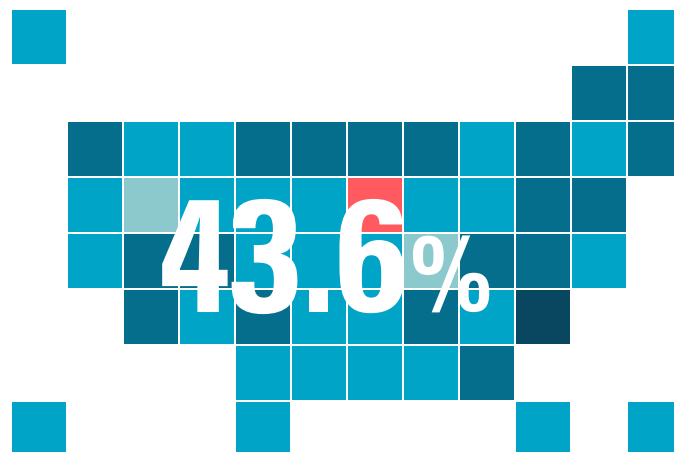


# A STRONGER NATION

*Learning beyond high school builds American talent*



**Indiana's Report 2019**

# Indiana's progress toward the goal

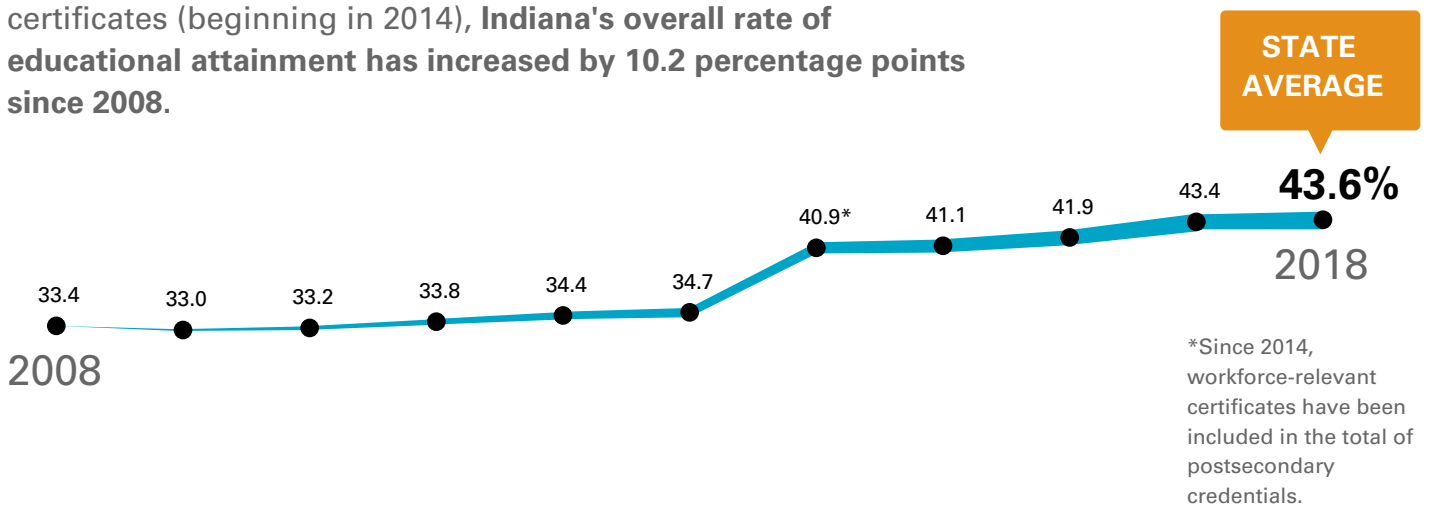
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Indiana's attainment rate is 44 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2025.**

Indiana is making progress in increasing educational attainment, but still lags when compared to the national average.



