



2025

INDIANA KIDS COUNT[®] DATA BOOK

31st Edition of a Profile of Hoosier Youth



Family &
Community



Health



Economic
Well-Being



Education

ABOUT THE INDIANA KIDS COUNT® DATA BOOK

YI's 2025 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book is the premier data resource on Hoosier youth. YI's 31st 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](https://www.iyi.org) for digital versions of this year's 2025 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 (2025). 2025 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book: A Profile of Hoosier Youth (31st ed.).

To improve the lives of all Indiana children, YI provides access to reliable data and resources to empower, educate, and equip those who impact youth. YI'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](https://www.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

YI's 2025 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 Commission for Higher Education
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Indiana Department of Education

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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. YI 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. YI 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

Dear Friends and Partners,

It is an honor to present the 31st edition of the Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book, a vital resource that helps us understand the well-being of Hoosier children. At Indiana Youth Institute, our goal is to improve the lives of our youth. We do that through research and data, college and career readiness, and programs for youth workers. And we do that by remembering our “why.”

Each of us in this work has a personal connection to it. Some of us work with young people directly. Many of us are parents living these challenges at home. But before all of that, we were children ourselves. We know what it's like to face the pressures of growing up, to navigate school, friendships, and family, and to hope for a bright future. The times have changed—technology, education, and the workforce look different today—but the core experiences of childhood remain the same. The excitement of the first day of school, the nerves before a big test, the joy of playground games, and the search for belonging—these are constants across generations.

The KIDS COUNT® Data Book serves as more than just a collection of statistics; it is a report card for us as adults. It challenges us to take stock of where we are making progress and where we must do better.

This year, Indiana ranks 15th in the country for Economic Well-Being, 17th for Education, 31st for Family and Community, and 32nd for Health, with an overall ranking of 27th.

There are positive trends—teen births are down, child poverty is at its lowest in over a decade, and youth employment is on the rise. But we also see pressing concerns. Early childhood education enrollment remains low, food insecurity is increasing, and the lingering effects of the pandemic continue to impact learning and mental health.

These numbers tell us that our work is far from done. We know that data alone cannot create change—people do. That's why we need leaders, advocates, educators, and policymakers to use this information to drive action. We need to ensure every child in Indiana has access to quality education, safe communities, and opportunities to grow into healthy, engaged adults.

As we absorb this year's findings, let us remember that responsibility and commit to making Indiana a place where all children can thrive. We look forward to working alongside you to turn these insights into meaningful change for Indiana's youth.



Yours in partnership,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tami Silverman'.

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](https://www.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 2025 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. In 2023, more than 1.59 million children younger than 18 resided in Indiana. Indiana’s youth population continues to be more diverse than the adult population. In 2023, 33.4% of Hoosier youth were a race or ethnicity other than White, non-Hispanic compared to 22.4% of non-White adults.



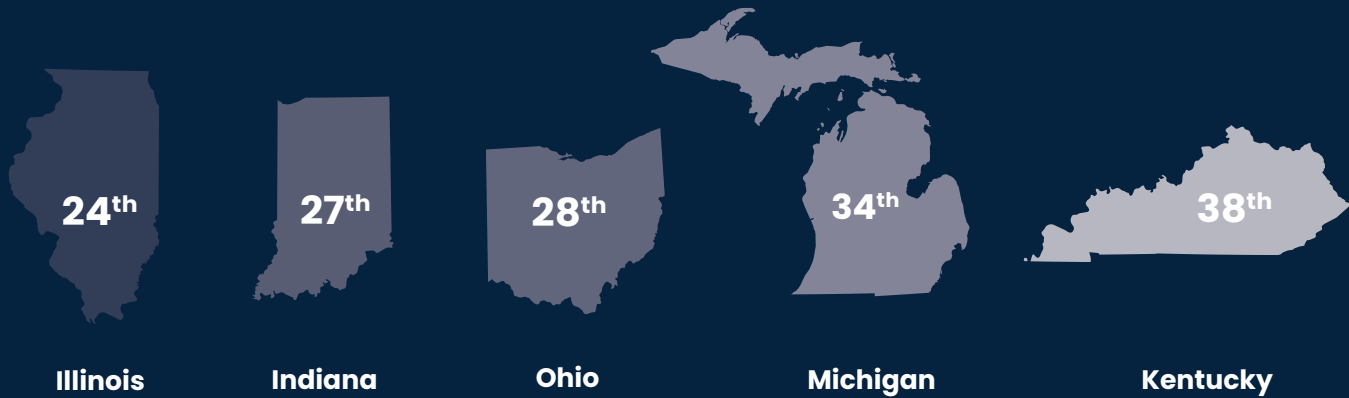
Overall Child Well-Being and Domain Rankings; Indiana: 2018–2024

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Overall Ranking	28 th	29 th	29 th	29 th	28 th	24 th	27 th
Family & Community	32 nd	32 nd	31 st	31 st	31 st	31 st	31 st
Health	31 st	26 th	35 th	36 th	31 st	29 th	32 nd
Economic Well-Being	24 th	24 th	15 th	18 th	19 th	16 th	15 th
Education	14 th	19 th	15 th	17 th	17 th	13 th	17 th

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

How does Indiana compare?

Indiana is ranked 27th, which places the state second among our neighboring states.



2024 Indiana's Family & Community Data & Rankings Compared to National Averages

Indiana		Ranks 31		United States		
Children in single-parent families US 23,331,000 IN 478,00	35% 2019	32% 2022	↓ Better	34% 2019	34% 2022	= Same
Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma US 8,015,000 IN 160,000	11% 2019	10% 2022	↓ Better	12% 2019	11% 2022	↓ Better
Children living in high-poverty areas US 5,682,000 IN 113,000	10% 2013-17	7% 2018-22	↓ Better	12% 2013-17	8% 2018-22	↓ Better
Teen births per 1,000 US 143,789 IN 3,741	21 2019	17 2022	↓ Better	17 2019	14 2022	↓ Better

2024 Indiana's Economic Well-Being Data & Rankings Compared to National Averages

Indiana		Ranks 15		United States		
Children in poverty US 11,583,000 IN 243,00	15% 2019	16% 2022	↑ Worse	17% 2019	16% 2022	↓ Better
Children whose parents lack secure employment US 18,635,000 IN 392,00	27% 2019	25% 2022	↓ Better	26% 2019	26% 2022	= Same
Children living in households with a high housing cost burden US 21,807,000 IN 342,000	21% 2019	22% 2022	↑ Worse	30% 2019	30% 2022	= Same
Teens not in school and not working US 1,149,000 IN 21,00	7% 2019	5% 2022	↓ Better	6% 2019	7% 2022	↑ Worse

2024 Indiana's Health Data & Rankings Compared to National Averages

Indiana		Ranks 32		United States		
Low birth-weight babies US 315,288 IN 6,937	8.2% 2019	8.7% 2022	↑ Worse	8.3% 2019	8.6% 2022	↑ Worse
Children without health insurance US 3,932,000 IN 91,000	7% 2019	5% 2022	↓ Better	6% 2019	5% 2022	↓ Better
Child and teen deaths per 100,000 US 23,140 IN 603	29 2019	36 2022	↑ Worse	25 2019	30 2022	↑ Worse
Children and teens (ages 10 to 17) who are overweight or obese US N.A. IN N.A.	N.A.	32% 2021-22	N.A.	N.A.	33% 2021-22	N.A.

N.A.: Not available

2024 Indiana's Education Data & Rankings Compared to National Averages

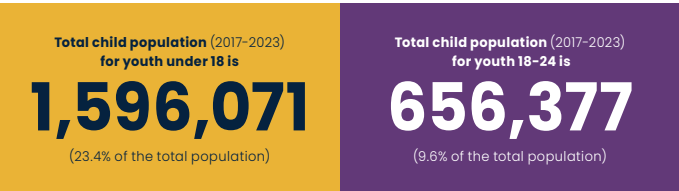
Indiana		Ranks 17		United States		
Young children (ages 3 and 4) not in school US 4,328,000 IN 103,00	59% 2013-17	61% 2018-22	↑ Worse	52% 2013-17	54% 2018-22	↑ Worse
Fourth-graders Not Proficient in Reading US N.A. IN N.A.	63% 2019	67% 2022	↑ Worse	66% 2019	68% 2022	↑ Worse
Eighth-graders Not Proficient 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	12% 2020-21	↓ Better	14% 2018-19	14% 2020-21	= Same

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

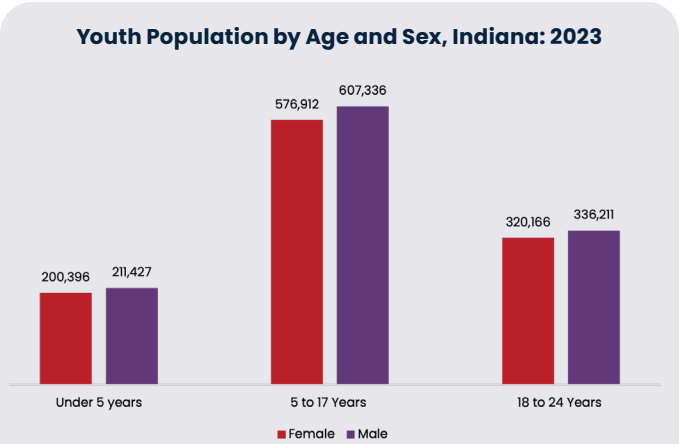
CHILD POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

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;

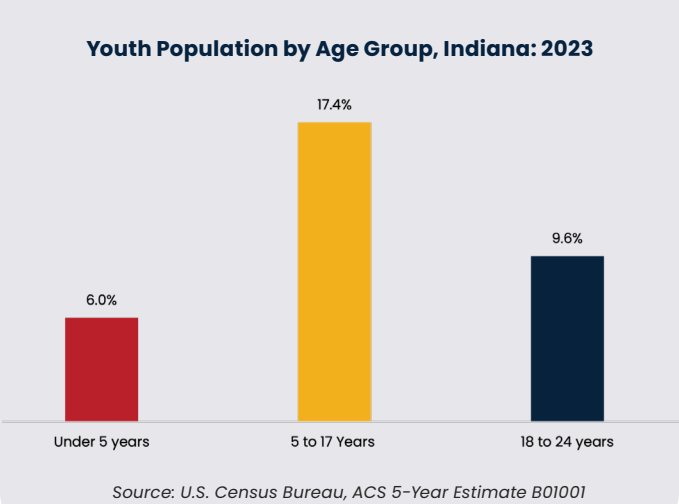
- Age:** the length of time during which a child has been alive
- Gender:** an individual's innermost belief or concept of how they perceive themselves or what they call themselves
- Race:** a sociological designation that separates people into groups that may share common outward physical appearances 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



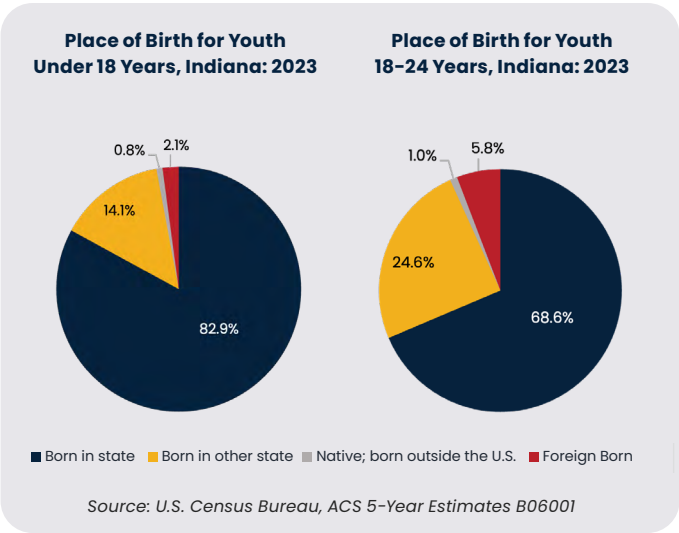
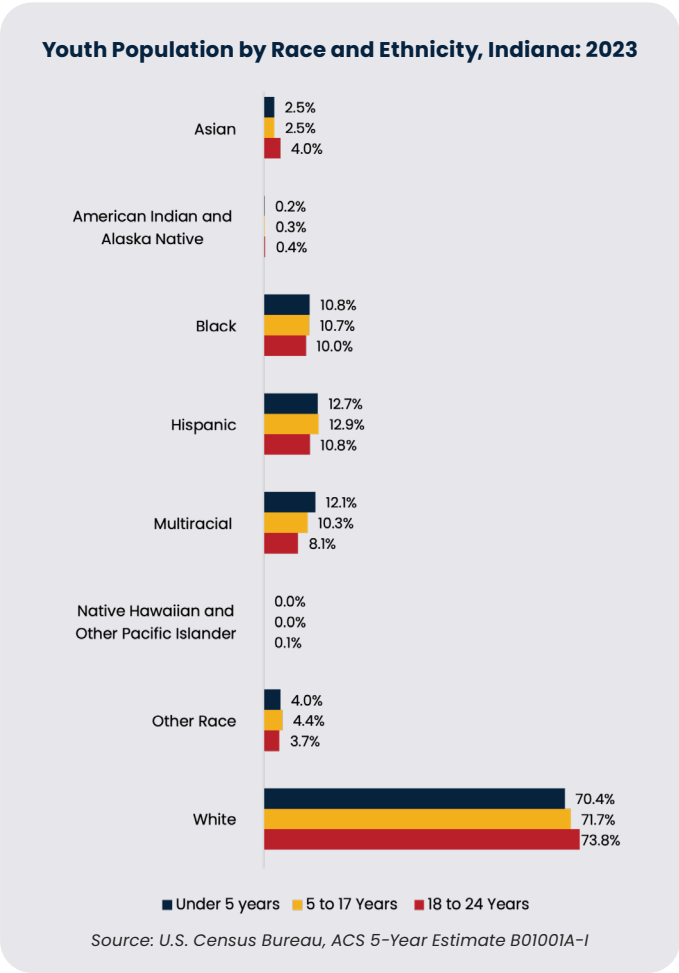
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimate B01001



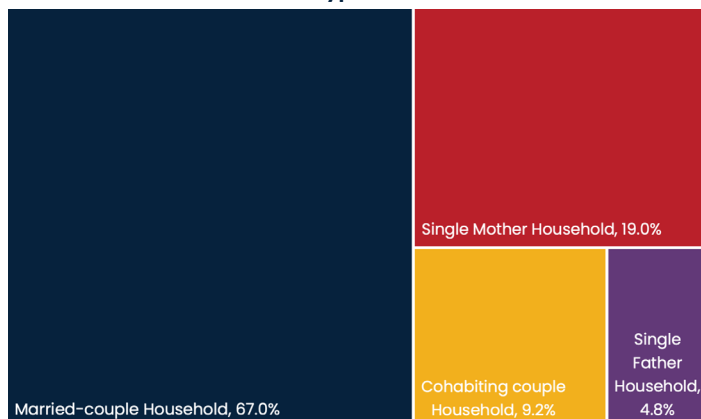
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimate B01001



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

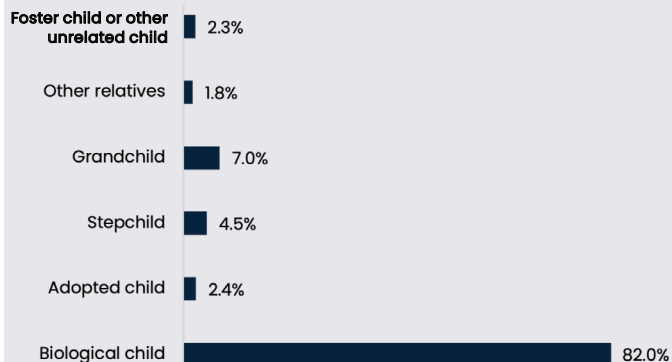


Household Type, Indiana: 2023



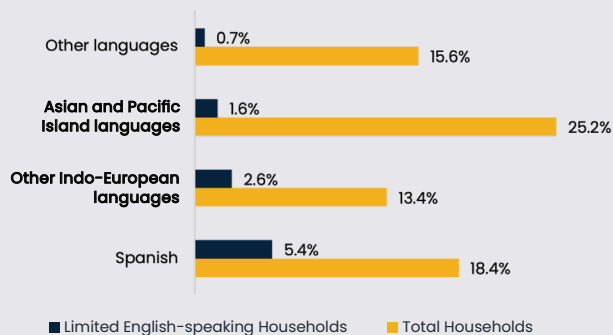
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B09005

Child's Relationship to the Primary Householder, Indiana: 2023



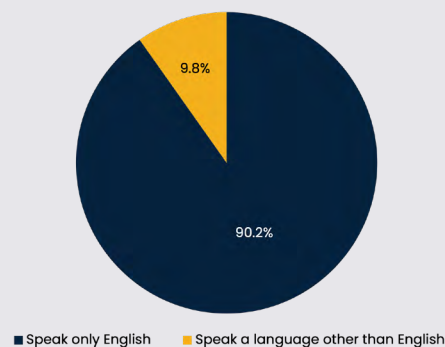
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B09018

Limited English Speaking Households by Language, Indiana: 2023



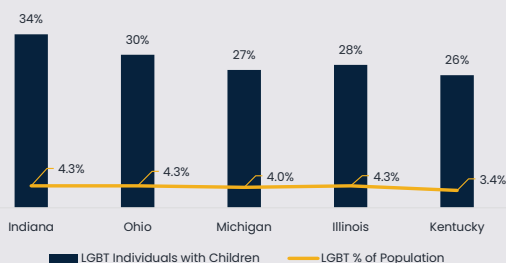
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S1602

Language Spoken at Home, Indiana: 2023



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

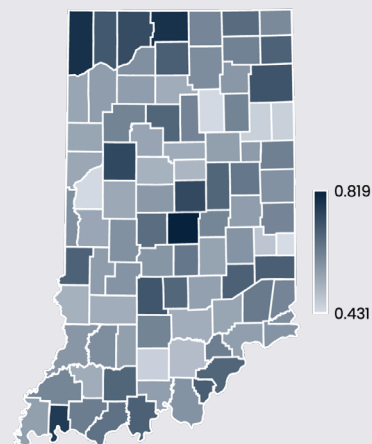
Estimated LGBT Households: 2020



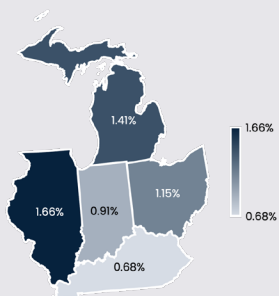
Religious Diversity Index Score: 2023

Source: PRRI Census of American Religion

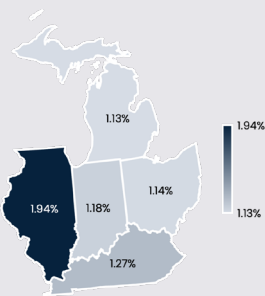
Note: The index is calculated so that a score of 1 signifies complete diversity—every religious group is of equal size—and a score of 0 indicates a complete lack of diversity and one religious group comprises the entire population of a given county.



Estimated Transgender Youth 13 to 17 Years: 2022

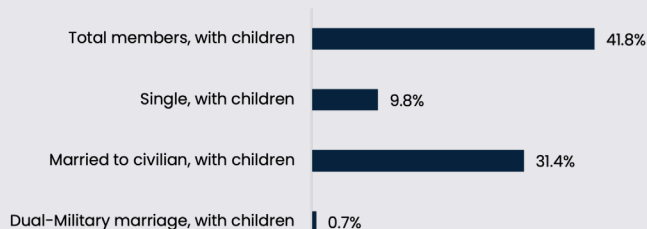


Estimated Transgender Youth 18 to 24 Years: 2022



Source: The Williams Institute

Total Department of Defense Force Families by Household Type, Indiana: 2023



Source: Military OneSource



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

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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.

Definition Sources: CDC/ATSDR¹

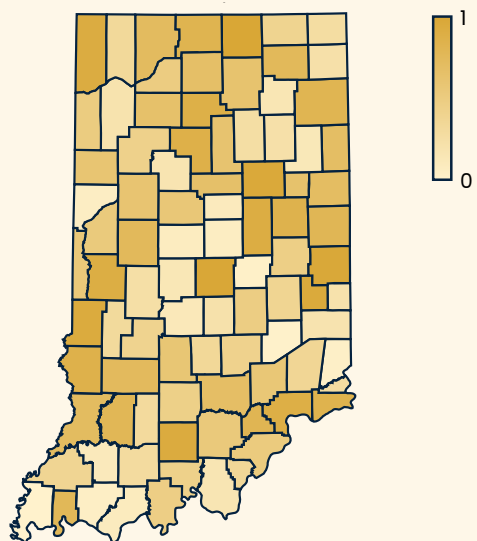
Significance

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 present in 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.²

Key Highlights

23 counties had an overall Social Vulnerability Index score of .75 or higher in 2022 – making them more vulnerable than 75% of the counties in Indiana.³

**Overall Social Vulnerability Index
Score, Indiana: 2022**



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		
		Overall 2020	Overall 2022	Change
1	Posey	1.1%	0.0%	↓
2	Decatur	6.6%	1.1%	↓
3	Hancock	2.2%	2.2%	=
4	Dearborn	7.7%	3.3%	↓
5	Warrick	3.3%	4.4%	↑
6	Warren	0.0%	5.5%	↑
7	Hamilton	4.4%	6.6%	↑
8	Boone	5.5%	7.7%	↑
9	Spencer	8.8%	8.8%	=
10	Tipton	9.9%	9.9%	=
11	Pike	11.0%	11.0%	=
12	Morgan	19.8%	12.1%	↓
13	Wells	14.3%	13.2%	↓
14	Hendricks	12.1%	14.3%	↑
15	Whitley	13.2%	15.4%	↑
16	Harrison	22.0%	16.5%	↓
17	Carroll	18.7%	17.6%	↓
18	Franklin	24.2%	18.7%	↓
19	Jasper	36.3%	19.8%	↓
20	Union	30.8%	20.9%	↓
21	Johnson	23.1%	22.0%	↓
22	DeKalb	15.4%	23.1%	↑
22	Huntington	17.6%	23.1%	↑
24	Putnam	29.7%	25.3%	↓
25	Wabash	46.2%	26.4%	↓
26	Steuben	27.5%	27.5%	=
27	Ohio	16.5%	28.6%	↑
28	Dubois	20.9%	29.7%	↑
29	Martin	31.9%	30.8%	↓
30	Clay	42.9%	31.9%	↓
31	Porter	28.6%	33.0%	↑
32	Brown	26.4%	34.1%	↑
33	Floyd	25.3%	35.2%	↑
34	Ripley	59.3%	36.3%	↓
35	Gibson	35.2%	37.4%	↑
36	Rush	44.0%	38.5%	↓
37	LaGrange	40.7%	39.6%	↓
38	Owen	52.8%	40.7%	↓
39	Bartholomew	61.5%	41.8%	↓
40	White	58.2%	42.9%	↓
41	Crawford	38.5%	44.0%	↑
42	Lawrence	48.4%	45.1%	↓
43	Henry	39.6%	46.2%	↑
44	Perry	34.1%	47.3%	↑
45	Shelby	37.4%	48.4%	↑
46	Starke	51.7%	49.5%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		Overall 2020	Overall 2022	Change
47	Newton	47.3%	50.6%	↑
48	Clark	45.1%	51.7%	↑
49	Fountain	49.5%	52.8%	↑
50	Washington	40.7%	53.9%	↑
51	Vermillion	50.6%	55.0%	↑
52	Clinton	76.9%	56.0%	↓
53	Jennings	33.0%	57.1%	↑
54	Monroe	63.7%	58.2%	↓
55	Benton	64.8%	59.3%	↑
56	Tippecanoe	62.6%	60.4%	↓
57	Miami	70.3%	61.5%	↓
58	Kosciusko	74.7%	62.6%	↓
59	Blackford	55.0%	63.7%	↑
60	Pulaski	57.1%	64.8%	↑
61	Howard	60.4%	65.9%	↑
62	Marshall	80.2%	67.0%	↓
63	Jackson	79.1%	68.1%	↓
64	Adams	75.8%	69.2%	↓
65	Jay	65.9%	70.3%	↑
66	Knox	90.1%	71.4%	↓
67	LaPorte	83.5%	72.5%	↓
68	Greene	53.9%	73.6%	↑
69	Montgomery	56.0%	74.7%	↑
70	Noble	72.5%	75.8%	↑
71	Vanderburgh	78.0%	76.9%	↓
72	Daviess	91.2%	78.0%	↓
73	Randolph	68.1%	79.1%	↑
74	Scott	85.7%	80.2%	↓
75	Allen	72.5%	81.3%	↑
76	St. Joseph	84.6%	82.4%	↓
77	Switzerland	93.4%	83.5%	↑
78	Delaware	82.4%	84.6%	↓
79	Sullivan	87.9%	85.7%	↓
80	Cass	81.3%	86.8%	↑
81	Fulton	69.2%	87.9%	↑
82	Jefferson	67.0%	89.0%	↑
83	Parke	94.5%	90.1%	↓
84	Madison	92.3%	91.2%	↓
85	Lake	89.0%	92.3%	↑
86	Orange	71.4%	93.4%	↑
87	Vigo	86.8%	94.5%	↑
88	Fayette	97.8%	95.6%	↓
89	Grant	95.6%	96.7%	↑
90	Wayne	96.7%	97.8%	↑
91	Marion	100.0%	98.9%	↓
92	Elkhart	98.9%	100.0%	↑

Source: CDC, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Social Associations per 10,000

	TOTAL		
	2020	2021	Change
INDIANA	11.9	11.8	↓

Rank		2020	2021	Change
1	Pulaski	20.2	20.3	↑
2	Pike	17.0	18.9	↑
3	Fulton	17.5	17.7	↑
4	Knox	17.8	17.2	↓
5	Wabash	16.2	16.9	↑
6	Huntington	17.0	16.6	↓
7	Wells	16.3	16.3	=
8	Rush	16.8	16.2	↓
9	Greene	14.0	15.9	↑
9	Kosciusko	15.6	15.9	↑
11	Tipton	14.4	15.6	↑
12	Ripley	15.1	15.5	↑
13	Grant	15.8	15.4	↓
14	Martin	14.9	15.3	↑
15	Fountain	13.9	15.2	↑
16	Steuben	14.4	15.0	↑
16	Marshall	14.7	15.0	↑
18	Gibson	13.9	14.9	↑
19	Vanderburgh	14.2	14.8	↑
20	Spencer	14.3	14.6	↑
20	Howard	15.2	14.6	↓
22	Adams	14.5	14.5	=
23	Decatur	12.8	14.4	↑
23	Vigo	13.9	14.4	↑
23	Clay	16.0	14.4	↓
26	DeKalb	14.0	14.1	↑
26	Daviess	14.9	14.1	↓
28	Parke	12.4	14.0	↑
28	Lawrence	15.8	14.0	↓
30	Miami	13.6	13.9	↑
31	Jay	14.2	13.8	↓
32	Henry	13.9	13.3	↓
33	Blackford	14.4	13.2	↓
34	Randolph	14.1	13.1	↓
34	Whitley	12.8	13.1	↑
34	Delaware	13.4	13.1	↓
37	Wayne	14.4	12.8	↓
37	Madison	12.9	12.8	↓
39	Elkhart	12.7	12.7	=
39	Putnam	12.5	12.7	↑
41	Fayette	12.7	12.4	↓
41	Dubois	13.9	12.4	↓
41	Jasper	13.8	12.4	↓
44	Carroll	11.4	12.2	↑
44	Jackson	12.7	12.2	↓
46	Clinton	12.7	12.1	↓

Rank		2020	2021	Change
47	Jefferson	11.8	11.8	=
48	Shelby	10.9	11.5	↑
49	Cass	12.8	11.4	↓
49	Marion	11.5	11.4	↓
51	Orange	12.2	11.1	↓
51	Vermillion	11.1	11.1	=
51	Sullivan	11.2	11.1	↓
54	Montgomery	11.2	11.0	↓
54	Allen	11.3	11.0	↓
56	Dearborn	10.8	10.8	=
56	Boone	11.2	10.8	↓
56	Noble	10.5	10.8	↑
59	Warren	11.0	10.6	↓
60	Bartholomew	9.9	10.5	↑
60	White	11.2	10.5	↓
60	St. Joseph	10.9	10.5	↓
63	Posey	10.3	10.4	↑
64	Floyd	10.0	10.3	↑
65	LaPorte	10.8	10.2	↓
65	Warrick	10.9	10.2	↓
67	Perry	10.4	9.8	↓
67	Owen	7.7	9.8	↑
67	Hamilton	9.7	9.8	↑
67	Tippecanoe	9.5	9.8	↑
71	Brown	9.9	9.6	↓
72	Monroe	9.3	9.5	↑
73	Scott	9.2	9.4	↑
74	Morgan	9.3	9.1	↓
74	Lake	9.2	9.1	↓
74	Porter	9.3	9.1	↓
77	Starke	9.5	9.0	↓
78	Johnson	9.0	8.6	↓
79	Clark	8.7	8.5	↓
80	Hendricks	8.8	8.4	↓
80	Ohio	10.2	8.4	↓
82	Hancock	8.4	8.2	↓
83	Washington	6.7	7.8	↑
84	LaGrange	7.2	7.6	↑
85	Harrison	7.4	7.5	↑
86	Benton	8.0	6.9	↓
87	Newton	7.9	5.8	↓
88	Union	5.6	5.7	↑
89	Jennings	5.5	5.5	=
90	Franklin	7.0	5.3	↓
91	Switzerland	3.7	5.1	↑
92	Crawford	2.8	3.8	↑

Source: County Health Rankings

Promising Practices: Elements of Effective Practice for Mentoring

Knowing the various needs and elements required for quality mentoring programs, MENTOR's Elements of Effective Practice for Mentoring (EEP) compiles several best practice strategies ranging from recruitment to training and matching to closure. MENTOR's EEP has served as the cornerstone of mentoring practice for organizations like the Kansas Volunteer Commission, [Mentoring Partnership of Pittsburgh](#), and is recognized as a resource for mentoring by the [Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention](#) (OJJDP). Though not a MENTOR affiliated organization, nearly identical standards of practice are utilized by Big Brother's Big Sisters chapters throughout Indiana.

Definition

Access to exercise opportunities is defined by the percentage of the population with adequate access to locations for physical activity.

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings²⁵

Significance

Individuals, including youth, who live close to easily accessible amenities are more likely to engage in consistent exercise.²⁶ Outside of school, gyms and community recreation centers provide options for youth to exercise. Parks, trails, and outdoor gyms provide safe places for physical activity for youth who may not have indoor gyms or centers close to them. In many cases, these outdoor opportunities are free and can reduce socioeconomic barriers for families who may not be able to afford gym memberships. The structure and design of these outdoor environments plays an important role in both the safety and supervision of children engaging in physical activity but can also encourage physical activity.

Key Highlights

15.4% of children did not live in a neighborhood with certain amenities – parks, recreation centers, sidewalks or libraries in 2022–2023, higher than the national average of 10.4%.²⁷

The CDC recommends that youth aged 6 to 17 get an hour or more of physical activity each day.²⁸

- 23.2% of caregivers in Indiana reported their youth aged 6 to 17 exercised, played a sport, or participated in any type of physical activity for at least 60 minutes every day in 2022–2023, higher than the nationwide average of 19.5%.²⁹

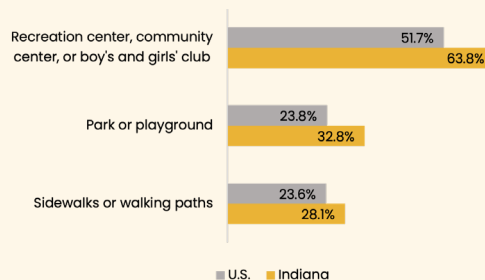
According to the 2023 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 44.5% of Indiana high school students reported they were active at least five days per week, down from previous survey years.³⁰

- 12.7% did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, an increase from 2021 (11.4%).
- 22.4% reported they attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days in an average school week, down from 24.8% in 2021.

In 2022–2023, 21.6% of caregivers in Indiana reported their child aged 6 to 17 was either “somewhat” or “very much” concerned about their body weight, shape, or size – compared to the national average of 24.3%.³¹

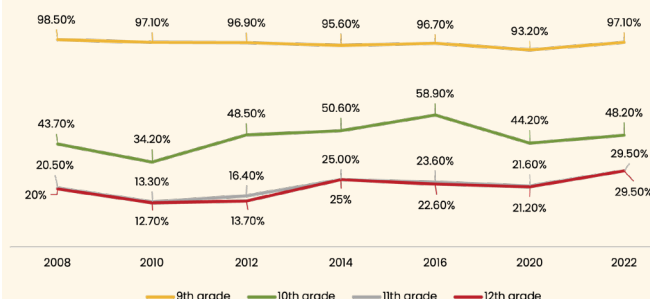
- Nearly 1 in 10 parents in Indiana reported they themselves were concerned about their child’s weight being either too high (5.3%) or too low (2.8%), both lower than the national average (6.6% and 3.1% respectively).

Absence of Neighborhood Amenities for Youth by Type of Amenity, Indiana: 2022–2023



National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 7.4

Percentage of Schools that Taught Required Physical Education by Grade, Indiana: 2008–2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health, School Health Profiles

What Can You Do?

Physical activity is a critical component in the overall health of youth. Access to recreation is also a factor for many families when considering what neighborhood or community they want to live in. For children, engaging in physical activity through recreation or exercise helps to improve aerobic, muscular, and bone health while establishing a healthy habit that has benefits well into adulthood.³² In 2022, the CDC updated their map of physical inactivity outside of work where Indiana ranked as the 9th highest state of inactivity prevalence. Of Indiana’s neighboring states, only Tennessee and Kentucky ranked higher for inactivity.³³ Nationally, it’s estimated that inadequate levels of physical activity cost more than \$117 billion a year in healthcare costs and results in 1 in 10 premature deaths.³⁴



Local: County and city parks are vital gateways to green space and recreation for residents of a community. Work with your local park board to increase access to all residents regardless of race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, age, or physical ability.

State: As the state controls regulations around zoning and land-use standards, talk with your state officials about potentially adding child- and family-focused regulations that include standards around safe and accessible physical activity opportunities.

Federal: [National Youth Sports Strategy \(NYSS\)](#) for actionable strategies to increase awareness of the benefits of participation in sports, increase participation in sports, monitor and evaluate youth sports participation, and recruit and engage volunteers in youth sports programming.

Access to Exercise Opportunities

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	76.8%	76.5%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Lake	93.8%	93.3%	↓
2	Hamilton	89.8%	92.2%	↑
3	Marion	92.1%	91.3%	↓
4	Perry	90.2%	90.2%	=
5	Monroe	93.8%	88.4%	↓
6	Clark	87.7%	87.6%	↓
7	Vanderburgh	82.6%	85.9%	↑
8	Allen	88.2%	85.1%	↓
9	Floyd	84.7%	84.6%	↓
10	Boone	84.0%	83.0%	↓
11	St. Joseph	82.7%	82.7%	=
11	Johnson	88.6%	82.7%	↓
13	Tippecanoe	82.7%	81.1%	↓
14	Porter	78.7%	79.6%	↑
15	Warrick	78.0%	79.0%	↑
16	Vigo	82.9%	78.5%	↓
17	Delaware	76.4%	77.7%	↑
18	Henry	67.4%	77.5%	↑
19	Hendricks	77.0%	77.1%	↑
20	Wayne	70.4%	76.5%	↑
21	Huntington	75.5%	75.7%	↑
22	Dubois	75.5%	75.3%	↓
23	Lawrence	78.5%	74.6%	↓
24	Cass	68.8%	74.0%	↑
24	Crawford	74.0%	74.0%	=
26	Jackson	75.5%	73.9%	↓
27	Grant	65.3%	73.5%	↑
27	Elkhart	74.6%	73.5%	↓
29	Howard	73.3%	73.3%	=
30	Bartholomew	70.0%	70.6%	↑
31	Orange	66.6%	69.9%	↑
32	Madison	70.1%	69.5%	↓
33	Jefferson	58.2%	69.4%	↑
34	Hancock	63.9%	69.3%	↑
35	Fayette	69.1%	69.1%	=
36	Clinton	68.7%	68.8%	↑
37	Morgan	66.5%	68.3%	↑
38	Gibson	66.7%	67.4%	↑
39	Starke	63.6%	67.2%	↑
40	Wabash	65.2%	66.9%	↑
41	Ohio	70.4%	63.9%	↓
42	Marshall	58.4%	63.5%	↑
43	Montgomery	63.3%	63.3%	=
44	Putnam	63.2%	62.5%	↓
45	Union	62.1%	62.1%	=
46	Knox	61.9%	62.0%	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
47	Carroll	45.8%	61.8%	↑
48	DeKalb	63.7%	61.4%	↓
49	Noble	67.3%	61.0%	↓
50	Kosciusko	60.7%	60.5%	↓
51	Jasper	62.0%	59.4%	↓
51	LaPorte	62.2%	59.4%	↓
53	Scott	58.7%	58.7%	=
54	Tipton	57.1%	57.0%	↓
55	Miami	57.8%	56.8%	↓
56	Dearborn	63.4%	56.6%	↓
57	Adams	55.9%	55.9%	=
58	Decatur	55.1%	55.1%	=
59	Whitley	62.2%	54.1%	↓
60	Steuben	50.4%	53.9%	↑
61	Vermillion	53.8%	53.8%	=
62	Shelby	59.7%	53.6%	↓
63	Clay	63.0%	52.5%	↓
64	Spencer	42.1%	52.0%	↑
65	Daviess	52.8%	51.7%	↓
65	Fountain	51.7%	51.7%	=
67	Switzerland	47.2%	51.2%	↑
68	Jay	49.2%	49.2%	=
69	Martin	66.5%	48.6%	↓
70	Brown	49.2%	48.5%	↓
70	Benton	40.6%	48.5%	↑
72	Rush	47.0%	48.3%	↑
73	Wells	46.5%	48.0%	↑
74	Parke	47.0%	47.0%	=
75	Pike	45.5%	45.5%	=
76	Greene	43.5%	45.3%	↑
77	White	44.2%	44.2%	=
78	Randolph	46.8%	43.3%	↓
79	Franklin	51.9%	43.0%	↓
80	Blackford	47.2%	42.5%	↓
81	Harrison	41.5%	41.5%	=
82	Pulaski	40.3%	40.3%	=
83	Fulton	36.0%	39.4%	↑
84	Owen	38.8%	38.8%	=
85	Jennings	35.2%	35.2%	=
86	Warren	33.3%	33.6%	↑
87	Sullivan	18.9%	32.8%	↑
88	Washington	32.0%	32.0%	=
89	Ripley	32.4%	31.8%	↓
90	LaGrange	30.3%	30.5%	↑
91	Newton	17.8%	28.0%	↑
92	Posey	27.1%	26.0%	↓

Source: County Health Rankings

Promising Practices: Out of School Nutrition and Physical Activity Initiative (OSNAP)

After school programs can play a big role in increasing the level of physical activity and overall health among the children they serve. Since 2015, the Boston Public Health Commission (BPHC), the Harvard Prevention Research Center (PRC) and the YMCA of Greater Boston have partnered through the Out of School Nutrition and Physical Activity Initiative. Through OSNAP, 120 after school sites around Boston, serving more than 10,000 youth were able to increase physical activity and nutrition quality for the youth they serve. In this initial phase, sites were able to increase the amount of time students engaged in 30 minutes of physical activity from 39% of the time to 68%. To learn more about how your program can increase physical activity and access to recreation, click [here](#).

Definition

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

Definition Sources: IDOH³⁵

Significance

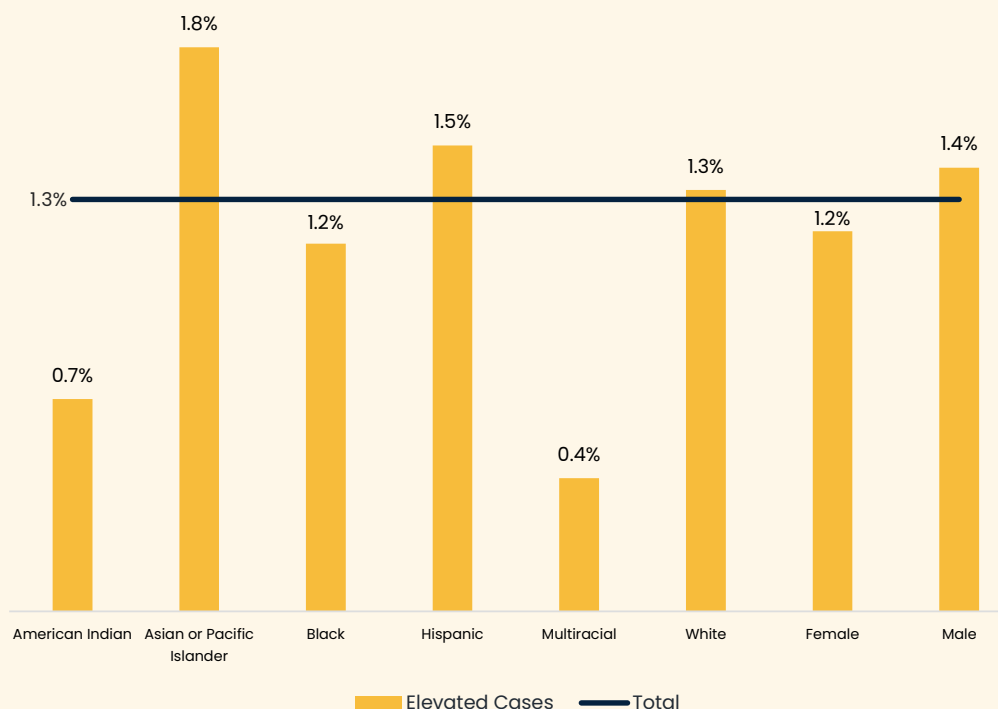
In 2022, the Indiana Department of Health's elevated blood lead threshold changed from 10 µg/dL to 3.5 µg/dL with case management beginning for any result over 5 µg/dL. These changes came alongside a statute signed into law in 2022 that requires healthcare providers to confirm whether or not a child 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 child³⁶. 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 problems³⁷. 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.³⁸

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 – an increase from the previous year (66,881).³⁹

- Among those tests were 869 confirmed elevated blood lead test results were above the 3.5 µg/dL threshold.
 - 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

*Data Note: This Data Book includes the most recent data (by request or by accessing publicly available sources) as of January 2025.

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.

Definition Sources: U.S. Census Bureau⁴⁰

Significance

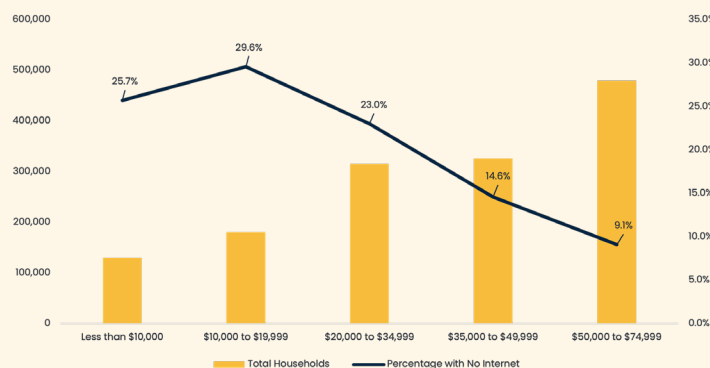
The increased reliance on and recognition of the importance of technology has highlighted the importance of expanding internet access. Ensuring equitable access to the internet can open doors to socioeconomic advancement and provide opportunities for individuals and families, particularly for minority groups and those living in rural communities.⁴¹ Reliable internet access enables people in rural areas or underserved communities to access telehealth care, bridging gaps in healthcare availability. For students, it fosters enhanced learning experiences and serves as a platform for innovation and creativity. Recognizing these benefits, both the government and non-profit organizations have prioritized efforts to expand internet services and close the access gap,⁴² creating more connected families and communities.

Key Highlights

90.9% of households across Indiana had internet access in 2023, lower than the national rate of 92.3%.⁴³

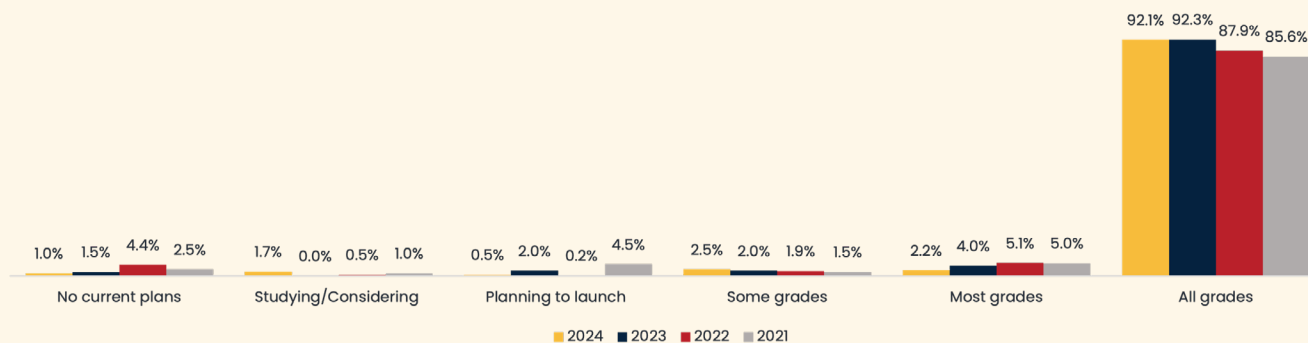
- Among households with an internet subscription, 13.2% relied solely on their cellular data plan, while 70.1% had broadband such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL.
- 1 in 15 households (6.4%) did not have access to a computing device, such as a desktop, laptop, smartphone, tablet, or other portable wireless computer, higher than the nationwide average of 5.2%.
- 1 in 10 households (10.9%) only had their smartphone to use as a computing device, compared to the nationwide average of 9.4%.

Household Internet Subscription by Household Income, Indiana: 2023



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

Percentage of School Corporations by 1:1 Device Status, Indiana: 2021 – 2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Households Without Internet Subscription

	Without Computer	TOTAL		
		2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
INDIANA	5.4%	13.0%	15.1%	↑

Rank		Without Computer	2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
1	Hamilton	1.2%	4.3%	5.9%	↑
2	Hendricks	1.9%	7.1%	9.0%	↑
3	Boone	1.3%	7.0%	9.1%	↑
4	Hancock	1.8%	8.5%	9.2%	↑
5	Warrick	1.8%	9.6%	10.2%	↑
6	Porter	2.6%	10.1%	10.7%	↑
7	Johnson	2.1%	9.3%	10.8%	↑
8	Warren	4.5%	12.4%	11.9%	↓
9	Allen	4.5%	10.4%	12.5%	↑
9	Posey	5.4%	11.4%	12.5%	↑
11	Dearborn	1.7%	10.6%	12.6%	↑
12	Jasper	1.0%	10.9%	12.8%	↑
13	Bartholomew	2.6%	10.0%	13.2%	↑
14	Brown	1.7%	12.7%	13.5%	↑
14	Morgan	3.8%	11.9%	13.5%	↑
16	Whitley	4.4%	11.4%	13.6%	↑
17	Tipton	1.9%	12.4%	14.0%	↑
18	Vanderburgh	4.5%	11.9%	14.1%	↑
18	Wabash	2.9%	14.9%	14.1%	↓
20	Decatur	4.3%	13.6%	14.2%	↑
21	LaPorte	2.0%	13.0%	14.6%	↑
21	White	4.1%	12.3%	14.6%	↑
23	Clark	7.0%	14.4%	14.7%	↑
24	Fountain	4.3%	14.1%	14.8%	↑
24	Montgomery	7.0%	12.4%	14.8%	↑
26	Gibson	3.6%	14.1%	14.9%	↑
26	Howard	4.2%	13.4%	14.9%	↑
28	Benton	2.5%	14.4%	15.0%	↑
29	Newton	1.1%	11.2%	15.1%	↑
30	Fulton	7.0%	14.3%	15.2%	↑
30	Marion	5.0%	12.8%	15.2%	↑
32	Floyd	8.2%	14.8%	15.3%	↑
32	Union	5.0%	15.4%	15.3%	↓
34	Elkhart	5.8%	12.7%	15.4%	↑
34	Henry	3.6%	15.1%	15.4%	↑
36	Putnam	4.8%	14.6%	15.6%	↑
37	St. Joseph	#N/A	14.2%	15.7%	↑
38	Madison	3.8%	13.9%	15.8%	↑
39	Clay	5.0%	13.9%	15.9%	↑
40	Dubois	4.3%	15.1%	16.0%	↑
41	Shelby	4.0%	14.4%	16.1%	↑
42	Kosciusko	8.9%	14.6%	16.4%	↑
43	Lake	4.6%	13.4%	16.5%	↑
43	Pulaski	1.6%	14.7%	16.5%	↑
45	Scott	5.3%	18.6%	16.6%	↓
46	Monroe	8.4%	10.6%	16.7%	↑

Rank		Without Computer	2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
46	Vermillion	7.3%	13.6%	16.7%	↑
48	Ohio	5.8%	16.3%	16.8%	↑
48	Steuben	3.1%	16.1%	16.8%	↑
50	Wayne	5.9%	15.0%	17.1%	↑
51	Delaware	7.1%	13.9%	17.3%	↑
51	Noble	9.8%	16.8%	17.3%	↑
51	Tippecanoe	8.5%	11.7%	17.3%	↑
54	DeKalb	6.5%	17.0%	17.4%	↑
54	Miami	3.4%	16.8%	17.4%	↑
56	Grant	4.4%	15.6%	17.6%	↑
56	Huntington	6.4%	16.9%	17.6%	↑
56	Jennings	6.7%	15.3%	17.6%	↑
59	Knox	4.4%	14.9%	17.8%	↑
60	Ripley	5.1%	16.8%	17.9%	↑
61	Clinton	9.1%	17.6%	18.5%	↑
61	Orange	6.0%	15.8%	18.5%	↑
63	Franklin	3.9%	18.0%	18.6%	↑
64	Rush	7.9%	19.2%	18.9%	↓
65	Fayette	5.5%	17.6%	19.0%	↑
66	Wells	6.2%	17.2%	19.3%	↑
67	Lawrence	6.9%	16.9%	19.6%	↑
67	Randolph	4.5%	18.2%	19.6%	↑
69	Starke	5.5%	18.2%	19.7%	↑
70	Jackson	12.1%	19.4%	19.8%	↑
71	Cass	6.1%	18.8%	19.9%	↑
71	Vigo	8.2%	13.6%	19.9%	↑
73	Jefferson	6.7%	19.6%	20.1%	↑
74	Marshall	13.4%	20.8%	20.2%	↓
75	Harrison	4.1%	20.0%	20.4%	↑
75	Washington	5.4%	21.1%	20.4%	↓
77	Martin	3.9%	18.5%	20.6%	↑
78	Perry	7.5%	18.0%	21.2%	↑
79	Sullivan	9.5%	21.0%	21.4%	↑
80	Spencer	5.1%	21.4%	21.5%	↑
81	Carroll	13.0%	19.6%	21.9%	↑
81	Pike	10.2%	23.3%	21.9%	↓
83	Owen	10.1%	20.8%	22.0%	↑
84	Adams	33.6%	24.1%	22.3%	↓
84	Daviess	22.0%	20.2%	22.3%	↑
84	Jay	13.8%	20.3%	22.3%	↑
87	Blackford	2.5%	15.8%	22.4%	↑
88	Greene	9.0%	21.0%	23.4%	↑
89	Switzerland	19.4%	24.7%	24.9%	↑
90	Parke	20.6%	23.8%	26.0%	↑
91	Crawford	3.5%	33.2%	31.8%	↓
92	LaGrange	43.1%	33.8%	35.1%	↑

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

Definition

Access to household vehicles measures the number of individuals living in a household with 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.

Definition Sources: U.S. Census Bureau⁴⁴

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.⁴⁵ 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.^{46,47}

Key Highlights

6.2% of Indiana households did not have a vehicle available in 2022, lower than the national rate (8.3%).⁴⁸

- 31.9% of households had 1 vehicle, 38.2% had at least 2 vehicles, and 23.8% had 3 or more vehicles available.
- There were 6.4 million passenger vehicles and trucks registered in Indiana in 2023, an increase from 6.3 million in 2022.⁴⁹

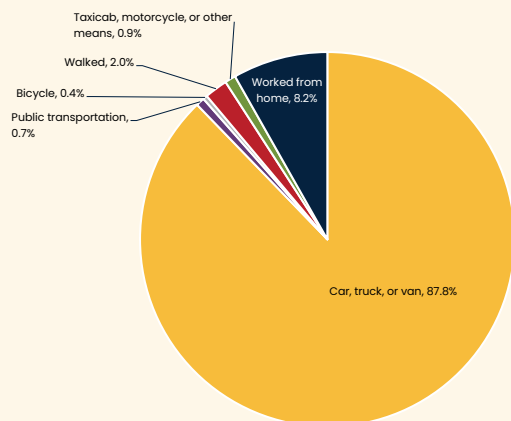
Over 1 in 4 Hoosiers working in Indiana (27.6%) commuted to a job outside their county of residence, higher than the national rate of 22.8% in 2023.⁵⁰

- 5.1% lived in Indiana but worked in another state, compared to the national average of 3.2%.

The Indiana Department of Transportation oversaw 65 public transit systems statewide, facilitating over 23.8 million passenger trips in 2023 – an increase from 20.1 million in 2022.⁵¹

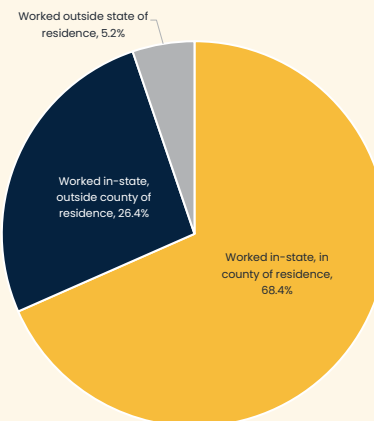
- Of the total trips in 2023, 93.6% were fixed-route trips, an increase from the previous year (92.6%), while the number of demand-response trips (6.4%) saw a decrease from 2022 (7.4%).
- 38 agencies provided transportation to rural areas in Indiana, unchanged from 2022.

Means of Transportation to Work by Type, Indiana:2023



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

Place of Work, Indiana: 2023



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

Household Without A Vehicle

	TOTAL		
	2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
INDIANA	6.2%	6.2%	=

Rank		TOTAL		
		2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
1	Tipton	1.2%	1.3%	↑
2	Owen	2.8%	1.9%	↓
3	Warren	2.9%	2.1%	↓
3	Warrick	1.9%	2.1%	↑
3	Boone	2.1%	2.1%	=
6	White	2.5%	2.2%	↓
6	Hamilton	2.2%	2.2%	=
8	Jasper	2.9%	2.8%	↓
8	Hendricks	2.7%	2.8%	↑
10	Johnson	3.1%	3.2%	↑
10	Pike	3.5%	3.2%	↓
12	Union	4.1%	3.3%	↓
12	Hancock	3.0%	3.3%	↑
12	Wells	3.2%	3.3%	↑
15	Brown	3.5%	3.4%	↓
15	Decatur	2.8%	3.4%	↑
17	Gibson	3.9%	3.5%	↓
17	Huntington	3.2%	3.5%	↑
19	Newton	3.1%	3.6%	↑
19	Posey	4.1%	3.6%	↓
19	Spencer	3.8%	3.6%	↓
19	Fountain	4.6%	3.6%	↓
23	Benton	3.4%	3.7%	↑
23	Morgan	3.0%	3.7%	↑
25	Putnam	3.9%	3.9%	=
26	Clay	3.3%	4.0%	↑
26	Martin	3.7%	4.0%	↑
28	Sullivan	4.7%	4.1%	↓
29	Harrison	4.8%	4.2%	↓
29	Carroll	3.9%	4.2%	↑
29	Porter	3.7%	4.2%	↑
29	Whitley	3.7%	4.2%	↑
29	Crawford	5.3%	4.2%	↓
34	Dearborn	4.3%	4.3%	=
35	Washington	6.1%	4.4%	↓
35	Wabash	4.4%	4.4%	=
35	Steuben	5.1%	4.4%	↓
38	Jefferson	5.3%	4.5%	↓
39	Ripley	4.8%	4.6%	↓
39	Henry	4.4%	4.6%	↑
39	Rush	4.2%	4.6%	↑
42	Clark	4.6%	4.7%	↑
42	Cass	5.5%	4.7%	↓
42	Clinton	4.8%	4.7%	↓
45	Vermillion	4.0%	4.8%	↑
46	Jennings	3.8%	4.9%	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
46	Dubois	4.9%	4.9%	=
48	Laporte	5.3%	5.0%	↓
48	Bartholomew	5.5%	5.0%	↓
50	Scott	4.4%	5.3%	↑
51	Jackson	5.8%	5.4%	↓
52	Shelby	5.4%	5.5%	↑
52	Kosciusko	5.0%	5.5%	↑
52	Lawrence	5.9%	5.5%	↓
52	Miami	5.6%	5.5%	↓
56	Switzerland	6.9%	5.6%	↓
56	Marshall	6.1%	5.6%	↓
56	Montgomery	5.8%	5.6%	↓
59	Fulton	6.0%	5.7%	↓
60	DeKalb	5.0%	5.8%	↑
60	Starke	5.4%	5.8%	↑
60	Greene	6.1%	5.8%	↓
63	Ohio	4.9%	6.0%	↑
64	Randolph	5.5%	6.1%	↑
65	Floyd	5.7%	6.2%	↑
65	Allen	6.0%	6.2%	↑
65	Madison	6.6%	6.2%	↓
68	Perry	5.9%	6.3%	↑
68	Orange	6.0%	6.3%	↑
70	Franklin	7.1%	6.7%	↓
70	Pulaski	7.0%	6.7%	↓
72	Howard	6.6%	6.9%	↑
72	St. Joseph	6.8%	6.9%	↑
74	Delaware	7.7%	7.2%	↓
75	Grant	7.9%	7.3%	↓
76	Lake	7.6%	7.6%	=
77	Fayette	7.7%	7.8%	↑
78	Vigo	7.1%	8.0%	↑
78	Vanderburgh	8.0%	8.0%	=
78	Knox	7.0%	8.0%	↑
81	Marion	8.2%	8.1%	↓
82	Wayne	8.1%	8.3%	↑
82	Elkhart	8.4%	8.3%	↓
84	Monroe	7.5%	8.6%	↑
85	Tippecanoe	8.6%	8.9%	↑
86	Jay	9.7%	9.0%	↓
87	Parke	8.2%	9.2%	↑
88	Blackford	9.7%	10.1%	↑
89	Noble	9.3%	10.4%	↑
90	Adams	14.0%	13.9%	↓
91	Daviess	13.6%	14.2%	↑
92	LaGrange	27.3%	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.

Definition Sources: National Family Caregiver Support Act⁵²

Significance

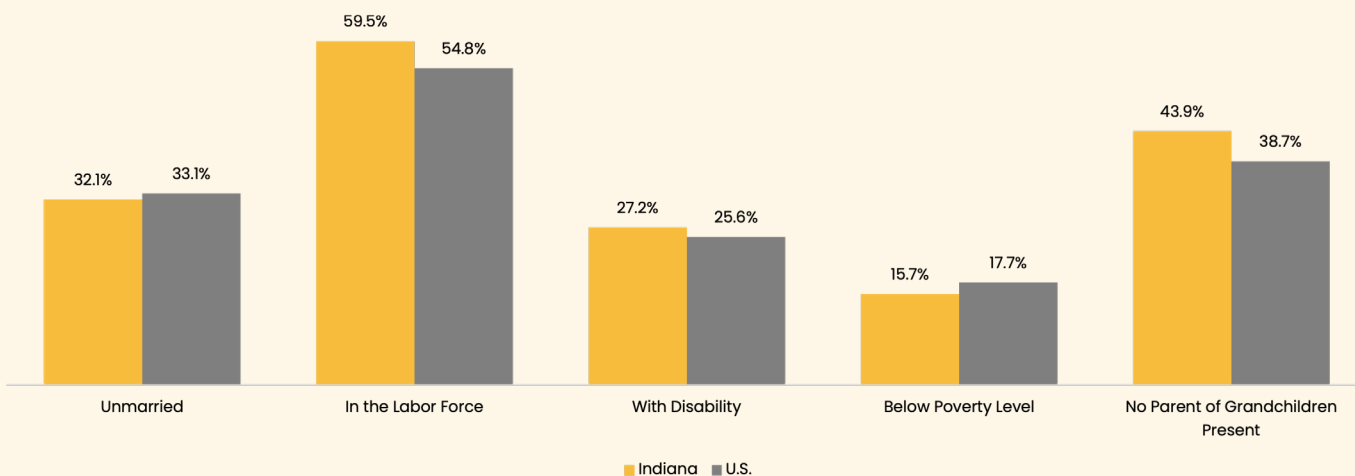
When a parent is unable to care for their children, grandparents may become the primary caregivers or guardians of the children. When grandparents or other relatives become the primary caregivers outside of the foster care system, they may not have access or knowledge of the critical supports and resources that are made available to individuals inside the 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.

