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Marion County Community Needs Research

Strategic Planning and Assessment

May 2020

Version 1.3

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Notable Findings

- Marion County has the highest percent (57.6%) of White, Non-Hispanic children in Indiana.
- Indiana is one of only 4 states to have a statistically significant increase in premature deaths from 2018 to 2019.
- At least one (1) severe housing problem is present in 19% of Marion County households; tied for 2nd highest rate among Indiana counties.
- Median family income with children 18 and younger is $47,672 in Marion County; 2nd worst in Indiana.
- Child poverty rate for Marion County is 24.5%; 8th highest in the state.
- More than 64% of Marion County public school students receive reduced or free lunches; the 2nd highest rate in the state.
- 5 of the top 6 Indiana school districts with the highest number of students considered to be English learners are located in Marion County.
- Marion County has the highest percentage of single parent households (46.1%) in Indiana.
- Marion County has the highest number of students experiencing homeless in the state.
- The 55 and over age group saw the greatest population increase from 2014-2018 at +11% while 20 to 54 held steady and 0-19 increased by about 1%.
- Indiana's overall health ranking is 41 out of the 50 states and has steadily worsened since 1990.
- The populations for all racial categories except for "White alone" and "Some other race alone" steadily increased from 2014-2018.
- Marion County ranks 72nd of 92 in overall health outcomes according to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's 2020 County Health Rankings Report.
- Percentage of 2019 ILEARN scores for all Marion County school districts (except Speedway) grades 3-8 students showing proficiencies by race shows while an average of only 48% of White students show proficiency cross the subject areas, Black and Hispanic proficiency average is much lower at 20.4% and 26.4%, respectively.
- 19% of Marion County's population lives in poverty.
- Nearly 35,000 occupied housing units (a little more than 8%) do not have a vehicle.
- Students above the poverty level graduate high school at a rate 5.6 percentage points higher than students below the poverty line.
- Earnings in Central Indiana have not kept pace with the nation's.
- Median earnings in Central Indiana have declined since 2006 regardless of education level.
- Both White and Hispanic/Latino populations in Indianapolis have experienced the largest increase (15%) in the number of residents in a food desert since 2016.
- Grade 10 ISTEP proficiency rates for English/Language Arts and Math was 17.3 percentage points or 140% higher for paid lunch students vs free or reduced lunch students

Indiana Youth Institute – 2020 Indiana Kids Count Data Book

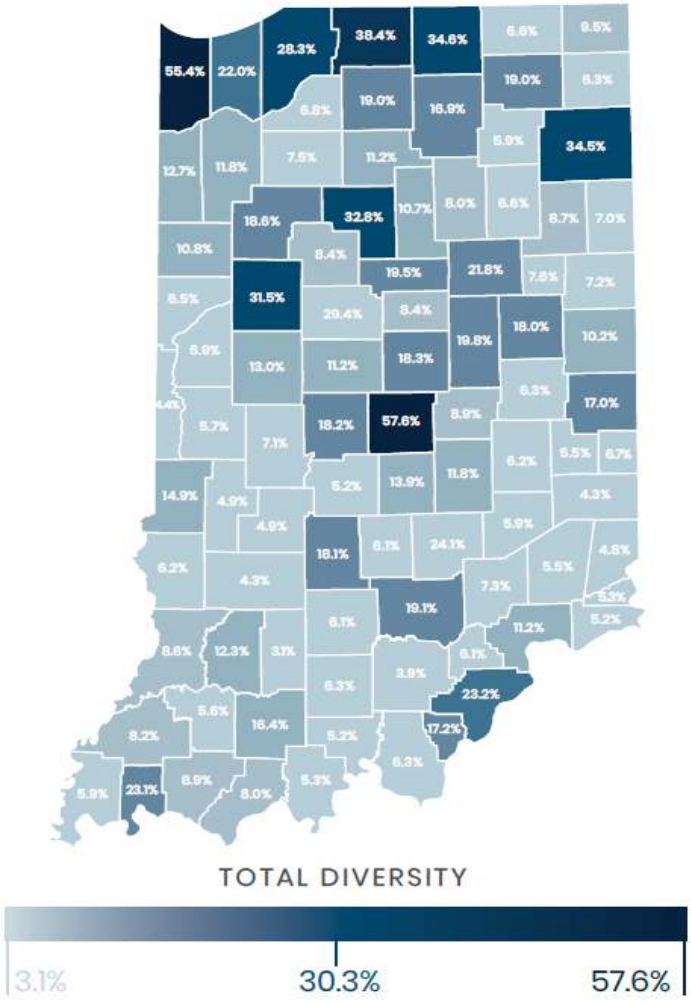
For the past 25 years, the Indiana Youth Institute has provided an annual Indiana Kids Count Data Book. This publication provides data from a myriad of sources to provide a snapshot of Indiana kids across family and community, economic well-being, education, and health.

Notable Demographics

Count and Percentage of Indiana Black Youth Population, Aged 0-17, by County

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations

Child Population by Race/Ethnicity Other Than White, Non-Hispanic, Indiana: 2018



At 57.6 percent, Marion County has the highest population percentage of Non-White, Non-Hispanic children in Indiana. The only other county to exceed 39 percent is Lake County in Northwest Indiana at 55.4 percent.

Family and Community

Of Children Removed From the Home, Percentage Due to Parent Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse, Indiana: 2018*

10 Highest Counties		10 Lowest Counties	
Blackford	90.4%	Marion	14.9%
Union	85.7%	Dekalb	32.1%
Vermillion	84.1%	Lake	35.2%
Franklin	83.3%	Spencer	40.6%
Martin	81.3%	Pike	43.6%
Gibson	80.2%	Whitley	46.3%
Posey	79.8%	Laporte	46.5%
Warrick	79.6%	Allen	47.3%
Lawrence	79.3%	Tipton	47.3%
Switzerland	79.1%	Howard	48.9%

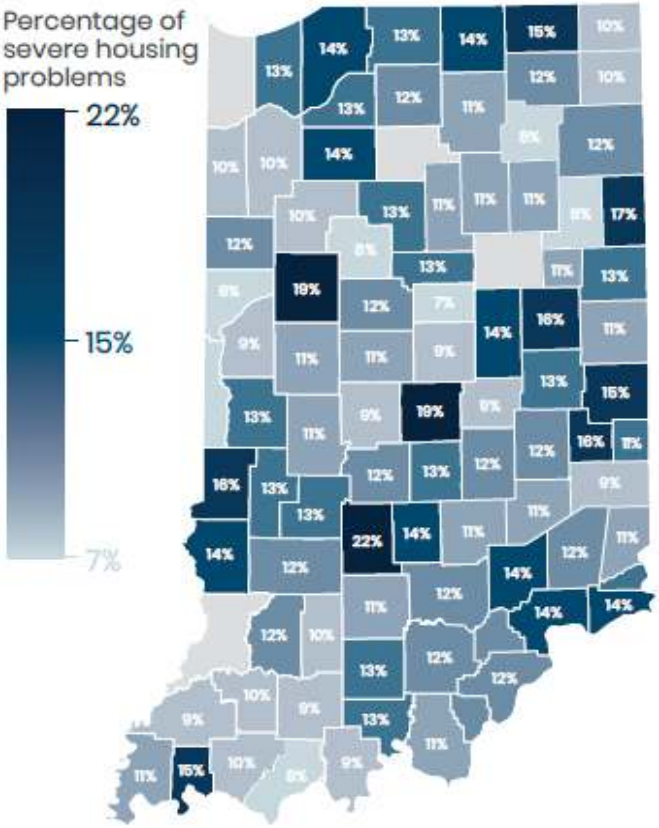
Top Ten Activities Offered by Out-of-school Time Programs, Indiana: As of December 2019

Tutoring & homework	62%
Sports & recreation	61%
Academic enrichment	53%
Character education	51%
Health & wellness	50%
Literacy/reading	49%
Science, technology, engineering, math (STEM)	44%
Cultural enrichment & diversity	38%
Civic engagement & community service	37%
Mentoring	35%

Source: Indiana Afterschool Network
**Programs may choose more than one activity offered.*

Indiana households reporting at least 1 of 4 housing problems ranges between 7% and 22%.

Percentage of Households With At Least 1 of 4 Housing Problems, Indiana: 2011–2015



Source: County Health Rankings

At 19%, Marion County is tied for the 2nd highest rate of households with at least one (1) severe housing problem. These include overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities. Only Monroe County had a higher rate (22%).

Economic Well-being

Median Family Income With Children 18 and Younger, Indiana: 2018

Top 5 Counties		Bottom 5 Counties	
Hamilton	$118,794	Grant	$39,806
Boone	$109,083	Marion	$47,672
Hendricks	$94,277	Blackford	$49,441
Warrick	$90,842	Madison	$50,264
Hancock	$86,681	Vigo	$50,403

Source: American Community Survey, Table B19125

Child Poverty Rates, Indiana: 2018

10 Highest Counties		10 Lowest Counties	
Grant	31.0%	Hamilton	4.5%
Switzerland	29.8%	Boone	5.2%
Delaware	27.0%	Hancock	6.6%
Crawford	25.3%	Hendricks	6.6%
La Porte	24.9%	Warrick	8.0%
Madison	24.7%	Dubois	9.1%
Lake	24.6%	Whitley	9.5%
Marion	24.5%	Johnson	10.1%
Parke	23.7%	Tipton	11.0%
Wayne	23.3%	LaGrange	11.2%

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Percentage of Public School Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, Indiana: 2019

5 Highest Counties		5 Lowest Counties	
Crawford	65.1%	Hamilton	16.6%
Marion	64.2%	Boone	19.7%
Randolph	62.8%	Hancock	27.5%
Scott	60.6%	Hendricks	27.9%
Clinton	58.8%	Whitley	30.1%

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Marion County is among the worst Indiana counties for median family income (with children under 18), child poverty rates, and percentage of public school students receiving a free or reduced-price lunch.

Education

Ratio of Population to Mental Health Providers, Indiana: 2018

5 Highest Counties		5 Lowest Counties	
Newton	14,130:1	Wayne	210:1
Posey	8,530:1	Marion	380:1
Martin	5,110:1	Delaware	380:1
Spencer	5,100:1	Monroe	430:1
Gibson	4,800:1	Wabash	450:1

Source: County Health Rankings

Total Availability of Early Child Care and Education Programming, Indiana: 2019

10 Highest Counties		10 Lowest Counties	
Marion	902	Union	1
Lake	423	Warren	1
Allen	326	Ohio	2
St. Joseph	219	Newton	3
Vanderburgh	182	Brown	5
Vigo	182	Fountain	6
Tippecanoe	135	Starke	6
Hamilton	124	Tipton	6
Monroe	115	Blackford	7
La Porte	101	Carroll	7

Source: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration

Early child care and education programming include Head Start Programs, ministry, child care centers, family child care, and preschool programs.

Number of Students Considered to be English Learners, Indiana: 2019

10 Highest School Districts	
Indianapolis Public Schools	4,975
Perry Township Schools	4,425
Fort Wayne Community Schools	2,951
M S D Wayne Township	2,872
M S D Lawrence Township	2,372
M S D Pike Township	1,964
Elkhart Community Schools	1,956
South Bend Community School Corp	1,683
School City of Hammond	1,673
Goshen Community Schools	1,628

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Percentage of Students Receiving Out-of-school Suspension, Indiana: 2019

10 Highest Counties		10 Lowest Counties	
Lake	9.6%	Wabash	1.1%
St Joseph	9.0%	LaGrange	1.4%
LaPorte	8.4%	Harrison	1.4%
Marion	8.4%	Warren	1.5%
Lawrence	8.1%	Spencer	1.7%
Madison	7.7%	Dekalb	1.7%
Floyd	7.5%	Hamilton	1.7%
Allen	7.3%	Fountain	1.7%
Blackford	7.1%	Dubois	1.9%
Switzerland	7.1%	Dearborn	2.0%

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Due to Marion County being the most populated county in Indiana, it could be expected to also have the highest number of available early child care and education programming as well as the most English learners.

Marion County is also tied for third in the percentage of students receiving out-of-school suspension.

Source: https://iyi-website.s3.amazonaws.com/data-book/2020+Data+Book+/2020_IYI_Databook_Web.pdf

Marion County Snapshot – 2020 Indiana Kids Count Data Book

2020 Indiana KIDS COUNT® DATA BOOK

Marion County

INDIANA YOUTH INSTITUTE
Championing Kids. Strengthening Communities.

Demographics

	County		Indiana	
White	99,694	42.4%	1,138,465	72.6%
Black	82,991	35.3%	206,208	13.1%
Hispanic	42,020	17.9%	176,634	11.3%
Asian	9,993	4.2%	42,952	2.7%
American Indian	513	0.2%	3,871	0.2%
Total Population	235,211		1,568,130	

Family and Community

	2015	2018	IN	Ranking
Children in Need of Services (CHINS) Rate per 1,000 Children, Under Age 18	26.0	26.9	21.8	38
Child Abuse and Neglect Rate per 1,000 Children, Under Age 18	26.4	19.5	17.2	51
Juveniles Committed to the Department of Correction	72	68	483	1
Single Parent Families	*25.3%*	*46.1%*	*34.2%*	*1*

Economic Well-Being

	2015	2018	IN	Ranking
Children in Poverty, Ages 0-17	31.0%	24.5%	18.0%	8
Students Receiving Free Price Lunch	61.5%	56.0%	40.5%	1
Students Receiving Reduced Price Lunch	7.0%	8.3%	7.5%	49
Food Insecure Children (2014 and 2017)	22.2%	19.0%	17.4%	18
Monthly Average Number of Persons Issued Food Stamps	192,760	136,625	605,854	1
Annual Average Unemployment Rate	10.1%	3.5%	3.5%	39
Median Household Income	*$41,407*	*$48,409*	*$55,725*	*76*
Students Experiencing Homelessness*	6,376	4,526	18,811	1

Health

	2015	2018	IN	Ranking
Ratio of Population to One Mental Health Provider	468	380	670	87
Low Birthweight Babies	9.2%	9.3%	8.1%	11
Babies Born Prematurely	11.1%	11.2%	10.2%	21
Mothers Who Received First Trimester Prenatal Care	*66.9%*	*61.1%*	*68.1%*	*82*
Mothers Who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy	10.9%	9.2%	11.5%	78
Deaths, Ages 1-19	89	101	531	1
Infants Deaths, Under Age 1	116	112	559	1
Deaths from Drug Poisoning Involving Any Opioid	92	269	1098	1
Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 Females, Ages 15-17	16.9	12.3	8.2	16

2020 Indiana KIDS COUNT® DATA BOOK

Marion County

Education

INDIANA YOUTH INSTITUTE
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Early Childhood

	2015	2018	IN	Ranking
Children Served by First Steps	3,638	3,661	22,263	1
Licensed Child Care Centers	136	146	730	1
Licensed Child Care Homes	464	448	2,592	1
CCDF Voucher Monthly Average Waitlist	2,520	1333	4,606	1
High-Quality Early Childhood Care and Education Programs, Paths to QUALITY™ Levels 3 and 4	140	276	1,622	1

Grades K-12

	2016	2019	IN	Ranking
Students Receiving Out-of-School Suspension	6.9%	8.4%	5.9%	7
iREAD-3, Students in 3rd Grade Passing	75.6%	79.6%	87.3%	91
English/Language Arts ISTEP+/iLEARN, Students in Grades 3-8 Passing	55.5%	38.5%	47.9%%	89
Math ISTEP+/ILEARN Students in Grades 3-8 Passing	48.0%	37.8%	47.8%	87
High School Graduation Rate, Four-Year Cohort	87.5%	75.2%	87.3%	85
Grades K-12 School Enrollment	146,704	182,356	1,112,644	1
English Learner Students	11.9%	13.8%	5.8%	4
Special Education Students	13.1%	14.4%	14.9%	78

College and Career

	2014	2017	IN	Ranking
High School Graduates Enrolling in College	63.5%	58.8%	63.0%	57
Free and Reduced Price Lunch High School Graduates Enrolling in College	54.3%	50.6%	50.1%	35
21st Century Scholar High School Graduates Enrolling in College	80.6%	84.4%	86.5%	59
College Students Needing Remediation	26.0%	16.8%	11.5%	17

HOW TO READ THIS DASHBOARD

The County Snapshot is a comprehensive collection of indicators on the well-being of Hoosier youth. Leaders, policymakers, and community members are encouraged to use the data, engage in advocacy, and inform policies, practices, and decision-making.

Change over time: Indicators can be compared over a four-year time span.
State Comparison: Indicators can be compared to Indiana, for the most recent year.
Ranking: All rankings are out of 92 as data values may repeat. One equals greater number of youth affected.
Discussion Questions: What is significant? What patterns exist? What questions does the data raise? What additional data should be explored? How might the data be used to inform work and improve youth outcomes?

SOURCES
Child Population: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Family and Community: Indiana Department of Child Services, Indiana State Department of Health, Indiana Department of Correction, U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey
Economic Well-Being: U.S. Census Bureau; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, Indiana Department of Education, Feeding America, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

RESOURCES

IYI exists to improve the lives of all Indiana children by strengthening and connecting the people, organizations, and communities that are focused on children and youth.

2020 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book: Developed with you in mind the 2020 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book provides an in-depth profile on child well-being. Download your copy at www.iyi.org.
KIDS COUNT® Data Center: Access up-to-date critical data and be equipped with the information you need to create measurable change. Visit www.iyi.org.
Data Requests: Curious about a youth issue? Submit a custom data request by contacting us at data@iyi.org.

