change
Region 1	7	36.2%	37.5%	↑	5	18.0%	17.8%	↓	5	13.6%	12.9%	↓
Region 2	5	34.2%	36.0%	↑	3	16.8%	17.2%	↑	3	12.7%	13.3%	↑
Region 3	10	38.3%	39.7%	↑	10	19.3%	19.3%	=	10	14.5%	14.7%	↑
Region 4	8	34.6%	37.6%	↑	9	17.8%	18.2%	↑	9	13.1%	13.6%	↑
Region 5	3	31.5%	34.4%	↑	7	16.4%	17.9%	↑	7	12.4%	12.9%	↑
Region 6	2	34.2%	32.5%	↓	2	17.1%	14.8%	↓	2	11.7%	10.2%	↓
Region 7	9	35.8%	38.9%	↑	8	17.2%	17.9%	↑	8	12.1%	14.6%	↑
Region 8	1	30.7%	30.2%	↓	1	15.5%	14.4%	↓	1	11.4%	10.9%	↓
Region 9	6	36.9%	36.3%	↓	4	18.6%	17.5%	↓	4	14.2%	13.4%	↓
Region 10	4	32.6%	35.5%	↑	6	17.3%	17.8%	↑	6	12.9%	12.9%	=

Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

Sub-state Regions	Counties
Region 1	LaPorte, Lake, Porter
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Region 5	Blackford, Delaware, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Jay, Madison,Randolph, Tipton, Wayne
Region 6	Clay, Hendricks, Monroe, Morgan, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan,Vermillion, Vigo
Region 7	Marion
Region 8	Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Greene, Knox, Martin, Perry, Pike, Posey,Spencer, Vanderburgh, Warrick
Region 9	Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Lawrence, Orange, Scott, Switzerland, Washington
Region 10	Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Fayette, Franklin, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley, Rush, Shelby, Union

Promising Practices: School-Based Health Centers (SBHC)

School-based health centers (SBHCs) provide basic physical, mental, and other health services to students either in the school or on school grounds. SBHCs work cooperatively with schools to be an integral component of the school's student support system. While not new in practice, many states like Louisiana and Arkansas have expanded access to SBHCs through funding streams like Project AWARE, and are increasing mental health services in rural communities.[90] The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recognizes SBHCs as an avenue to improve mental health outcomes for rural students[91] and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) recently awarded $25 million to SBHCs that are providing mental health care.[92] According to the School Based Health-Alliance a national census of SBHCs showed the presence of 54 SBHCs in Indiana with the majority operating in Indianapolis. Other communities with SBHCs include Muncie, Evansville, Austin, and Hanover.[93]

To learn more about school-based health centers, scan the QR code or click here

Definition

The *mental health provider ratio* is the ratio of a total population in a county to the number of mental health providers. The ratio represents the number of individuals served by a mental health provider in a county, if the population was equally distributed across mental health providers.

Significance

As understanding of, and availability of data about, mental health has increased, access to mental health services has become a priority. Mental health can sometimes be improved through routine actions like physical activity, taking a break from schoolwork, or spending quality time with friends and family. Sometimes, however, clinical mental health services are required to improve mental health or treat mental illness. The prevalence of mental health conditions across the nation has placed a considerable strain on the mental health services industry. Like other provider ratios, high mental health provider ratios not only place strain on mental health professionals but can also cause those seeking help and care to wait weeks or months for an appointment or sometimes forgo treatment altogether. The prevention and intervention that mental health providers administer are important components of providing mental health care to children and youth.[94] While the mental health provider ratio is not a calculation of mental health providers available to children, it still plays an important role in assessing mental health services. Only about 20% of children with mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders receive care from a specialized mental health care provider and many children with other types of developmental and learning disorders may also have difficulty obtaining treatment.[95] Many families may not be able to access mental health care because of a lack of providers in their region, resulting in them needing to travel long distances or be placed on waitlists in order to receive care. High costs, lack of coverage, and the required time and effort involved in obtaining care make it difficult for many parents to secure mental health care for their child.[96] Young children, who are less likely to receive mental health services than older children,[97] are often wholly dependent on adult caregivers in their lives, making it important to evaluate a whole community approach to mental health services access.

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings[98]

Key Highlights

There were 529 people for every one mental health provider in Indiana in 2022 – a decrease from 2021 (558:1).[99]

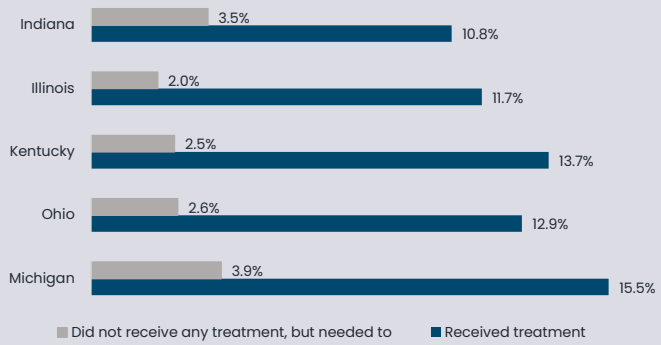
Over 6.4 million Hoosiers lived in a mental health professional shortage area in 2022, which totaled nearly 94.9% of the population.[100]

- 91 of Indiana's 92 counties had a mental health provider shortage.

Indiana held the 10th highest rate of number of children under 18 at risk for depression (35.4 per 100,000) nationwide in 2023.[101]

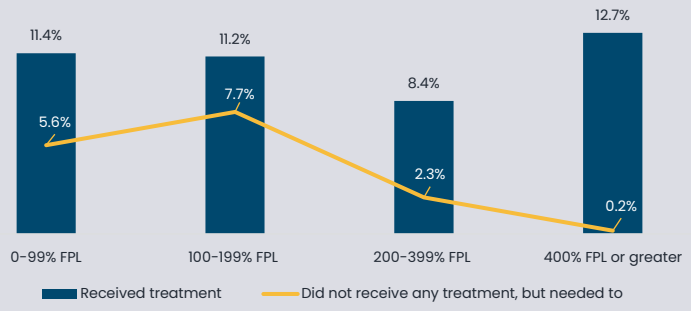
- Indiana also held the 15th highest state for youth under 18 at risk for suicidal ideation at 18.4 per 100,000.

Child 3 to 17 Years Did Not Receive Treatment or Counseling from a Mental Health Profession, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 4.4

Child 3 to 17 Years Did Not Receive Treatment or Counseling from a Mental Health Profession by Income Level, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 4.4

Mental Health Provider Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	558:1	529:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
1	Wayne	206:1	209:1	↑
2	Marion	308:1	291:1	↓
3	Monroe	359:1	308:1	↓
4	Delaware	333:1	318:1	↓
5	Grant	371:1	352:1	↓
6	Wabash	371:1	363:1	↓
7	St. Joseph	409:1	386:1	↓
8	Cass	389:1	395:1	↑
9	Vanderburgh	444:1	417:1	↓
10	Clark	450:1	434:1	↓
11	Allen	477:1	457:1	↓
12	Howard	481:1	462:1	↓
13	Knox	537:1	473:1	↓
14	Lake	497:1	484:1	↓
15	Porter	524:1	488:1	↓
16	Kosciusko	537:1	531:1	↓
17	Bartholomew	612:1	565:1	↓
18	Vigo	579:1	570:1	↓
19	Hamilton	620:1	579:1	↓
20	Tippecanoe	643:1	579:1	↓
21	Elkhart	657:1	609:1	↓
22	Floyd	622:1	633:1	↑
23	Madison	709:1	696:1	↓
24	Dearborn	767:1	716:1	↓
25	Boone	730:1	745:1	↑
26	Dubois	834:1	751:1	↓
27	Jefferson	868:1	808:1	↓
28	Marshall	870:1	809:1	↓
29	Hendricks	922:1	823:1	↓
30	Montgomery	984:1	865:1	↓
31	Vermillion	1,277:1	902:1	↓
32	LaPorte	906:1	906:1	-
33	Shelby	955:1	919:1	↓
34	Johnson	1,004:1	928:1	↓
35	Hancock	982:1	929:1	↓
36	Whitley	929:1	931:1	↑
37	Jennings	983:1	945:1	↓
38	Noble	1,018:1	964:1	↓
39	Huntington	1,137:1	966:1	↓
40	Owen	1,096:1	975:1	↓
41	Henry	1,022:1	999:1	↓
42	Fayette	1,090:1	1,016:1	↓
43	Putnam	1,171:1	1,027:1	↓
44	Rush	1,041:1	1,042:1	↑
45	Fulton	1,112:1	1,073:1	↓
46	Brown	1,259:1	1,111:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
47	Daviess	1,241:1	1,113:1	↓
48	Jay	1,134:1	1,125:1	↓
49	Lawrence	1,264:1	1,127:1	↓
50	Jackson	1,079:1	1,181:1	↑
51	Fountain	1,376:1	1,264:1	↓
52	Carroll	1,264:1	1,278:1	↑
53	Steuben	1,201:1	1,332:1	↑
54	Morgan	1,473:1	1,337:1	↓
55	Greene	1,464:1	1,399:1	↓
56	Warrick	1,710:1	1,402:1	↓
57	Wells	1,759:1	1,484:1	↓
58	Perry	1,368:1	1,486:1	↑
59	Ripley	1,580:1	1,531:1	↓
60	Miami	1,682:1	1,569:1	↓
61	DeKalb	1,617:1	1,605:1	↓
62	Scott	1,586:1	1,624:1	↑
63	Parke	1,687:1	1,641:1	↓
64	Orange	1,512:1	1,653:1	↑
65	Tipton	1,523:1	1,708:1	↑
66	LaGrange	1,910:1	1,842:1	↓
67	Jasper	2,229:1	1,947:1	↓
68	Washington	2,015:1	2,007:1	↓
69	White	2,417:1	2,054:1	↓
70	Pulaski	1,549:1	2,057:1	↑
71	Crawford	2,126:1	2,103:1	↓
72	Clay	2,187:1	2,201:1	↑
73	Randolph	2,688:1	2,217:1	↓
74	Adams	2,240:1	2,248:1	↑
75	Sullivan	1,871:1	2,306:1	↑
76	Starke	2,881:1	2,337:1	↓
77	Clinton	2,147:1	2,362:1	↑
78	Switzerland	3,575:1	2,448:1	↓
79	Spencer	3,371:1	2,475:1	↓
80	Gibson	3,383:1	2,744:1	↓
81	Franklin	3,252:1	2,855:1	↓
82	Benton	4,371:1	2,905:1	↓
83	Decatur	2,954:1	2,924:1	↓
84	Blackford	3,927:1	3,023:1	↓
85	Pike	2,476:1	3,036:1	↑
86	Harrison	3,698:1	3,059:1	↓
87	Union	*	7,047:1	*
88	Posey	6,319:1	8,372:1	↑
89	Martin	5,040:1	9,780:1	↑
90	Newton	13,907:1	13,808:1	↓
*	Ohio	*	*	*
*	Warren	*	*	*

Source: County Health Rankings
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

Youth suicide deaths is the count of individuals below the age of 18 who caused their own death on purpose.

Significance

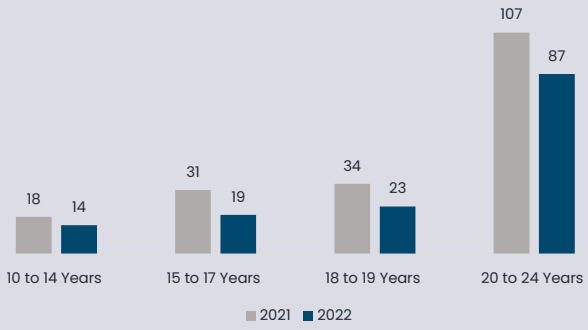
In many cases, youth who are considering suicide often give warning signs and, although signs are often complex, adults can be trained to recognize and respond to them.[102,103,104] Prior to attempting suicide, a youth may have suicidal ideation or exhibit suicidal behavior. The warning signs of suicide are also the symptoms of depression and can include loss of interest in usual activities, obsession with death or dying, withdrawal from friends and families, and verbal cues that hint at suicidal actions.

Definition Sources: Johns Hopkins[105]

Key Highlights

- Suicide remains as one of the top three causes of death for Indiana children between the ages of 10 to 19.[106]
- 56 children between the ages of 10 to 19 committed suicide in 2022, a 32% decrease from 2021 (83).[107]
- There were three times as many male suicides then female suicides – further increasing the gender gap from 2021.
- In December 2023, 5,430 calls to the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline were received from Hoosiers.[108]

Youth Suicide Deaths by Age, Indiana: 2021-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Top 5 Causes of Death for Children 10 to 14, Indiana: 2022

Cause Description	Deaths
Accidents	27
Suicide	14
Malignant Neoplasms	13
Homicide	4
Diabetes Mellitus	4

Top 5 Causes of Death for Children Ages 15 to 17, Indiana: 2022

Cause Description	Deaths
Accidents	48
Homicide	30
Suicide	19
Malignant Neoplasms	15
Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	6
COVID-19	6

Top 5 Causes of Death for Children Ages 18 to 19, Indiana: 2022

Cause Description	Deaths
Accidents	79
Homicide	40
Suicide	23
Malignant Neoplasms	8
COVID-19	3
Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	3

Source: Indiana Department of Health

Youth Suicides (10 to 24 Years)

					TOTAL		
	Age 10 to 14	Age 15 to 17	Age 18 to 19	Age 20 to 24	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	14	19	23	87	190	143	↓

Rank						TOTAL		
		Age 10 to 14	Age 15 to 17	Age 18 to 19	Age 20 to 24	2021	2022	Change
1	Bartholomew	0	0	0	0	2	0	↓
1	Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Blackford	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Boone	0	0	0	0	3	0	↓
1	Clay	0	0	0	0	2	0	↓
1	Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Daviess	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	Dubois	0	0	0	0	2	0	↓
1	Gibson	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Greene	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Henry	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Jay	0	0	0	0	2	0	↓
1	Jennings	0	0	0	0	2	0	↓
1	Kosciusko	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	LaGrange	0	0	0	0	2	0	↓
1	Lawrence	0	0	0	0	3	0	↓
1	Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Martin	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Montgomery	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Owen	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Posey	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Pulaski	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	Rush	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	Spencer	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Starke	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Tipton	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	Union	0	0	0	0	1	0	↓
1	Vermillion	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	↓
1	Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
1	Whitley	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
40	Adams	0	0	0	1	1	1	=
40	Brown	0	1	0	0	0	1	↑
40	Carroll	0	0	0	1	0	1	↑
40	Clinton	0	0	1	0	0	1	↑
40	Dearborn	0	0	0	1	0	1	↑
40	Decatur	0	1	0	0	1	1	=
40	Fountain	0	0	0	1	0	1	↑

Rank						TOTAL		
		Age 10 to 14	Age 15 to 17	Age 18 to 19	Age 20 to 24	2021	2022	Change
40	Franklin	0	1	0	0	1	1	=
40	Fulton	0	0	0	1	1	1	=
40	Harrison	0	0	0	1	1	1	=
40	Huntington	0	1	0	0	2	1	↓
40	Jefferson	0	0	0	1	2	1	↓
40	Knox	0	0	0	1	0	1	↑
40	Miami	0	0	0	1	2	1	↓
40	Monroe	0	0	0	1	4	1	↓
40	Morgan	0	0	0	1	2	1	↓
40	Newton	0	1	0	0	2	1	↓
40	Parke	0	1	0	0	1	1	=
40	Putnam	0	0	0	1	1	1	=
40	Ripley	0	0	0	1	1	1	=
40	Scott	0	0	1	0	0	1	↑
40	Shelby	0	1	0	0	1	1	=
40	Sullivan	1	0	0	0	0	1	↑
40	Vanderburgh	0	0	0	1	4	1	↓
40	Warrick	0	1	0	0	1	1	=
40	Wells	0	0	1	0	0	1	↑
40	White	1	0	0	0	3	1	↓
67	Cass	1	0	1	0	0	2	↑
67	Dekalb	1	0	0	1	4	2	↓
67	Delaware	0	0	0	2	3	2	↓
67	Fayette	0	0	1	1	1	2	↑
67	Floyd	1	0	0	1	1	2	↑
67	Grant	0	0	0	2	4	2	↓
67	Jasper	0	0	0	2	1	2	↑
67	Laporte	1	0	0	1	5	2	↓
67	Randolph	0	2	0	0	1	2	↑
67	St. Joseph	0	0	1	1	7	2	↓
67	Steuben	1	0	1	0	0	2	↑
78	Madison	0	0	1	2	3	3	=
78	Porter	0	1	0	2	6	3	↓
78	Tippecanoe	0	0	0	3	10	3	↓
78	Wabash	0	0	0	3	0	3	↑
82	Clark	0	1	0	3	5	4	↓
82	Vigo	1	0	1	2	3	4	↑
84	Hamilton	0	1	1	3	7	5	↓
84	Hendricks	0	0	4	1	6	5	↓
84	Howard	1	1	1	2	0	5	↑
84	Johnson	0	0	0	5	4	5	↑
84	Noble	1	1	1	2	0	5	↑
89	Elkhart	1	0	0	6	6	7	↑
90	Lake	0	0	0	8	8	8	=
91	Allen	1	1	2	9	19	13	↓
92	Marion	2	3	5	11	27	21	↓

Source: Indiana Department of Health
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Overview of Economic Well-Being Domain

To help children grow up to be prepared and productive, adults need jobs with family-sustaining pay, affordable housing and the ability to invest in their children's future. When parents are unemployed or earn low wages, their access to resources to support their kids' development is more limited, which can undermine their children's health and prospects for success in school and beyond. The negative effects of poverty on kids can extend into their teenage years and young adulthood, as they are more likely to contend with issues such as teen pregnancy and failing to graduate from high school.

- The Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT® Data Book

Indicators

Definition

Household employment is a measure of how many members of a household had employment within the past 12 months.

Significance

Household employment has wide-ranging impacts on the family environment and outcomes of the child.[1] Most directly, secure employment increases family income and lowers the risk of poverty. By increasing income and reducing poverty, employment helps alleviate family stress and conflict, producing a more stable home life. It may also provide additional benefits such as health care, childcare, and paid leave. These benefits allow family members greater flexibility and opportunities to provide quality care for their child. Employment also positively impacts the social and academic development of the child. Research indicates that children in families that do not have secure employment, causing financial instability, are more at risk for behavior problems and exhibit lower academic performance compared to children who don't reside with low-income families.[2]

Definition Sources: U.S. Census Bureau[3]

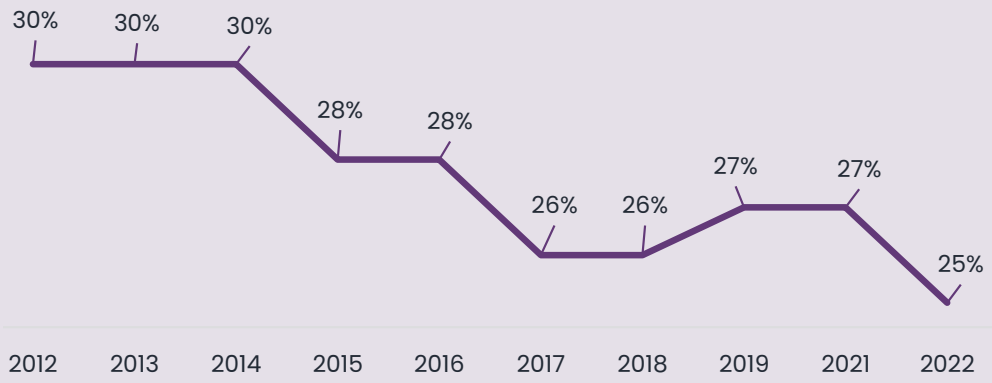
Key Highlights

25% of all Indiana children under 18 live in families who lack secure employment where no parent has a full-time, year-round job – a decrease from 27% in 2021.[4]

- Indiana's national ranking for families where no parent has secure employment fell from 17th lowest in 2021 to 22nd in 2022.

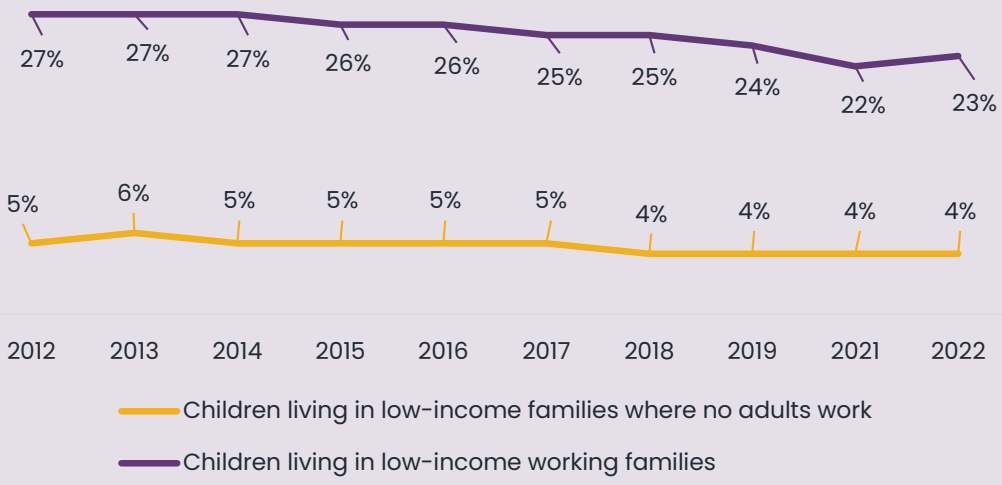
14% of Hoosier children are living in a "working poor" household where at least one caregiver is employed, and the household income is less than 100% of the federal poverty level in 2022 – in line with the national rate of 14.1%.[5]

Children Under 18 Whose Parents Lack Secure Employment, Indiana: 2012-2022



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

Children Under 18 Living in Low-Income Working Families, Indiana: 2012-2022



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

Households with No Workers in the Past Year

			TOTAL		
	1 worker in the past year	2 workers in the past year	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	**31.6%**	**53.9%**	**14.6%**	**14.5%**	↓

				TOTAL		
Rank		1 worker in the past year	2 workers in the past year	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	Boone	30.0%	60.4%	8.1%	9.6%	↑
2	Hamilton	26.8%	63.4%	7.9%	9.8%	↑
2	LaGrange	38.5%	51.6%	11.1%	9.8%	↓
4	Wells	28.3%	60.5%	11.7%	11.2%	↓
5	Hendricks	25.2%	63.1%	10.2%	11.7%	↑
6	Marion	33.6%	54.2%	13.4%	12.2%	↓
7	Jennings	37.1%	50.6%	14.5%	12.3%	↓
8	Dubois	29.2%	58.4%	12.5%	12.4%	↓
8	Jackson	33.7%	53.9%	16.5%	12.4%	↓
10	Allen	32.1%	55.3%	12.8%	12.5%	↓
10	Johnson	30.8%	56.8%	13.2%	12.5%	↓
12	Daviess	34.7%	52.7%	11.5%	12.7%	↑
13	Tippecanoe	32.1%	55.1%	11.9%	12.8%	↑
14	Bartholomew	33.6%	53.5%	15.1%	12.9%	↓
15	Adams	32.4%	54.6%	12.8%	13.0%	↑
15	Clark	32.5%	54.6%	14.2%	13.0%	↓
17	Shelby	30.1%	56.8%	10.8%	13.2%	↑
18	Hancock	25.8%	60.9%	12.3%	13.3%	↑
18	Kosciusko	31.5%	55.2%	15.3%	13.3%	↓
18	St. Joseph	32.6%	54.1%	15.2%	13.3%	↓
21	Elkhart	31.3%	54.9%	12.6%	13.8%	↑
21	Huntington	33.4%	52.8%	14.5%	13.8%	↓
23	Switzerland	35.9%	50.1%	18.4%	13.9%	↓
24	Noble	28.1%	57.9%	13.1%	14.0%	↑
24	Union	26.5%	59.4%	21.8%	14.0%	↓
26	Marshall	30.7%	55.2%	14.6%	14.1%	↓
26	Orange	37.2%	48.6%	17.5%	14.1%	↓
28	Monroe	29.0%	56.8%	13.4%	14.2%	↑
28	Ripley	24.2%	61.6%	13.4%	14.2%	↑
30	DeKalb	29.9%	55.6%	14.7%	14.4%	↓
30	Pulaski	31.1%	54.5%	17.9%	14.4%	↓
32	Cass	35.0%	50.6%	16.5%	14.5%	↓
32	Clinton	31.6%	53.9%	13.3%	14.5%	↑
34	Franklin	26.1%	59.2%	15.2%	14.7%	↓
34	Montgomery	31.3%	54.0%	14.9%	14.7%	↓
36	Vanderburgh	32.6%	52.7%	15.5%	14.8%	↓
37	Gibson	31.8%	53.2%	14.1%	15.0%	↑
38	Floyd	31.8%	53.1%	14.0%	15.1%	↑
39	Morgan	29.0%	55.8%	16.0%	15.2%	↓
40	Martin	27.3%	57.4%	19.7%	15.3%	↓
40	Warrick	26.8%	57.9%	14.5%	15.3%	↑
42	Benton	31.1%	53.5%	12.1%	15.4%	↑
43	Decatur	31.5%	53.0%	14.2%	15.5%	↑
43	Jasper	32.1%	52.5%	16.2%	15.5%	↓
45	Steuben	30.1%	54.3%	17.2%	15.6%	↓
46	Scott	36.9%	47.3%	19.0%	15.8%	↓
46	Spencer	29.6%	54.6%	16.3%	15.8%	↓
48	Knox	30.2%	53.8%	16.3%	16.0%	↓
48	Rush	28.9%	55.1%	17.5%	16.0%	↓
50	Fountain	33.3%	50.5%	17.7%	16.2%	↓
50	Newton	35.9%	47.9%	14.4%	16.2%	↑
52	Dearborn	25.9%	57.7%	13.2%	16.4%	↑
52	Laporte	34.2%	49.4%	15.8%	16.4%	↑
54	Lake	34.3%	49.1%	16.4%	16.6%	↑
55	Jefferson	36.1%	47.2%	15.1%	16.7%	↑
55	Porter	30.8%	52.6%	14.2%	16.7%	↑
57	Wayne	34.7%	48.5%	18.6%	16.8%	↓
57	Whitley	27.5%	55.7%	15.5%	16.8%	↑
59	Jay	34.8%	48.2%	15.9%	17.0%	↑
60	Putnam	35.5%	47.4%	14.4%	17.1%	↑
61	Clay	30.5%	52.0%	17.0%	17.6%	↑
61	Lawrence	30.0%	52.3%	18.2%	17.6%	↓
61	Vigo	35.0%	47.4%	16.0%	17.6%	↑
61	White	30.2%	52.2%	15.6%	17.6%	↑
65	Delaware	35.2%	47.1%	20.5%	17.7%	↓
65	Madison	32.9%	49.4%	18.2%	17.7%	↓
65	Washington	30.7%	51.6%	17.2%	17.7%	↑
68	Ohio	32.6%	49.5%	16.7%	17.8%	↑
68	Tipton	29.3%	52.9%	17.3%	17.8%	↑
70	Harrison	28.1%	53.9%	17.1%	17.9%	↑
71	Warren	26.3%	55.4%	16.3%	18.2%	↑
72	Fulton	28.3%	53.4%	15.5%	18.3%	↑
73	Carroll	32.3%	49.2%	16.4%	18.4%	↑
74	Owen	33.2%	48.2%	18.0%	18.6%	↑
75	Sullivan	33.8%	47.5%	21.9%	18.8%	↓
76	Perry	27.1%	53.9%	18.3%	19.0%	↑
77	Randolph	31.6%	49.3%	16.9%	19.1%	↑
78	Howard	33.5%	47.3%	19.5%	19.2%	↓
79	Blackford	33.9%	46.7%	19.9%	19.4%	↓
79	Vermillion	38.0%	42.6%	20.5%	19.4%	↓
81	Posey	25.6%	54.8%	17.7%	19.5%	↑
82	Miami	31.2%	49.2%	15.6%	19.6%	↑
83	Wabash	28.8%	51.4%	18.4%	19.8%	↑
84	Greene	31.9%	47.7%	17.9%	20.3%	↑
85	Grant	32.6%	46.8%	19.6%	20.6%	↑
86	Fayette	32.5%	46.7%	21.8%	20.8%	↓
87	Henry	32.6%	46.6%	22.4%	20.9%	↓
88	Pike	22.6%	56.2%	17.1%	21.2%	↑
89	Parke	35.9%	42.6%	21.5%	21.5%	=
90	Starke	35.0%	42.7%	20.4%	22.2%	↑
91	Brown	29.2%	48.3%	21.9%	22.6%	↑
92	Crawford	33.9%	41.1%	24.2%	25.0%	↑

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S2302

Definition

Median family income is the division of families, by dollar amount, into two equal groups based on their income. Half of the families will be below the median and half will be above the median. Median family income only includes data from families with their own children under the age of 18. "Own children" are defined as never-married children who are related to the family head by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Significance

Median family income is used to gauge Indiana families' ability to access basic needs such as food, clothing, healthcare, housing, and utilities. It also helps to provide greater context in assessing resources available to families and the community, employment levels, and overall health. Median income is often preferred over average income because it provides a more accurate depiction of the distribution of income. Families who fall below the median income, especially those around or below the lower quartile, have less purchasing power than those above the median income. This diminished purchasing power results in income inequality and much lower investment in children's developmental outcomes.

Definition Sources: U.S. Census Bureau[6]

Key Highlights

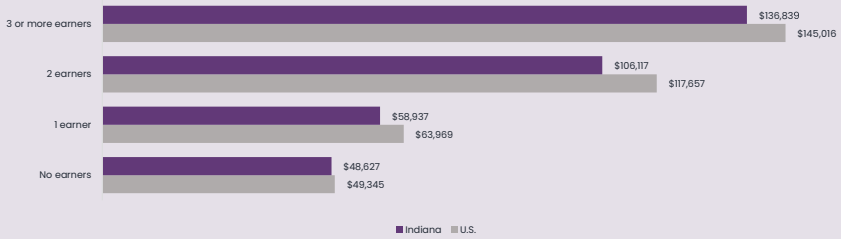
The median family income among Indiana households with children under 18 was was $82,646 in 2022, an increase of $6,958 from the previous year, nearly 4% less than households without children in Indiana.[7]

- Families with children ($82,646) had a median income nearly 4% less than households without children ($85,947).
- 4-person families had the highest median income of $103,324.
- Indiana's highest median family income was in the suburban counties, in contrast to Indiana's rural counties which held some of the lowest median incomes.

Married-couple families in Indiana had the highest median income at $108,402, which was twice the median income of single father households ($51,615), and over three times the median income of single mother households ($33,501).[8]

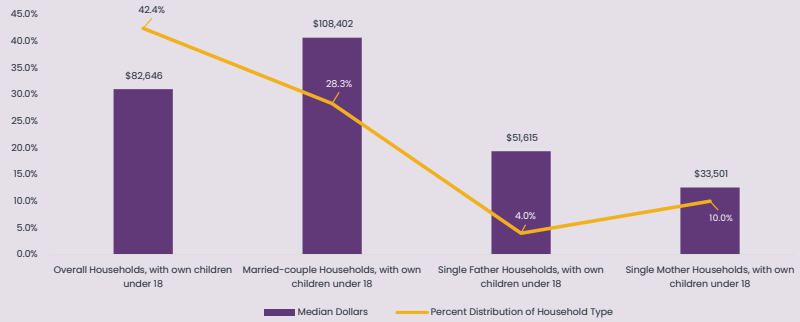
- The estimated pre-tax living wage for a single adult, single child household was $66,251 in 2022, making single-parent median incomes insufficient to meet basic living expenses.[9]

Median Household Income by Household Type, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1903

Median Household Income with Own Children by Number of Earners, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1903

Median Houshold Income

	Married-couple Household	Single Father Household	Single Mother Household	TOTAL 2012-2017	TOTAL 2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	$ 108,402	$ 51,615	$ 33,501	$ 62,374	$ 82,646	↑

	Married-couple Household	Single Father Household	Single Mother Household	TOTAL 2012-2017	TOTAL 2018-2022	Change
Adams	$ 86,500	$ 55,840	$ 34,638	$ 60,552	$ 77,128	↑
Allen	$ 101,652	$ 52,224	$ 33,498	$ 57,252	$ 78,688	↑
Bartholomew	$ 123,167	$ 47,250	$ 32,594	$ 65,845	$ 89,450	↑
Benton	$ 89,663	$ 38,438	$ 31,250	$ 53,026	$ 63,750	↑
Blackford	$ 68,867	$ 33,224	$ 30,083	$ 51,250	$ 57,628	↑
Boone	$ 160,938	$ 61,003	$ 63,228	$ 104,415	$ 138,054	↑
Brown	$ 97,121	*	$ 22,614	$ 82,660	$ 92,748	↑
Carroll	$ 91,983	$ 65,758	$ 38,107	$ 70,471	$ 78,589	↑
Cass	$ 87,882	$ 41,860	$ 32,261	$ 50,289	$ 62,238	↑
Clark	$ 104,302	$ 47,083	$ 44,089	$ 65,914	$ 78,708	↑
Clay	$ 96,614	$ 65,233	$ 42,180	$ 60,266	$ 79,508	↑
Clinton	$ 89,942	$ 51,017	$ 39,973	$ 54,885	$ 75,319	↑
Crawford	$ 93,804	$ 36,029	$ 29,375	$ 48,967	$ 80,677	↑
Daviess	$ 98,503	$ 52,063	$ 30,498	$ 53,768	$ 85,958	↑
Dearborn	$ 122,689	$ 54,187	$ 29,648	$ 73,986	$ 101,860	↑
Decatur	$ 100,611	$ 76,827	$ 41,111	$ 56,860	$ 84,177	↑
DeKalb	$ 99,181	$ 56,071	$ 34,609	$ 58,475	$ 87,133	↑
Delaware	$ 92,089	$ 43,926	$ 29,994	$ 53,268	$ 60,450	↑
Dubois	$ 104,909	$ 60,783	$ 33,214	$ 79,817	$ 86,206	↑
Elkhart	$ 94,937	$ 44,355	$ 30,346	$ 56,416	$ 71,443	↑
Fayette	$ 95,828	$ 48,438	$ 22,170	$ 50,189	$ 67,431	↑
Floyd	$ 126,646	$ 78,986	$ 40,216	$ 74,894	$ 104,255	↑
Fountain	$ 97,833	$ 39,737	$ 27,688	$ 63,512	$ 78,709	↑
Franklin	$ 116,742	$ 74,750	$ 48,282	$ 68,615	$ 85,676	↑
Fulton	$ 98,097	$ 17,472	$ 33,977	$ 55,432	$ 78,070	↑
Gibson	$ 99,745	$ 41,000	$ 42,969	$ 68,911	$ 82,930	↑
Grant	$ 88,491	$ 34,005	$ 29,396	$ 38,942	$ 55,448	↑
Greene	$ 88,036	$ 75,357	$ 33,362	$ 63,802	$ 68,955	↑
Hamilton	$ 163,032	$ 87,530	$ 55,980	$ 114,338	$ 144,535	↑
Hancock	$ 126,793	$ 69,536	$ 44,964	$ 85,026	$ 112,304	↑
Harrison	$ 104,543	$ 77,188	$ 42,143	$ 73,940	$ 98,162	↑
Hendricks	$ 132,793	$ 84,911	$ 47,845	$ 89,290	$ 117,995	↑
Henry	$ 96,462	$ 34,297	$ 37,113	$ 52,549	$ 80,618	↑
Howard	$ 103,415	$ 37,143	$ 35,780	$ 56,134	$ 70,410	↑
Huntington	$ 91,635	$ 58,333	$ 40,000	$ 63,062	$ 75,536	↑
Jackson	$ 95,689	$ 72,344	$ 30,788	$ 59,784	$ 79,054	↑
Jasper	$ 102,878	$ 68,187	$ 24,575	$ 64,676	$ 81,427	↑
Jay	$ 89,575	$ 44,347	$ 30,634	$ 51,020	$ 59,318	↑
Jefferson	$ 103,875	$ 55,635	$ 25,801	$ 53,258	$ 71,590	↑
Jennings	$ 108,114	$ 44,857	$ 33,389	$ 54,756	$ 68,040	↑
Johnson	$ 120,816	$ 68,249	$ 40,982	$ 78,040	$ 100,560	↑
Knox	$ 102,875	$ 53,743	$ 21,250	$ 55,886	$ 68,665	↑
Kosciusko	$ 99,568	$ 69,141	$ 36,913	$ 62,480	$ 81,470	↑
LaGrange	$ 108,325	$ 48,818	$ 37,287	$ 63,914	$ 98,460	↑
Lake	$ 116,028	$ 41,631	$ 30,522	$ 57,154	$ 75,573	↑
Laporte	$ 99,178	$ 43,750	$ 27,492	$ 50,377	$ 72,276	↑

	Married-couple Household	Single Father Household	Single Mother Household	TOTAL 2012-2017	TOTAL 2018-2022	Change
Lawrence	$ 101,791	$ 43,875	$ 29,135	$ 60,714	$ 78,413	↑
Madison	$ 94,886	$ 45,852	$ 28,873	$ 47,445	$ 67,522	↑
Marion	$ 97,379	$ 52,880	$ 32,816	$ 45,717	$ 66,095	↑
Marshall	$ 94,982	$ 38,155	$ 39,583	$ 64,524	$ 84,069	↑
Martin	$ 96,886	$ 80,718	*	$ 59,668	$ 88,490	↑
Miami	$ 83,112	$ 38,316	$ 21,364	$ 50,192	$ 62,989	↑
Monroe	$ 117,128	$ 47,375	$ 34,879	$ 60,191	$ 92,684	↑
Montgomery	$ 103,899	$ 52,321	$ 26,239	$ 59,740	$ 75,170	↑
Morgan	$ 112,433	$ 54,815	$ 34,158	$ 71,168	$ 89,703	↑
Newton	$ 79,784	$ 50,732	$ 38,510	$ 50,528	$ 69,102	↑
Noble	$ 94,967	$ 48,194	$ 45,671	$ 62,764	$ 80,237	↑
Ohio	$ 113,214	$ 40,221	$ 27,500	$ 83,564	$ 70,568	↑
Orange	$ 96,889	$ 62,614	$ 34,082	$ 47,467	$ 72,768	↑
Owen	$ 90,938	$ 38,828	$ 34,519	$ 60,688	$ 68,090	↑
Parke	$ 96,875	$ 37,401	$ 17,500	$ 54,222	$ 72,188	↑
Perry	$ 92,778	$ 29,408	$ 36,976	$ 60,236	$ 84,375	↑
Pike	$ 102,733	*	$ 43,988	$ 68,068	$ 86,841	↑
Porter	$ 122,131	$ 60,368	$ 33,372	$ 83,004	$ 101,717	↑
Posey	$ 128,188	$ 61,125	$ 35,575	$ 81,764	$ 103,050	↑
Pulaski	$ 88,105	$ 48,125	$ 55,183	$ 54,044	$ 71,782	↑
Putnam	$ 107,765	$ 54,833	$ 31,312	$ 62,111	$ 79,688	↑
Randolph	$ 92,488	$ 44,831	$ 26,369	$ 47,708	$ 71,191	↑
Ripley	$ 104,315	$ 60,197	*	$ 67,216	$ 84,890	↑
Rush	$ 91,481	$ 52,938	$ 32,048	$ 58,631	$ 75,417	↑
Scott	$ 74,146	*	$ 28,551	$ 62,284	$ 62,378	↑
Shelby	$ 100,951	$ 60,167	$ 26,350	$ 64,493	$ 74,406	↑
Spencer	$ 108,101	$ 52,188	$ 35,500	$ 74,987	$ 95,918	↑
St. Joseph	$ 103,668	$ 44,781	$ 29,342	$ 57,268	$ 75,362	↑
Starke	$ 90,000	*	$ 28,523	$ 53,590	$ 69,848	↑
Steuben	$ 101,250	$ 49,766	$ 25,568	$ 63,563	$ 85,900	↑
Sullivan	$ 84,542	$ 75,787	$ 21,113	$ 53,401	$ 67,763	↑
Switzerland	$ 86,281	$ 34,756	$ 25,500	$ 51,494	$ 74,383	↑
Tippecanoe	$ 98,474	$ 44,196	$ 34,745	$ 63,594	$ 74,840	↑
Tipton	$ 104,635	$ 68,210	$ 18,520	$ 59,418	$ 70,608	↑
Union	$ 98,583	$ 63,750	$ 39,464	$ 60,662	$ 73,250	↑
Vanderburgh	$ 107,476	$ 41,559	$ 31,406	$ 55,865	$ 68,997	↑
Vermillion	$ 93,421	$ 36,589	$ 25,701	$ 53,368	$ 64,810	↑
Vigo	$ 95,923	$ 38,470	$ 20,846	$ 45,353	$ 59,455	↑
Wabash	$ 96,377	$ 54,091	$ 34,817	$ 53,569	$ 75,967	↑
Warren	$ 112,143	$ 34,375	*	$ 65,333	$ 92,000	↑
Warrick	$ 134,535	$ 69,318	$ 46,188	$ 84,073	$ 121,749	↑
Washington	$ 92,982	$ 56,518	$ 36,289	$ 57,616	$ 70,398	↑
Wayne	$ 85,915	$ 36,938	$ 23,875	$ 52,544	$ 58,929	↑
Wells	$ 97,254	$ 52,050	$ 38,625	$ 61,161	$ 80,299	↑
White	$ 89,663	$ 51,477	$ 32,500	$ 63,183	$ 76,421	↑
Whitley	$ 104,381	$ 50,317	$ 31,968	$ 68,441	$ 86,394	↑

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1903
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

Poverty is a state in which an individual or group of individuals does not have sufficient resources to purchase basic necessities such as food, clothing, or housing. Poverty is most commonly calculated by using poverty thresholds, which vary based on family size and composition. If a family's or individual's total income is less than the family's poverty threshold, then every member of that family, including children, is in poverty. The Census Bureau relies on two measure of poverty designed to work in tandem with, not replace, each other – the Official Poverty Measure (OPM) and the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM).

Significance

The current measure of poverty is believed to be insufficient in accurately calculating individuals living in poverty[10] Poverty thresholds do not vary from state to state, which can have exceedingly different housing markets and costs of living. Accurately gauging the poverty rate is necessary as children who experience poverty are at a significant disadvantage compared to children who do not. Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to have poor academic achievement, drop out of school, experience economic hardships and unemployment later in life, and be involved in the criminal justice system.[11] Poverty is especially harmful to children's outcomes when it is persistent and occurs during early childhood as poverty can alter structural and functional brain development.[12] Poverty disproportionally affects children of color, exacerbating and heightening the obstacles that children of color often must overcome.

Definition Sources: U.S. Census Bureau[13]

Key Highlights

16.1% of Hoosier children under the age of 18 lived in poverty, equating to more than 249,000 children in 2022 – slightly less than the national rate of 16.7%[14]

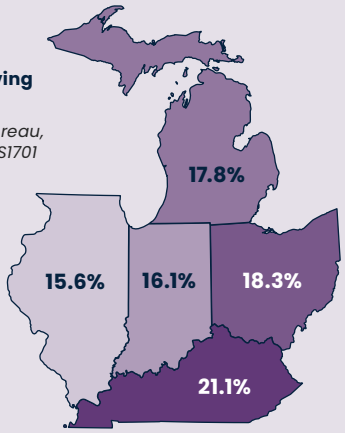
- In line with previous years, children under the age of 5 had the highest rate of poverty (18.4%) when comparing other age groups under 18.
- 15% of youth aged 18 to 24 lived in poverty – totaling almost 125,000 of Indiana's older youth.

