

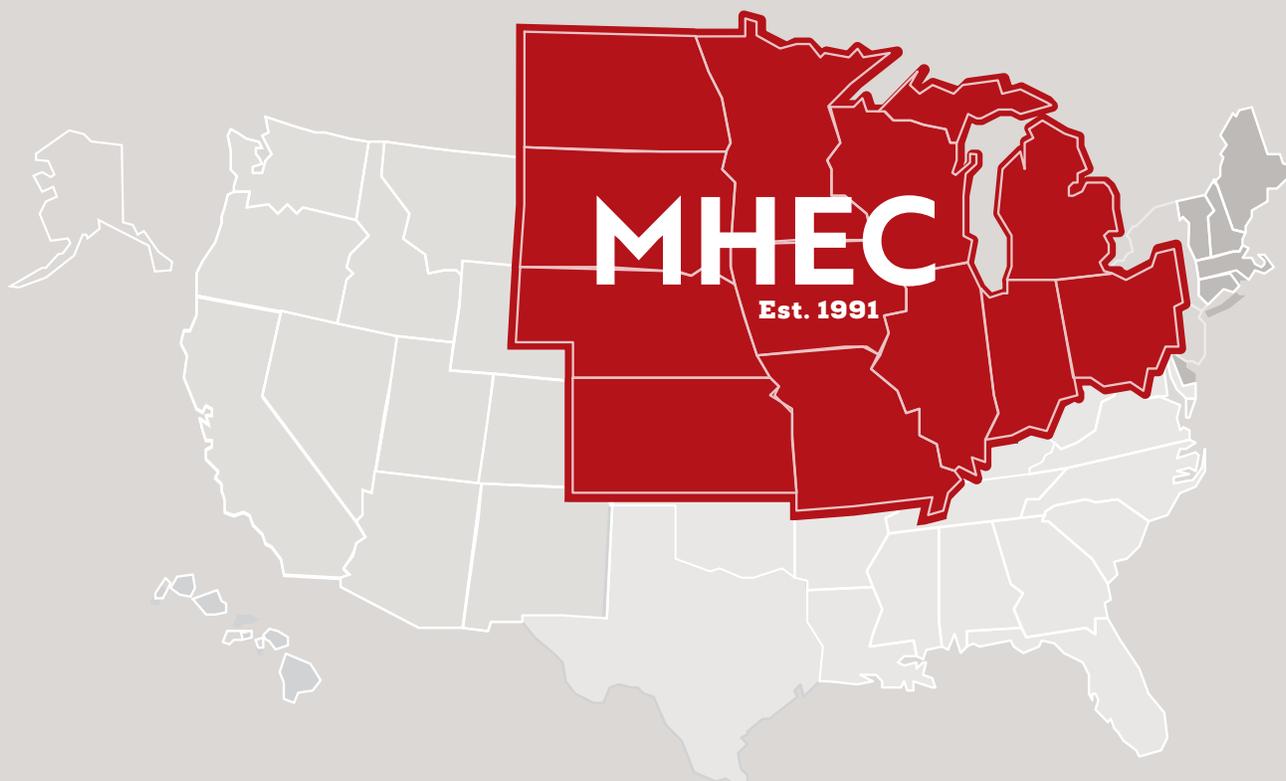


# 2023 State Performance Update

*Supplement to Higher Education in Focus 2019*



**INDIANA**



## ABOUT THE MIDWESTERN HIGHER EDUCATION COMPACT

As an interstate compact, the Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) brings together midwestern states to develop and support best practices, collaborative efforts, and cost-sharing opportunities. Through these efforts it works to ensure strong, equitable postsecondary educational opportunities and outcomes for all.

Member states of MHEC are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

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Data analyses were conducted by Shaun Williams-Wyche, Associate Director of Research and Data Analysis.

MHEC would like to acknowledge the helpful feedback of members of the [Review Panel](#) for State Policy and Performance Data.

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Additional indicators are available in the MHEC Interactive Dashboard: <https://www.mhec.org/dashboard>.

Updates to this report may be found at: <https://www.mhec.org/policy-research>.

# About this Report

This supplement to *Higher Education in Focus 2019* provides the latest data on a subset of indicators relevant to the goal of improving educational attainment in Indiana. Performance indicators are categorized within five areas: Preparation, Participation, Affordability, Completion, and Finance. Most indicators provide the national and Midwest regional values as well as the median of the top five states in the nation as possible benchmarks. Most performance indicators are also disaggregated by family income and race/ethnicity to assess critical opportunity and achievement gaps.

The *2023 Performance Update* contains the same indicators presented in previous updates with the exception of the enrollment indicator shown in Figure 3: the percentage of persons aged 18-24 who are currently

enrolled or have completed some college or higher. While enrollment has been disaggregated by race and ethnicity in past updates, sampling problems that occurred during the 2020 administration of the American Community Survey did not allow reliable estimation of enrollment rates by race and ethnicity for the *2023 Performance Update*.

The next version of *Higher Education in Focus* will be released in 2025 and every five years thereafter. The *Performance Update* will continue to be released annually during intervening years. For additional background, sources, and technical notes, see [MHEC.ORG/policy-research](https://MHEC.ORG/policy-research) for the full report. Additional indicators are available through the online [interactive dashboard](#).