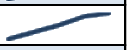
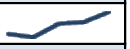
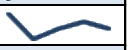
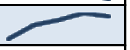
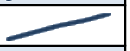
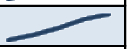
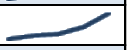
Health: County Health Rankings, Indiana State Department of Health
Education: Indiana Commission for Higher Education, Indiana Department of Education, Indiana Early Learning Advisory Committee, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration **The homeless data from IDOE differs significantly from prior reported data. We are continuing to research the source of these variations and encourage all invested parties to ask clarifying questions at the local and state levels.*

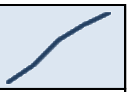
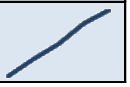
Source: https://iyi-website.s3.amazonaws.com/data-book/2020+Snapshots+/Snapshots/Marion.pdf

U.S. Census: American Community Survey Data

General Demographics

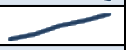
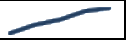
Marion County, Indiana - Age Demographics - 2014-2018

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Male	442,866	446,372	448,928	452,538	455,007	
Female	476,470	479,963	483,214	487,426	489,516	
Under 5 years	69,365	69,656	69,641	69,404	69,368	
5 to 9 years	63,735	63,408	64,686	64,863	65,989	
10 to 14 years	61,249	62,837	62,384	62,869	62,511	
15 to 19 years	58,769	57,960	58,267	58,508	58,298	
20 to 24 years	69,237	69,175	69,105	68,564	67,324	
25 to 34 years	149,528	151,679	153,754	155,413	157,133	
35 to 44 years	119,226	119,692	119,668	120,538	121,415	
45 to 54 years	124,295	122,500	120,153	118,216	116,156	
55 to 59 years	58,364	59,581	60,023	60,647	60,301	
60 to 64 years	45,229	47,211	49,067	50,795	52,673	
65 to 74 years	54,740	57,042	59,674	63,419	66,128	
75 to 84 years	31,059	31,287	31,440	31,952	32,946	
85 years and over	14,540	14,307	14,280	14,776	14,281	
Total Population	**919,336**	**926,335**	**932,142**	**939,964**	**944,523**	

19 and Under Population	253,118	253,861	254,978	255,644	256,166	
20 to 54 Years Population	462,286	463,046	462,680	462,731	462,028	
55 years+ Population	203,932	209,428	214,484	221,589	226,329	

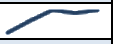
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates Data Profiles (Table DP05)

Marion County, Indiana - Race and Ethnicity Demographics - 2014-2018

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
White alone	538,599	538,138	534,336	532,896	528,704	
Black or African American alone	245,439	248,584	252,707	255,912	259,571	
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,621	1,863	2,104	1,758	1,827	
Asian alone	20,605	22,312	25,085	26,970	29,015	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	169	153	190	221	245	
Some other race alone	2,737	2,773	2,924	2,751	2,630	
Two or more races	21,995	22,682	23,140	24,847	26,271	
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	88,171	89,830	91,656	94,609	96,260	
Total Population	**919,336**	**926,335**	**932,142**	**939,964**	**944,523**	
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	88,171	89,830	91,656	94,609	96,260	
Not Hispanic or Latino	831,165	836,505	840,486	845,355	848,263	

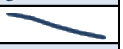
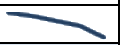
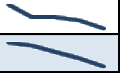
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates Data Profiles (Table DP05)

Marion County, Indiana - Housing Characteristics - 2014-2018

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Total Housing Units	418,747	419,109	419,514	421,152	422,135	
Occupied housing units	361,648	363,558	365,472	367,215	369,033	
Owner-occupied	199,813	197,290	195,824	198,434	199,179	
Renter-occupied	161,835	166,268	169,648	168,781	169,854	
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.61	2.61	2.6	2.62	2.63	
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.35	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.38	
No vehicles available	34,430	36,039	35,762	35,509	34,767	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1,490	1,529	940	985	916	
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	3,266	3,467	2,946	3,037	2,762	
No telephone service available	10,185	10,628	10,300	9,281	9,133	

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates Data Profiles (Table DP04)

Marion County, Indiana - Economic Characteristics - 2014-2018

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
In labor force	483,194	486,246	489,303	490,277	492,067	
Unemployed	53,901	49,185	44,075	39,246	34,678	
Median household income (dollars)	42,378	42,168	43,369	44,869	46,692	
Income for *Families (dollars)	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Trend**
Less than $10,000	15,367	14,702	14,127	13,429	11,847	
$10,000 to $14,999	9,024	8,940	8,192	7,564	6,695	
$15,000 to $24,999	22,307	22,310	20,759	19,325	17,794	
$25,000 to $34,999	23,543	22,746	21,814	20,372	19,984	
$35,000 to $49,999	30,761	30,068	30,044	29,878	29,481	
Families with Family Income < $49,999	**101,002**	**98,766**	**94,936**	**90,568**	**85,801**	

^2018 Indiana Living Wage

0 Children $22,963

1 Child $47,861

*Family is defined as group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members)

^According to the Living Wage Calculator at https://livingwage.mit.edu/states/18.

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates Data Profiles (Table DP03)

Marion County, Indiana - Social Characteristics - 2014-2018

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Population 25 years and over	596,981	603,299	608,059	615,756	621,033	
Less than 9th grade	30,260	30,007	29,626	30,159	30,696	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	60,028	60,225	57,594	58,265	58,190	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	172,741	171,868	171,007	172,295	173,635	
Total Population 25 and over with a high school diploma or less	**263,029**	**262,100**	**258,227**	**260,719**	**262,521**	
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population with a Disability	121,544	126,071	126,110	127,811	127,558	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Trend**
Population 5 years and over	849,971	856,679	862,501	870,560	875,155	
English only	**744,343**	**749,680**	**751,299**	**755,842**	**757,330**	
Language other than English	**105,628**	**106,999**	**111,202**	**114,718**	**117,825**	
Spanish	71,111	71,370	73,162	73,777	73,629	
Other Indo-European languages	15,021	14,485	14,616	13,889	13,659	
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	11,379	12,759	14,520	16,626	18,233	
Other languages	8,117	8,385	8,904	10,426	12,304	
ANCESTRY	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Trend**
American	64,613	67,836	66,342	60,069	58,094	
Arab	3,604	3,685	3,823	4,156	4,548	
Czech	1,651	1,636	1,590	1,360	1,474	
Danish	1,244	1,125	1,390	1,502	1,428	
Dutch	10,679	10,519	10,061	10,946	10,304	
English	63,911	61,445	59,515	59,207	58,175	
French (except Basque)	15,802	15,827	15,128	15,407	15,190	
French Canadian	2,037	2,179	1,840	2,081	1,693	
German	152,585	149,073	148,893	146,730	139,886	
Greek	2,394	2,139	1,941	1,917	1,748	
Hungarian	3,128	2,789	2,895	2,695	2,219	
Irish	94,163	93,296	89,875	88,784	85,477	
Italian	21,841	20,637	21,606	21,946	21,225	
Lithuanian	1,065	1,171	1,292	969	1,329	
Norwegian	4,046	4,266	4,358	4,117	4,419	
Polish	13,498	13,598	14,240	13,922	14,281	
Portuguese	492	497	523	520	505	
Russian	3,130	2,983	2,696	2,746	2,456	
Scotch-Irish	7,065	7,285	7,398	7,220	7,218	
Scottish	14,417	14,687	14,974	15,135	14,413	
Slovak	1,662	1,657	1,206	1,262	1,180	
Subsaharan African	32,356	29,426	26,301	30,020	30,677	
Swedish	5,348	5,426	4,991	5,033	5,252	
Swiss	2,484	2,576	2,590	2,880	2,658	
Ukrainian	941	905	920	979	999	
Welsh	4,490	4,604	5,199	5,324	5,451	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	2,423	2,637	3,182	3,788	3,218	

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates Data Profiles (Table DP02)

Source: https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/data-profiles/

Computer and Internet Access

Excerpts from ***Interactive Map: Where Indiana Students Lack Internet, Computer*** by Eric Weddle:

More than 100,000 children in Indiana don't have a computer or a computer with internet access at home, according to an analysis of federal data.

An analysis of federal data by WFYI News and SAVI, a public data program at The Polis Center at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, offers a look at who among Indiana's 1.7 million children are impacted by lack of access.

The 2018 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey asked families if anyone living in the home had a computer or other similar device and if they had access to the internet.

Matt Nowlin, a Polis Center research analyst, says the survey shows 10 percent of all Indiana children are without a computer or broadband access. The rate is higher for people of color: 21 percent of black residents (of all ages) and 15 percent of Latinx residents are without access.

The analysis looked at where children live: in school corporation boundaries and census tracts. The analysis is not based on which school district a child is enrolled at.

Boundaries of rural school districts tend to have the highest share of students without a computer or ability to get online.

In the state's largest school district, Indianapolis Public Schools, 30 percent of children who live in the Center Township boundary have no computer or internet access. The rate is highest in the city's Eastside and Northeast neighborhoods, where 50-75 percent of children do not have a computer or internet access at home, according to the data.

"There are different levels of inequality," [Indiana State Superintendent of School Jennifer McCormick] says. "The pandemic has really brought a lot of that to light. And it's no different than, as we move forward, we're going to continue to see that unfortunately... if we can't develop that capacity to really get some of those schools that we are targeting brought up to speed."

For remote learning to be an equality table, McCormick says, students need a broadband, a proper device and the know-how of how to use the device with a school's online learning platform.

Source: https://www.wfyi.org/news/articles/map-where-indiana-students-lack-home-internet-computer

Marion County, Indiana Computer and Internet Use - 2014-2018

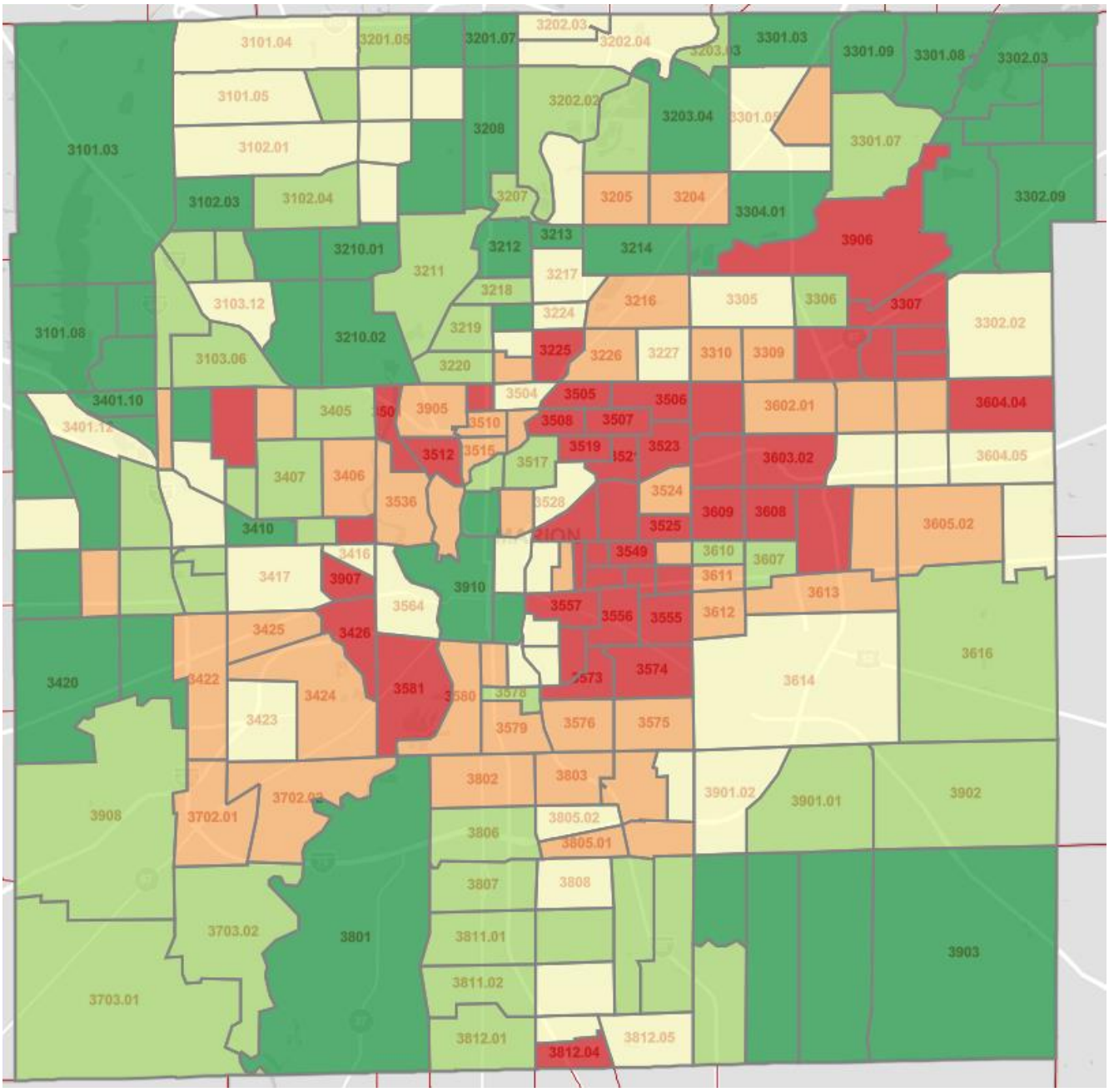
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Total Households	(x)	(x)	(x)	367,215	369,033	
With a computer	(x)	(x)	(x)	308,439	315,358	
With a broadband internet subscription	(x)	(x)	(x)	272,822	282,227	
*Households ***without*** a computer	(x)	(x)	(x)	**58,776**	**53,675**	
*Households ***without*** a broadband internet subscription	(x)	(x)	(x)	**94,393**	**86,806**	
*^Estimated number of people ***without*** a computer	(x)	(x)	(x)	**147,528**	**134,724**	
*^Estimated number of people ***without*** a broadband internet subscription	(x)	(x)	(x)	**236,926**	**217,883**	

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates Data Profiles (Table DP02)

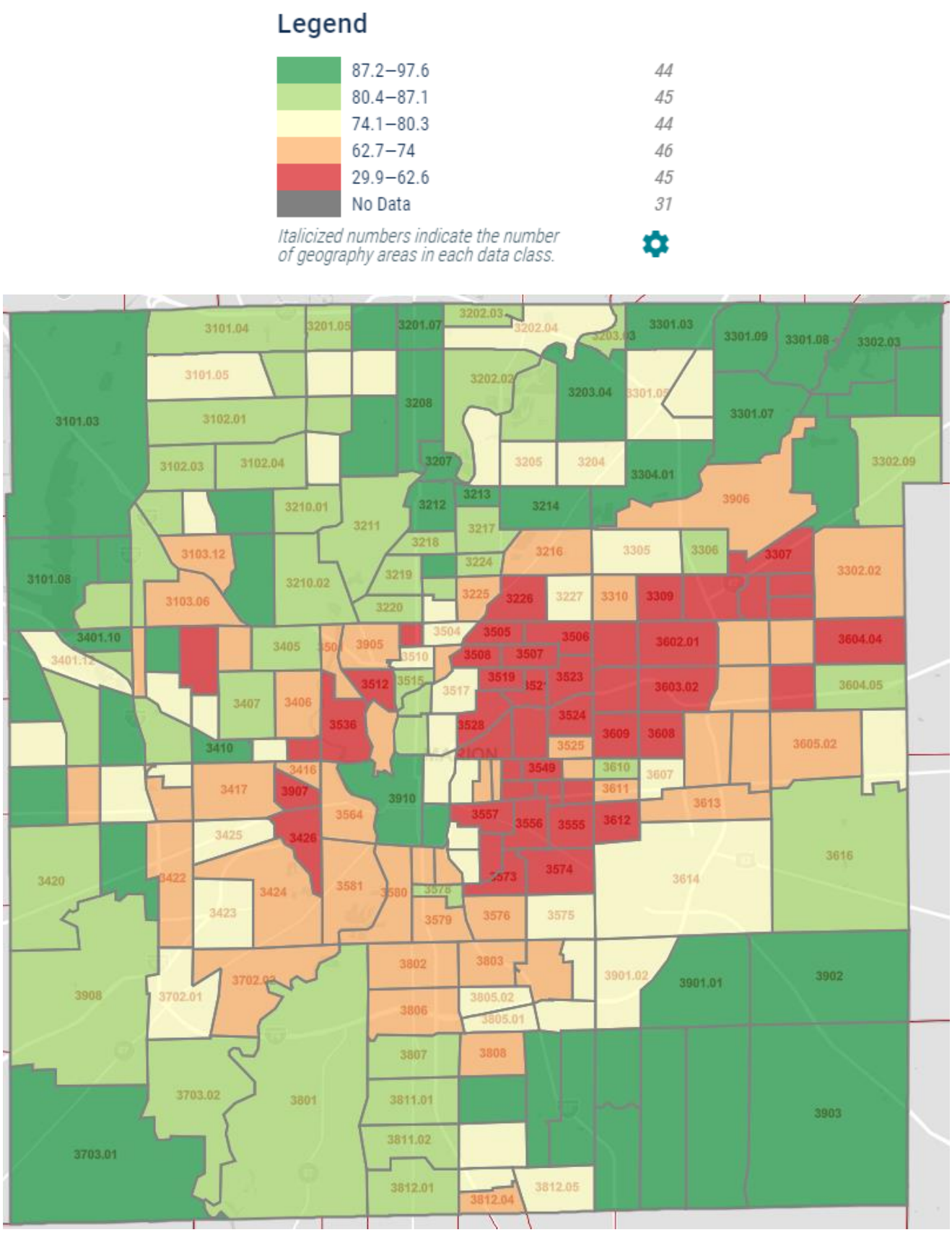
**Additional calculations using source figures*

^*Estimates calculated using the average household size of 2.51 for 2017 and 2018.*

Percentage of Total Households by Census Tract with a Computer (2018)



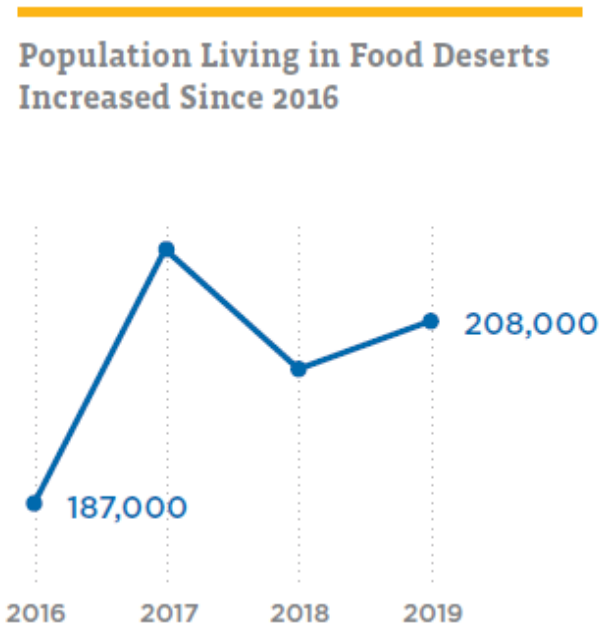
Percentage of Total Households by Census Tract with a Broadband Internet Subscription (2019)



Source: https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/data-profiles/

Food Deserts in Indianapolis – SAVI

In fall 2019, SAVI released a report titled, "*Getting Groceries: Food Access Across Groups, Neighborhoods, and Time*" (Andres, Nowlin, and Tepe, 2019). This report analyzed the current status of food deserts in Indianapolis. Food deserts, as defined by the U.S. Department of agriculture, are areas with both low healthy food access and low income. The report found 208,000 were living in food deserts and 236,000 people, including 10,500 households without a car, were located in a "transit food desert" (pg 5).