Key Highlights

41.6% of Hoosier grandparents living with their grandchildren were responsible for their care in 2023, higher than the nationwide rate of 32%.⁵⁴

- Among grandparent caregivers:
 - 56.1% were between the ages of 30 to 59 and 43.9% were 60 or older.
 - Nearly 60% of grandparent caregivers were in the labor force.
 - The median household income for grandparent caregiver household was \$68,322.
- 28.3% of children living in households where their grandparents were responsible lived in renter-occupied housing.
- 42.6% of children living in households where their grandparent was responsible received Supplemental Security Income, cash public assistance income, or SNAP benefits.

Grandparent Caregivers by Characteristic, Indiana: 2023



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

Percentage of Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren

	TOTAL		
	2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
INDIANA	42.2%	41.6%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
1	Brown	19.2%	17.3%	↓
2	Whitley	23.6%	18.8%	↓
3	Porter	25.0%	25.0%	=
4	Blackford	28.1%	25.5%	↓
5	Decatur	28.4%	26.1%	↓
6	Hamilton	24.9%	26.6%	↑
7	Wabash	30.1%	27.0%	↓
8	Marshall	18.2%	28.9%	↑
9	Greene	35.5%	30.0%	↓
10	Orange	25.2%	31.2%	↑
11	Howard	32.1%	31.7%	↓
12	Hendricks	37.0%	32.3%	↓
13	Switzerland	15.0%	32.4%	↑
14	Allen	34.2%	32.5%	↓
15	Clinton	51.2%	33.6%	↓
16	Warrick	31.1%	35.0%	↑
17	Hancock	35.7%	35.1%	↓
17	Johnson	45.4%	35.1%	↓
19	Dearborn	41.8%	35.6%	↓
20	LaGrange	42.4%	36.0%	↓
21	Laporte	34.9%	36.2%	↑
21	Ripley	35.4%	36.2%	↑
23	St. Joseph	32.8%	36.4%	↑
24	Vermillion	38.4%	36.7%	↓
25	Kosciusko	34.7%	37.3%	↑
26	Lake	35.6%	37.4%	↑
26	Marion	40.0%	37.4%	↓
28	Floyd	40.6%	37.6%	↓
29	White	49.9%	38.6%	↓
30	Bartholomew	40.1%	40.2%	↑
30	Elkhart	33.7%	40.2%	↑
30	Lawrence	41.7%	40.2%	↓
33	Boone	37.8%	42.0%	↑
33	Starke	50.5%	42.0%	↓
35	Gibson	46.0%	42.5%	↓
36	Washington	41.4%	43.0%	↑
37	Clark	37.6%	43.1%	↑
38	Henry	47.9%	44.7%	↓
39	Huntington	38.0%	45.1%	↑
40	Madison	52.5%	45.9%	↓
41	Tippecanoe	50.7%	46.1%	↓
42	Fulton	28.6%	46.6%	↑
43	Miami	53.7%	46.7%	↓
44	Vigo	46.2%	47.4%	↑
45	Daviess	50.6%	48.0%	↓
46	Montgomery	52.2%	49.0%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
47	Franklin	48.9%	49.2%	↑
48	Fountain	48.5%	49.3%	↑
49	Adams	54.7%	49.5%	↓
50	Morgan	49.9%	49.6%	↓
51	Monroe	45.3%	50.0%	↑
52	Vanderburgh	51.2%	50.1%	↓
53	Harrison	55.5%	50.6%	↓
54	Dubois	51.3%	50.9%	↓
55	Wayne	57.2%	51.1%	↓
56	Martin	79.2%	51.3%	↓
57	Steuben	55.6%	51.4%	↓
58	Rush	76.5%	51.6%	↓
59	Jackson	51.8%	51.7%	↓
60	Cass	55.2%	51.9%	↓
61	Grant	50.0%	52.0%	↑
61	Jennings	61.4%	52.0%	↓
63	Owen	54.3%	52.7%	↓
64	Benton	61.6%	52.9%	↓
65	Clay	53.8%	53.5%	↓
66	Jasper	40.1%	54.0%	↑
67	Dekalb	48.6%	54.4%	↑
67	Pulaski	61.0%	54.4%	↓
69	Shelby	57.6%	54.7%	↓
70	Noble	52.7%	54.8%	↑
71	Spencer	64.7%	55.5%	↓
72	Sullivan	64.8%	55.6%	↓
73	Fayette	55.5%	55.9%	↑
73	Wells	46.2%	55.9%	↑
75	Newton	58.3%	58.5%	↑
76	Carroll	56.8%	58.9%	↑
77	Warren	66.0%	59.0%	↓
78	Jay	60.7%	60.3%	↓
79	Pike	79.0%	62.2%	↓
79	Randolph	67.5%	62.2%	↓
81	Putnam	54.1%	65.5%	↑
82	Scott	63.0%	65.6%	↑
83	Delaware	63.4%	66.3%	↑
84	Parke	68.5%	69.1%	↑
84	Perry	73.8%	69.1%	↓
86	Posey	52.8%	70.1%	↑
87	Jefferson	75.3%	71.3%	↓
88	Knox	68.7%	72.3%	↑
89	Crawford	86.8%	78.0%	↓
90	Tipton	77.0%	78.4%	↑
91	Union	85.0%	79.2%	↓
92	Ohio	67.2%	84.1%	↑

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

Definition

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

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings⁵⁵

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.⁵⁶

Key Highlights

Indiana's Teen Birth Rate for ages 15 to 19 was 16.7 per 1,000 in 2022, a decrease from 17 per 1,000 in the previous year and higher than the national of 13.5 per 1,000.⁵⁷

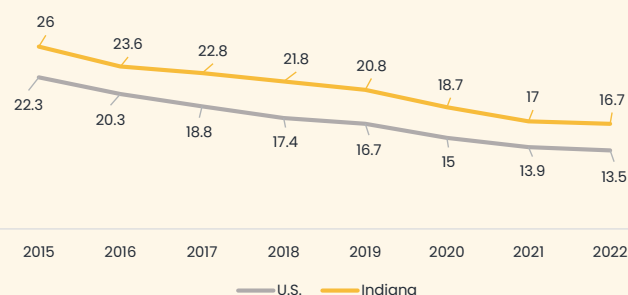
- 3,743 infants had a mother between the ages of 15 to 19 in 2022, representing 4.7% of the total births, a decrease from 2020 (4,126 infants or 5.3% of total births).
- Of those infants, 29% had both a mother and father between the ages of 15 to 19, marking a decrease from 2021.
- Indiana's overall ranking fell one position to 14th in 2022, down from 12th in 2021, reflecting slower improvement compared to other states.⁵⁸

The percentage of schools in Indiana teaching sexual education that included methods to assess student knowledge related to sexual health decreased by 7.4 percentage points, from 68.5% in 2020 to 61.1% in 2022.⁵⁹

According to the 2023 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 38.7% of Indiana high school students reported having had sexual intercourse, an increase from 31.9% in 2021.⁶⁰

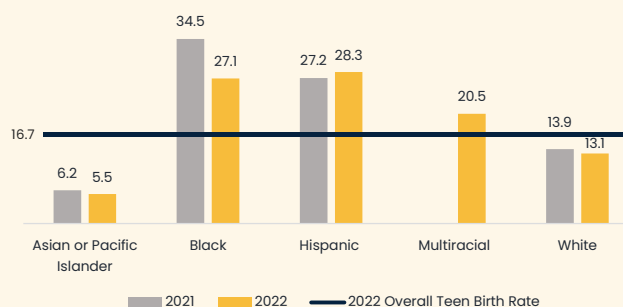
- 50% used a condom during the last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, reflecting an increase in safe practices from the previous year (48.9%).
- 36.2% used birth control pills, an IUD/implant, or a shot, patch, or birth control ring, down from 42.4% in 2021.
- 6.4% did not use any pregnancy prevention method the last time they had sex, a decline from 9.5% in 2021.

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

Data Note: Multiracial was tracked as a separate race/ethnicity beginning in 2022.

*Data Note: This Data Book includes the most recent data (by request or by accessing publicly available sources) as of January 2025.

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.

Definition Source: Indiana Department of Child Services⁶¹

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 delinquency⁶² 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.^{63,64}

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.⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶

Key Highlights

In 2024, 18,371 youth experienced foster care, breaking a steady decline observed from 2018.⁶⁷

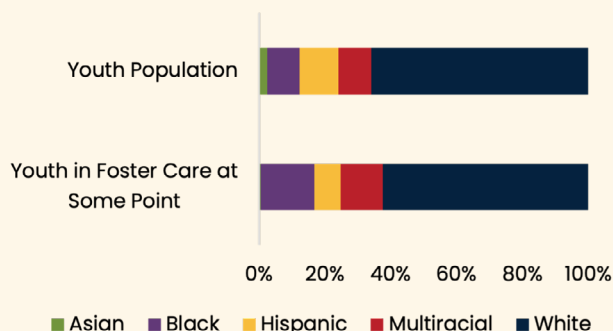
- Of the 6,917 youth that exited foster care in 2024, 56.4% were through reunification, up from 53.6% in 2023.
- The average days to permanency decreased from 628 days in January 2023 to 579 days in January 2024.⁶⁸

Permanency Outcomes by Type, Indiana: 2022-2023

	Total Youth Exited (2022)	Avg. Days (2022)	Total Youth Exited (2023)	Avg. Days (2023)
Adoption	427	1,200	440	1,121.68
Adoption Finalized with Subsidy	1,495	1,187	1,127	1,138.96
Adoption Finalized without Subsidy	77	854	67	804.01
Child is entering the Collaborative Care Program	69	1,261	64	960.58
Child Returned Home within 48 hours - No hearing held	26	3	18	2.5
Death of Child	18	390	17	414.41
Detention Denied	16	6	47	51.74
Emancipation	227	1,470	186	1,433.63
End Collaborative Care Program	50	1,922	41	1,413.90
Guardianship	533	543	423	611.93
Guardianship Finalized with Subsidy	60	717	63	624.44
Guardianship Finalized without Subsidy	362	555	277	470.37
Permanent Placement with a Relative	222	462	180	460.43
Reunification	4,241	424	39,02	402.87
Runaway with Wardship Dismissed	40	837	24	948.08
Transfer of Placement and Care to Another Indiana State Agency	43	1,521	41	1,434.59

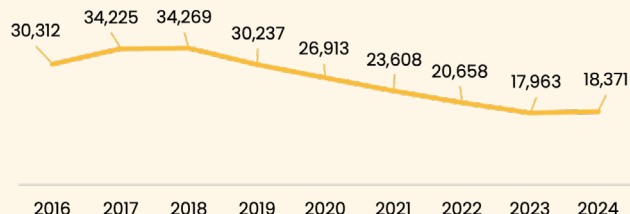
Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Youth in Foster Care at Some Point by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2024



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Youth in Foster Care at Some Point, Indiana: 2016-2024



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Youth in Foster Care at Some Point

	TOTAL		
	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	17,963	18,371	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
1	Union	2	6	↑
2	Warren	5	8	↑
3	Ohio	22	18	↓
4	Martin	18	20	↑
5	Franklin	28	22	↓
6	Benton	23	23	=
7	Carroll	25	29	↑
8	Switzerland	39	34	↓
8	Tipton	39	34	↓
10	Fountain	44	39	↓
10	Vermillion	45	39	↓
12	Washington	55	41	↓
13	Pulaski	35	42	↑
14	Parke	46	45	↓
15	Brown	44	50	↑
15	Newton	29	50	↑
17	Clinton	34	51	↑
18	LaGrange	49	54	↑
19	Noble	88	55	↓
20	Pike	46	56	↑
21	Marshall	56	57	↑
21	Rush	65	57	↓
21	Wells	80	57	↓
24	Blackford	44	59	↑
24	Jasper	52	59	↑
26	Adams	76	60	↓
26	Owen	69	60	↓
28	Wabash	89	62	↓
29	Fayette	60	63	↑
30	Crawford	56	64	↑
31	Fulton	66	65	↓
32	Randolph	77	66	↓
33	Starke	72	70	↓
34	DeKalb	86	77	↓
35	Huntington	76	78	↑
36	Steuben	66	79	↑
37	Boone	96	83	↓
38	Cass	75	84	↑
39	Dubois	85	87	↑
39	Greene	125	87	↓
41	White	96	91	↓
42	Whitley	61	94	↑
43	Jefferson	105	95	↓
43	Shelby	104	95	↓
45	Daviess	77	96	↑
46	Spencer	105	99	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
47	Jay	66	101	↑
48	Jennings	106	102	↓
49	Gibson	75	104	↑
49	Dearborn	109	104	↓
51	Harrison	90	106	↑
51	Hendricks	104	106	↑
51	Sullivan	94	106	↑
54	Montgomery	109	108	↓
55	Miami	78	113	↑
55	Orange	87	113	↑
57	Warrick	124	116	↓
58	Henry	122	119	↓
59	Posey	119	120	↑
60	Ripley	104	121	↑
60	Clay	122	121	↓
62	Decatur	72	123	↑
63	Putnam	125	127	↑
64	Perry	118	128	↑
65	Porter	147	136	↓
66	Johnson	143	144	↑
67	Hancock	143	153	↑
68	Kosciusko	130	158	↑
69	Jackson	113	162	↑
70	Morgan	225	172	↓
71	Knox	175	200	↑
71	Scott	240	200	↓
73	Lawrence	250	211	↓
74	Bartholomew	193	213	↑
75	Hamilton	247	225	↓
76	Wayne	245	229	↓
77	Howard	238	234	↓
78	Tippecanoe	290	286	↓
79	Elkhart	204	295	↑
80	Floyd	401	314	↓
81	Monroe	336	332	↓
82	Delaware	275	335	↑
83	Grant	335	337	↑
84	LaPorte	287	340	↑
85	Clark	310	367	↑
86	Vigo	599	657	↑
87	St. Joseph	775	728	↓
88	Lake	952	909	↓
89	Vanderburgh	793	922	↑
90	Madison	910	978	↑
91	Allen	1,120	1,068	↓
92	Marion	3,313	3,360	↑

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.

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Child Services⁶⁹

Significance

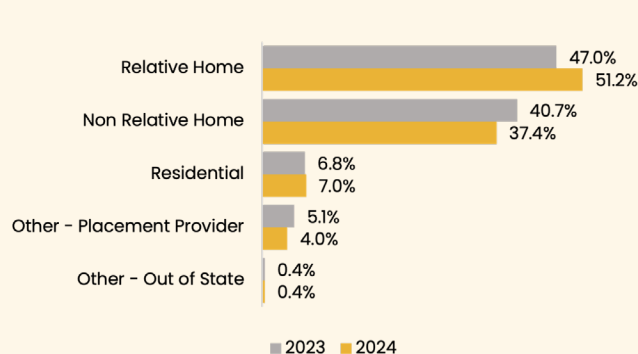
Once the Department of Child Services (DCS) has substantiated that a child has been or is being maltreated or the child has been designated as a child in need of services (CHINS), a common next step is to remove the child from the home or environment where the child was maltreated. Once a child has been 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^{70,71}, decreased behavioral development^{72,73}, and difficulty developing healthy relationships.⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵ 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.

Key Highlights

9,353 children were placed in out-of-home care because they could not safely remain in their homes in 2024, a 25% increase from 7,502 in 2023.⁷⁶

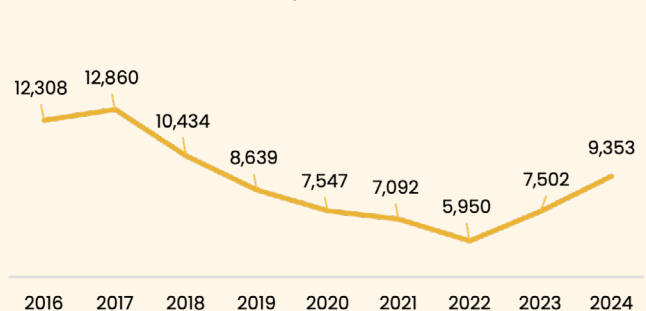
- Children who exited care were likely to experience two or more placements, in line with previous years.⁷⁷
- As of December 2024, 32 counties had an average number of placements exceeding the state average, marking an increase from 29 counties in December 2023.⁷⁸
- As of December 2024, 66% of the 2,668 sibling cases were placed together, with an average of 2.7 children per case, consistent with December 2023.⁷⁹

Out of Home Placements by Type, Indiana: 2023-2024



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Total Removals, Indiana: 2016-2024



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Total Children Removed From Household

			TOTAL		
	Due to Substance Use	Due to Domestic Violence	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	4,004	267	7,502	9,351	↑

Rank				TOTAL		
		Due to Substance Use	Due to Domestic Violence	2023	2024	Change
1	Ohio	1	0	5	2	↓
2	Warren	4	0	4	6	↑
3	Union	2	0	2	8	↑
4	Martin	9	0	4	11	↑
5	Benton	8	0	12	12	=
5	Fountain	7	0	15	12	↓
7	Franklin	9	1	19	13	↓
8	Tipton	4	0	16	16	=
9	Brown	9	0	15	17	↑
10	Carroll	15	1	11	18	↑
11	Washington	5	0	17	19	↑
12	Marshall	13	1	25	20	↓
12	Switzerland	11	0	24	20	↓
14	Fulton	15	0	15	23	↑
15	Parke	12	0	20	24	↑
16	Pulaski	11	0	16	25	↑
16	Vermillion	11	0	13	25	↑
18	LaGrange	13	3	26	26	=
18	Rush	15	1	34	26	↓
20	Adams	10	0	30	27	↓
20	Wabash	5	0	35	27	↓
22	Newton	11	0	23	29	↑
23	Starke	22	1	37	30	↓
23	Wells	13	0	40	30	↓
25	Clinton	23	1	20	32	↑
26	DeKalb	23	0	54	33	↓
26	Shelby	14	1	45	33	↓
28	Crawford	22	0	15	34	↑
28	Randolph	12	1	48	34	↓
30	Jasper	26	0	23	37	↑
30	Pike	14	3	27	37	↑
32	Blackford	19	0	22	38	↑
32	Noble	5	0	40	38	↓
34	Owen	25	4	31	39	↑
35	Boone	28	3	32	43	↑
35	Harrison	28	0	52	43	↓
35	Huntington	18	0	30	43	↑
35	Steuben	18	1	41	43	↑
39	Fayette	17	0	33	44	↑
40	White	17	0	48	45	↓
41	Davless	30	0	36	51	↑
42	Dubois	31	1	58	52	↓
42	Hendricks	22	5	36	52	↑
42	Jennings	29	0	26	52	↑
42	Putnam	35	1	73	52	↓
46	Greene	22	4	50	54	↑

Rank				TOTAL		
		Due to Substance Use	Due to Domestic Violence	2023	2024	Change
47	Montgomery	23	3	45	55	↑
47	Spencer	26	2	48	55	↑
49	Whitley	24	0	36	56	↑
50	Posey	47	10	54	57	↑
51	Clay	40	5	57	59	↑
51	Orange	28	1	37	59	↑
53	Scott	22	5	112	60	↓
54	Jay	25	0	33	61	↑
55	Sullivan	25	1	53	62	↑
56	Dearborn	26	5	52	65	↑
56	Gibson	29	5	35	65	↑
58	Hancock	39	3	46	67	↑
58	Warrick	42	11	47	67	↑
60	Cass	27	0	38	68	↑
61	Perry	23	3	31	70	↑
62	Porter	36	0	83	71	↓
63	Henry	23	1	70	73	↑
63	Ripley	40	6	52	73	↑
65	Morgan	55	8	63	77	↑
66	Jefferson	40	0	48	79	↑
67	Johnson	7	1	49	80	↑
67	Lawrence	54	1	99	80	↓
69	Decatur	47	0	36	81	↑
70	Miami	18	0	42	86	↑
71	Kosciusko	61	0	48	93	↑
72	Jackson	34	1	45	104	↑
73	Hamilton	44	3	105	106	↑
74	Floyd	67	12	102	116	↑
75	Wayne	64	4	112	119	↑
76	Knox	72	2	76	123	↑
77	Tippecanoe	36	1	129	135	↑
78	Bartholomew	76	1	86	146	↑
79	LaPorte	63	13	141	155	↑
80	Monroe	83	8	121	168	↑
81	Grant	67	2	135	177	↑
82	Clark	86	16	168	190	↑
83	Howard	62	0	209	198	↓
84	Delaware	89	3	129	204	↑
85	Elkhart	83	1	160	240	↑
86	Vigo	152	6	231	309	↑
87	Lake	109	5	346	344	↓
88	St. Joseph	125	6	271	357	↑
89	Madison	225	11	265	422	↑
90	Allen	193	1	424	481	↑
91	Vanderburgh	295	30	635	674	↑
92	Marion	439	37	999	1469	↑

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.

Definition Source: Department of Child Services⁸⁰

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.^{81,82} 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.⁸³ Prevention is commonly achieved by investing in safe, stable, and nurturing environments for children as they develop.

Key Highlights

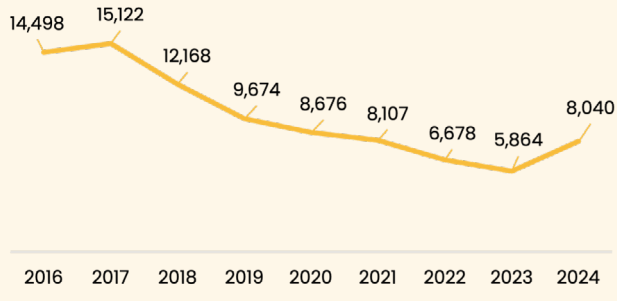
There were 18,994 active Indiana CHINS cases in 2024 – a 13% increase from 2023 (18,262).⁸⁴

- Of these active CHINS cases, 42% (8,040) were newly opened in 2024, marking an increase from 28% in 2023.
 - The majority of newly opened CHINS cases involved infants under the age of 1 (12.7%), consistent with trends from previous years.

On average, 13,080 children per month had open Indiana Department of Child Services (IDCS) cases in 2024, a decrease from 14,200 in 2023.⁸⁵

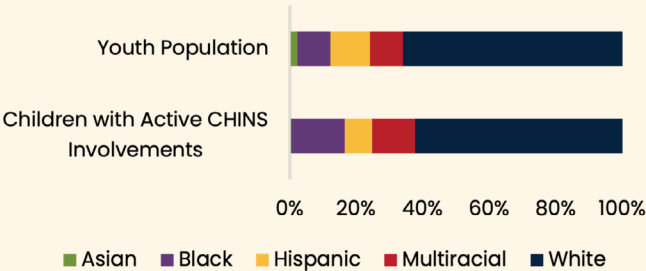
- CHINS cases accounted for 82% of all open IDCS cases, consistent with 2023 levels.

Opened CHINS Cases, Indiana: 2016-2024



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

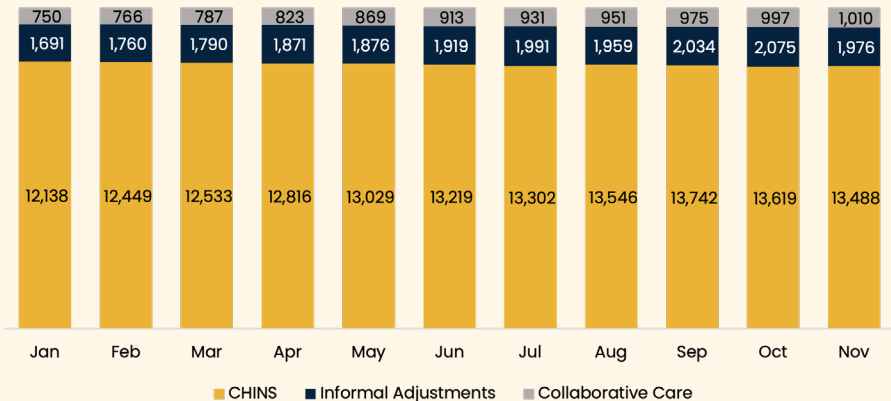
Children with Active CHINS Involvements by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana: 2024



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Children with DCS Cases by Case Type, Indiana: January–November 2024

Source: Indiana Department of Child Services



Children in Need of Services (CHINS) – Active Cases

	Newly Opened Cases	TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	8,040	18,262	18,994	↑

Rank		Newly Opened Cases	TOTAL		
			2023	2024	Change
1	Union	5	2	7	↑
2	Warren	0	13	8	↓
3	Martin	10	18	19	↑
4	Franklin	12	34	21	↓
5	Ohio	4	24	22	↓
6	Benton	9	27	24	↓
7	Carroll	15	29	29	=
8	Washington	6	49	35	↓
9	Vermillion	21	41	37	↓
10	Fountain	10	44	38	↓
11	Parke	13	47	42	↓
12	Pulaski	20	35	43	↑
12	Switzerland	17	46	43	↓
14	Newton	19	43	46	↑
15	Brown	12	42	47	↑
16	Noble	8	82	49	↓
17	LaGrange	18	53	51	↓
18	Randolph	23	67	53	↓
19	Rush	19	61	55	↓
20	Blackford	27	45	56	↑
21	Tipton	31	49	60	↑
21	Wabash	12	90	60	↓
23	Fayette	34	53	62	↑
24	Crawford	27	54	65	↑
25	Jasper	42	53	66	↑
25	Starke	27	73	66	↓
27	Owen	49	75	70	↓
27	Pike	42	46	70	↑
29	Fulton	29	61	72	↑
30	Marshall	33	60	73	↑
31	Steuben	39	69	75	↑
32	Wells	35	83	78	↓
33	Clinton	40	60	80	↑
34	White	33	78	82	↑
35	Greene	40	119	85	↓
36	Miami	46	68	86	↑
37	Spencer	38	96	90	↓
38	Jennings	42	102	92	↓
39	Boone	42	105	93	↓
40	DeKalb	30	101	95	↓
40	Sullivan	48	85	95	↑
42	Orange	40	82	96	↑
42	Shelby	30	103	96	↓
44	Harrison	33	82	97	↑
44	Huntington	46	82	97	↑
46	Dubois	59	79	99	↑

Rank		Newly Opened Cases	TOTAL		
			2023	2024	Change
47	Jefferson	66	101	103	↑
48	Cass	68	73	104	↑
48	Whitley	56	65	104	↑
50	Jay	51	75	105	↑
51	Dearborn	46	123	107	↓
52	Montgomery	36	126	109	↓
52	Perry	53	98	109	↑
54	Daviess	54	87	110	↑
54	Henry	37	113	110	↓
56	Hendricks	40	105	114	↑
57	Decatur	77	77	115	↑
58	Adams	63	103	116	↑
59	Gibson	67	91	118	↑
60	Johnson	52	143	123	↓
61	Ripley	67	117	134	↑
62	Jackson	73	100	135	↑
63	Putnam	40	149	138	↓
64	Clay	65	124	143	↑
65	Posey	72	134	146	↑
66	Kosciusko	84	119	157	↑
67	Porter	79	147	161	↑
67	Warrick	81	157	161	↑
69	Morgan	67	211	166	↓
70	Hancock	91	150	182	↑
71	Scott	52	217	192	↓
72	Bartholomew	113	182	196	↑
73	Wayne	90	195	202	↑
74	Hamilton	90	195	218	↑
75	Knox	126	183	221	↑
76	Howard	112	232	227	↓
77	Lawrence	81	231	231	=
78	Monroe	98	307	270	↓
79	Tippecanoe	88	304	273	↓
80	Floyd	99	398	314	↓
81	Elkhart	164	224	317	↑
82	LaPorte	117	264	339	↑
83	Clark	132	306	358	↑
84	Grant	120	396	364	↓
85	Delaware	202	292	370	↑
86	Vigo	274	633	665	↑
87	St. Joseph	316	823	759	↓
88	Madison	386	915	1022	↑
89	Allen	365	1220	1171	↓
90	Lake	482	1289	1222	↓
91	Vanderburgh	770	944	1241	↑
92	Marion	1043	2910	2956	↑

Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Definition

Collaborative Care is Indiana’s extended foster care program. The program is designed for young adults who have “aged out” of the foster care system and allows those aged 18–21 years old to voluntarily request to remain or reenter into foster care with services.

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Corrections⁸⁶

Significance

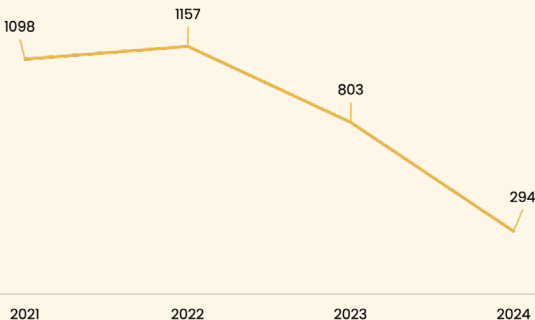
Collaborative Care is a highly valuable program for those children who face the prospect of losing access to the supports and services that they relied upon while in foster care. Already faced with the challenges of entering adulthood, losing the support they’ve relied upon only serves to present more barriers to their success. By allowing eligible youth to remain in or reenter the foster care system, Collaborative Care continues to assist young adults as they navigate things like finding housing, continuing education, and obtaining employment. Their continued involvement in the foster care system also allows for an extended period to reunite them with their family or identify a supportive and positive permanent placement. Young adults enrolled in extended foster care services like Collaborative Care regularly experience better outcomes and are more likely to find housing stability, become gainfully employed and financially independent, continue in pursuing education, and remain outside of the justice system.

Key Highlights

294 Hoosier children between the ages of 15 to 19 were in collaborative care in 2024, a decrease from 803 in 2023.⁸⁷

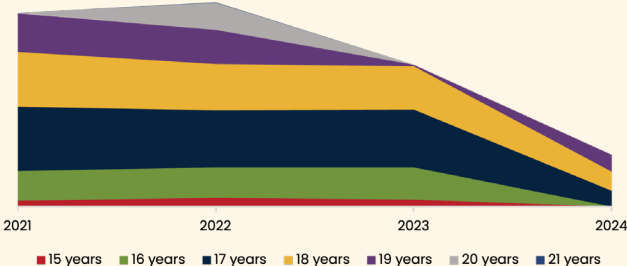
- Over 1 in 4 youth in collaborative care were Black (29.6%), yet only represent 10.7% of the total youth 15 to 19 population.

Youth in Collaborative Care, Indiana: 2021–2024



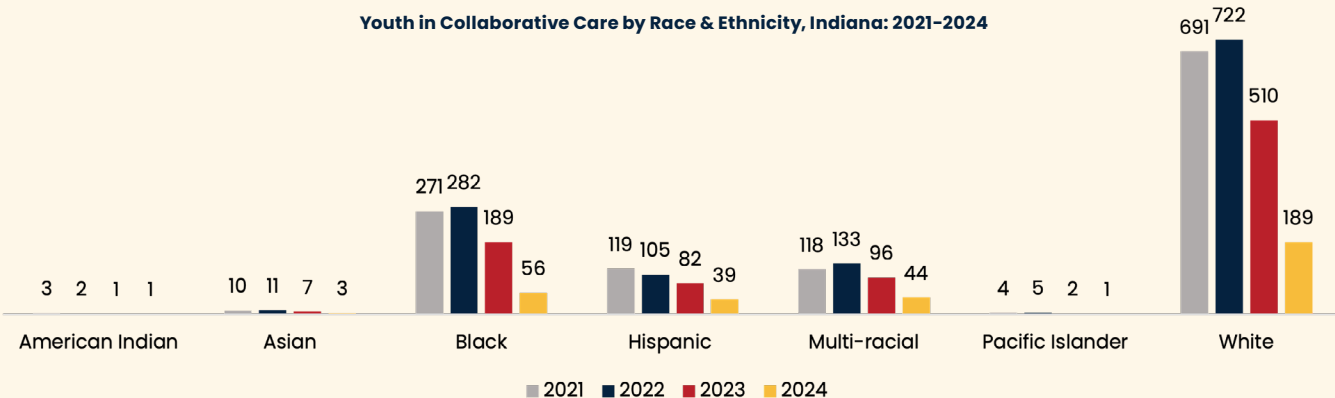
Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Youth in Collaborative Care by Age, Indiana: 2021–2024



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Youth in Collaborative Care by Race & Ethnicity, Indiana: 2021–2024



Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

Youth in Collaborative Care

	TOTAL		
	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	803	294	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
1	Adams	2	0	↓
1	Benton	*	0	*
1	Carroll	*	0	*
1	Cass	2	0	↓
1	Clay	3	0	↓
1	Clinton	*	0	*
1	Crawford	2	0	↓
1	Daviess	2	0	↓
1	Dearborn	5	0	↓
1	Decatur	3	0	↓
1	Harrison	1	0	↓
1	LaGrange	*	0	*
1	Martin	1	0	↓
1	Newton	1	0	↓
1	Orange	2	0	↓
1	Parke	1	0	↓
1	Perry	6	0	↓
1	Pike	*	0	*
1	Posey	7	0	↓
1	Rush	1	0	↓
1	Sullivan	2	0	↓
1	Switzerland	1	0	↓
1	Union	*	0	*
1	Warren	*	0	*
1	Whitley	1	0	↓
26	Blackford	1	1	=
26	DeKalb	3	1	↓
26	Dubois	3	1	↓
26	Fayette	1	1	=
26	Fountain	*	1	*
26	Franklin	*	1	*
26	Fulton	6	1	↓
26	Gibson	2	1	↓
26	Huntington	1	1	=
26	Jackson	5	1	↓
26	Jasper	2	1	↓
26	Jay	3	1	↓
26	Jefferson	4	1	↓
26	Marshall	2	1	↓
26	Miami	6	1	↓
26	Noble	1	1	=
26	Ohio	2	1	↓
26	Owen	1	1	=
26	Pulaski	3	1	↓
26	Ripley	3	1	↓
26	Shelby	2	1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
26	Spencer	6	1	↓
26	Starke	7	1	↓
26	Tipton	2	1	↓
26	Vermillion	4	1	↓
26	Wabash	3	1	↓
26	Washington	4	1	↓
26	White	2	1	↓
54	Bartholomew	9	2	↓
54	Grant	16	2	↓
54	Greene	2	2	=
54	Hancock	6	2	↓
54	Kosciusko	3	2	↓
54	Monroe	12	2	↓
54	Randolph	2	2	=
54	Steuben	2	2	=
62	Brown	2	3	↑
62	Hendricks	9	3	↓
62	Lawrence	5	3	↓
62	Morgan	4	3	↓
62	Putnam	3	3	=
62	Warrick	7	3	↓
62	Wells	5	3	↓
69	Clark	13	4	↓
69	Henry	6	4	↓
69	Howard	8	4	↓
69	Jennings	10	4	↓
69	Johnson	11	4	↓
69	Porter	4	4	=
69	Vanderburgh	22	4	↓
69	Wayne	4	4	=
77	Boone	6	5	↓
77	Knox	9	5	↓
77	LaPorte	5	5	=
77	Scott	14	5	↓
77	Tippecanoe	13	5	↓
77	Vigo	8	5	↓
83	Floyd	17	6	↓
83	Montgomery	9	6	↓
85	Delaware	14	7	↓
86	Madison	28	8	↓
86	St. Joseph	20	8	↓
88	Hamilton	19	9	↓
89	Elkhart	9	11	↑
90	Allen	79	34	↓
91	Marion	175	38	↓
92	Lake	87	39	↓

Source: Indiana Department of Child Services

*Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.

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 minors 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](#).

Definition Sources: Indiana Public Defender Council⁸⁸

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 be processed by a court and most will not be incarcerated. 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.⁸⁹ Often times, 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,⁹⁰ continued involvement in the justice system, worsened health conditions,⁹¹ and poverty.⁹² 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.⁹³

Key Highlights

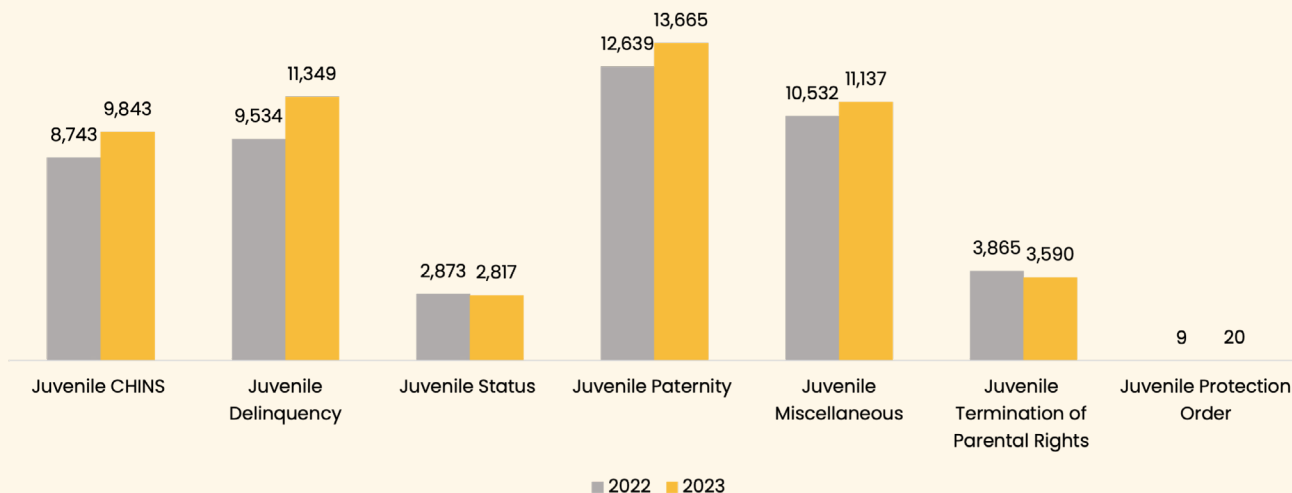
In 2023, 11,349 juvenile delinquency cases were filed in Indiana, accounting for 21% of all juvenile case filings, a 19% increase from 2022.⁹⁴

There were 2,817 juvenile status cases in Indiana, representing 5% of all juvenile case filings in 2023, which marked a 2% decrease from 2022.⁹⁵

The Indiana Court System received 7,326 juvenile probation supervisions in 2022, an increase from 2021 (6,742).⁹⁶

- Of the juvenile probation supervisions in Indiana, 5,731 were non-status delinquent cases, and 1,595 were status delinquent cases.
- A total of 6,963 juveniles completed probation in 2022, representing 93% of all juvenile probation dispositions, marking an increase from 91% in 2021.

Juvenile Court Cases by Type, Indiana: 2022-2023



Source: Indiana Office of Court Services

Juvenile Case Filings – Delinquency

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	9,534	11,349	↑

Rank		2022	2023	Change
1	Franklin	3	2	↓
1	Martin	3	2	↓
1	Warren	3	2	↓
4	Ohio	10	3	↓
5	Starke	13	4	↓
6	Union	0	6	↑
7	Crawford	11	8	↓
8	Switzerland	16	9	↓
9	Blackford	30	11	↓
9	Carroll	11	11	=
9	Fulton	5	11	↑
9	Rush	12	11	↓
13	Benton	11	14	↑
13	Brown	16	14	↓
13	Tipton	13	14	↑
16	Fountain	8	15	↑
16	Owen	39	15	↓
18	Steuben	22	16	↓
19	Jennings	17	17	=
20	Pulaski	18	18	=
21	Randolph	19	19	=
22	Spencer	14	22	↑
23	Scott	31	24	↓
24	LaGrange	34	26	↓
24	Posey	20	26	↑
26	Sullivan	19	27	↑
27	Whitley	35	28	↓
28	Pike	14	29	↑
29	Decatur	11	30	↑
29	Wabash	25	30	↑
31	Dubois	66	31	↓

Rank		2022	2023	Change
31	Jay	41	31	↓
31	Orange	20	31	↑
31	Parke	36	31	↓
35	Clinton	8	32	↑
35	Vermillion	29	32	↑
37	Wayne	31	33	↑
37	White	11	33	↑
39	Ripley	22	34	↑
39	Washington	55	34	↓
41	Jefferson	41	36	↓
41	Montgomery	36	36	=
43	Perry	26	37	↑
44	Clay	57	39	↓
45	Cass	47	40	↓
45	Fayette	42	40	↓
47	Newton	25	42	↑
48	Shelby	67	43	↓
49	DeKalb	35	44	↑
50	Davies	43	47	↑
51	Wells	52	48	↓
52	Henry	56	50	↓
53	Greene	32	53	↑
54	Jasper	51	54	↑
55	Marshall	78	58	↓
56	Gibson	55	59	↑
56	Huntington	50	59	↑
58	Monroe	61	60	↓
59	Warrick	47	61	↑
60	Hancock	56	62	↑
61	Miami	58	67	↑
62	Putnam	59	68	↑

Rank		2022	2023	Change
63	Adams	50	69	↑
63	Morgan	65	69	↑
65	Jackson	94	70	↓
66	Noble	42	72	↑
67	Floyd	69	73	↑
67	Harrison	63	73	↑
69	Bartholomew	54	75	↑
70	Lawrence	72	94	↑
71	Knox	89	114	↑
72	Kosciusko	52	118	↑
73	Hamilton	208	137	↓
74	Vigo	154	142	↓
75	Dearborn	112	147	↑
75	Hendricks	182	147	↓
77	Boone	179	197	↑
78	Grant	128	198	↑
79	Johnson	195	206	↑
80	Tippecanoe	175	212	↑
81	Howard	191	233	↑
82	Delaware	162	244	↑
83	LaPorte	4	260	↑
84	Vanderburgh	328	292	↓
85	Clark	296	325	↑
86	Elkhart	399	386	↓
87	St. Joseph	480	397	↓
88	Madison	279	453	↑
89	Porter	418	712	↑
90	Lake	530	745	↑
91	Marion	987	1291	↑
92	Allen	1,601	1909	↑

Source: Indiana Office of Court Services

Juvenile Case Filings – Status

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	2,873	2,817	↓

Rank		2022	2023	Change
1	Clinton	0	0	=
1	Fayette	1	0	↓
1	Floyd	0	0	=
1	Franklin	0	0	=
1	Fulton	0	0	=
1	Jay	0	0	=
1	Jennings	0	0	=
1	Martin	0	0	=
1	Montgomery	0	0	=
1	Ohio	0	0	=
1	Pike	0	0	=
1	Posey	0	0	=
1	Starke	2	0	↓
14	Benton	2	1	↓
14	Blackford	5	1	↓
14	Carroll	0	1	↑
14	Marshall	3	1	↓
14	Perry	0	1	↑
14	Spencer	4	1	↓
14	Vigo	2	1	↓
14	Warren	0	1	↑
14	White	0	1	↑
23	Brown	4	2	↓
23	Fountain	0	2	↑
23	Knox	5	2	↓
23	Kosciusko	1	2	↑
23	Shelby	4	2	↓
23	Steuben	0	2	↑
23	Wayne	1	2	↑
30	Gibson	7	3	↓
30	Rush	1	3	↑
30	Tipton	1	3	↑

Rank		2022	2023	Change
33	Adams	8	4	↓
33	Crawford	0	4	↑
33	Monroe	11	4	↓
33	Ripley	6	4	↓
33	Scott	11	4	↓
33	Switzerland	5	4	↓
39	Hancock	3	5	↑
39	Randolph	6	5	↓
39	St. Joseph	3	5	↑
42	Clark	32	6	↓
42	Owen	7	6	↓
42	Parke	7	6	↓
42	Pulaski	7	6	↓
46	Greene	5	7	↑
46	Henry	10	7	↓
46	Jasper	12	7	↓
46	Orange	9	7	↓
46	Vermillion	0	7	↑
51	Clay	3	8	↑
51	Tippecanoe	17	8	↓
51	Warrick	2	8	↑
51	Whitley	1	8	↑
55	Cass	4	9	↑
55	Decatur	0	9	↑
55	DeKalb	9	9	=
55	Hamilton	26	9	↓
55	Wabash	5	9	↑
60	Newton	2	11	↑
61	Sullivan	12	12	=
61	Washington	44	12	↓

Rank		2022	2023	Change
63	Jefferson	23	13	↓
64	Dubois	16	14	↓
64	Wells	12	14	↑
66	LaGrange	178	16	↓
67	Davies	9	17	↑
67	Dearborn	15	17	↑
67	Miami	8	17	↑
70	Noble	13	18	↑
71	Hendricks	14	19	↑
72	Huntington	26	20	↓
73	Jackson	31	24	↓
74	Putnam	35	25	↓
75	Bartholomew	34	27	↓
76	Morgan	15	28	↑
77	Marion	30	33	↑
78	Lawrence	60	39	↓
79	LaPorte	0	40	↑
80	Delaware	32	45	↑
81	Harrison	44	49	↑
82	Union	51	50	↓
83	Elkhart	112	53	↓
84	Boone	101	59	↓
85	Grant	14	60	↑
86	Johnson	30	63	↑
87	Lake	65	69	↑
88	Howard	124	118	↓
89	Vanderburgh	140	213	↑
90	Porter	102	184	↑
91	Madison	65	331	↑
92	Allen	1,164	900	↓

Source: Indiana Office of Court 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.

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Corrections⁹⁷

Significance

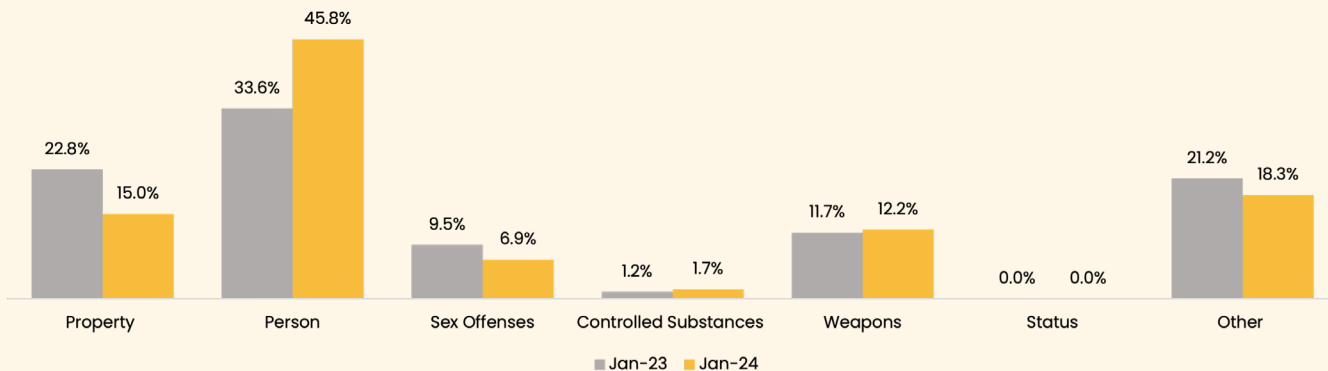
Juvenile admissions provides a snapshot of how many youth have been admitted into a correctional facility (incarcerated) during a specific time period and include the most serious juvenile offenses. Juvenile incarceration has been shown to impede education and employment success, have lasting impact on a child’s development and mental well-being, and propagate existing racial and ethnic disparities.⁹⁸ Once released, previously incarcerated youth are more likely to return to incarceration as juveniles, and are nearly four times more likely to be incarcerated as adults than those youth who were not confined.⁹⁹

Key Highlights

Juvenile new admissions increased in Indiana by 43.6%, rising from 346 in 2022 to 497 in 2023.¹⁰⁰

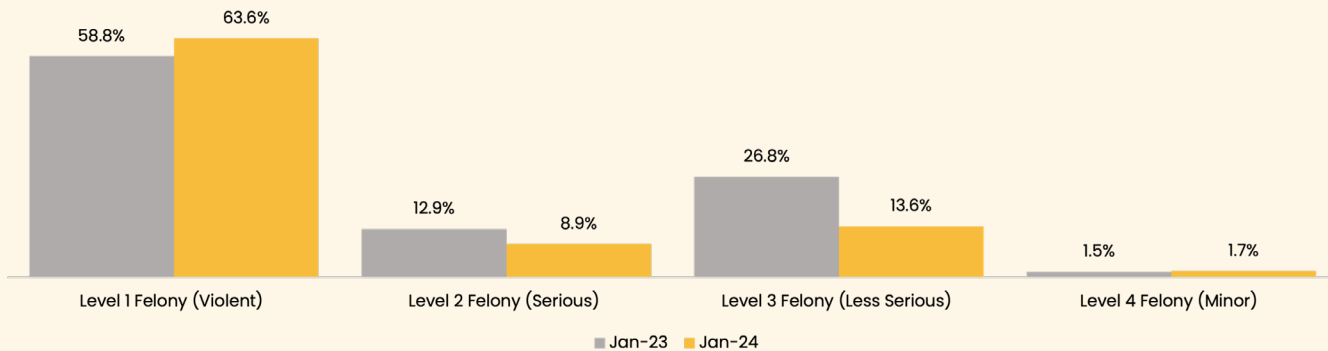
- Of the juveniles incarcerated in January 2024:
 - 63.6% of incarcerated juveniles were held for Level 1 violent offenses, an increase from 58.8% in 2023.
 - Male offenders comprised 87% of the juvenile population, consistent with 2023.
 - The average age at intake remained 16.3 years old, unchanged from the previous year.

Juvenile Admissions by Offense Type, Indiana: January 2023 – January 2024



Source: Indiana Department of Corrections

Juvenile Admissions by Offense Level, Indiana: January 2023 – January 2024



Source: Indiana Department of Corrections

Juvenile New Admissions

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	346	497	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Brown	0	0	=
1	Crawford	0	0	=
1	Fountain	1	0	↓
1	Franklin	0	0	=
1	Huntington	1	0	↓
1	Jackson	0	0	=
1	Jefferson	2	0	↓
1	Miami	4	0	↓
1	Newton	0	0	=
1	Ohio	1	0	↓
1	Owen	1	0	↓
1	Parke	2	0	↓
1	Pike	0	0	=
1	Rush	1	0	↓
1	Starke	0	0	=
1	Switzerland	3	0	↓
1	Union	0	0	=
1	Vermillion	1	0	↓
1	St. Joseph	43	0	↓
20	Bartholomew	0	1	↑
20	Benton	0	1	↑
20	Boone	1	1	=
20	Clay	2	1	↓
20	Daviess	0	1	↓
20	Fayette	0	1	↓
20	Harrison	0	1	↓
20	Hendricks	2	1	↓
20	Monroe	1	1	=
20	Spencer	1	1	=
20	Sullivan	2	1	↓
20	Tipton	0	1	↑
20	Wabash	1	1	=
20	Warren	0	1	↑
20	Whitley	3	1	↓
35	Adams	1	2	↑
35	Blackford	0	2	↑
35	Carroll	1	2	↑
35	Dubois	2	2	=
35	Hancock	5	2	↓
35	Jay	0	2	↑
35	LaGrange	4	2	↓
35	Martin	2	2	=
35	Montgomery	3	2	↓
35	Orange	0	2	↑
35	Posey	2	2	=
35	Ripley	1	2	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
35	Shelby	1	2	↑
35	Warrick	0	2	↑
35	Washington	2	2	=
35	DeKalb	4	2	↓
51	Decatur	4	3	↓
51	Floyd	6	3	↓
51	Fulton	3	3	=
51	Jasper	2	3	↑
51	Johnson	3	3	=
51	Perry	2	3	↑
51	Putnam	0	3	↑
51	Randolph	1	3	↑
51	Scott	2	3	↑
51	Steuben	1	3	↑
51	White	1	3	↑
62	Gibson	5	4	↓
62	Jennings	3	4	↑
62	Kosciusko	2	4	↑
62	Lawrence	3	4	↑
62	Wells	3	4	↑
67	Greene	0	5	↑
67	Marshall	4	5	↑
67	Pulaski	2	5	↑
67	LaPorte	3	5	↑
71	Cass	4	6	↑
71	Clark	4	6	↑
71	Hamilton	6	6	=
71	Morgan	3	6	↑
71	Wayne	3	6	↑
76	Clinton	3	7	↑
76	Grant	1	7	↑
76	Henry	0	7	↑
79	Dearborn	1	8	↑
80	Delaware	6	9	↑
80	Knox	3	9	↑
80	Porter	6	9	↑
83	Tippecanoe	7	10	↑
84	Noble	4	11	↑
85	Vigo	4	12	↑
86	Madison	14	15	↑
87	Howard	8	16	↑
87	Lake	13	16	↑
89	Elkhart	30	23	↓
90	Allen	27	24	↓
91	Marion	30	30	=
92	Vanderburgh	18	32	↑

Source: Indiana Department of Corrections

Definition

Juvenile releases in Indiana are when a child is released from custody or detention. Formally, these are defined as dispositions that are dismissed/released cases dismissed or otherwise released (including those warned and counseled) with no further sanction or consequence anticipated. Among cases handled informally some cases may be dismissed by the juvenile court because the matter is being handled in another court or agency.

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Corrections¹⁰¹

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.

Key Highlights

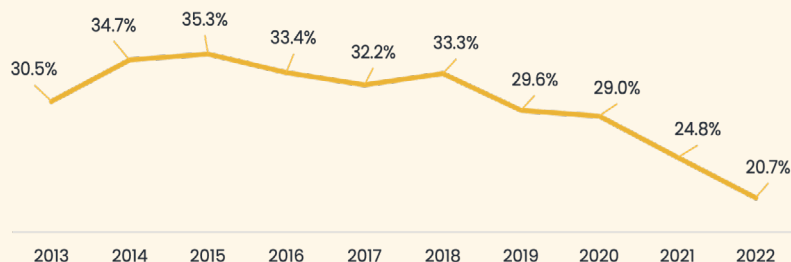
Of the 492 juveniles released in 2019, 102 returned to incarceration within 3 years (20.7%), a decrease from the recidivism rate of 24.8% in 2021.¹⁰²

- 91.9% of the juveniles released in 2019 were successfully reintegrated into their communities and did not face incarceration in an adult correctional facility within three years of release.
- Of the juveniles who returned in 2021, 87.3% were charged with a new crime (down from 94.7%), while 12.7% returned for technical violations of post-release supervision (up from 5.3%).
- In line with the previous year, males had a higher recidivism rate (21.4%) compared to females (17.3%).

The average length of juvenile incarceration in Indiana was 407 days in 2019, an increase compared to the 270-day average reported in 2018.¹⁰³

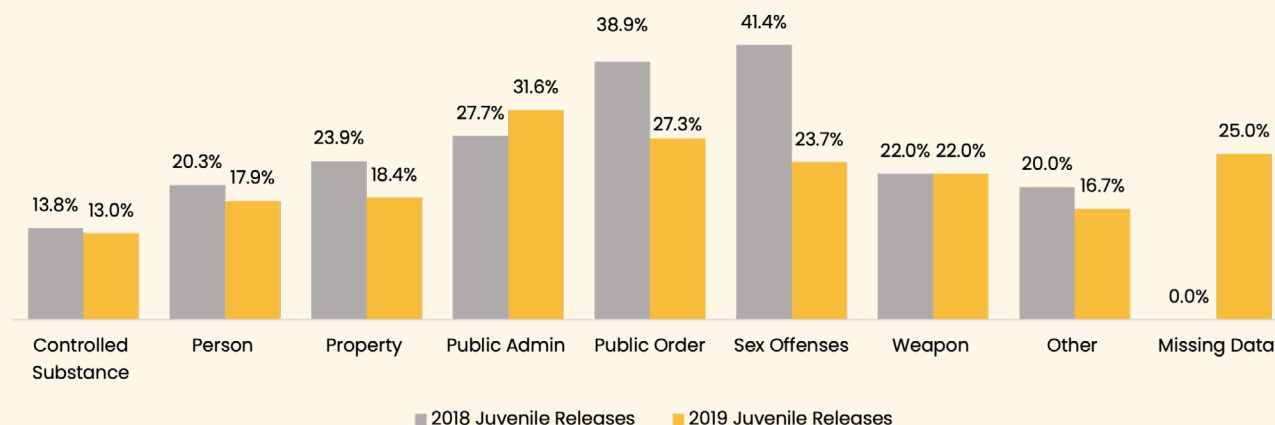
- Among Hoosier juveniles released in 2019 and returned to incarceration, the recidivism rates increased with the length of incarceration.
 - Juveniles incarcerated for less than a year (72% of all releases) had a recidivism rate of 16.4%, down from 22.8% in 2021.
 - Those incarcerated between one and two years exhibited a recidivism rate of 28.7%, down from 37.3% in 2021.
 - Juveniles incarcerated for more than two years had the highest recidivism rate at 41.7%, an increase from 21.4% in 2021.

Juvenile Recidivism Rate, Indiana: 2013-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Corrections

Juvenile Recidivism Rates by Offense Type, Indiana: 2018-2019 Releases



Source: Indiana Department of Corrections

Juvenile Releases

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	333	476	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Bartholomew	1	0	↓
1	Benton	0	0	=
1	Brown	0	0	=
1	Crawford	0	0	=
1	Daviess	1	0	↓
1	Fayette	0	0	=
1	Franklin	0	0	=
1	Grant	2	0	↓
1	Jackson	2	0	↓
1	Newton	0	0	=
1	Ohio	0	0	=
1	Pike	0	0	=
1	Shelby	2	0	↓
1	Spencer	1	0	↓
1	St. Joseph	36	0	↓
1	Starke	0	0	=
1	Tipton	1	0	↓
1	Union	0	0	=
19	Adams	0	1	↑
19	Boone	0	1	↑
19	Fountain	3	1	↓
19	Harrison	1	1	=
19	Hendricks	5	1	↓
19	Henry	0	1	↑
19	Huntington	0	1	↑
19	Jasper	1	1	=
19	Martin	2	1	↓
19	Monroe	2	1	↓
19	Owen	0	1	↑
19	Parke	0	1	↑
19	Posey	1	1	=
19	Putnam	1	1	=
19	Ripley	1	1	=
19	Rush	1	1	=
19	Vermillion	2	1	↓
19	Wabash	1	1	=
19	Warren	1	1	=
19	Warrick	0	1	↑
39	Blackford	0	2	↑
39	Carroll	3	2	↓
39	Clay	0	2	↑
39	Dubois	2	2	=
39	Jay	1	2	↑
39	Jefferson	1	2	↑
39	LaPorte	12	2	↓
39	Orange	2	2	=

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
39	Randolph	0	2	↑
39	Scott	2	2	=
39	Steuben	1	2	↑
39	Washington	1	2	↑
39	White	1	2	↑
52	Cass	7	3	↓
52	Dearborn	3	3	=
52	Fulton	4	3	↓
52	Greene	2	3	↑
52	Jennings	9	3	↓
52	Morgan	5	3	↓
52	Perry	2	3	↑
52	Sullivan	1	3	↑
52	Switzerland	3	3	=
52	Wells	3	3	=
52	Whitley	2	3	↑
63	Decatur	5	4	↓
63	DeKalb	4	4	=
63	Hancock	6	4	↓
63	Johnson	2	4	↑
63	Montgomery	6	4	↓
63	Pulaski	1	4	↑
63	Wayne	3	4	↑
70	Clark	3	5	↑
70	Floyd	3	5	↑
70	Hamilton	9	5	↓
70	Kosciusko	1	5	↑
70	LaGrange	2	5	↑
70	Marshall	2	5	↑
70	Miami	3	5	↑
77	Lawrence	3	6	↑
77	Noble	7	6	↓
79	Clinton	8	7	↓
79	Gibson	2	7	↑
81	Knox	2	8	↑
81	Porter	6	8	↑
81	Vigo	4	8	↑
84	Tippecanoe	12	9	↓
85	Delaware	2	10	↑
86	Lake	14	14	=
87	Howard	4	15	↑
88	Madison	4	17	↑
89	Elkhart	16	22	↑
90	Marion	28	26	↓
90	Vanderburgh	12	26	↑
92	Allen	24	28	↑

Source: Indiana Department of Corrections



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

Low Birthweight Infants	42-43
Infant Mortality Rate	44-45
Prenatal Care	46-47
Maternal Mortality Rate	48-49
Children Insured	50-51
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Data in Action & Promising Practices	66-67
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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.

Definition Source: IDOH¹, Stanford Medicine², March of Dimes³

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.^{4,5}

Key Highlights

1 in 12 Hoosier infants (8.7% of all live births) were born with low birthweight in 2022, marking a 3.5% increase from the previous year.⁶

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

1 of every 10 Hoosier infants (10.9%) was born prematurely in 2022, a marginal 0.03% increase from 2021.⁷

- 6% of all Indiana infants were born both prematurely and low birthweight, consistent with 2021 rates (6%).

- The majority of premature and low birthweight infants were born to mothers between the ages of 25 to 29, also consistent with previous rates.

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

*Data Note: This Data Book includes the most recent data (by request or by accessing publicly available sources) as of January 2025.

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%	8.0%	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%	6.7%	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	Warrior	*	*	*	*	7.7%	6.3%	8.2%	↑
44	Morgan	*	*	*	*	8.2%	7.8%	8.2%	↑
46	Hancock	*	14.9%	*	*	8.1%	6.0%	8.3%	↑

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	2021	2022	Change
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	Tiptecanoe	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%	9.9%	↑
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.

