### Marion County

#### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>99,694</td>
<td>1,138,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>82,991</td>
<td>206,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>42,020</td>
<td>176,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>9,993</td>
<td>42,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>3,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>235,211</td>
<td>1,568,130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Family and Community

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

#### Economic Well-Being

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

#### Health

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

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

## Grades K-12

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

## College and Career

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduates Enrolling in College</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free and Reduced Price Lunch High School Graduates Enrolling in College</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st Century Scholar High School Graduates Enrolling in College</td>
<td>80.6%</td>
<td>84.4%</td>
<td>86.5%</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Students Needing Remediation</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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?

## 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 IDEO 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.*