39.9% of all single mother households had an income below the poverty line in the past 12 months, which was significantly higher compared to married-couple families (6.8%) and single father households (18.3%).[15]

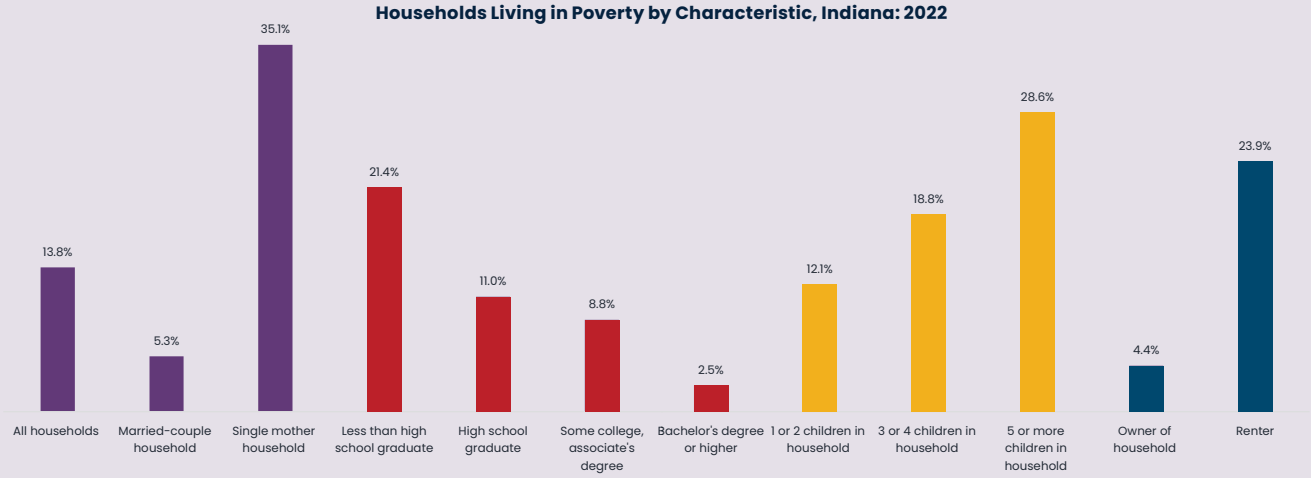
- Of the children living in poverty, 61.2% reside in a single mother household.

Children Under 18 Living in Poverty; 2022

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1701



Households Living in Poverty by Characteristic, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1702

What Can You Do?

In 2021, Congress made significant changes to the Child Tax Credit (CTC) that included an expansion in eligibility of low-income families, increased the credit amount, made the credit fully refundable, and allowed for advanced monthly payments. These changes directly contributed to child poverty reaching a national historic low of 5.2% in 2021 – nearly half the 2020 rate of 9.7%[1]. When Congress did not make the expansions permanent, the child poverty rate more than doubled to 12.4% nationally in 2022 or an additional 5 million children in poverty. With the 2022 5-year child poverty rate in Indiana currently at 16.1% using the OPM, and the national SPM rate at 12.4%, it's reasonable to assume that Indiana's SPM child poverty rate will closely align with these rates following the expiration of the federal CTC.

Local: Train staff and employees to recognize the signs of poverty and be knowledgeable in the best-practices of working with children in poverty. Examples of this work in Indiana include Firefly Children and Family Alliance, Ryves Youth Center, Mary Rigg Neighborhood Center, and Northwest Indiana Community Action.

State: Conduct an evaluation of state tax credits and benefit policies to eliminate gaps, barriers, and cliffs that could negatively impact low-income children.

Federal: Make permanent the expansions to the CTC that were in effect under the American Rescue Plan and explore expansions to additional credits like the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

Children Living in Poverty

				TOTAL		
	Under 6 Years	6 to 11 Years	12 to 17 Years	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	**18.3%**	**16.2%**	**14.2%**	**20.4%**	**16.1%**	↓

Rank					TOTAL		
		Under 6 Years	6 to 11 Years	12 to 17 Years	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	LaGrange	5.3%	2.8%	4.1%	11.6%	4.1%	↓
2	Hamilton	4.5%	5.4%	4.0%	5.8%	4.6%	↓
3	Boone	4.0%	4.1%	6.1%	7.9%	4.7%	↓
4	Hancock	4.2%	4.9%	5.3%	9.8%	4.8%	↓
5	Hendricks	6.3%	7.5%	4.4%	5.9%	6.0%	↑
6	Wells	9.1%	5.4%	5.0%	15.5%	6.4%	↓
7	Warrick	10.3%	5.3%	5.4%	10.1%	6.7%	↓
8	Union	8.3%	4.8%	8.1%	7.4%	7.2%	↓
9	Jasper	4.5%	9.2%	10.0%	11.5%	8.1%	↓
10	Noble	8.7%	8.9%	7.4%	12.0%	8.3%	↓
10	Spencer	10.4%	6.2%	8.4%	14.1%	8.3%	↓
12	White	8.9%	6.1%	11.4%	13.5%	8.8%	↓
13	Johnson	9.3%	8.5%	9.5%	13.2%	9.1%	↓
14	Franklin	10.4%	11.8%	6.8%	10.6%	9.4%	↓
14	Harrison	9.8%	13.2%	6.0%	14.2%	9.4%	↓
16	Brown	18.1%	6.9%	6.5%	10.1%	9.9%	↓
17	Ripley	15.6%	4.7%	10.7%	15.7%	10.3%	↓
18	Gibson	6.5%	13.1%	12.8%	13.9%	10.8%	↓
19	Carroll	9.3%	14.2%	8.9%	12.4%	10.9%	↓
20	Decatur	8.5%	13.7%	10.9%	15.6%	11.0%	↓
21	Lawrence	16.0%	9.3%	8.7%	16.9%	11.1%	↓
21	Fountain	17.2%	6.9%	9.0%	13.1%	11.1%	↓
21	Kosciusko	11.4%	10.3%	11.6%	16.1%	11.1%	↓
24	Porter	12.7%	10.3%	10.8%	15.5%	11.2%	↓
25	Putnam	15.2%	8.6%	11.1%	19.4%	11.4%	↓
25	Clinton	9.9%	9.8%	14.5%	20.7%	11.4%	↓
27	Posey	16.9%	8.2%	10.5%	10.5%	11.6%	↑
28	Daviess	16.3%	7.7%	11.4%	14.7%	11.7%	↓
28	Dearborn	13.2%	11.8%	10.5%	14.7%	11.7%	↓
30	Perry	12.6%	10.5%	13.1%	22.1%	12.0%	↓
30	Morgan	10.4%	12.8%	12.5%	18.5%	12.0%	↓
32	Clay	10.4%	15.2%	11.1%	18.9%	12.1%	↓
33	Steuben	12.8%	10.7%	13.1%	15.6%	12.2%	↓
34	Starke	14.3%	15.2%	8.0%	23.1%	12.6%	↓
35	Clark	11.9%	14.5%	11.7%	14.0%	12.7%	↓
36	Rush	12.2%	11.4%	15.2%	25.0%	13.1%	↓
37	Huntington	17.7%	12.5%	10.2%	16.6%	13.4%	↓
38	Whitley	15.9%	15.7%	10.6%	15.0%	13.8%	↓
39	Bartholomew	10.4%	14.0%	17.4%	18.2%	14.0%	↓
40	Marshall	12.7%	14.3%	15.8%	14.4%	14.4%	=
41	Floyd	18.6%	11.8%	13.8%	14.9%	14.6%	↓
42	Adams	20.1%	19.6%	5.6%	29.8%	14.8%	↓
43	Dekalb	19.7%	18.2%	7.9%	20.7%	14.9%	↓
44	Pulaski	25.6%	11.8%	10.1%	17.7%	15.0%	↓
45	Monroe	16.4%	14.8%	13.8%	20.2%	15.0%	↓
46	Pike	20.4%	15.2%	11.5%	18.9%	15.4%	↓

Rank					TOTAL		
		Under 6 Years	6 to 11 Years	12 to 17 Years	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
47	Wabash	27.6%	9.7%	11.5%	22.7%	15.7%	↓
48	Jefferson	20.6%	15.2%	11.9%	19.6%	15.9%	↓
49	Ohio	25.9%	8.8%	13.3%	2.9%	16.1%	↑
50	Jackson	19.9%	16.0%	13.1%	19.4%	16.2%	↓
50	Washington	16.5%	19.2%	13.6%	17.7%	16.2%	↓
52	Dubois	19.2%	15.4%	14.0%	11.8%	16.3%	↑
53	Tippecanoe	19.1%	17.1%	13.2%	19.1%	16.4%	↓
54	Howard	18.6%	19.2%	11.9%	23.8%	16.5%	↓
55	Knox	20.9%	12.0%	17.5%	22.0%	16.6%	↓
56	Allen	21.5%	17.0%	12.6%	22.0%	16.9%	↓
57	Montgomery	16.1%	15.1%	20.3%	14.9%	17.2%	↑
58	Cass	21.9%	19.7%	11.3%	20.6%	17.3%	↓
58	Newton	19.5%	15.9%	16.6%	23.1%	17.3%	↓
60	Sullivan	26.6%	20.5%	6.8%	19.9%	17.4%	↓
61	Elkhart	17.5%	21.2%	14.6%	19.3%	17.6%	↓
62	Tipton	19.7%	21.1%	13.7%	18.8%	18.2%	↓
63	Henry	21.5%	17.1%	18.7%	25.0%	19.0%	↓
64	Jennings	15.2%	24.3%	18.3%	19.2%	19.2%	=
65	Vermillion	22.9%	21.0%	15.5%	16.7%	19.3%	↑
66	Jay	28.4%	16.6%	13.0%	24.8%	19.4%	↓
67	Blackford	12.6%	22.6%	21.0%	17.1%	19.5%	↑
67	Randolph	23.9%	20.8%	15.0%	24.9%	19.5%	↓
69	Warren	16.1%	31.1%	12.7%	15.4%	19.7%	↑
69	Owen	20.2%	19.7%	19.3%	26.4%	19.7%	↓
71	St. Joseph	22.6%	20.2%	16.7%	25.6%	19.8%	↓
72	Benton	28.9%	23.7%	8.2%	21.7%	20.0%	↓
73	Scott	29.0%	17.4%	16.1%	20.7%	20.2%	↓
74	Vanderburgh	21.1%	21.2%	18.7%	27.2%	20.3%	↓
75	Fayette	27.6%	19.2%	16.6%	24.1%	20.7%	↓
76	Marion	23.9%	20.1%	19.0%	29.6%	21.1%	↓
76	Madison	27.1%	14.3%	21.9%	25.4%	21.1%	↓
78	Fulton	21.0%	24.6%	18.3%	16.2%	21.5%	↑
79	Orange	22.2%	22.1%	20.9%	23.5%	21.7%	↓
79	Shelby	27.0%	24.9%	14.0%	14.3%	21.7%	↑
81	Delaware	22.3%	21.9%	21.1%	25.2%	21.8%	↓
82	Wayne	30.8%	21.1%	14.8%	26.3%	22.1%	↓
82	Greene	23.7%	26.6%	17.4%	15.9%	22.1%	↑
84	Lake	24.3%	23.7%	21.0%	27.1%	22.9%	↓
85	LaPorte	22.6%	26.7%	25.6%	28.7%	25.0%	↓
86	Martin	16.7%	28.3%	29.9%	20.4%	25.2%	↑
87	Vigo	28.1%	24.7%	23.9%	25.0%	25.6%	↑
88	Switzerland	30.0%	19.0%	29.0%	26.9%	26.3%	↓
89	Parke	31.9%	26.2%	22.5%	16.6%	26.6%	↑
90	Miami	28.7%	31.4%	21.8%	24.9%	27.1%	↑
91	Grant	34.4%	29.1%	22.5%	31.3%	28.5%	↓
92	Crawford	40.0%	35.2%	25.9%	19.7%	32.6%	↑

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B17001

Promising Practices: State CTC implementations

Since the federal CTC expansions expired, many states have either introduced or expanded their versions of a state child tax credit.[16,17] While each state has a differing and unique approach to state child tax credits, 14 states offered some version of the state CTC in 2023. Utah and Minnesota were two states who introduced new versions of a state CTC, while Arizona created a one-time state credit. Oklahoma has a state CTC that is directly tied to the federal CTC and is a nonrefundable credit worth a percentage of either the federal CTC or Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit. An analysis by the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy shows that Indiana could reduce child poverty by up to 50% through a targeted implementation of a state CTC.

[1] *This measure is based on the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) which does not replace the Official Poverty Measure (OPM) but makes adjustments for available financial resources, in-kind benefits, geographic housing costs, income after estimated taxes, and subtracts expenses from income.*

Definition

Deep poverty, sometimes referred to as extreme poverty, occurs when an individual(s) is living in a household with a total cash income below 50% of its poverty threshold.

Significance

The impacts of deep poverty on a child's development and well-being are often more pronounced and difficult to overcome. Like poverty, deep poverty impacts children's academic achievement, graduation rate, experience with economic hardships and unemployment later in life, and criminal justice system involvement.

Data from the National Center for Children in Poverty shows wide variation in rates of deep poverty across the county with the largest disparities in families headed by a single parent, those previously incarcerated, racial/ethnic minority populations, immigrants, youth aging out of foster care, and individuals who are not working or receiving cash benefits.[18]
Definition Sources: Census[19]

Key Highlights

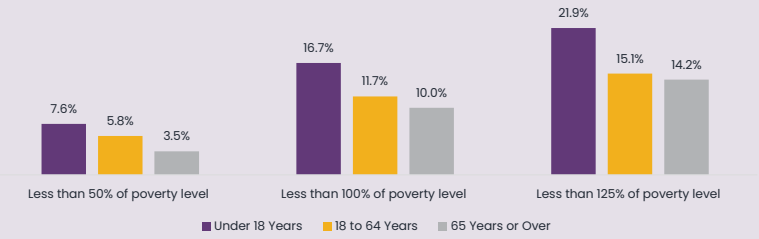
7.8% of Hoosier children under the age of 18 lived in deep poverty, equating to more than 120,900 children in 2022 – in line with the national rate of 7.8%[20]

- Like in previous years, Indiana children under the age of 5 had the highest rate of deep poverty (9.7%) when comparing other age groups under 18.
- 12.2% of youth aged 18 to 24 lived in deep poverty – totaling 73,060 of Indiana's older youth.

According to the National Center for Children in Poverty report published in 2020, 1 in 5 Black children (20%) and 1 in 4 American Indian and Alaska Native children (26%) live in deep poverty in Indiana.[21]

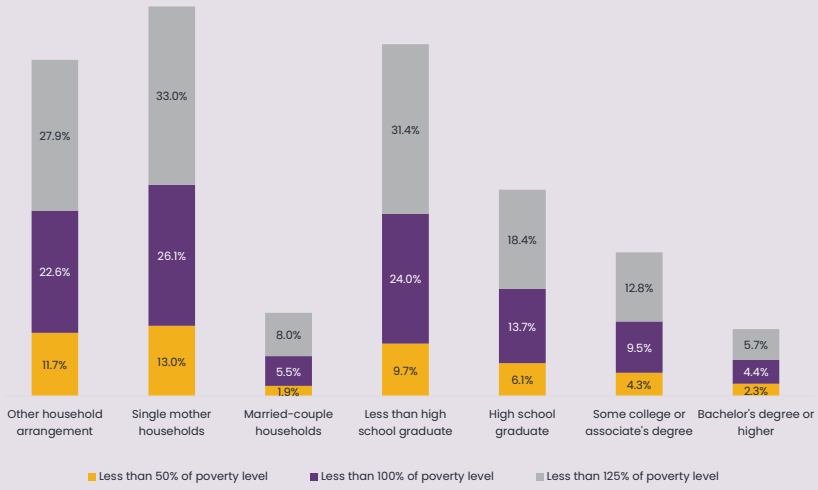
- The same report found that children born into deep poverty are more likely to experience health and development challenges compared to those who are less economically challenged.
  - 12.9% of low-birth-weight babies were born into deep poverty.
  - Children are four times more likely to have physical impairment conditions if living in deep poverty.
  - Among children in deep poverty, 3.3% have a physical impairment – nearly triple that of children living in poverty or low-income households.
  - Children in deep poverty have the highest prevalence (9.4%) of intellectual disabilities or developmental delays among all income groups.

Population Living in Deep Poverty and Low-income by Age, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1903

Population Living in Deep Poverty and Low-income by Characteristic, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1903

Children Living in Deep Poverty

				TOTAL		
	Under 6 Years	6 to 11 Years	12 to 17 Years	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	**9.7%**	**7.4%**	**6.6%**	**9.2%**	**7.8%**	↓

Rank					TOTAL		
		Under 6 Years	6 to 11 Years	12 to 17 Years	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	Brown	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	7.1%	0.5%	↓
2	LaGrange	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	2.8%	0.6%	↓
3	Gibson	2.2%	1.3%	2.5%	4.5%	2.0%	↓
4	Boone	2.4%	1.8%	2.4%	3.7%	2.2%	↓
5	Starke	4.5%	0.7%	2.5%	10.1%	2.5%	↓
5	Hendricks	3.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	↓
7	Spencer	2.3%	1.6%	3.7%	4.4%	2.6%	↓
8	Union	4.0%	4.4%	0.0%	3.3%	2.7%	↓
9	Hamilton	3.0%	3.0%	2.4%	2.9%	2.8%	↓
10	Clay	0.9%	2.6%	4.5%	7.4%	2.9%	↓
11	Washington	2.6%	2.3%	4.2%	7.6%	3.1%	↓
12	Warrick	7.0%	2.0%	1.7%	3.8%	3.3%	↓
12	Hancock	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	2.2%	3.3%	↑
14	Noble	4.1%	3.0%	3.3%	6.6%	3.4%	↓
15	Martin	6.8%	1.3%	2.5%	7.2%	3.5%	↓
15	Wells	6.9%	1.6%	2.4%	3.5%	3.5%	=
17	White	2.2%	2.8%	6.6%	6.3%	3.9%	↓
18	Huntington	3.7%	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	=
18	Perry	3.4%	2.9%	5.7%	10.4%	4.0%	↓
18	Wabash	10.7%	1.3%	1.2%	10.4%	4.0%	↓
21	Shelby	6.6%	3.0%	3.1%	7.2%	4.2%	↓
22	Johnson	3.1%	3.9%	5.8%	4.2%	4.4%	↑
23	Clark	4.0%	3.1%	6.4%	6.4%	4.6%	↓
23	Harrison	2.8%	8.0%	3.3%	3.2%	4.6%	↑
25	Putnam	6.2%	3.9%	4.4%	11.6%	4.7%	↓
25	Jasper	3.0%	4.8%	6.0%	6.1%	4.7%	↓
27	Fountain	9.5%	2.4%	2.3%	6.2%	4.8%	↓
28	Tipton	8.9%	4.2%	1.5%	7.4%	4.9%	↓
28	Kosciusko	6.3%	3.5%	5.1%	7.3%	4.9%	↓
30	Porter	6.8%	3.7%	5.2%	7.5%	5.2%	↓
30	Adams	7.5%	7.3%	1.1%	8.8%	5.2%	↓
30	Franklin	6.3%	5.0%	4.6%	3.9%	5.2%	↑
33	Jennings	2.8%	7.7%	5.5%	7.8%	5.4%	↓
33	Switzerland	12.2%	0.3%	4.6%	10.2%	5.4%	↓
33	Daviess	6.3%	2.9%	7.2%	6.2%	5.4%	↓
36	Clinton	5.5%	3.3%	8.0%	5.7%	5.5%	↓
37	Rush	4.1%	3.0%	8.9%	14.7%	5.6%	↓
38	Ripley	13.7%	0.9%	4.2%	6.9%	5.9%	↓
38	Knox	5.2%	5.3%	7.2%	7.8%	5.9%	↓
40	Pulaski	7.7%	2.1%	8.2%	5.3%	6.2%	↑
41	Carroll	3.5%	9.6%	5.4%	4.7%	6.3%	↑
42	Lawrence	10.8%	6.3%	2.8%	7.1%	6.4%	↓
43	Ohio	11.7%	2.2%	5.4%	0.0%	6.5%	↑
44	Bartholomew	6.5%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.7%	↑
45	Fulton	8.2%	11.2%	0.0%	5.3%	6.7%	↑
45	Tippecanoe	10.3%	4.4%	5.6%	7.4%	6.7%	↓

Rank					TOTAL		
		Under 6 Years	6 to 11 Years	12 to 17 Years	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
47	Whitley	11.3%	6.2%	3.8%	6.8%	6.8%	=
48	Decatur	1.5%	10.7%	8.2%	7.4%	6.9%	↓
48	DeKalb	8.4%	8.6%	4.2%	7.4%	6.9%	↓
50	Allen	9.3%	7.4%	5.2%	9.7%	7.2%	↓
51	Montgomery	9.1%	6.1%	6.7%	5.2%	7.3%	↑
51	Steuben	11.3%	2.5%	8.1%	5.8%	7.3%	↑
53	Owen	4.4%	7.4%	9.4%	7.6%	7.4%	↓
53	Howard	7.7%	7.5%	7.0%	11.2%	7.4%	↓
55	Pike	13.1%	9.1%	1.6%	1.5%	7.5%	↑
56	Marshall	5.2%	7.8%	9.5%	6.0%	7.6%	↑
56	Jackson	12.5%	4.5%	5.9%	9.4%	7.6%	↓
56	Dearborn	10.4%	8.8%	4.4%	8.5%	7.6%	↓
59	Morgan	8.5%	6.9%	7.7%	7.1%	7.7%	↑
60	Monroe	10.0%	6.8%	6.8%	8.9%	7.8%	↓
60	Posey	14.3%	5.8%	4.8%	5.1%	7.8%	↑
62	Cass	7.8%	11.3%	5.9%	9.2%	8.2%	↓
63	Floyd	10.3%	6.9%	8.0%	7.5%	8.3%	↑
64	Elkhart	8.7%	10.8%	6.3%	8.1%	8.5%	↑
65	Jefferson	9.0%	9.3%	8.3%	10.6%	8.9%	↓
65	St. Joseph	11.1%	9.4%	6.3%	12.3%	8.9%	↓
67	Fayette	14.6%	9.8%	4.3%	13.3%	9.1%	↓
68	Vanderburgh	11.2%	9.4%	7.5%	10.3%	9.3%	↓
69	Henry	12.5%	6.8%	9.7%	12.1%	9.6%	↓
70	Scott	15.1%	9.2%	6.6%	8.8%	9.8%	↑
71	Jay	12.4%	10.2%	8.2%	9.1%	10.3%	↑
72	Delaware	11.3%	9.4%	10.3%	13.8%	10.4%	↓
72	Orange	13.6%	10.8%	6.3%	10.5%	10.4%	↓
72	Greene	9.4%	15.8%	6.8%	5.8%	10.4%	↑
75	Madison	14.8%	6.7%	10.1%	10.5%	10.5%	=
76	Randolph	11.4%	11.4%	10.4%	11.8%	11.0%	↓
77	Marion	13.8%	9.9%	9.4%	14.4%	11.1%	↓
77	Sullivan	19.0%	11.1%	4.4%	10.2%	11.1%	↑
79	Vermillion	16.8%	14.6%	5.4%	6.1%	11.6%	↑
79	Lake	13.7%	11.7%	9.8%	14.5%	11.6%	↓
81	Dubois	17.9%	12.4%	4.4%	1.4%	11.8%	↑
82	LaPorte	10.7%	13.4%	11.7%	13.4%	12.0%	↓
83	Newton	8.7%	13.1%	14.5%	17.5%	12.2%	↓
84	Benton	17.8%	13.6%	7.3%	4.8%	12.7%	↑
85	Grant	19.0%	13.3%	7.8%	13.6%	13.2%	↓
86	Wayne	19.8%	11.0%	9.3%	12.6%	13.3%	↑
87	Parke	17.3%	9.9%	14.9%	7.4%	14.2%	↑
88	Vigo	17.9%	15.1%	13.2%	10.3%	15.3%	↑
89	Warren	14.1%	25.1%	8.9%	4.4%	15.7%	↑
89	Miami	20.6%	17.6%	9.8%	11.0%	15.7%	↑
91	Blackford	12.2%	17.3%	18.6%	6.2%	16.4%	↑
92	Crawford	27.8%	25.2%	17.7%	8.1%	22.8%	↑

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B17024

Definition

The *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)* is a program that helps people and families with low incomes buy the nutritious foods they need for good health. Eligibility is set by federal guidelines and is determined using three tests to evaluate a household's gross monthly income, net income, and assets. Once verified as eligible, a household's benefits are then determined using the number of persons living in the household.

Significance

SNAP is the most effective[22,23,24] anti-hunger program in the nation, helping to provide nutritious food to over 41 million people in the U.S. and almost 10% of Indiana's population. In 2022, 73% of Indiana SNAP participants were in families with children. Also discussed in "Child Food Insecurity," proper nutrition is an important component in ensuring that children are healthy and developing correctly. In addition to improving the overall well-being of children and families, studies of SNAP have demonstrated long-term benefits of reducing food insecurity among its participants.[25] During the COVID-19 pandemic, it's estimated that emergency expansions to the SNAP program helped to reduce child poverty by 14% in the 4th quarter of 2021 alone.[26]

Definition Sources: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities,[27] Indiana Family and Social Services Administration[28]

Key Highlights

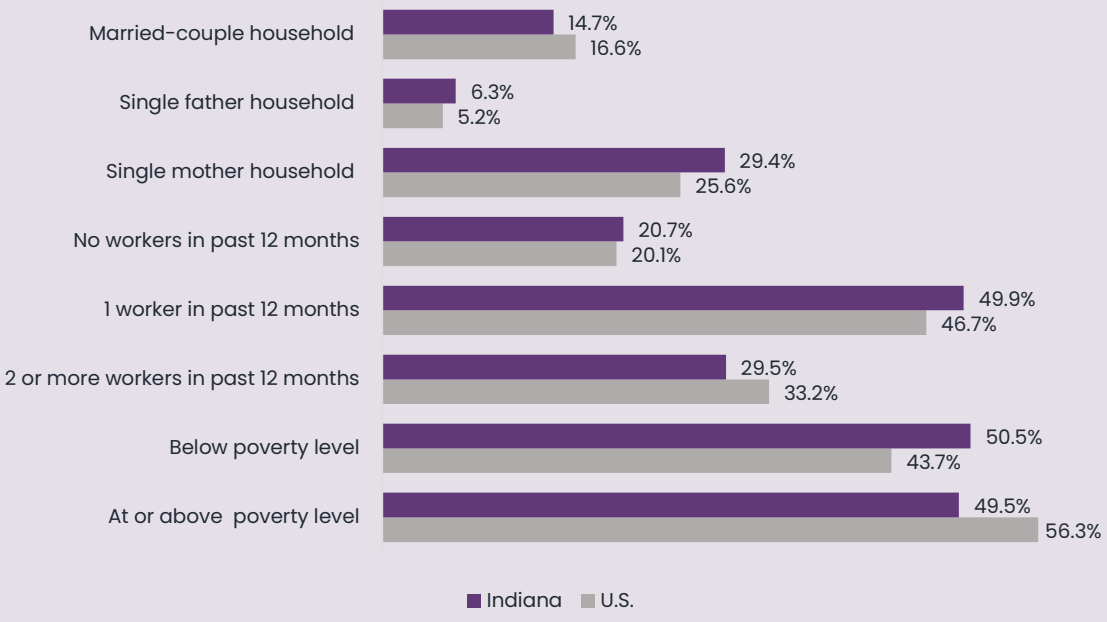
617,600 Indiana residents received SNAP, representing 9% of the state's population in 2022. Of these participants, more than 73% are families with children – higher than the national rate of 65%.[29]

- 38% of the families that received SNAP were working.

The average monthly benefit provided by SNAP to Indiana households with children was $416, 63% more than the average for all households in 2020.[30]

- 90% of SNAP participants were either in poverty or in deep poverty.
- According to the latest analysis, SNAP helped to lift 58,000 children above the poverty line between 2014 and 2018.

Percent of Households Receiving SNAP, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S2201

Families Receiving SNAP

	TOTAL		
	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	11.5%	9.0%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	Hamilton	3.4%	2.2%	↓
2	Hancock	5.8%	3.6%	↓
2	Hendricks	4.1%	3.6%	↓
4	Carroll	5.0%	3.9%	↓
5	Boone	5.8%	4.0%	↓
5	Dubois	4.4%	4.0%	↓
7	Warrick	6.2%	4.1%	↓
8	Jasper	9.1%	4.3%	↓
9	Franklin	8.5%	4.4%	↓
10	Union	8.4%	4.5%	↓
11	Ohio	8.3%	4.6%	↓
11	Wells	9.5%	4.6%	↓
13	LaGrange	6.2%	4.9%	↓
14	Johnson	7.3%	5.4%	↓
14	Marshall	9.1%	5.4%	↓
14	Steuben	7.7%	5.4%	↓
14	White	9.5%	5.4%	↓
14	Whitley	8.2%	5.4%	↓
19	Brown	7.6%	5.7%	↓
20	Adams	9.8%	5.8%	↓
20	Noble	8.9%	5.8%	↓
22	Kosciusko	8.3%	6.0%	↓
22	Porter	7.7%	6.0%	↓
24	Posey	8.1%	6.1%	↓
25	Putnam	9.7%	6.2%	↓
26	Decatur	9.7%	6.4%	↓
26	Monroe	8.2%	6.4%	↓
26	Shelby	11.0%	6.4%	↓
29	Clinton	10.5%	6.5%	↓
29	Warren	7.7%	6.5%	↓
31	DeKalb	10.1%	6.8%	↓
32	Harrison	8.9%	7.2%	↓
32	Morgan	10.3%	7.2%	↓
34	Tippecanoe	9.4%	7.3%	↓
35	Bartholomew	9.5%	7.4%	↓
35	Gibson	8.5%	7.4%	↓
35	Martin	10.0%	7.4%	↓
35	Pulaski	13.9%	7.4%	↓
35	Ripley	7.4%	7.4%	=
40	Clark	9.0%	7.5%	↓
40	Elkhart	11.2%	7.5%	↓
42	Tipton	7.2%	7.6%	↑
43	Floyd	8.8%	7.8%	↓
43	Pike	9.1%	7.8%	↓
45	Spencer	7.0%	7.9%	↑
46	Fountain	13.3%	8.1%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
47	Daviess	9.7%	8.2%	↓
47	Perry	10.0%	8.2%	↓
49	Jay	10.7%	8.3%	↓
50	Wabash	9.4%	8.4%	↓
51	Jennings	13.1%	8.6%	↓
52	Dearborn	9.4%	8.7%	↓
52	Jackson	12.0%	8.7%	↓
54	Lawrence	9.9%	9.0%	↓
55	Allen	12.4%	9.2%	↓
56	Cass	11.2%	9.3%	↓
56	Owen	13.1%	9.3%	↓
58	Benton	13.3%	9.4%	↓
58	Montgomery	10.1%	9.4%	↓
60	St. Joseph	12.5%	9.7%	↓
61	Parke	15.7%	9.9%	↓
62	Henry	12.3%	10.1%	↓
63	Clay	14.1%	10.2%	↓
63	Jefferson	11.6%	10.2%	↓
65	Fulton	10.1%	10.5%	↑
65	Laporte	13.5%	10.5%	↓
65	Miami	14.5%	10.5%	↓
68	Vanderburgh	12.8%	10.7%	↓
69	Washington	13.6%	10.8%	↓
70	Howard	13.8%	11.2%	↓
70	Rush	10.8%	11.2%	↑
72	Greene	13.1%	11.3%	↓
72	Newton	10.3%	11.3%	↑
74	Huntington	10.0%	11.4%	↑
75	Crawford	15.3%	11.5%	↓
76	Sullivan	14.0%	11.6%	↓
76	Switzerland	13.3%	11.6%	↓
78	Starke	12.7%	12.1%	↓
79	Vermillion	11.6%	12.2%	↑
80	Marion	16.1%	12.3%	↓
80	Orange	14.1%	12.3%	↓
82	Vigo	16.0%	12.5%	↓
83	Lake	14.7%	13.0%	↓
84	Scott	10.6%	13.1%	↓
85	Knox	13.8%	13.2%	↓
86	Madison	15.5%	13.6%	↓
86	Randolph	13.4%	13.6%	↑
88	Delaware	14.7%	13.7%	↓
88	Grant	16.7%	13.7%	↓
90	Wayne	15.8%	14.2%	↓
91	Blackford	14.2%	15.2%	↑
92	Fayette	20.1%	15.5%	↓

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S2201

Definition

The *National School Lunch Program, (NSLP)* more commonly referred to as free and reduced-price lunch, is a federally assisted meal program operating in both schools and residential childcare institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or no-cost lunches to children each school day. Enrollment is the number of students participating in the program as a percentage of the whole student population in a county.

Significance

The National School Lunch Program is a federal program that promotes good nutrition and works to address child hunger. The NSLP is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and operated by state agencies who work with school food authorities. Children in households with incomes below 130 percent of the poverty level or those receiving SNAP or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) qualify for free meals. Those with family incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the poverty line qualify for reduced-price meals.[31] Child nutrition programs are essential in maintaining health and promoting the success of children in families with low-incomes. Children who do not receive or have access to proper nutrition often experience academic difficulties. Research has shown (See Child Food Insecurity) that nutrition has impacts on thinking skills, behavior, and health. Additional research has suggested the proper nutrition received through the NSLP reduces food insecurity, increased dietary intake, and improves a child's learning ability.[32]

Definition Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture[33]

Key Highlights

47.7% of Indiana's students were eligible for and received free or reduced-price meals, a significant increase from the previous school year (23%).[34]

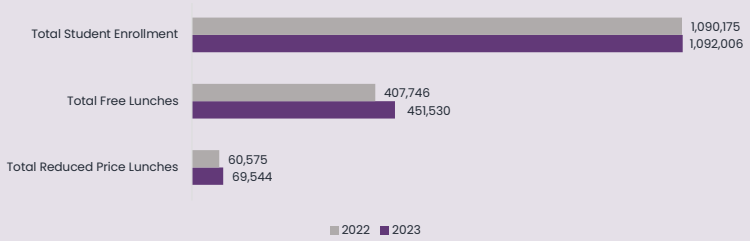
Only 40.6% of eligible school districts and 51.7% of schools adopted the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), which allows high-need districts and schools to continue to offer school breakfast and lunch to all students at no cost for four years following pandemic-era relief.[35]

- Among Indiana schools with over 60% eligible enrolled student populations in 2023, participation in CEP was 66.3%, a drop from 79% in 2022.
- Indiana ranked 47th nationally for CEP participation.

It's estimated that students in Indiana have school meal debt of more than $49 million.[36]

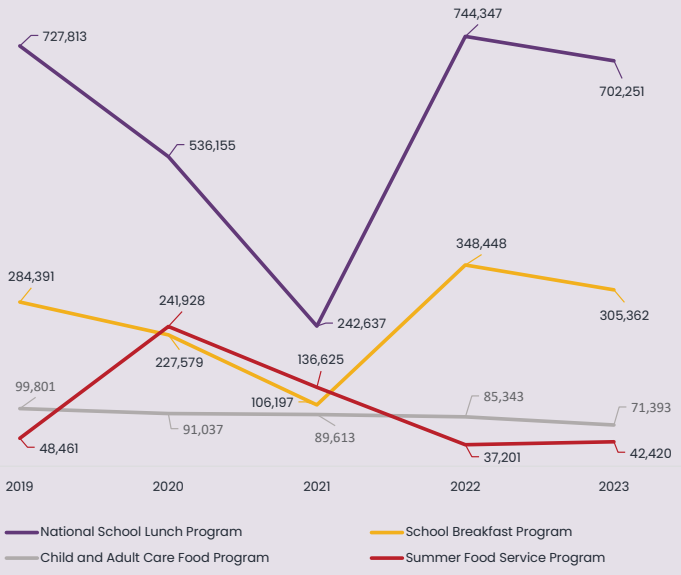
The average meal debt per child is $180.60 nationally.

Free and Reduced Price Lunch Enrollment, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Child Nutrition Program Participation by Program, Indiana: 2019-2023



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services

Free/Reduced Price Lunch Enrollment

Source: Indiana Department of Education
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	**979**	**15,806**	**99,442**	**106,587**	**34,273**	**601**	**263,376**	**43.0%**	**47.7%**	↑

		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
Rank		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
1	Hamilton	24	1,026	1,703	2,303	764	18	6,133	15.3%	18.4%	↑
2	Boone	4	85	179	298	128	1	1,858	15.7%	19.4%	↑
3	Hancock	12	61	364	314	260	5	3,481	26.2%	31.6%	↑
4	Whitley	6	12	13	116	93	1	1,727	28.7%	33.3%	↑
5	Warrick	7	64	114	174	290	2	3,084	27.7%	33.4%	↑
6	Dearborn	3	9	34	95	150	*	2,433	28.1%	33.7%	↑
7	Posey	5	4	46	47	98	*	1,101	29.5%	34.0%	↑
8	Randolph	18	15	245	538	212	3	2,698	57.6%	34.1%	↓
9	Hendricks	14	571	3,599	1,488	752	11	5,077	26.8%	34.8%	↑
10	Floyd	13	41	721	554	489	6	2,875	29.2%	34.9%	↑
11	Porter	24	71	1,123	2,433	538	7	5,497	31.4%	35.7%	↑
12	Monroe	16	178	482	522	523	9	3,538	29.7%	35.8%	↑
13	Gibson	5	15	59	84	166	8	1,597	33.2%	37.1%	↑
14	Dubois	2	17	15	1,051	90	*	1,590	33.3%	37.5%	↑
15	Adams	1	9	29	287	82	4	1,322	33.8%	38.3%	↑
16	Wells	4	8	46	200	72	3	1,661	33.0%	39.4%	↑
17	Johnson	21	1,298	772	1,163	709	12	7,443	32.4%	39.6%	↑
18	Ripley	10	13	10	92	44	1	1,991	34.2%	39.9%	↑
19	Spencer	4	4	14	147	36	*	1,060	35.8%	40.3%	↑
20	LaGrange	1	4	14	328	93	1	1,579	28.1%	40.9%	↑
21	DeKalb	5	9	24	165	112	14	2,579	37.3%	41.2%	↑
22	Jasper	7	7	15	459	51	1	1,599	36.5%	41.2%	↑
23	Tipton	1	8	9	92	53	1	754	39.0%	42.1%	↑
24	Bartholomew	19	62	214	1,654	352	5	3,528	37.3%	43.0%	↑
25	Martin	1	1	2	5	18	*	581	46.8%	44.2%	↓
26	Ohio	1	2	5	2	10	*	321	34.9%	44.3%	↑
27	Tippecanoe	30	168	2,296	3,361	831	4	4,854	42.1%	44.7%	↑
28	Morgan	6	16	136	174	196	2	4,398	37.2%	45.3%	↑
29	Putnam	2	8	30	70	98	1	2,446	43.2%	46.0%	↑
30	Harrison	6	7	12	164	154	1	2,439	41.1%	46.4%	↑
31	Huntington	6	9	26	173	94	1	2,036	42.7%	47.0%	↑
32	Montgomery	8	10	64	555	92	3	1,956	42.5%	47.1%	↑
33	Allen	63	3,582	7,200	5,913	2,867	34	10,271	45.4%	47.2%	↑
34	Perry	5	6	15	16	58	*	1,234	41.5%	47.6%	↑
35	Carroll	5	1	14	123	53	*	941	46.3%	47.7%	↑
36	Fountain	1	6	18	90	43	*	979	42.7%	47.9%	↑
37	Decatur	2	6	13	108	60	*	1,807	40.2%	48.0%	↑
38	Kosciusko	11	23	127	1,590	180	7	3,718	43.6%	48.3%	↑
39	Vanderburgh	22	108	2,736	1,117	1,696	210	6,700	41.7%	48.8%	↑
40	Steuben	6	14	12	245	70	*	1,527	36.5%	48.9%	↑
40	Daviess	5	6	92	545	71	1	1,630	48.9%	48.9%	=
42	Brown	3	*	6	21	20	1	719	45.0%	49.4%	↑
43	Union	2	2	8	15	23	*	576	47.6%	49.5%	↑
44	Lake	54	283	16,182	13,286	1,824	12	8,060	49.0%	49.7%	↑
45	Clark	24	96	1,477	2,032	1,117	30	5,524	39.3%	49.8%	↑
46	Jay	*	3	10	149	27	*	1,337	49.6%	50.0%	↑
47	Benton	3	*	6	164	22	*	653	46.8%	50.1%	↑
48	Howard	4	40	906	492	864	2	4,109	43.9%	50.5%	↑
48	Warren	*	*	1	29	16	2	650	43.8%	50.5%	↑
50	Pike	3	1	2	24	32	*	750	48.5%	50.6%	↑
50	Franklin	1	5	4	6	10	*	1,172	35.3%	50.6%	↑
52	Knox	1	12	72	160	130	2	2,455	44.0%	50.8%	↑
53	Noble	3	14	18	1,011	71	*	2,398	44.3%	50.9%	↑
54	Greene	4	7	15	93	54	3	2,159	48.3%	51.2%	↑
55	St Joseph	57	280	6,228	4,799	2,237	10	8,044	45.5%	51.4%	↑
56	Washington	6	4	9	73	54	3	1,869	59.2%	51.6%	↓
57	Pulaski	8	2	7	71	36	3	780	46.5%	51.7%	↑
57	Henry	1	11	49	156	202	*	2,957	46.7%	51.7%	↑
59	Wabash	13	10	52	211	107	*	2,189	45.3%	51.8%	↑
60	Shelby	6	22	89	607	154	2	2,773	43.8%	51.9%	↑
60	Orange	4	4	19	51	67	1	1,377	55.0%	51.9%	↓
62	Scott	8	7	10	88	61	4	1,850	55.2%	52.1%	↓
63	Clay	6	2	4	83	78	1	1,913	46.5%	52.9%	↑
64	Lawrence	1	12	28	121	104	2	2,753	49.0%	53.0%	↑
65	Marshall	*	13	53	1,209	120	1	2,445	46.5%	53.3%	↑
66	Switzerland	*	*	6	27	21	*	730	50.7%	53.7%	↑
67	Elkhart	31	140	2,115	9,084	1,293	10	7,013	43.3%	54.2%	↑
68	Jackson	10	11	47	2,009	119	5	2,329	47.7%	54.6%	↑
69	Delaware	27	95	1,119	435	994	13	5,890	48.7%	54.8%	↑
70	Jefferson	5	19	31	270	116	3	2,035	45.3%	54.9%	↑
71	Madison	13	40	1,458	1,528	921	6	6,315	50.5%	55.7%	↑
72	Owen	5	3	4	28	40	*	1,114	42.0%	55.9%	↑
73	Grant	12	16	638	734	709	1	3,966	52.3%	56.3%	↑
74	LaPorte	14	30	1,767	1,477	912	13	5,510	53.0%	56.4%	↑
75	Sullivan	4	2	13	51	33	*	1,662	54.7%	56.9%	↑
76	Vermillion	*	*	10	37	42	1	1,205	50.8%	57.0%	↑
77	Blackford	2	1	9	48	65	1	727	46.3%	57.1%	↑
78	Newton	3	*	2	207	27	3	872	49.7%	57.3%	↑
79	Fayette	3	5	11	29	62	*	1,714	64.7%	57.8%	↓
80	White	2	1	23	744	104	1	1,729	53.7%	58.0%	↑
80	Miami	18	5	75	203	216	1	2,077	50.6%	58.0%	↑
82	Rush	1	3	11	54	53	*	1,099	57.0%	58.1%	↑
83	Parke	4	2	9	57	39	*	1,120	55.0%	58.2%	↑
84	Vigo	20	64	557	479	828	9	6,201	53.4%	59.1%	↑
85	Wayne	21	26	370	541	708	2	4,127	55.0%	59.2%	↑
86	Fulton	1	4	12	103	63	2	1,223	50.8%	59.5%	↑
87	Starke	10	3	5	138	41	1	1,734	53.4%	60.1%	↑
88	Clinton	6	12	36	1574	98	3	1,822	53.8%	60.3%	↑
89	Jennings	5	3	15	223	63	7	2,143	54.6%	60.8%	↑
90	Cass	3	82	126	1741	183	1	1,911	52.3%	61.2%	↑
91	Marion	141	6,844	43,073	30,950	6,328	62	22,721	56.7%	62.7%	↑
92	Crawford	*	1	3	20	17	*	832	60.3%	65.5%	↑

Definition

The *child care cost-to-income ratio* is a calculation of what parents in a community can expect to pay, per week, to enroll their 0–4 year-old child in full-time childcare, as a percentage of the median income. Full–time childcare is considered care provided for at least 6 hours a day, 5 days a week, or 30 or more hours a week.