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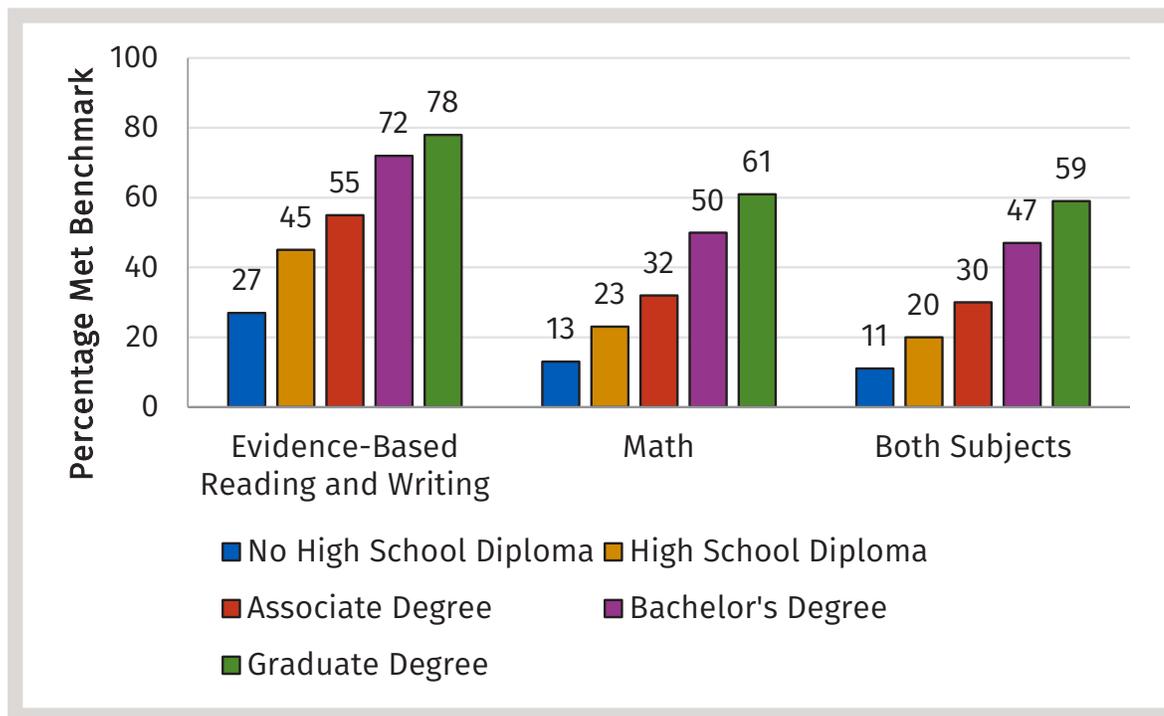
<sup>1</sup> For more information, see U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). *An assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the 2020 ACS 1-year data*. See also the [Interactive Dashboard](#) for enrollment by race/ethnicity in previous years.

# Preparation

**Academic proficiency of high school graduates.** The proportion of high school graduates taking the SAT who meet college readiness benchmarks provides a key measure of the academic preparation of college-bound students. Benchmark scores defined by the College Board in Evidence-Based Reading and Writing (480) and Math (530) delineate a 75 percent likelihood of attaining at least a grade of “C” or higher in first-year college-level courses. The percentage of tested high school graduates meeting

college readiness benchmarks is shown by the highest level of parental education as a proxy for socioeconomic status and by race/ethnicity. It should be noted that this indicator does not reflect the academic preparation of students who sought college enrollment without submitting SAT test scores under test-optional admissions policies, which have been increasingly adopted since the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Figure 1: Percentage of SAT-Tested High School Graduates in Indiana Who Met or Exceeded College Readiness Benchmark Scores by Highest Level of Parental Education**



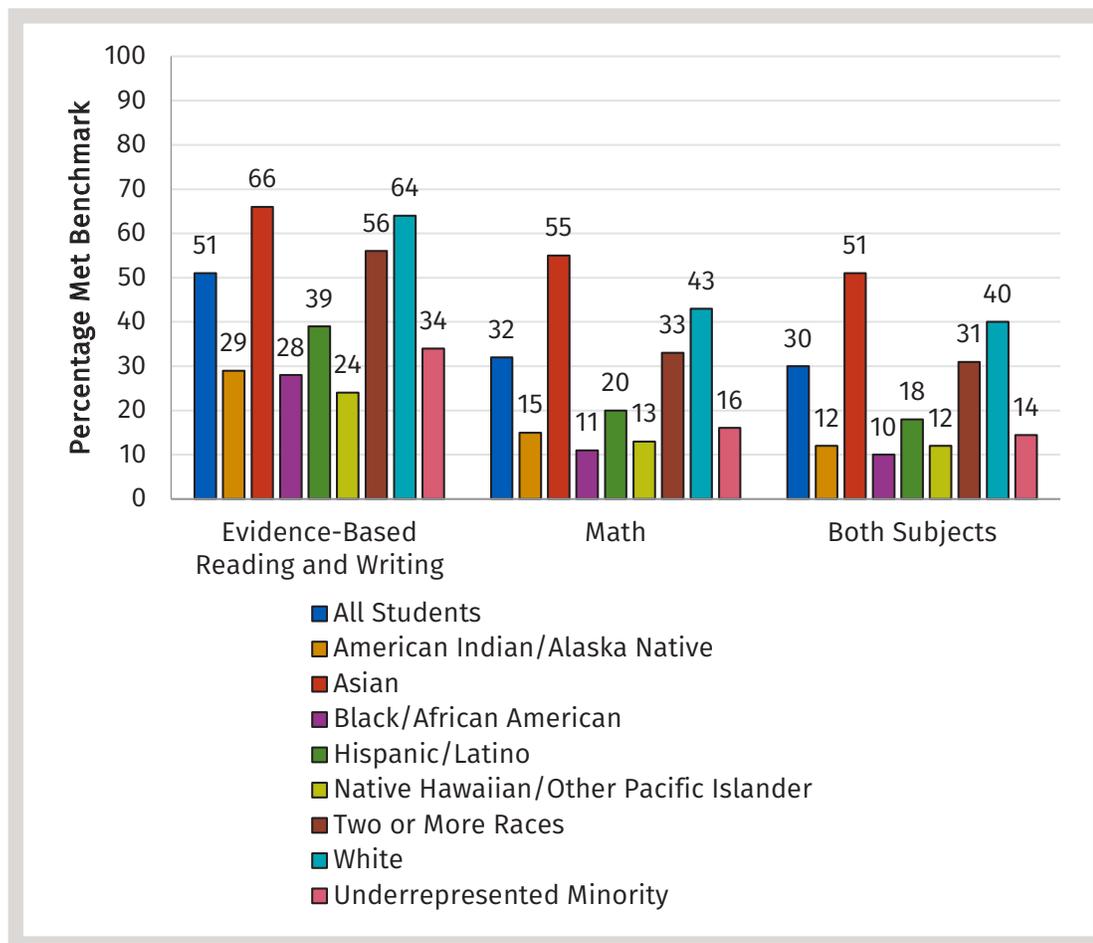
Source: College Board. (2023). *SAT suite of assessments annual report, 2023*. Note. In 2023, the State of Indiana started requiring all high school juniors to take the SAT for high school accountability purposes, which significantly increased the number of SAT test-taker.



Over half of tested graduates across most parental education levels in Indiana met the SAT college readiness benchmark in Evidence-Based Reading and Writing. However, academic preparation is strongly correlated with socioeconomic status, as the percentage of tested high school graduates who met or exceeded college readiness benchmarks consistently increases with higher levels of parental education.