## Indiana's progress

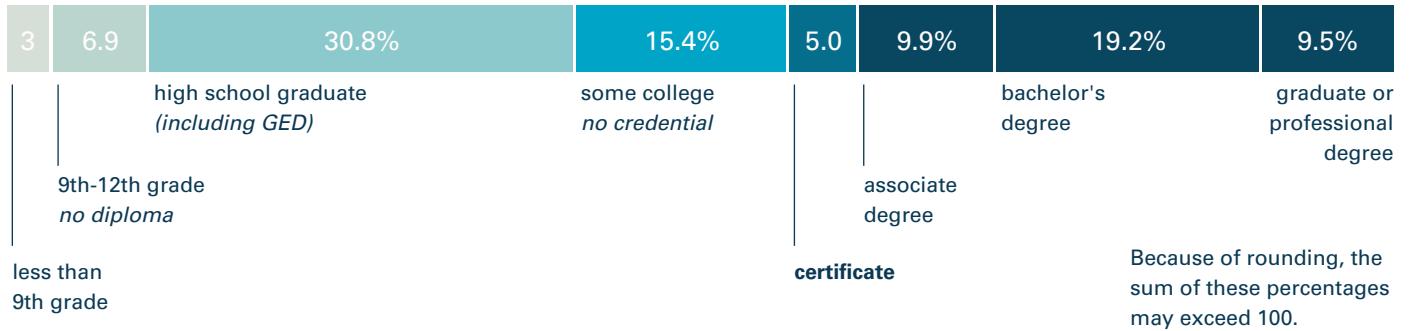
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Indiana's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 10.2 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across Indiana

INDIANA AGES 25-64

**43.6% attainment**



## Indiana's racial and ethnic disparities

There are **significant gaps** in educational attainment that must be closed – specifically, **gaps linked to race and ethnicity. These gaps persist in every state.** Because educational attainment beyond high school has become the key determinant of economic opportunity and social mobility, **closing these gaps is crucial.**

















































# Comparing Indiana Counties















Exploring educational attainment at the local level can be especially helpful to local leaders as they work on talent development. For example, by pinpointing counties or regions where attainment lags, resources can be targeted where they're needed most. Conversely, in areas of high attainment, other regions may find practices or processes they can emulate.

**Compare degree attainment rates across Indiana's 92 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
28.0%	Adams	35,491	45	33.6%	Dearborn	49,741	28
40.8%	Allen	372,877	3	33.2%	Decatur	26,737	59
45.0%	Bartholomew	82,040	19	36.6%	Delaware	115,184	15
27.8%	Benton	8,613	89	40.8%	Dubois	42,558	36
24.8%	Blackford	11,976	85	26.9%	Elkhart	205,032	6
59.0%	Boone	65,875	26	22.9%	Fayette	23,209	65
38.0%	Brown	15,035	81	41.4%	Floyd	77,071	21
27.8%	Carroll	20,039	73	27.2%	Fountain	16,505	78
25.4%	Cass	37,994	40	33.8%	Franklin	22,619	67
33.6%	Clark	116,973	14	24.6%	Fulton	20,059	72
31.2%	Clay	26,198	60	33.5%	Gibson	33,576	48
25.5%	Clinton	32,317	51	27.9%	Grant	66,491	24
19.3%	Crawford	10,566	87	27.8%	Greene	32,177	52
28.6%	Daviess	33,113	50	68.3%	Hamilton	323,747	4
29.9%	DeKalb	42,836	35	44.4%	Hancock	74,985	22