Significance

Parents throughout Indiana often face substantial burdens in accessing childcare such as choice and available spots for enrollment. For many communities, however, the cost of care is often a primary barrier in accessing childcare. For married couple families, the cost of care can represent a significant portion of their income and for single-parent families, the cost of care can be untenable. Access to affordable childcare has significant impacts for both children and their parents. Parents become better, more reliable workers and are better positioned to provide their family with secure employment. Parents also report that inadequate childcare access affects their mental health, their financial stability, and career advancement opportunities.[37] Children who attend quality childcare programs routinely have higher cognitive performance, higher language skills, and higher levels of school readiness.[38]

Definition Sources: Early Learning Indiana[39]

Key Highlights

The average Indiana family is spending an estimated 10.4% of their annual income on child care – a decrease from 2022 (12.4%).[40]

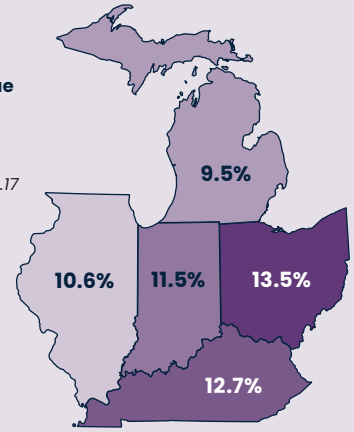
- The decrease in cost-to-income ratio is likely due to the increase of median family income across the state.
- For a family with both an infant and a 4-year-old, the average annual cost of center-based care would be around $22,830.[41]
  - This equates to 68% of the median household income for a single mother household and 21% of a married-couple household.[42]

Indiana ranks 23rd least affordable nationally for affordability of center-based care of an infant, 28th for center-based care of a toddler, and 37th for center-based care for a 4-year-old.[43]

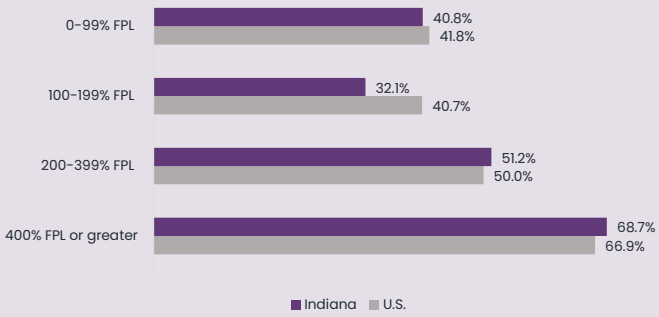
- Infant care in Indiana costs more than both housing expenses and public college tuition.[44]
- 9.3% of all families with children younger than 6 in Indiana reported problems with childcare severe enough to have caused someone in the family to quit a job, not take a job, or greatly change their job in the past year.[45]

Percent of Parents Experience Job Change due to Problems with Children (0 to 5 Years); 2022

Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 6.17



Families that Received Child Care from Others at Least 10 hours per week (0 to 5 Years), Indiana; 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 6.21

What Can You Do?

Regardless of income or cost, most families across Indiana often face difficulty accessing available childcare spots for their children. In 2023, no county in Indiana was deemed to have adequate access and only 28 had moderate access.[46] To address the existing shortage, strategies such as access expansion and start-up grants, removing entry obstacles, and bolstering workforce compensation are being piloted across the state and nation. In 2023, Early Learning Indiana awarded support to 86 organizations to help Hoosier families support the cognitive, social-emotional and physical well-being of infants and toddlers that may begin to address this need.

Local: Collect demographic data on children enrolled in childcare to identify gaps within your community. Data collected can be used to strengthen anecdotal understanding and develop targeted interventions to address the highest needs.

State: Work with childcare providers and communities to streamline licensure processes, operating regulations, and subsidy reimbursement procedures (CCDF).

Federal: Highlight successes of state recipients of the Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five (PDG B-5) and provide federal support tailored to promote the most successful strategies.

Child Care Cost-to-income Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	12.4%	10%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Spencer	12.3%	7.1%	↓
2	Harrison	8.1%	7.2%	↓
2	Warrick	8.1%	7.2%	↓
4	Hamilton	8.3%	7.3%	↓
4	Steuben	8.2%	7.3%	↓
6	Daviess	8.8%	7.4%	↓
6	Pulaski	13.7%	7.4%	↓
6	Union	5.9%	7.4%	↑
9	Pike	7.9%	7.6%	↓
10	Decatur	10.8%	7.9%	↓
10	Martin	8.7%	7.9%	↓
12	Knox	9.1%	8.1%	↓
12	Montgomery	9.6%	8.1%	↓
12	Posey	7.8%	8.1%	↑
15	DeKalb	9.6%	8.2%	↓
15	Putnam	8.8%	8.2%	↓
15	Washington	8.8%	8.2%	↓
18	Boone	9.3%	8.3%	↓
18	Jackson	10.1%	8.3%	↓
20	Dearborn	9.9%	8.4%	↓
20	Hendricks	10.1%	8.4%	↓
20	Noble	10.6%	8.4%	↓
23	Randolph	10.5%	8.5%	↓
24	Floyd	9.5%	8.7%	↓
24	LaGrange	8.8%	8.7%	↓
24	Tipton	8.1%	8.7%	↑
24	Vermillion	10.0%	8.7%	↓
28	Franklin	10.2%	8.8%	↓
28	Jefferson	9.6%	8.8%	↓
28	Parke	10.2%	8.8%	↓
31	Gibson	9.4%	8.9%	↓
31	Jasper	10.8%	8.9%	↓
31	Jennings	10.2%	8.9%	↓
34	Fulton	8.2%	9.0%	↑
34	Porter	10.2%	9.0%	↓
34	Whitley	10.3%	9.0%	↓
37	Clay	15.4%	9.1%	↓
37	Clinton	11.7%	9.1%	↓
37	Dubois	8.7%	9.1%	↑
37	Wabash	10.2%	9.1%	↓
41	Carroll	9.5%	9.2%	↓
41	Johnson	11.1%	9.2%	↓
43	Perry	10.5%	9.3%	↓
44	Bartholomew	10.7%	9.4%	↓
44	Orange	10.0%	9.4%	↓
44	Rush	10.1%	9.4%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
44	Warren	13.9%	9.4%	↓
48	Sullivan	8.8%	9.5%	↑
49	Greene	11.0%	9.6%	↓
49	Hancock	10.7%	9.6%	↓
49	Scott	12.7%	9.6%	↓
49	Shelby	10.1%	9.6%	↓
49	Wells	11.0%	9.6%	↓
54	Brown	10.1%	9.7%	↓
54	Adams	10.9%	9.7%	↓
56	Jay	11.2%	9.8%	↓
57	Howard	12.7%	9.9%	↓
57	Kosciusko	10.5%	9.9%	↓
59	Ohio	10.8%	10.0%	↓
59	Wayne	9.5%	10.0%	↑
61	Fountain	10.8%	10.1%	↓
62	Benton	11.3%	10.2%	↓
62	Lawrence	10.7%	10.2%	↓
62	Switzerland	11.5%	10.2%	↓
65	Cass	11.3%	10.3%	↓
65	White	10.5%	10.3%	↓
67	Clark	12.2%	10.4%	↓
67	Ripley	10.3%	10.4%	↑
69	Monroe	10.8%	10.5%	↓
70	Vanderburgh	13.9%	10.6%	↓
71	Allen	11.8%	10.7%	↓
71	Henry	12.5%	10.7%	↓
71	Morgan	12.9%	10.7%	↓
74	Tippecanoe	12.6%	10.8%	↓
74	Fayette	11.1%	10.8%	↓
76	Marshall	12.4%	10.9%	↓
77	Owen	12.8%	11.2%	↓
77	St. Joseph	7.2%	11.2%	↑
79	Miami	13.5%	11.4%	↓
80	Grant	12.8%	11.5%	↓
81	Newton	13.5%	11.6%	↓
82	Crawford	10.6%	11.9%	↑
83	Blackford	10.8%	12.1%	↑
83	Delaware	15.0%	12.1%	↓
83	Vigo	13.9%	12.1%	↓
86	Huntington	12.4%	12.3%	↓
87	Marion	15.8%	12.8%	↓
88	Lake	16.2%	13.1%	↓
89	Elkhart	14.0%	13.3%	↓
89	LaPorte	14.8%	13.3%	↓
91	Madison	16.4%	13.7%	↓
92	Starke	13.8%	13.9%	↑

Source: Early Learning Indiana, Closing the Gap

Promising Practices: Early Childcare and Education (ECE) Program Subsidies

Initially using American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) money, Kentucky made a change to their Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) statute.[47] The regulatory modification makes it so that any employee working 20 hours or more per week in a licensed childcare center or certified family childcare home is eligible for a childcare subsidy, regardless of household income. The policy shift not only improves childcare access for the children of ECE workers but stabilizes access for other parents. In Kentucky again, each ECE instructor receiving a subsidy helps stabilize access for as many as 13 children under six because of less worker turnover. One year after implementation, 3,200 parents employed in ECE are eligible and 5,600 children benefit from the subsidy. In Indiana, estimates suggest that 5,300 parents would be eligible and 6,800 children would benefit from a similar program.[48]

Definition

Debt-to-income ratio (DTI) is a ratio of a household's aggregate, or total, debt (excluding student loans) divided by aggregate annual income. Debt is money owed in exchange for loans or for goods or services purchased with credit.

Significance

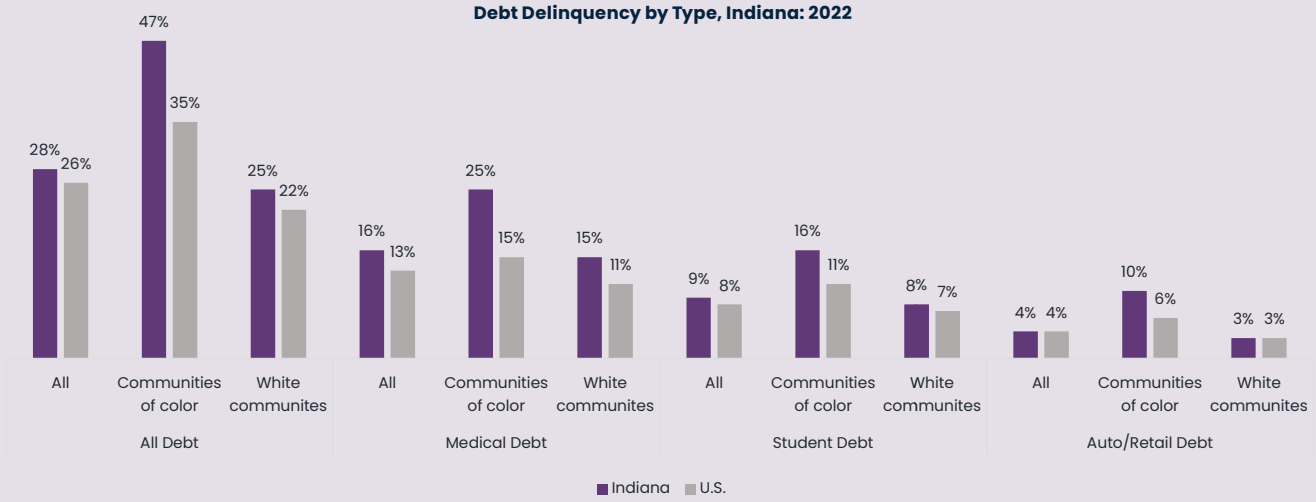
Debt is a financial gauge used to assess an individual's or family's financial health and wealth. Debt can be an important component to building wealth and future value (student loans, home loans, etc.) but can also be a detractor from overall wealth when used inappropriately or under the wrong conditions. Lower income families often must take on debt, at elevated or predatory interest rates, to afford basic needs. When debt is taken on with inflated interest rates or at high debt-to-income ratios, debt becomes a threat to overall wealth instead of a potential growth.[49]

Definition Sources: St. Louis FED,[50] Consumer Financial Protection Bureau[51]

Key Highlights

As of Q4 in 2022, the average total household debt in Indiana was $45,860, which was an increase from $42,470 in Q4 of 2021.[52]

- In the same period, average debt by category was:
  - Auto: $5,150
  - Credit Card: $2,780
  - Mortgage: $29,150
  - Student Loans: $5,180



Source: Urban Institute, Debt in America

Debt-to-Income Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	1.2	1.33	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
1	Martin	0.33	0.26	↓
2	Marion	0.64	0.69	↑
2	Dubois	0.63	0.69	↑
4	Elkhart	0.56	0.75	↑
5	Gibson	0.87	0.76	↓
6	Vigo	0.91	0.94	↑
7	Bartholomew	0.85	0.97	↑
8	Vanderburgh	1.65	1.03	↓
8	Knox	0.97	1.03	↑
10	Tippecanoe	0.97	1.04	↑
11	Jackson	1.08	1.08	=
12	Howard	1.02	1.13	↑
12	Daviess	1.04	1.13	↑
12	Jay	1.16	1.13	↓
15	Grant	0.97	1.15	↑
16	DeKalb	1.16	1.16	=
17	St. Joseph	1.09	1.17	↑
18	Cass	1.01	1.18	↑
19	Delaware	1.09	1.20	↑
20	Huntington	1.14	1.21	↑
21	Adams	0.95	1.23	↑
22	Vermillion	1.03	1.24	↑
23	Kosciusko	1.09	1.26	↑
24	Marshall	1.09	1.27	↑
25	Sullivan	1.16	1.28	↑
26	Orange	1.20	1.30	↑
27	Allen	1.13	1.32	↑
28	Pulaski	1.23	1.36	↑
28	Wabash	1.25	1.36	↑
30	Decatur	1.21	1.37	↑
31	Monroe	1.17	1.38	↑
32	Wayne	1.31	1.41	↑
33	Montgomery	1.44	1.45	↑
33	Wells	1.30	1.45	↑
35	Clark	1.32	1.47	↑
36	Perry	1.39	1.49	↑
36	Ripley	1.18	1.49	↑
38	Steuben	1.69	1.53	↓
38	Lake	1.37	1.53	↑
40	Clinton	1.49	1.59	↑
41	White	1.62	1.65	↑
42	Blackford	1.76	1.66	↓
43	Randolph	1.76	1.67	↓
44	Miami	1.49	1.68	↑
45	Jasper	1.42	1.71	↑
45	Shelby	1.37	1.71	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
47	Owen	1.61	1.72	↑
48	LaPorte	1.67	1.76	↑
49	Noble	1.60	1.77	↑
50	Pike	2.00	1.81	↓
50	LaGrange	1.18	1.81	↑
52	Boone	1.67	1.83	↑
52	Jennings	1.97	1.83	↓
54	Jefferson	1.71	1.84	↑
55	Madison	1.72	1.90	↑
56	Scott	1.45	1.91	↑
57	Lawrence	1.65	1.92	↑
58	Posey	1.65	1.96	↑
59	Hamilton	1.86	1.97	↑
60	Fountain	1.74	1.99	↑
61	Whitley	1.94	2.03	↑
62	Rush	2.06	2.07	↑
62	Fayette	2.01	2.07	↑
64	Henry	1.97	2.12	↑
64	Tipton	1.92	2.12	↑
66	Benton	1.72	2.27	↑
67	Hendricks	1.90	2.27	↑
68	Porter	2.22	2.30	↑
69	Floyd	1.93	2.32	↑
69	Johnson	2.20	2.32	↑
71	Putnam	2.03	2.34	↑
71	Clay	2.10	2.34	↑
73	Spencer	2.06	2.51	↑
74	Hancock	2.38	2.69	↑
75	Dearborn	2.42	2.72	↑
76	Harrison	2.45	2.73	↑
77	Parke	2.78	2.91	↑
78	Switzerland	3.08	2.93	↓
79	Washington	2.88	2.96	↑
80	Warrick	3.02	2.97	↓
81	Fulton	3.27	3.35	↑
82	Greene	2.81	3.37	↑
83	Carroll	3.71	3.56	↓
84	Starke	3.18	3.57	↑
85	Newton	3.63	3.60	↓
86	Union	4.32	3.70	↓
87	Crawford	3.55	3.98	↑
88	Franklin	4.90	4.39	↓
89	Morgan	3.88	4.42	↑
90	Warren	5.01	4.56	↓
91	Brown	4.94	5.03	↑
92	Ohio	8.15	8.72	↑

Source: Federal Reserve System

Definition

A *CollegeChoice 529* plan is a tax-advantaged savings plan designed to help pay for education costs related to post-secondary education, K-12 education, and apprenticeships. They can also be used to pay off student loans. The rate per 1,000 represents the number of active accounts per every 1,000 youth under 18.

Significance

CollegeChoice 529 plans offer investment vehicles used to help save for a child's future education expenses. Stemming from Section 529 of the federal tax code, 529 plans are managed and administered by all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Any money held by a 529 account grows on a tax-deferred basis, meaning the account assets are not taxable until the money is withdrawn. As long as the withdrawn money is spent on qualified education expenses, defined by the IRS, withdrawals are not subject to state or federal taxes. In addition to qualified withdrawals being tax-exempt, Indiana also provides a tax credit to incentivize the use of 529 plans. Taxpayers in Indiana who contribute to a 529 account may be eligible for a 20% state income tax credit up to $1,500 each year on contributions. These savings plans are often opened by parents or grandparents on behalf of a child, who is the account's beneficiary. They were originally limited to only post-secondary education expenses, but subsequent legislation has created mechanisms for use on K-12 education as well as non-collegiate pathways such as apprenticeships.

Definition Sources: CollegeChoice 529[53]

Key Highlights

Nearly 57% of Indiana's bachelor's degree earners took out student loans in 2020.[54]

For students in Indiana who graduate with debt, the average debt for a degree is just under $30,000 for a bachelor's and just $20,000 – an average of $25,000.

The average monthly loan repayment is $448 for those who graduated with bachelor's degree and $333 for associate's degree.[55]

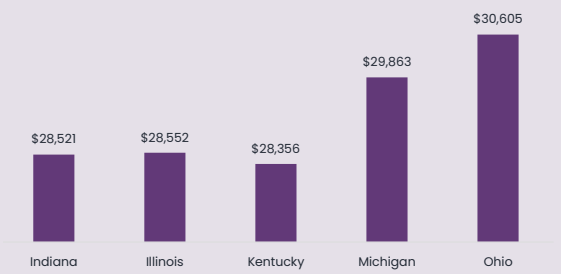
The average total cost of Hoosier students at public institutions in 2020 was $11,000 per year. The total cost of college includes tuition, fees, books, other expenses, and room and board.[56]

Average Cost of Attendance by Degree Type, Indiana: 2020

	Average Tuition	Room, Board, & Other Expenses	Annual Cost After Financial Aid	Debt Upon Graduation	Percentage of Students with Debt
Associate	$6,098	$11,046	$6,415	$12,697	43%
Bachelor's	$10,640	$12,454	$11,263	$25,435	63%
Associate & Bachelor's	$9,874	$12,217	$10,446	$23,684	59%

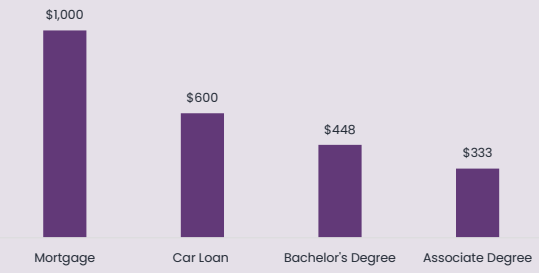
Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

Average Student Debt for College Graduates who Earned a Bachelor's Degree, Indiana: 2020



Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

Average Monthly Student Loan Payment, Indiana: 2020



Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

CollegeChoice 529 Rate per 1,000

			TOTAL		
	Direct Accounts	Advisor Accounts	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	165,163	97,397	164	166	↑

Rank				TOTAL		
		Direct Accounts	Advisor Accounts	2022	2023	Change
1	Wabash	3054	478	588	544	↓
2	Boone	6047	2465	454	466	↑
3	Hamilton	28214	9769	410	418	↑
4	Benton	728	149	413	406	↓
5	Hancock	5108	2234	387	396	↑
6	Jay	1298	316	319	309	↓
7	Dubois	1516	1383	273	273	=
8	Warrick	2231	1667	255	260	↑
9	Monroe	3687	2022	258	259	↑
10	Whitley	1369	655	255	256	↑
11	Blackford	542	131	251	253	↑
12	Hendricks	6992	3429	242	242	=
13	Johnson	5906	2975	221	225	↑
14	Fulton	777	275	218	217	↓
15	Huntington	939	727	211	211	=
15	Martin	161	297	204	211	↑
17	Posey	573	588	200	210	↑
18	Tippecanoe	4372	3021	192	195	↑
19	Vanderburgh	4212	3182	189	191	↑
20	Bartholomew	2299	1266	181	181	=
21	Porter	4304	2455	177	180	↑
21	Steuben	772	460	182	180	↓
23	Kosciusko	2143	1197	174	176	↑
24	Spencer	322	414	165	170	↑
25	Randolph	642	291	160	165	↑
26	Allen	10454	5433	160	162	↑
27	Morgan	1492	1082	157	161	↑
28	St. Joseph	5314	4794	156	160	↑
28	Gibson	541	723	160	160	=
28	Ripley	628	463	155	160	↑
31	Noble	1315	484	158	156	↓
32	Tipton	199	291	156	154	↓
33	Howard	1567	1340	151	153	↑
33	Wells	510	545	148	153	↑
35	DeKalb	1062	530	154	152	↓
36	Dearborn	1273	377	147	147	=
37	Putnam	540	520	142	146	↑
38	Marshall	680	971	142	145	↑
39	Floyd	1362	1228	140	144	↑
40	Carroll	357	260	133	138	↑
41	Decatur	335	519	135	136	↑
42	Knox	380	647	128	133	↑
43	Marion	22458	8944	129	131	↑
44	Clay	380	419	127	130	↑
45	Jasper	449	524	126	127	↑
45	Pulaski	89	254	126	127	↑

Rank				TOTAL		
		Direct Accounts	Advisor Accounts	2022	2023	Change
47	Shelby	639	629	126	125	↓
48	Pike	75	246	124	123	↓
49	Delaware	1307	1133	118	121	↑
50	Rush	180	246	112	115	↑
51	Parke	187	220	109	114	↑
52	Jackson	514	740	109	113	↑
52	Vigo	1267	1191	114	113	↓
54	Daviess	362	714	106	110	↑
55	Perry	190	253	111	110	↓
56	White	259	358	107	108	↑
57	Montgomery	510	398	105	104	↓
58	Clinton	464	447	103	103	=
59	Harrison	324	570	99	102	↑
60	Cass	331	536	98	101	↑
60	Henry	464	534	101	101	=
62	Madison	1594	1190	96	99	↑
63	Greene	301	350	96	98	↑
63	Adams	522	576	96	98	↑
65	Clark	1234	1367	94	97	↑
66	Elkhart	2592	2850	94	96	↑
67	Lake	6481	4458	91	94	↑
67	Lawrence	525	377	91	94	↑
69	Fountain	179	149	88	92	↑
70	Jefferson	240	339	83	87	↑
71	Sullivan	145	211	83	86	↑
72	Owen	174	195	76	85	↑
73	LaPorte	899	1077	85	83	↓
74	LaGrange	825	225	84	81	↓
74	Miami	268	343	84	81	↓
76	Washington	137	374	81	80	↓
76	Wayne	569	617	83	80	↓
78	Brown	113	92	73	77	↑
78	Grant	542	537	74	77	↑
80	Union	39	69	74	74	=
80	Vermillion	117	134	72	74	↑
82	Franklin	172	195	69	70	↑
83	Orange	119	169	64	64	=
84	Starke	102	235	60	63	↑
84	Fayette	75	247	59	63	↑
86	Jennings	177	212	59	61	↑
87	Warren	69	38	55	58	↑
88	Scott	106	173	49	51	↑
89	Crawford	46	60	43	47	↑
90	Newton	67	67	44	46	↑
91	Ohio	29	26	45	45	=
92	Switzerland	39	36	29	31	↑

Source: Indiana Education Savings Authority

Definition

Food insecurity is defined as a lack of consistent or dependable access to enough food or a disruption in routine nutrition so that every person in a household can live an active and healthy lifestyle. Food insecurity can be caused by long-term circumstances such as lack of income and resources or by external and sudden financial changes.

Significance

Food insecurity has wide-reaching effects on the overall well-being of a child. Food insecurity, especially long-term insecurity, can cause serious health issues, generate sustained family conflict, and force difficult financial decisions. Many studies indicate that a student's academic success and development are, in part, dependent on whether a child is food secure or not.[57,58,59] Families experiencing food insecurity are more likely to depend on low-cost, processed food which lacks sufficient nutrients for developing children and can contribute to the onset of diseases such as diabetes.

Definition Sources: USDA,[60] Feeding America[61]

Key Highlights

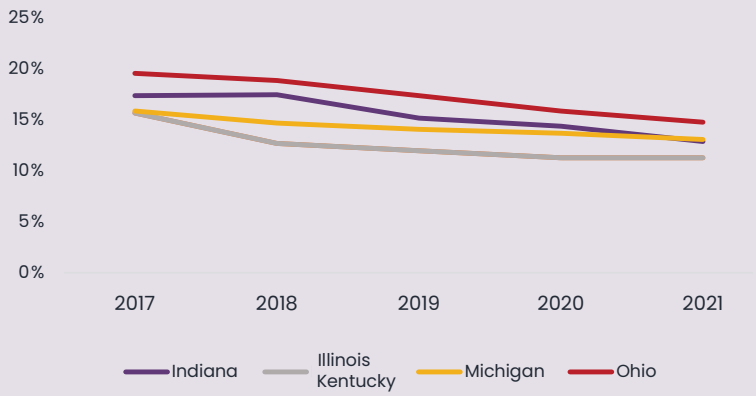
1 in 8 children (12.9%) in Indiana struggled with food insecurity in 2021 – a decrease of 1.5 percentage points from 2020.[62]

- Of the 204,290 children who were food insecure, an estimated 23% were likely ineligible for federal nutrition programs due to income limitations.

As of October 2022, 1 in 6 (17%) Hoosier households with children reported that they sometimes or often did not have enough food to eat.[63]

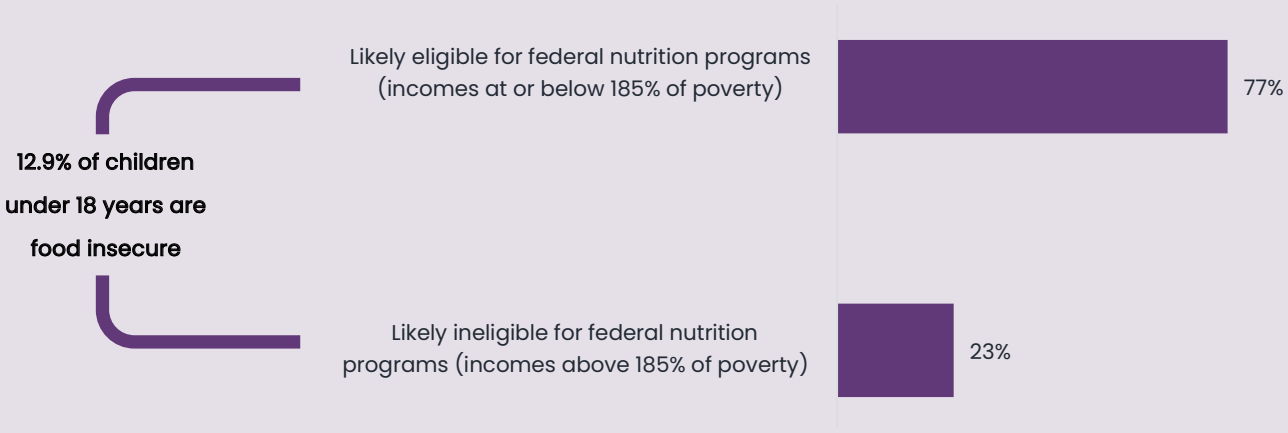
- 1 in 4 households (25%) with children reported that their children were not eating enough because food was unaffordable in Indiana.

Child Food Insecurity; 2017-2021



Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

Child Food Insecurity; 2017-2021



Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

Child Food Insecurity

			TOTAL		
	Household Income Below 185 FPL	Household Income Above 185 FPL	2020	2021	Change
INDIANA	**83%**	**17%**	**14.4%**	**12.9%**	↓

Rank				TOTAL		
		Household Income Below 185 FPL	Household Income Above 185 FPL	2020	2021	Change
1	Boone	97%	4%	5.6%	3.0%	↓
2	Hamilton	89%	11%	5.7%	3.4%	↓
3	LaGrange	100%	0%	9.2%	5.0%	↓
4	Hendricks	61%	39%	8.2%	5.7%	↓
5	Warrick	71%	29%	8.6%	6.1%	↓
6	Hancock	73%	27%	9.9%	6.4%	↓
7	Johnson	74%	27%	10.2%	7.2%	↓
7	Wells	98%	2%	11.6%	7.2%	↓
9	Posey	76%	24%	9.9%	7.5%	↓
10	Spencer	88%	12%	11.3%	7.8%	↓
11	Franklin	76%	24%	11.8%	8.0%	↓
12	Dearborn	79%	21%	11.9%	8.6%	↓
13	Dubois	80%	20%	10.4%	8.7%	↓
13	Whitley	80%	20%	12.8%	8.7%	↓
15	Noble	88%	12%	14.2%	8.8%	↓
16	Decatur	81%	19%	13.9%	8.9%	↓
16	Pike	84%	17%	12.6%	8.9%	↓
18	Carroll	100%	0%	12.7%	9.1%	↓
18	DeKalb	93%	8%	14.0%	9.1%	↓
18	Harrison	92%	8%	12.1%	9.1%	↓
18	Union	96%	4%	11.2%	9.1%	↓
22	Brown	78%	22%	13.0%	9.2%	↓
22	Kosciusko	85%	15%	13.0%	9.2%	↓
22	Morgan	81%	19%	12.0%	9.2%	↓
25	Daviess	100%	0%	11.2%	9.3%	↓
25	Marshall	98%	2%	13.5%	9.3%	↓
25	Porter	71%	29%	12.8%	9.3%	↓
28	Adams	100%	0%	14.1%	9.5%	↓
29	Clinton	100%	0%	14.4%	9.6%	↓
30	Huntington	87%	13%	13.9%	9.9%	↓
30	Jasper	84%	16%	13.4%	9.9%	↓
30	Monroe	72%	28%	13.3%	9.9%	↓
30	Ripley	78%	22%	14.6%	9.9%	↓
34	Putnam	87%	13%	12.2%	10.0%	↓
35	Floyd	72%	28%	13.8%	10.1%	↓
35	Steuben	85%	16%	13.9%	10.1%	↓
35	White	93%	7%	13.0%	10.1%	↓
38	Perry	72%	28%	14.8%	10.2%	↓
39	Bartholomew	85%	15%	14.8%	10.3%	↓
39	Gibson	71%	29%	13.1%	10.3%	↓
39	Ohio	100%	0%	14.7%	10.3%	↓
42	Elkhart	90%	10%	15.8%	10.6%	↓
42	Shelby	79%	21%	15.2%	10.6%	↓
44	Washington	100%	0%	15.6%	10.9%	↓
45	Clark	86%	14%	14.8%	11.0%	↓
45	Lawrence	86%	14%	15.2%	11.0%	↓

Rank				TOTAL		
		Household Income Below 185 FPL	Household Income Above 185 FPL	2020	2021	Change
45	Tippecanoe	87%	13%	14.6%	11.0%	↓
48	Fountain	95%	5%	14.6%	11.1%	↓
48	Pulaski	90%	10%	13.5%	11.1%	↓
50	Clay	80%	20%	15.8%	11.3%	↓
51	Tipton	86%	14%	13.6%	11.3%	↓
52	Jackson	90%	10%	15.9%	11.4%	↓
52	Martin	83%	17%	13.1%	11.4%	↓
52	Montgomery	93%	7%	13.9%	11.4%	↓
55	Wabash	91%	10%	14.6%	11.6%	↓
56	Cass	100%	0%	15.6%	11.8%	↓
57	Newton	88%	12%	16.7%	12.3%	↓
57	Rush	95%	5%	15.5%	12.3%	↓
59	Fulton	75%	25%	15.8%	12.4%	↓
59	Randolph	81%	20%	15.3%	12.4%	↓
59	Starke	89%	11%	18.2%	12.4%	↓
62	Allen	82%	19%	17.4%	12.7%	↓
63	Warren	73%	27%	15.0%	12.9%	↓
64	Jay	100%	0%	17.4%	13.1%	↓
64	Jefferson	74%	27%	18.5%	13.1%	↓
64	Jennings	77%	23%	16.6%	13.1%	↓
67	Henry	85%	15%	16.7%	13.7%	↓
68	Greene	78%	22%	15.8%	13.9%	↓
69	Knox	78%	22%	18.2%	14.1%	↓
70	Parke	100%	0%	15.5%	14.2%	↓
71	St. Joseph	76%	24%	19.3%	14.4%	↓
72	Sullivan	100%	0%	16.4%	14.6%	↓
73	Blackford	100%	0%	20.1%	14.8%	↓
74	Benton	94%	6%	17.5%	15.0%	↓
74	Owen	84%	16%	17.9%	15.0%	↓
76	Orange	83%	17%	22.0%	15.2%	↓
77	Vanderburgh	76%	24%	19.3%	15.5%	↓
78	Vermillion	87%	13%	19.1%	15.7%	↓
79	Delaware	85%	15%	20.2%	15.9%	↓
80	Howard	72%	28%	21.2%	16.1%	↓
80	Wayne	80%	20%	19.7%	16.1%	↓
82	LaPorte	79%	21%	21.7%	16.3%	↓
82	Miami	90%	10%	21.0%	16.3%	↓
82	Scott	71%	29%	19.8%	16.3%	↓
85	Switzerland	79%	21%	21.8%	16.3%	↓
86	Madison	76%	24%	20.9%	16.7%	↓
87	Crawford	85%	15%	20.4%	16.8%	↓
88	Fayette	86%	14%	22.6%	17.0%	↓
89	Vigo	84%	16%	20.8%	17.5%	↓
90	Lake	70%	30%	23.9%	18.1%	↓
91	Marion	75%	25%	23.0%	18.4%	↓
92	Grant	81%	19%	21.6%	18.6%	↓

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

Definition

The food budget shortfall is an annualized approximation of need by people who are food insecure. The approximation is based on the average additional amount of money per week that a food-insecure person is likely to spend on just enough food to meet their needs. The estimate is then annualized by multiplying the estimate by 52 (weeks per year) and again by 7/12 (the average number of months in a year that food-insecure households experience food insecurity per the U.S. Department of Agriculture).

Significance

Feeding America has developed the food budget shortfall to understand what is needed to reduce or combat food insecurity. It is the average dollar amount per week that a food-insecure person would need to purchase basic food needs. Every county and every congressional district, in every state in the United States, contains individuals who are food insecure.[64] Knowing the annual budget shortfall for these individuals in our communities is helpful when assessing how to allocate and distribute resources to assist food insecure individuals.

Definition Sources: Feeding America[65]

Key Highlights

The average weekly dollar amount needed by a food-insecure individual in Indiana was $18.48 in 2021, which was $2.43 less than the national average of $20.91.[66]

- The average meal cost was $3.17 - the second lowest only to Ohio of the neighboring states.

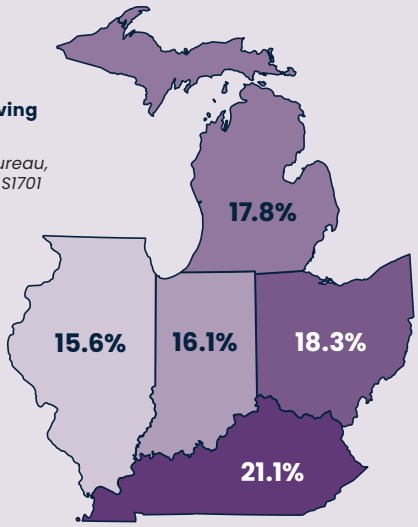
62.4% of children in Indiana lived in households that could always afford to eat good, nutritious meals – a significant difference from the national rate of 67.1%.[67]

As of September of 2023, there were 81,080 children and 34,463 infants participating in Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in Indiana. Food costs paid for by the WIC program totaled over $6 million in September of 2023, with an average food cost for all participants of $42.50.[68]

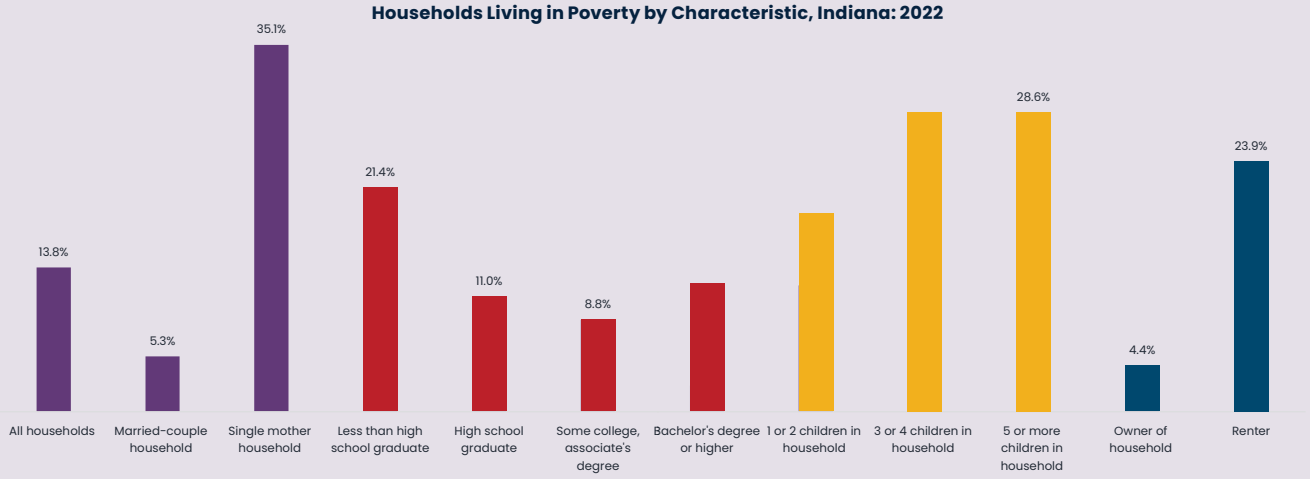
- Under current funding structures and participation estimates, WIC faces a nearly $1 billion shortfall in 2024 nationally.[69]
  - If funding levels are maintained where they are currently, an estimated 43,000 women, children, and infants who were previously eligible in Indiana, would be turned away from the program.
  - Using the breakdowns of average total number of participants, such a reduction would mean 23,650 children and 9,890 infants would be turned away from WIC in Indiana.