# Preparation

**Figure 2. Percentage of SAT-Tested High School Graduates in Indiana Who Met or Exceeded College Readiness Benchmark Scores by Race and Ethnicity**



Source: College Board. (2023). *SAT suite of assessments annual report, 2023*. Note: The underrepresented minority category comprises American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander graduates. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but cannot be separated from the Asian category. In 2023, the State of Indiana started requiring all high school juniors to take the SAT for high school accountability purposes, which significantly increased the number of SAT test-takers.



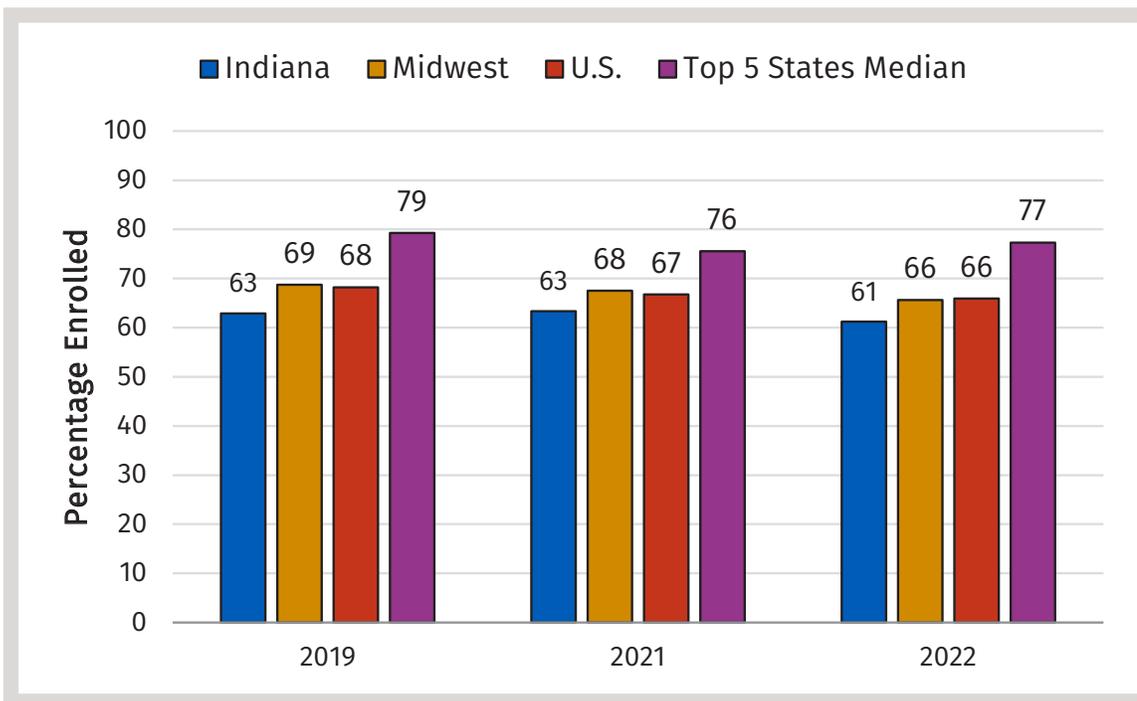
About 51 percent of tested Asian graduates in Indiana met or exceeded SAT college readiness benchmarks in both tested subjects, compared to 40 percent of White graduates and 14 percent of underrepresented minority graduates.

# Participation

**Young adult enrollment.** The participation of young adults in college is defined as the percentage of all 18- to 24-year-old adults in the state who are currently enrolled in college or have completed some college coursework/credits or a credential. Enrollment rates are provided for all young adults and family income groups. The

enrollment gap by income is gauged by comparing college enrollment rates among dependent 18- to 24-year-old residents by the family income quartiles of all households in the state. Low income is represented by the bottom quartile, middle income by the second and third quartiles, and high income by the top quartile.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 3. Percentage of Persons Aged 18-24 Who Are Currently Enrolled or Have Completed Some College or Higher**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2019, 2021, 2022). *American Community Survey single-year public use microdata sample*. Top 5 States, 2022: RI, ND, MA, NY, CT.

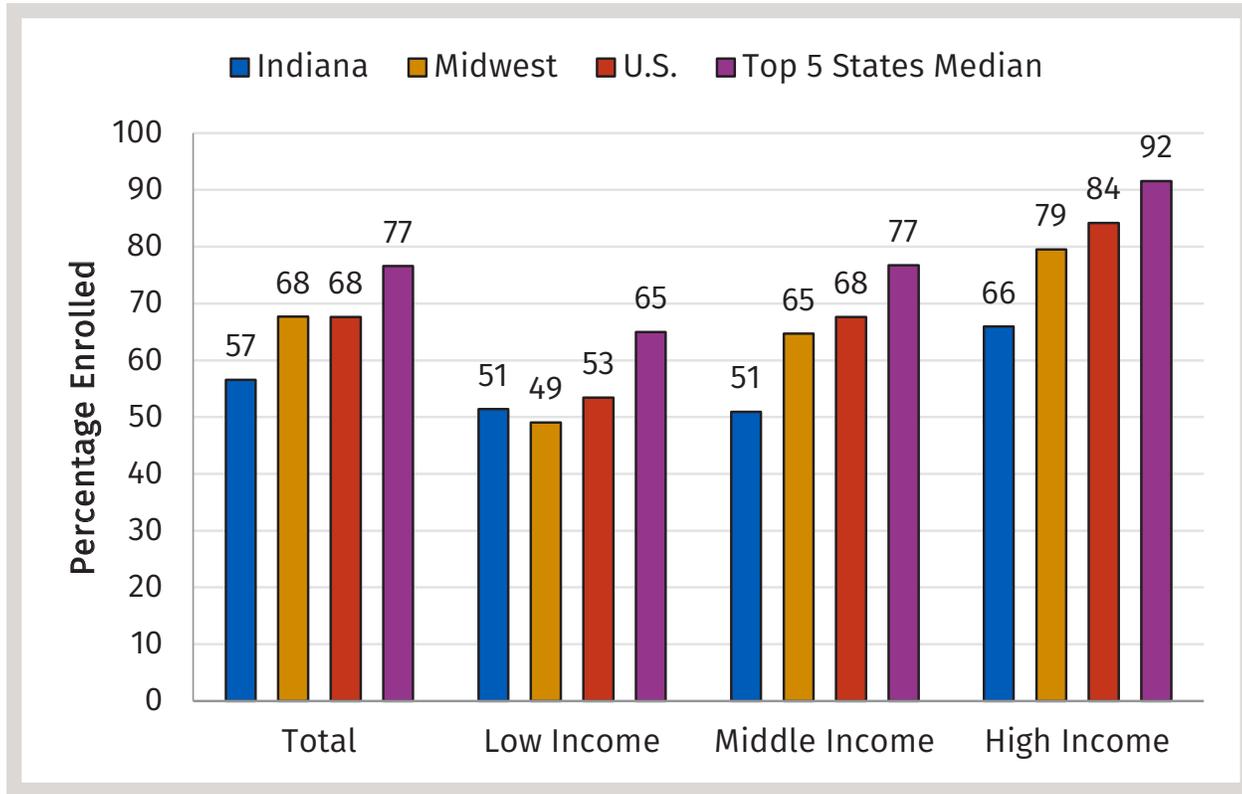


The college enrollment rate of 18- to 24-year-olds in Indiana declined between 2021 and 2022 and remains below the regional and national benchmarks.