Definition Source: IDOH⁸, CDC⁹, NIH¹⁰

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.¹¹ Indiana has taken steps to address infant mortality, including extending Medicaid coverage in 2022 for women to one year postpartum.^{12,13,14}

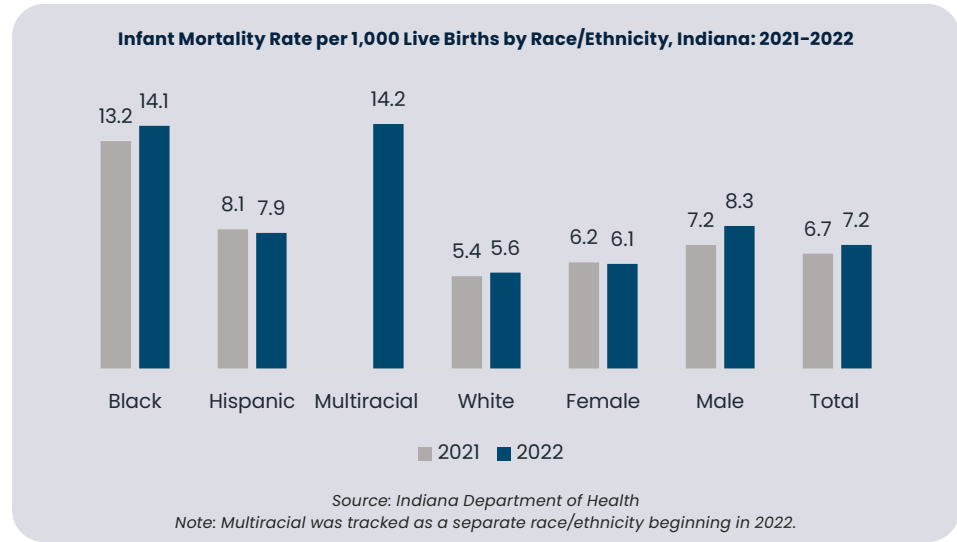
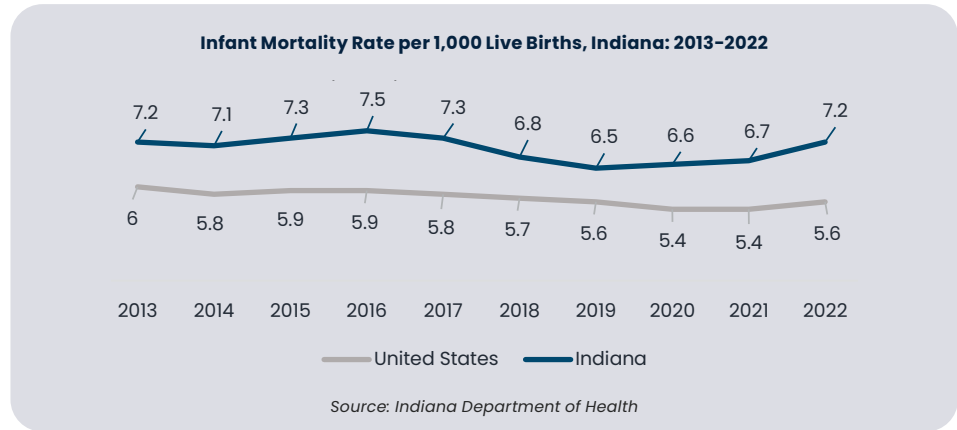
Key Highlights

In 2022, 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, up from 6.7 in 2021.
- Over the past two decades, Indiana’s infant mortality rate has consistently been higher than 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).

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



*Data Note: This Data Book includes the most recent data (by request or by accessing publicly available sources) as of January 2025.

Infant Mortality

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

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asian 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		
		Asian 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	Davless	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	Tiptecanoe	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.

Definition Sources: National Institutes of Health¹⁶

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

Key Highlights

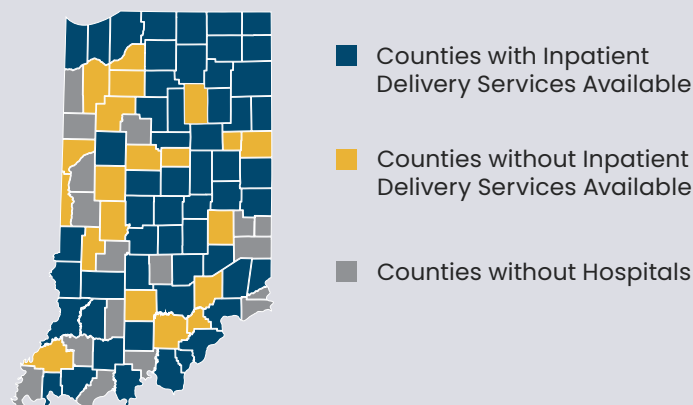
In 2022, 97% of mothers in Indiana received prenatal treatment at some point throughout their pregnancy, down slightly from 98% in 2021.¹⁸

- Mothers aged 25 to 29 were more likely than younger or older mothers to receive prenatal care, with 98.1% accessing services, in line with the previous year.

According to the 2023 Zero to Three State of the Babies Yearbook, 5.9% of Hoosier mothers received late or no prenatal care, slightly better than the national average of 6.2%.¹⁹

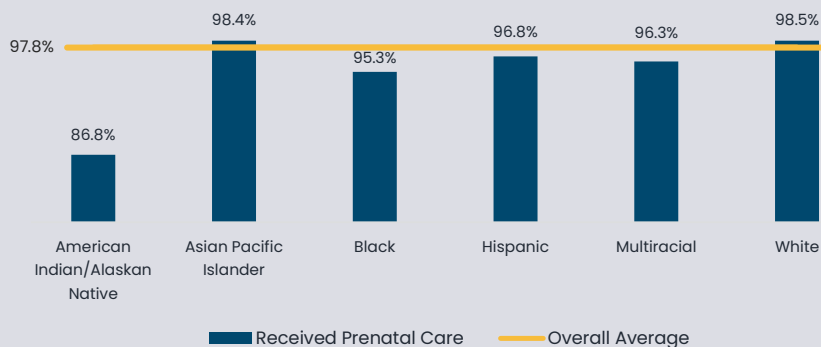
Inpatient Hospital Obstetric Services, Indiana: 2023

Source: Indiana Maternal Mortality Committee



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

Source: Indiana Department of Health



*Data Note: This Data Book includes the most recent data (by request or by accessing publicly available sources) as of January 2025.

Mothers that Received Any Prenatal Care

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

	RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	98.4%	95.3%	96.8%	96.3%	98.5%	98.0%	97.8%	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asian 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	Pulnam	*	*	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%	98.6%	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	Tippacanoe	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%	↑
45	Harrison	*	*	100%	100%	98.7%	98.6%	98.5%	↓
45	Clark	100%	98.7%	98.6%	98.2%	98.4%	98.0%	98.5%	↓
45	Daviess	*	86.2%	95.7%	100%	99.6%	99.4%	98.5%	↓
45	Vanderburgh	97.8%	97.6%	97.7%	96.4%	98.8%	99.0%	98.5%	↓
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	Gitson	*	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%	98.1%	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%	↓

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.

Definition Source: Indiana Department of Health Maternal Mortality Review Committee²⁰, CDC²¹

Significance

National studies²² and state-generated²³ 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. Continued efforts to expand access to maternal health and postpartum care would also contribute to lowering the rate of maternal mortality in Indiana.

Key Highlights

The pregnancy-associated mortality ratio in Indiana was 100.1 per 100,000 live births in 2021, a decrease from 117.2 in 2020, but higher than the 74.2 in 2019.²⁴

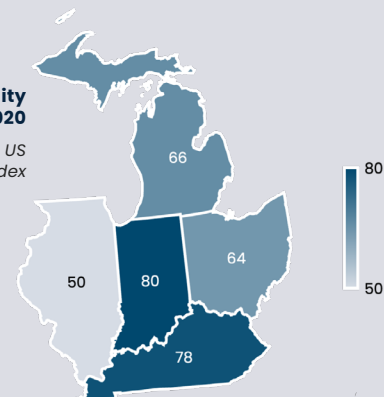
- Over 76% of pregnancy-associated deaths in 2021 were among women enrolled in Medicaid, consistent with 75% in 2020 and an ongoing trend of Medicaid-enrolled women making up the majority of these deaths since 2018.
- The Indiana Maternal Mortality Review Committee (MMRC) determined 71% of pregnancy-associated deaths were preventable, a decrease from 79.3% in 2020.

The pregnancy-related mortality ratio in 2021 was 17.5 per 100,000 live births, a decline from 22.9 in 2020 and 18.6 in 2019.²⁵

- The MMRC found that 77% of reviewed pregnancy-related deaths in 2021 were preventable, consistent with 2020, underscoring the persistently high level of preventable cases.

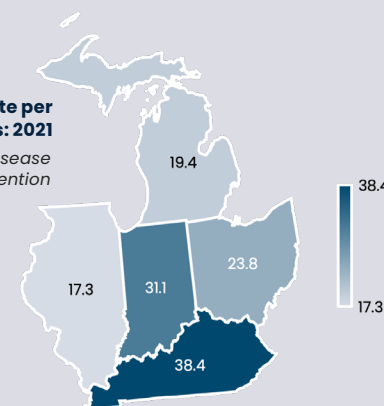
Maternal Vulnerability Index Score: 2020

Source: Surgo Ventures, US Maternal Vulnerability Index



Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 Live Births: 2021

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



*Data Note: This Data Book includes the most recent data (by request or by accessing publicly available sources) as of January 2025.

Maternal Mortality

	TOTAL		
	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	24	15	↓

Rank		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		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		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. The number of children insured is inclusive of both public (Medicare, Medicaid, or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)) and private insurance programs.

Definition Sources: [HealthCare.gov](https://www.healthcare.gov)²⁶

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.²⁷ 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.^{28,29,30} 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.³¹

Key Highlights

103,091 Hoosier children 18 years or younger did not have health insurance at any point in 2023, totaling 6.1% of Indiana's child population, higher than the nationwide rate of 5.4%.³²

- 11% of children lived with a parent not covered by health insurance in Indiana, the lowest rate in a decade.³³

In 2022–2023, 27.8% of caregivers reported their child's insurance coverage was not adequate enough to meet their needs, consistent with the national average.³⁴

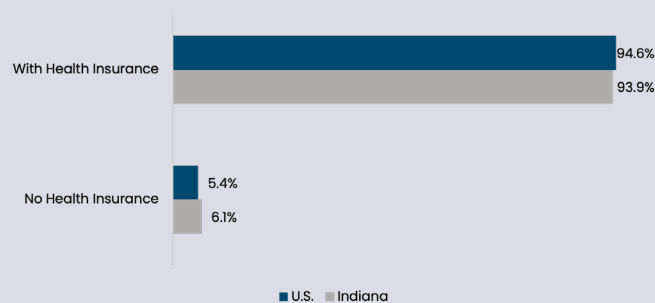
- 17.7% of parents reported an out-of-pocket cost for medical and health care of \$1,000 or more for their child, higher than the national average of 16%.³⁵

95.6% of Hoosier children 18 years or younger with a known disability had health insurance coverage in 2023, slightly lower than the nationwide rate of 96.0%.³⁶

- Among those children, 64.3% had public health coverage and 46.0% had private health coverage, compared to the national rate of 62.2% and 47.7% respectively.

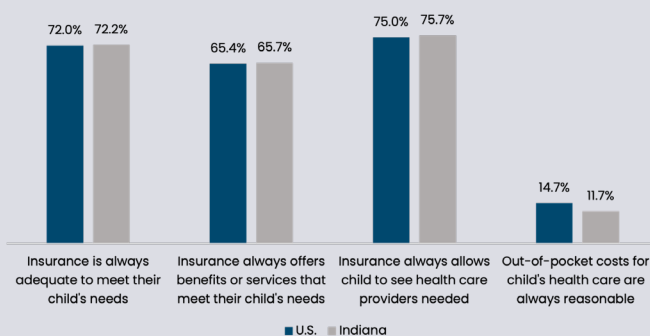
– Note: Children can have both private and public health coverage.

Children 18 and Under with Insurance Coverage, Indiana: 2023



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

Adequacy of Child's Current Health Insurance, Indiana: 2022–2023



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

Children Insured

			TOTAL		
	Under 6 Years	6 to 18 Years	2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
INDIANA	94.2%	93.8%	93.8%	93.9%	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
1	Vermillion	99.2%	99.0%	↓
2	Putnam	97.5%	98.7%	↑
2	Warrick	98.7%	98.7%	=
4	Crawford	99.3%	98.6%	↓
5	Scott	98.6%	98.3%	↓
6	Bartholomew	97.6%	98.0%	↑
6	Henry	98.1%	98.0%	↓
8	Gibson	97.0%	97.8%	↑
8	Decatur	98.0%	97.8%	↓
10	Spencer	97.6%	97.7%	↑
11	Boone	97.3%	97.6%	↑
11	Hancock	97.1%	97.6%	↑
13	Dubois	98.6%	97.5%	↓
14	Benton	97.8%	97.4%	↓
14	Pulaski	97.7%	97.4%	↓
16	Pike	96.7%	97.3%	↑
16	Monroe	96.3%	97.3%	↑
16	Tippecanoe	96.6%	97.3%	↑
19	Hamilton	97.2%	97.1%	↓
19	Cass	95.9%	97.1%	↑
19	Clark	97.7%	97.1%	↓
19	Posey	97.9%	97.1%	↓
19	Tipton	97.1%	97.1%	=
24	Porter	96.5%	97.0%	↑
25	Fountain	95.7%	96.8%	↑
26	Miami	96.2%	96.7%	↑
26	Clay	97.7%	96.7%	↓
28	Starke	97.0%	96.5%	↓
29	Jasper	95.8%	96.4%	↑
30	Lawrence	95.7%	96.3%	↑
30	Sullivan	87.1%	96.3%	↑
32	Johnson	93.9%	96.2%	↑
32	Dearborn	96.6%	96.2%	↓
32	Delaware	96.0%	96.2%	↑
32	Newton	95.9%	96.2%	↑
36	Floyd	96.1%	96.1%	=
37	Clinton	95.1%	96.0%	↑
38	Grant	95.9%	95.9%	=
38	Lake	95.9%	95.9%	=
40	Shelby	95.6%	95.8%	↑
40	Randolph	96.4%	95.8%	↓
42	Morgan	95.7%	95.7%	=
43	Steuben	96.4%	95.6%	↓
44	Madison	95.4%	95.5%	↑
45	Vanderburgh	96.4%	95.4%	↓
45	Wells	95.7%	95.4%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2018-2022	2019-2023	Change
45	Huntington	96.1%	95.4%	↓
48	Montgomery	95.8%	95.3%	↓
48	Ripley	93.6%	95.3%	↑
48	Harrison	95.3%	95.3%	=
48	Vigo	94.9%	95.3%	↑
52	St. Joseph	95.0%	95.1%	↑
52	Perry	95.3%	95.1%	↓
54	Knox	94.8%	95.0%	↑
55	Warren	95.2%	94.9%	↓
56	Howard	94.4%	94.8%	↑
57	Marion	93.8%	94.5%	↑
58	Laporte	95.7%	94.3%	↓
59	Hendricks	94.4%	94.0%	↓
60	Wabash	95.4%	93.8%	↓
60	Ohio	94.4%	93.8%	↓
62	Greene	94.0%	93.7%	↓
62	Allen	94.5%	93.7%	↓
62	Union	93.4%	93.7%	↑
65	Blackford	93.7%	93.6%	↓
66	Dekalb	93.3%	93.5%	↑
66	White	94.0%	93.5%	↓
68	Owen	92.2%	93.4%	↑
69	Whitley	92.3%	92.9%	↑
70	Fayette	91.2%	92.6%	↑
71	Jefferson	93.9%	92.1%	↓
71	Brown	92.7%	92.1%	↓
73	Jennings	89.8%	92.0%	↑
74	Franklin	92.5%	91.9%	↓
75	Washington	91.2%	91.7%	↑
76	Martin	88.7%	91.2%	↑
77	Fulton	87.7%	91.1%	↑
78	Jackson	92.3%	91.0%	↓
79	Orange	89.8%	90.9%	↑
80	Rush	90.8%	90.8%	=
81	Wayne	91.8%	89.0%	↓
82	Jay	89.4%	88.1%	↓
83	Kosciusko	90.1%	87.6%	↓
84	Carroll	86.5%	86.3%	↓
85	Marshall	84.8%	85.9%	↑
86	Switzerland	86.4%	85.7%	↓
87	Elkhart	85.3%	85.7%	↑
88	Noble	86.1%	85.6%	↓
89	Parke	80.2%	75.9%	↓
90	Daviess	66.7%	67.1%	↑
91	Adams	66.9%	61.1%	↓
92	LaGrange	39.7%	40.4%	↑

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.

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings³⁷

Significance

The primary care provider ratio is not child-specific in its measurement. However, it does provide data about the availability of care children have access to within their community. Primary care physicians are important to a community's health and well-being as physicians provide preventative care and referrals when specialty care is needed. While cost can be a prohibitive factor in accessing primary care providers, 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.

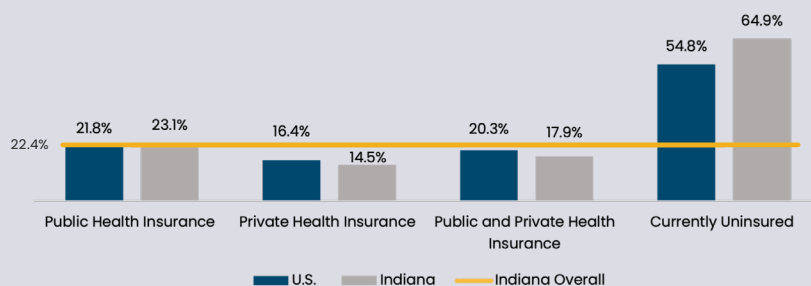
Key Highlights

In 2021, Indiana had one primary care physician for every 1,524 people, a decline from the 2020 ratio of 1,500:1.³⁸

In 2022, 77.6% of Hoosier parents reported their children under 18 saw a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional to receive a preventive check-up, slightly lower than the nationwide rate of 78.7%.³⁹

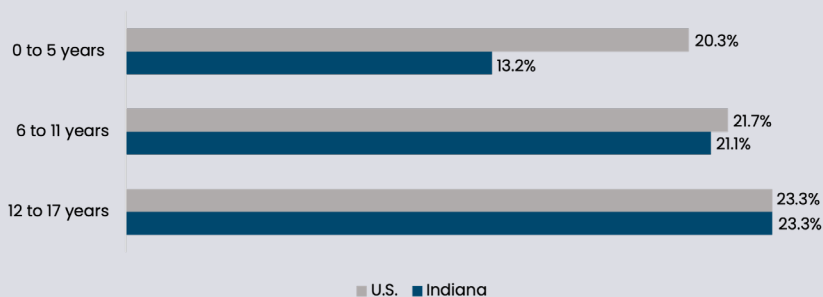
- 83% of children under 18 who had consistent insurance throughout the year had one or more preventive medical visits, compared to 40.6% of children who were currently uninsured or had gaps in coverage.
- Nearly 1 in 5 Hoosier parents (19.4%) reported frustrations in their efforts to get services for their child, lower than the national average of 21.9%.⁴⁰
- 9% of Hoosier parents reported their family had challenges paying for their child's medical or healthcare bills, aligning with the national average.⁴¹

Child Under 18 Did Not Receive a Preventive Check-up by Insurance Type, Indiana: 2022-2023



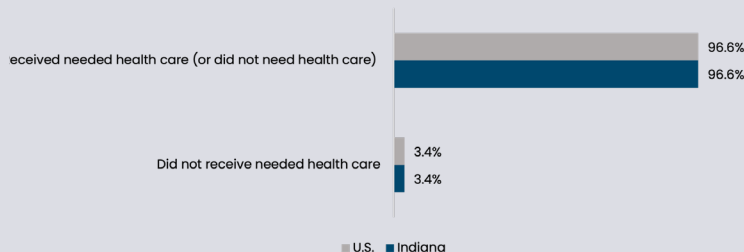
Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 4.1a

Caregiver Reported Frustration in Efforts to Get Services by Income Level, Indiana: 2022-2023



Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 4.20

Caregiver Forgone Health Care for Child, Indiana; 2022-2023



Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 4.18

Primary Care Physician Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2020	2021	Change
INDIANA	1,500:1	1,524:1	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2020	2021	Change
1	Boone	465:1	474:1	↑
2	Warrick	633:1	652:1	↑
3	Hamilton	713:1	721:1	↑
4	Delaware	853:1	874:1	↑
5	St. Joseph	1,090:1	1,111:1	↑
6	Hancock	1,263:1	1,203:1	↓
7	Vigo	1,099:1	1,204:1	↑
8	Johnson	1,217:1	1,245:1	↑
9	Bartholomew	1,431:1	1,269:1	↓
10	Marion	1,215:1	1,283:1	↑
11	Vanderburgh	1,200:1	1,286:1	↑
12	Dubois	1,251:1	1,320:1	↑
13	Allen	1,350:1	1,354:1	↑
14	Knox	1,405:1	1,383:1	↓
15	Franklin	1,517:1	1,428:1	↓
15	Tippecanoe	1,497:1	1,428:1	↓
17	Jackson	1,579:1	1,486:1	↓
18	Blackford	1,683:1	1,511:1	↓
19	Decatur	1,772:1	1,645:1	↓
20	Jefferson	1,529:1	1,657:1	↑
21	Wayne	1,687:1	1,661:1	↓
22	Vermillion	2,190:1	1,705:1	↓
23	Monroe	1,723:1	1,706:1	↓
24	Whitley	1,719:1	1,722:1	↑
25	Porter	1,710:1	1,778:1	↑
26	Floyd	1,645:1	1,788:1	↑
27	Howard	1,622:1	1,819:1	↑
28	Huntington	1,733:1	1,836:1	↑
29	Marshall	1,921:1	1,922:1	↑
30	Lake	1,882:1	1,971:1	↑
31	Clay	2,386:1	2,032:1	↓
32	Fulton	2,224:1	2,039:1	↓
33	Elkhart	1,982:1	2,049:1	↑
34	Hendricks	1,925:1	2,062:1	↑
35	Madison	2,236:1	2,076:1	↓
36	Harrison	2,260:1	2,093:1	↓
37	Perry	2,128:1	2,146:1	↑
38	DeKalb	2,298:1	2,167:1	↓
39	Wells	1,876:1	2,169:1	↑
40	Dearborn	2,166:1	2,209:1	↑
41	Cass	2,493:1	2,210:1	↓
42	Jennings	2,501:1	2,284:1	↓
43	Kosciusko	2,633:1	2,289:1	↓
44	Fayette	1,908:1	2,336:1	↑
45	Grant	2,416:1	2,367:1	↓
46	Wabash	2,368:1	2,370:1	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2020	2021	Change
47	Daviess	2,234:1	2,386:1	↑
48	Henry	2,528:1	2,447:1	↓
49	Orange	2,456:1	2,479:1	↑
50	Morgan	2,438:1	2,490:1	↑
51	Lawrence	2,844:1	2,504:1	↓
52	Gibson	3,075:1	2,533:1	↓
53	Adams	2,757:1	2,569:1	↓
54	Clark	2,650:1	2,611:1	↓
55	LaPorte	2,550:1	2,676:1	↑
56	Scott	2,643:1	2,706:1	↑
57	White	2,685:1	2,739:1	↑
58	Rush	2,775:1	2,779:1	↑
59	Shelby	2,639:1	2,815:1	↑
60	Spencer	3,371:1	2,828:1	↓
61	Noble	3,679:1	2,952:1	↓
62	Sullivan	2,286:1	2,965:1	↑
63	Pike	4,126:1	3,036:1	↓
64	Putnam	3,122:1	3,082:1	↓
65	Pulaski	2,065:1	3,085:1	↑
66	Brown	3,022:1	3,110:1	↑
67	Posey	3,159:1	3,140:1	↓
68	Martin	5,040:1	3,260:1	↓
69	Parke	4,218:1	3,281:1	↓
70	Jay	3,403:1	3,375:1	↓
71	Greene	3,578:1	3,421:1	↓
72	Montgomery	2,558:1	3,460:1	↑
73	Steuben	4,354:1	3,463:1	↓
74	Tipton	3,045:1	3,843:1	↑
75	Washington	3,527:1	4,015:1	↑
76	LaGrange	3,343:1	4,052:1	↑
77	Fountain	5,504:1	4,107:1	↓
78	Jasper	4,180:1	4,136:1	↓
79	Benton	4,371:1	4,357:1	↓
80	Miami	5,888:1	4,510:1	↓
81	Ohio	5,892:1	5,978:1	↑
82	Randolph	4,838:1	6,097:1	↑
83	Clinton	8,052:1	6,613:1	↓
84	Union	7,119:1	7,047:1	↓
85	Owen	10,417:1	7,149:1	↓
86	Starke	7,683:1	7,791:1	↑
87	Carroll	6,743:1	10,222:1	↑
88	Newton	13,907:1	13,808:1	↓
89	Ripley	28,448:1	29,081:1	↑
90	Crawford	*	*	*
91	Switzerland	*	*	*
92	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 children 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).

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Health⁴²

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.⁴³ 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.

Key Highlights

In 2022, 57.7% of Indiana infants aged 19–35 months have received the full 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 vaccination series, a decrease from 61.1% in 2021.⁴⁴

Among school-aged children, 81.5% of kindergartners, 74.8% of 6th grade students, and 70.9% of 12th grade students met all vaccination and exemption requirements for school attendance. While the percentage of kindergartners has stayed the same from 2022, the rates for both 6th and 12th grade students have increased from 73.9%, and 65.7% respectively.⁴⁵

As of September 2023, Indiana's youth aged 13 to 18 years were as follows:⁴⁶

- 87.5% have received the Hepatitis B (Hep B) vaccination, down from 91% the previous year.
- 83.3% have received the Varicella (Var) vaccination, down from 85.9% the previous year.
- 78.9% have received the Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis (TDaP) vaccination, down from 81.6% the previous year.
- 78.2% have received the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccination, down from 87.5% the previous year.
- 40.3% have received the Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, down from 43.9% previous year.

22.2% of youth between the ages of 6 months to 8 years in Indiana received the Influenza vaccination during the 2022–2023 season, a decrease from 23.1% the previous year.⁴⁷

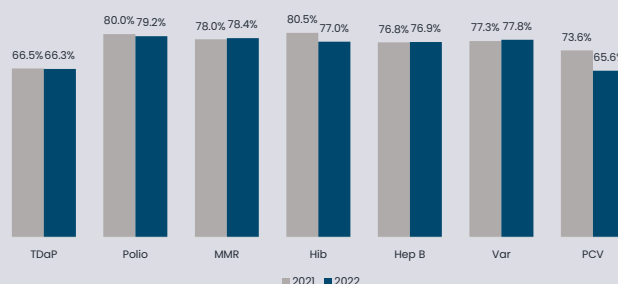
- Only 25 counties had a coverage rate higher compared to the state average.

Percentage of Students Meeting State Immunization Requirements, Indiana: 2023

	Kindergarten	6 th Grade	12 th 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

*Data Note: This Data Book includes the most recent data (by request or by accessing publicly available sources) as of January 2025.

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.

Definition Sources: *County Health Rankings*⁴⁸

Significance

The dentist provider ratio is not child-specific in its measurement. However, 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.⁴⁹ Oral diseases often have impacts that carry into adulthood, including social interactions and employment potential.

Key Highlights

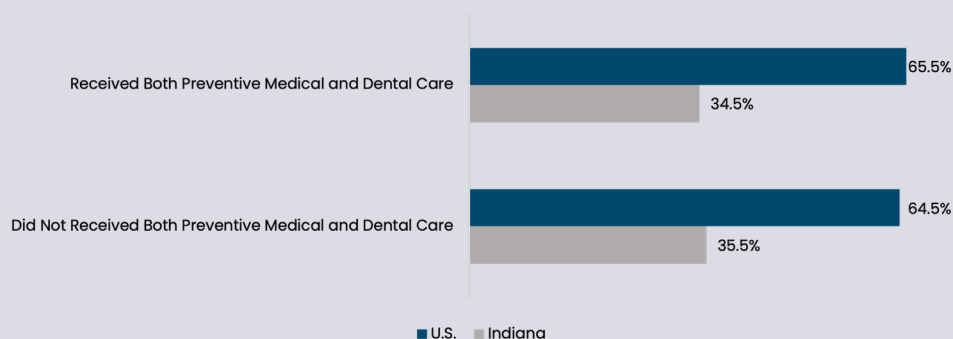
In 2022, Indiana's dentist provider ratio was 1:1,1681, marking an improvement from 2021's ratio of 1,701:1.⁵⁰

- More than half of Indiana's counties (53 out of 92) had a dentist shortage, consistent with the previous year.⁵¹

In 2022, 22.5% of children under 18 did not receive preventive dental care visits – such as check-ups, dental cleanings, dental sealants, or fluoride treatments – higher than the nationwide average of 20.8%.⁵²

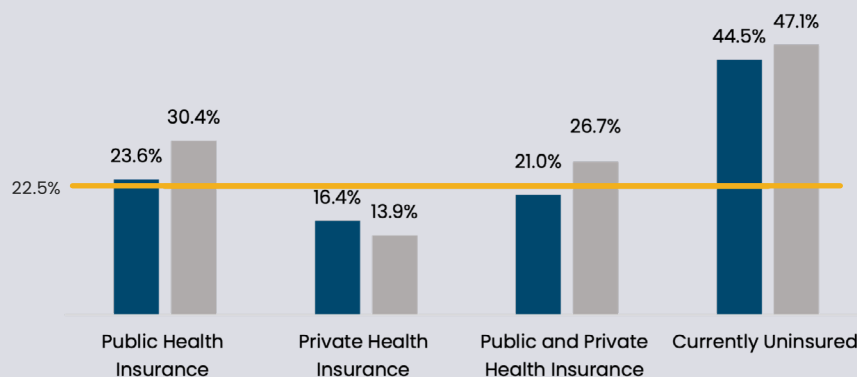
- 12.9% of children under 18 experienced oral health issues such like toothaches, bleeding gums, tooth decay or cavities, slightly above the national average of 12.3%.⁵³

Children Under 18 Received a Preventive Medical Care and Dental Care, Indiana: 2022–2023



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

Children 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		
	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	1,701:1	1,681:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
1	Marion	1,087:1	1,063:1	↓
2	Howard	1,146:1	1,114:1	↓
3	Floyd	1,201:1	1,170:1	↓
4	Bartholomew	1,269:1	1,266:1	↓
5	Dubois	1,281:1	1,283:1	↑
6	Hamilton	1,346:1	1,347:1	↑
7	Vanderburgh	1,385:1	1,372:1	↓
8	Montgomery	1,586:1	1,418:1	↓
9	Franklin	1,428:1	1,439:1	↑
10	Allen	1,495:1	1,450:1	↓
11	Johnson	1,521:1	1,480:1	↓
12	Wayne	1,545:1	1,506:1	↓
13	Delaware	1,532:1	1,535:1	↑
14	St. Joseph	1,573:1	1,565:1	↓
15	Grant	1,541:1	1,572:1	↑
16	Lake	1,563:1	1,576:1	↑
17	Jackson	1,589:1	1,597:1	↑
18	Monroe	1,626:1	1,625:1	↓
19	Jefferson	1,744:1	1,647:1	↑
20	Porter	1,796:1	1,665:1	↓
21	Tipton	1,708:1	1,707:1	↓
22	Gibson	1,733:1	1,736:1	↑
23	Vigo	1,797:1	1,738:1	↓
24	Madison	1,767:1	1,780:1	↑
25	LaPorte	1,842:1	1,801:1	↓
26	Tippecanoe	1,929:1	1,868:1	↓
27	Knox	1,998:1	1,988:1	↓
28	Boone	2,029:1	2,060:1	↑
29	Morgan	2,063:1	2,125:1	↑
30	Hendricks	2,187:1	2,147:1	↓
31	Whitley	2,152:1	2,164:1	↓
32	Steuben	2,165:1	2,170:1	↑
33	Benton	2,179:1	2,180:1	↑
34	Clinton	2,204:1	2,190:1	↓
35	Putnam	2,175:1	2,194:1	↑
36	Marshall	2,096:1	2,206:1	↑
37	Vermillion	2,557:1	2,207:1	↓
38	Greene	2,199:1	2,215:1	↑
39	Fulton	2,265:1	2,259:1	↓
40	Lawrence	2,254:1	2,261:1	↑
41	DeKalb	2,407:1	2,302:1	↓
42	Rush	2,382:1	2,382:1	=
43	Elkhart	2,463:1	2,434:1	↓
44	Huntington	2,448:1	2,456:1	↑
45	Harrison	2,485:1	2,491:1	↑
46	Warrick	2,481:1	2,507:1	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
47	Carroll	2,556:1	2,569:1	↑
48	Adams	2,569:1	2,576:1	↑
49	Clark	2,505:1	2,588:1	↑
50	Decatur	2,393:1	2,642:1	↑
51	Shelby	2,649:1	2,647:1	↓
52	Henry	2,719:1	2,718:1	↓
53	White	3,081:1	2,733:1	↓
54	Fountain	2,738:1	2,762:1	↑
55	Jasper	2,758:1	2,773:1	↑
56	Wabash	2,801:1	2,803:1	↑
57	Fayette	2,920:1	2,919:1	↓
58	Hancock	2,921:1	2,967:1	↑
59	Ohio	2,989:1	3,057:1	↑
60	Kosciusko	3,204:1	3,109:1	↓
61	Cass	3,415:1	3,128:1	↓
62	LaGrange	3,117:1	3,144:1	↑
63	Perry	3,219:1	3,197:1	↓
64	Orange	3,305:1	3,271:1	↓
65	Spencer	3,300:1	3,328:1	↓
66	Daviess	3,340:1	3,342:1	↑
67	Randolph	3,484:1	3,491:1	↑
68	Scott	3,479:1	3,513:1	↑
69	Wells	3,525:1	3,542:1	↑
70	Jennings	3,916:1	3,934:1	↑
71	Noble	3,936:1	3,947:1	↑
72	Miami	4,009:1	3,964:1	↓
73	Jay	4,050:1	4,040:1	↓
74	Sullivan	4,152:1	4,134:1	↓
75	Posey	4,186:1	4,177:1	↓
76	Dearborn	4,235:1	4,262:1	↑
77	Clay	4,402:1	4,397:1	↓
78	Starke	4,674:1	4,652:1	↓
79	Martin	4,890:1	4,902:1	↑
80	Owen	5,362:1	5,371:1	↑
81	Parke	5,469:1	5,456:1	↓
82	Washington	5,620:1	5,645:1	↑
83	Blackford	4,030:1	5,960:1	↑
84	Pulaski	4,113:1	6,243:1	↑
85	Newton	6,904:1	6,912:1	↑
86	Warren	8,475:1	8,461:1	↓
87	Ripley	9,694:1	9,696:1	↑
88	Switzerland	9,790:1	10,006:1	↑
89	Pike	12,144:1	12,168:1	↑
90	Brown	15,552:1	15,570:1	↑
91	Crawford	10,514:1	*	*
91	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

Definition Sources: Indiana Code 20-34-5-9⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵ 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.

Key Highlights

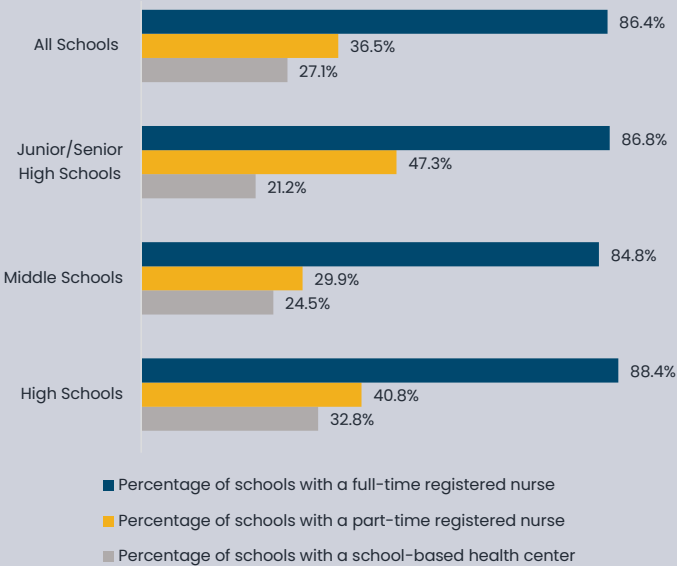
In 2024, there were 995 students for every school nurse in Indiana, an improvement from the prior year's ratio of 1,016:1.⁵⁶

- Out of Indiana's 92 counties, 39 met the professional recommendations set by the American Nurses Association, up by one county compared to the prior year.⁵⁷
- Indiana ranked 29th highest nationwide for school nurse annual salaries in 2023, with an average salary of \$63,788, an increase from \$59,796 in 2022.⁵⁸

	Professional Recommendation	2024 Indiana Ratio
Student-to-School Nurse Ratio	750:1	995:1

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

Student-to-Nurse Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	1,016:1	995:1	↓

Rank		2023	2024	Change
1	Jennings	337:1	332:1	↓
2	Boone	386:1	348:1	↓
3	Parke	302:1	358:1	↑
4	Pike	401:1	407:1	↑
5	Benton	339:1	426:1	↑
6	White	499:1	427:1	↓
7	Kosciusko	532:1	443:1	↓
8	Franklin	592:1	459:1	↓
9	Martin	458:1	460:1	↑
10	Fulton	394:1	466:1	↑
11	Montgomery	408:1	471:1	↑
12	Switzerland	730:1	472:1	↓
13	Posey	478:1	480:1	↑
14	Knox	507:1	489:1	↓
15	Steuben	1,279:1	532:1	↓
16	LaGrange	549:1	535:1	↓
17	Adams	755:1	552:1	↓
18	Clinton	589:1	555:1	↓
19	Pulaski	878:1	566:1	↓
20	Carroll	596:1	584:1	↓
21	Tippecanoe	662:1	585:1	↓
22	Fountain	593:1	599:1	↑
23	Noble	690:1	618:1	↓
24	Sullivan	620:1	623:1	↑
25	Wells	563:1	624:1	↑
26	Union	633:1	626:1	↓
27	Jefferson	1,129:1	628:1	↓
28	DeKalb	642:1	638:1	↓
28	Ripley	602:1	638:1	↑
30	Scott	974:1	640:1	↓
31	Jasper	741:1	662:1	↓
32	Cass	662:1	664:1	↑
33	Miami	639:1	677:1	↑
34	Perry	700:1	681:1	↓
35	Decatur	693:1	691:1	↓
36	Jackson	829:1	706:1	↓
37	Tipton	727:1	715:1	↓
38	Wabash	830:1	715:1	↓
39	Porter	754:1	718:1	↓
40	Vermillion	2,270:1	751:1	↓
41	Lake	727:1	756:1	↑
42	Vanderburgh	759:1	778:1	↑
43	Spencer	449:1	781:1	↑
44	Morgan	906:1	782:1	↓
45	Starke	804:1	786:1	↓
46	Ohio	770:1	799:1	↑

Rank		2023	2024	Change
47	Whitley	845:1	801:1	↓
48	Elkhart	742:1	818:1	↑
49	Dearborn	897:1	842:1	↓
50	Monroe	668:1	862:1	↑
51	Grant	830:1	903:1	↑
52	Newton	972:1	940:1	↓
53	Wayne	1,631:1	946:1	↓
54	Lawrence	814:1	950:1	↑
55	Daviess	686:1	961:1	↑
55	Madison	1,319:1	961:1	↓
57	Orange	733:1	965:1	↑
58	Washington	783:1	966:1	↑
59	Huntington	1,663:1	976:1	↓
60	Hamilton	1,302:1	983:1	↓
61	Shelby	1,408:1	1,007:1	↓
62	Gibson	868:1	1,043:1	↑
63	Bartholomew	905:1	1,053:1	↑
64	Owen	1,069:1	1,056:1	↓
65	Howard	1,060:1	1,066:1	↑
66	Floyd	1,225:1	1,128:1	↑
67	Greene	1,141:1	1,136:1	↓
68	Delaware	1,422:1	1,183:1	↓
69	Crawford	1,333:1	1,285:1	↓
70	Henry	1,306:1	1,288:1	↓
71	Clay	1,314:1	1,337:1	↑
72	Dubois	1,845:1	1,391:1	↓
73	Hancock	1,583:1	1,448:1	↓
74	Blackford	1,493:1	1,471:1	↓
75	Brown	1,558:1	1,495:1	↓
76	Fayette	1,577:1	1,532:1	↓
77	Marion	2,195:1	1,596:1	↓
78	Hendricks	1,948:1	1,631:1	↓
79	Clark	1,478:1	1,674:1	↑
80	Warrick	1,865:1	1,716:1	↓
81	St. Joseph	1,831:1	1,737:1	↓
82	LaPorte	1,724:1	1,780:1	↑
83	Jay	1,016:1	1,791:1	↑
84	Marshall	1,441:1	1,930:1	↑
85	Allen	858:1	1,946:1	↑
86	Harrison	2,001:1	1,973:1	↓
87	Randolph	1,825:1	2,887:1	↑
88	Putnam	2,889:1	3,285:1	↑
89	Johnson	4,116:1	5,913:1	↑
90	Rush	421:1	*	*
91	Vigo	*	*	*
92	Warren	*	*	*

Source: Indiana Department of Education

*Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.

Definition

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

Definition Sources: [HealthCare.gov](https://www.healthcare.gov)⁵⁹

Significance

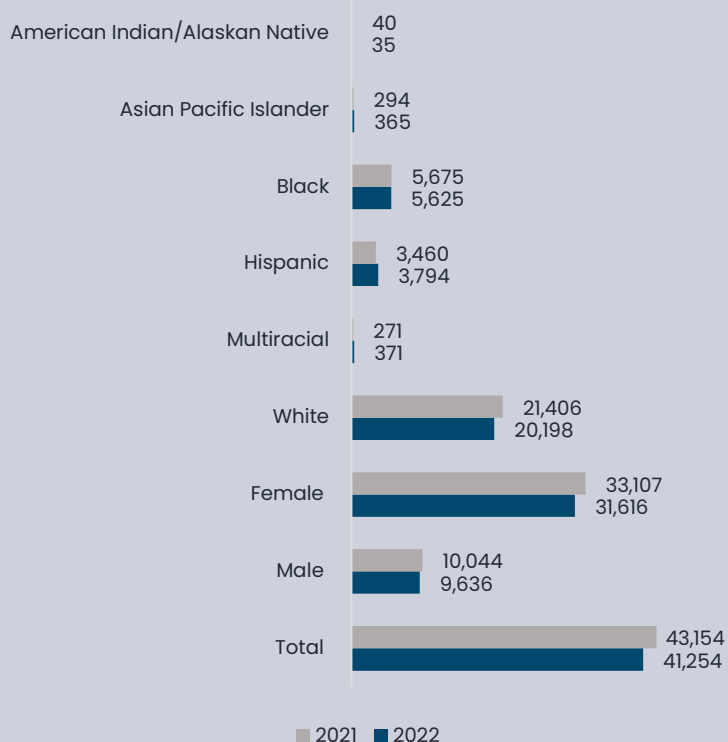
Outside of the financial impacts of a hospital stay, even for those families with health insurance, there are non-monetary impacts as well. For school-age children, time spent in the hospital is time not spent in school or socializing with other children and this can be exacerbated by prolonged hospital 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. 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.⁶⁰

Key Highlights

In 2022, there were 41,254 total inpatient discharges for Indiana youth aged 15 to 24, reflecting a 4.4% decrease from 2021.⁶¹

- Female youth comprised 76.7% of the inpatient discharges in line with the previous year.

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



Source: Indiana Department of Health

*Data Note: This Data Book includes the most recent data (by request or by accessing publicly available sources) as of January 2025.

Inpatient Care Discharges (15 to 24 Years)

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

Source: Indiana Department of Health

Rank		TBI	2021	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	↓
12	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	↓

Rank		TBI	2021	2022	Change
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	↑
53	Whitley	*	241	223	↓
55	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	↑
64	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.

Definition Sources: National Hospital Ambulatory Care Survey⁶²

Significance

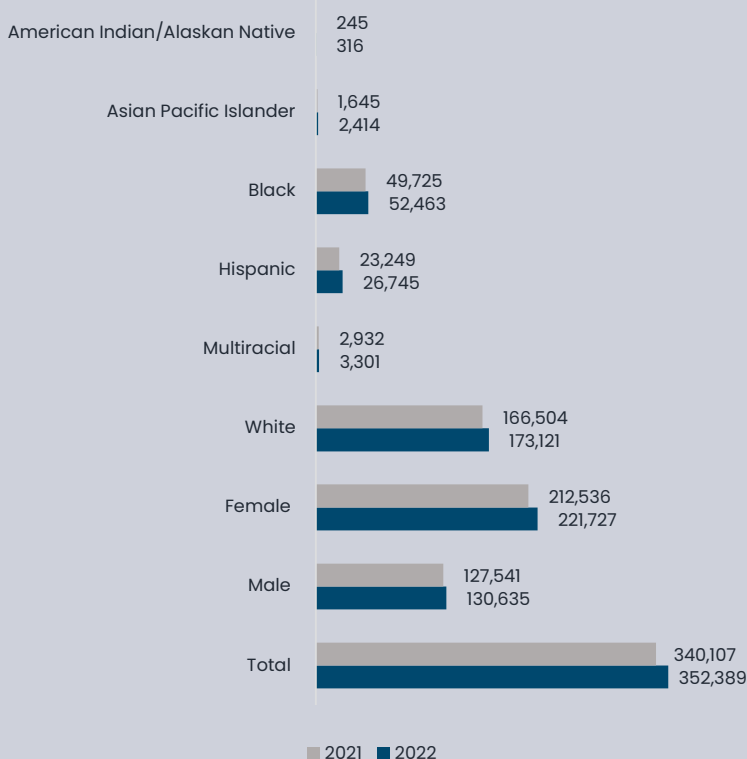
Visits to the emergency room are due to a variety of physiological conditions and/or complications. Major accidents, poisonings, severe illnesses, and undiagnosed pains or symptoms are all common reasons for seeking emergency care.⁶³ In recent years however, following the COVID-19 pandemic, emergency department visits, particularly among female adolescents have risen, and are often including mental health conditions, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses.⁶⁴ While available state and county data does not differentiate the reasons for emergency department visits among youth, national trends⁶⁵ suggest that declining mental health and substance use related issues are top contributors to youth emergency department visits.

Key Highlights

In 2022, there were 352,389 total outpatient discharges for Indiana youth aged 15 to 24, a 3.6% increase from 2021.⁶⁶

- Female youth accounted for 62.9% of the emergency department discharges, consistent with the previous year.

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



Source: Indiana Department of Health

*Data Note: This Data Book includes the most recent data (by request or by accessing publicly available sources) as of January 2025.

Emergency Department Discharges (15 to 24 Years)

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

Rank		TBI Discharges	TOTAL		
			2021	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	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.

Definition Sources: Definition Source: Indiana Youth Survey⁶⁷

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.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰ 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.⁷¹

Key Highlights

9.0% of students in grade 7th–12th reported using alcohol at least once in the past month in Indiana in 2024 – an improvement from 10.9% in 2022.⁷²

- 2.9% reported binge drinking (consuming five or more drinks in a row) at least once in the past two weeks – down from 3.8% in 2022.
- 36.7% reported it was easy to get alcohol – a decrease from 39.6% in 2022.

1.5% of students in grade 7th–12th reported smoking cigarettes at least once in the past month in Indiana in 2024 – an improvement from 1.9% in 2022.

- 24.7% reported it was easy to get cigarettes – down from 27.3% in 2022.

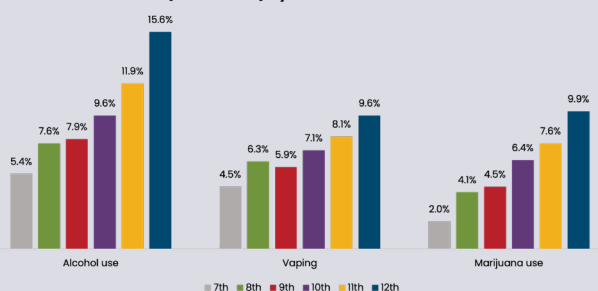
6.6% of students in grade 7th–12th reported using electronic vapor products at least once in the past month in 2024 – an improvement from 7.6% in 2022.⁷³

- 27.1% who reported vaping exclusively used non-tobacco substances (i.e. marijuana or flavoring only).
- **5.2% of students in grade 7th–12th reported using marijuana at least once in the past month in Indiana in 2024 – an improvement from 6.4% in 2022.⁷⁴**
- 0.7% reported using synthetic marijuana at least once in the past month – a slight decrease from 1% in 2022.
- 22.9% reported it was easy to get marijuana – a continued improvement from 26.4% in 2022 and 28.6% in 2020.

60 Indiana youth between the ages of 15 to 19 died due to a drug overdose in 2024 – a 5% increase from 2022 (57 deaths).⁷⁵

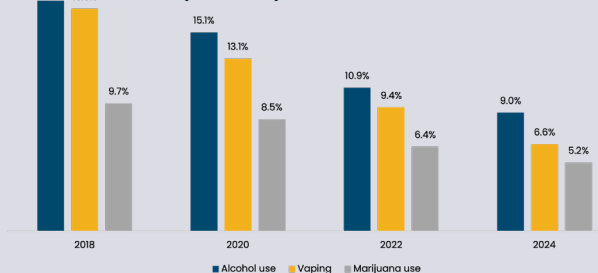
- Of these deaths, 54 were due to opioid overdoses, marking an 8% increase from 50 opioid related deaths in 2022.

Students in Grade 7th–12th Reported Substance Use (Past Month) by Grade, Indiana: 2024



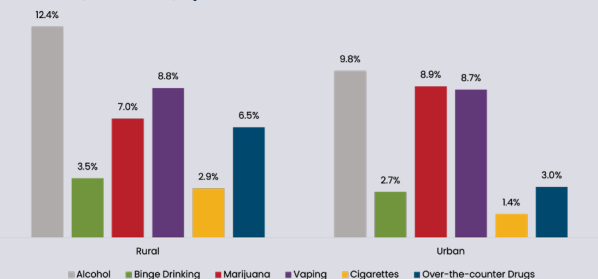
Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

Students in Grade 7th–12th Reported Substance Use (Past Month), Indiana: 2018–2024



Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

Students in Grade 7th–12th Reported Substance Use (Past Month) by Rural or Urban Classification, Indiana: 2024



Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

What Can You Do?

In 2024, Indiana reached its lowest rate of substance use among youth in over 30 years. Student-reported usage rates of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana all reached their lowest prevalence rates in three decades reported by the latest Indiana Youth Survey. These findings reflect similar trends nationwide that show students are making healthier and smarter choices when it comes to substance use. This decline in substance use across the board is a positive indicator that the state's investments in health initiatives and targeted strategies are working.



Local: Implement evidence-based strategies like “Be the Majority” or “Guiding Good Choices” in your work. If already using these, or similar, programs, consider extending their implementation to capitalize on the decline in adolescent substance use.

State: The collection of data on these topics is an important component in understanding youth trends and decisions. Continue supporting the utilization of student surveys like the Indiana Youth Survey and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

Federal: Continue to make grant opportunities available like the Drug Free Communities Support Program or the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration's block grant program. Encourage recipients to use funds to address social determinants of health that contribute to substance use.

Student Reported Substance Use (7th–12th Grade), Past Month

	Alcohol Use			Marijuana Use			Vaping			Cigarette		
	2022	2024	Change	2022	2024	Change	2022	2024	Change	2022	2024	Change
INDIANA	10.9%	9.0%	↓	6.4%	5.2%	↓	9.4%	6.6%	↓	1.9%	1.5%	↓

	Alcohol Use				Marijuana Use				Vaping				Cigarette			
	Rank	2022	2024	Change	Rank	2022	2024	Change	Rank	2022	2024	Change	Rank	2022	2024	Change
Region 1	6	11.3%	8.4%	↓	5	7.4%	5.3%	↓	3	9.3%	5.9%	↓	1	1.4%	0.9%	↓
Region 2	5	8.9%	8.2%	↓	5	5.5%	5.3%	↓	5	8.2%	6.4%	↓	4	1.6%	1.2%	↓
Region 3	7	12.3%	9.6%	↓	10	9.0%	6.7%	↓	10	10.7%	7.7%	↓	7	1.9%	1.7%	↓
Region 4	4	14.1%	7.1%	↓	4	6.5%	4.9%	↓	4	11.4%	6.0%	↓	4	2.8%	1.2%	↓
Region 5	2	11.1%	6.6%	↓	1	6.9%	4.2%	↓	2	10.6%	5.5%	↓	6	2.2%	1.4%	↓
Region 6	1	9.1%	6.2%	↓	2	6.3%	4.4%	↓	1	7.6%	5.2%	↓	2	1.9%	1.1%	↓
Region 7	3	9.5%	6.8%	↓	9	7.6%	6.4%	↓	6	9.6%	6.6%	↓	2	1.5%	1.1%	↓
Region 8	10	12.5%	12.7%	↑	2	4.0%	4.4%	↑	9	10.1%	7.6%	↓	10	2.1%	2.0%	↓
Region 9	8	10.1%	10.2%	↑	8	5.5%	6.2%	↑	8	9.4%	7.5%	↓	9	2.4%	1.9%	↓
Region 10	9	10.4%	10.7%	↑	5	5.1%	5.3%	↑	7	8.6%	7.2%	↓	8	1.9%	1.8%	↓

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

Promising Practices: Positive Action

Positive Action is an evidence-based^{76,77}, comprehensive curriculum that can be scaled and utilized from Pre-K all the way through high school, depending on the track and topic(s) of focus. While Positive Action includes programming and activities for subjects like school climate, conflict resolution, and bullying prevention, the Drug Prevention curriculum is intended for students ages 9–18 with age-appropriate content. All curriculums, regardless of focus, encourage students to take positive actions that benefit their physical, intellectual, emotional, and social selves.

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.

Definition Sources: CDC⁷⁸

Significance

Mental health is a focus for families, schools, youth-serving organizations, healthcare providers, and 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.^{79,80} 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.

Key Highlights

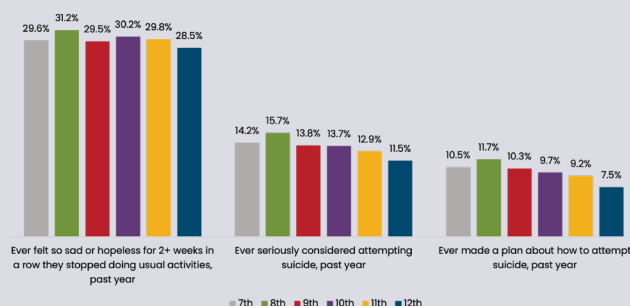
29.9% of students in grades 7th–12th reported feeling so sad or hopeless for 2 or more weeks consecutive weeks in the past year that they stopped doing usual activities in 2024, a decrease from 35.7% in 2022.⁸¹

- 13.9% of students reported seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, a decrease from 17.2% in 2022.
- 10.1% of the students reported making a plan to attempt suicide, down from 12.8% in 2022.
- For all three mental health-related survey questions, female students were twice as likely to respond “yes,” a trend consistent with the previous year.

Just over 1 in 10 Hoosier caregivers (11.2%) reported their child aged 3 to 17 received treatment or counseling from a mental health professional in 2022, slightly lower than the national average of 12.2%.⁸²

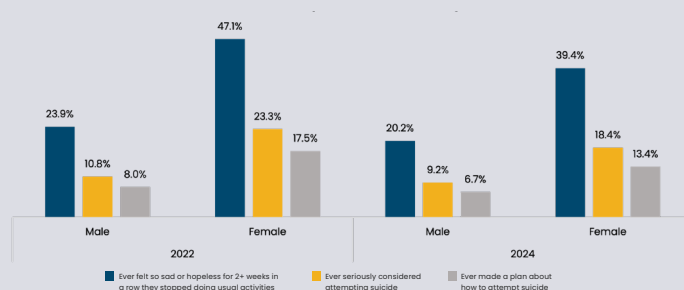
- 59% of caregivers reported difficulties obtaining necessary mental health care for their child, a rate higher than both the national average of 56.1% and neighboring states.⁸³
- Additionally, 3.1% of caregivers reported their child did not see a mental health profession but needed to, aligning with the national average.

Students in Grade 7th–12th Reported Mental Health by Grade, Indiana: 2024



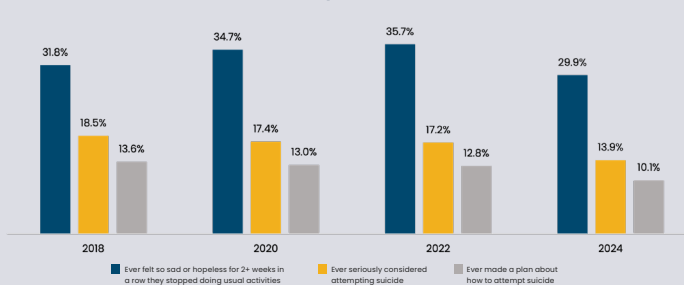
Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

Students in Grade 7th–12th Reported Mental Health by Sex, Indiana: 2024



Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

Students in Grade 7th–12th Reported Mental Health, Indiana: 2024



Source: Prevention Insights, Indiana Youth Survey

What Can You Do?

Amidst Indiana's investment in mental and behavioral health initiatives, the data to point towards worsening mental health outcomes among Hoosier children. The metrics surrounding mental health care availability and accessibility have declined from years past and the number of students with poor mental health days or depressive episodes is on the rise. In the Indiana Behavioral Health Commission's [Final Report](#), the Commission recommends a biennial investment of \$220 million to continue to support mental health initiatives like the 988 hotline, expansion of Crisis Response Teams, and increase the pilot sites of Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics – all of which have proven effective in combatting mental health crises.



Local: Increase [mental health literacy](#) among the youth you work with. This can be accomplished through classroom or programmatic approaches as well as implementing peer-led discussions and learnings.

State: Consider the full range of recommendations included in the Behavioral Health Commission's final report, particularly a multi-year approach to bolstering the children's continuum of care.

Federal: Students spend much of their day in school. The federal government may consider continued investments in Department of Education initiatives like [Raise the Bar](#), to increase access to school-based mental health supports.

Student Reported Mental Health (7th–12th Grade), Past Year

	Felt sad or hopeless for 2+ weeks			Considered suicide			Planned suicide		
	2022	2024	Change	2022	2024	Change	2022	2024	Change
INDIANA	35.7%	29.9%	↓	17.2%	13.9%	↓	12.8%	10.1%	↓

	Rank	Felt sad or hopeless for 2+ weeks			Rank	Considered suicide			Rank	Planned suicide		
		2022	2024	Change		2022	2024	Change		2022	2024	Change
Region 1	8	37.5%	33.5%	↓	7	17.8%	14.6%	↓	5	12.9%	10.4%	↓
Region 2	4	36.0%	28.9%	↓	3	17.2%	13.2%	↓	5	13.3%	10.4%	↓
Region 3	9	39.7%	33.8%	↓	10	19.3%	16.7%	↓	10	14.7%	12.6%	↓
Region 4	10	37.6%	33.9%	↓	9	18.2%	16.2%	↓	9	13.6%	11.9%	↓
Region 5	3	34.4%	27.8%	↓	5	17.9%	13.7%	↓	3	12.9%	9.6%	↓
Region 6	1	32.5%	25.5%	↓	1	14.8%	11.2%	↓	1	10.2%	7.9%	↓
Region 7	7	38.9%	32.7%	↓	6	17.9%	14.0%	↓	7	14.6%	10.7%	↓
Region 8	1	30.2%	25.5%	↓	2	14.4%	12.3%	↓	2	10.9%	8.3%	↓
Region 9	5	36.3%	29.8%	↓	4	17.5%	13.4%	↓	4	13.4%	9.8%	↓
Region 10	6	35.5%	31.5%	↓	8	17.8%	15.3%	↓	8	12.9%	11.6%	↓

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

Promising Practices: Learning to BREATHE (L2B)

Learning to BREATHE is based on mindfulness-based stress reduction that is easy for adolescents to understand and utilize while also being generally in-line with school curricula. The L2B model has been successfully implemented in many environments, piloted and researched in states in the Northeast^{84,85} as well as Central Pennsylvania,⁸⁶ and is scalable with minor changes to the program. The program's guiding themes are intended to reduce anxiety and emotional distress while improving academic performance, mental resilience, and self-regulation.

To learn more about Learning to BREATHE, 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.

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings⁸⁷

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 in some cases, 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.⁸⁸ 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.⁸⁹ 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.⁹⁰ Young children, who are less likely to receive mental health services than older children,⁹¹ are often wholly dependent on adult caregivers in their lives, making it important to evaluate a whole community approach to mental health services access.

Key Highlights

In 2023, Indiana had one mental health provider for every 500 people, an improvement from the 2022 ratio of 529:1.⁹²

- All of Indiana's 92 counties had a mental health professional shortage in 2023, up from 91 counties the previous year.⁹³

In 2024, Indiana had the 13th highest rate of children under 18 at risk for depression, with 14 per 100,000 – a ranking unchanged from 2023.⁹⁴

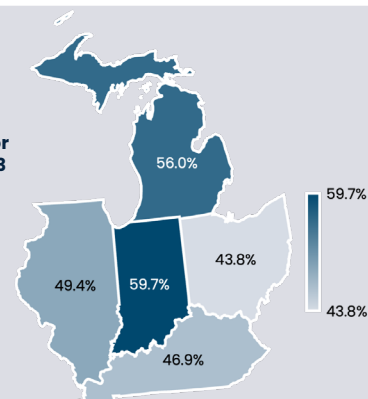
- Additionally, Indiana ranked 11th nationwide for youth under 18 at risk for suicidal ideation in 2024, with a rate of 17.8 per 100,000, moving up from 17th place in 2023.