Children Under 18 Living in Poverty; 2022

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1701



Households Living in Poverty by Characteristic, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1702

Annual Food Budget Shortfall

			TOTAL		
	Average Cost of Meal	Average Weekly Dollar Amount Needed per Food Insecure Individual	2020	2021	Change
INDIANA	**$3.17**	**$18.48**	**$332,230,000**	**$409,377,000**	↑

Rank				TOTAL		
		Average Cost of Meal	Average Weekly Dollar Amount Needed per Food Insecure Individual	2020	2021	Change
1	Union	$3.02	$17.59	$317,000	$336,000	↑
2	Ohio	$3.27	$19.07	$323,000	$347,000	↑
3	Warren	$3.43	$19.95	$444,000	$539,000	↑
4	Martin	$3.03	$17.68	$536,000	$600,000	↑
5	Pike	$3.03	$17.68	$608,000	$643,000	↑
6	Benton	$3.45	$20.07	$549,000	$658,000	↑
7	Crawford	$3.08	$17.93	$751,000	$767,000	↑
8	Brown	$3.36	$19.56	$753,000	$825,000	↑
9	Switzerland	$3.24	$18.89	$872,000	$848,000	↓
10	Pulaski	$3.45	$20.11	$729,000	$854,000	↑
11	Tipton	$3.33	$19.40	$760,000	$888,000	↑
12	Newton	$3.66	$21.30	$926,000	$982,000	↑
13	Blackford	$3.23	$18.79	$853,000	$992,000	↑
14	Carroll	$3.39	$19.73	$1,072,000	$1,042,000	↓
15	Spencer	$3.42	$19.90	$1,030,000	$1,050,000	↑
16	Rush	$3.31	$19.25	$1,021,000	$1,116,000	↑
17	Parke	$3.18	$18.51	$994,000	$1,129,000	↑
18	Fountain	$3.43	$19.95	$1,053,000	$1,132,000	↑
19	Franklin	$3.39	$19.73	$1,140,000	$1,155,000	↑
20	Perry	$3.34	$19.48	$1,180,000	$1,158,000	↑
21	Vermillion	$3.30	$19.25	$1,027,000	$1,209,000	↑
22	Wells	$3.09	$17.99	$1,286,000	$1,261,000	↓
23	Jay	$2.96	$17.25	$1,232,000	$1,267,000	↑
24	Posey	$3.37	$19.61	$1,221,000	$1,321,000	↑
25	White	$3.19	$18.56	$1,192,000	$1,323,000	↑
26	Fulton	$3.21	$18.68	$1,254,000	$1,343,000	↑
27	Sullivan	$3.08	$17.91	$1,242,000	$1,386,000	↑
28	Orange	$3.07	$17.90	$1,393,000	$1,390,000	↓
29	Decatur	$3.17	$18.47	$1,427,000	$1,451,000	↑
30	Ripley	$3.03	$17.62	$1,498,000	$1,534,000	↑
31	Owen	$3.29	$19.15	$1,382,000	$1,557,000	↑
32	LaGrange	$3.25	$18.93	$1,728,000	$1,585,000	↓
33	Clay	$3.18	$18.51	$1,549,000	$1,595,000	↑
34	Randolph	$3.20	$18.67	$1,350,000	$1,597,000	↑
35	Washington	$2.95	$17.20	$1,600,000	$1,628,000	↑
36	Clinton	$3.03	$17.63	$1,507,000	$1,663,000	↑
37	Jennings	$3.02	$17.61	$1,523,000	$1,709,000	↑
38	Whitley	$3.28	$19.08	$1,622,000	$1,748,000	↑
39	Starke	$3.45	$20.11	$1,614,000	$1,763,000	↑
40	Daviess	$3.03	$17.68	$1,649,000	$1,796,000	↑
41	Fayette	$3.02	$17.59	$1,750,000	$1,825,000	↑
42	Wabash	$3.11	$18.12	$1,712,000	$1,842,000	↑
43	Steuben	$3.29	$19.14	$1,756,000	$1,852,000	↑
44	Gibson	$3.11	$18.14	$1,729,000	$1,871,000	↑
45	Adams	$3.06	$17.84	$1,953,000	$1,953,000	=
46	Greene	$2.94	$17.15	$1,884,000	$1,962,000	↑
47	Scott	$3.06	$17.79	$1,811,000	$1,997,000	↑
48	Harrison	$3.08	$17.93	$2,036,000	$2,018,000	↓
49	Huntington	$3.16	$18.43	$1,960,000	$2,057,000	↑
50	Putnam	$3.27	$19.04	$1,831,000	$2,068,000	↑
51	Jasper	$3.66	$21.30	$1,975,000	$2,080,000	↑
52	Dubois	$3.15	$18.34	$1,803,000	$2,137,000	↑
53	Noble	$3.09	$18.03	$2,399,000	$2,291,000	↓
54	Montgomery	$3.18	$18.51	$2,051,000	$2,296,000	↑
55	DeKalb	$3.26	$18.98	$2,275,000	$2,309,000	↑
56	Cass	$3.11	$18.10	$1,977,000	$2,323,000	↑
57	Jefferson	$3.24	$18.89	$2,140,000	$2,332,000	↑
58	Knox	$3.16	$18.38	$2,470,000	$2,593,000	↑
59	Shelby	$3.31	$19.25	$2,483,000	$2,617,000	↑
60	Marshall	$3.35	$19.49	$2,580,000	$2,678,000	↑
61	Lawrence	$3.07	$17.90	$2,446,000	$2,692,000	↑
62	Dearborn	$3.27	$19.07	$2,440,000	$2,701,000	↑
63	Miami	$3.41	$19.83	$2,416,000	$2,719,000	↑
64	Jackson	$3.07	$17.88	$2,609,000	$2,826,000	↑
65	Warrick	$3.42	$19.90	$2,654,000	$2,879,000	↑
66	Boone	$3.61	$21.05	$2,655,000	$2,994,000	↑
67	Henry	$3.30	$19.21	$2,985,000	$3,403,000	↑
68	Hancock	$3.45	$20.11	$3,415,000	$3,520,000	↑
69	Morgan	$3.28	$19.12	$3,371,000	$3,845,000	↑
70	Kosciusko	$3.41	$19.86	$4,103,000	$4,453,000	↑
71	Floyd	$3.52	$20.53	$4,194,000	$4,552,000	↑
72	Wayne	$3.26	$19.01	$4,564,000	$5,017,000	↑
73	Bartholomew	$3.36	$19.56	$4,848,000	$5,054,000	↑
74	Grant	$3.23	$18.79	$4,362,000	$5,277,000	↑
75	Howard	$3.33	$19.40	$5,556,000	$5,960,000	↑
76	Hendricks	$3.43	$19.98	$6,238,000	$6,704,000	↑
77	Clark	$3.37	$19.61	$6,214,000	$6,781,000	↑
78	Johnson	$3.40	$19.83	$7,236,000	$7,838,000	↑
79	LaPorte	$3.46	$20.18	$7,516,000	$7,891,000	↑
80	Vigo	$3.30	$19.25	$7,516,000	$8,618,000	↑
81	Delaware	$3.36	$19.57	$7,928,000	$9,065,000	↑
82	Madison	$3.25	$18.93	$8,982,000	$9,664,000	↑
83	Porter	$3.71	$21.63	$9,782,000	$10,478,000	↑
84	Monroe	$3.64	$21.22	$10,158,000	$10,972,000	↑
85	Elkhart	$3.42	$19.89	$11,306,000	$11,399,000	↑
86	Tippecanoe	$3.45	$20.07	$12,069,000	$12,770,000	↑
87	Vanderburgh	$3.52	$20.51	$12,363,000	$13,559,000	↑
88	Hamilton	$3.92	$22.84	$12,914,000	$14,287,000	↑
89	St. Joseph	$3.63	$21.13	$18,386,000	$19,108,000	↑
90	Allen	$3.37	$19.62	$21,920,000	$22,586,000	↑
91	Lake	$3.69	$21.50	$32,926,000	$34,930,000	↑
92	Marion	$3.43	$19.97	$62,927,000	$66,083,000	↑

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

Definition

The Food Environment Index[70] is a scale of 0 (worst) to 10 (best) that equally weights two factors of the food environment:

1. Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population that is low income and does not live close to a grocery store. Low income is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold for the family size. Living close to a grocery store is defined differently in rural and nonrural areas; in rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store whereas in nonrural areas, it means less than 1 mile.

2. Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population that did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year. A two-stage fixed effects model was created using information from the Community Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and American Community Survey to estimate food insecurity.

Significance

While economic barriers play a large role in regularly accessing nutritious foods, they are not the only variables that contribute to a community's ability to purchase and consume healthy foods. Even families and individuals who do not fall into the food insecure category, may have difficulty finding fresh and nutritious food based on their proximity to a grocery store. For those families and individuals who are food insecure, proximity to grocery stores becomes an exacerbating variable, especially for those in rural areas. The Food Environment Index provides a comprehensive picture of food access in a given area by accounting for both food insecurity and overall food access.

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings[71]

Key Highlights

Indiana scored 6.5 out of 10 on the food environment index – both a decline from the previous year (6.6) and below the national score of 7.0.[72]

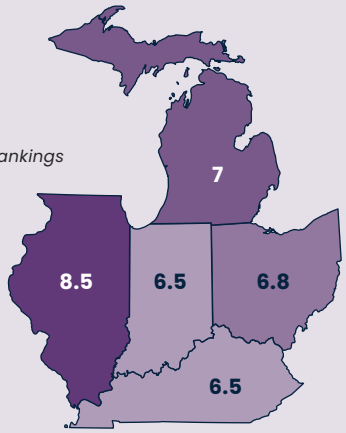
- The food environment index ranged from 5.7 (worst access to health foods) to 9.0 (best access to healthy foods) across the state.

65.8% children in Indiana under the age of 6 had a fruit daily, while less than half (45.2%) had a vegetable at least once per day in 2022 – both lower than the national average (65.9% and 48.6% respectively).[73]

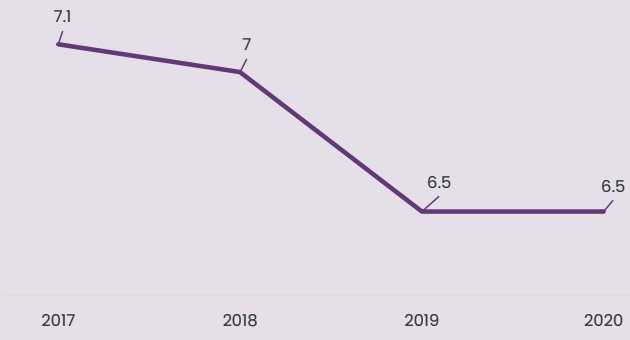
- For the same age group, 15.9% of children had a sugar-sweetened beverage at least once per day, higher than the national average of 13.6%.

Food Environmental Index Score: 2023

Source: County Health Rankings



Food Environmental Index Score, Indiana: 2017-2020



Source: County Health Rankings

Food Environment Index

	TOTAL		
	2019	2020	Change
INDIANA	6.6	6.5	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2019	2020	Change
1	Boone	8.9	9.0	↑
2	Hamilton	8.9	8.9	=
2	LaGrange	8.9	8.9	=
4	Spencer	8.7	8.7	=
4	White	8.6	8.7	↑
6	Brown	8.6	8.6	=
6	Carroll	8.6	8.6	=
6	Dubois	8.5	8.6	↑
6	Harrison	8.5	8.6	↑
6	Hendricks	8.6	8.6	=
6	Whitley	8.6	8.6	=
12	Franklin	8.5	8.5	=
12	Pike	8.3	8.5	↑
14	Clinton	8.4	8.4	=
14	Gibson	8.5	8.4	↓
14	Warren	8.4	8.4	=
14	Warrick	8.3	8.4	↑
18	Daviess	8.2	8.3	↑
18	Johnson	8.3	8.3	=
18	Putnam	8.1	8.3	↑
18	Ripley	8.4	8.3	↓
22	Hancock	8.2	8.2	=
22	Jasper	8.3	8.2	↓
22	Kosciusko	8.2	8.2	=
22	Morgan	7.9	8.2	↑
22	Noble	8.5	8.2	↓
27	Benton	8.1	8.1	=
27	Clark	8.2	8.1	↓
27	Floyd	8.1	8.1	=
27	Martin	8.0	8.1	↑
27	Montgomery	8.0	8.1	↑
32	Cass	8.0	8.0	=
32	Lawrence	7.9	8.0	↑
32	Marshall	8.0	8.0	=
32	Owen	7.9	8.0	↑
32	Posey	8.0	8.0	=
32	Pulaski	7.9	8.0	↑
38	Adams	7.9	7.9	=
38	Decatur	8.0	7.9	↓
38	Fountain	8.0	7.9	↓
38	Shelby	8.0	7.9	↓
38	Tipton	8.0	7.9	↓
43	Dearborn	7.9	7.8	↓
43	Fulton	7.9	7.8	↓
43	Porter	8.0	7.8	↓
43	Starke	8.0	7.8	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2019	2020	Change
43	Washington	8.0	7.8	↓
48	Clay	7.7	7.7	=
48	Knox	7.7	7.7	=
48	Newton	7.7	7.7	=
48	Rush	7.7	7.7	=
48	Vermillion	7.6	7.7	↑
48	Wabash	7.7	7.7	=
54	DeKalb	7.7	7.6	↓
54	Elkhart	7.8	7.6	↓
54	Jefferson	7.9	7.6	↓
54	Monroe	7.5	7.6	↑
54	Parke	7.4	7.6	↑
54	Perry	7.8	7.6	↓
54	Sullivan	7.6	7.6	=
61	Greene	7.5	7.5	=
61	Orange	7.8	7.5	↓
61	Randolph	7.3	7.5	↑
61	Steuben	7.5	7.5	=
61	Wells	7.6	7.5	↓
66	Henry	7.4	7.4	=
66	Huntington	7.6	7.4	↓
68	Bartholomew	7.4	7.3	↓
68	St. Joseph	7.5	7.3	↓
70	Allen	7.4	7.2	↓
70	Jennings	7.4	7.2	↓
72	Crawford	7.2	7.1	↓
72	Jackson	7.3	7.1	↓
72	Lake	7.5	7.1	↓
72	LaPorte	7.5	7.1	↓
76	Grant	7.0	7.0	=
76	Jay	7.0	7.0	=
76	Switzerland	7.5	7.0	↓
79	Marion	7.0	6.9	↓
79	Miami	7.1	6.9	↓
81	Blackford	7.3	6.8	↓
81	Howard	7.0	6.8	↓
81	Vanderburgh	6.9	6.8	↓
84	Fayette	6.8	6.6	↓
85	Delaware	6.5	6.5	=
85	Tippecanoe	6.6	6.5	↓
87	Madison	6.5	6.4	↓
87	Scott	6.9	6.4	↓
89	Wayne	6.2	6.2	=
90	Vigo	5.7	5.7	=
*	Ohio	*	*	*
*	Union	*	*	*

Source: County Health Rankings
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

High housing burden is calculated by determining what percentage of a household's income is spent on housing. High housing burden has been separated into two categories used in measurement: cost burden and severe cost burden. A cost burden is when a household spends 30% or more of their income on housing. A severe cost burden is present when a household spends more than 50% of their income on housing.

Significance

High housing, whether a cost burden or severe cost burden, has acute effects on a household's ability to purchase other goods and produces strain and stress within a household's environment. As median housing prices have increased 33.7% since January of 2020[74] and rent costs increased 6.57% to a median rent of $1,324[75] many families and households have not only struggled to find stable housing but have been forced to make difficult decisions between housing and other basic needs.[76,77,78] If most of a household's income goes towards rent or mortgage payments, that leaves less available income to be spent on health insurance, nutritious foods, and reliable transportation. The outcomes of high housing burdens frequently impact child development and health. With fewer resources available to allocate to nutrition and health care, children may not develop at the appropriate rate and may not be able to receive necessary medical attention. If a family chooses to set aside more money for other necessities, leaving less for housing expenses, they may be forced to settle for inadequate and unsafe living conditions. The forced choice between housing and other necessities often results in housing instability which can evolve into homelessness.[79]

Definition Sources: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development[80]

Key Highlights

1 in 5 Hoosier children under 18 (22%) lived in a family with a high housing burden in 2022 – an increase from 21% in 2021.[81]

- Indiana is ranked 6th best in the nation for the percentage of children in households that spend more than 30% of their monthly income on housing expenses.
- 51% of the children living in low-income households had a high housing cost burden in 2022 – an increase from the previous year (49%).
- 6.6% of parents reported they were worried or stressed about being evicted, foreclosed on, or having their house condemned in 2022.[82]

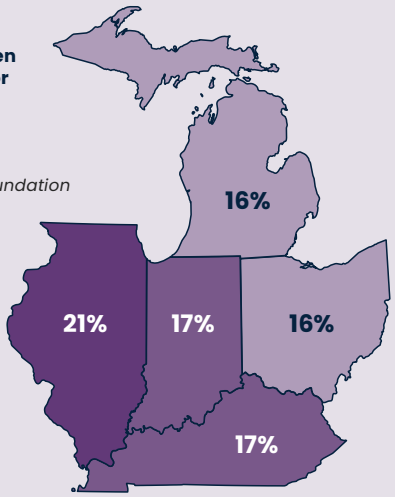
1 in 10 parents reported there was a time in the past year where they weren't able to pay the mortgage or rent on time – less than the national rate (13.8%).[83]

Almost 225,000 renting households with children under 18 in Indiana either felt pressured to move or were forced to move in October 2023.[84]

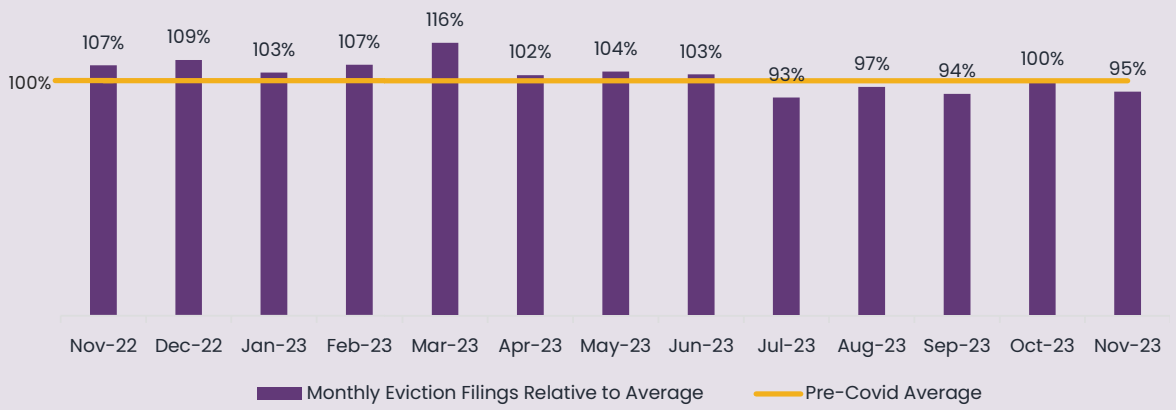
- 6.3% of children in Indiana moved more than 3 times in the last year.85

Households with Children Where There was Little or No Confidence in Ability to Pay Rent or Mortgage on Time: 2022

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation



Month Eviction Filings Relative to Average, Indiana: November 2022-November 2023



Source: Eviction Lab

High Housing Cost Burden — Mortgage

	TOTAL		
	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	21.0%	19.2%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	Randolph	24.6%	13.7%	↓
2	Wabash	19.4%	14.3%	↓
3	Harrison	23.7%	14.5%	↓
4	Warren	16.0%	14.6%	↓
5	Knox	20.4%	14.8%	↓
6	Pike	13.2%	15.0%	↑
7	Sullivan	16.2%	15.3%	↓
8	Perry	19.3%	15.4%	↓
9	Tipton	15.1%	15.5%	↑
10	Bartholomew	20.7%	15.6%	↓
10	Montgomery	16.8%	15.6%	↓
12	Allen	18.6%	15.9%	↓
12	Hendricks	19.0%	15.9%	↓
14	Clay	18.4%	16.0%	↓
15	Floyd	19.3%	16.1%	↓
16	Kosciusko	19.1%	16.3%	↓
17	Carroll	19.8%	16.4%	↓
17	Morgan	22.7%	16.4%	↓
17	Putnam	22.8%	16.4%	↓
20	Clinton	19.9%	16.5%	↓
21	Hamilton	17.3%	16.6%	↓
21	Decatur	20.7%	16.6%	↓
23	Miami	21.0%	16.8%	↓
23	Daviess	20.3%	16.8%	↓
25	Gibson	16.0%	16.9%	↑
26	Howard	19.0%	17.0%	↓
26	Dearborn	23.4%	17.0%	↓
28	Madison	22.9%	17.3%	↓
29	Wells	18.7%	17.4%	↓
30	Clark	22.2%	17.6%	↓
31	Warrick	20.5%	17.7%	↓
32	Parke	22.3%	17.8%	↓
32	LaGrange	24.0%	17.8%	↓
34	Boone	21.4%	18.0%	↓
35	Vermillion	18.8%	18.1%	↓
36	Jasper	19.7%	18.3%	↓
36	Dubois	15.5%	18.3%	↑
38	Whitley	18.9%	18.4%	↓
38	Monroe	19.9%	18.4%	↓
38	Huntington	20.6%	18.4%	↓
41	Henry	21.5%	18.5%	↓
42	Jackson	21.3%	18.6%	↓
43	St. Joseph	20.1%	18.7%	↓
43	Spencer	20.5%	18.7%	↓
45	Marshall	20.5%	18.8%	↓
45	Martin	19.0%	18.8%	↓
45	Cass	21.0%	18.8%	↓
48	Fulton	18.4%	18.9%	↑
49	Delaware	20.1%	19.0%	↓
49	Fayette	22.4%	19.0%	↓
51	Laporte	23.1%	19.1%	↓
51	Lawrence	23.1%	19.1%	↓
53	Steuben	22.6%	19.2%	↓
54	Posey	17.2%	19.3%	↑
55	Ohio	15.9%	19.4%	↑
56	Benton	19.1%	19.5%	↑
56	Washington	25.1%	19.5%	↓
58	Johnson	18.6%	19.7%	↑
59	White	19.4%	19.9%	↑
60	DeKalb	20.8%	19.9%	↓
61	Brown	26.3%	20.0%	↓
61	Noble	20.1%	20.0%	↓
63	Hancock	15.4%	20.1%	↑
64	Franklin	25.5%	20.3%	↓
64	Tippecanoe	16.6%	20.3%	↑
66	Porter	21.4%	20.5%	↓
67	Grant	20.5%	20.7%	↑
68	Shelby	18.3%	21.0%	↑
69	Jennings	28.8%	21.1%	↓
70	Vanderburgh	22.3%	21.3%	↓
70	Jefferson	19.1%	21.3%	↑
72	Lake	25.5%	21.4%	↓
73	Vigo	19.0%	21.5%	↑
74	Union	23.7%	21.8%	↓
74	Orange	25.7%	21.8%	↓
74	Ripley	21.8%	21.8%	=
77	Elkhart	18.3%	21.9%	↑
78	Marion	24.3%	22.1%	↓
79	Starke	24.7%	22.3%	↓
80	Pulaski	25.4%	22.5%	↓
81	Wayne	22.8%	23.2%	↑
81	Jay	24.9%	23.2%	↓
83	Owen	25.3%	23.3%	↓
84	Blackford	20.1%	24.1%	↑
85	Fountain	20.8%	25.2%	↑
86	Greene	22.1%	25.6%	↑
86	Newton	24.2%	25.6%	↑
88	Adams	24.4%	26.1%	↑
89	Rush	19.4%	26.3%	↑
90	Scott	24.3%	26.6%	↑
91	Crawford	20.5%	27.0%	↑
92	Switzerland	31.9%	27.3%	↑

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates DP04

High Housing Cost Burden — Rent

	TOTAL		
	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	47.9%	46.9%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	LaGrange	32.0%	23.4%	↓
2	Carroll	34.7%	27.4%	↓
3	Tipton	42.5%	28.4%	↓
4	Decatur	32.9%	29.5%	↓
5	Adams	48.3%	30.8%	↓
6	Warrick	46.1%	31.0%	↓
7	Gibson	39.1%	31.2%	↓
8	Franklin	38.2%	33.0%	↓
9	Wells	43.4%	33.5%	↓
10	Rush	44.1%	33.8%	↓
11	Switzerland	32.9%	33.9%	↑
12	Harrison	43.7%	34.3%	↓
12	Dubois	40.4%	34.3%	↓
14	Whitley	39.9%	34.4%	↓
15	Cass	45.1%	34.6%	↓
16	DeKalb	36.6%	34.8%	↓
17	Perry	40.6%	35.5%	↓
18	Fountain	40.5%	36.1%	↓
19	Clay	45.6%	36.4%	↓
20	Marshall	47.6%	36.7%	↓
21	Steuben	32.9%	36.8%	↑
22	Bartholomew	37.5%	37.0%	↓
23	Knox	43.3%	37.9%	↓
24	Shelby	43.5%	38.2%	↓
25	Hamilton	40.6%	38.3%	↓
26	Daviess	41.4%	39.0%	↓
27	Hancock	41.2%	39.5%	↓
28	White	41.0%	39.7%	↓
29	Pike	30.2%	39.8%	↑
29	Starke	39.6%	39.8%	↑
31	Huntington	47.3%	39.9%	↓
32	Ripley	39.9%	40.0%	↑
33	Jackson	46.1%	40.5%	↓
34	Newton	32.3%	40.6%	↑
35	Putnam	32.0%	40.7%	↑
36	Parke	43.6%	40.9%	↓
37	Kosciusko	37.9%	41.0%	↑
38	Noble	39.8%	41.1%	↑
39	Owen	39.3%	41.2%	↑
39	Jay	42.3%	41.2%	↓
39	Jefferson	40.2%	41.2%	↑
42	Posey	43.2%	41.4%	↓
43	Boone	43.9%	41.5%	↓
44	Wabash	45.0%	41.9%	↓
45	Henry	47.4%	42.1%	↓
46	Johnson	44.0%	42.2%	↓
46	Clinton	41.8%	42.2%	↑
48	Miami	43.6%	42.4%	↓
49	Jasper	45.8%	42.5%	↓
50	Morgan	37.9%	42.6%	↑
50	Dearborn	44.4%	42.6%	↓
52	Hendricks	40.5%	42.7%	↑
53	Union	48.8%	42.8%	↓
53	Fulton	46.8%	42.8%	↓
55	Montgomery	38.4%	42.9%	↑
55	Sullivan	55.2%	42.9%	↓
57	Vermillion	35.8%	43.2%	↑
58	Wayne	47.8%	43.3%	↓
59	Greene	37.8%	43.4%	↑
59	Spencer	32.7%	43.4%	↑
61	Scott	40.1%	43.5%	↑
62	Martin	42.9%	43.7%	↑
63	Allen	45.1%	43.9%	↓
63	Grant	48.6%	43.9%	↓
65	Howard	45.4%	44.1%	↓
66	Benton	45.8%	44.4%	↓
67	Floyd	46.0%	44.8%	↓
68	Warren	43.8%	44.9%	↑
69	Crawford	50.1%	46.2%	↓
70	LaPorte	47.5%	46.4%	↓
71	Washington	41.2%	46.5%	↑
72	Lawrence	41.2%	46.6%	↑
73	Pulaski	43.3%	46.7%	↓
74	Vanderburgh	52.7%	47.1%	↓
74	Randolph	37.8%	47.1%	↑
76	Jennings	39.5%	47.3%	↑
77	Porter	47.4%	47.6%	↑
78	Madison	51.7%	48.0%	↓
78	Elkhart	42.9%	48.0%	↑
80	Fayette	54.8%	48.3%	↓
81	St. Joseph	46.7%	48.9%	↑
82	Orange	38.4%	50.2%	↑
83	Clark	43.0%	50.7%	↑
84	Marion	53.1%	50.9%	↓
85	Lake	50.1%	51.1%	↑
85	Ohio	28.4%	51.1%	↑
87	Delaware	55.3%	53.3%	↓
88	Vigo	54.3%	55.5%	↑
89	Blackford	48.6%	56.1%	↑
90	Tippecanoe	54.7%	57.2%	↑
91	Brown	50.9%	57.4%	↑
92	Monroe	60.9%	59.6%	↓

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates DP04

Definition

Homeless students are any students who lack a fixed, regular, adequate nighttime residence. The Indiana Department of Education utilizes the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to define which students are homeless. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act includes the following in its definition of homeless children and youths: to define which students are homeless.

(i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals;

(ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C));

(iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and

(iv) migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

Significance

Children who experience either episodic homelessness or chronic homelessness can be impacted by immediate and later-in-life consequences that directly affect their physical health.[86] Homeless children are at a higher risk of serious health complications and generally do not get the adequate amount of quality sleep that is vital to a child's development.[87] Homelessness and food insecurity often go hand-in-hand as homeless students have reduced access to nutritious foods and are twice as likely to report not eating breakfast compared to housed students. Asthma rates are nearly double among homeless students compared to housed students and, with inadequate sleep and nutrition, homeless students are almost twice as likely as housed students to not be psychically active for the recommended 60 minutes or more per day.[88] Homeless teens are also more likely to engage in substance use which often leads to developmental complications and physical health problems into adulthood.[89]

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Education[90]

Key Highlights

16,427 Indiana students (1.5%) were homeless 2023 – a slight increase from the previous school year (1.3%).[91]

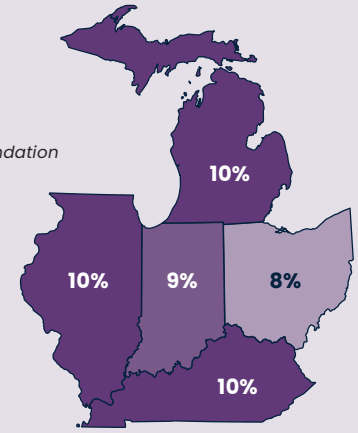
Of the 16,316 children in our state enrolled in public schools, 3 in 4 students (75.6%) lived with another family for their primary nighttime residence in 2022.[92]

- 12.1% had a primary nighttime residence of a hotel/motel and 10.5% relied on shelters or transitional housing for their nighttime residence.

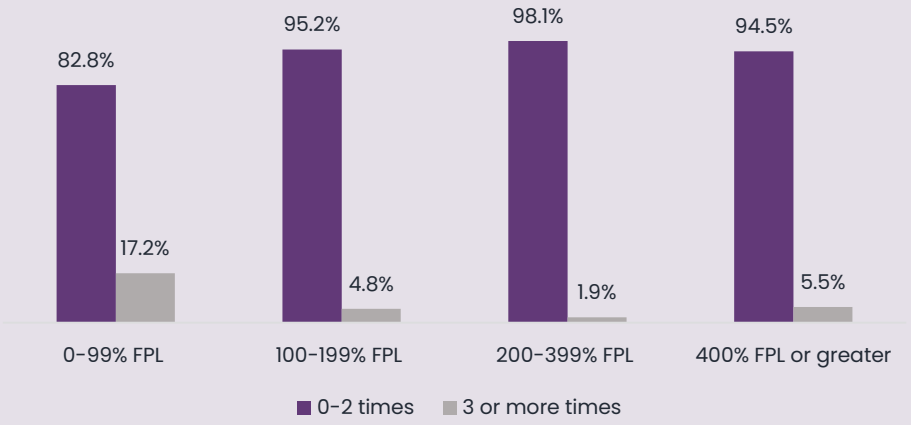
3.1% of parents reported their child at some point since birth has been homeless or lived in a shelter in 2022 – higher than the national rate of 2.4%.[93]

Children Living in Crowded Housing: 2022

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation



Number of Places Child has Moved by Income Level, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 6.31

Homeless Students

Source: Indiana Department of Education

	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	**35**	**209**	**5,095**	**2,278**	**1,344**	**45**	**7,421**	**1.3%**	**1.5%**	↑

		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
Rank		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
1	Dubois	0	0	1	7	0	0	4	0.2%	0.2%	=
1	Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.2%	0.2%	=
1	Martin	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2%	0.2%	=
4	Warrick	0	0	2	0	4	0	26	0.3%	0.3%	=
4	Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.1%	0.3%	↓
4	Union	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0.3%	0.3%	=
7	White	0	0	3	1	1	0	11	0.3%	0.4%	↑
7	Dearborn	0	0	1	3	1	0	24	0.2%	0.4%	↑
7	Lawrence	0	1	0	1	0	0	20	1.1%	0.4%	↓
10	Jay	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	0.1%	0.5%	↑
10	Henry	0	0	0	2	2	0	26	0.7%	0.5%	↓
10	Daviess	0	0	0	8	3	0	12	0.4%	0.5%	↑
10	Hendricks	0	0	47	25	19	0	73	0.4%	0.5%	↑
10	Hamilton	0	4	66	73	16	3	190	0.4%	0.5%	↑
15	Hancock	0	0	3	4	3	1	79	0.6%	0.6%	=
16	Marshall	0	0	0	7	2	0	39	0.9%	0.7%	↓
16	Spencer	0	0	1	0	1	0	19	0.5%	0.7%	↑
16	Whitley	0	1	0	4	5	0	30	0.5%	0.7%	↑
16	Pulaski	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	0.8%	0.7%	↓
16	Wabash	1	0	0	6	0	0	28	0.9%	0.7%	↓
16	Shelby	0	0	1	9	1	0	40	0.8%	0.7%	↓
16	Fayette	0	0	0	1	0	0	22	0.7%	0.7%	=
16	Delaware	0	0	23	14	11	1	67	0.5%	0.7%	↑
24	Boone	0	2	5	6	5	0	82	0.6%	0.8%	↑
24	Benton	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	0.2%	0.8%	↑
24	LaGrange	0	0	0	6	1	0	31	1.2%	0.8%	↓
24	Carroll	0	0	1	1	5	0	12	1.4%	0.8%	↓
24	Clay	0	0	0	0	2	0	30	0.6%	0.8%	↑
29	Posey	0	0	1	3	1	0	29	0.8%	0.9%	↑
29	Scott	0	1	1	2	0	0	31	1.3%	0.9%	↓
31	Clark	0	3	39	17	24	4	110	1.5%	1.0%	↓
31	Starke	0	0	0	4	1	0	26	0.3%	1.0%	↑
31	Greene	0	0	0	3	4	0	38	1.1%	1.0%	↓
31	Newton	0	0	0	4	1	0	15	1.2%	1.0%	↓
31	Lake	2	6	408	200	45	0	162	0.9%	1.0%	↑
36	Pike	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1.1%	1.1%	=
36	Floyd	0	0	41	11	19	0	73	0.9%	1.1%	↑
36	Johnson	2	2	37	36	25	0	206	0.9%	1.1%	↑
36	Monroe	1	4	26	14	24	0	90	1.1%	1.1%	=
36	LaPorte	0	0	46	12	26	0	106	1.7%	1.1%	↓
36	Wayne	0	0	1	9	21	0	77	0.7%	1.1%	↑
36	Orange	0	0	0	1	0	0	32	1.1%	1.1%	=
36	Vermillion	0	0	0	2	0	0	24	1.9%	1.1%	↓
36	Howard	0	1	23	2	21	0	99	1.4%	1.1%	↓
45	Porter	1	1	60	44	35	0	175	0.9%	1.2%	↑
45	Parke	0	0	2	0	1	0	22	1.4%	1.2%	↓
45	Madison	0	0	50	19	31	0	120	0.8%	1.2%	↑
45	St. Joseph	4	2	260	54	46	0	153	0.8%	1.2%	↑
49	Miami	0	0	2	5	6	0	43	2.0%	1.3%	↓
49	Jefferson	0	0	3	3	4	0	47	2.0%	1.3%	↓
49	Washington	0	0	0	2	8	0	41	1.7%	1.3%	↓
49	DeKalb	0	1	0	4	6	1	81	1.3%	1.3%	=
53	Elkhart	4	1	65	140	59	0	228	1.0%	1.4%	↑
53	Clinton	0	0	0	30	4	0	47	1.5%	1.4%	↓
53	Decatur	0	0	1	9	2	0	46	1.0%	1.4%	↑
53	Ripley	0	0	1	2	4	0	70	1.4%	1.4%	=
53	Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1.3%	1.4%	↑
53	Rush	0	0	3	2	2	0	23	0.8%	1.4%	↑
59	Gibson	0	4	0	5	6	0	61	1.1%	1.5%	↑
59	Wells	0	1	5	2	5	0	61	1.2%	1.5%	↑
59	Fulton	0	3	1	0	2	0	29	1.0%	1.5%	↑
59	Montgomery	0	0	4	8	3	0	70	1.4%	1.5%	↑
59	Tipton	0	0	0	3	0	0	30	0.9%	1.5%	↑
59	Jackson	0	1	0	40	5	0	80	1.9%	1.5%	↓
59	Harrison	0	0	0	7	15	0	71	1.8%	1.5%	↓
66	Fountain	0	0	0	3	1	0	34	1.1%	1.6%	↑
66	Bartholomew	1	0	17	45	19	0	136	2.8%	1.6%	↓
68	Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1.3%	1.7%	↑
68	Ohio	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	1.5%	1.7%	↑
68	Kosciusko	0	0	11	33	10	0	148	1.3%	1.7%	↑
68	Vigo	2	7	16	11	28	0	174	1.9%	1.7%	↓
72	Vanderburgh	0	0	101	34	54	25	245	1.5%	1.8%	↑
72	Noble	1	1	0	22	1	0	101	1.3%	1.8%	↑
74	Grant	1	0	26	33	31	0	110	1.8%	1.9%	↑
74	Huntington	0	0	0	29	2	0	64	1.8%	1.9%	↑
76	Randolph	0	2	63	11	23	0	116	1.3%	2.0%	↑
76	Allen	1	104	529	154	156	0	321	1.8%	2.0%	↑
76	Blackford	0	0	1	1	3	0	25	0.5%	2.0%	↑
79	Knox	0	1	7	14	13	0	82	1.5%	2.1%	↑
80	Putnam	0	0	2	0	6	0	120	2.4%	2.2%	↓
80	Tippecanoe	2	4	231	116	46	1	174	1.7%	2.2%	↑
82	Steuben	0	0	1	15	6	0	66	0.8%	2.3%	↑
82	Adams	0	0	5	34	4	0	61	1.6%	2.3%	↑
84	Marion	9	40	2804	557	352	5	744	2.1%	2.6%	↑
84	Sullivan	0	0	0	4	0	0	77	1.8%	2.6%	↑
84	Jasper	1	4	0	30	6	0	95	2.5%	2.6%	↑
87	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	1	0	40	2.8%	2.8%	=
88	Morgan	0	0	6	19	14	0	299	2.7%	3.1%	↑
89	Perry	0	0	7	4	4	0	105	2.8%	4.3%	↑
90	Jennings	1	0	0	20	4	4	157	4.9%	4.6%	↓
91	Cass	1	7	30	192	16	0	142	6.6%	5.9%	↓
92	Owen	0	0	2	16	4	0	182	8.9%	9.5%	↑

Definition

Opportunity Youth are young people between the ages of 16 and 24 who are disconnected from both school and work. Sometimes referred to as "disconnected youth," the term "Opportunity Youth" is preferred because it suggests that engaging this population in the workforce and educational system presents opportunities and benefits.

Significance

Young people lose out on valuable workforce skills and income when they are not employed, and these negative impacts are compounded when unemployed youth are also not in school or training. When compared to their connected peers, these youth are disproportionally more likely to experience chronic unemployment, poverty, mental health disorders, criminal behaviors, incarceration, poor health, and early mortality.[94,95] Opportunity Youth are often disconnected for a variety of reasons, but common factors include few employment opportunities, inability to afford post-secondary education, or family responsibilities such as caring for a family member.

Definition Sources: Youth.gov[96]

Key Highlights

Approximately 11.6% of youth ages 16 to 24 (97,600) in Indiana were neither working nor in school in 2021 – an 11.5% decrease from 2020.[97]

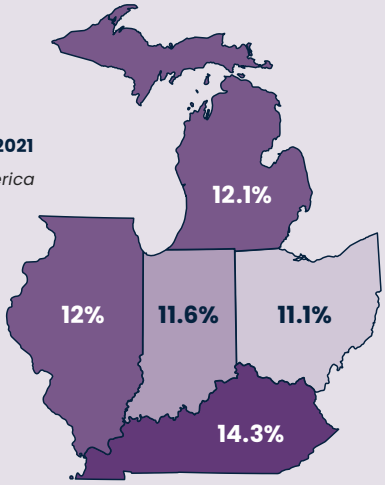
- Black youth comprised the largest percentage of Opportunity Youth – totaling nearly 1 in 4 youth ages 16 to 24 neither working nor in school.

Indiana ranked 24th in the country based on percentage of Opportunity Youth.[98]

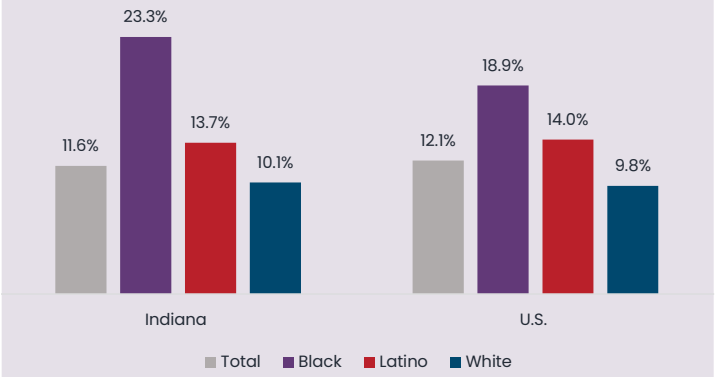
- The Central Indiana region (Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson Metropolitan Statistical Area) ranked 34th among the country most populous metropolitan areas.
- 25,200 youth aged 16 to 24 (about 10.5%) were disconnected from school and work - a 21% decrease from 2020.

Percentage of Disconnected Youth: 2021

Source: Measure of America



Percentage of Disconnected Youth by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2021



Source: Measure of America

Opportunity Youth (16 to 24 Years)

	TOTAL		
	2020	2021	Change
INDIANA	**13.1%**	**11.6%**	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2020	2021	Change
1	Monroe	3.5%	3.0%	↓
2	Tippecanoe	4.5%	4.9%	↑
3	Boone	*	5.3%	*
4	Benton	*	6.6%	*
5	Hamilton	5.3%	7.0%	↑
6	Jasper	7.1%	7.1%	=
7	Vigo	8.8%	7.3%	↓
8	Grant	9.1%	7.8%	↓
9	Lawrence	13.8%	7.9%	↓
10	Huntington	*	8.0%	*
11	Delaware	7.5%	8.2%	↑
12	Vanderburgh	8.9%	8.4%	↓
13	Wabash	9.9%	8.8%	↓
14	Wells	*	8.8%	*
15	St. Joseph	8.9%	8.9%	=
16	Franklin	*	9.3%	*
17	Johnson	7.2%	9.4%	↑
18	Posey	10.8%	10.0%	↓
19	Jefferson	15.1%	10.3%	↓
20	Clark	10.8%	10.5%	↓
21	Hendricks	9.1%	10.5%	↑
22	Knox	11.6%	10.5%	↓
23	Putnam	11.0%	10.5%	↓
24	Warrick	9.3%	10.6%	↑
25	Marshall	12.9%	10.8%	↓
26	Ripley	12.0%	10.8%	↓
27	Clinton	14.0%	10.9%	↓
28	Floyd	10.3%	11.0%	↑
29	Hancock	*	11.0%	*
30	Porter	8.9%	11.1%	↑
31	Cass	13.8%	11.3%	↓
32	Dubois	*	11.3%	*
33	Gibson	9.9%	11.3%	↑
34	Jay	*	11.7%	*
35	Wayne	11.9%	11.8%	↓
36	Allen	11.4%	12.1%	↑
37	Kosciusko	11.0%	12.1%	↑
38	Spencer	*	12.3%	*
39	Montgomery	13.4%	12.6%	↓
40	Randolph	17.7%	12.6%	↓
41	Morgan	13.1%	12.7%	↓
42	Whitley	12.5%	12.7%	↑
43	White	*	13.0%	*
44	Dearborn	13.0%	13.1%	↑
45	Noble	12.8%	13.2%	↑
46	Jackson	11.4%	13.4%	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2020	2021	Change
47	Madison	12.4%	13.5%	↑
48	Bartholomew	13.7%	13.6%	↓
49	Elkhart	15.3%	13.6%	↓
50	Decatur	*	13.7%	*
51	Fayette	16.4%	13.7%	↓
52	Marion	13.8%	13.8%	=
53	Shelby	12.3%	14.6%	↑
54	Greene	13.6%	14.9%	↑
55	Lake	13.8%	14.9%	↑
56	DeKalb	14.4%	15.0%	↑
57	Sullivan	17.6%	15.2%	↓
58	Fountain	17.2%	15.3%	↓
59	Harrison	19.0%	15.3%	↓
60	Perry	18.6%	15.3%	↓
61	Starke	14.2%	15.3%	↑
62	LaGrange	19.4%	16.1%	↓
63	Adams	17.8%	16.8%	↓
64	Orange	17.4%	17.0%	↓
65	Daviess	19.0%	17.1%	↓
66	Howard	13.9%	17.2%	↑
67	Miami	22.1%	17.5%	↓
68	Newton	20.6%	18.3%	↓
69	Steuben	*	18.3%	*
70	Rush	*	19.2%	*
71	Scott	21.0%	19.8%	↓
72	Henry	22.2%	19.9%	↓
73	Switzerland	*	20.0%	*
74	LaPorte	21.5%	20.1%	↓
75	Pulaski	*	20.9%	*
76	Clay	21.0%	24.8%	↑
77	Crawford	*	25.5%	*
78	Parke	29.8%	27.8%	↓
79	Blackford	*	*	*
80	Brown	*	*	*
81	Carroll	*	*	*
82	Fulton	*	*	*
83	Jennings	*	*	*
84	Martin	*	*	*
85	Ohio	*	*	*
86	Owen	*	*	*
87	Pike	*	*	*
88	Tipton	*	*	*
89	Union	*	*	*
90	Vermillion	*	*	*
91	Warren	*	*	*
92	Washington	*	*	*

Source: Measure of America, Youth Disconnection
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

EDUCATION

Overview of Education Domain

The early years of a child's life lay the foundation for lifelong success. Establishing the conditions that promote educational achievement for children is critical, beginning with quality prenatal care and continuing through the early elementary years. With a strong and healthy beginning, children can more easily stay on track to remain in school and graduate on time, pursue postsecondary education and training and successfully transition to adulthood. Yet our country continues to have significant gaps in educational achievement by race and income among all age groups of child development. Closing these gaps will be key to ensuring the nation's future workforce can compete on a global scale.