<sup>2</sup> Dissimilar to past editions of the *Performance Update*, enrollment is not disaggregated by race due to sampling problems that occurred during the 2020 administration of the American Community Survey. For more information, see U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). *An Assessment of the COVID-19 Pandemic's Impact on the 2020 ACS 1-Year Data*. See also the Interactive Dashboard for enrollment by race/ethnicity in previous years.

# Participation

**Figure 4. Percentage of Dependent 18- to 24-Year-Old Residents Who Are Currently Enrolled or Have Completed Some College or Higher by Family Income**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021). *Current Population Survey*. Five-year estimates. Top 5 States, 2017-2021: Total Population: NJ, IL, NY, RI, CT; Low Income: NY, CT, CA, IL, NJ; Middle Income: IL, NJ, RI, CT, NY; High Income: MD, SD, IL, NJ, ND.



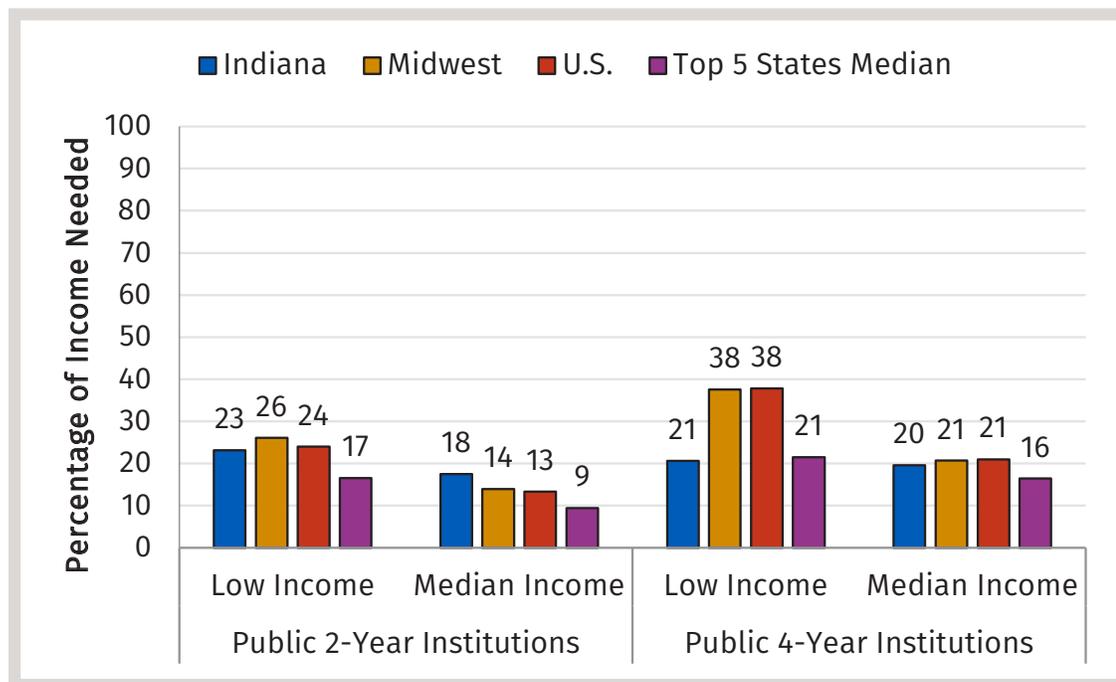
The college enrollment rate of dependent 18- to 24-year-olds from low-income families in Indiana is higher than the Midwest benchmark. However, the enrollment rates of young adults from low-income families and middle-income families are considerably lower than the enrollment rate of 18- to 24-year-olds from high-income families. Similar disparities in college enrollment rates are seen across the Midwest and the nation.

# Affordability

**Ability to pay.** The ability to pay for college is measured by the percentage of family income needed to pay the average net price of full-time enrollment at public two- and four-year institutions. The average institutional net price is calculated as the total cost of attendance (tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) minus the average institutional, local, state, and federal grant aid. In order to

assess the degree of affordability for students of different income levels, this indicator is presented for families with median income (\$77,830 for Indiana in 2021) and families with low income, which is defined as an income equal to the federal poverty level for a family of four (\$26,500 in 2021). The indicator is also presented by the median income for families in each racial and ethnic group.

**Figure 5. Percentage of Family Income Needed to Pay the Average Net Price of Full-Time Enrollment at Public Institutions for Low- and Median-Income Households**