62% of LGBTQ youth in Indiana wanted mental health care but could not access the necessary services – the highest rate among neighboring states.⁹⁵

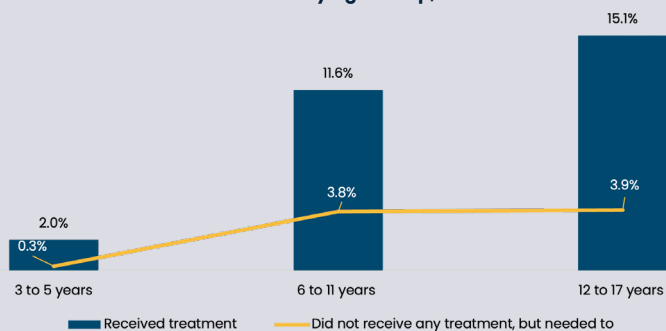
- The most common reason cited for forgoing necessary mental health care was fear of discussing their mental health concerns, aligning with trends across the U.S.

Caregiver Reported Difficulty Obtaining Mental Health Care for Their Child Age 3 to 17; 2022–2023

Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 4.4a



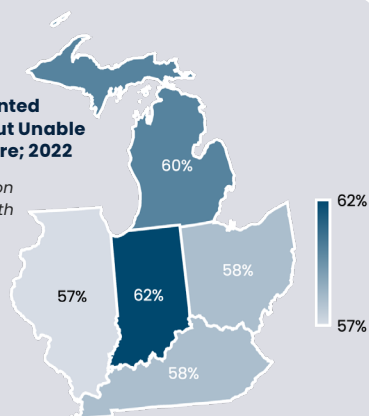
Child 3 to 17 Years Did Not Receive Treatment or Counseling from a Mental Health Profession by Age Group, Indiana: 2022–2023



Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 4.4

LGBTQ Youth Who Wanted Mental Health Care but Unable to Receive Needed Care; 2022

Source: National Survey on LGBTQ Youth Mental Health



Top Five Reasons LGBTQ Youth Who Wanted Mental Health Care but Unable to Receive Needed Care, Indiana: 2022–2023



Source: National Survey of Children's Health Indicator 4.4

Mental Health Provider Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	529:1	500:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Wayne	209:1	199:1	↓
2	Marion	291:1	274:1	↓
3	Monroe	308:1	288:1	↓
4	Delaware	318:1	308:1	↓
5	Grant	352:1	339:1	↓
6	Wabash	363:1	354:1	↓
7	St. Joseph	386:1	375:1	↓
8	Vanderburgh	417:1	392:1	↓
9	Clark	434:1	413:1	↓
10	Cass	395:1	417:1	↑
11	Allen	457:1	432:1	↓
12	Howard	462:1	442:1	↓
13	Porter	488:1	455:1	↓
14	Lake	484:1	463:1	↓
15	Knox	473:1	465:1	↓
16	Kosciusko	531:1	515:1	↓
17	Vigo	570:1	533:1	↓
18	Hamilton	579:1	541:1	↓
19	Bartholomew	565:1	546:1	↓
20	Tippecanoe	579:1	547:1	↓
21	Dearborn	716:1	556:1	↓
22	Elkhart	609:1	589:1	↓
23	Floyd	633:1	626:1	↓
24	Madison	696:1	662:1	↓
25	Boone	745:1	693:1	↓
26	Dubois	751:1	727:1	↓
27	Hendricks	823:1	770:1	↓
28	Vermillion	902:1	773:1	↓
29	Johnson	928:1	786:1	↓
30	Jefferson	808:1	804:1	↓
31	Marshall	809:1	827:1	↑
32	Rush	1,042:1	834:1	↓
33	Montgomery	865:1	851:1	↓
34	LaPorte	906:1	852:1	↓
35	Whitley	931:1	866:1	↓
36	Huntington	966:1	877:1	↓
37	Hancock	929:1	884:1	↓
38	Jennings	945:1	888:1	↓
39	Shelby	919:1	900:1	↓
40	Henry	999:1	923:1	↓
41	Fayette	1,016:1	973:1	↓
42	Owen	975:1	976:1	↑
43	Putnam	1,027:1	982:1	↓
44	Noble	964:1	987:1	↑
45	Lawrence	1,127:1	1,052:1	↓
46	Steuben	1,332:1	1,085:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
47	Fountain	1,264:1	1,105:1	↓
48	Morgan	1,337:1	1,111:1	↓
49	Brown	1,111:1	1,112:1	↑
50	Jay	1,125:1	1,122:1	↓
51	Jackson	1,181:1	1,129:1	↓
52	Daviess	1,113:1	1,152:1	↑
53	Fulton	1,073:1	1,196:1	↑
54	Warrick	1,402:1	1,230:1	↓
55	Parke	1,641:1	1,259:1	↓
56	Perry	1,486:1	1,279:1	↓
57	Carroll	1,278:1	1,285:1	↑
58	Scott	1,624:1	1,294:1	↓
59	Ripley	1,531:1	1,322:1	↓
60	Tipton	1,708:1	1,396:1	↓
61	Orange	1,653:1	1,402:1	↓
62	Greene	1,399:1	1,409:1	↑
63	Wells	1,484:1	1,417:1	↓
64	Crawford	2,103:1	1,505:1	↓
65	Miami	1,569:1	1,551:1	↓
66	DeKalb	1,605:1	1,562:1	↓
67	LaGrange	1,842:1	1,635:1	↓
68	Switzerland	2,448:1	1,668:1	↓
69	Jasper	1,947:1	1,752:1	↓
70	Washington	2,007:1	1,882:1	↓
71	White	2,054:1	2,050:1	↓
72	Clinton	2,362:1	2,053:1	↓
73	Pulaski	2,057:1	2,081:1	↑
74	Benton	2,905:1	2,180:1	↓
75	Clay	2,201:1	2,198:1	↓
76	Randolph	2,217:1	2,222:1	↑
77	Sullivan	2,306:1	2,297:1	↓
78	Starke	2,337:1	2,326:1	↓
79	Decatur	2,924:1	2,401:1	↓
80	Pike	3,036:1	2,434:1	↓
81	Harrison	3,059:1	2,491:1	↓
82	Spencer	2,475:1	2,496:1	↑
83	Gibson	2,744:1	2,538:1	↓
84	Adams	2,248:1	2,576:1	↑
85	Blackford	3,023:1	2,980:1	↓
86	Franklin	2,855:1	3,290:1	↑
87	Martin	9,780:1	4,902:1	↓
88	Union	7,047:1	6,952:1	↓
89	Posey	8,372:1	8,354:1	↓
90	Newton	13,808:1	13,823:1	↑
91	Ohio	*	*	*
92	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.

Definition Sources: Johns Hopkins⁹⁶

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.^{97,98,99} 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.

Key Highlights

Suicide remains as one of the top three causes of death for Indiana children aged 10 to 19.¹⁰⁰

In 2022, 56 children between the ages of 10 to 19 committed suicide, a 32% decrease from 2021 (83 deaths).¹⁰¹

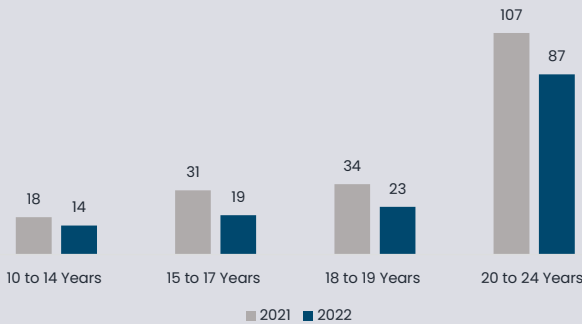
- There were three times as many male suicides than female suicides in 2022, further increasing the gender gap from 2021.

In 2023, Senate Bill 1 established Indiana’s 988 crisis response hotline. In December 2023, 5,430 calls to the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline were received from Hoosier adults and children.¹⁰²

As of February 5, 2025, data for a comparable time period is not available.

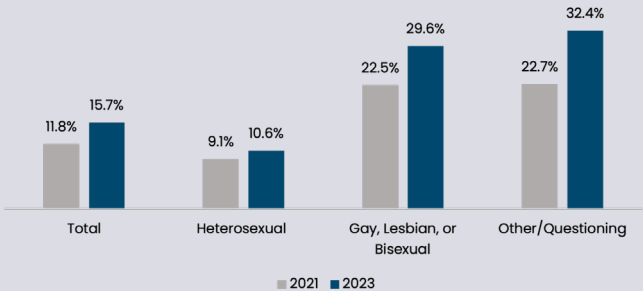
- Indiana was 1 of 13 states that had an answer rate of over 90%, achieving a rate of 92%.

Youth Suicide Deaths by Age, Indiana: 2021–2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Percentage of High School Students Reported they Attempted Suicide, Indiana: 2021–2023



Source: Indiana Department of Health

Top 5 Causes of Death for Children Ages 15 to 17, Indiana: 2021–2022

Cause Description	2021 Deaths	Cause Description	2022 Deaths
Accidents	23	Accidents	27
Suicide	18	Suicide	14
Malignant Neoplasms	16	Malignant Neoplasms	13
Homicide	5	Homicide	4
Influenza and Pneumonia	3	Diabetes Mellitus	4

Top 5 Causes of Death for Children Ages 15 to 17, Indiana: 2021–2022

Cause Description	2021 Deaths	Cause Description	2022 Deaths
Accidents	55	Accidents	48
Suicide	31	Homicide	30
Homicide	21	Suicide	19
Malignant Neoplasms	7	Malignant Neoplasms	15
Diseases of Heart	6	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	6
		COVID-19	6

Top 5 Causes of Death for Children Ages 18 to 19, Indiana: 2021–2022

Cause Description	2021 Deaths	Cause Description	2022 Deaths
Accidents	88	Accidents	79
Homicide	56	Homicide	40
Suicide	34	Suicide	23
Malignant Neoplasms	11	Malignant Neoplasms	8
Diabetes Mellitus	3	COVID-19	3
		Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	3

Source: Indiana Department of Health

*Data Note: This Data Book includes the most recent data (by request or by accessing publicly available sources) as of January 2025.

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		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		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

Household Employment	<u>74-75</u>
Opportunity Youth	<u>76-77</u>
Youth Employment	<u>78-79</u>
Median Family Income	<u>80-81</u>
Debt to Income Ratio	<u>82-83</u>
Child Care Cost-to-income Ratio	<u>84-85</u>
Data in Action & Promising Practices	<u>84-85</u>
Indiana529 Rate per 1,000	<u>86-87</u>
Children Living in Poverty	<u>88-89</u>
Families Receiving SNAP	<u>90-91</u>
Free/Reduced Price Lunch Enrollment	<u>92-93</u>
Child Food Insecurity	<u>94-95</u>
Data in Action & Promising Practices	<u>94-95</u>
Annual Food Budget Shortfall	<u>96-97</u>
Food Environment Index	<u>98-99</u>
High Housing Cost Burden	<u>100-101</u>
Homeless Students	<u>102-103</u>
Sources	<u>139-140</u>



Definition

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

Definition Sources: U.S. Census Bureau¹

Significance

Household employment has wide-ranging impacts on the family environment and outcomes of children.² Most directly, secure employment increases family income and lowers the risk of poverty. By increasing income and reducing poverty, employment can alleviate family stress, supporting 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

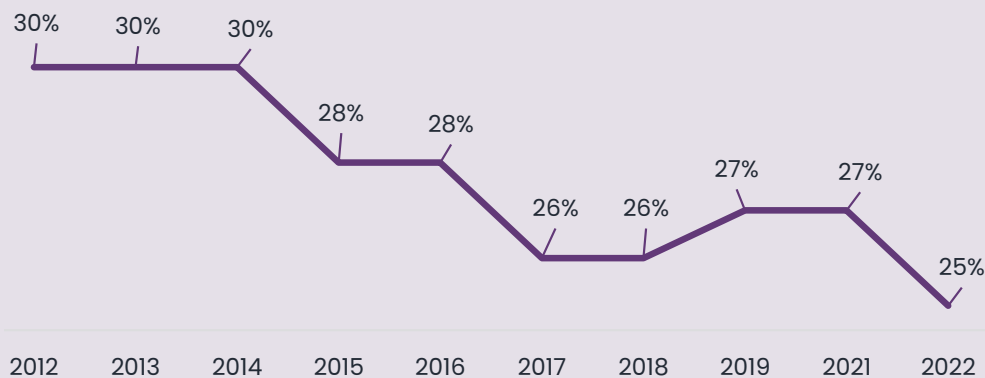
Key Highlights

25% of all Hoosier children under 18 lived in families without secure employment, where no parent has a full-time, year-round job, representing a decline from 27% in 2022.⁴

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

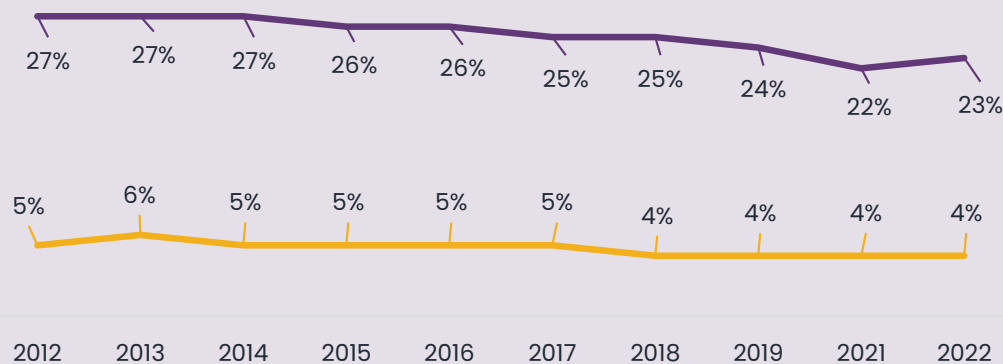
In 2022-2023, 13.1% of children in Indiana lived in "working poor" households, where at least one caregiver was employed but the household income fell below 100% of the federal poverty level –lower than the national rate of 13.9%.⁵

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



— Children living in low-income families where no adults work
 — Children living in low-income working families

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

Households with No Workers in the Past Year

			TOTAL		
	1 worker in the past 12 months	2 or more workers in the past 12 months	2014-2018	2019-2023	Change
INDIANA	38.1%	58.0%	4.8%	3.9%	↓

Rank				TOTAL		
		1 worker in the past 12 months	2 or more workers in the past 12 months	2014-2018	2019-2023	Change
1	Union	45.5%	54.5%	2.7%	0.0%	↓
2	Fountain	42.1%	57.7%	2.4%	0.3%	↓
2	Rush	33.7%	65.9%	7.5%	0.3%	↓
4	Davies	42.8%	56.7%	3.1%	0.5%	↓
5	Dubois	40.5%	58.9%	2.0%	0.6%	↓
6	Adams	35.7%	63.6%	1.8%	0.7%	↓
6	Hancock	27.6%	71.6%	1.8%	0.7%	↓
6	LaGrange	47.4%	51.9%	2.2%	0.7%	↓
6	Ripley	31.4%	67.9%	3.7%	0.7%	↓
6	Warrick	30.1%	69.2%	3.4%	0.7%	↓
11	Boone	34.8%	64.3%	2.7%	1.0%	↓
11	Brown	40.2%	58.7%	3.6%	1.0%	↓
13	Decatur	34.3%	64.6%	5.2%	1.1%	↓
13	Wabash	38.5%	60.5%	7.2%	1.1%	↓
15	Bartholomew	42.8%	56.0%	3.7%	1.2%	↓
15	Hamilton	29.9%	69.0%	1.6%	1.2%	↓
17	Hendricks	26.4%	72.2%	1.3%	1.4%	↑
17	Montgomery	36.3%	62.3%	3.0%	1.4%	↓
19	Marshall	38.8%	59.6%	4.0%	1.6%	↓
20	Gibson	29.8%	68.5%	3.5%	1.7%	↓
20	Switzerland	40.3%	58.0%	10.3%	1.7%	↓
22	Fulton	34.7%	63.5%	6.2%	1.8%	↓
22	Jennings	41.3%	56.9%	4.1%	1.8%	↓
24	Jackson	38.4%	59.8%	7.6%	1.9%	↓
25	Kosciusko	40.6%	57.3%	2.5%	2.1%	↓
26	Johnson	34.3%	63.5%	2.6%	2.2%	↓
27	Huntington	45.2%	52.5%	2.8%	2.3%	↓
27	Jay	46.8%	50.8%	6.1%	2.3%	↓
27	Parke	47.1%	50.6%	3.5%	2.3%	↓
27	Posey	29.0%	68.7%	3.2%	2.3%	↓
31	Noble	34.7%	62.9%	2.5%	2.4%	↓
31	Owen	37.3%	60.4%	3.4%	2.4%	↓
31	Steuben	30.4%	67.2%	5.6%	2.4%	↓
31	White	37.4%	60.2%	3.9%	2.4%	↓
35	Harrison	33.8%	63.8%	4.5%	2.5%	↓
36	Lawrence	35.1%	62.2%	4.5%	2.7%	↓
36	Putnam	45.7%	51.5%	4.0%	2.7%	↓
38	Clay	38.4%	58.8%	8.3%	2.8%	↓
39	Spencer	28.2%	68.9%	4.3%	2.9%	↓
40	Orange	45.4%	51.6%	5.4%	3.0%	↓
40	Perry	31.2%	65.8%	3.5%	3.0%	↓
40	Tippecanoe	40.8%	56.2%	2.8%	3.0%	↑
43	Carroll	39.5%	57.4%	3.6%	3.1%	↓
43	Franklin	34.1%	62.8%	1.8%	3.1%	↑
43	Ohio	39.4%	57.5%	6.7%	3.1%	↓
46	Monroe	35.0%	61.8%	5.4%	3.2%	↓

Rank				TOTAL		
		1 worker in the past 12 months	2 or more workers in the past 12 months	2014-2018	2019-2023	Change
46	Newton	55.9%	40.9%	7.5%	3.2%	↓
46	Pulaski	28.7%	68.1%	6.1%	3.2%	↓
49	DeKalb	35.5%	61.2%	4.0%	3.3%	↓
49	Henry	39.5%	57.2%	8.1%	3.3%	↓
49	Martin	25.3%	71.4%	8.3%	3.3%	↓
52	Crawford	46.0%	50.5%	3.0%	3.4%	↑
53	Vanderburgh	40.0%	56.5%	4.2%	3.6%	↓
54	Wells	30.9%	65.5%	3.6%	3.7%	↑
55	Dearborn	23.4%	72.8%	3.1%	3.8%	↑
56	Allen	39.6%	56.6%	4.9%	3.9%	↓
56	Clark	36.2%	59.9%	3.5%	3.9%	↑
56	Jasper	35.0%	61.1%	4.8%	3.9%	↓
56	Washington	40.7%	55.3%	5.3%	3.9%	↓
60	St. Joseph	39.2%	56.8%	5.6%	4.0%	↓
61	Clinton	35.6%	60.3%	2.8%	4.1%	↑
61	Vermillion	41.8%	54.1%	9.8%	4.1%	↓
63	Shelby	38.3%	57.6%	2.8%	4.2%	↑
64	Cass	44.2%	51.5%	4.6%	4.3%	↓
65	Morgan	32.6%	63.0%	4.5%	4.4%	↓
66	Warren	29.3%	66.2%	4.9%	4.5%	↓
67	Delaware	42.7%	52.7%	8.3%	4.6%	↓
68	Floyd	36.1%	59.2%	3.8%	4.7%	↑
69	Marion	42.2%	53.0%	6.8%	4.8%	↓
69	Wayne	40.7%	54.5%	4.8%	4.8%	=
71	Porter	36.3%	58.8%	4.1%	4.9%	↑
72	Howard	40.8%	54.0%	7.9%	5.1%	↓
73	Laporte	45.0%	49.7%	5.8%	5.3%	↓
73	Vigo	44.3%	50.4%	6.1%	5.3%	↓
75	Fayette	38.9%	55.7%	10.6%	5.4%	↓
76	Jefferson	46.2%	48.0%	8.0%	5.8%	↓
77	Scott	37.3%	56.7%	5.1%	5.9%	↑
78	Greene	36.3%	57.6%	1.5%	6.0%	↑
79	Grant	41.5%	52.4%	9.0%	6.1%	↓
80	Elkhart	40.7%	53.1%	3.9%	6.2%	↑
80	Sullivan	39.0%	54.8%	5.5%	6.2%	↑
80	Tipton	32.5%	61.3%	2.7%	6.2%	↑
83	Madison	40.8%	52.9%	8.3%	6.3%	↓
84	Whitley	33.1%	60.2%	4.6%	6.7%	↑
85	Benton	35.7%	56.6%	4.9%	7.7%	↑
85	Blackford	44.6%	47.8%	5.0%	7.7%	↑
85	Lake	43.4%	48.9%	7.5%	7.7%	↑
88	Miami	34.0%	58.2%	6.6%	7.9%	↑
89	Pike	22.3%	69.5%	3.0%	8.2%	↑
90	Knox	36.5%	55.2%	5.4%	8.3%	↑
91	Starke	42.1%	48.5%	3.5%	9.3%	↑
92	Randolph	28.7%	61.2%	5.5%	10.1%	↑

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

Opportunity Youth (16 to 24 Years)

	TOTAL			
	2020	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	13.1%	11.6%	10.1%	↓

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%	↓
13	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%	↓
20	Hendricks	9.1%	10.5%	↑
20	Knox	11.6%	10.5%	↓
20	Putnam	11.0%	10.5%	↓
24	Warrick	9.3%	10.6%	↑
25	Marshall	12.9%	10.8%	↓
25	Ripley	12.0%	10.8%	↓
27	Clinton	14.0%	10.9%	↓
28	Floyd	10.3%	11.0%	↑
28	Hancock	*	11.0%	*
30	Porter	8.9%	11.1%	↑
31	Cass	13.8%	11.3%	↓
31	Dubois	*	11.3%	*
31	Gibson	9.9%	11.3%	↑
34	Jay	*	11.7%	*
35	Wayne	11.9%	11.8%	↓
36	Allen	11.4%	12.1%	↑
36	Kosciusko	11.0%	12.1%	↑
38	Spencer	*	12.3%	*
39	Montgomery	13.4%	12.6%	↓
39	Randolph	17.7%	12.6%	↓
41	Morgan	13.1%	12.7%	↓
41	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%	↓
48	Elkhart	15.3%	13.6%	↓
50	Decatur	*	13.7%	*
50	Fayette	16.4%	13.7%	↓
52	Marion	13.8%	13.8%	=
53	Shelby	12.3%	14.6%	↑
54	Greene	13.6%	14.9%	↑
54	Lake	13.8%	14.9%	↑
56	DeKalb	14.4%	15.0%	↑
57	Sullivan	17.6%	15.2%	↓
58	Fountain	17.2%	15.3%	↓
58	Harrison	19.0%	15.3%	↓
58	Perry	18.6%	15.3%	↓
58	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%	↓
68	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.

Measure of America has not yet obtained a custom data tabulation from the US Census Bureau required to update their county-level data for 2022.

Definition

Youth employment is the percentage of youth, ages 16–24, who have reported working regularly for pay or wages that help them gain skills, knowledge and access to resources for adulthood. Employment can include summer jobs, internships and various other work experiences.¹¹

Definition Source: U.S. Census Bureau¹²

Significance

Youth employment is an important metric because it gives a preview of future workforce data. Youth employment and participation in the labor force has been nationally declining since the 1980's, though levels have recently remained steady since 2010.¹³

Employed youth can increase job-related skills, grow their work readiness, and increase their connections and social cohesion. Aside from these more intangible skills, youth employment also improves income for the family or youth. Disparities in student debt load also perpetuate long-standing racial wealth gaps. As of July 2020, young people of color were suffering unemployment rates over 45 percent. Experts estimate that the number of opportunity youth (those ages 16–24 who are not working or in school) will top six million as a result of the pandemic.¹⁴

Key Highlights

35.7% of Indiana teens aged 16 to 19 were employed in 2023, surpassing the national rate of 29.3%.¹⁵

- Among teens enrolled in school, 34.7% were employed, higher than the national rate of 30%.
- Only 10.4% of teens were neither enrolled in school nor employed, compared to the national rate of 11%.
- Of the 17,641 unemployed teens, 9.2% had not graduated from high school, exceeding the national rate of 7.3%.

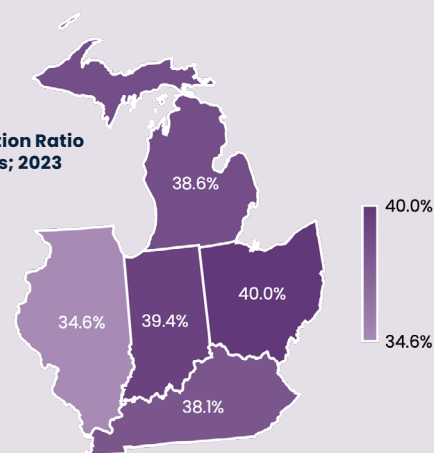
Employment/Population Ratio for Youth 16 to 19 Years; 2023

		U.S.	Indiana
16 to 19 years	Labor Force Participation Rate	39.3%	44.2%
	Employment/Population Ratio	33.3%	39.4%
	Unemployment Rate	14.3%	10.6%
20 to 24 years	Labor Force Participation Rate	75.3%	77.4%
	Employment/Population Ratio	66.9%	71.1%
	Unemployment Rate	9.1%	8.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S2301

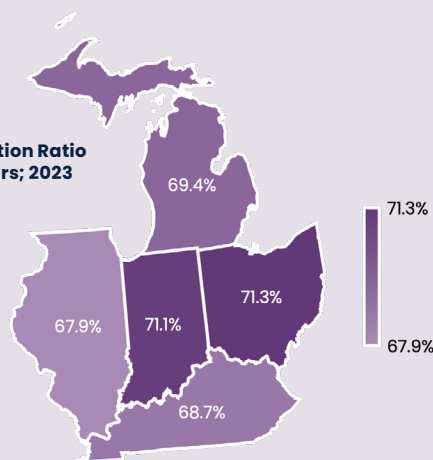
Employment/Population Ratio for Youth 16 to 19 Years; 2023

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S2301



Employment/Population Ratio for Youth 20 to 24 Years; 2023

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates S2301



Youth Employment

	TOTAL		
	2014-2018	2019-2023	Change
INDIANA	35.7%	39.4%	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2014-2018	2019-2023	Change
1	Boone	61.3%	73.7%	↑
2	LaGrange	45.6%	58.1%	↑
3	Carroll	40.8%	57.5%	↑
4	Hamilton	46.8%	53.0%	↑
5	Spencer	43.9%	52.5%	↑
5	Brown	46.1%	52.5%	↑
7	Harrison	37.3%	51.1%	↑
8	Whitley	43.0%	50.1%	↑
9	Clinton	32.4%	49.8%	↑
10	Hendricks	38.8%	49.7%	↑
11	White	52.7%	48.8%	↓
12	Franklin	36.2%	48.6%	↑
13	Pike	44.9%	48.5%	↑
14	Ripley	35.6%	48.0%	↑
14	Dubois	28.5%	48.0%	↑
16	Noble	31.9%	47.9%	↑
16	Warrick	42.8%	47.9%	↑
16	Gibson	42.4%	47.9%	↑
19	Johnson	34.5%	47.8%	↑
20	Warren	34.9%	47.5%	↑
20	Clark	42.7%	47.5%	↑
22	Daviess	51.7%	47.4%	↓
23	Hancock	33.4%	46.9%	↑
23	Jasper	40.7%	46.9%	↑
25	Kosciusko	32.6%	46.0%	↑
26	Putnam	42.4%	45.4%	↑
26	Decatur	42.4%	45.4%	↑
28	Floyd	45.2%	45.1%	↓
29	Marshall	38.7%	44.7%	↑
30	Morgan	36.7%	44.6%	↑
31	Adams	39.5%	44.4%	↑
32	Cass	38.2%	44.2%	↑
32	Lawrence	36.6%	44.2%	↑
34	Montgomery	45.3%	44.1%	↓
34	Owen	34.7%	44.1%	↑
34	Shelby	38.3%	44.1%	↑
37	Washington	32.8%	43.9%	↑
38	Benton	50.3%	43.7%	↓
38	Dearborn	29.1%	43.7%	↑
38	Fountain	52.5%	43.7%	↓
41	Martin	45.6%	43.6%	↓
41	Orange	33.2%	43.6%	↑
43	Porter	39.6%	43.1%	↑
44	Posey	24.9%	42.9%	↑
45	Pulaski	39.1%	42.2%	↑
46	Starke	35.0%	41.6%	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2014-2018	2019-2023	Change
47	Clay	27.8%	41.5%	↑
48	DeKalb	24.1%	41.4%	↑
49	Elkhart	27.9%	41.3%	↑
50	Fulton	14.2%	40.9%	↑
50	Jefferson	41.9%	40.9%	↓
52	Newton	34.4%	40.6%	↑
52	Perry	32.6%	40.6%	↑
52	Rush	38.0%	40.6%	↑
55	Tipton	31.2%	40.5%	↑
56	Knox	33.6%	40.3%	↑
57	Vermillion	24.5%	39.9%	↑
58	Wabash	42.7%	39.1%	↓
58	Wells	32.0%	39.1%	↑
60	Henry	36.7%	38.8%	↑
61	Huntington	55.2%	38.7%	↓
62	Monroe	35.2%	38.6%	↑
63	St. Joseph	43.3%	38.4%	↓
64	Steuben	43.8%	38.3%	↓
65	Sullivan	39.3%	38.2%	↓
66	Bartholomew	36.7%	38.0%	↑
67	Greene	32.9%	37.9%	↑
68	LaPorte	49.7%	37.6%	↓
69	Parke	38.3%	37.3%	↓
69	Randolph	32.4%	37.3%	↑
71	Allen	28.2%	37.2%	↑
72	Lake	25.8%	37.1%	↑
73	Crawford	34.4%	36.8%	↑
74	Jackson	33.6%	36.3%	↑
75	Jennings	29.1%	36.1%	↑
76	Switzerland	42.7%	35.8%	↓
76	Howard	29.2%	35.8%	↑
78	Jay	30.6%	35.4%	↑
79	Marion	27.5%	34.7%	↑
80	Miami	33.3%	34.6%	↑
81	Vanderburgh	32.5%	34.0%	↑
82	Blackford	30.6%	33.3%	↑
82	Grant	33.8%	33.3%	↓
84	Fayette	31.5%	32.9%	↑
85	Delaware	35.7%	32.8%	↓
86	Madison	27.2%	32.2%	↑
87	Scott	39.6%	31.5%	↓
88	Tippecanoe	25.6%	31.4%	↑
89	Wayne	35.5%	31.0%	↓
90	Vigo	34.5%	27.9%	↓
91	Ohio	36.5%	27.8%	↓
92	Union	22.3%	26.7%	↑

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates B23001

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.

Definition Sources: U.S. Census Bureau¹⁶

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.

Key Highlights

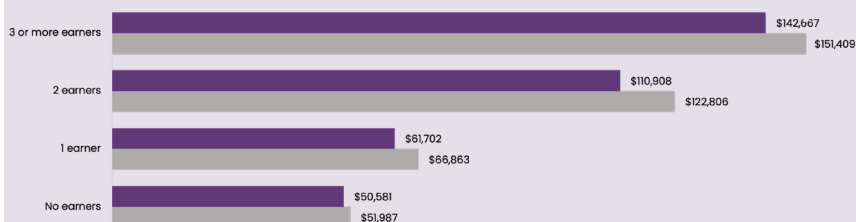
The median family income for Indiana households with children under 18 was \$86,484 in 2023, lower than the national median income of \$95,154.¹⁷

- Families with children had a median income nearly 4% less than households without children (\$89,607), consistent with 2022 differences.
- Four-person families had the highest median income at \$107,555, an increase from \$103,324 in 2022.
- Median family incomes varied across the state. As in previous years, median family income in suburban counties were the highest, while rural counties had some of the lowest median family incomes.

In Indiana, married-couple families earned the highest median income at \$113,319 in 2023. This was double the median income of single father households (\$55,070) and more than three times the median income of single mother households (\$35,348), consistent with 2022 incomes.¹⁸

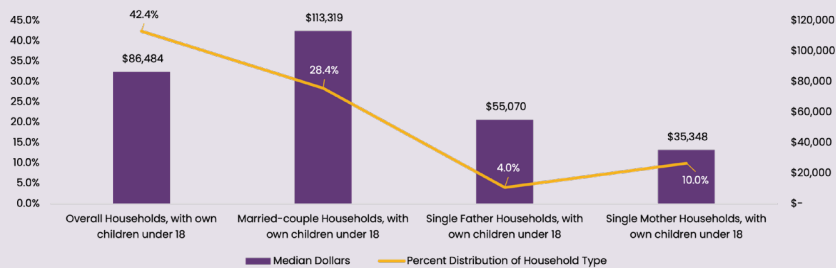
The estimated pre-tax living wage for a single adult with one child in Indiana was \$70,033.60 in 2024, highlighting that single-parent median incomes (\$35,348 and \$55,070) insufficient to meet basic living expenses, consistent with previous years.¹⁹

Median Household Income by Number of Earners, Indiana: 2023



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

Median Household Income with Own Children by Number of Earners, Indiana: 2023



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

Cost of Living

	1 parent, 1 child family	1 parent, 2 child family	2 parent, 2 child family
Adams	\$ 59,016	\$ 73,656	\$ 84,516
Allen	\$ 64,116	\$ 82,956	\$ 93,348
Bartholomew	\$ 68,172	\$ 88,152	\$ 97,656
Benton	\$ 64,752	\$ 83,652	\$ 93,120
Blackford	\$ 58,164	\$ 73,092	\$ 84,012
Boone	\$ 73,776	\$ 94,296	\$ 103,212
Brown	\$ 67,056	\$ 85,536	\$ 95,076
Carroll	\$ 63,996	\$ 82,320	\$ 91,644
Cass	\$ 57,996	\$ 72,408	\$ 83,100
Clark	\$ 66,612	\$ 84,780	\$ 93,708
Clay	\$ 61,452	\$ 78,228	\$ 89,136
Clinton	\$ 59,256	\$ 74,796	\$ 84,192
Crawford	\$ 59,436	\$ 73,968	\$ 84,336
Daviess	\$ 58,872	\$ 73,164	\$ 83,532
Dearborn	\$ 67,452	\$ 85,800	\$ 95,028
Decatur	\$ 63,156	\$ 78,816	\$ 89,748
DeKalb	\$ 59,712	\$ 75,684	\$ 85,872
Delaware	\$ 60,480	\$ 77,268	\$ 87,984
Dubois	\$ 61,008	\$ 76,140	\$ 85,572
Elkhart	\$ 65,520	\$ 84,348	\$ 93,744
Fayette	\$ 58,008	\$ 72,684	\$ 83,976
Floyd	\$ 66,216	\$ 84,372	\$ 93,540
Fountain	\$ 59,448	\$ 74,520	\$ 85,500
Franklin	\$ 66,984	\$ 86,424	\$ 95,736
Fulton	\$ 59,844	\$ 74,784	\$ 85,920
Gibson	\$ 58,776	\$ 74,280	\$ 83,652
Grant	\$ 57,192	\$ 71,868	\$ 82,824
Greene	\$ 58,680	\$ 73,140	\$ 83,496
Hamilton	\$ 78,276	\$ 100,080	\$ 109,236
Hancock	\$ 69,924	\$ 89,184	\$ 98,292
Harrison	\$ 66,024	\$ 83,640	\$ 92,256
Hendricks	\$ 74,820	\$ 95,280	\$ 103,872
Henry	\$ 58,116	\$ 72,876	\$ 83,940
Howard	\$ 61,476	\$ 78,624	\$ 89,184
Huntington	\$ 59,544	\$ 74,556	\$ 85,716
Jackson	\$ 61,980	\$ 77,316	\$ 88,200
Jasper	\$ 67,752	\$ 87,516	\$ 97,020
Jay	\$ 58,236	\$ 72,528	\$ 83,076
Jefferson	\$ 58,320	\$ 73,152	\$ 83,688
Jennings	\$ 60,780	\$ 75,996	\$ 86,904
Johnson	\$ 70,548	\$ 90,084	\$ 99,000
Knox	\$ 57,876	\$ 72,216	\$ 82,836
Kosciusko	\$ 61,332	\$ 77,796	\$ 87,744
LaGrange	\$ 61,464	\$ 76,740	\$ 87,864
Lake	\$ 64,548	\$ 83,484	\$ 93,132
Laporte	\$ 63,696	\$ 82,284	\$ 91,668

	1 parent, 1 child family	1 parent, 2 child family	2 parent, 2 child family
Lawrence	\$ 59,580	\$ 74,556	\$ 85,368
Madison	\$ 62,712	\$ 79,920	\$ 90,552
Marion	\$ 65,124	\$ 83,352	\$ 92,916
Marshall	\$ 59,772	\$ 75,000	\$ 86,016
Martin	\$ 59,100	\$ 73,824	\$ 84,288
Miami	\$ 59,880	\$ 75,420	\$ 86,832
Monroe	\$ 70,044	\$ 90,060	\$ 99,468
Montgomery	\$ 59,100	\$ 73,956	\$ 84,612
Morgan	\$ 65,916	\$ 84,012	\$ 93,552
Newton	\$ 63,828	\$ 82,584	\$ 92,520
Noble	\$ 60,492	\$ 75,552	\$ 86,544
Ohio	\$ 64,260	\$ 81,864	\$ 91,428
Orange	\$ 59,052	\$ 73,896	\$ 84,420
Owen	\$ 64,764	\$ 82,776	\$ 93,324
Parke	\$ 64,248	\$ 81,732	\$ 92,508
Perry	\$ 58,920	\$ 73,992	\$ 84,852
Pike	\$ 59,136	\$ 73,752	\$ 84,216
Porter	\$ 67,248	\$ 86,832	\$ 96,204
Posey	\$ 63,084	\$ 81,240	\$ 90,456
Pulaski	\$ 60,192	\$ 75,648	\$ 86,712
Putnam	\$ 64,164	\$ 82,920	\$ 92,088
Randolph	\$ 58,932	\$ 73,692	\$ 84,528
Ripley	\$ 60,000	\$ 74,808	\$ 85,464
Rush	\$ 60,264	\$ 75,516	\$ 86,928
Scott	\$ 60,384	\$ 75,120	\$ 85,296
Shelby	\$ 64,680	\$ 82,428	\$ 91,872
Spencer	\$ 61,260	\$ 77,916	\$ 87,648
St. Joseph	\$ 67,800	\$ 87,624	\$ 97,140
Starke	\$ 60,144	\$ 75,300	\$ 86,484
Steuben	\$ 62,400	\$ 78,012	\$ 89,136
Sullivan	\$ 62,568	\$ 79,536	\$ 90,252
Switzerland	\$ 59,940	\$ 75,312	\$ 86,352
Tippecanoe	\$ 66,372	\$ 85,692	\$ 94,884
Tipton	\$ 62,172	\$ 78,720	\$ 88,332
Union	\$ 65,028	\$ 82,776	\$ 93,312
Vanderburgh	\$ 64,428	\$ 83,256	\$ 92,568
Vermillion	\$ 61,032	\$ 77,988	\$ 89,100
Vigo	\$ 61,800	\$ 78,936	\$ 89,868
Wabash	\$ 58,920	\$ 73,752	\$ 84,888
Warren	\$ 66,480	\$ 86,136	\$ 95,448
Warrick	\$ 68,904	\$ 88,764	\$ 97,452
Washington	\$ 61,428	\$ 77,736	\$ 87,564
Wayne	\$ 58,740	\$ 73,824	\$ 85,404
Wells	\$ 59,832	\$ 75,708	\$ 85,476
White	\$ 59,784	\$ 75,744	\$ 85,476
Whitley	\$ 64,548	\$ 83,172	\$ 92,856

Source: Economic Policy Institute

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.

Definition Sources: St. Louis FED,²⁰ Consumer Financial Protection Bureau²¹

Significance

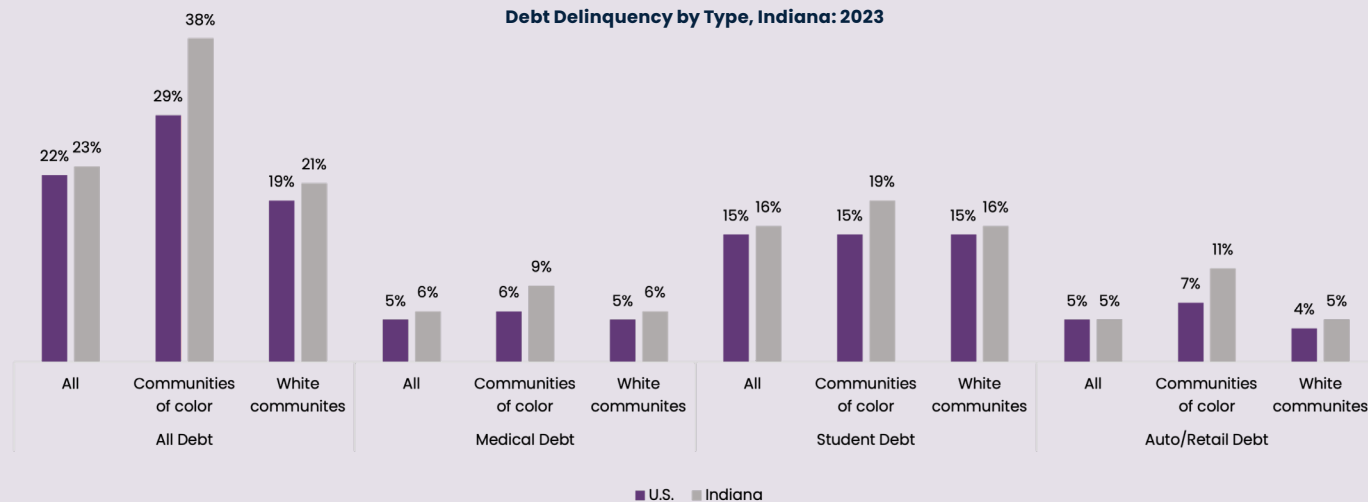
Debt is a financial gauge used to assess an individual's or family's financial health and wealth. Debt can be an important component to building wealth and future value (student loans, home loans, etc.) but can also be a detractor from overall wealth when used inappropriately or under the wrong conditions. Lower income families often must take on debt, at elevated or predatory interest rates, to afford basic needs. When debt is taken on unsecured and/or at high debt-to-income ratios, debt becomes a threat to overall wealth instead of potential growth.²²

Key Highlights

Indiana had the highest debt-to-income ratio of 1.344 compared to all neighboring states (Michigan: 1.33, Illinois: 1.203, Ohio: 1.224, Kentucky: 1.228).²³

- This ratio compares total household debt to annual income, with a higher ratio suggesting greater debt relative to income. The debt-to-income ratio in Indiana indicates that debt is growing faster than income, which could impact financial stability for families.

Debt Delinquency by Type, Indiana: 2023



Source: Urban Institute, *Debt in America*

Debt-to-Income Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2022	2023	Change
INDIANA	1.33	1.35	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
1	Martin	0.26	0.33	↑
2	Dubois	0.69	0.67	↓
3	Marion	0.69	0.68	↓
4	Elkhart	0.75	0.76	↑
5	Gibson	0.76	0.86	↑
6	Bartholomew	0.97	0.95	↓
7	Vanderburgh	1.03	0.96	↓
8	Vigo	0.94	1.01	↑
9	Tippecanoe	1.04	1.02	↓
10	Knox	1.03	1.03	=
11	Howard	1.13	1.09	↓
11	Cass	1.18	1.09	↓
13	Daviess	1.13	1.10	↓
14	Marshall	1.27	1.11	↓
15	Jackson	1.08	1.12	↑
16	Delaware	1.20	1.13	↓
17	St. Joseph	1.17	1.20	↑
18	Vermillion	1.24	1.23	↓
18	Orange	1.30	1.23	↓
20	Grant	1.15	1.26	↑
21	Decatur	1.37	1.30	↓
22	Adams	1.23	1.31	↑
22	Huntington	1.21	1.31	↑
24	Jay	1.13	1.32	↑
25	Wayne	1.41	1.33	↓
26	Allen	1.33	1.36	↑
26	DeKalb	1.16	1.36	↑
28	Perry	1.49	1.37	↓
28	Pulaski	1.36	1.37	↑
30	Sullivan	1.28	1.40	↑
31	Kosciusko	1.26	1.41	↑
32	Shelby	1.71	1.43	↓
33	Wabash	1.36	1.45	↑
34	Jennings	1.83	1.48	↓
35	Lake	1.53	1.53	=
36	Blackford	1.66	1.60	↓
36	Miami	1.68	1.60	↓
38	Montgomery	1.45	1.61	↑
38	White	1.65	1.61	↓
40	Monroe	1.38	1.62	↑
41	Clinton	1.59	1.63	↑
42	Clark	1.47	1.64	↑
43	Steuben	1.53	1.68	↑
44	Jasper	1.71	1.69	↓
45	Wells	1.45	1.70	↑
46	Boone	1.83	1.77	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2022	2023	Change
47	LaPorte	1.76	1.80	↑
48	LaGrange	1.81	1.82	↑
48	Ripley	1.49	1.82	↑
50	Lawrence	1.92	1.86	↓
51	Jefferson	1.84	1.88	↑
52	Noble	1.77	1.91	↑
52	Scott	1.91	1.91	=
54	Madison	1.90	1.93	↑
55	Fountain	1.99	1.94	↓
56	Henry	2.12	1.97	↓
57	Pike	1.81	1.99	↑
58	Hamilton	1.97	2.01	↑
59	Posey	1.96	2.02	↑
60	Clay	2.34	2.10	↓
61	Owen	1.72	2.15	↑
62	Putnam	2.34	2.16	↓
62	Floyd	2.32	2.16	↓
64	Whitley	2.03	2.19	↑
65	Porter	2.30	2.20	↓
66	Randolph	1.67	2.24	↑
66	Benton	2.27	2.24	↓
68	Hendricks	2.27	2.25	↓
68	Parke	2.91	2.25	↓
70	Tipton	2.12	2.34	↑
71	Johnson	2.32	2.37	↑
72	Fayette	2.07	2.54	↑
73	Rush	2.07	2.56	↑
74	Hancock	2.69	2.57	↓
75	Harrison	2.73	2.79	↑
76	Spencer	2.51	2.96	↑
76	Warrick	2.97	2.96	↓
78	Washington	2.96	3.01	↑
79	Greene	3.37	3.02	↓
80	Dearborn	2.72	3.04	↑
81	Fulton	3.35	3.17	↓
82	Switzerland	2.93	3.31	↑
83	Starke	3.57	3.39	↓
84	Carroll	3.56	3.61	↑
85	Crawford	3.98	3.82	↓
86	Newton	3.60	4.06	↑
87	Union	3.70	4.13	↑
88	Franklin	4.39	4.28	↓
89	Morgan	4.42	4.34	↓
90	Warren	4.56	4.45	↓
91	Brown	5.03	5.61	↑
92	Ohio	8.72	8.31	↓

Source: Federal Reserve System

Child Care Cost-to-income Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	10.0%	11.2%	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
1	Union	7.4%	5.3%	↓
2	Daviess	7.4%	7.3%	↓
2	Spencer	7.1%	7.3%	↑
4	Martin	7.9%	7.4%	↓
4	Warrick	7.2%	7.4%	↑
6	Harrison	7.2%	7.5%	↑
7	Pike	7.6%	7.8%	↑
8	Steuben	7.3%	8.0%	↑
9	Hamilton	7.3%	8.1%	↑
9	Knox	8.1%	8.1%	=
11	Dekalb	8.2%	8.3%	↑
11	Noble	8.4%	8.3%	↓
13	Orange	9.4%	8.4%	↓
13	Randolph	8.5%	8.4%	↓
15	LaGrange	8.7%	8.5%	↓
15	Montgomery	8.1%	8.5%	↑
17	Decatur	7.9%	8.6%	↑
17	Jackson	8.3%	8.6%	↑
17	Perry	9.3%	8.6%	↓
17	Washington	8.2%	8.6%	↑
21	Dearborn	8.4%	8.8%	↑
21	Gibson	8.9%	8.8%	↓
23	Franklin	8.8%	8.9%	↑
23	Posey	8.1%	8.9%	↑
25	Boone	8.3%	9.1%	↑
25	Floyd	8.7%	9.1%	↑
27	Hendricks	8.4%	9.2%	↑
27	Rush	9.4%	9.2%	↓
27	Wells	9.6%	9.2%	↓
30	Ciinton	9.1%	9.3%	↑
30	Jennings	8.9%	9.3%	↑
32	Carroll	9.2%	9.4%	↑
32	Dubois	9.1%	9.4%	↑
32	Putnam	8.2%	9.4%	↑
35	Sullivan	9.5%	9.5%	=
35	Vermillion	8.7%	9.5%	↑
37	Jefferson	8.8%	9.6%	↑
38	Brown	9.7%	9.7%	=
38	Porter	9.0%	9.7%	↑
38	Pulaski	7.4%	9.7%	↑
38	Tipton	8.7%	9.7%	↑
42	Johnson	9.2%	9.8%	↑
42	Scott	9.6%	9.8%	↑
42	Shelby	9.6%	9.8%	↑
42	Wayne	10.0%	9.8%	↓
46	Parke	8.8%	9.9%	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
46	Wabash	9.1%	9.9%	↑
48	Clay	9.1%	10.0%	↑
49	Fulton	9.0%	10.1%	↑
49	Whitley	9.0%	10.1%	↑
51	Bartholomew	9.4%	10.2%	↑
51	Jay	9.8%	10.2%	↑
53	Greene	9.6%	10.3%	↑
53	Lawrence	10.2%	10.3%	↑
53	Ohio	10.0%	10.3%	↑
56	Fayette	10.8%	10.4%	↓
56	Jasper	8.9%	10.4%	↑
58	Kosciusko	9.9%	10.5%	↑
59	Hancock	9.6%	10.7%	↑
59	Monroe	10.5%	10.7%	↑
61	Clark	10.4%	10.8%	↑
61	Vanderburgh	10.6%	10.8%	↑
63	Cass	10.3%	10.9%	↑
63	Howard	9.9%	10.9%	↑
65	Henry	10.7%	11.0%	↑
65	Marshall	10.9%	11.0%	↑
67	White	10.3%	11.1%	↑
68	Morgan	10.7%	11.2%	↑
69	Blackford	12.1%	11.3%	↓
69	Grant	11.5%	11.3%	↓
69	Ripley	10.4%	11.3%	↑
72	Allen	10.7%	11.4%	↑
73	Huntington	12.3%	11.6%	↓
74	Benton	10.2%	11.7%	↑
75	Warren	9.4%	11.8%	↑
76	Fountain	10.1%	12.0%	↑
76	St. Joseph	11.2%	12.0%	↑
76	Switzerland	10.2%	12.0%	↑
79	Adams	9.7%	12.1%	↑
79	Owen	11.2%	12.1%	↑
79	Tippecanoe	10.8%	12.1%	↑
82	Delaware	12.1%	12.4%	↑
83	Crawford	11.9%	13.0%	↑
84	Miami	11.4%	13.1%	↑
85	Vigo	12.1%	13.2%	↑
86	Newton	11.6%	13.4%	↑
87	Elkhart	13.3%	13.9%	↑
88	Marion	12.8%	14.0%	↑
89	Lake	13.1%	14.1%	↑
90	LaPorte	13.3%	14.2%	↑
91	Starke	13.9%	14.3%	↑
92	Madison	13.7%	14.9%	↑

Source: Early Learning Indiana, Closing the Gap

Promising Practices: Head Start/Early Head Start Reciprocity³³

In 2023, there were 262 Head Start centers throughout Indiana. Head Start grantees and programs are required to adhere to standards of learning environments, curriculum, training, and staff education that are similar to PTQ standards. Because of these similarities, Indiana offers reciprocity for Head Start programs that are not currently PTQ rated but may be eligible. The reciprocity program reduces the challenges of Head Start programs participating in the PTQ system. Of the Head Start and Early Head Start centers in Indiana, 72% participate in PTQ and 94% of those participating are considered to be high-quality providers.

Definition

An *Indiana529* 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. (Note: In May 2024, "CollegeChoice 529 Savings Plans" was renamed Indiana529.)

Definition Sources: *Indiana529*³⁴

Significance

Indiana529 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. Indiana529 accounts 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.

Key Highlights on Cost of College

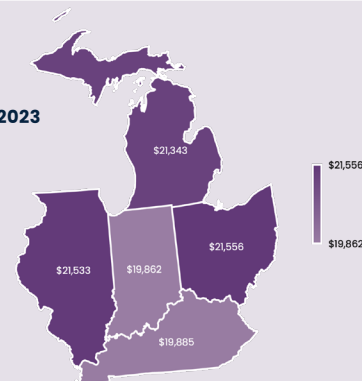
Indiana ranked 25th for the most expensive in-state public university tuition and fees in 2022–2023, with an estimated cost of \$9,886—higher than the national average of \$9,750.³⁵

In 2023, Indiana had a median student loan debt of \$19,862, the lowest among neighboring states.³⁶

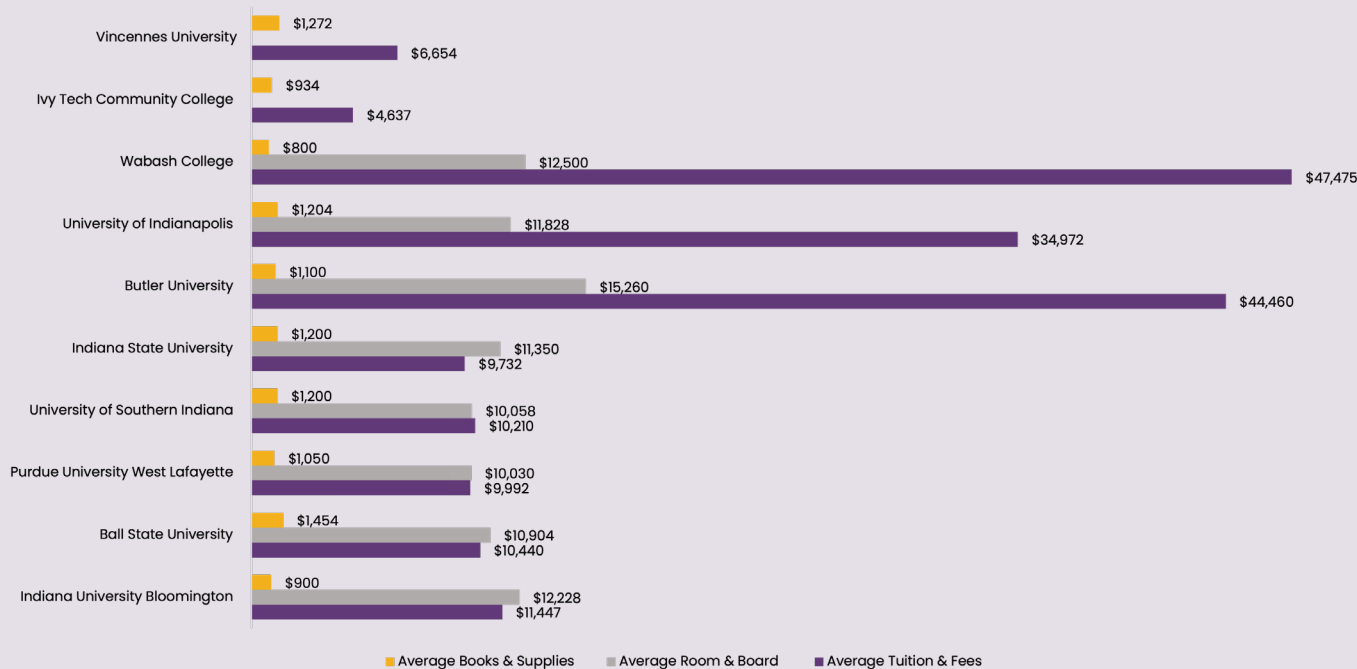
- The median monthly student loan payment was \$160, also among the lowest regionally, second only to Kentucky at \$152.
- Indiana had the lowest median student loan debt in default among neighboring states at \$2,210.

Median Student Loan Debt; 2023

Source: *Measure of America*



Indiana College Costs by Type, Indiana: 2023



Source: *Learn More Indiana*

Indiana 529 Rate per 1,000

	TOTAL		
	2023	2023	Change
INDIANA	166	163	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
1	Wabash	544	464	↓
2	Boone	466	462	↓
3	Hamilton	418	416	↓
4	Benton	406	393	↓
5	Hancock	396	390	↓
6	Jay	309	285	↓
7	Dubois	273	274	↑
8	Warrick	260	268	↑
9	Monroe	259	256	↓
10	Whitley	256	251	↓
11	Blackford	253	237	↓
12	Hendricks	242	235	↓
13	Johnson	225	226	↑
14	Martin	211	223	↑
15	Huntington	211	212	↑
16	Posey	210	210	=
17	Fulton	217	205	↓
18	Tippecanoe	195	194	↓
19	Vanderburgh	191	191	=
20	Porter	180	182	↑
21	Bartholomew	181	179	↓
22	Randolph	165	174	↑
22	Kosciusko	176	174	↓
24	Spencer	170	173	↑
24	Steuben	180	173	↓
26	Gibson	160	166	↑
27	Allen	162	162	=
27	Morgan	161	162	↑
29	St. Joseph	160	161	↑
29	Tipton	154	161	↑
31	Ripley	160	159	↓
32	Carroll	138	154	↑
32	DeKalb	152	154	↑
32	Wells	153	154	↑
35	Putnam	146	151	↑
36	Howard	153	149	↓
37	Floyd	144	145	↑
38	Marshall	145	143	↓
39	Dearborn	147	139	↓
39	Noble	156	139	↓
41	Decatur	136	137	↑
42	Clay	130	133	↑
42	Pulaski	127	133	↑
44	Knox	133	132	↓
45	Marion	131	129	↓
46	Jasper	127	127	=

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
47	Shelby	125	125	=
48	Delaware	121	121	=
49	Pike	123	120	↓
50	Parke	114	113	↓
50	Rush	115	113	↓
52	Vigo	113	112	↓
53	Jackson	113	111	↓
54	Daviess	110	110	=
54	Perry	110	110	=
54	White	108	110	↑
57	Harrison	102	104	↑
58	Clinton	103	103	=
58	Montgomery	104	103	↓
60	Henry	101	102	↑
60	Madison	99	102	↑
62	Clark	97	99	↑
62	Greene	98	99	↑
64	Adams	98	98	=
64	Elkhart	96	98	↑
66	Cass	101	97	↓
67	Lawrence	94	95	↑
68	Jefferson	87	90	↑
68	Sullivan	86	90	↑
68	Fountain	92	90	↓
71	LaPorte	83	89	↑
72	Owen	85	87	↑
73	Miami	81	81	=
74	Union	74	78	↑
75	Washington	80	77	↓
76	Grant	77	76	↓
76	Wayne	80	76	↓
78	Franklin	70	75	↑
79	LaGrange	81	74	↓
80	Brown	77	73	↓
81	Vermillion	74	71	↓
82	Starke	63	67	↑
83	Fayette	63	63	=
83	Orange	64	63	↓
85	Warren	58	62	↑
86	Jennings	61	60	↓
87	Lake	94	59	↓
88	Ohio	45	50	↑
89	Crawford	47	49	↑
90	Newton	46	48	↑
90	Scott	51	48	↓
92	Switzerland	31	32	↑

Source: Indiana Education Savings Authority

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).

Definition Sources: U.S. Census Bureau³⁷

Significance

Accurately gauging the poverty rate is necessary because children who experience poverty are often at a 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.³⁸ Poverty can be especially harmful to children's outcomes when it is persistent and occurs during early childhood because poverty can alter structural and functional brain development.³⁹ Poverty disproportionately affects children of color, exacerbating and heightening the obstacles that children of color often must overcome.

Key Highlights

15.7% of Hoosier children under the age of 18 lived in poverty, equating to over 249,000 children in 2023 – lower than the national rate of 16.3%⁴⁰

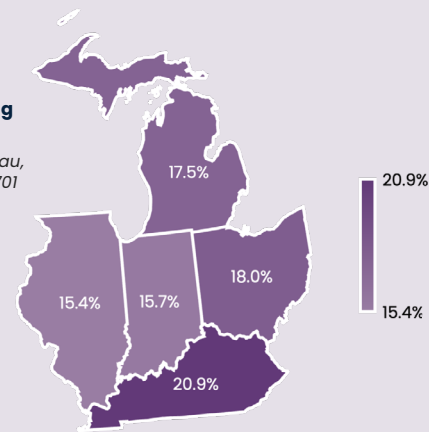
- Consistent with prior years and the national trend, children 5 and under had the highest poverty rate among age groups under 18, at 18.4%.
- Among youth aged 18 to 24, 20.6% lived in poverty, compared to the national rate of 18.9%.