— The Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT® Data Book

Indicators

Definition

Early education enrollment is the percentage of three and four (3-4) year olds who are enrolled in preschool programs, either public or private.

Significance

Early education contributes to a child's long-term success and future economic value. Research and reports have shown that states and communities that heavily invest in quality early learning programs enjoy societal benefits such as postsecondary enrollment, increased employment, heightened earnings, and reduced crime.[1,2,3] Children who participate in high-quality preschool programs are 40% less likely to drop out of school.[4] The economic benefits continue far into the development of the child as they become a contributor to society. Research has produced estimates that for every $1 invested in early education, more than $8 is generated in economic activity.[5] Early learning programs also help to close the equity gap of students who come from low-income families. Robust investment in early learning programs is key to the success and well-being of children and poses limited, if any, negative impacts.

Definition Source: Census[6]

Key Highlights

39.4% of children in Indiana age 3 to 4 were enrolled in an early education program in 2022, which was significantly lower than the national rate of 46.%.[7]

- Of the children enrolled in early education the majority were enrolled in a public program (22.4%), which was also lower than the national rate (26.8%).

4,792 children received an On My Way Pre-K grant in 2022 – a significant increase from 2,312 in the prior year.[8]

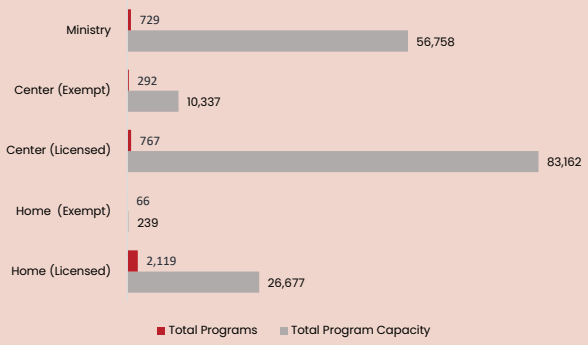
- 16% of those children received limited eligibility vouchers, which are awarded to parents that meet the 185% FPL income guideline and are working, going to school, searching for a job, training for a job, or receiving Social Security Disability or Supplemental Security Income.
- Children who participated in the program had higher math and ELA standardized test scores in 3rd and 4th grade than the control group.
- A study on the programs' impact on family engagement showed that On My Way Pre-K helped families become more economically self-sufficient.[9]

High Quality Programs and Capacity, Indiana: As of January 2024

Programs	Capacity
Total 4,176	Total 181,350
High Quality 1,757	High Quality 96,467

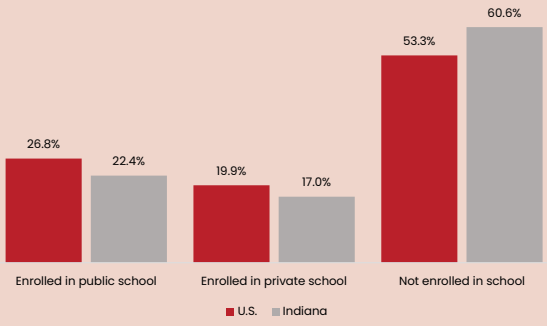
Source: Early Learning Indiana, Brighter Futures

Total Programs and Capacity by Type, Indiana: As of January 2024



Source: Early Learning Indiana, Brighter Futures

Children (3 to 4 Years) Enrolled in School by Type, Indiana: 2022



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B14003

Early Education Enrollment (3 and 4 Year Olds)

				TOTAL		
	Public School	Private School	Not Enrolled	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
INDIANA	**22.4%**	**17.0%**	**60.6%**	**40.5%**	**39.4%**	↓

					TOTAL		
Rank		Public School	Private School	Not Enrolled	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
1	Vermillion	55.2%	10.8%	34.0%	46.1%	66.0%	↑
2	Posey	29.4%	33.6%	37.0%	40.9%	63.0%	↑
3	Spencer	51.4%	7.6%	40.9%	51.7%	59.1%	↑
4	Hamilton	19.5%	37.8%	42.6%	55.6%	57.4%	↑
5	Sullivan	37.9%	17.5%	44.6%	18.6%	55.4%	↑
6	Martin	49.8%	5.0%	45.2%	30.7%	54.8%	↑
7	Wayne	44.2%	8.9%	46.9%	43.6%	53.1%	↑
8	Fulton	35.7%	17.2%	47.1%	38.8%	52.9%	↑
9	Decatur	31.2%	20.3%	48.5%	43.2%	51.5%	↑
10	Hendricks	24.4%	26.6%	49.0%	47.6%	51.0%	↑
11	Monroe	26.4%	24.5%	49.1%	58.6%	50.9%	↓
12	Floyd	24.5%	26.3%	49.2%	47.8%	50.8%	↑
13	DeKalb	34.8%	15.1%	50.0%	40.7%	50.0%	↑
14	Shelby	31.2%	17.6%	51.3%	50.2%	48.7%	↓
15	Gibson	15.1%	33.5%	51.5%	44.9%	48.5%	↑
16	Hancock	30.4%	18.0%	51.6%	45.4%	48.4%	↑
17	Howard	36.9%	11.0%	52.2%	50.1%	47.8%	↓
18	Switzerland	37.6%	10.1%	52.3%	15.3%	47.7%	↑
19	Perry	28.2%	19.3%	52.5%	35.6%	47.5%	↑
19	Grant	32.6%	14.8%	52.5%	35.3%	47.5%	↑
21	Delaware	32.1%	14.9%	53.0%	38.7%	47.0%	↑
22	Warrick	26.7%	20.1%	53.2%	38.3%	46.8%	↑
23	Pike	43.2%	3.2%	53.6%	46.6%	46.4%	↓
24	Blackford	36.0%	10.3%	53.7%	56.8%	46.3%	↓
25	Benton	20.7%	25.4%	53.8%	39.3%	46.2%	↑
26	Whitley	39.0%	6.0%	55.0%	32.8%	45.0%	↑
26	Cass	36.1%	8.9%	55.0%	32.8%	45.0%	↑
28	Montgomery	34.6%	10.0%	55.3%	44.5%	44.7%	↑
29	St. Joseph	20.9%	23.4%	55.8%	42.1%	44.2%	↑
30	Scott	37.9%	6.2%	55.9%	27.0%	44.1%	↑
31	Lake	32.2%	11.6%	56.1%	45.4%	43.9%	↓
32	Knox	28.5%	14.9%	56.6%	49.0%	43.4%	↓
33	Bartholomew	23.1%	20.2%	56.7%	42.6%	43.3%	↑
34	Dubois	18.7%	23.8%	57.5%	39.9%	42.5%	↑
35	Jefferson	22.6%	19.6%	57.7%	35.9%	42.3%	↑
36	Vigo	26.8%	15.5%	57.8%	34.6%	42.2%	↑
37	Putnam	31.5%	10.6%	57.9%	30.5%	42.1%	↑
38	Miami	29.9%	11.6%	58.5%	38.5%	41.5%	↑
39	Wells	26.3%	15.1%	58.6%	29.7%	41.4%	↑
39	Allen	18.1%	23.3%	58.6%	35.1%	41.4%	↑
41	Jay	29.5%	10.5%	60.0%	36.3%	40.0%	↑
42	Randolph	29.9%	9.9%	60.2%	24.1%	39.8%	↑
43	Crawford	32.5%	6.7%	60.7%	54.7%	39.3%	↓
44	Porter	22.9%	16.3%	60.8%	41.0%	39.2%	↓
45	Fayette	25.8%	13.1%	61.1%	47.6%	38.9%	↓
46	Vanderburgh	16.9%	21.3%	61.8%	43.2%	38.2%	↓

					TOTAL		
Rank		Public School	Private School	Not Enrolled	2012-2017	2018-2022	Change
47	Huntington	31.7%	6.4%	61.9%	48.5%	38.1%	↓
48	Lawrence	24.1%	13.7%	62.2%	35.0%	37.8%	↑
49	Marion	21.5%	16.2%	62.3%	41.2%	37.7%	↓
49	Marshall	25.2%	12.4%	62.3%	39.9%	37.7%	↓
51	Carroll	20.4%	16.7%	62.8%	37.3%	37.2%	↓
52	Clay	21.8%	14.4%	63.8%	37.4%	36.2%	↓
53	Pulaski	36.0%	0.0%	64.0%	55.4%	36.0%	↓
54	Greene	34.8%	1.0%	64.1%	28.4%	35.9%	↑
55	Tippecanoe	17.4%	18.5%	64.2%	39.9%	35.8%	↓
56	Steuben	27.4%	8.1%	64.6%	42.8%	35.4%	↓
56	Adams	25.3%	10.1%	64.6%	38.6%	35.4%	↓
58	Boone	18.8%	16.5%	64.7%	53.1%	35.3%	↓
59	Fountain	25.6%	9.7%	64.8%	42.9%	35.2%	↓
60	Parke	30.6%	4.4%	65.0%	36.2%	35.0%	↓
61	Johnson	12.6%	22.3%	65.1%	37.5%	34.9%	↓
62	Clark	19.4%	14.5%	66.1%	37.9%	33.9%	↓
62	Brown	30.3%	3.6%	66.1%	49.8%	33.9%	↓
64	Morgan	16.0%	17.6%	66.4%	37.6%	33.6%	↓
65	Rush	16.8%	16.3%	66.9%	35.2%	33.1%	↓
66	Harrison	10.9%	22.1%	67.0%	37.5%	33.0%	↓
67	Jasper	25.5%	7.3%	67.2%	45.3%	32.8%	↓
68	Jackson	10.9%	21.4%	67.7%	43.0%	32.3%	↓
69	Madison	19.8%	11.3%	68.9%	36.7%	31.1%	↓
70	Henry	22.1%	8.4%	69.4%	48.6%	30.6%	↓
71	Kosciusko	17.8%	12.5%	69.7%	37.3%	30.3%	↓
72	Clinton	21.3%	8.5%	70.2%	34.0%	29.8%	↓
73	Orange	20.7%	8.8%	70.5%	31.6%	29.5%	↓
74	Tipton	10.6%	16.7%	72.8%	29.1%	27.2%	↓
75	White	14.7%	10.9%	74.4%	22.1%	25.6%	↑
76	Washington	22.9%	2.1%	75.0%	34.2%	25.0%	↓
77	LaPorte	9.5%	15.3%	75.1%	30.1%	24.9%	↓
78	Starke	16.3%	8.3%	75.3%	50.0%	24.7%	↓
79	Newton	17.2%	6.9%	75.9%	26.9%	24.1%	↓
80	Noble	16.6%	6.1%	77.3%	35.5%	22.7%	↓
81	Warren	22.6%	0.0%	77.4%	33.1%	22.6%	↓
82	Franklin	14.3%	7.4%	78.3%	30.5%	21.7%	↓
83	Owen	16.8%	3.8%	79.4%	45.7%	20.6%	↓
84	Wabash	14.3%	6.2%	79.5%	43.3%	20.5%	↓
84	Jennings	17.4%	3.1%	79.5%	33.3%	20.5%	↓
86	Union	12.9%	6.5%	80.6%	33.1%	19.4%	↓
87	Daviess	12.3%	6.2%	81.5%	16.7%	18.5%	↑
88	Elkhart	9.5%	8.5%	82.0%	31.2%	18.0%	↓
89	Ripley	8.9%	6.7%	84.4%	26.4%	15.6%	↓
90	Dearborn	5.0%	9.1%	85.9%	37.8%	14.1%	↓
91	LaGrange	9.5%	1.6%	88.9%	12.8%	11.1%	↓
92	Ohio	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	8.0%	0.0%	↓

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B14003

Definition

The Early Learning Access Index is a methodology developed by Early Learning Indiana to both quantify and qualify childcare access throughout Indiana. The index captures four factors that have influence on childcare access in Indiana; capacity, quality, affordability, and choice. Each of the four factors are weighted and result in an index score that ranges from the lowest of 0 (lowest access) to 100 (highest access). The index score is calculated both on a state level and on an individual county level.

Significance

Historically, access to childcare and early learning programs have been evaluated using the demand for spots in childcare programs and facilities and the supply of seats available to meet that demand. While the quantity of seats available is an important factor in determining the availability of childcare, it is not a comprehensive picture of childcare access in communities throughout the state. Early Learning Indiana created the Early Learning Access Index as a tool to more completely evaluate the availability of early childhood programs, instead of just viewing it as a capacity issue. All four factors should be viewed as contributors to access in a community and help to provide greater context when examining access to early learning programs.

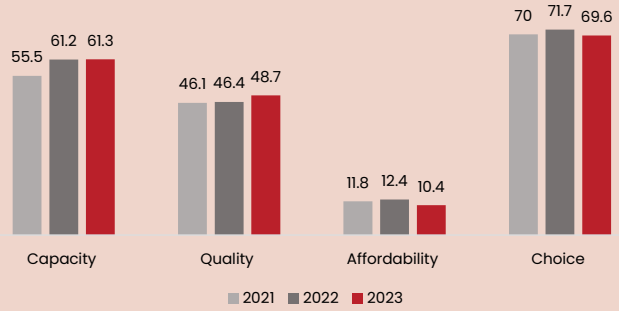
Definition Sources: Early Learning Indiana[10]

Key Highlights

The 2023 statewide Early Learning Access Index score was 63.5 - an increase from 2022 (62.2).[11]

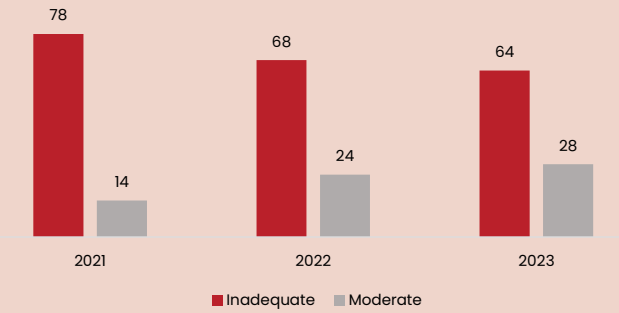
- While the statewide access level increased from previous years, it still does not meet the threshold for adequate access to care, which is defined as a score of 80 or more.
- 31 of Indiana's 92 counties saw a decrease in overall access scores – 16 of which were considered slight at decreases of 2 points or less.

Early Learing Access Index Components, Indiana: 2021-2022



Source: Early Learning Indiana, Closing the Gap

Counties that Align with the State's Moderate Access to Care, Indiana: 2021-2023



Source: Early Learning Indiana, Closing the Gap

Early Learning Access Index

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	62.2	63.5	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Tipton	72.1	74.2	↑
2	Vanderburgh	71.8	73	↑
3	Grant	72.7	72.6	↓
4	Marion	70.8	72.4	↑
5	Delaware	69.0	70.9	↑
6	Tippecanoe	68.9	70.8	↑
7	Monroe	69.8	70.1	↑
8	Steuben	62.8	69.4	↑
9	Porter	66.9	68.2	↑
10	Posey	70.4	68	↓
11	Howard	70.3	67.8	↓
12	Lake	64.9	67.7	↑
13	St. Joseph	67.7	67	↓
14	Bartholomew	64.1	66.9	↑
15	Henry	65.5	66.3	↑
16	Shelby	61.4	64.8	↑
17	Jefferson	58.0	64.5	↑
18	Brown	65.8	64.1	↓
19	Harrison	58.2	63.5	↑
20	Hamilton	58.5	63.4	↑
21	Allen	60.5	63	↑
22	Ohio	64.1	62.3	↓
23	Marshall	63.8	61.5	↓
24	Perry	53.1	60.9	↑
24	Vigo	59.2	60.9	↑
24	Warrick	58.1	60.9	↑
27	Washington	58.6	60.4	↑
28	Knox	59.9	59.5	↓
29	Cass	60.1	59.4	↓
30	Madison	58.4	59.3	↑
31	Starke	51.6	58.8	↑
32	Sullivan	55.2	58.4	↑
33	Floyd	54.4	58	↑
34	LaPorte	59.7	57.3	↓
35	Parke	54.5	57.2	↑
36	Decatur	39.9	57	↑
36	Spencer	51.8	57	↑
38	Gibson	55.3	55.7	↑
39	Newton	55.4	55.5	↑
40	Clark	51.6	55.3	↑
41	Fulton	56.8	55	↓
42	Elkhart	52.6	54.8	↑
43	Daviess	57.9	54.5	↓
44	Clinton	56.8	54.2	↓
45	LaGrange	43.2	54.1	↑
45	Scott	56.3	54.1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
47	Hancock	49.5	53.7	↑
47	Ripley	55.4	53.7	↓
49	Orange	51.2	53.2	↑
50	Kosciusko	53.5	53.1	↓
51	Boone	51.3	52.9	↑
52	Hendricks	49.5	52.5	↑
53	Blackford	45.7	52.1	↑
54	Pulaski	53.5	51.9	↓
55	Dekalb	44.1	51.8	↑
56	Noble	50.6	51.6	↑
57	Johnson	51.2	51.2	=
58	Wayne	49.9	51.1	↑
59	Benton	52.8	51	↓
60	Dubois	55.4	50.9	↓
61	Wabash	46.5	50.5	↑
62	Wells	50.2	50.1	↓
63	Pike	61.5	49.4	↓
64	Jackson	46.6	49	↑
65	Dearborn	48.0	48.5	↑
65	Jennings	46.4	48.5	↑
67	Miami	47.8	47.9	↑
68	Greene	41.6	46.9	↑
69	Franklin	45.8	46.6	↑
70	Lawrence	46.8	46.5	↓
70	Union	35.8	46.5	↑
72	Huntington	46.3	46.2	↓
73	Owen	41.3	45.3	↑
74	Montgomery	42.0	45	↑
75	Crawford	49.1	44.7	↓
76	Rush	42.4	43	↑
76	Vermillion	41.5	43	↑
78	Putnam	43.0	42.7	↓
79	Martin	41.1	41.8	↑
80	Morgan	37.1	41.5	↑
81	White	40.1	40.9	↑
82	Adams	39.3	40.5	↑
83	Whitley	41.0	40	↓
84	Jasper	37.2	38.9	↑
85	Randolph	33.9	38.7	↑
86	Jay	49.0	37.7	↓
87	Warren	25.2	37.6	↑
88	Clay	39.7	37.4	↓
88	Fayette	43.2	37.4	↓
90	Fountain	32.3	32.6	↑
91	Carroll	36.5	31.9	↓
92	Switzerland	28.8	26.6	↓

Source: Early Learning Indiana, Closing the Gap

Definition

Teacher retention rate is the percentage of teachers who remained at the same school in-between academic years.

Significance

Teacher retention rates have direct impacts on both students and schools. A higher teacher retention rate for schools leads to reduced financial strain as teacher turnover can be costly with the attraction and training of new teachers into the school.[12] A reduced financial burden on schools may then lead to increased spending on new curriculum, programs, or technology for students attending that school.[13] For the students, teacher retention can affect their participation, grades, and test scores when a student develops a relationship with a teacher as a role model or mentor.[14] Additionally, high teacher turnover can result in greater dependency on substitute teachers who are temporary solutions and may be less qualified or credentialed than full-time teachers.

Definition Sources: IDOE[15]

Key Highlights

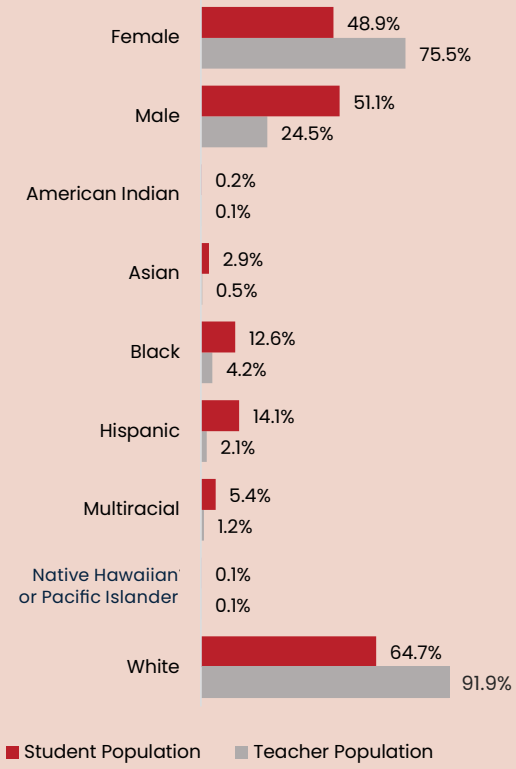
There were 69,099 full-time educators in Indiana in 2023, an increase of nearly 2,000 teachers from 2021.[16]

- 6,206 emergency permits were administered in 2022 — a 38% increase from the previous year (4,474).

Indiana retained 89.3% (62,145) of the educators from the previous school year — an increase from the retention rate in 2021 (86.9%).[17]

- 79 counties had a teacher retention rate lower than the state average.
- The grade levels that experienced the largest decreases were Pre-Kindergarten (decrease of 5,483 teachers) and Kindergarten (decrease of 6,034 teachers).
- Grades 12, 9, and 8 experienced an increase in teachers (1,255, 825, and 657 teachers, respectively).

Student and Teacher Population by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Teacher Retention Rate

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Miami	83.0%	91.3%	↑
2	Jennings	75.5%	90.4%	↑
3	Vigo	92.7%	90.3%	↓
4	Clay	96.3%	90.3%	↓
5	Spencer	96.2%	90.2%	↓
6	Wabash	83.9%	89.0%	↑
7	Floyd	77.9%	88.6%	↑
8	Dubois	87.6%	88.3%	↑
9	Fulton	82.3%	88.3%	↑
10	Warrick	80.1%	87.7%	↑
11	Decatur	87.0%	87.7%	↑
12	Scott	81.0%	87.2%	↑
13	Jackson	69.2%	87.0%	↑
14	Carroll	87.4%	86.7%	↓
15	Ohio	131.3%	86.6%	↓
16	Sullivan	85.5%	86.5%	↑
17	Newton	94.0%	85.9%	↓
18	Fayette	82.5%	84.8%	↑
19	Pike	90.1%	84.6%	↓
20	Posey	73.4%	84.6%	↑
21	Knox	84.2%	84.5%	↑
22	Harrison	82.7%	84.5%	↑
23	Noble	77.7%	84.2%	↑
24	Starke	84.8%	84.2%	↓
25	Switzerland	91.3%	83.9%	↓
26	Washington	85.3%	83.7%	↓
27	White	85.5%	83.5%	↓
28	Bartholomew	82.3%	83.5%	↑
29	Greene	87.7%	83.4%	↓
30	Dearborn	86.4%	83.3%	↓
31	Tippecanoe	77.9%	83.2%	↑
32	Orange	82.3%	83.1%	↑
33	Pulaski	96.4%	82.7%	↓
34	Putnam	85.5%	82.7%	↓
35	Wells	85.8%	82.6%	↓
36	Jasper	78.9%	82.4%	↑
37	Boone	87.3%	82.2%	↓
38	Vanderburgh	68.6%	82.1%	↑
39	Kosciusko	88.4%	82.0%	↓
40	Perry	85.9%	81.9%	↓
41	Ripley	88.8%	81.6%	↓
42	Jefferson	75.4%	81.2%	↑
43	Johnson	86.0%	81.1%	↓
44	Jay	79.9%	81.0%	↑
45	LaGrange	85.1%	81.0%	↓
46	Montgomery	85.3%	80.8%	↓
47	Parke	76.6%	80.8%	↑
48	Monroe	84.9%	80.7%	↓
49	Porter	82.7%	80.6%	↓
50	Cass	82.8%	80.2%	↓
51	Tipton	89.0%	80.1%	↓
52	Allen	77.6%	80.1%	↑
53	Gibson	86.6%	80.0%	↓
54	Henry	89.7%	79.8%	↓
55	St. Joseph	73.4%	79.7%	↑
56	Randolph	78.9%	79.7%	↑
57	Hamilton	83.2%	79.7%	↓
58	Hendricks	80.3%	79.4%	↓
59	Howard	86.9%	79.3%	↓
60	Steuben	82.4%	78.9%	↓
61	Hancock	82.4%	78.6%	↓
62	Franklin	90.6%	78.4%	↓
63	Huntington	85.9%	78.4%	↓
64	Morgan	84.3%	78.3%	↓
65	LaPorte	78.3%	78.2%	↓
66	Lawrence	81.0%	77.7%	↓
67	Marshall	81.7%	77.6%	↓
68	Fountain	79.7%	77.6%	↓
69	Benton	72.5%	77.1%	↑
70	DeKalb	85.3%	77.0%	↓
71	Daviess	86.6%	76.9%	↓
72	Owen	88.9%	76.6%	↓
73	Wayne	87.0%	76.4%	↓
74	Union	84.7%	76.2%	↓
75	Clinton	81.8%	76.1%	↓
76	Elkhart	79.8%	76.0%	↓
77	Brown	84.7%	75.8%	↓
78	Grant	85.0%	75.5%	↓
79	Lake	74.8%	75.2%	↑
80	Delaware	84.7%	74.9%	↓
81	Clark	76.7%	74.6%	↓
82	Whitley	79.6%	74.4%	↓
83	Crawford	80.2%	74.3%	↓
84	Warren	89.4%	73.9%	↓
85	Madison	88.1%	73.5%	↓
86	Blackford	82.5%	72.6%	↓
87	Shelby	90.8%	72.2%	↓
88	Marion	76.0%	71.4%	↓
89	Martin	101.3%	71.2%	↓
90	Vermillion	83.6%	67.4%	↓
91	Rush	77.7%	66.3%	↓
92	Adams	88.4%	60.8%	↓

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Definition

School counselors are certified/licenses educators that promote educational success for all students by developing and managing school counseling programming related to academic, career, social, and emotional growth. School counselors use facilitative, consultative, and collaborative leadership skills to provide educational opportunities for students. School counselors must meet certain qualifications including:

1. holding a master's degree in school counseling;

2. meet state certification/licensure standards;

3. fulfill continuing education requirements.

Significance

As students' progress through school, they may need assistance when accessing resources, tackling academic goals, or planning for future education. Additionally, they encounter challenges and obstacles that may require additional help and have direct impacts on their academic success. School counselors work with students to ensure that they are meeting their individual academic goals as well as the school's academic mission. Students who may not have the assistance they might need at home or in their community, depend heavily on school counselors to maintain progress in school.

Definition Source: Indiana Department of Education[18], Indiana School Counselor Association[19]

Key Highlights

There were 536 students for every one school counselor in Indiana in 2023 — a decrease from the prior year.[20]

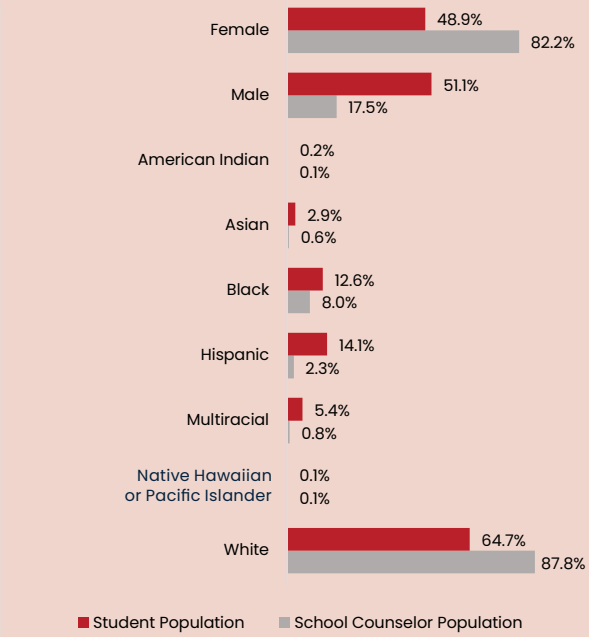
- Only 1 of Indiana's 92 counties (Brown County) met the professional recommendations set by American School Counselor Association.
- Indiana held the 6th lowest school counselor median salary nationwide at $49,420, significantly lower than the nationwide median salary of $60,140.[21]

46.7% of schools surveyed by the School Health Profiles reported having a student-led club that aims to create a safe, welcoming, and accepting school environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity in 2022 — an increase from 42.7% in 2020.[22]

	Professional Recommendation	2022 Indiana Ratio
Student-to-School Counselor Ratio	250:1	536:1

Source: Indiana Department of Education, American School Counselor Association

Student and School Counselor Population by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Student-to-Counselor Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	641:1	536:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Brown	266:1	223:1	↓
2	Steuben	483:1	256:1	↓
3	Carroll	304:1	298:1	↓
4	Perry	470:1	311:1	↓
5	Tipton	359:1	311:1	↓
6	Decatur	322:1	320:1	↓
7	Pike	332:1	321:1	↓
8	Vigo	339:1	321:1	↓
9	White	345:1	321:1	↓
10	Vermillion	330:1	324:1	↓
11	Marshall	514:1	327:1	↓
12	Clay	358:1	329:1	↓
13	Wabash	411:1	332:1	↓
14	Jennings	321:1	337:1	↑
15	Boone	368:1	346:1	↓
16	Pulaski	358:1	351:1	↓
17	Parke	719:1	353:1	↓
18	Owen	708:1	356:1	↓
19	Clinton	454:1	368:1	↓
20	St. Joseph	311:1	369:1	↑
21	Jasper	343:1	371:1	↑
22	DeKalb	881:1	372:1	↓
23	LaPorte	750:1	383:1	↓
24	Ohio	402:1	385:1	↓
25	Sullivan	381:1	388:1	↑
26	Newton	398:1	389:1	↓
27	Delaware	826:1	391:1	↓
28	Washington	329:1	391:1	↓
29	Franklin	2,442:1	394:1	↓
30	Fountain	483:1	396:1	↓
31	Harrison	401:1	400:1	↓
32	Starke	401:1	402:1	↑
33	Noble	696:1	406:1	↓
34	Lawrence	416:1	407:1	↓
35	Miami	421:1	407:1	↓
36	Elkhart	417:1	408:1	↓
37	Montgomery	2,866:1	408:1	↓
38	Jefferson	320:1	410:1	↑
39	Huntington	457:1	416:1	↓
40	Benton	564:1	424:1	↓
41	Vanderburgh	421:1	430:1	↑
42	Dearborn	1,004:1	449:1	↓
43	Whitley	667:1	455:1	↓
44	Wayne	756:1	466:1	↓
45	Fulton	393:1	473:1	↑
46	Clark	1,789:1	493:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
47	Blackford	388:1	498:1	↑
48	Greene	382:1	507:1	↑
49	Monroe	557:1	507:1	↓
50	Jay	518:1	508:1	↓
51	Hendricks	617:1	517:1	↓
52	Morgan	540:1	518:1	↓
53	Fayette	636:1	526:1	↓
54	Porter	607:1	532:1	↓
55	Posey	769:1	546:1	↓
56	Marion	625:1	547:1	↓
57	Howard	710:1	553:1	↓
58	Madison	2,049:1	559:1	↓
59	Wells	1,665:1	563:1	↓
60	Grant	961:1	568:1	↓
61	Putnam	550:1	578:1	↑
62	Shelby	788:1	587:1	↓
63	Hancock	561:1	594:1	↑
64	Cass	549:1	602:1	↑
65	Ripley	1,789:1	602:1	↓
66	Dubois	734:1	615:1	↓
67	Knox	465:1	620:1	↑
68	Union	633:1	633:1	=
69	Jackson	514:1	638:1	↑
70	Adams	1,124:1	647:1	↓
71	Henry	1,088:1	653:1	↓
72	Lake	651:1	666:1	↑
73	Randolph	999:1	684:1	↓
74	Martin	690:1	688:1	↓
75	Warrick	1,102:1	699:1	↓
76	Switzerland	*	730:1	*
77	Hamilton	1,291:1	784:1	↓
78	Daviess	955:1	800:1	↓
79	Allen	2,771:1	803:1	↓
80	Tippecanoe	757:1	833:1	↓
81	Kosciusko	978:1	901:1	↓
82	Scott	223:1	974:1	↑
83	Orange	584:1	978:1	↑
84	Floyd	2,246:1	1,037:1	↓
85	Spencer	1,581:1	1,047:1	↓
86	Rush	702:1	1,052:1	↑
87	Johnson	1,247:1	1,200:1	↓
88	LaGrange	1,268:1	1,235:1	↓
89	Gibson	578:1	1,303:1	↑
90	Crawford	1,331:1	1,333:1	↑
91	Bartholomew	2,689:1	1,939:1	↓
*	Warren	270:1	*	*

Source: Indiana Department of Education
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data*

Definition

Bullying, defined by statute IC 20-33-8-.2, is overt, unwanted, repeated acts or gestures, including verbal or written communications or images transmitted in any manner (including digitally or electronically), physical acts committed, aggression, or any other behaviors, that are committed by a student or group of students against another student with the intent to harass, ridicule, humiliate, intimidate, or harm the other targeted student and create for the targeted student an objectively hostile school environment that:

1. places the targeted student in reasonable fear of harm to the targeted student's person or property;
2. has a substantially detrimental effect on the targeted student's physical or mental health;
3. has the effect of substantially interfering with the targeted student's academic performance; or
4. has the effect of substantially interfering with the targeted student's ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities, and privileges provided by the school.

In order to reduce bullying events and mitigate its impacts, school corporations are also required to provide training concerning the school's bullying prevention and reporting polices, to employees and volunteers who have direct, ongoing contact with students. This requirement is outlined in IC 20-26-5-34.2.

Significance

Bullying can generate a climate of fear, especially for those children who are victims bullying, since bullying can result in impaired psychological and physical health.[23] Victims of bullying, especially sustained or constant, are more likely to engage in self-harm, develop anti-social tendencies, and underperform academically compared to their peers.[24,25] Bullying effects are not just isolated to elementary, middle school, or high school experiences. Studies indicate that students who experienced episodes of bullying in school often continue to exhibit the effects of being bullied even after their enrollment in a postsecondary institution.[26]

Definition Sources: IDOE[27,28]

Key Highlights

40.3% of parents in Indiana reported their child aged 6 to 17 was bullied, picked on, or excluded by other children, which was higher than the nationwide rate of 37.5%.[29]

- Children with one or more mental, emotional, developmental, or behavioral problems reported higher rates of bullying (64.1%), than those of their peers without (27.6%).
- Children with special health care needs reported higher incidents of bullying (59.9%) than children with no special health care needs (33.4%).

There were 5,466 bullying incidents in Indiana reported in 2023, an increase of over 7% from 2022.[30]

- Trending with prior years, verbal bullying represents the greatest proportion of incidents (37.7%).
- Male students accounted for nearly 70% of the total confirmed bullying incidents.

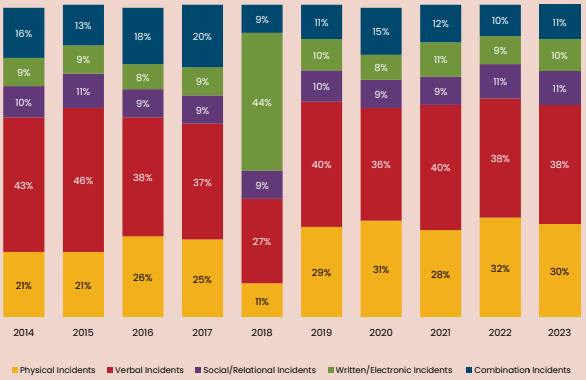
96.6% of schools surveyed by the School Health Profiles reported all staff received professional development on preventing, identifying, and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment– a decrease from 98.1% in 2020.[31]

- 48.8% of schools reported that they provided parents and families with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge on preventing student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression.

Approximately 26.5% of middle and high school students nationwide reported they have experienced cyberbullying in 2023, according to the Cyberbullying Research Center.[32]

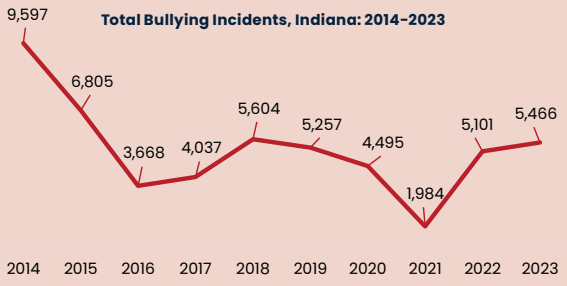
- The most common forms of cyberbullying were:
  - Mean or hurtful comments made online (77.5%)
  - Rumors spread online (70.4%)
  - Embarrassed or humiliated online (69.1%)
  - Intentionally excluded from group text/chat (66.4%)
  - Repeatedly contacted via text or online after told to stop (55.5%)

Bullying Incidents by Type, Indiana: 2014-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

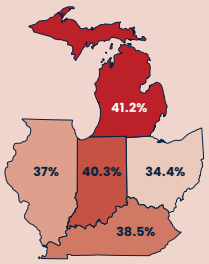
Total Bullying Incidents, Indiana: 2014-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Percentage of Children 6 to 17 Years Who Were Bullied, Picked on, or Excluded by Other Children: 2022

Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 2.2



Bullying Incidents

	RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
	Combination	Physical	Social/Relational	Verbal	Written Communication/ Electronic	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	598	1,656	618	2,063	531	5,101	5,466	↑

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Combination	Physical	Social/Relational	Verbal	Written Communication/ Electronic	2022	2023	Change
1	Perry	*	*	*	1	*	7	1	↓
1	Putnam	*	*	*	1	*	1	1	=
3	Union	*	1	*	*	1	4	2	↓
4	Benton	*	2	1	*	*	2	3	↑
4	Brown	*	*	*	2	1	1	3	↑
4	Noble	1	*	1	1	*	7	3	↓
4	Switzerland	*	*	*	3	*	3	3	=
8	Jasper	*	2	1	1	*	5	4	↓
8	Martin	*	*	*	4	*	4	4	=
8	Parke	*	1	1	1	1	10	4	↓
8	Vermillion	*	1	*	2	1	2	4	↑
12	Jennings	*	2	*	2	1	*	5	*
12	Pike	1	*	1	3	*	*	5	*
14	Randolph	1	1	*	4	*	7	6	↓
14	Starke	*	5	*	*	1	8	6	↓
16	Ohio	1	2	4	*	*	7	7	=
16	Posey	*	2	3	2	*	6	7	↑
16	Spencer	*	*	*	6	1	10	7	↓
19	Blackford	*	*	2	5	1	13	8	↓
19	Ripley	1	2	1	3	1	3	8	↑
19	Rush	*	*	2	6	*	3	8	↑
19	Tipton	*	*	1	5	2	21	8	↓
23	Boone	1	1	3	4	*	19	9	↓
23	Fountain	*	2	*	5	2	8	9	↑
23	Fulton	1	1	1	3	3	4	9	↑
26	Sullivan	1	*	3	7	*	20	11	↓
27	Jefferson	*	3	1	7	1	19	12	↓
27	LaGrange	6	3	*	3	*	13	12	↓
29	Jackson	*	1	*	8	4	15	13	↓
29	White	1	6	1	3	2	15	13	↓
31	Hancock	1	1	3	6	3	11	14	↑
31	Montgomery	1	2	2	7	2	15	14	↓
33	Scott	*	4	5	4	2	13	15	↑
33	Steuben	1	3	3	7	1	27	15	↓
35	Bartholomew	2	2	4	5	3	26	16	↓
35	Daviess	*	3	7	6	*	9	16	↑
37	Clay	2	*	3	6	6	8	17	↑
38	Franklin	1	3	1	9	4	22	18	↓
38	Miami	1	4	3	8	2	23	18	↓
38	Pulaski	1	2	8	7	*	18	18	=
41	Knox	*	2	4	7	7	5	20	↑
41	Wabash	*	1	7	11	1	12	20	↑
43	Jay	2	2	1	14	2	22	21	↓
44	Harrison	4	2	*	15	1	16	22	↑
45	Adams	2	5	*	16	*	33	23	↓
46	Greene	*	8	3	9	4	3	24	↑
47	Wells	2	6	15	2	*	15	25	↑
48	Dubois	4	12	4	4	3	63	27	↓
49	Cass	5	5	5	10	3	18	28	↑
49	Newton	3	19	2	4	*	2	28	↑
51	Marshall	5	7	1	11	5	18	29	↑
52	Gibson	2	7	9	11	1	17	30	↑
53	Dearborn	1	5	1	12	12	29	31	↑
53	Morgan	3	8	4	13	3	55	31	↓
55	Carroll	*	10	11	12	*	21	33	↑
55	Huntington	2	16	*	12	3	51	33	↓
57	Vanderburgh	6	7	4	16	1	29	34	↑
58	Decatur	2	2	*	30	1	43	35	↓
58	Whitley	7	1	2	18	7	34	35	↑
60	Lawrence	2	7	3	19	5	39	36	↓
61	Fayette	2	6	3	20	6	21	37	↑
62	DeKalb	1	8	1	22	6	38	38	=
62	Orange	3	12	*	22	1	8	38	↑
64	Washington	9	14	*	15	1	13	39	↑
65	Shelby	3	12	6	17	4	76	42	↓
65	Wayne	*	8	2	28	4	156	42	↓
67	Clinton	3	12	5	27	2	19	49	↑
68	Owen	5	9	8	20	8	13	50	↑
69	Howard	4	15	5	23	8	44	55	↑
70	Kosciusko	1	20	4	29	10	69	64	↓
71	LaPorte	15	25	6	13	12	73	71	↓
72	Crawford	6	31	4	29	2	38	72	↑
73	Tippecanoe	13	22	6	26	6	67	73	↑
74	Henry	8	20	8	29	9	56	74	↑
75	Clark	15	19	18	16	12	78	80	↑
76	Monroe	9	17	6	45	4	54	81	↑
77	Delaware	5	29	10	33	9	53	86	↑
78	Floyd	38	12	6	30	7	118	93	↓
79	Grant	5	50	11	25	11	56	102	↑
80	Porter	5	47	6	42	10	87	110	↑
81	Johnson	6	29	20	47	11	87	113	↑
82	Hendricks	3	21	14	65	17	79	120	↑
83	Hamilton	9	36	26	43	23	131	137	↑
84	Madison	14	50	13	53	13	71	143	↑
85	Allen	16	41	17	79	22	220	175	↓
86	Vigo	56	24	10	85	3	143	178	↑
87	Elkhart	28	66	11	95	23	156	223	↑
88	Warrick	14	87	14	107	7	137	229	↑
89	Lake	46	208	63	159	55	335	531	↑
90	St. Joseph	38	284	40	139	32	743	533	↓
91	Marion	141	228	133	277	88	928	867	↓
*	Warren	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: Indiana Department of Education
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

Definition

Chronic absence occurs when a student is absent from school for 10 percent (10%) or more of a school year for any reason. Chronic absence is different from habitual truancy. Habitual truancy is an absence from school for 10 days or more without being excused or without being absent under a parental request.