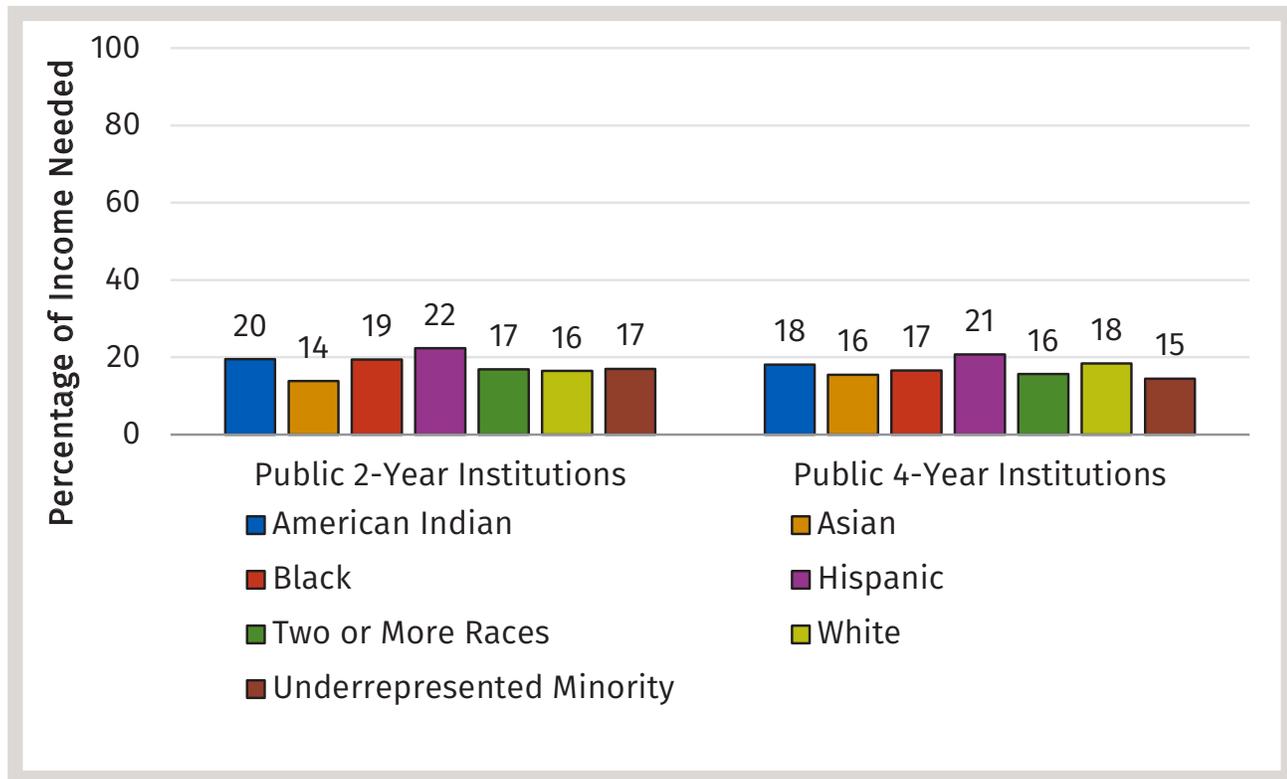
Source: NCES IPEDS. (2021). *Student financial aid and net price, winter 2021-22*. U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). *American Community Survey one-year estimates: Median family income in the past 12 months by presence of own children under 18 years*. Top 5 States, 2020-21: Public two-year institutions: (Low-income students: KY, MS, IL, MI, AL) (Median-income students: RI, CT, VA, KY, MD); Public four-year institutions: (Low-income students: FL, IN, AK, WY, CA) (Median-income students: FL, UT, WA, WY, CT).



Indiana is a national leader in the affordability of four-year college enrollment for students from low-income families. The percentage of income needed for public four-year enrollment in Indiana meets the top five states benchmark for low-income families and is lower than the Midwest and national benchmarks for students from median-income families. The percentage of income needed to attend public two-year colleges in Indiana is lower than the Midwest and national benchmarks for students from low-income families but higher than the benchmarks for students from median-income families. Moreover, the percentage of family income needed for enrollment differs by income group. Two-year college attendance for students from low-income families requires 23 percent of family income, compared to 18 percent of income for students from median-income families. Four-year college attendance in Indiana for students from low-income families requires 21 percent of family income, compared to 20 percent of income for students from median-income families. Similar differences in college affordability are seen across the Midwest and the nation.

# Affordability

**Figure 6. Percentage of Family Income Needed to Pay the Average Net Price of Full-Time Enrollment at Public Two- and Four-Year Institutions in Indiana by Race and Ethnicity**



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2021). *Student financial aid and net price, winter 2021-22*. U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). *American Community Survey one-year public use microdata sample*. Note. The underrepresented minority category consists of American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander families. Estimates for some racial and ethnic groups are unavailable due to small sample sizes. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but are not separated from the Asian category due to small sample sizes.



Indiana ranks first in the nation in the affordability of enrollment for underrepresented minority students as a group at public four-year institutions. However, attendance at public two-year institutions in Indiana requires a greater share of family income for underrepresented students than for White students. Underrepresented students are disproportionately represented among lower-income students.

# Completion

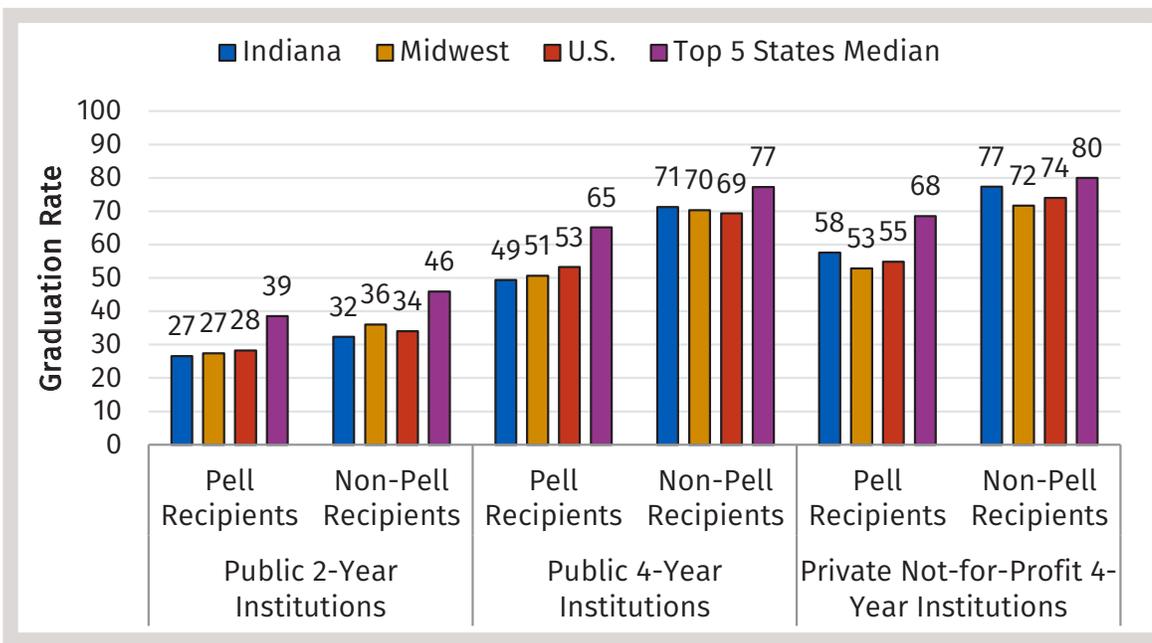
**Institutional graduation rates.** Institutional graduation rates are defined by the proportion of first-time, full-time students who graduate at their beginning institution.