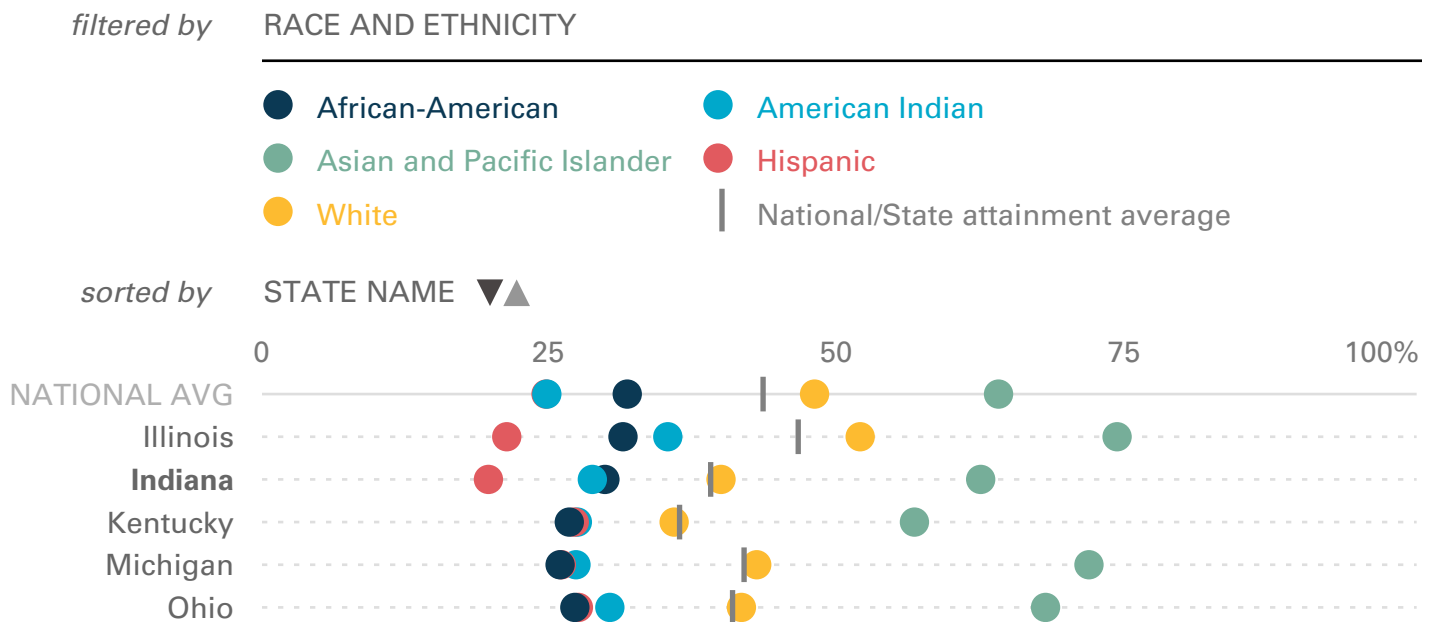
 <b>29.6%</b> Harrison	39,898	37	 <b>29.9%</b> Morgan	69,713	23
 <b>49.5%</b> Hendricks	163,685	10	 <b>21.5%</b> Newton	14,130	82
 <b>26.1%</b> Henry	48,476	29	 <b>26.0%</b> Noble	47,452	30
 <b>32.7%</b> Howard	82,363	18	 <b>24.4%</b> Ohio	5,828	92
 <b>31.8%</b> Huntington	36,337	43	 <b>18.2%</b> Orange	19,426	74
 <b>25.6%</b> Jackson	43,884	34	 <b>19.4%</b> Owen	20,839	69
 <b>26.1%</b> Jasper	33,447	49	 <b>22.5%</b> Parke	16,886	76
 <b>21.6%</b> Jay	20,945	68	 <b>27.6%</b> Perry	19,081	75
 <b>29.0%</b> Jefferson	32,089	53	 <b>28.4%</b> Pike	12,365	84
 <b>20.8%</b> Jennings	27,626	58	 <b>41.0%</b> Porter	168,404	9
 <b>44.3%</b> Johnson	153,897	11	 <b>36.1%</b> Posey	25,595	61
 <b>36.4%</b> Knox	37,508	42	 <b>22.1%</b> Pulaski	12,534	83
 <b>31.8%</b> Kosciusko	79,206	20	 <b>25.2%</b> Putnam	37,702	41
 <b>16.4%</b> LaGrange	39,303	38	 <b>24.7%</b> Randolph	24,922	62
 <b>28.1%</b> LaPorte	110,029	16	 <b>31.5%</b> Ripley	28,442	55
 <b>33.3%</b> Lake	485,640	2	 <b>21.5%</b> Rush	16,645	77
 <b>29.3%</b> Lawrence	45,666	32	 <b>21.4%</b> Scott	23,870	64
 <b>28.6%</b> Madison	129,498	13	 <b>30.3%</b> Shelby	44,395	33
 <b>39.6%</b> Marion	950,082	1	 <b>29.0%</b> Spencer	20,394	71
 <b>30.4%</b> Marshall	46,498	31	 <b>39.9%</b> St. Joseph	270,434	5
 <b>30.6%</b> Martin	10,215	88	 <b>22.6%</b> Starke	22,893	66
 <b>21.3%</b> Miami	35,845	44	 <b>31.9%</b> Steuben	34,484	46
 <b>55.6%</b> Monroe	146,986	12	 <b>26.7%</b> Sullivan	20,746	70
 <b>28.2%</b> Montgomery	38,525	39	 <b>17.6%</b> Switzerland	10,696	86