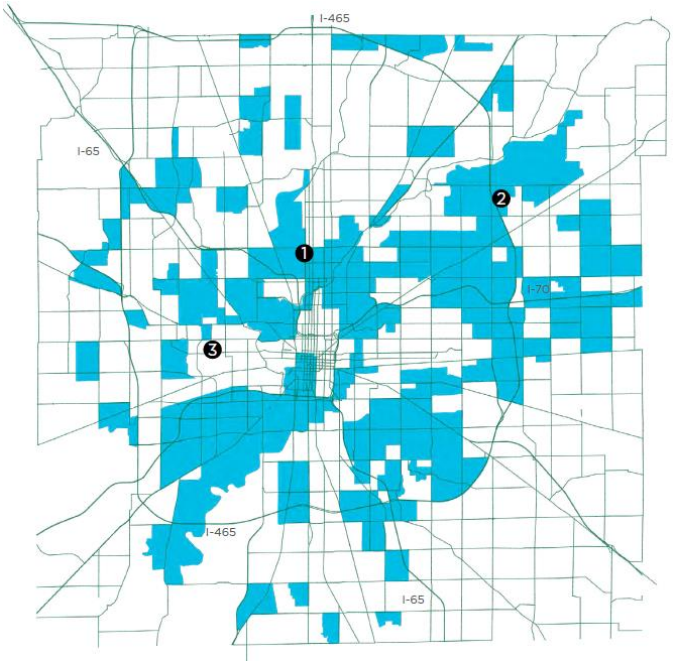


Compared to 2016, the number of people in food deserts outside a four mile radius from Monument Circle rose by 21 percent. When taking race into account, the report found:

"Black residents are more likely to live in food deserts than any other race or ethnicity in the county. People in poverty are fifty percent more likely to live in food deserts than people above the poverty threshold, and households without vehicles are also more likely to live in food deserts than households with vehicles. White and Latino residents have experienced the largest increase in the people living of food deserts since 2016" (pg 5).

While black residents are more likely to live in a food desert, "the population in food deserts increased the fastest since 2016 among whites, Latinos, and those above the poverty line" (pg 9).

While there are actually a few more grocery stores when compare with 2016, existing grocery stores are more clustered than in 2016. This has resulted in more individuals living in areas meeting the definition of a food desert. Food deserts in 2019 are shown in blue on the below map.



1 – Crown Hill census block group is identified as a food desert.

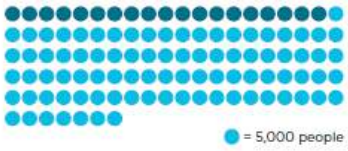
2 – Lawrence census block group is identified as a food desert.

3 – Near Westside census block group is ***not*** identified as a food desert.

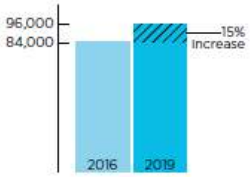
White

Almost half of food desert residents are white, and this group has experienced a significant increase in the number of people living in food deserts.

of white residents live in food deserts.



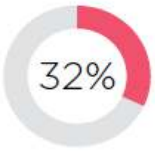
That's one fifth of Indianapolis' white residents, or 96,000 people...



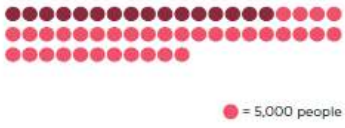
...which is a 15% increase since 2016

Black

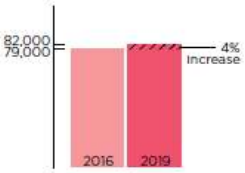
There are almost as many black residents in food deserts as white residents, but because the black population is smaller overall, they live in food deserts at a much higher rate than white residents.



of black residents live in food deserts.



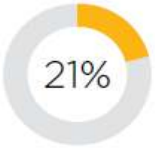
That's one third of Indianapolis' black residents, or 82,000 people...



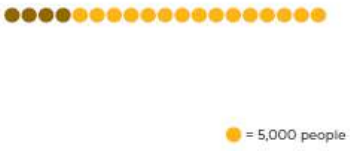
...which is a 4% increase since 2016

Hispanic and Latino

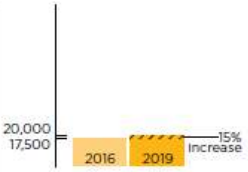
A growing number of Hispanic and Latino people live in food deserts as groceries in some Latino neighborhoods on the northwest side and northeast side closed.



of Hispanic or Latino residents live in food deserts.



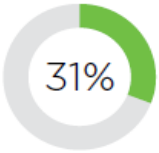
That's one fifth of Indianapolis' Hispanic or Latino residents, or 20,000 people...



...which is a 15% increase since 2016

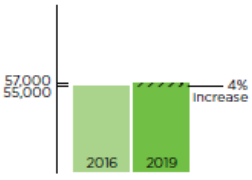
People in Poverty

This group faces a higher chance of living in a food desert than the overall population, but the decrease in food access has not hit them as hard.



of people in poverty live in food deserts.

That's almost one third of people in poverty, or 57,000 people...



...which is a 4% increase since 2016

Source: http://www.savi.org/feature_report/getting-groceries-food-access-across-groups-neighborhoods-and-time/

Various Marion County Data from SAVI

211 Calls by Race (2019)

	value
Total 211 Call Needs for the Year from African Americans (2019)	38,011
Total 211 Call Needs for the Year from Caucasians (2019)	20,917
Total 211 Call Needs for the Year from Hispanics (2019)	3,616
Total 211 Call Needs for the Year from Other/Unkown Race (2019)	52,050

Source:
http://www.savi.org/savi/AdvancedSearch/ServiceArea.aspx?GEOLOCID=18097&RefLayerID=2&SelectedTab=211%20Helpline%20Calls

Enrollment by School Type

	value
Total Enrollment (2020)	175,246
Charter School Enrollment-Total (2020)	23,120
Private School Enrollment-Total (2020)	21,116
Traditional Public School Enrollment-Total (2020)	130,703

Source:
http://www.savi.org/savi/AdvancedSearch/ServiceArea.aspx?GEOLOCID=18097&RefLayerID=2&SelectedTab=Education

Public School Enrollment by Race

	value
Traditional Public School Enrollment-African American (2020)	45,869
Traditional Public School Enrollment-American Indian (2020)	168
Traditional Public School Enrollment-Asian (2020)	7,267
Traditional Public School Enrollment-Caucasian (2020)	40,509
Traditional Public School Enrollment-Hispanic (2020)	28,963
Traditional Public School Enrollment-Multiracial (2020)	7,925
Traditional Public School Enrollment-Grades K-5 (2020)	59,690
Traditional Public School Enrollment-Grades 6-8 (2020)	30,257
Traditional Public School Enrollment-Grades 9-12 (2020)	38,293
Traditional Public School Enrollment-Grades K-12 (2020)	128,240

Prevalence of Health Insurance Types

	value	
Population with Direct Purchase Health Insurance Coverage (2018)	103,818	+/- 2,259
Population with Employer Based Health Care Insurance Coverage (2018)	490,215	+/- 4,156
Population with Medicaid/Means Tested Public Coverage (2018)	223,749	+/- 3,717
Population with Medicare Coverage (2018)	134,166	+/- 1,501
Population with Tricare/Military Coverage (2018)	11,978	+/- 707
Population with VA Health Care Coverage (2018)	19,838	+/- 900
Population Under 65 with Health Insurance Coverage (2018)	720,109	+/- 3,040
Population Under 65 with no Health Insurance Coverage (2018)	104,783	+/- 2,573

Source:
http://www.savi.org/savi/AdvancedSearch/ServiceArea.aspx?GEOLOCID=18097&RefLayerID=2&SelectedTab=Health

Poverty by Age Groups

	value	
Families in Poverty (2018)	28,908	+/- 1,189
Families in Poverty with Related Children Under Age 18 (2018)	24,022	+/- 1,143
Population Age 5 and Under Living in Poverty (2018)	24,805	+/- 1,223
Population Age 6 to 17 Living in Poverty (2018)	40,366	+/- 1,561
Population Age 18 to 64 Living in Poverty (2018)	99,495	+/- 2,313
Population Age 65 and Over Living in Poverty (2018)	10,664	+/- 671
Population Living in Poverty (2018)	175,330	+/- 4,868
Population Under Age 18 Living in Poverty (2018)	65,171	+/- 1,983

*Source:*http://www.savi.org/savi/AdvancedSearch/ServiceArea.aspx?GEOLOCID=18097&RefLayerID=2&SelectedTab=Income

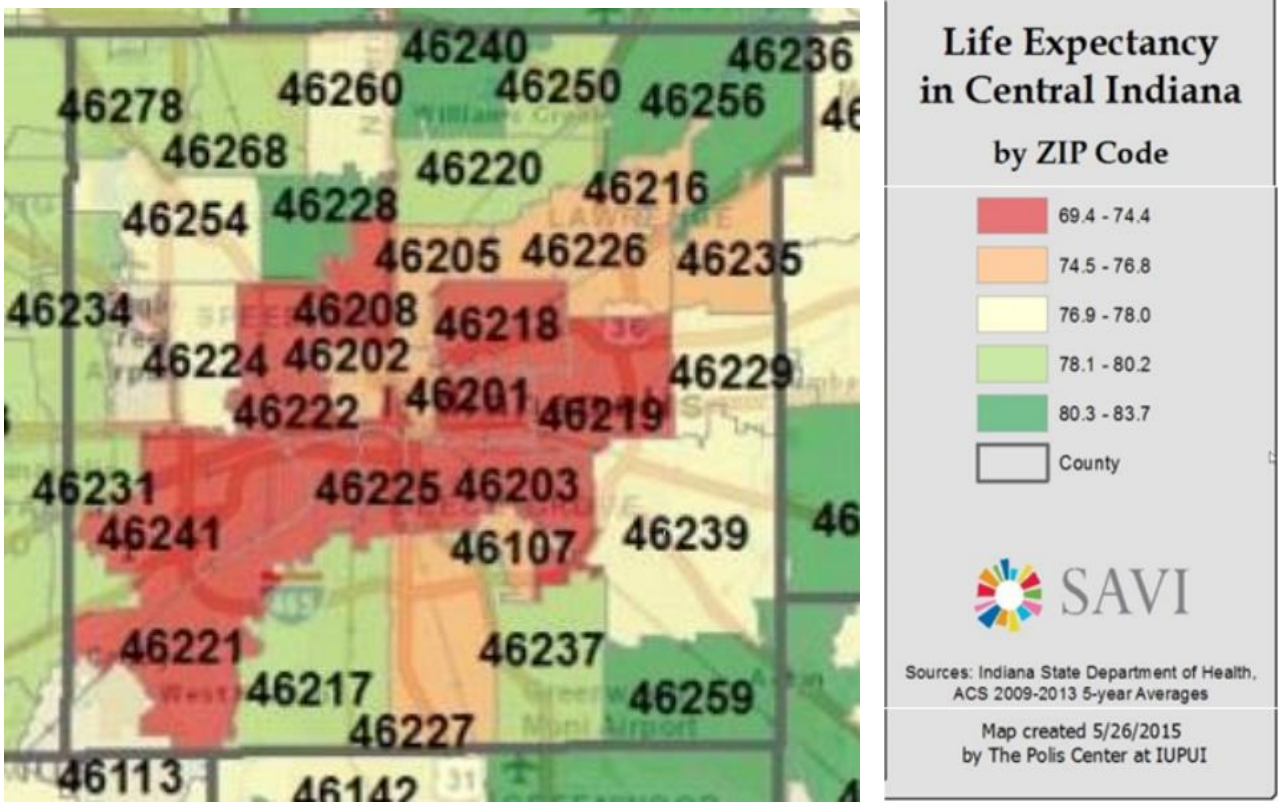
Commuting Statistics

	value	
Non-Car Commuters (2018)	23,365	+/- 1,242
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle Available (2018)	34,767	+/- 1,376
Workers who Carpooled (2018)	40,101	+/- 1,831
Workers who Drove Alone (2018)	372,055	+/- 3,501
Workers who Drove a Car, Truck or Van (2018)	412,156	+/- 3,951
Workers Who Used Bicycle, Motorcycle, Taxicab or Other Means (2018)	6,884	+/- 794
Workers who Used Public Transportation (2018)	8,441	+/- 764
Workers Who Walked to Work (2018)	8,040	+/- 574
Workers who Worked at Home (2018)	15,045	+/- 1,016

Source:http://www.savi.org/savi/AdvancedSearch/ServiceArea.aspx?GEOLOCID=18097&RefLayerID=2&SelectedTab=Transportation%20and%20Mobility

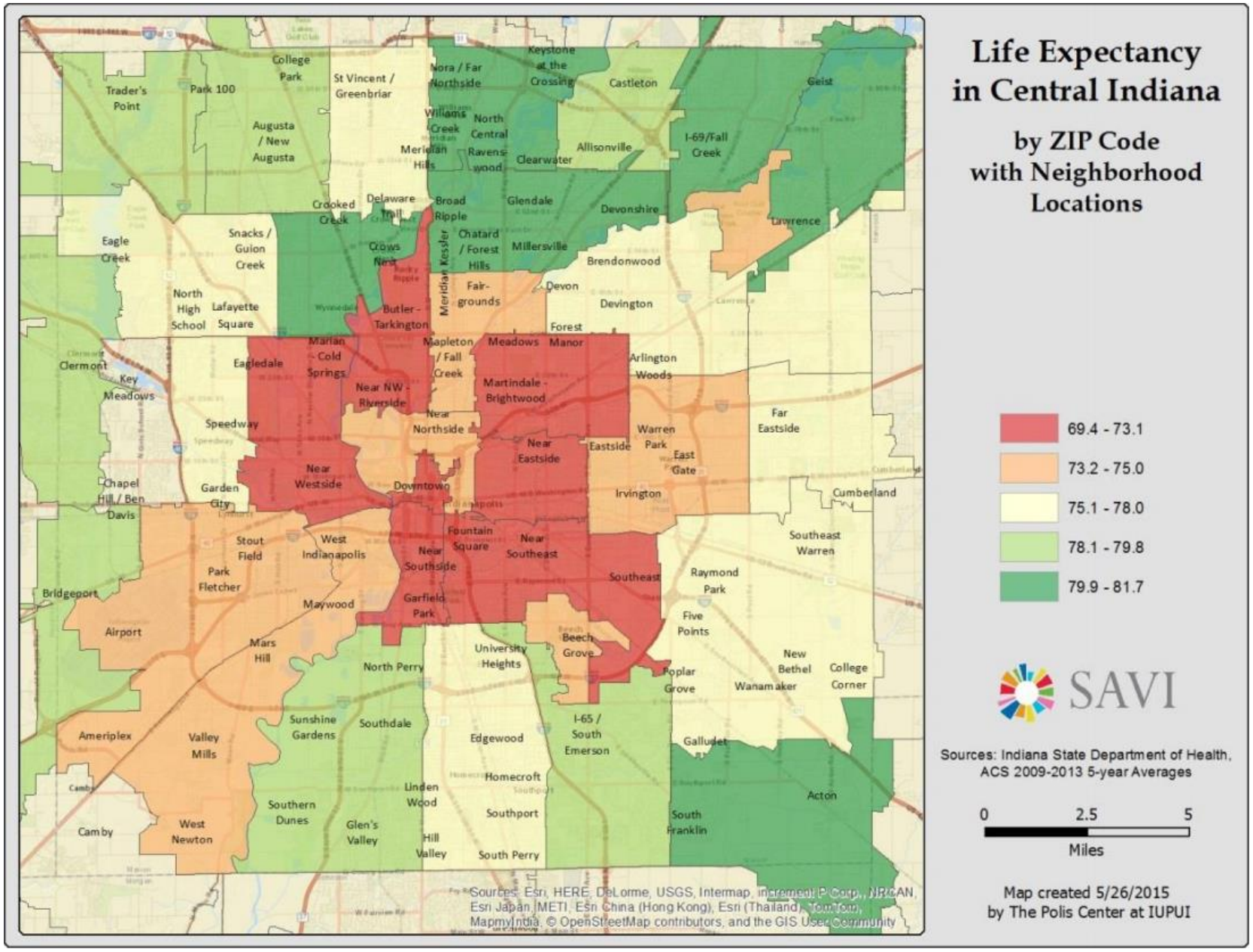
Life Expectancy in Marion County

In July of 2015, IUPUI's Richard Fairbanks School of Public Health and SAVI partnered to analyze life expectancy for Central Indiana. The below maps and table are taken from this analysis. While the data used for the analysis is from 2009-2013, it is unlikely life expectancy figures have changed significant during the interim period.