39.7% of all single mother households in Indiana had incomes below the poverty line in 2023, higher than that of married-couple families (6.4%) and single father households (18.3%). The percentage of single mother households in poverty was the only rate higher than the national average (38.5%, 7.5%, 18.8% respectively).⁴¹

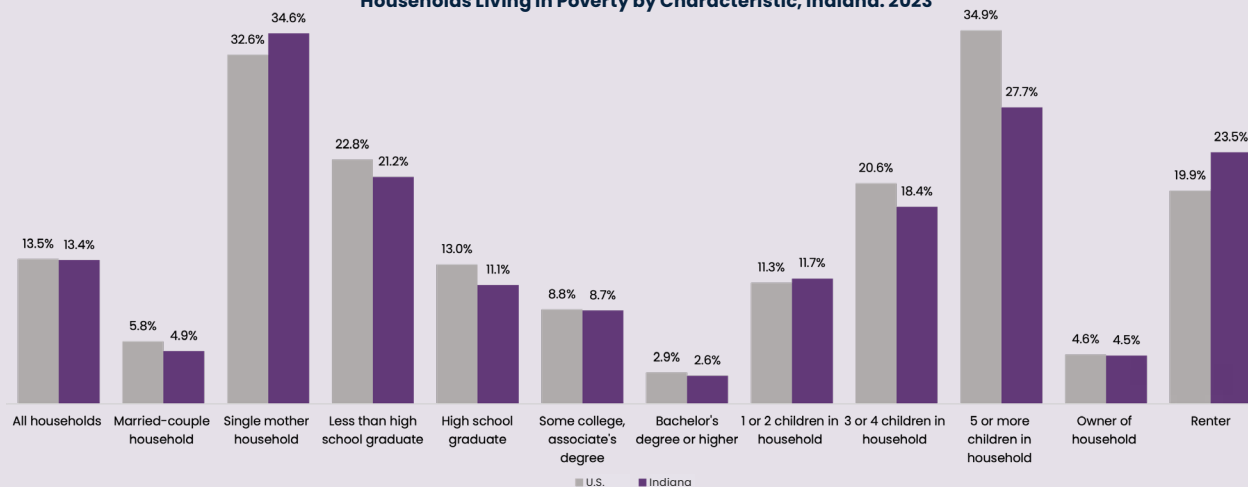
- Of the children living in poverty, 61.8% reside in a single mother household in 2023, exceeding the national rate of 59.1%.

Children Under 18 Living in Poverty; 2023

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



Households Living in Poverty by Characteristic, Indiana: 2023



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

Children Living in Poverty

				TOTAL		
	Single Father Household	Single Mother Household	Married-couple Household	2014-2018	2019-2023	Change
INDIANA	9.8%	61.8%	28.4%	19.3%	15.3%	↓

Rank		Single Father Household	Single Mother Household	Married-couple Household	2014-2018	2019-2023	Change
1	Hancock	9.9%	55.0%	35.1%	9.4%	3.9%	↓
1	Boone	27.8%	54.4%	17.8%	6.0%	3.9%	↓
3	LaGrange	8.4%	38.5%	53.0%	8.1%	4.0%	↓
4	Hamilton	3.8%	53.7%	42.6%	5.3%	4.4%	↓
5	Hendricks	3.8%	66.2%	30.0%	5.8%	5.0%	↓
6	Spencer	5.8%	73.4%	20.7%	13.7%	5.7%	↓
7	Jasper	12.2%	69.2%	18.6%	10.3%	5.9%	↓
8	Wells	8.1%	47.3%	44.6%	12.6%	6.5%	↓
9	Johnson	10.0%	56.3%	33.7%	12.1%	7.7%	↓
10	Noble	8.8%	42.8%	48.4%	8.2%	8.3%	↑
10	Warrick	20.7%	57.2%	22.2%	8.5%	8.3%	↓
12	Harrison	12.2%	59.7%	28.1%	9.6%	8.7%	↓
13	Clinton	3.8%	61.1%	35.1%	18.1%	8.9%	↓
14	Clay	2.8%	81.8%	15.4%	19.9%	9.3%	↓
14	Decatur	0.7%	49.8%	49.5%	17.7%	9.3%	↓
14	Pulaski	17.1%	22.5%	60.4%	19.4%	9.3%	↓
14	Brown	1.3%	87.1%	11.6%	7.2%	9.3%	↑
18	Dearborn	31.1%	45.2%	23.7%	14.3%	9.4%	↓
19	Putnam	11.9%	82.6%	5.5%	18.9%	9.8%	↓
20	Clark	7.6%	57.0%	35.5%	14.4%	10.2%	↓
20	Steuben	6.6%	54.6%	38.8%	17.4%	10.2%	↓
22	Ripley	26.8%	50.8%	22.4%	17.0%	10.3%	↓
22	Gibson	16.1%	34.4%	49.5%	13.2%	10.3%	↓
22	Union	4.6%	53.6%	41.8%	6.2%	10.6%	↑
24	White	6.6%	63.2%	30.2%	11.4%	10.6%	↓
24	Franklin	0.0%	58.6%	41.4%	7.8%	10.6%	↑
27	Carroll	6.3%	46.5%	47.2%	12.5%	10.7%	↓
28	Porter	7.0%	68.0%	25.0%	13.8%	11.0%	↓
29	Daviess	4.1%	30.3%	65.6%	14.7%	11.2%	↓
30	Morgan	8.9%	85.9%	5.3%	16.5%	11.4%	↓
30	Switzerland	14.7%	14.3%	70.9%	29.4%	11.4%	↓
32	Huntington	23.4%	65.7%	10.9%	12.7%	11.6%	↓
33	Kosciusko	7.9%	55.6%	36.5%	13.1%	11.7%	↓
33	Posey	14.8%	47.7%	37.4%	11.9%	11.7%	↓
35	Lawrence	2.8%	55.2%	42.0%	15.1%	11.8%	↓
36	Rush	10.1%	52.5%	37.4%	23.3%	12.7%	↓
37	Fountain	9.2%	57.0%	33.8%	10.9%	12.9%	↑
38	Perry	11.7%	78.0%	10.3%	21.8%	13.0%	↓
39	Dubois	10.7%	50.4%	38.9%	16.7%	13.4%	↓
39	Jefferson	6.9%	63.5%	29.6%	22.5%	13.4%	↓
41	Marshall	1.8%	27.5%	70.7%	13.3%	13.6%	↑
42	Wabash	16.7%	47.2%	36.1%	19.4%	13.8%	↓
43	Cass	11.0%	64.3%	24.7%	21.0%	14.0%	↓
44	Floyd	6.5%	79.4%	14.1%	14.3%	14.3%	↓
45	Bartholomew	16.6%	65.1%	18.3%	19.6%	14.4%	↓
46	Monroe	14.2%	62.7%	23.2%	19.7%	14.7%	↓

Rank		Single Father Household	Single Mother Household	Married-couple Household	2014-2018	2019-2023	Change
46	Jennings	3.5%	47.5%	49.0%	19.4%	14.7%	↓
48	DeKalb	15.7%	57.0%	27.3%	13.7%	14.8%	↑
48	Vermillion	7.2%	71.2%	21.6%	22.7%	14.8%	↓
50	Jackson	9.5%	74.5%	16.0%	20.8%	14.9%	↓
51	Knox	10.6%	54.6%	34.8%	23.9%	15.2%	↓
51	Ohio	21.5%	78.5%	0.0%	5.3%	15.2%	↑
53	Washington	11.5%	38.3%	50.2%	17.2%	15.4%	↓
54	Montgomery	8.2%	48.0%	43.8%	13.8%	15.5%	↑
55	Adams	5.7%	13.9%	80.4%	25.4%	16.0%	↓
56	Tippecanoe	11.5%	57.6%	30.9%	17.7%	16.1%	↓
57	Allen	7.7%	62.0%	30.3%	21.3%	16.5%	↓
58	Fulton	4.2%	36.8%	58.9%	19.3%	16.6%	↓
59	Henry	21.6%	48.9%	29.5%	22.0%	16.8%	↓
60	Scott	1.7%	40.9%	57.4%	23.6%	17.1%	↓
61	Madison	12.1%	71.2%	16.6%	24.7%	17.3%	↓
62	Benton	6.4%	90.3%	3.3%	22.4%	17.4%	↓
62	Fayette	19.3%	56.7%	24.0%	24.7%	17.4%	↓
64	Shelby	3.5%	40.7%	55.9%	15.9%	17.6%	↑
64	Howard	15.0%	61.8%	23.3%	23.7%	17.6%	↓
64	Whitley	16.1%	71.3%	12.5%	14.4%	17.6%	↑
67	Blackford	2.0%	41.5%	56.5%	17.9%	18.4%	↑
67	Jay	8.4%	56.2%	35.5%	22.2%	18.4%	↓
67	Starke	15.1%	37.4%	47.5%	16.5%	18.4%	↑
70	Newton	17.6%	59.8%	22.5%	23.3%	18.5%	↓
71	Elkhart	10.2%	58.0%	31.8%	18.9%	18.8%	↓
71	Warren	25.5%	47.8%	26.7%	17.1%	18.8%	↑
73	Orange	6.7%	65.8%	27.5%	22.0%	19.0%	↓
74	Vanderburgh	10.8%	71.8%	17.5%	25.2%	19.2%	↓
75	Greene	13.5%	59.1%	27.4%	17.2%	19.4%	↑
75	Delaware	20.9%	59.2%	19.9%	24.4%	19.4%	↓
77	Sullivan	8.4%	76.7%	14.9%	14.5%	19.5%	↑
78	Owen	17.5%	32.5%	50.0%	26.6%	19.6%	↓
79	Marion	7.4%	63.9%	28.8%	28.2%	20.1%	↓
80	St. Joseph	10.5%	68.9%	20.6%	22.4%	20.2%	↓
81	Tipton	4.2%	47.1%	48.7%	9.2%	20.5%	↑
82	Pike	23.5%	42.0%	34.5%	18.8%	20.7%	↑
83	Lake	11.2%	69.7%	19.1%	26.5%	21.6%	↓
84	Randolph	15.8%	70.7%	13.5%	22.9%	21.8%	↓
85	Wayne	8.6%	59.3%	32.1%	23.7%	23.1%	↓
85	LaPorte	5.9%	79.4%	14.7%	28.3%	23.1%	↓
87	Parke	3.4%	56.0%	40.6%	19.3%	24.2%	↑
88	Miami	3.0%	58.4%	38.6%	25.5%	24.4%	↓
89	Vigo	11.9%	64.2%	23.9%	22.3%	24.8%	↑
90	Grant	14.0%	55.2%	30.8%	30.5%	25.7%	↓
91	Martin	0.0%	27.5%	72.5%	17.1%	31.6%	↑
92	Crawford	6.1%	19.0%	75.0%	20.9%	35.6%	↑

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

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.

Definition Sources: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities,⁴² Indiana Family and Social Services Administration⁴³

Significance

SNAP is the most effective^{44,45,46} 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. Proper nutrition is an important component in ensuring that children are healthy. 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.⁴⁷

Key Highlights

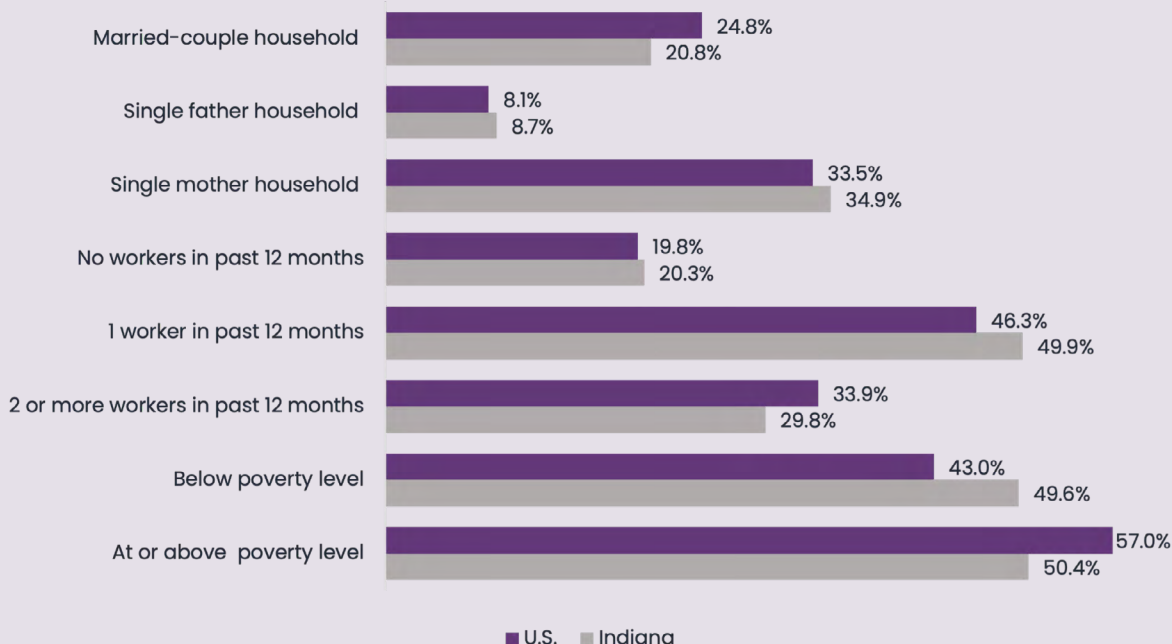
617,600 Indiana residents received SNAP in 2023, accounting for 9% of the state's population. Of these participants, more than 73% are families with children, exceeding the national rate of 65%.⁴⁸

- The average monthly benefit provided by SNAP to households with children in 2022 was \$416, which was 63% more than the average for all households in 2020.
 - 90% of SNAP participants were in poverty, consistent with previous years.

Nationwide, the average priced meal cost was \$3.37 in 2023, which was 19% more than the SNAP benefit of \$2.84.⁴⁹

- The average meal cost in Indiana in 2023 was \$3.54, equating to more than 25% of the SNAP benefit.

Percent of Households Receiving SNAP, Indiana: 2023



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

Families Receiving SNAP

	TOTAL		
	2014–2018	2019–2023	Change
INDIANA	10.7%	9.0%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2018–2022	2019–2023	Change
1	Hamilton	3.0%	2.5%	↓
2	Hendricks	4.0%	3.3%	↓
3	Dubois	6.0%	3.4%	↓
4	Boone	5.4%	3.8%	↓
4	Warrick	5.9%	3.8%	↓
6	Hancock	5.1%	3.9%	↓
7	Ohio	7.6%	4.0%	↓
7	Union	7.9%	4.0%	↓
9	Carroll	4.4%	4.3%	↓
9	LaGrange	5.7%	4.3%	↓
11	Franklin	7.7%	4.6%	↓
12	Decatur	9.9%	5.2%	↓
13	Marshall	8.7%	5.6%	↓
13	Posey	8.6%	5.6%	↓
13	Wells	8.8%	5.6%	↓
16	Jasper	8.2%	5.8%	↓
16	Porter	7.1%	5.8%	↓
18	Harrison	8.1%	5.9%	↓
18	Kosciusko	7.2%	5.9%	↓
18	Steuben	6.9%	5.9%	↓
21	DeKalb	10.4%	6.0%	↓
21	Johnson	6.6%	6.0%	↓
23	Adams	8.0%	6.1%	↓
23	Brown	5.9%	6.1%	↑
25	Monroe	8.2%	6.2%	↓
25	Noble	7.8%	6.2%	↓
25	White	8.5%	6.2%	↓
28	Warren	9.1%	6.3%	↓
29	Clinton	9.9%	6.4%	↓
30	Pulaski	11.4%	6.6%	↓
30	Whitley	6.3%	6.6%	↑
32	Tippecanoe	8.7%	6.7%	↓
33	Ripley	7.0%	6.8%	↓
33	Spencer	7.7%	6.8%	↓
35	Elkhart	9.7%	6.9%	↓
36	Martin	9.0%	7.0%	↓
37	Gibson	8.6%	7.2%	↓
38	Bartholomew	9.7%	7.3%	↓
38	Floyd	8.0%	7.3%	↓
38	Putnam	9.7%	7.3%	↓
41	Clark	7.7%	7.4%	↓
42	Morgan	8.9%	7.5%	↓
42	Shelby	10.2%	7.5%	↓
44	Fountain	12.6%	7.9%	↓
45	Tipton	6.5%	8.0%	↑
46	Dearborn	9.5%	8.2%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2018–2022	2019–2023	Change
47	Benton	13.1%	8.4%	↓
48	Daviess	9.1%	8.8%	↓
48	Lawrence	10.0%	8.8%	↓
50	Allen	11.8%	8.9%	↓
50	Jackson	10.9%	8.9%	↓
50	Perry	9.5%	8.9%	↓
53	Jennings	11.3%	9.0%	↓
54	Jay	10.4%	9.1%	↓
55	Owen	12.6%	9.2%	↓
56	Montgomery	9.8%	9.4%	↓
56	Pike	8.4%	9.4%	↑
58	Cass	9.7%	9.5%	↓
59	Henry	11.7%	9.6%	↓
60	Wabash	8.7%	9.7%	↑
61	St. Joseph	11.5%	9.9%	↓
62	Jefferson	10.5%	10.0%	↓
62	Miami	13.6%	10.0%	↓
64	Laporte	13.7%	10.1%	↓
65	Clay	12.5%	10.4%	↓
65	Fulton	8.0%	10.4%	↑
67	Vermillion	13.2%	10.6%	↓
68	Howard	13.4%	10.8%	↓
68	Rush	10.3%	10.8%	↑
68	Washington	13.0%	10.8%	↓
71	Vanderburgh	12.1%	10.9%	↓
72	Newton	10.4%	11.0%	↑
73	Greene	12.5%	11.1%	↓
73	Huntington	8.6%	11.1%	↑
73	Orange	13.3%	11.1%	↓
76	Sullivan	13.7%	11.4%	↓
77	Parke	13.4%	11.8%	↓
77	Switzerland	11.1%	11.8%	↑
79	Marion	14.6%	12.3%	↓
79	Starke	12.4%	12.3%	↓
81	Crawford	13.0%	12.6%	↓
82	Lake	14.0%	12.9%	↓
82	Vigo	14.7%	12.9%	↓
84	Knox	13.9%	13.0%	↓
85	Madison	14.3%	13.6%	↓
86	Grant	16.1%	13.9%	↓
86	Scott	10.4%	13.9%	↑
88	Delaware	14.1%	14.1%	=
89	Fayette	19.1%	14.5%	↓
89	Wayne	14.9%	14.5%	↓
91	Randolph	12.0%	15.3%	↑
92	Blackford	14.4%	16.1%	↑

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.

Definition Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture⁵⁰

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 TANF qualify for free meals. Those with family incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the poverty line qualify for reduced-price meals.⁵¹ Child nutrition programs are important 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 for more) that nutrition has impacts on thinking skills, behavior, and health. Additional research has suggested the proper nutrition received through the NSLP reduced food insecurity, increased dietary intake, and improved a child's learning ability.⁵²

Key Highlights

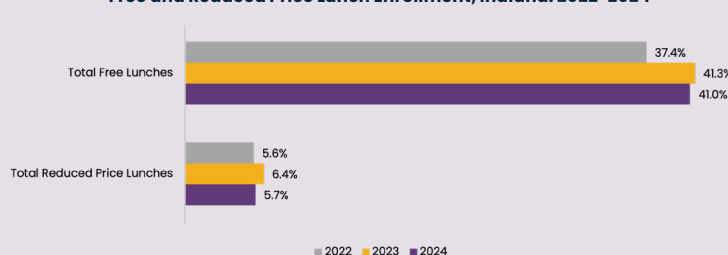
In 2024, 46.7% of Indiana's students were eligible for and received free or reduced-price meals, a decrease from the 47.7% in the previous school year.⁵³

50.3% of eligible school districts adopted the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) in 2024, a program that allows high-need districts and schools to continue to provide school breakfast and lunch to all students at no cost for four years – an increase from 40.6% in 2023.⁵⁴

- Indiana ranked 44th nationally for CEP participation among both eligible school districts and schools in 2024, an improvement from 46th in 2023

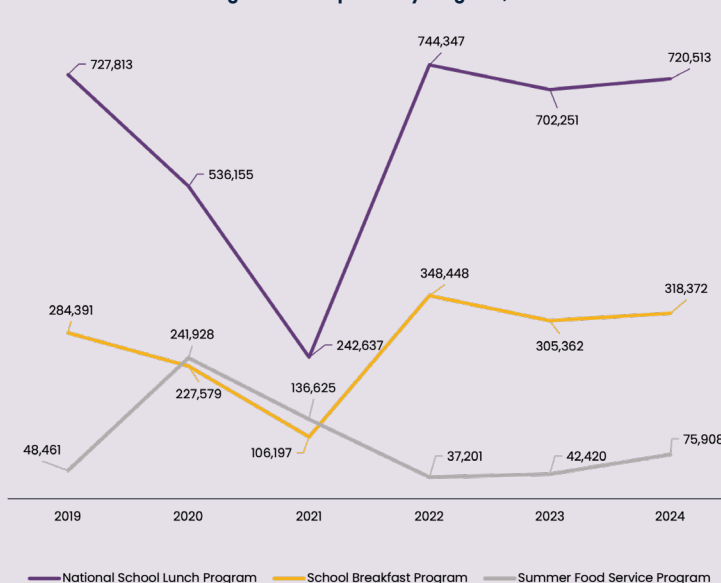
It's estimated that students in Indiana had school meal debt of more than \$153 million in 2024, the second lowest of the neighboring states behind Kentucky (\$111 million).⁵⁵

Free and Reduced Price Lunch Enrollment, Indiana: 2022–2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Child Nutrition Program Participation by Program, Indiana: 2019–2024



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.

INDIANA	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
	842	16,957	96,918	106,282	33,083	628	254,728	47.7%	46.7%	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
1	Hamilton	21	1191	1834	2726	831	24	6,473	18.4%	19.9%	↑
2	Boone	3	94	271	325	128	1	1,914	19.4%	20.7%	↑
3	Porter	11	58	482	1371	315	6	3,765	35.7%	22.0%	↓
4	Warrick	8	59	90	136	182	3	2,018	33.4%	24.2%	↓
5	Dearborn	1	13	38	76	157	3	2,151	33.7%	32.2%	↓
6	Hancock	5	84	498	396	294	3	3,586	31.6%	33.6%	↑
7	Floyd	15	42	684	527	513	4	2,792	34.9%	33.8%	↓
8	Putnam	2	7	34	52	85	3	2,077	46.0%	34.4%	↓
9	Whitley	8	13	19	118	99	1	1,680	33.3%	34.6%	↑
10	Posey	8	5	46	40	97	0	1,160	34.0%	35.3%	↑
11	Randolph	10	12	282	526	256	1	3,090	34.1%	36.2%	↑
12	Hendricks	15	608	4338	1679	775	3	5,046	34.8%	36.4%	↑
13	Monroe	18	181	519	549	537	8	3,611	35.8%	37.0%	↑
14	Adams	2	7	36	252	75	1	1,290	38.3%	37.7%	↓
15	Gibson	0	18	55	88	156	7	1,650	37.1%	37.8%	↑
16	Dubois	0	11	28	1107	76	0	1,429	37.5%	38.1%	↑
17	Franklin	1	5	4	10	8	0	860	50.6%	38.7%	↓
18	Jasper	4	5	9	423	66	1	1,638	41.2%	40.5%	↓
18	Spencer	2	5	13	148	44	1	1,053	40.3%	40.5%	↑
20	Ripley	9	11	14	93	50	1	2,165	39.9%	40.8%	↑
21	Wells	3	9	48	209	80	2	1,698	39.4%	41.0%	↑
22	Johnson	22	1625	905	1248	803	13	7,738	39.6%	41.8%	↑
23	Bartholomew	14	65	187	1760	362	6	3,490	43.0%	43.0%	↑
24	DeKalb	5	9	24	215	98	2	2,650	41.2%	43.1%	↑
25	Shelby	7	19	67	531	130	2	2,307	51.9%	43.4%	↓
26	LaGrange	2	6	7	326	65	1	1,693	40.9%	43.6%	↑
27	Tipton	1	5	12	100	52	0	767	42.1%	43.7%	↑
28	Noble	6	9	19	1003	60	0	1,901	50.9%	44.1%	↓
29	Tippecanoe	28	184	2249	3327	811	4	4,788	44.7%	44.3%	↓
30	Ohio	2	2	5	10	9	0	335	44.3%	45.4%	↑
31	Morgan	6	24	188	223	219	3	4,391	45.3%	46.1%	↑
32	Vanderburgh	21	98	2451	1200	1598	231	6,632	48.8%	46.3%	↓
33	Delaware	16	90	921	371	845	13	4,873	54.8%	46.4%	↓
34	Allen	47	3780	7101	5872	2836	30	10,202	47.2%	46.5%	↓
35	Jackson	9	12	49	1705	104	6	2,081	54.6%	46.8%	↓
36	Lake	47	304	15086	12360	1644	11	7,860	49.7%	47.0%	↓
37	Madison	9	43	1272	1421	800	2	5,128	55.7%	47.5%	↓
38	Harrison	7	12	12	171	142	1	2,478	46.4%	47.7%	↑
38	Perry	2	10	16	21	49	1	1,200	47.6%	47.7%	↑
40	Davies	4	6	137	469	64	0	1,626	48.9%	48.0%	↓
41	Howard	7	48	863	493	824	0	3,963	50.5%	48.5%	↓
41	Martin	2	1	3	6	27	0	631	44.2%	48.5%	↑
41	Union	2	1	11	11	23	0	559	49.5%	48.5%	↓
44	Washington	5	5	12	73	54	4	1,728	51.6%	48.7%	↓
45	Decatur	5	4	11	115	68	0	1,829	48.0%	49.0%	↑
46	Greene	3	6	12	82	52	3	2,070	51.2%	49.1%	↓
46	St Joseph	46	285	5594	4730	2100	17	7,683	51.4%	49.1%	↓
48	Fountain	1	6	15	109	37	0	1,019	47.9%	49.5%	↑
49	Steuben	5	8	15	263	64	0	1,496	48.9%	49.7%	↑
49	Montgomery	4	5	57	584	81	0	2,079	47.1%	49.7%	↑
51	Pike	4	1	1	23	28	0	753	50.6%	49.8%	↓
52	Knox	4	16	62	161	103	2	2,337	50.8%	49.9%	↓
53	Huntington	2	11	31	204	106	0	2,113	47.0%	50.6%	↑
53	Henry	1	13	45	175	173	1	2,851	51.7%	50.6%	↓
55	Warren	1	0	2	30	11	1	649	50.5%	50.7%	↑
55	Clark	16	113	1517	2139	1219	39	5,994	49.8%	50.7%	↑
57	Orange	1	3	18	49	65	0	1,348	51.9%	51.2%	↓
58	Kosciusko	11	32	132	1628	236	7	4,328	48.3%	51.4%	↑
59	Carroll	6	3	16	139	53	0	996	47.7%	51.9%	↑
60	Brown	4	0	8	18	25	1	723	49.4%	52.1%	↑
61	Elkhart	22	136	1927	8805	1217	13	6,761	54.2%	52.5%	↓
62	Jefferson	3	12	28	270	109	3	1,896	54.9%	52.8%	↓
63	Wabash	13	13	43	245	127	1	2,208	51.8%	52.9%	↑
64	Jay	3	4	14	210	49	0	1,618	50.0%	53.0%	↑
65	Marshall	0	18	50	1305	129	3	2,592	53.3%	53.1%	↓
65	LaPorte	16	27	1420	1352	788	11	4,895	56.4%	53.1%	↓
67	Rush	1	2	7	44	43	0	1,025	58.1%	53.9%	↓
68	Newton	1	1	5	200	23	3	787	57.3%	54.3%	↓
68	Wayne	21	25	315	470	612	2	3,695	59.2%	54.3%	↓
70	Sullivan	3	4	10	55	35	0	1,588	56.9%	54.4%	↓
71	Benton	1	1	3	166	31	0	727	50.1%	54.6%	↑
72	Blackford	3	2	10	47	62	1	690	57.1%	55.4%	↓
73	Pulaski	6	2	5	72	31	2	825	51.7%	55.5%	↑
74	Crawford	0	1	3	14	14	0	685	65.5%	55.8%	↓
75	Grant	11	19	638	680	684	1	3,540	56.3%	56.1%	↓
76	Parke	5	3	7	45	46	0	1,105	58.2%	56.4%	↓
77	Clay	6	5	6	95	84	3	2,068	52.9%	56.5%	↑
77	Switzerland	0	1	6	21	21	0	752	53.7%	56.5%	↑
79	Starke	6	3	4	147	30	1	1,587	60.1%	56.6%	↓
80	Lawrence	0	12	23	114	112	2	2,434	53.0%	56.8%	↑
81	Owen	3	4	4	42	38	0	1,113	55.9%	57.0%	↑
82	Scott	4	7	15	113	72	6	2,006	52.1%	57.9%	↑
83	Vermillion	1	1	11	39	43	0	1,220	57.0%	58.3%	↑
84	Miami	18	4	84	229	199	0	2,283	58.0%	59.4%	↑
85	White	3	2	10	795	72	1	1,657	58.0%	59.5%	↑
86	Vigo	15	83	615	470	871	7	6,030	59.1%	59.9%	↑
87	Cass	2	90	163	1699	185	1	1,914	61.2%	61.0%	↓
88	Fulton	1	4	15	137	61	2	1,218	59.5%	61.7%	↑
89	Fayette	3	5	13	41	60	0	1,778	57.8%	62.0%	↑
90	Marion	134	7145	42941	32147	6181	61	21,208	62.7%	62.5%	↓
91	Jennings	2	4	16	252	71	5	2,194	60.8%	63.9%	↑
92	Clinton	4	15	32	1745	119	5	2,194	60.3%	74.2%	↑

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.

Definition Sources: USDA,⁵⁶ Feeding America⁵⁷

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 lead to 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.^{58,59,60} 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.

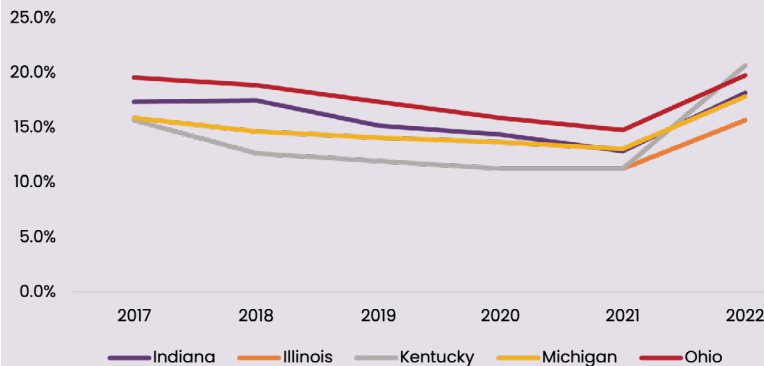
Key Highlights

Nearly 2 in 10 Indiana children (18.2%) struggled with food insecurity in 2022, compared to 12.9% in 2021, marking an increase of 39.5% more children.⁶¹

- Among the 285,070 children who were food insecure, an estimated 30% were likely ineligible for federal nutrition programs due to income limitations, consistent with the national rate.

In 2022–2023, 31.1% of households reported that while they could afford enough food, it wasn't always the nutritious kind of food they should eat – a rate higher than the national rate of 27.4%.⁶²

Child Food Insecurity; 2017–2022

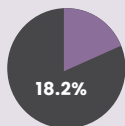


Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

Estimated Program Eligibility Among Food Insecure Children, Indiana: 2021 vs. 2022

Child food insecurity rate in Indiana

2022



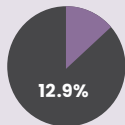
18.2%

Estimated program eligibility among food insecure children in Indiana

- 30%** Likely ineligible for federal nutrition programs (incomes above 185% of poverty)
- 70%** Income eligible for federal nutrition programs (incomes above 185% of poverty)

Child food insecurity rate in Indiana

2021



12.9%

Estimated program eligibility among food insecure children in Indiana

- 23%** Likely ineligible for federal nutrition programs (incomes above 185% of poverty)
- 77%** Income eligible for federal nutrition programs (incomes above 185% of poverty)

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

What Can You Do?

Recent estimates⁶³ show that 1 out of 5 children face hunger in Indiana, which is the highest rate among all other age groups. Nonprofit and charitable efforts alone cannot adequately support families and children facing food insecurity. These families also need the assistance of programs like Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Of the households in Indiana receiving SNAP, nearly half (46.3%) are households with children. While programs like SNAP are essential in reducing food insecurity, 30% of food insecure children in Indiana are likely ineligible to benefit from these programs because their household income is greater than 185% of the Federal Poverty Level.



Local: Explore your program's eligibility to participate in programs like the [Summer Food Service Program](#) (SFSP) or [Children and Adult Care Food Program](#) (CACFP).

State: Continue state participation in the USDA [SUN Bucks program](#), which provides grocery assistance for eligible families with children in the summer months. Summer 2024 was the first year for Indiana SUN Bucks, a benefits program that provides families \$120 for each eligible school-aged child to buy groceries when school is out.

Federal: Simplify and modernize SNAP to reduce enrollment barriers for eligible individuals and ensure that funding is appropriately tied to the cost of food and nutrition.

Child Food Insecurity

			TOTAL		
	Household Income Below 185 FPL	Household Income Above 185 FPL	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	70.0%	30.0%	12.9%	18.2%	↑

Rank		Household Income Below 185 FPL	Household Income Above 185 FPL	2021	2022	Change
1	Hamilton	48.0%	52.0%	3.4%	7.8%	↑
2	Boone	53.0%	47.0%	3.0%	8.0%	↑
3	LaGrange	83.0%	17.0%	5.0%	10.1%	↑
4	Hendricks	42.0%	58.0%	5.7%	10.8%	↑
5	Hancock	56.0%	44.0%	6.4%	10.9%	↑
5	Warrick	49.0%	51.0%	6.1%	10.9%	↑
7	Spencer	70.0%	30.0%	7.8%	12.4%	↑
8	Johnson	58.0%	42.0%	7.2%	12.5%	↑
9	Posey	59.0%	41.0%	7.5%	12.8%	↑
10	Wells	71.0%	29.0%	7.2%	12.9%	↑
11	Franklin	64.0%	36.0%	8.0%	13.3%	↑
12	Harrison	68.0%	32.0%	9.1%	13.4%	↑
13	Adams	100.0%	0.0%	9.5%	13.5%	↑
13	Dearborn	58.0%	42.0%	8.6%	13.5%	↑
15	Porter	56.0%	44.0%	9.3%	13.6%	↑
16	Decatur	64.0%	36.0%	8.9%	13.8%	↑
16	White	75.0%	25.0%	10.1%	13.8%	↑
18	Noble	70.0%	30.0%	8.8%	13.9%	↑
19	Dubois	68.0%	32.0%	8.7%	14.1%	↑
20	Clinton	91.0%	9.0%	9.6%	14.2%	↑
20	Union	59.0%	41.0%	9.1%	14.2%	↑
22	Daviess	98.0%	2.0%	9.3%	14.3%	↑
22	Whitley	64.0%	36.0%	8.7%	14.3%	↑
24	DeKalb	69.0%	31.0%	9.1%	14.4%	↑
25	Kosciusko	72.0%	28.0%	9.2%	14.6%	↑
26	Steuben	73.0%	27.0%	10.1%	14.7%	↑
27	Jasper	67.0%	33.0%	9.9%	14.8%	↑
27	Marshall	77.0%	23.0%	9.3%	14.8%	↑
29	Morgan	67.0%	33.0%	9.2%	14.9%	↑
29	Ripley	59.0%	41.0%	9.9%	14.9%	↑
31	Bartholomew	76.0%	24.0%	10.3%	15.0%	↑
31	Gibson	63.0%	37.0%	10.3%	15.0%	↑
33	Carroll	80.0%	20.0%	9.1%	15.1%	↑
33	Pike	75.0%	25.0%	8.9%	15.1%	↑
35	Floyd	58.0%	42.0%	10.1%	15.2%	↑
36	Brown	54.0%	46.0%	9.2%	15.3%	↑
36	Monroe	58.0%	42.0%	9.9%	15.3%	↑
38	Putnam	65.0%	35.0%	10.0%	15.4%	↑
39	Perry	68.0%	32.0%	10.2%	15.6%	↑
40	Huntington	76.0%	24.0%	9.9%	16.0%	↑
40	Jackson	75.0%	25.0%	11.4%	16.0%	↑
42	Clay	65.0%	35.0%	11.3%	16.1%	↑
43	Clark	74.0%	26.0%	11.0%	16.6%	↑
44	Washington	91.0%	9.0%	10.9%	16.7%	↑
45	Lawrence	82.0%	18.0%	11.0%	16.8%	↑
45	Tippecanoe	76.0%	24.0%	11.0%	16.8%	↑

Rank		Household Income Below 185 FPL	Household Income Above 185 FPL	2021	2022	Change
47	Elkhart	80.0%	20.0%	10.6%	16.9%	↑
47	Wabash	78.0%	22.0%	11.6%	16.9%	↑
49	Fountain	81.0%	19.0%	11.1%	17.0%	↑
50	Rush	92.0%	8.0%	12.3%	17.1%	↑
51	Montgomery	78.0%	22.0%	11.4%	17.3%	↑
51	Pulaski	82.0%	18.0%	11.1%	17.3%	↑
53	Ohio	86.0%	14.0%	10.3%	17.4%	↑
53	Tipton	70.0%	30.0%	11.3%	17.4%	↑
55	Starke	84.0%	16.0%	12.4%	17.5%	↑
56	Allen	74.0%	26.0%	12.7%	17.7%	↑
57	Cass	94.0%	6.0%	11.8%	17.9%	↑
58	Martin	69.0%	31.0%	11.4%	18.1%	↑
58	Newton	73.0%	27.0%	12.3%	18.1%	↑
58	Warren	64.0%	36.0%	12.9%	18.1%	↑
61	Fulton	69.0%	31.0%	12.4%	18.5%	↑
62	Shelby	67.0%	33.0%	10.6%	18.8%	↑
63	Jefferson	66.0%	34.0%	13.1%	19.1%	↑
64	Knox	73.0%	27.0%	14.1%	19.2%	↑
65	Benton	90.0%	10.0%	15.0%	19.5%	↑
65	Henry	73.0%	27.0%	13.7%	19.5%	↑
65	Jay	88.0%	12.0%	13.1%	19.5%	↑
65	Jennings	68.0%	32.0%	13.1%	19.5%	↑
69	Sullivan	97.0%	3.0%	14.6%	19.6%	↑
70	Randolph	75.0%	25.0%	12.4%	19.9%	↑
71	Parke	92.0%	9.0%	14.2%	20.2%	↑
71	St. Joseph	72.0%	28.0%	14.4%	20.2%	↑
71	Vermillion	81.0%	19.0%	15.7%	20.2%	↑
74	Owen	76.0%	24.0%	15.0%	20.3%	↑
75	Switzerland	69.0%	31.0%	16.3%	20.5%	↑
76	Vanderburgh	75.0%	25.0%	15.5%	20.8%	↑
77	Blackford	100.0%	0.0%	14.8%	20.9%	↑
78	Orange	79.0%	21.0%	15.2%	21.3%	↑
79	Greene	75.0%	25.0%	13.9%	21.4%	↑
80	LaPorte	76.0%	24.0%	16.3%	21.7%	↑
81	Wayne	80.0%	20.0%	16.1%	21.8%	↑
82	Crawford	91.0%	9.0%	16.8%	21.9%	↑
82	Howard	78.0%	22.0%	16.1%	21.9%	↑
84	Delaware	84.0%	16.0%	15.9%	22.0%	↑
84	Miami	88.0%	12.0%	16.3%	22.0%	↑
86	Scott	66.0%	34.0%	16.3%	22.1%	↑
87	Madison	74.0%	26.0%	16.7%	22.2%	↑
88	Fayette	81.0%	18.0%	17.0%	22.9%	↑
88	Vigo	84.0%	16.0%	17.5%	22.9%	↑
90	Lake	66.0%	34.0%	18.1%	23.3%	↑
91	Marion	73.0%	27.0%	18.4%	23.9%	↑
92	Grant	77.0%	23.0%	18.6%	24.5%	↑

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

Promising Practices: Food Rescue

Feeding America estimates that people in the United States waste 145 billion meals annually. Much of this food is still of good quality and perfectly edible. Food rescue programs like Feeding America's [Food Rescue Challenge](#) or the student led [Food Recovery Network](#) can not only reduce food waste but work to see that food pantries are well stocked. State and local partnerships with food rescue organizations, restaurants, and grocery stores can be leveraged to convert would-be food waste into a low-cost solution to providing food for food insecure children in your community. The [Indiana Hunger Coalition](#) and the [Indy Hunger Network](#) connect and facilitate collaboration in various ways to support hunger relief for Hoosiers.

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

Key Highlights

- 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.

Ability to Afford Housing 2022-2023
Survey of
Indicator 6.27

State	Percentage
Michigan	12.6%
Wisconsin	8.8%
Illinois	10.7%
Indiana	7.2%
Ohio	13.1%
Pennsylvania	7.2%

Location	Always afford to eat good nutritious meals	Always afford enough to eat but not always the kinds of food we should eat	Sometimes could not afford enough to eat	Often could not afford enough to eat
Indiana	66.0%	31.1%	2.8%	10.0%
Illinois	70.0%	25.3%	4.3%	0.5%
Kentucky	59.2%	34.8%	5.3%	0.7%
Michigan	67.8%	27.0%	4.6%	0.5%
Ohio	69.9%	25.0%	4.4%	0.6%
U.S.	67.3%	27.4%	4.6%	0.7%

Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 6.26

Annual Food Budget Shortfall

	TOTAL		
	2021	2022	Change
INDIANA	\$409,377,000.00	\$633,214,000.00	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
1	Union	\$336,000	\$537,000	↑
2	Ohio	\$347,000	\$557,000	↑
3	Warren	\$539,000	\$882,000	↑
4	Benton	\$658,000	\$930,000	↑
5	Martin	\$600,000	\$969,000	↑
6	Pike	\$643,000	\$1,080,000	↑
7	Switzerland	\$848,000	\$1,132,000	↑
8	Crawford	\$767,000	\$1,277,000	↑
9	Pulaski	\$854,000	\$1,294,000	↑
10	Brown	\$825,000	\$1,387,000	↑
11	Tipton	\$888,000	\$1,408,000	↑
12	Blackford	\$992,000	\$1,426,000	↑
13	Newton	\$982,000	\$1,602,000	↑
14	Parke	\$1,129,000	\$1,681,000	↑
15	Vermillion	\$1,209,000	\$1,696,000	↑
16	Rush	\$1,116,000	\$1,698,000	↑
17	Spencer	\$1,050,000	\$1,710,000	↑
18	Fountain	\$1,132,000	\$1,778,000	↑
19	Carroll	\$1,042,000	\$1,931,000	↑
20	Franklin	\$1,155,000	\$1,946,000	↑
21	Jay	\$1,267,000	\$1,949,000	↑
22	Perry	\$1,158,000	\$1,971,000	↑
23	Sullivan	\$1,386,000	\$2,045,000	↑
24	Orange	\$1,390,000	\$2,070,000	↑
25	Fulton	\$1,343,000	\$2,098,000	↑
26	White	\$1,323,000	\$2,127,000	↑
27	Wells	\$1,261,000	\$2,135,000	↑
28	Posey	\$1,321,000	\$2,242,000	↑
29	Decatur	\$1,451,000	\$2,283,000	↑
30	Owen	\$1,557,000	\$2,371,000	↑
31	Ripley	\$1,534,000	\$2,455,000	↑
32	Clay	\$1,595,000	\$2,548,000	↑
33	Starke	\$1,763,000	\$2,566,000	↑
34	Washington	\$1,628,000	\$2,574,000	↑
35	Randolph	\$1,597,000	\$2,584,000	↑
36	Clinton	\$1,663,000	\$2,613,000	↑
37	Jennings	\$1,709,000	\$2,725,000	↑
38	Fayette	\$1,825,000	\$2,726,000	↑
39	Scott	\$1,997,000	\$2,791,000	↑
40	Wabash	\$1,842,000	\$2,795,000	↑
41	Daviess	\$1,796,000	\$2,850,000	↑
42	Gibson	\$1,871,000	\$2,874,000	↑
43	Whitley	\$1,748,000	\$2,922,000	↑
44	Adams	\$1,953,000	\$2,944,000	↑
45	Steuben	\$1,852,000	\$2,989,000	↑
46	Greene	\$1,962,000	\$3,206,000	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2021	2022	Change
47	Jasper	\$2,080,000	\$3,228,000	↑
48	Harrison	\$2,018,000	\$3,265,000	↑
49	Putnam	\$2,068,000	\$3,326,000	↑
50	Huntington	\$2,057,000	\$3,380,000	↑
51	Jefferson	\$2,332,000	\$3,533,000	↑
52	Dubois	\$2,137,000	\$3,558,000	↑
53	LaGrange	\$1,585,000	\$3,676,000	↑
54	Cass	\$2,323,000	\$3,711,000	↑
55	Montgomery	\$2,296,000	\$3,767,000	↑
56	Knox	\$2,593,000	\$3,773,000	↑
57	DeKalb	\$2,309,000	\$3,829,000	↑
58	Noble	\$2,291,000	\$3,839,000	↑
59	Miami	\$2,719,000	\$3,982,000	↑
60	Lawrence	\$2,692,000	\$4,199,000	↑
61	Jackson	\$2,826,000	\$4,254,000	↑
62	Marshall	\$2,678,000	\$4,287,000	↑
63	Dearborn	\$2,701,000	\$4,320,000	↑
64	Shelby	\$2,617,000	\$4,413,000	↑
65	Warrick	\$2,879,000	\$4,918,000	↑
66	Boone	\$2,994,000	\$5,429,000	↑
67	Henry	\$3,403,000	\$5,495,000	↑
68	Morgan	\$3,845,000	\$6,233,000	↑
69	Hancock	\$3,520,000	\$6,236,000	↑
70	Kosciusko	\$4,453,000	\$7,249,000	↑
71	Wayne	\$5,017,000	\$7,366,000	↑
72	Floyd	\$4,552,000	\$7,444,000	↑
73	Grant	\$5,277,000	\$7,787,000	↑
74	Bartholomew	\$5,054,000	\$7,972,000	↑
75	Howard	\$5,960,000	\$8,694,000	↑
76	Clark	\$6,781,000	\$10,970,000	↑
77	LaPorte	\$7,891,000	\$11,783,000	↑
78	Vigo	\$8,618,000	\$12,128,000	↑
79	Hendricks	\$6,704,000	\$12,209,000	↑
80	Delaware	\$9,065,000	\$12,752,000	↑
81	Johnson	\$7,838,000	\$13,352,000	↑
82	Madison	\$9,664,000	\$13,958,000	↑
83	Monroe	\$10,972,000	\$16,174,000	↑
84	Porter	\$10,478,000	\$16,467,000	↑
85	Vanderburgh	\$13,559,000	\$19,189,000	↑
86	Tippecanoe	\$12,770,000	\$19,557,000	↑
87	Elkhart	\$11,399,000	\$19,737,000	↑
88	Hamilton	\$14,287,000	\$26,451,000	↑
89	St. Joseph	\$19,108,000	\$28,771,000	↑
90	Allen	\$22,586,000	\$35,381,000	↑
91	Lake	\$34,930,000	\$53,382,000	↑
92	Marion	\$66,083,000	\$96,841,000	↑

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

Definition

The Food Environment Index⁶⁸ 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.

Definition Sources: County Health Rankings⁶⁹

Significance

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. 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 can be an exacerbating variable, especially for those in rural areas.

Key Highlights

Indiana scored 6.8 out of 10 on the food environment index in 2021, an improvement from the previous year's score of 6.5, but still below the national score of 7.7.⁷⁰

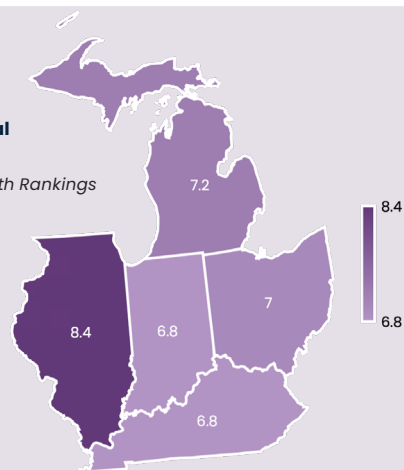
- Across the state, the index ranged from 5.8 (indicating the poorest access to healthy foods) to 9.2 (indicating the best access) across the state, an increase from 5.7 to 9.0 from 2020.

In 2022–2023, 64.6% of children under the age of 6 in Indiana had a fruit daily, while fewer than half (45.1%) had a vegetable at least once per day – both figures are below the national averages of 66.6% and 49.1% respectively.⁷¹

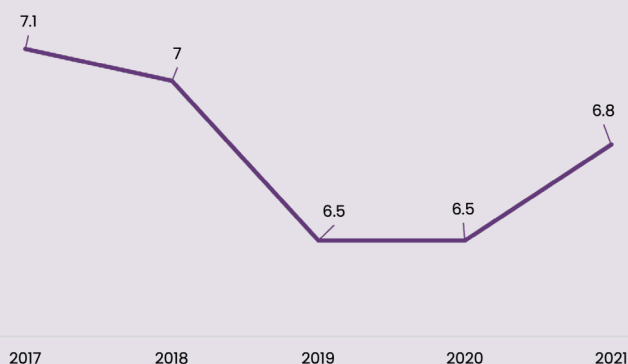
- Additionally, 13.1% of children in this age group consumed a sugar-sweetened beverage at least once per day, compared to the national average of 13.2%.

Food Environmental Index Score: 2021

Source: County Health Rankings



Food Environmental Index Score, Indiana: 2017–2021



Source: County Health Rankings

Food Environment Index

	TOTAL		
	2020	2021	Change
INDIANA	6.5	6.8	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2020	2021	Change
1	Boone	9.0	9.2	↑
1	LaGrange	8.9	9.2	↑
3	Carroll	8.6	9.0	↑
3	Hamilton	8.9	9.0	↑
3	Spencer	8.7	9.0	↑
6	Brown	8.6	8.9	↑
6	Harrison	8.6	8.9	↑
6	Whitley	8.6	8.9	↑
9	Clinton	8.4	8.8	↑
9	Hendricks	8.6	8.8	↑
9	White	8.7	8.8	↑
12	Franklin	8.5	8.7	↑
12	Pike	8.5	8.7	↑
12	Ripley	8.3	8.7	↑
15	Dubois	8.6	8.6	↑
15	Noble	8.2	8.6	↑
15	Warrick	8.4	8.6	↑
18	Gibson	8.4	8.5	↑
18	Johnson	8.3	8.5	↑
18	Warren	8.4	8.5	↑
21	Clark	8.1	8.4	↑
21	Daviess	8.3	8.4	↑
21	Hancock	8.2	8.4	↑
21	Jasper	8.2	8.4	↑
21	Kosciusko	8.2	8.4	↑
21	Putnam	8.3	8.4	↑
27	Decatur	7.9	8.3	↑
27	Floyd	8.1	8.3	↑
27	Marshall	8.0	8.3	↑
27	Morgan	8.2	8.3	↑
31	Adams	7.9	8.2	↑
31	Cass	8.0	8.2	↑
31	Lawrence	8.0	8.2	↑
31	Montgomery	8.1	8.2	↑
31	Owen	8.0	8.2	↑
31	Shelby	7.9	8.2	↑
31	Washington	7.8	8.2	↑
38	Benton	8.1	8.1	↑
38	Dearborn	7.8	8.1	↑
38	Fountain	7.9	8.1	↑
38	Martin	8.1	8.1	↑
38	Orange	7.5	8.1	↑
38	Porter	7.8	8.1	↑
38	Posey	8.0	8.1	↑
38	Pulaski	8.0	8.1	↑
38	Starke	7.8	8.1	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2020	2021	Change
47	Clay	7.7	8.0	↑
47	DeKalb	7.6	8.0	↑
47	Elkhart	7.6	8.0	↑
47	Fulton	7.8	8.0	↑
47	Jefferson	7.6	8.0	↑
47	Newton	7.7	8.0	↑
47	Perry	7.6	8.0	↑
47	Rush	7.7	8.0	↑
47	Tipton	7.9	8.0	↑
56	Knox	7.7	7.9	↑
57	Vermillion	7.7	7.8	↑
57	Wabash	7.7	7.8	↑
57	Wells	7.5	7.8	↑
60	Henry	7.4	7.7	↑
60	Huntington	7.4	7.7	↑
60	Monroe	7.6	7.7	↑
60	St. Joseph	7.3	7.7	↑
60	Steuben	7.5	7.7	↑
60	Sullivan	7.6	7.7	↑
66	Bartholomew	7.3	7.6	↑
66	Greene	7.5	7.6	↑
66	LaPorte	7.1	7.6	↑
66	Parke	7.6	7.6	↑
66	Randolph	7.5	7.6	↑
71	Allen	7.2	7.5	↑
71	Lake	7.1	7.5	↑
73	Crawford	7.1	7.4	↑
73	Jackson	7.1	7.4	↑
75	Jennings	7.2	7.3	↑
75	Switzerland	7.0	7.3	↑
77	Howard	6.8	7.2	↑
77	Jay	7.0	7.2	↑
77	Marion	6.9	7.2	↑
77	Miami	6.9	7.2	↑
81	Vanderburgh	6.8	7.1	↑
82	Blackford	6.8	7.0	↑
82	Grant	7.0	7.0	↑
84	Fayette	6.6	6.9	↑
85	Delaware	6.5	6.6	↑
85	Madison	6.4	6.6	↑
85	Scott	6.4	6.6	↑
85	Tippecanoe	6.5	6.6	↑
89	Wayne	6.2	6.3	↑
90	Vigo	5.7	5.8	↑
91	Ohio	*	*	*
92	Union	*	*	*

Source: County Health Rankings

*Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.

High Housing Cost Burden — Mortgage

	TOTAL		
	2014–2018	2019–2023	Change
INDIANA	20.3%	19.5%	↓

Rank		TOTAL			Rank		TOTAL			Rank		TOTAL		
		2014–2018	2019–2023	Change			2014–2018	2019–2023	Change			2014–2018	2019–2023	Change
1	Ohio	17.6%	13.1%	↓	33	Hancock	16.3%	17.5%	↑	64	DeKalb	20.7%	21.0%	↑
2	Decatur	20.9%	13.4%	↓	34	Lawrence	23.8%	17.7%	↓	64	Porter	20.9%	21.0%	↑
3	Knox	20.8%	13.8%	↓	35	Clark	20.2%	17.8%	↓	66	Jefferson	17.2%	21.3%	↑
4	Bartholomew	20.7%	13.9%	↓	36	Huntington	19.8%	17.9%	↓	66	Rush	21.2%	21.3%	↑
5	Warren	17.0%	14.0%	↓	37	Delaware	19.9%	18.2%	↓	68	Steuben	21.6%	21.6%	=
6	Tipton	14.5%	14.2%	↓	37	Gibson	15.8%	18.2%	↑	69	Washington	23.1%	21.8%	↓
7	Clinton	20.3%	14.8%	↓	39	St. Joseph	19.7%	18.3%	↓	70	Shelby	17.8%	21.9%	↑
8	Randolph	21.4%	15.0%	↓	40	Boone	21.1%	18.4%	↓	70	Vanderburgh	21.9%	21.9%	=
9	Jackson	21.1%	15.3%	↓	40	Vermillion	17.0%	18.4%	↑	72	Jennings	28.9%	22.1%	↓
10	Perry	17.6%	15.6%	↓	42	Wabash	16.7%	18.5%	↑	73	Brown	23.8%	22.5%	↓
11	Hendricks	18.6%	15.7%	↓	43	Dearborn	22.6%	18.6%	↓	73	LaGrange	21.3%	22.5%	↑
12	Pike	14.2%	15.9%	↑	44	Monroe	19.8%	18.7%	↓	75	Elkhart	17.4%	22.6%	↑
13	Fayette	23.3%	16.0%	↓	45	Fulton	16.0%	18.9%	↑	75	Marion	23.5%	22.6%	↓
14	Daviess	18.6%	16.3%	↓	45	White	17.5%	18.9%	↑	75	Starke	23.1%	22.6%	↓
14	Sullivan	15.4%	16.3%	↑	47	Posey	16.8%	19.0%	↑	78	Lake	24.3%	22.7%	↓
16	Madison	22.3%	16.4%	↓	48	Parke	21.5%	19.1%	↓	79	Grant	21.1%	22.9%	↑
16	Montgomery	15.4%	16.4%	↑	49	Orange	22.9%	19.2%	↓	79	Scott	28.5%	22.9%	↓
18	Dubois	18.1%	16.6%	↓	50	Cass	18.9%	19.5%	↑	81	Ripley	22.8%	23.1%	↑
19	Allen	18.0%	16.7%	↓	50	Laporte	23.6%	19.5%	↓	81	Vigo	17.2%	23.1%	↑
19	Wells	16.1%	16.7%	↑	52	Johnson	17.2%	19.6%	↑	83	Jay	24.2%	23.2%	↓
19	Whitley	19.7%	16.7%	↓	52	Tippecanoe	16.6%	19.6%	↑	84	Greene	23.5%	23.3%	↓
22	Floyd	18.3%	16.8%	↓	54	Clay	17.8%	19.9%	↑	85	Owen	25.5%	23.6%	↓
22	Jasper	20.1%	16.8%	↓	54	Marshall	19.8%	19.9%	↑	86	Pulaski	24.7%	23.7%	↓
24	Putnam	21.8%	16.9%	↓	56	Benton	22.3%	20.1%	↓	87	Fountain	18.4%	24.6%	↑
24	Warrick	18.2%	16.9%	↓	57	Henry	19.5%	20.4%	↑	88	Newton	25.1%	24.7%	↓
26	Hamilton	15.9%	17.0%	↑	57	Miami	20.8%	20.4%	↓	89	Adams	26.0%	24.9%	↓
26	Kosciusko	18.6%	17.0%	↓	57	Wayne	22.1%	20.4%	↓	90	Blackford	19.3%	25.1%	↑
28	Morgan	22.4%	17.2%	↓	60	Noble	20.9%	20.5%	↓	91	Switzerland	31.4%	26.1%	↓
28	Spencer	19.7%	17.2%	↓	61	Franklin	24.2%	20.6%	↓	92	Crawford	21.7%	37.4%	↑
30	Carroll	19.8%	17.3%	↓	62	Martin	19.4%	20.9%	↑					
31	Harrison	22.3%	17.4%	↓	62	Union	22.8%	20.9%	↓					
31	Howard	18.5%	17.4%	↓										

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

High Housing Cost Burden — Rent

	TOTAL		
	2014–2018	2019–2023	Change
INDIANA	47.5%	47.4%	↓

Rank		TOTAL			Rank		TOTAL			Rank		TOTAL		
		2014–2018	2019–2023	Change			2014–2018	2019–2023	Change			2014–2018	2019–2023	Change
1	LaGrange	29.2%	24.8%	↓	33	Starke	38.7%	39.2%	↑	64	Hendricks	41.5%	45.2%	↑
2	Carroll	31.4%	27.0%	↓	34	Jefferson	44.0%	39.5%	↓	65	Madison	51.7%	45.8%	↓
3	Tipton	40.0%	29.1%	↓	35	Shelby	41.8%	39.9%	↓	66	Lawrence	43.3%	45.9%	↓
4	Dubois	43.6%	30.7%	↓	36	Whitley	37.3%	40.1%	↑	67	Vanderburgh	52.3%	46.0%	↓
5	Decatur	35.8%	32.5%	↓	37	Perry	41.6%	40.2%	↓	68	Warren	50.2%	46.1%	↓
6	Gibson	38.1%	33.4%	↓	38	Scott	50.3%	40.4%	↓	69	Jasper	43.8%	46.2%	↑
7	Warrick	43.5%	35.0%	↓	39	Greene	42.7%	40.5%	↓	69	Pulaski	39.5%	46.2%	↑
8	Fountain	41.4%	35.1%	↓	40	Hamilton	38.4%	40.7%	↑	71	Orange	41.8%	46.9%	↑
9	Adams	39.5%	35.6%	↓	41	Martin	44.1%	41.0%	↓	72	Ripley	36.3%	47.2%	↑
10	Clay	38.7%	35.8%	↓	42	Union	45.2%	41.1%	↓	73	Morgan	35.1%	47.3%	↑
11	DeKalb	37.1%	36.4%	↓	43	Miami	46.6%	41.4%	↓	74	Clark	45.3%	48.0%	↑
11	Fulton	49.6%	36.4%	↓	44	Wabash	46.3%	41.6%	↓	75	Parke	38.6%	48.2%	↑
11	Wells	42.3%	36.4%	↓	45	Hancock	39.4%	41.9%	↑	76	Wayne	44.1%	48.5%	↑
14	Owen	42.6%	36.5%	↓	46	Benton	50.1%	42.0%	↓	77	Jennings	39.3%	48.7%	↑
15	Steuben	35.9%	36.7%	↑	47	Grant	48.2%	42.2%	↓	78	Randolph	41.2%	48.8%	↑
16	Harrison	42.5%	37.0%	↓	47	Pike	28.0%	42.2%	↑	79	Porter	47.5%	49.4%	↑
17	Boone	44.6%	37.1%	↓	49	Newton	36.6%	42.4%	↑	80	Howard	44.4%	49.9%	↑
17	Henry	47.7%	37.1%	↓	50	Johnson	43.1%	42.5%	↓	81	Elkhart	42.2%	50.4%	↑
17	Rush	39.4%	37.1%	↓	51	Bartholomew	35.8%	42.6%	↑	82	St. Joseph	46.5%	50.5%	↑
20	Cass	42.5%	37.3%	↓	51	Noble	36.1%	42.6%	↑	83	Marion	52.5%	50.8%	↓
21	Knox	45.1%	37.7%	↓	51	Washington	46.5%	42.6%	↓	84	Lake	50.3%	51.0%	↑
22	Marshall	47.7%	37.8%	↓	54	White	35.1%	42.8%	↑	85	Blackford	41.3%	51.4%	↑
23	Clinton	42.0%	38.1%	↓	55	Putnam	34.3%	43.0%	↑	86	Delaware	54.8%	51.9%	↓
24	Dearborn	49.8%	38.7%	↓	56	Montgomery	36.0%	43.2%	↑	87	Fayette	53.6%	52.5%	↓
24	Sullivan	54.4%	38.7%	↓	57	Daviess	37.3%	44.0%	↑	88	Vigo	54.7%	56.2%	↑
26	Huntington	45.7%	38.8%	↓	58	Jay	42.5%	44.3%	↑	89	Tippecanoe	54.5%	58.0%	↑
26	Switzerland	22.0%	38.8%	↑	59	Vermillion	36.6%	44.4%	↑	90	Brown	49.7%	58.1%	↑
28	Crawford	44.6%	38.9%	↓	60	Allen	45.5%	44.5%	↓	91	Monroe	60.3%	58.7%	↓
28	Jackson	47.2%	38.9%	↓	61	Floyd	44.3%	44.9%	↑	92	Ohio	25.7%	62.2%	↑
28	Spencer	34.9%	38.9%	↑	62	Kosciusko	36.6%	45.0%	↑					
31	Franklin	33.8%	39.0%	↑	62	LaPorte	47.4%	45.0%	↓					
31	Posey	45.8%	39.0%	↓										

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).