Significance

A student's engagement in, and attendance of, school are critical components of their academic success and social adaptation. Research points to chronic absence not just negatively impacting academic performance, but also affecting their social well-being.[33,34] Students who are chronically absent are more likely to develop serious mental health issues, engage in drug and alcohol use, and become violent or participate in criminal behaviors.[35,36]

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Education[37]

Key Highlights

Nearly 1 in 5 of Indiana students were chronically absent in 2023 (19.3%) — a slight decrease from 21.2% in 2022.[38]

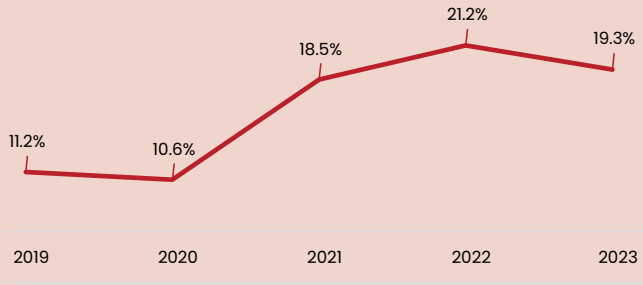
- 33 of Indiana's 92 counties had a higher chronic absence rate than the state average.
- The average attendance rate for students was 92.9%, with 62 counties holding a higher attendance rate than the state average.
- 40.3% of parents reported their child aged 6 to 17 were always engaged in school, compared to the nationwide average of 44.1%.[39]

23.8% of students in 7th-12th grade reported they skipped or "cut" at least one whole day of school in the last four weeks alone - an increase from 21% in 2020.[40]

- 13.7% reported skipping 1 to 2 days in the last four weeks prior to the survey.
- 7.3% reported skipping 3 to 5 days in the last four weeks prior to the survey.
- 2.8% reported skipping 6 or more days in the last four weeks prior to the survey.

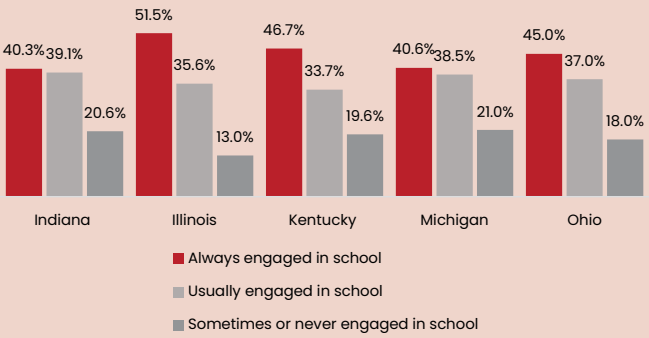
41.4% of students in 7th-12th grade reported the school lets their parents know when they have done something well — a slight decrease from 2020 (42.2%).[41]

Chronic Absenteeism Rate, Indiana: 2018-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Percentage of Children 6 to 17 Years Engaged in School, Indiana: 2022



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 5.2

What Can You Do?

That rate of absentee students has nearly doubled compared to the absenteeism rate before the pandemic. While the driving factors behind this increase in chronically absent students are likely varied and nuanced among different communities, the result of students not being in school is universal. As curriculum and teaching methods adapt to best meet the needs of students, so should the strategies to ensure that both students and families are committed to reducing the number of absences.

Local: Volunteer to become a mentor as research has shown that quality mentoring programs can help reduce chronic absence and improve student outcomes.

State: Allow school districts to operate with flexibility to address the reasons for absence specific to their students and provide support to schools working to improve school climate and engagement.

Federal: Continue providing technical assistance guidance through the Student Engagement and Attendance Center and expand federal grant opportunities for states to implement evidence-based strategies in their school districts.

Chronic Absence

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	21.2%	19.3%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Warrick	12.1%	5.3%	↓
2	Carroll	4.6%	5.4%	↑
3	Adams	6.7%	7.1%	↑
4	Dubois	7.9%	7.5%	↓
5	Boone	14.9%	10.0%	↓
6	Hendricks	12.8%	10.1%	↓
7	Wells	10.2%	10.4%	↑
8	Hamilton	15.5%	10.7%	↓
9	Pulaski	23.2%	11.0%	↓
9	Decatur	11.7%	11.0%	↓
11	Spencer	10.1%	11.1%	↑
12	Ripley	15.9%	11.9%	↓
13	Dearborn	11.7%	12.0%	↑
14	Whitley	13.3%	12.2%	↓
15	Fountain	13.3%	12.5%	↓
16	Hancock	14.7%	12.6%	↓
17	Posey	11.4%	13.0%	↑
18	Gibson	15.9%	13.1%	↓
19	Noble	20.5%	13.5%	↓
20	Orange	17.2%	13.6%	↓
20	Franklin	16.8%	13.6%	↓
22	Cass	22.0%	13.8%	↓
23	Clinton	18.5%	13.9%	↓
24	LaGrange	14.7%	14.1%	↓
25	Warren	10.7%	14.2%	↑
26	White	19.6%	14.3%	↓
26	Clay	14.3%	14.3%	=
26	Marshall	19.1%	14.3%	↓
29	Ohio	32.6%	14.6%	↓
29	Union	20.3%	14.6%	↓
31	Benton	10.8%	14.8%	↑
31	Greene	12.4%	14.8%	↑
33	Johnson	17.6%	14.9%	↓
34	Putnam	25.1%	15.0%	↓
35	Parke	16.6%	15.2%	↓
35	Tippecanoe	14.2%	15.2%	↑
37	Jackson	17.7%	15.4%	↓
37	Starke	18.0%	15.4%	↓
39	Porter	17.4%	15.5%	↓
40	Rush	26.8%	16.0%	↓
41	Sullivan	20.2%	16.1%	↓
41	Harrison	19.3%	16.1%	↓
41	Pike	16.0%	16.1%	↑
44	DeKalb	15.9%	16.2%	↑
45	Kosciusko	20.5%	16.3%	↓
46	Huntington	17.0%	16.5%	↓
47	Allen	16.9%	16.8%	↓
48	Montgomery	17.6%	17.5%	↓
49	Bartholomew	18.9%	17.6%	↓
50	Floyd	19.6%	17.9%	↓
51	Tipton	31.9%	18.0%	↓
52	Morgan	16.4%	18.1%	↑
53	Shelby	18.2%	18.4%	↑
54	Steuben	25.2%	18.8%	↓
54	Perry	17.4%	18.8%	↑
56	Vanderburgh	17.8%	18.9%	↑
56	Fulton	17.4%	18.9%	↑
58	Jasper	20.3%	19.0%	↓
59	Owen	18.4%	19.3%	↑
60	Henry	26.2%	19.4%	↓
61	Blackford	18.4%	19.5%	↑
62	Daviess	24.3%	19.6%	↓
63	Martin	17.8%	19.7%	↑
64	Lawrence	19.7%	19.8%	↑
65	Grant	24.1%	19.9%	↓
66	Monroe	18.9%	20.1%	↑
67	Miami	25.7%	20.2%	↓
68	Vermillion	21.5%	20.4%	↓
69	Knox	16.5%	20.8%	↑
70	LaPorte	20.2%	20.9%	↑
71	Wabash	21.9%	21.1%	↓
71	Brown	26.4%	21.1%	↓
71	Jay	24.3%	21.1%	↓
74	Scott	27.4%	22.7%	↓
75	Newton	32.4%	22.9%	↓
76	Washington	23.3%	23.0%	↓
77	Fayette	26.4%	23.6%	↓
78	Lake	24.5%	24.0%	↓
79	Madison	32.5%	24.1%	↓
80	Crawford	34.3%	24.6%	↓
81	Howard	23.5%	24.9%	↑
82	Delaware	24.6%	25.2%	↑
83	St Joseph	34.0%	26.0%	↓
84	Jennings	23.0%	26.1%	↑
85	Marion	29.0%	26.4%	↓
86	Elkhart	31.7%	26.5%	↓
86	Vigo	25.4%	26.5%	↑
88	Jefferson	30.1%	27.2%	↓
89	Wayne	29.0%	27.4%	↓
90	Clark	29.3%	28.7%	↓
91	Switzerland	30.1%	29.0%	↓
92	Randolph	17.4%	29.9%	↑

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Promising Practices: Family Engagement

During the early school years, families can help to instill a habit and culture of school attendance in their children. One way to help families recognize and build up a culture of school attendance is through family engagement. Several studies and implementations have found that the use of "nudges" or direct, personalized outreach to families can help to reduce absenteeism rates. In West Virginia, a study found that weekly, automated texts to families about class absences, assignments, and grades increased class attendance by 12%. In 2020, these findings were replicated nationwide by the American Institutes for Research who saw the chronic absence rate decline by 2.4 to 3.6% among students whose families received personalized text messages. While text communications are not a full-proof method in reducing chronic absenteeism, it is a cost-effective method and shows potential in increasing family engagement in school attendance.

Learn about other strategies to address chronic absence, scan QR code or click here.

Definition

Student arrests occur when a student[42] (any child enrolled in a public or nonpublic school at any grade between kindergarten and grade 12) is taken into police custody, on or off campus, after allegedly committing an act that would be classified as a crime.

Significance

When a student is arrested, even for a short duration, it can have profound impacts on their short-term and long-term future. Students who are arrested have increased absences and consequently receive less instructional time. A student arrest doubles the likelihood of the arrested student dropping out and this likelihood quadruples if the student is required to make a court appearance.[43] Student arrests also decrease the graduation rate among arrested students and while the negative consequences of student arrests are documented, there is little evidence that removing students through arrests improves the education of remaining students.

Definition Sources: Indiana Code[44]

Key Highlights

45% of Indiana school corporations reported having some form of memorandum of understanding (MOU) with local law enforcement regarding student arrests on school property – a significant decrease from 2022 (52%).[45]

- 45 school corporations (11%) reported having an established school corporation police department.
- 45 school corporations (11%) reported employing private security guards.
  - Most indicated they were primarily employed for traffic control, special events, and to supplement physical security measures.
- Children with special health care needs reported higher incidents of bullying (59.9%) than children with no special health care needs (33.4%).

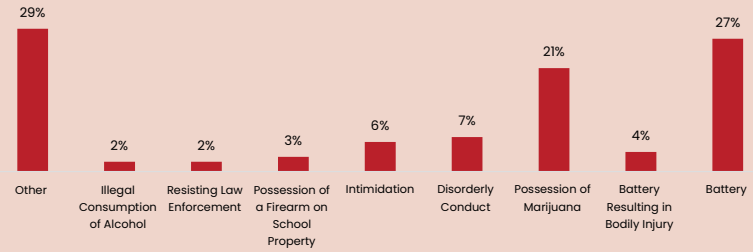
In our state, there were 1,124 student arrests made in 2023 – nearly a 13% decrease from the previous year.[46]

- 983 of the student arrests occurred on school corporation property.
- 141 of the student arrests were off school property involving contacts with law enforcement from a school corporation employee.
- 42.6% of the total student arrests were students aged 14 to 15 years.
- 65% of the total student arrests were male students.
- There was a large disproportionate number of Black students arrested (30%) in comparison to the total Black student population (12.6%) – in line with the previous year.

Nearly 1 in 4 Indiana students in 7th-12th grade reported they did not feel safe at their school (23.8%) - an increase from 20.4% in 2020.[47]

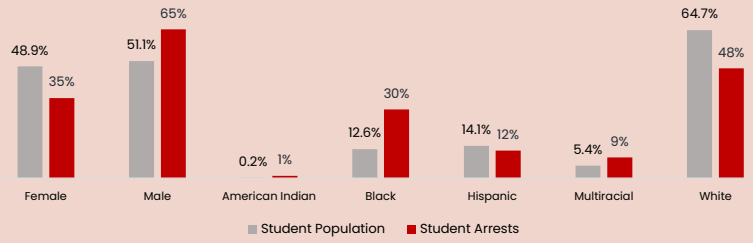
- 25.6% of parents in Indiana reported they "somewhat agree" their child aged 6 to 17 was safe at school, while 5.1% reported they "somewhat or definitely disagree."[48]

Student Arrests by Offense Type, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Student Arrests by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

STUDENT ARRESTS ON AND OFF SCHOOL PROPERTY

Source: Indiana Department of Education
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	3	*	345	163	108	*	481	1,291	1,124	↓

		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
Rank		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
1	Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	=
1	Clay	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	=
1	Daviess	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	*
1	Jay	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	↓
1	Kosciusko	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	1	*
1	Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	=
1	Martin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	*
1	Posey	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	*	1	*
1	Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	*
1	Randolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	*
1	Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	↓
1	Whitley	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	=
13	Harrison	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	=
13	Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	↓
13	Monroe	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	↓
13	Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	2	*
17	Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	3	↓
17	Delaware	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	*	3	*
17	St. Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	3	↓
20	Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	*	4	*
20	Jackson	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	13	4	↓
22	Marshall	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	5	↑
23	Gibson	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	*	6	*
24	Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	16	7	↓
25	Bartholomew	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	6	8	↑
26	LaGrange	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	6	10	↑
27	Scott	0	0	0	1	2	0	8	6	11	↑
28	Jennings	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	2	12	↑
29	Boone	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	34	13	↓
29	Fayette	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	49	13	↓
29	Vigo	0	0	2	4	1	0	6	36	13	↓
32	Cass	0	0	1	7	1	0	3	15	14	↓
32	Knox	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	13	14	↑
32	Shelby	0	0	9	2	0	0	3	18	14	↓
35	Porter	1	0	2	3	2	0	7	44	15	↓
36	Hamilton	0	0	4	4	0	0	8	23	16	↓
37	Madison	0	0	4	1	1	0	11	14	17	↑
38	Henry	0	0	2	2	1	0	13	21	18	↓
39	Adams	0	0	0	1	6	0	12	11	19	↑
40	Hendricks	0	0	13	2	2	0	3	51	21	↓
40	Noble	0	0	0	16	0	0	5	*	21	*
42	Allen	0	0	11	2	0	0	8	88	27	↓
43	Dearborn	0	0	1	0	1	0	26	26	28	↑
44	Wayne	0	0	4	3	1	0	21	52	29	↓
45	LaPorte	0	0	13	5	8	0	12	11	38	↑
46	Vanderburgh	0	0	24	3	7	0	13	21	47	↑
47	Marion	0	0	41	3	4	0	4	49	52	↑
47	Tippecanoe	0	0	30	8	3	0	11	23	52	↑
49	Howard	0	0	21	0	10	0	26	45	58	↑
50	Floyd	0	0	16	4	12	0	26	28	59	↑
51	Johnson	0	0	6	9	2	0	48	64	76	↑
52	Elkhart	0	0	32	30	8	0	23	188	93	↓
53	Lake	1	0	53	30	8	0	27	95	119	↑
54	Clark	0	0	52	10	21	0	57	124	142	↑
*	Blackford	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Brown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Carroll	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Clinton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*
*	Crawford	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	DeKalb	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Dubois	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
*	Fountain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Fulton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Grant	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*
*	Greene	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
*	Huntington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Jasper	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Miami	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Montgomery	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
*	Morgan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
*	Newton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
*	Ohio	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*
*	Orange	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Owen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*
*	Parke	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Perry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
*	Pike	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Pulaski	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
*	Ripley	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Rush	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Spencer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Starke	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Steuben	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Sullivan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Switzerland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Tipton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Vermillion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*
*	Wabash	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Warren	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Warrick	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	Wells	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29	*	*
*	White	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*

Definition

School discipline is any incident classified as a suspension, expulsion, or bullying incident as reported by schools on their discipline report. Every school has a unique handbook and disciplinary conduct policy, but disciplinary incidents often include alcohol, drugs, weapons on campus, vandalism, attendance, fighting, bullying, and destruction of property.

Significance

A safe and productive school environment is a key factor in the academic success of children, as such, schools strive to be free of bullying, harassment, violence, and incidents that can interrupt learning. Unchecked disruptions without disciplinary accountability do not create a beneficial atmosphere for students. School discipline should balance accountability and equity by being reasonable, timely, fair, age-appropriate, and an appropriate response to a student's violation of the code of conduct.[49] However, recent studies and data suggest that school discipline inequitably harms students of color and those with disabilities.[50,51] School discipline rates for Black and Hispanic students routinely outpace the discipline rates for White students. Even without accounting for racial/ethnic disparities, students who attend schools with elevated levels of school discipline are more likely to be arrested or incarcerated and less likely to attend a four-year college. For all students, an increased number of disciplinary actions are tied to negative consequences and outcomes as they grow older.[52] Strategies used to reduce suspensions and expulsions should be focused on comprehensive efforts that improve classroom quality and create conditions in which students are engaged.

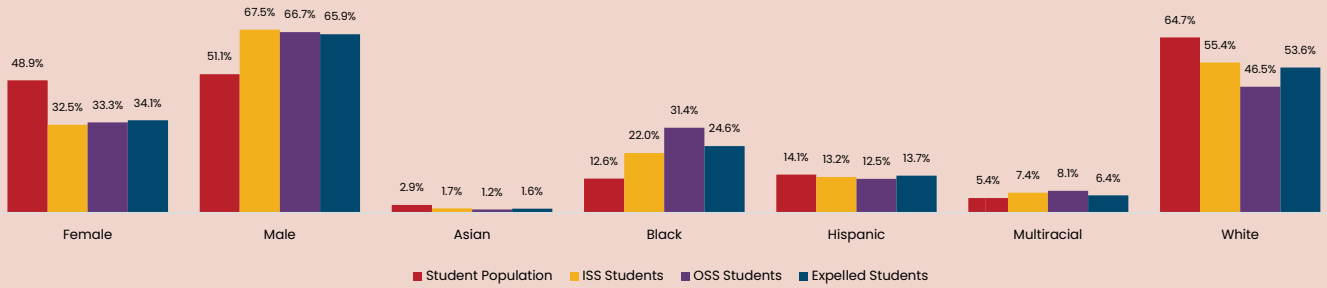
Definition Sources: IDOE[53]

Key Highlights

4.6% of students in Indiana received an in-school suspension (49,567), 7.3% received an out-of-school suspension (78,394), and 0.3% of students were expelled (3,024). There has been an increase in each of type of school discipline when compared to prior year.[54]

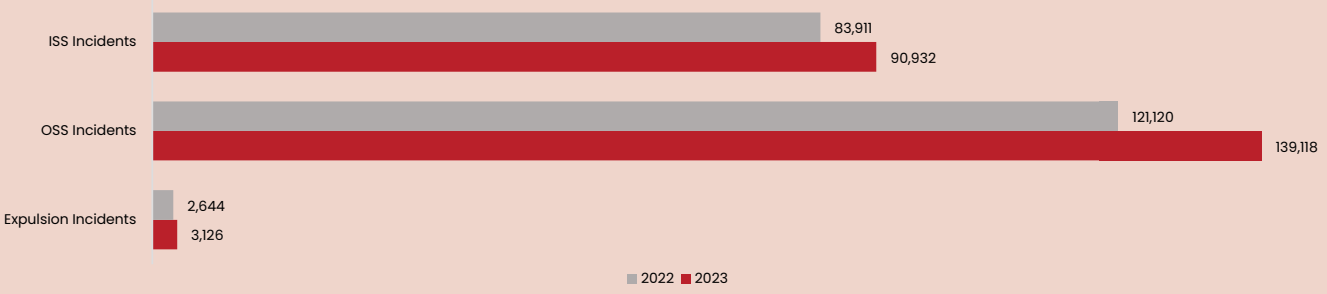
- Across all three school discipline incident types there was a large disproportion between the number of Black, Multiracial, and male students represented and the respective student population - in line with the previous year.
  - The number of in-school suspensions and expulsions for Black students was nearly twice than that of the student population representation, and two and half times for out-of-school suspensions.
  - The number of in-school suspensions, out-of-school suspensions and expulsions for male students was two times higher than that of the discipline rate for their female peers and nearly 15% higher than the total male student population representation.
  - Multiracial students made up 8.1% of the out-of-school suspensions, nearly one and a half times their population representation.

School Discipline Type by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

School Discipline Incidents by Type, Indiana: 2022-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Total Unique Students Discipline (OSS/ISS/EX)

Source: Indiana Department of Education
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.*

	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	**11.9%**	**5.8%**	**25.3%**	**11.0%**	**17.5%**	**10.1%**	**9.7%**	**11.4%**	**12.3%**	↑

Rank		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
1	Randolph	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	2.7%	0.0%	3.2%	1.7%	1.4%	↓
2	Carroll	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	5.2%	*	3.7%	7.7%	1.6%	↓
3	Union	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	9.2%	2.1%	↓
4	Parke	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	5.2%	*	4.5%	6.9%	2.9%	↓
4	Ohio	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	*	4.9%	17.9%	2.9%	↓
6	Newton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	7.0%	0.0%	8.0%	5.0%	3.2%	↓
7	Fulton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	15.3%	0.0%	7.4%	3.1%	3.8%	↑
8	Putnam	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	3.8%	8.3%	0.0%	7.4%	1.7%	4.2%	↑
9	Sullivan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	8.5%	*	9.1%	9.1%	4.3%	↓
9	Daviess	0.0%	4.0%	8.3%	4.5%	8.5%	0.0%	5.1%	5.3%	4.3%	↓
11	Hamilton	2.4%	1.9%	12.4%	5.7%	5.4%	4.6%	3.9%	4.9%	4.5%	↓
12	Fountain	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	13.4%	0.0%	11.5%	4.9%	4.7%	↓
12	Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	14.7%	0.0%	10.0%	5.9%	4.7%	↓
14	Starke	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	7.0%	5.0%	0.0%	7.3%	4.5%	4.8%	↑
15	Harrison	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	6.4%	14.4%	0.0%	7.5%	7.6%	5.0%	↓
15	Benton	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	8.7%	8.5%	0.0%	6.8%	3.6%	5.0%	↑
17	Wabash	8.0%	0.0%	5.7%	6.4%	12.3%	0.0%	6.3%	6.8%	5.5%	↓
18	Dearborn	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	11.2%	9.6%	0.0%	8.1%	5.8%	5.8%	
19	Vermillion	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	10.7%	7.1%	0.0%	8.9%	4.1%	5.9%	↑
20	Montgomery	9.1%	0.0%	11.0%	6.3%	9.0%	0.0%	6.6%	6.4%	6.0%	↓
21	Jennings	12.5%	0.0%	6.3%	7.4%	8.2%	0.0%	8.4%	8.9%	6.1%	↓
21	Tipton	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	6.0%	13.5%	0.0%	6.5%	17.1%	6.1%	↓
23	Boone	0.0%	1.6%	8.7%	5.8%	7.5%	14.3%	5.9%	3.5%	6.3%	↑
23	Brown	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	2.9%	15.2%	0.0%	8.0%	3.1%	6.3%	↑
25	Switzerland	*	0.0%	11.1%	4.8%	8.8%	*	7.2%	11.7%	6.4%	↓
25	Ripley	20.0%	1.9%	5.0%	6.6%	9.8%	0.0%	7.9%	5.5%	6.4%	↑
25	Perry	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%	2.6%	8.2%	*	11.6%	4.1%	6.4%	↑
28	Hancock	15.4%	1.7%	12.0%	4.3%	7.0%	0.0%	4.9%	8.0%	6.5%	↓
28	Dubois	0.0%	15.4%	10.6%	6.0%	8.5%	0.0%	5.2%	6.7%	6.5%	↓
30	Warrick	6.7%	1.2%	12.8%	9.8%	11.4%	0.0%	6.2%	8.8%	6.9%	↓
31	Lawrence	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	13.2%	17.4%	0.0%	15.1%	13.0%	7.7%	↓
32	Warren	*	0.0%	25.0%	4.0%	14.3%	0.0%	4.2%	2.0%	7.9%	↑
33	Howard	0.0%	2.5%	22.9%	9.8%	19.0%	0.0%	10.1%	13.1%	8.0%	↓
34	Franklin	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	29.4%	0.0%	9.8%	7.2%	8.5%	↑
34	Hendricks	11.1%	4.4%	16.6%	8.3%	11.9%	0.0%	6.9%	8.1%	8.5%	↑
36	Jefferson	0.0%	5.6%	13.0%	16.9%	12.3%	0.0%	12.4%	6.0%	8.6%	↑
37	LaGrange	12.5%	5.6%	8.0%	10.1%	17.1%	0.0%	7.6%	7.1%	8.7%	↑
37	Washington	12.5%	0.0%	11.1%	15.5%	17.3%	0.0%	13.2%	14.9%	8.7%	↓
37	Marion	7.4%	6.6%	19.5%	8.0%	13.3%	6.7%	8.4%	10.2%	8.7%	↓
37	Monroe	7.1%	2.0%	20.3%	10.4%	13.9%	0.0%	7.5%	7.6%	8.7%	↑
41	DeKalb	0.0%	13.9%	10.2%	11.8%	14.6%	0.0%	11.2%	12.5%	8.8%	↓
41	Marshall	16.7%	6.3%	10.9%	7.9%	12.0%	0.0%	8.0%	6.5%	8.8%	↑
43	Spencer	9.1%	0.0%	20.0%	2.0%	16.4%	*	6.1%	6.1%	8.9%	↑
44	Knox	16.7%	3.2%	14.1%	8.6%	11.8%	0.0%	8.5%	5.1%	9.0%	↑
45	Adams	0.0%	0.0%	33.9%	9.2%	15.9%	0.0%	8.4%	11.7%	9.6%	↓
46	Rush	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	19.2%	20.5%		15.7%	15.1%	9.7%	↓
47	Tippecanoe	10.9%	1.2%	26.4%	9.0%	13.4%	0.0%	7.7%	11.7%	9.8%	↓
47	Morgan	11.1%	7.0%	16.4%	8.8%	13.8%	0.0%	11.5%	9.0%	9.8%	↑
49	Cass	0.0%	10.6%	15.7%	14.6%	16.3%	0.0%	11.8%	13.6%	9.9%	↓
50	Decatur	22.2%	6.7%	16.7%	9.7%	8.8%	0.0%	6.6%	16.5%	10.1%	↓
51	Noble	25.0%	0.0%	8.6%	9.8%	10.0%		7.9%	4.6%	10.2%	↑
52	Jackson	10.0%	3.4%	14.0%	12.7%	19.3%	0.0%	13.0%	11.5%	10.3%	↓
53	Porter	9.3%	1.4%	20.7%	9.4%	11.8%	13.3%	8.1%	9.6%	10.6%	↑
53	Vanderburgh	7.3%	1.8%	23.0%	9.0%	16.6%	9.2%	7.6%	9.6%	10.6%	↑
55	Orange	12.5%	0.0%	15.0%	28.4%	12.2%	0.0%	11.1%	10.3%	11.3%	↑
56	St. Joseph	9.2%	1.6%	31.3%	11.4%	19.4%	12.5%	8.8%	12.9%	11.8%	↓
57	Johnson	9.4%	8.0%	25.3%	12.7%	15.7%	3.1%	11.2%	9.9%	12.2%	↑
58	Shelby	0.0%	2.3%	23.2%	8.8%	15.4%	25.0%	11.4%	8.5%	12.3%	↑
59	White	11.1%	0.0%	40.6%	11.9%	23.2%	0.0%	14.6%	13.6%	12.7%	↓
60	Huntington	12.5%	9.1%	17.5%	14.7%	24.4%	0.0%	13.0%	8.1%	13.0%	↑
61	Clark	9.1%	4.8%	20.6%	10.1%	17.4%	21.2%	9.6%	9.9%	13.3%	↑
61	Jasper	23.1%	14.8%	21.7%	12.1%	9.2%	0.0%	12.2%	12.2%	13.3%	↑
63	Wells	40.0%	2.5%	22.8%	11.9%	8.6%	0.0%	8.1%	8.4%	13.4%	↑
64	Elkhart	12.0%	5.2%	30.9%	10.7%	19.4%	7.1%	9.6%	11.3%	13.6%	↑
64	Kosciusko	26.3%	4.3%	17.3%	16.8%	17.9%	0.0%	12.5%	9.8%	13.6%	↑
66	Martin	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	16.7%	*	9.5%	4.1%	13.9%	↑
67	Bartholomew	22.2%	1.6%	18.0%	9.1%	12.2%	25.0%	10.1%	10.8%	14.0%	↑
68	Fayette	40.0%	0.0%	15.4%	5.9%	9.1%	*	14.4%	19.0%	14.1%	↓
69	Owen	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	14.1%	*	14.7%	15.7%	14.2%	↓
70	Lake	10.6%	5.5%	32.3%	15.8%	21.7%	19.4%	9.9%	11.8%	14.4%	↑
71	LaPorte	13.6%	5.8%	29.5%	9.0%	18.3%	14.3%	10.6%	13.1%	14.5%	↑
72	Scott	8.3%	0.0%	10.3%	14.3%	19.8%	40.0%	10.4%	15.9%	14.7%	↓
73	Pulaski	12.5%	0.0%	57.1%	9.2%	10.7%	0.0%	14.7%	13.5%	14.9%	↑
74	Gibson	33.3%	2.2%	21.9%	17.3%	13.1%	11.1%	10.1%	8.2%	15.6%	↑
75	Henry	25.0%	0.0%	26.7%	20.1%	25.2%	0.0%	13.9%	12.4%	15.8%	↑
76	Pike	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	16.1%	17.8%	*	13.8%	5.1%	16.3%	↑
77	Jay	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	32.7%	*	10.1%	8.0%	16.7%	↑
78	Grant	21.7%	1.9%	33.0%	20.4%	26.6%	0.0%	14.6%	8.9%	16.9%	↑
79	Whitley	33.3%	3.1%	47.1%	13.2%	12.5%	0.0%	11.2%	23.1%	17.2%	↓
79	Posey	16.7%	0.0%	33.3%	15.8%	26.6%	*	11.0%	12.9%	17.2%	↑
81	Miami	18.9%	10.0%	26.9%	21.4%	28.6%	0.0%	19.2%	13.5%	17.9%	↑
81	Madison	24.0%	4.0%	37.2%	16.0%	26.6%	22.2%	13.0%	12.2%	17.9%	↑
83	Blackford	50.0%	0.0%	21.4%	19.4%	22.8%	0.0%	14.4%	10.4%	18.3%	↑
84	Delaware	10.2%	2.9%	36.0%	16.4%	25.0%	26.3%	13.0%	37.4%	18.5%	↓
85	Wayne	50.0%	3.7%	31.9%	13.2%	25.9%	9.1%	16.4%	16.5%	18.8%	↑
86	Greene	0.0%	0.0%	18.5%	13.4%	17.6%	75.0%	10.5%	29.0%	19.3%	↓
87	Vigo	15.2%	3.8%	41.0%	22.6%	27.5%	9.1%	19.1%	19.0%	19.7%	↑
88	Steuben	18.2%	6.5%	34.8%	7.4%	15.3%	50.0%	10.0%	21.8%	20.3%	↓
89	Floyd	38.5%	5.0%	41.5%	18.7%	27.6%	5.3%	13.1%	15.4%	21.4%	↑
90	Clinton	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	13.5%	16.6%	100.0%	13.1%	17.5%	22.7%	↑
91	Allen	22.3%	13.6%	42.5%	16.0%	28.8%	27.1%	12.4%	20.6%	23.2%	↑
92	Crawford	*	0.0%	100.0%	23.1%	47.8%	*	26.7%	11.3%	39.5%	↑

Definition

Indiana Reading Evaluation and Determination (IREAD-3) assessment was developed and implemented to measure student reading skills based on Indiana Academic Standards, through the third grade. Assessment data is intended to ensure that every student receives appropriate reading instruction to achieve proficiency, based on their individual needs.

Significance

Reading comprehension and proficiency in the third grade is an important milestone in a student's academic achievement and predictor of their future success. Third grade is generally the time when students transition from learning to read to reading to learn. Because of this transition, students who have not achieved proficiency in reading by the third grade are at heightened risk of falling behind in future grades.[55] Students who struggle to reach reading proficiency by the third grade may experience a 'snowball' effect as struggling to read can contribute to learning struggles, which can lead to higher dropout rates, lower graduation rates, and fewer students who are prepared for college or future careers.[56]

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Education[57]

Key Highlights

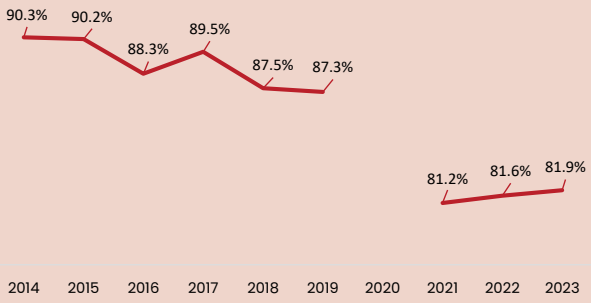
81.9% of 3rd grade students in Indiana passed the IREAD-3 in 2023 – a slight increase from 81.6% in 2022.[58]

- 22 of Indiana's 92 counties had a lower IREAD-3 proficiency rate than the state average, a decrease from 23 counties in 2022.

The largest gap (33.2 percentage points) was seen in special education students that had the lowest overall proficiency score across all subgroups and the largest gap compared to their peers in general education.[59]

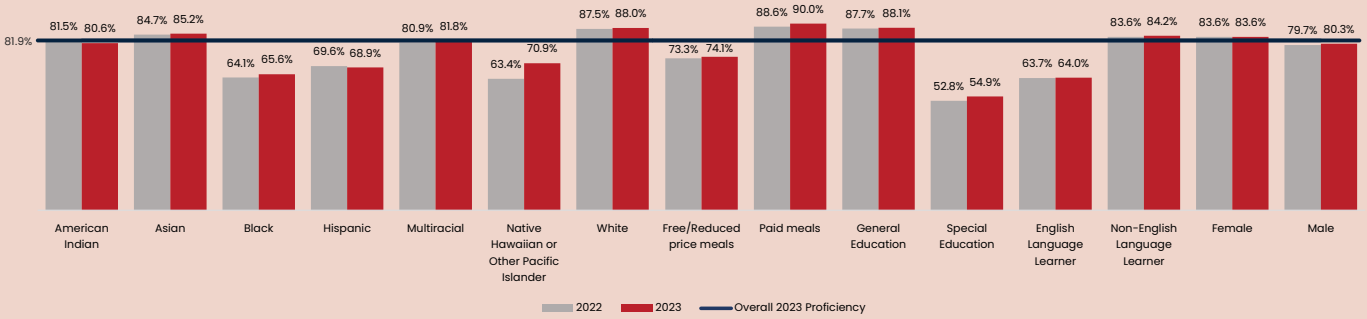
- English Learners' proficiency was over 20 percentage points lower than non-English Learners.
- Students of color – specifically Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander students – had lower rates of proficiency when compared to their peers.

IREAD-3 Proficiency, Indiana: 2014-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education
**Note: IREAD-3 was canceled in 2020 due to the pandemic.*

IREAD-3 Proficiency by Subgroup, Indiana: 2022-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

IREAD-3 Proficiency

Source: Indiana Department of Education
**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data*

	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	80.6%	85.2%	65.6%	68.9%	81.8%	70.9%	88.0%	81.6%	81.9%	↑

		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
Rank		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
1	Spencer	100%	100%	100%	90.0%	100%	*	95.3%	91.3%	95.3%	↑
2	Warrick	*	93.1%	100%	100%	100%	*	94.4%	92.9%	94.8%	↑
3	Decatur	*	100%	100%	100%	75.0%	*	93.7%	93.7%	93.7%	=
4	Posey	*	100%	66.7%	100%	83.3%	*	93.9%	91.0%	93.5%	↑
5	Clay	*	*	0.0%	83.3%	100%	*	92.9%	93.6%	92.7%	↓
6	Dearborn	*	100%	*	100%	94.1%	100%	92.2%	90.0%	92.5%	↑
7	Hendricks	75.0%	90.3%	88.6%	89.5%	92.0%	100%	93.7%	91.5%	92.4%	↑
8	Hamilton	100%	91.0%	88.6%	77.7%	92.0%	100%	93.8%	91.9%	92.0%	↑
9	Hancock	100%	100%	86.0%	82.1%	90.0%	100%	92.5%	92.4%	91.6%	↓
10	Ripley	100%	80.0%	100%	95.0%	87.5%	*	91.5%	89.8%	91.5%	↑
11	Boone	100%	94.3%	72.7%	88.5%	95.7%	*	91.4%	92.1%	91.0%	↓
12	Pike	*	*	*	*	75.0%	*	91.3%	83.2%	90.8%	↑
13	Dubois	*	100%	0.0%	75.8%	88.2%	100%	95.2%	90.3%	90.6%	↑
13	Greene	100%	100%	100%	100%	66.7%	*	91.0%	89.2%	90.6%	↑
15	Martin	*	*	*	0.0%	100%	*	91.3%	91.0%	90.5%	↓
16	Knox	100%	*	80.0%	58.8%	94.7%	*	91.1%	91.5%	89.9%	↓
17	Jasper	*	100%	66.7%	88.9%	80.0%	100%	90.2%	91.3%	89.8%	↓
18	Union	*	*	*	100.0%	100%	*	89.4%	88.4%	89.7%	↑
19	Fountain	*	*	50.0%	75.0%	100%	100%	90.4%	91.3%	89.6%	↓
20	Porter	100%	95.7%	75.9%	85.2%	87.5%	*	91.4%	87.7%	89.2%	↑
21	Vermillion	*	*	*	100%	100%	*	88.6%	82.4%	88.8%	↑
22	Parke	*	*	66.7%	100%	85.7%	*	89.1%	86.0%	88.7%	↑
23	Tippecanoe	100%	90.1%	82.4%	81.4%	89.7%	100%	91.4%	87.9%	88.6%	↑
24	Fulton	*	100%	0.0%	76.2%	100%	*	89.7%	85.9%	88.5%	↑
25	Newton	*	100%	100%	87.0%	100%	*	88.1%	83.0%	88.4%	↑
26	Carroll	*	*	*	60.0%	100%	*	89.6%	79.0%	88.2%	↑
27	Floyd	100%	85.7%	70.0%	77.9%	84.4%	100.0%	91.0%	87.4%	88.0%	↑
27	Owen	0.0%	*	100%	66.7%	100%	*	88.3%	86.6%	88.0%	↑
27	Perry	*	*	*	100%	100%	*	87.4%	84.7%	88.0%	↑
30	Johnson	0.0%	90.8%	78.3%	72.7%	84.5%	100%	89.3%	89.5%	87.7%	↓
31	Morgan	100%	100%	70.6%	77.4%	95.5%	100%	88.1%	88.5%	87.6%	↓
32	Wabash	*	*	0.0%	77.8%	92.9%	*	87.8%	85.3%	87.2%	↑
33	Benton	*	*	*	57.1%	100%	*	90.6%	85.0%	87.1%	↑
33	Harrison	100%	100%	100%	73.7%	66.7%	*	88.2%	86.8%	87.1%	↑
33	Whitley	100%	100%	0.0%	73.3%	76.9%	100%	88.3%	86.0%	87.1%	↑
36	Adams	*	75.0%	0.0%	90.0%	55.6%	100%	87.8%	89.9%	86.7%	↓
36	Putnam	*	50.0%	66.7%	88.2%	92.9%	*	86.7%	87.8%	86.7%	↓
38	Switzerland	*	100%	100%	100%	50.0%	*	86.7%	91.1%	86.5%	↓
39	Wells	*	*	71.4%	65.5%	92.3%	*	88.1%	86.5%	86.3%	↓
40	Gibson	*	100%	60.0%	61.5%	90.3%	100%	87.1%	84.6%	86.2%	↑
41	Clinton	*	100%	66.7%	79.7%	87.5%	*	88.0%	84.0%	85.5%	↑
41	Franklin	*	*	*	*	*	*	85.5%	87.2%	85.5%	↓
41	Pulaski	*	100%	100%	100%	100%	*	84.2%	79.6%	85.5%	↑
44	Monroe	100%	86.4%	57.1%	74.4%	81.3%	*	88.5%	84.9%	85.2%	↑
45	Ohio	*	*	100%	0.0%	100%	*	85.5%	94.6%	85.1%	↓
46	LaGrange	100%	100%	*	67.6%	81.3%	*	87.0%	84.4%	85.0%	↑
47	Rush	*	100%	100%	100%	100%	*	83.9%	91.7%	84.7%	↓
47	Shelby	100%	50.0%	80.0%	79.6%	100%	100%	84.9%	85.4%	84.7%	↓
49	Brown	*	*	*	50.0%	66.7%	*	85.9%	80.6%	84.6%	↑
50	Lawrence	*	100%	*	76.5%	92.3%	*	84.4%	84.1%	84.5%	↑
51	LaPorte	33.3%	100%	65.4%	78.9%	74.7%	100%	89.6%	84.1%	84.4%	↑
52	Orange	100%	100%	75.0%	40.0%	100%	*	85.2%	85.8%	84.2%	↓
53	Tipton	*	100%	100%	85.7%	66.7%	*	84.1%	89.2%	84.1%	↓
53	Vigo	100%	75.0%	71.8%	72.0%	79.5%	100%	85.9%	81.6%	84.1%	↑
55	Huntington	*	100%	100%	69.6%	88.9%	*	84.3%	84.3%	83.9%	↓
55	DeKalb	100%	*	60.0%	82.4%	92.9%	100%	83.8%	86.0%	83.9%	↓
57	Delaware	100%	82.4%	67.6%	74.1%	79.7%	50.0%	87.1%	80.5%	83.8%	↑
57	Steuben	0.0%	50.0%	100%	90.0%	100%	*	83.1%	78.4%	83.8%	↑
57	Daviess	100%	50.0%	57.1%	60.0%	100%	*	88.8%	82.3%	83.8%	↑
60	Starke	100%	*	*	80.0%	66.7%	*	83.8%	86.7%	83.5%	↓
61	Kosciusko	100%	85.7%	88.2%	69.4%	81.0%	100%	86.4%	84.4%	83.3%	↓
61	Scott	100%	100%	*	71.4%	75.0%	*	83.6%	81.5%	83.3%	↑
63	Henry	100%	0.0%	66.7%	75.0%	83.3%	*	83.7%	86.6%	83.1%	↓
64	Marshall	100%	100%	75.0%	73.3%	76.5%	100%	85.7%	82.4%	82.8%	↑
65	White	*	*	50.0%	68.1%	81.3%	*	86.8%	82.4%	82.7%	↑
66	Miami	50.0%	*	87.5%	65.0%	83.3%	*	83.5%	86.2%	82.4%	↓
67	Montgomery	50.0%	*	100%	65.3%	78.6%	*	84.7%	86.6%	82.3%	↓
68	Grant	100.0%	80.0%	65.2%	71.1%	78.6%	*	86.1%	75.8%	82.2%	↑
69	Madison	*	88.9%	63.9%	71.3%	80.2%	100%	86.0%	79.8%	82.1%	↑
70	Washington	0.0%	*	*	75.0%	100%	100%	82.2%	84.8%	81.9%	↓
71	Bartholomew	100%	94.7%	89.3%	67.0%	82.8%	*	83.3%	82.1%	81.6%	↓
72	Clark	100%	90.0%	65.8%	67.9%	80.4%	80.0%	86.4%	82.3%	80.9%	↓
73	Howard	*	71.4%	60.0%	79.3%	79.4%	*	84.1%	80.9%	80.8%	↓
74	Allen	100%	73.2%	62.1%	70.0%	79.7%	100%	89.2%	79.9%	80.4%	↑
75	Wayne	50.0%	100%	71.4%	61.4%	74.2%	50.0%	82.6%	82.7%	79.9%	↓
76	Fayette	*	*	50.0%	100%	75.0%	*	79.7%	87.7%	79.6%	↓
77	Sullivan	*	100%	100%	71.4%	50.0%	*	79.7%	81.5%	79.4%	↓
78	Warren	*	*	*	50.0%	100%	*	79.8%	82.2%	79.0%	↓
79	Jennings	*	*	*	62.1%	71.4%	50.0%	80.5%	81.0%	78.6%	↓
80	Jay	*	0.0%	100%	50.0%	66.7%	*	80.8%	85.8%	77.7%	↓
81	Noble	0.0%	*	100%	73.2%	90.0%	*	78.9%	75.6%	77.6%	↑
81	Lake	100%	96.0%	61.0%	76.5%	83.0%	66.7%	89.8%	78.1%	77.6%	↓
83	Vanderburgh	33.3%	86.4%	56.3%	60.0%	76.3%	25.0%	84.3%	76.5%	77.1%	↑
84	Jefferson	50.0%	60.0%	0.0%	60.9%	81.8%	*	77.9%	84.5%	76.2%	↓
84	St. Joseph	60.0%	91.8%	52.1%	66.1%	73.6%	100%	87.6%	74.8%	76.2%	↑
84	Elkhart	100%	78.3%	58.0%	66.7%	74.2%	*	84.0%	77.7%	76.2%	↓
87	Crawford	*	*	*	50.0%	100%	*	72.4%	76.3%	72.8%	↓
88	Blackford	*	*	50.0%	25.0%	87.5%	0.0%	75.0%	80.0%	72.5%	↓
89	Marion	69.2%	83.2%	65.4%	58.3%	78.9%	77.8%	84.8%	70.5%	71.3%	↑
90	Randolph	*	100%	32.8%	59.7%	67.7%	*	79.3%	68.1%	70.9%	↑
91	Cass	100%	66.7%	41.7%	62.1%	68.4%	*	78.1%	76.0%	70.7%	↓
92	Jackson	*	66.7%	72.7%	39.9%	82.4%	*	84.3%	69.2%	70.0%	↑

Definition

Indiana's Learning Evaluation and Assessment Readiness Network (ILEARN) is a measure of student achievement and growth according to Indiana Academic Standards for students grades three through eight. One of the included measures for all students grades three through eight is English Language Arts (ELA).