RANKING FOR LIFE EXPECTANCY BY COUNTY

Rank	County	County Life Expectancy at Birth in Years (2009-2013)	Gap in Years Compared to Rank 1
1	Hamilton	82.0	--
2	Hendricks	79.9	-2.1
3	Boone	78.9	-3.1
4	Johnson	78.6	-3.4
5	Hancock	78.2	-3.8
6	Brown	77.9	-4.1
7	Shelby	77.4	-4.6
8	Putnam	77.1	-4.9
9	Morgan	76.7	-5.3
10	Marion	76.4	-5.6
11	Madison	76.0	-6.0

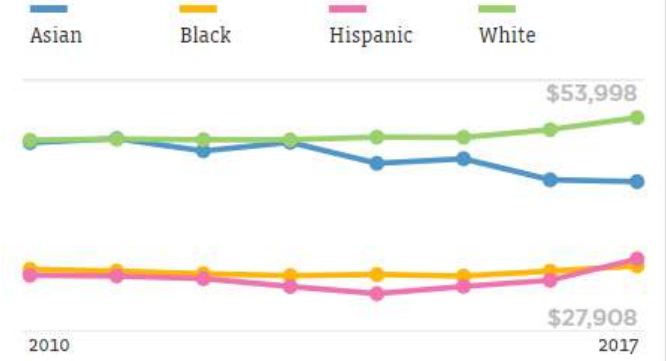


Source: http://www.savi.org/savi/documents/Worlds_Apart_Gaps_in_Life_Expectancy.pdf

Equity Comparisons and Data – SAVI

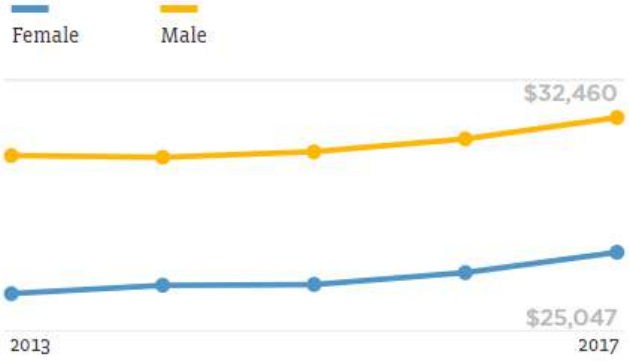
Median Household Income by Race

$44,869 for All Households (2017)



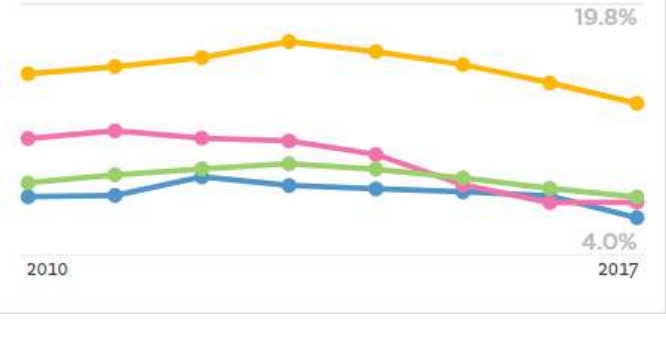
Median Earnings by Gender

$30,080 for the Total Working Population (2017)



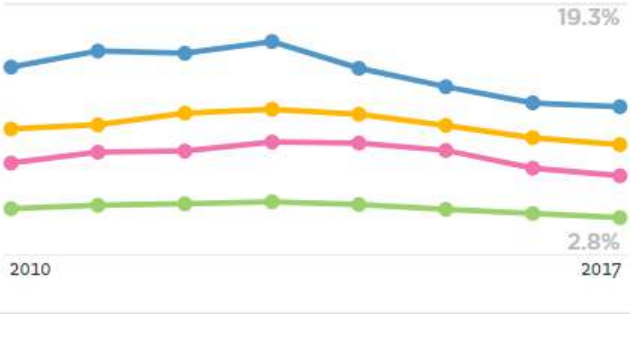
Unemployment by Race

8.0% Total Unemployment Rate (2017)



Unemployment by Education

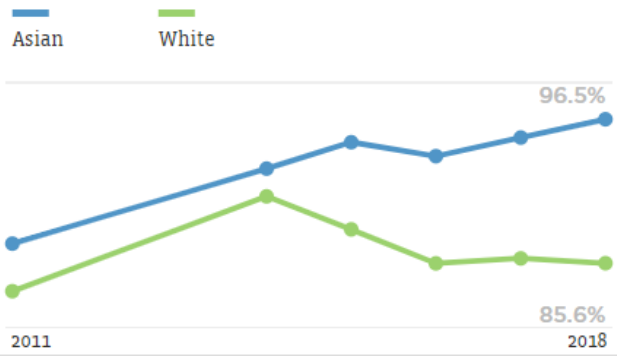
8.0% Total Unemployment Rate (2017)



HS Graduation Gap: White - Asian

-9.2 Percentage Points Difference (2018)

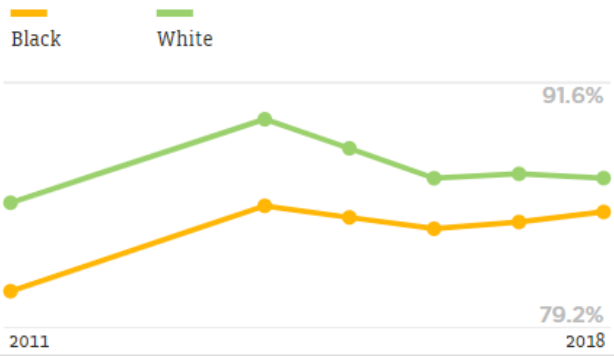
GRADUATION RATES BY RACE



HS Graduation Gap: White - Black

2.5 Percentage Points Difference (2018)

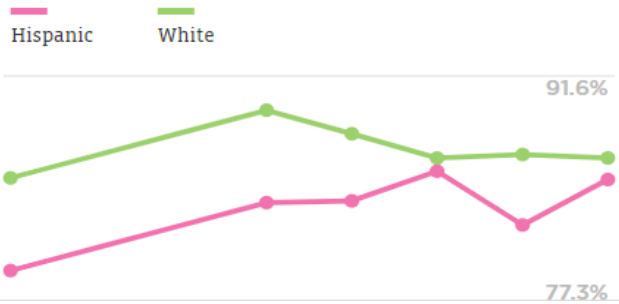
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE BY RACE



HS Graduation Gap: White-Hispanic

1.9 Percentage Points Difference (2018)

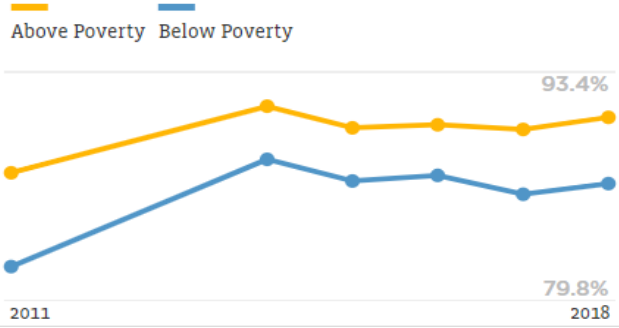
GRADUATION RATE BY RACE



HS Graduation Gap: Poverty Level

5.6 Percentage Points Difference Between Above Poverty and Below Poverty Students (2018)

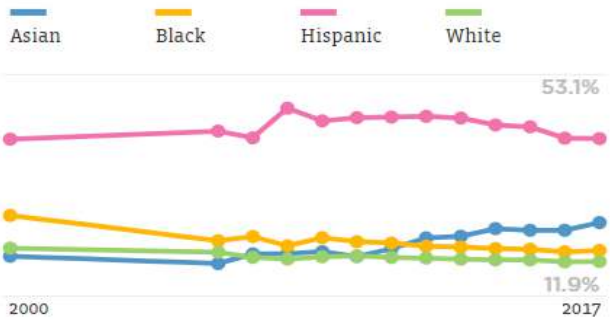
GRADUATION RATES BY POVERTY LEVEL



No High School Diploma by Race

21.5% of the Non-White Population 25 and Older (2017)

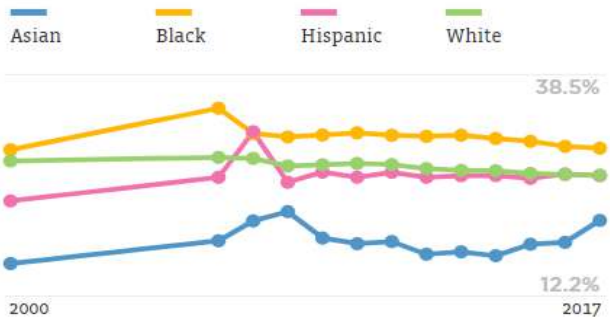
POP WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA BY RACE



High School Diploma Only by Race

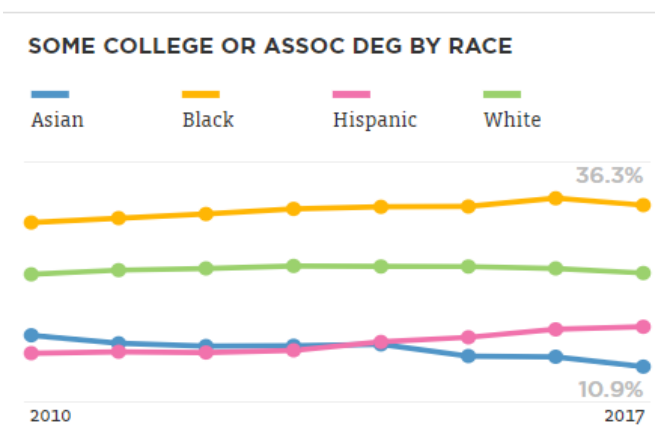
29.4% of the Non-White Population 25 and Older (2017)

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA ONLY BY RACE



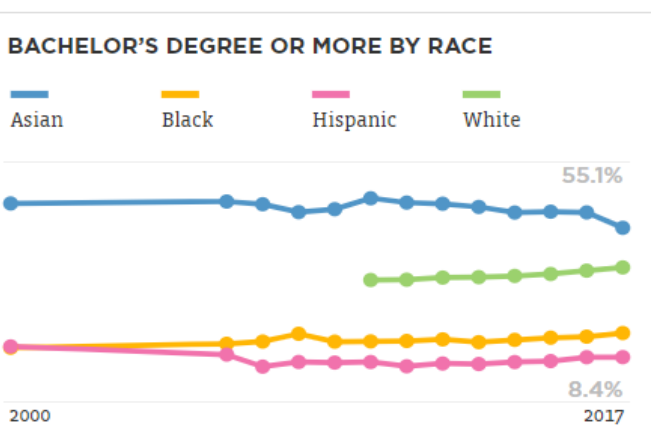
Some Coll. or Assoc. Deg. by Race

29.8% of the Non-White Population 25 and Older (2017)



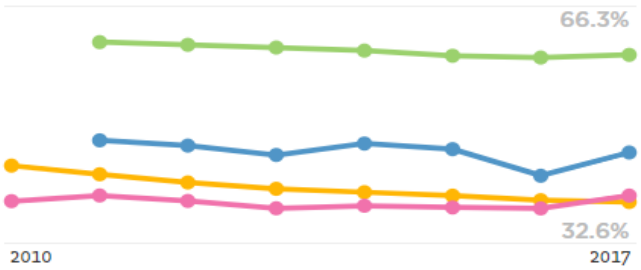
Bachelor's Degree or More by Race

19.3% of the Non-White Population 25 and Older (2017)



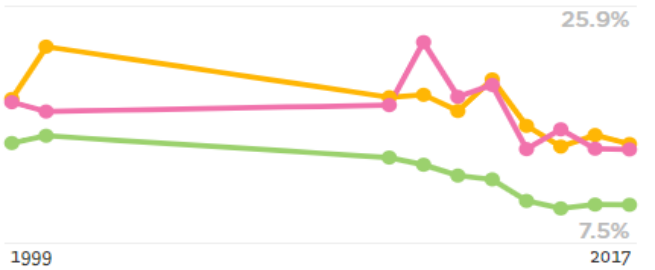
Home Ownership by Race

54.0% Total Home Ownership Rate (2017)



Mortgage Denial Rate by Race

9.7% of Home Purch. Apps. Denied (2017)



Source: http://profiles.savi.org/topics/dashboard.html?TOPICID=1000079

Indiana Department of Education Test Scores

2019 ILEARN Grades 3-8 Percentage of Students Meeting Proficiency by Race and Subject

Corp ID	Corp Name	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White
				English/Language Arts				
5300	M S D Decatur Township	***	62.5%	22.7%	27.2%	30.1%	***	29.8%
5310	Franklin Township Com Sch Corp	***	56.7%	31.9%	42.3%	50.4%	***	55.1%
5330	M S D Lawrence Township	***	65.6%	27.1%	27.2%	52.1%	***	63.3%
5340	Perry Township Schools	***	55.7%	29.9%	29.0%	55.2%	***	57.7%
5350	M S D Pike Township	***	52.5%	28.3%	30.2%	52.1%	***	66.3%
5360	M S D Warren Township	27.3%	48.4%	21.1%	31.6%	33.5%	***	42.7%
5370	M S D Washington Township	***	42.9%	30.3%	31.3%	53.2%	***	74.8%
5375	M S D Wayne Township	***	48.8%	27.9%	33.0%	35.3%	***	39.6%
5380	Beech Grove City Schools		***	21.1%	32.5%	30.3%		38.5%
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	15.4%	45.7%	13.7%	19.9%	32.5%	***	41.5%
	AVERAGE	21.3%	53.2%	25.4%	30.4%	42.5%		50.9%
				Math				
5300	M S D Decatur Township	***	68.8%	19.6%	31.1%	26.7%	***	30.7%
5310	Franklin Township Com Sch Corp	***	64.2%	30.7%	47.1%	57.2%	***	61.3%
5330	M S D Lawrence Township	***	68.9%	24.4%	28.9%	49.2%	***	62.8%
5340	Perry Township Schools	***	57.3%	30.1%	35.7%	56.5%	***	60.0%
5350	M S D Pike Township	***	52.5%	23.7%	31.0%	41.4%	***	63.3%
5360	M S D Warren Township	36.4%	80.6%	25.5%	36.5%	38.0%	***	53.8%
5370	M S D Washington Township	***	49.4%	26.1%	28.0%	46.2%	***	75.6%
5375	M S D Wayne Township	***	63.4%	26.4%	32.3%	31.4%	***	42.1%
5380	Beech Grove City Schools		***	17.6%	20.5%	24.4%		31.3%
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	30.8%	40.0%	12.7%	19.5%	31.0%	***	41.0%
	AVERAGE	33.6%	60.6%	23.7%	31.1%	40.2%		52.2%
				English/Language Arts and Math				
5300	M S D Decatur Township	***	62.5%	14.2%	19.3%	19.3%	***	19.1%
5310	Franklin Township Com Sch Corp	***	49.1%	22.9%	35.1%	42.8%	***	46.9%
5330	M S D Lawrence Township	***	55.7%	15.8%	18.9%	39.1%	***	53.9%
5340	Perry Township Schools	***	45.9%	20.8%	21.6%	44.7%	***	48.1%
5350	M S D Pike Township	***	46.3%	16.7%	20.0%	36.1%	***	54.3%
5360	M S D Warren Township	27.3%	45.2%	14.5%	23.3%	26.3%	***	37.2%
5370	M S D Washington Township	***	35.9%	18.4%	18.6%	38.5%	***	66.6%
5375	M S D Wayne Township	***	43.9%	18.4%	22.6%	24.7%	***	30.2%
5380	Beech Grove City Schools		***	12.0%	18.3%	16.0%		21.7%
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	15.4%	31.4%	6.7%	11.1%	22.9%	***	31.9%
	AVERAGE	21.3%	46.2%	16.0%	20.9%	31.0%		41.0%
				Science				
5300	M S D Decatur Township	***	***	19.3%	28.8%	32.3%	***	31.7%
5310	Franklin Township Com Sch Corp	***	56.4%	27.0%	42.4%	50.0%	***	59.8%
5330	M S D Lawrence Township	***	62.5%	20.1%	20.7%	45.3%	***	57.1%
5340	Perry Township Schools	***	40.2%	21.9%	25.7%	55.6%	***	54.7%
5350	M S D Pike Township		43.8%	23.8%	26.1%	40.2%	***	71.9%
5360	M S D Warren Township	***	43.8%	13.6%	15.9%	29.1%	***	39.3%
5370	M S D Washington Township	***	40.7%	28.8%	30.8%	58.8%		76.4%
5375	M S D Wayne Township	***	40.0%	17.9%	23.5%	30.8%		35.8%
5380	Beech Grove City Schools		***	14.6%	23.1%	28.3%		34.5%
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	***	40.7%	8.7%	14.1%	34.4%	***	40.0%
	AVERAGE		46.0%	19.6%	25.1%	40.5%		50.1%
				Social Studies				
5300	M S D Decatur Township		***	14.3%	20.3%	20.0%		23.1%
5310	Franklin Township Com Sch Corp	***	54.0%	19.0%	37.9%	53.8%	***	52.5%
5330	M S D Lawrence Township		61.5%	21.4%	23.4%	57.3%	***	63.1%
5340	Perry Township Schools		49.4%	15.2%	28.1%	45.5%	***	48.9%
5350	M S D Pike Township		***	21.2%	26.0%	47.5%		59.2%
5360	M S D Warren Township	***	***	9.9%	9.7%	22.1%	***	29.0%
5370	M S D Washington Township	***	42.9%	27.1%	30.0%	46.9%		74.1%
5375	M S D Wayne Township	***	***	22.6%	19.1%	32.1%		37.0%
5380	Beech Grove City Schools			15.4%	34.6%	29.4%		33.3%
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	***	50.0%	8.3%	15.6%	19.5%	***	38.1%
	AVERAGE		51.6%	17.4%	24.5%	37.4%		45.8%

Data Notes:

Scores reflect students enrolled in the corporation for a minimum of 162 days

Students are included in the corporation accountable for their education

*** - Indicates less than 10 students in group. Results have been supressed to protect student privacy

2019 ISTEP+ Grades 10 Percentage of Students Meeting Proficiency by Race and Subject

Corp ID	Corp Name	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White
			English/Language Arts and Math					
5300	M S D Decatur Township	***	***	7.9%	16.9%	11.1%	***	19.2%
5310	Franklin Township Com Sch Corp		37.8%	11.1%	22.9%	28.6%		40.6%
5330	M S D Lawrence Township	***	55.0%	9.6%	16.0%	16.1%	***	44.0%
5340	Perry Township Schools	***	18.3%	8.7%	11.0%	19.3%		30.8%
5350	M S D Pike Township		69.2%	20.0%	25.4%	37.5%		55.3%
5360	M S D Warren Township		***	6.6%	17.7%	13.2%		28.8%
5370	M S D Washington Township		39.4%	10.6%	7.9%	35.4%		54.0%
5375	M S D Wayne Township	***	***	6.0%	11.9%	19.2%	***	17.8%
5380	Beech Grove City Schools		***	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%		11.1%
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools		10.0%	2.8%	5.7%	4.9%		22.5%
	AVERAGE		38.3%	8.9%	14.1%	19.1%		32.4%

2019 ISTEP+ Grades 10 Percentage of Students Meeting Proficiency for Both English/Language Arts and Math by Paid vs Free/Reduced Meal

Corp ID	Corp Name	Paid Meal	Free/Reduced Meal
5300	M S D Decatur Township	25.6%	12.6%
5310	Franklin Township Com Sch Corp	44.0%	22.5%
5330	M S D Lawrence Township	34.3%	10.6%
5340	Perry Township Schools	38.5%	15.0%
5350	M S D Pike Township	37.4%	20.7%
5360	M S D Warren Township	27.7%	9.9%
5370	M S D Washington Township	43.8%	11.7%
5375	M S D Wayne Township	21.5%	9.7%
5380	Beech Grove City Schools	13.6%	6.6%
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	10.8%	4.2%
	AVERAGE	29.7%	12.4%

2019 IREAD 3* Passing Percentages

Corp ID	Corp Name	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Paid meals	Free/ Reduced price meals	Non-English Language Learner	English Language Learner
5300	M S D Decatur Township	***	***	86.1%	78.9%	92.9%		85.8%	91.9%	83.8%	86.9%	75.0%
5310	Franklin Township Com Sch Corp	***	95.5%	85.7%	87.7%	90.2%	***	92.3%	93.8%	89.1%	92.0%	88.2%
5330	M S D Lawrence Township	***	***	72.4%	65.2%	87.2%	***	93.2%	85.8%	72.0%	80.0%	64.8%
5340	Perry Township Schools		87.1%	70.0%	65.1%	83.3%	***	86.6%	91.2%	80.7%	87.4%	77.0%
5350	M S D Pike Township		60.0%	80.8%	71.5%	97.3%		93.4%	86.1%	78.6%	84.3%	69.9%
5360	M S D Warren Township	***	***	74.5%	72.1%	88.4%		86.7%	87.9%	77.1%	79.6%	72.4%
5370	M S D Washington Township		88.9%	81.7%	78.3%	92.3%	***	94.9%	96.4%	80.0%	89.4%	72.8%
5375	M S D Wayne Township	***	***	75.2%	69.9%	75.8%		81.3%	81.8%	74.4%	79.0%	68.8%
5380	Beech Grove City Schools		***	67.9%	66.7%	75.0%		85.1%	79.7%	81.1%	81.2%	75.0%
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	***	***	66.6%	67.6%	79.5%		83.8%	77.4%	71.3%	75.1%	66.2%
	AVERAGE		82.8%	76.1%	72.3%	86.2%		88.3%	87.2%	78.8%	83.5%	73.0%

*Measures foundational reading standards of grade 3 students

IDOE Data Source: https://www.doe.in.gov/accountability/find-school-and-corporation-data-reports

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago – Peer City Identification Tool

The Peer City Identification Tool provides comparison across multiple statistical measures for selected peer cities. The measures included below are for housing and equity. (Source: https://www.chicagofed.org/region/community-development/data/pcit)

Housing Peer Group

Peer Cities	Percent of housing units built pre-1980	Vacancy rate	Home value to income ratio	Homeownership rate	Percent rent-burdened households	Share of metropolitan area population
PCIT-960 Median	**66.9%**	**8.6%**	**3.5**	**55.8%**	**51.9%**	**6.1%**
Peer Group Median	**60%**	**12.9%**	**3**	**53.6%**	**52.3%**	**37.3%**
Winston-Salem, North Carolina	56.8%	11.4%	3.4	54.5%	53.3%	36.5%
Indianapolis, Indiana	62.8%	13.1%	2.8	53.4%	53.1%	42.9%
Lake Charles, Louisiana	61.9%	12.2%	3.6	52.4%	52.6%	36.6%
Longview, Texas	59.8%	11%	2.9	53.8%	52.5%	37.9%
Jacksonville, Florida	45.5%	12.8%	3	57.1%	52.3%	59.9%
Tyler, Texas	53.8%	12.9%	3.1	52.7%	52.2%	46.1%
Montgomery, Alabama	56.2%	13.7%	2.7	56%	52.2%	53.8%
Burlington, North Carolina	60.5%	10.9%	3.2	52.2%	51.1%	33.5%
Chattanooga, Tennessee	62.5%	13.2%	3.7	52.6%	51%	32.1%
Beaumont, Texas	60.1%	13%	2.2	56.3%	50.7%	29%
Jefferson County (Louisville), Kentucky ✖	66.8%	9.4%	3	61.5%	45.6%	59.8%
Cincinnati, Ohio ✖	85.8%	15.9%	3.4	37.7%	49.3%	13.9%
Nashville, Tennessee ✖	51.7%	8.8%	3.6	54%	47.7%	35.7%

Equity Peer Group

Dissimilarity Index – Index of residential racial and ethnic segregation from 1 to 100, with higher numbers reflecting a higher level of segregation.