 <b>48.2%</b> Tippecanoe	<i>190,587</i>	<i>7</i>	 <b>32.8%</b> Warren	<i>8,201</i>	<i>90</i>
 <b>33.8%</b> Tipton	<i>15,128</i>	<i>80</i>	 <b>44.5%</b> Warrick	<i>62,530</i>	<i>27</i>
 <b>23.5%</b> Union	<i>7,200</i>	<i>91</i>	 <b>23.5%</b> Washington	<i>27,827</i>	<i>57</i>
 <b>38.4%</b> Vanderburgh	<i>181,616</i>	<i>8</i>	 <b>29.7%</b> Wayne	<i>66,185</i>	<i>25</i>
 <b>27.7%</b> Vermillion	<i>15,505</i>	<i>79</i>	 <b>35.1%</b> Wells	<i>27,984</i>	<i>56</i>
 <b>34.6%</b> Vigo	<i>107,516</i>	<i>17</i>	 <b>29.1%</b> White	<i>24,182</i>	<i>63</i>
 <b>27.6%</b> Wabash	<i>31,443</i>	<i>54</i>	 <b>36.3%</b> Whitley	<i>33,756</i>	<i>47</i>

# Results by race and ethnicity in Indiana

A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential to reducing the inequality that influences much of American life.

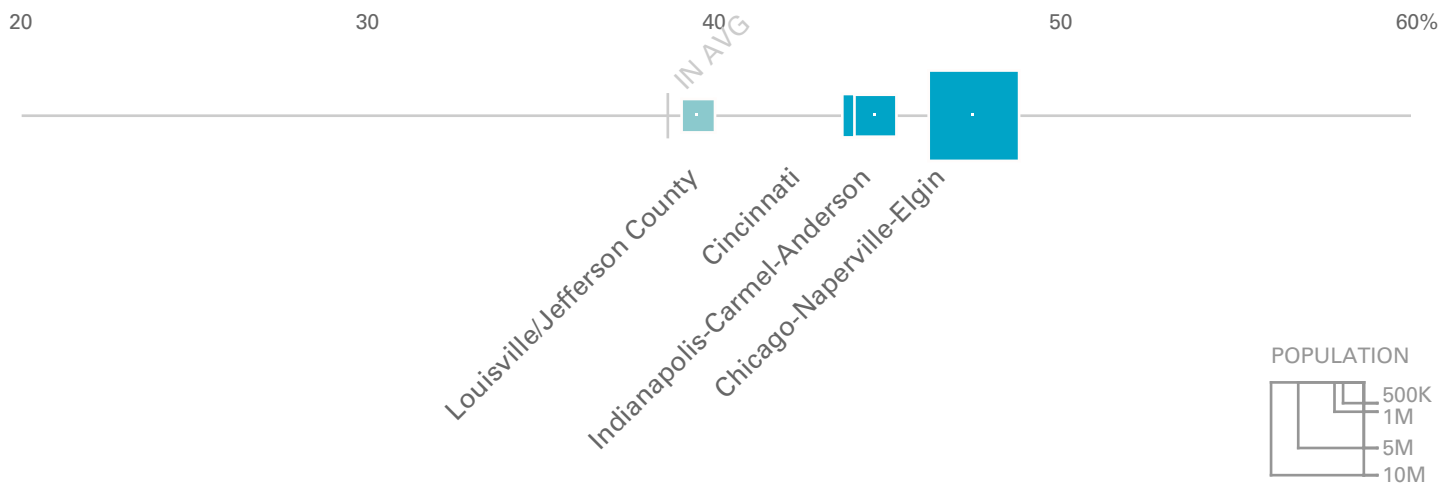
Explore **Indiana's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# Indiana's metro areas