Significance

ILEARN ELA proficiency, while similar to IREAD-3, is a separate standardized test given to all students in 3rd through 8th grade. Additionally, while IREAD-3 measures a student's ability to read, language arts assessments are much broader in scope and evaluate a student's skills in reading, composition, speech, spelling and grammar. Because of these additional metrics, ILEARN ELA is a more comprehensive evaluation of Indiana student's understanding and proficiency of the English language.

Definition Sources: Definition Source: Indiana Department of Education[60]

Key Highlights

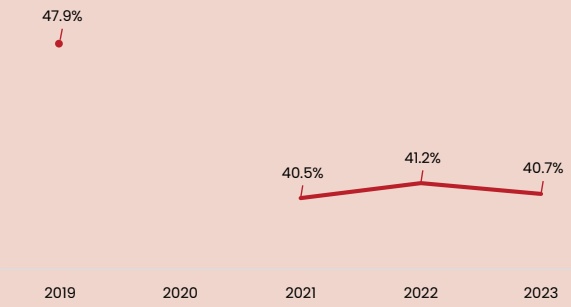
40.7% of students in Indiana passed the ILEARN ELA in 2023 – a slight decrease from 41.2% in 2022.[61]

- 57 of Indiana's 92 counties had a lower ILEARN ELA proficiency rate than the state average, the same number of counties (57) as in 2022.

English Learners had the lowest proficiency rate across all subgroups (13%) and the second highest gap compared to their peers in general education (30.2 percentage points).[62]

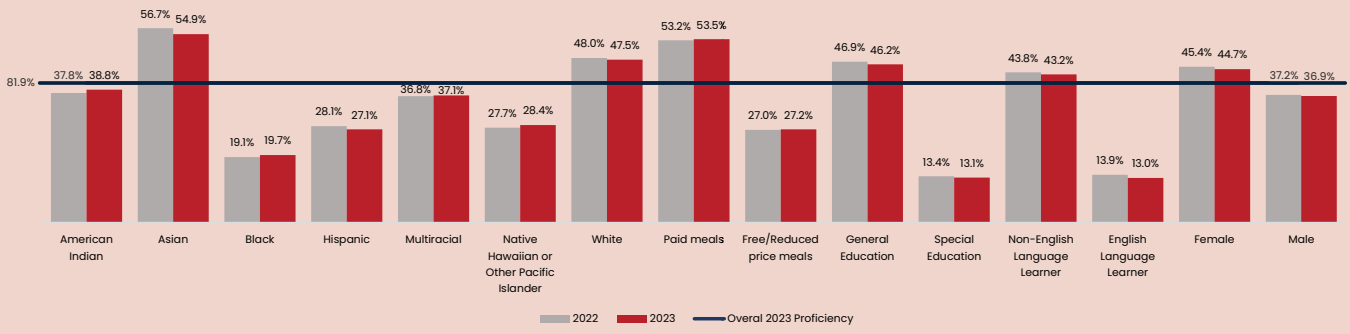
- Special education students not only saw a decrease from the previous year but were also three times less likely to pass ILEARN ELA than their peers in general education.
- Students receiving free or reduced-price meals proficiency was over 20 percentage points lower than non-English Learners.
- Trending with other state assessments, students of color – specifically Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander students – had lower rates of proficiency when compared to their peers.

ILEARN English/Language Arts Proficiency, Indiana 2019-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education
**Note: IREAD-3 was canceled in 2020 due to the pandemic.*

ILEARN ELA Proficiency by Subgroup, Indiana: 2022-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

ILEARN ELA Proficiency

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**Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data*

	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	38.8%	54.9%	19.7%	27.1%	37.1%	28.4%	47.5%	41.2%	40.7%	↓

		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
Rank		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
1	Hamilton	76.4%	72.2%	39.0%	40.0%	58.8%	61.9%	63.9%	60.8%	61.0%	↑
2	Spencer	100%	100%	12.5%	37.8%	66.7%	*	61.9%	61.3%	60.6%	↓
3	Warrick	66.7%	82.7%	48.1%	55.2%	52.8%	100%	60.3%	60.3%	60.3%	=
4	Hendricks	36.4%	63.2%	46.0%	48.2%	57.1%	28.6%	65.0%	59.9%	60.1%	↑
5	Boone	40.0%	75.9%	36.4%	38.9%	59.1%	33.3%	57.5%	58.1%	56.5%	↓
6	Posey	0.0%	66.7%	18.5%	45.2%	33.9%	*	57.3%	52.4%	55.8%	↑
7	Dubois	100%	57.9%	35.3%	33.4%	55.4%	100%	57.0%	55.0%	52.3%	↓
8	Porter	33.3%	70.5%	24.3%	43.1%	49.1%	66.7%	56.8%	50.5%	52.0%	↑
9	Johnson	21.4%	56.9%	30.5%	40.4%	42.7%	72.7%	53.6%	51.8%	51.5%	↓
10	Monroe	38.5%	67.3%	20.3%	38.2%	42.7%	14.3%	53.2%	50.9%	50.3%	↓
11	Decatur	0.0%	87.5%	10.0%	41.9%	35.1%	*	49.5%	49.5%	48.9%	↓
12	Jasper	28.6%	43.8%	10.0%	33.2%	45.9%	60.0%	51.4%	52.5%	48.6%	↓
12	Floyd	27.3%	54.9%	15.3%	32.5%	35.0%	44.4%	54.5%	50.4%	48.6%	↓
14	Clay	40.0%	50.0%	40.0%	46.3%	35.6%	*	49.1%	48.3%	48.5%	↑
14	Harrison	66.7%	64.3%	50.0%	45.1%	50.0%	*	47.9%	47.9%	48.0%	↑
16	Perry	100%	50.0%	11.1%	70.0%	41.0%	*	47.0%	48.7%	46.8%	↓
17	Franklin	*	100%	50.0%	20.0%	33.3%	100%	46.5%	42.3%	46.4%	↑
18	Union	0.0%	*	0.0%	28.6%	46.2%	0.0%	46.5%	44.2%	45.8%	↑
19	Hancock	36.4%	50.0%	26.4%	31.4%	43.4%	75.0%	47.6%	48.8%	45.6%	↓
20	Ripley	40.0%	44.0%	100%	37.8%	46.3%	*	45.6%	48.6%	45.5%	↓
20	Dearborn	33.3%	50.0%	33.3%	36.7%	36.3%	0.0%	46.0%	44.5%	45.4%	↑
22	Tippecanoe	44.4%	69.8%	17.5%	30.9%	44.2%	14.3%	51.6%	45.2%	44.4%	↓
23	Gibson	50.0%	41.2%	13.5%	28.4%	36.3%	33.3%	45.5%	47.1%	44.0%	↓
23	Montgomery	40.0%	64.7%	11.8%	23.6%	50.0%	*	47.0%	41.2%	43.7%	↑
25	Vanderburgh	33.3%	55.6%	15.3%	26.6%	34.4%	7.7%	52.7%	44.6%	43.6%	↓
25	Wells	66.7%	50.0%	25.0%	27.9%	54.5%	0.0%	43.2%	46.0%	42.5%	↓
27	Adams	0.0%	66.7%	28.6%	31.6%	32.2%	50.0%	43.8%	41.0%	42.4%	↑
28	Crawford	*	*	0.0%	28.6%	60.0%	*	41.8%	36.7%	41.9%	↑
29	LaGrange	25.0%	60.0%	12.5%	24.2%	32.1%	*	43.8%	41.7%	41.7%	=
30	Bartholomew	16.7%	75.1%	25.5%	25.7%	36.4%	33.3%	43.6%	43.1%	41.7%	↓
31	Brown	0.0%	100%	33.3%	18.2%	29.4%	*	42.3%	48.8%	41.6%	↓
32	Putnam	0.0%	50.0%	23.3%	32.1%	41.2%	33.3%	41.8%	41.7%	41.3%	↓
32	Washington	50.0%	40.0%	16.7%	38.8%	46.2%	50.0%	41.3%	37.9%	41.3%	↑
32	Steuben	50.0%	45.5%	33.3%	26.2%	44.9%	*	41.9%	43.4%	40.8%	↓
35	Jefferson	40.0%	65.0%	26.3%	23.2%	47.3%	0.0%	41.6%	43.7%	40.7%	↓
35	Kosciusko	50.0%	75.5%	34.0%	27.9%	34.7%	80.0%	43.3%	41.5%	40.4%	↓
35	St. Joseph	41.5%	69.7%	14.4%	24.8%	33.1%	38.5%	53.4%	39.0%	39.8%	↑
38	Daviess	50.0%	60.0%	14.7%	22.1%	44.2%	*	43.8%	41.0%	39.7%	↓
38	LaPorte	55.6%	57.1%	16.7%	32.9%	28.7%	11.1%	45.6%	39.0%	39.4%	↑
40	Allen	47.1%	30.3%	16.1%	26.5%	35.4%	42.9%	50.8%	38.7%	39.4%	↑
41	Shelby	25.0%	50.0%	22.5%	27.3%	46.3%	33.3%	40.7%	40.0%	39.2%	↓
42	Fountain	100%	0.0%	40.0%	30.0%	30.0%	100%	40.0%	41.8%	39.2%	↓
43	Warren	*	*	100%	38.9%	42.9%	100%	39.0%	39.9%	39.2%	↓
44	White	33.3%	0.0%	20.0%	22.0%	35.4%	0.0%	44.0%	38.5%	38.9%	↑
44	DeKalb	40.0%	52.9%	35.0%	28.7%	36.2%	9.1%	39.4%	41.3%	38.9%	↓
46	Marshall	66.7%	63.2%	19.4%	26.7%	34.4%	100%	42.4%	39.9%	38.9%	↓
46	Carroll	0.0%	66.7%	16.7%	32.1%	43.8%	*	39.6%	37.3%	38.8%	↑
48	Fulton	*	33.3%	60.0%	31.2%	30.6%	*	39.6%	34.6%	38.8%	↑
49	Clinton	33.3%	70.0%	26.1%	27.8%	38.1%	0.0%	43.8%	35.5%	38.8%	↑
50	Morgan	0.0%	59.1%	19.0%	38.8%	38.0%	100%	38.9%	38.0%	38.6%	↑
51	Whitley	25.0%	40.0%	26.7%	29.9%	34.8%	100%	38.8%	39.4%	38.3%	↓
51	Scott	20.0%	33.3%	40.0%	33.9%	21.4%	0.0%	38.9%	38.7%	38.2%	↓
51	Tipton	0.0%	60.0%	33.3%	17.5%	22.6%	0.0%	39.9%	40.0%	38.1%	↓
54	Martin	*	100%	50.0%	33.3%	37.5%	*	38.0%	40.6%	38.1%	↓
54	Clark	77.8%	57.1%	21.4%	29.3%	33.1%	27.3%	42.4%	38.9%	37.8%	↓
56	Huntington	50.0%	44.4%	36.8%	32.0%	36.3%	100%	38.0%	36.4%	37.7%	↑
57	Pulaski	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%	35.0%	37.5%	100%	37.6%	36.1%	37.7%	↑
58	Knox	50.0%	27.3%	16.7%	24.5%	37.9%	*	38.5%	40.6%	37.4%	↓
59	Owen	20.0%	50.0%	0.0%	22.2%	36.4%	*	37.9%	39.7%	37.4%	↓
60	Wabash	0.0%	55.6%	33.3%	29.0%	31.5%	0.0%	38.1%	39.9%	37.4%	↓
61	Greene	0.0%	55.6%	25.0%	42.9%	43.6%	*	37.1%	38.0%	37.4%	↓
62	Howard	60.0%	60.3%	15.2%	29.6%	30.2%	*	41.5%	38.0%	37.2%	↓
63	Newton	100%	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	64.7%	100%	37.6%	36.7%	37.1%	↑
64	Jay	*	35.7%	75.0%	24.5%	32.3%	*	38.0%	39.3%	37.0%	↓
65	Switzerland	*	100%	57.1%	50.0%	50.0%	*	36.0%	35.8%	36.9%	↑
66	Lake	51.0%	70.7%	18.2%	32.9%	37.6%	50.0%	51.4%	36.9%	36.6%	↓
67	Delaware	26.3%	57.8%	15.3%	22.1%	25.9%	10.0%	40.2%	37.6%	36.4%	↓
68	Elkhart	33.3%	48.3%	14.7%	24.6%	33.8%	25.0%	45.7%	37.6%	36.0%	↓
69	Fayette	100%	75.0%	25.0%	20.0%	30.0%	*	36.3%	33.4%	35.9%	↑
70	Parke	0.0%	*	62.5%	25.0%	33.3%	*	36.0%	35.4%	35.7%	↑
71	Orange	50.0%	16.7%	36.8%	27.8%	34.4%	0.0%	35.7%	38.4%	35.4%	↓
72	Jennings	0.0%	33.3%	23.1%	25.3%	31.0%	0.0%	36.2%	38.7%	35.1%	↓
73	Henry	33.3%	58.3%	20.0%	25.5%	34.1%	*	35.5%	34.6%	35.0%	↑
74	Blackford	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	32.3%	28.9%	0.0%	35.9%	39.5%	34.9%	↓
74	Ohio	*	100%	0.0%	25.0%	14.3%	*	35.2%	37.7%	34.5%	↓
74	Lawrence	50.0%	60.7%	15.4%	32.7%	30.9%	0.0%	34.4%	35.3%	34.4%	↓
77	Rush	50.0%	83.3%	20.0%	24.1%	31.3%	*	34.0%	39.9%	33.9%	↓
78	Miami	35.7%	75.0%	26.3%	23.7%	29.5%	*	34.9%	38.1%	33.8%	↓
78	Benton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	5.6%	*	37.2%	32.0%	33.8%	↑
80	Jackson	50.0%	30.0%	28.9%	17.3%	36.0%	0.0%	41.2%	35.8%	33.6%	↓
81	Wayne	0.0%	76.9%	18.2%	20.1%	22.0%	42.9%	36.6%	36.3%	33.5%	↓
82	Vermillion	*	*	60.0%	34.8%	45.0%	*	33.1%	33.7%	33.5%	↓
83	Sullivan	100.0%	20.0%	66.7%	40.0%	30.0%	*	33.0%	34.6%	33.2%	↓
83	Vigo	40.0%	59.3%	14.5%	25.9%	24.8%	27.3%	34.5%	33.2%	32.6%	↓
85	Starke	50.0%	100%	33.3%	25.7%	50.0%	*	31.2%	32.2%	31.4%	↓
86	Madison	10.0%	53.5%	11.8%	18.3%	21.6%	50.0%	35.8%	29.8%	30.6%	↑
87	Pike	50.0%	*	*	28.6%	40.0%	*	30.3%	34.0%	30.6%	↓
88	Marion	26.5%	47.1%	18.2%	19.6%	34.1%	19.2%	47.8%	30.8%	30.1%	↓
89	Noble	66.7%	50.0%	30.0%	25.2%	20.3%	*	31.5%	31.8%	30.0%	↓
90	Grant	20.0%	53.8%	10.8%	19.6%	25.6%	0.0%	33.3%	32.1%	29.4%	↓
91	Cass	50.0%	30.6%	10.7%	17.9%	26.5%	*	33.7%	29.8%	27.4%	↓
92	Randolph	12.5%	52.4%	11.4%	16.1%	19.4%	0.0%	23.7%	25.7%	21.3%	↓

Definition

Indiana's Learning Evaluation and Assessment Readiness Network (ILEARN) is a measure of student achievement and growth according to Indiana Academic Standards for students grades 3 through 8. One of the included measures for all students grades 3 through 8 is math proficiency.

Significance

Proficiency in basic mathematics is an essential skill that better prepares students and is often associated with higher academic outcomes in school and better economic outcomes after graduation.[63] As careers in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) have increased, so has the emphasis on students reaching mathematical proficiency. Unlike other portions of the ILEARN assessment, the math component is administered alongside the ELA component every spring for all students from third to eighth grade.

Data Source: Indiana Department of Education[64]

Key Highlights

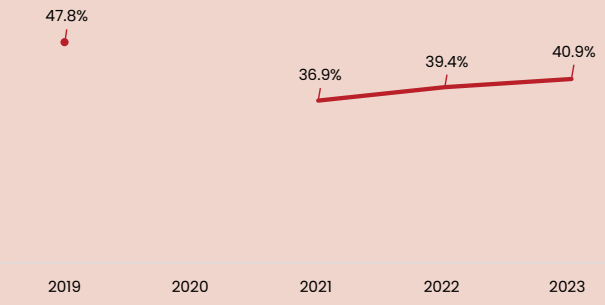
40.9% of students in Indiana passed the ILEARN Math in 2023 – an increase from 39.4% in 2022.[65]

- 52 of Indiana's 92 counties had a lower ILEARN Math proficiency rate than the state average, an additional two counties from 2022.

Black students had the lowest proficiency rate across all subgroups (16.2%) but had a 12.5% increase in proficiency rates from the previous year.[66]

- Special education students had the largest gap when comparing proficiency scores to the students enrolled in general education.
- Students receiving free or reduced-price meals were two times less likely to pass ILEARN Math than their peers who paid for meals.
- Non-English Learner students were over two times more likely to score proficient than English Learner students.

ILEARN Math Proficiency, Indiana 2019-2023



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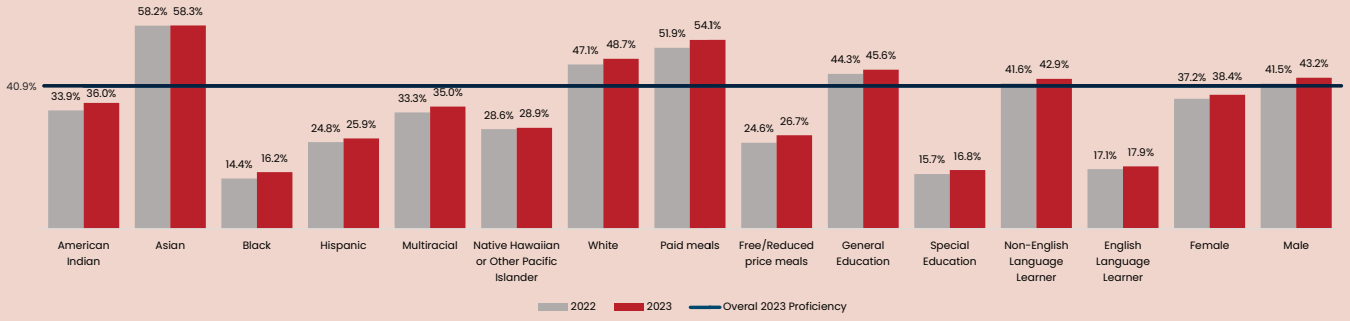

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ILEARN Math Proficiency

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2	Hendricks	50.0%	68.9%	46.9%	50.5%	62.1%	50.0%	69.4%	63.8%	63.8%	=
3	Hamilton	70.9%	79.8%	37.4%	39.1%	60.5%	52.4%	66.1%	61.4%	63.1%	↑
4	Spencer	66.7%	100%	25.0%	29.7%	42.9%	*	61.7%	60.7%	59.6%	↓
5	Dubois	100%	73.7%	23.5%	34.4%	56.3%	100%	65.9%	58.5%	59.4%	↑
6	Boone	40.0%	81.7%	30.0%	44.7%	61.3%	66.7%	59.8%	58.9%	58.9%	=
7	Posey	50.0%	77.8%	18.5%	46.9%	37.1%	*	59.8%	56.2%	58.3%	↑
8	Clay	40.0%	50.0%	20.0%	41.8%	45.8%	*	53.4%	50.2%	52.6%	↑
9	Hancock	27.3%	47.3%	27.3%	39.7%	47.0%	100%	54.2%	51.3%	51.8%	↑
10	Porter	25.0%	73.4%	17.9%	41.8%	46.3%	44.4%	57.3%	49.3%	51.5%	↑
11	Floyd	27.3%	76.1%	19.9%	34.9%	36.5%	66.7%	56.3%	50.6%	50.9%	↑
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17	Pulaski	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	42.5%	41.7%	100%	49.2%	43.9%	48.7%	↑
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23	Tippecanoe	33.3%	78.8%	17.9%	32.7%	45.6%	14.3%	53.3%	44.5%	46.3%	↑
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28	Shelby	62.5%	80.0%	20.0%	36.0%	47.4%	33.3%	43.9%	42.6%	43.2%	↑
29	Crawford	*	*	0.0%	14.3%	60.0%	*	43.2%	32.8%	43.1%	↑
30	Washington	25.0%	40.0%	0.0%	36.7%	41.0%	75.0%	43.0%	36.3%	42.6%	↑
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32	Dearborn	33.3%	55.0%	26.7%	36.7%	32.3%	0.0%	42.9%	39.1%	42.3%	↑
32	Franklin	*	100%	50.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.7%	40.2%	42.3%	↑
32	Putnam	0.0%	50.0%	13.3%	33.7%	34.0%	0.0%	43.2%	39.1%	42.3%	↑
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35	Bartholomew	16.7%	83.1%	19.5%	24.7%	32.7%	33.3%	43.5%	41.8%	41.6%	↓
35	Morgan	0.0%	68.2%	27.4%	40.1%	41.7%	75.0%	41.8%	40.7%	41.6%	↑
38	Clinton	0.0%	50.0%	26.1%	30.1%	39.7%	0.0%	47.1%	40.1%	41.5%	↑
38	Greene	0.0%	55.6%	16.7%	46.4%	28.2%	*	41.7%	37.4%	41.5%	↑
40	Huntington	50.0%	55.6%	31.6%	27.4%	33.8%	0.0%	42.5%	36.6%	41.3%	↑
41	Marshall	100.0%	52.6%	11.1%	28.4%	38.9%	50.0%	44.6%	38.4%	40.8%	↑
42	Daviess	50.0%	60.0%	12.0%	24.7%	39.5%	*	44.6%	41.8%	40.5%	↓
43	Delaware	36.8%	67.0%	17.1%	24.7%	26.0%	20.0%	44.6%	37.4%	40.2%	↑
44	Wabash	50.0%	77.8%	13.3%	29.0%	31.5%	50.0%	41.1%	35.9%	40.1%	↑
44	LaPorte	44.4%	77.1%	14.9%	34.2%	27.5%	11.1%	46.6%	38.0%	40.1%	↑
46	Perry	100%	100%	11.1%	40.0%	28.2%	*	40.1%	40.5%	39.6%	↓
46	DeKalb	20.0%	64.7%	47.6%	28.7%	34.0%	27.3%	40.1%	40.1%	39.6%	↓
48	Benton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.5%	33.3%	*	42.6%	37.4%	39.2%	↑
49	Warren	*	*	100%	44.4%	42.9%	0.0%	38.8%	38.4%	39.1%	↑
50	Fountain	100%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	30.0%	100%	40.2%	37.6%	38.7%	↑
51	Knox	50.0%	54.5%	22.9%	17.6%	28.7%	*	40.0%	38.1%	38.4%	↑
51	Jefferson	60.0%	75.0%	21.1%	18.4%	39.2%	100%	39.4%	38.1%	38.4%	↑
51	Owen	20.0%	50.0%	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%	*	39.0%	38.1%	38.4%	↑
54	Tipton	100%	70.0%	33.3%	10.5%	3.2%	0.0%	41.0%	36.9%	38.3%	↑
54	Brown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	29.4%	*	39.2%	39.3%	38.3%	↓
56	Elkhart	37.5%	50.3%	11.6%	25.7%	33.6%	0.0%	49.4%	36.1%	38.2%	↑
57	Carroll	0.0%	66.7%	8.3%	24.7%	31.3%	*	39.9%	34.8%	38.0%	↑
58	Jennings	0.0%	66.7%	7.7%	32.0%	33.3%	0.0%	38.7%	35.6%	37.9%	↑
59	Whitley	37.5%	53.3%	13.3%	26.4%	28.8%	0.0%	38.6%	34.7%	37.8%	↑
60	Parke	0.0%	*	37.5%	25.0%	33.3%	*	38.3%	36.5%	37.7%	↑
61	Allen	45.1%	28.7%	13.2%	23.1%	31.3%	33.3%	50.0%	36.3%	37.6%	↑
62	Howard	40.0%	60.3%	12.7%	28.4%	30.6%	*	42.1%	36.8%	37.4%	↑
63	St Joseph	39.0%	72.5%	10.6%	20.1%	28.9%	30.8%	52.0%	35.6%	37.3%	↑
64	White	33.3%	100%	11.1%	20.3%	34.8%	100%	42.0%	35.9%	37.2%	↑
65	Henry	0.0%	75.0%	16.7%	29.2%	33.3%	*	37.4%	34.3%	36.8%	↑
66	Switzerland	*	0.0%	42.9%	38.9%	58.3%	*	36.1%	34.5%	36.6%	↑
67	Martin	*	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	*	36.4%	35.4%	36.4%	↑
68	Noble	33.3%	35.7%	20.0%	32.1%	25.0%	*	38.1%	34.5%	36.3%	↑
69	Rush	75.0%	83.3%	0.0%	24.1%	28.1%	*	36.6%	40.5%	36.2%	↓
70	Orange	50.0%	66.7%	26.3%	34.3%	31.3%	0.0%	36.0%	33.6%	35.8%	↑
71	Fulton	*	0.0%	20.0%	26.9%	30.6%	*	36.6%	30.7%	35.5%	↑
72	Scott	20.0%	66.7%	33.3%	28.1%	27.9%	0.0%	35.8%	34.5%	35.3%	↑
73	Lawrence	50.0%	67.9%	23.1%	27.9%	29.6%	0.0%	35.3%	32.7%	35.1%	↑
74	Blackford	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	29.0%	18.4%	0.0%	36.4%	35.1%	34.6%	↓
74	Lake	48.0%	72.2%	13.0%	29.0%	34.4%	65.4%	53.2%	32.6%	34.6%	↑
74	Vigo	10.0%	67.9%	13.8%	22.8%	24.4%	54.5%	37.1%	34.1%	34.6%	↑
77	Pike	50.0%	*	*	14.3%	40.0%	*	34.6%	31.8%	34.5%	↑
78	Sullivan	100%	40.0%	66.7%	23.3%	30.0%	*	34.2%	36.1%	34.0%	↓
78	Jackson	0.0%	70.0%	23.7%	18.6%	32.6%	0.0%	40.9%	32.7%	34.0%	↑
80	Newton	100%	50.0%	0.0%	20.9%	41.2%	75.0%	35.4%	33.5%	33.4%	↓
81	Madison	10.0%	65.1%	9.2%	18.4%	23.3%	25.0%	39.7%	30.4%	33.3%	↑
82	Clark	55.6%	56.7%	14.1%	24.7%	25.0%	18.2%	38.6%	32.0%	33.1%	↑
83	Starke	0.0%	100%	0.0%	21.4%	42.3%	*	33.2%	29.6%	32.7%	↑
83	Fayette	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	28.0%	30.0%	*	32.8%	33.1%	32.7%	↓
85	Vermillion	*	*	20.0%	21.7%	40.0%	*	32.7%	28.5%	32.5%	↑
86	Wayne	0.0%	74.4%	14.1%	23.4%	19.5%	57.1%	34.7%	32.0%	31.8%	↓
87	Grant	20.0%	65.4%	12.6%	20.2%	24.4%	50.0%	35.6%	30.8%	31.2%	↑
88	Miami	21.4%	25.0%	21.1%	22.0%	24.6%	*	32.1%	30.6%	30.7%	↑
89	Ohio	*	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	14.3%	*	30.8%	27.6%	30.1%	↑
90	Marion	26.2%	48.4%	14.5%	17.9%	29.9%	25.0%	45.6%	26.4%	27.6%	↑
91	Cass	0.0%	27.4%	8.0%	18.4%	24.2%	*	31.0%	27.1%	25.8%	↓
92	Randolph	0.0%	28.6%	3.4%	13.4%	13.7%	0.0%	21.4%	19.2%	18.0%	↓

Definition

Graduation rate is the percentage of students within a cohort who graduate within their expected graduation year.

Significance

Measuring the high school graduation rate is an important piece of identifying those students who did not earn a high school diploma or took longer than four years to graduate. Indiana Code 20-26-13 establishes the formula for determining the graduation rate in Indiana. This reported graduation rate helps to ensure that schools are transparent and accountable in their short-comings and recognized for their successes.

Definition Sources: IC 20-26-13[67], Indiana Department of Education[68]

Key Highlights

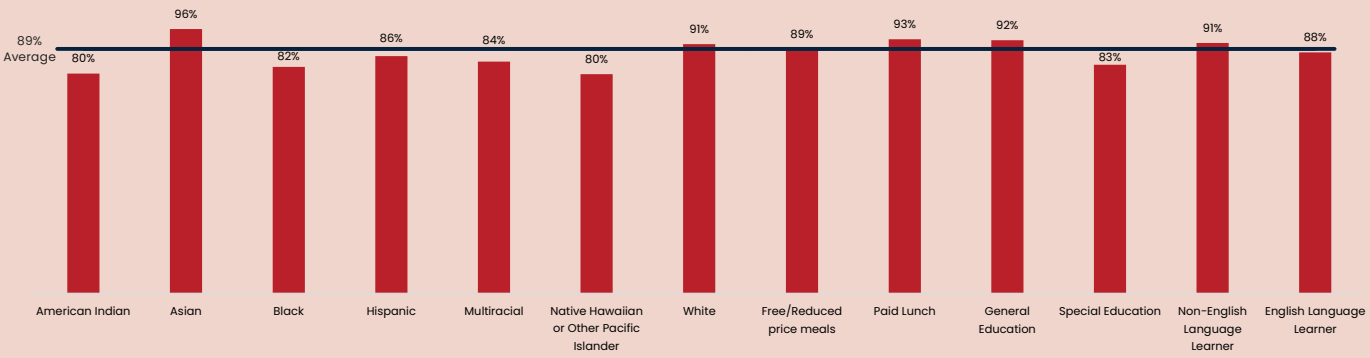
73,736 out of the 82,872 students in Indiana graduated in 2023, totaling a state graduation rate of 89% – an increase from 86.6% in 2022.[69]

- 27 of Indiana's 92 counties had a lower graduation rate than the state average, increasing from 26 counties in 2022.
- Asian students had the highest graduation rate of 96% - nearly double the overall rate.

52.3% of the 2023 graduates earned the Core 40 diploma, 29.5% earned an Academic Honors diploma, 3.3% earned a Technical Honors diploma, 5.2% earned an Academic and Technical Honors diploma and 8.7% graduated with a General diploma. In 2022, 51.87% of graduates earned the Core 40 diploma, 38.71% earned an Academic Honors diploma, and 9.43% graduated with a General diploma.[70]

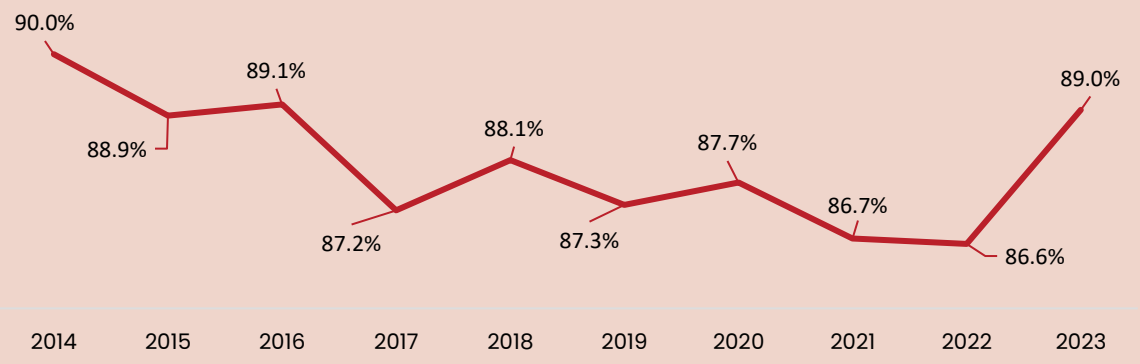
- English Language Learner (ELL) students had the highest rates of earning a Core 40 diploma (72.3%).
- Asian students had the highest rates of earning an Academic Honors diploma (50.5%).
- Special education students had the highest rates of earning a General diploma (24.6%).

High School Graduation Rate by Characteristic, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

High School Graduation Rate, Indiana: 2014-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

High School Graduation Rate

Source: Indiana Department of Education

	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	**80.0%**	**96.3%**	**82.4%**	**86.4%**	**84.4%**	**79.8%**	**90.7%**	**86.6%**	**89.0%**	↑

		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
Rank		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
1	Pulaski	100%	*	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.1%	94.7%	99.2%	↑
2	Rush	*	*	100%	100%	85.7%	*	99.4%	96.6%	98.8%	↑
3	Franklin	*	100%	100%	100%	100%	*	98.5%	96.1%	98.6%	↑
4	Wells	*	100%	100%	93.8%	100%	*	98.8%	94.3%	98.6%	↑
5	Ripley	100%	100%	100%	88.9%	100%	*	97.7%	93.9%	97.6%	↑
6	Spencer	*	100%	100%	100%	100%	*	96.9%	95.7%	97.3%	↑
7	Harrison	100%	100%	100%	95.0%	93.8%	*	97.3%	94.7%	97.1%	↑
7	Floyd	50.0%	91.7%	97.2%	96.4%	96.2%	0.0%	97.5%	93.6%	97.1%	↑
9	Boone	100%	100.0%	89.7%	89.3%	100%	*	97.0%	94.7%	96.5%	↑
10	Adams	*	100%	100%	100%	80.0%	*	96.0%	91.7%	96.2%	↑
11	Hendricks	100%	98.0%	98.6%	94.5%	91.2%	100%	95.9%	95.9%	96.0%	↑
12	Ohio	*	*	*	*	100%	*	95.8%	93.3%	95.9%	↑
13	Dubois	*	100%	100%	91.3%	72.7%	100%	97.0%	90.9%	95.7%	↑
14	Fountain	*	*	100%	100%	100%	*	94.9%	96.0%	95.2%	↓
15	Tipton	*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.3%	95.3%	95.1%	↓
15	LaGrange	100%	100%	100%	93.0%	100%	*	95.1%	85.1%	95.1%	↓
15	Fulton	*	100%	100%	82.4%	100%	*	96.3%	88.4%	95.1%	↑
18	Greene	50.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	*	95.1%	90.1%	95.0%	↑
19	Warren	*	*	*	80.0%	100%	*	95.7%	94.8%	94.9%	↑
19	Johnson	*	94.6%	85.3%	92.7%	93.3%	100.0%	95.6%	91.5%	94.9%	↑
21	Kosciusko	100%	100%	76.9%	95.0%	100%	*	94.6%	91.8%	94.7%	↑
21	Posey	*	100%	66.7%	100%	100%	*	94.5%	96.2%	94.7%	↓
23	Porter	50.0%	96.0%	90.2%	93.4%	95.1%	100%	95.1%	93.6%	94.5%	↑
24	Decatur	100%	*	100%	100%	85.7%	100%	94.3%	93.8%	94.4%	↑
25	Wayne	100%	100%	100%	97.7%	91.5%	100%	94.0%	85.1%	94.3%	↑
25	DeKalb	*	100%	100%	93.3%	92.9%	100%	94.2%	91.3%	94.3%	↑
27	Jasper	100%	100%	0.0%	95.3%	83.3%	*	94.4%	93.1%	94.2%	↑
27	Gibson	*	100%	100%	90.9%	100%	100%	93.7%	89.7%	94.2%	↑
29	Perry	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	*	93.8%	89.8%	94.1%	↑
29	Daviess	*	100%	83.3%	92.5%	85.7%	100%	94.8%	94.5%	94.1%	↓
31	Montgomery	*	100%	83.3%	88.6%	81.8%	*	95.2%	91.3%	94.0%	↑
32	Owen	100%	100%	*	50.0%	100%	*	94.2%	83.9%	93.9%	↑
33	Dearborn	*	100%	*	83.3%	100%	*	93.8%	89.1%	93.8%	↑
34	Huntington	*	100%	*	100%	88.9%	*	93.6%	89.0%	93.7%	↑
35	Blackford	*	*	*	100%	66.7%	*	94.1%	93.8%	93.4%	↓
35	Hancock	100%	90.9%	93.0%	92.0%	91.9%	100%	93.5%	92.6%	93.4%	↑
37	Hamilton	100%	98.5%	89.6%	88.7%	88.2%	90.0%	93.9%	92.3%	93.3%	↑
38	Knox	100%	100.0%	71.4%	100%	100%	*	93.1%	91.4%	93.2%	↑
39	Henry	*	100%	71.4%	90.0%	92.9%	*	93.3%	91.0%	93.0%	↑
40	Benton	100%	*	0.0%	100%	50.0%	*	93.8%	92.9%	92.7%	↓
40	Noble	*	100%	*	90.3%	85.7%	*	93.4%	90.0%	92.7%	↑
40	Warrick	100%	100%	87.5%	96.3%	92.7%	*	92.4%	92.3%	92.7%	↑
43	Steuben	100%	100%	100.0%	93.8%	83.3%	*	92.2%	87.4%	92.4%	↑
44	Washington	0.0%	*	*	100%	100%	*	92.1%	86.9%	92.0%	↑
44	Morgan	100%	100%	100%	93.8%	95.5%	*	91.7%	89.3%	92.0%	↑
46	Allen	86.7%	94.2%	86.6%	90.0%	89.7%	62.5%	93.7%	91.0%	91.9%	↑
47	White	100%	*	100%	92.5%	90.0%	*	91.4%	88.5%	91.7%	↑
48	Jackson	100%	100%	60.0%	90.0%	90.0%	*	92.2%	85.3%	91.5%	↑
48	Fayette	100%	100%	100%	0.0%	100%	*	92.0%	90.7%	91.5%	↑
50	Monroe	100%	97.6%	75.0%	84.6%	90.2%	66.7%	92.2%	88.0%	91.2%	↑
51	Pike	*	*	*	100%	100%	*	90.8%	89.3%	91.0%	↑
52	Delaware	100%	100%	89.7%	78.0%	89.6%	*	91.4%	84.5%	90.8%	↑
53	Martin	*	100%	*	*	100%	*	90.4%	95.0%	90.7%	↓
54	Carroll	*	*	*	76.9%	100%	*	91.2%	92.0%	90.5%	↓
55	Putnam	100%	*	100%	66.7%	100%	*	90.9%	93.4%	90.4%	↓
56	Union	*	100%	0.0%	66.7%	*	*	92.0%	87.1%	90.3%	↑
56	LaPorte	100%	85.7%	87.2%	95.7%	85.5%	*	90.4%	88.2%	90.3%	↑
58	Parke	*	*	100%	80.0%	33.3%	*	91.8%	89.6%	90.2%	↑
58	Whitley	100%	100%	83.3%	94.1%	81.8%	*	90.2%	89.5%	90.2%	↑
60	Clinton	100%	100%	0.0%	93.2%	100%	*	88.7%	89.3%	90.1%	↑
61	Starke	0.0%	*	100%	81.8%	50.0%	*	90.8%	87.1%	89.8%	↑
61	Miami	100%	66.7%	91.7%	92.3%	95.0%	0.0%	89.6%	88.2%	89.8%	↑
63	St. Joseph	85.7%	98.8%	81.3%	84.2%	80.7%	100%	93.8%	85.2%	89.6%	↑
64	Newton	100%	*	*	92.3%	100%	*	88.8%	85.4%	89.4%	↑
65	Orange	*	*	66.7%	85.7%	85.7%	*	89.9%	89.9%	89.3%	↓
66	Clay	100%	100%	*	100%	75.0%	*	88.8%	79.0%	88.8%	↑
67	Brown	100%	100%	*	83.3%	66.7%	*	88.8%	88.7%	88.3%	↓
68	Marshall	*	*	80.0%	78.9%	90.0%	100%	91.1%	87.5%	88.1%	↑
69	Lawrence	*	100%	66.7%	78.6%	72.7%	100%	88.6%	83.6%	87.8%	↑
70	Lake	80.0%	96.8%	79.1%	87.2%	87.4%	100%	94.0%	84.4%	87.7%	↑
71	Shelby	*	100%	72.7%	75.5%	93.8%	*	88.9%	80.9%	87.5%	↑
72	Switzerland	*	*	*	66.7%	50.0%	*	88.9%	87.0%	87.4%	↑
73	Cass	100%	93.3%	70.0%	84.4%	92.3%	*	88.7%	92.2%	87.2%	↓
73	Sullivan	*	0.0%	100%	75.0%	85.7%	*	87.8%	87.0%	87.2%	↑
75	Grant	*	100%	88.3%	85.7%	76.5%	*	88.3%	90.3%	87.1%	↓
76	Crawford	*	*	100%	100%	100%	*	86.5%	80.4%	87.0%	↑
77	Jefferson	100%	100%	100%	94.7%	66.7%	*	87.1%	79.5%	86.9%	↑
78	Vanderburgh	*	89.4%	78.9%	84.5%	85.5%	73.9%	88.7%	82.9%	86.8%	↑
79	Elkhart	0.0%	96.0%	64.0%	87.0%	77.9%	100%	89.3%	84.0%	86.2%	↑
80	Madison	*	100%	76.5%	82.4%	81.1%	100%	88.0%	83.4%	86.1%	↑
81	Tippecanoe	33.3%	98.2%	67.7%	83.0%	72.2%	100%	88.4%	81.7%	85.0%	↑
82	Howard	66.7%	95.8%	80.2%	89.7%	81.8%	0.0%	85.2%	83.1%	84.9%	↑
83	Vermillion	*	*	0.0%	100%	80.0%	*	84.9%	87.9%	84.5%	↓
84	Bartholomew	100%	95.1%	79.2%	82.1%	76.2%	*	84.8%	80.7%	84.4%	↑
85	Jennings	100%	100%	100%	87.5%	42.9%	100%	84.0%	79.1%	83.5%	↑
86	Scott	66.7%	100%	*	70.0%	66.7%	0.0%	84.5%	70.5%	83.3%	↑
87	Wabash	100%	80.0%	66.7%	70.6%	71.4%	*	85.1%	79.2%	82.8%	↑
87	Marion	69.2%	95.8%	83.2%	83.7%	78.1%	70.0%	81.6%	79.7%	82.8%	↑
89	Jay	0.0%	*	0.0%	75.0%	100%	*	83.3%	83.2%	81.7%	↓
90	Clark	50.0%	100%	77.1%	78.6%	72.8%	100.0%	81.1%	77.7%	80.0%	↑
91	Randolph	60.0%	62.5%	75.3%	79.7%	76.4%	*	78.2%	87.3%	77.8%	↓
92	Vigo	50.0%	88.2%	68.2%	61.0%	71.4%	*	78.4%	77.7%	76.8%	↑

Definition

Dropout rate is the cumulative number of individuals between the ages of 16 and 24 who are not in school and have not earned a high school diploma or diploma equivalent. This cumulative measure is also known as the "status" dropout rate because it captures a snapshot of the current status of the age group, regardless of the reason for dropping out.