Wage-based Gini coefficient – A measure of statistical dispersion and commonly used measurement of inequality. Scale is 0 to 1 with 0 expressing perfect equality and 1 expressing maximal inequality.

Inequality Index – The absolute change in average Gini coefficient for wages, from the 2005-2008 time period to the 2011-2014 time period.

Peer Cities	Hispanic-white dissimilarity index	Black-white dissimilarity index	Poverty rate	Change in poverty rate, 2000-2017	Wage-based Gini coefficient	Change in inequality index, 2008-2014	Percent white	Percent with a bachelor's degree	Share of metropolitan area population
PCIT-960 Median	**30.5**	**38**	**12.1%**	**2.1%**	**0.3258**	**0.0079**	**56.5%**	**27.4%**	**6.1%**
Peer Group Median	**45.1**	**54.9**	**12.8%**	**1.7%**	**0.3235**	**0.0078**	**55.9%**	**32.3%**	**42.1%**
Fort Wayne, Indiana	47.5	54.9	13.6%	4%	0.3033	0.0119	68.3%	26.8%	61.2%
Indianapolis, Indiana	48.4	55.6	15.4%	6.3%	0.3171	0.0090	55.9%	29.7%	42.9%
Greeley, Colorado	37.6	57.6	11.9%	1.7%	0.3183	0.0078	55%	25.8%	35.3%
Kansas City, Missouri	45.1	61.4	12.7%	1.6%	0.3212	0.0069	55.5%	33.5%	22.8%
Wichita, Kansas	40	54.2	12.6%	4.3%	0.3224	0.0087	63.1%	29.5%	60.6%
Jefferson County (Louisville), Kentucky	41.6	53.6	10.5%	1%	0.3235	0.0115	68.5%	32.3%	59.8%
Tuscaloosa, Alabama	44.7	56.2	14.3%	0.1%	0.3271	0.0074	49.5%	36.4%	40.6%
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	52.5	49	12.8%	0.4%	0.3283	0.0002	54.2%	29.6%	46.5%
Columbus, Ohio	40.9	54.9	15.9%	5.1%	0.3295	0.0134	56.8%	35.1%	42.1%
Nashville, Tennessee	45.9	48.6	12.8%	2.6%	0.3301	0.0047	55.6%	38.5%	35.7%
Minneapolis, Minnesota	49.9	53.7	13.6%	1.7%	0.3317	-0.0017	59.9%	48.3%	11.7%
Jefferson County (Louisville), Kentucky ✖	41.6	53.6	10.5%	1%	0.3235	0.0115	68.5%	32.3%	59.8%
Cincinnati, Ohio ✖	38.2	53.9	22.4%	4.2%	0.3422	0.0140	48.2%	34.6%	13.9%

Community Asset Inventory and Rankings – Ball State University

In 2012, researchers at the Center for Business and Economic Research at Ball State University developed the Community Asset Inventory and Rankings (CAIR) to assess the quality of life and economic conditions within each Indiana county.

Using publicly available data, rankings for each county are assigned under seven major categories:

1) People
2) Health of Human Capital/Workforce
3) Education of Human Capital/Workforce
4) Government Impact and Economy
5) Arts/Entertainment/Recreation
6) Changeable Public Amenities
7) Static Public Amenities*

*Note: Static amenities do not change from year to year

Source: https://cair.cberdata.org/files/CAIR%20Report%202019.pdf

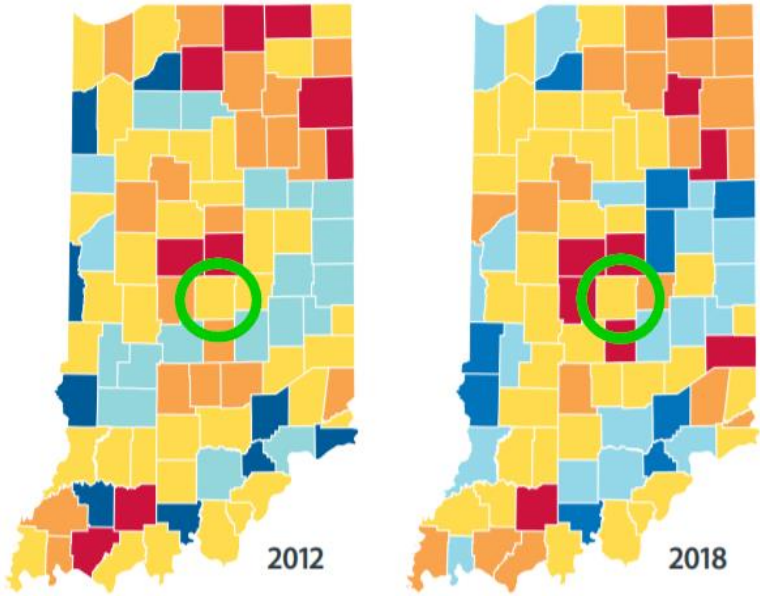
Marion County Community Asset Changes

People			*Health*			*Education*			*Govt Impact & Economy*			*Arts, Entertainment, Rec*			**Changeable Public Amenities*			*^Static Public Amenities*
2012	**2018**	**Change**	**2012**	**2018**	**Change**	**2012**	**2018**	**Change**	**2012**	**2018**	**Change**	**2012**	**2018**	**Change**	**2012**	**2018**	**Change**	**2012 & 2018**
B	B	**Same**	C+	C-	**Down**	D-	F	**Down**	C-	A	**Up**	A	A	**Same**	2	3	**Down**	2

*Changeable public amenities include the number of public parks, historic and cultural sites, fishing and boating areas, camping or RV parks, hiking/walking trails, beaches, and school grounds.

^Static public amenities (often natural features) include forests, fish and wildlife areas, dedicated nature preserves, bodies of water, and shore lines.

Health of Human Capital/Workforce



Health of Human Capital/Workforce

This category focuses on the well being of the residents in a community. The healthier the workforce, the less expensive it is to insure.

Factors include fertility rate, death rate, premature death rate, poor and fair health rate, poor physical and mental health days, motor vehicle crash death rate, cancer incidence rate, lung and bronchus incidence rate, asthma rate; number of primary care providers; and access to healthy food (presence of food deserts).

Changes 2012–2018: The county grades for this sector changed due to relative changes in asthma incidence, fertility rates, physical/mental health and cancer incidence.

GRADES A B C D F

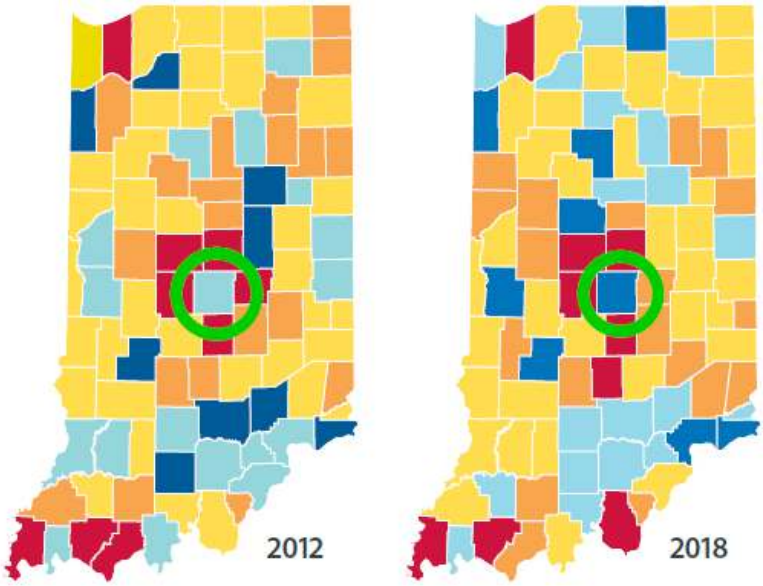
Education of Human Capital/Workforce

Education of Human Capital/Workforce

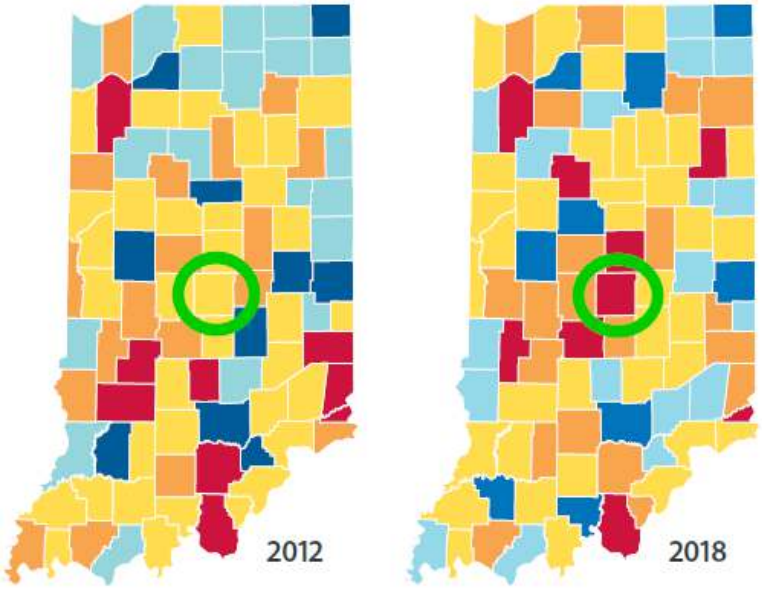
When businesses consider an expansion or relocation, the education of a community's workforce plays a key role.

Factors include percent of students who passed the ISTEP English section, percent of students who passed the ISTEP math section, educational attainment (highest degree earned), and high school graduation rate.

Changes 2012–2018: The changes in grades for this category were due to relative changes in English/math ISTEP, high school graduation rates, and education attainment at the county level.



Government Impact and Economy



Government Impact and Economy

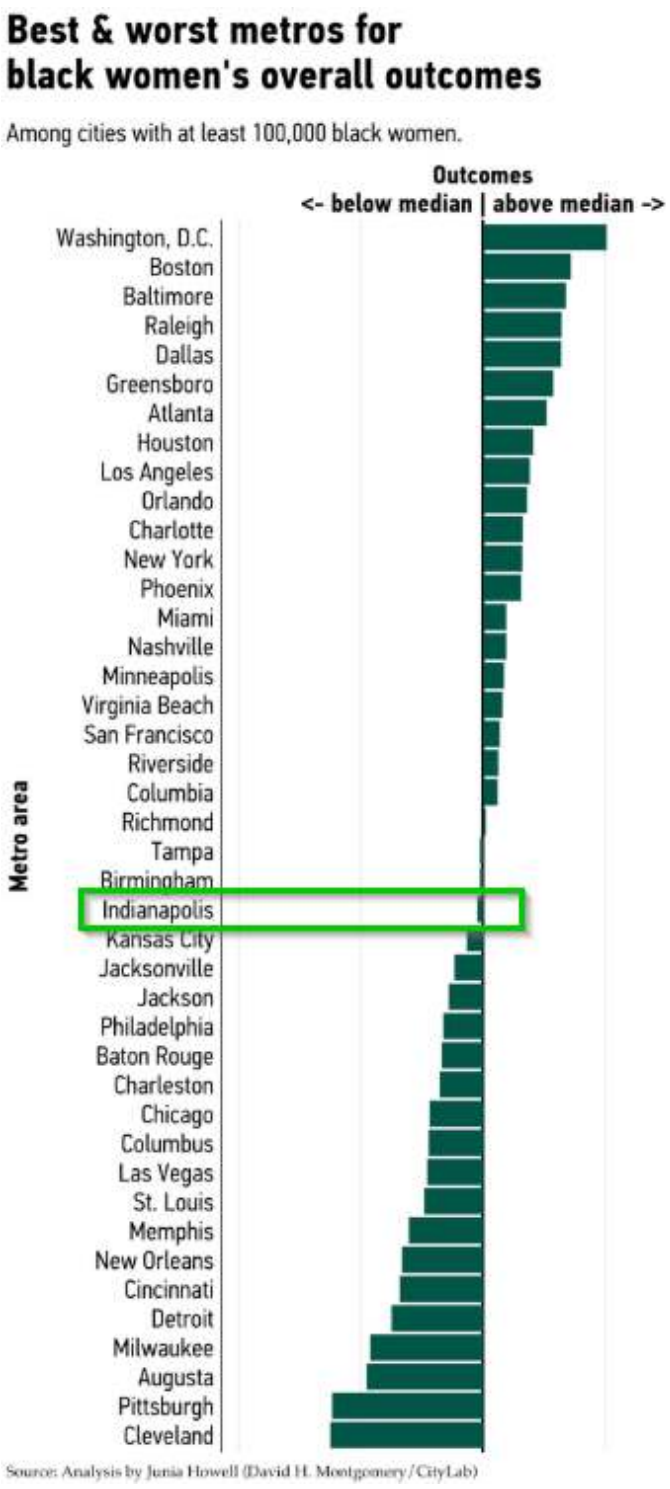
Government influences and economic conditions affect the likelihood that a business will settle in a community.

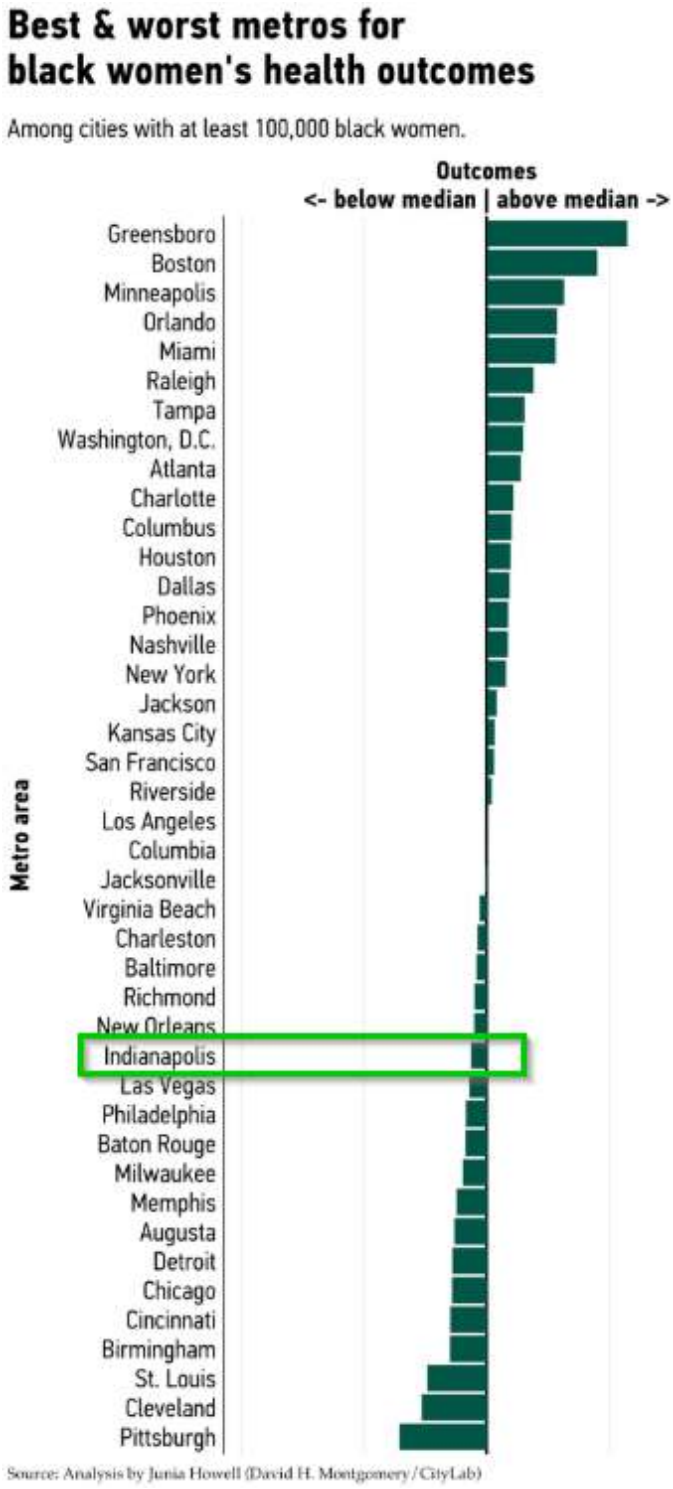
Factors include crime rate, effective tax rate (lower rates = better ranking), main street rate, and metropolitan development.