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Education⁸²

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.⁸³ 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.⁸⁴ 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.⁸⁵ Homeless teens are also more likely to engage in substance use which often leads to developmental complications and physical health problems into adulthood.⁸⁶

Key Highlights

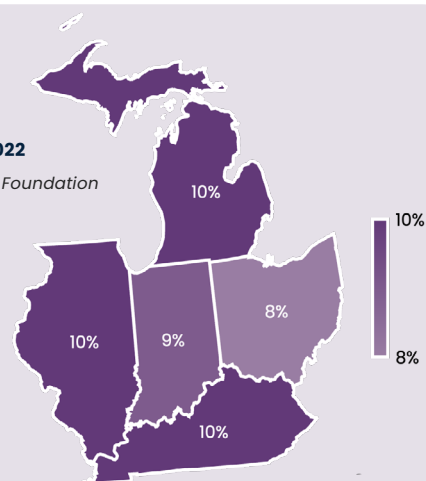
16,427 students (1.5%) were homeless in 2023 – an increase from the previous school year (1.3%).⁸⁷

In 2022–2023, 1.9% of Indiana parents reported their child at some point since birth has been homeless or lived in a shelter – lower than the national rate of 2.4%.⁸⁸

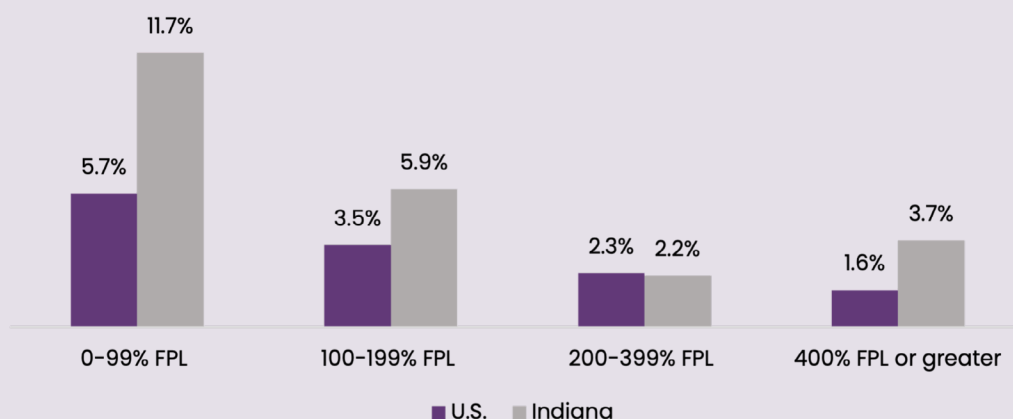
- 5% of children moved more than three times in the past year, exceeding the national rate of 2.9%

Children Living in Crowded Housing: 2022

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation



Percentage of Children that Moved 3 or More Times by Income Level, Indiana: 2022–2023



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 6.29

Homeless Students

Source: Indiana Department of Education

	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	19	232	3,760	1,947	918	19	5,380	1.5%	1.1%	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
1	Franklin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2%	0.0%	↓
1	Warrick	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0.3%	0.0%	↓
3	Jay	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.5%	0.1%	↓
4	White	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0.4%	0.2%	↓
4	Lawrence	0	0	0	4	0	6	10	0.4%	0.2%	↓
4	Vigo	0	0	0	4	0	26	30	1.7%	0.2%	↓
4	Dearborn	0	0	3	3	0	11	17	0.4%	0.2%	↓
8	Dubois	0	0	1	0	0	14	24	0.2%	0.3%	↑
9	Spencer	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0.7%	0.4%	↓
9	Hendricks	0	3	41	7	0	64	134	0.5%	0.4%	↓
9	Union	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0.3%	0.4%	↑
9	Brown	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	1.7%	0.4%	↓
9	Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0.7%	0.4%	↓
9	Marshall	0	0	0	2	0	28	33	0.7%	0.4%	↓
9	Starke	0	0	0	0	0	11	14	1.0%	0.4%	↓
16	Posey	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0.9%	0.5%	↓
16	Daviess	0	0	2	1	0	19	23	0.5%	0.5%	→
16	Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0.7%	0.5%	↓
16	St. Joseph	0	1	70	17	0	84	197	1.2%	0.5%	↓
16	Clinton	0	0	1	1	0	18	29	1.4%	0.5%	↓
16	Henry	0	0	0	1	0	33	34	0.5%	0.5%	→
16	Boone	0	1	2	6	0	50	70	0.8%	0.5%	↓
16	Floyd	0	0	32	8	0	29	73	1.1%	0.5%	↓
24	Hamilton	0	3	54	11	1	151	366	0.5%	0.6%	↑
24	Carroll	0	0	0	5	0	7	13	0.8%	0.6%	↓
24	Martin	0	1	0	0	0	7	8	0.2%	0.6%	↑
24	Shelby	0	0	0	4	0	23	42	0.7%	0.6%	↓
24	Wabash	1	2	0	1	0	23	31	0.7%	0.6%	↓
24	Wells	0	0	0	0	0	28	31	1.5%	0.6%	↓
24	Orange	0	0	0	1	0	17	18	1.1%	0.6%	↓
24	Hancock	0	0	10	0	1	74	93	0.6%	0.6%	→
32	Warren	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0.3%	0.7%	↑
32	Lake	1	7	238	21	0	118	547	1.0%	0.7%	↓
32	Johnson	2	1	32	21	0	137	215	1.1%	0.7%	↓
32	Wayne	0	0	11	3	0	52	69	1.1%	0.7%	↓
32	Whitley	0	0	0	2	0	38	42	0.7%	0.7%	→
37	Putnam	0	0	2	2	0	45	50	2.2%	0.8%	↓
37	Delaware	0	2	26	13	2	64	121	0.7%	0.8%	↑
37	Newton	0	0	0	1	0	11	15	1.0%	0.8%	↓
37	Scott	1	0	0	3	0	27	31	0.9%	0.8%	↓
37	Fulton	0	0	0	1	0	17	19	1.5%	0.8%	↓
37	Vermillion	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	1.1%	0.8%	↓
37	Monroe	0	0	24	11	0	75	124	1.1%	0.8%	↓
44	Elkhart	1	2	33	32	0	167	313	1.4%	0.9%	↓
44	Clay	0	0	0	2	0	29	35	0.8%	0.9%	↑
44	Benton	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	0.8%	0.9%	↑
44	Clark	1	0	53	24	0	106	198	1.0%	0.9%	↓
44	Parke	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	1.2%	0.9%	↓
44	Greene	1	0	0	1	0	38	43	1.0%	0.9%	↓
50	Vanderburgh	0	2	62	25	7	131	257	1.8%	1.0%	↓
50	Porter	1	2	61	26	0	136	267	1.2%	1.0%	↓
50	Fountain	0	0	2	1	0	18	24	1.6%	1.0%	↓
50	Decatur	0	0	0	3	0	33	42	1.4%	1.0%	↓
54	LaPorte	0	0	59	19	0	77	169	1.1%	1.1%	→
54	Kosciusko	0	0	11	10	0	94	133	1.7%	1.1%	↓
54	Jackson	0	0	4	4	0	48	91	1.5%	1.1%	↓
54	Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	1.4%	1.1%	↓
54	Adams	0	0	3	7	0	30	49	2.3%	1.1%	↓
54	Madison	0	0	43	18	0	119	203	1.2%	1.1%	↓
54	Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0	31	35	2.6%	1.1%	↓
54	DeKalb	0	0	0	6	0	67	80	1.3%	1.1%	↓
54	Ripley	0	0	4	2	0	59	66	1.4%	1.1%	↓
63	Tipton	0	0	0	0	0	22	25	1.5%	1.2%	↓
63	Howard	0	1	21	21	0	98	149	1.1%	1.2%	↑
63	Washington	0	0	0	3	1	42	46	1.3%	1.2%	↓
63	Gibson	0	4	4	9	1	44	64	1.5%	1.2%	↓
67	Noble	0	1	0	6	0	66	88	1.6%	1.3%	↓
67	Rush	0	0	0	1	0	26	27	1.4%	1.3%	↓
67	Jasper	0	0	0	9	0	40	69	2.6%	1.3%	↓
67	LaGrange	0	0	1	0	0	59	64	0.8%	1.3%	↑
71	Randolph	0	0	43	8	0	92	158	2.0%	1.4%	↓
71	Knox	0	1	3	4	0	60	76	2.1%	1.4%	↓
71	Steuben	0	1	2	6	0	37	53	2.3%	1.4%	↓
71	Miami	0	0	7	1	0	53	68	1.3%	1.4%	↑
75	Montgomery	0	0	2	3	0	63	82	1.5%	1.5%	→
75	Blackford	0	0	1	2	0	19	22	2.0%	1.5%	↓
75	Bartholomew	2	0	9	12	0	114	210	1.6%	1.5%	↓
78	Jefferson	0	0	1	6	0	58	69	1.3%	1.6%	↑
79	Huntington	0	0	0	6	0	42	84	1.9%	1.7%	↓
79	Grant	3	0	26	32	0	75	172	1.9%	1.7%	↓
81	Pike	0	0	1	4	0	24	29	1.1%	1.8%	↑
81	Allen	1	139	431	140	1	280	1170	2.0%	1.8%	↓
81	Marion	3	49	2020	207	4	540	3247	2.6%	1.8%	↓
84	Switzerland	0	0	0	1	0	26	27	2.8%	1.9%	↓
85	Morgan	0	0	6	9	0	203	233	3.1%	2.1%	↓
86	Jennings	0	1	2	2	0	73	88	4.6%	2.2%	↓
86	Harrison	0	2	1	15	0	105	132	1.5%	2.2%	↑
88	Tippecanoe	1	3	251	62	1	169	622	2.2%	2.4%	↑
89	Ohio	0	0	0	1	0	19	21	1.7%	2.6%	↑
90	Perry	0	0	1	2	0	82	89	4.3%	3.3%	↓
91	Cass	0	3	40	10	0	83	260	5.9%	3.9%	↓
92	Owen	0	0	2	2	0	129	149	9.5%	7.1%	↓



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

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Definition

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

Definition Source: Census¹

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.^{2,3,4} Children who participate in high-quality preschool programs are 40% less likely to drop out of school.⁵ 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.⁶ 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.

Data Highlights

40% of children in Indiana age 3 to 4 were enrolled in an early education program in 2023, lower than the national rate of 46%.⁷

- Among the children enrolled, the majority (57%) attended a public program, an increase from 22.4% in 2022.

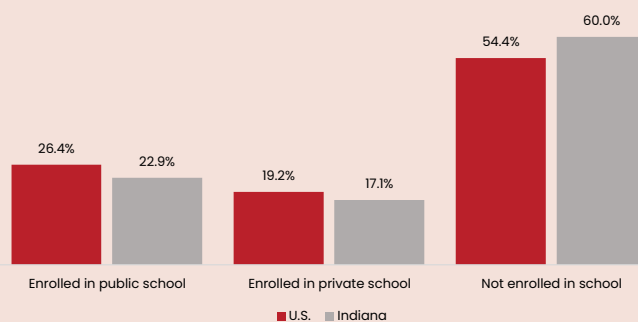
7,948 children received an On My Way Pre-K grant in 2023, marking a 27.3% increase from 6,243 in 2022.⁸

- 10.8% of those children received limited eligibility vouchers, awarded to parents meeting the 185% FPL income guideline who are working, attending school, searching for a job, training for a job, or receiving Social Security Disability or Supplemental Security Income, a decrease from 13.5% in 2022.
- A study on the programs' impact highlighted that On My Way Pre-K helped families achieve greater economic self-sufficiency and improved overall family engagement.⁹

High Quality Programs and Capacity, Indiana				
	As of January 2024		As of January 2025	
	Programs	Capacity	Programs	Capacity
Total	4,176	181,350	4,317	193,319
High Quality	1,757	96,467	1,899	104,096

Source: Early Learning Indiana, Brighter Futures

Children (3 to 4 Years) Enrolled in School by Type, Indiana: 2023



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

Early Education Enrollment (3 and 4 Year Olds)

				TOTAL		
	Enrolled in Public School	Enrolled in Private School	Not Enrolled in School	2014–2018	2019–2023	Change
INDIANA	22.9%	17.1%	60.0%	41.1%	40.0%	↓

Rank		Enrolled in Public School	Enrolled in Private School	Not Enrolled in School	2014–2018	2019–2023	Change
1	Sullivan	47.9%	22.4%	29.7%	23.2%	70.3%	↑
2	Vermillion	45.2%	21.0%	33.8%	40.6%	66.2%	↑
3	Posey	38.4%	22.1%	39.5%	45.7%	60.5%	↑
4	Hamilton	20.3%	39.0%	40.7%	57.0%	59.3%	↑
5	Fulton	39.3%	19.4%	41.4%	41.8%	58.6%	↑
6	Switzerland	37.5%	20.8%	41.7%	22.1%	58.3%	↑
7	Howard	40.3%	16.1%	43.7%	53.7%	56.3%	↑
8	Martin	50.9%	4.2%	44.9%	54.1%	55.1%	↑
9	Floyd	23.3%	31.2%	45.5%	46.7%	54.5%	↑
10	Spencer	45.8%	7.4%	46.8%	62.0%	53.2%	↓
11	Hendricks	22.6%	30.6%	46.9%	49.5%	53.1%	↑
12	Pike	46.6%	6.1%	47.3%	60.5%	52.7%	↓
13	Montgomery	44.2%	8.4%	47.4%	41.6%	52.6%	↑
14	Monroe	31.2%	21.1%	47.6%	59.6%	52.4%	↓
15	Grant	36.1%	16.0%	47.9%	38.5%	52.1%	↑
16	Gibson	19.3%	32.4%	48.3%	50.5%	51.7%	↑
17	Shelby	32.0%	19.4%	48.5%	50.6%	51.5%	↑
18	Delaware	29.2%	21.1%	49.7%	39.9%	50.3%	↑
19	Perry	26.4%	22.2%	51.4%	39.1%	48.6%	↑
20	Benton	27.1%	20.1%	52.8%	43.3%	47.2%	↑
21	Warrick	27.1%	19.6%	53.3%	36.4%	46.7%	↑
22	Decatur	28.4%	17.7%	53.9%	46.3%	46.1%	↓
23	Bartholomew	25.2%	20.8%	54.0%	37.4%	46.0%	↑
23	Wayne	39.7%	6.3%	54.0%	46.5%	46.0%	↓
25	DeKalb	35.4%	10.3%	54.3%	51.2%	45.7%	↓
25	Hancock	29.9%	15.8%	54.3%	47.4%	45.7%	↓
27	Whitley	35.6%	9.8%	54.6%	35.7%	45.4%	↑
28	Steuben	35.5%	9.3%	55.2%	38.2%	44.8%	↑
29	Vigo	29.7%	14.6%	55.8%	36.2%	44.2%	↑
30	Cass	38.3%	5.2%	56.5%	36.3%	43.5%	↑
31	Lake	30.6%	12.2%	57.2%	44.5%	42.8%	↓
32	Dubois	23.5%	19.0%	57.4%	46.5%	42.6%	↓
33	St. Joseph	20.3%	22.0%	57.7%	43.2%	42.3%	↑
34	Harrison	22.2%	19.7%	58.1%	38.8%	41.9%	↑
35	Lawrence	24.0%	17.3%	58.6%	38.0%	41.4%	↑
36	Allen	16.7%	24.1%	59.2%	37.9%	40.8%	↑
37	Rush	20.4%	20.0%	59.6%	22.7%	40.4%	↑
38	Scott	31.0%	9.2%	59.8%	27.0%	40.2%	↑
38	Jefferson	17.2%	22.9%	59.8%	35.6%	40.2%	↑
40	Putnam	31.6%	8.3%	60.1%	37.0%	39.9%	↑
41	Marion	23.2%	16.5%	60.3%	41.7%	39.7%	↓
41	Crawford	37.6%	2.1%	60.3%	52.3%	39.7%	↓
43	Porter	24.8%	14.9%	60.4%	37.3%	39.6%	↑
44	Wells	27.2%	12.1%	60.7%	34.5%	39.3%	↑
45	Johnson	19.5%	19.7%	60.8%	35.5%	39.2%	↑
46	Blackford	22.3%	16.6%	61.1%	41.6%	38.9%	↓

Rank		Enrolled in Public School	Enrolled in Private School	Not Enrolled in School	2014–2018	2019–2023	Change
47	Tippecanoe	19.2%	19.4%	61.4%	39.7%	38.6%	↓
48	Randolph	33.2%	4.9%	61.9%	34.1%	38.1%	↑
49	Starke	28.1%	9.6%	62.3%	48.6%	37.7%	↓
50	Vanderburgh	15.3%	21.2%	63.6%	47.2%	36.4%	↓
51	Boone	20.0%	15.9%	64.0%	52.9%	36.0%	↓
52	Greene	35.2%	0.8%	64.1%	33.5%	35.9%	↑
53	Marshall	26.0%	9.6%	64.5%	37.5%	35.5%	↓
54	Pulaski	35.3%	0.0%	64.7%	54.8%	35.3%	↓
55	Clark	18.3%	16.7%	65.0%	38.1%	35.0%	↓
56	Morgan	20.7%	14.2%	65.1%	38.8%	34.9%	↓
57	Adams	25.4%	9.4%	65.2%	37.2%	34.8%	↓
58	Clay	16.0%	18.7%	65.3%	42.5%	34.7%	↓
59	Parke	33.9%	0.7%	65.5%	37.5%	34.5%	↓
60	Jasper	27.8%	6.3%	65.9%	35.4%	34.1%	↓
61	Jackson	13.8%	19.9%	66.3%	31.7%	33.7%	↑
62	Knox	16.2%	17.2%	66.6%	55.1%	33.4%	↓
63	Carroll	18.0%	15.4%	66.7%	35.5%	33.3%	↓
64	Jay	25.5%	7.3%	67.2%	37.4%	32.8%	↓
65	Orange	22.0%	10.2%	67.8%	38.6%	32.2%	↓
66	Kosciusko	20.2%	11.8%	68.0%	32.4%	32.0%	↓
67	Henry	24.9%	6.8%	68.3%	40.4%	31.7%	↓
68	Madison	19.4%	10.8%	69.8%	35.8%	30.2%	↓
69	Newton	25.8%	4.0%	70.2%	32.0%	29.8%	↓
70	Miami	22.2%	7.2%	70.5%	46.9%	29.5%	↓
71	Brown	24.8%	2.7%	72.5%	52.3%	27.5%	↓
72	LaPorte	14.1%	12.3%	73.6%	27.2%	26.4%	↓
73	Wabash	17.5%	8.3%	74.2%	31.8%	25.8%	↓
74	Fayette	15.9%	9.5%	74.6%	57.5%	25.4%	↓
74	Fountain	16.9%	8.6%	74.6%	52.2%	25.4%	↓
76	Jennings	21.2%	4.0%	74.8%	21.8%	25.2%	↑
76	Warren	23.2%	1.9%	74.8%	36.9%	25.2%	↓
78	Huntington	19.4%	4.7%	75.9%	51.7%	24.1%	↓
79	White	16.3%	7.6%	76.1%	27.8%	23.9%	↓
80	Clinton	19.1%	2.6%	78.4%	40.7%	21.6%	↓
81	Noble	10.8%	10.3%	78.9%	33.0%	21.1%	↓
82	Franklin	12.1%	8.7%	79.2%	23.7%	20.8%	↓
83	Dearborn	10.1%	10.4%	79.5%	38.4%	20.5%	↓
84	Elkhart	10.9%	8.8%	80.3%	32.5%	19.7%	↓
85	Owen	13.5%	5.8%	80.7%	42.7%	19.3%	↓
86	Daviess	11.1%	7.7%	81.2%	16.3%	18.8%	↑
87	Tipton	3.9%	14.2%	81.9%	19.3%	18.1%	↓
88	Washington	13.9%	2.5%	83.6%	34.3%	16.4%	↓
89	Ripley	8.4%	4.3%	87.2%	28.0%	12.8%	↓
90	LaGrange	8.4%	1.7%	89.9%	12.2%	10.1%	↓
91	Union	3.7%	4.7%	91.6%	18.3%	8.4%	↓
92	Ohio	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6.9%	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.

Definition Sources: Early Learning Indiana¹⁰

Significance

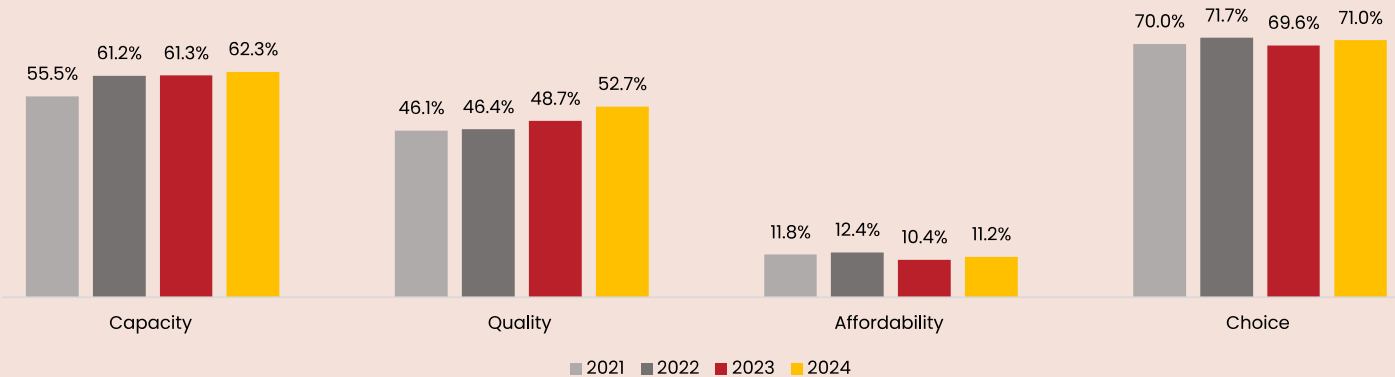
Historically, access to childcare and early learning programs have been evaluated using the demand for spots in childcare programs and facilities and the supply of seats available to meet that demand. While the quantity of seats available is an important factor in determining the availability of childcare, 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.

Data Highlights

The 2024 statewide Early Learning Access Index score was 63.8, the increase from 60.6 in 2021, indicating steady progress in access to high-quality early learning programs.¹¹

- No county achieved a score of 80 or above, the threshold for adequate access with county-level scores varying from 27.3 to 76.7.
- 27 of Indiana's 92 counties experienced a decrease in overall access scores, with 13 of these considered slight decreases of 2 points or less.
- Rural counties had fewer providers this year, presenting challenges for families to access care within reasonable distances.
- Programs offering non-traditional hours have decreased from 28% in 2021 to 26% in 2024, limiting options for families working second or third shifts.

Early Learning Access Index Components, Indiana: 2021-2024

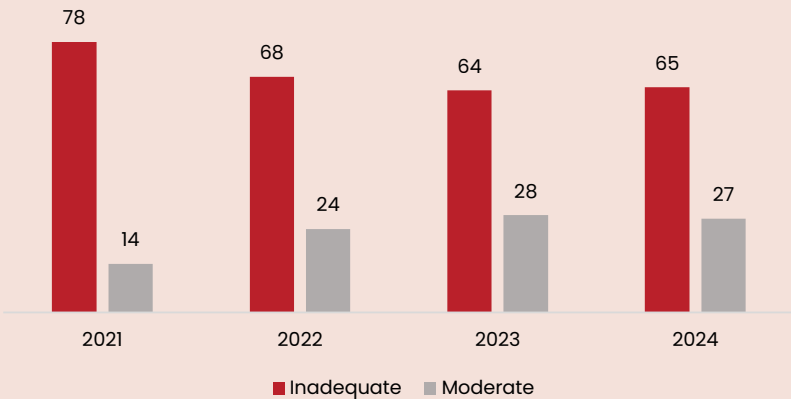


Source: Early Learning Indiana, Closing the Gap

Note: No county currently meets the threshold for adequate access to care, which is defined as a score of 80 or more, the threshold for adequate access.

Counties that Align with the State's Moderate Access to Care, Indiana: 2021-2024

Source: Early Learning Indiana, Closing the Gap



Early Learning Access Index

	TOTAL		
	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	63.5	63.8	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
1	Lake	67.7	76.7	↑
2	Tippecanoe	70.8	74.2	↓
3	Marion	72.4	73.1	↑
4	Ohio	62.3	71.8	↑
5	Vanderburgh	73.0	71.0	↓
6	Posey	68.0	69.8	↑
7	Delaware	70.9	69.4	↓
8	Jefferson	64.5	69.1	↑
9	Monroe	70.1	69.0	↓
10	Porter	68.2	68.6	↑
11	St. Joseph	67.0	68.4	↑
12	Howard	67.8	67.9	↑
13	Shelby	64.8	67.7	↑
14	Steuben	69.4	66.8	↓
15	Tipton	74.2	65.9	↓
16	Henry	66.3	65.8	↓
17	Grant	72.6	64.9	↓
18	Brown	64.1	64.7	↑
19	Harrison	63.5	62.7	↓
20	Hamilton	63.4	61.9	↓
21	Allen	63.0	61.5	↓
21	Bartholomew	66.9	61.5	↓
23	Orange	53.2	61.2	↑
24	Dearborn	48.5	61.1	↑
25	Decatur	57.0	61.0	↑
26	Parke	57.2	60.9	↑
27	Perry	60.9	60.7	↓
28	Vigo	60.9	59.2	↓
29	Fulton	55.0	59.1	↑
30	Starke	58.8	58.7	↓
31	Marshall	61.5	58.4	↓
31	Warrick	60.9	58.4	↓
33	Knox	59.5	58.0	↓
34	Cass	59.4	57.5	↓
35	LaPorte	57.3	57.4	↑
36	Sullivan	58.4	56.2	↓
37	Floyd	58.0	55.6	↓
37	Jennings	48.5	55.6	↑
39	Madison	59.3	55.5	↓
40	Kosciusko	53.1	54.5	↑
41	Washington	60.4	54.4	↓
42	Ripley	53.7	54.1	↑
43	Elkhart	54.8	53.8	↓
43	Hancock	53.7	53.8	↑
45	Newton	55.5	53.3	↓
45	Spencer	57.0	53.3	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
47	Daviess	54.5	52.7	↓
47	Gibson	55.7	52.7	↓
47	Wells	50.1	52.7	↑
50	Pulaski	51.9	52.4	↑
51	Hendricks	52.5	52.3	↓
52	Clark	55.3	52.1	↓
52	Montgomery	45.0	52.1	↑
54	Lawrence	46.5	51.8	↑
55	Johnson	51.2	51.7	↑
56	LaGrange	54.1	51.6	↓
57	Benton	51.0	51.4	↑
57	Dekalb	51.8	51.4	↓
59	Blackford	52.1	51.3	↓
60	Noble	51.6	50.9	↓
61	Huntington	46.2	50.3	↑
62	Clinton	54.2	50.0	↓
62	Scott	54.1	50.0	↓
64	Wabash	50.5	49.6	↓
65	Adams	40.5	48.8	↑
65	Franklin	46.6	48.8	↑
67	Dubois	50.9	47.9	↓
68	Wayne	51.1	47.7	↓
69	Miami	47.9	47.1	↓
70	Boone	52.9	46.8	↓
71	Pike	49.4	46.3	↓
72	Greene	46.9	46.1	↓
73	Jackson	49.0	45.2	↓
74	Crawford	44.7	45.0	↑
75	Morgan	41.5	43.7	↑
76	Rush	43.0	43.5	↑
77	Owen	45.3	43.2	↓
78	Vermillion	43.0	41.1	↓
79	Putnam	42.7	41.0	↓
80	Union	46.5	40.2	↓
81	Jasper	38.9	40.1	↑
82	Clay	37.4	39.3	↑
83	Whitley	40.0	37.9	↓
84	Fayette	37.4	37.0	↓
85	Randolph	38.7	36.4	↓
86	Jay	37.7	35.1	↓
87	Martin	41.8	35.0	↓
87	White	40.9	35.0	↓
89	Warren	37.6	33.5	↓
90	Switzerland	26.6	33.2	↑
91	Carroll	31.9	29.1	↓
92	Fountain	32.6	27.3	↓

Source: Early Learning Indiana, Closing the Gap

Definition

Teacher retention rate is the percentage of teachers who remained at the same school from one academic year to the next.

Definition Sources: *Indiana Code*¹²

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.¹³ A reduced financial burden on schools may lead to increased spending on new curriculum, programs, or technology for students attending that school.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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.

Data Highlights

In 2024, Indiana had a teacher retention rate of 87.1%, a decrease from 89.9% in 2023.¹⁶

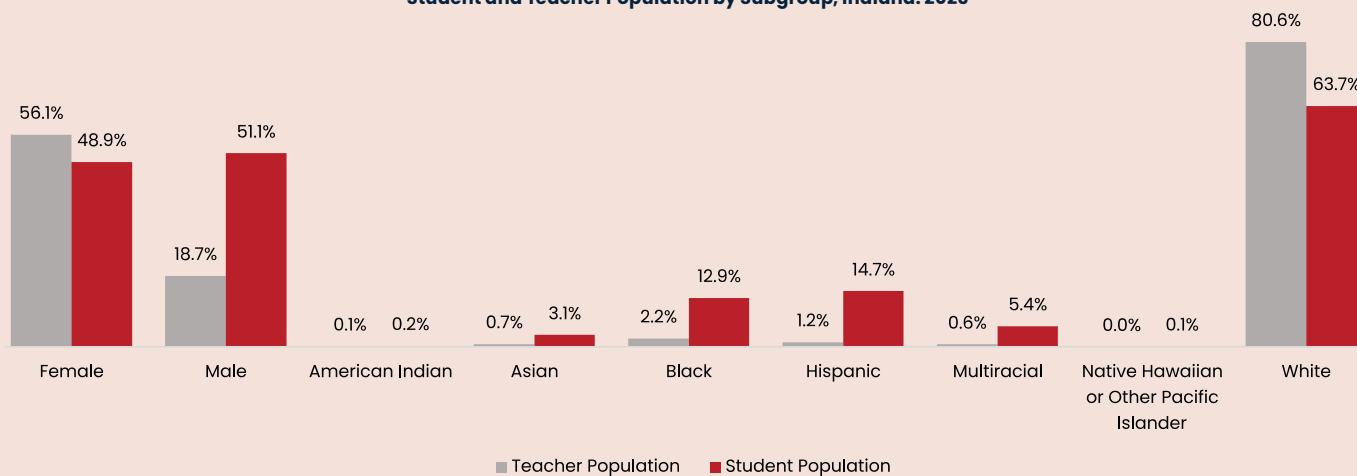
- 43 counties had a teacher retention rate lower than the state average.

In 2024, the average teacher salary in Indiana was \$60,557, ranging from \$40,000 to \$110,000—a 3.5% increase from 2023.¹⁷

There were 68,176 full-time educators in Indiana in 2024, an increase of 3,291 from 2023.¹⁸

- 6,206 emergency permits were administered in 2022 – a 38% increase from the previous year (4,474).¹⁹

Student and Teacher Population by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023



Note: 25.3% of teachers were categorized as an unknown gender and 14.6% as unknown ethnicity.

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Teacher Retention Rate

	TOTAL		
	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	89.9%	87.1%	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
1	Pike	84.6%	94.2%	↑
2	Warren	73.9%	94.0%	↑
3	Spencer	90.2%	93.2%	↑
4	Fulton	88.3%	92.6%	↑
5	Huntington	78.4%	92.5%	↑
6	Clay	90.3%	92.3%	↑
7	Warrick	87.7%	92.2%	↑
8	Dubois	88.3%	92.1%	↑
9	Jennings	90.4%	92.0%	↑
10	Miami	91.3%	91.5%	↑
11	Perry	81.9%	90.9%	↑
11	Knox	84.5%	90.9%	↑
11	Jackson	87.0%	90.9%	↑
14	Vigo	90.3%	90.7%	↑
15	Greene	83.4%	90.5%	↑
16	Dearborn	83.3%	90.3%	↑
17	Posey	84.6%	90.1%	↑
18	Hamilton	79.7%	90.0%	↑
18	Allen	80.1%	90.0%	↑
20	Boone	82.2%	89.8%	↑
20	DeKalb	77.0%	89.8%	↑
20	Parke	80.8%	89.8%	↑
23	Hancock	78.6%	89.7%	↑
24	Adams	60.8%	89.6%	↑
24	Ripley	81.6%	89.6%	↑
26	St. Joseph	79.7%	89.5%	↑
27	Fountain	77.6%	89.3%	↑
28	Floyd	88.6%	89.2%	↑
28	Starke	84.2%	89.2%	↑
30	Jay	81.0%	88.7%	↑
31	LaGrange	81.0%	88.6%	↑
31	Decatur	87.7%	88.6%	↑
33	Whitley	74.4%	88.4%	↑
33	Sullivan	86.5%	88.4%	↑
33	Noble	84.2%	88.4%	↑
33	Harrison	84.5%	88.4%	↑
37	Crawford	74.3%	88.3%	↑
37	Fayette	84.8%	88.3%	↑
39	Wabash	89.0%	88.2%	↓
39	LaPorte	78.2%	88.2%	↑
41	Porter	80.6%	88.1%	↑
42	Jasper	82.4%	88.0%	↑
42	Scott	87.2%	88.0%	↑
44	Elkhart	76.0%	87.9%	↑
45	Johnson	81.1%	87.6%	↑
45	Hendricks	79.4%	87.6%	↑

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
47	Marshall	77.6%	87.5%	↑
47	Vanderburgh	82.1%	87.5%	↑
49	Delaware	74.9%	87.3%	↑
50	Bartholomew	83.5%	86.9%	↑
50	Henry	79.8%	86.9%	↑
50	Kosciusko	82.0%	86.9%	↑
53	Gibson	80.0%	86.8%	↑
54	Tippecanoe	83.2%	86.7%	↑
55	Orange	83.1%	86.6%	↑
55	Madison	73.5%	86.6%	↑
57	Grant	75.5%	86.5%	↑
58	Cass	80.2%	86.3%	↑
59	Ohio	86.6%	86.2%	↓
60	Lawrence	77.7%	86.1%	↑
61	Wayne	76.4%	86.0%	↑
61	Wells	82.6%	86.0%	↑
63	Jefferson	81.2%	85.9%	↑
64	Howard	79.3%	85.8%	↑
65	Clark	74.6%	85.7%	↑
66	Montgomery	80.8%	85.6%	↑
67	Monroe	80.7%	85.2%	↑
67	Steuben	78.9%	85.2%	↑
69	Carroll	86.7%	85.1%	↓
69	Tipton	80.1%	85.1%	↑
71	Martin	71.2%	85.0%	↑
72	Lake	75.2%	84.6%	↑
72	Putnam	82.7%	84.6%	↑
74	Newton	85.9%	84.4%	↑
75	Benton	77.1%	84.1%	↑
76	Franklin	78.4%	84.0%	↑
77	Blackford	72.6%	83.7%	↑
78	Shelby	72.2%	82.9%	↑
78	Switzerland	83.9%	82.9%	↓
78	Morgan	78.3%	82.9%	↑
81	Union	76.2%	81.9%	↑
82	Owen	76.6%	81.7%	↑
83	White	83.5%	80.7%	↓
84	Rush	66.3%	80.6%	↑
85	Brown	75.8%	80.5%	↑
86	Randolph	79.7%	80.0%	↑
87	Marion	71.4%	79.7%	↑
88	Clinton	76.1%	79.3%	↑
89	Vermillion	67.4%	79.1%	↑
90	Pulaski	82.7%	55.7%	↓
91	Washington	83.7%	51.1%	↓
92	Daviess	76.9%	48.0%	↓

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.

Definition Source: Indiana Department of Education²⁰, Indiana School Counselor Association²¹

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 they meet their individual academic goals and 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.

Data Highlights

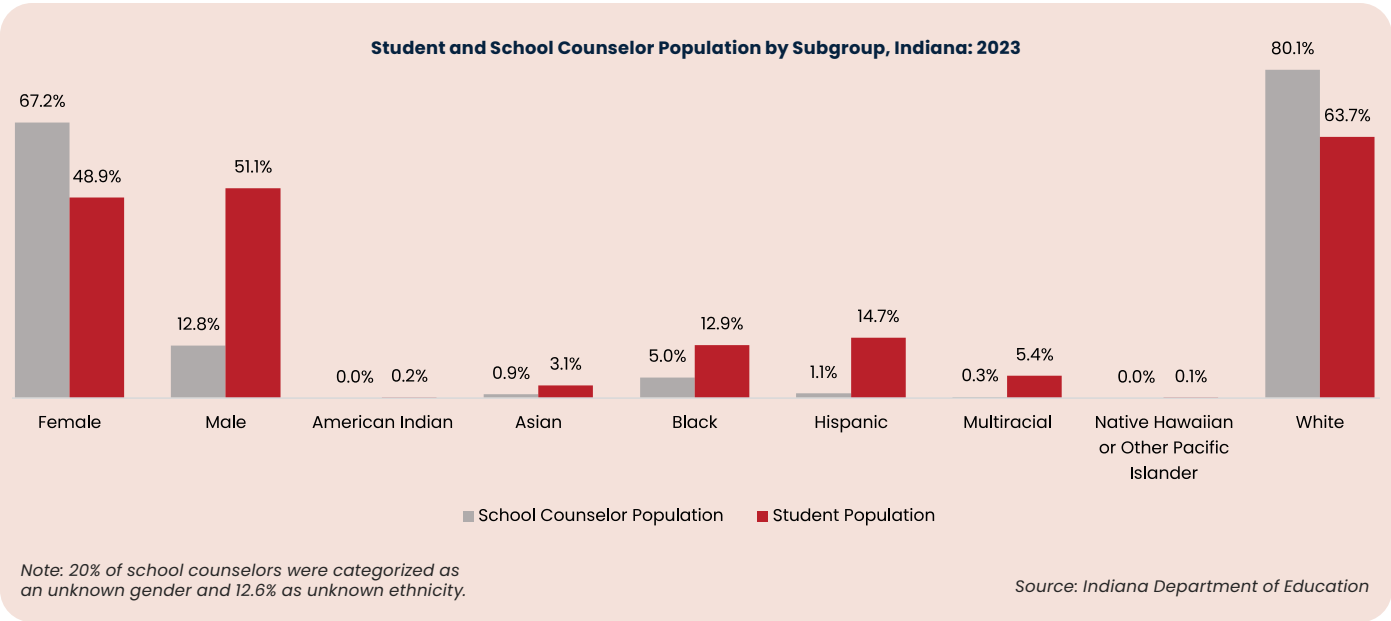
Indiana had one school counselor for every 494 students in 2024, an improvement from the previous year's ratio of 536:1.²²

- Only 3 of Indiana's 92 counties—Brown, Vigo, and Wabash—met the professional student-to-counselor ratio recommended by the American School Counselor Association, marking an increase of 2 counties from the previous school year.
- Indiana ranked 9th lowest in the nation for average school counselor salaries, with an average of \$55,830.²³

46.7% of schools surveyed by the School Health Profiles reported having a student-led club focused on creating a safe, welcoming, and accepting environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity in 2022—an increase from 42.7% in 2020.²⁴

	Professional Recommendation	2024 Indiana Ratio
Student-to-School Counselor Ratio	250:1	494:1

Source: Indiana Department of Education, American School Counselor Association



Student-to-Counselor Ratio

	TOTAL		
	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	536:1	494:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
1	Vanderburgh	430:1	32:1	↓
2	Vigo	321:1	116:1	↓
3	Wabash	332:1	125:1	↓
4	Brown	223:1	214:1	↓
5	White	321:1	251:1	↓
6	Clinton	368:1	252:1	↓
7	Carroll	298:1	259:1	↓
8	Scott	974:1	274:1	↓
9	Steuben	256:1	287:1	↑
10	Fountain	396:1	300:1	↓
11	Perry	311:1	303:1	↓
12	Tipton	311:1	307:1	↓
12	St. Joseph	369:1	307:1	↓
12	Parke	353:1	307:1	↓
15	Jefferson	410:1	314:1	↓
16	Decatur	320:1	319:1	↓
17	Washington	391:1	322:1	↓
18	Pike	321:1	325:1	↑
18	Huntington	416:1	325:1	↓
20	Jennings	337:1	332:1	↓
21	Fulton	473:1	333:1	↓
22	DeKalb	372:1	334:1	↓
23	Sullivan	388:1	346:1	↓
24	Harrison	400:1	348:1	↓
25	Marshall	327:1	351:1	↑
26	Boone	346:1	357:1	↑
27	Lawrence	407:1	365:1	↓
27	Clay	329:1	365:1	↑
29	Newton	389:1	376:1	↓
30	Jasper	371:1	378:1	↑
31	LaPorte	383:1	381:1	↓
32	Franklin	394:1	383:1	↓
33	Hancock	594:1	391:1	↓
34	Starke	402:1	393:1	↓
35	Ohio	385:1	400:1	↑
36	Hendricks	517:1	403:1	↓
37	Montgomery	408:1	404:1	↓
38	Owen	356:1	422:1	↑
39	Elkhart	408:1	423:1	↑
40	Benton	424:1	426:1	↑
41	Whitley	455:1	431:1	↓
42	Shelby	587:1	441:1	↓
43	Dearborn	449:1	446:1	↓
43	Jackson	638:1	446:1	↓
45	Wells	563:1	454:1	↓
46	Martin	688:1	460:1	↓

Rank		TOTAL		
		2023	2024	Change
47	Delaware	391:1	466:1	↑
48	Cass	602:1	474:1	↓
48	Miami	407:1	474:1	↑
50	Morgan	518:1	476:1	↓
51	Ripley	602:1	479:1	↓
52	Posey	546:1	480:1	↓
53	Randolph	684:1	481:1	↓
54	Blackford	498:1	490:1	↓
54	Adams	647:1	490:1	↓
56	Dubois	615:1	497:1	↓
56	Grant	568:1	497:1	↓
58	Fayette	526:1	511:1	↓
59	Jay	508:1	512:1	↑
59	Howard	553:1	512:1	↓
61	Porter	532:1	514:1	↓
62	Noble	406:1	523:1	↑
63	Knox	620:1	538:1	↓
64	Lake	666:1	540:1	↓
65	Marion	547:1	563:1	↑
66	Pulaski	351:1	566:1	↑
67	Greene	507:1	568:1	↑
68	Kosciusko	901:1	591:1	↓
68	Wayne	466:1	591:1	↑
70	Putnam	578:1	597:1	↑
71	Tippecanoe	833:1	613:1	↓
72	Union	633:1	626:1	↓
73	Monroe	507:1	637:1	↑
74	Crawford	1,333:1	643:1	↓
75	Allen	803:1	669:1	↓
76	Madison	559:1	677:1	↑
77	Hamilton	784:1	693:1	↓
78	Switzerland	730:1	709:1	↓
79	Henry	653:1	716:1	↑
80	Clark	493:1	750:1	↑
81	Spencer	1,047:1	781:1	↓
82	Warrick	699:1	858:1	↑
83	Gibson	1,303:1	870:1	↓
84	Daviess	800:1	961:1	↑
85	Johnson	1,200:1	1,137:1	↓
86	Rush	1,052:1	1,042:1	↓
87	Orange	978:1	1,448:1	↑
88	Vermillion	324:1	1,500:1	↑
89	LaGrange	1,235:1	1,604:1	↑
90	Floyd	1,037:1	1,933:1	↑
91	Bartholomew	1,939:1	2,737:1	↑
92	Warren	*	*	*

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 policies, to employees and volunteers who have direct, ongoing contact with students. This requirement is outlined in [IC 20-26-5-34.2](#).

Definition Sources: IDOE^{25,26}

Significance

Bullying can generate a climate of fear, especially for those children who are victims of bullying, since bullying can result in impaired psychological and physical health.²⁷ 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.^{28,29} Bullying effects are not just isolated to elementary, middle, 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 enrollment in a postsecondary institution.³⁰

Data Highlights

40.6% of parents in Indiana reported their child aged 6 to 17 was bullied, picked on, or excluded by other children in 2022-2023, which was higher than the nationwide rate of 38.4%.³¹

- Children with one or more mental, emotional, developmental, or behavioral problems reported higher rates of bullying (59.9%), than those of their peers without (30.7%).
- Children with special health care needs reported higher incidents of bullying (62.4%) than children with no special health care needs (32.7%).

There were 7,700 bullying incidents in Indiana reported in 2024, marking a 41% increase from 2023 and making it the second-highest year for reported bullying in the past decade.³²

- Trending with prior years, verbal bullying represents the greatest proportion of incidents (42.6%).
- Male students accounted for 71% of the total reported incidents of bully perpetrations, a 1% increase from 2023.

96.6% of schools surveyed by the School Health Profiles (see the side bar to the right for more information) reported all staff received professional development on preventing, identifying, and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment – a decrease from 98.1% in 2020.³³

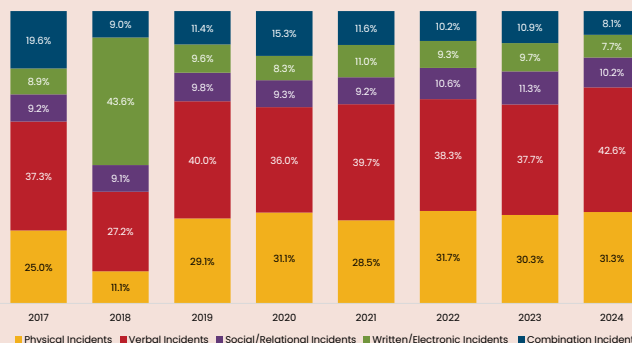
- 48.8% of schools reported that they provided parents and families with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge on preventing student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression, down from 58.9% in 2020.

3 in 4 LGBTQ youth in Indiana reported they have experienced discrimination in 2022 – the second highest rate among neighboring states, behind Kentucky.³⁴

- Additionally, 39% of LGBTQ youth reported they have experienced threat or harm based on their sexual orientation or gender identity – the second highest rate among neighboring states only behind Kentucky.

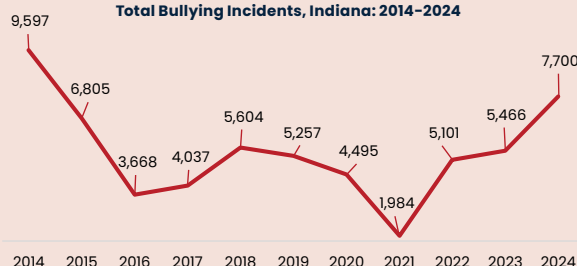
Approximately 26.5% of middle and high school students nationwide reported they experienced cyberbullying in 2023, according to the Cyberbullying Research Center.³⁵ This compares to 23.2% in 2021, 17.2% in 2019, and 16.7% in 2016.

Bullying Incidents by Type, Indiana: 2017-2023



Source: Indiana Department of Education

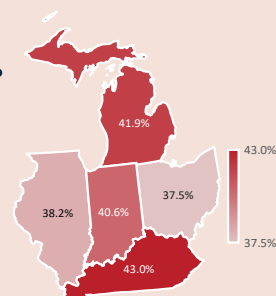
Total Bullying Incidents, Indiana: 2014-2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Percentage of Children 6 to 17 Years Who Were Bullied, Picked on, or Excluded by Other Children: 2022-2023

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



Bullying Incidents

	RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
	Combination	Physical	Social/Relational	Verbal	Written communication/ electronic	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	615	2,402	788	3,284	596	5,466	7,685	↑

Rank		Combination	Physical	Social/Relational	Verbal	Written communication/ electronic	2023	2024	Change
1	Spencer	0	1	0	1	1	7	3	↓
1	Vermillion	0	1	1	1	0	4	3	↑
3	Brown	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	↑
3	Perry	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	*
5	Franklin	0	2	1	1	1	18	5	*
5	Putnam	0	2	1	2	0	1	5	↑
5	Scott	0	1	0	4	0	15	5	↑
5	Starke	2	0	1	0	2	6	5	↓
5	Tipton	0	3	1	1	0	8	5	↑
10	Jasper	0	3	0	2	1	4	6	↓
11	Davless	0	0	0	8	0	16	8	*
11	Pike	0	2	2	4	0	5	8	↓
11	Switzerland	0	8	0	0	0	3	8	↓
14	Fulton	3	0	0	6	0	9	9	↓
14	Parke	0	0	1	7	1	4	9	↑
16	Jay	0	1	1	8	0	21	10	↑
16	Martin	1	0	1	7	1	4	10	↑
18	Posey	0	1	2	4	4	7	11	↑
19	Fountain	2	2	5	3	0	9	12	↑
19	Rush	4	1	0	6	1	8	12	↑
21	Ohio	0	1	7	6	0	7	14	*
21	Ripley	1	0	0	12	1	8	14	↑
21	Washington	1	4	4	4	1	39	14	↑
24	Adams	0	4	0	9	2	23	15	↓
24	Wabash	5	0	2	7	1	20	15	=
26	Carroll	10	0	1	6	0	33	17	↑
27	Hancock	1	6	4	7	0	14	18	↑
27	Sullivan	1	0	1	16	0	11	18	↑
29	Union	2	7	1	8	1	2	20	↓
30	Boone	3	5	7	5	2	9	22	↑
30	Sturben	0	2	5	13	2	15	22	↑
32	Jackson	2	4	4	8	5	13	23	↑
32	Marshall	2	7	1	9	4	29	23	↓
32	Miami	7	4	0	8	4	18	23	↑
35	Jennings	0	4	1	16	3	5	24	↑
35	Newton	0	16	2	4	2	28	24	↑
35	Orange	1	1	0	20	2	38	24	↑
35	Pulaski	4	2	8	2	8	18	24	↓
39	Hamilton	3	2	9	11	1	22	26	↑
39	Owen	3	9	1	11	2	50	26	↑
41	Shelby	4	3	7	11	2	42	27	↓
42	Knox	1	1	12	8	6	20	28	↑
43	Bartholomew	1	2	1	24	1	16	29	↑
43	Jefferson	1	5	1	22	0	12	29	↑
45	Clinton	3	1	6	12	13	49	35	↑
45	LaGrange	3	6	7	19	0	12	35	↑

Rank		Combination	Physical	Social/Relational	Verbal	Written communication/ electronic	2023	2024	Change
45	Wells	0	1	23	10	1	25	35	↑
48	Greene	4	12	3	15	2	24	36	↑
48	Montgomery	0	5	12	13	6	14	36	↑
50	Dearborn	4	2	1	25	6	31	38	↓
51	Cass	1	10	7	14	7	28	39	↑
52	Dubois	3	24	0	11	2	27	40	↑
53	Decatur	4	6	1	22	8	35	41	↑
53	Lawrence	1	14	5	15	6	36	41	↑
55	Gibson	1	31	5	6	1	30	44	↑
56	Henry	7	12	2	18	9	74	48	↓
57	Crawford	1	17	2	28	3	72	51	↑
58	DeKalb	0	12	0	39	1	38	52	↑
58	Noble	1	10	3	37	1	3	52	↓
60	Whitley	12	8	1	32	3	35	56	↓
61	Tipppecanoe	2	20	6	26	5	73	59	↑
62	Clark	0	17	10	27	13	80	67	↑
63	Randolph	2	32	3	24	7	6	68	↑
64	Huntington	15	17	5	31	3	33	71	↑
65	Johnson	6	18	10	30	17	113	81	↑
66	White	0	37	2	35	9	13	83	↑
67	Monroe	1	23	14	54	4	81	96	↑
68	Floyd	12	15	17	59	6	93	109	↑
69	Delaware	3	24	19	47	17	66	110	↑
70	Wayne	2	27	8	62	13	42	112	↑
71	Kosciusko	1	40	24	55	0	64	120	↓
72	Vanderburgh	3	17	21	73	9	34	123	↑
73	LaPorte	7	36	19	67	8	71	127	↓
73	Morgan	1	31	6	87	2	31	127	↓
75	Grant	49	25	15	39	5	102	133	↓
75	Hamilton	18	41	13	39	22	137	133	↑
77	Howard	11	60	7	57	5	55	140	↑
78	Vigo	22	17	27	77	1	178	144	↑
79	Hendricks	14	25	17	84	27	120	167	↓
80	Porter	4	62	5	95	13	110	179	↓
81	Allen	35	37	6	90	12	175	180	↑
82	Warrick	15	77	33	101	8	229	234	↑
83	Madison	18	66	50	90	11	143	235	↓
84	St. Joseph	119	101	42	25	21	533	308	↓
85	Elkhart	17	184	26	402	18	223	647	↓
86	Lake	116	674	95	221	52	531	1158	*
87	Marion	106	391	114	568	155	867	1334	↑
88	Benton	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	↓
88	Blackford	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	↑
88	Clay	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	↑
88	Fayette	*	*	*	*	*	37	*	↑
88	Warren	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↑

Source: Indiana Department of Education

*Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.



The School Health Profiles (PROFILES)

The School Health Profiles (PROFILES) is a system of surveys assessing school health policies and practices in states across the nation. Profiles are conducted biennially by the Indiana Department of Health among middle school and high school principals and lead health education teachers.

Profiles assists state and local education and health agencies in monitoring and assessing the following characteristics of school health education:

- School health education requirements and content;
- Physical education and physical activity;
- Practices related to bullying and sexual harassment;
- School health policies related to tobacco-use prevention and nutrition;
- School-based health services;
- Family engagement and community involvement; and
- School health coordination.

[Learn more](#)

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.

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Education³⁶

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 students' social well-being.^{37,38} 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.^{39,40}

Data Highlights

Nearly 1 in 5 Indiana students were chronically absent in 2024 (18.3%) – a decrease from 19.3% in 2023.⁴¹

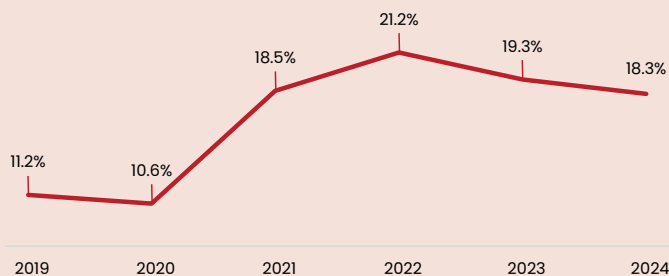
- 31 of Indiana's 92 counties had a higher chronic absence rate than the state.
- The average attendance rate for students was 93.6%, with 61 counties holding a higher attendance rate than the state average.

40% of parents reported their child aged 6 to 17 were always engaged in school in 2022–2023, compared to the nationwide average of 44.3%.⁴²

1 in 4 students (25.3%) in 7th–12th grade reported they skipped or "cut" at least one day of school in the last four weeks alone – an increase from 23.8% in 2022.⁴³

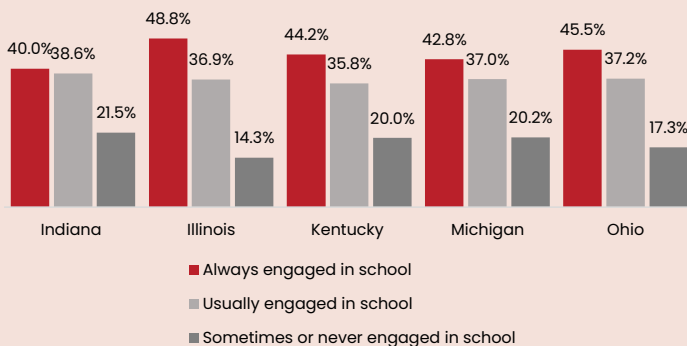
- 14.9% reported skipping 1 to 2 days in the last four weeks prior to the survey, compared to 13.7% in 2022.
- 7.7% reported skipping 3 to 5 days in the last four weeks prior to the survey, compared to 7.3% in 2022.
- 2.8% reported skipping 6 or more days in the last four weeks prior to the survey, consistent with 2022.

Chronic Absenteeism Rate, Indiana: 2019–2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Percentage of Children 6 to 17 Years Engaged in School, Indiana: 2022–2023



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

What Can You Do?

The state's most recent data surrounding chronic absence shows that more students are attending school and chronic absence is in decline. Still elevated, the chronic absence rate of 18.3% is an improvement from the 2022–2023 rate. As schools and communities continue to work to bring this number down, the recent downward trend in the data suggests that strategies are working but they also must continue. To help provide information on local and district trends, the Department of Education launched an "Attendance Insights" [dashboard](#) to evaluate the impact and efficacy of attendance boosting strategies in near real-time.



Local: Work with school officials, parents, and students to better understand how school climate and conditions may be impacting chronic absence rates. Schools in Cleveland and Georgia diagnosed and addressed school-factors that were contributing to chronic absence.⁴⁴ For examples of school climate factors that can impact a student's learning experience, utilize this [resource](#) from the National Center for Safe, Supportive Learning Environments.

State: Explore the development of statewide messaging campaigns highlighting the importance of a student's attendance, rather than the detriments of their absence. This messaging can make students feel like they belong and increase their desire to attend school.⁴⁵

National: Establish a common definition of chronic absence so states can easily compare data and collaborate on effective methods and strategies to reduce chronic absence. Without direct comparability, this collaboration is challenging to engage in.

