What we know about Indiana . . .

Education. Of the adult population (age 25 and older) in Indiana, 76 percent had at least a high school diploma and another 16 percent had a bachelor’s or higher degree (based on the most current attainment data from the 1990 Census). At that time, 24 percent did not have a high school diploma.

According to Indiana Department of Education figures, of the 57,479 high school graduates in the 1996/97 school year, 71 percent planned to go on to a secondary education institution (see graph below). The graduation rate in the state was 88 percent (based on grades 9 through 12 for the year 1996/97). The dropout rate, based on enrollment in grades 7 through 12, was 2.2 for the 1996/97 school year in Indiana (9,705 dropouts). The rate was 3.4 in the 1989/90 school year (14,575 dropouts).

Employment. There were 3,093,900 Indiana residents in the labor force in 1997; of those, 2,985,300 were employed in either full or part-time jobs. The unemployment rate in the state was 3.5 for the year, with 108,600 persons out of work but seeking jobs.

There were 3,436,732 jobs* in Indiana in 1996; 20 percent in manufacturing, 19 percent in retail trade, and 26 percent in services. The average wage per job in 1996 was $25,920.

*Jobs are not equivalent to people since people can hold more than one job; jobs are also held by people who may live in other counties or states and commute.

Questions to ponder ...

Is adequate vocational training and on the job training available locally? What skills are employers in this county or area looking for in its work force? Are there sufficient jobs in the area to pay a “living” wage? Is health insurance a benefit most employers in the area offer? Who works with local communities and businesses to develop a work strategy for the community? Are there services available to help welfare families in their transition to work?