Specifically, graduation rates at two-year colleges are measured by the proportion of first-time, full-time certificate/degree-seeking students in the fall 2018 cohort who completed an associate degree or certificate at their first public two-year college within three years (Figure 8 also counts students who transferred to another institution, whereas Figure 7 only counts completers due to data limitations). Graduation rates at four-year institutions are defined by first-time, full-time, bachelor's degree-

seeking students in the fall 2015 cohort who completed a bachelor's degree at their first four-year institution within six years (without accounting for transfer to another institution).

These indicators are provided for family income and racial/ethnic groups. The completion gap by income is estimated by comparing graduation rates among federal Pell Grant recipients and non-Pell recipients. In 2021-22, a dependent student from a family with a household size of four (two parents and two children) and an adjusted gross income of \$65,000 or less would be eligible for a Pell Grant.

**Figure 7. Percentage of First-Time, Full-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Students Who Graduated Within Three Years From Their First Public Two-Year Institution and Graduated Within Six Years From Their First Four-Year Institution by Pell Grant Recipient Status**



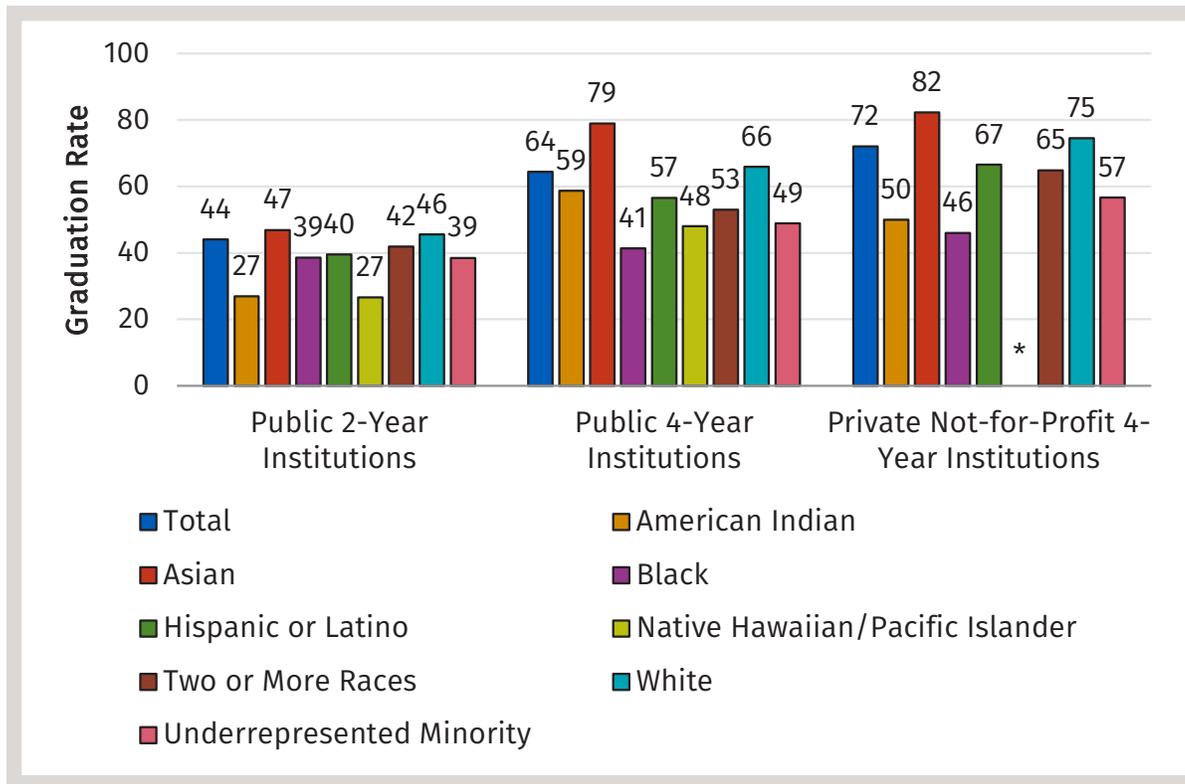
Source: NCES IPEDS. (2021). *Graduation rate, winter 2021-22*. Top 5 States, 2021: Public two-year: (Pell recipients: SD, FL, MS, KY, NE) (Non-Pell recipients: SD, ND, FL, KY, UT); Public four-year: (Pell recipients: FL, CA, NH, NJ, IA) (Non-Pell recipients: DE, VA, IA, CA, NJ); Private not-for-profit four-year: (Pell recipients: MA, CA, VT, RI, CO) (Non-Pell recipients: MA, RI, CT, ME, PA).



The graduation rates of non-Pell students at four-year institutions in Indiana are above the Midwest and national benchmarks. However, the graduation rates of low-income students (i.e., Pell Grant recipients) in Indiana lag behind the graduation rates of higher-income students at two- and four-year institutions. Similar disparities in college graduation rates are seen across the Midwest and the nation.

# Completion

**Figure 8. Percentage of First-Time, Full-Time, Degree/Certificate-Seeking Students in Indiana Who Transferred or Graduated Within Three Years From Their First Public Two-Year Institution and Graduated Within Six Years From Their First Four-Year Institution by Race and Ethnicity**



Source: NCES IPEDS. (2021). *Graduation rate, winter 2021-22*. Note. The underrepresented minority category comprises American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander students. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but cannot be separated from the Asian category.

\*Estimates for some racial and ethnic groups are unavailable due to small cohort sizes



The graduation rates of underrepresented minority students in Indiana were lower than the graduation rates of White and Asian students across all types of institutions. However, data available in [MHEC's Interactive Dashboard](#) show that the graduation rates for Black and Hispanic students met or surpassed the national benchmarks at public two-year colleges in Indiana, and the graduation rates for American Indian, Asian, Black, and Hispanic students at public four-year institutions in Indiana met or surpassed the Midwest benchmarks.