Changes 2012–2018: The county grades improved/declined for this category due to relative changes in tax rates and crime rate.

Metro Outcomes for Black Women

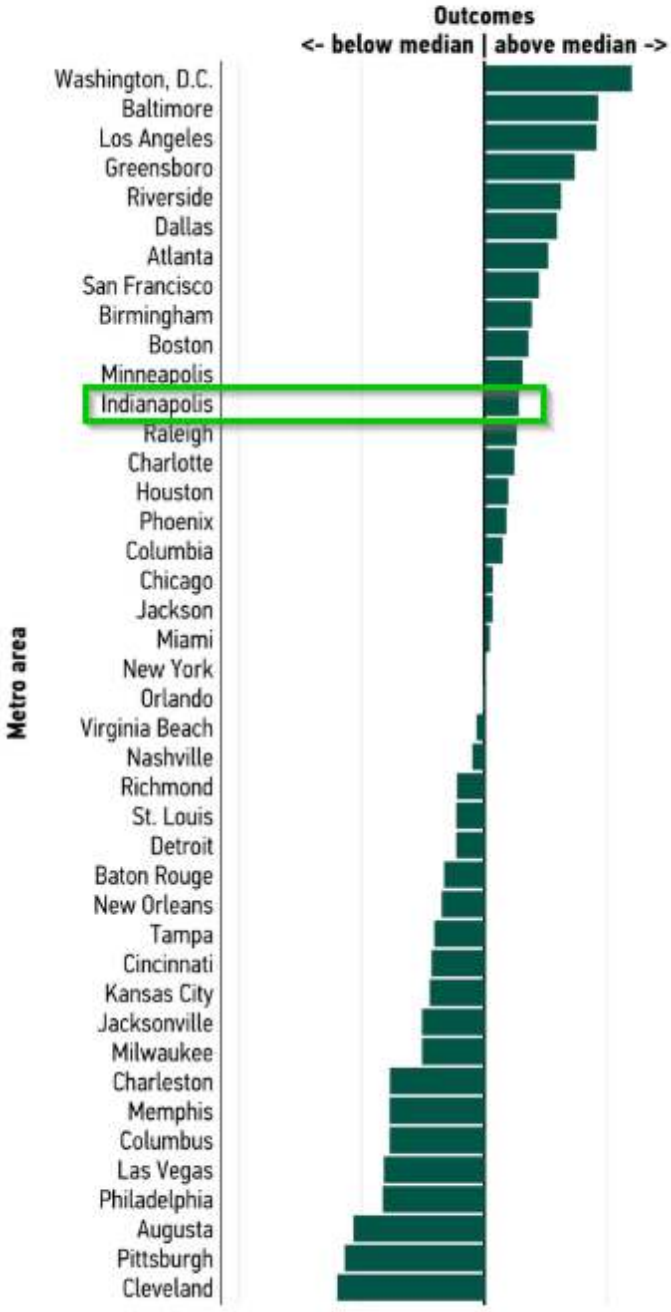
CityLab worked with urban sociologist Junia Howell to analyze where best metros for black women are located based on a ranked livability index. The index looks at inequities for black women in terms of **income status**, **health conditions**, and **educational accomplishment**. We also took the average values across all three of those categories to see how metros ranked for black women's overall outcomes. (Source: https://www.citylab.com/equity/2020/01/best-cities-black-women/604384/)





Best & worst metros for black women's educational outcomes

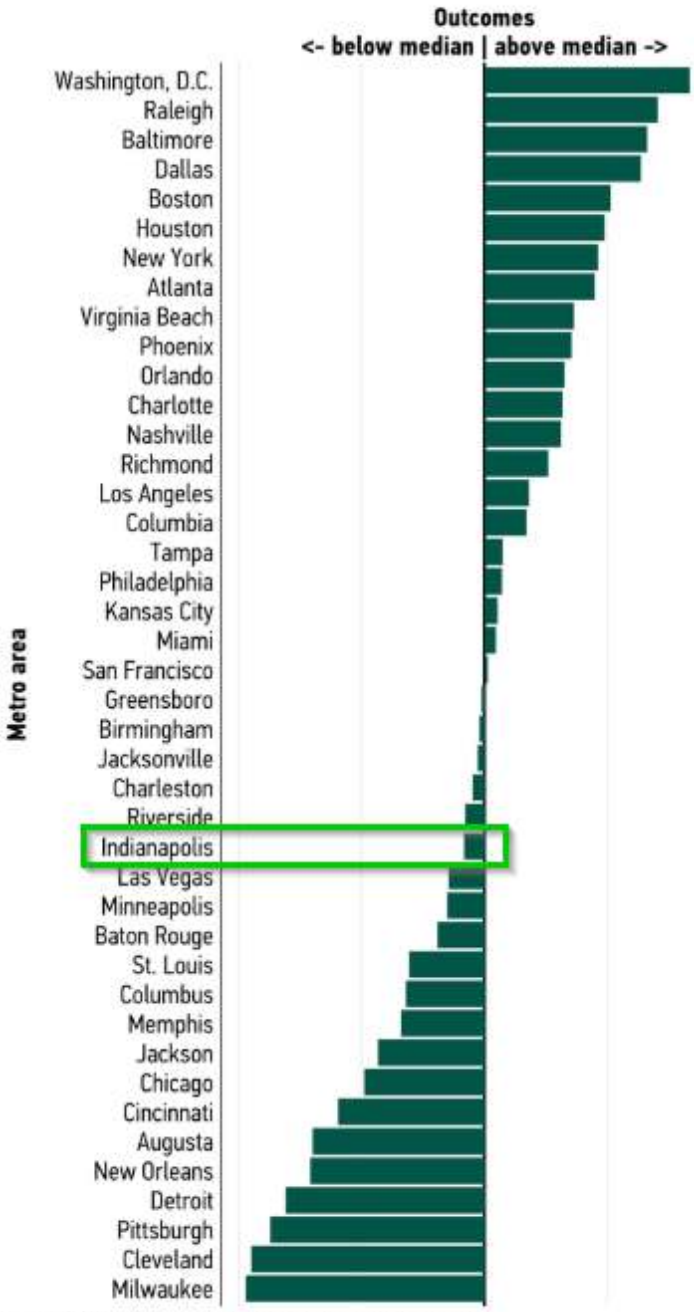
Among cities with at least 100,000 black women.



Source: Analysis by Junia Howell (David H. Montgomery / CityLab)

Best & worst metros for black women's economic outcomes

Among cities with at least 100,000 black women.



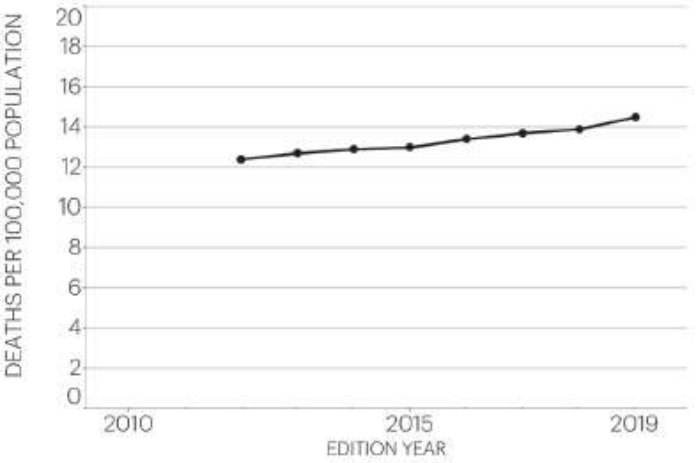
Source: Analysis by Junia Howell (David H. Montgomery / CityLab)

America's Health Rankings – United Health Foundation

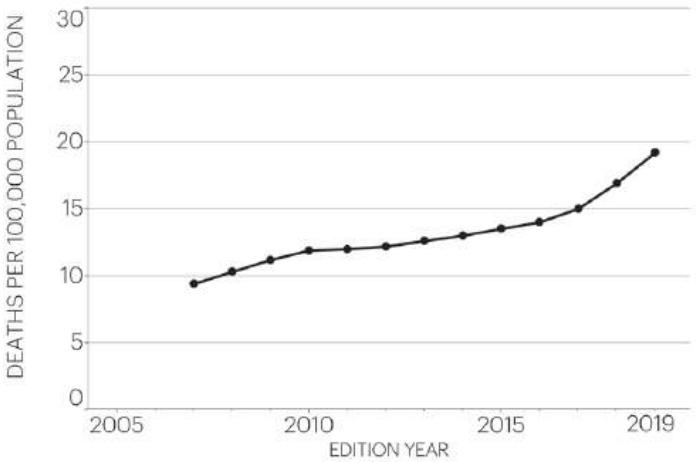
First published in 1990, America's Health Rankings Annual Report provides the longest running state-by-state analysis of the nation's health. Over the last 30 years, the model and measures used in the report have evolved as our understanding of public health has advanced. In addition to looking at recent changes in today's health, this year's report looks back at key successes and challenges experienced by the country over the past three decades, highlighting public health issues that have significantly impacted our communities. America's Health Rankings will continue to provide a state and national snapshot to inform and drive action to build healthier communities.
Source: https://assets.americashealthrankings.org/app/uploads/ahr_2019annualreport.pdf

National Trends

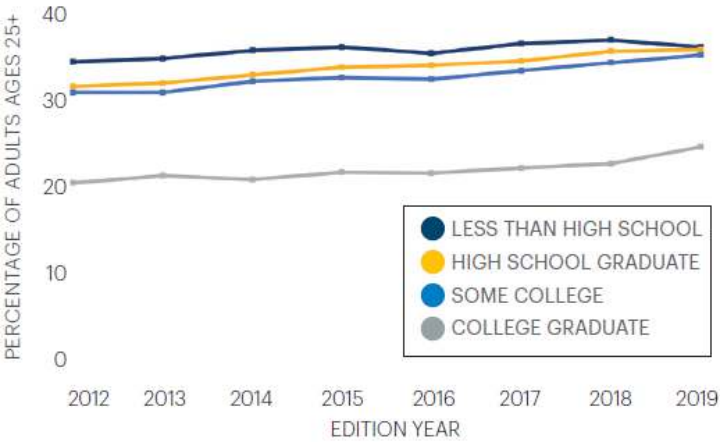
Suicide, 2012-2019 editions



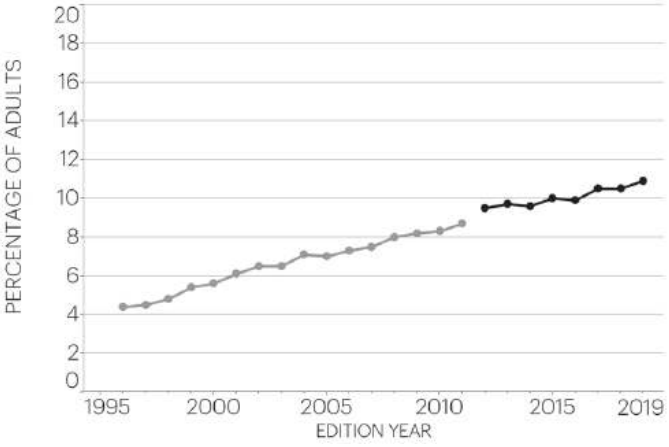
Drug deaths, 2007-2019 editions



Obesity among adults by education, 2012-2019 editions



Diabetes among adults, 1996-2019 editions



OBESITY among adults is

▲1.7x — higher in **West Virginia and Mississippi** (39.5%) than **Colorado** (22.9%)

▲3.5x — higher among **black** (39.9%) than **Asian** (11.5%) adults

▲1.5x — higher among adults ages 25 and older with **less than a high school education** (36.6%) than **college graduates** (25.2%)

DIABETES among adults is

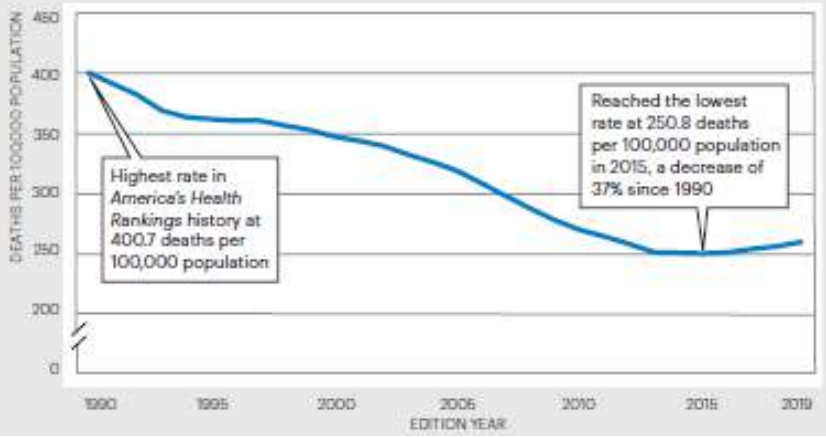
▲2.3x — higher in **West Virginia** (16.2%) than **Colorado** (7.0%)

▲2.5x — higher among adults ages 25 and older with **less than a high school education** (20.0%) than **college graduates** (8.0%)

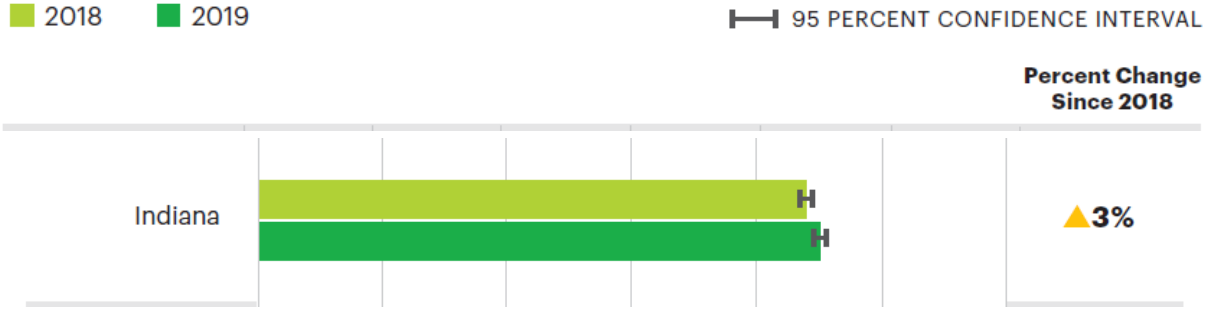
▲2.6x — higher among adults ages 25 and older with incomes **less than $25,000** (19.4%) than those with incomes **$75,000 or more** (7.5%)

CARDIOVASCULAR DEATHS

The cardiovascular death rate has been **increasing since 2015**, after steadily decreasing since 1990



States with significant changes in premature death, 2018 and 2019 editions



Indiana Health Snapshot and Ranking

OVERALL RANK: 41

Change: **no change**

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High meningococcal immunization coverage among adolescents
- Small difference in health status by high school education

Challenges:
- High prevalence of smoking
- Low rate of mental health providers
- Low immunization coverage among children

Highlights:
- In the past three years, obesity increased 9% from 31.3% to 34.1% of adults
- Since 2007, drug deaths increased 176% from 8.6 to 23.7 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, smoking decreased 18% from 25.6% to 21.1% of adults
- In the past two years, violent crime decreased 6% from 405 to 382 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 11% from 144.2 to 160.0 per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 23% from 10.2% to 12.5% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 36
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 35

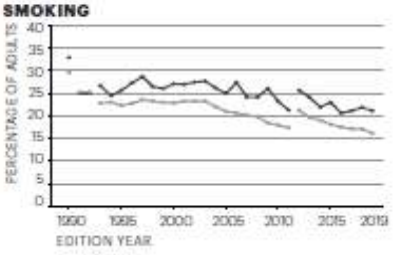
State Health Department Website:
in.gov/isdh

RATING Symbol	Rank
+++++	1-10
++++	11-20
+++	21-30
++	31-40
+	41-50

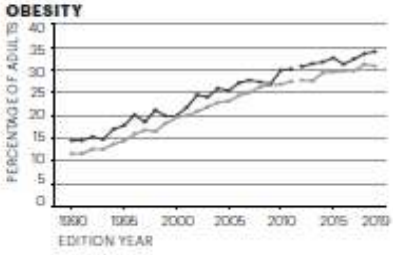
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	23.7	36	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	17.5	22	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	83.8	30	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	34.1	35	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	27.4	42	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	21.1	47	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.196	45	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+	8.4	43	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	18.0	29	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and *Salmonella*)*	++++	-0.340	12	-1.230
Infectious Diseases—Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	514.2	29	228.0
Infectious Diseases—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	5.7	26	0.7
Infectious Diseases—*Salmonella* (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	11.1	7	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.0	31	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	382	29	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	0.009	28	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	0.028	22	1.863
Immunizations—Adolescents—HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	55.7	23	76.1
Immunizations—Adolescents—HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	42.5	36	80.0
Immunizations—Adolescents—Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	89.3	15	98.7
Immunizations—Adolescents—Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	88.5	31	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	66.3	46	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+	$53	47	$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	8.3	28	2.8
Policy Total*	++	-0.035	37	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	48.0	42	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.3	25	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	160.0	42	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	56.8	41	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	127.2	38	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.103	40	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.325	44	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	209.5	41	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	282.6	37	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	12.5	36	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	22.9	14	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	14.3	34	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	13.0	32	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	7.4	43	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	8,995	39	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.168	40	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-0.493	41	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



State ◆—◆ Nation ●—●

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Community Health Needs Assessment – IU Health University Hospital

This Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) was conducted to identify significant community health needs and to inform development of an Implementation Strategy that addresses them. "Community" for the purposes of this CHNA was defined as Marion County, Indiana.
Source: https://cdn.iuhealth.org/resources/University-Hospital-CHNA_2018-min.pdf?mtime=20181219132001

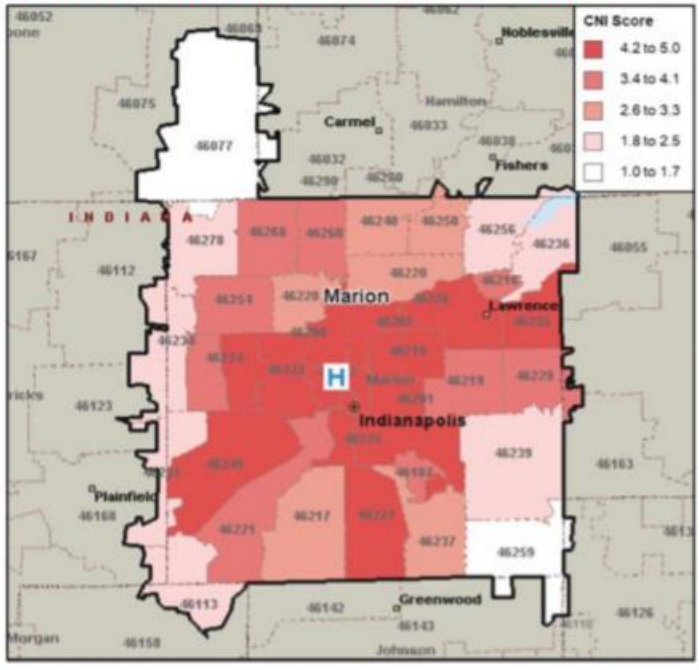
Based on the inclusion of several data sources, the following needs have been identified as significant in the Marion County:

- Access to Health Care Services
- Drug and Substance Abuse (Including Opioids)
- Health Care and Social Services for Seniors
- Mental Health
- Obesity and Diabetes
- Smoking
- Social Determinants of Health (i.e. poverty, educational achievement, violent crime rates)

A Community Need Index tool developed by the California-based hospital system, Dignity Health, was used in the assessment. This index uses the following five social and economic indicators:

- The percentage of elders, children, and single parents living in poverty
- The percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency, and the percentage of the population that is non-White
- The percentage of the population without a high school diploma
- The percentage of uninsured and unemployed residents
- The percentage of the population renting houses

Exhibit 34: Community Need Index, 2017



Source: Microsoft MapPoint and Dignity Health, 2017

Description
Exhibit 34 presents the *Community Need Index*™ (CNI) score for each ZIP code in Marion County. Higher scores (e.g., 4.2 to 5.0) indicate higher levels of community need. The national median score is calibrated to 3.0.