Chronic Absence

			TOTAL		
	Chronically Absent	Students Truancy Absent	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	18.3%	14.0%	19.3%	18.3%	↓

Rank		Chronically Absent	Students Truancy Absent	2023	2024	Change
1	Carroll	5.3%	6.8%	5.4%	5.3%	↓
2	Dubois	5.4%	1.8%	7.5%	5.4%	↓
3	Adams	6.8%	0.9%	7.1%	6.8%	↓
4	Marshall	8.3%	3.3%	14.3%	8.3%	↓
5	Hendricks	9.1%	3.3%	10.1%	9.1%	↓
6	Boone	9.2%	2.7%	10.0%	9.2%	↓
7	Spencer	9.3%	4.4%	11.1%	9.3%	↓
8	Hamilton	9.9%	4.1%	10.7%	9.9%	↓
9	Ripley	10.0%	2.9%	11.9%	10.0%	↓
9	Decatur	10.0%	6.1%	11.0%	10.0%	↓
11	Montgomery	10.5%	2.9%	17.5%	10.5%	↓
11	Posey	10.5%	3.0%	13.0%	10.5%	↓
13	Wells	10.6%	3.8%	10.4%	10.6%	↑
14	Gibson	11.5%	3.9%	13.1%	11.5%	↓
15	Warrick	11.7%	4.4%	5.3%	11.7%	↑
16	Putnam	12.2%	5.6%	15.0%	12.2%	↓
16	Johnson	12.2%	14.0%	14.9%	12.2%	↓
18	Hancock	12.3%	4.5%	12.6%	12.3%	↓
18	LaGrange	12.3%	6.1%	14.1%	12.3%	↓
18	Pulaski	12.3%	2.1%	11.0%	12.3%	↑
21	Cass	12.4%	12.5%	13.8%	12.4%	↓
22	Noble	12.5%	5.3%	13.5%	12.5%	↓
23	Shelby	12.9%	9.3%	18.4%	12.9%	↓
23	Huntington	12.9%	21.3%	16.5%	12.9%	↓
25	Fountain	13.1%	17.5%	12.5%	13.1%	↑
26	Dearborn	13.2%	7.4%	12.0%	13.2%	↑
27	Union	13.4%	6.2%	14.6%	13.4%	↓
28	Whitley	13.5%	2.9%	12.2%	13.5%	↑
29	DeKalb	13.7%	3.8%	16.2%	13.7%	↓
30	Starke	13.8%	5.6%	15.4%	13.8%	↓
31	Benton	14.0%	17.2%	14.8%	14.0%	↓
32	Clinton	14.1%	14.2%	13.9%	14.1%	↑
33	Parke	14.2%	5.9%	15.2%	14.2%	↓
34	Tipton	14.5%	6.7%	18.0%	14.5%	↓
34	Clay	14.5%	4.3%	14.3%	14.5%	↑
36	Greene	14.8%	8.3%	14.8%	14.8%	=
37	Porter	15.1%	6.1%	15.5%	15.1%	↓
37	Franklin	15.1%	5.7%	13.6%	15.1%	↑
37	Bartholomew	15.1%	7.4%	17.6%	15.1%	↓
37	Warren	15.1%	11.8%	14.2%	15.1%	↑
41	Allen	15.2%	13.9%	16.8%	15.2%	↓
41	Ohio	15.2%	5.6%	14.6%	15.2%	↑
43	White	15.3%	5.5%	14.3%	15.3%	↑
44	Harrison	15.4%	8.9%	16.1%	15.4%	↓
45	Steuben	15.6%	7.2%	18.8%	15.6%	↓
46	Floyd	15.8%	9.9%	17.9%	15.8%	↓

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Rank		Chronically Absent	Students Truancy Absent	2023	2024	Change
47	Morgan	15.9%	17.3%	18.1%	15.9%	↓
48	Perry	16.0%	7.0%	18.8%	16.0%	↓
49	Tippecanoe	16.1%	11.7%	15.2%	16.1%	↑
49	Jasper	16.1%	5.8%	19.0%	16.1%	↓
51	Jackson	16.2%	8.9%	15.4%	16.2%	↑
51	Orange	16.2%	9.0%	13.6%	16.2%	↑
51	Henry	16.2%	6.0%	19.4%	16.2%	↓
54	Kosciusko	16.4%	7.3%	16.3%	16.4%	↑
55	Jay	17.2%	22.2%	21.1%	17.2%	↓
56	Fulton	17.3%	6.7%	18.9%	17.3%	↓
57	Rush	17.4%	9.2%	16.0%	17.4%	↑
57	Blackford	17.4%	8.8%	19.5%	17.4%	↓
59	Vanderburgh	17.7%	11.7%	18.9%	17.7%	↓
60	Daviess	17.8%	7.8%	19.6%	17.8%	↓
61	Vermillion	18.3%	5.7%	20.4%	18.3%	↓
62	Miami	18.7%	11.2%	20.2%	18.7%	↓
63	Lawrence	18.9%	12.5%	19.8%	18.9%	↓
64	Monroe	19.0%	9.6%	20.1%	19.0%	↓
65	Martin	19.1%	10.4%	19.7%	19.1%	↓
66	Sullivan	19.3%	10.8%	16.1%	19.3%	↑
67	Wabash	19.4%	10.7%	21.1%	19.4%	↓
68	Newton	19.9%	9.1%	22.9%	19.9%	↓
68	Scott	19.9%	9.3%	22.7%	19.9%	↓
70	Pike	20.3%	19.0%	16.1%	20.3%	↑
71	Jennings	20.4%	9.1%	26.1%	20.4%	↓
72	Crawford	20.5%	20.7%	24.6%	20.5%	↓
73	LaPorte	20.6%	20.3%	20.9%	20.6%	↓
74	Switzerland	21.2%	10.1%	29.0%	21.2%	↓
75	Owen	21.4%	14.2%	19.3%	21.4%	↑
76	Knox	21.5%	12.2%	20.8%	21.5%	↑
77	Madison	21.7%	18.8%	24.1%	21.7%	↑
77	Brown	21.7%	10.8%	21.1%	21.7%	↑
77	Washington	21.7%	16.2%	23.0%	21.7%	↓
80	Wayne	22.3%	20.0%	27.4%	22.3%	↓
81	Delaware	22.4%	16.2%	25.2%	22.4%	↓
82	St. Joseph	#N/A	#N/A	26.0%	23.3%	↓
82	Elkhart	23.3%	15.8%	26.5%	23.3%	↓
84	Lake	23.4%	19.0%	24.0%	23.4%	↓
85	Howard	23.7%	14.2%	24.9%	23.7%	↓
86	Fayette	24.2%	13.4%	23.6%	24.2%	↑
87	Marion	24.6%	26.1%	26.4%	24.6%	↓
88	Grant	25.5%	16.3%	19.9%	25.5%	↑
89	Vigo	26.0%	20.5%	26.5%	26.0%	↓
90	Clark	26.1%	21.9%	28.7%	26.1%	↓
91	Jefferson	26.2%	19.9%	27.2%	26.2%	↓
92	Randolph	28.4%	12.2%	29.9%	28.4%	↓

Promising Practices: Building Assets, Reducing Risks (BARR)

Building Assets, Reducing Risks (BARR) is a strengths-based approach that works to improve secondary school experiences and outcomes. Having been implemented in over 100 schools and impacting over 360,000 students, [validation studies](#) conducted in Maine, Kentucky, California, Minnesota, and Texas show promising results. The BARR approach has been used in large urban and small rural school districts alike, both showing scalability, regardless of environment. BARR has benefits for both teachers and students.⁴⁶ For teachers, they feel more supported by their schools, are more confident in their work, and collaborate better with their colleagues. For students, they have a lower course failure rate, increased reading and math scores, and improved attendance with lower rates of chronic absence.^{47, 48, 49}

For more information regarding the Building Assets, Reducing Risks approach click [here](#).

Definition

Student arrests occur when a student (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.⁵⁰

Definition Sources: Indiana Code⁵¹

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.⁵² 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.

Data Highlights

71% of Indiana school corporations reported having a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with local law enforcement regarding student arrests on school property, an increase from 45% in 2023.⁵³

- 434 school corporations (23%) reported having an established school corporation police department, compared to 11% in 2022.
- 155 school corporations (8%) reported employing private security guards, compared to 11% in 2022.
- Most indicated they were primarily employed for traffic control, special events, and to supplement physical security measures.
- 2024 was the first year utilizing Data Exchange to collect safety staffing data.

A total of 906 student arrests were reported in 2024, representing a 19% decrease from the previous year.⁵⁴

- 790 of these arrests occurred on school corporation property, down from 983 in 2023.
- 116 arrests took place off school property, initiated by contacts with law enforcement from school corporation employees, down from 141 in 2023.
- 47.8% of the total student arrests were students aged 14 to 15 years, up from 42.6% in 2023.
- 65% of the total student arrests were male students, in line with 2023.
- There was a large disproportionate number of Black students arrested (28%) in comparison to the total Black student population (12.9%). This trend is consistent with the previous school year.

Nearly 1 in 4 Indiana students in 7th–12th grade (23.4%) reported feeling unsafe at school in 2024, marking an increase from 20.4% in 2020.⁵⁵

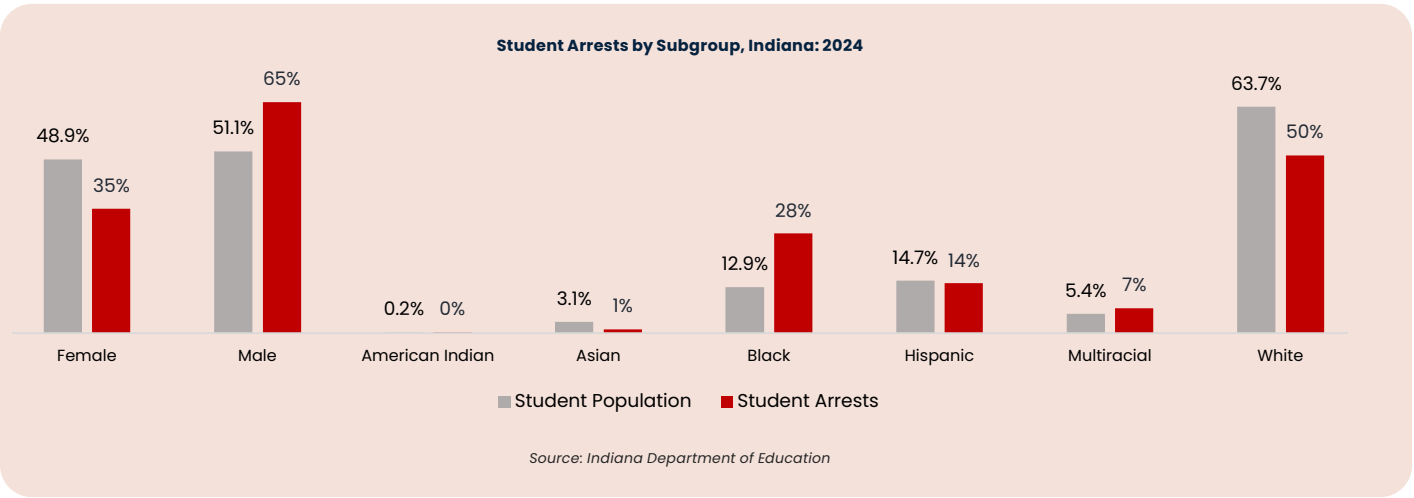
- 70.7% of Indiana parents with children aged 6 to 17 reported they “definitely agreed” that their child was safe at school, compared to national rate of 66.6%.⁵⁶



Learn more about the Data Exchange [here](#).

Student Arrests by Offense Type, Indiana: 2023–2024			
2023		2024	
Other	29%	Possession of Marijuana	26%
Battery	27%	Battery	25%
Possession of Marijuana	21%	Other	22%
Disorderly Conduct	7%	Disorderly Conduct	12%
Intimidation	6%	Intimidation	4%
Battery Resulting in Bodily Injury	4%	Battery Resulting in Bodily Injury	4%
Possession of a Firearm on School Property	3%	Aggravated Battery	3%
Resisting Law Enforcement	2%	Resisting Law Enforcement	3%
Illegal Consumption of an Alcoholic Beverage	2%	Possession of a Knife on School Property/Bus	1%

Source: Early Learning Indiana, Brighter Futures



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 Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	2	*	256	128	65	*	448	1,124	906	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
1	Benton	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	1	0	↓
1	Blackford	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Boone	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	13	0	↓
1	Brown	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Carroll	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Clay	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	1	0	↓
1	Crawford	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Davies	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	1	0	↓
1	Fayette	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	13	0	↓
1	Fountain	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Fulton	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Gibson	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	6	0	↓
1	Grant	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Greene	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Harrison	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	2	0	↓
1	Huntington	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Jasper	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Martin	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	1	0	↓
1	Monroe	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	2	0	↓
1	Montgomery	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Newton	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Ohio	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Orange	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Parke	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	1	0	↓
1	Pulaski	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Putnam	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	1	0	↓
1	Randolph	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	1	0	↓
1	Spencer	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Starke	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Steuben	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Sullivan	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Switzerland	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Tipton	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Union	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	2	0	↓
1	Vermillion	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Wabash	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Warren	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Warrick	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	White	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*
1	Whitley	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	1	0	↓
44	Adams	0	*	0	0	0	*	1	19	1	↓
44	DeKalb	0	*	0	0	0	*	1	*	1	*
44	Delaware	0	*	0	0	1	*	0	3	1	↓
44	Franklin	0	*	0	0	0	*	1	4	1	↓
44	Jackson	0	*	0	1	0	*	0	4	1	↓
44	Jefferson	0	*	0	0	0	*	1	2	1	↓
44	Miami	0	*	0	0	0	*	1	*	1	*
44	Noble	0	*	0	0	0	*	1	21	1	↓
44	Owen	0	*	0	0	0	*	1	*	1	*
44	Ripley	0	*	0	0	0	*	1	*	1	*
44	Rush	0	*	0	0	0	*	1	*	1	*
55	Clinton	0	*	0	0	0	*	2	*	2	*
55	Dubois	0	*	0	0	0	*	2	*	2	*
55	Jay	0	*	0	0	0	*	2	1	2	↑
55	Jennings	0	*	0	0	0	*	2	12	2	↓
55	Kosciusko	0	*	1	0	0	*	1	1	2	↑
55	Marshall	0	*	0	1	0	*	1	5	2	↓
55	Washington	0	*	0	0	0	*	2	1	2	↑
62	Lawrence	0	*	0	0	0	*	3	1	3	↑
62	Morgan	0	*	0	0	0	*	3	*	3	*
62	Shelby	0	*	0	0	0	*	3	14	3	↓
65	Bartholomew	0	*	0	2	0	*	2	8	4	↓
66	Scott	0	*	1	0	0	*	4	11	5	↓
67	Cass	0	*	0	3	0	*	3	14	6	↓
68	Decatur	0	*	0	0	0	*	7	3	7	↑
69	St. Joseph	*	*	6	2	*	*	*	3	8	↑
70	Hancock	0	*	0	0	2	*	9	7	11	↑
70	LaGrange	0	*	0	3	0	*	8	10	11	↑
72	Vanderburgh	0	*	8	0	1	*	4	47	13	↓
73	Knox	0	*	0	1	1	*	12	14	14	↓
74	Floyd	0	*	4	2	0	*	9	59	15	↓
75	Wells	0	*	0	4	1	*	10	*	15	*
76	Henry	0	*	0	2	0	*	14	18	16	↓
77	Madison	0	*	3	0	5	*	9	17	17	↓
78	Tippecanoe	0	*	9	2	1	*	7	52	19	↓
79	Dearborn	0	*	0	0	0	*	22	28	22	↓
80	Porter	0	*	8	4	0	*	11	15	23	↑
81	LaPorte	0	*	15	5	1	*	5	38	26	↓
82	Vigo	0	*	5	2	6	*	17	13	30	↑
83	Marion	1	*	23	3	1	*	5	52	33	↓
84	Allen	0	*	19	2	2	*	8	27	36	↑
85	Hamilton	0	*	8	5	3	*	23	16	39	↑
86	Wayne	1	*	6	1	2	*	31	29	41	↑
87	Hendricks	0	*	21	3	0	*	19	21	43	↑
88	Howard	0	*	18	1	7	*	21	58	47	↓
89	Johnson	0	*	10	4	5	*	42	76	63	↓
90	Elkhart	0	*	23	32	4	*	28	93	87	↓
91	Lake	0	*	37	24	11	*	27	119	99	↓
92	Clark	0	*	31	19	11	*	61	142	122	↓

Definition

School discipline incidents are any incidents classified as a suspension or expulsion 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.

Definition Sources: IDOE⁵⁷

Significance

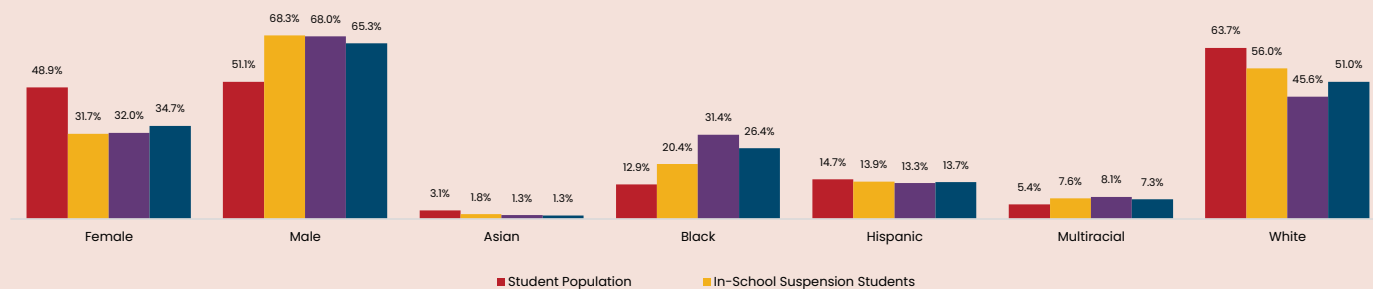
A safe and productive school environment is a key factor in the academic success of children, as such, schools strive to be free of bullying, harassment, violence, and incidents that can interrupt learning. Unchecked disruptions without disciplinary accountability do not create a beneficial atmosphere for students. School discipline should balance accountability and equity by being reasonable, timely, fair, age-appropriate, and have an appropriate response to a student's violation of the code of conduct.⁵⁸ However, recent studies and data suggest that school discipline inequitably harms students of color and those with disabilities.^{59,60} 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.⁶¹ 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.

Data Highlights

4.3% of students in Indiana received an in-school suspension (46,163), 6.8% received an out-of-school suspension (72,665), and 0.3% of students were expelled (2,718). Each of type of school discipline showed a decrease compared to the prior year.⁶²

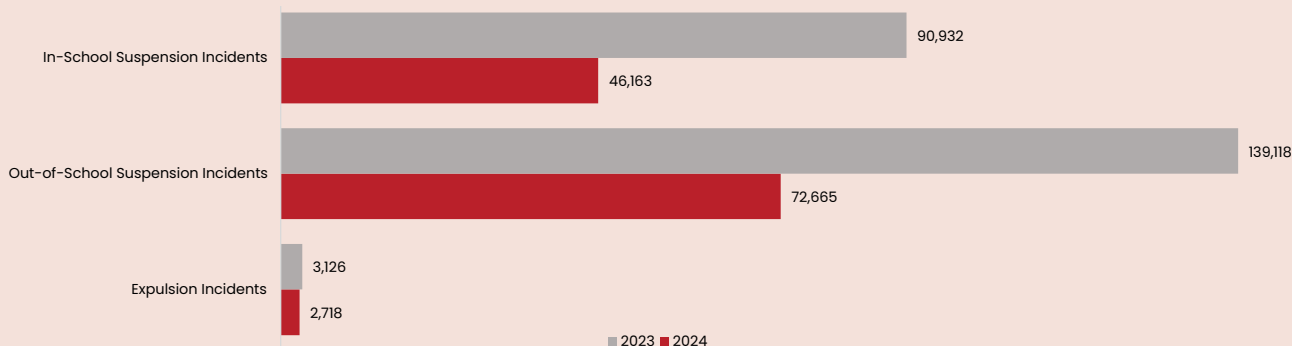
- There was a large disproportionality in school discipline incidents for Black, Multiracial, and male students, consistent with the previous years.
 - The number of in-school suspensions and expulsions for Black students was nearly twice their representation in the student population, and the number of out-of-school suspensions was two and a half times higher.
 - Male students accounted for twice the number of in-school suspensions, out-of-school suspensions, and expulsions compared to their female peers, and 17% more than their representation in the total male student population.
 - 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: 2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

School Discipline Incidents by Type, Indiana: 2023-2024



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 Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	12.4%	5.5%	21.9%	10.1%	15.9%	8.8%	8.9%	12.3%	11.2%	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
1	Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	↓
2	Daviess	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	3.4%	0.0%	1.6%	4.3%	1.4%	↓
3	Warren	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	5.0%	0.0%	2.8%	7.9%	2.8%	↓
4	Randolph	2.1%	0.0%	0.5%	3.8%	2.8%	0.0%	3.7%	1.4%	3.3%	↑
5	Wabash	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	3.4%	3.1%	0.0%	4.0%	5.5%	3.8%	↓
6	Franklin	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	3.9%	8.5%	3.9%	↓
7	Hamilton	0.8%	2.1%	10.2%	5.2%	4.6%	4.8%	3.5%	4.5%	4.0%	↓
8	Parke	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%	0.0%	4.3%	2.9%	4.1%	↑
9	Putnam	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	2.3%	4.6%	0.0%	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%	↑
10	Ripley	26.7%	0.0%	5.3%	3.2%	1.9%	0.0%	4.6%	6.4%	4.5%	↓
11	Benton	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	4.7%	12.5%	0.0%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	↓
12	Hancock	13.0%	1.9%	13.4%	4.4%	6.7%	0.0%	4.8%	6.5%	5.4%	↓
12	Dearborn	0.0%	5.1%	6.8%	4.0%	7.8%	0.0%	5.4%	5.8%	5.4%	↓
14	Dubois	0.0%	3.8%	30.2%	6.0%	12.5%	0.0%	5.6%	6.5%	6.0%	↓
15	Boone	8.7%	1.4%	11.7%	7.8%	8.2%	0.0%	6.0%	6.3%	6.3%	↓
15	Spencer	10.0%	0.0%	8.7%	2.9%	20.0%	0.0%	6.2%	8.9%	6.3%	↓
17	Brown	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	5.0%	8.9%	0.0%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	↑
17	Martin	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	13.6%	8.2%	0.0%	6.2%	13.9%	6.4%	↓
19	Starke	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	7.4%	4.9%	0.0%	7.1%	4.8%	7.1%	↑
20	Tippecanoe	7.7%	0.5%	19.5%	6.7%	9.7%	11.1%	5.0%	9.8%	7.2%	↓
21	Wells	50.0%	3.4%	18.4%	9.5%	6.5%	0.0%	7.1%	13.4%	7.5%	↓
22	Adams	0.0%	0.0%	20.3%	7.6%	11.8%	0.0%	7.3%	9.6%	7.6%	↓
23	Decatur	28.6%	0.0%	4.5%	5.8%	15.4%	0.0%	7.6%	10.1%	7.7%	↓
24	Fulton	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	7.8%	14.6%	0.0%	7.5%	3.8%	7.8%	↑
25	Ohio	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	15.4%	0.0%	7.6%	2.9%	7.9%	↑
25	Tipton	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	8.2%	12.3%	0.0%	7.7%	6.1%	7.9%	↑
25	Scott	27.3%	0.0%	7.0%	7.8%	6.6%	16.7%	8.0%	14.7%	7.9%	↓
28	Knox	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	10.4%	8.6%	0.0%	7.8%	9.0%	8.0%	↓
29	Newton	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	5.4%	12.5%	0.0%	8.5%	3.2%	8.1%	↑
29	Noble	25.0%	7.1%	16.7%	9.1%	8.9%	0.0%	7.7%	10.2%	8.1%	↓
29	Jay	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	5.7%	21.9%	0.0%	8.0%	16.7%	8.1%	↓
32	Montgomery	30.0%	0.0%	11.8%	7.5%	9.7%	0.0%	8.4%	6.0%	8.3%	↑
33	Warrick	14.3%	1.2%	23.0%	11.9%	14.4%	12.5%	8.0%	6.9%	8.7%	↑
33	Marshall	50.0%	4.3%	14.1%	9.5%	12.2%	0.0%	8.2%	8.8%	8.7%	↓
35	Perry	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	7.5%	7.4%	0.0%	8.8%	6.4%	8.8%	↑
35	Carroll	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	10.0%	8.5%	0.0%	8.8%	1.6%	8.8%	↑
35	Hendricks	4.5%	4.8%	16.6%	9.0%	11.7%	11.8%	6.5%	8.5%	8.8%	↑
38	Whitley	12.5%	2.5%	26.8%	10.8%	8.2%	0.0%	8.7%	17.2%	8.9%	↓
39	Steuben	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	7.3%	9.8%	0.0%	9.3%	20.3%	9.1%	↓
39	Shelby	7.7%	1.1%	18.4%	7.2%	22.3%	0.0%	8.7%	12.3%	9.1%	↓
41	Union	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	20.0%	9.1%	50.0%	9.0%	2.1%	9.2%	↑
42	Jennings	20.0%	0.0%	15.4%	5.7%	6.6%	0.0%	9.7%	6.1%	9.3%	↑
42	Fountain	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	4.8%	10.0%	0.0%	9.7%	4.7%	9.3%	↑
44	Porter	23.5%	2.9%	23.7%	9.5%	10.7%	0.0%	7.7%	10.6%	9.4%	↓
44	Vermillion	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	5.1%	0.0%	9.8%	5.9%	9.4%	↑
46	Monroe	14.8%	1.0%	22.1%	11.8%	15.0%	0.0%	8.3%	8.7%	9.5%	↑
47	Greene	40.0%	0.0%	9.1%	7.3%	16.5%	133.3%	9.9%	19.3%	10.0%	↓
48	Bartholomew	18.9%	0.9%	20.8%	7.9%	14.5%	16.7%	10.9%	14.0%	10.1%	↓
49	Posey	0.0%	0.0%	21.3%	11.8%	25.4%	0.0%	9.4%	17.2%	10.2%	↓
50	Vanderburgh	4.9%	1.0%	22.6%	7.4%	16.6%	8.4%	6.8%	10.6%	10.3%	↓
51	Lagrange	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	11.0%	21.8%	0.0%	10.0%	8.7%	10.4%	↑
52	Gibson	16.7%	8.2%	18.3%	10.6%	14.7%	9.1%	10.0%	15.6%	10.5%	↓
53	Jefferson	14.3%	2.6%	19.1%	8.5%	13.0%	0.0%	10.6%	8.6%	10.6%	↑
54	Clark	2.4%	2.6%	15.6%	10.4%	15.8%	14.1%	9.2%	13.3%	10.7%	↓
55	Morgan	0.0%	8.2%	14.6%	8.4%	13.9%	0.0%	10.7%	9.8%	10.8%	↑
55	Dekalb	15.4%	4.5%	13.3%	14.2%	16.5%	7.4%	10.5%	8.8%	10.8%	↑
57	Clinton	0.0%	4.0%	24.0%	11.9%	16.7%	40.0%	10.0%	22.7%	10.9%	↓
58	Marion	11.6%	6.9%	17.1%	7.4%	12.0%	6.0%	7.3%	8.7%	11.2%	↑
59	Harrison	0.0%	3.3%	9.1%	11.2%	15.5%	0.0%	11.3%	5.0%	11.4%	↑
59	Cass	0.0%	10.3%	12.9%	12.0%	16.7%	0.0%	10.5%	9.9%	11.4%	↑
59	Jasper	0.0%	14.3%	31.6%	10.8%	20.8%	0.0%	11.2%	13.3%	11.4%	↓
62	White	14.3%	0.0%	23.8%	12.0%	14.5%	0.0%	11.2%	12.7%	11.5%	↓
63	Johnson	5.9%	7.5%	24.7%	11.9%	15.8%	6.3%	10.9%	12.2%	11.6%	↓
64	Huntington	10.0%	13.6%	17.8%	11.0%	28.2%	0.0%	11.9%	13.0%	12.5%	↓
65	Kosciusko	35.3%	0.0%	21.0%	13.9%	14.6%	16.7%	12.1%	13.6%	12.6%	↓
65	Fayette	33.3%	0.0%	17.2%	10.1%	12.7%	0.0%	12.7%	14.1%	12.6%	↓
67	Owen	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	14.9%	0.0%	12.7%	14.2%	12.9%	↓
68	Henry	20.0%	2.9%	21.6%	13.1%	23.3%	0.0%	12.5%	15.8%	13.0%	↓
69	Howard	11.8%	7.8%	25.2%	10.6%	20.1%	0.0%	10.5%	8.0%	13.1%	↑
70	Pike	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	11.9%	0.0%	13.6%	16.3%	13.4%	↓
71	Elkhart	1.9%	6.9%	34.3%	13.0%	20.3%	7.1%	10.4%	13.6%	13.5%	↓
72	Pulaski	16.7%	0.0%	28.6%	8.1%	15.1%	0.0%	13.9%	14.9%	13.6%	↓
73	St Joseph	10.7%	2.0%	26.8%	11.9%	19.7%	3.2%	8.4%	11.8%	13.9%	↑
74	Jackson	50.0%	3.8%	14.4%	15.1%	15.7%	0.0%	13.4%	10.3%	14.0%	↑
75	Delaware	25.6%	5.1%	31.2%	11.1%	23.7%	14.3%	11.2%	18.5%	14.1%	↓
76	Sullivan	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	8.4%	12.2%	0.0%	14.4%	4.3%	14.2%	↑
77	Washington	50.0%	0.0%	16.0%	7.3%	27.8%	40.0%	14.3%	8.7%	14.6%	↑
77	Rush	16.7%	0.0%	14.8%	23.4%	17.1%	0.0%	14.3%	9.7%	14.6%	↑
79	LaPorte	13.6%	5.7%	34.2%	10.5%	19.5%	13.3%	11.8%	14.5%	15.0%	↑
80	Floyd	28.0%	3.3%	33.4%	13.3%	26.5%	21.1%	11.9%	21.4%	15.1%	↓
81	Allen	20.0%	12.4%	33.8%	13.2%	21.5%	12.2%	10.1%	23.2%	15.7%	↓
82	Orange	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	17.3%	17.6%	0.0%	16.3%	11.3%	16.3%	↑
82	Miami	20.0%	0.0%	29.4%	17.4%	17.4%	0.0%	15.8%	17.9%	16.3%	↓
84	Lawrence	25.0%	2.4%	12.5%	12.6%	26.9%	100.0%	16.4%	7.7%	16.5%	↑
85	Blackford	100.0%	0.0%	16.7%	10.0%	27.6%	0.0%	16.3%	18.3%	16.8%	↓
85	Lake	13.5%	4.0%	28.4%	14.1%	18.7%	10.8%	8.9%	14.4%	16.8%	↑
87	Madison	19.2%	6.0%	40.7%	15.5%	26.5%	27.3%	12.9%	17.9%	17.1%	↓
88	Switzerland	0.0%	25.0%	9.1%	9.3%	13.2%	0.0%	17.6%	6.4%	17.2%	↑
89	Grant	24.0%	4.3%	31.0%	16.9%	27.3%	25.0%	16.5%	16.9%	19.1%	↑
90	Wayne	38.5%	1.2%	38.4%	15.2%	28.3%	10.0%	17.6%	18.8%	19.4%	↑
91	Vigo	20.8%	3.6%	39.2%	19.0%	28.5%	7.7%	18.0%	19.7%	20.0%	↑
92	Crawford	0.0%	0.0%	133.3%	36.4%	28.6%	0.0%	26.3%	39.5%	26.8%	↓

Definition

The *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.

Definition Sources: Indiana Department of Education⁶³

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.⁶⁴ 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.

Data Highlights

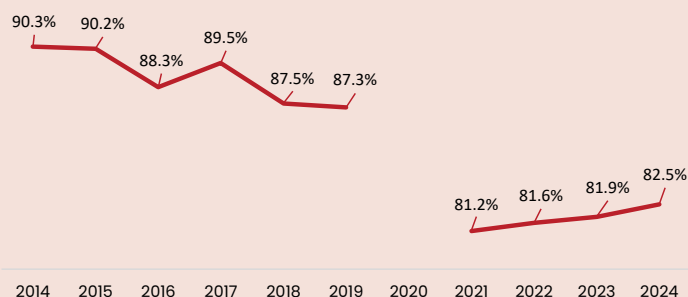
82.5% of 3rd grade students in Indiana passed the IREAD-3 in 2024, an increase from 81.9% in 2023.⁶⁵

- 27 of Indiana's 92 counties had a lower IREAD-3 proficiency rate than the state average, an increase from 22 counties in 2023.

The largest gap, 25.4 percentage points, was seen in special education students that had the lowest overall proficiency score across all subgroups and the largest gap (31.1 percentage points) compared to their peers in general education.⁶⁶

- English Learners' proficiency was over 21 percentage points lower than that of non-English Learners.
- Students of color – particularly Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander students – had lower rates of proficiency when compared to their peers.

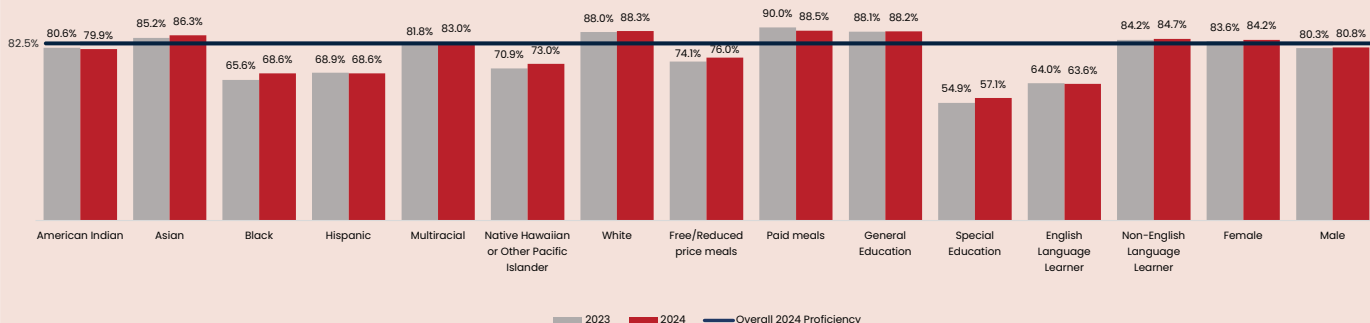
IREAD-3 Proficiency, Indiana: 2014-2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

*Note: IREAD-3 was canceled in 2020 due to the pandemic.

IREAD-3 Proficiency by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023-2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

What Can You Do?

In 2022, the State of Indiana established a goal that 95% of Indiana's third graders would achieve reading proficiency on the IREAD assessment by 2027. The following year, the Indiana General Assembly adopted the science of reading as the backbone of literacy instruction in the state. During the 2024 legislative session, a bill revising and enforcing the retention of those third graders not proficient in reading was passed into law and came into effect during the 2024-2025 school year. Among all these goals and changes, third grade reading proficiency improved from 2023 to 2024, but rates still lag behind pre-pandemic levels.



Local: Work with school officials, local libraries, and parents to engage in and offer reading incentive programs like Pizza Hut's BOOK IT! Program.⁶⁷ Reading should be encouraged in environments outside of school.

State: Continue to fund and potentially increase funding for Dolly Parton's Imagination Library into the next biennium. Children under five in all 92 counties should continue to have access to free monthly books.

National: Incentivize states to adopt the incorporation and teacher certification of the science of reading. The Comprehensive Literacy State Development (CLSD) funds could provide competitive advantages to those states requiring teachers to complete science of reading coursework.

	RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	79.9%	86.3%	68.6%	68.6%	83.0%	73.0%	88.3%	81.9%	82.5%	↑

Rank		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
1	Decatur	*	*	50.0%	94.1%	100.0%	*	95.7%	93.7%	95.4%	↑
2	Posey	*	*	83.3%	100.0%	100.0%	*	93.8%	93.5%	94.0%	↑
3	Spencer	*	*	100.0%	84.2%	100.0%	0%	94.3%	95.3%	93.8%	↓
4	Dearborn	*	100.0%	100.0%	91.7%	100.0%	100%	93.5%	92.5%	93.7%	↑
5	Tipton	*	100.0%	100.0%	71.4%	100.0%	*	93.9%	84.1%	93.2%	↑
6	Perry	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	87.5%	*	93.0%	88.0%	93.0%	↑
7	Warrick	0.0%	85.7%	84.2%	92.3%	75.6%	*	94.5%	94.8%	92.7%	↓
8	Jay	*	100.0%	100.0%	76.2%	100.0%	*	92.9%	77.7%	92.1%	↓
9	Hendricks	*	82.0%	88.3%	83.2%	88.9%	100%	94.3%	92.4%	91.9%	↓
9	Hancock	100.0%	89.5%	82.8%	86.8%	86.4%	*	93.2%	91.6%	91.9%	↑
11	Ripley	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%	0%	91.6%	91.5%	91.6%	↑
11	Hamilton	90.9%	92.4%	86.6%	73.4%	93.0%	67%	94.0%	92.0%	91.6%	↓
13	Owen	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	90.6%	88.0%	91.2%	↑
14	Clay	*	*	*	100.0%	100.0%	*	90.6%	92.7%	91.1%	↓
15	Boone	100.0%	94.6%	73.3%	78.3%	88.6%	*	92.3%	91.0%	90.3%	↓
16	Knox	0.0%	88.9%	72.7%	73.7%	86.7%	100%	92.0%	89.9%	90.2%	↑
17	Whitley	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	80.0%	87.5%	*	90.5%	87.1%	90.0%	↑
18	Brown	*	*	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%	*	89.9%	84.6%	89.9%	↑
19	Johnson	100.0%	89.1%	80.4%	81.5%	94.4%	100%	90.8%	87.7%	89.7%	↑
20	DeKalb	*	100.0%	100.0%	77.1%	82.4%	100%	90.5%	83.9%	89.5%	↑
21	Fountain	*	100.0%	100.0%	54.5%	100.0%	*	91.0%	88.6%	89.1%	↓
21	Union	*	*	*	100.0%	60.0%	*	90.4%	89.7%	89.1%	↓
21	Pike	*	*	*	*	75.0%	*	89.6%	90.6%	89.1%	↓
24	Porter	100.0%	84.2%	75.4%	86.2%	88.8%	*	90.7%	89.2%	88.8%	↓
25	Floyd	100.0%	100.0%	76.6%	75.4%	88.6%	*	91.0%	88.0%	88.7%	↑
26	Jasper	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	80.4%	85.7%	*	89.6%	89.8%	88.3%	↓
26	Dubois	*	50.0%	100.0%	79.7%	100.0%	*	91.2%	90.6%	88.3%	↓
28	Starke	*	*	100.0%	70.0%	80.0%	*	90.0%	83.5%	88.1%	↑
29	Harrison	*	100.0%	50.0%	81.5%	90.0%	*	88.5%	87.1%	88.0%	↑
30	Newton	*	100.0%	*	80.0%	100.0%	*	89.1%	88.4%	87.9%	↓
31	Tippecanoe	90.0%	82.9%	79.1%	81.6%	91.9%	*	91.1%	88.6%	87.6%	↓
32	Morgan	*	100.0%	78.6%	87.1%	88.9%	100%	87.7%	87.6%	87.5%	↓
33	Orange	50.0%	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	87.3%	84.2%	87.4%	↑
34	Gibson	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	80.0%	*	89.3%	86.2%	87.3%	↑
35	LaPorte	100.0%	100.0%	64.6%	86.9%	90.6%	*	90.6%	84.4%	87.2%	↑
36	Jefferson	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	76.7%	92.9%	100%	86.7%	76.2%	86.3%	↑
37	Wells	100.0%	100.0%	70.0%	66.7%	100.0%	*	87.6%	86.3%	86.3%	↑
37	Rush	0.0%	100.0%	*	100.0%	80.0%	0%	86.6%	84.7%	86.3%	↑
39	LaGrange	*	80.0%	100.0%	65.4%	57.1%	*	88.4%	85.0%	86.2%	↑
40	Monroe	75.0%	81.6%	66.1%	73.3%	84.8%	100%	88.6%	85.2%	86.1%	↑
40	Parke	50.0%	*	*	50.0%	75.0%	*	87.6%	88.7%	86.1%	↓
42	Miami	66.7%	100.0%	66.7%	59.3%	86.7%	*	88.5%	82.4%	86.0%	↑
43	Henry	*	100.0%	66.7%	76.2%	84.4%	*	86.7%	83.1%	85.9%	↑
44	Bartholomew	100.0%	91.5%	81.8%	68.8%	93.2%	*	89.6%	81.6%	85.8%	↓
44	Jennings	*	*	100.0%	78.6%	100.0%	*	85.8%	78.6%	85.8%	↑
46	Vermillion	100.0%	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	84.5%	88.8%	85.6%	↓
47	Adams	*	60.0%	33.3%	73.9%	72.2%	*	88.4%	86.7%	85.5%	↓
48	Montgomery	*	100.0%	100.0%	70.0%	90.9%	0%	87.1%	82.3%	85.1%	↑
49	Greene	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	*	84.6%	90.6%	84.8%	↓
49	Fulton	*	*	100.0%	87.0%	88.9%	*	84.4%	88.5%	84.8%	↓
49	Fayette	*	100.0%	*	100.0%	90.0%	*	84.2%	79.6%	84.8%	↑
49	Huntington	*	100.0%	100.0%	68.4%	70.0%	*	85.0%	83.9%	84.8%	↑
53	Franklin	*	*	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	*	85.5%	85.5%	84.6%	↓
53	Warren	*	*	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	84.8%	79.0%	84.6%	↑
55	Steuben	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	73.3%	71.4%	*	86.1%	83.8%	84.4%	↑
56	Shelby	*	85.7%	71.4%	72.7%	72.2%	0%	86.4%	84.7%	84.0%	↓
57	Switzerland	*	*	0.0%	100.0%	*	*	83.9%	86.5%	83.8%	↓
58	Kosciusko	100.0%	100.0%	92.9%	87.1%	84.6%	100%	86.5%	83.3%	83.7%	↑
59	Wabash	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	70.4%	81.8%	*	85.0%	87.2%	83.4%	↓
60	Sullivan	*	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	*	83.9%	79.4%	83.3%	↑
61	Putnam	0.0%	100.0%	62.5%	60.0%	93.8%	100%	84.2%	86.7%	83.2%	↓
62	Clinton	*	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	81.8%	100%	89.5%	85.5%	83.0%	↓
63	Scott	*	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	100%	83.7%	83.3%	82.9%	↑
64	Allen	88.9%	75.1%	68.8%	71.9%	82.7%	100%	90.3%	80.4%	82.8%	↑
65	Delaware	100.0%	58.8%	63.8%	80.8%	76.0%	*	86.3%	83.8%	82.7%	↓
66	Marshall	*	100.0%	83.3%	75.8%	78.3%	*	83.9%	82.8%	81.7%	↓
67	Howard	100.0%	100.0%	65.5%	88.3%	72.3%	*	84.3%	80.8%	81.6%	↑
68	Pulaski	100.0%	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	78.9%	85.5%	81.5%	↓
69	Davless	*	100.0%	43.8%	59.2%	88.9%	100%	86.9%	83.8%	81.4%	↓
70	Benton	*	*	*	60.0%	100.0%	*	83.0%	87.1%	81.3%	↓
71	Washington	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	57.1%	100.0%	*	80.8%	81.9%	81.1%	↓
71	Lawrence	*	*	50.0%	100.0%	80.0%	*	80.9%	84.5%	81.1%	↓
73	Vigo	0.0%	90.0%	72.3%	71.2%	77.3%	*	82.5%	84.1%	80.9%	↓
74	Clark	100.0%	94.1%	75.2%	64.8%	78.8%	80%	84.3%	80.9%	80.3%	↓
75	Crawford	*	*	*	*	100.0%	*	79.3%	72.8%	79.8%	↑
76	Wayne	100.0%	100.0%	65.6%	44.1%	80.0%	*	84.4%	79.9%	79.7%	↓
77	Lake	60.0%	94.5%	66.0%	76.8%	82.2%	100%	91.0%	77.6%	79.5%	↑
78	Grant	50.0%	100.0%	73.2%	74.0%	76.6%	*	81.6%	82.2%	79.4%	↓
79	Madison	0.0%	100.0%	67.8%	66.2%	76.2%	50%	82.7%	82.1%	78.9%	↓
80	St. Joseph	66.7%	93.4%	59.1%	70.6%	78.5%	100%	88.1%	76.2%	78.6%	↑
81	Elkhart	80.0%	81.0%	59.1%	66.8%	80.0%	*	87.1%	76.2%	77.9%	↑
82	Vanderburgh	66.7%	77.8%	56.0%	63.9%	73.7%	46%	85.2%	77.1%	77.7%	↑
83	Blackford	*	*	100.0%	83.3%	88.9%	*	75.5%	72.5%	77.3%	↑
84	Carroll	0.0%	*	100.0%	85.7%	83.3%	*	76.1%	88.2%	76.8%	↓
85	White	*	100.0%	100.0%	53.9%	85.7%	*	82.9%	82.7%	76.6%	↓
86	Martin	*	*	*	100.0%	100.0%	*	72.8%	90.5%	74.0%	↓
87	Noble	100.0%	50.0%	66.7%	60.3%	75.0%	*	76.9%	77.6%	73.3%	↓
88	Marian	84.6%	84.7%	67.5%	57.8%	80.0%	88%	86.1%	71.3%	72.2%	↑
88	Ohio	*	*	*	*	*	*	72.2%	85.1%	72.2%	↓
90	Cass	*	90.9%	25.0%	57.0%	81.8%	*	80.7%	70.7%	71.1%	↑
91	Jackson	100.0%	75.0%	57.1%	34.4%	91.7%	100%	83.8%	70.0%	67.3%	↓
92	Randolph	50.0%	66.7%	40.0%	52.1%	73.1%	0%	73.2%	70.9%	66.0%	↓

Source: Indiana Department of Education

*Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data

Promising Practices: One-on-One Tutoring Model for Early Elementary Reading Intervention

Volunteers from AmeriCorps provided daily one-on-one tutoring services in reading as a supplement to regular classroom instruction for those students who scored below grade-level literacy proficiency targets. The content is based on the National Reading Panel's "Big Five Ideas in Literacy," which includes phonological awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension. Each tutoring session lasted approximately 20 minutes per day. Based on the results of this 2021 [study](#), AmeriCorps daily one-on-one tutoring met criteria for "promising evidence" for improving student outcomes for alphabets and general literacy achievement for students in grades K-3 and "strong evidence" for improving student outcomes for reading fluency for students in grades K-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 three through eight. One of the included measures for all students grades three through eight is English Language Arts (ELA).

Definition Source: Indiana Department of Education⁶⁸

Significance

ILEARN ELA proficiency, while similar to IREAD-3, is a separate standardized test given to all students in third through eighth 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.

Data Highlights

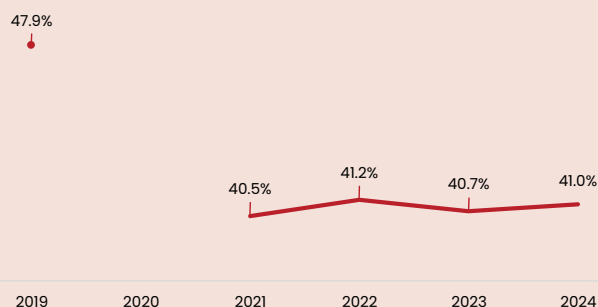
41% of students in Indiana passed the ILEARN ELA in 2024, an increase from 40.7% in 2023.⁶⁹

- 55 of Indiana's 92 counties had a lower ILEARN ELA proficiency rate than the state average, a decrease in the number of counties (57) from 2023.

Special education students had the lowest proficiency rate across all subgroups (13.7%) and the largest gap compared to their peers in general education (32.9 percentage points).⁷⁰

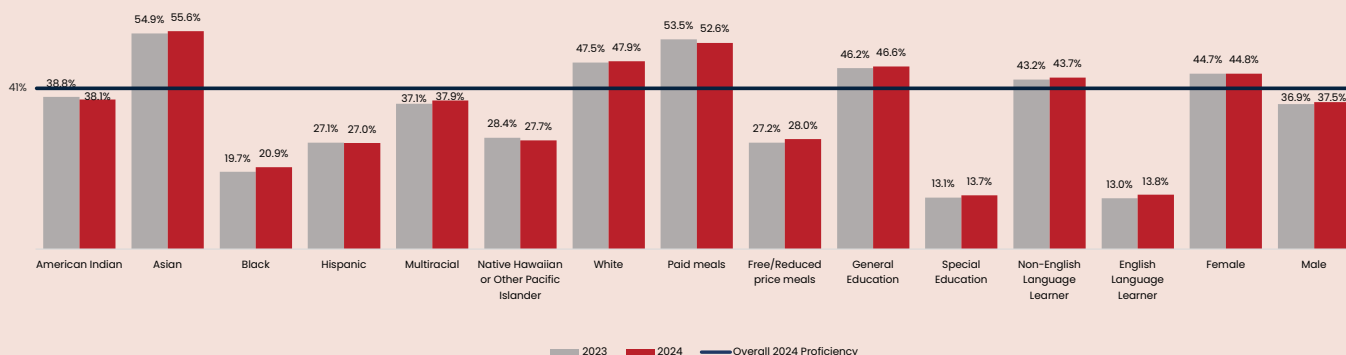
- Special education students not only saw a decrease from the previous year but were also three times less likely to pass ILEARN ELA than their peers in general education.
- Students receiving free or reduced-price meals proficiency rates were over 20 percentage points lower than their peers with paid lunches.
- Consistent 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 2019–2024



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

ILEARN ELA Proficiency by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023–2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

ILEARN ELA 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	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	38.1%	55.6%	20.9%	27.0%	37.9%	27.7%	47.9%	40.7%	41.0%	↑

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
1	Hamilton	70.0%	73.7%	41.7%	40.4%	61.3%	45.6%	65.5%	61.0%	62.4%	↑
2	Warrick	57.1%	81.5%	48.0%	60.7%	66.7%	66.7%	60.1%	60.3%	60.2%	↓
3	Hendricks	50.0%	61.7%	46.0%	46.8%	57.2%	37.5%	65.3%	60.1%	59.6%	↓
4	Spencer	33.3%	33.3%	60.0%	32.2%	48.4%	*	60.2%	60.6%	58.2%	↓
5	Boone	60.0%	70.1%	34.2%	39.5%	63.5%	50.0%	60.0%	60.3%	58.1%	↑
6	Posey	0.0%	71.4%	25.8%	63.6%	36.5%	*	58.3%	55.8%	57.1%	↑
7	Porter	30.0%	74.8%	27.7%	44.2%	46.9%	83.3%	57.3%	52.0%	52.7%	↑
8	Dubois	100.0%	52.6%	43.8%	32.3%	47.8%	100.0%	57.3%	52.3%	51.7%	↓
9	Johnson	47.1%	58.1%	33.0%	37.6%	41.2%	53.3%	53.3%	51.5%	51.2%	↓
10	Clay	50.0%	50.0%	25.0%	41.7%	40.4%	*	50.8%	48.5%	50.1%	↑
11	Monroe	25.0%	61.4%	18.0%	34.5%	47.7%	0.0%	53.0%	50.3%	50.0%	↓
12	Floyd	36.4%	62.5%	18.3%	31.0%	35.3%	33.3%	56.0%	48.6%	49.8%	↑
13	Jasper	50.0%	53.8%	16.7%	33.0%	36.2%	100.0%	50.8%	48.6%	48.0%	↓
14	Perry	100.0%	37.5%	14.3%	54.5%	44.7%	*	47.6%	46.8%	47.3%	↑
15	Harrison	25.0%	62.5%	45.5%	41.7%	50.0%	*	47.1%	48.0%	47.0%	↓
16	Hancock	43.8%	47.1%	23.6%	40.9%	41.6%	50.0%	48.7%	45.6%	46.3%	↑
17	Ripley	50.0%	46.2%	50.0%	46.8%	59.6%	*	45.4%	45.5%	45.7%	↑
18	Dearborn	50.0%	52.6%	29.4%	30.5%	30.8%	0.0%	46.5%	45.4%	45.5%	↑
19	Gibson	66.7%	42.1%	13.2%	31.5%	37.1%	40.0%	46.9%	44.0%	45.3%	↑
19	Decatur	*	100.0%	25.0%	32.8%	31.0%	*	46.0%	48.9%	45.3%	↓
21	Tiptecanoe	36.7%	71.5%	17.4%	32.0%	44.5%	25.0%	52.3%	52.3%	44.4%	↑
22	Franklin	*	100.0%	25.0%	11.1%	66.7%	100.0%	43.7%	46.4%	43.6%	↓
23	Union	0.0%	*	0.0%	25.0%	28.6%	0.0%	44.6%	45.8%	43.5%	↓
23	LaGrange	33.3%	50.0%	12.5%	23.4%	28.0%	*	46.1%	41.7%	43.5%	↑
23	Jefferson	50.0%	52.9%	40.0%	25.4%	50.7%	66.7%	44.5%	40.7%	43.5%	↑
26	Wells	66.7%	33.3%	27.3%	27.6%	43.1%	0.0%	44.9%	42.5%	43.4%	↑
27	Jay	*	33.3%	25.0%	21.4%	37.1%	*	45.1%	37.0%	43.1%	↑
28	Vanderburgh	34.6%	56.9%	15.3%	24.6%	34.1%	5.8%	52.4%	43.6%	42.9%	↓
28	Crawford	*	*	*	42.9%	54.5%	*	42.6%	41.9%	42.9%	↑
28	Brown	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	18.2%	34.8%	*	43.5%	41.6%	42.9%	↑
28	Montgomery	0.0%	60.0%	31.3%	21.9%	55.9%	*	46.0%	43.7%	42.9%	↓
32	Adams	0.0%	16.7%	17.6%	37.4%	28.6%	0.0%	43.8%	42.4%	42.3%	↓
32	Martin	*	100.0%	100.0%	37.5%	42.1%	*	42.1%	38.1%	42.3%	↑
34	Bartholomew	8.3%	75.6%	22.8%	24.8%	37.5%	50.0%	43.6%	41.7%	41.5%	↓
35	Washington	0.0%	40.0%	16.7%	40.0%	44.4%	66.7%	41.5%	41.3%	41.3%	↑
35	St. Joseph	25.6%	70.7%	17.0%	25.0%	36.7%	33.3%	54.8%	39.8%	41.3%	↑
37	LaPorte	50.0%	62.9%	17.6%	36.2%	32.3%	0.0%	46.5%	39.4%	41.0%	↑
38	Kosciusko	66.7%	68.4%	30.6%	25.9%	36.8%	57.1%	44.1%	40.4%	40.7%	↑
39	Allen	53.8%	31.9%	18.8%	26.6%	36.3%	40.0%	51.8%	39.4%	40.4%	↑
39	Putnam	0.0%	31.3%	27.7%	35.0%	36.0%	60.0%	41.0%	41.3%	40.4%	↓
41	Pulaski	0.0%	33.3%	50.0%	32.5%	45.5%	100.0%	40.2%	37.7%	39.8%	↑
42	Steuben	50.0%	54.5%	22.2%	29.2%	52.6%	*	40.2%	40.8%	39.5%	↓
43	Marshall	0.0%	57.9%	18.2%	27.6%	41.7%	0.0%	42.9%	38.9%	39.2%	↑
44	Morgan	20.0%	69.6%	25.0%	35.7%	41.4%	50.0%	39.5%	38.6%	39.1%	↑
45	Scott	50.0%	66.7%	38.5%	26.8%	24.4%	33.3%	39.7%	38.2%	38.8%	↑
46	DeKalb	20.0%	58.3%	41.2%	32.0%	41.2%	27.3%	39.0%	38.9%	38.7%	↓
47	Warren	*	*	0.0%	35.3%	40.0%	0.0%	38.8%	39.2%	38.5%	↓
47	Shelby	25.0%	46.4%	17.8%	26.2%	41.3%	50.0%	40.5%	39.2%	38.5%	↓
49	Fulton	*	50.0%	60.0%	30.8%	34.2%	*	38.9%	38.8%	38.3%	↓
50	Owen	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	26.7%	41.4%	*	38.5%	37.4%	38.1%	↑
51	Wabash	50.0%	28.6%	17.6%	26.6%	29.2%	0.0%	39.4%	37.4%	38.0%	↑
52	Parke	66.7%	*	44.4%	25.0%	29.6%	100.0%	38.2%	35.7%	37.8%	↑
53	Jennings	0.0%	40.0%	25.0%	32.6%	42.9%	0.0%	38.2%	35.1%	37.7%	↑
54	Clinton	0.0%	55.6%	30.4%	26.2%	32.3%	0.0%	43.1%	38.8%	37.6%	↓
55	Whitey	33.3%	41.2%	0.0%	22.3%	30.2%	0.0%	38.4%	38.3%	37.3%	↓
56	Delaware	35.0%	53.2%	16.2%	28.9%	25.2%	10.0%	41.0%	36.4%	37.2%	↑
56	Tipton	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	18.0%	29.4%	0.0%	38.7%	38.1%	37.2%	↓
56	Newton	100.0%	0.0%	20.0%	28.4%	46.2%	50.0%	38.8%	37.1%	37.2%	↑
59	Elkhart	38.9%	49.0%	14.5%	24.5%	36.7%	0.0%	47.7%	36.0%	37.1%	↑
60	Orange	33.3%	37.5%	41.2%	32.3%	26.9%	0.0%	37.3%	35.4%	37.0%	↑
61	Lake	35.1%	71.4%	19.4%	32.5%	38.7%	59.1%	51.7%	36.6%	36.9%	↑
62	Huntington	66.7%	50.0%	45.5%	26.7%	26.5%	0.0%	37.5%	37.7%	36.6%	↓
62	Howard	33.3%	58.6%	14.7%	28.4%	26.2%	*	41.5%	37.2%	36.6%	↓
64	Davies	71.4%	44.4%	9.0%	18.4%	33.3%	100.0%	41.2%	39.7%	36.5%	↓
65	Fayette	*	100.0%	12.5%	26.9%	32.7%	33.3%	36.7%	35.9%	36.4%	↑
66	Ohio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	*	37.2%	34.5%	36.3%	↑
67	Knox	0.0%	47.1%	15.4%	22.1%	29.4%	0.0%	37.3%	37.4%	35.9%	↓
68	Wayne	7.1%	57.9%	23.0%	24.7%	25.9%	40.0%	38.6%	33.5%	35.8%	↑
69	Greene	0.0%	28.6%	42.9%	36.7%	21.6%	*	36.0%	37.4%	35.7%	↓
70	Switzerland	*	100.0%	20.0%	42.9%	58.3%	*	34.8%	36.9%	35.4%	↓
70	White	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	22.4%	34.5%	0.0%	39.4%	38.9%	35.4%	↓
72	Blackford	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	44.4%	37.5%	0.0%	35.0%	34.9%	35.3%	↑
72	Clark	40.0%	48.0%	18.8%	27.0%	33.0%	40.7%	40.0%	37.8%	35.3%	↓
74	Rush	40.0%	83.3%	50.0%	20.0%	21.1%	*	35.5%	33.9%	35.1%	↑
75	Carroll	0.0%	50.0%	22.2%	26.9%	33.3%	*	35.6%	38.8%	34.7%	↓
76	Henry	33.3%	57.1%	14.3%	33.6%	29.4%	*	35.0%	35.0%	34.6%	↓
77	Miami	50.0%	66.7%	32.4%	20.6%	33.0%	*	35.5%	33.8%	34.5%	↑
78	Lawrence	50.0%	69.6%	10.0%	24.2%	30.0%	0.0%	34.5%	34.4%	34.2%	↓
79	Fountain	100.0%	50.0%	45.5%	13.0%	20.7%	100.0%	35.6%	39.2%	34.1%	↓
80	Starke	66.7%	75.0%	25.0%	22.9%	53.3%	*	32.8%	31.4%	32.9%	↑
81	Jackson	0.0%	36.7%	28.9%	16.4%	34.4%	66.7%	41.4%	33.6%	32.8%	↓
82	Vigo	33.3%	57.7%	16.0%	29.3%	26.1%	44.4%	34.1%	32.6%	32.6%	↑
83	Sullivan	100.0%	16.7%	25.0%	37.9%	21.7%	*	32.5%	33.2%	32.4%	↓
84	Grant	12.5%	61.3%	14.6%	23.5%	26.9%	50.0%	35.6%	29.4%	31.8%	↑
85	Madison	0.0%	58.8%	11.7%	18.5%	22.1%	0.0%	36.9%	30.6%	31.1%	↑
86	Benton	*	0.0%	20.0%	18.0%	38.9%	*	32.8%	33.8%	31.0%	↓
87	Marion	30.9%	48.0%	19.1%	19.7%	35.3%	30.5%	48.6%	30.1%	30.5%	↑
88	Noble	40.0%	30.0%	26.3%	22.3%	31.7%	*	32.4%	30.0%	30.1%	↑
89	Vermillion	100.0%	*	66.7%	30.8%	21.7%	*	29.8%	33.5%	29.8%	↓
90	Pike	0.0%	*	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	*	29.0%	30.6%	29.3%	↓
91	Cass	50.0%	38.7%	2.2%	17.0%	23.0%	*	31.3%	27.4%	25.2%	↓
92	Randolph	18.2%	34.4%	10.3%	12.6%	19.1%	0.0%	23.0%	21.3%	20.3%	↓

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.

Data Source: Indiana Department of Education⁷¹

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.⁷² 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 Highlights

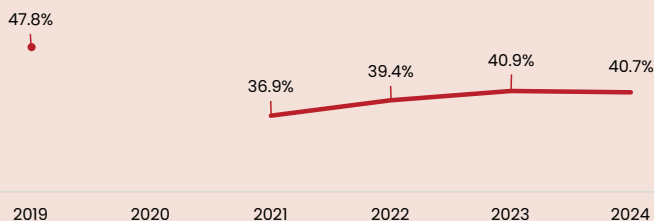
40.7% of students in Indiana passed the ILEARN Math in 2024, a decrease from 40.9% in 2023.⁷³

- 53 of Indiana's 92 counties had a lower ILEARN Math proficiency rate than the state average, an increase from 52 in 2023.

Black and special education students had the lowest proficiency rates across all subgroups (17% and 16.9%, respectively), though both groups saw improvements in proficiency from the previous year.⁷⁴

- Special education students had the largest proficiency gap (28.7 percentage points) compared to their peers in general education.
- Students receiving free or reduced-price meals were nearly half as likely to pass ILEARN Math compared to their peers with paid lunches.
- Non-English Learner students were two and a half times more likely to score proficient than English Learner students.