# Finance

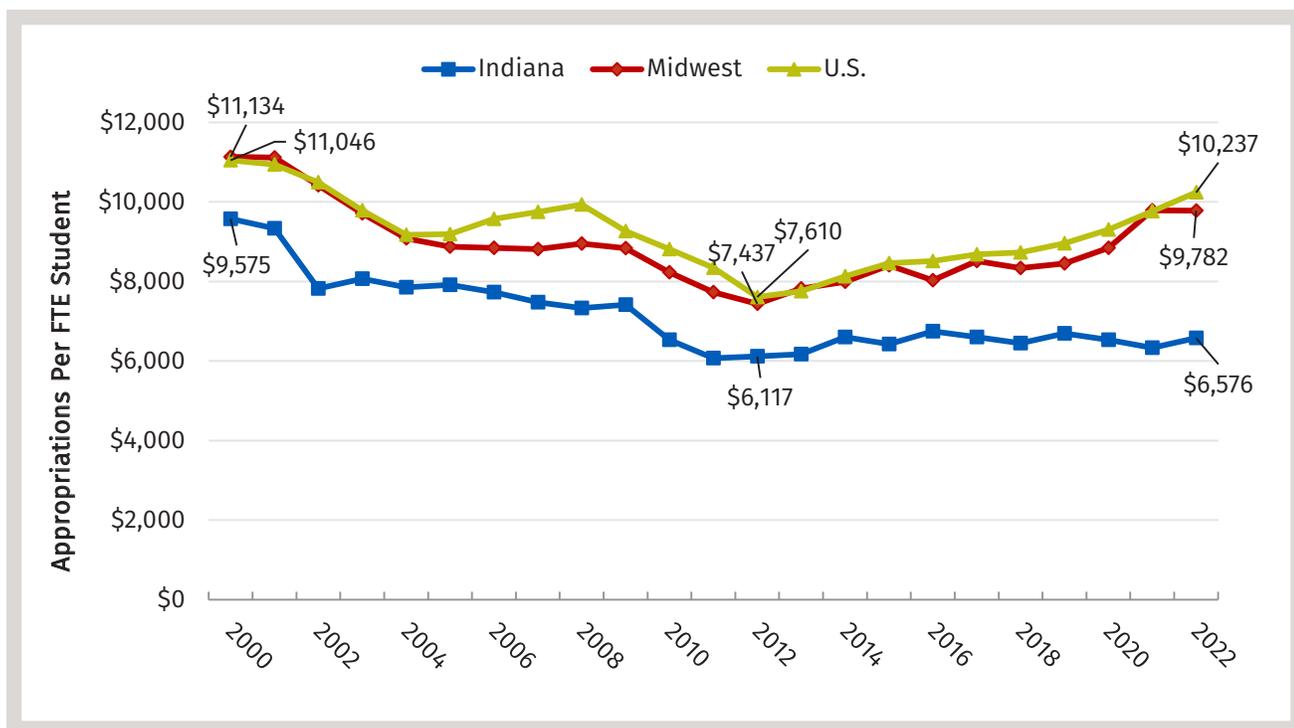
**Educational appropriations.** State and local educational appropriations for higher education include funds used for public institutional operating expenses and financial aid for students attending public institutions. These appropriations exclude spending for research, agriculture-related programs, and medical education, as well as support for private institutions or students attending them.

**State funding effort.** The state’s overall effort to fund higher education is portrayed as state and local fiscal support for higher education per \$1,000 of personal income. This is one measure for assessing the level of funding for higher education relative to available resources. State and local fiscal support consists of state tax appropriations, local tax support, additional non-tax funds such as lottery revenue

that support higher education, and funds appropriated to other state entities for specific higher education expenditures or benefits. State and local appropriations in this indicator are used for general operations, agriculture-related programs, public student aid, medical education, and support for independent institutions or students attending them.

**Need-based aid.** Two indicators reflect state investments in student grant aid. First, the level of state funding for grant aid based on financial need (relative to solely merit or other criteria) is measured by the amount of need-based grant aid per full-time equivalent (FTE) student. Second, the state’s commitment to providing need-based aid is measured by need-based aid as a percent of total grant aid allocations.

**Figure 9. State and Local Educational Appropriations for Higher Education Per FTE Student**



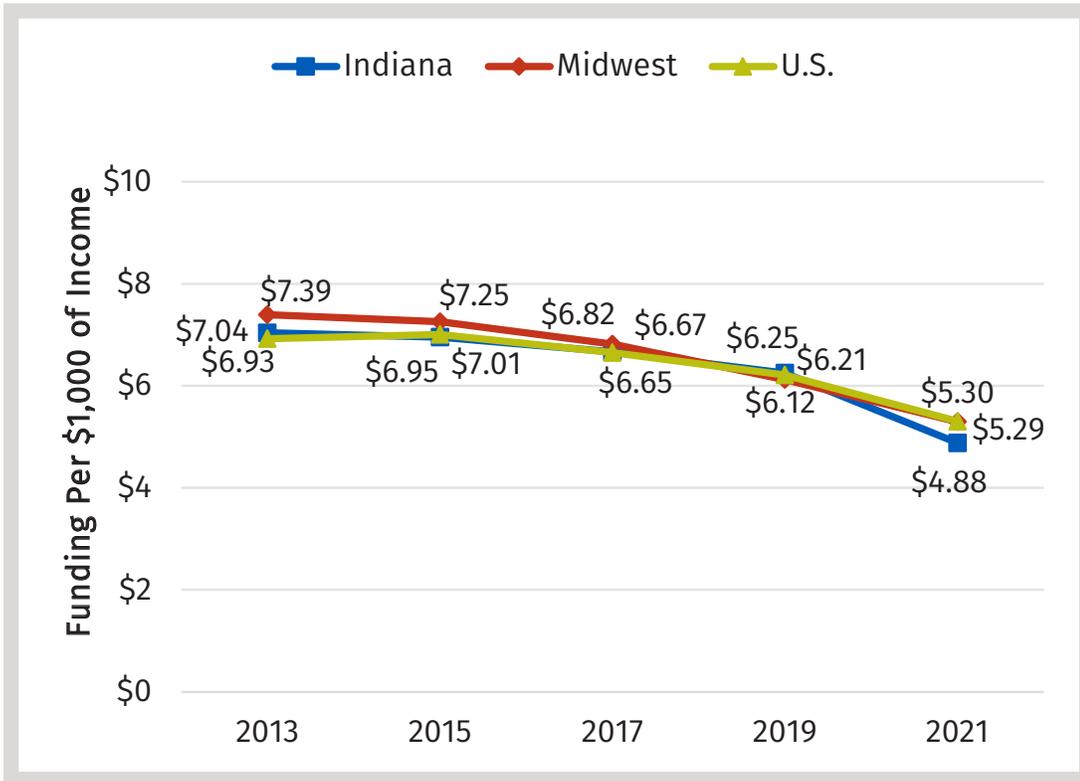
Source: SHEEO. (2023). *State higher education finance: FY 22*. Note. Estimates have been adjusted for inflation to 2022 dollars using the Higher Education Cost Adjustment.



