Indiana

PREPARATION

2008 Grade Change Over Time
Indiana’s fairly low performance in educating its young population could limit the state’s access to a competitive workforce and weaken its economy.

- Small proportions of high school students score well on Advanced Placement tests and college entrance exams.
- Eighty-two percent of blacks have a high school credential, compared with 89% of whites.

PARTICIPATION

2008 Grade Change Over Time
Despite improvements, Indiana’s college opportunities for young and working-age adults are only fair.

- The likelihood of enrolling in college by age 19 has increased by 15% since the early 1990s, but remains only fair.
- Twenty-six percent of black young adults are enrolled in college, compared with 40% of whites.

AFFORDABILITY

F 2008 Grade Change Over Time
A small proportion of residents have a bachelor’s degree, and this substantially weakens the state economy.

- Fourteen percent of blacks have a bachelor’s degree, compared with 24% of whites.
- If all racial/ethnic groups had the same educational attainment and earnings as whites, total annual personal income in the state would be about $4 billion higher.

COMPLETION

B- 2008 Grade Change Over Time
Indiana performs fairly well in awarding certificates and degrees.

- Fifty-five percent of college students complete a bachelor’s degree within six years.
- Only 36% of blacks graduate within six years, compared with 57% of whites.

LEARNING

I 2008 Grade
Like all states, Indiana receives an “Incomplete” in Learning because there is not sufficient data to allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons.
CHANGE OVER TIME: KEY INDICATORS

Indiana 2008

This page reflects Indiana’s performance and progress since the early 1990s on several key indicators.

PREPARATION

The percentage of young adults in Indiana who earn a high school diploma has decreased slightly since the early 1990s. High school completion is slightly below the U.S. average and below the top-performing states.

PARTICIPATION

College enrollment of young adults in Indiana has improved substantially since the early 1990s. The state is slightly above the national average but below the top states in the percentage of young adults enrolled.

AFFORDABILITY

The share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college has risen substantially. To attend public two-year colleges in Indiana, students and families pay the same as the U.S. average, which is more than those in the best-performing states pay. To attend public four-year colleges, they pay more than the national average.

COMPLETION

The number of undergraduate credentials and degrees awarded in Indiana, relative to the number of students enrolled, has increased slightly since the early 1990’s. Indiana performs at the U.S. average but is below the top states on this measure.

BENEFITS

The percentage of residents who have a bachelor’s degree has increased in Indiana, but remains well below the U.S. average and the top states.

PARTICIPATION

The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor’s degree, has declined in Indiana—but not as substantially as it has across the nation and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in Indiana is slightly below the U.S. average and well below the top states.

*Key indicator for the category.

LEGEND:

- = Indiana
- = United States
- = Median of Top Five States

FOR THE COMPLETE STATE REPORT CARD AND MORE INFORMATION ON STATE GRADES GO TO WWW.HIGHEREDUCATION.ORG