Metropolitan areas are important talent hubs, because the majority of the nation's population lives within these areas.

Explore attainment rates in Indiana's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.





## Data sources

---

Data sources for *A Stronger Nation* are listed below, along with links and additional information.

### Attainment and enrollment rates

---

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS):** One-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). County-level and metro-regional data are from ACS five-year estimates (2013-2017). College enrollment percentages reflect the enrollment of non-degree-holding students, ages 18-57, at public and private two- and four-year institutions.

- U.S. Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>

### Persistence and completion rates

---

Student retention rates (persistence) and degree-completion rates were collected by the National Student Clearinghouse. Graduate degrees awarded were analyzed by the National Center for Education Statistics and IPEDS.

- National Student Clearinghouse, 2016: <http://www.studentclearinghouse.org/>
- National Center for Education Statistics: <https://nces.ed.gov/>
- Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Completion Survey 2014-2015: <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Home/UseTheData>

### Awareness

---

Data that track public opinion about the importance of earning credentials come from a Gallup-Lumina Foundation survey conducted in 2016.

### Population

---

**U.S. Census Bureau Population Division:** Annual Estimates of the Resident Population April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2017.

- U.S. Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates: [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP\\_2017\\_PEPANNRES&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2017_PEPANNRES&prodType=table)

## Inclusion of certificates

---

Attainment rates for 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 include the estimated percentage of working-age Americans who have earned high-value postsecondary certificates – not just associate degrees and above, as *A Stronger Nation* reported in previous years. This estimated percentage was derived by polling a nationally representative sample of Americans ages 25-64. The surveys were conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago, an independent research institution. See the [methodology for certificate estimates](#).

At the state level, the estimated percentage of state residents who have earned high-value certificates was derived by labor market experts at Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce.

- The [National Education and Attainment Survey](#) (NEAS) from NORC at the University of Chicago
- [Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System](#)
- Georgetown University's [Center on Education and the Workforce](#)

## Defining metro areas

---

Metro-area data in *A Stronger Nation* are those that apply to the nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The term MSA refers to "a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core." MSAs comprise one or more entire counties, except in New England, where cities and towns are the basic geographic units. The federal Office of Management and Budget defines MSAs by applying published standards to Census Bureau data.

**Lumina Foundation** is an independent, private foundation in Indianapolis that is committed to making opportunities for learning beyond high school available to all. We envision a system that is easy to navigate, delivers fair results, and meets the nation's need for talent through a broad range of credentials. Our goal is to prepare people for informed citizenship and for success in a global economy.



**Lumina**<sup>™</sup>  
FOUNDATION

P.O. Box 1806  
Indianapolis, IN 46206-1806  
[www.luminafoundation.org](http://www.luminafoundation.org)

©2020 Lumina Foundation

🐦 @LuminaFound

All rights reserved.

February 2020