State and local funding for higher education per FTE student in Indiana increased between 2021 and 2022 in inflation-adjusted dollars, though funding remains below the Midwest and national levels.

# Finance

**Figure 10. State and Local Fiscal Support for Higher Education Per \$1,000 of Personal Income**

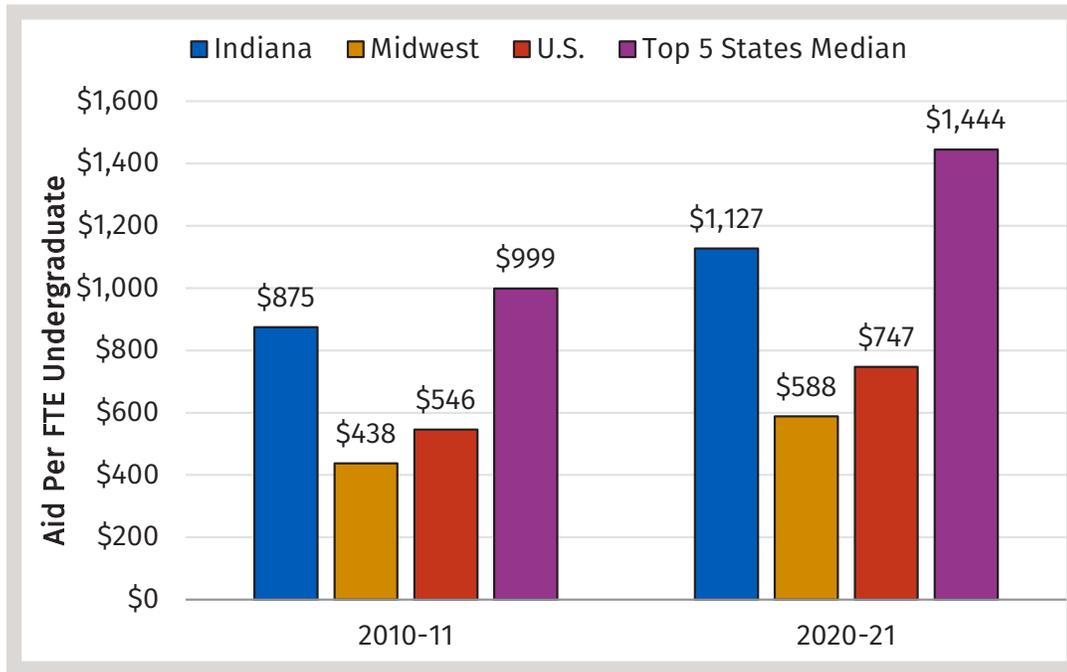


Source: SHEEO. (2023). *State higher education finance: FY 22*. Note. Estimates have been adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.



Funding per \$1,000 of personal income in Indiana has declined over time and was slightly below the Midwest and national levels in 2021.

**Figure 11. State Need-Based Grant Aid Per FTE Undergraduate Student**

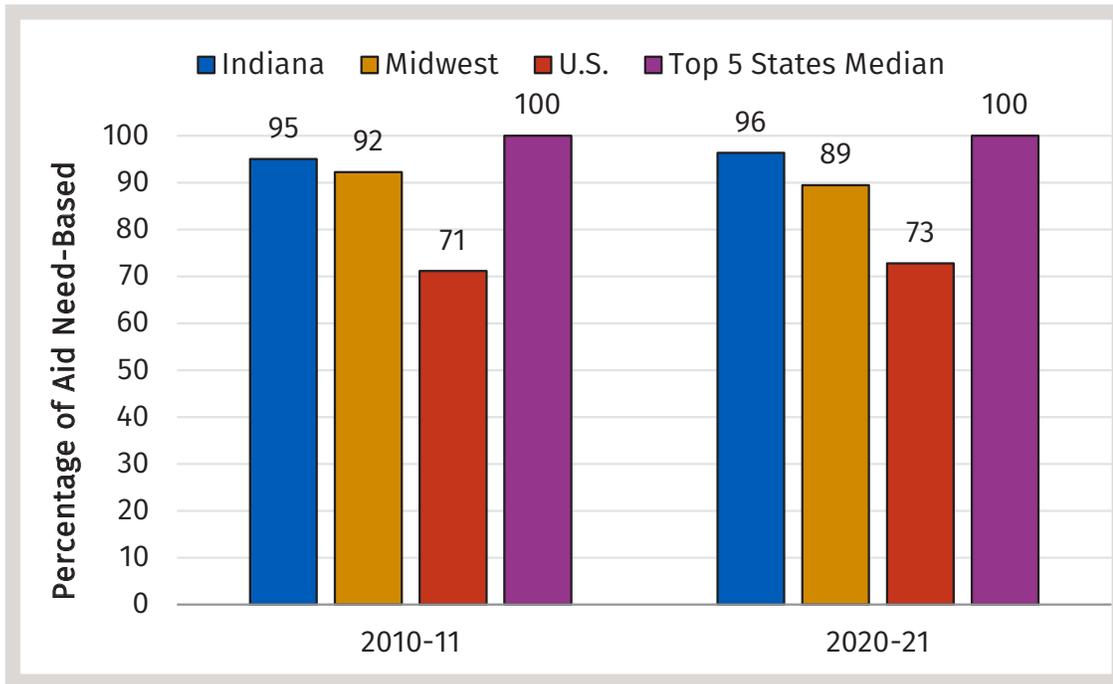


Source. National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs. (2011, 2021). *Annual survey report on state-sponsored student financial aid*. Note. Estimates have been adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Top 5 States, 2020-21: WA, NJ, CA, VA, IN.



State need-based grant aid in Indiana increased over the past decade, and the current funding level places Indiana among the top five states in the nation.

Figure 12. Percentage of State Aid Defined as Need-Based



Source. National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs. (2011, 2021). *Annual survey report on state-sponsored student financial aid*. Top 5 States, 2020-21 (includes ties): AZ, HI, KS, ME, MN, MT, RI, TX, CA, IL, VT, NE.



Indiana allocates 96 percent of its grant aid based on financial need (rather than solely merit or other criteria), which is above the regional and national benchmarks.

*Higher Education in Focus* is produced on a periodic basis. The 2023 supplement supports *Higher Education in Focus 2019*. As MHEC prepares for the next version of *Higher Education in Focus*, feedback and ideas are welcomed on the content that will help support your state's work.



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