Significance

Dropout rates provide additional insight and data for a number of education-related indicators. Because dropout rates only account for students who are not in school or did not complete school, it allows for more granular assessment of Opportunity Youth, which are youth who are not in school AND not working. It can also show existing disparities of dropout rates among ethnic groups and races, presenting the opportunity to focus targeted retention efforts on those groups with higher dropout rates.

Definition Sources: NCES[71]

Key Highlights

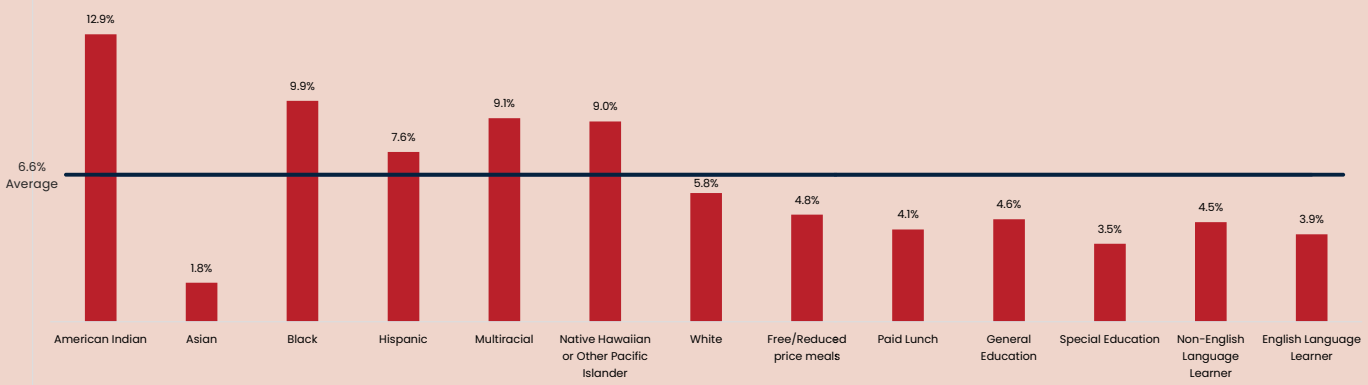
6.6% of students in the 2023 graduating cohort dropped out of high school, totaling 5,459 students across Indiana – a decrease from 7.5% in 2022.[72]

- 25 of Indiana's 92 counties had a higher dropout rate than the state average, a decrease from 30 counties in 2022.
- American Indian students had the highest dropout rate of 12.9% - nearly double the overall rate.

37.4% of students in 7th-12th grade reported they "seldom" or "never" felt schoolwork assigned is meaningful and important – an increase from 34.5% in 2020.[73]

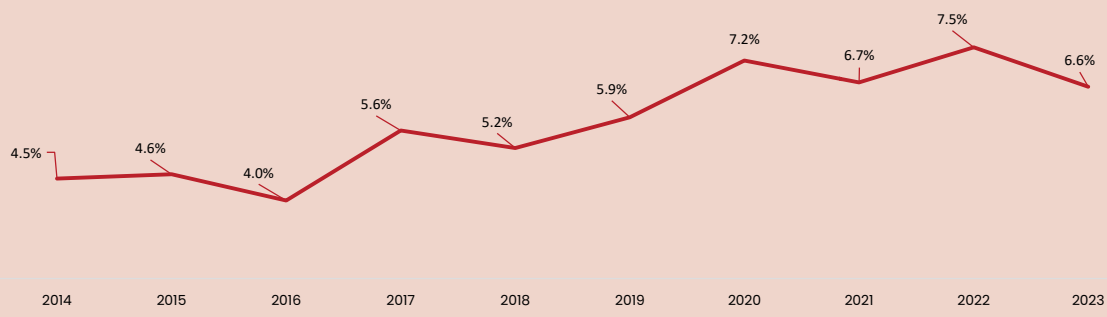
- 1 in 4 students reported they "often" hated being in school over the past year.
- 44.2% students felt the things they were learning in school were "slightly" or "not at all" important for later life.
- 1 in 5 students felt there were not a lot of chances to talk with a teacher one-on-one.

High School Dropout Rate by Characteristic, Indiana: 2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

High School Dropout Rate, Indiana: 2014-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

High School Dropout Rate

Source: Indiana Department of Education

	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	12.9%	1.8%	9.9%	7.6%	9.1%	9.0%	5.8%	7.5%	6.6%	↓

		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
Rank		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2022	2023	Change
1	Jennings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	↓
1	Pulaski	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	↓
1	Rush	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	↓
4	Huntington	*	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.7%	3.4%	0.6%	↓
5	Wells	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.9%	3.9%	0.9%	↓
5	Blackford	*	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	1.0%	2.7%	0.9%	↓
7	Franklin	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	↓
7	Floyd	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.6%	0.0%	100%	0.7%	2.6%	1.0%	↓
9	Spencer	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	↑
10	Harrison	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	*	1.5%	3.4%	1.6%	↓
11	Ripley	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	1.8%	2.7%	1.7%	↓
11	DeKalb	*	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	6.8%	1.7%	↓
13	Fountain	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	1.9%	3.5%	1.8%	↓
14	Warren	*	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	2.2%	1.0%	2.0%	↑
14	Fayette	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	2.1%	5.5%	2.0%	↓
14	Boone	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	1.8%	0.0%	*	2.2%	3.0%	2.0%	↓
17	Fulton	*	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	*	1.9%	5.2%	2.2%	↓
17	Adams	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	*	2.2%	4.7%	2.2%	↓
19	Johnson	*	0.0%	9.3%	4.5%	4.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.6%	2.4%	↓
20	Hendricks	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	4.4%	4.4%	0.0%	2.5%	2.1%	2.5%	↑
21	Hamilton	0.0%	0.3%	5.4%	3.5%	6.1%	0.0%	2.3%	3.0%	2.6%	↓
22	Dearborn	*	0.0%	*	16.7%	0.0%	*	2.7%	4.0%	2.9%	↓
23	Gibson	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	6.3%	3.1%	↓
24	Perry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	3.4%	6.8%	3.2%	↓
25	Kosciusko	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	1.9%	0.0%	*	3.6%	5.2%	3.4%	↓
25	Dubois	*	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	18.2%	0.0%	2.1%	6.5%	3.4%	↓
27	Knox	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	*	3.6%	3.3%	3.6%	↑
27	Daviess	*	0.0%	16.7%	7.5%	14.3%	0.0%	2.4%	3.5%	3.6%	↑
27	Wayne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	4.3%	0.0%	3.9%	9.6%	3.6%	↓
27	Porter	25.0%	0.0%	8.9%	3.6%	2.5%	0.0%	3.3%	2.7%	3.6%	↑
31	Tipton	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	3.6%	3.7%	↑
32	Noble	*	0.0%	*	4.9%	0.0%	*	3.7%	4.6%	3.8%	↓
33	Jasper	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4.7%	16.7%	*	3.3%	3.7%	3.9%	↑
34	Greene	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	3.9%	6.1%	4.0%	↓
34	LaGrange	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	*	3.8%	9.8%	4.0%	↓
34	Warrick	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	*	4.3%	4.3%	4.0%	↓
37	Ohio	*	*	*	*	0.0%	*	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%	↑
38	Decatur	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	5.0%	4.3%	↓
38	Henry	*	0.0%	28.6%	10.0%	0.0%	*	4.0%	5.7%	4.3%	↓
40	Monroe	0.0%	2.4%	15.0%	9.6%	3.3%	0.0%	4.0%	4.8%	4.5%	↓
41	Steuben	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	*	5.1%	8.5%	4.7%	↓
42	Morgan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	5.2%	5.5%	4.8%	↓
42	Benton	0.0%	*	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	4.4%	6.4%	4.8%	↓
44	Posey	*	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	*	5.0%	1.0%	4.9%	↑
45	Hancock	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	6.0%	8.1%	0.0%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	↑
45	LaPorte	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.9%	6.6%	*	5.7%	4.9%	5.0%	↑
47	White	0.0%	*	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	*	5.9%	8.4%	5.1%	↓
47	Allen	6.7%	3.5%	7.8%	6.7%	7.2%	0.0%	4.0%	5.2%	5.1%	↓
49	Union	*	0.0%	100%	33.3%	*	*	3.4%	9.7%	5.4%	↓
49	Clay	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	5.6%	15.9%	5.4%	↓
49	Washington	0.0%	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	5.6%	9.0%	5.4%	↓
52	Brown	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	6.0%	8.3%	5.5%	↓
52	Montgomery	*	0.0%	16.7%	11.4%	18.2%	*	4.2%	4.8%	5.5%	↑
52	Owen	0.0%	0.0%	*	50.0%	0.0%	*	5.2%	9.4%	5.5%	↓
55	Putnam	0.0%	*	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	*	5.4%	3.5%	5.6%	↑
55	Whitley	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	9.1%	*	5.6%	6.6%	5.6%	↓
57	St. Joseph	14.3%	1.2%	9.9%	8.9%	10.2%	0.0%	3.6%	7.9%	5.8%	↓
57	Orange	*	*	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	*	5.3%	4.3%	5.8%	↑
59	Newton	0.0%	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	6.7%	11.4%	6.0%	↓
59	Carroll	*	*	*	7.7%	0.0%	*	6.0%	7.5%	6.0%	↓
61	Delaware	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	14.6%	7.8%	*	5.9%	6.6%	6.1%	↓
62	Elkhart	100%	0.0%	15.3%	4.2%	9.9%	0.0%	6.2%	9.3%	6.3%	↓
62	Switzerland	*	*	*	33.3%	50.0%	*	4.4%	4.6%	6.3%	↑
62	Jackson	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	5.8%	10.0%	*	6.3%	10.2%	6.3%	↓
62	Clinton	0.0%	0.0%	100%	2.3%	0.0%	*	8.1%	7.5%	6.3%	↓
66	Miami	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	7.7%	5.0%	0.0%	6.6%	5.9%	6.5%	↑
66	Martin	*	0.0%	*	*	0.0%	*	6.7%	1.7%	6.5%	↑
68	Starke	100%	*	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	*	6.4%	6.5%	6.8%	↑
69	Parke	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	*	6.7%	7.4%	7.0%	↓
70	Shelby	*	0.0%	18.2%	13.2%	0.0%	*	6.4%	11.5%	7.1%	↓
70	Lake	6.7%	2.1%	12.7%	7.4%	6.6%	0.0%	3.0%	8.8%	7.1%	↓
72	Madison	*	0.0%	14.0%	8.4%	15.1%	0.0%	5.8%	6.7%	7.2%	↑
73	Tippecanoe	66.7%	1.8%	18.7%	8.0%	18.1%	0.0%	5.7%	11.2%	7.9%	↓
74	Jefferson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	*	8.9%	13.2%	8.1%	↓
75	Pike	*	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	8.4%	10.0%	8.2%	↓
76	Marshall	*	*	20.0%	14.8%	10.0%	0.0%	6.3%	6.4%	8.5%	↑
77	Vanderburgh	*	8.5%	14.6%	13.8%	8.4%	13.0%	7.3%	10.4%	8.8%	↓
77	Grant	*	0.0%	1.7%	12.5%	17.6%	*	8.3%	6.5%	8.8%	↑
79	Scott	33.3%	0.0%	*	20.0%	0.0%	100%	8.2%	12.0%	9.1%	↓
79	Lawrence	*	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	18.2%	0.0%	8.6%	11.6%	9.1%	↓
81	Howard	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	8.8%	7.8%	100%	8.9%	8.7%	9.3%	↑
81	Cass	0.0%	6.7%	10.0%	10.8%	7.7%	*	8.7%	4.6%	9.3%	↑
83	Bartholomew	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	11.9%	14.3%	*	10.7%	12.4%	10.5%	↓
84	Crawford	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	11.2%	10.3%	10.9%	↑
85	Marion	23.1%	2.2%	9.3%	9.8%	15.0%	20.0%	13.1%	11.6%	11.0%	↓
86	Sullivan	*	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	14.3%	*	10.9%	9.0%	11.1%	↑
87	Randolph	20.0%	12.5%	7.2%	8.9%	7.3%	*	12.5%	6.8%	11.4%	↑
88	Jay	100%	*	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	*	10.8%	5.0%	11.7%	↑
89	Vermillion	*	*	100%	0.0%	0.0%	*	11.7%	9.0%	11.8%	↑
90	Wabash	0.0%	20.0%	26.7%	20.6%	17.9%	*	10.7%	14.9%	12.3%	↓
91	Clark	50.0%	0.0%	15.6%	12.0%	18.4%	0.0%	14.3%	13.0%	14.3%	↑
92	Vigo	25.0%	11.8%	15.9%	29.3%	15.7%	*	16.2%	16.5%	16.7%	↑

Definition

College enrollment, also called the college-going rate, is the number of students registered to attend a college or university in Indiana. Enrollment is generally calculated as a snapshot in time, usually in the fall, but can also be determined using the percentage of high school graduates each year who are registered to attend a postsecondary program. College enrollment can be measured by degree type, demographics, full-time enrollment vs part-time enrollment, and institution type.

Significance

College enrollment data helps to provide deeper insights into the overall state of student success in Indiana. College enrollment can be a helpful indicator of college readiness, affordability, and access. It can also be used to identify enrollment disparities among student groups, determine trends in degree types, and acknowledge access gaps for students throughout the state.

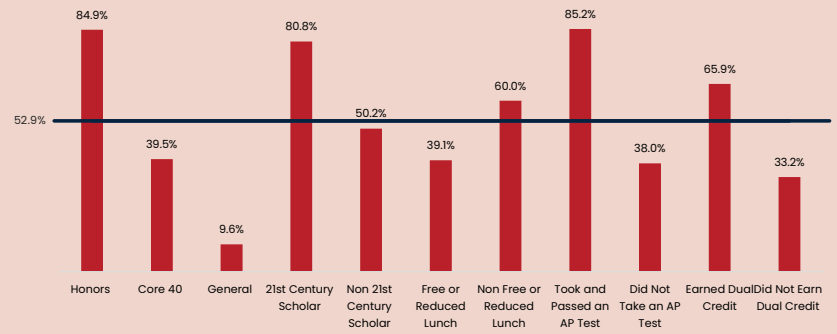
Definition Sources: Indiana Commission for Higher Education[74]

Key Highlights

Over half of Indiana's high school 2021 graduating class enrolled in college needed remediation (52.9%) – a slight decrease from previous year (53.4%).[75]

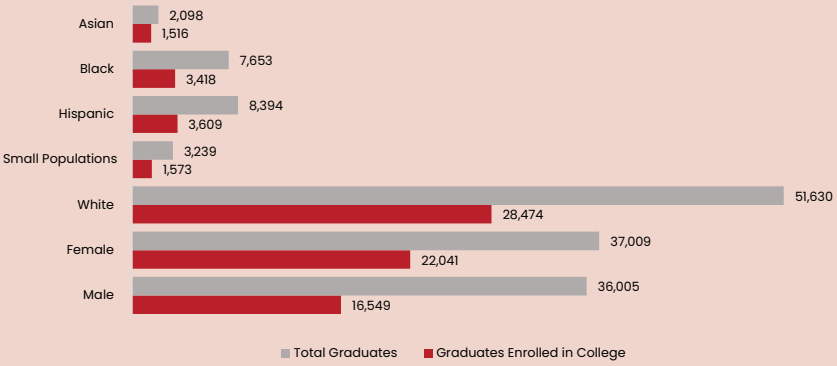
- 65.9% of the 2021 graduating cohort earned some form of early college credit.
- Students who graduated with an Honors diploma were twice as likely to enroll in college (84.9%) than their peers who graduated with a Core 40 diploma (39.5%), and eight times as likely than those who received a General diploma (9.6%).
- 21st Century Scholars are more likely to enroll in college (81%) than high-income students (59%) and non-scholar low-income students (30%).

College Enrollment by Characteristic, Indiana: 2021 Cohort



Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

College Enrollment by Subgroup, Indiana: 2021 Cohort



Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

What Can You Do?

Indiana is one of 22 states that require all high schools to offer dual credit courses.[76] Ivy Tech awards the largest number of dual credits in the state. Two-year colleges, like Ivy Tech, are the top-providers of dual credits, accounting for 75% of total credits awarded in the 2018 cohort.[77] Disparities exist, however, between those students who earn dual credit and experience the benefits they provide and those who face barriers to dual credit. Indiana's College Core is a block of 30 college level credits that can be transferred to all public colleges and universities in Indiana, providing students more structure and strategy in their dual credit enrollment.[78] Among the 2018 cohort, white students made up 73% of the graduating class, but were overrepresented among dual credit earners – 85% of Indiana College Core earners were white.[79]

Local: Provide students with ample career exploration opportunities (STEM programs, internships, etc.) and connect students with existing support and advisors.

State: Create statewide dual credit goals, for all students, but include equity goals for underrepresented students. These goals should align with statewide education goals and include measures of implementation to document progress.[80,81,82]

Federal: Examine emerging trends and incentivize state implementation of dual credit best practices by awarding grants to states who prioritize equitable access to dual enrollment.

College Enrollment

	RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Small Populations	White	2020 Cohort	2021 Cohort	Change
INDIANA	**72.3%**	**44.7%**	**43.0%**	**48.6%**	**55.2%**	**53.4%**	**52.9%**	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	Small Populations	White	2020 Cohort	2021 Cohort	Change
1	Hamilton	84.4%	67.3%	55.8%	66.9%	75.8%	72.2%	74.3%	↑
2	Daviess	*	*	46.9%	58.3%	65.6%	60.3%	63.6%	↑
3	Dubois	*	*	42.6%	*	66.4%	64.8%	63.3%	↓
4	Monroe	90.0%	38.5%	63.0%	56.9%	63.2%	62.8%	63.2%	↑
5	Hendricks	74.2%	60.7%	47.9%	46.7%	65.0%	64.2%	63.1%	↓
6	Delaware	92.3%	51.7%	61.5%	52.7%	62.3%	55.8%	61.6%	↑
7	Vanderburgh	83.7%	41.8%	49.3%	48.7%	65.4%	58.2%	61.5%	↑
8	Spencer	*	*	64.3%	*	61.1%	59.4%	60.5%	↑
9	Tipton	*	*	30.0%	*	60.7%	56.6%	60.3%	↑
10	Posey	*	*	*	*	59.7%	59.3%	59.7%	↑
11	Warrick	87.5%	45.5%	58.3%	56.5%	59.0%	61.1%	59.6%	↓
12	Warren	*	*	*	*	58.0%	52.6%	59.3%	↑
13	Boone	73.3%	45.5%	53.7%	64.1%	58.7%	63.9%	58.8%	↓
14	Knox	*	*	63.6%	36.4%	59.3%	57.5%	58.7%	↑
15	Tippecanoe	93.5%	54.5%	50.2%	54.0%	58.9%	56.8%	58.6%	↑
16	Jefferson	*	*	66.7%	*	57.3%	51.0%	58.3%	↑
17	Johnson	80.0%	47.6%	43.6%	53.5%	58.2%	58.8%	58.0%	↓
18	Gibson	*	*	*	*	59.0%	60.3%	57.9%	↓
19	Vigo	70.6%	61.1%	30.8%	60.4%	58.0%	62.0%	57.7%	↓
20	Franklin	*	*	*	*	55.4%	54.4%	56.4%	↑
21	Greene	*	*	*	*	56.4%	55.3%	56.3%	↑
22	Carroll	*	*	60.0%	80.0%	54.0%	45.1%	55.8%	↑
22	Hancock	72.7%	45.0%	40.0%	55.6%	56.3%	57.0%	55.8%	↓
24	St. Joseph	77.5%	43.1%	45.7%	48.0%	59.1%	48.3%	55.1%	↑
25	Porter	77.8%	45.9%	45.3%	49.3%	57.4%	58.0%	55.0%	↓
26	Shelby	*	*	42.9%	50.0%	55.7%	50.6%	54.7%	↑
27	Martin	*	*	*	*	54.6%	58.8%	54.5%	↓
28	Perry	*	*	*	*	51.6%	46.2%	54.2%	↑
29	Union	*	*	*	*	53.0%	52.2%	53.9%	↑
30	Steuben	*	*	36.4%	*	55.5%	57.9%	53.5%	↓
31	Dearborn	*	*	50.0%	15.4%	54.1%	57.1%	53.4%	↓
32	Howard	63.6%	47.5%	65.9%	50.0%	52.7%	52.5%	53.0%	↑
33	Lake	83.0%	44.3%	50.9%	48.9%	57.7%	54.7%	52.9%	↓
34	Jasper	*	*	55.3%	70.0%	52.0%	51.3%	52.7%	↑
35	Floyd	72.7%	49.2%	40.4%	36.7%	54.6%	56.6%	52.6%	↓
35	Marshall	*	*	46.6%	46.2%	54.6%	51.9%	52.6%	↑
37	Wayne	*	*	43.2%	54.3%	52.1%	55.8%	51.9%	↓
38	Allen	58.3%	33.7%	41.8%	40.8%	57.7%	52.8%	51.6%	↓
39	Clay	*	*	*	*	52.7%	55.5%	51.5%	↓
40	Benton	*	*	*	*	53.0%	52.6%	51.2%	↓
41	Bartholomew	64.1%	31.6%	49.0%	48.5%	51.3%	55.4%	51.0%	↓
42	Miami	*	*	52.9%	*	50.7%	42.3%	50.6%	↑
43	Wells	*	*	44.4%	*	51.0%	50.0%	50.5%	↑
44	DeKalb	*	*	50.0%	37.5%	50.4%	45.9%	50.1%	↑
45	Fayette	*	*	*	*	50.8%	50.5%	50.0%	↓
45	Fountain	*	*	27.3%	*	50.9%	56.6%	50.0%	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	Small Populations	White	2020 Cohort	2021 Cohort	Change
45	Jay	*	*	*	*	49.7%	43.2%	50.0%	↑
48	Pulaski	*	*	*	*	50.0%	49.0%	49.6%	↑
48	Ripley	*	*	30.8%	60.0%	50.0%	53.2%	49.6%	↓
50	Whitley	*	*	*	58.3%	49.8%	51.8%	48.9%	↓
51	Parke	*	*	*	*	*	59.7%	48.4%	↓
52	Huntington	*	*	*	*	47.3%	52.7%	48.3%	↓
53	Pike	*	*	*	*	49.3%	50.5%	48.1%	↓
54	Henry	*	*	*	40.0%	47.1%	48.2%	47.9%	↓
54	Lawrence	*	*	*	30.0%	48.6%	54.6%	47.9%	↓
54	Owen	*	*	*	*	46.1%	48.7%	47.9%	↓
54	White	*	*	32.0%	40.0%	51.4%	53.0%	47.9%	↓
58	Decatur	*	*	*	*	47.7%	51.4%	47.8%	↓
59	Marion	62.9%	44.8%	37.6%	48.5%	52.4%	49.2%	47.7%	↓
60	Montgomery	*	*	43.2%	*	47.5%	50.4%	47.6%	↓
61	Jackson	*	*	26.3%	33.3%	52.4%	47.7%	47.3%	↓
61	LaPorte	*	42.5%	45.3%	*	48.2%	48.5%	47.3%	↓
63	Sullivan	*	*	*	*	47.6%	56.6%	46.7%	↓
64	Grant	66.7%	37.3%	44.7%	26.4%	48.9%	46.2%	46.5%	↓
65	Putnam	*	*	*	*	45.8%	49.5%	46.4%	↓
66	Kosciusko	76.9%	33.3%	39.4%	46.2%	47.3%	48.4%	46.0%	↓
67	Cass	*	*	42.2%	36.4%	46.1%	47.2%	45.6%	↓
68	Harrison	*	*	15.8%	28.6%	47.5%	44.7%	45.4%	↑
69	Orange	*	*	*	*	44.2%	48.3%	45.1%	↓
70	Elkhart	57.7%	35.0%	38.3%	42.9%	49.2%	46.8%	45.0%	↓
70	Vermillion	*	*	*	*	43.3%	48.4%	45.0%	↓
72	Wabash	*	*	41.7%	38.1%	45.3%	35.9%	44.8%	↑
73	Adams	*	*	33.3%	*	45.7%	48.5%	44.6%	↓
73	Rush	*	*	*	*	46.5%	50.6%	44.6%	↓
75	Morgan	*	*	57.1%	50.0%	43.4%	45.6%	44.1%	↓
76	Madison	*	47.1%	29.8%	*	44.3%	41.8%	43.5%	↑
77	Clinton	*	*	39.2%	*	45.8%	43.5%	43.4%	↓
78	Clark	76.9%	28.1%	33.9%	42.4%	45.1%	43.1%	42.4%	↓
79	Washington	*	*	16.7%	*	43.2%	39.9%	41.7%	↑
80	Scott	*	*	23.1%	*	42.4%	43.9%	41.4%	↓
81	Noble	*	*	32.2%	*	43.1%	43.3%	41.2%	↓
82	Jennings	*	*	*	*	43.1%	43.0%	40.7%	↓
83	LaGrange	*	*	*	*	42.8%	44.3%	40.1%	↓
84	Blackford	*	*	*	*	42.0%	40.6%	40.0%	↓
85	Newton	*	*	53.3%		36.8%	52.4%	39.3%	↓
86	Fulton	*	*	*	*	39.7%	41.7%	38.9%	↓
87	Ohio					37.5%	50.0%	37.5%	↓
88	Brown	*	*	*	*	37.0%	38.1%	36.2%	↓
89	Crawford	*	*	*	*	37.5%	36.8%	35.5%	↓
90	Starke	*	*	18.2%	*	36.1%	47.0%	35.0%	↓
91	Switzerland	*	*	*	*	*	30.8%	31.9%	↑
92	Randolph	*	30.0%	18.2%	*	31.5%	37.5%	30.5%	↓

Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

Promising Practices: Dual Enrollment Equity Pathways (DEEP)

Dual Enrollment Equity Pathways (DEEP) is a framework that approaches dual credit enrollment with more strategy and intentionality. A report published by the Community College Research Center (CCRC) found that dual enrollment has historically been "random" in nature and utilized by students who are white and/or already academically successful. The DEEP model, utilized in Texas, Florida, and Ohio, "expands access to dual enrollment for underserved students and redesign offerings and supports..." through four main areas of practice: 1) outreach to underserved students and schools; 2) alignment to college degrees and careers in fields of interest; 3) early career and academic exploration, advising, and planning; and 4) high-quality instruction and academic support.

Learn about DEEP, scan QR code or click here.

Definition

Remedial education is an educational pathway designed to bring up a student's academic competencies to match those of their peers. Most institutions have differing versions of what remediation looks like and varying determinations for who qualifies for remediation, but generally, remedial education consists of noncredit courses in reading, writing, and math, that the student should have learned in high school.

Significance

Remediation is implemented by colleges and universities to help ensure that students are prepared for the courses they will take in college. Some institutions use standardized tests or admission exams to determine remedial placement while others utilize a combination of factors to assess student preparedness.

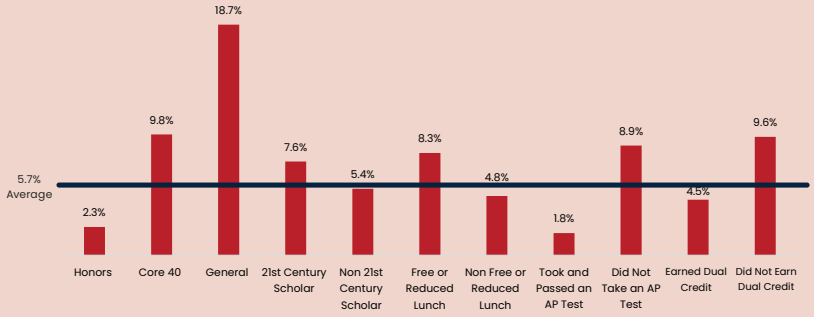
While remediation placement gauges how well Indiana high schools are preparing students for postsecondary education, the assessment of remedial needs is often not an accurate indicator. Traditional remedial models do not differentiate between those students who need minimal help in some areas and those who need more intensive interventions.[83,84,85] Students who are entered into remedial education must pay for and complete non-credit coursework that does not count towards their degree. These courses end up costing students and their families more money and students who take these classes are considerably less likely to graduate. As a result, many states and colleges have begun to transition from traditional remediation to more evidenced-based practices.[86,87,88]

Key Highlights

5.7% of the high school graduating class of 2021 who enrolled in an Indiana public college needed remediation — a decrease from previous year (6.4%).[89]

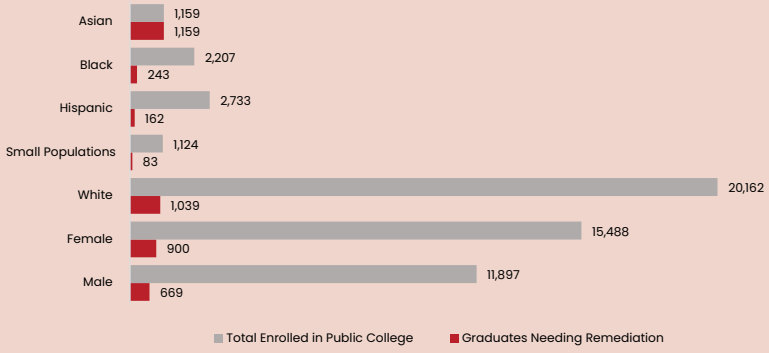
- 4.8% of enrolled students needed math remediation, 1.2% needed English/Language arts remediation, and 0.3% needed both.
- Black, Hispanic/Latino, and low-income students had higher percentages of needing remediation — correlating with academic proficiency and achievement gaps found in K-12 assessment data.

College Remediation by Characteristic, Indiana: 2021 Cohort



Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

College Remediation by Subgroup, Indiana: 2021 Cohort



Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

College Remediation

	RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Small Populations	White	2020 Cohort	2021 Cohort	Change
INDIANA	**3.6%**	**11.0%**	**5.9%**	**7.4%**	**5.2%**	**6.4%**	**5.7%**	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	Small Populations	White	2020 Cohort	2021 Cohort	Change
1	Benton	*	*	*	*	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	↓
1	Franklin	*	*	*	*	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	↓
1	Jay	*	*	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	↓
1	Rush	0.0%	*	*	*	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	↓
5	Marshall	*	*	0.0%	*	0.7%	2.3%	0.5%	↓
6	Fayette	*	*	*	*	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%	↑
7	Harrison	*	*	*	*	1.6%	9.1%	1.5%	↓
8	Wabash	*	*	*	*	1.8%	4.8%	1.6%	↓
8	White	*	*	6.3%	*	1.0%	2.6%	1.6%	↓
10	Kosciusko	*	*	0.0%	*	2.2%	7.4%	2.1%	↓
10	Owen	*	*	*	*	2.3%	12.1%	2.1%	↓
10	Wayne	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.5%	2.1%	↓
13	St. Joseph	2.2%	6.3%	3.5%	2.0%	1.5%	3.1%	2.2%	↓
14	LaPorte	*	3.2%	2.3%	*	2.4%	3.2%	2.3%	↓
14	Warren	0.0%	0.0%	*	*	2.6%	0.0%	2.3%	↑
16	Dearborn	*	*	*	*	1.9%	4.3%	2.4%	↓
16	Fulton	*	*	*	*	2.6%	2.0%	2.4%	↑
18	Henry	*	*	*	*	2.6%	6.3%	2.5%	↓
18	Lake	0.0%	7.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%	2.9%	2.5%	↓
18	Delaware	0.0%	5.3%	5.0%	7.4%	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%	↑
21	Adams	*	*	*	*	2.9%	7.6%	2.6%	↓
22	Blackford	*	*	*	*	2.7%	2.2%	2.7%	↑
23	Fountain	*	*	*	*	3.0%	4.8%	2.8%	↓
23	Jasper	*	*	0.0%	*	1.7%	2.1%	2.8%	↑
23	Miami	*	*	*	*	3.1%	3.4%	2.8%	↓
26	Cass	*	*	5.1%	*	1.8%	1.7%	3.1%	↑
26	Madison	*	3.1%	0.0%	*	3.4%	4.7%	3.1%	↓
28	Howard	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.6%	3.2%	↓
28	Ripley	*	*	*	*	2.7%	1.9%	3.2%	↑
28	Tippecanoe	0.0%	11.1%	2.9%	10.3%	2.5%	1.7%	3.2%	↑
31	Hamilton	1.4%	11.5%	7.3%	7.4%	2.8%	3.0%	3.4%	↑
32	Carroll	*	*	*	*	1.4%	0.0%	3.5%	↑
32	Hancock	*	*	0.0%	9.5%	3.3%	6.4%	3.5%	↓
32	Tipton	*	0.0%	*	*	3.8%	3.3%	3.5%	↑
35	Porter	0.0%	15.2%	7.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.4%	3.7%	↑
35	Shelby	*	*	0.0%	*	4.3%	1.4%	3.7%	↑
37	Decatur	*	*	*	*	3.0%	8.5%	3.8%	↓
37	Scott	*	0.0%	*	*	4.1%	2.9%	3.8%	↑
37	Wells	*	*	*	*	3.4%	7.9%	3.8%	↓
40	Pulaski	*	*	*	*	4.2%	3.8%	4.0%	↑
41	Grant	*	14.3%	0.0%	*	4.0%	5.1%	4.1%	↓
42	Crawford	*	*	*	*	4.2%	11.4%	4.2%	↓
42	Floyd	0.0%	10.5%	18.2%	15.4%	2.7%	5.6%	4.2%	↓
44	Clark	*	9.1%	8.8%	*	3.2%	5.4%	4.3%	↓
45	Clinton	*	*	4.5%	*	4.5%	2.5%	4.5%	↑
46	Elkhart	0.0%	12.1%	3.8%	7.7%	4.2%	4.7%	4.6%	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	Small Populations	White	2020 Cohort	2021 Cohort	Change
46	Whitley	*	*	0.0%	*	4.1%	5.9%	4.6%	↓
48	Hendricks	1.9%	10.9%	8.0%	0.0%	4.1%	6.6%	4.7%	↓
49	Lawrence	*	*	*	*	5.0%	9.6%	4.8%	↓
49	Washington	*	0.0%	*	*	5.0%	7.3%	4.8%	↓
51	Boone	*	*	5.6%	11.1%	4.7%	4.4%	5.0%	↑
51	Switzerland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	*	0.0%	5.0%	↑
53	Randolph	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	3.9%	4.2%	5.2%	↑
54	LaGrange	*	*	*	*	5.6%	2.6%	5.4%	↑
54	Steuben	*	*	*	*	4.2%	4.5%	5.4%	↑
56	Monroe	5.9%	7.7%	12.5%	12.5%	4.5%	5.9%	5.5%	↓
57	Sullivan	*	*	*	*	6.0%	6.5%	5.8%	↓
58	Jefferson	*	*	*	*	5.5%	6.5%	5.9%	↓
59	Bartholomew	4.8%	*	4.2%	*	6.3%	5.8%	6.2%	↑
60	Johnson	1.6%	27.3%	5.4%	8.3%	6.7%	3.9%	6.5%	↑
61	Morgan	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	9.0%	6.7%	↓
61	Ohio	*	*	*	*	6.7%	5.9%	6.7%	↑
61	Union	0.0%	*	0.0%	*	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%	↑
64	Newton	*	*	*	*	8.3%	0.0%	6.8%	↑
65	Marion	3.6%	11.3%	7.0%	6.4%	4.9%	8.8%	7.0%	↓
66	Allen	6.3%	17.6%	9.9%	10.1%	5.4%	7.2%	7.2%	=
66	Perry	*	*	*	*	6.5%	16.2%	7.2%	↓
68	DeKalb	*	*	*	*	6.3%	10.2%	7.6%	↓
69	Starke	0.0%	*	*	*	8.0%	2.6%	7.7%	↑
70	Huntington	*	*	*	*	8.4%	10.0%	7.8%	↓
71	Jennings	*	*	*	*	3.4%	3.1%	7.9%	↑
72	Parke	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	*	6.7%	8.7%	↑
73	Noble	*	*	0.0%	*	11.1%	11.9%	9.1%	↓
74	Jackson	*	*	11.1%	*	9.8%	5.6%	10.2%	↑
75	Clay	*	*	*	*	10.7%	16.8%	10.6%	↓
76	Montgomery	*	*	18.2%	*	10.7%	6.2%	11.0%	↑
77	Brown	*	*	*	*	12.2%	13.6%	11.4%	↓
78	Putnam	*	*	*	*	11.4%	12.7%	11.6%	↓
79	Spencer	*	*	*	*	11.2%	13.3%	12.1%	↓
80	Vigo	*	27.8%	*	20.0%	12.3%	15.8%	13.5%	↓
81	Greene	*	*	*	*	12.9%	14.9%	13.7%	↓
82	Pike	0.0%	*	*	15.4%	0.0%	25.6%	14.8%	↓
83	Vanderburgh	18.8%	16.7%	19.5%	19.5%	14.7%	21.5%	15.5%	↓
84	Daviess	*	*	20.0%	*	13.1%	19.7%	16.4%	↓
84	Gibson	*	*	*	*	16.3%	13.9%	16.4%	↑
84	Vermillion	0.0%	*	*	*	15.0%	23.5%	16.4%	↓
84	Warrick	5.9%	*	0.0%	*	16.8%	13.7%	16.4%	↑
88	Dubois	*	*	54.5%	*	14.0%	16.9%	17.3%	↑
89	Posey	*	0.0%	*	*	15.6%	18.0%	18.3%	↑
90	Knox	*	*	*	*	20.0%	15.0%	19.9%	↑
91	Orange	*	*	*	*	16.4%	14.6%	20.3%	↑
92	Martin	*	*	*	*	28.9%	14.3%	28.9%	↑

Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

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METHODOLOGY, PROCESS, REMINDERS

Methodology

The 2024 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book is a comprehensive collection of significant indicators on the well-being of Hoosier youth and families across the four areas of Family & Community, Health, Economic Well-Being, and Education. **Indiana Youth Institute does not design or implement primary research, only secondary research.** The Data Book provides the most recent data and research from state partner agencies, peer-reviewed journals, national and state level surveys, as well as credible national entities, such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Census Bureau. Sources and direct links can be found at the end of each section. All data are evaluated to ensure they are from a reliable source, recently available, consistent over time, easily understandable, and relevant. A focus is placed on visualizing data with context and analysis to show trends over time, county comparisons, and disparities by race, place, or income. In certain circumstances, studies older than 10 years were utilized due to the level of respect and impact to the field of child well-being and to provide historical context.

Disaggregating Data

To promote equity and inclusion in our data regarding Hoosier children and youth and to better understand the outcomes of specific groups, throughout the Data Book, data are disaggregated by place, race and ethnicity, age, gender, income, ability, or immigrant status. Our understanding of diversity, equity, and inclusion comes from the University of California-Berkeley Center for Equity, Gender, and Leadership, Annie E. Casey Foundation, and the University of Houston's Center for Diversity and Inclusion:

- We understand 'diversity' as including race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, socioeconomic status, gender, age, mental or physical ability, sexual orientation, and other characteristics that add to the individuality of our community members.
- We understand 'equity' as the guarantee of fair treatment, access, opportunity, and advancement for all while striving to identify and eliminate barriers that have prevented the full participation of some groups. The principle of equity acknowledges that there are historically under-served and under-represented populations. Fairness regarding these unbalanced conditions is needed to assist equality in providing adequate opportunities to all groups.
- We understand 'inclusion' as authentically bringing traditionally excluded individuals and groups into processes, activities, decision making, and policymaking. Inclusion involves genuine and empowered participation and a true sense of belonging, allowing historically marginalized or disenfranchised groups to share power and ensure equal access to opportunities and resources.
- We disaggregate the data to demonstrate trends and disparities, provide insights on where vulnerable populations lag, and highlight opportunities for improvement. Despite documented gains for children of all races and income levels, the nation's and State's racial inequities are deep and stubbornly persistent, as evidenced by the data throughout the Data Book. To ensure that a child's life circumstances, or obstacles should not dictate his/her/their opportunity to succeed, an equitable distribution of funding and resources is critical to providing the necessary supports to ensure all children find long-term success in Indiana.

Leaders, policymakers, and community members are encouraged to use the data showing disparities among Indiana youth to engage in advocacy, generate essential conversations, and inform policies, practices, and decision-making. Moreover, our state and local leaders are encouraged to include traditionally excluded individuals in developing and considering policies, practices, and decision-making.

Process

To ensure the current issues and barriers facing youth are addressed, a collaborative process with stakeholders, partners, and peers determines the content for the Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book. Essential feedback is gathered through partner organizations, surveys and from those in the Indiana youth-serving profession, providing insights on youth topics, data availability, context, and recommendations. Partners and agencies provide support on data checking, clarity on definitions, data context, and changes to methodology to ensure accuracy.

Accuracy

Data were collected through request or by accessing publicly available sources from various agencies at the time of publication. State agencies often depend on local communities reporting their data. Data collection and availability differs among agencies. Every effort is made to ensure information is accurate, valid, and reliable. However, the accuracy of data that is supplied cannot be guaranteed. Reporting and tabulation errors may occur at the source of the data, and this may affect the validity. In addition, agencies may publish updated data throughout the year which may conflict with what is published in this year's Data Book.

Important Data Reminders

- Data and percentages were calculated using standard mathematical formulas.
- Data are based on different timeframes (i.e., calendar year, school year, and five-year estimates). Readers should check each indicator and data source to determine the reported time period.
- When a small number exists for a data source, data suppression may be used to protect confidentiality.
- County rankings allow for comparisons between counties, but they do not necessarily mean a county is doing well. In a similar way, changes in a ranking from year to year may be due to how data has changed in other counties.
- Data collection and methodology vary among sources and agencies. When comparing data from different sources, readers are encouraged to understand the different methodologies of each source.
- Data presented may not be comparable due to different sources employing varying methodologies and sample sizes.
- Data from different surveys or questionnaires may use different definitions for data indicators. It is advised to review the original source methodology to understand their definitions.

INDIANA YOUTH INSTITUTE

We do it for the kids.

Our statewide and local data helps you design programs and make decisions to improve the lives of youth.

We create change.

Our team develops innovative data solutions to address today's youth development issues and encourages others to join us in our effort.

We work together.

As your ally, we partner and connect with you in research and utilizing data to drive change.

We empower our partners and peers.

We provide access to critical data and resources that can be used in planning, reporting, grants, and evaluation.

We advocate for others.

We use data and research to amplify the voice of others to inspire action for measurable and positive change.

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