Exhibit 4: Significant Indicators (Marion County)

Indicator	Area	Value	Benchmark
Years of potential life lost per 100,000	Marion County	9,216	6,700 – U.S.
Population change, 2015-2020	Marion County	2.7%	1.9% – Indiana
65+ Population change, 2015-2020	Marion County	16.1%	4.3% – Total Community Population
Poverty rate, 2012-2016	Marion County	20.5%	15.0% – Indiana
Poverty rate, Black, 2012-2016	Marion County	28.7%	20.5% – Marion County Total
Poverty rate, Hispanic, 2012-2016	Marion County	37.6%	20.5% – Marion County Total
Percent of children in poverty	Marion County	28.0%	20.0% – U.S.
High school graduation rate	Marion County	72.1%	83.0% – U.S.
Violent Crime per 100,000	Indianapolis	1,374	407 – Indiana
% of live births with low birthweight	Marion County	9.1%	8.0% – Indiana
Teen birth rate (15-19)	Marion County	41	27 – U.S.
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Marion County	8.6	7.2 – Indiana
New Chlamydia cases per 100,000	Marion County	949	438 – Indiana
HIV/AIDS incidence per 100,000	Marion County	557	188 – Indiana
Percent of adults current smokers	Marion County	21.4%	17.0% – U.S.
Percent of adults with BMI of 30 or more	Marion County	32.7%	28.0% – U.S.
Percent with access to exercise opportunities	Marion County	87.2%	94.9% – Peer Counties
Food environment index (higher is better)	Marion County	6.6	7.7 – U.S.
Particulate matter (PM 2.5) rate	Marion County	12.3	11.1 – U.S.
Overall Community Needs Index	Marion County	3.8	3.0 – U.S. Median
Mortality rate (cancer)	Marion County	182.0	172.5 – Indiana
Mortality rate (homicide)	Marion County	18.7	7.6 – Indiana
Admissions for hypertension (ACSC) per 100,000	Marion County	102.1	63.3 – Indiana
Admissions for diabetes short-term complications (ACSC) per 100,000	Marion County	80.2	59.0 – Indiana
Admissions for asthma in younger adults (ACSC) per 100,000	Marion County	41.9	32.0 – Indiana
Admissions for heart failure (ACSC) per 100,000	Marion County	508.0	434.8 – Indiana

Source: Verité Analysis

Community Health Rankings and Roadmaps – Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

"The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps(CHR&R) lifts up actionable data, evidence, guidance, and stories for communities to make it easier for people to be healthy in their neighborhoods, schools, and workplaces. Ranking the health of nearly every county in the nation, CHR&R illustrates what we currently know when it comes to what is keeping people healthy or making them sick and shows what we can do to create healthier places to live, learn, work, and play (pg 3)."
Source:
https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/sites/default/files/media/document/CHR2020_IN_v2.pdf

	Marion County	Trend	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers	Indiana	Rank (of 92)
Health Outcomes						72
Length of Life						76
Premature death	9,900		9,700-10,200	5,500	8,300	
Quality of Life						69
Poor or fair health	19%		19-19%	12%	20%	
Poor physical health days	3.9		3.8-4.0	3.1	4.2	
Poor mental health days	4.2		4.1-4.3	3.4	4.7	
Low birthweight	9%		9-9%	6%	8%	
Additional Health Outcomes (not included in overall ranking) +						
Health Factors						87
Health Behaviors						68
Adult smoking	19%		19-20%	14%	22%	
Adult obesity	33%		31-34%	26%	33%	
Food environment index	6.7			8.6	7.1	
Physical inactivity	26%		25-28%	20%	27%	
Access to exercise opportunities	89%			91%	75%	
Excessive drinking	18%		17-18%	13%	18%	
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	17%		15-19%	11%	20%	
Sexually transmitted infections	1,109.0			161.4	514.2	
Teen births	36		35-37	13	27	
Additional Health Behaviors (not included in overall ranking) +						
Clinical Care						36
Uninsured	12%		11-13%	6%	10%	
Primary care physicians	1,250:1			1,030:1	1,510:1	
Dentists	1,130:1			1,240:1	1,780:1	

	Marion County	Trend	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers	Indiana	Rank (of 92)
Mental health providers	350:1			290:1	620:1	
Preventable hospital stays	5,110			2,761	5,006	
Mammography screening	41%			50%	42%	
Flu vaccinations	49%			53%	49%	
Additional Clinical Care (not included in overall ranking) +						
Social & Economic Factors						**92**
High school graduation	76%			96%	84%	
Some college	62%		61-64%	73%	63%	
Unemployment	3.5%			2.6%	3.4%	
Children in poverty	25%		22-27%	11%	18%	
Income inequality	4.8		4.6-4.9	3.7	4.4	
Children in single-parent households	47%		45-49%	20%	34%	
Social associations	11.6			18.4	12.3	
Violent crime	1,251			63	385	
Injury deaths	94		92-97	58	77	
Additional Social & Economic Factors (not included in overall ranking) +						
Physical Environment						**88**
Air pollution - particulate matter	12.8			6.1	11.8	
Drinking water violations	No					
Severe housing problems	18%		18-19%	9%	13%	
Driving alone to work	83%		82-83%	72%	83%	
Long commute - driving alone	29%		29-30%	16%	31%	

*Source:*https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/indiana/2020/rankings/marion/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot

Advancing Opportunity in Central Indiana – Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program

This analysis determines the Central Indiana region will have a significant deficit of "good" and "promising" jobs that lead to economic security to meet the need for sub-baccalaureate workers moving forward. A summary of current job and wage growth in the region is provided as well as identification of the industries where good and promising jobs currently reside and suggested steps needed to increase the number of good and promising jobs.

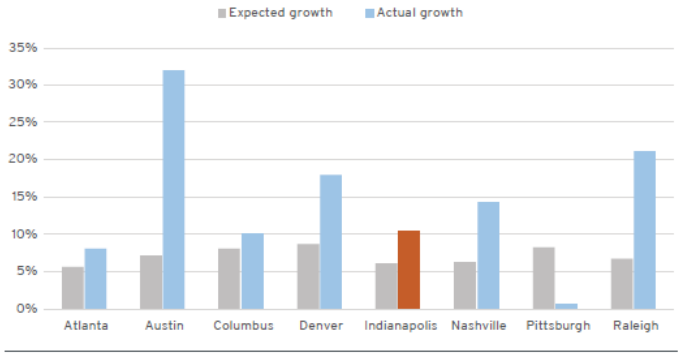
The two job types referenced above are defined as:
Good Job – job that pays at least $37,440 per year, or $18 per hour on a full-time, year-round basis, and provides employer-sponsored health insurance

Promising Job - entry-level jobs that provide career pathways to *good job*. Promising jobs do not meet the criteria for a good job but, based on the authors' analysis of historical job-switching patterns and projections, would enable an incumbent worker to reach a good job within 10 years.

Central Indiana Job and Wage Growth

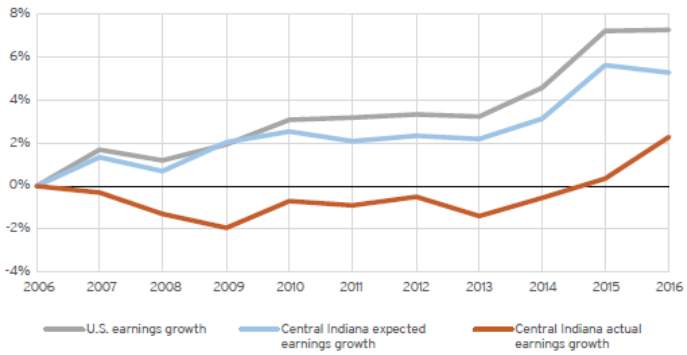
The region's earnings growth, average earnings, and median earnings have all declined or not kept pace with other areas.

Most of Central Indiana's peer regions also exceeded their expected rate of job growth
Expected versus actual job growth in U.S. peer regions, 2006 to 2016



Source: Authors' analysis of Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. estimates

Central Indiana's earnings growth has not kept pace with the nation's
Central Indiana average annual earnings growth compared to the nation's since 2006

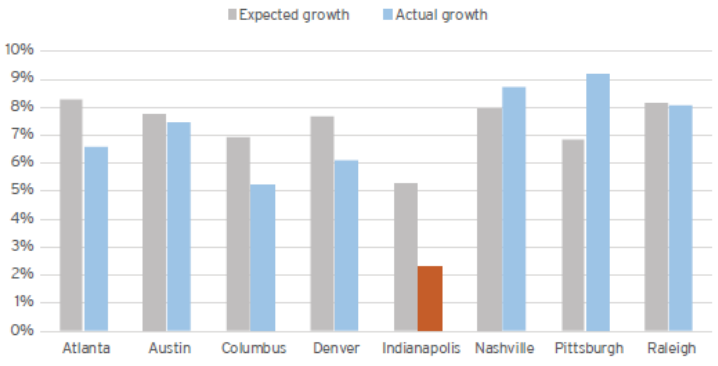


Source: Authors' analysis of Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. estimates

Central Indiana's net job growth has come from lower-paying sectors of its economy
Central Indiana's job change and average earnings by industry sector, 2006 to 2016

Source: Authors' analysis of Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. estimates

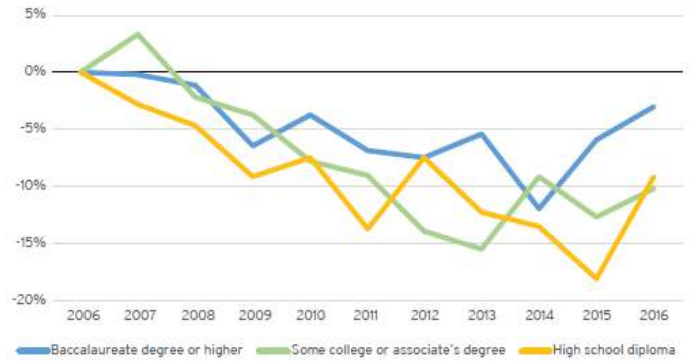
Central Indiana's average earnings have kept pace with neither expectations nor peers
Expected versus actual average annual earnings growth in U.S. peer regions, 2006 to 2016



Source: Authors' analysis of Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. estimates

Median earnings declined among Central Indiana's workers regardless of their education

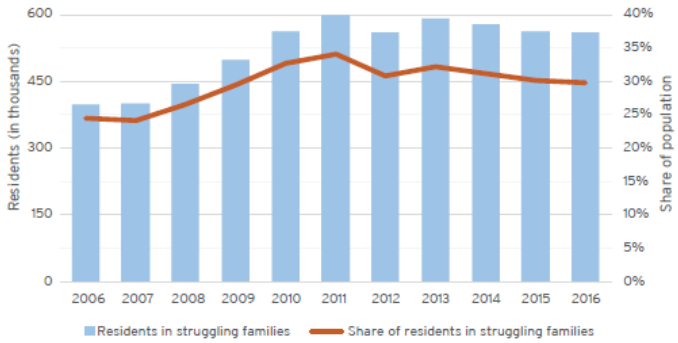
Percent change in median real earnings since 2006 among wage and salary workers in Central Indiana



Source: Authors' analysis of American Community Survey public-use microdata

The share of Central Indiana residents who belong to families that struggle to make ends meet remains higher than in the years prior to the Great Recession

Residents who belong to families that struggle to make ends meet, 2016



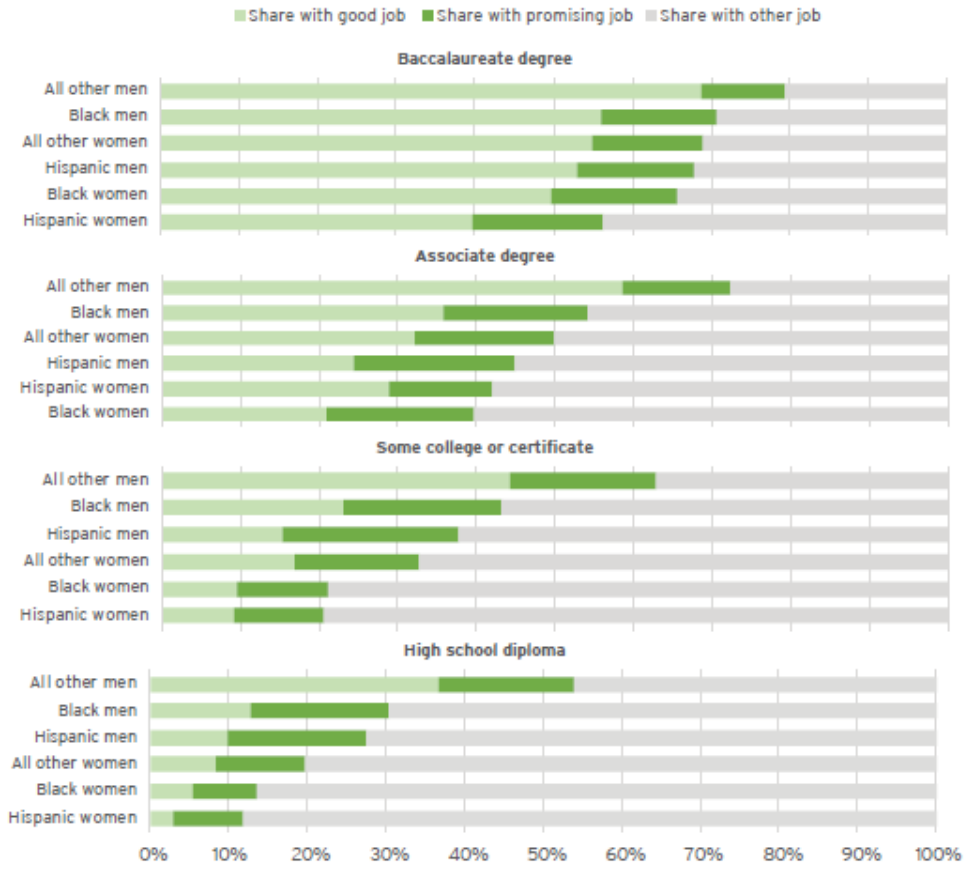
Source: Authors' analysis of American Community Survey public-use microdata and the University of Washington Center for Women's Welfare County-Based Sufficiency Standard

Only about a quarter of Central Indiana's 1,030,000 jobs are determined to be good or promising for workers with a sub-baccalaureate level of education.

Current Good or Promising Jobs

Central Indiana's workers face different challenges of obtaining a good or promising job

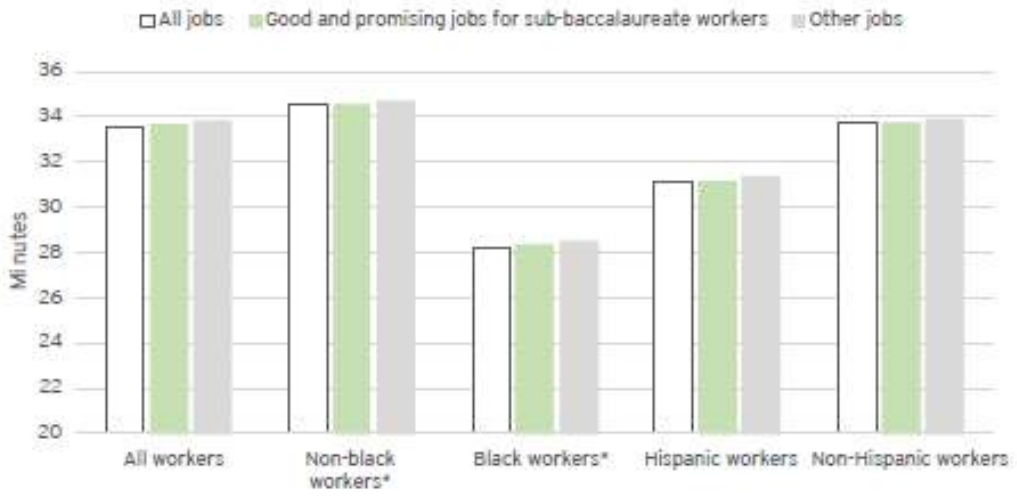
Share of Central Indiana workers who hold a good or promising job by educational attainment, race, and gender



Source: Authors' analysis of U.S. Census Bureau public-use microdata and EMSI estimates

Black and Hispanic workers live closer to good and promising jobs than other workers

Average driving time to job by race and ethnicity, 2016

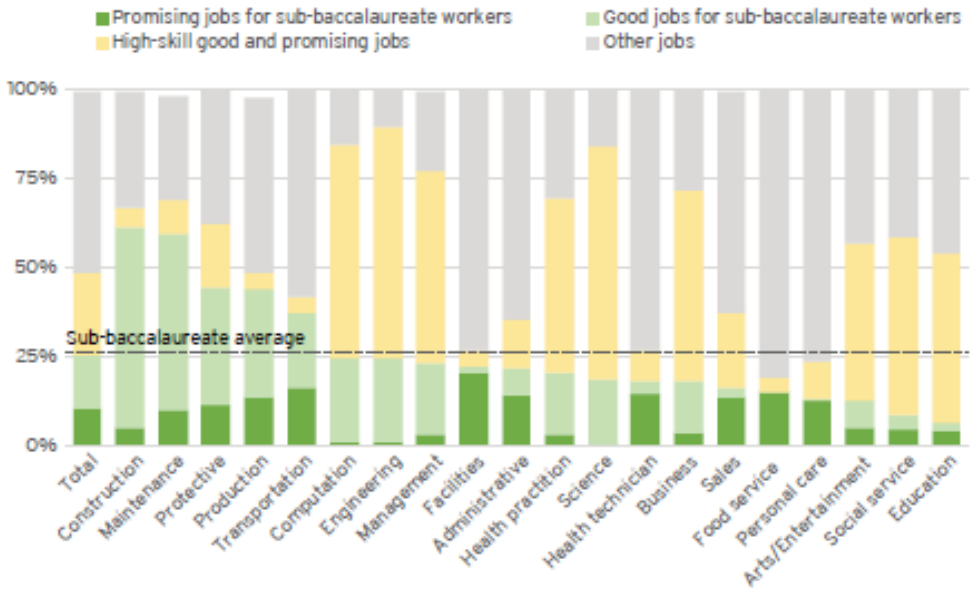


*Race categories in this chart refer to workers of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic ethnicities.

