Indiana

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females and males for unemployment
- Between those with less than a high school education and high school graduates for excessive drinking
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander for smoking
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- Infant Mortality: 22% decrease in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 15.8 to 12.4 infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births
- Premature Death: 28% increase in the Asian/Pacific Islander population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 2,156 to 3,032 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000
- Unemployment: 44% decrease in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.4% to 5.3%
- Food Insecurity: 68% increase in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 15.3%
- Smoking: 28% decrease in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 28.5% to 20.5%
- Multiple Chronic Conditions: 20% increase in adults with a college degree between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.4% to 6.5%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Indiana, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Indiana’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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