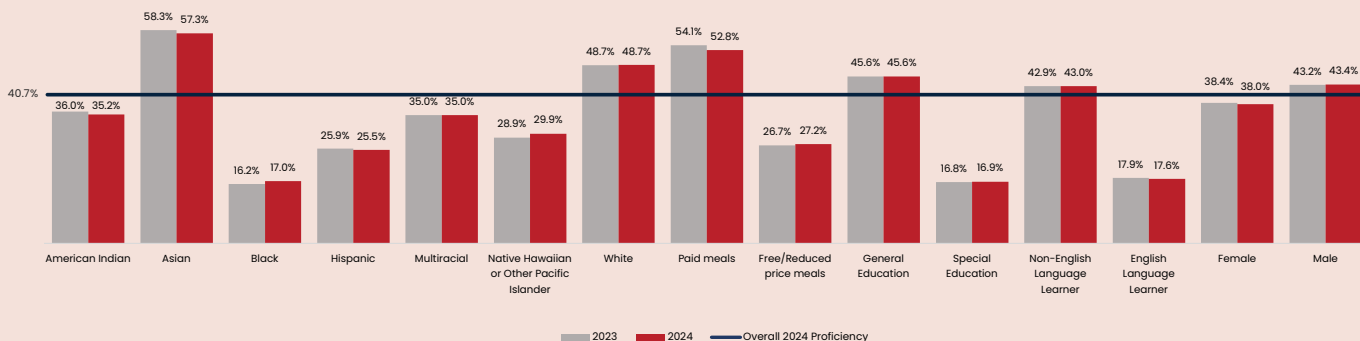
ILEARN Math Proficiency, Indiana 2019–2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

*Note: IREAD-3 was canceled in 2020 due to the pandemic.

ILEARN Math Proficiency by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023–2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

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	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA		35.2%	57.3%	17.0%	25.5%	35.0%	29.9%	48.7%	40.9%	40.7%	↓
Source: Indiana Department of Education *Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.											
		RACE & ETHNICITY						TOTAL			
Rank		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
1	Warrick	57.1%	88.2%	40.2%	55.6%	49.4%	67%	64.3%	65.2%	63.6%	↓
2	Hamilton	66.7%	79.5%	38.0%	38.3%	60.7%	50%	66.5%	63.1%	63.2%	↑
3	Hendricks	50.0%	68.1%	46.1%	50.1%	60.2%	63%	68.9%	63.8%	62.6%	↓
4	Posey	0.0%	71.4%	25.8%	63.6%	38.1%	*	61.5%	58.3%	60.1%	↑
5	Spencer	66.7%	66.7%	40.0%	27.6%	38.7%	*	62.5%	59.6%	59.8%	↑
6	Boone	60.0%	80.8%	26.6%	43.0%	58.9%	50%	61.8%	58.9%	59.7%	↑
7	Dubois	100.0%	57.9%	37.5%	31.7%	50.7%	100%	63.8%	59.4%	56.5%	↓
8	Porter	30.0%	73.1%	18.7%	42.4%	48.2%	50%	57.1%	51.5%	51.6%	↑
9	Floyd	45.5%	62.5%	19.0%	33.0%	38.2%	56%	57.3%	50.9%	51.3%	↑
10	Clay	50.0%	100.0%	12.5%	35.0%	30.2%	*	52.6%	52.6%	51.2%	↓
11	Monroe	25.0%	75.8%	16.7%	35.0%	48.1%	17%	53.7%	50.3%	51.1%	↑
12	Johnson	23.5%	59.3%	26.9%	34.0%	39.9%	47%	52.6%	50.3%	50.1%	↓
13	Adams	0.0%	58.3%	25.0%	38.6%	27.0%	100%	52.1%	46.3%	50.0%	↑
14	Hancock	31.3%	49.4%	24.8%	38.8%	42.1%	100%	53.0%	51.8%	49.9%	↓
15	Jay	*	66.7%	50.0%	28.0%	40.0%	*	51.7%	47.1%	49.8%	↑
15	Harrison	25.0%	62.5%	45.5%	40.0%	46.4%	*	50.3%	49.7%	49.8%	↑
17	Ripley	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	54.5%	59.6%	*	49.3%	49.7%	49.7%	=
18	Crawford	*	*	*	28.6%	54.5%	*	48.9%	43.1%	48.7%	↑
19	Montgomery	50.0%	70.0%	34.4%	28.1%	44.1%	*	52.1%	46.9%	48.6%	↑
19	Jasper	25.0%	53.8%	16.7%	34.5%	50.0%	100%	51.0%	46.9%	48.6%	↑
21	Decatur	*	100.0%	12.5%	42.6%	45.2%	*	48.7%	49.0%	48.4%	↓
22	Gibson	66.7%	47.4%	15.8%	31.9%	36.2%	0%	49.1%	46.8%	47.3%	↑
23	Wells	66.7%	44.4%	27.3%	27.6%	47.7%	0%	47.7%	47.0%	46.1%	↓
24	LaGrange	0.0%	70.0%	12.5%	18.4%	26.0%	*	49.1%	45.1%	45.7%	↑
25	Tippecanoe	36.7%	79.4%	17.6%	32.2%	41.3%	25%	52.6%	46.3%	45.4%	↓
26	Dearborn	50.0%	57.9%	29.4%	35.4%	26.7%	50%	45.8%	42.3%	44.9%	↑
27	Perry	100.0%	62.5%	14.3%	45.5%	36.8%	*	44.5%	39.6%	44.2%	↑
27	Pulaski	20.0%	33.3%	50.0%	30.0%	50.0%	100%	44.9%	48.7%	44.2%	↓
29	Blackford	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	40.7%	37.5%	0%	45.1%	34.6%	44.0%	↑
30	Washington	0.0%	40.0%	16.7%	33.3%	38.6%	33%	44.1%	42.6%	43.4%	↑
31	Franklin	*	100.0%	0.0%	11.1%	16.7%	0%	43.2%	42.3%	42.5%	↑
32	Kosciusko	50.0%	75.4%	30.6%	27.5%	36.1%	71%	45.8%	41.6%	42.3%	↑
33	Vanderburgh	30.4%	64.6%	12.6%	23.5%	30.6%	5%	52.0%	42.4%	42.0%	↓
34	Bartholomew	16.7%	83.6%	18.4%	24.0%	32.5%	50%	43.8%	41.6%	41.7%	↑
35	Marshall	100.0%	52.6%	15.2%	29.8%	39.8%	67%	45.5%	40.8%	41.6%	↑
36	Morgan	0.0%	69.6%	25.8%	36.8%	43.9%	50%	41.9%	41.6%	41.5%	↓
37	Shelby	75.0%	71.4%	22.2%	28.5%	40.4%	50%	43.1%	43.2%	41.2%	↓
38	LaPorte	62.5%	68.6%	13.8%	34.8%	28.6%	14%	47.8%	40.1%	41.0%	↑
39	Steuben	16.7%	63.6%	22.2%	20.1%	36.8%	*	42.9%	44.0%	40.7%	↓
40	Greene	0.0%	28.6%	14.3%	36.7%	32.4%	*	41.1%	41.5%	40.6%	↓
41	Huntington	33.3%	50.0%	22.7%	30.2%	41.0%	0%	41.4%	41.3%	40.5%	↓
42	Clinton	0.0%	88.9%	26.1%	29.3%	38.5%	0%	45.2%	41.5%	40.2%	↓
43	Delaware	40.0%	57.9%	15.8%	29.5%	25.6%	10%	44.3%	40.2%	39.8%	↓
44	Jennings	0.0%	40.0%	15.4%	33.3%	31.0%	0%	40.8%	37.9%	39.7%	↑
44	Union	0.0%	*	0.0%	25.0%	28.6%	0%	40.6%	45.1%	39.7%	↓
46	Fountain	100.0%	100.0%	36.4%	17.4%	17.2%	100%	41.5%	38.7%	39.5%	↑
47	Martin	*	0.0%	0.0%	62.5%	42.1%	*	39.2%	36.4%	39.4%	↑
48	Brown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	43.5%	*	39.9%	38.3%	39.3%	↑
49	Elkhart	38.9%	51.0%	12.6%	25.5%	35.9%	0%	51.3%	38.2%	39.2%	↑
50	Henry	0.0%	57.1%	28.6%	35.3%	38.7%	*	39.2%	36.8%	39.0%	↑
51	DeKalb	20.0%	58.3%	35.3%	27.2%	25.9%	36%	39.6%	39.6%	38.6%	↓
52	Benton	*	100.0%	0.0%	11.2%	50.0%	*	42.2%	39.2%	38.5%	↓
53	Owen	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%	23.3%	27.6%	*	39.1%	38.4%	38.4%	=
54	Wabash	50.0%	42.9%	0.0%	25.8%	21.5%	50%	40.1%	40.1%	38.2%	↓
54	St Joseph	30.2%	71.5%	12.1%	21.0%	30.3%	33%	52.8%	37.3%	38.2%	↑
56	Tipton	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	22.0%	17.6%	0%	40.2%	38.3%	38.0%	↓
56	Scott	0.0%	100.0%	30.8%	21.4%	28.9%	33%	39.0%	35.3%	38.0%	↑
58	Parke	33.3%	*	22.2%	29.2%	29.6%	100%	38.4%	37.7%	37.8%	↑
58	Putnam	0.0%	37.5%	17.0%	28.2%	30.9%	60%	38.7%	42.3%	37.8%	↓
60	Knox	0.0%	58.8%	23.1%	20.4%	30.6%	0%	39.0%	38.4%	37.7%	↓
61	Jefferson	75.0%	64.7%	35.0%	24.6%	39.7%	100%	38.1%	38.4%	37.6%	↓
62	Switzerland	*	0.0%	40.0%	28.6%	58.3%	*	37.1%	36.6%	37.2%	↑
62	Allen	44.2%	26.9%	13.7%	22.7%	30.8%	35%	49.9%	37.6%	37.2%	↓
64	Davies	42.9%	66.7%	6.7%	15.9%	26.2%	100%	42.6%	40.5%	37.1%	↓
65	Noble	20.0%	40.0%	16.7%	27.4%	30.2%	*	40.3%	36.3%	37.0%	↑
66	Carroll	0.0%	50.0%	11.1%	21.8%	30.0%	*	38.6%	38.0%	36.8%	↓
67	Whitley	44.4%	41.2%	0.0%	23.4%	27.9%	0%	37.7%	37.8%	36.7%	↓
68	Newton	0.0%	66.7%	20.0%	24.6%	38.5%	50%	39.0%	33.4%	36.6%	↑
69	Howard	33.3%	58.6%	13.0%	31.8%	24.5%	*	41.6%	37.4%	36.5%	↓
70	Rush	40.0%	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	31.6%	*	36.6%	36.2%	36.0%	↓
71	Warren	*	*	50.0%	29.4%	40.0%	0%	35.5%	39.1%	35.4%	↓
72	Lake	42.1%	72.1%	14.2%	29.0%	35.8%	68%	54.3%	34.6%	35.3%	↑
73	White	0.0%	50.0%	28.6%	16.3%	36.4%	100%	40.8%	37.2%	35.2%	↓
74	Fulton	*	50.0%	40.0%	30.8%	28.9%	*	35.3%	35.5%	34.8%	↓
75	Lawrence	0.0%	69.6%	30.0%	20.0%	26.6%	0%	35.1%	35.1%	34.5%	↓
76	Sullivan	100.0%	33.3%	50.0%	24.1%	26.1%	*	34.5%	34.0%	34.3%	↑
77	Fayette	*	100.0%	12.5%	38.5%	26.5%	33%	34.4%	32.7%	34.2%	↑
78	Starke	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	25.3%	46.7%	*	34.2%	32.7%	33.9%	↑
79	Vigo	11.1%	59.4%	17.6%	27.4%	22.6%	67%	35.9%	34.6%	33.7%	↓
80	Orange	33.3%	50.0%	23.5%	25.8%	23.1%	0%	33.8%	35.8%	33.3%	↓
81	Pike	100.0%	*	0.0%	12.5%	33.3%	*	32.9%	34.5%	32.8%	↓
82	Jackson	33.3%	53.3%	22.2%	17.8%	34.4%	33%	40.5%	34.0%	32.7%	↓
83	Wayne	7.1%	57.9%	15.0%	19.7%	24.0%	40%	34.6%	31.8%	31.8%	=
84	Clark	40.0%	46.0%	14.4%	23.2%	26.1%	30%	36.7%	33.1%	31.5%	↓
84	Madison	0.0%	64.7%	9.1%	18.1%	23.0%	25%	37.6%	33.3%	31.5%	↓
86	Miami	25.0%	66.7%	23.5%	13.0%	21.1%	*	33.0%	30.7%	30.8%	↑
87	Grant	25.0%	74.2%	11.0%	18.4%	22.2%	50%	35.5%	31.2%	30.6%	↓
88	Vermillion	100.0%	*	66.7%	19.2%	39.1%	*	28.9%	32.5%	29.1%	↓

Definition

The *Student Aptitude Test* (SAT) is a standardized college admissions test designed to determine a high school student's preparedness for college academics by measuring key skills like reading comprehension, and computational ability. The test establishes benchmarks that gauge a student's likelihood of college success.

Definition Sources: IDOE⁷⁵, College Board⁷⁶

Significance

The SAT has long been the standard test in determining a student's ability to succeed in a college environment. Recently, many colleges in Indiana have decided to rely less on standardized tests when determining admission. The reasoning presented by these institutions is that tests present barriers to access for minority groups and are a less accurate gauge of academic mastery. Institutions like Indiana University, Ball State, and Hanover College have waived the requirement of submitting SAT scores and many other colleges and universities have adopted a "test-optional" approach. Despite the move by many institutions to diminish the impact of SAT scores on admissions, the Indiana legislature requires completion of the SAT for student graduation and federal school accountability requirements.

Data Highlights

1 in 4 students in Indiana who took the SAT met the college-ready benchmarks for both Evidence-Based Reading and Writing (EBRW) and Math in 2024, down from 30.7% in 2023 and 32.9% in 2022.⁷⁷

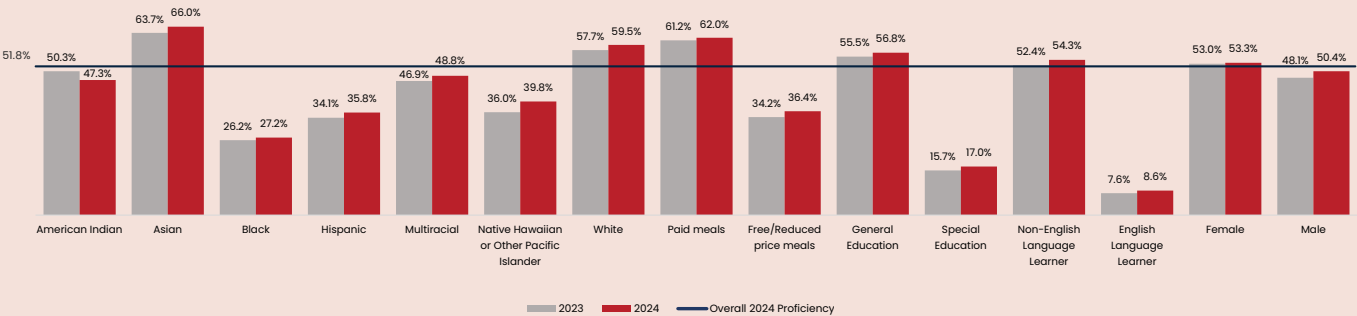
- 38.8% of students met the EBRW college-ready benchmark, up slightly from 38.5% in 2023.
- 25.2% of students met the Math college-ready benchmark, down from 30.7% in 2023.
- Non-English Learner and special education students had the lowest proficiency rates across all subgroups for both EBRW and Math portions.

Students who were not chronically absent outperformed their peers who missed 10% or more of instruction.⁷⁸

- 41.1% of non-absent students met the college-ready benchmark, while down from last year (44.5%), there is still a sustainable percentage gap between their peers who were chronically absent (17.5%).

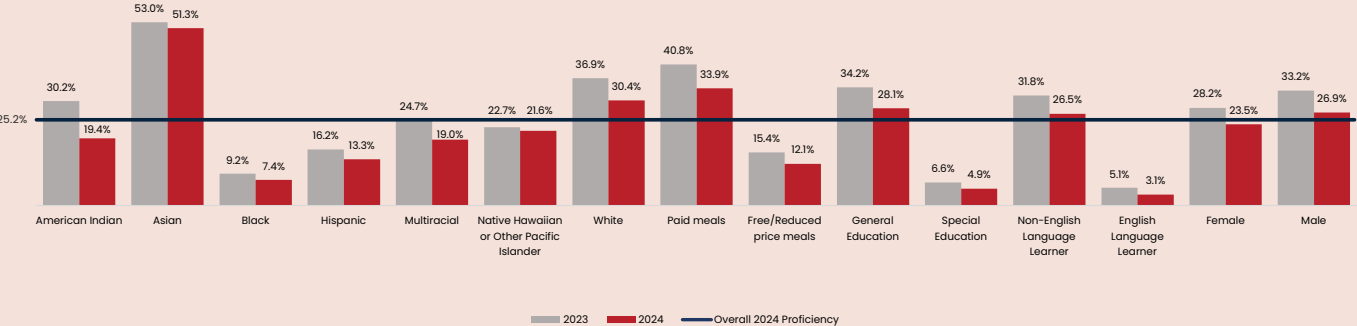
In 2024, the SAT transitioned into a stage-adaptive assessment format, where performance on earlier sections of the test determines the complexity of the subsequent sections.⁷⁹

SAT EBRW Proficiency by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023-2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

SAT Math Proficiency by Subgroup, Indiana: 2023-2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Student Aptitude Test (SAT) EBRW

	TOTAL
	SAT EBRW 2024
INDIANA	51.8%

Rank		TOTAL
		SAT EBRW 2024
1	Adams	56.3%
2	Allen	52.5%
3	Bartholomew	52.2%
4	Benton	54.5%
5	Blackford	51.3%
6	Boone	72.0%
7	Brown	49.5%
8	Carroll	54.5%
9	Cass	41.0%
9	Clark	42.7%
11	Clay	54.5%
12	Clinton	40.0%
13	Crawford	41.4%
14	Davies	52.2%
15	Dearborn	57.1%
16	Decatur	53.2%
17	DeKalb	54.9%
18	Delaware	55.6%
19	Dubois	58.1%
20	Elkhart	45.0%
20	Fayette	48.4%
22	Floyd	62.9%
23	Fountain	53.2%
24	Franklin	60.2%
25	Fulton	51.5%
26	Gibson	56.5%
26	Grant	43.9%
26	Greene	46.9%
29	Hamilton	74.6%
29	Hancock	59.4%
31	Harrison	54.2%
31	Hendricks	68.2%
33	Henry	47.1%
34	Howard	50.1%
35	Huntington	57.8%
35	Jackson	40.4%
37	Jasper	53.3%
37	Jay	40.8%
39	Jefferson	48.6%
40	Jennings	39.0%
41	Johnson	60.1%
41	Knox	44.1%
41	Kosciusko	48.9%
44	LaGrange	49.8%
45	Lake	48.7%
46	LaPorte	46.2%

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Student Aptitude Test (SAT) Math

	TOTAL
	SAT Math 2024
INDIANA	25.2%

Rank		TOTAL
		SAT Math 2024
1	Adams	33.5%
2	Allen	26.0%
3	Bartholomew	29.3%
4	Benton	24.1%
5	Blackford	13.3%
6	Boone	46.4%
7	Brown	17.1%
8	Carroll	28.7%
9	Cass	14.8%
9	Clark	10.3%
11	Clay	20.8%
12	Clinton	18.7%
13	Crawford	8.0%
14	Davies	26.4%
15	Dearborn	25.4%
16	Decatur	19.2%
17	DeKalb	23.4%
18	Delaware	31.4%
19	Dubois	32.8%
20	Elkhart	17.3%
20	Fayette	18.8%
22	Floyd	30.3%
23	Fountain	20.5%
24	Franklin	32.0%
25	Fulton	18.4%
26	Gibson	25.7%
26	Grant	16.9%
26	Greene	19.9%
29	Hamilton	51.2%
29	Hancock	28.6%
31	Harrison	27.3%
31	Hendricks	40.5%
33	Henry	17.1%
34	Howard	23.0%
35	Huntington	29.4%
35	Jackson	18.7%
37	Jasper	26.6%
37	Jay	21.2%
39	Jefferson	19.8%
40	Jennings	12.6%
41	Johnson	29.1%
41	Knox	12.6%
41	Kosciusko	24.2%
44	LaGrange	25.7%
45	Lake	22.2%
46	LaPorte	18.9%

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Rank		TOTAL
		SAT Math 2024
47	Lawrence	22.6%
48	Madison	16.1%
49	Marion	17.5%
50	Marshall	29.5%
51	Martin	18.3%
52	Miami	19.3%
53	Monroe	43.8%
54	Montgomery	28.6%
54	Morgan	15.9%
56	Newton	12.5%
56	Noble	18.1%
58	Ohio	13.2%
59	Orange	10.4%
60	Owen	21.5%
61	Parke	14.4%
62	Perry	21.2%
63	Pike	17.6%
64	Porter	30.6%
65	Posey	31.0%
66	Pulaski	29.1%
67	Putnam	20.4%
68	Randolph	5.0%
69	Ripley	22.9%
70	Rush	23.1%
71	Scott	18.7%
71	Shelby	23.1%
71	Spencer	39.1%
74	St. Joseph	25.5%
75	Starke	17.8%
76	Steuben	28.2%
77	Sullivan	10.0%
78	Switzerland	9.6%
79	Tippecanoe	34.2%
80	Tipton	24.4%
81	Union	16.7%
82	Vanderburgh	31.7%
83	Vermillion	13.0%
84	Vigo	17.6%
85	Wabash	17.2%
86	Warren	11.4%
86	Warrick	32.6%
88	Washington	14.5%
89	Wayne	20.1%
90	Wells	31.9%
91	White	21.0%
92	Whitley	23.0%

Definition

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

Definition Sources: IC 20-26-13⁸⁰, Indiana Department of Education⁸¹

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.

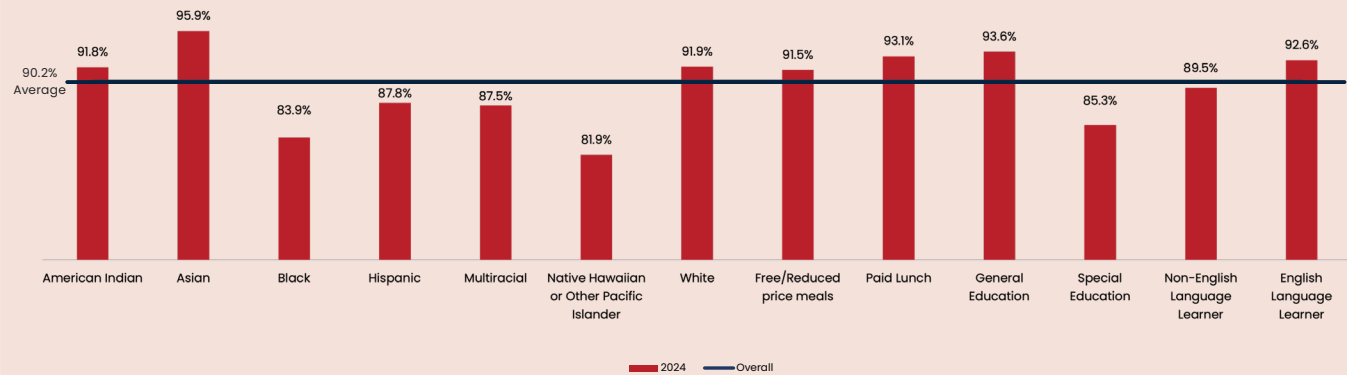
Data Highlights

75,923 out of the 84,142 students in Indiana graduated in 2024, resulting in a state graduation rate of 90.2%, up from 89% in 2023.⁸²

- 26 of Indiana's 92 counties had graduation below the state average, a decrease from 27 counties in 2023.
- Asian students had the highest graduation rate of 95.9%, consistent with the previous year.

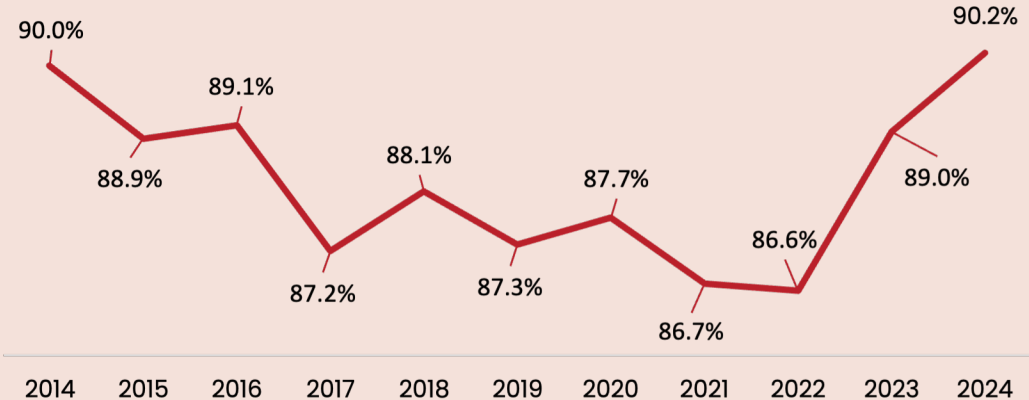
Of the 2024 graduating cohorts, 53.6% earned a Core 40 diploma, 28.5% earned an Academic Honors diploma, 3.6% earned a Technical Honors diploma, 5.4% earned both an Academic and Technical Honors diploma, and 8% graduated with a General diploma. Comparatively, in 2023, 52.3% of graduates earned a Core 40 diploma, 29.5% earned an Academic Honors diploma, 3.3% earned a Technical Honors diploma, 5.2% earned both an Academic and Technical Honors diploma, and 8.7% graduated with a General diploma.⁸³

High School Graduation Rate by Characteristic, Indiana: 2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

High School Graduation Rate, Indiana: 2014-2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

High School Graduation Rate

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	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	91.8%	95.9%	83.9%	87.8%	87.5%	81.9%	91.9%	89.0%	90.2%	↑

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
1	Blackford	*	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	100.0%	93.4%	100.0%	↑
2	Wells	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	98.0%	98.6%	98.2%	↓
3	Ripley	100.0%	100.0%	*	100.0%	83.3%	*	97.5%	97.6%	97.4%	↓
3	Hendricks	100.0%	98.0%	98.2%	94.1%	98.4%	100.0%	97.4%	96.0%	97.4%	↑
5	Boone	100.0%	100.0%	88.0%	100.0%	97.7%	*	97.3%	96.5%	97.3%	↑
5	Knox	*	100.0%	100.0%	88.9%	87.5%	*	97.6%	93.2%	97.3%	↑
5	Harrison	*	*	83.3%	100.0%	100.0%	*	97.2%	97.1%	97.3%	↑
8	Pulaski	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	96.7%	98.2%	97.1%	↓
9	Tipton	*	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	97.5%	95.1%	97.0%	↑
10	Montgomery	*	100.0%	80.0%	100.0%	90.0%	*	96.9%	94.0%	96.9%	↑
11	Porter	90.9%	100.0%	92.4%	95.0%	96.2%	*	97.2%	94.5%	96.5%	↑
11	Warren	*	*	*	100.0%	*	*	96.3%	94.9%	96.5%	↑
11	Adams	100.0%	*	100.0%	93.9%	100.0%	*	96.6%	96.2%	96.5%	↑
14	Posey	0.0%	*	100.0%	90.0%	70.0%	*	98.0%	94.7%	96.4%	↑
15	Dubois	*	100.0%	100.0%	89.6%	100.0%	*	97.0%	95.7%	96.0%	↑
16	Jasper	*	100.0%	*	88.8%	100.0%	*	96.8%	94.2%	95.8%	↑
17	LaGrange	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	91.3%	88.9%	*	96.6%	95.1%	95.7%	↑
18	Fayette	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	95.2%	91.5%	95.6%	↑
18	Fulton	*	100.0%	100.0%	85.7%	90.0%	*	96.3%	95.1%	95.6%	↑
18	Kosciusko	100.0%	100.0%	93.3%	96.2%	95.6%	100.0%	95.4%	94.7%	95.6%	↑
21	Owen	*	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	95.2%	93.9%	95.4%	↑
22	Johnson	100.0%	96.5%	93.1%	94.7%	92.9%	50.0%	95.2%	94.9%	95.0%	↑
22	Huntington	*	100.0%	100.0%	93.8%	100.0%	*	94.8%	93.7%	95.0%	↑
24	Davless	100.0%	66.7%	50.0%	92.0%	100.0%	*	96.0%	94.1%	94.9%	↑
25	Hancock	50.0%	100.0%	95.9%	93.9%	93.9%	100.0%	94.9%	93.4%	94.8%	↑
25	Steuben	100.0%	100.0%	*	96.4%	83.3%	*	94.8%	92.4%	94.8%	↑
27	DeKalb	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%	87.5%	100.0%	95.2%	94.3%	94.6%	↑
28	Wayne	100.0%	100.0%	91.3%	100.0%	86.9%	100.0%	94.9%	94.3%	94.5%	↑
28	Floyd	100.0%	95.0%	88.2%	94.6%	89.4%	*	95.3%	97.1%	94.5%	↓
28	Gibson	*	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%	88.9%	100.0%	94.6%	94.2%	94.5%	↑
31	Dearborn	*	100.0%	100.0%	92.9%	97.1%	*	94.1%	93.8%	94.4%	↑
31	Fountain	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	93.8%	95.2%	94.4%	↓
33	Newton	100.0%	*	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	*	93.7%	89.4%	94.3%	↑
34	Benton	*	*	*	92.9%	100.0%	*	94.1%	92.7%	94.1%	↑
35	Noble	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	97.2%	80.0%	*	93.5%	92.7%	94.0%	↑
35	Starke	100.0%	*	100.0%	94.7%	100.0%	*	93.8%	89.8%	94.0%	↑
35	Delaware	100.0%	100.0%	88.5%	94.2%	88.6%	100.0%	95.1%	90.8%	94.0%	↑
35	Hamilton	100.0%	98.2%	87.8%	90.4%	92.6%	75.0%	94.5%	93.3%	94.0%	↑
35	Carroll	*	*	100.0%	83.3%	100.0%	*	94.8%	90.5%	94.0%	↑
40	Jackson	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	90.9%	77.8%	*	94.9%	91.5%	93.8%	↑
41	Monroe	100.0%	94.7%	83.3%	94.2%	96.7%	100.0%	93.8%	91.2%	93.7%	↑
41	Putnam	*	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%	93.3%	*	93.8%	90.4%	93.7%	↑
43	Jennings	*	100.0%	100.0%	96.3%	100.0%	100.0%	93.0%	83.5%	93.6%	↑
43	Rush	100.0%	100.0%	60.0%	71.4%	75.0%	*	96.6%	98.8%	93.6%	↓
45	Perry	100.0%	*	100.0%	66.7%	75.0%	*	94.1%	94.1%	93.4%	↓
45	Warrick	50.0%	100.0%	92.9%	93.8%	88.9%	*	93.5%	92.7%	93.4%	↑
47	Orange	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	92.8%	89.3%	93.3%	↑
48	Greene	*	100.0%	100.0%	90.9%	100.0%	*	93.0%	95.0%	93.1%	↓
48	Martin	*	100.0%	*	100.0%	50.0%	*	93.6%	90.7%	93.1%	↑
48	Ohio	*	100.0%	*	*	*	*	93.0%	95.9%	93.1%	↓
51	Parke	*	*	*	62.5%	100.0%	*	94.2%	90.2%	92.9%	↑
51	Spencer	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	40.0%	*	93.6%	97.3%	92.9%	↓
53	Whitley	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	82.6%	100.0%	*	93.0%	90.2%	92.7%	↑
54	White	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.5%	88.9%	*	92.3%	91.7%	92.6%	↑
55	Morgan	100.0%	100.0%	92.9%	82.8%	92.3%	*	92.8%	92.0%	92.5%	↑
55	Decatur	100.0%	*	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	92.0%	94.4%	92.5%	↓
55	Clay	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%	*	92.4%	88.8%	92.5%	↑
55	LaPorte	100.0%	100.0%	86.9%	95.8%	84.5%	*	93.4%	90.3%	92.5%	↑
59	Franklin	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	91.8%	98.6%	92.0%	↓
60	Henry	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%	100.0%	91.9%	93.0%	91.9%	↓
60	Washington	*	*	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	92.3%	92.0%	91.9%	↓
62	Miami	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%	87.5%	85.7%	*	92.4%	89.8%	91.7%	↑
63	Allen	100.0%	89.7%	87.7%	89.4%	92.4%	100.0%	93.0%	91.9%	91.4%	↓
64	Clinton	*	100.0%	100.0%	92.8%	100.0%	100.0%	89.5%	90.1%	91.0%	↑
65	Jefferson	*	100.0%	50.0%	89.7%	92.3%	*	90.3%	86.9%	90.2%	↑
65	Brown	100.0%	100.0%	*	100.0%	100.0%	*	89.7%	88.3%	90.2%	↑
67	St. Joseph	100.0%	98.0%	*	*	*	*	*	89.6%	90.1%	↑
67	Marshall	*	75.0%	100.0%	87.8%	87.5%	*	91.1%	88.1%	90.1%	↑
69	Bartholomew	100.0%	96.9%	84.0%	92.7%	87.8%	100.0%	89.1%	84.4%	89.9%	↑
70	Sullivan	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	89.5%	87.2%	89.8%	↑
71	Shelby	*	88.9%	90.0%	92.6%	81.0%	*	88.8%	87.5%	88.9%	↑
72	Wabash	100.0%	100.0%	71.4%	77.1%	88.2%	*	89.8%	82.6%	88.7%	↑
73	Cass	*	100.0%	76.9%	85.5%	100.0%	*	90.1%	87.2%	88.6%	↑
74	Pike	*	*	*	100.0%	80.0%	*	88.4%	91.0%	88.5%	↓
74	Lake	75.0%	97.5%	79.6%	88.3%	85.0%	*	95.0%	87.7%	88.5%	↑
76	Elkhart	66.7%	90.0%	72.0%	87.6%	91.3%	*	91.0%	86.2%	88.4%	↑
77	Vigo	*	86.4%	85.0%	81.6%	86.5%	*	88.5%	76.8%	87.8%	↑
78	Union	*	*	*	100.0%	100.0%	*	87.2%	90.3%	87.6%	↓
78	Lawrence	*	100.0%	100.0%	93.3%	84.6%	*	87.3%	87.8%	87.6%	↓
80	Jay	100.0%	100.0%	*	88.2%	75.0%	*	87.5%	81.7%	87.5%	↑
81	Tippecanoe	66.7%	98.5%	71.3%	86.0%	77.9%	*	90.2%	85.0%	87.3%	↑
81	Scott	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	86.7%	83.3%	87.3%	↑
83	Grant	100.0%	100.0%	81.2%	88.6%	95.2%	*	87.0%	87.1%	87.2%	↑
84	Vanderburgh	100.0%	100.0%	79.8%	89.9%	79.7%	59.1%	88.7%	86.8%	87.0%	↑
85	Vermillion	*	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	*	85.1%	84.5%	85.7%	↑
86	Madison	100.0%	84.6%	75.4%	75.7%	83.1%	100.0%	87.7%	86.1%	85.1%	↓
87	Marion	81.3%	96.4%	84.6%	84.1%	85.0%	85.7%	84.1%	82.8%	84.8%	↑
88	Howard	*	92.3%	83.2%	75.9%	71.8%	*	86.9%	84.9%	84.6%	↓
89	Switzerland	*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	*	84.3%	87.4%	84.5%	↓
90	Clark	88.9%	87.0%	77.3%	84.1%	74.0%	75.0%	84.2%	80.0%	82.7%	↑
91	Crawford	*	*	*	100.0%	100.0%	*	78.8%	87.0%	79.2%	↓
92	Randolph	100.0%	86.7%	73.1%	77.1%	78.8%	*	74.1%	77.8%	74.8%	↓

Definition

The *dropout rate* is the cumulative number of individuals between the ages of 16 and 24, statewide and in individual counties, 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.

Definition Sources: National Center for Education Statistics⁸⁴

Significance

Dropout rates provide additional insight and data for several 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.

Data Highlights

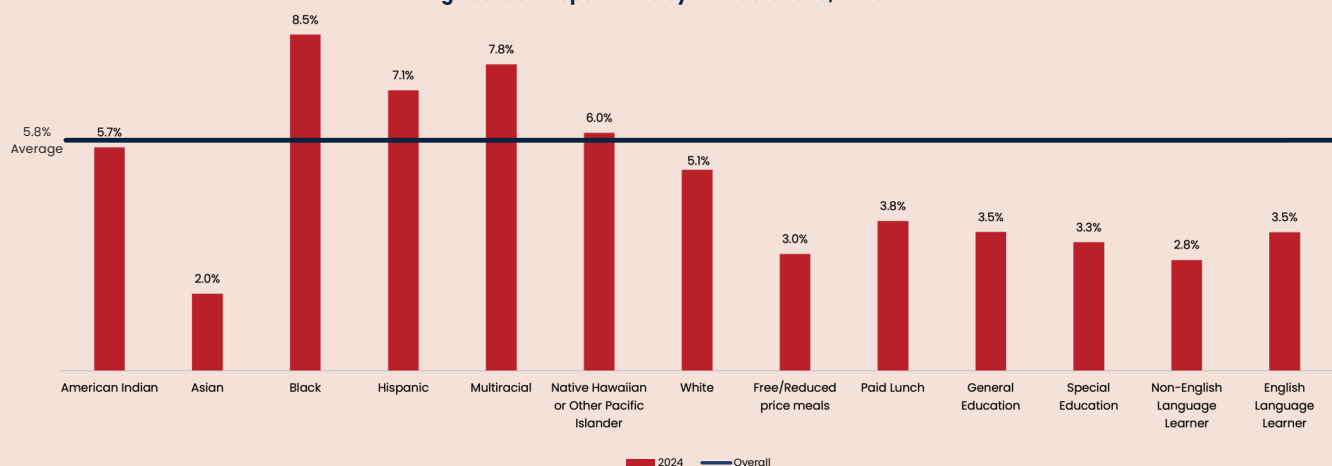
5.8% of the 2024 graduating cohort dropped out of high school in Indiana, marking a decrease from 6.6% in 2023.⁸⁵

- 28 of Indiana’s 92 counties had a dropout rate higher than the state average, up from 25 counties in 2023.
- While Black students had the highest dropout rate of 8.5%, the rate decreased by 1.4 percentage points from 2023.

In 2024, 33.8% of students in grades 7th–12th reported they “seldom” or “never” felt their schoolwork was meaningful, down from 37.4% in 2022.⁸⁶

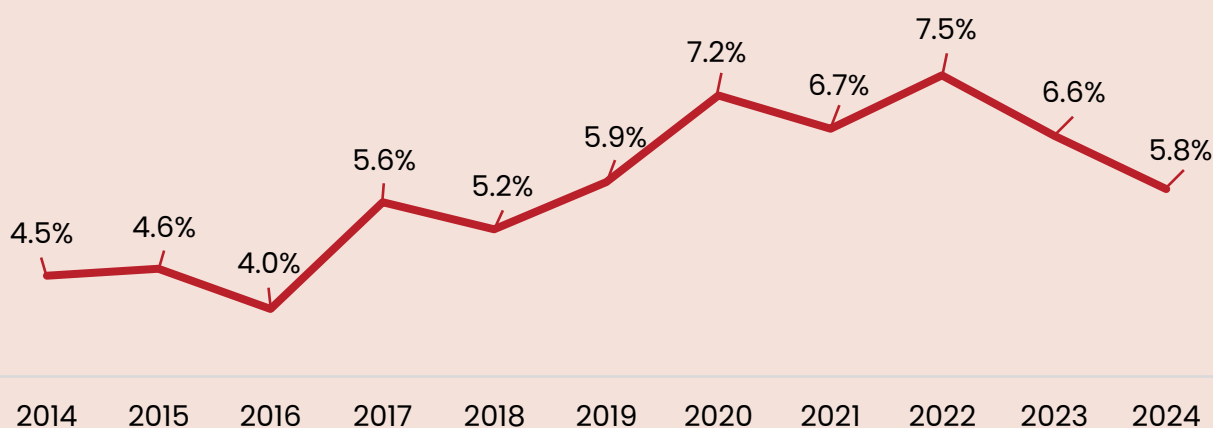
- Nearly a third of students (32.1%) reported they “seldom” or “never” enjoyed being in school over the past year, a slight increase from 31.3% to 2022.
- 40.2% students felt the things they were learning in school were “slightly” or “not at all” important for later life, a decrease from 44.2% in 2022.
- Nearly 1 in 5 students (23.3%) felt there were not a lot of chances to talk with a teacher one-on-one in 2024, an increase from 21% in 2022.

High School Dropout Rate by Characteristic, Indiana: 2024



Source: Indiana Department of Education

High School Dropout Rate, Indiana: 2014–2024



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	2023	2024	Change
INDIANA	5.7%	2.0%	8.5%	7.1%	7.8%	6.0%	5.1%	6.6%	5.8%	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY							TOTAL		
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	2023	2024	Change
1	Blackford	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	↓
2	Boone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.5%	2.0%	0.4%	↓
3	Wells	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	↓
3	Jennings	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%	↑
5	Warren	*	*	*	0.0%	*	*	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	↓
6	Hendricks	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	2.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%	2.5%	1.4%	↓
7	Adams	0.0%	*	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	*	1.3%	2.2%	1.5%	↓
8	Knar	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	*	1.5%	3.6%	1.6%	↓
9	Royd	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	2.7%	4.3%	*	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%	↑
10	Harrison	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%	↑
10	Ripley	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	16.7%	*	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	↑
10	Porter	9.1%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	*	1.6%	3.6%	1.8%	↓
13	Johnson	0.0%	1.4%	3.4%	2.6%	2.4%	0.0%	1.8%	2.4%	1.9%	↓
14	Montgomery	*	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	*	2.2%	5.5%	2.3%	↓
14	Rush	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	14.3%	12.5%	*	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	↑
16	Tipton	*	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	1.9%	3.7%	2.4%	↓
16	Spencer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	*	1.1%	1.4%	2.4%	↑
18	LaGrange	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	11.1%	*	1.1%	4.0%	2.5%	↓
18	Jasper	*	0.0%	*	5.3%	0.0%	*	2.2%	3.9%	2.5%	↓
20	Posey	100.0%	*	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	*	1.2%	4.9%	2.6%	↓
20	Martin	*	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	2.8%	6.5%	2.6%	↓
22	DeKalb	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	12.5%	0.0%	2.3%	1.7%	2.7%	↑
22	Hamilton	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	3.3%	4.4%	12.5%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	↑
24	Monroe	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	2.9%	1.6%	0.0%	2.6%	4.5%	2.8%	↓
24	Fayette	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	3.0%	2.0%	2.8%	↑
24	Fountain	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	3.1%	1.8%	2.8%	↑
27	Pulaski	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	3.3%	0.0%	2.9%	↑
27	LaPorte	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	4.2%	*	3.4%	5.0%	2.9%	↓
29	Wayne	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	2.5%	3.6%	3.0%	↓
29	Morgan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	*	3.0%	4.8%	3.0%	↓
29	Carroll	*	*	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	*	2.9%	6.0%	3.0%	↓
32	Daviess	0.0%	33.3%	50.0%	8.0%	0.0%	*	1.6%	3.6%	3.2%	↓
33	Owen	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	3.4%	5.5%	3.3%	↓
33	Dubois	*	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	*	2.3%	3.4%	3.3%	↓
33	Kosciusko	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	3.8%	4.4%	0.0%	3.1%	3.4%	3.3%	↓
33	Fulton	*	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	*	3.1%	2.2%	3.3%	↑
37	Whitley	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	*	3.5%	5.6%	3.4%	↓
38	Noble	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	1.9%	20.0%	*	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	↓
38	Warrick	50.0%	0.0%	7.1%	6.3%	7.4%	*	3.3%	4.0%	3.7%	↓
40	Starke	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	4.3%	6.8%	3.8%	↓
41	Delaware	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	1.9%	7.9%	0.0%	3.7%	6.1%	4.1%	↓
41	Newton	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	*	4.2%	6.0%	4.1%	↓
43	Perry	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	*	4.0%	3.2%	4.2%	↑
44	Dearborn	*	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	2.9%	*	4.4%	2.9%	4.3%	↑
45	Pulnam	*	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	*	4.4%	5.6%	4.4%	↓
45	Decatur	0.0%	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	4.3%	4.4%	↑
45	Jackson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	11.1%	*	4.3%	6.3%	4.4%	↓
48	Steuben	0.0%	0.0%	*	3.6%	16.7%	*	4.3%	4.7%	4.5%	↓
48	Gilson	*	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	4.2%	3.1%	4.5%	↑
48	Greene	*	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	*	4.5%	4.0%	4.5%	↑
48	Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	*	4.4%	5.4%	4.5%	↓
48	Hancock	50.0%	0.0%	4.1%	6.1%	6.1%	0.0%	4.3%	5.0%	4.5%	↓
53	Henry	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	4.8%	4.3%	4.6%	↑
54	Huntington	*	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	*	4.8%	0.6%	4.7%	↑
54	Crawford	*	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	4.8%	10.9%	4.7%	↓
56	White	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	11.1%	*	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	↓
57	Benton	*	*	*	7.1%	0.0%	*	5.0%	4.8%	5.1%	↑
57	Tippecanoe	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	5.9%	14.0%	*	3.8%	7.9%	5.1%	↓
59	Ohio	*	0.0%	*	*	*	*	5.3%	4.1%	5.2%	↑
60	St. Joseph	0.0%	1.0%	9.1%	10.6%	6.6%	0.0%	3.1%	5.8%	5.6%	↓
60	Washington	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	5.9%	5.4%	5.6%	↑
62	Scott	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	5.9%	9.1%	5.7%	↓
63	Clinton	*	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	6.3%	5.8%	↓
63	Orange	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	6.2%	5.8%	5.8%	↓
65	Parke	*	*	*	37.5%	0.0%	*	4.5%	7.0%	6.0%	↓
65	Franklin	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	6.2%	1.0%	6.0%	↑
65	Allen	0.0%	7.2%	8.8%	8.0%	6.2%	0.0%	4.6%	5.1%	6.0%	↑
68	Eikhart	33.3%	0.0%	15.5%	5.6%	6.3%	*	5.2%	6.3%	6.1%	↓
69	Lake	0.0%	2.5%	11.1%	7.6%	9.6%	*	2.9%	7.1%	6.8%	↓
70	Shelby	*	0.0%	10.0%	1.9%	14.3%	*	7.4%	7.1%	7.0%	↓
71	Miami	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	12.5%	14.3%	*	6.3%	6.5%	7.1%	↑
72	Vigo	*	4.5%	10.0%	13.2%	8.1%	*	6.9%	16.7%	7.4%	↓
72	Marshall	*	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	6.3%	*	6.6%	8.5%	7.4%	↓
72	Union	*	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	7.7%	5.4%	7.4%	↑
75	Jefferson	*	0.0%	50.0%	10.3%	7.7%	*	7.1%	8.1%	7.6%	↓
76	Jay	0.0%	0.0%	*	11.8%	0.0%	*	7.8%	11.7%	7.9%	↓
76	Vanderburgh	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	5.0%	14.6%	13.6%	7.3%	8.8%	7.9%	↓
78	Cass	*	0.0%	23.1%	10.5%	0.0%	*	6.6%	9.3%	8.1%	↓
79	Madison	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	12.1%	7.0%	0.0%	7.6%	7.2%	8.2%	↑
80	Sullivan	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	8.6%	11.1%	8.3%	↓
80	Grant	0.0%	0.0%	14.5%	4.3%	0.0%	*	8.9%	8.8%	8.3%	↓
82	Wabash	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	20.0%	0.0%	*	7.7%	12.3%	8.6%	↓
82	Marion	18.8%	1.5%	7.6%	8.7%	8.1%	0.0%	10.2%	11.0%	8.6%	↓
84	Brown	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	9.5%	5.5%	9.0%	↑
85	Howard	*	0.0%	12.6%	12.1%	16.5%	*	7.7%	9.3%	9.2%	↓
86	Lawrence	*	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	15.4%	*	9.3%	9.1%	9.3%	↑
87	Bartholomew	0.0%	3.1%	16.0%	7.3%	12.2%	0.0%	10.1%	10.5%	9.6%	↓
88	Vermillion	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	11.4%	11.8%	11.0%	↓
89	Pike	*	*	*	0.0%	20.0%	*	11.6%	8.2%	11.5%	↑
90	Clark	0.0%	8.7%	14.8%	11.4%	19.5%	25.0%	11.1%	14.3%	12.1%	↓
91	Switzerland	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	*	13.5%	6.3%	13.4%	↑
92	Randolph	0.0%	13.3%	21.3%	17.1%	15.3%	*	20.5%	11.4%	19.8%	↑

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.

Definition Sources: Indiana Commission for Higher Education⁸⁷

Significance

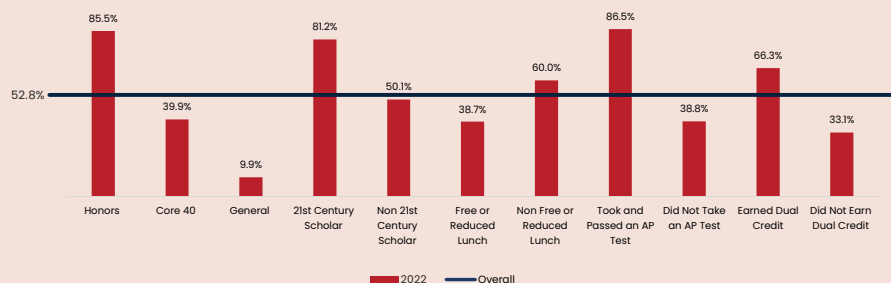
College enrollment data helps to provide deeper insights into the overall state of student success in Indiana. College enrollment can be a helpful indicator of college readiness, affordability, and access. It can also be used to identify enrollment disparities among student groups, determine trends in degree types, and acknowledge access gaps for students throughout the state.

Data Highlights

More than half of Indiana's 2022 high school graduating class enrolled in college (52.8%), consistent with the previous year (52.9%).⁸⁸

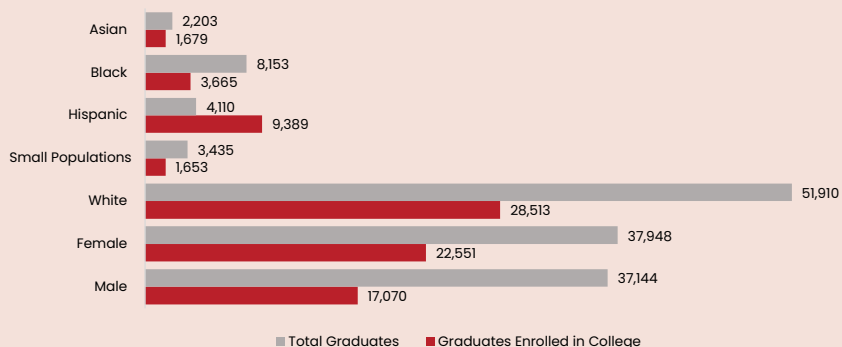
- Female graduates across all races and ethnicities were more likely to enroll in college immediately after high school graduation.
- 66.3% of the 2022 graduating cohort earned some form of early college credit, up from 65.9% of the 2021 cohort.
- Students who graduated with an Honors diploma were more than twice as likely to enroll in college (85.5%) than their peers who graduated with a Core 40 diploma (39.9%), and over eight times as likely than those who received a General diploma (9.9%).
- 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: 2022 Cohort



Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

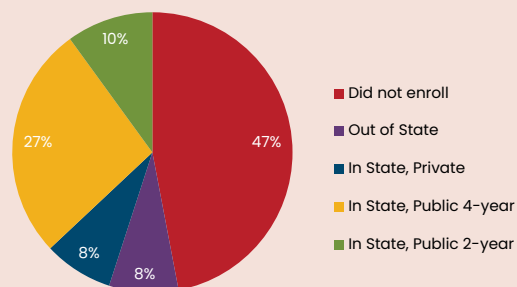
College Enrollment by Subgroup, Indiana: 2022 Cohort



Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education

Post High School Graduation Enrollment by Institution Type, Indiana: 2022 Cohort

Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education



College Enrollment

Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education
 *Data Note: Asterisks indicate insufficient or missing data.

INDIANA	RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Small Populations	White	2021 Cohort	2022 Cohort	Change
	76.2%	45.0%	43.9%	48.1%	54.9%	52.9%	52.8%	↓

Rank		RACE & ETHNICITY					TOTAL		
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	Small Populations	White	2021 Cohort	2022 Cohort	Change
1	Hamilton	*	*	60.0%	65.6%	75.1%	74.3%	73.7%	↓
2	Boone	52.6%	25.3%	41.7%	41.5%	70.4%	58.8%	70.7%	↑
3	Monroe	*	*	42.1%	*	64.2%	63.2%	63.6%	↑
4	Clay	41.7%	60.4%	43.5%	61.5%	62.9%	51.5%	63.4%	↑
5	Benton	85.7%	51.1%	30.0%	72.5%	66.9%	51.2%	62.9%	↑
6	Hendricks	*	*	36.9%	40.7%	62.7%	63.1%	62.1%	↓
7	Dubois	83.1%	46.5%	57.0%	48.2%	63.9%	63.3%	61.7%	↓
8	Warrick	*	*	*	*	41.3%	59.6%	61.4%	↑
9	Vigo	*	*	*	*	35.9%	57.7%	60.9%	↑
10	Ohio	*	*	31.8%	*	56.9%	37.5%	60.0%	↑
11	Floyd	85.2%	42.5%	52.8%	47.9%	60.9%	52.6%	59.7%	↑
12	Bartholomew	96.6%	63.6%	48.6%	56.0%	59.4%	51.0%	59.5%	↑
13	Vanderburgh	*	*	*	*	46.7%	61.5%	59.4%	↓
14	Davless	82.0%	42.3%	39.3%	12.5%	60.6%	63.6%	59.2%	↓
15	Gibson	*	75.0%	26.3%	51.5%	59.7%	57.9%	58.9%	↑
16	Parry	*	*	*	*	57.1%	54.2%	58.7%	↑
17	Tippecanoe	*	*	*	*	60.6%	58.6%	58.0%	↓
18	Spencer	*	*	*	*	58.7%	60.5%	57.8%	↓
19	Knox	*	*	62.5%	*	56.4%	58.7%	57.5%	↓
20	Hancock	*	*	46.6%	40.0%	57.8%	55.8%	57.3%	↑
21	Whitley	*	*	*	*	0.0%	48.9%	57.0%	↑
22	Allen	92.5%	70.6%	*	50.0%	60.5%	51.6%	56.7%	↑
23	Johnson	*	*	34.1%	*	56.2%	58.0%	56.1%	↓
24	Franklin	75.0%	48.6%	29.8%	42.9%	54.5%	56.4%	55.4%	↓
25	Greene	*	*	46.2%	63.2%	56.1%	56.3%	55.2%	↓
26	Delaware	82.8%	60.0%	46.2%	36.4%	56.8%	61.6%	54.7%	↓
27	Dearborn	70.0%	48.5%	35.4%	58.5%	55.2%	53.4%	54.6%	↑
27	Porter	*	*	*	*	55.2%	55.0%	54.6%	↓
29	Shelby	*	*	*	*	55.4%	54.7%	54.4%	↓
29	Parke	*	*	*	*	53.6%	48.4%	54.4%	↑
31	Posey	*	*	*	*	55.4%	59.7%	53.7%	↓
32	Adams	63.0%	46.3%	60.9%	60.0%	51.5%	44.6%	53.5%	↑
33	White	*	*	*	*	57.7%	47.9%	52.6%	↑
33	Tipton	*	*	*	*	53.6%	60.3%	52.8%	↓
35	St. Joseph	*	*	*	*	54.4%	55.1%	52.3%	↓
36	Jefferson	*	*	57.1%	58.3%	53.4%	58.3%	52.2%	↓
37	Pulaski	*	*	*	*	50.4%	49.6%	51.7%	↑
38	Fountain	90.0%	46.6%	36.4%	46.2%	53.7%	50.0%	51.3%	↑
39	Lake	*	*	75.0%	*	56.0%	52.9%	51.1%	↓
40	Carroll	86.8%	28.8%	40.6%	41.6%	51.0%	55.8%	50.6%	↓
40	Warren	*	*	*	*	61.2%	59.3%	50.6%	↓
42	Steuben	*	*	*	*	52.6%	53.5%	50.4%	↓
43	Fayette	80.9%	47.3%	30.8%	46.7%	50.7%	50.0%	49.8%	↓
44	Clark	76.8%	66.7%	42.9%	58.8%	51.1%	42.4%	49.7%	↑
45	Marshall	*	*	41.7%	*	50.1%	52.6%	49.6%	↓
46	Union	*	*	*	*	63.5%	53.9%	49.4%	↓
46	Montgomery	*	*	59.3%	*	49.6%	47.6%	49.4%	↑
48	DeKalb	87.1%	44.3%	30.0%	38.3%	49.8%	50.1%	49.0%	↓
48	Ripley	*	*	*	*	48.9%	49.6%	49.0%	↓
50	Owen	*	*	*	*	48.7%	47.9%	48.8%	↑
51	Wayne	*	*	*	*	47.1%	51.9%	48.6%	↓
51	LaPorte	*	*	50.0%	*	50.2%	47.3%	48.6%	↑
53	Jasper	*	*	36.9%	50.0%	48.3%	52.7%	48.4%	↓
54	Vermillion	*	*	*	*	61.3%	45.0%	48.0%	↑
55	Marion	*	*	48.5%	*	53.5%	47.7%	47.8%	↑
56	Howard	*	*	50.4%	46.1%	50.4%	53.0%	47.4%	↓
57	Huntington	*	*	40.6%	52.9%	47.1%	48.3%	47.3%	↓
58	Cass	60.0%	63.9%	50.0%	39.7%	46.2%	45.6%	47.1%	↑
59	Wells	*	*	*	*	59.4%	50.5%	46.7%	↓
60	Putnam	*	*	*	*	46.4%	46.4%	46.5%	↑
61	Henry	*	*	25.6%	58.9%	46.3%	47.9%	46.3%	↓
62	Jackson	*	*	29.0%	30.0%	51.3%	47.3%	45.8%	↓
62	Brown	95.8%	51.7%	48.6%	41.7%	46.8%	36.2%	45.8%	↑
64	Sullivan	*	*	*	*	45.7%	46.7%	45.5%	↓
65	Scott	*	*	*	*	45.8%	41.4%	45.0%	↑
66	Kosciusko	*	*	36.0%	*	45.8%	46.0%	44.8%	↓
66	Fulton	*	4.8%	53.3%	20.0%	45.6%	38.9%	44.8%	↑
68	Miami	*	*	46.8%	*	43.7%	50.6%	44.5%	↓
69	Madison	*	*	55.1%	*	46.9%	43.5%	44.4%	↑
70	Morgan	*	*	66.7%	*	43.2%	44.1%	44.3%	↑
71	Jay	*	*	48.1%	45.8%	43.6%	50.0%	44.1%	↓
72	Clinton	60.0%	38.7%	41.7%	69.4%	45.0%	43.4%	43.7%	↑
73	Dacatur	69.4%	32.8%	27.8%	47.1%	42.8%	47.8%	43.6%	↓
74	Noble	*	*	30.0%	*	45.3%	41.2%	43.2%	↑
75	Pike	*	*	*	*	41.8%	48.1%	43.0%	↓
76	Lawrence	*	*	29.9%	*	41.7%	47.9%	42.4%	↓
77	Grant	*	34.6%	50.0%	59.1%	46.0%	46.5%	42.3%	↓
78	Washington	*	*	*	*	49.3%	41.7%	41.8%	↑
79	Martin	*	*	33.3%	*	42.7%	54.5%	41.7%	↓
79	Elkhart	91.0%	28.6%	45.7%	43.2%	44.5%	45.0%	41.7%	↓
81	Jennings	*	*	59.0%	*	43.1%	40.7%	41.5%	↑
82	Switzerland	*	*	*	*	43.3%	31.9%	41.1%	↑
83	Harrison	*	*	61.5%	35.3%	41.8%	45.4%	40.5%	↓
84	Orange	*	*	40.0%	*	38.7%	45.1%	39.9%	↓
85	LaGrange	*	*	48.7%	*	41.3%	40.1%	39.8%	↓
86	Rush	*	*	*	*	40.7%	44.6%	39.3%	↓
86	Newton	*	*	43.2%	*	38.5%	39.3%	39.3%	↓
88	Storke	*	*	*	*	38.6%	35.0%	38.7%	↑
89	Wabash	*	*	*	*	48.8%	44.8%	33.2%	↓
90	Randolph	*	*	*	*	31.6%	30.5%	30.9%	↑
91	Crawford	77.6%	44.0%	44.6%	48.4%	30.3%	35.5%	30.0%	↓
92	Blackford	71.4%	47.6%	61.7%	42.9%	26.5%	40.0%	29.2%	↓

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METHODOLOGY, PROCESS, REMINDERS

Methodology

The 2025 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:

- When available, data is disaggregated by 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 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.





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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