Source: Authors' analysis of U.S. Census Bureau public-use microdata, EMSI estimates, LEHD LODES data, and Google Maps API

Central Indiana's good and promising jobs are concentrated in select occupation groups

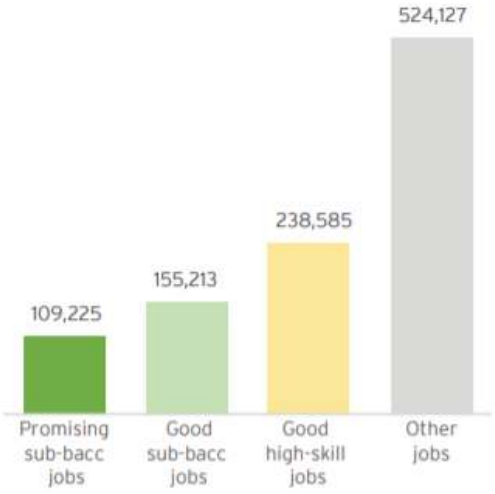
Concentration of good and promising jobs by occupation group, 2017



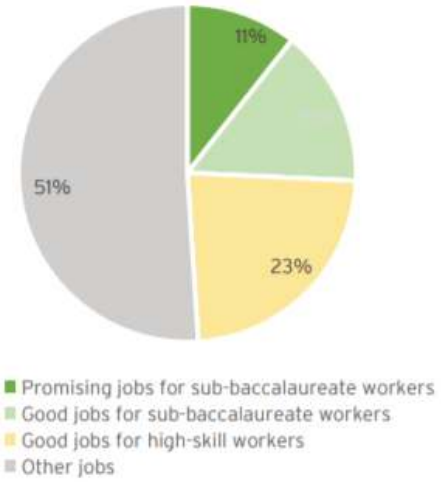
Source: Authors' analysis of U.S. Census Bureau public-use microdata and EMSI estimates

About 264,000 of Central Indiana's 1,030,000 jobs are good or promising jobs for sub-baccalaureate workers

Number of jobs by type, 2017



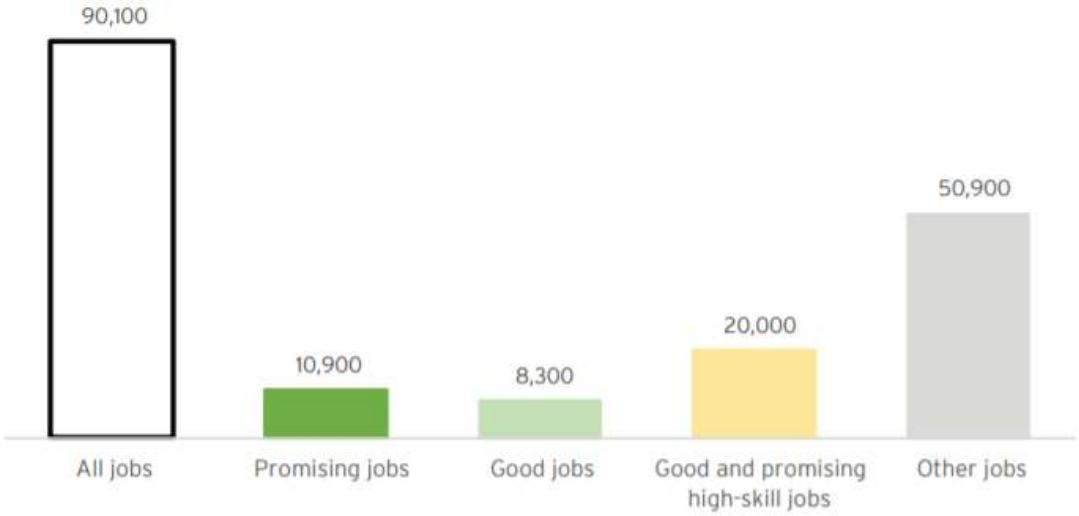
Share of jobs by type, 2017



Source: Authors' analysis of U.S. Census Bureau public-use microdata and EMSI estimates

Central Indiana's good and promising jobs are projected to grow slower than "other" jobs

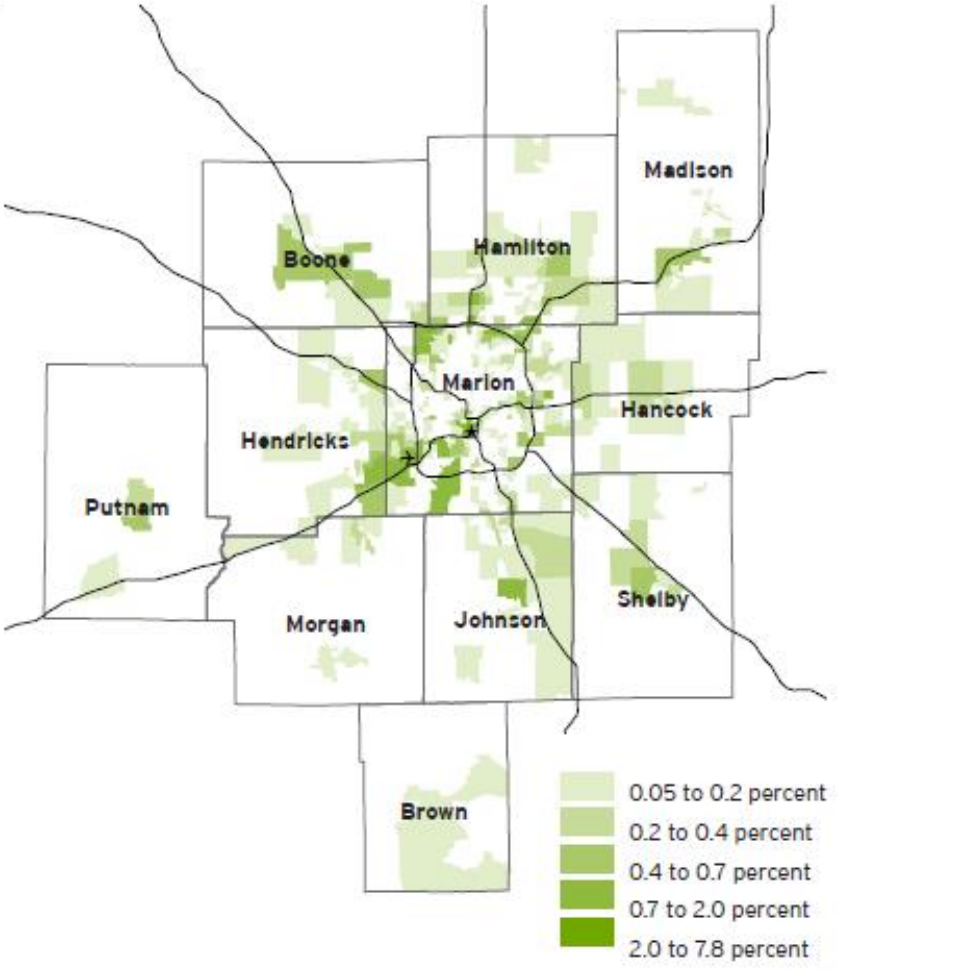
Central Indiana's projected rates of job growth by job quality type, 2017 to 2027



Source: Authors' analysis of U.S. Census Bureau public-use microdata, Moody's Analytics economic forecasts, BLS occupational employment projections, and EMSI estimates

Central Indiana's good and promising jobs are concentrated along transportation corridors

Share of Central Indiana's good and promising jobs for sub-baccalaureate workers by census block group, 2016



Source: Authors' analysis of U.S. Census Bureau microdata, LEHD LODES data, and EMSI estimates

Recommendations

The report identifies four (4) key strategies ensure sub-baccalaureate educated workers have opportunities to obtain good or promising jobs to reach financial stability (pgs 57-74):

1) Grow Good Jobs
    - Prioritize tradable Opportunity Industries in economic development efforts
    - Increase job quality standards for economic development incentives

2) Improve Job Quality and Opportunity
    - Anchor strategies
    - Promote "choice employers"
    - Raise awareness of non-traditional career pathways
    - Improve pay and predictability for low-wage workers
    - Promote an active labor market

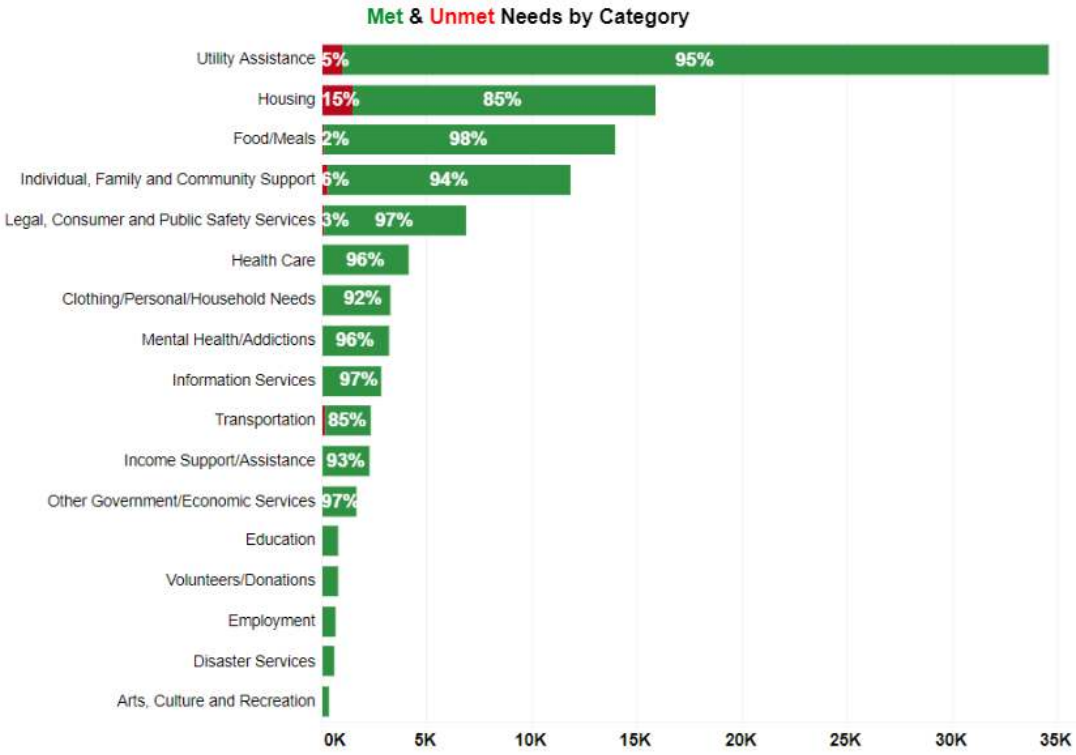
3) Prepare People for Good Jobs
    - Emphasize skills required to navigate the new labor market
    - Support non-baccalaureate education opportunities

4) Support Working Families
    - Address benefit cliffs
    - Expand child care subsidies and early childhood education
    - Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit

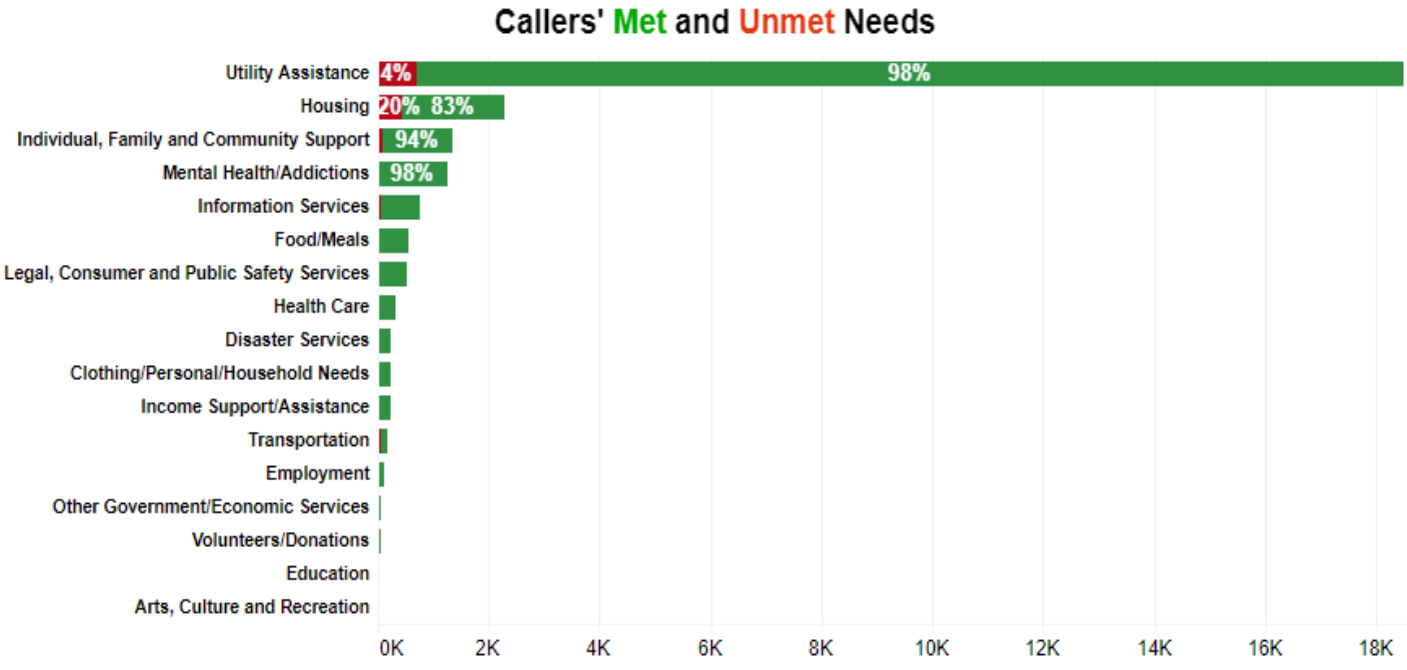
Source: https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/2018.15_BrookingsMetro_Indy-Opportunity-Industries_Report_Shearer-Shah-Muro.pdf

Connect2Help Usage

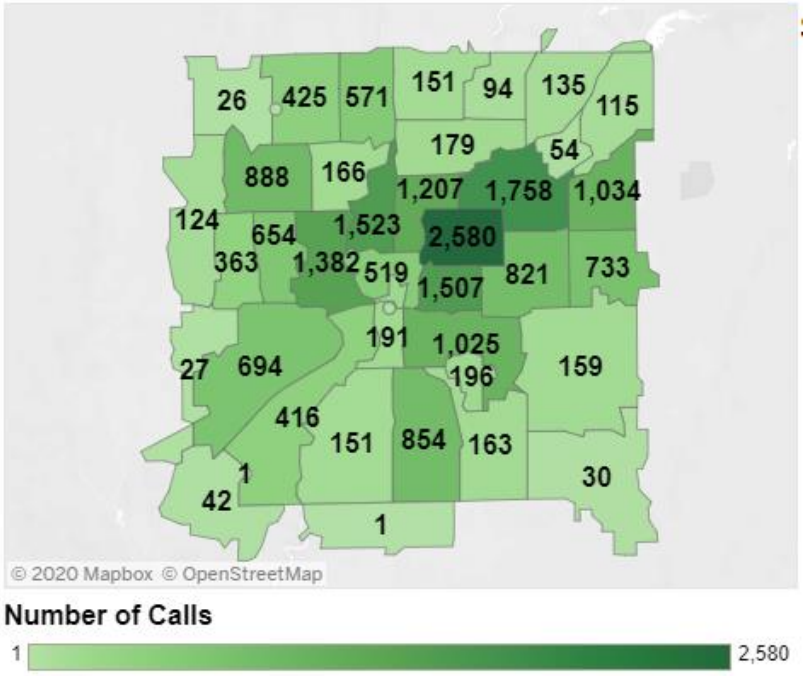
The below data are for 8/1/2018 – 9/12/2019 and includes calls originating from zip codes exclusive to Marion County as well as a few that cross over Marion County's boundaries into an adjoining county.



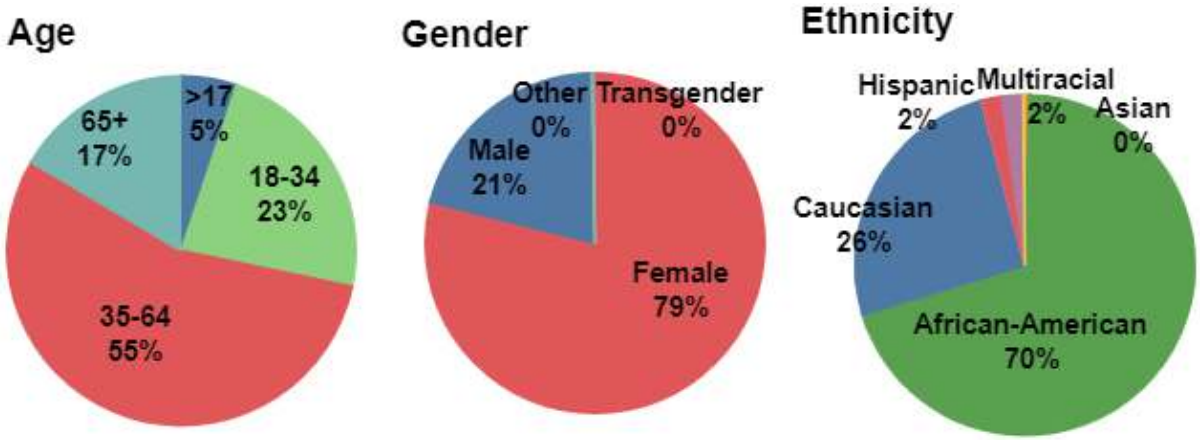
The following data are from 9/12/2019 – 2/28/2020. Due to changes in data management, multiple datasets for different time frames exist.



The map below shows the number of calls originating from a particular zip code during the specified date range. On the source website, users can hover over the map to identify the zip code number.



The demographic breakdown of callers suggests the majority of callers are African-American females.



Source: https://www.connect2help.org/get-data-for-your-county/

End of Report